

ENGLISH

Drill Book

11

Based on the New Syllabus

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	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Periodical Test	SLAS	

6th Standard	Syllabus	Books	Study Materials	1st Mid Term	2nd Mid Term	3rd Mid Term
	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Periodical Test	SLAS	

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	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Public Model Q&A		

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	DEO	BEO	LAB Asst	NMMS	RTE	NTSE

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MARKS: 3

SYNONYMS

PART - I

SYNONYMS

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Choose correct synonyms for the underlined words from the options given.

1. She had been old and wrinkled for the twenty years that I had known her.
a) spotted b) crumpled c) spirited d) shortened
2. I was selected in the 48kg category for the International Boxing Association.
a) custom b) group c) sports d) games
3. Many people who read it have been astonished at the absent mindedness of their fellows.
a) attained b) received c) known d) surprised
4. The talk was running on the critical situations.
a) cunning b) strong c) easy d) dangerous
5. Thankful as I am for the unique honour conferred on me by this institution.
a) best b) matchless c) great d) systematic
6.other people do without any evident difficulty that are pretty much beyond me.
a) unclear b) visible c) possible d) available
7. She had been young and pretty, and even had a husband.
a) pious b) kind c) humble d) beautiful
8. I was both upset and worried because I'd heard of how expensive things were in America.
a) sad b) happy c) anxious d) satisfied
9. It is the efficiency rather than the inefficiency of human memory that compels my wonder.
a) effectiveness b) goodness c) quality d) quantity
10. A fourth was torpedoed in the war.
a) escaping b) participating c) saved d) destroyed
11. It is not easy task to place appropriate guidelines before them.
a) imaginative b) real c) clever d) suitable
12. So I pulled on it and yanked at it with grunts and frowns and increasing consternation.
a) happiness b) sadness c) groans d) difficulty
13. No, we were certain she had been always been as we had known her.
a) doubtful b) hard c) easy d) sure
14. I was relieved to have money in my pocket.
a) pleased b) away c) ready d) rich
15. How many of them forget to shut the front door when leaving the house? Scarcely more.
a) plenty b) hardly c) surely d) formerly
16. They were selling Barbizon pictures, and getting tremendous sums for each.
a) simple b) huge c) little d) trendy

17. perhaps with annotations here and there bringing to bear the lay-man's point of view.
a) information b) clarifications c) quotations d) hardships
18. I kept this up for some minutes but it wouldn't budge.
a) stop b) move c) break d) close
19. She hobbled about the house in spotless white.
a) dirty b) dull c) bright d) clean
20. The people were enormously nice too.
a) small way b) large way c) simple way d) quick way
21. It is only a very methodical man, I imagine who can always remember to take the medicine his doctor has prescribed for him.
a) proscribed b) written c) recommended d) pushed
22. There was a rustle of excitement.
a) rustic b) whisper c) noisy d) silence
23. the findings of experts in various fields connected with education.
a) same b) novel c) finding d) several
24. Abruptly the zip gave way.
a) gradually b) slowly c) easily d) suddenly

Answers							
1. b	2. b	3. d	4. d	5. b	6. b	7. d	8. c
9. a	10. d	11. d	12. c	13. d	14. a	15. b	16. b
17. c	18. b	19. d	20. b	21. c	22. c	23. d	24. d

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Choose correct synonyms for the underlined words from the options given.

SET - I

1. one hand resting on her waist to balance her stoop and the other telling the beads of her rosary.
a) walk b) breath c) bent d) dress
2. The other team had already completed their weight in, which is compulsory for all players.
a) common b) good c) necessary d) possible
3. This is the more surprising.
a) great b) strong c) amusing d) talking

SET - II

1. A terrible silence followed.
a) peaceful b) long c) short d) horrible
2. This is the age of common man – whatever the regrets some might have.
a) repentance b) repetitions c) duplications d) strength
3. I watched dumbstruck as a hundred carefully sorted documents came raining down in a fluttery cascade.
a) happily b) coolly c) astonished d) doubtfully

SET - III

1. Her silver locks were scattered untidily.

a) cover b) hair c) dress d) hand

2. My fear of facing new opponents quickly vanished.

a) appeared b) disappeared c) joined d) coined

3. It may be that it is because of their antipathy to pills and potions.

a) liking b) dislike c) forgetfulness d) willingness

SET - IV

1. I realised now, as I ought to have done at first, that he had shot his bolt.

a) raised his arrow b) sent the arrow c) reached the highest d) pulled his arrow

2. It is philosophy or politics, ethics or economics are certainly meant for him.

a) rules b) guidelines c) moral d) immoral

3. I watched dumbstruck as a hundred carefully sorted documents came raining down in a fluttery cascade.

a) arranged b) torn c) thrown d) pushed

■■■■*****■■■■

MARKS: 3

ANTONYMS

PART - I

ANTONYMS

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Choose the correct antonyms for the underlined words from the options given.

1. She had been old and wrinkled for twenty years that I had known her.
a) crushed b) crumbled c) straight d) bend
2. I was selected in the 48 kg category for the International Boxing Association.
a) accepted b) included c) rejected d) informed
3. I doubt whether it would be found that absent-mindedness is common.
a) sure b) assure c) impossible d) unfair
4. Surely they can be tighter when they are mental.
a) truly b) often c) doubtfully d) always
5. It is not easy task to place appropriate guidelines before them.
a) suitable b) proper c) improper d) helpful
6. Other people do without any evident difficulty that are pretty much beyond me.
a) doubtful b) clear c) proof d) serious
7. She had even had a husband, but that was hard to believe.
a) easy b) soft c) difficult d) accepted
8. I'd heard of how expensive things were in America.
a) costly b) inaccurate c) informative d) cheap
9. I doubt whether it would be found that absent-mindedness is common.
a) unclear b) always c) peculiar d) spread
10. The tightest corner I was ever in was at Christie's.
a) narrowest b) broadest c) weakest d) most loose
11. The fact that I am conscious of my own limitation gives me a sense of relief.
a) freedom b) aspiration c) understanding d) knowledge
12. I am not very good at living in the real world is perhaps the most outstanding.
a) great b) extraordinary c) common d) known
13. He wore a big turban and loose fitting clothes.
a) free b) movable c) tight d) decent
14. With this princely sum and a little more that had been collected from people I left for the US.
a) huge b) small c) kingly d) mansion
15. He remembers appointments for lunch and dinner.
a) keeps b) leaves c) offers d) forgets

16. I had not enough securities to borrow five hundred on.

- a) get b) receive c) lend d) loan

17. I shall not attempt to offer original ideas.

- a) give b) deny c) restrict d) close

18. My particular specialty now is returning to hotel desks two or three times a day.

- a) permanent b) general c) temporary d) great

Answers								
1. c	2. c	3. b	4. c	5. c	6. a	7. a	8. d	9. c
10. d	11. a	12. c	13. c	14. b	15. d	16. c	17. b	18. b

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Choose the correct antonyms for the underlined words from the options given.

SET - I

1. She had always been short and fat and slightly bent.

- a) small b) huge c) big d) tall

2. We were the last team to arrive.

- a) depart b) reach c) attain d) lost

3. In his ordinary life he remembers everything that is expected to remember.

- a) usual b) irregular c) unusual d) unhappy

SET - II

1. A red-faced man who had bought quite a number electrified the room.

- a) moderately b) fairly c) very few d) plenty

2. This is the age of the common man – whatever the regrets some might have.

- a) doubts b) misgivings c) repentance d) pleasure

3. I am in short easily confused.

- a) before b) after c) simply d) hard

SET - III

1. She had always been short and fat and slightly bent.

- a) thin b) thick c) familiar d) known

2. The other teams had already completed their weight in, which is compulsory for all players.

- a) unimportant b) unknown c) believable d) optional

3. The fact remains however that a few but the moral giants remember to take their medicine.

- a) rests b) needs c) sells d) leaves

SET - IV

1.at fifty guineas or hundred guineas with a gradual crescendo to which I had been safely contributing.
a) slow b) sudden c) fast d) quick ☐
2. It is philosophy or politics, ethics or economics, are certainly meant for him.
a) clearly b) doubtfully c) strongly d) weakly ☐
3. I amused her for perhaps 20 minutes...
a) irritated b) convinced c) defeated d) explained ☐

■■ ***** ■■

MARK: 1

ABBREVIATION**PART - I****ABBREVIATION**

♦ An abbreviation is the short form of a word or phrase formed by leaving out some of the letters from the word or using the first letters of the words. It cannot be pronounced as word.

Examples: B.A – Bachelor of Arts
AIR – All India Radio

3G	Third Generation	BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
AAA	Asian Athletics Association	B.Ed	Bachelor of Education
AAFI	The Amateur Athletics Federation of India	BL	Bachelor of Law
AD	Anno Domini	B.Sc	Bachelor of Science
AFI	Athletics Federation of India	BSF	Border Security Force
AI	Air India	BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
AICTE	All India Council for Technical Education	CA	Chartered Accountant
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome	CBI	Central Bureau of Investigation
AIFF	All India Football Federation	CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education
AITUC	All India Trade Union Congress	CD	Compact Disc
AM	Amplitude Modulation Ante Meridiem (forenoon)	CEO	Chief Educational Officer
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	CID	Criminal Investigation Department
ASLV	Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle	CL	Casual Leave
AEO	Assistant Educational Officer	CM	Chief Minister
AIR	All India Radio	CPL	Class Pupil Leader
ATM	Automated Teller Machine	CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force
AVADI	Armed Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India	DD	Demand Draft
BA	Bachelor of Arts / British Airways.	DEO	District Educational Officer
B. Arch	Bachelor of Architecture	D.Litt.	Doctor of Literature
B.Com	Bachelor of Commerce	DNA	Deoxyribo-nucleic Acid
BE	Bachelor of Engineering	D.Phil.	Doctor of Philosophy
BBA	Bachelor of Business Administration	DTP	Desk Top Publishing
EEG	Electro Encephalo Gram	KMVN	Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam
e-mail	Electronic mail	Km	Kilo metre
ECG	Electro Cardio Gram	LBW	Leg Before Wicket
EMI	Equated Monthly Instalments	LCD	Liquid Crystal Display / Least Common Denominator
ENT	Ear, Nose and Throat	LCM	Lowest Common Multiple
FAQ	Frequently Asked Question	LIC	Life Insurance Corporation (of India)

FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation	LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
FCI	Food Corporation of India	Ltd	Limited
FIR	First Information Report	M.A.	Master of Arts
FM	Frequency modulation	MBA	Master of Business Administration
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	MBBS	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
GST	Goods and Service Tax	MCA	Master of Computer Applications
HSS	Higher Secondary School	M.Com	Master of Commerce
HM	Headmistress / Headmaster	M.D	Doctor of Medicine
HMT	Hindustan Machine Tools	M.Ed	Master of Education
IA	Indian Airlines	MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
IAS	Indian Administrative Service	MNC	Multi National Companies
ICSE	Indian Certificate of Secondary Education	MO	Money Order
ICC	International Cricket Council	MP	Member of Parliament; Madhya Pradesh
ICICI	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	MS	Master of Surgery
ICS	Indian Civil Service	M.Sc	Master of Science
ICU	Intensive Care Unit		
IFS	Indian Foreign Service	NCC	National Cadet Corps
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology	NCERT	National Council of Educational Research and Training
IOC	Indian Oil Corporation	NDA	National Defence Academy
IPC	Indian Penal Code	NLC	Neyveli Lignite Corporation
IPS	Indian Police Service; Inter Press Service	NSS	National Service Scheme
IQ	Intelligent Quotient	ODI	One Day International
ISBN	International Standard Book Number	ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
ISI	Indian Standards Institute; Inter Services Intelligence	ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Commission
IST	Indian Standard Time	PC	Personal Computer
DVD	Digital Versatile/Video Disc	Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy (Philosophiae Doctor)
ICL	Indian Cricket League	PM	Post meridiem (After noon)
ISD	International Subscriber's Trunk Dialing	PRO	Public Relations Officer
IOA	Indian Olympic Association	PTA	Parent Teacher Association
JEE	Joint Entrance Examination	PTO	Please Turn Over
PSLV	Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle	TNPSC	Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
PWD	Public Works Department	UGC	University Grants Commission
R&D	Research and Development	UK	United Kingdom
RBI	Reserve Bank of India	UNO	United Nation Organisation
RRB	Railway Recruitment Board	UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
SB	Savings Bank	UPSC	Union Public Service Commission
SMS	Short Message Service	USA	United States of America

SP	Superintendent of Police	VIP	Very Important Person
SPCA	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals	VPP	Value Payable Post
SPL	School Pupil Leader	WTO	World Trade Organisation
STD	Subscriber's Trunk Dialing	WWW	World Wide Web
TA	Travelling Allowance	YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
TC	Transfer Certificate	YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association
TN	Tamil Nadu		

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Choose the expanded form of the given abbreviation.

1. CLRI

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) Central Legal Research Institute | b) Central Labour Research Institute |
| c) Central Leather Research Institute | d) Central Learner's Research Institute |

2. KMVN

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Kinesthetic Mandal Vikas Nigam | b) Kumaon Mandal Volunteer Nigam |
| c) Kumaon Ministerial Vikas Nigam | d) Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam |

3. UGC

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) University Grants Commission | b) Universal Grants Commission |
| c) Union Grants Commission | d) Unified Grants Commission |

4. BSNL

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Bharath Sanchar Nitrogen Limited | b) Bharath Sanchar Nigam Limited |
| c) Better service in Neyveli Limited | d) Bharathi Sanchar Nigam Limited |

5. CBI

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| a) Centralised Bureau of Investigation | b) Centred Bureau of Investigation |
| c) Central Bureau of Investigation | d) Central Bureau of Institute |

6. LPG

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Liquefied Petroleum Gas | b) Liquefied Paper Gas |
| c) Liquid Petrol Gas | d) Liquefied Petrol Gas |

7. WTO

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) World's Tallest Office | b) World Trade Organisation |
| c) World Trade Office | d) World Trade officer |

8. CD

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Complete Disc | b) Compact Desk |
| c) Complete Diagnosis | d) Compact Disc |

9. VCR

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Video Clear Recorder | b) Very Clear Recorder |
| c) Video Cassette Recorder | b) Video Cassette Record |

10. WWW

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a) World Win Willow | b) World Wide Web |
| c) World Wide Woman | c) Win Win Woman |

11. RPM

- a) Revolution Press Master b) Reality Per Minute
c) Revolutions Pin Master d) Revolution Per Minute

12. PSLV

- a) Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle b) Proper Satellite Launch Vehicle
c) Previous Satellite Launch Vehicle d) Perfect Satellite Launch Vehicle

13. FM

- a) Frequent Modulation b) Frequency Modulation
c) Frequency Modernisation d) Frequent Method

14. NDA

- a) National Department of Academy b) Nature of Defence Academy
c) National Demo Academy d) National Defence Academy

15. IPC

- a) Indian Postal Company b) Indian Public Company
c) Indian Penal Code d) Indian Property Code

Answers									
1. c	2. d	3. a	4. b	5. c	6. a	7. b	8. d	9. c	10. b
11. d	12. a	13. b	14. d	15. c					

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Choose the expanded form of the given abbreviation.

1. ICICI

- a) Industrial credit and Investment corporation of India
b) Industrial credit and Investigating corporation of India
c) Industrial credit and investing corporation of India
d) Interior credit and Investment corporation of India

2. K.B

- a) Kilo by weight b) Kilo per Byte
c) Kilo per Branch d) Kilo Byte

3. ONGC

- a) Online Natural Gas Commission b) Oil Natural Gas Commissin
c) Oil and Natural Gas commission d) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation

4. TOEFL

- a) Test of English Foreign Language b) The English offer Foreign Language
c) Test of English as Foreign Language d) The English of Foreign Language

5. ATM

- a) Automatic Teller Machine b) Any Time Money
c) Automated Teller Machine d) Anytime Teller Machine

6. CRY

- a) Child Relief and yours b) Child Relief and yourselves
c) Child Relief and yourself d) Child Relief and you

7. KPO

- a) Knowledge Process Outsourcing
c) Knowledge Process Office

- b) Known Procedural Order
d) Knowledge Process Outlet

8. B.Tech.

- a) Bachelor of Teaching
c) Bachelor of Technology

- b) Bachelor of Technique
d) Bachelor of Textiles

9. SBI

- a) Savings Bank of India
c) State Bank of Indonesia

- b) State Bank of India
d) State Bureau of Investigation

10. ECG

- a) Everyman's Christian Group
c) Elected Council Group

- b) Electrical Cardio Gram
d) Electro Cardio Gram

11. NGO

- a) New Government Order
c) Non-Government Organisation

- b) North Government Officer
d) Non-Government Order

12. SMS

- a) Short Message Service
c) Short Missing Service

- b) Small Message Service
d) Send Message Service

ACRONYMS

- ★ An acronym is a pronounceable word formed mostly from the initial letters of a descriptive name or title.
For Example: radar = radio detecting and ranging

AIBA	Amature/Association International de-Boxer's Association	DIET	District Institute of Education and Training
AVADI	Armoured Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India	E-MAIL	Electronic Mail.
AIIMS	All India Institute of Medical Science	FIFA	Federation of International Football Associations (Federation Internationale de Football Association)
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations	GATE	Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering
BHEL	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd	GATT	General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
CAD	Computer Aided Design	GATS	General Agreement on Trade and Services
CAT	Common Admission Test	GMAT	Graduate Management Admission Test
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation	RADAR	Radio Detection and Ranging
IELTS	International English Language Testing System	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University	SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation	SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation	RAM	Random Access Memory

IELTS	International English Language Testing System	RAW	Research & Analysis Wing
IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University	SAIL	Steel Authority of India Limited
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation	SENSEX	Sensitivity Index (of Share Price)
INTERNET	International Network (of computers)	SIM	Subscriber Information Module
LAN	Local Area Network	TADA	Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act
LASER	Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation	TANSI	Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	TOEFL	Test Of English as a Foreign Language
NASA	National Aeronautics Space Administration	TRAI	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
NASSCOM	National Association of Software and Service Companies	UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
NOTA	None of The Above	UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
OPAC	Online Public Access Catalogue	VAT	Value Added Tax
PAN	Permanent Account Number	VIRUS	Vital Information Resources Under Siege
P.E.T	Physical Education Teacher	WHO	World Health Organisation
PIN	Postal Index Number	ZIP	Zone Improvement Plan

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

1. NASA

- a) National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- b) National Acrobatics and sports Administration
- c) National Aerospace and special Administration
- d) National Agriculture and support Administration

☐

2. CAD

- a) Computer Aid desiging
- b) Computerised Aided Designing
- c) Computerising Aided Designing
- d) Computer Aided Designing

☐

3. OPEC

- a) Oil and petroleum exporting countries
- b) Organisation of petroleum exporting countries
- c) Online public Excess catalogue
- d) Organisation of petroleum excess countries

☐

4. VIRUS

- a) Virtual Informations Resources Under siege
- b) Vital Information Resources Under survey
- c) Vital Information Resources Under survey
- d) Vital Information Resources Under Siege

☐

5. OPAC

- a) Online Public Accessible Catalogue
- b) Oversee Public Access Catalogue
- c) Online Public Access Catalogue
- d) Online Private Access Catalogue

☐

6. PIN

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Post Index Number | b) Postal Index Number |
| c) Post office Index Number | d) Private Index Number |

7. UNICEF

- a) United Nations International children Emergency Fund
b) United Nations International children Equipement Fund
c) United Nations International children Educational Fund
d) United Nations International children Employment Fund

8. TAFE

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Travel and Fare Excess | b) Tractor and Farm Equipment |
| c) Train and Farm Express | d) Tractor and Factory Equipment |

9. TANSI

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) Tamil Nadu Storm Sewage Industry | b) Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries |
| c) Tamil Nadu Slum Stop Industry | d) Tamil Nadu Small Sale Industries |

10. RAM

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Random Access Memory | b) Randomly Added Member |
| c) Random And Marking | d) Randomly Accessed Money |

11. ROM

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Recognition of Memory | b) Reaction of Mind |
| c) Read only Memory | d) Read only Mind |

12. CAT

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Culture and Academic Treaty | b) Cumulative Admission Test |
| c) Common Admission Test | d) Clear Act Test |



MARK: 1

COMPOUND WORDS**PART - I****COMPOUND WORD**

- ✦ A compound word is when two words are combined to form a new word or phrase. There are three types of compound words: closed form, hyphenated and open form. The closed form is when two words are combined to form a new word.

Eg: bullfrog, snowball, mailbox, grandmother, railroad, inside, sometimes, upstream, basketball, anybody.

LIST OF COMPOUND WORDS**I. Noun + Adjective**

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Blood Red | 2. Hand Picked | 3. Heart Broken | 4. Home Sick |
| 5. Lead Strong | 6. Life Long | 7. Prize Worthy | 8. Sky Blue |
| 9. Snow White | 10. Spoon Fed | 11. Tax Free | 12. Trust Worthy |
| 13. World Famous | 14. World Population | 15. World Wide | |

II. Noun + Noun

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Air Man | 2. Air Port | 3. Air Ship | 4. Arm Chair |
| 5. Birth Place | 6. Bus Conductor | 7. College Mate | 8. College Student |
| 9. Day Dream | 10. Ear Ring | 11. Eye Sight | 12. Foot Note |
| 13. Gate Way | 14. Head Line | 15. Home Work | 16. Life Boat |
| 17. Lorry Driver | 18. Moonlight | 19. Needle Work | 20. News Paper |
| 21. Note Book | 22. School Boy | 23. School Bus | 24. School Days |

III. Verb + Noun

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Bath Room | 2. Call Taxi | 3. Cross Fire | 4. Drive Inn |
| 5. Fire Place | 6. Guide Book | 7. Handle Bar | 8. Note Book |
| 9. Pass Port | 10. Pay Day | 11. Play Boy | 12. Post Man |
| 13. Post Master | 14. Post Office | 15. Rest House | 16. Scare Crow |
| 17. Search Engine | 18. Search Light | 19. Show Room | 20. Stop Clock |
| 21. Bath Room | 22. Call Taxi | 23. Cross Fire | 24. Drive Inn |
| 25. Fire Place | 26. Guide Book | 27. Handle Bar | 28. Note Book |
| 29. Pass Port | 30. Pay Day | 31. Play Boy | 32. Post Man |
| 33. Post Master | 34. Post Office | 35. Rest House | 36. Scare Crow |
| 37. Search Engine | 38. Search Light | 39. Show Room | 40. Stop Clock |
| 41. Taste Buds | 42. Walk Man | | |

IV. NOUN + VERB

- | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. Sunrise | 2. Sunset | 3. Baby sit | 4. Rainfall | 5. Haircut | 6. Head ache |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|

V. ADJECTIVE + NOUN

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Fast food | 2. Madman | 3. Blackboard | 4. Blue sky | 5. Hot water |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|--------------|

VI. PREPOSITION + VERB

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 1. Overtake | 2. Output | 3. Income | 4. Undergo | 5. Upset | 6. Input |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|

VII. ADJECTIVE + VERB

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Clear cut | 2. Safeguard | 3. Whitewash | 5. Blackmark |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

VIII. Gerund + Noun

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Bleaching Powder | 2. Cleaning Lady | 3. Cleaning Maid | 4. Dancing Bird |
| 5. Drawing Room | 6. Drinking Water | 7. Driving School | 8. Helping Hand |
| 9. Helping Mind | 10. Living Room | 11. Looking Glass | 12. Raining Days |
| 13. Sleeping Pill | 14. Sleeping Song | 15. Steering Wheel | 16. Swimming Pool |
| 17. Teaching Aids | 18. Teaching Condition | 19. Walking Stick | 20. Washing Machine |
| 21. Working Condition | 22. Working Couples | | |

IX. Noun + Gerund

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Horse Riding | 2. Air Conditioning | 3. Bird Watching | 4. Time Consuming |
| 5. Book Binding | 6. House Cleaning | 7. Freedom Loving | 8. Eve Teasing |

X. Preposition + Noun

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. After Life | 2. By Pass | 3. Down Stairs | 4. In House |
| 5. In Service | 6. Off Shore | 7. Off Spring | 8. On Line |
| 9. Out Patient | 10. Over Charge | 11. Over Night | 12. Over Weight |
| 13. Under Line | 14. Under World | 15. Underground | 16. Up Grade |
| 17. Up Stairs | | | |

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1. baby. | a) sit | b) sitting | c) post | d) card |
| 2. milk | a) ground | b) land | c) shake | d) tube |
| 3. washing | a) paper | b) pen | c) pin | d) machine |
| 4. under | a) in | b) take | c) out | d) seen |

5. book

- a) ready b) ground c) chair d) mark

6. dream

- a) world b) out c) in d) slow

7. down

- a) low b) strength c) stream d) went

8. under

- a) fast b) stand c) saw d) go

9. age

- a) line b) more c) land d) old

10. court

- a) yard b) out c) stand d) ill

Answers

1. a

2. c

3. d

4. b

5. d

6. a

7. c

8. b

9. d

10. a

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word.

1. pass

- a) port b) out c) low d) land

2. cross

- a) strength b) board c) talk d) come

3. moon

- a) power b) day c) low d) light

4. butter

- a) lion b) flies c) insects d) need

5. grass

- a) hopper b) jumper c) runner d) singer

6. by

- a) buy b) pass c) jump d) go

7. back

- a) linen b) line c) at d) ward

8. life

- a) on b) out c) time d) short

9. scape

- a) goat b) water c) honey d) cow

10. along

a) river

b) side

c) well

d) went

11. light

a) power

b) still

c) out

d) house

12. lime

a) photo

b) man

c) stone

d) still

13. lightning

a) walk

b) speed

c) drive

d) swim

14. fast

a) food

b) vegetables

c) dinner

d) supper

15. lay

a) away

b) for

c) in

d) off

16. car

a) street

b) park

c) house

d) top

17. wood

a) house

b) cutter

c) chair

d) table

18. gas

a) light

b) pressure

c) tight

d) problem

19. water

a) bright

b) bite

c) charm

d) proof

20. tooth

a) pain

b) high

c) trouble

d) ache



MARK: 1**PREFIX****PART - I**

- ✦ Prefixes and suffixes are sets of letters that are added to the beginning or end of another word. They are not words in their own right and cannot stand on their own in a sentence: if they are printed on their own they have a hyphen before or after them.

PREFIXES

- ✦ Prefixes are added to the beginning of an existing word in order to create a new word with a different meaning.

For example:

Word	Prefix	New word	Word	Prefix	New word
happy	un	unhappy	bishop	arch	archbishop
cultural	multi	multicultural	aircraft	anti	antiaircraft
work	over	overwork	operation	co	co-operation
space	cyber	cyberspace	courage	en	encourage
market	super	supermarket	active	in	inactive
possible	im	impossible	cycle	bi	bicycle
code	de	decode	cast	fore	forecast
legible	il	illegible	act	inter	interact
function	mal	malfunction	biology	micro	microbiology
media	multi	multimedia	confident	over	overconfident
payment	non	nonpayment	door	out	outdoor
technic	poly	polytechnic	box	post	postbox
paid	pre	prepaid	arrange	re	rearrange
conductor	semi	semiconductor	editor	sub	subeditor
colour	multi	multicolour	certain	un	uncertain
developed	under	underdeveloped	form	uni	uniform
hill	up	uphill	modern	ultra	ultra-modern

Some of the prefixes and the connected words

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. anti- | antiaircraft | antibiotic | anti clockwise | anti-social |
| 2. arch- | arch angel | arch bishop | archway | arch-rival |
| 3. bi- | bicycle | bilabial | bi-lateral | bi-monthly |
| 4. co- | coauthor | coexist | cooperate | co-producer |
| 5. contra- | contradiction | contradistinction | contraflow | contraindicate |
| 6. counter- | counteract | counterattack | counter clockwise | counterpart |
| 7. de- | decode | defame | degrade | defrost |
| 8. dia- | diagram | dialogue | diameter | diametric |
| 9. dis- | disagree | discharge | disorder | disqualify |

10. en-	encourage	encircle	enlarge	enslave
11. ex-	exchange	export	ex-serviceman	express.
12. fore-	forecast	fore-noon	foretell	fore-runner
13. hyper-	hyperactive	hypermarket	hypertension	hypersensitive
14. il-	illegible	illegal	illogical	illiterate
15. im-	impossible	impolite	imprint	impure
16. in-	inactive	inland	insight	invoke
17. inter-	interaction	intercity	interchange	international
18. ir-	irregular	irrational	irresponsible	irrelevant
19. mal-	malfunction	malnutrition	malpractice	maltreatment
20. micro-	microbiology	microchip	microfilm	microphone
21. mis-	misbehave	mislead	misplace	misunderstand
22. multi-	multicolour	multifaceted	multimedia	multipurpose
23. non-	non-existent	non-payment	non-stick	non-violence
24. out-	outbreak	outdoor	outnumber	outside
25. over-	overconfident	overflow	overload	overpower
26. pan-	pan- American	pan- African	pan- Indian	pandemic
27. poly-	polyclinic	polyglot	polygraph	polytechnic
28. post-	post war	post-graduate	post-paid	post-script
29. pre-	precaution	preface	pre-paid	pre-record
30. pro-	proclaim	pro-democracy	prolong	pronoun
31. re-	rearrange	rebuild	recall	rediscover
32. semi-	semi-conductor	semi-final	semi-vowel	semi-circle
33. sub-	subcontinent	sub-editor	submarine	subtitle
34. tri-	triangle	tri-colour	tricycle	tri-lateral
35. un-	unaffected	uncertain	unfair	unhappy
36. under-	underdeveloped	underestimate	underwater	underworld
37. uni-	unicellular	unicameral	uniform	unilateral
38. up-	upgrade	uphill	upset	upward

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word

1. bishop

a) ir__

b) multi__

c) arch__

d) inter__

2. possible

a) ir__

b) multi__

c) im__

d) inter__

3. aircraft

- a) ir___ b) multi___ c) im___ d) anti

4. cycle

- a) bi___ b) multi___ c) im___ d) inter___

5. author

- a) ir___ b) multi___ c) co___ d) inter___

6. code

- a) ir___ b) de___ c) im___ d) inter___

7. practice

- a) ir___ b) multi___ c) im___ d) mal___

8. courage

- a) en___ b) multi___ c) im___ d) inter___

9. cast

- a) in___ b) fore___ c) im___ d) inter___

10. active

- a) ir___ b) il___ c) in___ d) inter___

Answers

1. c

2. c

3. d

4. a

5. c

6. b

7. d

8. a

9. b

10. c

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION**Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word****1. legible**

- a) il___ b) multi___ c) im___ d) ir___

2. mortal

- a) ir___ b) multi___ c) im___ d) un___

3. function

- a) ir___ b) mal___ c) im___ d) inter___

4. Biology

- a) micro___ b) multi___ c) dis___ d) fore___

5. media

- a) in___ b) multi___ c) im___ d) inter___

6. confident

- a) over___ b) dis___ c) im___ d) en___

7. payment

- a) ir___ b) im___ c) non___ d) dis___

8. door

- a) inter___ b) multi___ c) im___ d) out___

9. american

- a) ir___ b) pin___ c) pan___ d) inter___

10. technic

a) im__	b) multi__	c) in__	d) poly__	<input type="text"/>
---------	------------	---------	-----------	----------------------

11. box

a) ir__	b) post__	c) im__	d) fore__	<input type="text"/>
---------	-----------	---------	-----------	----------------------

12. paid

a) in__	b) multi__	c) dis__	d) pre__	<input type="text"/>
---------	------------	----------	----------	----------------------

13. arrange

a) re__	b) anti__	c) im__	d) inter__	<input type="text"/>
---------	-----------	---------	------------	----------------------

14. conductor

a) ir__	b) dis__	c) semi__	d) fore__	<input type="text"/>
---------	----------	-----------	-----------	----------------------

15. editor

a) ir__	b) multi__	c) im__	d) sub__	<input type="text"/>
---------	------------	---------	----------	----------------------

16. colour

a) ir__	b) multi__	c) im__	d) pro__	<input type="text"/>
---------	------------	---------	----------	----------------------

17. certain

a) in__	b) un__	c) im__	d) pro__	<input type="text"/>
---------	---------	---------	----------	----------------------

18. develop

a) ir__	b) multi__	c) under__	d) fore__	<input type="text"/>
---------	------------	------------	-----------	----------------------

19. form

a) ir__	b) multi__	c) uni__	d) pro__	<input type="text"/>
---------	------------	----------	----------	----------------------

20. hill

a) up__	b) dis__	c) im__	d) en__	<input type="text"/>
---------	----------	---------	---------	----------------------



MARK: 1

FOREIGN WORDS**PART - I****FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES**

- ✦ There are many very logical reasons why languages (including English) borrow words from each other.
- ✦ For instance, sometimes English will borrow a word from another language in order to describe things for which an English word doesn't yet exist. This happened a lot when the English settlers arrived in the New World.
- ✦ After all, there were countless things that English speakers had never encountered, but which indigenous groups and earlier Spanish explorers had already given names to. Whenever there's cross-cultural interaction like that, new words are bound to pop up between languages.
- ✦ Additionally, English often uses foreign words to name culturally specific things, like food. The Italians already gave "pizza" a great name, so when English speakers started enjoying the food, there was no need to change it. Why waste time renaming when you could be eating?

Some of the foreign words commonly used in English and their meanings.

No.	Foreign Words	Meanings
1	bon voyage	have a nice trip
2	bona fide	genuine
3	curriculum vitae	description of previous job and qualification
4	status quo	existing condition
5	rucksack	backpack
6	de facto	in faith
7	de jure	by right; by law
8	en famille	in family
9	en masse	all together
10	ex gratia	as a favour
11	ex officio	by virtue of one's position or status
12	in absentia	in absence
13	in camera	in private; in the chamber
14	in toto	as a whole
15	laissez faire	non intervention
16	lingua franca	common language; link language
17	magnum opus	great work
18	modus operandi	way of working
19	par excellence	excellent
20	patio	an area outside the house without roof
21	per annum	for every year
22	per capita	per head

23	plaza	shopping mall
24	proforma	form
25	protege	trained by influential person
26	prima facie	accepted as so until proved otherwise
27	resume	summary; curriculum vitae
28	siesta	nap; a short sleep after a meal
29	sine die	adjourned without fixing a date
30	tete-a-tete	private conversation face to face
31	viva voce	spoken exam
32	annus mirabilis	wonderful year
33	modus operandi	a method of operating
34	ad hoc	made or done for a particular purpose
35	ad interium	meantime
36	bons mots	witty remarks
37	carte blanche	permission to do whatever one wants
38	faux pas	social blunder
39	liaison	coordination of activities
40	postmortem	examination of dead body
41	status quo	the existing condition
42	via media	compromise
43	alias	also known as
44	enroute	during the course of a journey, on the way
45	incognito	true identity concealed
46	dejavu	past life experience, recognition, familiarity
47	a - la - carte	choice; having menu items priced

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Choose the meaning of the given foreign phrase / word.

1. My father used to have siesta every day.
a) short sleep b) cup of coffee c) short talk d) walk
2. We have to get the proforma from the college.
a) letter b) introduction c) form d) acceptance
3. This is the magnum opus of the artist.
a) costly work b) colourful work c) favorite work d) great work
4. We believe many things in this world de facto.
a) with proof b) in faith c) for our convenience d) for our sake
5. The politicians had their conversation in camera.
a) in private b) before the camera c) photographed d) in public

6. Everyone appreciates his laissez faire attitude.

- a) involvement in public life b) involvement in others' private life
c) non involvement in others' private life d) non involvement in his family life

7. She wants to go to the plaza to buy a birthday gift.

- a) market place b) shopping mall c) souvenir shop d) gift shop

8. English is a lingua franca of many countries.

- a) each person b) important work c) common language d) good condition

9. The parliament has been adjourned sine die.

- a) adjourned indefinitely b) arranged immediately c) called someone d) visited an important person

10. It was years before he could confers his faux pas.

- a) family affair b) social blunder c) common affair d) in private

Answers									
1. a	2. c	3. d	4. b	5. a	6. c	7. b	8. c	9. a	10. b

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Choose the meaning of the given foreign phrase / word.

1. The scientist's protégé followed him wherever he went to help him.

- a) youth trained by an influential person b) helper
c) one who is financially helped by a philanthropist d) junior scientist assigned for the job

2. The police found out the modus operandi of the criminal.

- a) hiding place b) weapon used by them c) way of working d) companions

3. She laughed at his leader bons mots.

- a) common remarks b) call someone for argument
c) witty remarks d) accept someone

4. My father cleared the loan in toto.

- a) partly b) whole c) in instalments d) with difficulty

5. We sat in the patio of my uncle and discussed the matter for a long time.

- a) house b) hall c) open space d) veranda

6. Our Government has sanctioned an ex gratia of 2 lakhs to all the victims.

- a) their right b) their demand c) their fund d) as a favour

7. We took oath de facto.

- a) in private b) in common c) only one d) in fact

8. The Principal is the ex officio chairman of our association.

- a) important as his post b) by virtue of his office
c) out of his post d) connected to his post

9. The police arrested the people who took part in the agitation en masse.

- a) to be presented in the court b) important agitators
c) all together d) few people

10. Students should go with bona fide certificate when they go for placement interview.

- a) to show they are genuine students b) to show they have passed the exam
c) to show they are regular to college d) to show they are good performers

11. The education department wants to keep status quo in the admission process.
 a) high value b) high percentage c) past situation d) present condition ☐
12. When Kannan left for US his friends wished him bon voyage.
 a) to become rich b) to have good health c) to have nice trip d) to have happy life in US ☐
13. We should prepare a meaningful curriculum vitae to get a good job.
 a) descriptions of experience and educational qualification
 b) descriptions of the job one wants to have
 c) descriptions of one's family
 d) descriptions of one's family tree ☐
14. Government should work to raise the per capita income of its people.
 a) total income of the country b) total income of the family
 c) income of a day d) income per head ☐
15. The police accepted the prima facie evidence in the murder case.
 a) eye witness b) accepted as so until proved otherwise
 c) evidence given by the family d) evidence given by the friends ☐
16. That year was the same thing of an annus mirabilis.
 a) unpopular b) wonderful year c) in common d) popular ☐
17. Sunder became the liaison officer in his company.
 a) coordinating activities b) initiating activities c) president d) banking activities ☐
18. The police found out the modus operandi of the criminal.
 a) methods in accepting people b) method of arguments
 c) method of creation d) method of operating ☐
19. An ad hoc investigating committee has been set up.
 a) made or done for a particular way b) called a person in a way
 c) escape from a place d) accepting others ☐
20. The government gave their negotiator carte blanche.
 a) running after something b) unlimited authority
 c) control over something d) glaring at something ☐
21. He was tried in absentia and sentenced to seven years in prison.
 a) thank someone b) invite someone c) not present d) call someone ☐
22. They are trying to find out a via media solution for the problem.
 a) compromise b) strict c) accepted d) informed ☐
23. My neighbour is a prima donna
 a) temperamental and conceited person b) kind and helpful person
 c) wealthy and influential person d) poor but happy person ☐
24. Tell me your income per annum.
 a) every new year b) every year c) invite the year d) every motion ☐
25. He had been the de jure king since his father's death.
 a) unlawful b) unaccepted c) rightful d) interior ☐



MARK: 1

DEFINITION OF WORDS

PART - I

- ✦ A phobia is a type of anxiety disorder that causes an individual to experience extreme, irrational fear about a situation, living creature, place, or object.
- ✦ When some people have a phobia, they will often shape their lives to avoid what they consider to be dangerous. The imagined threat is greater than any actual threat posed by the cause of terror.
- ✦ Phobias are diagnosable mental disorders.
- ✦ The person will experience intense distress when faced with the source of their phobia. This can prevent them from functioning normally and sometimes leads to panic attacks.

Achluophobia – Fear of darkness**Acrophobia** – Fear of heights**Algophobia** – Fear of pain**Ailurophobia** – Fear of cats**Antlophobia** – Fear of floods**Aquaphobia** – Fear of water**Autophobia** – Fear of being alone**Basophobia** – Fear of falling**Bathophobia** – Fear of depths**Bufonophobia** – Fear of toads**Catagelophobia** – Fear of being ridiculed**Chiroptophobia** – Fear of bats**Cremnophobia** – Fear of steep cliffs**Demonophobia** – Fear of demons**Entomophobia** – Fear of insects**Equinophobia** – Fear of horses**Gynophobia** – Fear of women**Harpaxophobia** – Fear of being robbed**Hydrophobia** – Fear of water**Hypegiaphobia** – Fear of responsibility**Ichthyophobia** – Fear of fish**Katagelophobia** – Fear of ridicule**Lygophobia** – Fear of darkness**Musophobia** – Fear of mice**Nosocomophobia** – Fear of hospitals**Ophidiophobia** – Fear of snakes**Pyrophobia** – Fear of fire**Acousticophobia** – Fear of noise**Aerophobia** – Fear of flying, drafts or fresh air**Agrizoophobia** – Fear of wild animals**Androphobia** – Fear of men**Apiphobia** – Fear of bees or bee stings**Atychiphobia** – Fear of failure**Bacteriophobia** – Fear of bacteria**Bathmophobia** – Fear of steep inclines, slopes and stairs**Batrachophobia** – Fear of amphibians**Carnophobia** – Fear of meat**Ceraunophobia** – Fear of thunder and lightning**Claustrophobia** – Fear of confined spaces**Cynophobia** – Fear of dogs**Doraphobia** – Fear of animal fur or skins**Eosophobia** – Fear of dawn or day light**Gamophobia** – Fear of marriage**Hadephobia** – Fear of hell**Herpetophobia** – Fear of reptiles**Hylophobia** – Fear of forests**Hypochondria** – Fear of illness**Kakorrhaphiophobia** – Fear of failure**Ligyrophobia** – Fear of loud noises**Mastigophobia** – fear of punishment**Myrmecophobia** – Fear of ants**Octophobia** – Fear of the number 8**Phasmophobia** – Fear of ghosts**Ranidaphobia** – Fear of frogs

Satanophobia – Fear of Satan**Spheksophobia** – Fear of wasps**Thalassophobia** – Fear of the sea**Triskaidekaphobia** – Fear of the number 13**Wiccaphobia** – Fear of witches and witchcraft**Xenophobia** – Fear of strangers or foreigners**EXERCISE WITH ANSWER****Choose the right definition for the given term****1. 'regicide'.**

- a) killing a group
- b) killing a minor
- c) killing a member of political group
- d) killing a member of a royal family

2. dipsomania

- a) a strong desire for alcoholic drinks
- b) a strong desire for pleasure
- c) a strong desire for friendship
- d) a strong desire for playing with fire

3. xenophobia

- a) fear of water
- b) fear of fire
- c) fear of foreigners
- d) fear of numbers

4. introvert

- a) one who loves friends
- b) one who is unwilling to express opinion
- c) one who is ready to help strangers
- d) one who believes others

5. patricide

- a) killing of friend
- b) killing of mother
- c) killing of brother
- d) killing of father

6. optimist

- a) one who has a positive outlook
- b) one who has a negative outlook
- c) one who has power
- d) one who loves nature

7. agoraphobia

- a) fear of height
- b) fear of animals
- c) fear of open space
- d) fear of foreigners

8. bibliophile

- a) lover of animals
- b) lover of birds
- c) lover of friends
- d) lover of books

9. anglophobia

- a) fear of English men
- b) fear of using English
- c) fear of Anglo Indians
- d) fear of books

10. Gynecologist

- a) a doctor who treats the diseases of woman
- b) a doctor who treats mental problems
- c) a doctor who treats children
- d) a doctor who treats eye problem

Answers

1) d

2) a

3) c

4) b

5) d

6) a

7) c

8) d

9) b

10) a

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Choose the right definition for the given term

1. Octophobia

a) fear of animals

b) fear of snake

c) fear of number 8

d) fear of number 13

2. Pyrophobia

a) fear of sea

b) fear of fish

c) fear of cloud

d) fear of fire

3. Hydrophobia

a) fear of water

b) fear of sea

c) fear of illness

d) fear of loneliness

4. Lygophobia

a) fear of height

b) fear of darkness

c) fear of mice

d) fear of sea

5. Ophidiophobia

a) fear of insects

b) fear of animals

c) fear of snakes

d) fear of open space

6. Hypochondria

a) fear of failures

b) fear of forests

c) fear of loud noise

d) fear of illness

7. Herpetophobia

a) fear of reptiles

b) fear of insects

c) fear of hell

d) fear of fall

8. Entomophobia

a) fear of mice

b) fear of insects

c) fear of reptiles

d) fear of animals

9. Cynophobia

a) fear of frogs

b) dear of cockroach

c) fear of heights

d) fear of mice

10. Basophobia

a) fear of depth

b) fear of toads

c) fear of falling

d) fear of meat

11. Glutton

a) one who eats too much

b) one who hates food

c) one who loves book

d) one who loves strangers

12. Etymology

a) study of books

b) study of birds

c) study of words

d) study of insects

13. Misanthrope

a) one who hates women

b) one who hates mankind

c) one who loves mankind

d) one who loves animals

14. Philanthropist

a) one who changes his position often

b) one who loves strangers

c) one who donates liberally

d) one who hates donation

15. Polyglot

- a) one who speaks English fluently
c) one who lives on others' money

- b) one who loves mother tongue
d) one who speaks many languages

☐**16. Oligarchy**

- a) a government by a few
c) a government by military

- b) a government by majority
d) a government by learned people

☐**17. Pacifist**

- a) one who opposes use of force, war
c) one who brings people together

- b) one who loves war
d) one who loves his country

☐**18. Versatile**

- a) one who changes his party
c) one who possesses several talents

- b) one who has long experience
d) one who loves his party

☐**19. Spendthrift**

- a) one who hoards money
c) one who sells things

- b) one who spends extravagantly
d) one who buys things

☐**20. Turn coat**

- a) one who uses coats
c) one who changes his party

- b) one who does not like coat
d) one who joins the party

☐**21. Misogynist**

- a) hater of women b) hater of men

- c) hater of marriage d) hater of ceremonies

☐**22. teetotaler**

- a) one who loves drinks
c) one who loves food

- b) one who drinks too much
d) one who abstains from drink

☐**23. Epicure**

- a) one who is fond of plenty of food
c) one who is fond of books

- b) one who is fond of good food
d) one who is fond of birds

☐**24. tyrant**

- a) a dictator b) a democrat

- c) a republican d) a friend

☐**25. Mastigophobia**

- a) fear of strangers b) fear of fire

- c) fear of punishment d) fear of water

☐

MARK: 1

QUESTION TAGS

PART - I

- ✦ A special type of question is the tag that English speakers put at the end of many statements. The tags in the following sentences are shown in red:

It's a lovely day today, **isn't it?**

You live in Frankfurt, **don't you?**

Miho can't speak German, **can she?**

You haven't seen Miho, **have you?**

His parents are very old, **aren't they?**

You will remember to call me, **won't you?**

- ✦ Tags are very common in spoken English, and have many functions. One of the common functions is to start a conversation or help keep it going. The two basic rules about tag questions are:

If the statement is negative, the tag must be positive. If the statement is positive, the tag must be negative.

- **You don't like me,** do you?

- **You won't tell him my secret,** will you?

- **He doesn't speak German,** does he?

- **You're coming to my party,** aren't you?

- **She's really good at chess,** isn't she?

- **You haven't done your homework,** have you?

- ✦ The tense of the tag is determined by the tense of the auxiliary/modal verb of the statement that precedes it. If the statement does not use an auxiliary/modal (i.e. it is in the present or past simple tense), then the auxiliary **do** must be used.

- She comes from Korea, **doesn't she?**

- You like heavy metal music, **don't you?**

- He got top grade in the math test, **didn't he?**

- I really messed up, **didn't I?**

Exceptions

Some verbs / expressions have different question tags.

For example

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| • I am | - I am attractive, aren't I? |
| • Positive imperative | - Stop daydreaming, will you / won't you? |
| • Negative imperative | - Don't stop singing, will you? |
| • Let's | - Let's go to the beach, shall we? |
| • Have got (possession) | - He has got a car, hasn't he? |
| • There is/are | - There aren't any spiders in the bedroom, are there? |
| • This/that is | - This is Paul's pen, isn't it? |
| • Some one | - Some one has taken my bag, haven't they? |

- Nobody - Nobody has replied, have they?
- Seldom - She seldom goes by bus, does she?

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Add appropriate question tags to the following sentences.

1. **I'm right _____?**
a) amn't I b) ain't I c) are n't I d) don't I
2. **Shut up _____?**
a) will you b) do you c) can you d) did you
3. **Don't forget _____?**
a) won't you b) will you c) can you d) did you
4. **Move a bit _____?**
a) will be b) do we c) shall we d) can we
5. **Let's go for a walk _____?**
a) will we b) do we c) shall we d) can we
6. **You never say what you are doing _____?**
a) don't you b) do you c) did you d) didn't you
7. **There is little we can do about it _____?**
a) isn't there b) is there c) can't we d) don't we
8. **Somebody wanted a pizza _____?**
a) did they b) didn't they c) do they d) don't they
9. **He has a daughter, _____?**
a) hasn't he b) does he c) didn't he d) did he
10. **There weren't any issues _____?**
a) were there b) are there c) weren't there d) don't there
11. **Ravi wants to be an actor _____?**
a) isn't he b) didn't he c) doesn't he d) don't he
12. **Julia visited you yesterday _____?**
a) didn't she b) doesn't Julia c) doesn't she d) does she

Answers				
1. aren't I	2. will you	3. will you	4. will you	5. shall we
6. do you	7. is there	8. didn't they	9. hasn't he	10. were there
11. doesn't he	12. didn't she			

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Add suitable question tag to the following statement.

- | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. She's from a small town in China, _____? | | | |
| a) is she | b) isn't she | c) does she | d) doesn't she |
| 2. They aren't on their way already, _____? | | | |
| a) aren't they | b) are they | c) do they | d) don't they |
| 3. We're late again, _____? | | | |
| a) do we | b) don't we | c) aren't they | d) aren't we |
| 4. I'm not the person with the tickets, _____? | | | |
| a) amn't I | b) am I | c) are I | d) aren't I |
| 5. Julie isn't an accountant, _____? | | | |
| a) is she | b) does she | c) doesn't she | d) hasn't she |
| 6. The weather is really bad today, _____? | | | |
| a) is it | b) isn't it | c) does it | d) doesn't it |
| 7. He's very handsome, _____? | | | |
| a) is he | b) isn't he | c) isn't it | d) aren't they |
| 8. They aren't in Mumbai at the moment, _____? | | | |
| a) aren't they | b) are they | c) will they | d) won't they |
| 9. You aren't from Brazil, _____? | | | |
| a) are you | b) do you | c) will you | d) did you |
| 10. John's a very good student, _____? | | | |
| a) isn't he | b) does he | c) doesn't he | d) did he |
| 11. I like chocolate very much, _____? | | | |
| a) do I | b) don't I | c) does I | d) did I |
| 12. She doesn't work in a hotel, _____? | | | |
| a) has she | b) does she | c) did she | d) doesn't she |
| 13. They need some new clothes, _____? | | | |
| a) do they | b) did they | c) don't they | d) didn't they |
| 14. We live in a tiny flat, _____? | | | |
| a) don't we | b) do we | c) did we | d) shall we |
| 15. She studies very hard every night, _____? | | | |
| a) doesn't she | b) will she | c) can she | d) did she |
| 16. David and Julie don't take French classes, _____ | | | |
| a) isn't it | b) don't they | c) do they | d) aren't they |
| 17. I often come home late, _____ | | | |
| a) do I | b) aren't I | c) don't I | d) am I |
| 18. You don't like spicy food, _____ | | | |
| a) don't you | b) do you | c) will you | d) did you |

19. She doesn't cook very often, _____

a) isn't it

b) isn't she

c) does she

d) doesn't she

20. We don't watch much TV, _____

a) don't we

b) do we

c) did we

d) didn't we

■ ■ * * * * ■ ■
* * * * *

MARK: 1

PHRASAL VERB FOR A SINGLE WORD**PHRASAL VERBS**

- ✦ A phrasal verb is a verb that is made up of a main verb together with an adverb or a preposition, or both. Typically, their meaning is not clear from the meanings of the individual words themselves.

For example:

She has always looked down on me.

For instance, in the example, the phrasal verb 'to look down on someone' doesn't mean that you are looking down from a higher place at someone who is below you, but it means that you think that you are better than someone.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
back up	provide support to someone
blow up	explode
break down	stop functioning (vehicle, machine)
break down	get upset
break something down	divide into smaller parts
break in	force entry to a building
break into	enter forcibly
break in	interrupt
break up	end a relationship
break up	start laughing (informal)
break out	escape
bring somebody up	raise a child
bring something up	start talking about a subject
call something off	cancel
call on somebody	visit somebody
catch up	get to the same point as somebody else
check in	arrive and register at a hotel or airport
check out	leave a hotel
chip in	help
come across something	find unexpectedly
come apart	separate
come forward	volunteer for a task or to give evidence
count on somebody/something	rely on
cut back on something	consume less
cut something down	make something fall to the ground / reduce
cut in	interrupt

cut in	pull in too closely in front of another vehicle
cut something off	remove with something sharp
do away with	discard something
do something up	fasten, close
drop back	move back in a position/group
drop in / by/ over	come without an appointment
drop somebody/something off	take somebody/something somewhere and leave them
drop out	quit a class, school etc
fall apart	break into pieces
figure something out	understand, find the answer
find out	discover
get something across/over	communicate, make understandable
get along/on	like each other
get around	have mobility
get away	go on vacation
get away with something	do without being noticed or punished
get over something	recover from an illness, loss, difficulty
give something away	give something to somebody for free
give in	reluctantly stop fighting or arguing
give something up	quit a habit
give up	stop trying
go after somebody	follow somebody
go after something	try to achieve something
go ahead	start, proceed
go over	something review
hand something down	give something used to somebody else
hand something over	give (usually unwillingly)
hang in	stay positive (informal)
hang on	wait a short time (informal)
hang out	spend time relaxing (informal)
hang up	end a phone call
hold somebody/something back	prevent from doing/going
hold something back	hide an emotion
hold on	wait a short time
keep on doing	something continue doing
log in (or on)	sign in (to a website, database etc)
log out (or off)	sign out (of a website, database etc)
look after somebody / something	take care of
look down on somebody	think less of, consider inferior

look for <i>somebody / something</i>	try to find
look forward to <i>something</i>	be excited about the future
look into <i>something</i>	investigate
look out	be careful, vigilant, and take notice
look out for <i>somebody / something</i>	be especially vigilant for
look something up	search and find information in a reference book or database
look up to <i>somebody</i>	have a lot of respect for
make something up	invent, lie about something
pass away	die
Put somebody down	insult, make somebody feel stupid
put something off	postpone
put something out	extinguish
put up with <i>somebody/something</i>	tolerate
put something on	put clothing / accessories on your body
run into <i>somebody/something</i>	meet unexpectedly
run out	have none left
send something back	return (usually by mail)
set something up	arrange, organize
show off	act extra special for people watching (usually boastfully)
take after <i>somebody</i>	resemble a family member
take off	start to fly
turn something down	refuse
turn something off	stop the energy flow, switch off
turn something on	start the energy, switch on
turn up	appear suddenly
try something on	sample clothing
wake up	stop sleeping
Wear off	fade away
work out	be successful

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb.

- Most of the paint faded away before the main party.
 a) wore off b) wore up c) wore in d) wore on
- Our dog appeared suddenly when we were searching everywhere for it.
 a) turned in b) turned of c) turned up d) turned off
- I refused the offer because I don't want to move out of this place.
 a) turned up b) turned down c) turned in d) turned for

4. **We used out petrol on the way.**
a) used for b) ran for c) ran up d) ran out
5. **I don't think I can tolerate three small children in the car.**
a) wake up b) work out c) put up with d) wish for
6. **The racing car exploded after it crashed into the fence.**
a) raised up b) blew up c) crashed down d) looked down
7. **Andrea moved back to third place when she missed the dance competition.**
a) called back b) got back c) dropped back d) pulled back
8. **I was surprised how well my friends liked each other even after a fight.**
a) got along b) called on c) caught up d) cut in
9. **I am quitting non-vegetarian food from tomorrow.**
a) giving in b) giving up c) giving on d) giving on
10. **I gave my old comic books to my little cousin.**
a) handed in b) gave up c) handed down d) gave in
11. **Mary hid her tears at his grandfather's funeral.**
a) held back b) cut back c) gave back d) hang up
12. **The management will investigate the theft seriously.**
a) look into b) look after c) look up d) look out

Answers

1. a	2. c	3. b	4. d	5. c	6. b	7. c	8. a	9. b	10. c	11. a	12. a
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb.

1. **We postpone our trip until January because of the hurricane.**
a) put off b) put in c) put up d) put out
2. **Ever since Sunder stole that chocolate bar the shop keeper has considered him inferior.**
a) looked at b) looked down on c) looked on d) looked in for
3. **Please wait for sometime while I transfer you to the Sales Department.**
a) hold for b) hold in c) hold on d) hold off
4. **My father asked me to give my purse.**
a) give over b) hand in c) hand of d) hand over
5. **Please proceed and complete the assignment in time.**
a) take off b) move in c) go ahead d) change over
6. **My friend didn't want to go to the movie but he finally accepted.**
a) gave up b) gave off c) gave off d) gave in
7. **I need to understand how to fit the piano and the bookshelf in this room.**
a) draw out b) figure out c) go through d) inform in
8. **I might come without information for tea sometime this week.**
a) drop in b) come out c) drop off d) think of

9. It's time to discard all of these old records.

- a) clear off b) do away with c) accept in d) change over

10. My friend interrupted while I was dancing in my room.

- a) join in b) laughed at c) cut off d) cut in

11. In the development of technology we have to reach the same standard with other developed countries.

- a) catch up b) reach in c) accept with d) catch with

12. We visited you last night but you weren't home.

- a) called in b) called on c) called over d) thought about

13. She removed her article from the magazine.

- a) cut out b) cut in c) cut up d) took in

14. Continue stirring until the liquid comes to a boil.

- a) keep up b) keep on c) keep in d) keep at

15. I'm trying to get a red dress for Deepawali.

- a) looking at b) looking in c) looking for d) asking for

16. Gita created a story about why we were late.

- a) made for b) looked at c) took on d) made up

17. My mother walks out of the room when my father started talking about sports.

- a) requested in b) figure out c) dropped in d) brought up

18. I met an old school-friend unexpectedly at the shopping mall.

- a) ran into b) ran to c) ran on d) ran at

19. I resemble my mother.

- a) look after b) run after c) take after d) come after

20. Mom wants you to switch the TV off and come for dinner.

- a) put off b) turn off c) make of d) gave off



MARK: 1

SUFFIX

PART - I

SUFFIXES

✦ Suffixes are added to the end of an existing word. For example:

For example: Select + ion – Selection

Word	Suffix	New word	Word	Suffix	New word
child	ish	childish	clinic	al	clinical
work	er	worker	orphan	age	orphanage
taste	less	tasteless	monarch	y	monarchy
idol	ise	idolise	aristo	cracy	aristocracy
like	able	likeable	prefer	ence	preference
eat	able	eatable	accept	ance	acceptance
fortune	ate	fortunate	bore	dom	boredom
novel	lette	novelette	color	ful	colorful
boy	hood	boyhood	finance	ial	financial
poet	ic	poetic	calculate	ion	calculation
familiar	ity	familiarity	Hindu	ism	Hinduism
act	ive	active	aim	less	aimless
book	ish	bookish	clear	ly	clearly
arrange	ment	arrangement	aware	ness	awareness
danger	ous	dangerous	friend	ship	friendship
cruel	ty	cruelty	clock	wise	clockwise

Some of the suffixes and the connected words

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. -al | clinical | logical | magical | practical |
| 2. -able | buyable | eatable | honourable | measurable |
| 3. -age | anchorage | milage | orphanage | storage |
| 4. -ance | acceptance | allowance | importance | relevance |
| 5. -archy | hierarchy | matriarchy | monarchy | patriarchy |
| 6. -ate | formulate | fortunate | passionate | regulate |
| 7. -cracy | aristocracy | autocracy | bureaucracy | democracy |
| 8. -dom | boredom | freedom | kingdom | stardom |
| 9. -ence | conference | preference | reference | reverence |
| 10. -ette | cigarette | diskette | kitchenette | novelette |
| 11. -ful | beautiful | colourful | helpful | wonderful |
| 12. -hood | adulthood | boyhood | childhood | livelihood |

13. -ial	facial	financial	partial	racial
14. -ic	patriotic	poetic	optimistic	classic
15. -ile	percentile	docile	ductile	volatile
16. -ion	calculation	conclusion	diversion	expression
17. -ise	criticise	familiarise	globalise	popularise
18. -ish	bookish	childish	foolish	selfish
19. -ism	Hinduism	pessimism	optimism	terrorism
20. -ity	ability	durability	enmity	visibility
21. -ive	active	collective	passive	selective
22. -less	aimless	baseless	motionless	powerless
23. -let	booklet	eaglet	leaflet	rivulet
24. -ling	birdling	duckling	hireling	princeling
25. -ly	clearly	happily	immediately	slowly
26. -ment	arrangement	development	employment	management

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the root word

1. 'clinic'.

- a) al b) ful c) less d) dom

2. eat

- a) al b) ful c) able d) dom

3. orphan

- a) al b) ful c) less d) age

4. accept

- a) al b) ful c) ance d) dom

5. monarch

- a) ity b) able c) y d) age

6. fortune

- a) ate b) ive c) ion d) ness

7. aristo

- a) ty b) cracy c) less d) wise

8. bore

- a) al b) ful c) ness d) dom

9. prefer

- a) ive b) less c) ence d) ion

10. novel

- a) al b) ette c) less d) ence

Answers

1. a	2. c	3. d	4. c	5. c	6. a	7. b	8. d	9. c	10. b
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Form a new word by adding s suitable suffix to the root word

1. child

a) __ic

b) __ity

c) __ish

d) __by

2. boy

a) __ic

b) __ness

c) __less

d) __hood

3. finance

a) __ial

b) __ful

c) __ity

d) __ate

4. poet

a) __al

b) __ic

c) __less

d) __dom

5. calculate

a) __ial

b) __ness

c) __ion

d) __wise

6. familiar

a) __ly

b) __ful

c) __ic

d) __iy

7. kind

a) __ic

b) __ity

c) __less

d) __ness

8. Hindu

a) al

b) __ism

c) __ness

d) __ity

9. able

a) __ity

b) __ful

c) __ion

d) __dom

10. act

a) __al

b) __ic

c) __ive

d) __age

11. aim

a) __ness

b) __ity

c) __dom

d) __less

12. book

a) __al

b) __ish

c) __less

d) __ate

13. clear

a) __ism

b) __ful

c) __ly

d) __dom

14. arrange

a) __ic

b) __ate

c) __less

d) __ment

15. aware

a) __al

b) __ful

c) __ness

d) __ence

16. danger

a) __ity

b) __ous

c) __less

d) __dom

17. craftsman

- a) __al b) __ness c) __ship d) __ate

18. product

- a) __ty b) __ful c) __ic d) __ion

19. cruel

- a) __al b) __ity c) __ty d) __dom

20. clock

- a) __wise b) __ful c) __less d) __dom

21. catch

- a) __y b) __ion c) __ness d) __ence

22. color

- a) __ic b) __ful c) __ness d) __dom



MARK: 1

MEANINGS OF STUDIES

PART - I

- ♦ -ist. a suffix of nouns, often corresponding to verbs ending in -ize or nouns ending in -ism, that denote a person who practices or is concerned with something, or holds certain principles, doctrines, etc.: apologist; dramatist; machinist; novelist; realist; socialist

optimist	– one who has a positive outlook
pessimist	– one who has a negative outlook
novelist	– one who writes novels
activist	– one who does practical things to achieve political and social change
feminist	– one who supports women to have the rights as men
populist	– one who represents ordinary people
vocalist	– one who sings popular songs
lyricist	– one who writes the words for songs
linguist	– one who is good at many languages
annalist	– one who understands things deeply to advice others
specialist	– one who knows a lot about a particular subject
journalist	– one who writes reports for newspaper, magazines, TVs and radio
pharmacist	– one who prepares medicine in shops and hospitals
antagonist	– one who actively opposes someone or some thing
cartoonist	– one who prepares cartoons for newspaper and magazines
economist	– one who studies the way in which money and goods are produced and used and the systems of business and trade
etymologist	– one who studies the origins, history and changing meanings of words
anesthetist	– a doctor who gives anesthesia before surgery
psychologist	– one who is trained in psychology
embryologist	– one who studies embryo scientifically
physiologist	– one who is an expert in dealing with the normal functioning of living organism and their parts
cardiologist	– a doctor who treats heart diseases
industrialist	– one who runs an industry
laparoscopist	– one who treats a patient with laparoscopy
anthropologist	– one who studies people and societies scientifically
archaeologist	– one who studies the ancient societies by examining what remains in the building, graves and tools
astrologer	– one who studies the movements of stars and how they might influence the people and events
biologist	– one who studies the living things scientifically

neurologist	– one who treats diseases connected with nervous system
ornithologist	– one who studies birds
pathologist	– one who studies the causes and effects of illness
sociologist	– one who studies the societies and behaviour of people in groups
geologist	– one who studies the rocks, soil etc., which make up the earth
gynecologist	– one who treats women usually ability to have babies
herpetologist	– one who specialises in the study of reptiles and amphibians
misogynist	– one who strongly dislikes women
philanthropist	– one who helps others by generous donation of money
dermatologist	– one who treats the skin diseases
ophthalmologist	– one who treats the diseases connected with eye
radiologist	– a doctor who uses radiation to treat people

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

- One who has a positive outlook is called a _____.
a) pessimist b) optimist c) philanthropist d) misogynist
- One who represents ordinary people is called a _____.
a) populist b) linguist c) analyst d) novelist
- One who knows a lot about a particular subject is called a _____.
a) novelist b) lyricist c) analyst d) specialist
- One who studies the origins, history and changing meanings of words is called _____.
a) anesthetist b) economist c) etymologist d) misogynist
- One who is an expert in dealing with the normal functioning of living organism is called _____.
a) physiologist b) cardiologist c) embryologist d) sociologist
- One who understands things deeply to advice others is called _____.
a) optimist b) analyst c) populist d) specialist
- One who writes reports for newspaper, magazines, TVs and radio is called _____.
a) lyricist b) novelist c) populist d) journalist
- One who donates liberally to help poor people is called _____.
a) etymologist b) populist c) philanthropist d) analyst
- One who strongly dislikes women is called _____.
a) pacifist b) misogynist c) populist d) activist
- One who studies the rocks, soil etc., which make up the earth is called _____.
a) geologist b) historian c) novelist d) feminist

Answers

1) b	2) a	3) d	4) c	5) a	6) b	7) d	8) c	9) b	10) a
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

- One who treats the diseases connected with eye is called _____.
a) ophthalmologist b) dermatologist c) cardiologist d) pathologist ☐
- One who studies people and societies scientifically is called _____.
a) geologist b) misogynist c) anthropologist d) populist ☐
- One who studies the movements of stars and how they influence the people is called _____.
a) archaeologist b) astrologer c) anthropologist d) geologist ☐
- One who treats the skin diseases is called _____.
a) cardiologist b) ophthalmologist c) pathologist d) dermatologist ☐
- One who has negative outlook is called _____.
a) pessimist b) optimist c) populist d) lyricist ☐
- One who does practical things to achieve political and social change is called _____.
a) naturalist b) activist c) novelist d) populist ☐
- One who writes the words for songs is called _____.
a) linguist b) novelist c) lyricist d) activist ☐
- One who writes reports for newspaper, magazines, TVs and radio is called _____.
a) novelist b) lyricist c) linguist d) journalist ☐
- One who is good at many languages is called _____.
a) linguist b) lyricist c) activist d) polyglot ☐
- One who prepares medicine in shops and hospitals is called _____.
a) antagonist b) pharmacist c) anesthetist d) laparoscopist ☐
- One who actively opposes someone or something is called _____.
a) antagonist b) economist c) vocalist d) populist ☐
- One who gives drugs to create insensitivity to pain before surgery is called _____.
a) dermatologist b) pathologist c) activist d) anesthetist ☐
- One who studies the human mind and behaviour is called _____.
a) physiologist b) pathologist c) psychologist d) pessimist ☐
- A doctor who treats heart disease is called _____.
a) dermatologist b) cardiologist c) pharmacist d) radiologist ☐
- One who studies the ancient societies by examining what remains in the building, graves and tools is called _____.
a) archaeologist b) antagonist c) anesthetist d) activist ☐

16. One who studies the living things scientifically is called _____
a) naturalist b) antagonist c) populist d) biologist ☐
17. One who studies the way in which money and goods are produced and used and the systems of business and trade is called _____
a) naturalist b) economist c) antagonist d) sociologist ☐
18. One who studies birds is called _____
a) cardiologist b) pharmacist c) biologist d) ornithologist ☐
19. One who treats women usually relating to their ability to have babies is called _____
a) gynecologist b) cardiologist c) ornithologist d) antagonist ☐
20. One who specialises in the study of reptiles and amphibians is called _____
a) biologist b) naturalist c) herpetologist d) ornithologist ☐

MARK: 1

PREPOSITIONS**PART - I**

- ✦ A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words within a sentence. They act to connect the people, objects, time and locations of sentence. Prepositions are usually short words, and they are normally placed directly in front of nouns.
- ✦ A preposition is followed by a noun. It is never followed by a verb

PREPOSITION CHART

Showing Time	How its used	Examples
At	exact time meal time parts of the day age	at 3 pm at dinner at sun-down at the age 21/ at 21
by	a limit in time in the sense of at the latest	by sun rise by the due date
In	seasons months years durations	in the winter in June in 2019 in the same year, in two hours
On	after a certain period of time / days of the week / parts of the day where the day is named / dates	on Wednesday on Friday night on June 4th
Ago	a certain time in the past	2 years ago
After	a point of time that follows another point of time	after the game
Before	a point of time that precedes another point of time	before 2019
During	something that happened / will happen in a specific period of time	during the night
For	over a certain period in the past period of time	for 2 years
Past	telling the time	ten past six (6.10)
Since	from a certain period of time	since 2019
Throughout	something that happened / will happen continuously in a specific period of time	throughout the year
To	telling time from an earlier time to a later time	ten to six (5.50) 1 pm to 3 pm
Until	upto a certain point in time how long something is going to last	until the end until sunrise
Up(to)	from an earlier point to a later point	up(to) now

Showing Place	How its used	Examples
At	an object's settled / position or position after it has moved / meeting place or location / point of direction / a target	at the airport /at the ceremony at home, at dinner turning at the intersection shooting the arrow at the son
by	close to alongside of	by the school by the window
In	in an enclosed space in a geographic location in a print medium	in an envelope in Sugar Mill Colony in a book
On	for a certain side for a river / lake for a floor in a house for public transport for television, radio	on the left lies on the Gedilam on the floor on a bus on TV; on air
About	around or outside of at but not exactly on related to	about town about five feet tall about my father's business
Above	suspended higher than something else superior to	above the door above me in rank
After	pursuit a point further from an earlier point	chasing after the robbers the corner after the big house
Against	leaning on opposite to or facing	against the door against the wall
Along	tracing the length of without emphasis on the ends	along the hallway along the river
Among	in the company of (three or more) in a crowd the end of a long list	among friends among the masses among other things
Around	location of something explaining a period of time	drive around the block around 3 O'clock
Before	in the front in terms of space	before the principal
Behind	at the backside of a point in space	behind the car
Below	something lower than or underneath something else	below the stairs
From	in the sense of where from	a flower from the garden
Into	movement / enter a room	jump into a well / go into the kitchen
Off	leaving the surface leaving from an enclosed area	get off the train get out of the taxi
Over	covered by something else more than getting to otherside overcoming an obstacle	put a jacket over your shirt over 17 years of age walk over the bridge climb over the wall
Through	something with limits on top, bottom and the sides	drive through the tunnel
Towards	movement in the direction of some thing (but not directly to it)	go five steps towards the house

Some of the important preposition with examples

about	What do you think about Mary? Let's talk about something different.
above	We are flying above the clouds Who came above you in the test results?
across	The dog ran across the road. There is a river across the river.
after	We had lunch after the meeting.
against	He voted against the ruling party He left the cycle against the wall.
among	Is there a doctor among you?
around	We walked around the town for an hour. They all sat around the camp fire. Let's meet around 7 pm.
at	He is at school. He came home at Christmas. We first met at a party. Let's start a meeting at 9 am. He started work at 17 (years of age)
behind	The police station is behind my house. He finished behind Raja in the race. I am behind your project. I will support you.
below	Much of Holland is below sea-level. There is a family in the flat below us. You can buy it if it's below 50 rupees.
beside	The river runs beside our house. James was sitting beside Miriam.
besides	What shall we have besides coffee?
between	The two sisters have decided to divide the property between themselves.
beyond	The cattle were grazing beyond the river. We stopped the car beyond a wayside hotel.
by	I was attacked by a dog Some customers prefer to pay by installment. All supplies are transported by air. She earns her living by selling vegetables.
during	He worked as a lifeguard during summer. His father was killed during the war.
for	I have got a present for you. I looked after the children for them. What did you do that for ?

from	How do you get away from here? We live about five miles from Chennai. I will be working in the evening from now. Many people work from morning to night without any break. We should translate it from English into Tamil.
in	My mother was in the kitchen. The room was furnished in the modern style. He was born in 1951. This is the hardest decision I made in my life
into	Come into the office. At the age of 16 I went into the printing business. She fell into a deep sleep. John and I talked into night.
like	The garden looked like a forest. He is very like his brother. What's their house like inside? Try to avoid fatty foods like cake and biscuits.
of	The garden is at the back of the house. Fruit salad is a favourite of mine. We enjoy the beauty of the scenery. Some of the students went to the ground. He completed his best drawing at the age of 52.
on	Leave your things on the table. He threw himself on the bed. She was on her feet in no time. I wanted to punch him on the nose. There is a diagram on the page 15. A picture is hung on the wall. He reached here on Monday. She was born on 22nd June.
onto	The cat jumped onto the table. The dining room looks onto a pretty garden. I will get onto it right away.
over	A lamp was hung over the table. A thin white sheet lay over the table. There is a bridge over the river. The dog jumped over the fence.
	The Japanese are producing over 100 million tons of steel. It has been a great advantage over his rivals. I don't want to talk about this over the phone. She shouted over the noise of the engine.

since	We have been waiting here since 2 o'clock. We have been friends ever since we were at school together
to	We walked to the windows when we heard the noise. She whispered something to the girl beside her. There was a table left to the doorway. Wait until the lights change to green.
under	Jothy has hidden the box under the table. Write your name under the picture. He was wearing a jacket under his coat. The toy is not good for children under five. The possibility of employing more staff is under discussion.
upon	We depend upon your help to continue our studies.
with	I saw Raj with his friends Put this bag with the others. She keeps her grandmother with her. I saw a tall gentleman with a beard. We need someone with new ideas. He hit the snake with a stick.

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Fill in the blank with the suitable preposition.

- It is 8 o'clock _____ my watch.
a) in b) on c) at d) up
- He goes _____ Sunday to church.
a) in b) with c) for d) on
- Gita's birthday falls _____ July.
a) in b) on c) at d) for
- The doctor will visit him _____ the afternoon.
a) at b) on c) in d) up
- We have several celebrations _____ New Year's day.
a) on b) in c) at d) up
- She usually comes home _____ Christmas.
a) in b) up c) with d) at
- She is pleased _____ me.
a) for b) with c) against d) on
- Our house is located _____ the temple.
a) for b) with c) beyond d) against
- The cat jumped _____ the wall.
a) with b) over c) in d) for

10. They are standing _____ a tree.
a) under b) in c) with d) for
11. Rani is sitting _____ Nancy and Mumtaj.
a) among b) on c) at d) between
12. He is writing _____ the blackboard.
a) in b) at c) on d) for
13. The fees should be paid on or _____ July 30.
a) beyond b) before c) with d) against
14. She is suffering _____ dengue.
a) from b) for c) with d) till
15. The snake was killed _____ a stick
a) by b) at c) on d) with

Answers				
1. on	2. on	3. in	4. in	5. on
6. at	7. with	8. beyond	9. over	10. under
11. between	12. on	13. before	14. from	15. with

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Fill in the blank with the suitable preposition.

1. As he is busy now, he will meet you _____ 5 pm.
a) at b) on c) in d) up
2. The new officer will take charge _____ Monday.
a) at b) in c) on d) of
3. All are equal _____ law.
a) for b) of c) at d) before
4. The task will be completed _____ a week.
a) at b) within c) without d) with
5. _____ our next trip to Delhi, we shall visit the Taj Mahal.
a) at b) during c) for d) with
6. Some students went out of the hostel _____ the knowledge of the warden.
a) without b) within c) in d) into
7. You must respond _____ the call at once.
a) for b) in c) to d) at
8. We are waiting _____ the result.
a) at b) upon c) for d) in
9. It has been raining _____ this morning.
a) for b) in c) on d) since

10. The children dived _____ the swimming pool.
a) over b) into c) on d) to
12. This year, my birthday falls _____ Sunday.
a) at b) in c) for d) on
13. We are very excited _____ our trip to Mumbai next week.
a) about b) beyond c) with d) for
14. I am very fond of drinking green tea _____ the morning.
a) on b) at c) in d) for
15. Almost all politicians were involved _____ the scandal.
a) with b) in c) at d) of
16. Now she is recovering _____ her injuries.
a) with b) before c) at d) from
17. My cousin is married _____ a famous doctor.
a) to b) in c) on d) at
18. I am responsible for giving training _____ the new recruits.
a) for b) in c) to d) with
19. Many people took advantage _____ the low prices offered by the new shop.
a) at b) of c) to d) from
20. I was not quite satisfied _____ the exam results.
a) at b) of c) for d) with



MARK: 1

CLIPPED WORD**PART - I****CLIPPED WORD**

Some words are formed by clipping a part of a larger word while retaining the meaning of the original word. If the front portion of the word is clipped away it is called front clipping. If the end part of the word is clipped away it is called back clipping. If it is done to both the ends it is called front and back clipping.

- ✦ Front clipping - e.g. (fountain) pen
- ✦ Back clipping - e.g. disco (theque)
- ✦ Front and back clipping - e.g. (in) flu (enza)

List of English Clipped Words

advertisement	ad	alchemist	chemist
alligator	gator	automobile	auto
bicycle	cycle	cabriolet	cab
cellphone	cell	chrysanthemum	mum
cleric	clerk	coeducational student	coed
delicatessen	deli	dormitory	dorm
enthusiasm	enthu	examination	exam
fanatic	fan	fundamental	funda
gasoline	gas	gymnasium	gym
hamburger	burger	influenza	flu
laboratory	lab	limousine	limo
luncheon	lunch	mathematics	math
memorandum	memo	moving picture	movie
non-vegetarian	non-veg	pantaloon	pants
perambulator	pram	photograph	photo
pianoforte	piano	promenade	prom
public house	pub	raccoon	coon
referee	ref	refrigerator	fridge
representative	rep	signature	sign
situational comedy	sitcom	submarine	sub
telephone	phone	typographical error	typo
university	varsity	vegetarian	veg
zoological garden	zoo	suitcases	cases

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Choose the clipped form of the word

1. typographical error

- a) typo b) error c) graphic d) hical

2. influenza

- a) influ b) flu c) flueu d) influen

3. aeroplane

- a) aero b) plain c) plan d) plane

4. pop music

- a) pop b) music c) muse d) popm

5. Veterinary surgeon

- a) surgeon b) vety c) surge d) vet

6. Polio-myelitis

- a) polio b) myelites c) mytis d) pomy

7. demonstration

- a) state b) demon c) den d) demo

8. perambulator

- a) ambula b) ambu c) pram d) lator

9. helicopter

- a) copter b) heli c) cop d) helicon

10. gymnasium

- a) gum b) gym c) sium d) nasium

11. hand kerchief

- a) hand b) kerf c) kerchief d) kerp

12. refrigerator

- a) fridge b) refri c) gerator d) refree

13. discotheque

- a) disque b) disco c) coth d) discoque

14. kilogram

- a) kilo b) gram c) kg d) km

15. signature

- a) nature b) nate c) signee d) sign

Answers									
1. a	2. b	3. d	4. a	5. d	6. a	7. d	8. c	9. a	10. b
11. c	12. a	13. b	14. a	15. d					

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Choose the clipped form of the word

1. hamburger

- a) hamb b) hambur c) burger d) ham

2. taxicab

- a) cab b) taxica c) cabtaxi d) taxi

3. demarcate

a) marcate

b) marc

c) demar

d) mark

4. caravan

a) van

b) car

c) caran

d) ravan

5. bridegroom

a) bride

b) groom

c) brid

d) room

6. microphone

a) phone

b) micro

c) mikephone

d) mike

7. television

a) vision

b) tele

c) teles

d) telly

8. vivavoce

a) viva

b) voce

c) vice

d) voice

9. diskette

a) kette

b) disket

c) disc

d) isket

10. discotheque

a) discothe

b) disco

c) cotheque

d) discoth

11. laboratory

a) labo

b) latory

c) lab

d) labto

12. signature

a) sign

b) signa

c) sig

d) singnat

13. suitcases

a) suit

b) suits

c) cases

d) suites

14. fountain pen

a) fountain

b) fount

c) tain

d) pen

15. gasoline

a) gas

b) line

c) gaso

d) soline

16. advertisement

a) adver

b) advertise

c) adv

d) ad

17. photograph

a) phot

b) graph

c) photog

d) photo

18. spectacles

a) spect

b) specs

c) specta

d) spectac

19. dormitory

a) dormi

b) domit

c) mot

d) dorm

20. fanatic

a) fana

b) fan

c) natic

d) fanat



EUPHEMISTIC EXPRESSIONS/ PART - I

MARK: 1

Euphemistic Expressions (Polite alternatives)

- ✦ The term euphemism refers to polite, indirect expressions that replace words and phrases considered harsh and impolite, or which suggest something unpleasant.
- ✦ Euphemism is an idiomatic expression, which loses its literal meanings and refers to something else, in order to hide its unpleasantness.

Examples

S.No.	Euphemistic Expressions	Polite Alternatives	S.No.	Euphemistic Expressions	Polite Alternatives
1.	Passed away	died	2.	Expired	died
3.	Ethnic cleansing	genocide	4.	Collateral damage	accidental deaths
5.	Put to sleep	euthanize	6.	Pregnancy termination	abortion
7.	Letting someone go	firing someone	8.	On the streets	homeless, jobless
9.	Correctional facility	jail	10.	Between jobs	unemployed
11.	Relocation/ Retraining center	prison camp	12.	Economical	cheap
13.	Negative cash flow	broke	14.	Taking an early retirement	got fired
15.	Urban outdoorsman	homeless	16.	Embarking on a journey of self-discovery	jobless
17.	Powder your nose	go to the toilet	18.	Blow chunks	vomit
19.	Over the hill and picking up speed	really old	20.	Big boned	fat or overweight
21.	Portly	heavy or overweight	22.	Vertically challenged	short
23.	Moon landing	bald	24.	Differently abled	handicapped or disabled
25.	One sandwich short of a picnic	not smart	26.	Not the sharpest pencil in the box	not smart
27.	Chronologically challenged	late	28.	Economical with the truth	liar
29.	Rest room	lavatory	30.	Visually challenged	blind
31.	Hearing impaired	deaf	32.	in the low income level	poor

33.	Late bloomers	slow-learners	34.	Corporal punishment	beating with a cane
35.	Full fledged	Fat	36.	Beautician, hair dresser	barber
37.	Fuel director	petrol bunk boy	38.	in the family way	pregnant
39.	User fees	taxes	40.	Mortician	undertaker

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Substitute the underlined word with the appropriate polite alternative.

1. My sister is a housewife.

- a) House mate b) home mate c) home maker d) home companion

2. Most of my friends are on the streets after graduation.

- a) employed b) active c) rich d) jobless

3. Special classes are conducted for the slow learners.

- a) Bright students b) dull students c) late – bloomers d) brilliant students

4. He is always late to the school.

- a) visually challenged b) mentally challenged c) differently abled d) chronologically challenged

5. I went to the lavatory during intermission.

- a) lab b) restroom c) toilet d) library

6. I couldn't have my hair cut because the barber was not available.

- a) hair dresser b) nutrition c) dress maker d) stylist

7. My sister, who got married last year, is pregnant now.

- a) in the subway b) in the mid way c) in the family way d) in the gate way

8. The student is not so smart as others in the class.

- a) not the greatest performer b) not the sharpest pencil
c) not the suitable guy d) not the wittiest person

9. The singer is blind.

- a) physically challenged b) visually challenged c) hearing impaired d) economically challenged

10. While travelling he vomited.

- a) blow chunks b) through checks c) mortician d) directed

Answers									
1. c	2. d	3. c	4. d	5. b	6. a	7. c	8. d	9. b	10. a

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Substitute the underlined word with the appropriate polite alternative.

1. The new girl is fat.

- a) Plumb b) blonde c) full-figured d) beautiful

2. The poor boy is taken care of by his neighbours.

- a) in the low income level b) in the low finance level
c) in the low money matters d) below poverty line

3. The leader died after a brief period of illness.

- a) passed by b) passed off c) passed around d) passed away

4. Beating the students with a cane is prohibited in schools.

- a) corporeal punishment b) corporal punishment
c) corrective punishment d) collective punishment

5. This is a school for the students who are deaf.

- a) hearing impaired b) hearing problems
c) audible problem d) visually challenged

6. Welfare schemes are implemented with taxes from the public.

- a) user fees b) revenue c) public money d) indirect wealth

7. These articles are cheap.

- a) economic b) economical c) dear d) inexpensive

8. The undertaker notes down the date of burial.

- a) surgeon b) doctor c) nurse d) mortician

9. The world was shocked at the genocide in Germany during World War II.

- a) ethnic cleansing b) mass homicide c) mass murder d) massive killing

10. The server welcomes the customers smilingly.

- a) barber b) owner c) servant d) bearer

11. He is short so he has some complex.

- a) vertically challenged b) height challenged
c) tall challenged d) physically challenged

12. I want to powder my nose.

- a) go to cosmetic room b) go to dressing room
c) go to restroom d) go to jewellery shop

13. The DSP will inspect the jail,

- a) prison b) correctional facility c) punishment camp d) concentration camp.

14. Politicians are economical with the truth especially when making election promises.

- a) follow truth b) liars c) big talkers d) honest

15. I'm actually in-between jobs at the moment. I'm sure I'll find one soon.

a) unemployed

b) homeless

c) restroom

d) job challenged

☐

■■ ***** ■■

MARK: 1

SINGLE WORD FOR PHRASAL VERBS

PART - I

PHRASAL VERBS

- ★ Phrasal verbs, also called multi-word verbs are idiomatic expressions, combining verbs and prepositions to make new verbs whose meaning is often not obvious from the dictionary definitions of the individual words. They are widely used in both written and spoken English, and new ones are formed all the time as they are a flexible way of creating new terms.

For example:

She has always **looked down** on me.

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Replace the underlined in the sentence below with a suitable phrasal verb.

- The doctor advised him to give up smoking.
a) consider b) look c) stop d) call
- The match was called off due to heavy rain last week.
a) cancelled b) started c) going on d) called by someone
- She cut out his article from the magazine.
a) broke b) signed c) removed d) took
- You must see to the problem at once.
a) keep b) pick c) pull d) attend
- We must keep up our good habits.
a) create b) spread c) maintain d) appreciate
- I look after my parents very well.
a) see b) call c) visit d) take care of
- The criminal muffled up his face with a black cloth.
a) showed b) lighted c) covered d) came to
- He came across his former professor in the market.
a) talked b) met c) avoided d) dashed against
- They got to the top floor by lift.
a) came b) asked c) reached d) wanted
- The new collector will take over next Thursday.
a) report b) take charge c) ask d) call

Answers

1. c	2. a	3. c	4. d	5. c	6. d	7. c	8. b	9. c	10. b
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb.

1. You must keep off bad company.

a) avoid

b) see

c) pull

d) stand

2. My friends stood up me during the crisis.

a) swept

b) called

c) supported

d) picked

3. You must go on with your noble work.

a) continue

b) take

c) follow

d) ask

4. I will call upon you to help me.

a) call

b) invite

c) follow

d) talk

5. Jobs are not easy to come by these days.

a) tread

b) set

c) acquire

d) reach

6. They put off the function next week.

a) removed

b) asked

c) took

d) postponed

7. The CID looked into the bank robbery.

a) kept

b) picked

c) saw

d) investigated

8. We should account for our deeds.

a) give reason

b) calculate

c) count

d) keep

9. Potato does not agree with my health.

a) enquire

b) suit

c) climb

d) ask

10. The alliance party backed out from the ruling party.

a) accepted

b) followed

c) withdrew

d) looked at

11. The workers back up the new proposal

a) called

b) support

c) requested

d) fought

12. I can no longer bear with his cheating.

a) tolerate

b) accept

c) make

d) listen

13. She blew out the candles after the function.

a) threw

b) found

c) lit

d) extinguished

14. The terrorists blew up the bridge.

a) constructed

b) destroyed

c) erected

d) saw

15. The old machine broke down.

a) broke into piece

b) started

c) stopped functioning

d) sold out

16. The protesters broke in.

a) called

b) stopped

c) requested

d) entered the building by force

17. The delegates of Pakistan and Indian broke up their negotiations.

a) legalised

b) continued

c) started

d) discontinued

18. A war broke out between Mughals and Indian Rajas.

a) damaged

b) afraid

c) started suddenly

d) negotiated

19. The company calls for a change in the attitude of the workers.

a) demands

b) writes

c) tries

d) talks

20. Our uncle called on us yesterday.

a) showed

b) invited

c) demanded

d) visited

MARK: 1

RELATIVE PRONOUN**PART - I**

- A relative pronoun is a pronoun that refers to a noun going before it and also joins two clauses together.
- The chief relative pronouns are – who, what, which, whom, whose, that

She is the girl who got the first prize.

This is what I want.

This is the boy whose mother is the principal of the school.

This is the singer whom everyone praises.

I saw a book, which was written by my friend in a bookshop.

The hunter saw a huge bird that was multi colored.

Generally 'who' is used for persons only - both for singular and plural.

I saw a man who was blind.

Blessed are those who seek God.

The soldiers who belonged to Light Brigade fought bravely.

'Who' may be used for animals.

'Which' is used for things and animals – both for singular and plural.

The time, which is lost, is lost forever.

The lion, which is known as the king of the forest, is a ferocious animal.

The table, which I bought from you, is very useful to me.

'That' is used for persons and things – both for singular and plural.

This is the girl that got first rank in her class.

I know the house that she lives in.

I lost the pen that my father gave me.

The plants that are tall should be pruned.

'That' is used after adjectives in the superlative degree.

It is the most interesting book that I ever read.

The most beautiful lady that ever lived was Helen of Troy.

This is the best that I can do.

The word 'as' is used as a relative pronoun after such and sometimes after the same. 'As' is also used as relative pronoun after as followed by an adjective.

The poor beggar spent money such **as** rich men have.

We never enjoyed such a party **as** the present one.

This book is the same **as** that.

He ate as much **as** possible.

He bowled **as** many balls **as** possible.

(The first is an adverb)

Position of relative pronoun

The relative pronoun must be placed near its noun or pronoun. Otherwise there may be some confusion in the meaning of the sentence.

My friend came who is working in Chennai. **(Incorrect)**

My friend who is working in Chennai came. **(Correct)**

She lived in a house near the bank of the river, which was made of stones. **(Incorrect)**

She lived in a house, which was made of stones near the bank of the river. **(Correct)**

Subject

The person who phoned me last night is my teacher.

The person that phoned me last night is my teacher

The car which hit me was yellow.

The car that hit me was yellow.

Object

The person whom I phoned last night is my teacher.

Possession

The student whose phone just rang should stand up.

Students whose parents are wealthy pay extra.

The police are looking for the car whose driver was masked.

The police are looking for the car of which the driver was masked

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

1. The game _____ I loved is basketball.
a) who b) whose c) whom d) that
2. The player _____ I knocked down is from Delhi.
a) whom b) who c) which d) whose
3. The victory, _____ was my first, surprised everyone.
a) who b) that c) whose d) whom
4. The watch _____ I lost was a gift from my uncle.
a) whom b) which c) who d) whose
5. This is the boy _____ won the race.
a) who b) whose c) whom d) which
6. Show me the book _____ you bought yesterday.
a) who b) whose c) that d) whom
7. Is there any one _____ can help me do this home work.
a) whose b) where c) which d) who

8. That is the house _____ I was born.
a) whose b) where c) which d) that
9. The wrong deeds _____ we do are more often remembered than our good ones.
a) where b) which c) when d) who
10. My friend _____ father works in Agra has made clay model of the Taj.
a) whose b) where c) that d) who

Answers									
1. d	2. a	3. b	4. b	5. a	6. c	7. d	8. b	9. b	10. a

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Fill in the blank with suitable relative pronoun.

1. Most of the friends _____ she invited came to the party.
a) who b) whose c) whom d) which
2. Kumarasamy _____ house I live in owns most of the mills in this town.
a) where b) what c) that d) whose
3. Shakespeare _____ lived in the 16th century is considered to be the greatest dramatist.
a) that b) who c) which d) where
4. The place _____ I work is close to a long river.
a) what b) where c) whom d) which
5. Siva, _____ father is a rich man, donated liberally for the cause.
a) where b) whom c) whose d) which
6. Most of the friends _____ she had invited came for the party.
a) whom b) that c) what d) when
7. They saw a grass snake _____ had just swallowed a frog.
a) whom b) whose c) who d) which
8. The water _____ is brought by the lorry is contaminated with rusted iron particles.
a) whose b) whom c) what d) which
9. My uncle _____ is in Singapore has sent me a new cell phone.
a) whose b) that c) who d) whom
10. My father _____ is over eighty is an ardent fan of Dhanraj Pillai
a) who b) which c) what d) where
11. We went to New Delhi _____ we saw the Red Fort.
a) who b) which c) what d) where
12. I want to meet Shankar _____ father is a teacher in this school.
a) whose b) which c) what d) where
13. The apples _____ come from Kashmir taste delicious.
a) who b) which c) what d) where
14. This is _____ we heard about him.
a) who b) which c) what d) where

15. The cycle _____ you lent me yesterday is not in good condition.
a) who b) which c) what d) where
16. Give me the book _____ you bought yesterday.
a) who b) which c) what d) where
17. It was Kapil Dev _____ won the cup for India.
a) who b) which c) what d) where
18. He is an engineer _____ comes from America.
a) whose b) where c) which d) who
19. Delhi is the capital of India _____ we can see the Parliament House.
a) when b) where c) that d) whose
20. The boy is a magician _____ sister is a typist.
a) whose b) that c) which d) where



MARK: 1

COMMON IDIOMS

PART - I

IDioms

- ✦ An **idiom** is a common word or phrase which means something different from its literal meaning. They are used to smooth over difficult areas in social interaction.

Examples

1. **at the end of my tether** – to have no power, patience or endurance left
She was at the end of her tether when her child disturbed her.
2. **give me a piece of one's mind** – to tell someone frankly what one thinks especially when one disapproves the other's behavior
The principal gave the student a piece of his mind.
3. **to be at logger heads** – to disagree strongly
The director and the manager are at logger heads.
4. **to be on cloud nine** – to be extremely happy
He was on cloud nine when he got the first rank of the state.
5. **in two minds** – dilemma regarding to do something or not
He was in two minds to select the job.
6. **a bolt from the blue** – unexpected event, complete surprise usually unwelcome
The news of the death of their father came as a bolt from the blue.
7. **a yellow streak** – cowardice in one's character
The soldiers showed a yellow streak and escaped from the enemy's camp.
8. **in the pink of health** – extremely healthy, in perfect condition
At 90, My grandfather is in the pink of health.
9. **a shadow of one's self** – not having the strength, former influence etc., that one once had
Once he was a great cricket player but now he is a shadow of himself.
10. **Honour bound** – required to do something as a moral duty but not by law
We are honour bound to help our neighbours.
11. **go a long way** – to continue to an extent
He has to go a long way to get a good job.
12. **has taken a hard line** – firm adherence to a policy
Gandhi took a hard line to get freedom for India.
13. **put on airs** – behave in an unnatural way to impress others
She puts on airs to move as a rich lady.
14. **a change of heart** – change in one's attitude or feelings
The criminal had a change of heart after the advice of the missionary.
15. **stands a chance** – have a chance
He stands a chance to get school first in +2 Exam.

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Choose the suitable meaning for the idiom.

1. 'a blessing in disguise'

- a) a good word from others b) appreciation from authority
c) a good thing that seems bad at first d) something good all the time

2. beat around the bush

- a) avoid saying what you mean, usually because it is uncomfortable
b) not well in the beginning
c) stop at the beginning
d) make a small problem a big one

3. back to the wall

- a) reach the place b) sit for sometime c) wait for sometime d) in serious difficulty

4. miss the boat

- a) it's too late b) could not reach the place
c) the guest did not come d) did not eat well

5. hit the sack

- a) find the way b) give a trial c) go to sleep d) wear the dress

6. the best of both worlds

- a) the best food available b) the ideal situation
c) the best officer I have ever known d) the ideal technology

7. nip in the bud

- a) cut before blossoming b) don't allow the flower to blossom
c) find the talents in young d) stop something at the beginning / early stage

8. behind the screen

- a) work done is not seen outside b) actors helping others
c) fight without the knowledge of others d) hiding something

9. on the ropes

- a) fight with force b) reached the end c) give up d) began the routes

10. square off

- a) end with thanks b) prepare for a conflict c) tackle problems d) begin with greetings

Answers									
1. c	2. a	3. d	4. a	5. c	6. b	7. d	8. a	9. c	10. b

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Choose the suitable meaning for the idiom.

1. 'pull someone's leg'.

- a) to make someone fall b) to tease someone
c) to understand someone d) to talk about someone

2. break the back of

- a) try to find out something new
- c) open a new account

- b) keep something with us
- d) give work more than one can do

☐**3. the apple of one's eye**

- a) the most loving person
- c) the most important person

- b) the best fruit
- d) the most important book

☐**4. hang in there**

- a) look for something good
- c) remain steady

- b) don't give up
- d) keep something with you

☐**5. hang in balance**

- a) try your best
- c) uncertain

- b) get the right person
- d) certain about something

☐**6. beard the lion in its den**

- a) face the opponent in his own place
- c) prepare ground for the fight

- b) meet your friend
- d) do your best to win

☐**7. kill two birds with one stone**

- a) attack two persons single handed
- c) two persons come with one call

- b) get two results in one action
- d) one who works in two places

☐**8. saw eye to eye**

- a) agreeing with someone
- c) trying to come to an understanding

- b) successful in the business deal
- d) trying to build up the business

☐**9. gave a piece of his mind**

- a) trusted me
- c) watched carefully

- b) accepted it
- d) showed his disapproval

☐**10. at logger heads**

- a) in good terms
- c) waiting for the other

- b) disagree strongly
- d) cheating

☐**11. hang out to dry**

- a) waiting patiently
- c) choosing dry clothes

- b) hanging the criminal
- d) abandoning one in difficult condition

☐**12. drive one up on the wall**

- a) moved up on the wall
- c) got irritated

- b) raised sad mood
- d) showed happy mood

☐**13. hit the road**

- a) stopped the journey
- c) arranged the journey

- b) began the journey
- d) fixed the journey

☐**14. take (one) for a ride**

- a) to make me ridding
- c) to face me the challenges

- b) to deceive me(us)
- d) to meet me enjoying

☐**15. panic mood**

- a) got irritated
- c) faced challenges

- b) forgot everything
- d) forgot everything and got irritated

☐

16. below the belt

- a) unfair behaviour
- c) wearing tightly

- b) beating severely
- d) spoiling the chance

☐**17. throw in the towel**

- a) stop arguing
- c) state of near collapse

- b) stop fighting
- d) state of victory

☐**18. right up one's alley**

- a) one's like
- c) one's path

- b) one's dislike
- d) one's destination

☐**19. by the skin of one's teeth**

- a) vigorous quarrel
- c) a narrow escape

- b) final argument
- d) a successful plan

☐**20. saved by the bell**

- a) help at the last moment
- c) avoiding danger

- b) frightening noise
- d) chasing something dangerous

☐

MARKS: 2

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH**PART - II****DIRECT TO INDIRECT SPEECH****There are four types of sentence**

1. Declarative or Assertive or Statement sentence
2. Interrogative or Question (Yes/No type and Wh type)
3. Imperative sentence
4. Exclamatory Sentence

Each sentence has its own method of changing

Direct speech has → Main Clause + Quote → MC + Q

Example:

David said to Gita, "My mother is happy today".

✦ **The main clause (MC) has the following:**

- Speaker • Reporting Verb - Tense • Listener

Example: David said to Gita.

(speaker) (verb) (listener) (simple past)

✦ **We have to find out from the Quote (Q) the following**

- Kind of sentence • Reported verb • Tense • Pronoun • Phrase or word for time

Example: "My mother is happy".

Kind of sentence → Assertive

Reported verb → is

Tense → Simple Present

Pronoun → My – I person

Rule No 1

If the direct speech has MC next to Q, it should be written in MC + Q form.

The actual form is – David said to Gita, " My mother is happy today"

But sometimes it may be written as "Gita, my mother is happy today", said David.

In this case it should be written before changing to indirect speech as

Example: David said to Gita, "My mother is happy today."**Rule No 2**

From MC identify the tense of the reporting verb, speaker's person and listener's person (if the sentence has)

Example: David said to Gita, "My mother is happy today."

<u>David</u>	<u>said</u> to	<u>Gita.</u>
III	simp. past	III

Rule No 3

From Quote (Q) identify the kind of sentence, tense of the verb, the personal pronoun, and the word or phrase of time (if the sentence has)

Example: "My mother is happy today."

It is an assertive sentence

My mother **is** happy **today**.

I simp. present word of time

Now we have to change the tense and persons of the reported side or inside inverted comas according to the tense and persons of the reporting side or outside inverted comas.

David said to Gita, "My mother is happy today."

- 'My' stands for 'David' – and it is third person. So 'My' the first person should be changed into III person – 'His'
- The verb 'is' should be changed into simple past because the reporting verb is simple past. So 'is' should be changed to 'was'
- 'today' should be changed into 'that day'. Since it is an assertive sentence the link word is 'that'

So the answer is **'David said to (told) Gita that his mother was happy that day.'**

Changes in the tense

Outside inverted comas	Inside inverted comas	Change
Past Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense
Past Tense	Past Tense	Past Perfect
Past Tense	Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Past Tense	will	would
	shall	would
	can	could
	may	might
	must	must / had to
Present Tense	Whatever Tense	No change

Change in word or phrase of time

now	becomes	then
here	"	there
ago	"	before
thus	"	so
today	"	that day
tomorrow	becomes	the next day/the following day
yesterday	"	the day before/the previous day
last night	"	the night before/the previous night
this	"	that
here	"	there
these	"	those
next week	"	the following week

Linker or conjunction

Assertive or Statement → that

Interrogative or question

Yes / No question	→ whether or if
'Wh' question	→ No linker
Imperative	→ to
Exclamatory	→ Change the sentence into assertive and the linker is 'that'

- ✦ We change the tense form of the Reported speech if the Reporting verb is in Past Tense.
- ✦ There is no need to change the tense for of the reporting speech if the Reporting verb is present or future tense.

Example: • He says, "I am unwell." • He says that he is unwell.
 • He said, "I am unwell" • He said that he was unwell

Note : If you find Say/ Says / will say, don't change the tense.

Yes / No question

- ✦ The link word is 'whether' or 'if'
- Indirect form should always be in the form of statement.

The teacher said to the boy, "Are you preparing well for the examination?"

The teacher asked the boy if he was preparing for the examination.

Step 1

- ✦ The question should be changed into a statement form.
 "Are you preparing well for the examination?" will be changed into
 "you are preparing well for the examination"
 Then the rule for the change should be followed.
 Now we have to change the tense and persons of the reported side or inside inverted comas according to the tense and persons of the reporting side or outside inverted comas.
- ✦ Since it is a question 'said to' may be changed into asked.

The teacher asked the boy whether/if he was preparing well for the examination.

The police said to the man, "Do you know anything about the theft?"

The statement form is 'You know anything about the theft.'

The pronoun 'you' stands for 'the man'

The police asked/inquired the man whether he knew anything about the theft.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE

'Wh' question does not have any extra link verb in indirect speech. The 'wh' word itself will act as the link word.

The teacher said to the students, "Why do you make such a noise?"

The statement form is "Why you make such a noise."

The teacher asked the students why they made such a noise.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCE

Imperative sentence has understood subject. So the sentence begins with the verb. The link word is 'to' and the verb becomes an infinitive.

The mother said to the boy, "Go to the shop and buy some sugar."

The mother told the boy to go to the shop and buy some sugar.

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE

Exclamatory sentence should be changed into statement before changing into indirect speech.

The tourist said, "What a wonderful building the Taj is!"

The reporting verb should be always 'exclaimed'.

The statement form is "The Taj is a very wonderful building."

The tourist exclaimed that the Taj was a very wonderful building.

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER**I Change the following into indirect speech.**

1. He says, "I love flowers."
2. John said, "I want to join the evening classes."
3. Saleem said to Akram, "My friend will be visiting me tonight."
4. He said to me, "Where do you live?"
5. He said to his brother, "Open the door."
6. The stranger said, "How strange it is!"
7. The girl said, "It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening."
8. The man said, "I must go as soon as possible."
9. She said to them, "I don't want to see you anymore."
10. The teacher says to us, "If you work hard you will pass."

Answers

1. He says that he loves flowers.
2. John said that he wanted to join the evening classes.
3. Saleem told Akram that his friend would be visiting him that night.
4. He asked me where I lived.
5. He asked his brother to open the door.
6. The stranger exclaimed that it was very strange.
7. The girl said that it gave her great pleasure to be there that evening.
8. The man said that he must go as soon as possible.
9. She told them that she did not want to see them anymore.
10. The teacher tells us that if we work hard we will pass.

In order to report a dialogue, one should be well-versed in changing sentences from Direct Speech to Indirect Speech. Of course, we need not reproduce the actual words of the speaker exactly. We are more concerned with the sense of the utterance than in the literal repetition of the words.

II Report the following Dialogue.

1. Raji : Mother. Where did you keep my pen?
Mother : You can find the pen in the same place where you had kept it.
Raji : I can't find it. Please come and get it.
2. Ram : How was your trip to Switzerland?
Sam : Oh! very nice. I could see many enchanting places there.
Ram : When did you come back?
Sam : Only yesterday.

3. Teacher : Why did not you come yesterday?
 Madhan : I went to temple Madam.
 Teacher : You should produce a leave letter if you want to take leave.
 Madhan : Here is my leave letter Madam.
 Teacher : Well, sit down.
4. Mohan : I want one kilo gulabjamun.
 Shop-keeper : Gulabjamun is over sir. Would you like to buy rasagulla?
 Mohan : I don't like rasagulla. Okay pack half a kilo chips.
5. Suresh : Alas ! we have lost the match.
 Ramesh : Don't lose heart, Suresh. We will win next time.
 Suresh : Thank you Ramesh for your words of comfort.
6. Bookseller : What is wrong with this book ?
 Student : Six pages are missing in this book sir.
 Bookseller : Then please give me the book. I will check it up.
 Student : Here it is.
 Bookseller : Why didn't you bring the book immediately ?
 Student : I noticed it only this morning.
7. Kapil : Good morning Sir, please take these sweets.
 Teacher : Is there anything special, Kapil ?
 Kapil : Today is my birthday sir.
 Teacher : May you live long, my boy!
8. Passenger : Will you please give me a second class ticket to Kolkata ?
 Booking clerk : Give me three hundred rupees.
 Passenger : Which platform does the Howra Express leave from ?
 Booking clerk : The train leaves from platform No 5 at 7.00 p.m.
 Passenger : Thank you, Sir.
9. Teacher : Did you all finish your homework?
 Students : Yes sir, we have finished it.
 Teacher : Very good.
10. Patient : Doctor, I have a sore throat.
 Doctor : Take lime and honey.
 Patient : That's my grandmother's remedy.
 Doctor : My grandmother's too.

Answers

1. Raji asked her mother where she had kept her pen. Mother told Raji that she could find the pen in the same place where she had kept it. Raji replied that she could not find it and also requested her mother to come and get it.
2. Ram asked Sam how his trip to Switzerland was. Sam exclaimed that it was very nice and added that he could see many enchanting places there. Ram asked him again when he had come back. Sam replied that he had come back only the day before.
3. The teacher asked Madhan why he had not come the previous day. Madhan replied that he had gone to temple. The teacher advised him that he should produce a leave letter if he wanted to take leave. Madhan

produced a letter and the teacher accepting it asked him to sit down.

4. Mohan told the shop-keeper that he wanted one kilo gulabjamun. The shop keeper replied that gulabjamun was over and he asked Mohan if he would like to buy rasagulla. Mohan told him that he did not like rasagulla and asked him to pack half a kilo of chips.
5. Suresh exclaimed with sorrow that they had lost the match. Ramesh advised him not to lose heart and assured him that they would win next time. Suresh thanked Ramesh for his words of comfort.
6. The bookseller asked the student what was wrong with that book. The student replied that six pages were missing in that book. Then the bookseller requested the student to give him the book and said that he would check it up. The student gave the book. The bookseller asked the student why he had not brought the book immediately. The student replied that he had noticed it only that morning.
7. Kapil greeted his teacher and requested him to take those sweets. The teacher asked Kapil whether there was anything special. Kapil replied that that day was his birthday. The teacher wished Kapil that he might live long.
8. The passenger requested the booking clerk to give him a second class ticket to Kolkata. The clerk asked him to give three hundred rupees. Then the passenger asked the clerk from which platform the Howra Express leaves. The clerk informed that it leaves from platform No.5 at 7.00 p.m. The passenger thanked the clerk and left the place.
9. The teacher asked the students whether all of them had finished their homework. The students replied that they had finished it. The teacher appreciated them.
10. The patient complained to the doctor that he had a sore throat. The doctor advised him to take lime and honey. The patient told him with surprise that it was his grandmother's remedy. The doctor also admitted that it was his grandmother's also.

III Change into direct speech.

1. Karthick said that he did not play cricket.
2. Susheela told David that she was leaving for Madurai that night.
3. Dany told Gaby that she had posted the letter already.
4. Gita said that that company had been delivering cylinders promptly.
5. Gopal told Venu that he had met his father near the post office.
6. Raja said that he had been attending a meeting.
7. Mira told Pratab that he had waited for him for more than one hour.
8. Mr. Das asked his wife who was coming to dinner.
9. The doctor asked the patient whether (if) he ate too much.
10. David told Gita that he would come to her house the next day.

Answers

1. Karthick said, "I don't play cricket."
2. Susheela said to David, "I am leaving for Madurai tonight".
3. Dany said to Gaby, "I have posted the letter already."
4. Gita said, "This company has been delivering the cylinders promptly."
5. Gopal said to Venu, "I met your father near the post office."
6. Raja said, "I was attending a meeting."
7. Mira said to Pratab, "I have waited for you for more than one hour."
8. Mr. Das said to his wife, "Who is coming to dinner?"
9. The doctor asked the patient, "Do you eat too much?"
10. David said to Gita, "I shall come to your house tomorrow."

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

I. Change the following into indirect speech.

1. He said, "I have won the contest."
2. He said, "Let's wait for her return."
3. Alice said, "How clever I am!"
4. "Which way did she go?" asked the young man.
5. He said to me, "Where are you going?"
6. "Please wait here till I return," she told him.
7. The stranger said to me, "Could you help me?"
8. The clerk said to the officer, "Can I go?"
9. The officer said to the clerk, "Do it immediately."
10. The doctor said to the patient, "Come in, please."
11. Ibrahim said to his sister, "Have you seen my progress report? It is missing".
12. Banu said to her friend, "Please read my story, I wrote it yesterday".
13. The teacher said to the boys, "You must follow the traffic rules. Don't run across the road".
14. Prabu said to Parveen, " Let us walk fast to the bus stop. It's getting late".
15. Our Principal said, " Concentrate on your studies. Don't chat with your friends".

II. Report the following Dialogue.

1. Student : Excuse me, sir. May I come in?
HM : Yes, you can. What do you want?
Student : I want my conduct certificate.
2. Prem : Hi, Ramesh, Where are you going fast?
Ramesh : I'm going to market. Will you join me?
Prem : With pleasure!
3. Doctor : How long have you been suffering from a tooth ache?
Patient : For the past three days.
Doctor : Don't worry, I'll prescribe effective medicine. You'll be all right.
4. Teacher : Vinod, stand up.
Vinod : Madam, I haven't done anything wrong.
5. Shop keeper : May I help you?
Muthu : I want branded T. shirts.
6. Police officer : May I help you?
Car owner : Sir, I would like to complain about the theft of my car.
7. Pandiyan : I would like to return the book I bought yesterday.
Book seller : May I know what is wrong with the book?
Pandiyan : Some pages are found blank.
8. Kavitha : Banu, Why do you look worried?
Banu : I lost my watch yesterday. It was a precious gift given by my brother.

9. Manager : When did you pass +2 exams?
Sikander : I passed +2 exams in 2017.
10. Lady : How much does a kilo of apples cost?
Fruit seller : It is just Rs. 200.
Lady : It's too much. Will you give it for Rs.150?

III Change into direct speech.

1. The students informed the Headmaster that they were practicing for the tournament.
2. The master ordered the servant to leave the room immediately.
3. The father asked his son where he had been all the time.
4. Rakesh told me that he had gone to the cinema last night.
5. He told me that he was unable to come because he had been ill.
6. The teacher asked the students to complete the work immediately.
7. The receptionist asked the customer whether he would be satisfied with a non-ac room.
8. The son told his mother that he would be late to come home that day.
9. The boy exclaimed that it was a very tall tree.
10. The mother told her daughter that they would be going out that day evening.



MARKS: 2

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES**PART - II****CONDITIONAL CLAUSES**

There are four types of conditions

1. Zero condition
2. Open condition
3. Improbable condition
4. Unfulfilled condition

ZERO CONDITION :

If you heat ice it melts

We use the so-called zero conditional when the result of the condition is always true, like a scientific fact.

Notice that we are thinking about a result that is always true for this condition. The result of the condition is an absolute certainty. We are not thinking about the future or the past, or even the present. We are thinking about a simple fact. We use the Present Simple tense to talk about the condition. We also use the Present Simple tense to talk about the result.

Look at these example sentences:

if condition	Present Simple	result	Present Simple
---------------------	-----------------------	---------------	-----------------------

If I miss the 8 o'clock bus,	I am late for work.
If I am late for work,	my boss gets angry.
If people don't eat,	they get hungry.
If you heat ice,	does it melt?

OPEN CONDITION :

If I win the lottery I will buy a car. – for real possibility

We are talking about the future. We are thinking about a particular condition or situation in the future, and the result of this condition. There is a real possibility that this condition will happen.

Present Simple	will + base verb
If I see Mary,	I will tell her.
If Tara is free tomorrow,	he will invite her.
If they do not pass their exam,	their teacher will be sad.
If it rains tomorrow,	will you stay at home?

IMPROBABLE CONDITION :

If I won the lottery I would buy a car – for unreal possibility

We are thinking about a particular condition in the future, and the result of this condition. But there is not a real possibility that this condition will happen. We use the Past Simple tense to talk about the future condition. We use would + base verb to talk about the future result. The important thing about the second conditional is that there is an unreal possibility that the condition will happen.

If I married Mary,	I would be happy.
If Ram became rich,	he would build a big bungalow.

If it snowed next July, would you be surprised?
 If it snowed next July, what would you do?

UNFULFILLED CONDITION :

If I had won the lottery I would have bought a car:- for no possibility

With this conditional we talk about the past. We talk about a condition in the past that did not happen. That is why there is no possibility for this condition. We use the Past Perfect tense to talk about the impossible past condition. We use would have + past participle to talk about the impossible past result. The important thing about the third conditional is that both the condition and result are impossible now.

If I had seen Mary, I would have told her.
 If Tara had been free yesterday, I would have invited her.
 If they had not passed their exam, their teacher would have been sad.
 If it had rained yesterday, would you have stayed at home?
 If it had rained yesterday, what would you have done?

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER**Combine the sentences with 'if' clause.**

1. You do not have an invitation. You should not attend the party.
2. How can I attend it? I don't have an invitation.
3. The management does not increase the wages. There will be a strike.
4. There should be quorum. Otherwise we cannot start the meeting
5. There is no evidence. How can he be prosecuted?
6. He should produce a leave letter. Otherwise he won't be granted leave.
7. You don't go early. You don't get tickets for the show.
8. It does not rain here. So the crops will wither up.
9. The court cannot convict the accused. The charge is not proved.
10. It does not rain. So the match will continue.

Answers

1. If you do not have an invitation you should not attend the party.
2. How can I attend it if I don't have an invitation?
3. If the management does not increase the wages there will be a strike.
4. We cannot start the meeting if there is no quorum.
5. If there is no evidence how can he be prosecuted?
6. He won't be granted leave if he does not produce a leave letter.
7. If you don't go early you won't get tickets for the show.
8. The crops will wither up if it does not rain here.
9. The court cannot convict the accused if the charge is not proved.
10. If it does not rain the match will continue.

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Combine the sentences using 'if' clause.

1. You want to pass in first division. You should work much harder.
2. He did not work hard. He did not pass.
3. We should respect others. Only then will they respect us.
4. I should receive an invitation. Otherwise I will not attend the party.
5. I will give you the money. You should promise me to return it next week.
6. I did not know of your arrival. I did not meet you at the station.
7. Press the button. The bell will ring.
8. We took the patient to hospital at once. He was saved.
9. He should obey orders. Otherwise he will be punished.
10. Put a one rupee coin into the machine and press the button. A ticket will drop out of it.
11. The shop keeper locked the door. The precious stones were not stolen
12. Help me out of this crises. I will be grateful to you.
13. They closed the school. Children were happy.
14. I was there. I prevented it.
15. I had enough money. I donated it to your school.

MARKS: 2

INVERSION OF CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

PART - II

Inversion of Conditional Clauses

Inversion of conditional clause happens in sentences where "if" is replaced by "had", "were" and "should".

If Alice were here she could perform in the programme.

Were Alice here she could perform in the programme.

If Jack had not wasted so much time he could have completed the project.

Had Jack not wasted so much time he could have completed the project.

If Bob studies well he can get good marks in the exam.

Should Bob study well he can get good marks in the exam.

If Alice were here she could help you

Were Alice here he could help you.

If Gita had studied harder she could have stood first.

Had Gita studied harder, she could have stood first.

If you should come to me I can give my notes to you

Should you come to me I can give my note to you.

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

1. If you need more information read our pamphlet.
2. If I had known about these problems I would never have moved here.
3. If he were to resign it would create a lot of problems to the company.
4. If you decide to cancel the contract please let me know.
5. If I were the manager I would grant loans to all the farmers.
6. If you had called me I would have attended the meeting.
7. If you find the parcel defective kindly report to us.
8. If you were to change your mind I would be much grateful.
9. If she had studied well she would not have failed in the exam.
10. If you want any financial help please inform know.

Answers

1. Should you need more information read our pamphlet.
2. Had I known about the problem I would never have move here.
3. Were he to resign it would create lot of problem to the company.
4. Should you decide to cancel the contract please let me know.
5. Were I the manager I would grant loan to all the farmers.
6. Had he called me I would have attended the meeting.
7. Should you find the parcel defective kindly report to us.
8. Were you to change your mind I would be grateful.
9. Had she studied well she would not have failed in the exam.
10. Should you want any financial help please inform me.

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

1. If she had enough support she would win the election.
2. If they had consulted one another the dispute would have been solved.
3. If Ramya were rich she would buy a house.
4. If the meeting were to be arranged they would consult their chairman.
5. If you want diamonds to shine, polish them.
6. If the president calls on the secretary the issue will crop up.
7. If the examination had not been postponed the students would have suffered.
8. If you had not cleared the arears you would not have been called for the interview.
9. If I were an English teacher I would not teach grammar directly.
10. If you receive the envelope tampered with, send a report about it.
11. If she sees Peter she will pass the message.
12. If the government were to introduce this tax it would affect a lot of people.
13. If he were more sensible he would see what the problem was.

14. If she had known how he would react she would not have said it.
15. If such a situation were to come about, the company would go bankrupt.

■ ■ * * * * * ■ ■

MARKS: 2

SYNTHESIS

PART - II

I SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES

SIMPLE SENTENCE

- ✦ A simple sentence consists of one independent clause. (An independent clause contains a subject and a finite verb and expresses a complete thought.)
- I like coffee.
 - Mary likes tea.
 - The earth goes round the sun.
 - Mary did not go to the party.
 - Because of illness she could not attend the party
 - In spite of his richness he was not happy.

COMPOUND SENTENCE

- ✦ A compound sentence has two (or more) independent clauses joined by a conjunction or semi-colon. Each of these clauses could form a sentence alone.
- I like coffee and Mary likes tea.
 - Mary went to work but John went to the party.
 - Our car broke down; we came last.

There are seven coordinating conjunctions: **and, but, or, and so, for, yet, so**

COMPLEX SENTENCE

- ✦ A complex sentence consists of an independent clause plus a dependent clause. (A dependent clause starts with a subordinating conjunction or a relative pronoun, and contains a subject and a verb, but does not express a complete thought.)
- We missed our plane because we were late.
 - Our dog barks when she hears a noise.
 - He left in a hurry after he got a phone call.
 - Do you know the man who is talking to Mary?

Here are some common subordinating conjunctions: **after, although, as, because, before, how, if, once, since, than, that, though, till, until, when, where, whether, while**

Here are the five basic relative pronouns: **that, which, who, whom, whose**

Transformation of sentences - Important Models.

Model	Simple	Compound	Complex
1.	Despite, in spite of	but, yet, nevertheless	though, although, even though
2.	on account of, because of, due to, owing to, thanks to	so, and so	as, because, since
3.	in case of, in the event of	and	if
4.	in case of not, in the event of not	or, or else, otherwise	unless

5.	V + ing, Having + past participle	and	when / as / after / before
6.	too to	very and so	so that ... (can't / couldn't)
7.	Besides	not only but also	who / which

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

I Combine these sentences into a simple sentence

1. He was blind. He could not cross the road.
2. They were poor. They often suffered great hardship.
3. The prince slew his brother. He became the king.
4. The judge heard the entire case. He acquitted all of them.
5. He was punished. He was also fined.

Exercise with given linkers

6. He was poor. He was happy. (**in spite of**)
7. He was punished. He wept. (**being**)
8. Queen Victoria reigned. There were many wars. (**during**)
9. He was ill treated by his master. He ran away. (**being**)
10. He was very dull. He could not understand. (**too..to**)

Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Being blind he could not cross the road. 2. Being poor they often suffered great hardship. 3. Slaying his brother the prince became the king. 4. Hearing the entire case, the judge acquitted all of them. 5. Besides being punished he was fined. 6. In spite of poverty he was happy. 7. On being punished he wept. 8. During Queen Victoria's reign there were many wars. 9. Being ill treated by his master he ran away. 10. He was too dull to understand.

II Combine the sentences into compound sentence.

1. Alice wrote the letter. She posted it.
2. Tom passed the test. James also passed the test.
3. He has many admirers. He also has several detractors.
4. He is ill. He is cheerful.
5. He is rich. He is miserable.
6. Tom is ambitious. His brother is quite the reverse.
7. You can go by bus. You can go by train.
8. He does not smoke. He does not drink.
9. You must work hard. You will not win.
10. The police arrested the convicts. They escaped from them.

Answers

1. Alice wrote the letter and posted it.
2. Tom as well as James passed the test.
3. Not only has he many admirers, but also several detractors.
4. He is ill but cheerful.
5. He is rich, yet miserable.
6. Tom is ambitious but his brother is quite the reverse.
7. You can go either by bus or train.
8. He neither smokes nor drinks.
9. You must work hard otherwise you will not win.
10. The police arrested the convicts but they escaped from them.

III Combine the following sentences into complex sentence using the linker given.

1. He was tired. He sat down to take rest. (As)
2. Ranjini was weak. She could not continue her studies. (Since)
3. The baby saw her mother. She laughed. (When)
4. The work was very difficult. He could not complete it. (so.....that)
5. She is not very intelligent. She could not solve the math problem. (because)
6. He is very rich. He does not help others. (Though)
7. I had taken the breakfast. I went to office. (After)
8. Work well. You will get the first rank. (if)
9. They heard the sad news. They wept. (As)
10. She attended the party hosted by the opponent. It was surprising. (that)

Answers

1. As he was tired he sat down to take rest.
2. Since Ranjini was weak she could not continue her studies.
3. When the baby saw her mother she laughed.
4. The work was so difficult that he could not complete it.
5. She could not solve math problem because she was not very intelligent.
6. Though he is very rich he does not help others.
7. After I had taken the breakfast I went to office.
8. If you work well you will get the first rank.
9. As they heard the sad news they wept.
10. It was surprising that she attended the party hosted by the opponent.

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION**I Combine these sentences into a simple sentence**

1. Remya is poor. She continues her studies.
2. He was ill. He attended the meeting.
3. Raghu studied well. He did not score well.

4. He finished his work. He went to bed.
5. The tea is very hot. I cannot drink it.
6. I am very ill. I cannot attend the class.
7. We had completed the work. We started watching the movie.

Exercise with linkers

8. The driver was careless. The accident happened. (being)
9. Work hard. You will get high mark. (v + ing)
10. You must pass the exam. You cannot get a job. (to)
11. The thief saw the police. He ran away. (v + ing)
12. Be honest. You will be rewarded. (in the event of)
13. The chief guest arrived. People were happy. (on)
14. There was rain. The match was cancelled. (due to)
15. Study well. You cannot pass the exam. (in the event of)

II Combine the following sentences into a compound sentence.

1. The house was big. It was well-ventilated.
2. My brother plays the piano. He plays the guitar.
3. It is raining. We will hold the exhibition.
4. He plays the piano well. His favourite instrument is the guitar.
5. Harry is smart. Harry is handsome.
6. He is slow. He is steady.
7. The way was long. The wind was cold.
8. The wind blew. The lightning splashed. The rain started falling.
9. It was a cold night. We ventured out.
10. He is foolish. He is obstinate.
11. He is hard working. He is efficient.
12. There was a knock at the door. No one came to open the door.
13. My uncle got me admitted to the school. He paid the school fees too.
14. He didn't work hard. He passed the examination.
15. The time was not enough. She answered all the questions.

III Combine the following sentences into a complex sentence using the linker given.

1. It was very hot. They continued to play. (though)
2. Children have to carry a lot of books. It is a pity. (that)
3. I had reached the library. I searched for the book. (after)
4. They played well. They won the game. (as)
5. He is an honest business man. Everyone knows it, (that)
6. They may come at any time. Nobody knows about it. (when)
7. Exams are fast approaching. You should be studious. (because)
8. The principal gave instruction to the students. They all entered the hall. (when)
9. You must show your ID card. You will be permitted. (unless)
10. The teacher called them out. At once they ran away. (as...soon...as)
11. Sunil was unhappy. He could not get any job. (as)

12. He did much for us. We are grateful to him. (because)
13. I entered the hall. Immediately the lights went off. (no....sooner)
14. They cooperated with us. No one can deny this. (that)
15. The sun was bright. The pictures would come out well. (as)



MARKS: 3**NON-VERBAL PRESENTATION****PART - III**

- ♦ pie-charts, bar graphs, bar charts, tabular columns, flow charts etc will be given for interpretation.
- ♦ First of all, study the data given, analyse them comparatively and highlight the salient features.

TABLES, PIE-CHARTS**EXERCISE WITH ANSWER**

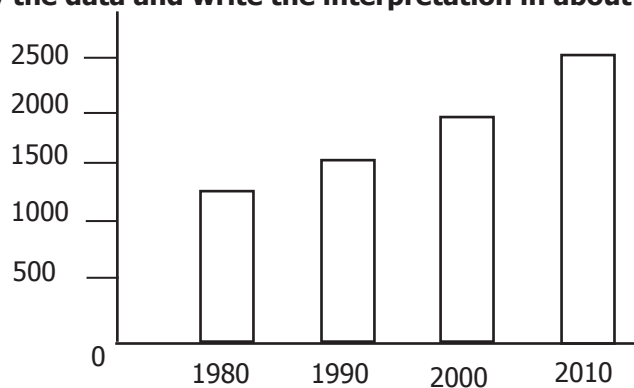
1. Study the following table pertaining to hours spent by boys and girls on various activities on Sunday and write three sentences interpreting the data given.

Activities	Boys	Girls
Reading	2	5
Playing	3	1
Watching TV	1	1
Chatting	2	3
Writing	1	3

Answer :

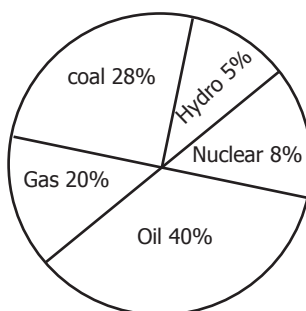
- ♦ On Sundays, girls spend more time on writing than boys.
- ♦ Boys are more interested in playing games than girls because they spend three hours for it.
- ♦ Both boys and girls spend only one hour on watching TV as they don't like to waste much of their time for recreation.

2. The following are the data on amount of pollution and noise level during Deepavali in Tamilnadu. Study the data and write the interpretation in about 50 words.

**Answer :**

The amount of pollution and noise level during Deepavali in Tamil Nadu has been increasing since 1980. In 1980, it was below 1500 but steadily it has gone up to 2500. It shows that people do not care about the ill effects of air pollution. The mass media should play a key role in creating awareness among the people about how they will be affected by the increasing level of air pollution and noise pollution.

3. Source of Energy

**Answer :**

The most valuable source of energy is oil. Conventional sources of energy like coal, oil and gas make up 88% of the total energy available. The second largest source of energy is coal. The developed countries should tap solar energy to satisfy the need for renewable energy. Wind energy can also be given priority during the seasonal time.

DATA INFERENCE**EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION****Type : I**

1. Study the following table pertaining to sale of articles of two department stores in a week and write in a paragraph of about 50 words on your inference about the data.

Articles	Star Department Store	Surya Department Store
FMCG*	35%	20%
Grocery	25%	40%
Fruits and Vegetables	20%	10%
Kitchen ware	10%	20%
Toys	5%	5%
Stationery	5%	5%

* Note : FMCG - Fast moving consumer goods

2. Study the following table pertaining to the number of vehicles passing by the signal.

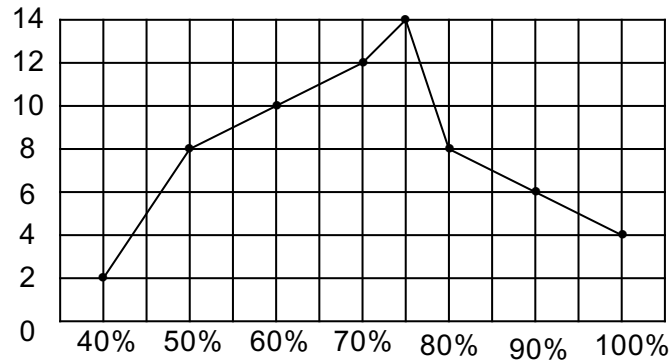
Type of vehicle	No. of vehicles	Timings
Cars	180	8 - 9 am
Two - wheelers	350	9 - 10 am
Cycles	28	9 - 10 am
Trucks	275	8 - 10 am

3. Study the following table pertaining to the time spent on various activities by children and adults.

Activities	Children	Adults
Reading	2 hrs	1 hr
Playing	3 hrs	1 hr
Using mobile phone	Nil	2 hrs
Writing	6 hrs	2 hrs

DATA COMPREHENSION**EXERCISE WITH ANSWER**

1. Study the curve graph and answer the questions given below:

**Questions :**

- Only _____ pupils have scored 70%.
 a) 10 b) 12 c) 14 d) 8
- Most of the pupils have scored _____ marks.
 a) 55% b) 65% c) 75% d) 85%
- _____ pupils have obtained below 70%.
 a) 10 b) 20 c) 30 d) 40

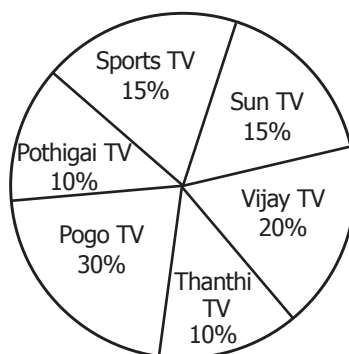
2.

THANJAVUR TO TRICHY				
Time	Bus	Car	Lorry	Bike
06.30 to 09.00	25	75	65	90
10.00 to 12.00	30	20	10	30
13.00 to 15.30	75	70	65	90
18.00 to 20.00	90	110	65	80
21.00 to 22.30	45	75	65	40

Questions :

- Total number of vehicles passed between 6.30 and 9.00
 a) 220 b) 245 c) 100 d) 230
- No. of cars passed between 18.00 and 20.00
 a) 110 b) 90 c) 65 d) 80
- State whether the following statement is true or false.
 'The road was less frequented by buses between 10.00 and 12.00'.

3. Study the pie - chart given and answer the questions that follow.



Questions :

- Which are the two channels preferred by equal percentage of people?
- Which TV channel enjoys maximum viewership?
- Which TV channel is preferred by children?

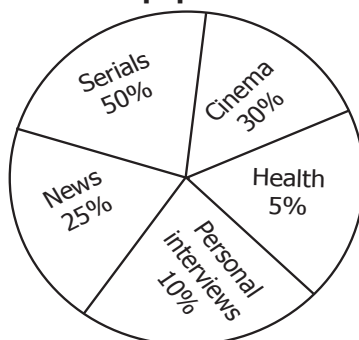
Answers

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. i) (b) 12 ii) (c) 75% iii) (b) 20 | 2. i) (c) Opal ii) (b) 200 iii) (c) Meera and Kannagi |
| 3. (a) Sports and Sun TV (b) Pogo channel (c) Pogo Channel | |

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Type : II

1. Allotment of time and programme of a popular TV.

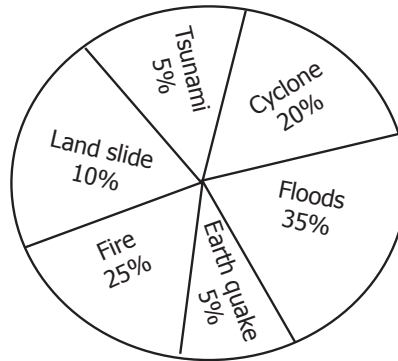


Questions :

- Which two items of programme are allotted equal time?

- What is the total percentage of time that is allotted to entertainment programme?

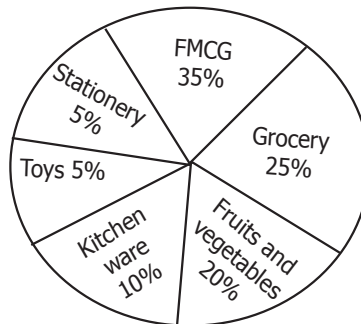
- What proportion of time do you find between serials and news?

2. Probability of occurrence of natural calamities in Southern India.**Questions :**

i) Which are the two types of natural calamity that have equal probability of occurrence?

ii) Next to floods, which has the greater probability of occurrence?

iii) Which type of natural calamity is placed third in terms of probability of occurrence?

3. The sale of articles in a department store for a month.**Questions :**

i) Which items were sold at a maximum in the store?

ii) Which item records the lowest percentage of sale?

iii) What is the total percentage of sales that involves a family on a daily basis?



MARKS: 3

**DIALOGUE WRITING
(BUILDING / EXTENSION)****PART - III****DIALOGUE COMPLETION**

- ✦ In dialogue completion one exchange of a dialogue will be given and the remaining part will be completed by the students.

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER**I. A Dialogue between Two Friends about Preparation for the Examination**

- Myself : Hello friend, How do you do?
 Friend : I am fine, thank you. Why are you looking so sad?
 Myself : Actually I am worried about my final examination. What about your preparation for the examination?
 Friend : Well, I'm doing on well. I am also worried about my exam.
 Myself : But tell me about your preparation in different subjects.
 Friend : You know I'm weak in English. That's why, I'm taking special care in English. I'm having a detailed revision in other subjects.
 Myself : Are you taking help from any special books?
 Friend : Yes but I study text books very carefully.

II. Dialogue between two friends regarding the morning newspaper.

- Vanitha : When did you get up in this morning?
 Kavitha : I got up around 6. O'clock.
 Vanitha : Did you see today's morning newspaper?
 Kavitha : **No! Why?**
 Vanitha : **Our collector declared today a holiday.**
 Kavitha : **Really? Why?**
 Vanitha : **Because of the heavy rain**

III. Dialogue between father and son regarding lost English Textbook.

- Boy : Dad, I have a problem.
 Father : What's your problem?
 Boy : I lost my English Text book.
 Father : Where did you lose it?
 Boy : It must be somewhere in the house. I remember having brought it from the school.
 Father : How is it possible? You think deeply about it.
 Boy : I don't remember anything dad. Yah, now I remember I gave it my friend.

IV. Dialogue between a boy and his friend's sister when he phoned to him.

- Ravi : Hello, can I speak to Anuj?
 Asha : Anuj is not at home now. I am his sister. Who is speaking on the other side?
 Ravi : I am Ravi, his friend. May I know where he has gone?
 Asha : He has gone to a shop close by.

Ravi : When he comes will you please ask him to call me?

Asha : Sure I will do.

V. Dialogue between two friends about a picnic they are planning

David : Shall we go for a picnic next Saturday?

Kumar : Oh! Fine. I am ready.

David : Where shall we go?

Kumar : Shall we make it to Yercaud?

David : Wonderful. We will start around 6 am and we can be back in the evening

Kumar : Ok. We will follow that.

Type : I

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Build a dialogue for the given topic with 3 exchanges.

1. Dialogue between two friends regarding their career.
2. Dialogue between a shop keeper and a customer who comes to exchange a book he bought
3. Dialogue between a police officer and a girl who is caught for not having license.
4. Dialogue between a teacher and a student who comes to class late.
5. Dialogue between a doctor and a patient who suffers from headache.
6. Dialogue between two friends one of whom is searching for English textbook.
7. Dialogue between a conductor and a passenger.
8. Dialogue between the headmaster and an old student.
9. Dialogue between a man and a tourist who wants to get direction to bus stand.
10. Dialogue between two friends who talk about the way they prepare for board exam.



MARKS: 3

PROCESS WRITING

PART - III

Words for Describing a Process

- ✦ First ✦ Once (action 1), (action 2) ✦ Having (action 1), the next step is (action 2) ✦ Next
✦ Then ✦ Finally

First and Finally are used to describe the first and last steps in the process. The others can be used in any order.

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Write a paragraph in about 100 words describing each process.

1. **How will you wash test-tubes and conical flasks in the laboratory? Describe the process briefly.**

First a little quantity of washing soda is put inside the test tubes and conical flasks. Some lukewarm water is added. The inside of the test-tubes and conical flasks are brushed carefully using a brush. Then they are washed with running water. Finally they are rinsed with water and kept inverted in the test tube stands and allowed to dry.

2. **Give a recipe of your favourite dish:**

First heat a frying pan with one or two spoons of ghee. Add a cup of rava and heat till it becomes slightly brown. Keep it aside. Chop two green chillies and two small size onions. Heat the pan with oil and add a few mustard seeds. Now add the chopped chillies and onions and boil with sufficient water and salt to taste. Add the rava and go on stirring it, till cooked well. Finally put a few curry leaves for extra flavour.

3. **Describe the process of obtaining a Demand Draft from a bank.**

Go to the bank and pick a DD form. Fill the form carefully, which requires the name of the person to whom it has to be sent, the amount and the name of the bank and place. Write the name of the person who makes the remittance. Hand over the application together with either a cheque or cash including the DD commission. Then the clerk would issue the Demand Draft.

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Write a paragraph in about 100 words describing each process.

1. Describe the process of binding a book.
2. How will you send a letter by registered post?
3. How will you send a parcel through post office?
4. How will you reserve tickets for railway journey?
5. How will you apply to college for further study?
6. How will you use a clinical thermometer?
7. How will you send a draft for Rs. 500 through a bank?
8. How will you send an e-mail to your friend?
9. How will you whitewash the walls of your house?
10. How will you bind your English Text Book?
11. How will you polish your black shoes?

12. How will you collect information about a poet from internet?
13. How will you arrange the stage for cultural programme?
14. How will you send a parcel by courier?
15. How will you withdraw money from an ATM centre?



MARKS: 3

PROVERBS

PART - III

COMPLETION OF PROVERBS

Proverbs

- ✦ Proverbs are popularly defined as short expressions of popular wisdom. The wisdom is in the form of a general observation about the world or a bit of advice, sometimes more nearly an attitude toward a situation.

No.	Proverbs	Meanings
1.	All are not thieves that the dogs bark at.	Do not judge one at the physical appearance.
2.	All's fair in love and war	In certain situation everything is right if it leads to success.
3.	All roads lead to Rome.	All paths or activities lead to the centre of things.
4.	All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.	Working all the time will not make you successful.
5.	As you make your bed, so you must lie on it.	You must accept the unpleasant result of something you have done.
6.	Actions speak louder than words.	People's actions show their real attitude than their mere words.
7.	A friend in need is a friend indeed.	A person who helps at a difficult state can be relied on.
8.	All good things must come to an end.	Nothing great will last forever.
9.	All's well that ends well.	If the outcome of a situation is happy, this compensates for any previous difficulty or unpleasantness.
10.	All that glitters is not gold.	Appearance is deceptive.
11.	Well begun is half done.	A good beginning almost assures success.
12.	Bend the willow while it is young.	Influence young people while they are young and impressionable.
13.	Better late than never.	It is better to do something or arrive after the expected time than not do it or arrive at all.
14.	Birds of the same feather flock together.	People who have similar characters or interests come together
15.	Bitter pills may have blessed effects.	There are some unpleasant things that actually turn out to be good.
16.	Blood is thicker than water.	Family relationships and loyalties are the strongest and most important ones.
17.	Beauty is in the eyes of the beholder.	Different people have different ideas and views about what is beautiful; not all people have the same idea.

No.	Proverbs	Meanings
18.	A bad workman blames his tools.	An unsuccessful worker blames others like his tool for his poor performance.
19.	Barking dogs seldom bite.	Need not be afraid of barking dogs or the people who threaten us.
20.	Before criticizing a man, walk a mile in his shoes.	Before blaming anybody we should feel their problem.
21.	Beggars can't be choosers.	People with no other options must be content with what is offered.
22.	A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.	It's better to be content with what you have than to risk losing everything by seeking to get more.
23.	Bloom where you are planted.	We should take advantage of the opportunities we have in their life and be grateful for the present situation.
24.	A burnt child dreads the fire.	Everyone avoids repeating a hurting experience again in life.
25.	Clothes make the man.	The well-dressed up man is, more influential than others.
26.	A candle loses nothing by lighting another candle.	You don't lose anything by enlightening others.
27.	A chain is only as strong as its weakest link.	A group is not stronger than its weakest member.
28.	The child is father of the man.	Man is the product of his habits and behaviour developed in the childhood.
29.	Confidence begets confidence.	Your confidence spills over to your coworkers.
30.	Different strokes for different folks.	Different things suit different people.
31.	Don't bark if you can't bite.	Don't do things you haven't got the competence for.
32.	Don't bite off more than you can chew.	Don't try to do that is too difficult for you.
33.	Don't burn the candle at both ends.	Don't work early in the morning and late into the evening as well.
34.	Don't count your chickens before they're hatched.	Don't make plans based on a good thing happening before it has actually happened.
35.	Don't judge a book by its cover.	Don't judge people by their appearance.
36.	Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.	Value of the gift should not be tested.
37.	Don't make a mountain out of a molehill.	From a small thing don't make a big problem.
38.	Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.	Treat others as you want others want to treat you.
39.	Don't carry coals to Newcastle.	Don't do things in a needlessly laborious way; don't pursue a goal already accomplished.
40.	Don't go between the tree and the bark.	Don't interfere when two people are having an argument.
41.	Don't put all your eggs in one basket.	Don't keep all your treasures in one place.
42.	Don't put the cart before the horse.	Don't do things out of the proper order.
43.	The early bird catches the worm.	Pioneers will get much.
44.	An empty vessel makes the most noise.	People without knowledge speak much.

No.	Proverbs	Meanings
45.	Every cloud has a silver lining.	There is nothing bad that does not bring about something good.
46.	Every rose has its thorn.	No one is perfect.
47.	Eat your own dog food.	Consume your own product in order to recognize its flaws.
48.	The ends justify the means.	A good outcome excuses any wrongs committed to attain it.
49.	Even a broken clock is right twice a day.	An incompetent person will be right sometimes.
50.	Every dog has its day.	Everyone gets their chance eventually.
51.	Failure is the stepping stone for success.	Failure gives ideas to succeed.
52.	Familiarity breeds contempt.	We easily find faults among those we spend a lot of time with.
53.	Fine feathers make fine birds.	You will be judged by how you look.
54.	A fool and his money are soon parted.	Only intelligent people can get benefit out of their money.
55.	One swallow does not make summer.	One single event will not decide anything.
56.	Fortune favours the brave.	Only the courageous will be successful.
57.	Good fences make good neighbors.	To have good relationship with the neighbour we should have some restrictions.
58.	Good swimmers are often drowned.	Beware of letting your competence lead you into overconfidence.
59.	Grasp all, lose all.	Trying to get everything will often result in not gaining anything.
60.	Hard words break no bones.	It is often good to tell someone a harsh truth.
61.	He who hesitates is lost.	The person who waits too long loses the opportunity.
62.	If life gives you lemons, make lemonade.	If you have had many bad experiences, make something good out of it.
63.	If the shoe fits, wear it.	Accept an accurate description of you, even if it is not flattering.
64.	In for a penny, in for a pound.	Commitment will often escalate.
65.	Jack of all trades and master of none.	know little bit of everything but nothing is known well.
66.	Keep your friends close, but your enemies closer.	It is best to gather as much information about your enemies as possible.
67.	The law is a jealous mistress.	The law must constantly be updated.
68.	Learn to walk before you run.	Learn the basics of any subject first.
69.	Live and let live.	Let others do whatever they want as long as it does not hurt anyone.
70.	Look before you leap.	Think before you act.
71.	Man proposes but God disposes.	Things often don't turn out as you have planned.

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Complete the given proverb choosing the best option.

1. **Man proposes; God _____.**
a) disposes b) proposes c) completes
2. _____ **wear it.**
a) If the shoe is new b) If it is your shoe c) If the shoe fits
3. **Grasp all, _____.**
a) enjoy all b) lose all c) get all
4. **Fortune favours _____.**
a) the brave b) the satisfied c) the pious
5. **Every dog _____.**
a) bites b) follows you c) has its day
6. **The ends justify _____.**
a) the doer b) the actions c) the means
7. **An empty vessel _____.**
a) makes the most noise b) spills everywhere c) is useless
8. **Don't put all your eggs _____.**
a) in one bag b) in one basket c) in your pocket
9. **Every cloud has _____.**
a) a golden lining b) a silver lining c) its own power
10. **Don't make mountain _____.**
a) out of molehill b) from a molehill c) in a molehill

Answers

1. a	2. c	3. b	4. a	5. c	6. c	7. a	8. b	9. b	10. a
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

- I i. **All roads lead to _____.**
a) India b) America c) Rome
- ii. **Different strokes for different _____.**
a) trees b) people c) purposes
- iii. **The chain is as strong as _____.**
a) its strongest link b) its longest link c) its weakest link
- II i. **Bloom where _____.**
a) you are planted b) you have water c) you want
- ii. **A friend in need is a _____.**
a) good man b) an expected person c) friend indeed

- iii. **Don't cry over split _____**
 a) milk b) water c) gold

III i. **All's _____ that ends well**
 a) started b) expected c) well

ii. **All that _____ is not gold.**
 a) glitters b) sweetens c) shown

iii. **Action speaks louder than _____**
 a) books b) words c) sports

IV i. **All are not _____ that the dogs bark at.**
 a) thieves b) friends c) neighbours

ii. **As you make your bed, so you must _____ it.**
 a) buy b) show c) lie on

iii. **A stitch in time saves _____.**
 a) ten b) nine c) eight

V i. **Bitter pills may have _____ effects.**
 a) blessed b) bitter c) strong

ii. **Before criticising a man walk a mile in his _____.**
 a) way b) garden c) shoes

iii. **All's fair in _____ and war**
 a) fight b) love c) words

VI i. **Clothes do not _____ a man.**
 a) call b) describe c) make

ii. **Even Homer _____.**
 a) smiles b) nods c) weeps

iii. **Don't judge a book by its _____.**
 a) cover b) colour c) size

VII i. **Don't go between the tree and the _____.**
 a) branch b) bark c) road

ii. **Every cloud has a _____ lining.**
 a) golden b) platinum c) silver

iii. **Every dog has its _____.**
 a) day b) say c) gay

VIII i. **A friend in need is a friend _____.**
 a) indeed b) of yours c) always

ii. **Hard words break no _____.**
 a) work b) bones c) hands

iii. **_____ of all trades and master of none.**
 a) Mark b) Mack c) Jack

IX i. **Man proposes; God _____.**
 a) accepts b) rejects c) disposes

- ii.** Keep your friends close, but your enemies _____.
a) closer b) away c) far
- iii.** A rolling stone gathers no _____.
a) mass b) matter c) moss
- X i.** Good fences make good _____.
a) enemies b) neighbours c) friends
- ii.** Familiarity breeds _____.
a) contempt b) friendship c) enemies
- iii.** Look before you _____.
a) jump b) act c) leap
- XI i.** Learn to _____ before you run.
a) walk b) speak c) jump
- ii.** In for a penny, in for a pound.
a) pound b) shilling c) dollar
- iii.** The pot calls the kettle _____.
a) dirty b) black c) useless

MATCH THE PROVERBS

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Match the proverb with its meaning.

I	Proverb		Meaning	Answer
1.	No sweet without sweat.	a.	Tension leads to imperfection.	
2.	Haste makes waste.	b.	Think well before doing anything.	
3.	Look before you leap.	c.	No pain, no gain.	

II	Proverb		Meaning	Answer
1.	One flower makes no garland.	a.	A steady growth leads to progress.	
2.	Rome was not built in a day.	b.	Accept the result of your action.	
3.	As you sow so shall you reap.	c.	A single person can't be powerful	

III	Proverb		Meaning	Answer
1.	Strike while the iron is hot.	a.	Family bond is always closer.	
2.	Too many cooks spoil the broth.	b.	Make use of every opportunity.	
3.	Blood is thicker than water.	c.	A work should not be entrusted to many people.	

IV	Proverb		Meaning	Answer
1.	Borrowed garments never fit well.	a.	People without knowledge speak much.	
2.	Birds of same feather flock together.	b.	Don't immitate others.	
3.	Empty vessels make much noise.	c.	Like-minded people make good friends.	

V	Proverb		Meaning	Answer
1.	Rolling stone gathers no moss.	a.	Child is wiser than man.	
2.	Still water runs deep.	b.	Patience is powerful.	
3.	The child is the father of man.	c.	Wise people don't boast.	

VI	Proverb		Meaning	Answer
1.	Call a spade a spade.	a.	Be contented and moderate.	
2.	Misfortune never comes single.	b.	Say the truth.	
3.	Enough is as good as a feast.	c.	Bad luck follows at a row.	

VII	Proverb		Meaning	Answer
1.	When in Rome do as Romans do.	a.	Don't worry about the past.	
2.	It's no use crying over split milk.	b.	Give attention to little details.	
3.	A stitch in time saves nine.	c.	Be adjustable to all.	



MARKS: 5

NOTE MAKING / SUMMARY WRITING**PART - IV****DEFINITION****How to produce a summary?**

- ✦ Read the article to be summarized and be sure you understand it.
- ✦ Outline the article. Note the major points.
- ✦ Write a first draft of the summary without looking at the article.
- ✦ Always use paraphrase when writing a summary. If you do copy a phrase from the original be sure it is a very important phrase that is necessary and cannot be paraphrased. In this case put "quotation marks" around the phrase.
- ✦ Target your first draft for approximately 1/4 the length of the original.

Make notes and then write a summary for the following passages.

Following is the format for making notes. (Write the keywords)

Heading

1. Sub heading

1.a. Point 1

1.b. Sub - Sub heading

1.b.1. Sub Point 1

1.b.2. Sub Point 2

1.c. Point 1

Heading

2. Sub heading

2.a. Point 1

2.b. Sub - Sub heading

2.b.1. Sub Point 1

2.b.2. Sub Point 2

2.c. Point 1

Model 1

During my vacation last May, I had a hard time choosing a tour. Flights to Japan, Hong Kong and Australia are just too common. What I wanted was somewhere exciting and exotic. I was so happy when my wife suggested a trip to Cherokee, a county in the state of Oklahoma. I agreed and went off with the preparation immediately.

We took a flight to Cherokee and visited a town called Qualla Boundary Surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery. With its Oconaluftee Indian Village reproducing tribal crafts and lifestyles of the 18th century, Qualla Boundary tries to present a brief image of the Cherokee past to the tourists.

Despite the language barrier, we managed to find our way to the souvenir shops with the help of the natives. The shops are filled with rubber tomahawks and colorful traditional war bonnets, made of dyed turkey feathers. "Welcome! Want to get anything?" We looked up and saw a middle-aged man smiling at us. We were very surprised by his fluent English. He introduced himself as George and we ended up chatting till lunch time when he invited us for lunch at a nearby coffee shop.

"Sometimes, I've to work from morning to sunset during the tour season. Anyway, this is still better off than being a woodcutter ..." Remembrance weighed heavy on George's mind and he went on to tell us that he used to cut firewood for a living but could hardly make ends meet. We learnt from him that the Cherokees do not depend solely on trade for survival.

Our final stop in Qualla Boundary was at the museum where arts, ranging from the simple hand-woven oak baskets to wood and stone carvings of wolves, ravens and other symbols of Cherokee cosmology are displayed. Back at home, I really missed the place and I would of course look forward to the next trip to another exotic place.

Answer:**Note making****A visit to qualla boundary**

1. Decided on Cherokee for their tour
- 1.a. The scenery was breathtaking
- 1.b. Tribal crafts
2. Visited souvenir shops
- 2.a. Befriended a local George
- 2.b. Visited town's museum

Rough draft**Summary writing**

We visited Qualla Boundary, a town in Cherokee. The mountain scenery surrounding the town was a breathtaking sight. The traditional lifestyle of the Indians, the tribal crafts they made, presented to tourists a rough image of Cherokee in the 18th century. We also visited the souvenir shops which sold rubber tomahawks and war bonnets. There we befriended a local, George, who told us that besides trade, they had other ways to earn money. Finally, we visited the town's museum where different kinds of arts, like handwoven baskets and carved figurines are displayed.

Fair Copy**Title: Exciting Tour**

The narrator and his wife visited Qualla Boundary, a town in Cherokee. The mountain scenery surrounding the town was a breathtaking sight. The traditional lifestyle of the Indians, the tribal crafts they made, presented to tourists a rough image of Cherokee in the 18th century. They also visited the souvenir shops which sold rubber tomahawks and war bonnets. There they befriended a local, George, who told them that besides trade, they had other ways to earn money. Finally, we visited the town's museum where different kinds of arts, like handwoven baskets and carved figurines are displayed.

Model 2

As what geographers have estimated, about twenty percent of the earth's surface is occupied by deserts. A majority of us view deserts as one unique kind of landscape -- areas with little or no rainfalls.

In actual fact, there are differences among the deserts, though in varying degrees. Despite the fact that rainfall is minimal, temperatures do change in deserts, ranging from seasonal ones to daily changes where extreme hotness and coldness are experienced in the day and night.

Unfavorable conditions in the deserts, especially the lack of water, have discouraged many living things from inhabiting these landscapes. One such kind is the specialist annual plants which overcome seasonal temperature changes with their extremely short, active life cycles. Their flowers bloom and set seeds that ripen quickly in the hot sun too. Once the water runs dry, the mother plant dies, leaving behind the drought-resistant seeds, waiting patiently for the next rainy season to arrive.

The Cacti, a native in American deserts, adapts to the dry surroundings by having unique body structures. The plant has swollen stems to help store water that carries it through months. By having sharp spines instead of leaves, water loss through respiration is minimized. Besides plants, there are also animals with distinct surviving tactics in deserts too. For instance, Skinks (desert lizards) produce water to supplement their needs, just like what camels do with the stored food in their humps during long journeys through deserts, it keeps fat in its tail. It generates water from the fats. Antelopes like the addax, have very low water needs and hence are able to tolerate the conditions in deserts, extracting moisture from the food they eat.

Finally, there are the sandgrouse (desert birds) which do not have special features to overcome the drought-like nature in deserts. Hence, to survive in these hot, dry deserts, they need to spend a large part of their time flying in search of waterholes.

Note making**The Cacti**

1. Deserts have plants and animals
 - 1.a. Specialist annual plants – short life cycles
 - 1.b. Cacti adapts to the dry weather – swollen stems, pine like leaves
2. Skinks, a desert lizard –generate water from fats
 - 2.a. Antelopes require very little water
 - 2.b. Sandgrouse moves to waterholes

Rough draft**Summary writing**

Despite the dry conditions in the deserts, some plants and animals still manage to survive there. One of them is the specialist annual plants. Their short life cycles allow them to germinate, grow and produce seeds during short rainy seasons. The Cacti adapts to the dry weather by having swollen stems for water storage and pine-like leaves to minimize water loss through respiration. Skinks, desert lizard generate water from stored fats in their tails and antelopes which requires very little water, survives in deserts by extracting water from food they eat. Finally, sandgrouse with no adaptive features turns to waterholes constantly for help.

Fair copy**Habitation in desert**

Despite the dry conditions in the deserts, some plants and animals still manage to survive there. One of them is the specialist annual plants. Their short life cycles allow them to germinate, grow and produce seeds during short rainy seasons. The Cacti adapts to the dry weather by having swollen stems for water storage and pine-like leaves to minimize water loss through respiration. Skinks, desert lizard generate water from stored fats in their tails and antelopes which require very little water and survive in deserts by extracting water from food they eat. Finally, sandgrouse with no adaptive features turns to waterholes constantly for help.

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Make notes and wrote the summary of the following passages.

1. Communication is part of our everyday life. We greet one another, smile or frown, depending on our moods. Animals too, communicate, much to our surprise. Just like us, interaction among animals can be both verbal and non-verbal.

Singing is one way in which animals can interact with one another. These songs are usually rich in notes variation, encoding various kinds of messages. Songs are also used to warn and keep off other blackbirds from their territory, usually a place where they dwell and reproduce. Large mammals in the oceans sing too, according to adventurous sailors. Enormous whales groan and grunt while smaller dolphins and porpoises produce pings, whistles and clicks. These sounds are surprisingly received by other mates as far as several hundred kilometers away.

Besides singing, body language also forms a large part of animals' communication tactics. Dominant hyenas exhibit their power by raising the fur hackles on their necks and shoulders, while the submissive ones normally "surrender" to the powerful parties by crouching their heads low and curling their lips a little, revealing their teeth in friendly smiles.

Colours, which are most conspicuously found on animals are also important means of interaction among animals. Male birds of paradise, which have the gaudiest colored feathers often hang themselves upside down from branches, among fluffing plumes, displaying proudly their feathers, attracting the opposite sex.

Insects such as the wasps, armed with poisonous bites or stings, normally have brightly painted bodies to remind other predators of their power. Hoverflies and other harmless insects also make use of this fact and colored their bodies brightly in attempts to fool their predators into thinking that they are as dangerous and harmful as the wasps too.

2. All snakes are hunters and predators, feeding on the animals and sometimes their eggs. Having no limbs, snakes cannot hold their preys down to bite; hence they usually swallow them whole. Poisonous snakes sometimes immobilize their preys with their venom to make consumption easier.

Most poisonous snakes are conspicuously colored to warn others off. One example is the redheaded krait which has a bluish-black body and scarlet head and tail. Snakes like the cobras, which have less outstanding body colors, display their fatality by lifting the front part of their body and spreading their hoods.

Is their venom so deadly? In general, there are three kinds of poisons in the venom, though in varying amounts, depending on the type of snake in question. Venoms usually contain substances that weaken the blood corpuscles and the lining of the blood vessels. Profuse bleeding, often a common result of snake-bites, is caused by the anticoagulants present in the poison which prevents blood clotting. The paralysis of the heart and respiratory muscles is performed by the nervous system attacking toxins.

Though these bites are deadly, certain actions can be taken to slow down the spread of the venom, hence saving the victim's life. Attempting to cut open and suck at the spot of the bite is more likely to be harmful than a cure. The poisonous venom usually travels fast into the body upon being released; hence sucking at the mouth of the wound will not help remove the poison, rather, incising the bite may lead the victim to great pain and further profuse bleeding. Instead, a broad, firm cloth bandage should be applied over the wound and up the full limb to compress the tissues and prevent the spread of the venom. After which, the victim must be duly sent to the hospital for professional treatment.

3. Bombay is often regarded as India's Capital of Hope. Often wondering why this is so, I made a fruitful trip down to the busy city, solving most of my queries. Bombay consists of seven islands, joined by land reclamation. Many Indians, especially those from the rural areas, regard Bombay as their paradise, since they could find work relatively easily here, as compared to their homelands.

Being the pillar for revenue collection, Bombay's economic growth has far outperformed the other cities. In fact, its per capita production of goods and services is about three times greater than that of Delhi - India's second most prosperous city. Despite the economic boom, Bombay gives me an astonishing image of deterioration when I first stepped into the city.

Though unemployment is not a significant problem in Bombay, housing is. A visit in Dharavi, a slum area in Bombay will help clarify our imagination. The Bombayites' so called "houses" are actually movable shacks, built from unwanted bits of tarpaulin, tin and cardboard. Curious about the living conditions, I wondered around the maze, meeting groups of scantily clad kids and hungry, stray dogs. Popping my inquisitive head into one of the small huts, I was totally amazed by their living conditions. Estimating about twelve or more Bombayites living in each hut, these two-storey houses are usually partitioned by rough platforms with ceilings no higher than five feet from the ground. Furthermore, these shacks look absolutely bare -- no furniture and I deduced that the inhabitants eat and sleep on the ground.

In spite of the poor living conditions, many Indians still hope to migrate to Bombay. Interviewing a few of the newcomers, a majority of them said that they came to Bombay to find jobs. There are some who regard Bombay as buoyant floats, saving them from natural disasters and tyrannies in their homelands.

4. Buying things today is so simple. Just enter a shop, say a book store, choose the desired book and pay for it. Long ago, before the invention of money, how did people trade?

The most primitive way of exchange should be the barter trade. In this form of transaction, people used goods to exchange for the things that they had in mind. For instance, if person A wanted a book and he had a spare goat, he must look for someone who had the exact opposite, that is, that someone, say person B, must have a spare book of person A's choice and is also in need of a goat. Having found such a person, the problem does not end here. A big goat may worth not only one book, hence person B may have to offer person A something else, say five chickens. However, he runs the risk of person A rejecting the offer as he may not need the chickens. The above example clearly illustrates the inefficiency of barter trading.

Many years later, the cumbersome barter trade finally gave way to the monetary form of exchange when the idea of money was invented. In the early days, almost anything could qualify as money: beads, shells and even fishing hooks. Then in a region near Turkey, gold coins were used as money. In the beginning, each coin had a different denomination. It was only later, in about 700 BC, that Gyges, the king of Lydia, standardized the value of each coin and even printed his name on the coins.

Monetary means of transaction at first beat the traditional barter trade. However, as time went by, the thought of carrying a heavy pouch of coins for shopping appeared not only troublesome but thieves attracting. Hence, the Greek and Roman traders who bought goods from people faraway cities, invented checks to solve the problem. Not only are paper cheques easy to carry around, they discouraged robbery as these cheques can only be used by the person whose name is printed on the notes. Following this idea, banks later issued notes in exchange for gold deposited with them. These bank notes can then be used as cash. Finally, governments of today adopted the idea and began to print paper money, backed by gold for the country's use.

5. Whenever we see stale bread or fruits turning spoilt, fungi are at work. When trees die and their dead trunks start to decompose, fungi are the masterminds. Most of us tend to associate fungi with the decomposition of dead plants or animals. In actual fact, fungi can also attack living things.

The fungi that cause decay are known as the Saprobe. They are actually yeasts which feed on the dead remains of plants and animals. While they can be a nuisance in the kitchen, as they turn our food bad, Saprobe can also assist man. For instance, by breaking down the dead bodies of plants and animals, these leftovers are removed from the living world. In addition, yeasts can be used to make wine, beer and also as raising agents in bread.

The parasitic fungi are the ones which feed on living things. The powdery mildew, downy mildew or rust are the few which attack plants. Usually, these fungi deposit themselves on the leaves or flowers of the plants. Their slender, feeding branches then squeeze themselves into the gaps between the plant's cells and soak up their nutrients. After which, a hard, black fruiting body called the ergot is left in the flower replacing the seeds. The ergot contains toxins which causes serious illnesses if eaten. Despite its poisonous nature, the ergot contains active ingredients which when purified and used in small amounts, are treatments for migraine. Parasites attacking living animals, especially man, are rarer as most animals have their own immune system. In special cases like an AIDS patient, where his immune system is very weak, parasites may find their chance to attack.

The most aggressive kind of fungi is the predatory ones. As the name suggests, they catch and feed on their preys, usually smaller than themselves. Some predatory fungi dwell in ponds to catch amoebae or rotifers. In capturing the amoebae, the fungi use their sticky branches to hold down the creatures before feasting on them. Thus we see that fungi are not only the ones which spoil our food. Besides these, there are also other kinds. In addition we also understand that fungi, like most other living things, have their usefulness and harmfulness too.



LETTER WRITING**PART - IV****MARKS: 5****(FORMAL / INFORMAL / JOB APPLICATION)****Model 1****Response to newspaper advertisement for job.**

Response to an advertisement for a job is done only with a letter. This type of letter falls under official letter. It has a specified pattern with From Address and To address. This pattern must be followed for this response. Another letter is to write to friend describing an incident or inviting him for some occasion or trying to get some help. This type of letter is friendly letter which has different pattern.

Prepare an application along with Bio-Data / Resume / Curriculum Vitae for the post of an accountant.

July 29, 2020.

From

Krishnan S. N.
37 – 4th Cross Street,
Amman Nagar,
Erode.

To

The Manager,
ABC Manufactures,
Erode.

Sir,

Sub: Application for the post of an Accountant

Ref: Your advt in the Indian Express dated 28th July.

In response to your advertisement that appeared in The Indian Express of July 28, 2020 inviting application for the post of an accountant, I wish to be considered for the same.

Details regarding my qualifications are stated in the bio-data enclosed with this letter for your kind perusal.

You may also refer to the persons stated in the bio-data. A testimonial from the principal of my college from where I graduated is also attached.

If I am given a chance to work in your company I will do my best to the satisfaction of my superiors.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,
Krishnan.

Model 2

You are Raja / Rita. You come across the following advertisement in a newspaper. Write an application in response to the advertisement.

GENERAL MANAGER – PROJECTS	
Qualification	: Civil Engineer (BE / ME)
Minimum Experience	: 1 to 3 years in the same field
With fluency in English and Tamil	
Starting Salary – Rs. 18000 per month with vehicle allowance	
<i>Interested persons with the required qualifications may apply to:</i>	
INFRA CONSTRUCTIONS	
18, VSK Street, Kumaran Nagar, Salem – 636 007.	
On or before September 12, 2019.	

Date : 5-3-2020

From

XXX

YYY

To

Messer. Infra Constructions,
18, VSK Street,
Kumaran Nagar,
Salem - 636 007.

Sir,

In response to your advertisement that appeared in The Hindu of August 30, 2020 inviting application for the post of General Manager, I wish to be considered for the same.

I have required qualification with 5 years of experience in this field.

I completed BE Civil in 2013. I have attached copies of all my certificates including experience certificate.

If I am given a chance to work in your concern I will do my best to the entire the satisfaction of my superiors.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully,

Enclosure : My Resume

XXX.

My Resume

1. Name : XXX
2. Father's Name : ABC
3. Address : YYY
4. Age and Date of Birth : 25yrs, 01.01.1995
5. Educational Qualification : BBA
6. Experience : 5yrs in a private company
7. Salary expected : Rs. 20,000 per month

8. Joining Time : in two days

Model 2

You are studying in a boarding school attended by students from different regions. You are planning a surprise birthday party for a friend who has been feeling particularly sad and homesick. Write to another classmate and invite him / her to the party.

Hostel,
TVK School,
Chennai.
October 5, 2020
Dear Rob,

You may be surprised to get this letter from me. This is regarding a birthday party which I am going to host for our friend Hussain. He doesn't know about this and I asked our friends not to reveal this to him. Let it be a surprise to him. You may be wondering why this plan. You see this guy suffers from home sickness. For the past few days he has not been moving with friends also. He wants to be alone all the time. This is to bring the guy to the main stream. Some of us can talk high of him in the party and make him feel at home. The date is October 12 and the time is at 6 pm. Most of our friends will attend. Already I have got permission from our warden. Our Principal is our chief guest. We can have it in our hostel hall.

Yours lovingly,
Raman.

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION**I Respond to the following advertisements. (Job Application)**

- Applications are invited for the post of General Manager – Sales from candidates with MBA by a reputed firm in Tirunelveli. The candidate must have at least three years of experience in the same field. The candidate must have fluency in English and Tamil. Attractive salary may be expected. The interested candidates may apply to

The Proprietor,
Maritime Garments,
27 –VBK Market,
Madurai – 6

within 10 days with a detailed resume.
- Applications are invited for the post of Administrator from candidates with MBA by a reputed Computer firm in Karur. The candidate must have at least three years of experience in the same field. The candidate must have fluency in English and Tamil. Attractive salary may be expected. The interested candidates may apply to

The Proprietor,
Global Computers,
18 – KBT Street,
Karur – 2

within 10 days with a detailed resume.

3. Applications are invited for the post of Agricultural Officer from candidates with B. Sc./ M Sc Agriculture by a reputed Agriculture firm in Namakkal. The candidate must have at least three years of experience in the same field. The candidate must have fluency in English and Tamil. Attractive salary may be expected. The interested candidates may apply to

The Proprietor,
Amman Gardens,
34, Salem Main Road,
Namakkal – 2

within 10 days with a detailed resume.
4. Applications are invited for the post of Head Nurse from candidates with B. Sc. / M. Sc Nursing by a reputed Hospital in Chennai. The candidate must have at least five years of experience in the same field. The candidate must have fluency in English and Tamil. Attractive salary may be expected. The interested candidates may apply to

The Proprietor,
Hindustan Hospital,
107 4th Cross Street,
Anna Nagar,
Chennai 10

within 10 days with a detailed resume.
5. Applications are invited for the post of System Admin from candidates with BE Computer Science / B.Tech.IT / B. Sc Computer science / BCA / MCA by a reputed Publishing House in Salem. The candidate must have at least three years of experience in the same field. The candidate must have fluency in English and Tamil. Attractive salary may be expected. The interested candidates may apply to

The Proprietor,
Hymn Publishers,
27 – Bretts Road,
Salem - 639001

within 10 days with a detailed resume.
6. Applications are invited for the post of General Manager – Administration from candidates with MBA by a reputed Exporters. The candidate must have at least three years of experience in the same field. The candidate must have fluency in English and Tamil. Attractive salary may be expected. The interested candidates may apply to

The Proprietor,
PKM Exporters,
27 –VBK Market,
Madurai – 6

within 10 days with a detailed resume.
7. Applications are invited for the post of Teacher of English from candidates with M.A., B.Ed. by a reputed School. The candidate must have at least three years of experience in the same field. The candidate must have fluency in English and Tamil. Attractive salary may be expected. The interested candidates may apply to

The Principal,
SVS Hr. Sec. School,
Amman Nagar,
Kalakurichi

within 10 days with a detailed resume.

II Write letters as per the description given below.

1. You are an athlete and a short distance runner. You attended a State meet last month. Write a letter to your friend describing the meet.
2. You went to Kodaikanal with your parents. You really enjoyed yourself. Write a letter to your friend describing your experience in Kodaikanal.
3. A famous Circus company has come to your town. You went to the show yesterday. You liked it very much. Write a letter to your friend describing the circus and invite him to the show.
4. Your friend is a Tennis player. He won the State level Tennis tournament. Write a letter to him congratulating him on his victory.
5. You are planning to spend your summer holiday in your village with your grandparents. They have a palatial house in the midst of a huge area of lot of trees. Write a letter inviting him to spend the time with you.
6. You celebrated Deevali with your family members. Write a letter to your friend who is in Singapore describing him how you celebrated Deevali.
7. Your Annual Day was celebrated and you were the master of ceremony for the function. Write a letter to your father describing your experience.



**PARAGRAPH WRITING ON A
GENERAL TOPIC****PART - IV****MARKS: 5**

Knowing how to write a paragraph is incredibly important. It's a basic aspect of writing, and it is something that everyone should know how to do. There is a specific structure that we have to follow when we are writing a paragraph. This structure helps make it easier for the reader to understand what is going on. Through writing good paragraphs, a person can communicate a lot better through their writing.

When we want to write a paragraph, most of the time we should start off by coming up with an idea. After we have our idea or topic, we can start thinking about different things we can do to expand upon that idea. We should only finish the paragraph when we have finished covering everything we want about that idea.

GENERAL PARAGRAPH**1. Write a paragraph in about 150 words on 'Role of computers'.**

Today's generation could never ever imagine in their wildest dreams about the world, ages before, when there were no computers or any other technologies. So much we have advanced that now every information is just a click away and is in your hands 24/7. All this advancement was possible only with the introduction of a small device called the "Computer".

The early computers were limited in their functions. Charles Babbage in 1837 was the first to introduce and design a fully programmed mechanical computer, his analytical engine and it was later completed by his son Henry Babbage who made it into a simplified version of the analytical engine's computing unit.

The original objective of inventing a computer was to create a fast calculating machine. During the World War II, it became very essential to understand and locate the direction and speed of the enemy weapons. Over a period of time computers have evolved and toady with the Artificial Intelligence technology, we use the most advanced kind of computers that have helped man in every sectors of life. At every generations of the computers or in fact during the evolution, each time computers are being launched that are lighter, smaller, speedier and more powerful. The computers have been a dominating factor since the 1970`s and today it has conquered almost all walks of life.

Computers are being used for various purposes today like weather forecasting, machinery operations, guidance of spacecraft and technology. Apart from these in the medical sector, it provides a great helping hand in storing information that could be referred later, in space technology, automation in banks, ticket booking through the net, traffic control, and even games could be played in computers and many more.

2. Write a paragraph in about 150 words on 'Pollution and its effects'.

The presence of that substance in the environment which has harmful and toxic effect on it is called pollution. Environmental pollution can be caused by natural events such as volcanoes and forest fires but it largely occurs due to the pollutants caused by human activities. With growth in population and rapid spread of industrialization pollution has become a global issue. The awareness for the need to protect environment from pollution has developed among the people.

The effects of pollution may be given here. The greenhouse gas emission in the atmosphere increases the temperature of the earth. The climate change causes catastrophic change in weather. The harmful gases in the atmosphere cause irritation to the throat and eyes, asthma as well as other respiratory problems and diseases such as lung cancer.

Increased level of radiation increases the risk of skin cancer. It can also have adverse effects on cardiovascular system. Use of fertilizers such as insecticides and pesticides reduce the soil fertility and results in reduction of crop production. This may result in famine and malnutrition.

Polluted water affects the sea organisms and aquatic life. The contaminated water when consumed by humans causes various diseases such as typhoid, cholera, and jaundice.

The excessive exposure to noise pollution can result in impaired hearing or cause deafness in human beings. It might also result in high blood pressure and coronary diseases. Wild life is also adversely affected due to air and noise pollution. Toxic soils and water channels can kill several plants and animals. It may cause neurological damage, cancer and failure to reproduce in animals.

Pollution has several adverse effects on animals, plants, environment, ecosystem and human beings. It is a global issue and people are now being more aware of the need to prevent this problem. It is vital to control pollution to prevent its adverse effects on our environment and life in general.

3. Write a paragraph in about 150 words on 'Deforestation'.

Deforestation is the removal of trees on a vast level for fulfilling all the requirements of the growing population. Humans being are so selfish; they are doing deforestation by completely removing the forests without replanting. However, they do not know that unknowingly they are digging a big pit for their own. People are changing the forests into the land forms for getting more wood, fuel, harvesting, making farms, building home and cities to live comfortably.

Deforestation causes many ill effects like loss of animal habitat, environmental imbalance, seasonal change, increasing temperature, global warming, increasing greenhouse gas effect, melting ice caps and glaciers, increasing seas level, weakening ozone layer and a hole in the ozone layer. It leads to risks of natural disaster like storm, cyclone, typhoon, flood, drought, and many more negative changes which are enough to endanger the existence of life on the earth.

Forests play a great role in balancing the human life and environmental cycle by regulating the water cycle, production of soil, providing habitat for animals, providing oxygen, utilizing harmful CO₂, regulating environmental temperature, preventing soil erosion and many more. By cutting the forests we are stopping all the positive activities done by forests in the favour of humans and environment.

4. Write a paragraph in about 150 words on 'Child labour'.

Child labour has become a biggest social issue in India which needs to be solved on a war-footing. It is not the responsibility of the government only and it should be solved and taken care by all the parents, owners and other social organizations. It is the issue of everyone which should be solved personally as it can happen with the child of any person.

In many developing countries child labour is very common because of the existence of high level of poverty and poor schooling opportunities for the children. The highest incidence rate of the child labour is still more than 50 percent in which children of age group 5 to 14 are working in the developing countries. The rate of child labour is high in the agriculture field which is mostly found in the rural and informal urban economy where most of the children are predominantly employed into the agriculture work by their own parents instead of sending them to the school.

The issue of the child labour has now been an international concern as it is highly related to inhibiting the growth and development of the country. Healthy children are the bright future and power of any country. Thus child labour is damaging, spoiling and destroying the future of the children and finally the country.

5. Write a paragraph in about 150 words on 'Social Media and its impact'.

We live in a time and age where information is just a button press away. We are swayed by information all around us. We millennials want to know, read, understand and then speak our minds about it. That is where social media comes into play. Social media is one of the biggest elements that we live with and cannot ignore completely.

Social media is collection of websites, applications and other platforms that enable us to share or create content and also help us to participate in social networking. Social media is not limited to blogging and sharing pictures. There are a lot of strong tools also that social media provides. That is because the impact of social media is very high and far reaching. It can make or break images.

But social media is a topic of controversy today. Many feel it's a boon but there is a majority who feels that it is a curse. Mostly people feel that social media has destroyed human interaction with a rapid rate and has modified modern human relationships. But there are others who feel that it is a blessing that has connected us to every part of the world and, we can meet our loved ones that are far away. We can send security warnings. There is a lot that social media can do. But it is an unarguable fact the presence of social media has made our lives more comfortable, exciting and enjoyable.

6. Write a paragraph in about 150 words on 'Terrorism'.

Terrorism is the use or threat of violence to create fear and alarm. Terrorists murder and kidnap people, set off bombs, hijack airplanes, set fires, and commit other serious crimes. But the goals of terrorists differ from those of ordinary criminals.

Most criminals want money or some other form of personal gain. Most terrorists commit crimes to support political or religious causes. Terrorist acts are committed for various reasons. Some individuals and groups that use terrorism often threaten to kill the hostages if their demands are not met.

Some terrorism involves the intentional release of toxic chemicals, poisons, germs, or other harmful substances. Bombings make up about half of all terrorist acts. Terrorism may cross national boundaries. A quarrel in one nation may produce terrorist attacks in several other countries. Most terrorist groups fail to achieve their long-range political goals. Governments fight terrorism by refusing to accept terrorist demands and by increasing security at airports and other likely targets.

7. Write a paragraph in about 150 words on 'Science'.

Science involves extensive study of the behaviour of natural and physical world. The study is conducted by way of research, observation and experimentation. There are several branches of science. These include the natural sciences, social sciences and formal sciences.

Physics, chemistry, biology and astronomy form a part of the natural sciences. History, geography, economics, political science, sociology, psychology, social studies and anthropology are a part of the social sciences and formal sciences include mathematics, logic, statistics, decision theory, system theory and computer science.

Science has changed the world for good. There have been several scientific inventions from time to time and these have made life convenient for the human beings. However, useful it is, science has also been misused by some, mainly by those in power, for fueling an arms race and degrading the environment. The ideologies of science and religion have not found any meeting ground. These seemingly contrasting ideas have given rise to several conflicts in the past and continue to do so.

8. Write a paragraph in about 150 words on 'Status of women in India'.

The status of women in the ancient Indian society was quite better. However, in the middle age it got deteriorated. Various ill practices came into existence against women which deteriorated the condition of women. Indian society became male dominated and women were treated as man's slaves. Slowly they became the weaker sex in the society because men used to keep women under their thumb. They were forced to obey men blindly as a dumb cattle living under four walls of the house. At some places in the country, women are still ill-treated by the men even after the fast changes in the society.

Women are treated as living things of the house following all the old cultures, traditions and restrictions of the society. Earlier the elders of the family were not be happy over the birth of a female child in the house. However they became double happy if the child was a male. They understood that a male child will be a source of money whereas female child will be a consumer of money. The birth of daughter was supposed to be a curse to the family. The gradual positive changes in the Indian society have been proved to be beneficial to the women status. Positive thinking of people has taken a swift speed which has changed human mind politically, economically and socially towards women.

9. Write a paragraph in about 150 words on 'Importance of Discipline'.

Discipline is obedient and self-controlled behaviour to follow orders of proper authority. Discipline is of great importance in the whole life and it is needed in every walk of life. If we do not obey and follow the orders, rules of the superiors definitely we would suffer problems and meet with failures.

We should always be in discipline and obey the order of our parents and teachers to be successful in our lives. We should get up from the bed in the early morning. We should do our homework in clean and neat way at right time. We should never disrespect our parents and we should follow all their orders.

We should go to school at the right time and in the proper uniform. We should follow the teacher's orders, do proper work in good hand writing and learn everything in the right manner. We should not misbehave with the teachers, principal, maid, gate keepers or students. No one can achieve anything big in the life without discipline.

10. Write a paragraph in about 150 words on 'Importance of Reading'.

Reading daily is one of the best habits one must possess. It develops your imagination and provides you with a fund of knowledge. Books are your best friends as reading helps build up your confidence.

Reading can help you grow and give a new perspective about life. Good books can influence you positively and guide you towards the right direction in life. The more you read the more you fall in love with reading. Reading develops language skills and vocabulary. Reading books is also a way to relax and reduce stress.

Reading increases creativity and enhances your understanding of life. If we want to adopt some good habits in life then reading should definitely be on the top of our list. It plays a vital role in the optimistic growth and development of a person. Reading leads to self-improvement. The pleasure of reading cannot be expressed in words. One needs to read books to experience the joy of reading.

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION**Write a paragraph in about 150 words.**

1. Rain water Harvesting
2. Smart Phone - Boon or Bane
3. Say 'No' to plastics
4. Values of Sports and Games
5. Values of Reading Books
6. Awareness on Dengue
7. Empowerment of women
8. My ambition
9. My hobby
10. The leader I like most
11. The most humorous person I like most
12. The most exciting day in your life
13. Cleanliness
14. Punctuality
15. Students and Social Service
16. If I were an angel
17. If I were an English teacher
18. Save energy
19. Road safety
20. Mass Media



MARKS: 5

ERROR SPOTTING**PART - IV****ERROR****Error may occur in many areas of a sentence.**

- ✦ So we have to read the sentence very carefully before answering this question. We are supposed to spot the error and write the sentence with the correction. Errors are generally tested in the following areas:

- Articles
- Prepositions
- Numbers (singular and plural)
- Usage of wrong words
- Usage of tenses
- Usage of conjunctions
- Usage of adverbs and adjectives.
- Word order
- Question tags
- Conditional clauses
- Conjunctions
- Concord (agreement of the verb with its subject)

Incorrect sentence	Correct sentence
Sending young people is a enormous mistake.	Sending young people is an enormous mistake.
It takes me a hour to complete the work.	It takes me an hour to complete the work.
He is a M.A. in English.	He is an M.A. in English.
I saw an one rupee coin on the road.	I saw a one rupee coin on the road.
My aunt is an university professor.	My aunt is a university professor.
There was an universal appeal from the leaders.	There is a universal appeal from the leaders.
He is somewhere in an European country.	He is somewhere in a European country.
I prefer tea than coffee.	I prefer tea to coffee.
In the olden days many children did not go to a school.	In the olden days many children did not go school.
My neighbour is a LIC agent.	My neighbour is an LIC agent.
The sceneries in Ooty are very good.	The scenery in Ooty is very good.
Every student is expected to finish their work in time	Every student is expected to finish his/her time work in time.
Either of the pens write well.	Either of the pens writes well.
Raj as well as his father are working in a school.	Raj as well as his father is working in a school.
He is one of the richest man in our town.	He is one of the richest men in our town.
They found their baggages missing.	They found their baggage missing.
A honest man is always respected.	An honest man is always respected.
He has passed his B.Sc., in 1998.	He passed his B.Sc., in 1998.

Everyone in my class like Science.	Everyone in my class likes Science.
In spite of a severe headache, yet he attended the exam.	In spite of a severe headache, he attended the exam.
Owing to the heavy rain and the shops were closed.	Owing to the heavy rain the shops were closed.
The ISRO have launched several rockets.	The ISRO has launched several rockets.
He returned back from Mumbai yesterday.	He returned from Mumbai yesterday. (or) He came back from Mumbai yesterday.
If I was a ghost, I would scare away all my friends in my room.	If I were a ghost, I would scare away all the friends in my room.
My brother is elder than me.	My brother is elder to me.
One of my friends have left for the U.S.	One of my friends has left for the U.S.
I am having a test this evening.	I have a test this evening.

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Set I

1. Diploma in computers is an one-year course.
2. They were discussing about cricket.
3. The members of our team is very efficient.
4. As it rained so we did not go shopping.
5. Though he is sick but he attends the classes.

Set II

1. Neither I nor my brother are happy.
2. He is a doctor, is he?
3. Ooty is one of the hill resort in Tamilnadu.
4. The sun sets in west.
5. I am overwhelmed with his sense of humour.

Set III

1. He refused to answer to me.
2. One of the books are costly.
3. He is junior than me.
4. Though Karan was intelligent but he failed in the examination.
5. Sagayam is a M.A., in English.

Set IV

1. If tomorrow is declared a holiday, we shall go to a picnic.
2. When I reached the station the train left.
3. If he had studied well he would pass the exam easily.
4. If I were a giant I would have carried you to the hill.
5. If he meets her he would pass the parcel to her.

Set V

1. If it rained we cannot go out.
2. I don't travel with heavy luggages.

3. One of the officers have got a car.
4. Everyone in the class learn English well.
5. We listen the music.

Set VI

1. Hari was a honest man.
2. If you worked hard you will pass.
3. He has been searching his pen.
4. Politics are interesting.
5. Though Hari is poor but he is honest.

Set VII

1. He gave me an one-rupee note.
2. Though she is weak but she is active.
3. She kept the book in the table.
4. None of you know the answer.
5. We can speak the English fluently.

Set VIII

1. Children prefer TV games than story books.
2. Mala is a M.A. in English.
3. One of the boy has got the first prize.
4. Two and two make four.
5. Though he was honest, but he was poor.

Set IX

1. Sheela is junior than me.
2. Ramesh went to abroad.
3. Guilty must be punished.
4. Though he is ill, but he attends the class.
5. The principal with all the teachers are present.

Set X

1. He gave me an one-rupee coin.
2. If they had contacted me, I would help them.
3. He is confident on his success.
4. My father gave me a lot of advices.
5. Though he practiced well, but he did not win the prize.



MARKS: 5

HOMOPHONES**PART - IV**

Homophones are pairs of words that sound the same, but have distinctly different meanings and different spellings.

Examples:

1. ad - advertisement
add - to combine numbers or quantities
2. ail - to feel unwell
ale - beer
3. air - the mixture of gases that forms the earth's atmosphere
heir - the person legally succeeding to the property of a deceased person
4. allowed - permitted someone to do something
aloud - in an audible voice
5. alms - donations of money or goods to the poor.
arms - weapons collectively
6. altar - raised structure on which sacrifices are offered
alter - change
7. aural - using the ears or hearing
oral - spoken or verbal; using spoken words
8. bail - a sum of money deposited with the court as security for a person
bale - a large bundle of goods
9. bald - having no hair on the scalp
bawled - big noise
10. band - a group of musicians playing together; a strip of some adhesive material
banned - prohibited officially
11. bare - unclothed
bear - to support or hold up; a large heavily-built mammal with a long shaggy coat
12. baron - a member of the lowest rank of nobility in the British Isles
barren - incapable of producing crops
13. beach - an area of sand or pebbles sloping down to the sea or a lake
beech - a European tree with smooth greyish bark
14. berth - a place to sleep in a ship or train
birth - the process of bearing young; childbirth
15. blew - inflated with air or the breath (past tense of 'blow')
blue - one of the colours
16. boar - a wild pig
bore - to produce a hole with a drill, etc; past tense of 'bear'
17. board - a long, wide flat piece of sawn timber
bored - to tire or make weary by being dull
18. bold - courageous, confident, and fearless
bowled - sent a ball from one's hand towards the batsman in cricket

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---|---|
| 19. | born | - | give/get birth |
| | borne | - | supported or held |
| 20. | bough | - | branch of a tree |
| | bow | - | lower one's head or bend one's knee or body as a sign of respect |
| 21. | brake | - | a device for slowing or stopping a vehicle |
| | break | - | to separate or become separated into two or more pieces |
| 22. | bread | - | a food made from a dough of flour or meal mixed with water or milk |
| | bred | - | to produce new domestic animals and plants (past tense of 'breed') |
| 23. | bridal | - | of a bride or a wedding. |
| | bridle | - | headgear for controlling a horse, consisting of straps and a bit and reins |
| 24. | calendar | - | a chart showing a year divided up into months, weeks, and days |
| | calender | - | a machine in which paper or cloth is smoothed by passing it between rollers |
| 25. | canvas | - | a heavy cloth of cotton, or jute, used to make tents and sails and for painting |
| | canvass | - | to try to persuade people to vote for a particular candidate in an election |
| 26. | cast | - | to give or deposit a vote |
| | caste | - | any of the major hereditary classes into which Indian society is divided |
| 27. | caught | - | to seize and hold (past tense of 'catch') |
| | court | - | a judicial body which hears and makes decisions on legal cases |
| 28. | ceiling | - | the inner upper surface of a room |
| | sealing | - | close tightly so as to make airtight or watertight |
| 29. | cell | - | a device that produces electrical energy by chemical action./ a small room or compartment |
| | sell | - | to exchange something for money |
| 30. | scent | - | a pleasant perfume smell |
| | sent | - | to cause a person or thing to go or be taken to another place (past tense of 'send') |
| 31. | cereal | - | any grass that produces an edible grain, such as oat, wheat, or rice |
| | serial | - | a story published or broadcast in instalments at regular intervals |
| 32. | cheap | - | costing relatively little; inexpensive |
| | cheep | - | the short weak high-pitched cry of a young bird |
| 33. | sight | - | the ability to see; vision; anything that is seen |
| | site | - | the piece of ground where something was, is, or is intended to be located |
| 34. | coarse | - | rough in texture or structure |
| | course | - | a complete series of lessons or lectures; a sequence of medical treatment prescribed for a period of time |
| 35. | colonel | - | a senior commissioned officer in the army or air force |
| | kernel | - | the edible seed of a nut or fruit within the shell or stone |
| 36. | complement | - | a person or thing that completes something |
| | compliment- | - | an expression of praise |
| 37. | descent | - | a downward slope |
| | dissent | - | to disagree |
| 38. | desert | - | a sandy region that has little or no vegetation because of low rainfall |
| | dessert | - | the sweet course served at the end of a meal |
| 39. | dew | - | drops of water that fall on the ground or on a cool surface at night from vapour in the |

	air	
	due	- expected to happen, be done; immediately payable
40.	die	- to cease to exist; a shaped block used to cut or form metal
	dye	- to colour; a colouring substance
41.	dual	- having two parts, functions, or aspects;
	duel	- a formal fight between two people using guns, swords, or other weapons
42.	earn	- to gain or be paid money in return for work
	urn	- a vase used as a container for the ashes of the dead
43.	faint	- lacking clarity, brightness, or volume
	feint	- a misleading movement designed to distract an opponent, such as in boxing or fencing
44.	fair	- reasonable and just; entertainment with sideshows, rides, and amusements
	fare	- the amount charged or paid for a journey in a bus, train, or plane
45.	farther	- to or at a greater distance in space or time
	father	- male parent
46.	feat	- a remarkable, skillful, or daring action
	feet	- the part of the leg that is in contact with the ground during standing and walking
47.	find	- to discover by chance
	fined	- paid as a penalty
48.	flour	- a powder prepared by grinding grain
	flower	- the part of a plant that is, usually, brightly coloured
49.	foul	- a violation of the rules; stinking and dirty
	fowl	- a domesticated bird such as a hen
50.	gait	- manner of walking
	gate	- a movable barrier, usually hinged, for closing an opening in a wall or fence
51.	gilt	- covered with a thin layer of gold
	guilt	- remorse caused by feeling that one has done something wrong
52.	groan	- a long deep cry of pain, grief, or disapproval
	grown	- increase in size and develop physically (past participle of 'grow')
53.	guessed	- formed an estimate or conclusion without proper knowledge
	guest	- a person who receives hospitality at someone else's home
54.	hair	- any of the threadlike outgrowths on the skin of mammals
	hare	- a large rabbit, with longer ears and legs
55.	hall	- a building or room for public meetings, dances
	haul	- to drag or pull something with effort
56.	hangar	- a large building for storing aircraft.
	hanger	- a curved piece of wood or plastic fitted with a hook and used to hang up clothes
57.	hart	- the male of the deer, esp. the red deer
	heart	- a muscular organ whose contractions pump the blood throughout the body
58.	heal	- to cure by natural processes, such as by scar formation
	heel	- the back part of the foot
59.	higher	- being a relatively great distance from top to bottom
	hire	- to acquire the temporary use of a thing or the services in exchange for payment

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------|---|--|
| 60. | him | - | objective case 'he' |
| | hymn | - | Christian song of praise sung to God or a saint |
| 61. | hoard | - | a store of money, food, etc., hidden away for future use |
| | horde | - | a very large crowd, often frightening or unpleasant. |
| 62. | holy | - | of or associated with God or a deity |
| | wholly | - | fully |
| 63. | idle | - | doing nothing |
| | idol | - | statue for worship |
| 64. | knead | - | to work and press such as dough into a smooth mixture with the hands |
| | need | - | necessity |
| 65. | knight | - | a man who has been given a knighthood |
| | night | - | the period of darkness that occurs each 24 hours, between sunset and sunrise |
| 66. | lessen | - | to make or become less |
| | lesson | - | material assigned for individual study |
| 67. | loan | - | money lent at interest for a fixed period of time |
| | lone | - | solitary |
| 68. | made | - | created, constructed, established |
| | maid | - | a female servant |
| 69. | mail | - | letters and packages transported and delivered by the post office |
| | male | - | of or characteristic of a man |
| 70. | meat | - | the flesh of animals used as food |
| | meet | - | to be in to the same place at the same time as, either by arrangement or by accident |
| 71. | medal | - | a small flat piece of metal bearing an inscription or image, given as an award or in commemoration of some outstanding event |
| | meddle | - | to interfere annoyingly |
| 72. | might | - | great strength |
| | mite | - | any of numerous very small creatures of the spider family some of which live as parasites |
| 73. | miner | - | a person who works in a mine, esp. a coal mine |
| | minor | - | lesser or secondary in size |
| 74. | mind | - | the part of a person responsible for thought, feelings |
| | mined | - | dug minerals from the ground |
| 75. | palate | - | the roof of the mouth |
| | palette | - | a flat board used by artists to mix paints |
| 76. | peace | - | stillness or silence |
| | piece | - | a separate bit or part |
| 77. | peal | - | a long loud echoing sound, such as of bells or thunder |
| | peel | - | remove the skin or rind of a fruit or vegetable |
| 78. | plain | - | flat or smooth; easily understood; without adornment |
| | plane | - | an aeroplane |
| 79. | praise | - | to express admiration or approval for |
| | prays | - | to ask earnestly to God |
| 80. | principal | - | first in importance, rank, or value |

- principle - moral rule guiding personal conduct
81. raise - to lift to a higher position or level
- rays - narrow beams of light
82. road - a route, usually surfaced, used by travellers and vehicles
- rode - to sit on and control the movements of a horse, other animal or vehicles (past tense of 'ride')
83. role - a task or function
- roll - to move along by turning over and over; an official list or register of names
84. root - the part of a plant that anchors the rest of the plant in the ground and absorbs water and mineral salts from the soil
- route - a fixed path followed by buses, trains, etc. between two places
85. scene - the place where an action or event, real or imaginary occurs; the view of a place or landscape
- seen - having looked at or recognized with the eyes (past participle of 'see')
86. sew - to join with thread repeatedly passed through with a needle
- sow - to scatter or plant seed in or on the ground so that it may grow
87. sole - being the only one; the underside of the foot; the underside of a shoe
- soul - the spiritual part of a person, regarded as the centre of personality, intellect, will, and emotions, believed by many to survive the body after death
88. stationary - not moving
- stationery - writing materials, such as paper, envelopes, and pens
89. steal - to take something from someone without permission or unlawfully
- steel - an alloy of iron and carbon, often with small quantities of other elements
90. storey - a floor or level of a building
- story - description of a chain of events told or written in prose or verse
91. tale - story
- tail - the rear part of an animal's body, usually forming a long thin flexible part attached to the trunk
92. team - a group of players forming one of the sides in a sporting contest
- teem - to have a great number
93. waist - the narrow part of the body between the ribs and the hips
- waste - to use up thoughtlessly, carelessly, or unsuccessfully
94. weak - lacking in physical or mental strength
- week - a period of seven consecutive days, esp. one beginning with Sunday
95. weather - the day-to-day atmospheric conditions, such as temperature, cloudiness, and rainfall, affecting a specific place
- whether - used to introduce an indirect question; used to introduce a clause expressing doubt or choice

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Fill the blanks with the correct words.

- The child threw the toy through the window. (through, threw)
- My mother received the scent which was sent from Bombay for her birthday. (sent, scent)

3. The criminal was seen at the scene of the crime. (scene, seen)
4. Juju was not allowed to read the book aloud. (allowed, aloud)
5. The workers spent the whole day repairing the hole in the water pipe. (whole, hole)
6. The children gave their mother no peace till she had given them a piece of the cake. (piece, peace)
7. The quiet elderly woman, though uninjured, was quite shaken. (quiet, quite)
8. All except very few workers accept the new proposal. (accept, except)
9. The accident happened very near the desert where they were eating dessert after a meal. (desert, dessert)
10. The engine which had the stationery items was stationary (stationary, stationery)
11. The driver applied the brakes in vain which affected his vein (vein, vain).
12. He wanted to read a lesson to lessen his stress. (lessen, lesson)
13. Every alternate day she tries to get an alternative for her handbag. (alternate, alternative)
14. He lives beside a river and besides salary he earns by fishing. (beside, besides)
15. The personnel in the army are expected to maintain a high standard of personal discipline. (personal, personnel)

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Fill the blanks with the correct words.

1. His _____ of advice gave me a _____ of mind. (piece, peace)
2. She crossed the _____ with a funny _____. (gait, gate)
3. I will do this _____ and take _____ more work today. (sum, some)
4. The shepherd tied his _____ to the _____ tree. (ewe, yew)
5. The officer made a survey of the _____ after regaining the _____. (site, sight)
6. I am _____ that my _____ will deliver the goods. (confidant, confident)
7. The girls _____ their cycles on the busy _____ (road, rode)
8. The _____ will consider their _____ before deciding the case. (council, counsel)
9. The teller wanted to _____ whether the _____ was valid (cheque, check)
10. Last _____ she was very _____ (week, weak)
11. The travellers took rest _____ a beautiful _____ (inn, in)
12. He gave the _____ reply with out _____ (same, shame)
13. The hand writing of the candidate _____ for the post is _____ (eligible, illegible)
14. Trichy is an _____ town full of _____ workers. (industrious, industrial)
15. Madurai is a _____ city known for _____ writers. (populous, popular)
16. The story told by the _____ old man is not _____ (credible, credulous)
17. The police tried to _____ information from the bootlegger who sells _____ liquor. (illicit, elicit)
18. Our new _____ is a man of _____ (principle, principal)
19. The most _____ scientist warned about the _____ danger of nuclear war. (imminent, eminent)
20. He bought a _____ apartment with a garden of _____ greenery. (luxurious, luxuriant)



MARKS: 5

MODAL VERBS**PART - IV****MODAL VERBS**

- ✦ Modal derived from mood (stands for the mood of the speaker)
- ✦ English language has primary auxiliaries and modal auxiliaries. The modal auxiliaries can be used only as auxiliaries not as finite verbs. They do not have -s forms, -ing forms, or -ed forms.
- ✦ Modal auxiliaries are :
will, shall, can, may, would, should, could, might, must, ought to, need and dare.
- ✦ These words do not have past tense but only past forms.
- ✦ Of these, 'used to', 'ought to', 'need', 'dare', are known as semi - modals or quasi modals or marginal modals.

Uses of Modal auxiliaries**shall**

'shall' is used to express 'pure' future with first person. (I and We)

- I shall come to your house tomorrow.
- We shall get the form tomorrow.
- We shall find it very difficult.

'shall' is used to express promise, intention, and willingness.

- I shall find it immediately. (Promise)
- We shall study well. (Promise)
- I shall buy the books when I go out. (Intention)
- We shall accept your orders. (Willingness)

In present day English there is a growing tendency to use 'will' for I person. So very often we come across sentences like the following.

- I will come to your house.
- We will get the application form tomorrow.
- I will buy the books.
- I will help you.

When 'shall' is used with the second and third persons, it does not express a 'pure' future. It expresses a command, a promise, or a threat.

- He shall not meet me hereafter. (Command)
- You shall not get the order. (Command)
- You shall get the result tomorrow. (Promise)
- His work shall be accepted. (Promise)
- You shall be punished for this. (Threat)
- He shall lose his job. (Threat)

Will

'will' is generally used with second and third person to form future tense.

- He will meet me at 6 O' clock.

- You will finish the work without any problem.
- The monsoon will begin within a week.
- She will be forty-eight next July.
- They will be happy to work with me.

She will come along with me.

'shall' can never be used in this context.

'will' is used with second and third persons to express assumption and characteristic habit.

- Jane will understand this easily. (Assumption)
- David will make himself comfortable. (Assumption)
- She will talk about books and music. (Characteristic habit)

'will you?' expresses an invitation or request.

- Will you come to my place today?
- Will you close the door?
- Will you lend me some money?
- Will you have tea?

There is a possibility to use 'will' with first person to express 'pure' future. But we can never use 'shall' with second and third person to express 'pure' future.

can

'can' usually expresses ability or capacity and permission.

- Rita can use computer. (Ability)
- Can you lift this table? (Ability)
- You can go home now. (Permission)

The students can use the school bus for their picnic. (Permission)

- Speaker can ask permission by using 'can' in the question.
- Can I see her now?
- Can we get into the bus?

We use the negative form of 'can' (cannot and can't) for the absence of ability and prohibition.

- The principal can't see you now. (He is busy now) – absence of ability
- I can't drive. (I don't know how to drive) – absence of ability
- You cannot take these toys. (Prohibition)
- You cannot smoke here. (Prohibition)

may

'may' is used to express permission and possibility or probability. In a question form the speaker can ask permission.

- May I come in?
- May I get your pen?
- May we go home now?
- May I post this letter?

In a statement form, the speaker can give permission to someone to do something.

- You may go home.
- She may come in.
- The boys may go to the library.
- The girls may go to the singing class.

'may' is used to say that some event or some action is possible or likely to happen. 'may not' can express the idea that an action or event is unlikely to happen or improbable.

- The train may arrive now.
- It may rain now.
- The function may be postponed.
- Our teacher may not come today.

'may' expresses the wish of the speaker. Wishes for birthday, wedding, success etc. can be expressed by using 'may'.

- May God bless you!
- May you enjoy your success!
- May you have the best of luck!

We use 'may have' to express the idea of some event that was possible or probable in the past.

- She may have passed in the examination.
- They may have finished the work.

must

'must' is used to express necessity.

- We must go to the station now.
- I must see her now.

'must' is used for inference or certainty.

- The manager must come to his room now because the time is 10 o' clock.
- Rita must spend her time happily.

Should

'should' is used as the past equivalent of 'shall' in the first person.

- I said that I should come.
- I said that we should complete the work.
- I said that we should meet her today.

But in normal usage 'would' replaces 'should' in these sentences.

'should' is used to express duty or obligation.

- We should obey our parents.
- You should keep your promise.
- I should find her now.

'should' expresses something that is very likely to happen.

- We should win the match.
- My dress should be ready by now.

- She should be here in an hour.

would

'would' is used as the past form of 'shall' and 'will'. It is mainly used in indirect speech.

- She said that she would come to my house that day.
- The clerk said that the principal would come soon.
- The mother told her son that she would see his work the next day.

'would' is used in the question form to express polite request.

- Would you please attend the party?
- Would you close the door please?
- Would you tell me where I should go?

'would' is used to express happenings or activities in the past, which were frequent or occurred from time to time.

- He would spend many hours in reading.
- On many days he would come late to school.
- Akbar would discuss the state matters in the court.

'would' is used with verbs such as 'like', 'rather' and 'mind'.

- I would like to play the guitar.
- They would rather die than surrender.
- Would you mind opening the door?

For regular actions in the past, simple past tense is used.

- She went to school regularly.
- They studied their lessons well.
- He prepared food at home.

could

'could' is used as the equivalent of 'can' in the past tense. It is mainly used in indirect speech.

- She asked him whether he could meet her at her place.
- I said that I could attend the meeting.
- He said that he could finish the work within a week.

When we have a word or a phrase to refer to the past in a sentence, 'could' is used for possibility, polite request.

- I could run well when I was young.
- My father could read without glasses till his last days.
- She could compete with everyone in her school days.
- 'Could' is used in polite request.
- Could I meet the manager?
- Could you please answer my question?
- Could you pass the salt?

might

'might' is used as the past form of 'may' to express possibility or permission. It is mainly used in indirect speech.

- He said that he might go to see her.
- She said that she might send the letter.
- He said that they might come to the party.

'might' is used in the present or future tense to express the idea of something being probable.

If 'might' is used, the probability expressed is less than that is expressed by 'may'.

- It might rain.
- The train might be late.
- She might attend the party.
- He might be right.

'might' is used to express a polite request that is more polite than that if 'may' is used.

- Might I have your pen?
- Might I use your book?
- Might I have a word with you?

(This usage is not common in the Modern English)

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Fill the correct modal verb.

- My grandmother is eighty-five, but she _____ still read and write without glasses.**
a) could b) shall c) can d) must
- _____ I come with you?**
a) shall b) should c) must d) might
- _____ you help me with the housework, please?**
a) shall b) could c) should d) must
- There was a time when I _____ stay up very late.**
a) will b) would c) could d) might
- You _____ not lose any more weight. You are already slim.**
a) will b) should c) would d) could
- We _____ make the first move.**
a) shall b) should c) would d) could
- It is snowing outside so I _____ stay at home.**
a) could b) would c) will d) may
- I _____ get you a shawl from Kashmir.**
a) may b) might c) would d) may
- _____ you mind if I borrowed your car?**
a) shall b) will c) would d) will
- _____ you take care of my dog for a day?**
a) will b) may c) might d) must
- Our country _____ become a super power by 2025.**
a) shall b) may c) might d) will
- She _____ sell her home because she needs money.**
a) will b) shall c) may/might d) will

13. Eve – teasers _____ be severely punished.

- a) must b) would c) could d) might

14. A good teacher _____ make even boring lessons interesting.

- a) could b) would c) can d) may

15. In the army, soldiers _____ obey their officers.

- a) should b) must c) would d) could

Answers					
1. can	2. can/may/shall	3. will/could/can	4. could	5. should	6. must
7. will/can	8. will	9. would	10. will	11. will	12. may/might
13. must	14. can	15. must			

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Fill in the blanks with a correct modal auxiliary verb.

1. They knelt in front of the child who _____ one day rule their country.

- a) can b) will c) shall d) should

2. How many people _____ get into a telephone booth?

- a) will b) may c) can d) would

3. I _____ not do this if I did not have to.

- a) will b) can c) would d) should

4. If you stopped talking, I _____ get some work done.

- a) will b) would c) could d) should

5. _____ I get a visa for Malaysia?

- a) can b) could c) will d) would

6. You _____ better start saying thank-you.

- a) can b) could c) will d) would

7. Let's go for a walk, _____ we?

- a) shall b) will c) can d) must

8. You _____ work on Sundays.

- a) should b) can c) will d) would

9. She really _____ mend her ways.

- a) has to b) have to c) had to d) would

10. She _____ speak six languages.

- a) can b) will c) may d) might

11. Life _____ be more interesting when I was a child.

- a) will b) can c) could d) would

12. Granny _____ always bring us nice gifts.

- a) will b) would c) shoul d) might

13. Jonathan _____ run really well and he often wins his races.

- a) can b) could c) shall d) should

14. I _____ go to the party but I'm still not sure.

a) may

b) can

c) could

d) shall

15. I think you _____ go out more and meet new people.

a) have to

b) will

c) would

d) may

MARKS: 5

SEMI-MODALS/ QUASI-MODALS**PART - IV****QUASI MODALS OR SEMI MODALS OR MARGINAL MODALS**

- ✦ Quasi modals or semi modals are slightly different from other modal verbs. 'Ought to', 'need', 'dare' and 'used to' are quasi modals.

ought to

'ought to' is used almost in the meaning of 'should'. This is the only modal which gives an infinitive. It expresses the idea of a recommendation, advice the right thing to do.

- She ought to consult a doctor.
- I ought to go home now.
- They ought to complete the work.

The words 'need' and 'dare' can be used as auxiliaries with certain restrictions.

need

'need' is used as a regular or finite verb in the meaning 'require' or 'be in need of'. It has its singular and past form as all other finite verbs.

- She needs a room to stay.
- I need a book to read.
- He needed his pen to write the essay.
- Do you need anything to carry with you?
- Does she need anything to carry with her?

'need' is used as an auxiliary in negative and question forms. It does not have singular and past form as auxiliary.

- You need not come home.
- He need not complete the work now.
- The children need not go to school.
- I need not pay any fine.
- Need I pay the fine?
- Need Mr. Das pay any tax?
- Need the students go on strike?

dare

Like the word 'need', 'dare' is also used both as a finite verb and as an auxiliary verb. As a finite verb it has singular form and past tense form. It has the meaning 'have the courage'

- He dares to oppose the minister.
- She dared to come out of the meeting.
- He did not dare to oppose his father.

As an auxiliary 'dare' is used only in questions and negative sentences.

- Dare he oppose me?
- Dare they do such things?
- Dare you step into my house?
- She dare not come into my house.

- They dare not receive any bribe
- How dare you open my room?

Used to

'used to' is used only in past tense. It is used for a past habit or a discontinued habit.

- He used to see a lot of movies in his college days.
- She used to carry a red bag when she was studying.
- I used to visit my grandmother very often.

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Fill in the blanks with a correct semi-modals / quasi-modals.

- In those days she _____ visit her grandmother regularly.
a) dare b) ought to c) need d) used to
- How _____ you open my letter?
a) ought to b) dare c) used to d) need
- She _____ pass the exam to qualify herself for the job.
a) need b) ought to c) used to d) dare
- He _____ not meet me today.
a) used to b) dare c) need d) ought to
- _____ he submit the library book today?
a) need b) ought to c) dare d) need
- How _____ you put your hand in my pocket?
a) used to b) need c) ought to d) dare
- Gita _____ not attend the class today.
a) dare b) ought to c) need d) used to
- He _____ read a lot of fiction in the past.
a) ought to b) dare c) used to d) need
- You _____ pay the fees tomorrow otherwise you will not be allowed to sit for the exam.
a) need b) ought to c) used to d) dare
- How _____ you call me by nickname?
a) used to b) dare c) need d) ought to

Answers

1. used to	2. dare	3. ought to	4. need	5. need	6. dare	7. need	8. used to	9. ought to	10. dare
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EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Fill in the blanks with a correct semi-modals / quasi-modals.

- _____ I talk to them before the meeting begins?
a) used to b) ought to c) dare d) need
- You _____ consult the neighbours relating to the unsanitary conditions.
a) need b) used to c) ought to d) dare

3. How _____ you challenge the boss? ☐
- a) used to b) dare c) need d) ought to
4. We _____ play hockey during the weekends when we were young. ☐
- a) dare b) need c) used to d) ought to
5. Tomorrow is a holiday. Children _____ not come to school. ☐
- a) need b) ought to c) dare d) used to
6. He _____ not ask the manager for a hike in the salary. ☐
- a) ought to b) used to c) dare d) need
7. They _____ go to park on Sundays during their school days. ☐
- a) used to b) dare c) need d) ought to
8. You _____ not pay the exam fees this time. ☐
- a) used to b) need c) ought to d) dare
9. The Principal _____ call for an emergency meeting of teaching staff. ☐
- a) need b) ought to c) dare d) used to
10. Venkat _____ not speak before the audience. ☐
- a) used to b) need c) ought to d) dare
11. _____ they report to the umpire in the evening? ☐
- a) used to b) need c) ought to d) dare
12. The children _____ have their eye-sight checked every year. ☐
- a) used to b) dare c) need d) ought to
13. We _____ not read every chapter. ☐
- a) need b) ought to c) used to d) dare
14. Nirmala _____ go for a walk in the morning but now-a-days she is busy with home work. ☐
- a) ought to b) dare c) used to d) need
15. You _____ carry your driving licence. ☐
- a) dare b) ought to c) need d) used to
16. Mithun _____ not tell the parents about his low score in the examination. ☐
- a) ought to b) dare c) need d) used to
17. The workers _____ not mention their mobile number in the register. ☐
- a) need b) dare c) used to d) ought to
18. The leader _____ consult his party men before launching the project. ☐
- a) dare b) need c) used to d) ought to
19. The shopkeeper _____ smile whenever any customer approached him. ☐
- a) used to b) dare c) ought to d) need
20. _____ they face the wrath of the tenant? ☐
- a) dare b) need c) used to d) ought to



MARKS: 5

LINK WORDS

PART - IV

Link Words

- ✦ Link word is a common expression for conjunctions, connectors, the expressions to link ideas. So the number of words is more than our expectation

Contrast

- ✦ In spite of / Despite link two contrasting ideas, followed by a noun phrase.
- ✦ Although / (Even) though link two contrasting ideas, followed by a sentence.
- ✦ However / Nevertheless / Still / Yet / Even so / On the contrary / In contrast, introduce a new idea which marks a contrast with previously stated ideas, introduced by a comma.
- ✦ new idea which marks a contrast with previously stated ideas. – but
- ✦ On the one hand... On the other hand, links two contrasting ideas / paragraphs.
- ✦ In contrast to / Contrary to link two contrasting ideas followed by a noun phrase.

Reason and cause

- ✦ Because / As / Since / Seeing that introduce a sentence. Sub-ordinate clause introduced by 'because' always appears in final position.
- ✦ Because of / On account of / Owing to / Due to - introduce a noun phrase.

Purpose

- ✦ In order to / So as to – introduce an infinitive of purpose.
- ✦ In order that / So that – introduce a sentence.

Consequence

- ✦ Consequently / As a consequence / As a result / Therefore
- ✦ As a consequence of / As a result of followed by a noun phrase
- ✦ 'So' introduces a sentence. No commas.

Addition

- ✦ Moreover / Furthermore / In addition / Besides / What's more – Used after a strong pause and separated from the sentences. They are introduced by a comma.
- ✦ As well as / In addition to / Besides are used to add one more piece of information, followed by a noun phrase.

Exemplification

- ✦ For example / For instance – introduces an example referring to previously stated ideas.
- ✦ Such as introduces an example referring to the last idea.

Connectors

Contrast

- ✦ but / yet: followed by a noun phrase or a sentence.
'The book is short but / yet interesting'
- ✦ in spite of / despite: It is placed at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.
'He arrived on time despite / in spite of getting up late'
- ✦ although / though/ even though / in spite of the fact that: followed by a complete sentence. They can be placed at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence. If it is placed at the beginning we need to use a comma after the clause.
'Although / though / even though / in spite of the fact that the pupils had not studied, they all passed their exams'.
- ✦ however, nevertheless, even so, on the one hand, on the other hand, on the contrary:
'He was quite ill however / nevertheless / even so, he went to school'.
- ✦ while, whereas
'This film is very interesting, while/whereas that one is quite boring'.

Reason and cause

- ✦ because, as since, seeing that:
'Because / as / since / seeing that it's late, we should go home'.
- ✦ because of, on account of, owing to, due to:
'Because of / on account of / owing to / due to the bad weather, we stayed at home'.
- ✦ in order to, so as to, to:
'She uses her video in order to / so as to / to record TV programmes'.

Add information

- ✦ for example, for instant, such as:
'Vegetables are a good source of vitamins: for example / for instance, oranges have vitamin C'
- ✦ more over, furthermore, besides, in addition to:
'In addition to soul music, she likes rap'.
- ✦ apart from, except for:
'Apart from English, she speaks French'.

Succession

- ✦ First of all / Firstly / To begin with / First
- ✦ Second / Secondly / Then ...
- ✦ Third / Thirdly / After that...
- ✦ The next stage ...
- ✦ Finally / in short / to sum up / in conclusion / lastly / last but not least...

Result

- ✦ As a result of:
'As a result of his brave action, he was awarded a military medal.'
- ✦ Therefore, as a result, consequently, for this reason:
'Consequently / for this reason, it always passes its annual road test'.

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Fill in the blanks with the proper linkers.

- I have both respect _____ admiration for them.
a) but b) or c) and d) so
- Hardly had I finished reading over the problem, _____ the answer leapt to my mind.
a) than b) when c) if d) as
- It will rain either today _____ tomorrow.
a) nor b) or c) when d) after
- He could not decide whether to tell the truth _____ keep silent.
a) but b) or c) unless d) if
- It was not only a beautiful day, _____ the first day of Spring.
a) and b) but also c) merely d) only
- _____ you follow the instructions, you should have no difficulty.
a) unless b) after c) if d) before
- He is neither proud _____ condescending.
a) or b) nor c) and d) but
- No sooner had I opened my eyes, _____ I remembered where I was.
a) then b) after c) than d) so
- Scarcely had I heard the news, _____ my friend arrived.
a) than b) when c) after d) if
- I do not know whether he has seen the movie before _____ not.
a) and b) nor c) or d) when

Answers				
1. and	3. or	5. but also	7. nor	9. when
2. when	4. or	6. If	8. than	10. or

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

Fill in the blanks with the correct linker chosen from the pairs given in brackets.

- We recognized her at once, _____ we had not seen her for years.
a) although b) in case c) so d) if
- He kept reading _____ he fell asleep.
a) for b) until c) after d) so that
- The moon will rise _____ the sun sets.
a) as soon as b) than c) before d) if
- It looks _____ the train will be late.
a) while b) as though c) unless d) until

5. _____ she got her degree, she became a teacher. ☐
- a) After b) Than c) However d) In case
6. We will not go skiing _____ the weather is good. ☐
- a) as if b) unless c) but d) or
7. _____ he left, he made sure he had his keys with him. ☐
- a) Before b) For c) In case d) Unless
8. _____ I told the truth, you would not believe me. ☐
- a) Even if b) So that c) But d) Although
9. They have known her _____ she was a child. ☐
- a) until b) since c) though d) yet
10. I must leave now, _____ I have a great deal of work to do. ☐
- a) as b) than c) still d) but
11. What shall we do _____ it rains? ☐
- a) or else b) supposing c) after d) no sooner
12. _____ you read this book, you would be sure to enjoy it. ☐
- a) If b) Until c) For d) Nonetheless
13. The door was open, _____ we could hear everything. ☐
- a) in case b) so c) until d) either
14. We packed a lunch, _____ we knew we would soon be hungry. ☐
- a) lest b) for c) but d) if
15. I will join you, _____ the weather is fine. ☐
- a) in spite of b) due to c) in case d) unless
16. _____ he is very busy, he is seldom at home. ☐
- a) though b) as c) if d) while
17. We must hurry, _____ we will be late. ☐
- a) yet b) and c) but d) or
18. We stayed up late, _____ we were tired. ☐
- a) so b) but c) or d) still
19. They went swimming, _____ the coldness of the water. ☐
- a) due to b) though c) but d) in spite of
20. I enjoy the course, _____ the professor is a good teacher. ☐
- a) although b) when c) as d) but



MARKS: 5

SEMANTIC FIELDS

PART - IV

- ✦ In linguistics, a semantic field is a set of words grouped semantically (by meaning) that refers to a specific subject. A meaning of a word is dependent partly on its relation to other words in the same conceptual area. The kinds of semantic fields vary from culture to culture.

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Identify the following sentences with the fields given below

- I**
- Spicy food can cause acidity in the stomach. (Nutrition & Dietetics)
 - Sania Mirza advanced to the third round of the US Open. (Sports)
 - India will test fire another missile next week. (Defence)
 - Wordsworth's poems are very famous. (Literature)
 - The flight was cancelled due to fog. (Weather)
- (Weather, Defence, Sports, Nutrition & Dietetics, Literature)*
- II**
- The ozone layer protects us from the UV rays. (Environment)
 - Anju George has won several medals in the long jump event. (Sports)
 - COBOL and FORTRAN languages are used. (Computer)
 - The Democratic Party made a clean sweep in the recent elections. (Politics)
 - Jet Airways has reduced the airfare very much. (Travel)
- (Computer, Travel, Environment, Sports, Politics)*
- III**
- My uncle is going to undergo a surgery. (Medicine)
 - An island is a land part surrounded by water on all sides. (Geography)
 - Bread and butter makes a tasty breakfast. (Food)
 - The new film became a box office hit. (Entertainment)
 - The State Government is trying to achieve Education for all. (Education)
- (Entertainment, Medicine, Geography, Education, Food)*
- IV**
- You have to obtain passport to go abroad. (Travel)
 - The rain will continue for the next two days. (Weather)
 - Virat Kohli breaks records in Test Cricket. (Sports)
 - A new machine has been invented to detect fake notes. (Science)
 - Fruits are rich in vitamins. (Nutrition)
- (Science, Sports, Nutrition, Travel, Weather)*

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION

- I**
- 'India Today' has published an article on this issue.
 - Add coriander leaves for flavour.
 - Chenmayin finishes fourth in ISL.
 - The renovation of the temple is going on.
 - The Entrance Examination will be held next month.

(Religion, Media, Education, Sports, Cooking)

- II**
1. K.L. Rahul is brought back to one day cricket after two years.
 2. Rainfall occurred at a few places over coastal Karnata.
 3. Tamilnadu farmers are reluctant to invest in drip irrigation.
 4. Oscar award winner A.R. Rehman was appreciated by the Chief Minister.
 5. Syllabi for equitable standard school education will be finalised next month.

(Weather, Agriculture, Education, Music, Sports)

- III**
1. The ISRO launched seven rockets last year.
 2. The new MLA s will be sworn in next week.
 3. Carrot is rich in vitamin A.
 4. 'Super King' Dhoni to train for IPL.
 5. We stayed in a motel in Darjeeling.

(Sports, Politics, Travel, Space, Nutrition)

- IV**
1. It was a thrilling win for Roger Federer.
 2. Palestenians have decided to go to polls.
 3. A new software is adopted to make operations easier.
 4. This oil massage will refresh you a lot.
 5. Britney Spears will release a new album next month.

(Music, Computer, Politics, Sports, Health)

- V**
1. Mr. S.K. Prasad passed away last night.
 2. We are trying to manage viral diseases in black pepper.
 3. Another bid is made to attract foreign investments.
 4. Ravi Sastri calls for better pitches.
 5. Young girls impressed with their artistry in Margam style.

(Sports, Business, Agriculture, Art, Obituary)

- VI**
1. It is going to be the closest election ever fought in Tamil Nadu.
 2. A magazine has been published to help work-life balance.
 3. Fossil proof of human evolution has been found.
 4. Arsenal and Liverpool split points.
 5. The High Court adjourns the case to next week.

(Archeology, Law, Sports, Politics, Literature)

- VII**
1. Free books will be supplied to all students
 2. Pascal adding machine is the first mechanical machine.
 3. The students displayed their inventions at the exhibition.
 4. King Asoka ruled for thirty seven years.
 5. R.D. Sugar Mills plans Rs. 300 crore expansion.

(History, Business, Education, Computer, Science)

- VIII**
1. Akira's album has bagged four Emmy Awards.
 2. He is running a mercy home in Salem.
 3. Take these pills only in the morning.
 4. A vast stretch of sand is called desert.

5. Deforestation leads to soil erosion.
(*Medicine, Music, Environment, Social Service, Geography*)

IX 1. Harsha extended his empire from Punjab to Bengal.

2. The mouse is an input device.
3. Irfan Pathan performed a hat-trick against Pakistan.
4. By 2020, all schools will be equipped with computer.
5. Indian Paints achieved a profit of Rs. 500 crore last year.
(*Education, History, Commerce, Computer, Sports*)

X 1. Bombay Jayashree is a famous singer.

2. Many scientists reveal their fear about the global warming.
3. The hybrid variety of crops yield more.
4. The sensex in Mumbai Stock Market crossed 20,000 points last week.
5. A lot of people visit Ooty every year.
(*Agriculture, Tourism, Commerce, Music, Science*)



MARKS: 5

COMPREHENSION**PART - IV****EXERCISE WITH ANSWER**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The Incredible Machine is a favourite attraction at an amusement park, and I am no different. However, unlike most people who seem to prefer rollercoasters, my favorite ride is a little gentler. Every time I go to Coney Island, Navy Pier, or the Santa Monica Pier, I absolutely have to ride the Ferris wheel. The Ferris wheel is simple and yet also quite complex. That is, riding it is easy, but how it works is complicated. A series of carts are attached to a wheel, which is attached to a rim. That rim rotates vertically around an axis, and gravity keeps the carts upright.. The fact of being high in the air makes it so much more entertaining than a lot of rides. I mean, how often do you hang from that high up in daily life? Nevertheless, I have to admit, I don't seek Ferris wheels out because of their excitement. Rather, I find them very relaxing. At the top of the Ferris wheel, you get beautiful sights of the park. You also get a sense of calm that you don't get in the hustle and bustle of the park below. Additionally, Ferris wheels are also gorgeous to look at when they are lit up at night. In fact, the original Ferris wheel was designed as much to be seen as to be ridden. It happened at the World's Fair. The first Ferris wheel was made by and named after George Washington Gale Ferris, Jr. He designed it for the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. It was the tallest attraction there, standing 264 feet high. However, visitors to the fair were impressed by the size of the ride as well as the mechanics of it. In 1893, anything that was not turned by hand was considered a sight to see. And the wheel, which was a machine, was truly incredible to see.

Questions:**1. What are Coney Island, Navy Pier and Santa Monica Pier?**

They are all amusement parks.

2. Which game does the author like?

The author likes Ferris wheel.

3. Why is Ferris wheel more entertaining than other riders?

The fact of being high in the air makes it more entertaining than other riders.

4. Why does he seek Ferris wheel?

He seeks Ferris wheel because he finds it very relaxing.

5. Who made the first Ferris wheel and when was it made?

George Washington Gale Ferris Jr. made the first Ferris wheel in 1893.

EXERCISE FOR SELF EVALUATION**1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

Persuasion is the art of convincing someone to agree with your point of view. According to the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, there are three basic tools of persuasion: ethos, pathos, and logos. Ethos is a speaker's way of convincing the audience that she is a credible source. An audience will consider a speaker credible if she seems trustworthy, reliable, and sincere. This can be done in many ways. For example, a speaker can develop ethos by explaining how much experience or education she has in the field. After all, you would be more likely to listen to advice about how to take care of your teeth from a dentist than a firefighter. A speaker can also create ethos by convincing the audience that she is a good person who has their best interests at heart. If an audience cannot trust you, you will not be able to persuade them. Pathos is a speaker's way of connecting with an audience's emotions. For example, a speaker who is trying to convince an audience to vote for him might say that he alone can save the country from a terrible war. These words are intended to fill the audience with fear, thus making them want to vote

for him. Similarly, a charity organization that helps animals might show an audience pictures of injured dogs and cats. These images are intended to fill the viewers with pity. If the audience feels bad for the animals, they will be more likely to donate money. Logos is the use of facts, information, statistics, or other evidence to make your argument more convincing. An audience will be more likely to believe you if you have data to back up your claims. For example, a commercial for soap might tell you that laboratory tests have shown that their soap kills all 7,000,000 of the bacteria living on your hands right now. This piece of information might make you more likely to buy their brand of soap. Presenting this evidence is much more convincing than simply saying "our soap is the best!" Use of logos can also increase a speaker's ethos; the more facts a speaker includes in his argument, the more likely you are to think that he is educated and trustworthy.

Questions:

1. When will the audience think the speaker is sincere?

2. Define persuasion.

3. What is the difference between ethos and pathos?

4. What is logos?

5. How does use of logos increase speaker's ethos?

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Born on Jan 12, 1863 in an affluent Bengali family, Narendra NathaDatta was a precocious child who was what we call nowadays, an all-rounder, excelling in music, studies and athletics. His father VishwanathaDatta was a well-known attorney. However, he took the spiritual route instead and introduced Hinduism to the world in 1893 when he spoke at the World's Parliament of Religion (probably one of the most epic things any Indian has done abroad!).

The historic speech was given on September 11, 1893 by Swami Vivekananda. Here's the full text of his opening and closing address:

Sisters and Brothers of America,

It fills my heart with joy unspeakable to rise in response to the warm and cordial welcome which you have given us. I thank you in the name of the most ancient order of monks in the world; I thank you in the name of the mother of religions, and I thank you in the name of millions and millions of Hindu people of all classes and sects.

My thanks, also, to some of the speakers on this platform who, referring to the delegates from the Orient, have told you that these men from far-off nations may well claim the honour of bearing to different lands the idea of toleration. I am proud to belong to a religion which has taught the world both tolerance and universal acceptance.

We believe not only in universal toleration, but we accept all religions as true. I am proud to belong to a nation which has sheltered the persecuted and the refugees of all religions and all nations

of the earth. I am proud to tell you that we have gathered in our bosom the purest remnant of the Israelites, who came to Southern India and took refuge with us in the very year in which their holy temple was shattered to pieces by Roman tyranny. I am proud to belong to the religion which has sheltered and is still fostering the remnant of the grand Zoroastrian nation. I will quote to you, brethren, a few lines from a hymn which I remember to have repeated from my earliest boyhood, which is every day repeated by millions of human beings: "As the different streams having their sources in different paths which men take through different tendencies, various though they appear, crooked or straight, all lead to Thee."

The present convention, which is one of the most august assemblies ever held, is in itself a vindication, a declaration to the world of the wonderful doctrine preached in the Gita: "Whosoever comes to me, through whatsoever form, I reach him; all men are struggling through paths which in the end lead to me." Sectarianism, bigotry, and its horrible descendant, fanaticism, have long possessed this beautiful earth.

Questions:

1. What was ViswanathDatta's profession?

2. In the phrase 'all leads to Thee' to whom does the word 'thee' refer to?

3. "I am proud to belong to a nation".Which nation is mentioned here?

4. Which religion does teach the world tolerance and acceptance?

5. Who came to Southern India and took refuge?

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Although not the longest river in America, the Rio Grande is one of the most important. But, unlike other significant rivers, it is not used for shipping. In fact, oceangoing ships cannot navigate the waters. No, what makes the Rio Grande so important is its location. Since 1846, it has been the official border of Texas and Mexico.

The Rio Grande is either the fourth or fifth longest river system in North America. It all depends on how it is measured. Because the river twists so much, it occasionally changes course. And these course shifts can cause it to be longer or shorter. At its last official measure, the Rio Grande clocked in at 1,896 miles. The river starts in Colorado and extends downward to the Gulf of Mexico. Downward is the best way of describing it too.

Not only does the river extend south, but it also starts in the mountains and gets lower and lower in elevation as it extends to the Gulf. Its name is Spanish for the "Big River," but the Rio Grande is actually known as Rio Bravo in Mexico. "Bravo" translates as "furious," so the name makes sense. Because of its twists and turns, it certainly does seem to be angrier than most rivers!

The Rio Grande today is mostly used as a source of drinking water. Sadly, much of the water has been drained from the river. Parts of the river are almost dry! This is because people use more water from

the river than the river can get back from rain and other sources. Experts are working to correct this, though, with hopes of restoring the river to its past strength. Today, the river is important as a source of water for Texans and Mexicans. More important, it is a symbol of cooperation between two nations. Though borders like the Rio Grande separate nations, they are also shared spaces. The Rio Grande is therefore a symbol of friendship and peace between two peoples.

Questions:

1. According to the passage why is Rio Grande important?

2. In what way is Rio Grande different from other rivers?

3. Where does Rio Grande extend to?

4. What is the name of this river in Mexico?

5. Why are some parts of river almost dry?

4. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Fruit Fly Fix

It is breakfast time. You have been looking forward to eating a nice ripe banana ever since you woke up. Just when you reach for the delicious piece of fruit on your counter, you see something that makes you much less hungry: a swarm of fruit flies! Fruit flies are tiny insects that are attracted to ripe or rotting fruits and vegetables.

The flies not only eat the fruit, they also lay their eggs there. A single fruit fly can lay up to 500 eggs on the surface of a piece of fruit. Within eight days, the fruit flies that hatch from these eggs are full adults that can then lay their own eggs. As you can see, what might start out as a small fruit fly problem can become very large very quickly. Although there is a chance fruit flies can carry germs on to your food, this is not very likely. Fruit flies are annoying, but they probably will not hurt you. Because they are such a nuisance, however, most people want to get rid of these pesky bugs as quickly as possible.

Some people use pesticide sprays on the fruit flies. Although this will kill the flies, it will also spread harmful poison all over your kitchen. Luckily, there is also a completely safe way for you to get rid of fruit flies in your house. The first step is for you to remove all fruits or vegetables from your counter. Store these items in the refrigerator or in sealed containers. Clean up any spilled juice or bits of food that might be on the floor. Take out the trash and empty the recycling bin. Wash any dirty dishes that are in your sink. Doing all of these things will stop new fruit flies from finding food or places to lay their eggs.

Next, make a trap to catch all of the remaining fruit flies in your house. First, fill a small bowl with a few tablespoons of vinegar. Then, put a piece of very ripe or rotting fruit into the vinegar. Cover the bowl very tightly with a sheet of plastic wrap and poke a few very small holes in the wrap with a fork. If all goes according to plan, the flies will enter the trap through the holes but will be unable to fly back out. This trap

will catch all of the remaining fruit flies. You can either kill these flies or release them outdoors. Fruit flies can be a pest, but they do not have to make you crazy. With a little effort, you can get existing flies out of your house and prevent new ones from taking over your kitchen.

Questions:**1. What are fruit flies?**

2. How do the fruit flies multiply easily?

3. According to the passage why should we not use pesticide spray to kill fruit flies?

4. What is the completely safe way of getting rid of fruit flies?

5. What could we use to catch the fruit flies?

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

A material is what something is made of. There are 5 basic materials. Most things are made with these materials. Some things are made of metal. Some things are made of glass. Some things are made of wood. Some things are made of cloth. And some things are made of plastic. There are some other materials. But they are not used as much as these 5 materials.

Let's talk about metal first. Metal is very heavy. And it is very hard and strong. It usually feels cool if you touch it. We use metal to make lots of things. We use it for forks and knives. We use it for keys. We use it for cars. We use it for these things because it is very strong. Next, let's talk about glass. Glass is very smooth. It feels cool to touch. It is not as heavy as metal. It is hard. But it is not strong. It breaks very easily! Then why do we use it? We use it because it is clear! You can see through glass! That's why we use it for windows. That's also why we use it for glasses.

Now, let's talk about wood. Wood is lighter than metal and glass. It is not as strong as metal. But it is much stronger than glass. We use wood to make lots of things. Things made from wood are usually light and hard and strong. Chairs and tables are made from wood. Pencils are made from wood. Now let's talk about cloth. Cloth is very light. It is much lighter than wood. And it is very soft. We use cloth to make lots of things. For example, it is used to make clothing. And it is used to make blankets.

Last, let's talk about plastic. Plastic is also very light. But it is different from cloth. Sometimes it is soft. And sometimes it is hard. Plastic can be used to make thin plastic bags. These are light, soft, and strong. But plastic can also be used to make bicycle helmets. These are light, hard, and strong. A helmet and a bag seem different. But they are both made from plastic.

Questions:**1. What is a material?**

2. What are the materials mentioned in the passage?

3. How do we use metal?

4. Why do we use glass though it is not strong?

5. What do we make out of wood?



GOVERNMENT QUESTION PAPER - MARCH 2020

XI - STANDARD
English

Time: 3 hrs

Max. Marks: 90

Instructions:

- 1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness inform the Hall supervisor immediately.
- 2) Use Blue or Black ink to write and underline.

PART I**Answer all the questions.****20×1=20****Choose the appropriate synonyms of the underlined words in the following sentences.**

1.we treated it like the fables of the prophets she used to tell us.
a) tales b) theories c) sayings d) experiences
2.either he has a memory like a sieve or is an audacious perverter of the truth.
a) great b) bold c) strong d) perfect
3. I shall.....only reiterate some of the cardinal principles.
a) accept b) express c) repeat d) adopt

Choose the appropriate antonyms for the underlined words in the following sentences.

4. The discrepancy about the cross put me on my guard.....
a) originality b) similarity c) functionality d) triviality
5. Such a cosy little room!
a) uncomfortable b) inexpensive c) filthy d) dingy
6. But how near the surface and ready.....is worldly guile!
a) hardship b) peace c) honesty d) pleasure
7. Choose the word that can be added after 'good' to form a compound word.
a) sense b) time c) form d) will
8. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the base-word 'animate'
a) de__ b) un__ c) in__ d) re__
9. Choose the unclipped form of the word 'champ'
a) Champion b) Chamberlain c) Champagne d) Chimpanzee
10. Choose the right combination of the blended word 'sitcom'
a) sisterly+community b) sitting+compartment c) site+commerce d) situation+comedy
11. A person who is capable of using both hands with equal ease is an _____.
a) occultist b) ambidexter c) imbecile d) antiquarian
12. Choose the trisyllabic word from the following.
a) distinguished b) fortunately c) information d) traditional

13. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation **BCCI**
 a) Board of Council for Cricket in India b) Board of Cricket Control in India
 c) Board of Cricket Council in India d) Board of Control for Cricket in India
14. Replace the underlined word in the sentence with the suitable phrasal verb.
 The actor rehearsed his dialogues quickly before going to the stage.
 a) ran around b) ran away c) ran up d) ran over
15. Replace the phrasal verb in the sentence with the suitable single word.
 The bike blew up as soon as it hit the median
 a) capsized b) stopped c) exploded d) rolled
16. Choose the correct meaning of the foreign word in the following sentence.
 The Chairman was very hesitant in giving carte blanche to the Manager in regard to appointment of staff.
 a) terms and conditions laid down to continue something
 b) full freedom and power to do something
 c) certain restrictions placed to attempt something
 d) complete support extended to perform something
17. Choose the right meaning of the idiomatic expression in the sentence below
 innocent people are being taken for a ride by the cunning people.
 a) uplifted b) safeguarded c) discouraged d) deceived
18. Fill in the blank with the suitable phrase preposition.
 Education must aim at teaching ethical and moral values _____ imparting knowledge.
 a) in place of b) in exchange for c) in addition to d) in accordance with
19. Choose the word that has been spelt correctly
 a) restaurant b) restorent c) restaurant d) restuorent
20. Fill in the blank with the right word
 A peaceful _____ spread on her face and we knew that she was dead.
 a) prowler b) polar c) palloar d) parlour

PART II

SECTION – 1

Answer any four of the following:

Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer any four of the following.

4×2=8

21. "But that's gone, son
 Now they shake hands without hearts."
 a) What is gone, according to the speaker?
 b) Explain the second line
22. "One infant grows up and becomes a jockey,
 Another plays basketball or hockey."
 a) Who is a 'jockey'?
 b) Pick out the rhyming words.

23. "But the least motion which they made
It seem'd a thrill of pleasure."
a) Who are 'they'?
b) What are they doing?
24. 'And his footprints are not found in any file of Scotland Yard's'
a) Whose footprints do the police need and why?
b) Pick out the words in alliteration
25. "He who does not stoop, is a king we adore.
We bow before competence and merit"
a) Whom do we adore?
b) What is valued and respected?
26. "And yet not so-for what can we bequeath
Save our deposed bodies to the ground?"
a) What is the only thing we bequeath to our descendants?
b) Identify the figure of speech used here.

SECTION – 2**Answer any three questions.****3×2=6**

27. Anu requested her brother to drop her at the airport that night (Change into indirect speech)
28. Sneha has a box full of toys. She wants to donate them to an orphanage (Combine using a relative pronoun)
29. The old lady sat in a corner and started praying to God (Change into a simple sentence)
30. The farmers usually harvest the mango fruits only in the month of May. (Change the voice)

PART III**SECTION – 1****Explain any two of the following with reference to the context.****2×3=6**

31. I have also learned to say "Goodbye"
When I mean "Good-riddance"
32. "We deem it our duty and mission in life,
To bless and praise the deserving ones."
33. "He's broken every human law, he breaks the law of gravity."

SECTION - 2**Answer any two of the following.****2×3=6**

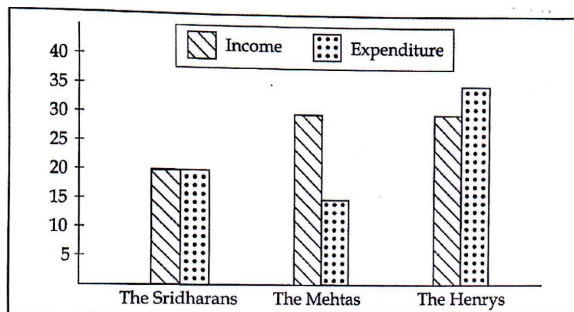
34. How did Onler help Mary Kom in sending her to U.S.A?
35. How does E.V.Lucas describe the man who approached him with an offer?
36. What was the role of scholars and poets in olden days?

SECTION - 3

Answer any three of the following.

3×3=9

37. Study the following bar graph which gives the details of the Annual Income and Expenditure of three of three families in Chennai. Write three sentences on your inference about the data.



38. Describe the process of cleaning the tarnished brass items at home.
39. Prepare a notice announcing suspension of water supply in a residential apartment complex on account of maintenance work. Give suitable details and instructions to the residents.
40. Complete each of the following proverbs with the right option.
- Every cloud has alining. (golden/blackish/silver)
 - Time andwait for no man.(tide/chance/place)
 - Don't cast pearls before the(witch/swine/baron)

PART IV

Answer the following questions.

7×5=35

41. Answer the following in a **paragraph** of about 150 words.

a) How does Robert Lynd analyse the various reasons for forgetfulness in humans?."

OR

b) Give an account of Bill Bryson's awkward Behaviour during his trip to England.

42. Answer the following in a **paragraph** of about 150 words.

a) How does Ogden Nash try to explain that he is very happy being a mere spectator?

OR

b) How does King Richard explain the power of Death to his followers through his monologue?

43. Write a **paragraph** of about **150** words by developing the following hints.

a) Two friends-made a pact-meet after twenty years - Bob arrived - spoke to policeman on beat-tall man came-claimed to be Jimmy Wells-Bob realized-not his friend-policeman in plainclothes - arrested Bob, a noted criminal-policeman on beat-real Jimmy Wells-hesitated to arrest friend-sent another with a note.

OR

b) Miss Meadows-music teacher-received letter-fiance' - upset with message-affected her mood-reflected in class-called by Headmistress - gave a telegram-sender Basil-request to forget-message in letter-indicated reunion-Meadows turned happy-selected cheerful song-teach children.

44. a) Make notes of the following passage.

Language is the most important tool of communication invented by human civilization. Language helps us to understand each other. We can never overestimate the importance of language in our lives. Everytime we speak, we do it with a particular purpose. Sometimes, we wish to deliver a message, or we want to know something, or we like to express our feelings. At times, we use language to ask for help, to share information, or just to say a joke. Generally, there are five main functions of language which we shall now discuss.

The first one is informational function which helps us deliver messages, describe things and give our listeners new information. This function can be illustrated as an example of an encyclopaedia article. The next function of a language is the expressive function. We need this function whenever we want to express our feelings and impressions. With this function, we can understand the personality of the speaker and his or her emotions. The third is the directive function of language. This function is used to induce certain actions or reactions. The examples of such a function are commands and requests. This is a function of social control and interpersonal interaction. Here, the reaction of the listener is more important than the thoughts expressed by the speaker. The next function of a language is the aesthetic function. Here, the words and sentences are considered as linguistics artefacts. In this function, the beauty of words and phrases is more important than the usefulness of information. The fifth and final function of a language is the phatic function. The only purpose of this function is to maintain social relationships, and to begin, or to continue the conversation. A well-known example from British culture is a small talk about the weather. Such a kind of talk neither provides any information nor expresses our feelings, but it helps to interact with people.

OR

- b) Write a paragraph on your favourite pastime activity in about 150 words.
45. a) Write a letter to your cousin describing a music concert you had attended recently.

OR

- b) Write a letter to an eminent writer inviting him to be a Chief Guest for the inauguration of your school Literary Association.
46. a) Read the following sentences, spot the error and correct them.
- i) We saw a few girls playing in the park today morning.
 - ii) The interior decoration in all the rooms are awesome.
 - iii) My mother rarely goes out without an umbrella, doesn't she?
 - iv) Though I have done my interview well, I was not selected.
 - v) Some parents keep their children with control.

(or)

- b) Fill in the blanks as instructed.
- i) The _____ little girl did not realize how her hair got so _____ (knotty/naughty)
 - ii) As the shops _____ (close), we could not buy anything for the children. (Use the correct verb form)
 - iii) The team performed _____ task in an excellent manner.(Fill in the blank with a quantitative determiner)
 - iv) My inquisitive niece _____ ask a number of questions, when she was a child. (Fill in the blank with a semi-modal verb)

47. a) Read the following passage and answer the questions in your own words.

The night sky makes a very interesting study. To an astronomer or a sailor, the position of the stars is a serious, professional study. Many of the stars are known by their names. Each has a distinctive appearance. The sky on a moonlit night is the poet's delight. The sky on a dark night may appear somewhat sinister to some, but to Shelley, the poet, it is the star-spangled black dress of a woman. When the sky is covered with clouds without any stars, it wears a grim appearance. To a child, the sky at night, is a mystery and to the mature, it is an endless object of study.

Questions:

- i) How can we identify the stars?
- ii) Who is an astronomer?
- iii) Explain the comparison made by Shelley.
- iv) When does the sky appear grim?
- v) How does a child differ from a matured adult, when it beholds the sky at night?

OR

- b) Construct a dialogue between two friends discussing their life in hostel, in not less than five exchanges.
