

General English 10th Std Questions With Answers

FIGURE OF SPEECH TABLE

S.NO	LINES	FIGURE OF SPEECH
Unit I: BEAUTIFUL INSIDE		
1.	A Geode can split to reveal	Metaphor
2.	May seem plain as plain can be?	Simile
3.	Then, what gems would we see?	Metaphor
4.	Where an aching generosity	Personification
5.	A newly discovered Treasure	Personification
Unit II: THE PIANO		
1.	in the boom of the tingling strings	Onomatopoeia
2.	the tinkling piano	Onomatopoeia
3.	the tinkling piano our guide	Personification
4.	to burst into clamour	Onomatopoeia
5.	down in the flood of remembrance	Metaphor
6.	I weep like a child for the past	Simile
Unit III: MANLINESS		
1.	If you can dream and not make dreams your master; If you can think and not make thoughts your aim; If you can meet with triumph and disaster	Anaphora
2.	If you can dream and not make dreams your master	Personification
3.	If you can meet with triumph and disaster	Personification
4.	And treat those two imposters just the same	Personification
5.	Except the will which says to them, "Hold on".	Personification
6.	If you can fill the unforgiving minute	Personification
7.	To serve your turn long after they are gone	Assonance

8.	Yours is the earth and everything that's in it	Assonance
Unit IV: GOING FOR WATER		
1.	A slender tinkling fall that made	Onomatopoeia
2.	With laughter when she found us soon	Personification
3.	We ran as if to meet the moon	Hyperbole
4.	we ran as if to meet the moon	Simile
5.	We paused like gnomes that hid us from the moon	Simile
6.	Now drops that floated on the pool like pearls	Simile
7. and now a silver blade	Metaphor
Unit V: THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN		
1.	The reddest flower would look as pale as snow	Simile
2.	through the coal dark underground	Metaphor
3.	The iron wheels are droning	Onomatopoeia
4.	Turns the sky in the high window blank and reeling Turns the long light that droppeth down the wall	Anaphora
5.	O ye wheels, Stop! be silent for today	Apostrophe
Unit VI: MIGRANT BIRD		
1.	The cloud's my kin	Personification
2.	I spawn and splash in distant spills	Onomatopoeia
Unit VII: SHILPI		
1.	Harmonic cacophony	Oxymoron
2.	A mirror of his changing mood	Metaphor
3.	Virgin rock takes form	Personification
4.	God in man's image	Metaphor
5.	Hammer and chisel laid aside	Assonance
6.	Lo! God in Man's image!	Assonance

ALLITERATION TABLE

S.NO	LINES	WORDS
Unit I: BEAUTIFUL INSIDE		
1.	Yet, when a crack causes	crack, causes
2.	Water to seep slowly through	seep, slowly
3.	P iles of p urple crystals,	piles, purple
4.	May seem p lain as p lain can be?	plain, plain
5.	Yet, if we t ake t ime to peer deeper	take, time, to
6.	Then, w hat w ould w e see?	what, would, we
7.	We never t hought was t here,	thought, there
8.	Is waiting i ts t ime to share?	time, to
9.	For you to cherish, and to prize!	to, to
Unit II: THE PIANO		
1.	Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me;	softly, singing
2.	Taking me back down the vista of years, till I see	taking, till
3.	A child sitting under the piano, in the boom of the tingling strings	sitting, strings; the, the
4.	And p ressing the small, p oised feet of a mother who smiles as she sings.	pressing, poised; small, smiles, sings
5.	In spite of m yself, the insidious m astery of song	spite, song / myself, mastery
6.	B etrays me b ack, t ill the heart of me weeps to b elong	Betrays, back, belong; till, to
7.	To the old Sunday evenings at home, with winter outside	with, winter
8.	And hymns in the cosy p arlour, the t inkling p iano our guide.	the, the; parlour, piano

9.	So now it is vain for the singer to burst into clamour	So, singer
10.	With the great black piano appassionato. The glamour	the, The / great, glamour
11.	Of childish days is upon me, my manhood is cast	me, my, manhood
12.	Down in the flood of remembrance, I weep like a child for the past.	the, the / flood, for
Unit III: MANLINESS		
1.	If you can dream and not make dreams your master;	dream, dreams
2.	If you can think and not make thoughts your aim;	think, thoughts
3.	And treat those two impostors just the same;	treat, those, two, the
4.	To serve your turn long after they are gone;	To, turn
5.	Except the will which says to them, "Hold on".	will, which
6.	With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,	With, worth / sixty seconds
7.	Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,	the, that's / earth, everything
8.	And, what is more, you'll be a man, my son.	more, man, my
Unit IV: GOING FOR WATER		
1.	The well was dry beside the door,	well, was / dry, door
2.	And sowe went with pail and can	we, went, with
3.	Across the fields behind the house	the, the
4.	To seek the brook if still it ran;	seek, still
5.	Not loth to have excuse to go,	to, to
6.	(Though chill), because the fields were ours,	Though, the
7.	And by the brook our woods were there.	by, brook / woods, were the, there
8.	We ran as if to meet the moon	meet, moon
9.	That slowly dawned behind the trees,	That, the

10.	The barren boughs without the leaves,	The, the barren / boughs
11.	Without the birds , without the breeze.	Without, without /the, the / birds, breeze
12.	But once within the wood, we paused	within, wood, we
13.	Like gnomes that hid us from the moon,	that, the
14.	Ready to run to hiding new	Ready, run / to, to
15.	With laughter when she found us soon.	With, when
16.	To listen ere we dared to look,	To, to / listen, look
17.	We heard, we knew we heard the brook.	We, we, we /heard, heard
18.	Now drops that floated on the pool	that, the

Unit VI: MIGRANT BIRD

1.	Through fears and fright I fly my flight	fears, fright, fly, flight
2.	No maps, no boundaries to block	boundaries, block
3.	I spawn and splash in distant spills ,	spawn, splash, spills
4.	I breed my brood where'r I will.	breed, brood /where'r, will
5.	I won't look down. No I will not.	won't, will
6.	With speed of wings I hasten past	With, wings

Unit VII: SHILPI

1.	Now synchronized, now not ,	now, now, not,
2.	A mirror of his changing moods	mirror, moods
3.	Sinews taut yet steady	sinews, steady
4.	He steps back, surveys with	steps, surveys
5.	Close scrutiny, then sharp critical glare	close, critical/ scrutiny, sharp
6.	Only bloodshot eyes betray	bloodshot, betray

SUPPLEMENTARY READER – CHARACTER TABLE

S.NO	CHARACTER	SPECIFICATION
Unit I: SAM		
1.	Shelly	I couldn't go outside and play because Mom said I would get sick.
		I put on my jacket and went on to the front porch and that's where
		I found this blond Labrador with a hurt paw.
		After carrying medical supplier out on the porch, I bent down to the dog again.
		Questions 'circled through my mind, like "How did he get hurt?"
		Secretly I was glad. I wanted Goldy to be my dog.
		"Can I keep him, Mom?"
		I started to cry too, but for a different reason.
		I did what I knew was right.
		It was the longest wait of my life.
		'Yey!' I yelled, jumping up and down.
		"Guess I'll call you Goldy".
		"Gee, What happened to you?"
		I went to my room and got out my First Aid kit.
		But I could see that it was this lady he really belonged to.
		Played frisbee and football with Sam.
2.	Goldy / Sam	That means he has an owner.
		He was a very smart dog.
		He followed me to school, and waited all day until I came out.
		The real name of the dog.
		A blonde Labrador.
		Commands 'sit, stay and come'.
		Shelly's find.

3.	Shelly's Mother	She knelt down with us and patted the dog's head
		"He probably belongs to someone, Shelly".
		She bought home a new chew toy.
		"We need to find his master/owner".
		"That means he has a owner".
		"Guess he's your dog now, Shelly," she said one day.
		Some one must have trained him.
4.	The lady - Diane	"Thank you, Shelly"
		We were in a traffic accident.
		"I guess he lost his collar and harness too"
		"You can come and visit him anytime you like".
		There was a lady with dark sunglasses and a white cane.
		Owner of the guide dog

Unit II: THE PIANO LESSON

1.	Rob Reilly (the author)	I can remember like yesterday the day my father came home from the war.
		I was quick to notice a large newspaper advertisement displaying a new piano.
		Suddenly, it all became clear to me, no job, no money to pay back the loan, no piano.
		I must admit the house now seemed awfully quiet without the piano.
		I was only five years old at the time.
		This left me free to examine all the stuff lying around the broken suitcase.
		I was only five years old at the time, so Dad made quite a fuss of me and an even bigger fuss of my mother.
		He was the tallest man I have ever seen.
		I can't remember her ever mentioning the piano again after that.
2.	Dad / Rob Reilly's father	He was dressed in a blue uniform with a skinny, boat shaped cap.
		He was carrying a battered brown suit case, strapped together with a large

		leather belt.
		Like all service men, he'd sacrificed a lot over the years.
		He finally got a job with an accounting firm.
		He had to study to qualify as a chartered accountant.
		"I bought your Mum a piano".
		"Enough is enough".
		He was trying to rebuild his life.
		He eagerly accepted the challenge.
		A flying officer during World War II.
		He had saved enough money to buy Mum another piano.
		"Yes, that's right".
		This time he paid cash for it.
		Studied a stack of books.
3.	Mum / Rob Reilly's mother	"She'll coming Round the Mountain" and "Good night Irene".
		She had never been close to a piano before.
		Within a month she was belting out a tune.
		She used to say how wonderful it would be if the nuns could teach her to play.
		She plinked and plonked the keys for about two hours and drove everybody in the street mad.
		She felt like a princess and was delighted at all the attention she was receiving.
		"Well my baby boy".
		"It's just as well we got rid of that piano"
		"How else would your dad be able to study with me bashing away on the ivories".
		"Tenacity and good talent".
4.	Neighbours	"She'll! be Coming Round the Mountain".
		"Good night Irene".

5.	Rob Reilly's Neighbour	He wanted to know what the weather was like up there.
		"What's the weather like up there?"
Unit III: THE FACE OF JUDAS ISCARIOT		
1.	Bonnie Chamberlain (the author)	No one has been able to tell me.
		I have since wondered many times where it came from.
		The face of an angel a very dirty one. Perhaps, the face that he needed.
		An old priest told me this story when I was very young.
2.	The artist	One day while walking in an old part of the city, he came upon some children playing in the street.
		He took the child home with him.
		He still could not find one to serve as a model for the portrait of Judas.
		Looked into a face that startled him.
		Greatly excited, he helped the profligate to his feet.
		"Come with me" he said. "I'll give you wine, and food and clothing".
		"I'll give you wine, and food and clothing".
		He came upon some children playing in the street.
		"I've been in search of a model to pose as Judas Iscariot".
3.	The model for Judas	"My son, I'd like to help you. What troubles you so?"
		His bloodshot eyes were fixed with horror on the painted likeness of himself.
		A gaunt and tattered figure.
		"Wine, wine" he begged. (or) He begged for wine.
		"Do you not then remember me?".
		"Years ago I was your model for the Child Jesus".
4.	The model for Child Jesus	"Villainous faced model".
		posed as a model for Judas Iscariot.
		twelve year old boy.

Unit IV: SWEEP AWAY

1.	Serge	<p>“Come on, we’ve got to get out of here now”.</p> <p>Council worker, 43-year old, lived most of his life in Lunel.</p> <p>“She’s dead,” he thought.</p> <p>“It’s all over. All they’ll find is her body later”</p> <p>“Help, help!” he cried, wading as fast as he could.</p> <p>“Quick! Celine’s been sucked down a drain!”</p> <p>“I’ve got to go back, I’ve got to get her out”.</p> <p>“Help! Save me from drowning”.</p> <p>Celine’s husband.</p>
2.	Celine	<p>32 year old home help, lived most of her life in Lunel.</p> <p>She couldn’t understand what was happening.</p> <p>She lost consciousness for a moment.</p> <p>“I’m going to die,” she thought.</p> <p>“I’m drowning. There’s no way I can survive this”.</p> <p>Then she found that she could breathe again.</p> <p>She was in a two-metre wide concrete storm drain.</p> <p>“I’ve got to try to grab that pipe.”</p> <p>“I’ve got to keep myself as high out of the water as I can.”</p> <p>Slippery though it was, she managed to grasp the pipe.</p> <p>“I’ll never see her again”.</p> <p>“No!” “I’ve got to be there for her. I’ve got to survive.”</p> <p>“I’ve got to fight to the very end.”</p> <p>“I’m here! Come and get me out.”</p> <p>“There’s got to be an exit further on,” she reckoned.</p> <p>Was sucked into the storm drain.</p>

		“Yes I’m here, I’m here. What is the time?”
		“Have I been down here for five hours?” she was amazed.
		“I wanted to be there for my daughter and for Serge”.
		“I’m outside! I’m outside!”
		After a while, she was able to touch the bottom of the drain with her feet.
		She was being swept along under water helpless and swallowing mouthful of the filthy liquid.
		“Ring Serge. Tell him I’m alive. He thinks I’m dead”.
		“I’m very determined”.
		“Perhaps there’s a grill.”
		“Wise for his age”
		Home help
3.	Jack Poderoso / Teacher	45 year old teacher, was standing on concrete platform just above the storm drain exit.
		“It’s after 7 pm”
		“No, calm down. You’ve got to get out of that river.”
		“Is there someone down there.”
4.	Louise Martinez / Person from opposite house	“No we’ll ring the fire brigade”.
		“We’ll ring the fire brigade”.
5.	Firemen	Metal rods
		“Where’s the body?”
6.	Amandine	Celine’s 11year old daughter.
		Was to celebrate her twelfth birthday.
7.	Lunel	A small town in France.
		Battered by violent storm.
Unit V: A CLOSE ENCOUNTER		

1.	Rex Coker (the author)	I thought he was dead.
		If you were smarter than me you would have bailed off before the clothes line.
		Tired as I was I had to run for my life to keep ahead of the invention.
		Darting through the double gate of the back yard I managed to escape under the clothes line to the back fence.
		A DC electric motor....
		I turned him over and he grabbed me and we began to fight.
		“We have lifted off”, I yelled.
		My brother was a tinker.
		I am much shorter than he was and may be even smarter.
2.	Author’s brother	He was a tinker and spent much time coming up with new inventions.
		He invented a new bike.
		He had placed the bike on a centre block to raise the back tire off the ground.
		He saddled up on his beast of an invention, put his bike helmet on along with his leather gloves.
		OH YEAH
		“Why do you think that?”
		“At least we had some quality time together today”
		A DC electric motor.
		“Well, look at it this way.”
3.	The bike	Schwinn
		the best of an invention
4.	DC electric motor	20 bucks from pawn shop
		mounted on the main frame of the bike
5.	Battery	old battery out of Dad’s old Chevy
		strapped down on the rack over the back tire and fender
Unit VI: THE SUMMER FLIGHT		

1.	Kumar	He stood staring out through the window of a very comfortable, fully furnished apartment in New York.
		Highly intelligent and enterprising young man in his late twenties.
		“Oh, Ma ! How I miss you”.
		His outstanding performance at college had gained him a wonderful career at an MNC.
		Very soon he was deputed on an assignment to the States and was assured of a promising career there.
		His mind was set upon a glorious career.
		A full purse and a lavish life-style were now his own to enjoy in this new country.
		He remembered his childhood picnic with his parents to Vedanthangal.
		“Home is where the heart is”.
		Slowly his vision blurred as tears filled his eyes.
		He left the room with a sure stride and a strong determination writ large on his countenance.
		A software engineer in the USA.
		Pensively he recalled his preparations for his trip to the United States.
		Green card holder in America.
2.	Kumar’s father	He had hired a telescope to give him a closer view of the nest.
		“You see Kumar, though they have stayed here for almost half a year and enjoyed our climate and the food available, they know that their home is in the Arctic.”
		“And there’s no place like home, is there?”
		had squeezed out funds from every possible source.
		With a serious face striding to work.
3.	Kumar’s mother	Oh that soft, sweet creature, ever loving and caring, attending to all members of the family, cooking, cleaning and running errands.
4.	Grandpa	He was on his armchair watching the TV and the open door way.

5.	Grandma	She was ever serving coffee, pakodas, dosas, snacks etc.
6.	Kumar's family	India
		Grandpa on his armchair watching the TV
		Grandma ever serving coffee, pakodas, dosas, snacks etc.
		Brother and sister had to sacrifice many necessities.
7.	Migratory birds / Flying birds	'V' shaped formation
		Changed Kumar's heart
8.	Soujourn	Temporary stay

Unit VII: CAUGHT SNEEZING

1.	Hubert	A little boy of fourteen travelled on his horse.
		He limped his weary way across to a palatial mansion hoping to get some help.
		He heard the voice of the thieves who had waylaid him.
		I shall demonstrate a few magic tricks.
		He suppressed his cry of horror.
		His first act was to create a storm in the cupboard.
		He tip-toed to the cupboard and climbing on the stool, he emptied the snuff box into the narrow opening.
		"More snuff"
		He had proved that Wisdom did not seek only the Aged to express itself.
		I shall perform some magic tricks.
		He cleverly hid in the narrow space under the staircase.
		"He beckoned the old man to toss him his Snuff box"
		No sooner did he complete his task, then emerged a suppressed sneeze from inside the cupboard.
		"wise for his age"
		was beaten black and blue
2.	Thieves	They decided to hide inside a cupboard and wait until right to plunder the

		household.
		Three hefty men took away the horse.
		The exhausted men almost fainted, very badly in need of air and ventilation.
		The tactfully diverted the attention of the inmates.
		Very soon there was a perfect storm of sneezes.
3.	The kind old man	He believed his story and asked the servants to offer him food.
		“How very strange!”

UNIT-1 PROSE

THE MODEL MILLIONAIRE

1. Choose the appropriate synonym of the underlined word:

1. Hughie was wonderfully good looking with his crisp (i) brown hair, his clear cut profile and his grey eyes. He was as popular (ii) with men as he was with women, and he had every accomplishment (iii) except that of making money. He had tried everything, but he became nothing, a delightful, ineffectual (iv) young man with a perfect (v) profile and no profession.

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|------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| (i) (a) neat | (b) disheveled | (c) plain | (d) brittle |
| (ii) (a) unknown | (b) famous | (c) rich | (d) unfamiliar |
| (iii) (a) part | (b) some | (c) ability | (d) imperfect |
| (iv) (a) affect | (b) effect | (c) except | (d) lack ability |
| (v) (a) mistake | (b) faultless | (c) wrong | (d) usefulness |

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (d); (v) - (b)

2. Hughie wanted to marry Laura Merton, the daughter of a retired Colonel. The Colonel was very fond (i) of Hughie but would not hear of any engagement (ii). “Come to me my boy, when you have gotten thousand pounds of your own and we will see about it,” he said. Hughie looked very glum (iii) and he cursed himself for his inability (iv) to fulfill (v) the condition.

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|----------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (i) (a) dislike | (b) like | (c) hate | (d) feel |
| (ii) (a) improvement | (b) progress | (c) commitment | (d) development |
| (iii) (a) pleased | (b) quiet | (c) ragged | (d) defected |
| (iv) (a) weakness | (b) freckled | (c) profit | (d) gain |

- (v) (a) fond (b) perform (c) inability (d) making

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (a); (v) - (b)

3. One morning as he was on his way to Holland Park, he dropped (i) in to see a great friend of his, Alan Trevor. Trevor was a painter. He was a strange (ii) rough (iii) fellow with a freckled (iv) face and red ragged (v) beard.

- (i) (a) picked (b) packed (c) climb (d) feel
 (ii) (a) familiar (b) known (c) unknown (d) aware
 (iii) (a) smooth (b) uneven (c) cool (d) surface
 (iv) (a) spotted (b) hidden (c) darken (d) sullen
 (v) (a) perform (b) fulful (c) clean (d) untidy

Ans: (i) - (d) (ii) - (c); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (a); (v) - (d)

4. He was a wizened old man with a face like wrinkled (i), parchment (ii) and a most piteous (iii) expression. Over his shoulders was flung a coarse (iv) brown cloak, all tears and tatters, his thick boots were patched and cobbled and with one hand he leant on a rough stick while with the other he held out his battered hat for alms (v).

- (i) (a) fresh (b) creased (c) smooth (d) scared
 (ii) (a) painted (b) broken (c) dry (d) thin
 (iii) (a) sorrowful (b) happy (c) joy (d) tears
 (iv) (a) smooth (b) uneven (c) new (d) pleasant
 (v) (a) donation (b) poor (c) rich (d) ally

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (b); (v) - (a)

5. "I'll be back in moment (i)". The old beggar took advantage of Trevor's absence to rest for a moment on a wooden bench. He looked so forlorn (ii) that Hughie could not help pitying (iii) him. All he could find was a sovereign (iv) and some coppers (v).

- (i) (a) movement (b) comment (c) improvement (d) instant
 (ii) (a) double (b) crowded (c) lonely (d) mass
 (iii) (a) pretty (b) sympathy (c) lovely (d) friendly
 (iv) (a) British coin (b) order (c) request (d) plea
 (v) (a) coin made of brown metal (b) silver coin (c) gold coin (d) steel coin

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (a); (v) - (a)

6. The next day when Hughie visited Trevor, he was surprised (i) to hear that the model kept asking Trevor for all details (ii) about him. Trevor informed (iii) Hughie that he had clearly explained (iv) Hughie's condition to the old model. "What! You told that old beggar all my private affairs? (v)" cried Hughie looking very red and angry.

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|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| (i) (a) supervised | (b) wondered | (c) improvised | (d) surrendered |
| (ii) (a) futile | (b) faintly | (c) profound | (d) full description |
| (iii) (a) transformed | (b) postponed | (c) make known | (d) commend |
| (iv) (a) described | (b) experience | (c) demonstrate | (d) ordered |
| (v) (a) fire | (b) matters | (c) fair | (d) clever |

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (d); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (a); (v) - (b)

7. "The Baron", said the old gentleman with a smile "has commissioned (i) me to bring (ii) you this letter". And he extended (iii) a sealed (iv) envelope on which was written "A wedding present (v) to Hugh Erskine – Hughie and Laura – from an 'old beggar' and inside was a cheque for ten thousand pounds.

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|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| (i) (a) advised | (b) requested | (c) ordered | (d) cried |
| (ii) (a) take out | (b) carry | (c) leave | (d) remove |
| (iii) (a) spread | (b) instead | (c) proposed | (d) contracted |
| (iv) (a) discovered | (b) improved | (c) revealed | (d) covered |
| (v) (a) absent | (b) friend | (c) gift | (d) movement |

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (d); (v) - (c)

2. Choose the appropriate antonym of the underlined word:

1. Hughie was wonderfully good looking with his crisp brown hair, his clear cut profile and his grey eyes. He was a popular (i) with men as he was with women and he had every accomplishment (ii) except that of making money. He had tried everything (iii). But he became nothing a delightful (iv), ineffectual (v) young man with a perfect profile and no profession.

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|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (i) (a) famous | (b) bitter | (c) pleasant | (d) unpopular |
| (ii) (a) ability | (b) weakness | (c) readiness | (d) resound |
| (iii) (a) each | (b) nothing | (c) all | (d) none |
| (iv) (a) sorrowful | (b) fascinating | (c) depressed | (d) sad |
| (v) (a) efficient of | (b) worthy | (c) effectual | (d) inefficient |

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (a); (v) - (a)

2. Hughie wanted (i) to marry Laura Merton, the daughter of a retired Colonel. The Colonel was very fond (ii) of Hughie but would not hear of any engagement. "Come to me my boy, when you have gotten thousand pounds of your own (iii) and we will see about it," he said. Hughie looked very glum and he cursed (iv) himself for his inability (v) to fulfill the condition.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| (i) (a) needed | (b) necessary | (c) unwanted | (d) available |
| (ii) (a) hate | (b) hair | (c) fair | (d) tire |
| (iii) (a) one | (b) relative | (c) old | (d) hire |
| (iv) (a) price | (b) praised | (c) prize | (d) surprise |
| (v) (a) troubled | (b) fault | (c) strength | (d) weak |

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (b); (v) - (c)

3. One morning as he was on his way to Holland Park, he dropped in to see a great (i) friend (ii) of his, Alan Trevor. Trevor was a painter. He was a strange (iii) rough (iv) fellow with a freckled face and red ragged (v) beard.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| (i) (a) meet | (b) fleet | (c) greet | (d) ordinary |
| (ii) (a) mend | (b) trend | (c) enemy | (d) creamy |
| (iii) (a) family | (b) familiar | (c) unfamiliar | (d) unknown |
| (iv) (a) polished | (b) rough | (c) coarse | (d) uneven |
| (v) (a) waste | (b) worst | (c) best | (d) tidy |

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (a); (v) - (d)

4. He was a wizened (i) old man with a face like wrinkled, parchment and a most piteous (ii) expression. Over his shoulders was flung a coarse (iii) brown cloak, all tears and tatters, his thick boots were patched (iv) and cobbled and with one hand he leant (v) on a rough stick while with the other he held out his battered hat for alms.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| (i) (a) wither | (b) diminish | (c) energetic | (d) dwindle |
| (ii) (a) pitiful | (b) pathetic | (c) poor | (d) cheerful |
| (iii) (a) smooth | (b) crude | (c) rough | (d) uneven |
| (iv) (a) mended | (b) next | (c) overhauled | (d) repaired |
| (v) (a) slant | (b) incline | (c) stand erect | (d) slope |

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (d); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (b); (v) - (c)

5. "I'll be back in moment". The old beggar took advantage of Trevor's absence (i) to rest for a moment on a wooden bench. He looked so forlorn that Hughie could not help pitying him. All he could find was a sovereign and some

coppers. “**Poor (ii)** fellow”, he said to himself and **slipped (iii)** the sovereign into the beggar’s hand. The old man said, “Thank you sir”. Then Trevor **arrived (iv)** and Hughie took his **leave (v)**.

- | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| (i) | (a) defect | (b) presence | (c) miss | (d) deficiency |
| (ii) | (a) weak | (b) guilty | (c) fortunate | (d) commoner |
| (iii) | (a) slithered | (b) glided | (c) shake | (d) throw |
| (iv) | (a) departed | (b) come | (c) reach | (d) get in |
| (v) | (a) bequeath | (b) will | (c) permit | (d) return |

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (a); (v) - (d)

6. The next day when Hughie visited Trevor, he was **surprised (i)** to hear that the **model (ii)** kept asking Trevor for all details about him. Trevor informed Hughie that he had clearly explained Hughie’s condition to the old model. “What! You told that old beggar all my **private (iii)** affairs?” cried Hughie looking very red and **angry (iv)**. “My dear boy”, said Trevor smiling, “that old beggar as you call him is one of the **richest (v)** men in Europe.

- | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| (i) | (a) impressed | (b) shock | (c) amazed | (d) astonished |
| (ii) | (a) imitation | (b) duplicate | (c) fake | (d) original |
| (iii) | (a) intimate | (b) personal | (c) public | (d) general |
| (iv) | (a) calm | (b) sad | (c) sorrow | (d) excited |
| (v) | (a) retire | (b) poorest | (c) withdraw | (d) quiet |

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (d); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (a); (v) - (b)

7. “The Baron”, said the old gentleman with a smile “has **commissioned (i)** me to bring you this letter”. And he **extended (ii)** a **sealed (iii)** envelope on which was written “A wedding present to Hugh Erskine – Hughie and Laura – from an ‘old beggar’ and **inside (iv)** was a cheque for ten thousand pounds. “Millionaire models” remarked Alan, “are **rare (v)** enough, but by Joe! Model Millionaires are rarer still!”

- | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| (i) | (a) accredited | (b) empowered | (c) licensed | (d) requested |
| (ii) | (a) expanded | (b) limited | (c) spread | (d) broaden |
| (iii) | (a) opened | (b) stamp | (c) sticker | (d) closed |
| (iv) | (a) outdoor | (b) open | (c) open air | (d) outside |
| (v) | (a) common | (b) frequent | (c) uncommon | (d) famous |

Ans: (i) - (d) (ii) - (b); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (d); (v) - (a)

3. Choose the correct that is nearest in meaning to the italicized word in each sentence:

1. Hughie was **popular** with everyone.

- a) The answer remains unknown.
- b) Kolkata is a populous city.
- c) The rat peeped out of its hole.
- d) Sachin is a well known cricketer.

Ans: d) Sachin is a well known cricketer.

2. What an amazing model said Trevor.

- a) The patient had a surprising recovery.
- b) The scenery was splendid.
- c) The walls were brightly painted.
- d) The issue is an alarming one.

Ans: a) The patient had a surprising recovery.

3. The man held out his battered hat for alms.

- a) The rear portion of the car was beaten out of shape.
- b) The batsman batted continuously for two hours.
- c) The house he lives in is modern and huge.
- d) He was dressed in rags.

Ans: a) The rear portion of the car was beaten out of shape.

4. He extended a sealed envelope.

- a) My friend offered me an invitation to the party.
- b) The crowd kept swelling.
- c) The narrow road expanded into a highway after a while.
- d) The doctor examined the patient carefully.

Ans: a) My friend offered me an invitation to the party.

5. His thick boots were patched and cobbled.

- a) He divided his land equally among his sons.
- b) He covered the old painting with some new paint.
- c) He renewed his friendship after many years.

d) All the tears in the dress have been sewn up.

Ans: d) All the tears in the dress have been sewn up.

4. Choose the best antonyms for the italicized words from the options given below:

1. He cursed himself for his inability to fulfil the condition.

a) inadequacy b) capacity c) ability d) sincerity

Ans: c) ability

2. His pictures were eagerly sought after.

a) expectantly b) enthusiastically c) differently d) indifferently

Ans: d) indifferently

3. His expression was the most piteous.

a) pathetic b) joyous c) kind d) anxious

Ans: b) joyous

4. Do not tell him all my private affairs.

a) impersonal b) public c) secret d) privileged

Ans: b) public

5. Such men as the Baron are very rare.

a) common b) uncommon c) difficult d) dear

Ans: a) common

5. Construct your own sentences using the phrases given below.

1. To make matters worse:

Ans: To make matters worse, Suman's parents turned up unexpectedly.

2. Used to:

Ans: When I was in the college, I used to play tennis.

3. Take up:

Ans: I won't take up any more of your time.

4. On account of:

Ans: He retired early on account of ill health.

6. Fill in the blanks with the right homophones:

1. The colour of your hair is the same as that of the hare. (hair/hare)
2. Do you know the answer? No, I don't. (no/know)
3. I can hear the bell from here. (hear/here)
4. Our day on the earth is measured by the hour. (hour/our)
5. He wants to buy a flat by selling his house. (by/buy)

7. Identify the sentences according to their kind:

1. How talented you are!

Ans: Exclamatory sentence

2. Open your books at page 80.

Ans: Imperative sentence

3. I do not want to see this movie.

Ans: Negative sentence

4. May I go out to play.

Ans: Interrogative sentence

5. The rivers run dry in summer.

Ans: Affirmative sentence.

6. There is no water in the lake.

Ans: Negative sentence

7. Can you show me the way to the railway station?

Ans: Interrogative sentence

8. What a dirty place this is!

Ans: Exclamatory sentence

9. Please leave your footwear outside the hall.

Ans: Imperative sentence

10. This lesson is interesting.

Ans: Affirmative sentence

8. Transformation of sentences:

1. How ferocious the tiger is! (into a statement)

Ans: The tiger is very ferocious.

2. No one can match his intelligence. (into an interrogative sentence)

Ans: Can anyone match his intelligence?

3. Does anyone dare to disobey the Headmaster? (into a negative statement)

Ans: Everyone dares to disobey the Headmaster.

4. Check your belongings before you leave. (into a statement)

Ans: You should check your belongings before you leave.

5. Is there any substance hotter than fire? (into negative statement)

Ans: There is no substance hotter than fire.

6. He is always late in completing his work. (into a negative sentence)

Ans: He is never early in completing his work.

7. How can you give up the project when it is nearing completion? (into a negative sentence)

Ans: You must not give up the project when it is nearing completion.

8. Fill all the vessels with water. (into a statement)

Ans: You must fill all the vessels with water.

9. Form question tags for the following statements:

1. The bus is early today,.....?

Ans: isn't it

2. There is no water in the tank,?

Ans: is there

3. People must keep the streets clean,.....?

Ans: mustn't they

4. I shall carry the bags for you,.....?

Ans: shan't I

5. The conductor will not give you change for Rs. 10/-,.....?

Ans: will he

6. Our team will win the match,.....?

Ans: won't they

7. The flag has four colours on it,.....?

Ans: hasn't it

8. I haven't answered your questions,.....?

Ans: have I

9. Plants give out oxygen during the day.....?

Ans: don't they

10. You should treat each other with respect,.....?

Ans: shouldn't you

10. Listen to the following information on a contemporary millionaire and answer the question that follow:

1. Buffer is known as

- a) the model millionaire b) the legendary donator c) the legendary investor d) a great philanthropist

Ans: c) the legendary investor

2. State whether the following statement is true or false:

Buffer is currently rated as the wealthiest person in the world.

Ans: False

3. is appreciated for this largest charitable donation.

- a) Bill Gates b) Melinda Gates c) Berkshire Hathaway d) Edward Warren Buffett

Ans: d) Edward Warren Buffett

4. Buffett did not wish to

- a) transfer his huge property to his children. b) contribute much to the society
c) improve the investment sector c) make huge donations to the poor

Ans: a) transfer his huge property to his children.

5. Having too much money would make people

- a) ideal b) charitable c) active d) idle

Ans: d) idle

UNIT-1 POEM

BEAUTIFUL INSIDE

11. Appreciation Questions:

1. "Appearance can be deceptive,

And to the superficial gaze

The outside looks dull and grey"

a) Relative relevant proverb for the first line.

All that glitters is not gold

b) How does a geode look on the outside?

Geode looks rough and hard, dull and grey on the outside.

c) Explain the third line.

We cannot judge a person by his outward appearance as appearances are always deceptive.

2. "Plain looking in many ways,

Yet, when a crack causes

Water to seep slowly through,

A Geode can split to reveal

A dazzling sight to view!"

a) When are we able to see the dazzling crystals in a geode?

When the plain rock splits we can see the dazzling crystals in a geode,

b) Why does the poet compare some people to a geode?

The poet compares some people to a geode because they have an inner beauty which may be invisible to our naked eyes.

c) What is meant by 'geode'?

Geode means a rock containing a cavity which is lined with crystals or minerals.

d) Geode is a

i) **a rock with a cavity filled with crystals.**

ii) a precious stone found in the mines.

3. "Piles of purple crystals

Sparkling in the light,

Such wonderful inner beauty

Now apparent for our delight!"

a) Explain the first two lines.

When the sunlight falls on the crystals, it sparkles in the light.

b) When can we see the 'inner beauty' in a human being?

We can see the 'inner beauty' in a human being only when we don't fall a victim to outward appearance.

c) What do you mean by 'inner beauty'?

'Inner beauty' means good or pleasant qualities that are hidden in a person.

4. "Have you noticed how some people,

May seem plain as plain can be?"

a) Whom does the poet compare the plain area with?

The poet compares the plain area with simplicity of the people.

b) What is the figure of speech here?

Simile.

5. "Yet, if we take time to peer deeper,

Then, what gems would we see?

Perhaps a beautiful heart"

a) What do you mean by 'peer deeper' here?

'Peer deeper' means to observe or look closely at something.

b) What does 'gem' refer to?

Gem refers to 'inner beauty' of a person.

c) What does the poet mean by 'beautiful heart'? (or) what is the beautiful heart?

It is a noble person with pleasant, pleasing and good qualities.

6. "We never thought was there,

Where an aching generosity

Is waiting its time to share?"

a) Explain 'aching generosity'.

It is generous person who has a desire to help others.

b) What does the poet never think of?

The poet never thinks about the generous people.

7. "Yes, a warm, glowing inner beauty

Will emerge before your eyes,

A newly discovered Treasure

For you to cherish, and to prize!"

a) Is inner beauty visible to our eyes? Why?

No, inner beauty is not visible because it is hidden in a person.

b) What does 'Treasure' refer to here?

'Treasure' refers to the 'inner beauty' of a person.

c) What do we do with the treasure?

We preserve it in mind for long and value it highly.

d) What will emerge before your eye?

A warm glowing inner beauty will emerge before our eyes.

12. Thinking about the poem:

1. How does a geode look on the outside?

Ans: Geode looks rough and hard, dull and grey.

2. Why is its appearance deceptive?

Ans: Its appearance is deceptive because the outward appearance is very dull and grey in colour.

3. When are we able to see the dazzling crystals in a geode?

Ans: When the geode splits, we are able to see the dazzling crystals in a geode.

4. Why does the poet compare some people to a geode?

Ans: The poet compares some people to a geode because they look dull and simple like a geode but they will have inner beauty just like the geode that contains a cavity lined with crystals and other mineral matter.

5. When can we see the Inner beauty In a human being?

Ans: When we look closely or observe keenly we can see the 'inner beauty' in a human being.

6. What does the poet mean by a 'beautiful heart'?

Ans: It means good or pleasant qualities that are appreciated in a person.

7. Pick out the words In the poem which are associated with the word?

a) Light b) See c) Move

Ans: a) Light - dazzling, sparkling, glowing

- b) See - sight, look, appearance
- c) Move - emerge, waiting its time

13. Literary Appreciation:

1. Rhyme Scheme: The rhyme scheme in this poem is **ab cb; de fe**.....

Note: Though 'gaze' and ways are spelt differently, one rhymes with the other because the word 'ways' is pronounced as 'waze'.

a) Identify another similar kind of rhyming pair in the poem.

light, delight

b) List the rhyming words in the poem.

be, see, share, there

c) Use the rhyming words and attempt a short poem of your own on a topic of your choice.

Moon light

On a full moon night
See the bright light.
That causes a sight
Which brings us delight.
To our little cool eyes
Which is God's prize.
And let us share
With all who 're there.

14. Figure of Speech:

a) Pick out the words in the following lines that indicate that those lines are alliteration:

- i) Yet, when a crack causes.
Water to seep slowly through.

Ans: crack, causes

seep, slowly

- ii) Piles of purple crystals

Sparkling in the light.

Ans: piles purple

iii) Yet, if we take time to peer deeper

Than what guns would we see.

Ans: takes, time

What, would, we

b) Can you find any more alliterations in this poem?

Ans: i) seep, slowly

ii) plain, plain

iii) take, time

iv) thought, there

v) an, aching

vi) time, to

c) Can you identify the figures of speech used in each of the following sets of lines?

i) Have you noticed how Some people,

May seem plain as plain can be?

Ans: Simile

ii) Where an aching generosity,

is waiting it's time to share?

Ans: Personification

iii) What gems would we see?

Perhaps a beautiful heart.

Ans: Personification

15. For Parallel Reading:

There is a light that shines from within

Every living creature known,

And if we look for it close enough

That special light will to us be shown

Appearances of the outer shell,

Are simply places that house the light;

What matters most is what shines from within---

The only beauty that gleams so bright.

So search for the splendour that comes from within

And don't be fooled by what only eyes can scout;

For there can be no beauty no any face

Unless it emanates from the inside out.

- Christine B

1. What is the rhyme scheme used in this poem?

Ans: a b c b

2. What is the central theme of this poem?

Ans: The wonderful qualities of man are referred to as inner beauty.

3. The Poet in 'Beautiful inside' says that we need to peer deeper to observe inner beauty.

How according to this poet will you see the 'Beautiful inside'?

Ans: The understanding of all aspects of a person reveals his inner beauty:

4. What do you see as the difference in the ideas brought out in these two poems?

Ans: The poem 'Beautiful Inside' shows a comparison to understand the thought of the poet. But in 'True Beauty' the thought of the poet is expressed directly.

UNIT-1 SUPPLEMENTARY READER

SAM

1. Complete the following sentences choosing the correct answer from the options given below:

1. The boy found the dog near.....

a) the road side b) the school c) front porch d) the house

Ans: c) front porch

2. It seemed kind of mean to call the on a hurt animal.

- a) thief b) nurse c) mom d) dog catcher

Ans: d) dog catcher

3. By seeing the hurt dog, the boy called

- a) mom b) Goldy c) doctor d) friend

Ans: a) mom

4. The boy went to his room and got out histo nurse the dog.

- a) bed b) food c) first aid kit d) knife

Ans: c) first aid kit

5. The name 'goldy' was selected by

- a) mother b) the boy c) the blind lady d) father

Ans: b) the boy

6. The hurt dog was patted by the boy because he seemed kind of

- a) angry b) happy c) sad d) quiet

Ans: c) sad

7. Mother said that they needed to find theof the dog.

- a) reason for the hurt b) living place c) owner d) guide

Ans: c) owner

8. Mother searched the dog's owner through

- a) friends and relatives b) the newspaper c) investigator d) police

Ans: b) the newspaper

9. "Some one must havethe dog" Mom said sadly.

- a) hurt b) driven out c) trained d) cared

Ans: c) trained

10. When no one came to find Goldy the boy felt

- a) loneliness b) glad c) sad d) worry

Ans: b) glad

11. The boy and Goldy played

- a) Frisbee and foot ball b) cricket and throw ball
c) scrabble and foot ball d) Frisbee and hoops

Ans: a) Frisbee and foot ball

12. When mother said “Guess he’s your dog now, Shelly”, the boy

- a) patted the dog’s head b) jumped up and down
c) went out for walking d) hated the dog

Ans: b) jumped up and down

13. Mother gave Goldy a

- a) foot ball b) collar c) biscuits d) chew toy

Ans: d) chew toy

14. Goldy was a good dog, andevery day.

- a) fed b) mended c) trained d) tied

Ans: b) mended

15. Goldy was even beginning to act like

- a) Mother’s dog b) the blind lady’s dog c) the boy’s dog d) street dog

Ans: c) the boy’s dog

16. There was a lady with on our front porch talking to Mom.

- a) dark sunglasses and a white cane b) white glasses and a dark coloured cane
c) a bag and a file d) a handbag

Ans: a) dark sunglasses and a white cane

17. The lady who was talking to Mom, was

- a) old b) blind c) deaf d) a teacher

Ans: b) blind

18. Goldy was Diane’s

- a) Sam b) Doberman c) Brownny d) Scooty

Ans: a) Sam

19. The boy thought that, he was going to lose his new best friend. Because both Diane and Goldy

- a) hated the boy b) were separated from the boy
c) reunited themselves d) thanked the boy

Ans: c) reunited themselves

20. Diane and Sam were separated due to a

- a) dogcatcher b) traffic accident c) hatred d) mom

Ans: b) traffic accident

2. Choose the best answer from the following:

1. The boy found the with a hurt paw.

- a) labrador b) doberman c) pomeranian

Ans: a) labrador

2. The boy called the dog

- a) Sweety b) Goldy c) Brownie

Ans: b) Goldy

3. The important job the dog had was.....

- a) to catch thieves b) to guard Diane's house c) to guide Diane

Ans: c) to guide Diane

4. Who were reunited?

- a) Shelly and Sam b) Sam and Goldy c) Diane and Sam

Ans: c) Diane and Sam

5. A is not a pet animal.

- a) dog b) cat c) tiger

Ans: c) tiger

1. Choose the appropriate synonym of the underlined word:

1. "One of my parents' deepest fears, I suspect (i), is that society would not properly value me as a musician, that I wouldn't be appreciated (ii). I had very good grades in high school, I was good in science and math, and they imagined (iii) that as a doctor or a research chemist or an engineer, I might be more appreciated than I would be as a musician. I still remember (iv) my mother's remark when I announced (v) my decision to apply to music school.

- (i) (a) respect (b) suspend (c) reverend (d) doubt
 (ii) (a) praised (b) curious (c) gifted (d) estimate
 (iii) (a) described (b) decided (c) guess (d) dislike
 (iv) (a) forget (b) recall (c) forgo (d) failed
 (v) (a) propose (b) inform (c) tell (d) declared

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (b); (v) - (d)

2. One of the cultures to articulate (i) how music really works was that of the ancient (ii) Greeks. And this is going to fascinate (iii) you: the Greeks said that music and astronomy (iv) were two sides of the same coin. Astronomy was seen as the study of relationship between observable (v), permanent, external objects and music was seen as the study of relationships between invisible, internal, hidden objects.

- (i) (a) speak clearly (b) do (c) play (d) perform
 (ii) (a) modern (b) present (c) now-a-days (d) older days
 (iii) (a) distract (b) attracted (c) construct (d) destruct
 (iv) (a) study of plants (b) study of birds (c) study of space (d) study of animal
 (v) (a) listen (b) understand (c) perceive (d) note worthy

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (d); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (c); (v) - (d)

3. 'One of my parents' deepest (i) fears, I suspect (ii) is that society would not properly value (iii) me as a musician, that I wouldn't be appreciated (iv). I had very good grades (v) in high school.

- (i) (a) smallest (b) greatest (c) intense (d) biggest
 (ii) (a) doubt (b) superior (c) suspicion (d) aspect
 (iii) (a) valuable of (b) cheap (c) esteem (d) high
 (iv) (a) praised (b) decent (c) peak (d) appointed
 (v) (a) distinction (b) highest (c) lowest (d) marks

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (a); (v) - (a)

4. One of most **profound (i)** musical compositions of all time is the “Quarter for the End of Time” written by a French **composer (ii)** Oliver Messiaen in 1940. Messiaen was 31 years old when France **entered (iii)** the war against Nazi Germany. He was **captured (iv)** by the Germans in June 1940 and **imprisoned (v)** in a prisoner-of-war camp.

- (i) (a) deep (b) shallow (c) surface (d) top
 (ii) (a) writer (b) player (c) dancer (d) creator
 (iii) (a) get out (b) get into (c) get lost (d) get through
 (iv) (a) released (b) freed (c) arrested (d) caught
 (v) (a) jailed (b) hidden (c) dormant (d) sent

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (d); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (c); (v) - (a)

5. Many people created art. Why? Well, in a place where people are only **focused (i)** on **survival (ii)**, on the bare necessities, the **obvious (iii)** **conclusion (iv)** is that art must be, somehow, **essential (v)** for life.

- (i) (a) misguide (b) conscious (c) pleaded (d) directed
 (ii) (a) dying (b) serial (c) living (d) removal
 (iii) (a) dull (b) very clear (c) obscure (d) dim.
 (iv) (a) introduction (b) beginning (c) commence (d) ending
 (v) (a) important (b) trivial (c) useless (d) vain

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (d); (v) - (a)

6. Without **hope (i)**, without **commerce (ii)**, without **recreation (iii)**, without basic **respect (iv)**, but they were not without art. Art is part of survival; art is part of the human spirit, an **unquenchable (v)** expression of who we are.

- (i) (a) lavish (b) mistrust (c) hopelessness (d) confidence
 (ii) (a) business (b) end (c) description (d) play
 (iii) (a) time waste (b) studying (c) entertainment (d) reading
 (iv) (a) disrespect (b) esteem (c) irreverent (d) disobey
 (v) (a) satisfaction (b) content (c) happiness (d) unsatisfiable

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (e); (iv) - (b); (v) - (d)

7. Playing the piano right now, given what **happened (i)** in this city yesterday, **seems (ii)** silly, **absurd (iii)**, **irreverent (iv)** and **pointless (v)**.

- (i) (a) disappeared (b) failed (c) occur (d) vanished
 (ii) (a) themes (b) teems (c) teams (d) looks

- (iii) (a) worthy (b) foolish (c) reasonable (d) truth
 (iv) (a) disrespectful (b) related (c) connected (d) useful
 (v) (a) mean (b) cheap (c) meaningful (d) meaningless

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (d); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (a); (v) - (d)

8. At least in my neighborhood (i), we didn't shoot hoops or play scrabble (ii). We didn't play cards to pass the time, we didn't watch TV, we didn't shop, we most certainly (iii) did not go to the mall (iv). The first organized (v) activity that I saw in New York.

- (i) (a) locality (b) besides (c) foreign (d) abroad
 (ii) (a) thinking (b) reading (c) writing (d) word making
 (iii) (a) doubtfully (b) surely (c) hopelessly (d) rarely
 (iv) (a) gathering (b) crowd (c) shopping place (d) mass
 (v) (a) rearranged (b) orderly (c) authorized (d) arranged

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (d); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (c); (v) - (d)

2. Choose the appropriate antonym of the underlined word:

1. "One of my parents' deepest fears, I suspect (i), is that society would not properly value me as a musician, that I wouldn't be appreciated (ii). I had very good grades in high school, I was good in science and math, and they imagined (iii) that as a doctor or a research chemist or an engineer, I might be more appreciated than I would be as a musician. I still remember (iv) my mother's remark when I announced (v) my decision to apply to music school.

- (i) (a) distrust (b) doubt (c) belief (d) unsure
 (ii) (a) admired (b) cursed (c) regard (d) respect
 (iii) (a) think (b) envision (c) conceive (d) mindless
 (iv) (a) forget (b) recall (c) remind (d) recollect
 (v) (a) declare (b) unannounced (c) advertise (d) broadcast

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (a); (v) - (b)

2. One of the cultures to articulate how music really (i) works was that of the ancient (ii) Greeks. And this is going to fascinate you: the Greeks said that music and astronomy were two sides of the same coin. Astronomy was seen as the study of relationship between observable, permanent (iii), external (iv) objects and music was seen as the study of relationships between invisible (v), internal, hidden objects.

- (i) (a) actually (b) truly (c) bogus (d) genuinely
 (ii) (a) lasting (b) modern (c) old (d) aged

- (iii) (a) desirable (b) stable (c) enduring (d) temporary
 (iv) (a) outer (b) exterior (c) internal (d) outside
 (v) (a) visible (b) unknown (c) hidden (d) not seen

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (c); (v) - (a)

3. He was fortunate to find a sympathetic (i) prison guard who gave him paper and a place to compose (ii), and was fortunate (iii) to have musician colleagues in the camp, a cellist, a violinist, and a clarinetist, Messiaen wrote his quartet with these specific (v) players in mind. It was performed (v) in January 1941.

- (i) (a) agreeable (b) unsympathetic (c) compatible (d) consistent
 (ii) (a) comprise (b) form (c) disorganize (d) make
 (iii) (a) lucky (b) happy (c) auspicious (d) unlucky
 (iv) (a) special (b) unspecific (c) reserved (d) explicit
 (v) (a) unfulfil (b) fulful (c) complete (d) execute

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (b); (v) - (a)

4. Many people created (i) art. Why? Well, in a place where people are only focused on survival (ii), on the bare necessities, the obvious (iii) conclusion (iv) is that art must be, somehow, essential (v) for life.

- (i) (a) generate (b) make (c) produce (d) destroyed
 (ii) (a) dying of (b) living (c) existing (d) being
 (iii) (a) clear (b) obscure (c) apparent (d) distinct
 (iv) (a) final (b) close (c) finish (d) introduction
 (v) (a) inborn (b) inmate (c) unimportant (d) essence

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (d); (v) - (c)

5. Without hope (i), without commerce, without recreation, without basic (ii) respect (iii), but they were not without art. Art is part of survival; art is part of the human (iv) spirit, an unquenchable (v) expression of who we are.

- (i) (a) trust (b) confident (c) hopelessness (d) faith
 (ii) (a) fundamental (b) advanced (c) primary (d) radical
 (iii) (a) regardful (b) deference (c) disrespect (d) dutiful
 (iv) (a) inhuman (b) mortal (c) creature (d) individual
 (v) (a) instable (b) unappeasable (c) unsatisfiable (d) quenchable

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (a); (v) - (d)

6. Playing the piano **right (i)** now, given what happened in this city yesterday, seems **silly (ii)**, **absurd (iii)**, **irreverent (iv)** and **pointless (v)**.

- (i) (a) alright (b) honest (c) just (d) wrong
- (ii) (a) sensible (b) foolish (c) witty (d) faulty
- (iii) (a) foolish (b) crazy (c) reasonable (d) silly
- (iv) (a) impious (b) reverent (c) profane (d) unholy
- (v) (a) senseless (b) meaningful (c) insignificant (d) meaningless

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (b); (v) - (b)

7. Our first communal **response (i)** to that historic event, was a concert. That was the **beginning (ii)** of a **sense (iii)** that life might go on. The US Military **secured (iv)** the airspace, but recovery was led by the arts, and music in **particular (v)**, that very night.

- (i) (a) answer (b) silence (c) reply (d) retort
- (ii) (a) ending of (b) initial (c) introductory (d) elementary
- (iii) (a) meaning (b) message (c) senseless (d) burden
- (iv) (a) confided (b) safe (c) risked (d) unsecured
- (v) (a) single (b) lone (c) general (d) separate

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (d); (v) - (c)

8. I expect you not only to **master (i)** music; I expect you to **save (ii)** the planet. If there is a future wave of wellness on this planet, of **harmony (iii)**, of **peace (iv)**, of an end to war, of mutual understanding, of **equality (v)**, of fairness.

- (i) (a) unskilled (b) expert (c) leader (d) victor
- (ii) (a) rescue (b) maintain (c) destroy (d) deliver
- (iii) (a) accord (b) chorus (c) concert (d) conflict
- (iv) (a) war (b) nonviolent (c) cool (d) pacify
- (v) (a) simplicity (b) inequality (c) same (d) similar

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (a); (v) - (b)

3. A. Here are some words spelt in British English. Write their equivalents in American English:

British English	American English
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Metre	-	Meter
Programme	-	Program
Colour	-	Color
Skilful	-	Skillful
Theatre	-	Theater
Neighbour	-	Neighbor
Favourite	-	Favorite
Tyre	-	Tire

3. A. Some words British English have different equivalents in American English.

British English	American English
Fellow	guy
Jam	jelly
Anticlockwise	Counterclockwise
Bonnet	hood
Boot (of car)	trunk
Blind	window shade
Chips	French fries
Cot	crib
Cutting (from newspaper)	clipping
Dustbin	garbage can, trash can
Fire bridge	fire department
Goods train	freight train

4. Match the words in British English with their equivalents in American English:

Ans:

British English	American English
Interval (in a cinema)	- intermission
Jug	- pitcher

Rise (in salary)	-	raise
Shop assistant	-	sales clerk
Single (ticket)	-	oneway
Torch (battery operated)-		flashlight
Wash basin	-	sink
Windscreen	-	windshield
Witness box	-	witness stand
Zed	-	zee

5. Expand the abbreviations and acronyms given below:

1. UFO - Unidentified Flying Object
2. C.A - Chartered Accountant
3. UAE - United Arab Emirates
4. NGO - Non Government Organization
5. SSC - Secondary School Certificate
6. UNESCO - United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organization
7. CAT - Common Aptitude Test
8. SAT - Scholarship Aptitude Test
9. PA - Personal Assistant
10. PS - Personal Secretary/Post Script
11. BPO - Business Process Outsourcing
12. KPO - Knowledge Process Outsourcing
13. B.Tech - Bachelor of Technology
14. SBI - State bank of india
15. RRB - Railway Recruitment Board
16. TAFE - Tractor and Farm Equipment
17. TANSI - Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries
18. RAM - Random Access Memory

19. ROM - Read only Memory
20. LAN - Local Area Network
21. AIR - All India Radio

6 Attempt a syllabification of the following words:

Properly	: pro-per-ly
Entertainment	: en-ter-tain-ment
Astronomy	: as-tro-no-my
Observable	: ob-ser-va-ble
Permanent	: per-ma-nent
Barely	: bare—ly
Fanatic	: fa-na-tic
Philharmonic	: phil-har-mo-nic
extravaganza	: ex-tra-va-gan-za
articulate	: ar-tic-u-late

7. A. Which of these sentences would require 'to' with the verbs?

1. The teacher wanted me submit my work within a week.

Ans: The teacher wanted me to submit my work within a week.

2. We have been taught keep our classroom neat and tidy.

Ans: We have been taught to keep our classroom neat and tidy.

3. My neighbour snores so loud at night that I am forced close my windows help me sleep.

Ans: My neighbour snores so loud at night that I am forced to close my windows to help me sleep.

B Combine the following pairs of sentences using 'too+ the infinitive'

1. Maran is tired. He cannot finish the work.

Ans: Maran is too tired to finish the work.

2. Velan could not solve the problem. It was very difficult.

Ans: The problem was too difficult for Velan to solve.

3. Kothai could not drink the soup. It was very hot.

Ans: The soup was too hot for Kothai to drink.

4. Vehicles cannot enter this street. It is very narrow.

Ans: This street is too narrow for the vehicles to enter.

5. He cannot learn Spanish in a week. The time is very short.

Ans: The time is too short for him to learn Spanish in a week.

8. Rewrite the following pairs of sentences, replacing the underlined part into a phrase with a gerund:

1. Sekar cannot be allowed to take the examination. He has to pay the fee (without).

Ans: Sekar cannot be allowed to take the examination without paying the fee.

2. The boys were taken to the Principal's room. They quarreled with each other in the class (for).

Ans: The boys were taken to the principal's room for quarrelling with each other in the class.

3. The school congratulated Nithyashree. She had won a prize at the contest (on).

Ans: The school congratulated Nithyashree on winning a prize at the contest.

4. I shall exempt you. You need not take the examination (from).

Ans: I shall exempt you from taking the examination. —

5. He secured the first place. He worked hard (by).

Ans: He secured the first place by working hard.

9. Combine the following pairs of sentences changing either of the finite verbs into a participle (verb+ing):

1. Vendhan answered the questions well. He entered the final round in the quiz contest.

Ans: Answering the questions well, Vendhan entered the final round in the quiz contest.

2. Malar scored high marks in the public examinations. She expects to get admission easily.

Ans: Scoring high marks in the public examinations, Malar expects to get admission easily.

3. She opened the door. She started cleaning the room.

Ans: Opening the door, she started cleaning the room.

4. I questioned the boy. I found out the truth.

Ans: Questioning the boy, I found out the truth.

5. The dog saw the stranger. It barked loudly.

Ans: Seeing the stranger, the dog barked loudly.

10. Form new words using the appropriate prefixes or suffixes:

-ig -ment un- co- -al multi- -able -ance

Noble; wash; operate; national; fair; announce; clear; exception

New words : ignoble; announcement; multinational; unfair; exceptional; clearance;
washable; cooperate

(words like 'hardly, scarcely, rarely, barely, seldom' give the sentence a negative meaning)

11. Rewrite the sentences given below, using the words given in brackets:

1. We do not have sufficient food for all of us (barely)

Ans: We barely have sufficient food for all of us.

2. Nathan never listens to me (hardly)

Ans: Nathan hardly listens to me.

3. Buses do not stop here often (seldom)

Ans: Buses seldom stop here.

4. He does not come late to school (scarcely)

Ans: He scarcely comes late to school.

5. Rajan writes to his mother only once in three months (rarely)

Ans: Rajan writes to his mother rarely.

UNIT-2 POEM**PIANO****1. Appreciation Questions:**

1. "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me

Taking me back down the vista of years, till I see"

a) Who is the singer?

. A woman is the singer.

b) Whom do the words 'woman' and 'me' refer to?

The word 'woman' refers to the singer and 'me' refers to the poet.

c) Whom does 'I' and 'me' refer to?

‘I’ and ‘me’ refers to ‘The poet’.

d) What does the word ‘vista’ mean?

Vista means a view.

e) Who was taken back to the vista of years?

The poet D.H. Lawrence was taken back to the vista of years.

I) Where was he taken to on hearing the song?

He was taken to his childhood days.

g) When is the woman singing to the young poet?

The woman is singing to the poet in the evening.

h) What is the time then?

The time is dusk then.

i) What is the poet reminded of on hearing the woman’s song?

He is reminded of his childhood day. .

2. “A child sitting under the piano, in the boom of the tingling strings

And pressing the small, poised feet of mother who smiles as she sings”

a) Who is the child mentioned in this line?

The child mentioned in this line is the poet D.H. Lawrence.

b) What do you mean by ‘tingling strings’?

Tingling strings means the vibration caused by striking the keys on the piano.

c) Where is the child sitting?

The child is sitting on the floor near his mother’s leg. (or) The child is sitting under the Piano.

d) What is the child doing?

The child is pressing the feet of his mother like pressing the keys in the piano.

e) Whom does ‘she’ refer to?

‘She’ refers to the poet D.H. Lawrence’s mother.

I) What is the mother doing?

The mother is singing and playing the piano.

g) What emotion does the mother display?

The mother smiles at the child.

h) What is the feeling of his mother while singing?

She is singing with a smile.

3. “In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song

Betrays me back, till the heart of me weeps to belong”

a) Whose heart weeps to belong?

The poet’s heart weeps to belong.

b) What does his heart weep for?

His heart weeps for his past Sunday evenings.

c) Why does the child weep?

The child weeps for his childhood days.

4. “To the old Sunday evenings at home, with winter outside

And hymns in the cosy parlour, the tinkling piano our guide”

a) What disturbs the poet’s mind?

The sweet memories of the past disturbs the poet’s mind.

b) What does he sing?

He sings hymns.

c) Who is his guide?

The tinkling piano is his guide.

d) Bring out the contrast between the parlour and the world outside.

The world outside was very cold due to winter. But the parlour was warm and comfortable.

e) What do people do on Sunday evenings?

On Sunday evenings people remain at home. They sing hymns and play the piano.

f) What is meant by ‘cosy parlour’?

It means a comfortable room for entertaining visitors.

5. “So now it is vain for the singer to burst into clamour

With the great black piano appassionato. The glamour”

a) How does the singer change her trend of playing the music?

She changes into a loud burst of song.

b) What does ‘appassionato’ mean?

‘Appassionato’ means a particular piece of music considered by Beethoven to be his most tempestuous piano sonata.

c) Does he enjoy the song of the singer?

No, he does not enjoy the song of the singer.

6. “Of childish days is upon me, my manhood is cast

Down in the flood of remembrance, I weep like a child for the past.:

a) What clamour is upon him?

The clamour of the childhood days is upon him.

b) Is the speaker a child or an adult?

The speaker is an adult.

c) What does he weep for?

He weeps for his childhood days.

d) Who is the child?

The poet is the child.

2. Thinking about the poem:

1. The child mentioned by the poet is

a) the poor’s child b) a child on the roadside c) the poet himself d) the singer’s child

Ans: c) the poet himself

2. The poet had spent his Sundays

a) playing games b) singing hymns c) sleeping d) weeping

Ans: b) singing hymns

3. What is the poet reminded of on hearing the women’s song?

Ans: On hearing the woman’s song, the poet is reminded of his music experience during his childhood days.

4. What does the poet cherish more - his manhood days or his childhood days?

Ans: The poet relishes his childhood days, more than his manhood days.

5. Identify the rhyme scheme of the poem.

Ans: Stanza - 1 : a, a, b, b; Stanza - 2 : a, a, b, b; Stanza – 3: a, a, b, b

6. Which tense is used frequently in the poem? What effect is brought out by this technique?

Ans: Present tense is used in this poem it helps the readers to enjoy the situation of the poet's past pleasurable experiences, at present.

7. Pick out two ‘Onomatopoeia’ words from the poem.

- 1) The boom of tingling strings.
- 2) the tingling piano our guide.
- 3), the singer to burst into clamour
- 4) I weep like a child for the past.

8. Find out a line which contains an alliteration.

- 1) And **p**ressing the small, poised feet of a mother.....
- 2)who **s**miles as **s**he **s**ings.

9. '..... my manhood is cast down in the flood of remembrance.'

Choose the right answer:

The figure of speech in this line is

- a) simile b) metaphor c) personification

Ans: b) metaphor

10. While listening to a song amidst total silence, our memory takes us of some incident of the past. Share with the class any such personal experience you might have had.

On hearing the ‘mangala isai’ from Nadaswaram, I can remember my uncle’s marriage.

UNIT-2 SUPPLEMENTARY READER

THE PIANO LESSON

1. Complete the following sentences choosing the correct answer from the options. given below:

1. Author's father came from

- a) an accounting firm b) piano- shop c) office d) the war

Ans: d) the war

2. His father was dressed in a uniform when he came home.

- a) blue b) brown c) white d) black

Ans: a) blue

3. His father carried a brown suitcase.

- a) new b) big c) battered d) small

Ans: c) battered

4. When the author's father came home, the author was years old.

- a) eight b) twenty c) three d) five

Ans: d) five

5. Father's suitcase contained

- a) piano and things b) clothes, shoes and things c) toys and things d) newspaper

Ans: b) clothes, shoes and things

6. When the suitcase contents spilled out, the author noticed quickly

- a) piano b) a newspaper advertisement c) clothes d) broke: suitcase

Ans: b) a newspaper advertisement

7. Dad bought for mum.

- a) dresses b) books c) a guitar d) a piano

Ans: d) a piano

8. On seeing the piano, mum it.

- a) hated b) liked c) broke d) returned

Ans: b) liked

9. Piano was carried to the house by a

- a) car b) bullock - cart c) trucker d) horse-cart

Ans: d) horse-cart

10. Father was previously.

- a) a flying officer b) a teacher c) an account officer d) not working

Ans: a) a flying officer

11. Piano was positioned in the

- a) kitchen b) backyard c) living room d) bedroom

Ans: c) living room

12. Mum had never been close to the piano before except at the

- a) catholic kindergarten b) neighbour's house c) piano-shop d) relative s house

Ans: a) catholic kindergarten

13. Mum was taught to play piano, by

- a) a musician b) dad c) neighbours d) herself

Ans: d) herself

14. In starting mum made the neighboursby playing piano.

- a) happy b) mad : c) wise d) intelligent

Ans: b) mad

15. Mum became obsessed with her

- a) son b) housework c) cooking d) piano

Ans: c) cooking

16. Within a month she was belting out a tune and made the neighbours to

- a) praise b) hate c) amaze d) worry

Ans: c) amaze

17. Dad was as pleased as punch with mum's and her obvious talent.

- a) tenacity b) tendency c) sacrifice d) service

Ans: a) tenacity

UNIT-3 PROSE

A GOLDEN PATH

1. Choose the appropriate synonym of the underlined word:

1. My first duty on rising (i) is to tender (ii) my most sincere (iii) and grateful (iv) thanks to the students of Madras for their address which they have just now presented to me..... There is no doubt whatever in my mind that if I could now go back once again to the days of my student hood, I would do so at once with pleasure (v)

- (i) (a) avoiding (b) except (c) responding (d) accepting
 (ii) (a) offer (b) take (c) receive (d) collect
 (iii) (a) false (b) genuine (c) fake (d) fog
 (iv) (a) respect (b) despair (c) disgrace (d) thankful
 (v) (a) sadness (b) happiness (c) sorrowful (d) worry

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (d); (v) - (b)

2. There are of course, certain **responsibilities (i)** they are **definite (ii)** and they are **assigned (iii)** to you by those who are willing to take care of you and there is not much need to be **constantly (iv)** exercising your own judgments. You know that in later life the position is **reversed (v)**; instead of others helping you, you have in the first place to help yourself...

- (i) (a) accountability (b) respectability (c) possibility (d) preciously
 (ii) (a) ambiguous (b) impossibility (c) infinite (d) sure
 (iii) (a) complicate (b) allot (c) refused (d) reject
 (iv) (a) rate (b) break (c) continuously (d) intermittently
 (v) (a) foresee (b) forward (c) towards (d) contradictory

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (d); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (c); (v) - (d)

3. There are certain responsibilities' **attached (i)** to it which must be well **discharged (ii)** by you, because no **privilege (iii)** in life is worth having, unless it is **attended (iv)** by **corresponding (v)** duties and there are certain duties, which those who placed you in your present privileged position expect you to perform.

- (i) (a) gathered (b) disconnected (c) joined (d) detached
 (ii) (a) conferred (b) carried out (c) miscarriage (d) failed
 (iii) (a) special right (b) usual (c) common (d) unearthly
 (iv) (a) misuse (b) mistake (c) missed (d) take part
 (v) (a) related to (b) unrelated (c) in favour (d) in search

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (d); (v) - (a)

4. The duty to 'yourself' is twofold. You have first of all to lay by a **stock (i)** of knowledge that will **suffice (ii)** you not sincerely for your examinations but will be helpful to you in later life. Knowledge 'is an **exacting (iii)** mistress, she needs **devotion (iv)**, whole-**hearted (v)** on the part of the person who seeks her. Such whole-hearted devotion is possible only in the days of studenthood.

- (i) (a) reserve (b) available (c) shortage (d) production

- (ii) (a) brimming (b) surplus (c) enough (d) overflow
 (iii) (a) plenty (b) unavoidable (c) unnecessary (d) demanding
 (iv) (a) education (b) dedication (c) deduction (d) collection
 (v) (a) willingly (b) unwilling (c) half-hearted (d) hatefully

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (b); (v) - (a)

5. It is **invidious (i)** thing to distinguish between comparative values of knowledge and character. But since both are **indispensable (ii)**, I would **urge (iii)** on you that you should attach as much importance to character as to knowledge. This character must show itself in **earnestness (iv)**, in energy of action and in high and **generous (v)** sentiments being brought to bear upon the discharge of your duties and in recognizing what is due to yourselves.

- (i) (a) irrelevant (b) incorrect (c) rightful (d) unjust
 (ii) (a) essential (b) unimportant (c) waste (d) useless
 (iii) (a) sleepy (b) force (c) inactive (d) lazy
 (iv) (a) willing (b) carelessness (c) simple (d) seriousness
 (v) (a) usual (b) common (c) magnanimous (d) ordinary

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (d); (v) - (c)

6. Therefore, if you use your **opportunities (i)** properly, you will know **exactly (ii)** how to get on with them by sometimes giving in to them and sometimes standing out for your own view, being **regardful (iii)** of the feelings and **considerations (iv)** of other people. This habit of co-operation once **acquired (v)** will continue with you all your life.

- (i) (a) efforts (b) chances (c) try (d) attempt
 (ii) (a) worthless (b) moderate (c) correctly (d) average
 (iii) (a) respectful (b) disrespect (c) hateful (d) disgrace
 (iv) (a) power (b) value (c) use (d) regard
 (v) (a) threw (b) get (c) borrowed (d) lent

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (d); (v) - (b)

7. Students with their generous mind and **unsophisticated (i)** hearts naturally fall an easy **prey (ii)** to stirring up emotions. But that every **circumstance (iii)** **unfits (iv)** them in some **instances (v)** to exercise independent judgment on current affairs.

- (i) (a) simple (b) modern (c) luxury (d) showy
 (ii) (a) freeze (b) fly (c) fry (d) victim
 (iii) (a) place (b) situation (c) time (d) chance

- (iv) (a) apt (b) waste (c) unsuitable (d) worst
 (v) (a) examples (b) immediate (c) quick (d) moment

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (d); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (c); (v) - (a)

8. There is a great deal of injustice (i) and suffering in the wider world which requires to be remedied (ii) and when it comes to you to play the part of grown-up (iii) men, it is expected you will contribute (iv) your share to remove (v) these things.

- (i) (a) truth (b) unfairness (c) right (d) reasonable
 (ii) (a) cured (b) medical (c) applied (d) healed
 (iii) (a) old (b) aged (c) adult (d) child
 (iv) (a) distribute (b) give away (c) disconnected (d) share
 (v) (a) take down (b) take away (c) remote (d) arrive

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (d); (v) - (b)

2. Choose the appropriate antonym of the underlined word:

1. My first duty on rising (i) is to tender (ii) my most sincere and grateful (iii) thanks to the students of Madras for their address which they have just now presented to me..... There is no doubt (iv) whatever in my mind that if I could now go back once again to the days of my student hood, I would do so at once with pleasure (v)

- (i) (a) raise (b) replying (c) responding (d) falling
 (ii) (a) attack (b) offer (c) attend (d) dishonour
 (iii) (a) appreciate (b) ungrateful (c) oblige (d) thankful
 (iv) (a) trust outline (b) anxiety (c) confusion (d) distrust
 (v) (a) cheer (b) pain (c) amuse (d) cheerful

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (a); (v) - (b)

2. There are of course, certain responsibilities (i) they are definite (ii) and they are assigned (iii) to you by those who are willing to take care of you and there is not much need to be constantly (iv) exercising your own judgments. You know that in later (v) life the position is reversed; instead of others helping you, you have in the first place to help yourself...

- (i) (a) irresponsibilities (b) accountabilities (c) amenable (d) answerable
 (ii) (a) fixed (b) limited (c) indefinite (d) precise
 (iii) (a) transferred (b) take way (c) alien (d) convey
 (iv) (a) always (b) continuously (c) ever (d) intermittently

- (v) (a) earlier (b) after (c) next (d) behind

Ans: (i) (a); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (d); (v) - (a)

3. The duty to 'yourself' is twofold. You have first of all to lay by a stock of knowledge that will suffice (i) you not sincerely for your examinations but will be helpful (ii) to you in later life. Knowledge 'is an exacting mistress, she needs devotion (iii), whole-hearted on the part of the person who seeks her. Such whole-hearted (iv) devotion is possible (v) only in the days of studenthood.

- (i) (a) service (b) insufficient (c) enough (d) suit
 (ii) (a) helpless (b) assist (c) support (d) aiding
 (iii) (a) love (b) affection (c) fondness (d) disloyalty
 (iv) (a) pleased (b) wish (c) half-hearted (d) choose
 (v) (a) impossible (b) feasible (c) viable (d) workable

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (c); (v) - (a)

4. But is not merely knowledge that will help you or help any class of human beings by itself. Along with that knowledge there is another request that you must secure (i) and that is character. It is almost a truism (ii) to say that more depends for success (iii) in life on character than on knowledge. It is an invidious (iv) thing to distinguish between comparative value of knowledge and character. But since both are indispensable (v), I would agree on you that you should attach as much importance to character as to knowledge.

- (i) (a) leave (b) safe (c) save (d) demand
 (ii) (a) rumour (b) falsehood (c) true story (d) wise
 (iii) (a) failure (b) panic (c) brave (d) exact
 (iv) (a) understanding (b) devotion (c) just (d) perfect
 (v) (a) qualifiable (b) important (c) sure (d) unimportant

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (c); (v) - (d)

5. It is invidious (i) thing to distinguish between comparative values of knowledge and character. But since both are indispensable (ii), I would urge on you that you should attach (iii) as much importance to character as to knowledge. This character must show itself in earnestness (iv), in energy of action and in high and generous (v) sentiments being brought to bear upon the discharge of your duties and in recognizing what is due to yourselves.

- (i) (a) envious (b) jealous (c) just (d) scandalous
 (ii) (a) unimportant (b) essential (c) imperative (d) necessary
 (iii) (a) fasten (b) affix (c) detach (d) revert
 (iv) (a) intentness (b) frivolity (c) seriousness (d) dullness

- (v) (a) liberal (b) free (c) tight (d) stingy

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (b); (v) - (d)

6. As character will naturally (i) have to act on those around you, the stronger (ii), the firmer and nobler it is, the better (iii) work you will do for the country. Even if you acquire (iv) a fairly high character while you are at school or college; it may not always be easy to retain that character in the struggles (v) of later life.

- (i) (a) generally (b) unnaturally (c) commonly (d) regularly
 (ii) (a) weaker (b) mighty (c) larger (d) powerful
 (iii) (a) more (b) greater (c) smaller (d) worse
 (iv) (a) get (b) gain (c) forfeit (d) obtain
 (v) (a) give up (b) attempt (c) trail (d) undertake

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (c); (v) - (a)

7. While you are young men and students, while parents have to care for you and find means wherewith to enable you to prosecute (i) your studies, it is necessary (ii) that their wishes should prevail with you in all matters, but when once your education is completed (iii) and the struggle of the commences (iv) and when you are able (v) to stand on your own legs, you owe it to yourself and to your country, that you should use your own judgement as to what work you should do.

- (i) (a) engage (b) perform (c) pursue (d) discontinue
 (ii) (a) inevitable (b) unnecessary (c) certain (d) important
 (iii) (a) uncompleted (b) concluded (c) ended (d) finished
 (iv) (a) begins (b) arises (c) ends (d) starts
 (v) (a) capable (b) competent (c) proper (d) unable

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (c); (v) - (d)

8. There is a great deal of injustice (i) and suffering in the wider world which requires to be remedied (ii) and when it comes to you to play the part of grown-up (iii) men, it is expected you will contribute (iv) your share to remove (v) these things.

- (i) (a) wrong (b) grievance (c) villainy (d) justice
 (ii) (a) cured (b) uncured (c) healed (d) repaired
 (iii) (a) elder (b) older (c) children (d) aged
 (iv) (a) subscribe (b) take away (c) give (d) compare
 (v) (a) replace (b) move (c) take off (d) withdraw

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (b); (v) - (a)

3. Match the items appropriately:

helpful, sympathetic, co-operative, headstrong, obedient

- Rahim always takes the neighbour's children to school on his way to the bus stop. He is helpful.
- Raghav always establishes his views firmly. He refuses to listen to others. He never changes his opinion. He can be termed headstrong.
- Robert's friend Nazeer is weak in solving problems. Every evening Robert sits with him and teaches him to work out difficult problems. Robert is sympathetic towards Nazeer.
- Class X A is very co-operative with their teachers. All the students are obedient and are interested in team-work.

4. Here are some synonyms associated with attitudes listed below. With the help of the dictionary, try to complete the words:

Attitudes

Synonyms

- invidious u n i u s t
- reverent re s p e c t f u l
- generous b e n e v o l e n t
- unsophisticated i n e x p e r i e n c e d
- hostile o p p o s i n g

5. Referring to dictionary for other meanings of tender:

- "tender" as adjective means kind, gentle and loving.
- "tender" as noun means 'a truck attached to a steam engine, carrying fuel and water' and 'a small boat used for carrying people or goods between a larger boat and land'.

6. Match the sentences in coloum A with the meanings of 'discharge' in coloum B

Ans:

A

B

The patient has been discharge from hospital

- given permission officially to leave

The wound hasn't healed – there is still some discharge

- pus/ secretion

she discharges her responsibilities well

- performs duties

The rivers discharge into the Bay of Bengal

- flow

The rifle was discharged accidentally

- fired unintentionally

6. Phrasal verbs / Phrase Prepositions:

Guess the meaning of the phrasal verbs given below, making use of the balloons which contain their meaning:

Give up - **abandon an attempt to do something.**

Lay over - **stop at a place on a journey, attempt to do something.**

Get back - **return**

Stand off - **keep away**

Stand back - **move back**

7. Identify the phrases and clauses in the following sentences:

a) In spite of the rain, the match continued.

in spite of the rain (phrase)

the match continued (clause)

b) Have belief in what you do.

Have belief (clause)

in what you do (clause)

c) We sympathies with those who are able to achieve their best.

We sympathies (clause)

Who are able to achieve their best (clause)

With those / to achieve their best (phrase)

d) You must not enter the wider world without knowledge.

You must not enter the wider world (clause)

Without knowledge (phrase)

e) If you use your opportunities properly, you will be successful in life.

If you use your opportunities properly (clause)

You will be successful in life (clause)

8. Types of sentences:

a) A sentence which contains only one finite verb is a **simple sentence**.

Eg. I memorized a poem

He bought a new car

b) A sentence which has one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses is a **complex sentence**.

Eg. Acquire knowledge which will be useful to you in later life.

(you) acquire knowledge - **Main clause**

Which will be useful to you in later life - **Subordinate clause**

c) A sentence that has two or more main clauses connected by means of conjunction is **compound sentence**.

Eg. The responsibilities are definite and they have been assigned to you

The responsibilities are definite - **Main clause 1**

They have been assigned to you - **Main clause 2**

And - **conjunction**

9. Classify the following into Simple, Complex and Compound sentences:

a) There is another requisite that you must secure along with knowledge.

Ans: complex sentence

b) Such whole-hearted devotion is possible only in the days of studenthood.

Ans: simple sentence

c) Your duty will teach you much and will secure for you the habit of co-operation.

Ans: compound sentence

d) That, in brief, is the duty to yourselves.

Ans: simple sentence

e) In addition to that you owe a duty to the rulers.

Ans: simple sentence

f) The third duty is the duty which you owe to your fellow students.

Ans: samples sentence

10. Relative Clauses :

Defining Relative Clause

Non-defining relative clause

Defining Relative Clause

Defining relative clauses define or identify-which person or thing you are talking about.

Eg: The man who came in late is the boss.

Note : There is no commas before a defining relative clause. The pronouns that we use in these clauses are who, whom, that and which. They are called relative pronouns.

Eg. , who is responsible to himself, is also responsible to the society he lives in.

Note: The pronouns that can be used in non-defining clauses are who, whom, which and whose.

In a complex sentence, if the relative pronouns such as that, which (for impersonal nouns / pronouns), who, whom, whose etc (for personal nouns / pronouns) are used to replace the noun or pronoun, then that part of the sentence is called a relative clause.

Eg. This is the book that I bought yesterday.

The man whom we saw in the market is a thief.

Mr. Ashok whose son lives in France is our class teacher.

In the above sentence, the underlined parts are known as relative clauses.

11. Write five sentences of your own, using relative clauses:

1. I live in Chennai which is the capital of Tamilnadu.
2. This is the pen that I bought yesterday.
3. Hari whose father works in Germany is my friend.
4. The boy whom I challenged in studies has gone abroad.
5. The teacher punished the students who were absent for the tests.

12. Join the sentences given below, choosing the correct relative pronoun furnished in brackets.

1. This is Ram. He is the leader of our class. (who/whom)

Ans: This is Ram who is the leader of the class.

2. My key was missing. I found it. (which/what)

Ans: I found my key which was missing.

3. The performance of these students has been outstanding. They will be given special prizes. (whose/whom)

Ans: The students whose performances were outstanding will be given special prizes.

4. I know the girl. She is a famous sportsperson. (whom/who)

Ans: I know the girl who is a famous sports person.

5. He suggested 'many ideas. They were not practical. (that/what)

Ans: He suggested many ideas that were not practical.

6. You met the actor. He is the hero of this movie. (whom/who)

Ans: The actor whom you met is the hero of this movie.

7. The bridge was damaged. They were willing to set it right. (who/which)

Ans: They were willing to set the bridge right which was damaged.

8. Did you buy the book? You saw it in the shop. (whom/which)

Ans: Did you buy the book which you saw in the shop?

Listen to the following passage complete the exercise:

13. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences:

1. Personality is the combination of physical, emotional, spiritual and psychological aspects of a person.

2. We should have a positive attitude to everything.

3. We should speak only when required and when of utmost necessity and only with politeness.

14. Read the passage and supply answers to the questions that follow:

1. The Holy Grail of football refers to

- a) malachite b) the FIFA trophy
c) 6 gold carrots d) the picture of two human beings holding up the earth

Ans: b) the FIFA trophy

2. The phrase 'lay its hands on' mean

- a) to steal b) to grab c) to secure d) to give away

Ans: b) to grab

3. Victory owes its name to

- a) Lapis Lazuli b) Jules Rimet c) the Greek goddess, Nike d) a Greek bird

Ans: c) the Greek goddess, Nike

4. Jules Rimet was an eminent personality

- a) in the political arena b) in one field c) in diamond trade d) amidst the patrons of football

Ans: d) amidst the patrons of football

5. Pickles is the name of

- a) an officer from Scotland Yard b) a dog that found the trophy
c) the sculptor of the trophy d) the captain of the Brazilian team

Ans: b) a dog that found the trophy

6. The thieves of Brazil

- a) loved the trophy b) loved their country c) loved football intensely d) despised football

Ans: c) loved football intensely

7. Pick out the phrase from the passage which means 'had to face shame'

Ans: had egg on its face

8. Why would FIFA need a new trophy for the World Cup tournament in 2042?

FIFA would need a new trophy for the World cup tournament in 2042 because the trophy has space to accommodate the winners and the winning years only until 2038.

UNIT-3 POEM

MANLINESS

1. Appreciation Questions:

1. "If you can dream and not make dreams your master;

If you can think and not make thoughts your aim;"

a) How can dreams become our master?

Some people want to live in the dream world ignoring the reality. In such case the dreams rule over them and become masters.

b) What does the poet say about our dream?

Dream always gives us pleasure. But it should not exceed the limit. In other words it should be under our control.

c) What should not be made into our aim?

All our thoughts should not be made into our aim.

d) 'You' refers to whom?

'You' refers to the reader.

2. "If you can meet with triumph and disaster;

And treat those two impostors just the same;”

a) Who are the two impostors?

Triumph and Disaster are the two impostors.

b) Give the meaning of triumph?

Triumph means success.

c) Why are ‘triumph’ and ‘disaster’ termed as impostors?

Both success and failure are impostors. Something that looks like success may turn into a failure; something that looks like a failure may turn into a success.

d) What do we come across in life?

Success and failure.

3. “If you can force your heart, and nerve, and sinew

To serve your turn long after they are gone;”

a) What helps us to serve our turn?

Our heart, nerve and sinew help us to serve our turn.

b) What should one do after the turn to serve is gone?

One should force his unwilling heart, sinew and nerve to serve the turn after it is gone.

c) Which words mention about physical strength?

Nerve and sinew.

d) What is the meaning of sinew?

‘Sinew’ means muscle fibre.

4. “And so hold on when there is nothing in you

Except the will which says to them, “Hold on”. ”

a) What helps one to go on in life?

The will power helps one to go in life.

b) What should one do when there is nothing?

One should not give up his effort when there is nothing. He should hold on.

c) Which says to them “Hold on”?

The will power says to them “Hold on”.

d) What instills courage in one to “hold on”?

The will power instills courage to “hold on”.

5. “If you can fill the unforgiving minute

With sixty seconds’ worth of distance run,”

a) What is meant by ‘unforgiving minute’?

It means that even if one minute is wasted it cannot be got back again. So the minute is unforgiving.

b) What is valuable?

Every minute which consists of 60 seconds is valuable.

c) How should we fill the unforgiving minute?

We should not waste even single minute. We should fill each and every minute with hard work which will yield success in future.

6. “Yours is the earth and everything that’s in it,

And, what is more, you’ll be a man, my son.”

a) When is the earth ours?

If we do our duty sincerely with will power and without wasting time, the earth is ours.

b) Who is said to be a man?

A person, who really understands the value of time and puts in strenuous effort towards his goal, will be a man.

c) ‘My son’ refers to whom?

‘My son’ refers to the reader.

2. Thinking about the Poem:

1. How can dreams become masters?

If our dreams act on us, they can become masters of us.

2. When something you had expected fervently had not materialized, how did you react?

When I had something fervently and hadn’t materialized, I got discouragement and angry.

3. What keeps one going on, in spite of being repeatedly confronted with failures?

In spite of being repeatedly confronted with failures, one keeps on forcing his heart, nerve and muscles to get success.

4. Which quality would you consider is most essential for man in order to face the challenges of life?

I would consider that the will power is most essential for man in order to face the challenges of life.

3. *Appreciation of the poem:*

1. Which word is frequently repeated in the poem? How is it significant?

The word “if” is frequently repeated. It is significant by challenging the reader’s ability towards the achievement

2. In stanza 1, we find the rhyme scheme ab ab. Is this applicable to the remaining two stanzas too?

Yes, the same rhyme scheme is applicable to the other two stanzas also.

3. Describe the two impostors mentioned in the poem. Why are they termed so?

‘Success’ and ‘failure’ are portrayed as impostors in this poem. Because they are not lasting and real. A little effort divides success and failure.

4. What would you identify as the differences between a boy and a man from your study of this poem?

A boy is a dreamer. Triumphs make him joyful and failures dampen his spirits. He is impatient for his turn in life. He fritters away a lot of his precious time in joyful pursuits. But a man does not let his dreams enslave him. He treats both success and failure with an equanimity of mind. He does not mind to serve his turn with his heart and sinews after the legitimate chances are gone. He tries to add meaning to his life by filling the unforgiving each minute with the distance of sixty seconds worth the run.

UNIT-3 SUPPLEMENTARY READER

THE FACE OF JUDAS ISCARIOT

1. *Complete the following sentences choosing the correct answer from the options given below:*

1..... told the story “The face of Judas Iscariot” to the narrator.

- a) the narrator b) Judas Iscariot c) an old beggar d) an old priest

Ans: d) an old priest

2. The great artist was engaged to.....

- a) paint a mural b) play music in the cathedral c) act as a model d) play music

Ans: a) paint a mural

3. The artist’s topic was

- a) Christ child and Judas Iscariot b) The face of Judas Iscariot c) The Life of Christ d) Child Jesus

Ans: c) Child Jesus

4. The painter found a 12 year old boy at

- a) the new part of city b) he cathedral in the town c) the old part of the city d) at the school

Ans: c) the old part of the city

5. The role of the twelve years old boy was

- a) a model for Christ child b) a model for Judas c) a painter d) an artist

Ans: a) a model for Christ child

6. The face of the model for Christ child was like

- a) wicked b) tattered c) an angel d) a beggar

Ans: c) an angel

7. When did the painter find the model of Judas?

- a) after some months b) after some years c) after a number of years d) immediately

Ans: b) after some years

8. Many men offered model for Judas.

- a) to pose as b) to help c) to paint d) to oppose

Ans: a) to pose as

9. The painter's envisioned figure for Judas was a man by life.

- a) excited b) warped c) refined d) holy

Ans: b) warped

10. One afternoon, the painter sat in over his daily glass of wine.

- a) a hall b) a cathedral c) a school d) a tavern

Ans: d) a tavern

11. When the painter sat for his daily glass of wine, a figure staggered.

- a) gaunt and tattered b) elevated and black c) round and tattered d) Stout and black

Ans: a) gaunt and tattered

12. The model for Judas seemed to bear the marks of

- a) virtues and manliness b) kind and simple c) every sin of mankind d) love and affection

Ans: c) every sin of mankind

13 The painter said that he would give to the model.

- a) wine, food and clothing b) wine only c) money and wine d) cold coins

Ans: a) wine, food and clothing

14. The painter worked To complete his master piece.

- a) comfortably b) rapidly c) feverishly d) slow and steadily

Ans: c) feverishly

15. The painter worked during to complete his masterpiece.

- a) days and nights b) many days and part of many nights c) days only d) morning only

Ans: b) many days and part of many nights

16. replaced stuporous languor.

- a) A strange tension b) A free mind c) A happy mood d) confusion

Ans: a) A strange tension

17. His blood shot eyes were fixed with

- a) horror b) angry c) delight d) enthusiasm

Ans: a) horror

18. On perceiving his subject agitation, the painter In his work.

- a) completed b) paused c) started d) rushed

Ans: b) paused

19. "What troubles you so?" asked

- a) the model b) the narrator c) the painter d) the child

Ans: c) the painter

20. "Years ago I was your model for the Christ child", I refer to

- a) the narrator b) the painter c) the painter's friend d) the model

Ans: d) the model

2. Choose the best option for the following questions:

1. The artist was painting

- a) the life of Judas Iscariot b) the life of a young man

- c) the life of an aged man d) the life of Jesus

Ans: d) the life of Jesus

2. The model for Child Jesus was

- a) six years old b) twelve years old c) fourteen years old d) an infant

Ans: b) twelve years old

3. The villainous model the artist sought was

- a) difficult to find b) readily available c) located easily d) unwilling to pose for him

Ans: a) difficult to find

4. The young man who approached the artist begged for

- a) money b) wine c) food d) clothes

Ans: b) wine

5. The model was actually

- a) the artist's son b) one who posed for the Child Jesus
c) angry with the artist d) tortured by the artist

Ans: b) one who posed for the Child Jesus

UNIT-4 PROSE

WILL THIRST BECOME UNQUENCHABLE?

1. Choose the appropriate synonym of the underlined word:

1. It is not yet noon in Delhi, just 180 miles south of the Himalayan glaciers. But in the narrow corridors of Nehru Camp, a slum in this city of 16 million, the blast furnace of the north Indian summer has already sent temperatures soaring (i) past 105 degrees Fahrenheit. Chaya, the 25-year-old wife of a fortune-teller, has spent seven hours joining the mad scramble (ii) for water that even today defines life in this heaving (iii) metropolis and offers a taste of what the depletion (iv) of Tibet's water and ice portends (v).

- | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| (i) | (a) descending | (b) decreasing | (c) falling | (d) rising |
| (ii) | (a) scribble | (b) struggle | (c) trouble | (d) treble |
| (iii) | (a) crowded | (b) moved | (c) returned | (d) arrived |
| (iv) | (a) excess | (b) surplus | (c) short supply | (d) over |

- (v) (a) warning of (b) morning (c) evening (d) drawing

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (c); (v) - (a)

2. Chaya's day began long before sunrise, when she and her five children fanned (i) out in the darkness, armed with plastic jugs of every size. After day break, the rumor (ii) of a tap with running water sent her stumbling (iii) in a panic (iv) through the slum's narrow corridors (v).

- (i) (a) run along (b) spread out (c) wind up (d) flyover
 (ii) (a) false story (b) story (c) essay (d) report
 (iii) (a) strong (b) weak (c) steady (d) lose balance
 (iv) (a) bold (b) fear (c) brave (d) mood
 (v) (a) lane (b) street (c) passage (d) road

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (b); (v) - (c)

3. Suddenly cries erupt (i) - a water truck has been spotted. Chaya leaps up and joins the human torrent (ii) in the street. A dozen boys swarm (iii) onto a blue tanker, jamming (iv) hoses in and siphoning the water out. Below, shouting women jostle (v) for position with their containers.

- (i) (a) corrupt (b) correct (c) break out (d) meet
 (ii) (a) normal (b) simple (c) light (d) outpour
 (iii) (a) cluster (b) leave (c) move (d) part
 (iv) (a) knocking (b) pushing with force (c) pulling (d) partial
 (v) (a) lean (b) pull (c) push roughly (d) drag

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (d); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (b); (v) - (c)

4. "Soon – not in thirty years but in five to ten – there will be an exodus (i) because of the lack of water." The tension (ii) already seethes. In the clogged (iii) alleyway around one of Nehru Camp's last functioning taps, which run for one hour a day, a man punches (iv) a woman who cut in line, leaving a purple welt (v) on her face.

- (i) (a) line (b) mass movement (c) class (d) motionless
 (ii) (a) mansion (b) reduction (c) emotional (d) perfection
 (iii) (a) blocked (b) flew (c) flowed (d) moved
 (iv) (a) smooth (b) tender (c) soft (d) hit
 (v) (a) mark (b) refer (c) choose (d) prefer

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (d); (v) - (a)

5. Climate change and diminishing (i) water supplies could reduce cereal (ii) yields (iii) in South Asia by 5 percent within three decades (iv). “We’re going to see rising tension over shared water resources (v).”

- | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) | (a) increase | (b) decrease | (c) develop | (d) improve |
| (ii) | (a) pulses | (b) serials | (c) fringes | (d) greens |
| (iii) | (a) field | (b) shield | (c) flowed | (d) moved |
| (iv) | (a) a period of
two years | (b) a period of
hundred years | (c) a period of
five years | (d) a period of
ten years |
| (v) | (a) youth | (b) strength | (c) wealth | (d) health |

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (d); (v) - (c)

6. For the people in Nehru Camp, geopolitical concerns are lost in the frenzied (i) pursuit (ii) of water. In the afternoon, a tap outside the slum is suddenly turned on, and Chaya, smiling triumphantly (iii), hauls back (iv) a full, ten-gallon jug on top of her head. The water is dirty (v) and bitter, and there are no means to boil it.

- | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| (i) | (a) calm | (b) peaceful | (c) involving violent activity | (d) smooth |
| (ii) | (a) agitation | (b) chase | (c) slow | (d) unmindful |
| (iii) | (a) ended | (b) failure | (c) defeat | (d) victoriously |
| (iv) | (a) pulls back | (b) arrive | (c) reach | (d) stay |
| (v) | (a) beautiful | (b) unclean | (c) pretty | (d) attraction |

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (a); (v) - (b)

2. Choose the appropriate antonym of the underlined word:

1. It is not yet noon in Delhi, just 180 miles south of the Himalayan glaciers. But in the narrow (i) corridors of Nehru Camp, a slum in this city (ii) of 16 million, the blast (iii) furnace of the north (iv) Indian summer has already sent temperatures soaring (v) past 105 degrees Fahrenheit.

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| (i) | (a) definite | (b) broad | (c) fixed | (d) precise |
| (ii) | (a) slum | (b) town | (c) municipal | (d) public |
| (iii) | (a) boom | (b) crash | (c) fused | (d) burst |
| (iv) | (a) east | (b) west | (c) down | (d) south |
| (v) | (a) lofty | (b) plummet | (c) towering | (d) spring |

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (d); (v) - (b)

2. Chaya's day **began (i)** long before **sunrise (ii)**, when she and her five children fanned out in the **darkness (iii)**, **armed (iv)** with plastic jugs of every size. After day break, the rumor of a tap with running water **sent (v)** her stumbling in a panic through the slum's narrow corridors.

- | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| (i) | (a) commenced | (b) imparted | (c) entered | (d) end |
| (ii) | (a) dawn | (b) sunset | (c) dawning | (d) sunup |
| (iii) | (a) brightness | (b) dimness | (c) lightness | (d) dusk |
| (iv) | (a) forces | (b) powered | (c) disarmed | (d) energy |
| (v) | (a) addressed | (b) forwarded | (c) dispatched | (d) received |

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (c); (v) - (d)

3. Suddenly cries **erupt (i)** – a water truck has been spotted. Chaya leaps up and **joins (ii)** the **human (iii)** torrent in the street. A dozen boys swarm onto a blue tanker, jamming hoses in and **siphoning (iv)** the water out. Below, shouting women jostle for position with their containers. In six minutes the tanker is empty. Chaya **arrived (v)** too late and must move on to chase the next rumour of water.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| (i) | (a) held | (b) shared | (c) subside | (d) yield |
| (ii) | (a) rejoins of | (b) eliminate | (c) bones | (d) dislocates |
| (iii) | (a) manly of | (b) divine | (c) holy | (d) manhood |
| (iv) | (a) filling | (b) dispute | (c) sure | (d) spilling |
| (v) | (a) stopped one | (b) departed | (c) earlier | (d) departure |

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (d); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (c); (v) - (b)

4. **More (i)** than two-thirds of the city's water is **drawn (ii)** from the Yamuna and the Ganges, rivers fed by Himalayan ice. If that ice **disappears (iii)**, the future will almost certainly be **worse (iv)**. "We are facing an **unsustainable (v)** situation," says Diwan Singh, a Delhi environmental activist.

- | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (i) | (a) additional | (b) added | (c) less | (d) else |
| (ii) | (a) worn | (b) pour | (c) pinched | (d) haggard |
| (iii) | (a) vanishes | (b) clears | (c) evaporates | (d) appear |
| (iv) | (a) better | (b) decline | (c) degrade | (d) improve |
| (v) | (a) unbearable | (b) sustainable | (c) unendurable | (d) intolerable |

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (a); (v) - (b)

5. Climate change and diminishing water supplies could **reduce (i)** cereal yields in South Asia by 5 percent within three decades. “We’re going to see **rising (ii)** tension over shared water resources, **including (iii)** political **disputes (iv)** between farmers, between farmers and **cities (v)**.”

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| (i) | (a) decrease | (b) diminish | (c) drain | (d) increase |
| (ii) | (a) falling | (b) ascent | (c) rise | (d) mount |
| (iii) | (a) contain | (b) excluding | (c) embrace | (d) have |
| (iv) | (a) argue | (b) discuss | (c) concede | (d) question |
| (v) | (a) urban | (b) municipal | (c) bungalows | (d) villages |

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (c); (v) - (d)

6. For the people in Nehru Camp, geopolitical **concerns (i)** are lost in the frenzied pursuit of water. In the afternoon, a tap outside the slum is **suddenly (ii)** turned on, and Chaya, smiling triumphantly, hauls back a full, ten-gallon jug on top of her head. The water is **dirty (iii)** and **bitter (iv)**, and there are no means to **boil (v)** it.

- | | | | | |
|-------|------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| (i) | (a) indifference | (b) interest | (c) affair | (d) care |
| (ii) | (a) short | (b) gradually | (c) sudden | (d) aback |
| (iii) | (a) dungy | (b) impure | (c) pure | (d) unclean |
| (iv) | (a) sweeter | (b) harsh | (c) sharp | (d) painful |
| (v) | (a) abscess | (b) pimple | (c) anger | (d) cool |

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (a); (v) - (d)

3.. Read the following descriptions and match them to the respective word in the cloud:

- Cut in line - intervene by forcing one’s way into the middle of the queue.
- Melee - a situation in which a crowd of people are rushing or pushing each other in a confused way.
- Portends - warns of something that is going to happen in the future.
- Siphon - a tube that is used for moving liquid from one container to another, using pressure from the atmosphere.
- Depletion - something that does not have enough left.

4. Choose the phrase that is closest to the meaning of the words and phrases given in italics:

1. The summer temperature *soars past* 105° F in North India.

- a) runs forward b) grows over c) increases to d) flies high

Ans: c) increases to

2. Indian summer is like a *blast furnace*.

a) space for heating solids b) cooking area c) fire cracker d) exploding bomb

Ans: a) space for heating solids

3. There will be an *exodus* because of the lack of water.

a) an end to life b) mass departure of people c) a great famine d) an exciting argument

Ans: b) mass departure of people

4. This one *dissolves* into shouting

a) suddenly starts b) melts into liquid c) disappears quickly d) grows weaker

Ans: a) suddenly starts

5. We keep *shooing* them away to find water.

a) forcing someone to do something b) sending someone away
c) providing footwear d) silencing someone

Ans: b) sending someone away

5. *Antonyms: Choose the opposite of the words from those given in the box and write it in the space provided*

nice, polite, generous, narrow, kind, dirty, humble, local, bitter

Words	Antonyms
Wide	Narrow
Clean	dirty
Foreign	Local
Sweet	Bitter
Proud	Humble
Selfish	generous

6. *Read the article and answer the questions that follows:*

1. What is the effect of rain on Earth?

Rain is the source of all water on Earth.

2. What do you think can eradicate rural poverty?

The monsoon rainfall can eradicate rural poverty.

7. Match the words from the text to their definitions

1. Monsoon - a) ability to solve problems in clever new ways.

2. Eradicate - b) the sound that is made by crows.
 3. ingenuity - c) a sudden very heavy rainfall
 4. Caw - d) a period of heavy rain in summer.
 5. Deluge - e) wipe out

Ans: 1- (d) ; 2 – (e); 3 –(a); 4 –(b); 5 – (c)

8. Now consult a dictionary to find out the meaning of the words in bold

Raucously : Sounding loudly and roughly

Fashion : to make something especially with your hands

Aquifer : a layer of rock of soil that can absorb and hold water.

Spatters : falls on a surface in drops, often nosily

9. Underline the correct word:.

1. Cherrapunji people waste / save rain water.
 2. As the car passed, it shook / spattered the rain water.
 3. They prepare / provide clean drinking water for the party.
 4. Raja will receive / get a letter next week.
 5. People welcome / envy the monsoon.

10. Match the following Main and 'if' clauses:

'IF' clause	Main clause
1. If you waste water	Our resources will be severely depleted.
2. If you lend me some money	I can buy a new car.
3. If Naveen is late	He will be punished
4. If the buss breaks down	I won't be able to attend the class.
5. If it rains	I shall get wet.

Second Conditionals:

Eg. If he worked hard, you would pass.

If clause : If + past tense (worked)

Main clause : would, wouldn't, could, couldn't, should, shouldn't (would pass)

11. Use the words provided and rewrite the sentences using 'if' clause:

1. Rained / Chaya / Agra / Visit

Ans: If it **hadn't rained**, Chaya **would visit** Agra.

2. Rained / the plants / not wither

Ans: If it **has rained**, the plants **wouldn't wither**.

3. had / Seelan / new shoes / jog faster.

Ans: If Seelan **had** a new pair of shoes, he **would** jog faster.

4. Had / Kalai / a cycle / reach school earlier

Ans: If Kalai **had** a cycle, she **would** reach school earlier.

5. rich / Rani / She / help the poor.

Ans: If Rani **were** rich, she **would help** the poor,

6. Wealthy / Ravi / buy a new car

Ans: If Ravi **were** wealthy, he **would buy** a new car.

7. Rich / I / Settle in Canada

Ans: if I **were** rich, I **would settle** in Canada.

8. rich / she / buy a diamond necklace.

Ans: If she **were** rich, she **would buy** a diamond necklace.

9. rich / He / build a new house.

Ans: If he **were** rich, he **would build** a new house.

12. Match the phrases in Column A with those in Column in B:

Ans:	A	B
1.	If he studied well	he would pass the exam
2.	If he went late	he would not get water
3.	If I won a lottery	I would feed a lot of people.
4.	If it got out of the gate	the dog would bite us.
5.	if I had more money	I would buy a BMW car.

Third Conditionals:

Eg. If I had seen the water tanker I would have swarmed to siphon at least a bucket of water.

If clause : If + past perfect (had seen)

Main clause : would have + past participle (would have swarmed)

13. Complete the following sentences with suitable cases:

1. If Raj had got enough water, he would have shared it with his neighbor.
2. Anandh would have found a job, if he had attended the interview.
3. If bagya hadn't started early, she would have been late to work.
4. James would have got a prize, if he had performed well.
5. If we had saved rain water more in ponds and lakes, we could have survived the drought.

Degrees of Comparison Revision:

14. Identify the degrees of comparison in the following sentences:

1. Mr. Roshanlal is the richest man in his village - **Superlative**
2. The climate on the hills is better than that on the plains. - **Comparative**
3. It is as hot today as it was yesterday. - **Positive**

15. Underline the structure of the degrees of comparison in the following sentences:

1. Sheela is smarter than all the other girls in her class. (adjective+er+than)
2. Very few cities in India are as populous as Mumbai. (as+adjective+as)
3. Is there any animal more cunning than the fox? (more +adjective+than)
4. In your view, who is the most popular cricketer? (most+adjective)
5. He runs as swift as a deer. (as+adjective+as)
6. Our team is the stronger of the two. (adjective+er)
7. Afra is one of the most talented players in the team. (most+ adjective)
8. Naren is older than Praveena. (adjective+er+than)
9. No other animal runs as fast as the cheetah. (as+adjective+as)
10. This park is one of the most crowded ones in this locality. (most+adjective)
11. This is the longest lesson in this book. (adjective+est)
12. Prevention is better than cure. (adjective+er+than)
13. Nothing is so important as character. (so+adjective+as)

14. This is the most interesting book that I have ever read. (most+adjective)
15. Abdul is more industrious than most other boys in the class. (more +adjective + than)

16 Fill in the blanks with the suitable degree of comparison:

1. This is the most delicious (delicious) dish that I have ever tasted.
2. Mosquitoes are more prevalent (prevalent) here than in any other area.
3. Your choice is better than (good) mine.
4. She proves to be the worthiest (worthy) candidate for the award.
5. The rose is more attractive (attractive) than most other flowers.
6. The impact of a cyclone is more severe than (severe) that of an earthquake.
7. Chandra's handwriting is better (good) than that of Sona.
8. This year's question paper is easier (easy) than last year's question paper.
9. A cell-phone is not costlier (costly) than an i-pod.
10. Are you more interested (interested) in drawing than in singing?
11. Walking is as healthy (healthy) an exercise as swimming.
12. Kindness is the noblest (noble) of all virtues.
13. Very few toys in this shop are as expensive as (expensive) this one.
14. Your performance is one of the most appreciable (appreciable) ones in the show.
15. Very few people in the world are as industrious as (industrious) the Japanese.

17. Spot errors in the form of comparison and rectify them:

1. River Mississippi is one of the longer river in the world
Ans: River Mississippi is one of the longest river in the world.
2. My dress is old than yours.
Ans: My dress is older than yours.
3. Stephen drives as rash as Rafi. (no error)
4. No other road is more narrow as this one.
Ans: No other road is more narrow than this one.
5. Suren is most capable than most other students in the class.

Ans: Suren is more capable than most other students in the class.

6. He is the good batsman in our team.

Ans: He is the best batsman in our team.

7. He is one of talkative boys in the class.

Ans: He is one of the talkative boys in the class.

8. Lekha is clever than her sister.

Ans: Lekha is cleverer than her sister.

9. Apples are not sweet as mangoes.

Ans: Apples are not so sweet as mangoes.

10. Very few girl in the class are attentive as Janet.

Ans: Very few girls in the class are attentive as Janet.

11. Reena's work was the most best.

Ans: Reena's work ' was the best.

12. The rent of this house is low than that of mine.

Ans: The rent of this house is lower than that of mine.

13. Very few students have scored high as Madan.

Ans: Very few students have scored as high as Madan.

14. This is the fascinating scenery I have ever come across.

Ans: This is the most fascinating scenery I have ever come across.

15. Rain water is the purer form of natural water.

Ans: Rain water is the purest form of natural water.

18. Rewrite the following sentences using the other degrees of comparison:

1. The assistant is as capable as his master.

Ans: The assistant is not more capable than his master. (comparative)

2. Cakes are softer than cookies.

Ans: Cookies are not so soft as cakes. (comparative)

3. The net is the quickest source for seeking information.

- Ans:** Nothing is quicker a source as the net for seeking information. (positive)
- Ans:** The net is quicker than any other source for seeking information. (comparative)
4. Mekala was the most emphatic speaker at the competition.
- Ans:** No other speaker was as emphatic a speaker as Mekala at the completion. (Positive)
- Ans:** mekala was more emphatic than any other speaker at the competition. (comparative)
5. Raina is the strongest boxer in the rings.
- Ans:** No other boxer is as strong as Raina at the rings. (positive)
- Ans:** Raina is stronger than any other boxer at the rings. (comparative)
6. Very few teachers are as kind-hearted as Mrs.Radha.
- Ans:**Mrs. Radha is more kind hearted than most other teachers. (comparative)
- Ans:** Mrs. Radha is one of the most kind hearted teachers. (superlative)
7. Your signature is more valid than mine.
- Ans:** My signature is one of the most valid. (positive)
- Ans:** Mine is not so valid as your signature. (positive)
8. The Bullet Train is the fastest mode of transport.
- Ans:** No other mode of transport is as fast as the bullet train. (positive)
- Ans:** The bullet train is faster than any other mode of transport. (comparative)
9. This is one of the most serious problems the world faces.
- Ans:** Very few problems the world faces are as serious as this. (positive)
- Ans:** This is more serious than most other problems the world faces. (comparative)
10. Your answer is the most relevant.
- Ans:** No other answer is as relevant as yours. (positive)
- Ans:** Your answer is more relevant than any other answer. (comparative)

19. Identify the phrase which completes the sentence and write the corresponding letter in the block provided:

1. The new menu is(a) the old menu.
2. The new waiters are(b)..... old waiters.
3. The cream cake is(c).....the plain cake
4. The new sweets are(d).....
5. It is getting(e).....to find an inexpensive restaurant.

- Ans: richer than**
Ans: better than
Ans: more expensive than
Ans: better
Ans: more and more difficult

6. The prices of vegetables are going(f).....
 7. It is getting(g).....
 8. Air-conditioners are becoming(h).....expensive.
 9.(i)..... the queue,(i)..... the service.
 10.(j).....the restaurant(j).....the bill.

Ans: hogher and higher
 Ans: harder and harder
 Ans: less and less
 Ans: the shorter, the faster
 Ans: the more expensive, the heavier

20. Identify the structures of the degree of comparison in the following passage and name them:

Veena was the cleverest (superlative) girl in the class. She was more intelligent than (comparative) all the others. They could not score marks as well as (positive) she did. Mekala, her classmate, could study well but could not score more marks than (comparative) Veena. So Mekala decided to work longer than (comparative) she usually did. This would enable her to perform better than (comparative) Veena, she thought. On the day of the examination Mekala noticed that the question paper was more difficult than (comparative) that of the previous examination. The questions were not as easy as (positive) she had expected them to be. But she attempted the questions as sincerely as (positive) she could.

Mekala completed her paper and realised that she had taken lesser time than (comparative) Veena, as she found Veena still absorbed. in her paper. She went home more disappointed than (comparative) those students who generally did not perform well.

After a week, while the teacher was distributing the corrected scripts in class, she expected the teacher to tell her that her paper was the most disappointing (superlative) one in class. Instead, to her surprise, the teacher announced that her paper was the best (superlative), as her answers were more precise than (comparative) those, of any other student in the class. Her marks were better than (comparative) Veena's, even though she had taken lesser time than (comparative) Veena to complete the paper. The teacher smiled at Mekala and said, "You are the most brilliant (superlative) girl in the class". Mekala was elated and she realised that hard work was as important as (comparative) intelligence, but sincerity in one's work was most rewarding (superlative).

A Bunch of Idioms:

1. **in deep water** - in difficulties

Mr. Ramesh is in deep water, after the office auditing.

2. **blood is thicker than water** - one tends to show more affection towards one's relatives

By helping his brother he proved that blood is thicker than water.

3. **fish out of water** - a person who does not fit in, out of place

When I went to Chennai, I felt like fish out of water.

4. **keep one's head above water** - to make just enough money to survive / to manage a difficult situation with courage.

In spite of all troubles he kept his head above water.

5. **in hot water** - in serious troubles

If you don't heed my advice, you will be in hot water.

6. **make one's mouth water** - to crave or desire something that one loves to eat

The decorations of sweets in the shop make one's mouth water.

7. **still waters run deep** - never judge anything by its appearance

Don't judge Mr Kathar because of his calm behaviour. You should not forget that still waters run deep.

UNIT-4 POEM

GOING FOR WATER

I. Appreciation Questions:

1. "The well was dry beside the door,

And so we went with, pail and can "

- a) Where is the well? How is the well?

The well is beside the house. It is dry.

- b) Why was the well dry?

The well was dry because it was autumn season.

- c) What did they carry?

They carried a pail and a can.

- d) Why did the children go to the brook?

The children went to the brook to fetch water.

2. "Across the fields behind the house

To seek the brook if still it ran;"

- a) Where were the fields located?

The fields were located behind the house.

- b) What was their doubt?

They doubted whether the brook ran or not.

- c) Why did the children doubt if the brook ran or not?

The children doubted if the brook ran or not because the well had dried up already.

- d) What is meant by 'brook'?

Brook means a small stream.

e) Where did the children go with pail and can?

The children went with pail and can to the brook.

3. “Not loth to have excuse to go,

Because the autumn eve was fair:

a) Explain the first line.

The children did not like to give any excuse to avoid their trip to the woods.

b) What was the season and how was it?

It was autumn and it was pleasant.

c) Did the children like to go or not?

They liked to go.

4. “(though chill), because the fields were ours,

And by the brook, our woods were there.”

a) Why do the children call the fields and woods ‘ours’? _

They call the fields and woods ‘ours’ because they are familiar with them and feel safe there.

b) How was the weather?

The weather was chill but it was pleasant.

5. “We ran as if to meet the moon

That slowly downed behind the trees,”

a) How did the children run?

The children ran as if they wanted to meet the moon.

b) Did the children enjoy the trip in the woods?

Yes, they enjoyed the trip in the woods.

c) What makes you say so?

The line “we ran as if to meet the moon” makes me say so.

6. “The barren boughs without the leaves,

Without the birds, without the breeze”

a) What does the 'barren boughs' mean?

The 'barren boughs' means dried branches which can't bear fruits.

b) What is meant by 'barren boughs'?

it means 'Boughs without leaves'

c) Why are the boughs barren?

The boughs are barren because of the autumn season.

d) Other than leaves, what else were not to be seen there?

Other than leaves, the birds and breeze were also not to be seen there.

e) Which season is mentioned in these lines?

Autumn season is mentioned in these lines.

7. "But once within the wood, we paused

Like gnomes that hid us from the moon"

a) What did the children do when they entered the wood?

The children stopped for a moment when they entered the wood.

b) What are gnomes?

Gnomes are creatures like small men (ie) dwarfs.

c) Who looked like gnomes?

The children looked like gnomes.

d) Who did the children hide themselves from?

The children hid themselves from the moon.

8. "Ready to run to hiding new

With laughter when she found us soon. "

a) Why were the children ready 'to run?

The children were ready to run to a new place because they wanted to hide themselves from the moon.

b) Who does 'she' refer to?

'She' refers to the moon.

c) Who found, whom?

The moon found the children.

d) How did the moon find them out soon?

The moon found them out soon because the trees had shed all their leaves. The moonlight fell on them easily.

9. "Each laid on other a staying hand

To listen ere we dared to look,"

a) Why did each lay a 'staying hand' on the other? / Why did they lay a staying hand?

To get rid of fear, they laid a staying hand.

b) Why did they want to listen to the sound of the brook?

As it was nightfall, they dared not go straight to the brook. So they wanted to listen to the sound of the brook first.

c) Who does 'each' refer to?

'Each' refers to the children.

10. "And in the hush we joined to make

We heard, we knew we heard the brook"

a) How did the children create 'hush'?

The children created hush by being silent.

b) What did they hear?

They heard the sound of the brook.

11. "A note as from a single place,

A slender tinkling fall that made"

a) What does 'note' mean?

'Note' means a single music tone.

b) What does the term 'tinkling' refer to?

'Tinkling' refers to the sound made by the flow of the brook.

12. "Now drops that floated on the pool

Like pearls, and now a silver blade."

a) What are called 'pearls'?

Drops of water are called ‘pearls’.

b) By these lines would you say that the poet and his friends saw the brook or heard the brook?

According to these lines they say the brook.

c) What were the drops like?

The drops were like pearls.

d) Why does the brook described as ‘silver blade’?

Because it shines in the moon light

UNIT-4 SUPPLEMENTARY READER

SWEPT AWAY

I. Complete the following sentences choosing the correct answer from the options given below:

1. Serge and Celine lived in

a) a hut b) a tent c) a mansion d) a terraced home

Ans: d) a terraced home

2. The town where Serge and Celine lived was

a) Lunel b) Lucknow c) London d) Paris

Ans: a) Lunel

3. The town Lunel was affected by

a) snow fall b) volcano c) violent storm and flood d) fire

Ans: c) violent storm and flood

4. Serge was a.....

a) teacher b) an officer c) council worker d) fireman

Ans: c) council worker

5. Celine had disappeared, due to

a) kid – napping b) flood c) fall into well d) over crowd

Ans: b) flood

6. Celine was swallowing mouthfuls of the

a) drinking water b) bread c) filthy liquid d) food

Ans: c) filthy liquid

7. made it difficult for Celine to swim back.

- a) concrete wall b) current of water c) tiredness d) darkness

Ans: b) current of water

8. The tunnel was completely

- a) bright b) damaged c) dark d) dirty

Ans: c) dark

9. Celine grabbed across a drain.

- a) a plastic pipe b) a wall c) an iron-rod d) a plant

Ans: a) a plastic pipe

10. Above ground, Serge

- a) panicked b) worried c) cried d) searched

Ans: a) panicked

11. Amandine was Celine's

- a) mother b) sister c) aunt d) daughter

Ans: d) daughter

12. Celine wanted to survive for

- a) her mother b) Amandine c) her sister d) herself

Ans: b) Amandine

13. When, the water level had dropped she thought to get

- a) a grill b) a grip c) an exit d) help

Ans: c) an exit

14. When Celine hung from the pipe in a drain, she saw

- a) a plastic piece b) an iron rod c) torch light d) grass

Ans: c) torch light

15. When Celine hit with an iron rod, she fell for a moment.

- a) pain b) consciousness c) unconsciousness d) sleep

Ans: c) unconsciousness

16. When Celine was in a she heard a man's voice.

- a) manhole b) drain c) river d) ditch

Ans: d) ditch

17. Mr. Jack Poderoso was a

- a) council worker b) fireman c) teacher d) neighbor

Ans: c) teacher

18. Celine asked Mr. Jack to contact

- a) Serge b) fire service c) neighbor d) friends

Ans: a) Serge

19. Celine was taken out from flood by

- a) Mr. Jack b) a fireman c) Serge d) Amandine

Ans: b) a fireman

20. When Celine wanted something, she was very.....

- a) determined b) easy-going c) happy d) nervous

Ans: a) determined

2. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Serge | - | a) a small town |
| 2. Jack | - | b) Celine's daughter |
| 3. Lunel | - | c) wife of Serge |
| 4. Celine | - | d) teacher |
| 5. Amandine | - | e) council worker |

Ans: 1 – (e) ; 2 – (d); 3 – (a) ; 4 – (c); 5 – (b)

UNIT-5 PROSE

MAKING VISIBLE THE INVISIBLE

1. Choose the appropriate synonym of the underlined word:

1. Yes, millions of women, men and children – India's large force of **domestic (i)** workers, or "servants" as most people call them – **remain (ii)** unseen, **undervalues (iii)** and **denied (iv)** rights that all workers **deserve (v)**.

- | | | | | |
|------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| (i) | (a) foreign | (b) native | (c) family | (d) wild |
| (ii) | (a) stay | (b) live | (c) sleep | (d) study |

- (iii) (a) estimated (b) valued less (c) esteemed (d) respected
 (iv) (a) allowed (b) agreed (c) refused (d) accepted
 (v) (a) reasonable (b) mark (c) demerit (d) worthy

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (c); (v) - (d)

2. This is a subject to which we are forced to return every now and then. Sometimes it is a **tragedy (i)** that forces us to think, sometimes a **positive (ii) development (iii)**. In June 2006, when 10 year – old Sonu was **sadistically (iv)** tortured and killed by her employers in Mumbai, the invisible world of the domestic worker, and especially of the child worker, lay exposed in all its **brutality (v)**.

- (i) (a) sad (b) spread (c) comedy (d) misfortune
 (ii) (a) spread of (b) effective (c) negative (d) inverse
 (iii) (a) progress (b) retreat (c) increasing (d) decrease
 (iv) (a) unhappily (b) satisfied (c) happily (d) killed
 (v) (a) indifference (b) kind (c) cruelty (d) brave

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (a); (v) - (c)

3. Maharashtra Domestic Workers' **Welfare (i)** Board Bill that was passed by both houses of the **legislature (ii)** during the recently **concluded (iii)** winter session. Although the law has many **shortcomings (iv)**, it is important because it **recognizes (v)**.....

- (i) (a) well being (b) fail (c) fire (d) fare
 (ii) (a) blow (b) slow (c) law (d) low
 (iii) (a) excluded (b) ended (c) included (d) assed
 (iv) (a) profit (b) benefit (c) gain (d) difficulties
 (v) (a) loaf (b) forgets (c) approves (d) unseen

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (d); (v) - (c)

4. Of course, laws alone cannot deal with a problem that constantly plays **hide (i)** and seek. For decades, groups like the National Domestic Workers' Movement have **campaigned (ii)** for recognition of domestic work as a form of labour. The **diligence (iii)** and **persistence (iv)** of such groups have resulted in some states **initiating (v)** legislation.

- (i) (a) towards (b) evade (c) straight (d) forward
 (ii) (a) activities (b) company (c) champion (d) delivery
 (iii) (a) quickness (b) slowness (c) laziness (d) steady effort
 (iv) (a) dormant (b) hidden (c) continuous (d) sleeping

- (v) (a) ending (b) beginning (c) concluding (d) finishing

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (c); (v) - (b)

5. Most labour laws face the challenge (i) of implementation (ii) but amongst the most difficult (iii) must surely (iv) be the ones linked to domestic work. To begin with, there are no clear statistics of the number of people working as paid labourers (v) in people's homes.

- (i) (a) simple way (b) hard work (c) easy way (d) difficult task
 (ii) (a) unmindful (b) forget (c) carrying our (d) ignore
 (iii) (a) usual (b) arduous (c) easy (d) normal
 (iv) (a) certainly (b) possibly (c) rarely (d) frequently
 (v) (a) officers (b) workers (c) manager (d) directors

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (a); (v) - (b)

6. The Maharashtra Law (i), for instance, addresses domestic workers between the ages of 18 and 60 who are now eligible (ii) to register (iii) themselves at district welfare (iv) boards. But what happens (v) to those under 18?

- (i) (a) law (b) legislation (c) low (d) way
 (ii) (a) qualified (b) disqualified (c) ineligible (d) unfit
 (iii) (a) spend (b) regard (c) record (d) extend
 (iv) (a) misfortune (b) number (c) repair (d) well being
 (v) (a) settle (b) occur (c) appear (d) seems

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (d); (v) - (b)

7. With extended (i) families being replaced by nuclear (ii) families, there is increasing demand (iii) for domestic workers. This ought to push up wages. But simultaneously (iv), the increasing number of infrastructure (v) projects and industries are displacing millions of people, particularly from tribal areas.

- (i) (a) landed (b) granted (c) expanded (d) welcomed
 (ii) (a) special (b) atom (c) group (d) individual
 (iii) (a) wonder (b) want (c) unwanted (d) eager
 (iv) (a) at the same time (b) formerly (c) later (d) recently
 (v) (a) furniture (b) agriculture (c) domestic (d) basic framework

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (d); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (a); (v) - (d)

II. Choose the appropriate antonym of the underlined word:

1. This is a subject to which we are forced to return every now and then. Sometimes it is a tragedy (i) that forces us to think, sometimes a positive (ii) development. In June 2006, when 10 year – old Sonu was sadistically (iii) tortured and killed by her employers in Mumbai, the invisible (iv) world of the domestic worker, and especially (v) of the child worker, lay exposed in all its brutality.

- | | | | | |
|-------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| (i) | (a) disaster | (b) comedy | (c) misfortune | (d) adversity |
| (ii) | (a) negative | (b) definite | (c) sure | (d) actual |
| (iii) | (a) pitifully | (b) grief | (c) sorrowfully | (d) enthusiastically |
| (iv) | (a) unseen | (b) unfamiliar | (c) visible | (d) unknown |
| (v) | (a) particularly | (b) generally | (c) lonely | (d) lovably |

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (c); (v) - (b)

2. According to the International (i) Labour Organisation (ILO), "A domestic worker is someone who carries out household work in a private household in return for wages." The estimated (ii) number of domestic (iii) workers in India is 90 million, but this is probably (iv) an underestimate, as there has been no systematic (v) study to document such workers throughout the country.

- | | | | | |
|-------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| (i) | (a) national | (b) foreign | (c) abroad | (d) outside |
| (ii) | (a) rated | (b) valued | (c) underestimated | (d) calculated |
| (iii) | (a) home | (b) labourer | (c) family | (d) tame |
| (iv) | (a) assumable | (b) doubtless | (c) likely | (d) improbably |
| (v) | (a) unsystematic | (b) orderly | (c) regular | (d) methodical |

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (d); (v) - (a)

3. From the data that exists, it is clear that the overwhelming majority (i) of domestic workers are women and girls. There has been considerable (ii) documentation of the abuse young girls, in particular (iii), suffer at the hands of their employers. Sonu's was not an exceptional (iv) story. It was just a reminder of what goes on behind (v) many closed doors.

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| (i) | (a) chief | (b) big | (c) dangerous | (d) minority |
| (ii) | (a) certain extend | (b) important | (c) good | (d) big |
| (iii) | (a) single | (b) general | (c) special | (d) point |
| (iv) | (a) unwanted | (b) unwelcome | (c) common | (d) unacceptable |
| (v) | (a) after | (b) below | (c) in front of | (d) next |

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (c); (v) - (c)

4. Laws are necessary (i) but those relating to domestic workers can only be effective (ii) if there is a change (iii) of attitude in the people who employ them. Do employers of domestic workers even know what the minimum (iv) wage is? Do they care? How will they be penalized (v) if they refuse to pay?

- | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| (i) | (a) essential | (b) unnecessary | (c) imperative | (d) certain |
| (ii) | (a) ineffective | (b) efficient | (c) capable | (d) able |
| (iii) | (a) alter | (b) modify | (c) unchanged | (d) turn |
| (iv) | (a) margin | (b) maximum | (c) minimal | (d) particle |
| (v) | (a) fine | (b) punish | (c) correct | (d) rewarded |

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (b); (v) - (d)

5. Can domestic workers ever be strong (i) enough to refuse (ii) to work in a labour surplus (iii) market like ours? Every day, changes in the economy (iv) and developmental policies are pushing (v) more people into domestic work.

- | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| (i) | (a) mighty | (b) power | (c) firm | (d) weak |
| (ii) | (a) decline | (b) accept | (c) dismiss | (d) reject |
| (iii) | (a) shortage | (b) excess | (c) overflow | (d) extra |
| (iv) | (a) prudence | (b) thrift | (c) extravagance | (d) paucity |
| (v) | (a) aggressive | (b) forward | (c) uppish | (d) relieving |

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (c); (v) - (d)

6. Slavery (i) would be considered a harsh (ii) term by most Indians who employ domestic workers but the reality is that even today in many homes, the domestics - especially those who work full time - are often no better than slaves. They are usually (iii) in debt (iv) to their employers and work their whole (v) lives to pay off the debt.

- | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| (i) | (a) work | (b) bondage | (c) freedom | (d) toil |
| (ii) | (a) rough | (b) mild | (c) dry | (d) rusty |
| (iii) | (a) unusually | (b) ordinarily | (c) commonly | (d) frequently |
| (iv) | (a) arrears | (b) deficit | (c) credit | (d) fund |
| (v) | (a) entire | (b) good | (c) intact | (d) part |

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (c); (v) - (d)

III. Uncommon Plurals:

Fill in the blanks in the column given below:

Singular		Plural
Analysis	-	<u>analyses</u>
<u>Criterion</u>	-	criteria
Series	-	<u>series</u>
Erratum	-	<u>errata</u>
Cupful	-	<u>cupfuls</u>
<u>Inning</u>	-	innings
<u>Curriculum</u>	-	curricula
Medium	-	<u>media</u>
Focus	-	foci
Terminus	-	termini, terminuses
Genie	-	genii, genies
Memorandum-		memoranda
Stratum	-	strata
Aquarium	-	aquaria
Alumna (feminine)	-	alumnae
Alumnus (masculine)	-	alumini
Sheep	-	sheep
Deer	-	deer
Species	-	species
Aircraft	-	aircraft
Corps	-	corps
Swine	-	swine
Dining room-		dining rooms
Grown-up	-	grown-ups
Spoonful	-	spoonfuls
Daughter-in-law	-	daughters-in-law

Runner-up - runners-up

Governor-general – governors-general

I. Word Stress:

Read these sentences aloud changing the stress to change the meaning of the sentences accordingly.

1. • **Vidya** gave me the present,

The stress on “**Vidya**” would mean that only **Vidya** gave me this present and not anyone else.

- Vidya gave **me** this present.

The stress on **me** would mean that Vidya gave **me** and not to anyone else.

- Vidya gave me **this present**.

The stress on **this present** would mean that Vidya gave me only the present.

2. • **I** did not steal the pen.

The stress on **I** would mean that “Not **I** but someone else stole this pen.”

- I did not steal **this pen**.

The stress **this pen** would mean that I did not steal this pen nor any other pen.

3. • **There** is a park near the house.

The stress on “**There**” would mean “only there near the house is a park and not anywhere else.”

- There is a **park** near the house.

The stress on “park” would mean “there is a park and not anything else near the house”.

- There is a park **near** the house.

The stress on “near” would mean the park is only near the house and not far away.

- There is a park near the **house**.

The stress on “house” would mean “only near the house there is a park and not near the school or post office”

I. Fill in the blanks using the correct voice of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. You cannot meet the captain of the cricket team now, as he **is being interviewed** (interview) by the reporter at the moment,
2. I **was chatting** (chat) with Prema on the phone when I was interrupted by the sound of the doorbell.
3. Arun is busy now. He **is drawing** (draw) the diagrams in his science record.

4. Our work was completed (complete) last night.
5. Sneha was baking (bake) cookies when she was interrupted (interrupt) by a loud noise,
6. Kavitha is an impulsive buyer. By the time she goes back home most of her money would have been spent (spend).

II. Identity the voice and select the correct verb form from the brackets in the following sentences:

1. The florist (delivers / delivered) flowers to my office everyday.

Ans: Active voice – delivers

2. The children (looked after / are looked after) by their grandmother.

Ans: Passive voice – are looked after

3. The kitchen (is tilled / is being tilled). We cannot use it yet.

Ans: Passive voice - is being tilled

4. The banquet (is being attended / was attended) by distinguished guests last night.

Ans: Passive voice – was attended

5. The dusk-to-dawn curfew (will have lifted / will have been lifted) by the end of this week.

Ans: Passive voice – will have been lifted.

6. Linda (had been ridiculed / is being ridiculed) by her insensitive classmates for her spelling problems when she was young.

Ans: passive voice – had been ridiculed

III. Rewrite the sentences in the other voice:

1. He was awarded a prize by the government.

Ans: The government awarded him a prize.

2. The certificates were issued to the students.

Ans: The government issued certificates to the students.

3. The Manager did not give them a bonus.

Ans: They were not given a bonus by the Manager.

4. The old man completed his work.

Ans: His work was completed by the old man.

5. They must arrest the culprits.

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Ans: The culprits must be arrested.

6. We should help the poor.

Ans: The poor must be helped (by us)

V. The sentences given below are incorrect. Rewrite them correctly:

1. The theatre was crowding with so many people that we couldn't find a place to sit.

Ans: The theatre was so crowded that we could not find a place to sit.

2. The construction worker was striked by a falling beam while he was working at the annexure block.

Ans: A construction worker was struck because a beam fell down while he was working at the annexure block.

3. The agenda is discussing now, so members are free to voice their opinions.

Ans: The agenda is being discussed now, so members are free to voice their opinions.

4. At 8.30 last night, technicians were tried to reconnect the damaged power lines and restore electricity in our area.

Ans: The technicians tried to reconnect the damaged power lines and restored electricity in our area at 8.30 last night.

5. The cupboard crammed with so many things that everything fell out when I opened it.

Ans: The cupboard was crammed with a lot of things and everything fell out when I opened it.

VI. Transformation of sentences from Compound to Simple. Rewrite the Following sentences adding '-ing' to the appropriate verb. An example is given below:

Exercise: Answers

a) **Compound** : I couldn't walk, so I was taken in a wheel chair.

Simple : Being unable to walk I was taken in a wheel chair.

b) **Compound** : The doctor decided to operate upon me and gave me an anesthetic.

Simple : Having decided to operate upon me the doctor gave me an anesthetic.

c) **Compound** : It was very painful, so I had to stay in bed.

Simple : Being very painful, I had to stay in bed.

d) **Compound** : I recovered in a month's time and was discharged.

Simple : Having recovered in a month's time, I was discharged.

e) **Compound** : I regained my strength and I started playing again.

Simple : Having regained strength, I started playing again.

VII. Choose the right preposition and fill in the blanks:

1. The work will be over **by** (by / on) the evening.
2. The papers are to be prepared **within** (by / within) a month.
3. My uncle will visit me **in** (at / in) May.
4. The cat hid **behind** (behind / under) the door.
5. Ravi stayed with his uncle **for** (for / since) six months.

UNIT-5 POEM

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN

I. Appreciation questions:

1. “For oh, ‘ say the children, “we are weary,

And we cannot run or leap.”

- a) Why do the children cry?

The children cry due to pain caused by their physical work.

- b) Who are the speakers?

Child workers are the speakers.

- c) Why can't they run or leap? (or) what is the plight of the children?

The children are overtired. So they cannot run or leap.

- d) Who are weary? Why?

The children are weary because they have been working continuously.

- e) Whom does ‘we’ refer to?

‘We’ refers to ‘the children’.

- f) What does ‘weary’ mean?

It means ‘tired’

2. “If we cared for any meadows, it were merely

To drop down in them and sleep”

- a) How are the meadows used by the children? (Child workers) (or) What do the children want to do when they find a meadow?

They want to sleep.

- b) What are meadows?

Meadows are pieces of grassy land.

- c) What do normally children do on seeing the meadows?

Normally, children play happily on the meadows.

- d) Why do the children want to sleep on the meadows?

As they have been working the whole day, they don't have enough energy to play. So they want to sleep on the meadows.

3. "Our knees tremble sorely in the stooping....

We fall upon our faces, trying to go,"

- a) Why do their knees tremble?

They have been bending and working for many days. So their knees tremble.

- b) What is the condition of the children expressed through this line?

They are very much exhausted. So when they try to move, they fall on the ground.

- c) What makes the children fall?

Overwork and tiredness make the children fall.

4. "And, underneath our heavy eyelids drooping,

The reddest flower would look as pale as snow."

- a) Why are their eyelids heavy and drooping?

The children continue to work without enough rest and sleep. So their eyelids are heavy and drooping.

- b) What happens to their eyelids?

Their eyelids close automatically due to lack of sleep and rest.

- c) Why would the flowers look pale?

The eyes of the children are redder than the red flowers. When compared to their eyes, even the reddest flowers look pale.

- d) Explain the second line.

Their eyes are redder than the red flowers. When compared to the eyes the flowers look pale.

e) Why do they have drooping eyelids?

They have drooping eyelids because of hard work and sleeplessness.

f) What are the eyes compared to?

The eyes are compared to the reddest flower.

g) How are their eyes?

Their eyes are redder than the red flowers.

5. “For, all day, we drag our burden tiring

Through the coal-dark, underground....”

a) What do the children drag?

The children drag their burden.

b) How long do they drag their burden?

They drag their burden the whole day.

c) Why is the coal-mine dark?

The coal mine has been dug very deeply and it is dark in colour. The sunlight cannot enter there. So the coal- mine is dark.

6. “Or, all day, we drive the wheels of iron

In the factories, round and round”

a) What do the children do all day long?

The children drive the iron wheels in the factories all day long.

b) Why does the poet repeat the word ‘ round’?

To signify the continuous hard work done by the child-workers the poet repeats the word round.

7. “For, all day, the wheels are droning, turning,...

Their wind comes in our faces, “

a) What does the word ‘droning’ mean?

Droning means making continuous low sound.

b) What do the wheels do all day?

The wheels are droning, turning and throwing the wind on the faces of the children.

c) Where does the wind come from?

The wind comes from the wheels.

d) Where do they work?

They work in factories and mines.

8. "Till our hearts turn, ... our head, with pulses burning,

And the walls turn in their places..."

a) What are the things that turn with the wheels?

The hearts, head and the walls turn with the wheels.

b) What happens to the walls?

The walls seem to turn in their places.

c) Do they actually turn?

No, they do not actually turn. The children turn continuously and so feel dizzy. So to them everything seems to be turning.

9. "Turns the sky in the high window blank and reeling..."

Turns the long light that droppeth down the wall..."

a) How does the sky seem to them?

The sky seems to be blank thing that is rotating, according to the children.

b) How can they see the sky?

They can see the sky through the high window.

c) How does the light pass?

The light passes through the hole in the wall.

10. "Turn the black flies that crawl along the ceiling..

All are turning, all the day, and we with all..."

a) What do the children see on the ceiling?

The children see the black flies on the ceiling.

b) What is meant by 'we with all'.

The children feel that they also rotate along with the other things.

11. 'And, all day, the iron wheels are droning;

And sometimes we could pray,"

a) Where are the iron wheels droning?

The iron wheels are droning in the factories.

b) Who does "we" refer to?

'We' refers to the child labourers.

c) What will they do sometimes?

The child labourers will sometimes pray.

12. "O ye wheels (breaking out in a mad moaning)

'Stop! be silent for to-day!'

a) Who breaks out in mad moaning?

The child-labourers break out in mad moaning.

b) What do the child labourers pray for? .

They pray that the wheels should stop working at least for a day.

c) Why should the wheels be silent for a day?

The children wished to take rest at least for a day.

d) What do they need?

They need rest and sleep.

e) What is their prayer?

Their prayer is that the machine should stop working at least for a day.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the children unable to do?

The children are unable to play.

2. What do the children do all the day?

The children drive the wheels of iron in the factories all days.

3. Why do they have drooping eye-lids?

They have drooping eye-lids due to tiredness.

4. What would they do if they saw any meadow?

If they saw any meadow, they would want to sleep on them.

5. Whose sound is referred to as ‘mad moaning’ – the children’s or the wheels?

The children’s sound is referred to as ‘mad moaning’.

6. What do they cry for?

The children cry for the change in their lives.

7. ‘Underneath our heavy eye-lids drooping.

The reddest flower would look as pale as snow’

Why would the flowers look pale?

To what is the poet comparing the flowers, in these lines?

The poet is comparing the flowers to the faces of Child labours. Their red faces look as pale as snow due to anemia, caused by their hard work.

8. “We fall upon our faces trying to go”

What is the condition of the children expressed through this line?

The children hardly try to elapse the disappointment from their faces.

9. “The reddest flower would look as pale as snow”

What is the figure of speech employed in this line?

The figure of speech employed in this line is simile.

10. “O ye wheels” (breaking out in a mad moaning)

Stop be silent for to-day!

The figure of speech used here is

a) Smile b) metaphor c) personification

Ans: b) metaphor

UNIT-5 SUPPLEMENTARY READER

A CLOSE ENCOUNTER

1. Complete the following sentences choosing the correct answer from the options given below:

1. was a tinkerer.

a) the author b) the author's brother c) the author's friend d) the author's father

Ans: b) the author's brother

2. The new invention made the brother himself.

a) overexert b) fool c) tired d) brave

Ans: a) overexert

3. The following things are attached with the old vehicle.

a) A DC motor only b) AC motor and battery c) DC motor, battery and cables d) wheels only

Ans: c) DC motor, battery and cables

4. A pulley was mounted to the

a) seat b) back wheel c) hand bar d) steering

Ans: d) steering

5. A spring with the pulley was to keep on the belt.

a) hanging b) loose c) tension d) down

Ans: c) tension

6. The looked like something out of a science fiction novel.

a) old vehicle b) new invention c) science book d) newspaper

Ans: b) new invention

7. When the motor was switched on, the back tire with a high pitched sound.

a) detached b) was broken c) sang d) rolled

Ans: c) sang

8.was a fun part of author's summer.

a) Helping to his brother b) The test of bike riding
c) Playing with his friends d) the test of car driving

Ans: b) The test of bike riding

9. The brother had worn on riding the bike.

a) cap and shoes b) helmet and slippers c) helmet and leather gloves d) shorts and coats

Ans: c) helmet and leather gloves

10. When the brother started his contraption, the author gave him

- a) hands b) thumbs up c) memento d) flag

Ans: b) thumbs up

11. Author escaped from the racing bike by

- a) jumping into the field b) running out from the house
c) not coming near d) darting through double gate.

Ans: d) darting through double gate.

12. The brother was not

- a) so lucky b) a genius c) a tinkerer d) a scholar

Ans: a) so lucky

13. Thecut the brother a flip off the bike.

- a) clothes line b) compound wall of house c) door of the main gate d) a speed braker

Ans: a) clothes line

14. When the motor was switched off, the speed of the bike

- a) decreased to stop b) increased c) increased then decreased d) not changed

Ans: c) increased then decreased

15. When the author ran to help his brother, he began to

- a) laugh b) fight c) play d) help

Ans: b) fight

16. Author was shorter and than his brother.

- a) faster b) thinner c) smarter d) braver

Ans: c) smarter

17. The brother should have let..... ride it first.

- a) the author b) his friend c) other tinkerer d) himself

Ans: : a) the author

18. If the brother was smarter, he would have before the clothes line.

- a) rode it b) speeded up c) bailed off d). escaped

Ans: c) bailed off

19. The tires of the bike were after the racing

- a) warped b) loosened c) broken d) fired

Ans: a) wrapped

20. At the end of testing the new invention, the brothers had some

- a) bad time b) quality time c) busy time d) encouragements

Ans: b) quality time

UNIT-6 PROSE

A FLIGHT WITH THE MOON ON THEIR WINGS

1. Choose the appropriate synonym of the underlined word:

1. One of the greatest mysteries (i) of bird life is migration (ii) or travelling. Every year, during autumn and early winter, birds travel from their breeding (iii) haunts in the northern regions (iv) of Asia, Europe and America to the southern, warmer (v) lands.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| (i) (a) common | (b) puzzling | (c) usual | (d) ordinary |
| (ii) (a) move from one place to another | (b) hatching | (c) staying in one place | (d) pain |
| (iii) (a) bleeding | (b) bread | (c) spreading | (d) nesting |
| (iv) (a) religion | (b) pigeon | (c) area | (d) surrounding |
| (v) (a) warn | (b) lonely | (c) pleasant | (d) high |

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (c); (v) - (c)

2. All birds have a certain amount of local movements (i), caused (ii) by the stresses (iii) of living and the variations (iv) in food supply. This kind of movement is particularly noticeable in North India where the seasons are well defined (v).

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| (i) (a) motion | (b) motionless | (c) unshakable | (d) moments |
| (ii) (a) caste | (b) cost | (c) resulted | (d) cast |
| (iii) (a) trust | (b) pressure | (c) brush | (d) cooker |
| (iv) (a) changes | (b) strange | (c) unusual | (d) new |
| (v) (a) difficult | (b) different | (c) decent | (d) marked |

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (a); (v) - (d)

3. Birds usually travel in **flocks (i)**. The 'V' shaped formation of cranes and geese attract much attention as the birds speed across the sky. Swallows, flycatchers, warblers, shore birds and water birds begin to **gather (ii)** in flocks, each with its own kind and after a great deal of **excited (iii)** **fluttering (iv)**, twittering and calling, they **rise up (v)** into the air and away they go.

- | | | | | |
|-------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| (i) | (a) groups | (b) herds | (c) sole | (d) single |
| (ii) | (a) together of | (b) custom | (c) collect | (d) bundle |
| (iii) | (a) enthusiastic | (b) agitated | (c) implemented | (d) insult |
| (iv) | (a) ordering | (b) flapping | (c) directing | (d) chirping |
| (v) | (a) morning | (b) forced | (c) fly | (d) go up |

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (b); (v) - (c)

4. Later, detailed studies of migration **started (i)**. Information was **gained (ii)** by directly **observing (iii)** the habits of birds, and also by ringing. Bird movements are also studied by creating **artificial (iv)** conditions and studying their **effects (v)** on birds.

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| (i) | (a) reached | (b) concluded | (c) ended | (d) began |
| (ii) | (a) lose | (b) profited | (c) loose | (d) lost |
| (iii) | (a) watching | (b) reading | (c) writing | (d) speaking |
| (iv) | (a) natural | (b) man-made | (c) cultural | (d) literal |
| (v) | (a) result | (b) output | (c) impact | (d) import |

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (b); (v) - (c)

5. Why do birds migrate in spite of **heavy (i)** loss of life on the way? Primarily to **escape (ii)** the bitter cold and a **restricted (iii)** food supply. In the case of water birds, the food supply disappears altogether, when the water **freezes (iv)** and the fish and other seafood are difficult to obtain. The main reason for the spring movement is the **availability (v)** of nesting sites and the need to escape summer heat.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (i) | (a) unaccountable | (b) light | (c) weightless | (d) small |
| (ii) | (a) uncontrolled | (b) relaxed | (c) unlimited | (d) let lose |
| (iii) | (a) flow | (b) blow | (c) move gently | (d) limited |
| (iv) | (a) be calm | (b) become ice | (c) welcome | (d) come |
| (v) | (a) purchase | (b) buy | (c) want | (d) accessible |

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (d); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (b); (v) - (d)

6. The migration of birds is a **fascinating (i)** study indeed, and there are many **unsolved (ii)** problems which lie ahead. For example, how do the birds know when to start? How do they know their way over the sea without any **landmarks (iii)**? How do they **manage (iv)** to return year after year to the same **locality (v)**?

- | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| (i) | (a) ugly | (b) attractive | (c) dull | (d) blurr |
| (ii) | (a) decided | (b) finished | (c) find solution | (d) completed |
| (iii) | (a) prominent marking | (b) remarkable | (c) pencil mark | (d) black mark |
| (iv) | (a) request | (b) plea | (c) survive | (d) complicate |
| (v) | (a) book | (b) abroad | (c) time | (d) area |

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (c); (v) - (d)

2. Choose the appropriate antonym of the underlined word:

1. They make the **return (i)** journey again during spring and early summer. They are very **punctual (ii)** too, unless they are **delayed (iii)** by the weather. We may **calculate (iv)** almost to a day when we may expect our bird **friends (v)** to return, carrying winter on their backs.

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| (i) | (a) start | (b) imitate | (c) onward | (d) go |
| (ii) | (a) careful | (b) exact | (c) heedful | (d) irregular |
| (iii) | (a) punctual | (b) detain | (c) slow | (d) mire |
| (iv) | (a) compute | (b) underestimate | (c) estimate | (d) figure |
| (v) | (a) peers | (b) relatives | (c) foes | (d) neighbours |

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (d); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (b); (v) - (c)

2. The **brave (i)** **little (ii)** voyagers face many **dangers (iii)** and **hardships (iv)**, while travelling long, long **distances (v)** through the air over hill, forest and plain and over large stretches of water.

- | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (i) | (a) cowardly | (b) complete | (c) estimate | (d) poorly |
| (ii) | (a) small | (b) tiny | (c) minute | (d) big |
| (iii) | (a) hazard | (b) exciting | (c) menace | (d) thread |
| (iv) | (a) toughness | (b) trail | (c) comfort | (d) problems |
| (v) | (a) nearby | (b) length | (c) stretch | (d) space |

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (d); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (c); (v) - (a)

3. Sometimes sudden storms arise and drive them **far (i)** out of their course. Often they are **blown (ii)** right out to sea and they **drown (iii)** in the wild waves. Sometimes at night **bright (iv)** lights **attract (v)** and confuse the birds.

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| (i) | (a) quiet | (b) near | (c) rather | (d) somewhat |
| (ii) | (a) absorbed | (b) ousted | (c) brought | (d) left |
| (iii) | (a) overcome | (b) overpower | (c) floated | (d) wet |
| (iv) | (a) light | (b) beaming | (c) insight | (d) dark |
| (v) | (a) charm | (b) distract | (c) draw | (d) take |

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (d); (v) - (b)

4. The migration speed is usually (i) from 48 to 64 km an hour and rarely (ii) exceeds (iii) 80 km per hour. Small (iv) birds seldom (v) exceed 48 km per hour, most shore birds fly between 64 and 80 km per hour, while many ducks travel at 80 to 96 km per hour.

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| (i) | (a) commonly | (b) frequently | (c) generally | (d) rarely |
| (ii) | (a) straight | (b) excessively | (c) seldom | (d) often |
| (iii) | (a) limited | (b) big | (c) tiny | (d) part |
| (iv) | (a) rare | (b) often | (c) scarce | (d) few |
| (v) | (a) seldom | (b) often | (c) raise | (d) hardly |

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (b); (v) - (b)

5. Ringing has proved (i) that birds cover (ii) large distances. There is some evidence (iii) to believe (iv) that the woodcock on its winter movements flies from the Himalayas to the Nilgiris without a pause (v), a distance of 2,400 km.

- | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| (i) | (a) disproved | (b) explained | (c) tested | (d) accepted |
| (ii) | (a) defend | (b) fend | (c) guard | (d) uncover |
| (iii) | (a) proof | (b) mark | (c) false proof | (d) index |
| (iv) | (a) confidence | (b) doubt | (c) trust | (d) faith |
| (v) | (a) non-stop | (b) stop | (c) fare | (d) dye |

Ans: (i) (a); (ii) (d); (iii) (c); (iv) (b); (v) (a)

6. How do the young cuckoos join the adult birds without previous (i) experience (ii), and without any guidance (iii) from adult cuckoos which fly to India and Africa several (iv) weeks before the young (v) cuckoos are ready to leave their foster parents?

- | | | | | |
|------|-------------|------------------|----------|----------------|
| (i) | (a) earlier | (b) before | (c) ago | (d) subsequent |
| (ii) | (a) have | (b) inexperience | (c) seen | (d) suffer |

- (iii) (a) conduct (b) escort (c) misguidance (d) lead
 (iv) (a) few (b) distinct (c) many (d) some
 (v) (a) old (b) lender (c) soft (d) green

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (d); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (a); (v) - (a)

3. Complete the following sentences by choosing the best alternative under each:

1. Birds migrate

- a) regularly and seasonally b) there times a year
 c) only when in danger d) when the surroundings get polluted

Ans: a) regularly and seasonally

2. Birds migrate from the southern regions to the northern ones during

- a) autumn b) early winter c) spring and early summer d) autumn and early winter

Ans: d) autumn and early winter

3. Migrating birds fly

- a) in pairs b) in threes c) single d) in groups

Ans: d) in groups

4. Migrating birds are While travelling.

- a) protected b) free of danger c) in danger d) spared

Ans: c) in danger

5. In early times, people believed that

- a) most bird died in winter. b) birds flew away to warmer places
 c) birds moved froth place to place when seasons changed. d) birds slept in the mud throughout the winter.

Ans: d) birds slept in the mud throughout the winter.

4.A. Match the words in column A with those in column B to form compound words. Write down the compound words you have thus formed.

Column A - Column B

Air - bed **Ans: airport**

hand - light **Ans: handwritten**

over	-	write	Ans: overload
child	-	mark	Ans: childhood
safe	-	written	Ans: safeguard
moon	-	hood	Ans: moonlight
river	-	port	Ans: riverbed
type	-	guard	Ans: typewrite
land	-	load	Ans: landmark

B. Match the following Greek words under Column A with their meanings under Column B

Column A	Column B	
Psyche	- culminating point	Ans: soul or mind
Chaos	- emotional shock	Ans: confusion and disorder
Climax	- soul or mind	Ans: culminating point
Kudos	- confusion and disorder	Ans: praise
Trauma	- praise	Ans: emotional shock

5. Sentence Pattern - Identify the patterns in the following passages:

Passage I:

Ans:

Mr. Raj is a teacher	-SVC
He is my friend.	- SVC
I wrote him a letter	- SV IO DO
He invited me to Sriperumpudur.	- SVOA
I visited the temple at Sriperumpudur.	- SVOA
We travelled in his car	- SVA
His car is painted green.	- SVC
We both enjoyed the trip.	- SVO

Passage 2:

Dr. Nanjappa is a dentist.	- SVC
He treats his patients at his clinic.	- SVOA

He shows kindness to his patients.	- SVDOIO
He has dedicated his life for their welfare.	- SVDOIO
He works cheerfully throughout the day.	- SVAA
He is never tired.	- SVC
He loves his profession.	- SVO
All his patients adore him.	- SVO

6. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate idiom:

1. My younger sister loves to talk. She chatters like a magpie all day long. Most of what she says is cock and bull stories.
2. If you are not an early bird while on the hills. You can not only have a bird's eye view of the valley below bathed in the morning light, but also see a variety of birds and listen to their songs.
3. Babloo was a cuckoo in the nest till his uncle took him under his wings and taught him Karate.

UNIT-6 POEM

MIGRANT BIRD

1. Appreciation Questions:

1. "The globe's my world: The cloud's my kin;

I care not where the skies begin;"

- a) Who does 'I' refer to?

'I' refers to the migrant bird.

- b) Who is the speaker?

The migrant bird is the speaker.

- c) Explain 'the globe's my world'.

The bird can go anywhere in the earth.

- d) Why does the bird not care where the sky begins?

The bird is free to fly anywhere she likes. She is not bound by any boundaries. So she says so.

- e) What does 'globe' mean?

It means Earth.

2. “I spread my wings through all the din;

Through fears and fright I fly my flight.”

a) What does ‘din’ mean?

Din means loud unpleasant noise.

b) How does the bird spread its wings?

The bird spreads its wings through the loud unpleasant noise.

c) Why does the bird have fear?

The bird has fear because it has to cross a long distance and there is the possibility of losing its life in the course of its flight.

d) Who is the speaker here?

The migrant bird is the speaker here.

3. “No walls for me, no vigil gates,

No flags, no machine guns that blast”

a) Why is there no wall for the bird?

The migrant bird has no boundaries and they cannot be obstructed by any wall. So the bird says that it has no walls.

b) What does ‘walls’ mean?

Walls mean the boundary walls of a nation guarded by men.

c) What are Vigil gates?

Vigil gates are ‘Security gates’.

d) Explain ‘No flags’.

Different flags differentiate nations. But there is no flag for the birds to differentiate them. .

e) What are machine guns used for?

Machine guns are used against the people of neighbouring countries.

f) Whom are walls and vigil gates meant for?

They are meant for ‘Men’.

4. “Citizens of those border states-

Brothers of her brother’s sons.”

a) What happened to the brothers of brother's sons at the border of states?

Machine guns blast on the brothers of brother's sons at the border of states.

b) When do machine guns blast?

When problems arise between nations, the machine guns blast

c) What does the phrase 'Brother of her brother's son mean?

It means 'People in neighbouring states'.

5. "No maps, no boundaries to block

My sojourn into unknown lands"

a) To whom there is no map and boundaries to block?

For the migrant birds there is no map and boundaries to block.

b) What does the word 'sojourn' mean?

'Sojourn' means a short stay.

c) Does the bird have any boundary?

No, the bird does not have any boundary.

d) How do boundaries 'block' persons?

Security guards keep a keen watch on the boundary. They prevent the people of the neighbouring countries from entering their country. Thus boundaries block the persons.

e) Whose sojourn is referred to here?

The migrant bird's sojourn is referred to here.

6. "I spawn and splash in distant spills,

I breed my brood where's I will.

a) What does 'spawn' mean?

It means lay eggs.

b) What do you mean by 'distant spills'?

Distant spills mean water bodies in distant lands.

c) Whom does 'I' refer to?

'I' refers to the bird.

d) What do you mean by 'breed my brood'?

Breed my brood mean producing flocks of birds.

7. "I won't look down, No I will not.

With speed of wings I hasten' past"

a) Who is the speaker of these lines?

The bird is the' speaker of these lines.

b) What will the bird not look?

The bird will not look at the discredits of the journey.

c) What is meant by 'speed of wings'?

It means 'Flying Fast'.

d) What does the bird do with the speed of wings?

The bird proceeds its journey quickly with the speed of wings.

8. "And close my eyes against the sun

To dream my dreams and make them last."

a) What does the bird do? .

The bird closes its eyes against the sun.

b) Why does the bird close its eyes against the sun?

The bird closes its eyes to protect them from the sun's rays.

c) Explain the second line.

The bird has a goal and the grit to achieve it.

d) What do you think a bird would dream of?

A bird would dream of a safe nesting place.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. Who is the speaker in this poem?

The migrant bird is the speaker in this poem.

2. What kind of world is described in the poem?

The bird's world, where the birds live and migrate freely, is described in the poem.

3. How are human relations described in this poem?

Citizens of neighbouring countries are represented as brothers of her brother's sons.

4. What are the boundaries referred to by the poet?

The unlimited boundaries are there for birds.

5. Where do you think the skies could begin for the bird?

The skies could begin for the bird, from unknown endless point.

6. Bring out the meaning of the phrases:

a) 'breed my brood'

It means reproduction of their young ones by hatching their eggs.

b) 'citizens of those border states,

Brothers of her brother's sons'

It means that, neighbouring countries are brothers of each other. So the citizens of those countries are called as Brothers of her Brother's son.

c) 'I won't look down. No, I, will not'

Here "I" means migrant bird. It doesn't consider any discredit in its journey.

7. Pick out the rhyming words in the poem.

Kin – begin – din (line 1, 2 and 3)

Gates – states (line 5 and 7)

Blast – last (line 8 and 10)

Spill(s) – will (line 11 and 12)

Past – last (line 14 and 16)

8. "Through fears and fright I fly my flight:"

The underlined words are in alliteration. Give some more examples of alliteration from the poem.

Alliterations from the poem:

i) **The** globe's **my** world. **The** clouds **my** kin.

ii) **No** walls for me, **no** vigil gates.

iii) **No** flag, **no** machine guns that blast.

- iv) Brothers of her brother's son.
- v) No map no boundaries.
- vi) I spawn and splash in distant spills.
- vii) I breed my brood / where's I will.
- viii) To dream my dreams and make them last.
9. The poet has adopted simple words to convey her ideas. Attempt a similar poem on your own, expressing your thoughts on any theme of your choice.

In my house, there is a cat,

Day by day, it became very fat;

It will wander in the house,

Searching for any mouse;

I find the cat lovely,

I play with it daily;

Dear friends! Have a pet,

For I feel it's a must.

UNIT-6 SUPPLEMENTARY READER

THE SUMMER FLIGHT

1. Complete the following sentences choosing the correct answer from the options given below:

1. Kumar's apartment was in

- a) New York b) London c) Washington d) Paris

Ans: a) New York

2. Kumar's apartment was comfortable and fully furnished. The reason for this is

- a) his company provided all the things b) his parents were very rich
c) he earned it as highly intelligent d) cost of living is low

Ans: c) he earned it as highly intelligent

3. In his apartment, Kumar felt emptiness, because he

- a) no money b) no peace of mind c) missed his family d) no work

Ans: c) missed his family

4. Kumar's parent's flat was at In India.

- a) a broad street b) a sophisticated area c) a newly developed area d) a narrow congested street

Ans: d) a narrow congested street

5. Dad was with a and striding to work.

- a) serious face b) happy face c) tension face d) bright face

Ans: a) serious face

6. Kumar's mother was a creature.

- a) cruel b) strict c) soft and sweet d) unloving

Ans: c) soft and sweet

7. In the U.S. Kumar missed his a lot.

- a) grandpa b) mother c) father d) brother & sisters

Ans: b) mother

8. His at college had gained him a wonderful career at an MNC>

- a) popularity b) voice c) outstanding performance d) efforts

Ans: c) outstanding performance

9. The expansion of MNC is

- a) Multiple National Corporation b) Multi – National Company
c) Mumbai team of National Cricket d) Mega National Clubs

Ans: b) Multi – National Company

10. Very soon Kumar was deputed on an assignment to

- a) Russia b) The States c) Canada d) India

Ans: b) The States

11. With Kumar's family managed to send him abroad.

- a) happy mood b) hatred c) difficulties d) pleasure

Ans: c) difficulties

12. Kumar easily changed his life style because,

- a) his mind was set upon a glorious career in his dream country.
- b) he didn't like Indian life style.
- c) he hated his family members.
- d) he earned more money

Ans: a) his mind was set upon a glorious career in his dream country.

13. His life was enjoyable in the new country, because

- a) he often contacted with his family b) he had a full purse and lavish life — style.
- c) he loved the United States d) he had many friends.

Ans: b) he had a full purse and lavish life — style.

14. Initially, he would speak to his mother over the phone for

- a) an hour b) few minutes c) half-an-hour d) few seconds

Ans: c) half-an-hour

15. Since his mother urged him to return, he spoke to her

- a) more and more to pacify her b) without interesting —
- c) with more expectation d) less and less to avoid her

Ans: d) less and less to avoid her

16. Birds were flying in a streamlined

- a)'V' b)'U' c)'W' 6 d)'L'

Ans: a) 'V'

17. The birds mind had an important to pursue.

- a) thinking b) pleasure c) goal d) worries

Ans: c) goal

18. The migratory birds returned to their homes after warm sojourn.

- a) 5 months b) 3 months c) 6 months d) 6 years

Ans: c) 6 months

19. By seeing the flight of birds, he could remember his

- a) childhood play b) childhood picnic c) childhood studies c) childhood life

Ans: b) childhood picnic

20. Kurnar went towith his parents.

- a) Koonthankulam b) Moonradaipu c) Vedanthangal d) Kodaikamal

Ans: c) Vedanthangal

21. His father hired a to give him a closer view of the nests.

- a) microscope b) telescope c) stethoscope d) periscope

Ans: b) telescope

22. Very soon the birds will go back to their homes at the

- a) Antarctic region b) Equatorial region c) Arctic region d) Eastern region

Ans: c) Arctic region

UNIT-7 PROSE

OUR HERITAGE – A TIMELESS MARVEL

1. Choose the appropriate synonym of the underlined word:

1. The Brihadeesvarar Temple or The Big Temple as it is commonly (i) called by the natives (ii) of Thanjavur, is an architectural marvel (iii) of immense (iv) glory, that has astounded the world with its stupendous proportions and grandeur (v).

- | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| (i) | (a) rarely | (b) usually | (c) occasionally | (d) frequently |
| (ii) | (a) homeland | (b) foreign land | (c) abroad | (d) neighbouring |
| (iii) | (a) common | (b) regular | (c) usual | (d) wonder |
| (iv) | (a) habitual | (b) very ordinary | (c) very great | (d) very small |
| (v) | (a) imbalance | (b) well balance | (c) unsteady | (d) overload |

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (c); (v) - (b)

2. The 16th century palace complex was built by the Nayaks and later renovated (i) by the Marathas. Situated (ii) close to the old bus stand, the first of the museums I visited here was the Royal Museum. “Is this the might (iii) and valour of the Cholas I heard of? What am I seeing here?” I wondered; a scantily (iv) lit room with drums, urns and other belongings of the Marathas.

- | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| (i) | (a) estimated | (b) remodeled | (c) assumed | (d) selected |
| (ii) | (a) noticed of | (b) located | (c) pointed | (d) defined |
| (iii) | (a) bravery | (b) may | (c) ordinary | (d) after |

- (iv) (a) scarcely (b) exceed (c) insufficiently (d) sloth
 (v) (a) dark outline (b) black (c) gold (d) illuminated

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (c); (v) - (d)

3. On the rear side of the painting an array of Pallava and Chola statues throws light on the craftsmanship (i) of their era. The Art Gallery at the palace has an impressive (ii) line-up of granite and bronze monolithic statues, with details of excavation (iii) and century of origin (iv) clearly displayed (v).

- (i) (a) arts (b) drawing (c) fine arts (d) handcraft
 (ii) (a) attractive (b) sensitive (c) creative (d) active
 (iii) (a) covering (b) digging (c) closing (d) filling
 (iv) (a) duplicated (b) fake (c) end (d) lineage
 (v) (a) hid (b) dormant (c) showed (d) covered

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (d); (v) - (c)

4. In a fort surrounded (i) by a moat. It is a marvel (ii) of engineering, considering the technology of those ancient times. The towering (iii) vimanam is built up with stones with bonding (iv) and notching (v), without the use of mortar.

- (i) (a) surrendered (b) round (c) circled (d) ground
 (ii) (a) dig (b) wonder (c) march (d) complex
 (iii) (a) rising high (b) power (c) clever (d) river
 (iv) (a) enemy (b) neighbour (c) familiar (d) attachment
 (v) (a) storing (b) collecting (c) cutting (d) binding

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (d); (v) - (c)

5. I stood in awe, astonishment (i) and reverence (ii) when I saw a walled fortress inside – a standing testimony (iii) of the Cholas' opulence (iv) and vision. The enormity of the deities reflect the staunch (v) reverence of the King to Lord Shiva.

- (i) (a) worried (b) angry (c) amazement (d) cried
 (ii) (a) suspect (b) disagree (c) hate (d) respect
 (iii) (a) ceremony (b) witness (c) habitual (d) generate
 (iv) (a) lavishness (b) useful (c) careful (d) needful
 (v) (a) soft (b) stomach (c) branch (d) steadfast

Ans: (i) - (c); (ii) - (d); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (a); (v) - (d)

6. The inscriptions (i) of the Vimanam talk about Raja Raja Chola's gifts (ii) to the temple. In its magnanimous (iii) idea, its grandiose (iv) vision, its display (v) of the herculean effort in construction, its portrayal of their glorious past of the Chola regime and their patronage for arts and culture, this temple stands as testimony for all and ever.

- (i) (a) writings (b) booking (c) playing (d) remain
- (ii) (a) toys (b) voice (c) present (d) price
- (iii) (a) candidate (b) splendid (c) spend (d) earned
- (iv) (a) reveal (b) covered (c) exposed (d) impressive
- (v) (a) saw (b) slow (c) show (d) sow

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (b); (iv) - (d); (v) - (c)

7. In its magnanimous idea, its grandiose vision, its display of the herculean (i) effort in construction, its portrayal (ii) of their glorious (iii) past of the Chola regime (iv) and their patronage (v) for arts and culture, this temple stands as testimony for all and ever.

- (i) (a) mighty (b) weak (c) mild (d) gentle
- (ii) (a) removal (b) betrayal (c) trial (d) depiction
- (iii) (a) frequented (b) usual (c) splendid (d) ordinary
- (iv) (a) submission (b) administration (c) admission (d) permission
- (v) (a) support (b) report (c) airport (d) toilet

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (d); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (b); (v) - (a)

2. Chose the appropriate antonym of the underlined word:

1. The Brihadeesvarar Temple or The Big Temple as it is commonly (i) called by the natives (ii) of Thanjavu, is an architectural marvel (iii) of immense (iv) glory, that has astounded the world with its stupendous proportions and grandeur (v).

- (i) (a) usually (b) ordinarily (c) generally (d) unusually
- (ii) (a) foreign (b) inmate (c) natural (d) home
- (iii) (a) miracle (b) wonder (c) stunner (d) ordinary
- (iv) (a) huge (b) little (c) gigantic (d) titanic
- (v) (a) showy (b) bright (c) normal (d) beautiful

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (b); (v) - (c)

2. **Built (i)** in the year 1010 by King Raja Raja Chola, this monument of World Heritage has, for a thousand years, stood as a symbol of the **flourishing (ii)** sculptural **expertise (iii)** and **rich (iv)** culture of **ancient (v)** India. T

- | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| (i) | (a) demolished | (b) construct | (c) rise | (d) make |
| (ii) | (a) booming | (b) robust | (c) languishing | (d) roaring |
| (iii) | (a) ability | (b) inexperience | (c) art | (d) craft |
| (iv) | (a) wealth | (b) great | (c) ornate | (d) poor |
| (v) | (a) elder | (b) aged | (c) modern | (d) old |

Ans: (i) (a); (ii) (c); (iii) (b); (iv) (d); (v) (c)

3. The details of the stone work of this imposing vimanam are representative of the **masterly (i)** craftsmanship of South Indian artisans. The shilpi (sculptor) and the sthapati (architect) came together to **create (ii)** their **fanciful (iii)** abode for Shiva. **Naturally (iv)**, the shape had to echo the **divine (v)** Mount Kailash.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| (i) | (a) crack | (b) unskillful | (c) master | (d) expert |
| (ii) | (a) make | (b) build | (c) realistic | (d) compose |
| (iii) | (a) imaginary | (b) fictive | (c) absurd | (d) plain |
| (iv) | (a) unnaturally | (b) make | (c) produce | (d) did |
| (v) | (a) godly | (b) good like | (c) foreknow | (d) unholy |

Ans: (i) - (b); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (a); (v) - (d)

4. It is a beautiful, elaborately carved stone structure, a designer's **delight (i)**. To copy the **unrepeated (ii)** designs on each of the short pillars of this shrine would take an artist weeks if not months. One can just **imagine (iii)** how **long (iv)** the stone chiseller would have taken to **complete (v)** each piece.

- | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| (i) | (a) exult | (b) glory | (c) jubilate | (d) aversion |
| (ii) | (a) repeated | (b) stable | (c) permanent | (d) singular |
| (iii) | (a) fancy | (b) envisage | (c) unimagine | (d) vision |
| (iv) | (a) extensive | (b) soon | (c) longish | (d) elongate |
| (v) | (a) incomplete | (b) whole | (c) entire | (d) perfect |

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (a); (iii) - (c); (iv) - (b); (v) - (a)

5. Nandhi Statue reflect the **munificence (i)** of the Cholas. The pillared cloisters **beside (ii)** the **main (iii)** structure have a series of deities and Shiva lingas, **worthy (iv)** to be **admired (v)**. The murals narrate the story of Shiva's might.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| (i) | (a) weariful | (b) doleful | (c) sorrowful | (d) generosity |
|-----|--------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|

- (ii) (a) by (b) faraway (c) near (d) except
 (iii) (a) chief (b) major (c) outstanding (d) auxiliary
 (iv) (a) admirable (b) honorable (c) unworthy (d) notable
 (v) (a) criticise (b) consider (c) respect (d) appreciate

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (c); (v) - (a)

6. Among the things **visible (i)** are the interlocks of the granite stones. The rocks so **perfectly (ii)** fitted into one another at a height of 1 meters seems to share a **harmonious (iii)** bonding, not **unnerved (iv)** by the rains, winds and heat. Very well **maintained (v)**, this structure will leave you with thoughts like, 'Was it actually built in the 11th century?'

- (i) (a) invisible (b) visual (c) seeable (d) viewable
 (ii) (a) well (b) fully (c) imperfectly (d) quite
 (iii) (a) blending (b) musical (c) constant (d) disharmonious
 (iv) (a) castrate (b) strengthen (c) sap (d) weaken
 (v) (a) ignore (b) keeping (c) save (d) claim

Ans: (i) - (a); (ii) - (c); (iii) - (d); (iv) - (b); (v) - (a)

7. One can spend a **whole (i)** day in the Big Temple, and still want to come back to marvel at every detail of its **beauty (ii)**. Many kings had built temples to Shiva on the banks of the Kaveri. Many saints have sung in **praise (iii)** of these deities. But there is only one temple to Brihadeesvara, and it stands tall, a thousand years after a devotee king climbed a ladder with a copper pot (kalasam) anointed with holy water from all the **sacred (iv)** rivers, to **dedicate (v)** it to history.

- (i) (a) complete (b) full (c) entire (d) part
 (ii) (a) eye-ful (b) ugly (c) charmer (d) good luck
 (iii) (a) rebuke (b) bless (c) glorify (d) honour
 (iv) (a) holy (b) blessed (c) profane (d) spiritual
 (v) (a) devote (b) noncommittal (c) hallow (d) apply

Ans: (i) - (d); (ii) - (b); (iii) - (a); (iv) - (c); (v) - (b)

3.A Match the given prefixes under column A with the root words under column B to form new words:

Column A

Column B

Sub - active **Ans: substandard**

Em - form **Ans: empower**

Ultra	-	lap	Ans: ultraviolet
Hyper	-	power	Ans: hyperactive
Trans	-	violet	Ans: transform
Over	-	lock	Ans: overlap
Inter	-	standard	Ans: interlock

B. Choose a suitable suffix from the list in column B for each word in column A and write down the new words you have formed.

Column A		Column B	
Need	colour	-able	-ous
Bright	danger	-ful	-ness
Credit	craftsman	-ity	-ance
Secret	enormous	-ic	-ion
Narrate	metal	-ive	-ship
Perform		-y	

Ans: needy, brightness, creditable, secretive, narration, performance, colourful, dangerous, craftsmanship, enormosity, metallic.

4. Fill in the blanks with suitable antonyms of the words italicized choosing from the list given below:

- The settings were *impressive*, but the performance of the artists were unimpressive.
- The I.T. firms stood in rich *opulence*, quite in contrast to the neighbourhood of poverty.
- He bowed in *reverence*, to be king, but his sown showing his irreverence walked out of the assembly.
- Youngsters with talent ought to be *patronized*, and not discouraged.
- The arrogant prince *ascended* the throne, but he was dethroned after a revolt by the people.

(poverty, discouraged, unimpressive, dethroned, irreverence)

5. Identify the right spelling of the words from those given below and write them in the space allotted: .

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. architact / architect / archetect | Ans: architect |
| 2. craftsmanship / craftmanship / craftsmenship | Ans: Craftsmanship |
| 3. monolitic / monalithic / monolithic | Ans: monolithic |
| 4. inscripion / inscreption / inscription | Ans: inscription |

5. intrecate / intricate / intiricate

Ans: intricate

6. Make sentences of your own with the following words and phrases:

1. an array of

The government built **an array of** quarters for the officials.

2. on the rear side of

Our school is situated **on the rear side of** the corporation building.

3. harmonious

They are **harmonious** over the new proposal.

4. magnanimous

The boss is **magnanimous** to raise the pay.

5. testimony

His **testimony** was found to be false.

6. divine

She looks **divine** in that new dress.

7. Tense forms - Complete the paragraph below with the correct forms of the verbs given in brackets.

Shiny **was** not attentive in the class. She **was worried** about something. She **was thinking** about the condition of her grandmother, who **was** in the hospital. She **wanted** to go to the hospital and **stay** with her grandmother. Her teacher **asked** the reason for her restlessness. She **consoled** Shiny. "But this time tomorrow, your grandmother **will have been discharged** from the hospital. You can stay by her side, as it **is** Sunday tomorrow", said the teacher.

8. Fill in the blanks with the given verb using it in its appropriate tense form and voice:

It **rained** heavily the whole night. The power **was cut** off. Poor Seema was lying wide awake in bed. It was 7 a.m; a lazy, sweaty Sunday, all because of the power cut. Seem's eyes **were burning** and her face was flushed. Slowly she got up and tip – toed into the next room, where her dear Jimmy **was sleeping** undisturbed. The dog never liked to be left alone and **was whining** the entire night in its kennel. So Seema **brought** her to the adjoining room, from her kennel below, "She **is enjoying** a peaceful slumber" thought Seema. "Later today, I **will take** her to the park. She **will be petted** and fondled by the little children who visit the park" mused Seema. "By evening she would have forgotten last night's trauma and regained her spirits. So let me cook something nice for her" decided Seema. She **cooked** so enthusiastically that she did not notice Jimmy creep into the room. The dog's gentle whimper **drew** her attention. "Oh Sweetie! How lucky you are! The power is **resumed**. Finish your breakfast and we **shall have** a nice time together!" so saying, Seema hugged Jimmy.

9. Frame meaningful sentences using the words in the table below:- MODAL VERBS

1. I can swim in the sea.
2. We can swim in the sea.
3. You can swim in the sea.
4. They can swim in the sea.
5. He can swim in the sea.
6. She can swim in the sea.
7. It can swim in the sea.
8. I can solve the problem.
9. We can solve the problem.
10. You can solve the problem.
11. They can solve the problem.
12. He can solve the problem.
13. She can solve the problem.
14. I can face the enemy.
15. We can face the enemy.
16. You can face the enemy.
17. They can face the enemy.
18. He can face the enemy.
19. She can face the enemy.
20. I may win the match.
21. We may win the match.
22. You may win the match.
23. They may win the match.
24. He may win the match.
25. She may win the match.
26. I can learn French.
27. We can learn French.
28. You can learn French.
29. They can learn French.
30. He can learn French.
31. She can learn French.
32. I may become an actor.
33. We may become an actor.
34. You may become an actor.
35. They may become an actor.
36. He can become a doctor.
37. She can become a dancer.
38. I can drive a car.
39. You can drive a car.
40. He can drive a lorry.
41. She can drive a jeep.
42. It can drive a car.

10. Complete the dialogue given below using modals:

Sara : Excuse me Madam, Could you repeat the explanation again, please?

Teacher: Why do you want me to repeat it? You must be attentive when I am teaching.

Sara : Sorry Madam. I shall hear you properly.

Teacher: You may have a hearing problem Sara, check your ears. You can sit in the front row from tomorrow. I will / shall now explain it again. Pay attention.

Sara : Thank you Madam.

UNIT-7 POEM

SHILPI

I. Appreciation Questions:

1. “Steady throb

Then staccato rhythm

Harmonic cacophony to oblivious ears

The tempo is fickle-“

a) What do the words ‘throb’ and ‘rhythm’ refer to?

The words ‘throb’ and ‘rhythm’ refer to the beating of hammer and chisel.

b) What does ‘staccato’ mean?

Staccato means a series of short detached sound.

c) What do you mean by cacophony?

Cacophony means a harsh mixture of sounds.

d) How can cacophony be harmonic?

**The beating sound of the chisel and hammer makes a harmonious sound to the ears only to the sculptor.
For others it is harsh sound.**

e) What are oblivious ears?

Those who do not know that the sculptor is at work are referred to as oblivious ears.

f) What do you mean by fickle?

It means changing.

g) Whose tempo is fickle?

The tempo of the shilpi’s hammer is fickle.

h) What do you mean by ‘tempo’?

‘Tempo’ means the speed of beating sound.

i) Why is the tempo fickle?

The sculptor has to change the tempo of each and every stroke according to his desired image. So the tempo is fickle.

2. “Now synchronized, now not,

A mirror of his changing moods

Now sure, now steeped in thought”

a) How are the Shilpi’s moods connected to the tempo of his hammer?

The beating sound changes according to his moods.

b) What gets synchronized?

The sound made by the hammer and chisel gets synchronized.

c) Explain the last line.

Sometimes he is sure of his technique and sometimes he thinks deeply how to proceed.

3. “Bleary eyes,

Sinews taut yet steady,

Decades of practice

Heirlooms of rich traditions “

a) Whose eyes are bleary?

The shilpi’s eyes are bleary.

b) Why are his eyes bleary?

He has become tired because of hard work. His tiredness makes his eyes bleary.

c) What are his sinews like?

His sinews are tense but steady.

d) What has years of practice given him?

Practice has given him sturdy muscles and the art of making sculptures.

e) How many years make a decade?

Ten years make a decade.

f) Is the sculptor experienced?

Yes, he is an experienced sculptor. “Decades of practice” proves that he is an experienced person.

g) What are the “heirlooms of rich traditions”?

‘Heirlooms’ means valuable properties that belong to the same family for many years. Here the Shilpi has attained the skill of making sculptures from his traditions.

h) Why does the poet call traditions rich?

The traditions practiced by our ancestors are still valuable and priceless. So the poet calls the traditions rich.

i) What is meant by sinews?

Sinews means muscles.

j) What is a decade?

It is a period of 10 years.

4. “ The knocking softens, fades.

To a mild judicious tap.

Virgin rock takes form

Rugged lines melt,

Sharp edges merge,

Into smooth well molded curves”

a) Why does the knocking soften?

The work is almost complete and he is giving the finishing touch. So the knocking softens to a mild tap.

b) Why does the knock become a judicious tap?

He should be careful and sensible when he is on the finishing line. Any strong or hard tap may spoil the image. So the knock becomes a judicious tap.

c) What is meant by virgin rock?

It is a rock not used by any one earlier.

d) What do you mean by rugged lines?

Rugged lines mean uneven rocky lines.

e) How do the rugged lines melt?

The sculptor carefully smoothenes the uneven surface of the rock.

f) How are well moulded curves formed?

The sharp edges are smoothened into well moulded curves.

g) Who is the surveyor?

The shilpi is the surveyor.

h) What is being glared at critically?

The statue is being glared at critically.

5. "He steps back, surveys with

Close scrutiny, then sharp critical glare

The days of toil,

Hammer and chisel laid aside--"

a) Who steps back and why?

The shilpi steps back because he wants to know the perfection of his work.

b) How does the shilpi survey his work?

The shilpi surveys his work critically with close examination.

c) Why does the sculptor scrutinize his sculpture?

He is looking for defects in it.

d) What is surveyed with close scrutiny?

The statue is surveyed with close scrutiny.

e) What are the tools laid aside? (or) What are the tools used?

Hammer and chisel.

f) Why are the hammer and chisel laid aside?

As the day's 'work is over, they are laid aside.

g) Who is the surveyor?

The shilpi is the surveyor.

h) What is being glared at critically?

The statue is being glared at critically.

6. 'Only' bloodshot eyes betray

Deep pride, then reverence,

Lo! God in Man's image"

a) What betrays the Shilpi's work?

The bloodshot eyes betray the Shilpi's work.

b) Why are the eyes blood shot?

The eyes are bloodshot because of continuous strenuous work.

c) What do the bloodshot eyes betray?

The bloodshot eyes betray pride and reverence.

d) How is God man's image?

When the rock is shaped into a statue (God) by a man (Shilpi), God becomes man's image.

e) State the emotion portrayed in these lines.

Pride and respect are portrayed in these lines.

f) Why do the sculptor's eyes have reverence?

The sculptor has created God and so he feels pride and reverence at the completion of his work.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What do the words 'throb' and 'rhythm' refer to?

The word 'throb' refers violent beat. The word 'rhythm' means 'periodically'.

2. How can cacophony be harmonic? Explain the contrast.

Cacophony is an unsuited harmonious sound beats of different notes. It is harmonic because the sounds of different notes combines together.

3. There is a variation in tempo, why?

Depending upon the changing mood of the shilpi, the speed of beats varies.

4. How are the Shilpi's moods connected to the tempo of his hammer?

Shilpi's healthy mood speeds up his tempo. His unhealthy mood slows his tempo.

5. What has the Shilpi attained through decades of practice?

Shilpi has attained sharp focused eyes and stretched muscles through the decades of practice.

6. What are the "heirlooms of rich traditions"?

The sharp focused eyes and stretched muscles are the heirlooms of rich traditions.

7. Why does the knocking soften to a mild tap?

The knocking softens to a mild tap, because shilpi's work is at the final stage.

8. What is the consequence of the knocking?

Rough surface of rock is polished and the sharp edges are merged into smooth curves.

9. What is surveyed closely and critically?

The perfection of the shape is surveyed closely and critically.

10. Why are the tools laid aside?

The tools are laid aside, because shilpi's work has been completed.

11. State the emotion portrayed in the bloodshot eyes.

The bloodshot eyes find false or reveal cheating on the art of Shilpi.

12. Why are the eyes bloodshot?

If anyone dislike the art of Shilpi, his eyes are bloodshot.

13. The 'created' assumes the role of the 'creator', how?

Man (Shilpi) is 'created'. He created the images of God, who is the creator of man. So 'created' assumes the role of the 'creator'.

3. Figure of Speech:

i. There is an alliteration in the first two lines of the poem. Write down those words which are in alliteration.

Steady throb

Then **staccato** rhythm

ii. Point out at least four more instances of alliteration, in the poem.

i) **Now** synchronized, **now** not

ii) A **mirror** of his changing **mood**.

iii) Now **sure**, now **steeped** in thought.

iv) **Sinews** taut yes **steady**.

UNIT-7 SUPPLEMENTARY READER

CAUGHT SNEEZING

1. Complete the following sentences choosing the correct answer from the options given below:

1. Hubert travelled on his

a) horse b) elephant c) donkey d) bicycle

Ans: a) horse

2. How many hefty men waylaid Hubert?

a) four b) two c) eight d) three

Ans: d) threes

3. The thieves beat Hubert.....

a) black and white b) blue and brown c) black and blue d) red and hot

Ans: c) black and blue

4. Hubert entered into a for help.

a) hut b) mansion c) room d) tent

Ans: b) mansion

5. Hubert was shocked to hear the voices of

a) thieves b) his horse c) an old man d) house owner

Ans: a) thieves

6. The inmates of mansion were diverted to

a) a nearby village b) attend a family function
c) the shops d) the street

Ans: d) the street

7. The thieves had themselves

a) under the cupboard b) under the staircase
c) inside the cupboard d) inside the room

Ans: c) inside the cupboard

8. hid himself / themselves under the staircase.

a) Hubert b) the thieves c) an old man d) the family

Ans: a) Hubert

9. Hubert was given by the old man in the beginning.

a) his horse b) gift c) food d) water

Ans: c) food

10. Inmates of mansion were shocked on seeing

- a) the thief b) Hubert c) the servant d) the horse

Ans: b) Hubert

11. Hubert was wracking his

- a) head b) hand c) brain d) heart

Ans: c) brain

12. Hubert started to demonstrate to the family.

- a) the hiding thieves b) the magic tricks
c) his story of loosing his horse d) the method of escape

Ans: b) the magic tricks

13. Hubert sprayed into the cupboard and produced the storm.

- a) snuff b) water c) air d) scent

Ans: a) snuff

14. Hubert took a To complete his task to catch the thieves.

- a) long time b) short time c) very long time d) one day

Ans: b) short time

15. "How very strange!" who said these words?

- a) old man b) Hubert c) servant d) the house owner

Ans: a) old man

16. How very strange!" what was strange?

- a) Hubert's effort b) Emptying all snuff boxes.
c) Sneezing of cupboard d) Thief's activities

Ans: c) sneezing of cupboard

17. After the sneezing sounds became frequent.

- a) opening the cupboard . b) entering the house
c) catching the thieves d) spraying all snuffs

Ans: d) spraying all snuffs

18. The family realised the presence of strangers with the act of

- a) his servant b) itself c) Hubert d) the thieves

Ans: c) Hubert

19. The exhausted thieves had almost fainted very badly in need of

- a) water and food b) air and ventilation c) household things d) medicines

Ans: b) air and ventilation

20. Hubert proved that age does not matter, where is concerned.

- a) luck b) money c) wisdom d) effort

Ans: c) wisdom

2. State whether the following statements are True or False

1. Hubert was weary with illness

Ans: False

2. The thieves had diverted the attention of the members of the household.

Ans: True

3. The family met together to plan for trip abroad.

Ans: False

4. The old gentleman did not believe Hubert.

Ans: False

5. Hubert emptied the snuff-box into the dust bin.

Ans: False

6. The thieves sneezed as they had caught a cold.

Ans: False

7. The thieves were caught by Hubert's thoughtful act.

Ans: True

8. Hubert stayed with the old man and his family, as the old man had adopted him.

Ans: False

3. Fill in the blanks with the right articles:

Karthik is a famous percussionist. He is an Indian. He cannot hear sounds clearly as he has a problem in hearing. He performs bare foot so that he can feel the vibrations of the instruments in the orchestra.

4. Choose the right prepositions and complete the passage:

We were travelling on (on / by) a lonely road at (in / at) night, When our car broke down, we could not get help from (of / from) anyone. We found an isolated bungalow far down (below / down) the road. It was well-hidden amidst (amidst / in) some dense trees. My little sister had been clever enough to spot it. Then it started raining. We stayed in (in / within) the bungalow till (upto / till) it was bright day light. We then walked a long distance and sought the help of (of / from) a villager. After (after / until) a whole day's wait, we finally managed to get our car repaired. We then concluded on (on / for) our journey.

5. Choose the appropriate linkers / connectors from the list and fill in the blanks:

(finally, incase, if, that, as soon as, though, since, while, but, besides)

1. **Besides** being small, this room is also dark.
2. **Though** he is not fluent in the language, he speaks it with confidence.
3. Call me up **in case** you are denied an admit card.
4. Please help me find a book **that** has chapter on water resources.
5. He would have certainly attended the function **if** he had been invited.
6. Inform me **as soon as** you reach the station.
7. **Since** it was raining heavily, the train was delayed.
8. **Finally** it was the dog's loud bark that alerted the household,
9. **While** we were driving into the forest, we saw a bison walking across the road.
10. We started late **but** we reached early.

6. Spot the errors in the following sentences. Then write the sentences correctly after rectifying the errors:

1. Do you know which is **the** world's tallest building?
2. We **neither rejected** proposal; nor we accepted it.
3. I place great confidence **in** you.
4. One of these **cycles** is defective.
5. He is **a** good athlete. He performs well.
6. **Has** anyone seen my purse?
7. Neither the Secretary nor the Manager **was** available.
8. The furniture were displayed **in** the showroom,
9. My mother made the servant **do** the work.
10. This is a **hard** nut to crack.

7. Write the verbs given in brackets in the correct tense form, using the appropriate voice, complete the sentences:

I **have seen** (see) this movie already. Let me **tell** (tell) you the story, it **portrays** (potray) the story of three chipmunks who **were trained** (be train) by Dave, a music composer. The names of these chipmunks **were** (be) Alvin, Theodore and Simon. The amazing fact **was** (be) that these chipmunks could sing. They **were** (be) an instant success. But the manager of a music firm, bent on-making money **took** (take) them with him. They **kept** (keep) busy touring carious countries. As the chipmunks **performed** (perform) continuously, they **grew** (grow) exhausted and their voice **turned** (turn) hoarse. Finally Dave, who **had trained** (train) them earlier, **rescued** (rescue) them from the evil manager and they **united** (unite), I **am** (be) sure, you **enjoyed** (enjoy) this movie.

8. Identify the pattern of the following sentences:

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. We wear woollen clothes in winter. | Ans: S V O A |
| 2. Shya gave me the right answer. | Ans: S V IO DO |
| 3. He visits the orphanage frequently. | Ans: S V O A |
| 4. We call Gandhi 'Mahatma'. | Ans: S V O C |
| 5. Alexander conquered many countries. | Ans: S V O |

6. Velu grew tired after the match. Ans: S V C A
7. I admire her for her courage. Ans: S V O A
8. All the cows have been milked. Ans: S V
9. This shoe is large. Ans: S V C
10. Suddenly they heard a cry. Ans: A S V O

9. Match the following conditional clauses with their respective main clauses:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. If it had rained, | a) they would listen to you. |
| 2. IF you are tired, | b) I'll be there. |
| 3. If I were your employer, | c) he would be rewarded |
| 4. If you trust me, | d) she could take you home. |
| 5. If they had funds, | e) we would have stayed at home. |
| 6. If he did his work well, | f) I would treat you with friendliness. |
| 7. If she gets the tickets, | g) she will go to Delhi tonight. |
| 8. If you spoke kindly to them, | h) tell me your secret, |
| 9. If you told her the way, | i) you may rest for some time. |
| 10. If you need me, | j) they would have supported the campaign. |

Ans: (1) - (e); (2) - (i); (3) - (f); (4) - (h); (5) - (j); (6) - (c); (7) - (g); (8) - (a); (9) - (d); (10) - (b)

10. Fill in the blanks with suitable auxiliary verbs:

- If you had gone to the circus last evening you **would have** enjoyed the show.
- Why **is / was** he called by the Principal?
- What **would have** happened if he had failed to complete the job?
- Mobile phones **should be / must be** switched off as soon as the meeting commences.
- How **would** the stone been taken up? Maybe by building a ramp that reaches the top.
- How **can** you leave the work unfinished?
- We **ought** to wear our uniform to school.
- They were asked to revise the lesson once again. Their marks **are** not satisfactory.
- The manager **ought** to receive the pay of the workers,
- Sheela **was** asleep and her mobile phone **was** switched off.

11. Rewrite as directed:

1. Father does scold me sometimes. (as a negative sentence)

Ans: Father seldom scolds me,

2. How I wish I were invited to the party! (as a statement)

Ans: I wish I were invited to the party.

3. Can you ever regain your childhood? (as a statement)

Ans: You cannot regain your childhood.

4. Having completed the work, Shreya went to play. (Begin with: Shreya completed.....)

Ans: Shreya completed her work and then she went to play.

5. Muthu is a man of great courage. (rewrite using 'who')

Ans: Muthu is a man who has great courage.

6. Didn't tell you not to disturb me? (as a statement)

Ans: I told you not to disturb me.

7. The child is so short that it cannot climb up the tree (use the structure 'too...to')

Ans: The child is too short to climb up the tree.

8. Though he came late, he did not miss the lecture. (state with: He came late...)

Ans: He came late but he did not miss the lecture.

9. Solve the crossword puzzle and you shall win a prize. (Use 'if')

Ans: If you solve the cross word puzzle you shall win a prize.

10. To his surprise, he was elected the class leader. (Rewrite with: he was And.....)

Ans: He was elected the class teacher and this surprised him.

11. Rekha completed the assignment. She submitted it for correction. (Start with 'Having')

Ans: Having completed the assignment, Rekha submitted it for correction?

12. He listened to the story. He did not interrupt the narrator. (Combine the sentences using 'without')

Ans: He listened to the story without interrupting.

13. Please tell me when I should meet you. (Rewrite using 'to')

Ans: Please tell me when I have to meet you.

14. This is the room in which we dine. (supply a gerund in the place of the underlined words.)

Ans: This is the dining room.

15. The actor of this movie is a new star. (Rewrite using 'The man who.....')

Ans: The man who acts in this movie is a new star.

12. Rewrite the sentences reported speech:

1. Mr. Chari said to his driver, "Drop me at my office and pick me up at 3pm"

Ans: Mr. Chari asked his driver to drop him at his office and pick him up at 3 pm.

2. The teacher said to the students, “we are going on an excursion to kerala next week”

Ans: The teacher told the students that they were going on an excursion to Kerala the following week.

3. Nagaraj said to his father, “would you allow me to go on an excursion to Kerala?”

Ans: Nagaraj asked his father if he would allow him to go on an excursion to Kerala.

4. Vali said to vimala, “You may find this sum difficult, if you do not learn the formula”

Ans: Valli told Virnala that she might find that sum difficult, if she did not learn the formula.

5. Veena said to her friend, “How beautiful your handwriting is!”

Ans: Veena said to her friend in wonder that her handwriting was very beautiful.

6. Shankar said to his teacher, “Ma’am, I had prepared my project assignment but I forgot to bring it”

Ans: Shankar told his teacher that he had prepared his project assignment but he had forgotten to bring that.

7. Father said to his son, “Don’t be worried. I am sure you will do well in the exam”

Ans: Father ordered his son not to be worried and added that he was very sure that he would do well in the exam.

8. The old woman said to the student, “Please help me cross the street”

Ans: The old woman requested the student to help her cross the street,

9. The residents said to the collector, “Thank you for helping us during the floods last week.”

Ans: The residents told the collector and thanked him for helping them during the floods the previous week.

10. Rangan said to Ashok, “I have completed this exercise. Now I can submit it without fail tomorrow”

Ans: Rangan told Ashok that he had completed that exercise and added that then he could submit that without fail the next day.

13. Rewrite the sentences in the direct speech:

1. Praveen told me that he did not go to movies often

Ans: Praveen said to me, “I do not go to movies often”.

2. Balaji exclaimed that I had rendered him a good deed.

Ans: Balaji said, “What a good deed I have rendered you”.

3. Naveen asked his brother if he would accompany him to the provision store.

Ans: Naveen said to his brother, “Will you accompany me to the provision store?”

4. The Headmaster advised us to switch off the fans when we left the class.

Ans: The headmaster told us, “Switch off the fans when you leave the class”.

5. Daya wanted to know if tickets were available for the music concert.

Ans: Daya said, “Are tickets available for the music concert?”

6. Selvan wondered if he could climb that hill.

Ans: Selvan said, “Can I climb this hill?”

7. The teacher reminded the students to stand up when the National anthem was being sung.

Ans: The teacher told the students, “Stand up when the National Anthem is being sung”.

8. Lalitha told Sarath that she had returned the library book the previous day.

Ans: Lalitha said to Sarah, “I have returned the library book yesterday”.

9. Gopi requested Suresh to lend him a pen.

Ans: Gopi said to Suresh, “Lend me a pen”.

10. The teacher told Rangan that she was happy to see that he had done the exercise correctly.

Ans: The teacher said to Rangan, “I am happy to see that you have done the exercise correctly”.

14. Fill in the blanks with appropriate relative pronouns:

1. I don't know what the answer to this question is.
2. The boy put aside many toys which he no longer needed.
3. The monkey whose tail was long kept grinning impishly.
4. Who is he waiting for, his friend or his father?
5. This is the person whom I wanted you to meet.
6. By whom was the invitation delivered?
7. I am sorry for what I said to you yesterday.
8. I have forgotten the name of the girl to whom you were speaking a while ago.
9. Of these two shirts which would you prefer?
10. We moved here the year in which my brother was born.

15. Match the idioms with their meanings:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. apple of one's eye | a) work through the night |
| 2. have an axe to grind | b) as a total surprise |

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 3. to bark at the moon | c) indulge in pleasant memories |
| 4. full of beans | d) very early in the morning |
| 5. out of the blue | e) have a personal cause for actions |
| 6. caught red-handed | f) a favourite or special person |
| 7. at the crack of dawn | g) be in a state of nervous suspense |
| 8. burn the midnight oil | h) to make a fuss with no effect |
| 9. take a trip down memory lane | i) caught when doing something wrong |
| 10. to be on tenterhooks | j) lively, in high spirits |
| | k) to make a big issue out of the small matter. |

Ans: (1) - (f); (2) - (e) ; (3) - (h) ; (4) - (j) ; (5) - (b) ; (6) - (i) ; (7) - (d) ; (8) - (a) ; (9) - (c) ; (10) - (g)

16. Supply suitable question tags:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. We get uninterrupted power supply.....? | Ans: don't we |
| 2. Many of us do not know this story.....? | Ans: do we |
| 3. It has been raining continuously.....? | Ans: hasn't it |
| 4. Shreya draws well.....? | Ans: doesn't she |
| 5. Swarna cannot run fast.....? | Ans: can she |
| 6. The lessons are quite interesting.....? | Ans: aren't they |
| 7. You know this story.....? | Ans: don't you |
| 8. He should see a doctor if he is unwell.....? | Ans: shouldn't he |
| 9. I'm not late.....? | Ans: am I |
| 10. There are enough mangoes for all of us.....? | Ans: aren't they |

ABBREVIATION & ACRONYMS

- Which of the following is the right expansion of RRB?

a) Rails and Reservation Board	b) Record and Revenue Bank
c) Railway Recruitment Board	d) Roadways and Railways Bureau
- The common expansion of RAM is

- a) Read only Memory b) Read Access Memory

c) Rapid Accurate Memory d) **Random Access Memory**

3. The common expansion of ISRO is

a) International Satellite Research Organisation b) **Indian Space Research Organisation**

c) Indian Social Reforms Organisation d) Indian Southern Railway Organisation

4. The common expansion of BPO is

a) Bank Process Outsourcing b) Better Process Outsourcing

c) **Business Process Outsourcing** d) Boyle Process Outsourcing

5. The common expansion of TANSI is

a) Tamil Nadu Science Institutions b) **Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries**

c) Tamil Nadu Scheme Institutions d) Tamil Nadu Savings Information

6. The common expansion of CAT is

a) **Common Aptitude Test** b) Computer Aptitude Test

c) Computer Accuracy Test d) Computer Accessories Test

7. Which of the following is the right expansion of ILO?

a) International Law and Order b) **International Labour Organisation**

c) Indian Legal Orientation d) Inter – state Lawful Ordinance

8. The common expansion of SBI is

a) State Board of India b) State Branch of India

c) **State Bank of India** d) Standard Bureau of India

9. Which of the following is the right expansion of SSC?

a) State Subordinate Commission b) **Staff Selection Commission**

c) State School Certificate d) School System Common

10. Which of the following is the right expansion of PIN?

a) Population Index Number b) **Postal Index Number**

c) Poor Identification Notice d) Physical Internal Note

11. Which of the following is the right expansion of PA?

a) Personal Ambassador b) Private Affairs

c) **Personal Assistant** d) Public Apartment

12. Which of the following is the right expansion of CA?

a) Chief Accountant b) Central Accountant

c) Chief Army **d) Chartered Accountant**

13. Which of the following is the right expansion of LAN

a) Local Available Network b) Local Area Node

c) **Local area Network** d) Large Area Network

14. The common expansion of AMS is

a) Short Memory Savings b) Safe Message Serving

c) Short Mail Service **d) Short Message Service**

15. The common expansion of KPQ is

a) Kinetic Potential Output **b) Knowledge Process Outsourcing**

c) Keen Programme Observation d) Knowledge Performance Outcome

16. The common expansion of AIR is

a) All India Railways b) All India Rivers

c) **All India Radio** d) All Indian Regions

17. Which of the following is the right expansion of TNPSC?

a) **Tarnil Nadu Public Service Commission** b) Tarnil Nadu People's Social Care

c) Tamil Nadu Public Security Corporation d) Tarnil Nadu Police Security Commander

HOMOPHONES / HOMONYMS

1. Choose the sentence that is correct in meaning:

a) We can't **hear** your voice b) We can't **here** your voice

Ans: a) We can't hear your voice

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct homophones:

Do you the answer? I don't. (no, know)

Ans: know - no

3. Choose the sentence that is correct in its meaning:

- a) None of them returned to the shore.
- b) Nun of them returned to the shore.

Ans: a) None of them returned to the shore.

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct homophones:

- a) Rama wants to a flat Selling his house. (by / buy)

Ans: buy, by

5. Choose the sentence that is correct in meaning:

- a) Children èrept in through a hole in the wall
- b) Children crept in through a whole in the wall

Ans: a) Children èrept in through a hole in the wall

6. Choose the sentence that is correct in meaning:

- a) Ours is a big clock
- b) Hours is a big clock,

Ans: a) Ours is a big clock

7. Choose the sentence that is correct in meaning:

- a) The colour of your hair is black
- b) The colour of you're here is black

Ans: a) The colour of your hair is black

8. Fill in the blanks with the correct homophones:

..... day on earth is measured by the (hour / our)

Ans: our , hour

9. Choose the sentence that is correct in meaning:

- a) She knew the address
- b) She new the address.

Ans: a) She knew the address

10. Choose the sentence that is correct in meaning:

- a) Gold is measured in carat
- b) Gold is measured in carrot.

Ans: a) Gold is measured in carat

11. Choose the sentence that is correct in meaning:

- a) Kala is week in maths b) Kala is weak in maths

Ans: b) Kala is weak in maths

12. Choose the sentence that is correct in meaning:

- a) I can hear the bell from here b) I can here the bell from hear

Ans: a) I can hear the bell from here

13. Choose the sentence that is correct in renaming:

- a) His mission is to serve the poor b) His machine is to serve the poor.

Ans: a) His mission is to serve the poor

14. Choose the sentence that is correct in meaning:

- a) I sent a mail to my friend. b) I sent a male to my friend

Ans: a) I sent a mail to my friend.

15. Choose the sentence that is correct in meaning:

- a) He wants to buy a flat b) He wants to by a flat

Ans: a) He wants to buy a flat

16. Choose the sentence that is correct in meaning:

- a) The hungry lion went in search of its pray.
b) The hungry lion went in search of its prey.

Ans: b) The hungry lion went in search of its prey.

17. Choose the sentence that is correct in meaning:

- a) The whether is pleasant today b) The weather is pleasant today

Ans: b) The weather is pleasant today.

BRITISH ENGLISH & AMERICAN ENGLISH

Replace the underlined word with its equivalent American English word:

- 1) Children like jam. Answer: Jelly
- 2) Throw the waste into the dustbin. Answer: Trashbin
- 3) "Could you please drop this letter in the Postbox?" Answer: Mail Box
- 4) This fellow is fifteen years old. Answer: Guy

- 5) Children like biscuits. Answer: Cookies
- 6) Could you please pass me the jug of milk?. Answer: Pitcher
- 7) He washed his hands in the wash basin. Answer: Sink
- 8) Replace the underlined word with its equivalent American English word.
The crippled man entered the lift. Answer: Elevator
- 9) Replace the underlined word with its equivalent American English word.
My mother put my baby sister in the cot. Answer: Crip
- 10) The shop assistant packed everything. Answer: Sale Clerk
- 11) Good fence makes good neighbour. Answer: neighbor
- 12) The horse is in the stable. Answer: Barn
- 13) The goods train is nearing the level-crossing. Answer: Freight
- 14) English movies have no interval. Answer: Intermission

COMPOUND WORDS

1. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word 'moon' to form a compound word?
a) bed **b) light** c) hood d) port
2. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word 'child' to form a compound word?
a) ship **b) hood** c) law d) game
3. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word 'break' to form a compound word?
a) car **b) fast** c) house d) stone
4. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word 'head' to form a compound word?
a) role b) leader c) manager **d) master**
5. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word 'sea' to form a compound word?
a) toll b) roar c) thunder **d) food**
6. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word 'air' to form a compound word?
a) sea **b) port** c) pool d) loom
7. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word 'fast' to form a compound word?

- a) play **b) food** c) run d) cycle
8. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word 'hand' to form a compound word?
a) light b) mark c) write **d) written**
9. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word 'walking'?
a) pole **b) stick** c) belt d) cane
10. Which of the words given below can be placed before the word 'gazing' to form a compound word?
a) goat **b) star** c) boy d) land
11. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word 'land' to form a compound word?
a) guard b) load c) bed **d) mark**
12. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word 'soft' to form a compound word?
a) play **b) ware** c) run d) cycle
13. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word 'water' to form a compound word?
a) food b) stick **c) fall** d) out
14. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word 'moon' to form a compound word?
a) day **b) light** c) mark d) shine
15. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word 'blue' to form a compound word?
a) cane **b) print** c) see d) land
16. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word 'safe' to form a compound word?
a) chair **b) guard** c) shop d) van
17. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word 'water' to form a compound word?
a) sea b) child c) rain **d) man**

SINGULAR - PLURAL FORMS

1. What is the plural form of the word 'focus'?
a) focuses b) focae c) foci
2. What is the plural form of the word 'medium'?
a) medium **b) media** c) fungus
3. What is the plural form of the word 'fungus'?

- a) **fungi** b) fungae c) gunguss
4. What is the plural form of the word 'crit^{er}ion'?
- a) criterions b) criteriae **c) criteria**
5. What is the plural form of the word 'cris^{is}'?
- a) crisae` **b) crises** c) crise
6. What is the plural form of the word 'strat^{um}'?
- a) stratas b) stratii **c) strata**
7. What is the plural form of the word 'memorand^{um}'?
- a) memorundam **b) memoranda** c) memorandums
8. Which is the plural form of the word 'ind^{ex}'?
- a) indices** b) indexs c) indice d) indexes
9. Which is the plural form of 'thief'?
- a) thieves b) thiefes **c) thieves**
10. Which is the plural form of 'alumn^{us}'?
- a) alumna **b) alumni** c) alum d) alumnum
11. Which is the plural form of 'man serv^{ant}'?
- a) man servants **b) men servant**
12. Which is the plural form of 'deer'?
- a) deer** b) deers c) deerses
13. Which is the plural form of 'errat^{um}'?
- a) erratums **b) errata** c) erratumes
14. Which is the plural form of 'awuar^{ium}'?
- a) aquariums b) aquari **c) aquaria**

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

1. Attach a prefix to the word 'visible' from the list given below to complete the sentence.

The artists are the ones who might be able to help us with our internal visible lives.

- a) In** b) dis c) im d) il.....

2. Add a suffix to the word 'kind' from the list given below to complete the sentence.

- a)ness b)our c)ship d) ...ment

3. Add a prefix to the word 'legal' from the list given below to complete the sentence.

The act was proved legal by the court.

- a) un..... b) **il.....** c) en..... d) dis.....

4. Add a suffix to the word 'announce' from the list given below to complete the sentence.

The Headmaster made an announce

- a)....er b)ing c)ship d) **.....ment**

5. Add a suffix to the word 'danger' from the list given below to complete the sentence.

A snake is a very danger..... reptile.

- a)ness b) **.....ous** c)able c)ly

6. Add a prefix to the word 'obey' from the list given below to complete the sentence.

Children should not obey their elders.

- a) mis b) **dis** c) in d) un —

7. Attach a prefix to the. Word 'violet' from the list given below to complete the sentence.

Sometimes violet rays are harmful.

- a) trans b) inter c) **ultra** d) over

8. Add a suffix to the word 'perform' from the list given below to complete the sentence.

The chieft guest appreciated his perform.....

- a)ing b) **.....ance** c)ness d)ic

9. Add a suffix to the word 'beautiful' from the list given below.

Guru plays the Piano beautiful

- a) **.....ly** b)er c)less d)ness

10. Attach a prefix to the word 'exception' from the list given below to complete the sentence.

It is an case.

- a)ment b) **.....al** c)ánce d)ful

11. Attach a prefix to the word 'national' from the list given below to complete the sentence.

Kumar started his career at a national company.

- a) trans..... **b) multi.....** c) ultra,,,,,, d) over.....

12. Add a prefix to the word 'active' from the list given below

..... active children should be given more attention.

- a) hyper** b) ultra c) sub d) trans

13. Add a suffix to the word 'day-dream' from the list given below

My friend is a

- a) er** b) y c) ist d) istic

14. Attach a prefix to the word 'national' from the list given below to complete the sentence:

An conference is to be held next year.

- a) Co b) sub **c) inter** d) hyper

15. Add a prefix to the word 'sustainable' from the list given below.

- a) in b) dis **c) un** d) ir

16. Add a prefix to the word 'noble' from the list given below.

Don't be noble.

- a) in **b) ig** c) un d) im

PHRASAL VERBS

Replace the underlined word in the sentence with one of the phrasal verbs given below to convey the same meaning:

1. I can't 'tolerate' your laziness.

- a) put off b) put forward c) put up with d) put out

Ans: c) put up with

2. Students should know how 'to have a friendly relationship' with their class.

- a) get up b) get back c) get on d) get into

Ans: c) get on

3. I will 'discard' these letters.

- a) throw out b) throw off c) take off d) take up

Ans: a) throw out

4. Smoking is injurious to health. So everyone must 'stop' the habit.

- a) give away b) give in c) give up d) give out

Ans: c) give up

5. The champion yielded to the 'strength' of his opponent.

- a) gave on b) gave back c) gave in d) gave up

Ans: c) gave in

6. The match was 'postponed' due to heavy rain.

- a) put off b) put up with c) put on d) put in

Ans: a) put off

7. Students should 'have a friendly relationship' with their peers.

- a) get off b) get on c) get up d) get in

Ans: b) get on

8. The lawyer 'managed' the case cleverly.

- a) dealt in b) dealt with c) dealt out d) dealt on

Ans: c) dealt out

9. Sometimes we must 'continue to resist' for our own view.

- a) stand on b) stand out c) stand back d) stand off

Ans: b) stand out

10. You must 'keep' some money for future use.

- a) lay off b) lay about c) lay by d) lay over

Ans: c) lay by

11. He 'renounced' his wealth and became a social worker.

- a) give in b) give on c) give up d) give out

Ans: c) give up

12. I shall 'search' the information using the net.

- a) loot at b) look in c) look for d) look after

Ans: c) look for

13. The plane 'left' as scheduled.

- a) took away b) took off c) took apart d) took in

Ans: b) took off

14. The champion 'yielded' to the strength of his opponent.

- a) gave on b) gave back c) gave in d) gave up

Ans: c) gave in

15. We must not 'yield' to temptations.

- a) give up b) put up c) give in d) put off

Ans: c) give in

16. Our workers 'perform' their jobs well.

- c) carry off b) carry over c) carry out d) carry for

Ans: c) carry out

SYLLABIFICATION

Separate the syllables of any one of the following words:

1. a) permanent b) properly c) music
2. a) agriculture b) queue c) guitarist
3. a) entertainment b) internal c) music
4. a) profile b) glum c) internal
5. a) about b) entertainment c) internal
6. a) entertainment b) about c) random
7. a) beautiful b) astronomy c) application
8. a) observable b) people c) properly
9. a) fascinating b) commented c) determination
10. a) monument b) glum c) queue
11. a) student b) survival c) teacher

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 12. a) inside | b) survival | c) observable |
| 13. a) articulate | b) bitter | c) sympathies |
| 14. a) examination | b) master | c) English |
| 15. a) parlour | b) permanent | c) music |
| 16. a) permanent | b) guitarist | c) barely |
| 17. a) entertainment | b) articulation | c) parchment |
| 18. a) future | b) suddenly | c) temper |

Ans:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) per-ma-nent | b) pro-per-ly | c) mu-sic |
| 2. a) ag-ri-cul-ture | b) queue | c) gui-ta-rist |
| 3. a) en-ter-tain-ment | b) in-ter-nal | c) mu-sic |
| 4. a) pro-file | b) glum | c) in-ter-nal |
| 5. a) a-bout | b) en-ter-tain-ment | c) in-ter-nal |
| 6. a) en-ter-tain-ment | b) a-bout | c) ran-dom |
| 7. a) beau-ti-ful | b) as-tro-no-my | c) ap-pli-ca-tion |
| 8. a) ob-ser-va-ble | b) peo-ple | c) pro-per-ly |
| 9. a) fas-ci-na-ting | b) com-men-ted | c) de-ter-mi-na-tion |
| 10. a) mon-u-ment | b) glum | c) queue |
| 11. a) stu-dent | b) sur-viv-al | c) teach-er |
| 12. a) in-side | b) sur-viv-al | c) ob-ser-va-ble |
| 13. a) ar-ti-cu-late | b) bit-ter | c) sym-pa-thise |
| 14. a) ex-am-i-na-tion | b) mas-ter | c) Eng-lish |
| 15. a) par-lour | b) per-man-ent | c) mu-sic |
| 16. a) per-man-ent | b) gui-ta-rist | c) bare-ly |
| 17. a) en-ter-tain-ment | b) ar-ti-cu-la-tion | c) parch-ment |
| 18. a) fu-ture | b) sud-den-ly | c) tem-per |

APROPRIATE WORD

Choose the appropriate word to make a meaning full sentence:

1. Raja will a letter next week.
a) get **b) receive**
2. He will a letter next week.
a) receive b) get
3. She the situation with a positive frame of mind.
a) saw **b) faced**
4. Cherrapunji suffers from water shortage because the people rain water.
a) save **b) waste**
5. During the Holi festival my cousin the colour powder on me.
a) shriek **b) spattered**
6. Kanna has his homework.
a) fulfilled **b) completed**
7. As the car passed, it the rain water. —
a) shook **b) spattered**
8. The rhythm of the songs was fast and
a) interesting b) lively c) melodious **d) quick**
9. Many people want to a flat.
a) buy b) by
10. They..... clean drinking water for the party.
a) prepare **b) provide**
11. They to classical music.
a) listened b) heard
12. My father..... the newspaper everyday.
a) reads b) studies
13. I in God.
a) believe b) hope

CONDITONAL CLAUSE

Which of the options given below will suit the following sentences?

1. If Naveen is late,

- a) he would be punished. b) he will be punished. c) he would have been punished.

Ans: b) he will be punished.

2. If I had worked harder,

- a) I would succeed. b) I would have succeeded c) he would have been punished.

Ans: b) I would have succeeded

3. If I had come earlier

- a) I would catch the train b) I can catch the train d) I would have caught the train.

Ans: a) I would catch the train

4. If Somu had studied well

- a) he will score more marks b) he would score more marks. c) he would have scored more marks.

Ans: c) he would have scored more marks.

5. If it rains,

- a) I shall have been wet. b) I shall get wet. c) I should be wet.

Ans: b) I shall get wet.

6. If this morning had been sunny

- a) we would go for a picnic. b) we would have gone for a picnic. c) we will have gone for a picnic.

Ans: b) we would have gone for a picnic.

7. If I won a lottery

- A) I will buy a BMW car. b) I would buy a BMW car. c) I would have bought a BMW car.

Ans: b) I would buy a BMW car.

8. Anand would have found a job,

- a) if he performed well. b) if he had attended the interview. c) if he attends the interview.

Ans: b) if he had attended the interview.

9. If the driver had been alert

- a) the accident can be avoided b) the accident could be avoided c) the accident could have been avoided

Ans: c) the accident could have been avoided

10. If I met him,

- a) I will speak to him b) I would speak to him c) I would have spoken to him

Ans: b) I would speak to him

11. If James had performed well

- a) he will get an award. b) he would get an award c) he would have got an award.

Ans: c) he would have got an award.

12. If I were a Millionaire,

- a) I will help the needy b) I would help the needy c) I would have helped the needy.

Ans: b) I would help the needy

13. If he had more money,

- a) he will help the needy b) he would have helped the needy c) he would help the needy.

Ans: b) he would have helped the needy.

14. If I were a bird,

- a) I would have crossed the ocean. b) I would cross the ocean c) I can cross the ocean.

Ans: b) I would cross the ocean

15. If you waste time now,

- a) you would have suffered later. b) you would suffer later c) you will suffer later

Ans: c) you will suffer later

16. if you study well,

- a) you would pass the exam b) you will pass the exam c) you could have passed the exam

Ans: b) you will pass the exam

17. If I were the Prime Minister,.....

- a) I would implement special schemes b) I will implement special schemes
c) I would have implemented special schemes.

Ans: a) I would implement special schemes

18. If Raja had got enough water,

- a) he will share it with his neighbour. B) He would share it with his neighbor
c) he would have shared it with his neighbour.

Ans: c) he would have shared it with his neighbour.

SENTENCE PATTERN

Identify the pattern of the following sentence:

1. Reading made him a complete man.

- a) **S V O C** b) S V IO DO c) S V O A

2. Reading makes him a complete man.

- a) S V IO DO b) S V O A c) **S V O C**

3. His father gave him his school bag.

- a) S V C b) S V O C c) **S V IO DO**

4. Eve-teasers must be punished severely.

- a) **S V A** b) S V C c) S V O

5. We wear woollen clothes in winter season.

- a) S V O C b) S V IO DO c) **S V O A**

6. I shall meet you tomorrow.

- a) S V O b) S V IO DO c) **S V O A**

7. His father gave him his school bag.

- a) S V O C b) **S V IO DO** c) S V O A

8. Reading made him a complete man.

- a) S V O b) S V O A c) **S V O C**

9. The player entered the room.

- a) **S V O** b) S V A c) S V C

10. He sang me a song melodiously.

- a) S V O C b) S V O A c) **S V IO DO A**

11. This shoe is large.

- a) S V O b) S V C c) S V A

12. He was going to school.

- a) S V O b) S V A c) S V C A

13. They named the child Prem.

- a) S V A C b) S V O C c) S V C A

14. Ram's father is a lawyer.

- a) S V C b) S V A c) S V IO DO

15. I met my friend at the market.

- a) S V IO DO b) S V O C c) S V O A

16. Velu grew tired after the match.

- a) S V C A b) S V IO DO c) S V O C

QUESTION TAGS

Choose the correct question tag for the following statement:

1. You should treat each other with respect?

- a) should you b) has it c) shouldn't you

2. Plants give out oxygen during the day?

- a) do they b) don't they c) wont they

3. The flag has four colours on it?

- a) isn't it b) hasn't it c) has it

4. The Sun sets in the west?

- a) does it b) isn't it c) doesn't it

5. Shreya draws well?

- a) wont she b) doesn't she c) do she

6. Our team will win the match?

- a) wont it b) will it c) isn't it

7. I'm not, late?

- a) aren't **b) am I** c) have I
8. He hasn't completed the painting,?
- a) **has he** b) hasn't he c) didn't he
9. They were climbing the trees,?
- a) **weren't they** b) aren't they c) isn't they
10. Swarna cannot run fast,?
- a) **can she** b) can't she c) can't they
11. Let us start working,?
- a) will we b) must we **c) shall we**
12. The lessons are quite interesting,?
- a) are they **b) aren't they** c) did they
13. Sheela danced well,?
- a) did she **b) didn't she** c) doesn't she
14. You can study well,?
- a) can you **b) can't you** c) don't you

DEGREES OF COMPARISON**Complete the sentence:**

1. No other boy is Babu.
- a) most smart as b) more smarter **c) so smart as**
2. The cream cake is The plain cake.
- a) as expensive as** b) not expensive than c) most expensive of
3. No other boy in the class is Krishna.
- a) most naughty as b) more naughty than **c) as naughty as**
4. No other district in Tamil Nadu is Tanjore.
- a) so fertile as** b) more fertile as c) most fertile as
5. The man is than the boy.
- a) as tall as b) tallest **c) taller**

6. This mango is that mango.
a) as sweet as b) sweeter c) sweetest
7. Very few toys in this shop are as this once.
a) more expensive b) as expensive c) most expensive
8. Very few cities in India are Mumbai.
a) more populous as b) as populous as c) the most populous as
9. Chandra's handwriting is (good) than that of Sonu.
a) good b) better c) best
10. Very few buildings in this street are this one.
a) taller than b) as tall as c) the tallest of
11. This is in this book. .
a) longer lesson than b) as long lesson as c) the longest lesson
12. Very few birds in the world are as peacock.
a) more beautiful b) as beautiful c) most beautiful
13. No other team is our team.
a) stronger than b) the stronger c) as strong as
14. Ants work any other insect.
a) hardest than b) harder than c) hardest
15. No other street in this area is this one.
a) as busy as b) the busiest c) as busy than
16. Ravi is than Ramesh.
a) as tall as b) the tallest c) taller
17. Gandhiji was one of leaders.
a) greater than b) as great as c) the greatest
18. Kindness is the.....of all virtues.
a) as noble as b) nobler c) noblest

PHRASAL PREPOSITIONS**Complete the Sentence:**

1. The Kabadi match continued heavy rains.
a) in the event of **b) inspite of** c) because of
2. heavy rains the train was delayed.
a) inspite of **b) on account of** c) because of
3. his sickness he could not study well.
a) in the event of **b) because of** c) inspite of
4.his hard work, Mani will pass.
a) On account of b) inspite of **c) in the event of**
5. his poverty, he is honest.
a) inspite of b) in the event of c) on account of
6. He resigned Illness.
a) in the event of b) inspite of **c) on account of**
7. The rains, the terms continued to play the match.
a) on account of b) in the event of **c) inspite of**
8.the rain, the match continues.
a) in the event of **b) inspite of** c) due to
9. the book, I returned it to the library.
a) having read b) having been reading c) having reading
10. his riches, he is not happy.
a) because of **b) inspite of** c) in the event of
11.the minister's arrival, the seats were arranged in the main hall.
a) on account of b) inspite of c) in the event of
12. her poor health, she did not attend the meeting.
a) because of b) inspite of c) in the event of
13. But he missed the train.

a) though he walked fast b) He walked fast c) In spite of walking

14. his illness, he resigned his job.

a) inspite of **b) because of** c) on behalf of

15. Pongal, we have long holidays.

a) inspite of b) even though **c) on account of**

16.heavy rain, the match was postponed.

a) inspite of b) incase of **c) on account of**

17. My father knows Hindi English.

a) on account of **b) in addition to** c) inspite of

NON-FINITE VERB

Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentence:

1. Geetha agreed me a computer.

a) buy b) buying **c) to buy**

2. is a good exercise.

a) to walk b) walk **c) walking**

3. My first duty is my most sincere thanks.

a) tender **b) to tender** c) tendering

4. My son asked me him a pen.

a) buying b) buy **c) to buy**

5. Everybody wishes life.

a) enjoying **b) to enjoy** c) enjoy

6. I started too, but for a different reason.

a) to be crying **b) crying** c) cry

7. I enjoy stories for children.

a) write b) to write **c) writing**

8. The speaker made the parents the importance of music.

a) realise b) to realise c) realizing

9. The man was able his friend by his clothes.

- a) identify **b) to identify** c) identifying

10. The society has nothing with entertainment.

- a) do **b) to do** c) doing

11. We must . ..,..... all children.

- a) educate** b) to educate c) educating

12. A kind teacher always makes us better.

- a) to learn **b) learn** c) learning

13. is a valuable habit.

- a) To read b) Read **c) Reading**

14. He failed me of the danger.

- a) to warn b) warning **c) warn**

15. Māni is too tired the work.

- a) finish b) finishing **c) to finish**

16. He avoids much time on the computer.

- a) to spend b) been spent **c) spending**

PHRASE

Choose the correct phrase to complete the sentence:

1. Dr. Kumar was susceptible

- a) on flattery **b) to flattery** c) for flattery

2. They won the matchwell.

- a) by playing** b) through playing c) on playing

3. The farmers were keen the fields before the monsoon.

- a) for harvesting **b) on harvesting** c) to harvesting

4. Fools are susceptible

- a) on flattery b) for flattery **c) to flattery**

5. He is fond.....with children.

- a) for playing b) in playing **c) of playing**
6. The man got promotion hard.
- a) at working **b) through working** c) on working
7. The principal wanted to discuss with the teachers.
- a) on the matter b) o about the matter **c) the matter**
8. Students are very keen to the grammar classes on the eve of the examination.
- a) for listening **b) on listening** c) listening
9. The child started crying its way.
- a) lost **b) on losing** c) in losing
10. John has Sign the document.
- a) agreed against b) agreed with **c) agreed to**
11. Children are fond chocolates.
- a) to eating b) for eating **c) of eating**
12. We are proud as Indian.
- a) of being** b) on being c) in being
13. The crowd rushed in to the compartment the train.
- a) on arriving **b) on the arrival of** c) on being arrived
14. the room, he switched on the light.
- a) owing to entering b) on entering **c) incase of entering**
15. Show concern
- a) for the poor** b) on the poor c) with the poor
16. Children are eating sweets.
- a) fond of** b) fond on c) fond for
17. Music has a way of us figure out the position of things inside us.
- a) help b) to help **c) helping**

Choose the appropriate article to complete the sentence:

1. Every child jumps with joy at the sight of elephant.
a) a **b) an** c) the
2. I went to airport to catch a flight to Mumbai.
a) an **b) the** c) a
3. She has returned home for moment's rest.
a) an **b) a** c) the
4. Siva gave one rupee coin to the blind beggar.
a) a b) an c) the
5. Karthik is famous percussionist.
a) an **b) a** c) the
6. "What amazing model!", whispered Hughie.
a) the **b) an** c) a
7. Every child jumps with joy at the sight of elephant.
a) an b) a c) the
8. Kumar is Indian.
a) an b) the c) a
9. I tried out experiment.
a) a **b) an** c) the
10. This is book that I had been looking for in all the book shops.
a) an b) a **c) the**

Ans: c) the

11. Raj is playing piano now.
a) the b) a c) an
12. Tiger is National animal of India.
a) an b) a **c) the**
13. The fort was surrounded by enemy soldiers.

- a) an **b) the** c) a

14. He holds M,A degree in history.

- a) a **b) an** c) the

15. We have a holiday on tenth of this month.

- a) a b) an **c) the**

16. An apple a day keeps doctor away.

- a) a b) an **c) the**

17. The mobile phone is utility item.

- a) the b) an **c) a**

PREPOSITONS

Choose the appropriate preposition to complete the sentence:

1. They selected me for the job only merit.

- a) on** b) in c) along

2. We are going a holiday next week.

- a) in b) on **c) for**

3. The ladder is placed the wall.

- a) on b) upon **c) against**

4. Ravi stayed with his uncle six months.

- a) by b) in **c) for**

5. My Uncle will visit me May.

- a) at **b) in** c) ori

6. The cat did the door.

- a) over **b) behind** c) into

7. We could not get help anyone.

- a) from** b) till c) in

8. The work will be over this evening.

- a) on **b) by** c) in

9. The cat hid the door.

- a) **behind** b) under c) over

10. Hang the charts The wall.

- a) un b) **on** c) by

11. I have been practicing morning.

- a) by b) for c) **since**

12. the baby has been sleeping a long time.

- a) **for** b) since c) at

13. Wait there I come.

- a) behind b) **until** c) near

TENSE FORMS

Choose the correct tense form of the verb to complete the sentence:

1. The florist flowers to my office everyday. —

- a) delivered b) deliver c) **delivers**

2. We Delhi last summer.

- a) visit b) **visited** c) will visit

SIMPLE, COMPLEX & COMPOUND

From the content of the two sentences given below form a single sentence:

1. The tired old woman was unable to go any further. She returned home.

Ans: As the tired old woman was unable to go any further, she returned home.

2. The child is very short. It cannot climb the tree.

Ans: The child is too short to climb the tree.

3. Rewrite as a single sentence starting with 'when'

Radha heard about her victory. Radha was overjoyed.

Ans: When Radha heard about her victory, she was overjoyed.

4. The boy is very short. He cannot climb the tree.

Ans: The boy is too short to climb the tree.

5. The box is very heavy. I cannot lift it.

Ans: The box is too heavy to lift (or) The box is so heavy that I can't lift it.

6. Kumar is poor. He helps many persons.

Ans: Though Kumar is poor he helps many persons.

7. Maran is very tired. He cannot finish the work.

Ans: Being tired, Maran cannot finish his work.

8. I broke my ankle in a football match. I had to go to the hospital.

Ans: I had to go to the hospital because I broke my ankle in a football match.

9. Shyam gave the right answer. He was very happy.

Ans: Shyam gave the right answer so he was very happy.

10. The tea is very hot. He cannot drink it.

Ans: The tea is very hot and he cannot drink it.

11. The time is very short. He cannot learn Spanish in a week.

Ans: The time is too short for him to learn Spanish.

12. The lid of the bottle is very tight. He cannot open it.

Ans: The lid of the bottle is too tight for him to open it.

13. Ram was injured in the accident. He stayed at home.

Ans: Ram was injured in the accident and so he stayed at home.

14. She opened the door. She started cleaning the room.

Ans: She opened the door and started cleaning the room.

15. Kiran is very ill. She cannot go to school today.

Ans: Kiran is too ill to go to school today.

16. He won the elections. Everyone congratulated him.

Ans: Everyone congratulated him, on winning the election.

I. Rewrite these sentences using the active voice:

1. The project was completed by the students and they were given credits by the teacher.

Ans: The students completed the project and the teacher gave credit to them.

2. The food was prepared with great care and it was served on silver plates by the cook.

Ans: The cook prepared the food with great care and served it on silver plates.

3. The poor should be helped by us. They should not be insulted.

Ans: We should help the poor. We should not insult them.

II. Rewrite these sentences using the passive voice:

1. My uncle will visit me on my birthday. He will give me a watch.

Ans: I will be visited and given a watch by my uncle on my birthday.

2. He was awarded a prize by the Government.

Ans: The Government awarded him a prize.

3. The gardener gathered flowers from the garden and put them in his basket.

Ans: The flowers were gathered from the garden and they were put in his basket by the gardeners.

4. The prizes were distributed to the winners by the Chief Guest and he was thanked by them.

Ans: The Chief Guest distributed the prizes to the winners and they thanked him.

5. The man completed his work. His master paid him.

Ans: His work was completed by the man and he was paid by his master.

6. The grandmother look after the children. They admire her very much.

Ans: The children are looked after by the grandmother and she is admired by them very much.

7. Children enjoy cartoon serials very much and they watch these programmes for a long time.

Ans: Cartoon serials are enjoyed very much by children and these programmes are watched by them for a long time.

8. He was awarded a prize by the government. His mother congratulated him.

Ans: The Government awarded him a prize. He was congratulated by his mother.

9. He received a letter from his father.

Ans: A letter was received by him from his father.

10. The florist delivers flowers of my office everyday.

Ans: Flowers are delivered to my office everyday by the florist.

11. The manger gave me bonus to the workers and they received it with joy.

Ans: The workers were given the bonus by the manager and it was received with joy.

12. We should help the poor and they will praise us.

Ans: The poor should be helped and we will be praised by them.

13. The teacher completed the portions and conducted a test.

Ans: The portions were completed by the teacher and test was conducted.

14. The company awarded him a medal. He showed it proudly to his family.

Ans: A medal was awarded to him by the company. It was shown proudly by him to his family.

15. Santa Claus gave sweets to all the children and they thanked him profusely.

Ans: Sweets were given by Santa Claus to all children and he was thanked by them profusely.

DIRECT & INDIRECT SPEECH

I. Rewrite the sentence in the indirect speech:

1. Sundari said to Priya “where are you going now?”

Ans: Sundari asked Priya where she was going then.

2. Praveen said, “I don’t got to movies often, and my mother will not allow it.”

Ans: Praveen told me that he didn’t go to movies often and his mother wouldn’t allow it.

3. “What a beautiful view it is!” said my friend.

Ans: My friend exclaimed that it was a beautiful view.

4. The teacher said to the boy, “I have often warned you to concentrate on your studies.

Ans: The teacher told the boy that she had often warned him to concentrate in his studies.

5. Ranga said to Ashok, “I have completed this exercise. Now I can submit it without fail tomorrow.”

Ans: Rangan told Ashok that he had completed that exercise and he added that he could submit it without fail the next day.

6. The teacher said to the students, “we are going on an excursion to Kerala next week.”

Ans: The teacher told the students that they were going on an excursion to Kerala the week after.

II. Rewrite this sentences in direct speech:

1. Mother asked me how I had written the test.

Ans: Mother said to me, "How did you write the test?"

2. Our Prime Minister said that he was determined to abolish poverty.

Ans: Our Prime Minister said, "I am determined to abolish poverty".

3. The watchman asked him who he was and told him that he had not seen him earlier.

Ans: The watchman said to him, "who are you?" and said to him, "I have not seen you earlier".

4. The Headmaster advised us to switch off the fans when we left the class.

Ans: The Headmaster said to us, "Switch off the fans when you leave the class".

5. The old man requested the students to help him to cross the street.

Ans: The old man said to the students, "Please help me to cross the street".

6. The teacher asked me whether I was going to join the Medical course or the Engineering course.

Ans: The teacher said to me, "Are you going to join the Medical course or the Engineering course".

7. The teacher instructed the students not to write on both sides of the paper.

Ans: The teacher said to the students, "Don't write on both sides of the paper".

8. Gopi requested Suresh to lend him a pen.

Ans: Gopi requested Suresh to lend him a pen.

9. Guru told Mukhil that he had completed his assignment and he needed to take rest for.

Ans: Guru said to Mukhil, "I have completed my /your assignment and I need to take rest for some time".

Guru said to Mukhil, I completed my / your assignment, I need to take rest for some time.

10. The blind lady requested the student to help her cross the road.

Ans: The blind lady said to the students, "Please help me to cross the street".

11. Shyam's grandfather advised him not to waste his time in unnecessary activities.

Ans: Shyam's grandfather said to him, "Don't waste time in unnecessary activities".

IF CLAUSE

From the context of the two sentences given below, forms a single sentence using the 'if' clause:

1. It rains. I shall get wet.

Ans: If it rains, I shall get wet.

2. You waste water. You suffer.

Ans: If you waste water, you will suffer.

3. Sita studies well. she passes the exam.

Ans: If Sita studies well, she will pass.

4. Kalai did not have a cycle. He did not reach school early.

Ans: If Kalai had a cycle he would have reached school early.

5. The bus break down. I won't able to attend the class.

Ans: If the bus break down, I will not be able to attend the class.

6. Ashok must work hard. Otherwise he will not secure high marks,

Ans: If Ashok works hard he will secure high marks.

7. She gets the tickets. She will go to Delhi.

Ans: If she gets the tickets she will go to Delhi.

8. Work hard. You will succeed in life.

Ans: IF you work hard, you will succeed in life.

9. He did his work well. He would be rewarded.

Ans: IF he worked well, he would have been rewarded.

10. Don't waste water. Our resources will be severely depleted.

Ans: If we waste water, our resources will be severely depleted.

11. They evade taxation, they will be punished.

Ans: If they evade taxation, they will be punished.

12. Don't play with fire. You will get burnt.

Ans: If you play with fire, you will get burnt.

13. Solve the cross word puzzle. You win a prize.

Ans: If you solve the cross word puzzle, you will win a prize.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Rewrite as a single sentence using a relative pronoun:

1. My key was missing, I found it.

Ans: I found my key which was missing.

2. Did you buy the book? You saw it in the shop.

Ans: Did you buy the book which you saw in the shop?

DEGREE OF COMPARISON

Read the following sentences about Radhika's family and write an observation in a single sentence using any one of the degrees of comparison.

1. a) Radhika is 5 feet tall .

b) Raj is 5.2 feet tall.

c) Sharma is 6.5 feet tall.

d) Ashwin is 5.5 feet tall.

e) Thenral is 6 feet tall.

Ans: Sharma is the tallest person in Radhika's family.

2. a) Hari is 14 years old.

b) Suresh is 16 years old.

c) Prabhu is 14 years old.

d) John 12 years old.

e) Anwar is 10 years old.

Ans: Suresh is elder than Hari.

3. a) Termesa's weight is 60 kilograms.

b) Jessy's weight is 48 kilograms.

c) Charles' weight is 62 kilograms.

d) Joy's weight is 39 kilograms.

e) Joe's weight is 52 kilograms.

Ans: Charles weighs more than any other person among Teresa's friends.

4. a) Chandrika is 5 feet tall.

b) Deepa is 5.2 feet tall.

- c) Naveena is 5.2 feet tall.
- d) Pushpa is 5.5 feet tall.
- e) Punitha is 6 feet tall.

Ans: Punitha is the tallest of all the girls.

5. a) Seela's ribbon is 15 cm long.
- b) Neela's ribbon is 18 cm long.
 - c) Kamala's ribbon is 12 cm long.
 - d) Vimala's ribbon is 20 cm long.
 - e) Sonia's ribbon is 15 cm long.

Ans: Seela's ribbon is longer than Neela's ribbon.

6. a) Tamil is easy to study.
- b) Science is also easy to study.
 - c) Social is very easy to study.
 - d) English is not n easy subject to study.

Ans: Social is the easiest subject to study.

7. a) Neethu's ribbon is 10 cm long.
- b) Neela's ribbon is 12 cm long.
 - c) Nirmala's ribbon 13 cm long.
 - d) Nirupama's ribbon is 9 cm long.
 - e) Nivetha's ribbon is 15 cm long.

Ans: Nivetha's ribbon is the longest of all.

8. a) Arun's weight is 55 kilograms.
- b) Alex's weight is 46 kilograms.
 - c) Ajay's weight is 56 kilograms.
 - d) Vikram's weight is 35 kilograms.
 - e) Vijay's weight is 44 kilograms.

Ans: Ajay's weight is more than Alex's weight.

9. a) Rina is 6 feet tall.
b) Veena is 5 feet tall.
c) Tina is 4.5 feet tall.
d) Aruna is 4 feet tall.
e) Meena is 6.5 feet tall.

Ans: Meena is the tallest girl.

- 10.a) Chandrika is 5 feet tall.
b) Deepa is 6 feet tall.
c) Revathy is 5.6 feet tall.
d) Suba is 5.2 feet tall.

Ans: Deepa is the tallest / of all.

- 11.a) The cost of a Samsung Phone is Rs. 25,000
b) The cost of a Philip Phone is Rs. 18,000
c) The cost of a Nokia Phone is Rs. 30,000
d) The cost of an Apple Phone is Rs. 50,000
e) The cost of a Sony Phone is Rs. 40,000

Ans: The Apple Phone is the costliest / of all.

- 12.a) Anwar is 14 years old.
b) Siva is 13 years old.
c) James is 15 years old.
d) Raj Singh is 15 years old.

Ans: James is as old as Raj Singh.

13. a) Mani's shirt costs Rs, 75.
b) Gokul's shirt costs Rs, 65.
c) Venu's shirt costs Rs, 95.
d) Vivek's shirt costs Rs, 150.

Ans: Gokul's shirt costs the least.

14. a) Ram's income is Rs. 40,000/- P.M
b) Raju's income is Rs. 20,000/- P.M
c) Kumar's income is Rs. 10,000/- P.M
d) Arun's income is Rs. 15,000/- P.M

Ans: Ravi's income is higher than Kumar's / Raju's / Arun's.

15. a) Velan bought 10 apples.
b) Syed bought 15 apples.
c) Surya bought 12 apples.
d) James bought 9 apples.

Ans: Syed bought more apples than the others.

MEMORITER POEM

Quote from memory one of the following extracts:

POEM - 3 MANLINESS

I. Five line of the poem "Manliness"

From: 'Except the will' To: '..... you'll be a man, my son'

Except the will which says to them, "Hold on".

If you can fill the unforgiving minute

With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,

And, what is more, you'll be a man, my son.

2. Five lines of the poem "Manliness"

From: 'And treat.....' To: '.....Hold on'

And treat those two impostors just the same;

If you can force your heart, and nerve, and sinew

To serve your turn long after they are gone;

And so hold on when there is nothing in you

Except the will which says to them, "Hold on".

3. Five lines of the poem "Manliness"

From: 'If you can dream.....' To: '..... and sinew'

If you can dream and not make dreams your master;

If you can think and not make thoughts your aim;

If you can meet with triumph and disaster;

And treat those two impostors just the same;

If you can force your heart, and nerve, and sinew.

4. Five lines of the poem "Manliness:

From: 'If you can force your heart....' To: ',,,the unforgiving minute'

If you can force your heart, and nerve, and sinew

To serve your turn long after they are gone;

And so hold on when there is nothing in you

Except the will which says to them, "Hold on".

If you can fill the unforgiving minute

POEM – 4 GOING FOR WATER

1. Five lines of the poem "Going for water"

From: 'We ran as if to' To: '.....we passed'.

We ran as if to meet the moon

That slowly dawned behind the trees,

The barren boughs without the leaves,

Without the birds, without the breeze.

But once within the wood, we paused.

2. Five lines of the poem "Going for water"

From: 'With laughter' To: '.....heard the brooks'

With laughter when she found us soon.

Each laid on other a staying hand

To listen ere we dared to look,

And in the hush we joined to make

We heard, we knew we heard the brook.

3. Five lines of the poem “Going for water”

From: ‘But once within’ To: ‘.....a staying hand’

But once within the wood, we paused

Like gnomes that hid us from the moon,

Ready to run to hiding new,

With laughter when she found us soon.

Each laid on other a staying hand

4. Five lines of the poem “Going for water”

From: ‘Ready to run’ To: ‘.....joined to make’

Ready to run to hiding new

With laughter when she found us soon.

Each laid on other a staying hand

To listen ere we dared to look,

And in the hush we joined to make

5. Five lines of the poem “Going for water”

From: ‘The barren boughs’ To: ‘.....to hiding new’

The barren boughs without the leaves,

Without the birds, without the breeze

But once within the wood, we paused

Like gnomes that hid us from the moon,

Ready to run to hiding new

POEM – 5. THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN

1. The five lines of the poem “The City of the Children”

From: ‘The reddest flower.....’ To: ‘.....round and round’

The reddest flower would look as pale as snow.

For, all day, we drag our burden tiring,

Through the coal-dark, underground —
Or, all day, we drive the wheels of iron
In the factories, round and round.

2. The five lines of the poem “The City of the Children”

From: ‘For oh,.....’ To: ‘.....stooping’

"For oh," say the children, "we are weary,
And we cannot run or leap.
If we cared for any meadows, it were merely
To drop down in them and sleep.
Our knees tremble sorely in the stooping.

3. The five lines of the poem “The City of the Children”

From: ‘If we cared,.....’ To: ‘.....eyelids drooping’

If we cared for any meadows, it were merely
To drop down in them and sleep.
Our knees tremble sorely in the stooping
We fall upon our faces, trying to go;
And, underneath our heavy eyelids drooping,

POEM – 6 MIGRANT BIRD

1. The five lines of the poem “Migrant Bird”

From: ‘The globe’s’ To: ‘..... vigil gates’

The globe’s my world. The cloud’s my kin,
I care not where the skies begin
I spread my wings through all the din;
Through fears and fright I fly my flight.
No walls for me, no vigil gates,

2. The five lines of the poem “Migrant Bird”

From: ‘No walls’ To: ‘..... unknown lands’

**No walls for me, no vigil gates,
No flags, no machine guns that blast
Citizens of those border states-
Brothers of her brother's sons
No maps, no boundaries to block
My sojourn into unknown lands**

3. The five lines of the poem "Migrant Bird"

From: 'No Flags' To: '..... unknown lands'

**No flags, no machine guns that blast
Citizens of those border states-
Brothers of her brother's sons
No maps, no boundaries to block
My sojourn into unknown lands**

4. The five lines of the poem "Migrant Bird"

From: 'I breed my ' To: '..... make them last'

**I breed my brood where'r I will.
I won't look down. No I will not.
With speed of wings I hasten past
And close my eyes against the sun
To dream my dreams and make them last.**

5. The five lines of the poem "Migrant Bird"

From: 'Citizens of those ' To: '..... in distant spills'

**"Citizens of those border states-
Brothers of her brother's sons.
No maps, no boundaries to block
My sojourn into unknown lands
I spawn and splash in distant spills".**

6. The five lines of the poem “Migrant Bird”

From: ‘Through fears’ To: ‘..... sons’

Through fears and fright I fly my flight.

No walls for me, no vigil gates,

No flags, no machine guns that blast

Citizens of those border states-

Brothers of her brother’s sons.

ERROR SPOTTING

Identify and correct the errors in the following sentences:

1. a) Neither the Secretary nor the Manager were available.

Ans: Neither the secretary nor the manager was available.

b) Kala is tallest girl in the class.

Ans: Kala is the tallest girl in the class.

c) He told to me a story.

Ans: He told me a story.

d) Ramu is a honest man.

Ans: Ramu is an honest man.

e) Though he is rich but he is unhappy.

Ans: Though he is rich, he is unhappy.

2. a) One of these cycle is defective.

Ans: One of these Cycles is defective.

b) A kind teacher always make us to learn better.

Ans: A kind teacher always makes us learn better.

c) I have great confidence on you.

Ans: I have great confidence in you.

d) Neither the secretary nor the manager were available.

Ans: Neither the Secretary nor the manager was available.

e) My uncle is richest man in the village.

Ans: My uncle is the richest man in the village.

3. a) Time and tide waits for no man.

Ans: Time and Tide wait for no man.

b) The dog fell along the river,

Aiis: The dog fell into the river.

c) A American lives near my house.

Ans: An American lives near my house.

d) He left this place a hour ago. .

Ans: He left this place an hour ago.

e) Each of the cycles are damaged.

Ans: Each of the cycles is damaged.

4. a) The elephant is largest living animal on land.

Ans: The elephant is the largest living animal on land.

b) Neither Senthil nor Sree are available.

Ans: Neither Senthul nor Sree is available.

c) Though he is ill, but. he is present.

Ans: Though he is ill he is present.

d) I prefer milk than tea.

Ans: I prefer milk to tea.

e) Stephen drive as rashly as Rafi.

Ans: Stephen drives as rashly as Rafi.

5. a) Do you know which is world's tallest building ?

Ans: Do you know which is the world's tallest building?

b) I place great confidence on you.

Ans: I place great confidence in you.

c) He is good athlete who performs well.

Ans: He, who is a good athlete, performs well.

d) I am absent yesterday.

Ans: I was absent yesterday.

e) I cannot drive as fast as Rahul.

Ans: I cannot drive so fast as Rahul.

6. a) I walked fast and I missed the bus.

Ans: I walked fast but I missed the bus.

b) He told to me a story.

Ans: He told me a story.

c) I have been living in this house since five years.

Ans: I have been living in this house for five years.

d) The deer runs fastly.

Ans: The deer runs fast.

e) He arranged the furnitures properly.

Ans: He arranged the furniture properly.

7. a) Neither the doctor not the nurse are available.

Ans: Neither the doctor nor the nurse is available.

b) The dog fell along the river.

Ans: The dog fell into the river.

c) Apples are not sweet as mangoes.

Ans: Apples are not so sweet as mangoes.

d) Helen is junior than me.

Ans: Helen is junior than to me.

e) I have two brother-in-laws.

Ans: I have two brother-in-law.

8. a) He is one of the talkative boy in the class.

Ans: He is one of the talkative boys in the class.

b) Very few students have scored high as Madan.

Ans: Very few students have scored as high as Madan.

c) Kiran is so ill to go to school.

Ans: Kiran is too ill to go to school.

d) Remove the furnitures from here.

Ans: Remove the furniture from here.

e) He is honest man.

Ans: He is an honest man.

9. a) Hemu prefers coffee than tea.

Ans: Hemu prefers coffee to tea.

b) One of the girl is tall.

Ans: One of the girls is tall.

c) Gopal is a M.A in English.

Ans: Gopal is an M.A in English.

d) Rajan went to abroad.

Ans: Rajan went abroad.

e) Anand is senior than Govind.

Ans: Anand is senior to Govind.

10. a) He has grey hairs.

Ans: He has grey hair.

b) The view were enchanting.

Ans: The view was enchanting.

c) I took a umbrella with me.

Ans: I took an umbrella with me.

d) As the child fell down so it started crying.

Ans: As the child fell down it started crying.

e) Suba is the tallest girl in the class.

Ans: Suba is one of the tallest girls in the class (or) Suba is the tallest girl in the class.

11. a) River Mississippi is one of the largest river in the world.

Ans: River Mississippi is one of the largest rivers in the world.

b) The Jailor let Messaiaen to compose music in the prison.

Ans: The Jailor let Messaiaen compose music in the prison.

c) I place great confidence on you.

Ans: I place great confidence in you.

d) I prefer ice-cream than cake.

Ans: I prefer ice-cream to cake.

e) His trousers are too small for him.

Ans: His trousers is too small for him.

12. a) If I were a bird, I will fly in the sky.

Ans: If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

b) My uncle is one of the richest man in the village.

Ans: My uncle is one of the richest men in the village.

c) I place great confidence on you.

Ans: I place great confidence in you.

d) We bought the furnitures last week.

Ans: We bought the furniture last week.

e) Lekha is most clever than her sister.

Ans: Lekha is cleverer than her sister.

13. a) One of these cycle is defective.

Ans: One of these cycles is defective.

b) His father is a MLA.

Ans: His father is an MLA.

c) Though she is rich buyt she is humble.

Ans: Though she is rich, she is humble.

d) They carried their luggages to the airport.

Ans: They carried their luggage to the airport.

e) Meena is junior to Mala.

Ans: Meena is junior to Mala.

14. a) I prefer coffee to tea.

Ans: I prefer coffee to tea.

b) Each of the cycles are damaged.

Ans: Each of the cycles is damaged.

c) One of the girl sang well.

Ans: One of the girls sang well.

d) Though he is rich but he is happy.

Ans: Though he is rich, he is happy.

e) Neither Rahim nor his friends was injured in the accident.

Ans: Neither Rahim nor his friends were injured in the accident.

15. a) No other road is more narrow as this one.

Ans. No other road is narrow as the one.

b) Have anyone seen my pct dog?

Ans: Has anyone seen my pct dog?

c) Ram as well as Shyam arc intelligent.

Ans: Ram as well as Shyam is intelligent.

d) In case you missing the bus, take a taxi.

Ans: In case you miss the bus, take a taxi.

e) He asked that where I was going to.

Ans: He asked where I was going to.

16. a) As the child fell down so it started crying.

Ans: As the child fell down, it started crying / The child fell down so it started crying.

b) He is a honest man.

Ans: He is an honest man.

c) Neither the secretary nor the manager were available.

Ans: Neither the secretary nor the manager was available

d) The cat drink milk.

Ans: The cat drinks milk.

e) One of the chairs are broken.

Ans: One of the chairs is broken.

17. a) He is the good batsman in our team.

Ans: He is the best batsman in our team.

b) Economics are thy favourite subject.

Ans: Economics is my favourite subject.

c) The tree is very tall that we cannot climb upon it.

Ans: The tree is very tall so we cannot climb upon it.

d) He is angry on me.

Ans: He is angry with me.

e) One of the boy has won a prize.

Ans. One of the boys has won a prize.

18. a) One of these cycle is defective.

Ans: One of these cycles is defective.

b) He is good athlete.

Ans: He is a good athlete. .

c) This is a hardly nut to crack.

Ans: This is a hard nut to crack.

d) I met an one eyed man.

Ans: I met a one -eyed man.

e) If hc studied well, he will pass the exam.

Ans: If he studied well, he will pass the exam.

APPROPRIATE PHRASES**(UNIT I) SAM**

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrases given below to form a complete meaningful paragraph:

1. The days went by with no one showing up to claim the dog. When Goldy was feeling all better, we played (i) He was a (ii) and knew commands like (iii). (iv) Mom said sadly, "That means he has an owner". But still (v)..... secretly, I was glad.

- a) no one came. b) Someone must have trained him. c) Frisbee and football in the yard
d) "Sit", "stay" and "come" e) very smart dog.

Ans: (i) c; (ii) e; (iii) d; (iv) b; (v) a

2. "Thank you, (i)", the lady said holding her hand out for me to shake, "for taking care of (ii) We were in a (iii) and somehow we got separated when I went to the (iv)..... I guess he lost his (v) too".

- a) Sam b) hospital c) collar and harness d) Shelly e) traffic accident

Ans: (i) d; (ii) a; (iii) e; (iv) b; (v) c

(UNIT – 2) THE PIANO

1. Dad finally got a job with (i) as part of his new job, Dad had to study to qualify as a (ii) He eagerly accepted (iii) He'd study late (iv)and he did sacrifice a lot (v)

- a) Chartered Accountant b) The challenge c) an accounting firm
d) over the year e) into the night

Ans: (i) c; (ii) a; (iii) b; (iv) e; (v) d

2. I can remember like yesterday (i) came home from the war, (ii) during world war II, was dressed in (iii) With a skinny, boat-shaped cap plunked so precariously (iv) that I wondered (v) fell off.

- a) a flying officer b) on the side of his head c) why it never
d) a blue uniform e) the day my father

Ans: (i) e; (ii) d; (iii) a; (iv) b; (v) c

(UNIT – 3) THE FACE OF JUDAS ISCARIOT

1. The painter found no one to serve as a model (i) He was afraid that (ii) would remain unfinished. But one afternoon, he happened to see in the tavern (iii) the fellow begged (iv) the painter took him to his house and gave him wine, food and clothing. The beggar agreed to serve as a model for Judas. But to the painter's surprise, he was also the model for (v) many years ago.

- a) for wine b) a gaunt and tattered figure c) Judas Iscariot
d) the child Jesus e) his masterpiece

Ans: (i) c; (ii) e; (iii) b; (iv) a; (v) d

2. The story of the (i) spread afar and many men fancying themselves of wicked countenance offered to pass as model for (ii) But (iii) The old painter looked for face that would serve to show Judas as he envisioned him : a man (iv) enfeebled by (v) and lust.

- a) warped by life b) surrender to greed c) the face of Judas
d) unfinished master piece e) in vain

Ans: (i) d; (ii) c; (iii) e; (iv) a; (v) b

3. Centuries ago a great artist was engaged to pain (i) the cathedral in a Sicilian town. The subject was (ii) For many years, the artist labored (iii) and finally the painting was finished except for the two most important figures, the child Jesus (iv) He started (v) models for those two figures.

- a) and Judas Iscariot b) far and wide c) a mural for
d) diligently for e) the life of Jesus

Ans: (i) c; (ii) e; (iii) d; (iv) a; (v) b

(UNIT – 4) SWEEP AWAY

1. Celine lost consciousness (i) and came round to find herself once more (ii)..... At the same time she could feel something (iii) It seemed to be (iv)..... hanging down 'from the roof. She grabbed one. Soon the water (v)

- a) above her b) picked up speed c) piece of plastic
d) going under the water e) for a moment

Ans: (i) – e ; (ii) – d ; (iii) - a ; (iv) – c ; (v) - b

2. Celine was being (i)..... She swallowed (ii)..... She thought she was (iii) But she found that (iv) And that she was (v).....through which she had plunged.

- a) drowning to death. b) about ten metres from the manhole c) swept along under water
d) mouthfuls of the filthy liquid e) she could breathe again

Ans: (i) – c ; (ii) – d ; (iii) - a ; (iv) – e ; (v) - b

3. As she hung from the pipe. Celine saw a (i)..... It was (ii)..... She realized (iii) Powerful torches down the manhole. She (iv).....on the pile and (v) the walls with her hands and arms. “ I’m here!” She shouted.

- a) shining b) started taping c) battering d) the firemen e) bright light

Ans: (i) – e ; (ii) – d ; (iii) - a ; (iv) – b ; (v) - c

4. Celine was able to (i) of the drain with her feet. The pipe had narrowed. Her hopes (ii) suddenly her face smashed against something (iii) from the wall – and iron bar. Celine lost (iv) for a moment. It seemed to be (v) hanging down from the roof.

- a) rose until b) consciousness c) touch the bottom
d) pieces of plastic e) hard protruding

Ans: (i) – c ; (ii) – a ; (iii) - e ; (iv) – b ; (v) - d

(UNIT – 5) A CLOSE ENCOUNTER

1. My brother was (i) even though he had switched the motor off. his speed was too (ii) The clothes line caught him (iii) and cut him (iv) the bike. I thought he was dead and I raced over (v)

- a) a flip off b) under his chin c) to help him d) fast to stop e) not lucky

Ans: (i) e; (ii) d; (iii) b; (iv) a; (v) c

2. Even though he had switched the motor off, his speed was fast to stop and the (i) Caught him under his chin and cut him a flip off the bike. I thought (ii) and I raced over to help him. I turned him over and he (ii) and we began to fight. He (iv) me and asked me why I did not help him stop. I told him he should have (v) it first.

- a) he was dead b) let me ride c) clothes line d) grabbed me e) cursed at

Ans: (i) c; (ii) a; (iii) d; (iv) e; (v) b

(UNIT – 6) THE SUMMER FLIGHT

1. Kumar recalled his preparations (i) to the United States. His (ii) At college had gained him a wonderful career at MNC. Very soon he was deputed (iii) to the States and was assured of a (iv) there. But oh, the migration from India to the States! Dad had squeezed out funds from (v)

- a) on an assignment b) promising career c) for his trip
d) every possible source e) outstanding performance

Ans: (i) c; (ii) e; (iii) a; (iv) b; (v) d

2. Kumar was an(i) young man. He was living in a very comfortable and(ii) Apartment.(iii)..... One day he stood staring out through the window. But he felt(iv)..... in his heart. His thought drilled to his house which was in(v).....

- a) a narrow congested street b) an emptiness c) fully furnished

- d) intelligent and enterprising e) in New York

Ans: (i) d; (ii) c; (iii) e; (iv) b; (v) a

3. Gradually Kumar(i) From her, carried away by the pleasure which his work and life style.(ii) him. besides his calls made his mother(iii) until midnight, waiting anxiously. Inevitably after the call, he lost his cheer, as she constantly(iv) him urging him to return. This made him(v) her less and less.

- a) speak to b) pleaded with c) drifted away d) sit up e) bestowed on

Ans: (i) c; (ii) e; (iii) d; (iv) b; (v) a

(UNIT –7) CAUGHT SNEEZING

1. As Hubert painfully staggered inside, he was shocked to hear the voices of the thieves (i) The thieves had tactfully (ii) of the inmates of the house to some huge noise outside, forcing them all (iii). to find out what was happening there. As the inmates were likely to return soon, the three thieves decided to (iv)..... and wait until night (v)

- a) to plunder the household b) to rush onto the streets c) hide inside a cupboard
d) who had waylaid him e) diverted the attention

Ans: (i) d; (ii) e; (iii) b; (iv) c; (v) a

CHARACTER / SPEAKER

(UNIT -1) SAM

1. She bought home a new chew toy.
2. “You can come and visit him any time you like.”
3. “Someone must have trained him.”
4. “Can I keep him, Mom?”
5. “Guess he’s your dog now, Shelly”, she said one day.
6. “Guess I’ll call you Goldy.”
7. “He probably belongs to someone, Shelly”
8. There was a lady with dark sunglasses and a white cane.
9. “Thank you”
10. But I could see that it was this lady he really belonged to.
11. “We need to ding his owner”

12. “Yey!” I yelled, jumping up and down.

- Ans: 1) Shelly's mother 2) Diane 3) Mom of Shelly /Goldy
 4) Shelly 5) Sheely's Mom 6) Shelly
 7) Shelly's Mom 8) Diane / blind lady / owner of the dog
 9) Diane 10) Shelly
 11) Shelly's mother 12) Shelly

(UNIT -2) THE PIANO LESSON

1. He wanted to know what the weather was like up there.
2. “I bought your mum a piano.”
3. “What’s the weather like up there?”
4. “Enough is Enough”
5. He was trying to rebuild his life.
6. A flying officer during world war II.
7. He eagerly accepted the challenge.
8. He had saved enough money to buy Mum another piano.
9. “yes, that’s right.”
10. This time he paid cash for it.
11. “Well, my baby boy”
12. I can’t remember her ever mentioning the piano again after that.
13. “I can remember like yesterday.”

- Ans: 1) a neighbor 2) Rob Reilly's father 3) Rob Reilly's neighbor
 4) Rob reilly's father 5) Rob Reilly's dad 6) Rob Reilly's father
 7) Rob Reilly's dad 8) Rob Reilly's dad 9) Rob Reilly's father
 10) Rob Reilly's father 11) Rob Reilly's mother 12) Rob Reilly

(UNIT – 3) THE FACE OF JUDAS ISCARIOT

Read the following sentences and identify the character / speaker:

1. He begged for wine.

2. "My son, I'd like to help you. What troubles you so?"
3. "My son, I'd like to help you."
4. A gaunt and tattered figure.
5. An old priest told me this story when I was very young.
6. "Do you remember me?"
7. "Years ago I was your model for the child Jesus."
8. "Come with me" he said. "I'll give you wine and food and clothing."
9. His bloodshot eyes were fixed with horror on the painted likeness of himself.
10. "I'll give you wine and food and clothing"

Ans: 1) The model for Judas Iscariot 2) The painter

3) The painter

4) The model for Judas

5) Bonnie Chamberlain the author

6) The model for Judas

7) The model for Judas

8) The artist

9) The model for Judas

10) The Artist / painter

(UNIT -4) SWEEP AWAY

Read the following sentences and identify the character / speaker:

1. "Have I been down here for five hours?"
2. "I've got to try to grab that pipe."
3. "I'm outside! I'm outside!"
4. "No, we'll ring the fire brigade"
5. "We'll ring the fire brigade."
6. "I wanted to be there for my daughter and for serge."
7. "I'm drowning. There's no way I can survive this."
8. "Perhaps there's a grill"
9. "Where's the body?"
10. "I've got to fight to the very end."
11. "There's got to be an exit further on."

- Ans: 1) Celine 2) Celine 3) Celine 4) Louise Martinez**
5) Louis Martinez 6) Celine 7) Celine 8) Celine
9) Firemen 10) Celine 11) Celine

(UNIT -5) A CLOSE ENCOUNTER

Read the following sentences and identify the character / speaker:

1. “Oh, yeah”
2. “We’ll ring the fire brigade”
3. “At least we had some quality time together today.”
4. “Well, look at it this way.”
5. My brother was a tinker.
6. I am much shorter than he was and may be even smarter,
7. “We have lifter off”, I yelled.

- Ans: 1) Author’s brother 2) Louise Martinez 3) Rex Coker’s brother**
4) Rex Coker’s brother 5) Rex Coker (the author) 6) Rex Coker (the author)
7) Rex Coker (the author)

(UNIT - 6) THE SUMMER FLIGHT

Read the following sentences and identify the character / speaker:

1. She was forever serving coffee, pakodas, dosai, snacks etc....
2. “And there’s no place like home, is there?”
3. “Oh, Ma! How I miss you.”
4. “Home is where the heart is.”
5. His outstanding performance at college had gained him a wonderful career at an MNC.
6. Pensively he recalled his preparations for his trip to the United States.

- Ans: 1) Kumar’s grandma 2) Kumar’s father 3) Kumar**
4) Kumar 5) Kumar 6) Kumar

(UNIT -7) CAUGHT SNEEZING

Read the following sentences and identify the character / speaker:

1. They tactfully diverted the attention of the inmates.
2. "more snuff"
3. He cleverly hid in the narrow space under the staircase.
4. "He beckoned the old man to toss him his Snuff box"
5. A little boy of fourteen travelled on his horse.
6. "I shall perform some magic tricks."

Ans: 1) thieves 2) Hubert 3) Hubert 4) Hubert
 5) Hubert 6) Hubert

MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Match the following appropriately:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. a) Louise Martinez | - escaped under the clothes line |
| b) Rex Coker | - found his first model on the street |
| c) Hubert | - studied late into the night |
| d) The painter | - offered to ring the fire brigade |
| e) Dad | - was beaten black and blue |

Ans: a) offered to ring the fire brigade b) escaped under the clothes line

c) was beaten black and blue d) found his first model on the street
 e) studied late into the night

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 2. a) Goldy | - a council worker |
| b) Judas | - Sam was named so |
| c) Serge | - planned to plunder the house |
| d) The bike | - Schwin |
| e) The thieves | - one of the two figures for a painting |

Ans: a) Sam was named so b) one of the two figures for a painting

c) a council worker d) Schwin e) planned to plunder the house

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| 3. a) Sam | - an Indian engineer |
| b) Celine | - A fourteen year old boy |

- c) Hubert - wife of Serge
- d) Kumar - fond of playing the piano
- e) Mum - the real name of the dog

Ans: a) the real name of the dog b) wife of Serge c) A fourteen year old boy
d) an Indian engineer e) fond of playing the piano

4. a) Mural - a clever little boy
b) Good night Irene - a small town in France
c) The best of an inventions - a wall painting
d) Lunch - a song sung by neighbours
e) Hubert - a bike
- the piano

Ans: a) a wall painting b) a song sung by neighbours c) a bike
d) a small town in France e) a clever little boy

5. a) Shelly - Celine's daughter
b) Amandine - the three thieves
c) 'V' shaped formation - felt like a princess
d) Mum - a school boy
e) Three hefty men - flying birds

Ans: a) a school boy b) Celine's daughter c) flying birds
d) felt like a princess e) the three thieves

6. a) Sam - a highly intelligent and enterprising young man
b) Serge - Rex Coker's brother
c) Tinkerer - a guide dog
d) Kumar - a little boy of fourteen
e) Hubert - council worker

Ans: a) a guide dog b) council worker c) Rex Coker's brother
d) a highly intelligent and enterprising young man e) a little boy of fourteen

7. a) Migratory birds - a little boy of fourteen
 b) Hubert - Celine's husband
 c) Serge - Goldy
 d) Piano - changed Kumar's heart
 e) Sam - positioned in the living room

Ans: a) changed Kumar's heart b) a little boy of fourteen

c) Celine's husband d) positioned in the living room e) Goldy

8. a) Cathedral - Rex Coker
 b) Council worker - Kumar
 c) We have lifted off - A clever boy
 d) "Oh Ma, I miss you" - On Sicilian town
 e) Hubert - Serge

Ans: a) On Sicilian town b) Serge c) Rex Coker d) Kumar e) A clever boy

9. a) Child Jesus - Dad
 b) Kumar - Clever little boy
 c) Flying officer - Celine's daughter
 d) Amandine - Twelve years old boy
 e) Hubert - Young and enterprising

Ans: a) Twelve years old boy b) Young and enterprising c) Dad

d) Celine's daughter e) Clever little boy

10. a) Kumar - unfinished for a long time
 b) Hubert - Serge's partner
 c) Tinker - Green card holder in America
 d) Celine - performed magic tricks
 e) Mural - Rex Coker's brother

Ans: a) Green card holder in America b) performed magic tricks

c) Rex Coker's brother d) Serge's partner e) unfinished for a long time

11. a) Sam - an Indian Engineer
b) Celine - a wise lad
c) Hubert - home help
d) Kumar - fond of playing the piano
e) Mum - a blond Labrador

**Ans: a) a blond Labrador b) home help c) a wise lad
d) an Indian Engineer e) fond of playing the piano**

12. a) Serge - felt like a princess
b) Diane - longing for his hometown
c) Rex Coker's brother - council worker
d) Kumar - the dog's owner
e) Mum - a tinkerer, an inventor

**Ans: a) council worker b) the dog's owner c) a tinkerer, an inventor
d) longing for his hometown e) felt like a princess**

13. a) Hubert - enterprising young man
b) Firemen - twelve year old boy
c) Dad - fourteen year old boy
d) Kumar - studied a stack of books
e) Model for child Jesus - metal rods

**Ans: a) fourteen year old boy b) metal rods c) studied a stack of books
d) enterprising young man e) twelve year old boy**

14. a) Shelly - Celine's daughter
b) Amandine - the three thieves
c) 'V' shaped formation - felt like a princess
d) Mum - a school boy
e) Three hefty men - flying birds

Ans: a) a school boy b) Celine's daughter c) flying birds

d) felt like a princess e) the three thieves

15. a) Three hefty men - smashed Celine's face
b) Chartered Accountant - temporary stay
c) Beast - took away Hubert's horse
d) Iron bar - Dad's new job
e) Sojourn - the bike of Rex Coker's brother

Ans: a) took away Hubert's horse b) Dad's new job
c) the bike of Rex Coker's brother d) smashed Celine's face
e) temporary stay

16. a) Serge - an Indian Engineer
b) Kumar - Celine's daughter
c) Amandine - a council worker
d) Dad - Goldy
e) Sam - a flying officer

Ans: a) a council worker b) an Indian Engineer c) Celine's daughter
d) a flying officer e) Goldy

17. a) Judas - determined to live
b) Kumar - wise of his age
c) Mum - villainous faced model
d) Celine - picnic to vedanthangal
e) Hubert - tenacity and good talent

Ans: a) villainous faced model b) villainous faced model
c) tenacity and good talent d) tenacity and good talent e) wise of his age

18. a) Nuns - Southern France
b) Mural - Cupboard
c) Lunel - teaching piano
d) Battery - the Jesus model

e) Sneeze - old Chevy

Ans: a) teaching piano b) the Jesus model c) Southern France

d) Old Chevy e) Cupboard

CHOOSE THE CORRECT

Complete the following sentences choosing the correct answer from the options given below:

(UNIT – 1) SAM

1. Sam was

a) a race dog b) a show dog c) an army dog **d) a guide dog**

2. The important job the dog had was

a) to catch thieves b) to guide Diane's house
c) to guide Diane d) to follow Shelly to school

3. The boy called the dog.....

a) Sweety **b) Goldy** c) Brownny d) Labrador

4. Shelly and Goldy played In the yard.

a) cricket b) hockey c) basket ball **d) Frisbee and foot ball**

5. The lady got separated from Sam in

a) a tsunami b) an earthquake c) a terrorist attack **d) a traffic accident**

6. The boy's name was

a) Goldy **b) Shelly** c) Sam d) Diane

7. The boy's mother brought home a new for Goldy to play with.

a) chew toy b) sweets c) food d) pencil

8. The two happy souls who left in the van were

a) The artist and the child **b) Sam and Diane**
c) Rob Reilly and his father d) Celine and Serge

9. I found a blonde with a hurt paw.

a) Labrador b) Rajapalayam c) Pomerian d) German Shepherd

10. Harness is a

- a) game b) sting **c) set of straps** d) set of rings
11. Sam was
- a) a race dog b) a show dog c) an army dog **d) a guide dog**
12. It was a chilly rainy morning terrible weather for
- a) winter b) autumn **c) summer** d) spring
13. It was mean to call the on a hurt animal.
- a) friend b) doctor **c) dogcatcher** d) neighbor

(UNIT - 2) THE PIANO LESSON

1. Dad had to study to qualify as a
- a) doctor b) teacher **c) chartered accountant** d) clerk
- Ans: c) chartered accountant**
2. After years, Dad bought a new piano.
- a) three **b) two** c) five d) four
3. Mum had seen a piano before
- a) in the Church **b) at the Catholic Kindergarten**
- c) at the shop d) in the neighbour's house
4. His mother was never close to a Piano except at the kindergarten.
- a) Jesuit **b) Catholic** c) Protestant d) Non-Catholic
5. Dad finally got an employment
- a) as a musician **b) with an accounting firm** c) as a clerk d) as a pilot
6. The author's father was a flying officer during
- a) seven years war **b) world war II** c) world war I d) civil war
7. I was quick enough to notice a large newspaper..... displaying a new piano.
- a) announcement b) application **c) advertisement** d) declaration
8. A flying officer during World War II, Dad was dressed in a Uniform.
- a) black **b) blue** c) brown d) red
9. Rob's father was very

- a) **tall** b) short c) stout d) weak

10. Dad had bought Mum

- a) a veena **b) a piano** c) a violin d) a keyboard

11. Mum squealed with

- a) anger b) surprise **c) delight** d) fuss

(UNIT -3) THE FACE OF JUDAS ISCARIOT

1. The artist was engaged to paint a mural for a

- a) temple **b) cathedral** c) mosque d) gurudwara

2. The model for the child Jesus Was

- a) six years old **b) twelve years old** c) fourteen years old d) an infant.

3. The artist was painting

- a) the life of Judas Iscariot b) the life of a young man
c) the life of an aged man **d) the life of Jesus.**

4. The artist was engaged to paint a

- a) mural** b) scenery c) portrait d) building

5. The Cathedral was in town.

- a) Sicilian** b) Italy c) Rome d) Jerusalem

6. The young man who approached the artist begged for

- a) money **b) wine** c) food d) clothes

7. A great artist was engaged to paint a mural for the in a Sicilian town.

- a) cathedral** b) exhibition c) mosque d) temple

8. The artist found the model for Judas in a

- a) church **b) tavern** c) house d) school

9. The painter gave the model

- a) wine b) wine and food c) wine and clothing **d) wine, food and clothing**

10. The model was actually.....

- a) the artist's son **b) one who had posed for the child Jesus**

- c) angry with the artist d) tortured by the artist

11. Though the child's face was angel-like, it was

- a) **dirty** b) injured c) stupid d) silly

(UNIT-4) SWEPTAWAY

1. Celine stepped over a

- a) tunnel b) **low hedge** c) storm drain d) slippery pipe

2. Celine grabbedacross a drain.

- a) **a plastic pipe** b) a rope c) an iron-rod d) a plant

3. Amandine was to celebrate herbirthday.

- a) **twelfth** b) thirteenth c) tenth d) ninth

4. Celine was years old.

- a) 22 b) **32** c) 42 d) 43

5. Lunel is a small town in Southern

- a) Germany b) Italy c) **France** d) England

6. The small town Lunel had been battered by a violent storm on Monday, September 22,,

- a) 2000 b) **2003** c) 2004 d) 2005

7. Jack Poderoso was a

- a) **teacher** b) council worker c) priest d) pianist

8. The town where Serge and Celine lived was

- a) London b) Lucknow c) **Lunel** d) Paris

9. Celine had been struggling in flood water for

- a) **five hours** b) six hours c) eight hours d) ten hours

10. Drenched and freezing cold, Hung on.

- a) Jack b) Serge c) **Celine** d) Amandine

11. Celine was in a wide concrete storm drain.

- a) **two-metre** b) three-metre c) five-metre d) six-metre

12. Jack Poderoso was a year old teacher.

- a) 40 **b) 45** c) 35 d) 42

13. It was after p.m, when Serge arrived at Lunel's fire station.

- a) 6 b) 7 **c) 8** d) 9

(UNIT - 5) ACLOSE ENCOUNTER

1. The sprocket which drove the chain was replaced with

- a) a lawn mower **b) a pulley and a fan belt** c) a motor and a battery d) baloon type tyres

2. The brother bought from a local pawn shop.

- a) a dynamo b) an old battery c) an AC electric motor **d) DC electric motor**

3. The narrator's (Rex Coker's) brother was a

- a) student b) teacher **c) tinker** d) doctor

4. The tinker applied his ideas to paper skillfully his invention.

- a) drawing b) copying c) sketching **d) blue printing**

5. The brothers started off the ride with

- a) a thumbs up sign** b) a wave of the flag c) a whistle d) a gun shot

6. The clothes line caught the ride under his

- a) chin** b) neck c) legs d) arms

(UNIT - 6) THE SUMMER FLIGHT

1. Kumar's family lived in.....

- a) New York **b) Delhi** c) The Arctic d) Vedanthangal

2. The birds were flying in a streamlined

- a) 'A' shape b) 'O' shape **c) 'V' shape** d) 'S' shape

3. Kumar's outstanding performance at college had gained him a wonderful career at

- a) the LIC b) the BSNL **c) an MNC** d) the NLC

4. Kumar remembered his childhood picnic with his parents to

- a) the Mariana beach b) Vandaloor Zoo **c) Vedanthangal** d) Mahabalipuram

5. Kumar was in a fully furnished apartment in

- a) New Jersey b) New Delho c) New Zealand **d) New York**

6. The thieves were caught by their sound of
- a) coughing b) laughing **c) sneezing** d) snoring
7. Hubert approached a hoping to get some help.
- a) house **b) big mansion** c) hut d) village
8. Kumar's Utopia was
- a) New York b) United Kingdom **c) United States** d) Vedanthangal
9. The image of his mother sitting by the haunted Kumar.
- a) television b) radio c) computer **d) telephone**
10. Kumar's was a sweet creature attending to all members of the family.
- a) father b) sister c) brother **d) mother**
11. With great difficulty, Kumar's family managed to send him to
- a) UAE **b) US** c) UK d) India
12. The sky was dotted with
- a) colours **b) birds** c) balloons d) animals

Ans: b) birds

(UNIT – 7) CAUGHT SNEEZING

1. Hubert saved the old man and his family with just a little
- a) sugar b) salt **c) snuff** d) chilli powder
2. There were thieves hiding in the house.
- a) four b) six **c) three** d) five
3. Hubert retrieved his from the thieves.
- a) jewels b) money **c) horse** d) car
4. The lonely road was infested with
- a) thieves and robbers** b) farmers and country men
- c) tillers and growers d) fishermen and fisher women
5. Hubert was..... years old.
- a) eight b) twelve c) fifteen **d) fourteen**

6. Once the Snuff was sprayed into the cupboard, all the thieves.....
- a) yelled b) screamed **c) sneezed** d) laughed
7. Hubert was a boy of
- a) ten years **b) fourteen years** c) twelve years d) five years
8. Hubert offered to demonstrate a few
- a) magic tricks** b) mesmerising acts c) martial arts d) magnetic tricks
9. The thieves decided o hide inside the.....
- a) Kitchen b) loft c) attic **d) cupboard**