

11th STANDARD – GENERAL ENGLISH**UNIT-1****PROSE – BON VOYAGE*****1. Idioms and Phrases***

1. **Bridge the gap between:** (reduce the differences that exist between two things)

Gandhiji tried his best to bridge the gap between the Hindus and the Muslims.

2. **Prefer to:** (like something better)

I prefer coffee to tea.

3. **Go the distance:** (be able to complete the assigned task)

Though it was very difficult she went the distance.

4. **Go on to:** (pass from one item to the next)

Let us go on to the next topic.

5. **One by one:** (one after another)

The patients entered the clinic one by one.

6. **Take part in:** (participate in)

I don't like to take part in the competition.

7. **Lead on to:** (bring about)

His drinking habit led on to his downfall.

8. **Fight it out with:** (to fight or argue until an agreement has been settled)

Being stubborn she fought it out with her husband.

9. **On condition that:** (on a rule to be agreed upon)

He signed the agreement on condition that he would be given 50% of the profit.

10. **Have a passion for:** (be interested in)

He has a passion for collecting stamps.

11. **All through one's life:** (completely while one is alive)

Gandhiji was honest all through his life.

12. In fact: (really)

Infact once he was my close friend.

13. **Take up: (have as one's career)**

After his studies he took up teaching.

14. **Try one's hand:** (do an activity for the first time)

He tried his hand in cotton export

15. **From scratch:** (from nothing)

We built up this business from scratch.

16. **Answer in the negative:** (say 'no' to a proposal)

When I asked her whether she would join the tour she answered in the negative.

17. **On the other hand:** (contrary to something)

She is rich; on the other hand her sisters are poor.

18. **Catch up with:** (overtake)

Soon our car caught up with the taxi.

19. **Refuse to take no for an answer:** (have the guts to continue with one's efforts)

He succeeded as a businessman because he refused to take no for an answer.

20. **Be drawn towards somebody:** (be attracted by someone)

Crowds of people were drawn towards Gandhiji.

21. **A discovery of pain:** (a painful experience)

For the small child the operation was a discovery of pain.

22. **Dream becomes true:** (ambition is fulfilled)

When he passed the I.A.S examination his dream became true.

23. **Start off:** (begin to move)

The train started off when the signal was given.

24. **Make history:** (do something great so as to be remembered by people).

Neil Armstrong made history by setting foot on the moon.

25. **Out of control:** (in a state difficult to manage)

A few minutes after the take off the plane went out of control.

26. **Absolve someone of blame:** (declare that one is innocent)

A detailed inquiry absolved her of blame.

27. **Race away:** (move very fast)

The lorry hit a passerby and raced away.

28. **Yearn for:** (long for)

The soldiers yearned for a holiday.

29. **Point out:** (indicate)

The teacher pointed out the mistakes in the essay.

30. **Carve an identity for oneself:** (make a mark for oneself)

Keats carved an identity for himself in the world of poets.

31. **Pave the way for:** (show the path to)

He paved the way for painless surgery.

32. **Once in a while:** (occasionally)

Once in a while he goes for Medical checkup.

33. **Take good care of:** (look after)

The mother takes good care of the baby.

2. SYNONYMS

twinkle	-	glitter
strong	-	intense
gazed	-	looked
desire	-	ambition
twinkling	-	glittering
blue	-	sky
wide	-	broad
yonder	-	there
canopy	-	roof
heavens	-	sky

fluffy	-	soft
maybe	-	perhaps
neighbouring	-	nearby
rightly	-	correctly
voyage	-	travel
named	-	called
attained	-	got
kalpana	-	imagination
sudden	-	quick
preferred	-	chose
flight	-	flying
sketch	-	draw
companions	-	friends
airplanes	-	aeroplanes
toiling	-	striving
dolls	-	toys
giant	-	big
close	-	intimate
leap	-	jump
often	-	always
mankind	-	humanity
ambition	-	aspiration
steeping	-	walking
dare	-	brave
surface	-	crust
distance	-	extent
real	-	true

fulfill	-	achieve
especially	-	particularly
motto	-	aim
bridging	-	joining
follow	-	pursue
gap	-	break
incredible	-	unbelievable
chasm	-	opening
realisation	-	fulfillment
needs	-	required
reflection	-	image\
exactly	-	correctly
retina	-	screen
sleepy	-	dull
whole	-	entire
crew	-	team
refused	-	rejected
siblings	-	brothers / sisters
valuable	-	worthy
maintained	-	preserved
encouraged	-	inspired
brilliant	-	outstanding
earn	-	get
academic	-	learned
inspiration	-	encouragement
record	-	performance
surprised	-	astonished

throughout	-	everywhere
presenting	-	submitting
pursue	-	continue
paper	-	article
happened	-	chanced
lapse	-	slipping
branch	-	field
screening	-	showing
initially	-	firstly
movie	-	film
resisted	-	opposed
magnificent	-	splendid
decision	-	determination
single-minded	-	devoted
career	-	profession
determination	-	firmness
finally	-	lastly
grit	-	courage
relented	-	yielded
steely	-	firm
determined	-	obstinate
resolve	-	determination
nature	-	behavior
flee	-	escape
reluctant	-	unwilling
partition	-	separation
mere	-	just

odd	-	small
closed	-	ended
jobs	-	work
accompany	-	escort
practically	-	almost
enjoyed	-	liked
invest	-	contribute
hiking	-	walking
succeeded	-	triumphed
competitions	-	contests
building	-	raising
passion	-	craze
thriving	-	successful
constellations	-	stars
business	-	trade
project	-	work
scratch	-	nothing
incessantly	-	continuously
column	-	portion
designing	-	modeling
featuring	-	showing
obvious	-	apparent
answered	-	replied
achieve	-	fulful
truthfully	-	really
enrolled	-	admitted
negative	-	disagreement

break	-	stop
programme	-	schedule
accompanied	-	followed
futile	-	useless
authorities	-	administrators
chase	-	pursue
consent	-	approval
globe	-	earth
guardian	-	parent
thesis	-	proposition
let	-	allow
guide	-	adviser
recalls	-	remembers
levels	-	amounts
quiet	-	calm
true	-	real
shy	-	timid
assigned	-	entrusted
intimidated	-	frightened
mission	-	task
surroundings	-	circumstances
specialist	-	expert
adapted	-	altered
shuttle	-	vehicle
burning	-	keen
achieve	-	perform
refused	-	declined

feat	-	act/deed
answer	-	reply
sought	-	solicited
amazingly	-	wonderfully
citizenship	-	nationality
instructor	-	teacher
blamed	-	accused
drawn	-	attracted
tumbling	-	rolling
fascination	-	interest
capture	-	seize
intense	-	great
evaluation	-	inquiry
physical	-	bodily
absolved	-	acquitted
fitness	-	health
blame	-	guilt
natural	-	plain
rating	-	ranking
choice	-	selection
terrific	-	great
path	-	way
majestic	-	lofty
paved	-	laid
defined	-	specified
undergo	-	experience
fast	-	quick

rigorous	-	difficult
races	-	runs
training	-	practice
glow	-	brightness
evaluation	-	assessment
curvature	-	arch / bend
arduous	-	tough / hard
yearned	-	longed
deter	-	prevent
scheduled	-	fixed
average	-	ordinary
launch	-	projection
included	-	involved
fortune	-	luck
experiencing	-	undergoing
roll	-	rotate
pull	-	tugging
awe	-	wonder
gravity	-	gravitation
inspires	-	arouses
increase	-	enhance
eternal	-	endless
pulse	-	throb
dared	-	ventured
movement	-	motion
explore	-	scout
discovery	-	recognition

dedicated	-	devoted
required	-	needed
breezy	-	windy
immense	-	great
entry	-	arrival
exploded	-	detonated
heavens	-	sky
prior	-	before
surrounding	-	nearby
scheduled	-	fixed
community	-	society
unfortunate	-	unlucky
folk	-	people
whole	-	entire
partition	-	separation
mourning	-	grieving
possessions	-	belongings
wide	-	broad
instill	-	impart
yearning	-	longing
notion	-	idea
especially	-	particularly
indeed	-	really
turn	-	chance
journey	-	travel
carved	-	cut
matters	-	signifies

domain	-	area
goal	-	destination
inspire	-	encourage
message	-	lesson / moral
horizon	-	expanse
identity	-	individuality
exploration	-	travelling
basic	-	fundamental
host	-	supply
circumstances	-	conditions
information	-	news
stewardship	-	administration
press	-	reporters
fragile	-	delicate / feeble
gazed	-	looked
mind-boggling	-	overwhelming
dreamily	-	vaguely
inspiration	-	encouragement
opportunity	-	chance
accomplishments	-	achievements
sense	-	feeling

3. ANTONYMS

little	x	big
upward	x	downward
up	x	down
night	x	day
above	x	below

small	x	big
high	x	low
giant	x	dwarf
gazed	x	glimpsed
surface	x	bottom
beyond	x	beside
proved	x	disproved
wide	x	narrow
real	x	unreal
ever	x	never
bridging	x	splitting
fluffy	x	hard
gap	x	closure
friendly	x	hostile
possible	x	impossible
neighbouring	x	distant
short	x	tall
height	x	depth
exactly	x	approximately
great	x	small
under	x	above
sudden	x	slow
sleepy	x	busy
companions	x	rivals
town	x	village
strong	x	weak
achieve	x	lose

desire	x	dislike
authorities	x	followers
heavens	x	earth
written	x	spoken
touch	x	skip
consent	x	dissent
child	x	adult
let	x	stop
rightly	x	wrongly
refused	x	accepted
imagination	x	reality
valuable	x	worthless
young	x	old
everyone	x	no one
close	x	distant
encouraged	x	discouraged
friend	x	foe
later	x	earlier
remembers	x	forgets
first	x	last
often	x	sometimes
lapse	x	gain
greatest	x	smallest
same	x	different
ambition	x	aversion
magnificent	x	modest
fulfil	x	neglect

single-minded	x	distracted
follow	x	precede
determination	x	doubt
incredible	x	believable
grit	x	cowardice
whole	x	part
steely	x	work
everybody	x	nobody
resolve	x	indecision
youngest	x	oldest
partition	x	integration
maintained	x	abolished
odd	x	permanent
brilliant	x	dull
succeeded	x	failed
initially	x	finally
building	x	breaking
resisted	x	accepted
thriving	x	failing
relented	x	resisted
guest	x	host
determined	x	unstable
answered	x	questioned
reluctant	x	willing
truthfully	x	falsely
before	x	after
negative	x	affirmative

last	x	first
explaining	x	summarizing
closed	x	opened
manned	x	unmanned
enjoyed	x	hated
futile	x	worthwhile
passion	x	aversion
chase	x	leave
began	x	ended
half	x	full
early	x	late
lived	x	died
life	x	death
difference	x	resemblance
remember	x	forget
guide	x	pupil
incessantly	x	occasionally
recalls	x	forgets
obvious	x	obscure
quiet	x	noisy
special	x	ordinary
shy	x	bold
intimidated	x	emboldened
majestic	x	humble
burning	x	mild
mind-boggling	x	expected
refused	x	agreed

vein	x	artery
no	x	yes
sunrise	x	sunset
answer	x	question
fast	x	slow
instructor	x	pupil
forward	x	backward
drawn	x	driven
races	x	crawls
fascination	x	repulsion
glow	x	dullness
joined	x	resigned
curvature	x	straightness
academic	x	practical
yearned	x	hated
intense	x	weak
launch	x	land
physical	x	mental
succeeded	x	failed
fitness	x	weakness
good	x	bad
rigorous	x	ordinary / easy
fortune	x	misfortune
arduous	x	easy
awe	x	disrespect
deter	x	allow
inspires	x	discourages

average	x	outstanding
eternal	x	fleeting
included	x	excluded
dared	x	hesitated
pull	x	push
began	x	ended
gravity	x	antigravity
dedicated	x	indifferent
increase	x	decrease
breezy	x	stormy
discovery	x	concealment
entry	x	exit
pain	x	pleasure
prior	x	after
immense	x	small
died	x	lived
true	x	false
death	x	birth
specialist	x	generalist / amateur
whole	x	part
sough	x	neglected
mourning	x	rejoicing
early	x	late
under	x	above
blamed	x	praised
wide	x	narrow
tumbling	x	rising

starry	x	starless
control	x	freedom
dig	x	heap
capture	x	free / leave
lie	x	stand
post-fight	x	pre-fight
yearning	x	dislike
absolved	x	accused
after	x	before
blame	x	praise
repeatedly	x	rarely
terrific	x	bad
lived	x	died
valley	x	mountain
near	x	far
always	x	sometimes
many	x	few
young	x	old
lose	x	gain
corner	x	centre
everyone	x	no one
native	x	foreign
instill	x	drain
dreamily	x	clearly
same	x	different
caught	x	left
fragile	x	durable / strong

ask	x	answer
anybody	x	nobody
basic	x	advanced
replied	x	questioned
questions	x	answers
accomplishment	x	failure
awe	x	disrespect
connection	x	disconnection
surrounding	x	distant
inspiration	x	discouragement
partition	x	integration

4. Choose the Synonyms of the italicized words from the options given:

1. Even as a young girl she *preferred* to sketch and paint airplanes.

(decided, hated, chose, enjoyed)

Ans: chose

2. She maintained a *brilliant* academic record.

(outstanding, shining, twinkling, consistent)

Ans: outstanding

3. “It was *obvious* that she wanted to do something special....”.

(unsure, apparent, obsolete, unknown)

Ans: apparent

4. Where did this *grit* come from?

(greatness, innocence, power, determination)

Ans: determination

5. The training required *immense* levels of fitness.

(intense, strict, great, maximum)

Ans: great

5. Choose the Antonyms of the italicized words from the options given:

1. "The Ganges valley looked *majestic*...."

(great, beautiful, humble, shining)

Ans: humble2. Just looking at our planet roll by and the *awe* that it inspires.

(fear, disrespect, surprise, honour)

Ans: disrespect3. The heights by great men reached... were not attained by *sudden* flight.

(swift, slow, calm, gradual)

Ans: slow4. Though her family initially *resisted* her decision....

(accepted, encouraged, disliked, proposed)

Ans: accepted

5. She had to fight it out with her father who was very reluctant.

(relentless, exultant, eager, pleasant)

Ans: eager

6. Supply the missing letters to find their synonyms:

1. Consent - app__ _al **Ans: approval**2. Dare - br__ _ **Ans: approval**3. accompany - esc__ _ **Ans: escort**4. Special - ex__ _ord__ _ry **Ans: extraordinary**5. follow - __ _sue **Ans: pursue**6. Fragile - fee__ _ **Ans: feeble**

7. Supply the missing letters to find their antonyms:

1. Remember x _ org__ **Ans: forget**2. Valuable x worth__ _ **Ans: worthless**3. succeeded x fai__ _ **Ans: failed**

4. Mourning x rej_ _ _ing **Ans: rejoicing**

5. quiet x talk_ _ _ _ _ **Ans: talkative**

6. Futile x _ _ _ful **Ans: useful**

8. Match the words with their meanings:

1. A popular game played in America : **baseball**

2. Profit; yield : **returns**

3. A disk for recording and storing data : **floppy**

9. Use the words in sentences of your own:

1. Americans like to play **baseball**.

2. The managing Director was shocked when the auditor told him about the **returns**.

3. I shall copy the poem in a **floppy**.

4. I watched **polo** on TV,

5. The **compere** brings to light a number of young artistes.

6. Liquids are **freezing** easily in the Arctic region.

7. The **hurricane** uprooted huge trees.

8. The company has **assets** worth a few corers.

9. The foreigners were playing **squash** in the club.'

10. That English movie is a real **thriller**.

11. This climate is suitable for playing **golf**.

12. The soldier was allowed when he uttered the **password**.

13. The **javelin** thrown by him hit a stray dog.

14. I like to read the **editorial** in detail.

15. The boat was tossed by the **gale**.

16. They are worried about the huge **expenditure**.

17. There was a pleasant **drizzle** in Ooty.

18. People play **ice hockey** in cold countries.

19. There is **fluctuation** in bullion rates.

20. I don't believe it, for it is all gossip.
21. She broke the record in pole vault.
22. Some people are fond of reading the cover story.
23. As it was foggy he lost his way.
24. Billiards is an indoor game.
25. He has got good practice in hardware repair and assembly.
26. People feel sleepy in the damp weather.
27. The yellow journal published sensational news about the actress.
28. The small screen has replaced the radio in many houses.
29. As it was cloudy he hesitated to go out for a walk.
30. Her first film itself is a box office hit.
31. My brother is a software engineer in the States.
32. I carefully went through the menu on the screen.
33. As a stock broker in Mumbai he made a fortune.
34. They were surfing in the internet club.
35. There is an unusual crowd in the stock exchange.
36. My uncle presented me with a palm top.
37. The inflation has hit the poor people hard.
38. As it is windy, I find cycling very difficult.
39. This year there is a rise in the turn-over of our company.
40. She carries her laptop wherever she undertakes long journey by rail.

10. Look into either a Standard Dictionary or a Thesaurus and fill in the details in the following table.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
Daring -	bold	- cowardly
Tragic -	sorrowful	- comic
Knowledge	wisdom	- ignorance
Eager -	desirous	- indifferent

Risky - dangerous - safe

11. Look into a Dictionary and find the different meanings of the following words and how each is used:

Land (1) Surface of the earth,

We made the journey by land.

(2) arrive in plane.

The aeroplane will land in a few minutes.

Hike (1) a long walk in the country.

We went on a three mile hike.

(2) a sudden increase in prices.

The price hike affected everyone.

Thirst (1) the feeling of needing a drink

A glass of water quenched her thirst.

(2) a strong desire for something.

The pupils have a thirst for knowledge. —

Space (1) a place that is empty.

We have little space in this room.

(2) the area outside the earth's atmosphere.

Satellites travel in space.

Air (1) the mixture of gases that surrounds the earth.

She opened the windows to allow fresh air.

(2) the particular feeling or impression.

The hotel had an air of luxury.

12. Fill in the blanks with suitable tense form of the verbs given in brackets

1. Slow and steady wins (win) the race.

2. Tomorrow, due to the bandh, all shops will open (open) only at 6 p.m. in the evening.

3. I thought (think) I could ask you a favour.

4. She has (have) a new bike now.

5. Add (add) a spoon of sugar to the mixture.
6. Rekha sang (sing) well at the competition yesterday.
7. If I were (is) a kite, I would reach the moon.
8. The president leaves (leave) for Japan next Friday.
9. The teacher asked (ask) me why I was late.
10. He visits (visit) his father every day.'
11. Hamlet comes (come) Hamlet.
12. Kadha will meet (meet) me day after tomorrow.

13. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the continuous perfect or perfect continuous form of the verb given in brackets:

1. Tendulkar has been batting (bat) since the match started this morning.
2. Shoba is always playing (play) loud music.
3. I have watched (watch) all his movies.
4. Tomorrow by now, she will be performing (perform) on the stage.
5. Sudha will see (see) the doctor tomorrow evening.
6. Look at the progress report. He has passed (Pass) the examination.
7. Saraswathi has finished (finish) her homework.
8. "What were you doing last evening?" I was playing (play) tennis at the club.
9. Raghu asked (ask) his boss for a hike last year.
10. They will find (find) a solution tomorrow evening.'
11. Sankar is eating (eat) his breakfast. Let's wait for him.
12. I was talking (talk) to my mother, when the guests arrive.
13. The news had reached (reach) them, when he came home.
14. My father will buy (buy) me a computer tomorrow.

14. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences using the suitable form of the Perfect Tense:

1. This photograph shows (show) the sun in all its glory.
2. The scientist is leaving (leave) India on the 12th of January.

3. The little girls have (have) a toy each.
4. Joan has finished (finish) her lesson.'
5. The ground is dry. All the water has drained (drain)
6. I brush (brush) my teeth every morning and night.
7. A stitch in time saves (save) nine.
8. Radha and Premaare travelling (travel) to Tirunelveli the day after tomorrow.
9. Our neighbour's dog is always barking (bark).
10. The magician is pulling (pull) out a rabbit from the hat.
11. Here comes (come) Caesar.
12. Sundar has travelled (tour) all over the world in these ten years.
13. The sun has been glowing (glow) steadily for more than four billion years.
14. The sun is demanding (demand) everyone's attention now.

15. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences using the suitable form of the Past Tense:

1. Raniwashed (wash) the clothes this morning.
2. If I were the (is) wind, I would travel everywhere.
3. Amudhawas sleeping (sleep) when I knocked at the door.
4. When Usha and Sumitha reached Ananda's house the guests had left (leave).
5. Priya bought (buy) an atlas yesterday.
6. They had been hunting (hunt) for a new house whole of last October.
7. I thought (think) I could give you a lift.
8. Aruna's mother told (tell) her not to go out in the rain.

16. fill in the blanks in the following sentences using the suitable form of the Future Tense:

1. The cabinet will decide (decide) on the bill next week.
2. Sarowwill have completed (complete) the project next Tuesday.
3. Viji and Amalawwill be visiting (visit) me next week.
4. Next week by now, I will be enjoying (enjoy) my holiday.
5. The Republic Day parade will commence (commence) at 6.00 a.m tomorrow.

17. Match the slogan with the product / movement:

Slogan	Product / Movement
Save Planet Earth	- Environmental awareness
Calling all book worms	- Opening of a circulating library
Moon walk in comfort	- Foot wear
NIC is the best policy	- Insurance
The sunbeam in your hand	- Torch light
Computer	- Make your life easy with our PC.
Telescope	- The naked eye to espy sky.
Rain water harvesting	- Save water to rpeserve laughter.
Campaign against child labour	- Don't be wild on little child.

18. Answer the following questions using the correct form of the tenses:

1. What kind of games do you enjoy? —

Ans: I enjoy games like cricket and football.

2. When will he tell you about his tour programme?

Ans: He will tell me about his tour programme tonight.

3. When do you get up?

Generally I get up at five.

4. Where did you spend your summer holidays last year?

Ans: I spent my summer holidays in Bangalore last year.

5. Who did you go with?

Ans: I went with my parents.

6. When will you turn eighteen?

Ans: I will turn eighteen next month.

19. Replace the words in Italics with present continuous or past continuous tense of the verbs in capitals:

1. I have arranged to TAKE a week's holiday.

Ans: I am taking a week's holiday.

2. I'll SEE him tomorrow.

Ans: I am seeing him tomorrow.

3. I can't see you this evening because I plan to GO out.

Ans: I can't see you this evening because I am going out.

20. Complete the sentences using the perfect tense of the verb in brackets:

1. I don't know your father. I have never met (never meet) him.

2. He is very tired because he has not slept (not sleep)

UNIT-1

POEM – OFF TO OUTER SPACE TOMORROW MORNING

1. Appreciation questions (Textual)

1. What is the place of repetition in this poem? Is it effectively used?

The outer space is the place of repetition in this poem. The phrase is effectively used at the close of each stanza.

2. What is the overall tone / mood of the poem?

The overall tone or mood of the poem is jubilation.

3. Simile features twice in the poem. Can you find it?

(i) In solit'ry confinement as complete as any gaol.

The poet is seated in the space capsule with the doors sealed. It is like being in a jail under solitary confinement.

(ii) With the teacups circling round me like the planets round the sun.

In space, there is no force of gravity to pull down objects. So the teacups rise and float. It looks as if planets were going round the sun.

4. Give the rhyme scheme of the poem.

a aa b; a aa b;

2. Comprehension questions:

1) You can start the Count Down, you can take a last look.

a) What is the countdown for?

The countdown is for the launching of the space vehicle.

b) What does the 'last look' – imply?

It implies the fact that the astronaut may not return to earth.

2) You can pass me my helmet from its plastic hook;

a) Where is the helmet?

The helmet is on the plastic hook.

b) Why should his name be crossed out in the telephone book?

The astronaut may not return to earth, so his name should be crossed out.

3) There won't be any calendar, there won't be any clock.

a) Why is calendar useless to him?

In space there are no days and nights as on earth. So the calendar is useless to him.

b) Why is the clock useless to him?

Time is reckoned here with the rotation of the earth. In space no such calculation is possible. So the clock is useless to him.

4) I'll be writing no letters; I'll be posting no mail.

For with nobody to visit me and not a friend in hail

a) Will the poet write letters?

No, he won't write letters.

b) Will there be any visitors or friends?

No, there won't be any visitors or friends.

5) In solit'ry confinement as complete as any goal

a) Why is it called solitary confinement?

The poet is all alone in his space capsule. Neither visitors nor friends could meet him. so it is called solitary confinement.

b) What is the 'gaol' to the poet?

The space capsule is the 'gaol' to the poet.

6) With the tea-cups circling round me like the planets round the sun.

a) Why do the teacups circle?

There is no force of gravity in space. So the teacups circle.

b) What are the circling teacups like?

They are like planets going round the sun.

7) You can watch on television and follow from afar,

Tracking through your telescope my upward shooting star.

a) How could people follow the course of the spaceship?

People could follow the course of the spaceship through their telescope.

b) What is the 'upward shooting star'?

The rocket spitting smoke and flame is the upward shooting star.

8) And when the rockets thrust me on my trans-galactic hop.

a) What is the trans-galactic hop?

It is the astronaut's jump across the galaxy.

b) What is the function of the rockets in space flight? —

The rockets propel the spacecraft into space, away from the gravity of the earth.

9) With twenty hundred light-years before the first stop.

Then you and every soul on earth can go and blow your top.

a) What is a light year?

It is a measurement of distance in space. A light year is equal to the distance covered by light in a solar year (about 6 million miles)

b) What is meant by 'blow your top'?

It means explode with anger.

3. *Appreciation questions:*

1. I'll doze when I'm sleepy and wake without a knock.

Write out the words in alliteration.

When, wake, without

2. In solit'ry confinement as complete as any gaol.

Mention the figure of speech.

‘Simile’ is the figure of speech.

3. With the teacups circling round me like the planets round the sun.

Mention the figure of speech.

‘Simile’ is the figure of speech.

4. Setting off to outer space tomorrow morning.

Write out the words in alliteration.

Setting, space.

5. Tracking through your telescope my upward shooting star.

Mention the figure of speech.

The figure of speech is Metaphor.

6. Then you and every soul on earth can go and blow your top.

a) Write out the words in alliteration

Every, earth

b) Pick out the idiom used in this line.

The idiom is ‘blow your top’

UNIT-2

PROSE – THE MERCHANT OF VANICE

1. Syllabification

This word has four syllables:

in - tro - duc- tion

-tion is the ultimate syllable

-duc is the penultimate syllable

-tro is the antepenultimate syllable

in is the first syllable.

The stress or accent is on the penultimate syllable.

a) Penultimate syllable

All word endings like **-tion**, **-cion** and **-ssion** have the stress on the **penultimate** syllable.

Calcul'ation	Co'ercion
Communi'cation	Sus'picion
Prepa'ration	Pos'session
Edu'cation	Com'passion
Intro'duction	re'jection

b) Antepenultimate syllable

(i). Words with three and more syllables ending in **-ity** have the stress on the **antepenultimate** syllable.

e.g.	ac'tivity	elec'tricity
	crea'tivity	produc'tivity
	elas'ticity	rela'tivity

3. Words ending in **-graphy** have the stress on the **antepenultimate** syllable.

e.g.	bi'ography	pho'tography
	ge'o'graphy	radi'o'graphy

4. Words ending in **-ical** have the stress on the **antepenultimate** syllable.

e.g.	eco'nomical	geo'graphical
	'logical	mathe'matical
	po'litical	theo'retical

Note: When **-ly** is added to words ending in **-ical** there is **no change in the stress pattern**.

eco'nomical	eco'nomically
po'litical	po'litically

5. Words ending in **-cian** have the stress on the **penultimate** syllable.

e.g.	acade'mician	mathema'tician
	elec'trician	ma'gician
	poli'tician	statis'tician

6. Verbs with three syllables and more ending in **-ate** have the stress on the **antepenultimate** syllable.

e.g.	an'ticipate	'calculate
------	-------------	------------

con'gratulate 'educate
e'radicate par'ticipate

7. Almost all words ending in **-ic** have the stress on the **penultimate syllable**.

e.g. e'lastic elec'tronic
fan'tastic philo'sophic
syl'labic

8. Words ending in **-logy** have the stress on the **antepenultimate syllable**.

e.g. bi'ology ge'ology
psy'chology zo'ology

Stress Shift:

Note the shift in stress for the following words. Some derivational suffixes affect the stress pattern of the main word. It is very clear from the words you find in column 'B'. A B

Main word		With suffix
'engine	-	engi'neer
'magic	-	ma'gician
mathe'matics	-	mathema'tician
'music	-	mu'sician
'politics	-	poli'tician
'active	-	ac'tivity
'colony	-	co'lonial
'science	-	scien'tific

2. Write down the derivational suffixes against each of the main words given below and mark the stress.

Main word		With suffix
Mediate	-	Medi'ation
Million	-	Milli'onaire
Employ	-	employ'ee
Beauty	-	beau'tician

Complex - comp'lexity

3. Idioms and Phrases

1. **Pay one's debt:** (repay a loan,)

You must pay your debt before the end of this month.

2. **Keep one's word:** (keep one's promise)

An honest man always keeps his word.

3. **Leave in the care of:** (entrust)

He **left his house in the care of** his friend when he went abroad.

4. **On one's side:** (be favourable to)

We are hopeful that the verdict will **be on our side**.

5. **According to:** (as told by)

According to the police it was a clear case of suicide.

6. **Battle of wits:** (heated argument in which intelligence dominates)

The debate was entirely a battle of wits.

7. **Thanks to:** (because of)

Thanks to your help I got high marks in the examination.

8. **In the course of:** (during the period of)

In the course of the lecture the speaker told us many stories.

9. **Be bound to:** (be certain to)

You are bound to pass the examination.

10. **Demand one's pound to flesh:** (insist on full payment that is legally due though it is morally offensive)

Though he suffered unexpected misfortune his partner demand his pound of flesh.

11. **Cut off:** (remove by cutting)

His thumb was cut off in the mishap.

12. **Bleed to death:** (die by shedding blood)

The soldier bled to death in the battlefield.

13. **Do something for charity:** (do a thing out of kindness)

He did the help for charity.

14. Nothing but: (only)

She cried that she wanted nothing but punishment for the wrong-doer.

3. Synonyms

close	-	thick
nature	-	course
wealthy	-	rich
mercy	-	pity
borrows	-	gets
battle	-	light
cunning	-	tricky
wits	-	intelligence
lends	-	gives
forced	-	compelled
heavy	-	large
defeat	-	failure
sum	-	amount
brilliance	-	intelligence
bond	-	agreement
reasoning	-	argument
repaid	-	returned
misfortunes	-	sorrows
arrival	-	coming
finally	-	lastly
beloved	-	dear
acquainted	-	familiar
realizing	-	understanding

holds	-	occupies
choosing	-	selecting
question	-	problem
right	-	suitable
informed	-	told
test	-	trail
thoroughly	-	fully
presented	-	given
nature	-	quality
caskets	-	boxes
suit	-	case
warning	-	threat
follow	-	adopt
portrait	-	picture
impugn	-	challenge
idiot	-	fool
proceed	-	continue
claims	-	affirms
confess	-	agree
commences	-	starts
merciful	-	sympathetic
lost	-	sunk
compulsion	-	force
hence	-	therefore
quality	-	nature
debt	-	loan
strained	-	forced

offer	-	give
droppeth	-	falls
insists	-	emphasizes
gentle	-	soft
mentioned	-	told
heaven	-	sky
disguise	-	mask
beneath	-	under
lawyer	-	advocate
twice	-	doubly
gather	-	assemble
blessed	-	fortunate
unmoved	-	obstinate
mightiest	-	strongest
argument	-	reasoning
becomes	-	befits
demands	-	requests
monarch	-	king
justice	-	uprightness
scepter	-	staff
entire	-	complete
force	-	authority
temporal	-	worldly
bid	-	ask
attribute	-	quality
tear	-	destroy
awe	-	respect

alter	-	change
majesty	-	greatness
beseech	-	implore
dread	-	fear / horror
bosom	-	chest
mercy	-	sympathy
noble	-	good
sway	-	rule
excellent	-	outstanding
enthroned	-	seated
bare	-	open
earthly	-	worldly
breast	-	chest
seasons	-	tempers
surgeon	-	doctor
justice	-	fairness
wounds	-	injuries
thy	-	your
nominated	-	suggested
plea	-	request
expressed	-	said
consider	-	think
charity	-	kindness
course	-	path
thine	-	yours
salvation	-	saving
awards	-	allows

render	-	give
rightful	-	straightforward
deeds	-	acts
learned	-	well-read
mitigate	-	lessen
tarry	-	wait
strict	-	severe
jot	-	drop
sentence	-	punishment
lands	-	fields
crave	-	desire
goods	-	assets
penalty	-	punishment
confiscate	-	take away
forfeit	-	lose
act	-	rule
discharge	-	settle
urges	-	demand
tender	-	offer
assured	-	certain
sum	-	amount
soft	-	wait
suffice	-	enough
haste	-	hurry
reverend	-	respectful

4. Antonyms

chose	x	distant
-------	---	---------

died	x	lived
friends	x	foes
difficulty	x	ease
wealthy	x	poor
right	x	wrong
borrows	x	lends
inside	x	outside
canning	x	honest
warning	x	request
heavy	x	little
idiot	x	genius
arrival	x	departure
maid	x	mistress
commences	x	ends
seasons	x	hardens
comes	x	goes
plea	x	order
offers	x	takes
salvation	x	condemnation
follow	x	precede
same	x	different
left	x	joined
render	x	withhold
great	x	small
mitigate	x	increase
gather	x	disperse
strict	x	llement

unmoved	x	moved
against	x	for
justice	x	injustice
penalty	x	reward
enters	x	exits
forfeit	x	gain
entire	x	part
able	x	unable
mercy	x	cruelty
tender	x	withhold
wins	x	loses
pray	x	order
defeat	x	success
lawfully	x	lawlessly
brilliance	x	dullness
claim	x	disclaim
fortune	x	misfortune
nearest	x	farthest
finally	x	initially
alter	x	fix
ended	x	stated
beseech	x	order
happiness	x	sorrow
noble	x	ignoble
holds	x	leaves
excellent	x	poor
present	x	past

young	x	old
thoroughly	x	partly
bare	x	cover
strange	x	ordinary
nearest	x	farthest
impugn	x	acquit
stop	x	start
confess	x	disagree
death	x	life
merciful	x	merciless
good	x	bad
compulsion	x	volition
charity	x	selfishness
strained	x	easy
same	x	different
gentle	x	rude
awards	x	refuses
heaven	x	earth
rightful	x	dishonest
beneath	x	above
allows	x	disallows
twice	x	once
learned	x	illiterate
blessed	x	cursed
expressly	x	implicitly
mightiest	x	weakest
confiscate	x	release

throned	x	dethroned
take	x	reject
better	x	worse
haste	x	delay
temporal	x	spiritual
penalty	x	prize
awe	x	disrespect
majesty	x	smallness

5. Choose the appropriate synonyms of the italicized word from the options given:

1. Though justice be thy plea, consider this.

- a) argument **b) request** c) support d) quest

2. I crave the law the penalty and *forfeit* of my bond.

- a) **lose** b) withdraw c) continuation d) implement

3. If that will not *suffice*, I will be bound to pay it ten times.

- a) continue b) suffer c) work d) **be enough**

4. I do *beseech* the court.

- a) order b) **implore** c) persuade d) ask

5. Thy lands and goods are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate*.

- a) **take away** b) give c) remain d) enforce

6. Choose the appropriate antonyms of the italicized word from the options given:

1. His scepter shows the force of temporal power.

- a) **spiritual** b) limited c) temporary d) strong

2. I have spoken thus much to *mitigate* the justice of thy plea,

- a) reduce b) **increase** c) militate d) annual

3. This *strict* court of Venice....

- a) rigid b) big c) strong d) **lenient**

4. There is no power in the tongues of man to *alter* me.

a) argue b) change c) **fix** d) frighten

5. The Venitian law cannot impugn you.

a) question b) stop c) **acquit** d) convict

7. Use the following words in sentences of your own

1. Bark

The barks of certain trees are used as medicine (*noun*)

Dogs bark at strangers (*verb*)

2. date

Dates are good for health. (*noun*)

Can you postpone the meeting to a later date? (*noun*)

3. tear

When she heard that she had won the first prize she had tears in her eyes. (*noun*)

He usually tears all letters after reading them. (*verb*)

4. Bank

Madurai is on the banks of the vaigai. (*noun*)

Most banks in this area are computerized (*noun*)

It is unfortunate that most students bank on market guides while preparing for their examinations (*verb*)

5. file

Where is my personal file? (*noun*)

File all these papers alphabetically. (*verb*)

6. Sign

Did you notice the sign? (*noun*)

Sign the papers. (*verb*)

7. leave

Can you please grant me medical leave for ten days? (*noun*)

Please leave the hall immediately after the programme. (*verb*)

8. live

This is a live telecast. (*adjective*)

Not many people live in extremely dry areas. (*verb*)

9. **Play**

The play was suspended because of rain. (*noun*)

Hamlet is considered the best play of Shakespeare. (*noun*)

Children love to play for long hours. (*verb*)

10. **train**

The train was late by two hours. (*noun*)

Students trained in communication skills face interview boards confidently. (*verb*)

11. **Break**(*noun and verb*)

I had some snacks during the break. (*noun*)

Don't break the stick. (*verb*)

12. **Free**(*verb, adjective and adverb*)

Let me free the birds. (*verb*)

Free books will be supplied tomorrow. (*adjective*)

The pickpocket moves free in the town. (*adverb*)

13. **Face**(*noun and verb*)

Look at my face. (*noun*)

She hesitates to face her friends. (*Verb*)

14. **Need**(*noun and verb*)

I cannot satisfy your need. (*noun*)

What do you need? (*verb*)

15. **Park**(*noun and verbs*)

Let's go round the park. (*noun*)

Don't park your vehicle here. (*verb*)

16. **Waste**(*noun, verb and adjective*)

Please put the waste in the basket. (*noun*)

I can't waste my time (*verb*)

Pick up all the waste paper (*adjective*)

17. **Exhibit**(*noun and verb*)

My exhibit got the first prize. (*noun*)

Your actions exhibit your ignorance. (*verb*)

18. **Convert**(*noun and verb*)

She is a convert from our religion. (*noun*)

We can't convert iron into gold. (*verb*)

19. **Direct**(*adjective and verb*)

It is a direct question. (*adjective*)

I'll direct him to your hose. (*verb*)

20. **Fly**(*noun and verb*)

The fly sat on the dish. (*noun*)

These birds fly very fast. (*verb*)

8. Fill in the blanks with the suitable forms of the verbs given in brackets:

1. If you play well you **will be included**(include) in the school team.
2. If you **had answered**(answer) all the questions you would have got high marks.
3. If she does not submit the application before Monday she **will not join**(not join – negative form) the hostel.
4. If she **takes**(take) the medicine regularly, she will be all right within a week.
5. Unless you start now you **will not catch**(catch) the train.
6. If I were you I **would accept**(accept) the challenge.
7. If you post the letter today it **will reach**(reach) New Delhi on Thursday.
8. **Had** the captain **won**(win) the toss we would have battled first.
9. If I get above 98% I **will join**(join) ITT, Chennai.
10. If you had taken my advice, you **wouldn't have lost**(lost) the money.
11. How **will** they **manage**(manage) if there is no electricity for two days?
12. If you had come on time you **would have met**(meet) the doctor.

13. If Bassanio had not chosen the right casket he **would not have married**(marry) Portia.
14. Unless Kavitha attends the drama rehearsal she **will not be included**(include – negative form)in the drama troupe.
15. What would have happened to the patient if the doctor **had not arrived**(arrive – negative form) on time?

9. Provide words to form alliteration:

tough - task	loving - lady
heavy - heart	fierce - fighter
pleasant- paradise	silent - street
wicked - warden	cold - cream
strict - sergeant	dark - ditches

10. Make the stress on the following words:

(i) permission	Ans: per'mission
(ii) develop	Ans: de'velop
(iii) atmosphere	Ans: 'atmos,phere
(iv) patriotism	Ans: 'patriotism
(v)refugee	Ans: refu'gee
(vi) content (noun)	Ans: 'content (noun)

11. Fill in the blanks with suitable form of the verbs given in brackets:

1. If Mani **had attended**(attend) the interview, he would have been selected.
2. If I **were**(is) rich, I would help the poor,
3. If Mala **tries**(try) hard she will get the prize. (Rewrite using unless)
Unless Mala **tries** hard she won't get the prize.

UNIT-2

POEM – SONNET NO -116

1. Appreciation questions:

- 1.Let me not the marriage of true minds.

Write out the alliteration

Ans: Marriage, minds

2. **O, no! it is an ever-fixed mark.**

Mention the figure of speech.

Ans: The figure of speech is Metaphor.

3. **It is the star to every wand' ring bark**

Mention the figure of speech

Ans: The figure of speech is Metaphor.

4. **Within his bending sickle's compass come.**

Write out the words in alliteration

compass, come.

5. **But bears it out even to the edge of doom.**

Write out the words in alliteration.

even, edge

2. Comprehension questions:

1. *Let me not to the marriage of true minds*

Admit impediments.

a) What is meant by 'marriage of true minds'.

It means union of two hearts filled with true love.'

b) What is meant by 'impediments'?

It means obstacles.

2. *O, No! it is an ever-fixed mark.*

a) What is the ever –fixed mark?

It is the light house which is a sea-mark.

b) Why is love called an ever-fixed mark?

The light house remains firm and shows the way to the ships tossed by violent winds. In the same way true love remains firm and leads the loving-hearted on safe paths.

3. *Is is the star to every wand'ring bark.*

a) What is the 'star'?

It is the pole-star.

b) What is a 'wandering bark'?

It is a ship that has lost its way in the sea.

4. *Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks,*

Within his bending sickle's compass come.

a) Why is not love Time's fool?

Time can fool anyone. But it can't cheat or destroy true love.

b) Whose bending sickle is referred to?

The bending sickle of Time is referred to.

5. *Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,*

But bears it out even to the edge of doom.

a) Can the brief hours of Time alter love?

No, the brief hours of Time cannot alter love.

b) What is the 'edge of doom'?

It is the Day of Judgement.

6. *If this be error and upon me prov'd,*

I never writ, nor no man ever lov'd.

a) Can anyone prove that the poet's view on true love are false?

No, no one can prove that.

b) What is meant by 'this be error'?

It means that if any 'views on true love were proved erroneous'

UNIT-3

PROSE – THE FARMER

1. Idioms and Phrases

1. **Make huge profits:** (earn a lot of money)

He made huge profits by selling toys in foreign countries.

2. **Break in:** (interrupt)

Don't break in while we are talking.

3. **By way of:** (as if to)

He nodded his head by way of responding to my greeting.

4. **Strike someone's heart.** (give great pain to)

Her words of insult stuck my heart.

5. **Drain out:** (remove)

All his savings were drained out when he bought the cinema theatre.

6. **At one's convenience:** (when one is free)

You may come here at your convenience.

7. **Pay heed to:** (give due respect to)

The young man did not pay heed to his father's advice.

8. **Be cross with:** (be irritated)

She was cross with me for being late.

9. **Go after:** (follow)

The policemen went after the suspect.

10. **Pour in:** (spend lavishly)

They poured in a lot of money on this project.

11. **Be cracked up:** (showing break on the surface)

The kitchen tiles are cracked up due to excess of heat.

12. **Be heart-broken:** (became very sad and depressed)

She was heart-broken to see her new TV set lying broken on the floor.

13. **Seal something up:** (close tightly)

We sealed the hole up in the pipeline with a chemical paste.

14. **Culminate in something:** (end in something)

Their quarrel culminated in a fight.

15. **In the dead of night:** (when it is quiet in the night)

The thieves entered the house **in the dead of night**.

16. **Entrust something to somebody:** (cleave something to the care of others)

She entrusted her son to the priest and disappeared.

17. **Eke out of living:** (supplement a small income)

She eked out a living by doing household work in the morning.

18. **Fall on:** (have an impact on)

The burden of domestic responsibility fell on him.

19. **Look around:** (see in all directions)

The thief looked around before he entered the house.

20. **Put in:** (give /add)

You must put in some extra sugar.

21. **Toy with something:** (think of doing something without serious intent)

The businessman toyed with the idea of exporting the goods,

22. **Raise the funds.** (get money)

The cine artistes agreed to raise the funds for the project.

23. **Agree to:** (say 'yes' to)

My father did not agree to my proposal.

24. **Turn around:** (look back)

She turned around when she heard someone calling her.

25. **Catch the culprit:** (get hold of the wrong-doer)

The police will catch the culprit soon.

26. **Give an explanation:** (tell the reasons for something)

The workers were asked to give an explanation for the mishap.

27. **Establish one's innocence:** (pr0ve that one is free from guilt)

He established his innocence by bringing in the real culprit.

28. **Carry the weight of something:** (the burdened with a grievance)

She carried the weight of the blame all her life.

29. **Glance all over:** (have a casual look at)

The speaker glanced all over the crowd.

30. **Become another person:** (change suddenly in mood)

Suddenly she became another person when he asked her for a loan.

31. **Keep the thought to oneself:** (don't say anything to others)

I don't like your idea and you can keep the thought to yourself.

32. **Get hold of:** (bring to work)

It is difficult to get hold of skilled workers.

33. **Turn barren:** (become unproductive)

For want of rain the lands turned barren.

34. **Make good something:** (compensate)

We don't know how to make good the loss.

35. **Take leave:** (depart)

He took leave only after getting money from me.

36. **Dawn upon:** (occur to)

Suddenly a bright idea dawned upon him.

37. **Turn into:** (change into)

The playground turned into a dumping place of waste material.

38. **Back and forth:** (here and there)

The old man was walking back and forth deep in thought.

39. **Add to:** (increase)

Our hard work added to the thriving of this business.

40. **Break down:** (collapse / lose control of one's feelings)

All of a sudden she broke down and started crying.

41. **Put up:** (raise)

We should put up stone walls to block the entry of water.

42. **Without the consent of:** (without getting the agreement of)

He arranged the marriage without the consent of his daughter.

43. **Only way out:** (means of escape)

Getting jewel loan is the only way out for them.

44. **Be in hiding / go into hiding:** (get ways from being seen)

The smuggler is **in hiding** somewhere in the town.

When the police started searching for hi he went into hiding.

45. **Go about:** (visit all the places)

She went about searching for her son.

46. **Look for:** (search for)

We are looking for a cook.

47. **Get into:** (enter)

The strikers got into the hostel.

48. **Look on:** (see / watch)

The teacher looked on as the boys were writing.

49. **Look after:** (take care of)

I'll look after the children when you go out.

50. **Seek out:** (look for and find out)

At last he sought out the holy man who gave him the medicine.

2. Synonyms:

owned	-	possessed
begging	-	requesting
cultivating	-	tilling
instructed	-	ordered
cultivator	-	tiller
counter	-	retaliate
ago	-	before
accusation	-	charge

lease	-	contract
piqued	-	irritated
ploughing	-	tilling
increasingly	-	greatly
fertilizers	-	manures
irritated	-	annoyed
produce	-	make
dumping	-	stocking
bumper	-	large
quarreled	-	wrangled
huge	-	big
parched	-	dry
profits	-	gains
cracked	-	broken
centre	-	middle
shoots	-	sprouts
exchanging	-	interchanging
wilted	-	withered
civilities	-	manners
heart-broken	-	sad
lush	-	dense
breach	-	opening
robust	-	healthy
scaled	-	closed
struck	-	hit
jostled	-	pushed
neighbouring	-	nearby

culminated	-	ended
insinuates	-	implies
murder	-	killing
inferior	-	low
luckily	-	fortunately
guys	-	people
happen	-	occur
drain	-	remove
submerged	-	drowned
right	-	proper
tips	-	top
convenient	-	suitable
surface	-	level
convenience	-	comfort
sunning	-	drying
arch	-	mischievous
diverted	-	turned
diplomat	-	statesman
drain	-	remove
specially	-	clearly
rot	-	decay
arranged	-	adjusted
consternation	-	anxiety
heed	-	respect
bunds	-	banks
cross	-	ill-tempered
perish	-	die

indeed	-	really
happening	-	occurring
wilted	-	dried
befitting	-	suitable
perpetrate	-	commit
explanation	-	answer
adharma	-	atrocious
establish	-	prove
piece	-	bit
troubled	-	disturbed
fate	-	destiny
true	-	real
complex	-	area
tradition	-	heritage
remained	-	stayed
worth	-	befitting
domain	-	region
watched	-	saw
entrusted	-	given
anxiety	-	agitation
livelihood	-	living
swear	-	promise
tilling	-	cultivating
ancestors	-	forefathers
certainly	-	surely
relieved	-	pacified
spread	-	extended

shone	-	brightened
evenly	-	equally
relief	-	ease
surrounding	-	enclosing
infamy	-	disrepute
ill	-	bad
emphatically	-	strongly
occurred	-	happened
hate	-	dislike
let	-	allowed
sight	-	scene
weight	-	burden
nearly	-	almost
sin	-	evil
glancing	-	glimpsing
prove	-	establish
sprinkle	-	scatter
innocence	-	guiltlessness
manure	-	fertilizer
woke	-	got
excellent	-	fine
flattered	-	grounded
fondness	-	love / liking
rising	-	standing
trouble	-	difficult
warmth	-	heat
landlord	-	owner

soaked	-	drenched
extra	-	addition
letting	-	allowing
toil	-	work
excellent	-	outstanding
altogether	-	completely
raise	-	get
furious	-	angry
expenses	-	expenditure
controlling	-	restraining
met	-	filled
thought	-	idea
proceeds	-	yield
farmer	-	peasant
toyed	-	dallied / played
farming	-	agriculture
properly	-	correctly
occupation	-	work
stunned	-	warned
besides	-	additionally
obsession	-	mania
need	-	require
upset	-	disturb
hay	-	straw
culprit	-	criminal
dismal	-	sad
proper	-	fitting

harvest	-	reaping
first-rate	-	excellent
arrears	-	dues
reaped	-	cut
accumulate	-	gather
wage	-	salary
argued	-	spoke
overripe	-	over-developed
hotly	-	excitedly
sufficient	-	enough
true	-	real
conferred	-	talked
soil	-	earth
opinion	-	idea
prodigally	-	wastefully
proportionate	-	balanced
extract	-	remove
output	-	yield
fertility	-	richness
outstanding	-	unpaid
sprout	-	grow
piece	-	bit
choked	-	suffocated
collected	-	gathered
brimmed	-	filled
whole	-	full
sweat	-	toil

barren	-	unproductive
added	-	increased
entire	-	whole
evict	-	remove
spillage	-	wastage
seemed	-	appeared
threshing	-	beating
melt	-	move
chaff	-	husk
sobbed	-	wept
charges	-	fees
pestered	-	annoyed
sensed	-	felt
fallow	-	unsown
slight	-	little
overgrown	-	overspread
expression	-	appearance
vacant	-	empty
unusual	-	strange
consent	-	agreement
comment	-	remark
germinated	-	grew
information	-	news
robustly	-	vigorously
repartee	-	reply / retort
thickly	-	closely
deficit	-	shortage

harvest	-	yield
exhibit	-	show
expired	-	lapsed
trace	-	hint
spot	-	place
satisfaction	-	contentment
hiding	-	concealment
lunch	-	meal
watching	-	seeing
approached	-	came
progressed	-	advanced
abrupt	-	impolite
habit	-	custom
offer	-	proposal
challenging	-	daring
increased	-	higher
spotted	-	saw
smart	-	clever
slight	-	little
relinquish	-	surrender
burned	-	pained
dawned	-	brightened
reported	-	complained
proposed	-	suggested
remedial	-	corrective
sound	-	wealthy
measures	-	steps

recover - get

3. Antonyms:

ago x after

friend x foe

high x low

consternation x calmness

rich x poor

night x day

deep x shallow

like x dislike

new x old

befitting x unsuitable

huge x small

adharma x dharma

profits x losses

good x bad

robust x weak

outside x inside

neighbouring x distant

certainly x doubtfully

insinuated x denies

evenly x irregularly

inferior x superior

clear x unclear

drain x fill

sin x virtue

right x wrong

prove	x	disprove
convenient	x	inconvenient
innocence	x	guilt
begging	x	ordering
weak	x	strong
counter	x	surrender
flatten	x	straighten
accusation	x	denial
rising	x	falling
difficulty	x	ease
warmth	x	coolness
same	x	different
perish	x	live
piqued	x	pacified
soaked	x	dried
started	x	stopped
excellent	x	mean
continued	x	discontinued
expense	x	income
irritated	x	pacified
agree	x	disagree
few	x	many
properly	x	improperly
parched	x	wet
stunned	x	cooled
dry	x	drenched
suddenly	x	slowly

shoots	x	roots
upset	x	please
breach	x	block
establish	x	deny
servant	x	master
troubled	x	peaceful
sealed	x	opened
never	x	ever
pushed	x	pulled
anxiety	x	relief
jostled	x	pulled
ancestors	x	offspring
culminated	x	commenced
relieved	x	tense
luckily	x	unluckily
shone	x	dimmed
later	x	earlier
truth	x	falsehood
top	x	bottom
relief	x	tension
above	x	below
well	x	ill
surface	x	depth
infamy	x	glory
death	x	birth
relinquish	x	retain
emphatically	x	feebly

increase	x	decrease
hate	x	love
sound	x	unsound
stopped	x	started
accumulate	x	scatter
glancing	x	looking
true	x	false
sprinkle	x	heap
love	x	hate
spend	x	save
useless	x	useful
fondness	x	hatred
back	x	front
furious	x	calm
length	x	width
controlling	x	exploding
choked	x	unblocked
anger	x	patience
fertility	x	infertility
lessee	x	landlord
evict	x	admit
dismal	x	delightful
melt	x	freeze
overripe	x	immature
sobbed	x	laughed
doubtful	x	certain
pestered	x	pacified

sufficient	x	insufficient
fallow	x	sown
together	x	separately
regularly	x	irregularly
proportionate	x	disproportionate
weeds	x	crops
output	x	input
vacant	x	full
collected	x	scattered
sold	x	bought
whole	x	part
consent	x	dissent
barren	x	fertile
robustly	x	badly
slight	x	great
thickly	x	loosely
unusual	x	usual
expired	x	renewed
quick	x	slow
hiding	x	exposure
deficit	x	surplus
somewhere	x	nowhere
satisfaction	x	dissatisfaction
progressed	x	declined
approached	x	departed
slight	x	strong
abrupt	x	polite

necessary x unnecessary

smart x dull

4. SYNONYMS - Which words in the lesson mean the same as:

- a) Jostle push
- b) Angry cross / piques, furious
- c) Region domain
- d) Enough sufficient
- e) Firmly sternly

5. ANTONYMS - In the sentences below fill in the gaps with words from the lesson, opposite in meaning to the words underlined. One example has been done for you.

1. The company claimed that they had already handed over the money, but the labourers countered saying that was not true.
2. The showers pound down soaking the earth.

Ans: parched

3. They had cemented their friendship by starting a company together. However their later actions caused a seriousin their relations.

Ans: crack

4. Everyone, the innocent as well as the was taken to task.

Ans: culprit

5. Whenever the work gets more difficult, Imolushirks his work, while Jiza.....hard as always.

Ans: toils

6. Since it is not possible for most farmers to make advance payment, they always haveloans.

Ans: outstanding

6. Read the given narrative. Rearrange the sentences to make 'sense', Underline the words which helped you to do this.

1. Mr. R.G. of Tenali, a gentleman, well-known to the police for stealing from localshops, first planned to pay his monthly visit to Tenali's new S- Department Storeafter the Tamil New Year.

2. The shop was running a short training course for Tenali's security officers that day.
3. He finally chose 2nd October to set off and do his usual shoplifting.
4. But then he decided to avoid the crowds who always go shopping during that time.
5. He had just begun his work and had taken an expensive watch, and a pair of socks, when six pairs of hands grabbed him.

Ans:

1. Mr. R.G. of Tenali, a gentleman, well-known to the police for stealing from local shops, first planned to pay his monthly visit to Tenali's new S- Department Store after the Tamil New Year.
2. But then he decided to avoid the crowds who always go shopping during that time.
3. He finally chose 2nd October to set off and do his usual shoplifting.
4. He had just begun his work and had taken an expensive watch, and a pair of socks, when six pairs of hands grabbed him.
5. The shop was running a short training course for Tenali's security officers that day.

7. Use the correct word to fill in the blanks spaces:

1. Look, Shantha is going to slip (sleep / slip) from the table.
2. Let's all leave (leave / live) together for the party.
3. Could you lend me a pen (pin / pen), please? I have a test now.
4. Be careful! This is where I slipped (slipped / slept).
5. The date (debt / date) for the engagement is still to be decided.
6. Deepak, please go to the shop and get me more pepper (paper/ pepper). There's none in the kitchen.
7. Several students stood in the corridor and chattered (chattered/ chatted) like monkeys.

8. Some commonly confused words:

Here are pairs of words, which have the same sound but are different in meaning (also called Homophones). Work in pairs. Consult a dictionary if you are not sure of any word.

1. The child threw the toy through the window. (through, threw)
2. My mother received scent which was sent from Bombay, for her birthday. (sent, scent)
3. The criminal was seen at the scene of the crime. (scene, seen)
4. Juju was not allowed to read the book aloud. (allowed, aloud)

5. The workers spent the whole day repairing the hole in the water pipe. (whole / hole)
6. The children gave their mother no peace till she had given them a piece of the cake. (piece / peace)

9. Select the correct word from the two given in brackets:

1. The elderly woman, though uninjured, was quite (quiet, quite) shaken by her experience.
2. All except (accept, except) the last few bogies of the Rajadhani Express were derailed.
3. The accident happened very near the Sahara desert (desert, dessert)
4. The engine was stationary (stationary, stationery) because it had topped onto its side.
5. The driver applied the brakes in the vain (vein, vain) hope that he might stop the engine.
6. Nothing could lessen (lessen, lesson) the impact of the hurtling engine.

10. Use the clues to fill in the words. They sound similar but are different in meaning and spelling.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1. A female horse | <u>mare</u> |
| The chief city official | <u>mayor</u> |
| 2. Light-coloured | <u>fair</u> |
| Money paid for bus ticket | <u>fare</u> |
| 3. A strip of timber | <u>board</u> |
| Tired, uninterested | <u>bored</u> |
| 4. Completely | <u>wholly</u> |
| Sacred | <u>holy</u> |
| 5. Rough | <u>coarse</u> |
| A place for golf | <u>course</u> |
| 6. A story | <u>tale</u> |
| The rear end | <u>tail</u> |
| 7. Period of seven days | <u>week</u> |
| Lacking strength | <u>weak</u> |
| 8. A bucket | <u>pail</u> |
| Whitish in colour | <u>pale</u> |

11. Given below is the American spelling for some words. Write the British spelling in the opposite column.

American	British	American	British	American	British
Colour	Color	Traveler	Traveler	Mold	Mould
Math	Mathes	Ax	Axe	Skillful	skilful
Honour	Honour	Defense	Defence	Judgment	Judgement
Enroll	Enrol	Center	Centre	Focused	focussed

12. Write the British English word which means the same as the word given in American English, choosing from the words given in brackets. The first one is done for you.

(maize, holiday, lift, goods, lorry, chemist, terminus, sweets, biscuit, porridge, chips, apartment)

American	British	American	British	American	British
Corn	Maize	Oatmeal	Porridge	Cracker	Biscuit
Candy	Sweets	Druggist	Chemist	Escalator	Lift
Depot	Terminus	Freight	Goods	French-fries	Chips
Vacation	holiday	Truck	Lorry	Flat	apartment

13. Use 'unless', 'when', 'till' or 'until' in the following sentences:

- The recorder won't work until you put some batteries in.
- You can't start the project unless you have permission.
- Let us wait till our parents arrive.
- We could go by an auto unless you want to walk..
- I can't enjoy the music until you stop talking.

14. Rewrite the sentences below using one of the following:

'unless', 'otherwise', 'incase'. 'though', 'until', 'till'

- If I had seen you there, I would have said 'hello'.

Ans: I did not see you, otherwise I would have said 'hello'.

- If I go to America, I will definitely visit your cousin.

Ans: Incase I got to America, I will definitely visit your cousin.

- If you don't learn German, you cannot work in Frankfurt.

Ans: Unless you learn German you cannot work in Frankfurt.

- We stayed up all night but we were not tired at all.

Ans: We stayed up till night but we were not tired at all.

5. You can vote only after you have completed twenty-on.

Ans: You can't vote until you have completed twenty-one.

6. If the rain stops, we can go out after breakfast.

Ans: In case the rain stops we can go out after breakfast.

7. In spite of the damage to the aircraft, no one was injured.

Ans: Though the aircraft was damaged no one was injured.

15. Match the two halves of the sentences:

Ans:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. I won't wear my raincoat | - | unless it rains. |
| 2. I'm sure we'll enjoy the film | - | though we have missed the first 15 minutes. |
| 3. Would you like some warm milk | - | before you go to bed? |
| 4. You will probably be in time | - | if you take a taxi. |
| 5. We will have dinner | - | as soon as the guests arrive. |
| 6. You won't hear the dog bark | - | even if anyone comes to the door. |

16. Rewrite the following sentences using the words given in brackets:

1. You will go to the doctor tomorrow and I will look after Prem and Prakash. (*when*)

Ans: When you go to the doctor tomorrow I will look after Prem and Prakash.

2. Sona won't go to bed. Her father will get home at 10.00 p.m. (*Until*)

Ans: Until her father gets home at 10 p.m. Sona won't go to bed.

3. Nana has to complete his home-work. He can't go out. (*until after*)

Ans: Until after he completes his home work Nana can't go out.

4. The shop-keeper will open the shop again. The damage has to be repaired. (*as soon as*)

Ans: As soon as the shop-keeper opens the shop again the damage has to be repaired.

5. The children will be late. I will meet them at the bus-stop. (*if*)

Ans: If the children are late I will meet them at the bus-stop.

6. Aunt Susy is going to write to me. I will give you all her news. (*when*)

Ans: When aunt Susy writes to me I'll give you all her news.

7. It will be raining next week. We will be in Dehradun. (*while*)

Ans: While we are in Dehradun next week it will rain.

8. You won't get home till midnight. Your mother will be very worried. (*if*)

Ans: If you don't get home till midnight your mother will be very worried.

17. Write sentences to bring out the difference in meaning between the words in pairs:

1. Principal – principle

Mr. Ram is the principal of this college.'

It is my principle to lead a simple life.

2. At last – at least

At last the police caught the thief.

You could have at least given the poor woman some food.

3. affect – effect

His resignation will affect our success in this election.

Her speech had an effect on the audience.

4. refuse – deny

She refused to listen to my advice.

The President denied the reports.

5. rob – steal

The dacoits robbed the passengers of their money.

He stole the expensive watch in the store.

18. Rewrite the following sentences using 'unless':

1. If he has time he will attend the meeting.

Ans: Unless he has time he will not attend the meeting.

2. If it does not rain next month, there will be water scarcity.

Ans: Unless it rains next month there will be water scarcity.

3. If you heat ice, it melts.

Ans: Unless you heat ice it won't melt.

4. If you finish your home work, you can watch T.V.

Ans: Unless you finish your homework you cannot watch T.V.

5. If you study well, you pass.

Ans: Unless you study well you will not pass.

UNIT-3

POEM – THE SOLITARY REAPER

1. Comprehension:

1. The reaper is

a) Cutting the grain and binding it

b) singing a song

c) cutting and binding the grain as well as singing.

2. The reaper's song

a) was sad

b) joyous

c) neither

3. The song was about

a) Some recent tragedy

b) a battle

c) something the poet is not sure.

4. The poet stopped to listen because

a) he was tired

b) the song was deeply touching.

c) he had heard the song before

2. Pick out words from the poem, which describe the reaper's song:

Melancholy strain, the sound, plaintive numbers, humble lay, the music – these are the words which describe the reaper's song.

3. Pick out the words from the poem which mean 'solitary'.

Single, by herself, alone – these are the words which mean 'solitary'.

4. Appreciation questions:

1. In the poem, what does the poet say about the reaper's song and about her voice? What does he compare them to?

The poet says that it was a sorrowful song. The entire valley was overflowing with the song. He compares them to the song of a nightingale and a cuckoo.

2. Poets and musicians generally believe that the most thrilling / beautiful songs are the saddest ones. Do you agree?

Yes, I do agree. The saddest songs go into the deepest part of our hearts and fill us with inexplicable feelings. 'Our sweetest songs are those which tell of saddest thought'.

3. Which stanza of the poem do you like best?

I like the last stanza best.

5. Comprehension questions:

1. *Behold her, single in the filed,*

Yon solitary Highland Lass!

- a) Who asks us to behold, whom?

The poet asks us to behold the solitary reaper.

- b) Where is the solitary reaper?

The solitary reaper is in the field.

2. *Stop here or gently pass,*

- a) Why should we stop.

The song is sweet. So we should stop.

- b) Why should we pass gently?

The reaper is singing sweetly. So we should pass gently without disturbing her song.

3. *Alone she cuts and binds the grain.*

And sings a melancholy strain

- a) What is she doing?

She is cutting and binding the grain.

b) What kind of song is she singing?

She is singing a sorrowful song.

4. *O listen! For the vale profound,*

Is overflowing with the sound.

a) What is the sound?

It is the song of the solitary reaper.

b) What is 'vale profound'?

It is 'profound vale', that is deep valley.

5. *No Nightingale did ever chaunt*

a) What is a nightingale?

A nightingale is a songbird.

b) What does the nightingale do?

The nightingale sings sweetly to delight the wear Arabian travelers in the desert.

6. *More welcome notes to weary bands,*

Of travelers in some shady haunt,

Among Arabian sands

a) What is a 'shady haunt'?

IT is an oasis in a desert.

b) What are Arabian sands?"

They are the desert of Arabia.

7. *A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard.*

In spring-time from the cuckoo bird.

a) When does the cuckoo sing?

The cuckoo sings in spring season.

b) Is the voice of the cuckoo as thrilling as that of the solitary reaper?

No, the voice of the cuckoo is not so thrilling as that of the solitary reaper.

8. *Breaking eh silence of the seas*

Among the farthest Hebrides.

a) Whose song breaks the silence of the seas?

The song of the cuckoo breaks the silence of the seas.

b) What are Hebrides?

Hebrides are group of islands to the west of Scotland.

9. *Will no one tell me what she sings?*

a) Is the poet able to understand what she sings?

No, the poet is not able to understand what she sings.

b) Why is the poet unable to understand the song?

The song was sung in a different dialect. So the poet is unable to understand the song.

10. *What 'er the theme, the maiden sang.*

a) Did the poet understand the theme of the song?

No, the poet did not understand the theme of the song.

b) Who is the 'maiden'?

The solitary reaper is the maiden.

11. *I saw her singing at her work*

And o'er the sickle bending.

a) Who was bending over the sickle?

The solitary reaper was bending over the sickle.

b) What is a sickle for?

A sickle is for cutting the grain.

12. *I listen'd motionless and still?*

a) Who stood motionless and still?

The poet stood motionless and still.

b) Why did he listen motionless and still?

The song was so sweet that he listened to it motionless and still.

6. *Appreciation questions:*

1. Behold her, single in the filed

What kind of rhetoric used here?

The rhetoric apostrophy is used here.

2. Alone she cuts and binds the grain

And sings a melancholy strain.

Point out the rhyming words in these lines.

Grain, strain

Write out the words in alliteration?

Sings, strain

3. O listen! For the vale profound,

Express the phrase 'vale profound' in prose order.

'profound vale'

4. More welcome notes to weary bands

Write out the words in alliteration

Welcome, weary

5. In spring-time from the cuckoo-bird

Point out the figure of speech in 'cuckoo'

It is 'Onomatopoeia'

6. Some natural sorrow, loss or pain.

Write out the words in alliteration

Some, sorrow

7. I listen'd motionless and still

Bring out the figure of speech in 'motionless and still'

It is tautology or pleonasm.

(the same idea expressed in different words)

8. Among Arabian sands

Perhaps the plaintive numbers

Point out the poetic devices used in 'sands' and 'numbers'

The figure of speech 'metonymy' is employed here.

(sands- desert; numbers – songs)

UNIT-4

PROSE – THE HELPING HAND

1. Idioms and Phrases

1. **The fruit of something:** (the good results of an activity)

After a decade he enjoyed the fruit of his labours.

2. **Get on:** (manage successfully)

How is your son getting on at school?

3. **Hunt something out of:** (drive out of)

The hounds hunted the hare out of the bushes.

4. **Look up:** (consult / refer to)

Please look up the word in the dictionary.

5. **Hold up:** (raise)

She held up the umbrella over her son's head.

6. **Have the knack of:** (have the skill of)

The quack had the knack of exploring the poor people.

7. **Attributed to:** (ascribed to)

This painting is attributed to Ravi Varma.

8. **Not untinged with:** (slightly tinged with)

The great scholar is not untinged with eccentricity.

9. **In barren statements:** (without liveliness)

The novel is written in barren statements.

10. **Infuse with** (instill with)

The captain infused the soldiers with courage.

11. **Make notes of** (write down)

The newsmen took notes of his speech.

12. **At one's disposal** (for one's use)

These reference books are at your disposal.

13. **Bear one's burden in silence** (suffer quietly)

The poor widow bore her burden in silence.

14. **Give a hint of** (make indications slightly)

The conductor gave a hint of the pick pockets.

15. **Be devoid of** (be without)

The entire forest is now devoid of the rare animal.

16. **Make a considerable impression** (affect greatly)

Your book made a considerable impression on the reading public.

17. **Disagree with** (differ from)

I disagree with you on this point.

18. **Refrain from** (avoid)

The doctor refrained from telling the details.

19. **Venture into** (enter boldly)

The rich man decided to venture into share market.

20. **A good deal** (much/lot)

They spent a good deal on the project.

21. **Laugh at** (make fun of)

Everyone laughed at the poor man.

22. **Run through** (get printed repeatedly)

His book ran through many editions.

23. **Be disgusted with** (be disappointed with)

He is disgusted with the conditions in his new office.

24. **Finish off** (complete)

I shall finish off cooking in an hour.

25. **Turn out** (clean thoroughly)

Last Sunday we turned out the attic,

26. **Come across** (find by chance)

I came across my old friend at the airport yesterday.

27. **Go for** (to go to a place to get something)

She has gone for some snacks.

28. **Find out** (discover)

In the end they found out the mischief maker.

29. **In the course of** (during)

She told me about you in the course of the conversation.

30. **Pick one's brains** (use someone's ideas)

I can prove that you have **picked my brains**.

31. **Have the credit for** (be praised for)

I feel that you should have the credit for your work. —

32. **In question** (that is being discussed)

The law in question will come into force soon

2.Synonyms:

needed	-	required
horrid	-	horrible / revolting
forgiveness	-	excuse
slime	-	mire / mud
charmingly	-	attractively
culture	-	civilization
oozed	-	flowed
puzzles	-	riddles / mysteries
criticism	-	censure
probable	-	likely

affected	-	pretentious
internal	-	inner
enthusiasm	-	eagerness
external	-	outer
abominable	-	hateful
evidence	-	witness
appropriated	-	taken
attributed	-	ascribed
acknowledgement	-	response
portrait	-	painting / picture
facts	-	truths
notice	-	find
theories	-	principles
quaint	-	ancient / old
responsible	-	accountable
untinged	-	unaffected
Premature	-	overhasty
modern	-	current
fruit	-	result
spirit	-	mood
labours	-	work
interrupted	-	interfered
series	-	sequence
twang	-	resonance
devoted	-	dedicated
considered	-	regarded
pleased	-	satisfied

humorous	-	comical
heavy	-	thick
exactly	-	accurately
shameful	-	disgraceful
surprise	-	astonishment
plagiarism	-	stealth
pleasure	-	joy
sympathetic	-	merciful
blame	-	criticize
intelligent	-	wise
cautiously	-	carefully
glad	-	happy
barren	-	useless /uninformative
observed	-	commented
statements	-	sentences
dirty	-	ugly
warm	-	friendly/ passionate
anguish	-	pain
infusing	-	instilling
archives	-	depository
life	-	liveliness
screen	-	protection
whole	-	entire
knack	-	skill
delighted	-	happy
brightly	-	wisely
disposal	-	availability

similar	-	corresponding
universal	-	worldwide
editions	-	books
meant	-	intended
induces	-	persuades
stimulate	-	arouse
value	-	worth
equip	-	furnish
superficial	-	trivial / shallow
splendid	-	magnificent
answered	-	replied
perfectly	-	completely
animation	-	liveliness
personal	-	private
misturst	-	doubt
hearty	-	generous
preface	-	introduction
congratulation	-	praise
eagerly	-	excitedly
victory	-	success
open	-	frank
triumph	-	victory
imagining	-	assuming
pleasure	-	joy
engaged	-	involved
mangled	-	damaged
conventional	-	customary

from	-	shape
civilities	-	courtesies
wielded	-	used
bear	-	carry
fairly	-	reasonably
burden	-	load
missed	-	omitted
silence	-	calmness
subtleties	-	fineness
hint	-	clue
spoiled	-	harmed
mortification	-	shame
purity	-	chastity
undignified	-	disgraceful
outline	-	profile / abstract
repine	-	fret
justify	-	uphold
frozen	-	paralyzed
anew	-	again
admiration	-	praise
suffered	-	agonized
terror	-	fear
irony	-	incongruity
devoid	-	lack
embroiled	-	entangled
consciousness	-	awareness
silent	-	quiet

seldom	-	rarely
several	-	many
popular	-	well-known
edition	-	print
considerable	-	remarkable
rumour	-	gossip
impression	-	impact
troubled	-	disturbed
circles	-	areas
meditated	-	thought
drawn	-	pulled
sympathy	-	pity
congenial	-	agreeable
artistic	-	aesthetic
lucrative	-	profitable
insight	-	intuition
atmosphere	-	circumstance
disgusted	-	frustrated
controversy	-	dispute
retired	-	retreated
fortunate	-	lucky
provincial	-	regional
disagreed	-	differed
rotted	-	decayed
duel	-	fight
avowing	-	declaring
ensued	-	followed

intention	-	aim
conducted	-	performed
freely	-	frankly
courtesy	-	politeness
determined	-	decided
spirit	-	courage
left	-	departed
wisely	-	cleverly
enthusiasm	-	eagerness
refraining	-	abstaining
embracing	-	hugging
venturing	-	daring
grave	-	serious
fields	-	areas
let	-	allowed
contented	-	satisfied
sternly	-	strictly / sharply
did	-	cleaned
rude	-	rough / impolite
recognizing	-	identifying
cross	-	angry
impulse	-	urge / inclination
conversation	-	speech
identical	-	similar
horrified	-	frightened / shocked
student	-	pupil
mind	-	brother

discovered	-	found
justice	-	righteousness
coincided	-	agreed
brains	-	intelligence
loan	-	lending
credit	-	honour
acceptable	-	worthy
unfortunate	-	unlucky
revelation	-	disclosure
question	-	dispute
cheerful	-	delighted
ruled	-	governed
fine	-	good
opening	-	start
exclaimed	-	shouted
indeed	-	truly

3. Antonyms:

forgiveness	x	condemnation
intelligent	x	foolish
charmingly	x	repulsively
friends	x	foes
horrid	x	pleasant
long	x	short
oozed	x	gushed
dirty	x	clean
criticism	x	praise
remember	x	forget

affected	x	real / natural
anguish	x	comfort
enthusiasm	x	indifference
knack	x	disability
abominable	x	desirable/ admirable
brightly	x	dimly / foolishly
appropriated	x	given
similar	x	different / dissimilar
fact	x	fiction
induces	x	prevents
theory	x	practice
superficial	x	deep / thorough
responsible	x	unaccountable
wrong	x	right
premature	x	ripe
answered	x	questioned
net	x	gross
animation	x	dullness
devoted	x	indifferent
mistrust	x	trust
pleased	x	displeased
new	x	old
heavy	x	light
preface	x	conclusion
nothing	x	everything
eagerly	x	indifferently
shameful	x	honorable

highly	x	slightly
sympathetic	x	unsympathetic
dignified	x	undignified
probable	x	improbable
repine	x	rejoice
internal	x	external
frozen	x	warm
bite	x	shallow
admiration	x	disdain
quaint	x	modern
devoid	x	full
untinged	x	stained
consciousness	x	unconsciousness
modern	x	ancient
continues	x	discontinued
interrupted	x	continued
seldom	x	often
nasal	x	vocal
popular	x	unknown
humorous	x	serious
considerable	x	negligible
young	x	old
drawn	x	thrown
exactly	x	approximately
congenial	x	disagreeable
lived	x	died
lucrative	x	unprofitable

pleasure	x	displeasure
controversy	x	agreement
blame	x	praise
fortunate	x	unlucky
cautiously	x	carelessly
agreed	x	disagreed
barren	x	informative
ensued	x	preceded
warm	x	cold / dull
courtesy	x	discourtesy
life	x	dullness
spirit	x	dullness
whole	x	part
wisely	x	foolishly
delighted	x	depressed / sad
reframing	x	indulging
quick	x	slow
personal	x	public
disposal	x	non-unavailability
hearty	x	cold/ dull
universal	x	individual
congratulation	x	condemnation
stimulate	x	discourage
victory	x	defeat
equip	x	strip / divest
triumph	x	defeat
splendid	x	poor / mean

pleasure	x	displeasure
perfectly	x	imperfectly
mangled	x	undamaged
open	x	reserved
missed	x	included
greeting	x	ignoring
subtleties	x	artlessness
owe	x	repay
spoiled	x	improved
more	x	less
purity	x	impurity
success	x	failure
outline	x	substance
glad	x	sad
laugh	x	weep
conventional	x	uncommon
irony	x	directness
civilities	x	discourtesies
embroiled	x	extricated
silence	x	noise
silent	x	noisy
hing	x	declaration
several	x	few
mortification	x	pride
sympathy	x	antipathy
saint	x	sinner
last	x	first

great	x	little
acceptable	x	unsuitable
artistic	x	unrefined
revelation	x	concealment
disgusted	x	pleased
cheerful	x	depressed / sad
controversies	x	agreements
easy	x	difficult
beauty	x	ugliness
enthusiasm	x	indifference
provincial	x	national
alive	x	dead
avowing	x	disclaiming
grave	x	carefree / gay
finish	x	begin
famous	x	unknown
left	x	reached
admire	x	abhor
opened	x	closed
sternly	x	gently / warmly
top	x	bottom
rude	x	polite
inside	x	outside
horrified	x	pleased
strange	x	ordinary
justice	x	injustice
identical	x	different

credit	x	dishonour
loving	x	hateful
fortunate	x	unfortunate
student	x	master / teacher
proved	x	disproved
coincided	x	differed
everywhere	x	nowhere

4. Match the italicized words in the context of the sentence to the appropriate synonym in the given responses:

1. Her criticisms were *affected*
 - a) The Bhopal gas leakage caused severe breathing problems to the residents.
 - b) She tried to pass herself off as a foreigner but failed as her accent was not pretentious.**
 - c) The news of the accident disturbed him.
 - d) The water in this pond had been defined by the leather factory near by.
2. I haven't the *knack* of putting things brightly. —
 - a) she needs a suitable bag to keep her cosmetics.
 - b) I don't know whether I left the car keys in the room or at the reception counter.
 - c) The sculptor has the ability of giving a glossy finish to his carving.**
 - d) My kid sister has a habit of practicing her violin lessons just when I need to sleep.
3. I dare say it's all *superficial* and wrong.
 - a) Don't waste your money on unnecessary purchases.**
 - b) it is false belief that a black cat is a bad omen.
 - c) He has done a detailed study on insect behavior.
 - d) Her poetry portrays in depth the pangs of poverty.
4. Empoli is a *quaint* old town.
 - a) My brother bought an old-fashioned clock at an auction sale.**
 - b) There are books of many unknown authors in this library.
 - c) The farmhouse is an isolated building far from the light road.

d) I am looking for a quiet picnic spot to spend the week-end.

5. She was soon drawn into a *congenial* controversy.

a) **The weather in the hills is agreeable to those recovering from illness.**

b) Lung related diseases are in most cases hereditary.

c) Corn flour is used as a thickening agent in Chinese recipes.

d) All public transport vehicles are overcrowded during peak hours.

5. Choose the appropriate antonyms of the italicized words from the options given:

1. Her criticisms were affected, her enthusiasms *abominable*.

a) contemptible

b) **desirable**

c) preferable

d) attractive

2. he had only meant to *stimulate* Lady Ainstey.

a) **discourage**

b) perplex

c) implicate

d) provoke

3.who had become so disgusted with *controversies*

a) comparisons

b) **agreements**

c) expansions

d) distortions

4. He regarded Lady Anstey with frozen *admiration*.

a) denial

b) abuse

c) **contempt**

d) dislike

5. I met the editor of the Dudley and he was *horrified*.

a) startled

b) appreciative

c) **calm**

d) delighted

6. Fill each blank with a suitable word from the block given below

1. The old man was in When he lost his grandchild at the fair.

2. The salesman the sales data of his rival company and misused the information to better his sales.

3. The manager his company's success to the hard work of his employees.

4. Even though he has been living in the U.S. for so long, he has retained his Indian culture by western influences.

5. You need to be About the friends you make during your adolescent days.

Ans: 1) anguish

2) appropriated

3) attributed

4) untinged

5) cautious

7. Refer to a Thesaurus to find the Synonyms of the following words.

Synonym

Chased	-	followed
Certain	-	sure
Handsome	-	attractive
Scornful	-	disrespectful

8. Refer to a Thesaurus to find the Antonyms of the following words**Antonym**

appear	-	vanish
close	-	open
doubtfully	-	certainly
impatiently	-	calmly

9. Prefixes

A	-	atheist, aglow
Mis	-	misuse, misspell
Im	-	immortal, immobile
Hyper	-	hypersensitive
En	-	enable, entrust
Uni	-	uniform, unilateral
Il	-	illogical
Sur	-	surface
Un	-	unwind, unaware
De	-	decode, defame
Mal	-	malnutrition
Co	-	cooperate, coexist
Dis	-	dislike
Ex	-	ex-minister
Re	-	reorganise

Over	-	over look
Semi	-	semi circle
Poly	-	poly syllabic
Tele	-	tele phone
Under	-	under estimate
Inter	-	inter national
Pro	-	pro claim
Anti	-	anti national
Sub	-	sub marine
Out	-	out cast
Micro	-	micro biology

10. Suffixes

-ful	-	scorn ful , doubt ful
-ster	-	young ster
-ly	-	hope fully , sad ly
-hood	-	adul thood
-ism	-	fanatic ism ,
-ish	-	child ish , redd ish
-ious	-	relig ious , fur ious
-y	-	rocky, mud dy
-ness	-	happ iness
-ment	-	appoint ment
-less	-	cord less , hope less
-cracy	-	democ rac y
-ship	-	friend ship
-graph	-	auto graph
-like	-	child like

-ist	-	artist
-ward	-	downward
-able	-	honourable
-ous	-	dangerous
-logy	-	biology
-al	-	comical
-ate	-	fortunate
-eer	-	engineer

11. Read the following passage. Fill in the blanks with suitable prefixes and suffixes.

Tim's boyhood days

Tim was a playful little boy. His behavior was clownish. His room was untidy. He had books and toys all around. His grandfather's photograph hung on the wall. The hands on his clock moved in the anticlockwise direction. He watched teleserials and gangster movies. He was very rebellious. He misbehaved and disobeyed his elders. His father had hypertension. The doctor said it was curable. He studied in a coeducation school. In school he was known by his nickname. He wrote poetry under the pseudonym, 'Notty'. He was unenthusiastic at times. He was desperate to win every poetry competition. He liked classical music. He wanted to study archaeology. His dream was to become a mountaineer. His uncle gave him a telescope on his sixteenth birthday.

After he grew up, Tim recalled that it was this gift that changed his life. He had become a scientist specializing in cell structure.

12. Combine the words given in Box A with those in Box B to form compound words and fill in the blanks appropriately.

A

B

Day, after, flash, dining, day, sun, sweet, bed, earth, rain, hair, paper, police, hand, mad, fire, sea, look, crime, blood.	Back, green, light, smelling, man, reporter, side, break, prof, fall, quake, cut, stains, shake, out, dream, officer, room rays, noon.
--	--

My dream was to become a crime reporter. That afternoon I was reading the paper s back edition of the 'Adventures of Sherlock Homes'.

Suddenly I felt a tremor. I thought it was an earthquake. It was dark, I searched for the flashlight by my bedside. It was gone. I slowly got up from the bed. I heard the sound of rainfall on the roof. I was blood strains on the floor. It led to the dining room. I found a candle lit and a man with a strange haircut seated at the table. He had sea-green eyes. He wore a fireproof jacket. He greeted me with a handshake. He gave me a sweet-smelling rose. I heard a knock. I went to the door and opened it. A police officer said he was on the lookout for a mad man. He had escaped from the mental asylum. Suddenly there was a bright fire from the dining room.

I saw the sunrays streaming in through the windows. I was daybreak. I realized it was all a daydream.

13. Fill in the blanks choosing the words given in brackets to form compound words:

(god, grand, tooth, beauty, gold, fancy, born, sleep, telling)

1. The art of story telling is slowly dying.
2. Tom Sawyer told Aunty Polly that he had a tooth ache.
3. Little Red Riding Hood went to visit her grandmother.
4. The early explorers of America dreamt of finding gold mines.
5. I dressed up as a fairy godmother for the fancy dree competition.
6. Sleeping beauty was woken up by the kiss of a handsome prince.
7. Sleep walking is a condition, not disease
8. Joseph and Mary were warned in a dream to avoid king Herod who had planned to kill newborn babies.

14. Combine the words given below and form new words by blending:

Motorway + hotel = motel

motor + bike = mobike

Television + broadcast = telecast

travel + catalogue =travelogue

International + police = Interpol

teleprinter + exchange = telex

Electro + execute = electrocute

binary + digit = bit

Motor + pedal cycle = moped

news + broadcast = newscast

15. The following words have been formed by 'clipping'. Find the original words:

Ad - advertisement

plane - aeroplane

Demo - demonstration

mike - microphone

Lab - laboratory

fridge - refrigerator

16. The words formed by clipping are given in Box A and the portion clipped is given in Box B, Match them to find the original word:

A	B	Ans
Bus	lemen	omnibus
Auto	graph	automobile
gent's	omni	gentlemen
memo	mobile	memorandum
photo	randum	photograph

17. Fill in the blanks given below with the appropriate back-formation of these words.

1. He was asked to orate at the elocution competition.
2. 'Alice in wonderland' was telecast yesterday on Channel V.
3. The actor was asked to emote.
4. The thief burgled the house.
5. She edits the newspaper.

18. In the sentences given below, their words formed by back-formation are given. Find their original noun forms.

1. They lazed around idly. (laziness)
2. I wanted to dryceclean my clothes. (dry-cleaning)
3. Do not chain smoke. It is bad for health. (chain-smoking)

19. Fill in the blanks with suitable form of 'do':

- A. **Do** you want to go shopping this afternoon?
- B. I **do**, ut I can't because I'm going for a walk with Dolly.
- A. But **didn't** you take a walk with Dolly yesterday?
- B. I **did**.
- A. I've never met Dolly. **Do** you think she might like to go shopping?
- B. I **don't** think so. She **doesn't** do much shopping.
- A. That's strange. Why not?
- B. Dolly's my dog! Dogs **don't** go shopping very often, **do** they?

20. Fill in the blanks with suitable auxiliaries choosing from the ones given in brackets:

(could, can, may, don't , will)

A lion nearly trod on a little mouse. "I **will** crush you with my paw", said the lion. "**don't** do that please, " said the poor mouse. The kind lion said, "I **will** not crush you". "Thank you", said the mouse. "Someday I **may** do you a good turn", "You!" said the lion. How **can** a poor little mouse help a big lion? "I **don't** know". Said the mouse, "but I **will** help you if I **could**."

21. Fill in the blanks with suitable auxiliaries choosing from the ones given in brackets:

1. The medicine **must** be kept in the refrigerator.
2. Every afternoon they **used to** watch television serials.
3. The fire-fighter **dared to** brave the raging fire.
4. You **need** not buy me a new dress. I already have one.
5. You ought to see the boss immediately. It is very urgent.
6. He **can** lift heavy weights.
7. My father said, "you **may** go and play".
8. You **must** obey your elders.
9. He looks familiar. I **must** have seen him somewhere.
10. **May** I take leave of you?
11. His father was very doubtful about the possibility of his passing the exam. So, he said, "he **might** pass".
12. "They **would** rather die than surrender".

13. When my grandfather was young, he **used to** go for long walks,

14. You **could** do it, if you tried hard.

15. Don't disturb her. She **is** reading.

16. India **has** won the match.

(dare to, need, can, might, used to, ought to, must, could, should, 'be' verb, may, will, would, 'have' verb)

22. Fill the equivalent British English

English used in India		British English
Fooding and lodging	-	boarding house
Eveninger	-	evening newspaper
Dickey	-	boot
Botheration	-	bother
Assignment	-	homework
Lady doctor	-	woman doctor
Latrine	-	toilet
Marriage	-	wedding

23. Give examples of clipping, blending and back-formation.

Clipping : bus (omnibus), mike (microphone) phone (telephone), exam (examination)

Bleeding : motel (motorway + hotel)

smog (smoke + fog)

telex (teleprinter + exchange)

brunch (breakfast + lunch)

Back-formation : baby sitter – baby sit

Diagnosis - diagnose

Orator - orate

Emotion - emote

24. Give examples of compound words:

Noun + Nouns

Dream-world, sun-dial, postman, motorcycle, alarm, clock.

Addictive + Noun

Quicksand, long wave, legal tender, hard disk

Verb + Noun

Pop corn, cry baby

Noun + Adjective

Knee-deep, homesick, fire-resistant, shoulder-high

Adverb + Noun

Insight, outpatient, bypass outcast

UNIT-4

POEM – IS LIFE BUT A DREAM?

I. Appreciation questions:

1. Why is the boat lingering onward dreamily, reluctant to leave?

The evening of July is bright and cheerful. So the boat is lingering onward dreamily, reluctant to leave,

2. Echoes fade and memories die’ – can memories really die,?

Yes, as we grow old our memories fade and die.

3. Why does the poet use the word ‘slain’ to refer to the Autumn frosts in July.

July belongs to summer season. The autumn frosts usually appear in August. As they come earlier in July, they kill the joys of summer season.

4. What does ‘wonderland’ refer to?

It refers to the world of fantasy.

5. What is meant by ‘golden gleam’?

It means the golden glow at sunset. In file it refers to the last stage of man.

6. The poet compares life to a dream and time to a stream. Why do you think, he makes these comparisons?

The poet calls back the boat-ride he enjoyed a few years back. It looks like a dream. Such an experience will not come again. So the poet compares life to a dream and time to stream.

7. ‘Man’s little Day’- does this refer to one day in man’s life or an entire lifetime?

It refers to an entire lifetime.

8. What does the poet mean by 'silent end'?

It means death because it makes man silent forever.

9. 'Life, what is it but a dream?' – this is a rhetoric question. Why does the poet use such question here?

The boat-ride enjoyed by the poet is an event of the past. It cannot be enacted again. The poet feels that life too is a dream. It is unreal and short-lived. So he uses the question to underline the fleeting nature of life.

10. Why is the 'B' in 'Boat' capitalized? Is it because the poet wants to compare life to a boat-ride?

Yes, the poet wants to compare life to a boat-ride. So he capitalizes 'B' in 'Boat'

2. Comprehension questions:

1. A boat beneath a sunny sky,

Lingering onward dreamily

In an evening of July

a) What is meant by 'sunny sky'?

It means a clear sky with bright sunshine.

b) When did the poet go a-rowing?

The poet went a-rowing one evening in July

2. Children three that nestle near,

Eager eye and willing ear,

Pleased a simple tale to hear

a) Who took part in the boat-ride with the poet?

Three children took part in the boat-ride with the poet.

b) What were they pleased to hear?

They were pleased to hear a story.

3. Long has faded that sunny sky:

Echoes fade and memories die:

a) What happened to the sunny sky?

Soon the sunny sky became pale.

b) What is meant by 'echoes fade'?

It means that as the day were off the noise of birds and beats died away.

4. Autumn frosts have slain July.

a) Was it autumn season?

No, it was summer season.

b) What did the frosts do?

The early arrival of autumn frosts killed the mirth of July.

5. Still she haunts me, phantom wise

a) 'still she haunts me' = who haunts whom?

Alice haunts the poet.

b) What is a phantom?

A phantom is a ghost.

6. Alice moving under skies

Never seen by waking eyes.

a) What does the poet say about the influence of Alice on him?

Alice haunted the poet like a phantom.

b) What are 'walking eyes'?

They are eyes wide awake.

7. In a wonderland they lie.

a) Who lie in a wonderland?

The three children lie in a wonderland.

b) What is a wonderland?

It is a world of fantasy.

8. Lingering in the golden gleam

Life, what is it but a dream?

a) What is 'golden gleam'?

It is the golden glow in the sky at sunset.

b) What is life compared to?

Life is compared to a dream.

9. Athward Time's dark restless stream?

a) How does the poet compare 'life' and 'time'?

Life is like a boat-ride. Time is like a stream.

b) Why is 'Time' compared to a stream?

Time keeps on moving. It cannot be stopped. Time that passed by cannot be recalled. So time is compared to stream.

10. Bowed to the earth with bitter woe

a) Why is man bowed to the earth?

Man is bowed to the earth because of the burden that presses him hard.

b) What is 'bitter woe'?

It means very great suffering.

11. Bowed to the earth with bitter woe.

Or laughing at some raree – show

a) What is a raree-show?

It is a peepshow in the street.

b) What is life a blend of?

Life is a blend of mirth and melancholy.

12. We flutter idly to and fro

a) What does 'we' refer to?

It refers to human beings.

b) What does 'we flutter idly' show?

It shows that we spend our time uselessly, without any aim.

13. Man's little Day in haste we spend.

a) What does the little Day stand for?

It stands for man's life.

b) How does man spend the little Day?

Man spends the little Day in haste.

14. And, from its merry noontide, send

No glance to meet the silent end

a) What is noontide?

It is the noon time.

b) What is 'silent end'?

It is death which seals man in silence.

3. Appreciation questions:

1. A Boat, beneath a sunny sky.

Write out the words in alliteration

boat - beneath; sunny - sky

2. Children three that nestle near.

Recast this sentence in prose order.

Three children that nestle near.

3. Pleased a simple tale to hear.

Write this sentence in prose order.

Please to hear a simple tale.

4. Eager eye and willing ear.

Write out the words in alliteration.

eager, eye, ear.

5. Life, what is it but a dream?

What is the figure of speech in this line?

The figure of speech in Metaphor.

6. Athwart Time's dark resistless stream?

Point out the figure of speech.

The figure of speech is Metaphor.

7. Or laughing at some raree-show.

What is life identifies with?

Life is identifies with a raree-show.

Point out the figure of speech.

The figure of speech is Metaphor.

8. We flutter idly to and fro.

Point out the idiom which means here and there.

It is 'to and fro'

9. And, from its merry noontide, send

No glance to meet the silent end.

What do the metaphors 'noontide' and 'silent end' refer to?

Noontide stands for man's life and adulthood. Silent end stands for death.

UNIT-5

PROSE – THE ROAD TO SUCCESS

1. Idioms and Phrases

1. **Not a bet of roses:** (not an easy or pleasant situation)

Her married life was not a bed of roses.

2. **Wade through something:** (deal with something that is boring)

He waded through the columns of the newspaper.

3. **Hazards and hurdles:** (danger and difficulties)

Being poor he had to overcome a lot of hazards and hurdles.

4. **Pay rich dividends:** (produce great profits)

Years of hard work paid him rich dividends.

5. **After all:** (it should be remembered)

After all, he has no right to interfere in my affairs.

6. **Go beyond:** (exceed / overstep)

The inspector went beyond his limit in this case.

7. **Decide on:** (choose something from a number of possibilities)

We have not yet decided on the venue.

8. **Take up:** (learn / start doing something)

She has taken up the violin.

9. **Be full of:** (have a lot of)

This slum area is full of mosquitoes.

10. **Say 'no' to:** (refuse to accept)

She said 'no' to my proposal.

11. **Say 'yes' to:** (agree to)

All of us said 'yes' to the suggestion of our leader.

12. **A lot of:** (many)

He took a lot of trouble to meet her.

13. **Be afraid of:** (have a fear for)

My brother is afraid of street dogs.

14. **Find out:** (identify)

They tried hard to find out the thief.

15. **Take note of:** (pay attention to something)

You must take note of his behavior in public.

16. **Degrade on self:** (make oneself mean)

He degraded himself by coming to office in a drunken condition.

17. **Achieve one's targets:** (fulfill one's goal)

He achieved his targets within a short period of time.

18. **Chance remark:** (a casual opinion)

Please don't worry about that, it's a chance remark.

19. **Bring up:** (rear educate and train)

We were brought up by a pious mother.

20. **Insist on:** (lay emphasis on)

The librarian insisted on silence in the library.

21. **In a flash:** (suddenly)

In a flash a car hit him and speed away.

22. **Bring misery on oneself:** (cause unhappiness to oneself)

By joining the gang Balu brought misery on himself.

23. **Make the most of:** (gain as much advantage as possible)

The new actor made most of the chance offered to him.

24. **For better or for worse:** (whether the result is good or bad)

For better or for worse we have to sign the agreement.

25. **Keep on:** (continue to)

The child kept on crying.

26. **Used to:** (was in the habit of)

Kumar used to drink heavily when he was in Mumbai.

27. Change one's mind (alter one's outlook)

The scene of the battle changed Ashoka's mind.

28. **Turning point:** (come thing that changes one's way of life)

The Kalinga war was a turning point in Ashok's life.

29. **Boons and bounties:** (all blessings)

God has endowed us with boons and bounties.

30. **Make the best of:** (put to proper use)

You must make the best of the time available to you.

2. Synonyms:

road	-	path
direction	-	way
success	-	victory
behavior	-	action
absence	-	want
guide	-	lead

failures	-	defeats
desired	-	expected
attainment	-	reaching
outcomes	-	results
ultimate	-	final
plans	-	schemes
objectives	-	goals
enable	-	allow
winning	-	conquering
momentary	-	brief
war	-	fight
influences	-	impacts
battle	-	fight
organize	-	arrange
pitfalls	-	dangers
extended	-	long
gins	-	traps
extension	-	addition
wade	-	walk
values	-	principles
hazards	-	risks
fundamental	-	basic
hurdles	-	obstacles
belief	-	hope
grit	-	courage
specific	-	particular
determination	-	decision

general	-	common
smell	-	feel
chosen	-	selected
traits	-	qualities
assigned	-	entrusted
qualities	-	marks
choose	-	select
rich	-	wealthy
challenging	-	difficult
dividends	-	profits
reachable	-	attainable
winners	-	conquerors
term	-	period
willing	-	ready
establishing	-	confirming
devote	-	give
priorities	-	preferences
energy	-	power
engage	-	involve
necessary	-	needed
form	-	make
achieve	-	get
intense	-	great
proven	-	established
extremely	-	largely
techniques	-	methods
vivid	-	striking

happiness	-	joy
brief	-	short
step	-	attempt
concise	-	pithy
clear	-	definite
forceful	-	powerful
goals	-	aims
command	-	order
define	-	explain
repeat	-	restate
precisely	-	exactly
embrace	-	enfold
provide	-	give
prepare	-	make
outlining	-	indicating
character	-	conduct
accomplish	-	achieve
personality	-	disposition
progress	-	development
develop	-	make
modify	-	change
proper	-	regular
strategies	-	schemes
concept	-	idea
occur	-	happen
esteem	-	respect
resultant	-	final

unique	-	singular
consequences	-	results
competent	-	skilful
reinforcement	-	strengthening
secure	-	safe
beneficial	-	useful
empowered	-	authoritative
literally	-	exactly
poor	-	weak
right	-	correct
insecure	-	unsafe
vocally	-	orally
lack	-	want
ability	-	skill
confidence	-	faith
generally	-	commonly
withdrawn	-	secluded
selectively	-	carefully
improve	-	develop
concentrate	-	focus
aware	-	conscious
effort	-	attempt
hidden	-	concealed
main	-	chief
potentialities	-	abilities
desirable	-	pleasing
activate	-	rouse

worthwhile	-	valuable
shortcomings	-	defects
incompatible	-	unsuited
drawbacks	-	disadvantages
necessary	-	needed
overcome	-	conquer
failure	-	defeat
believe	-	hope
accepted	-	agreed
firmly	-	strongly
procedure	-	method
degrade	-	debase
experimenting	-	testing
aspect	-	feature / point
research	-	investigation
management	-	control
forms	-	methods
valuable	-	worthy
means	-	way
resource	-	income
eliminated	-	excluded
occasional	-	rare
feared	-	afraid
relaxed	-	rested
avoided	-	excluded
optimum	-	best
extract	-	get

activity	-	deed
substantial	-	large
realize	-	understand
quantities	-	amounts
targets	-	goals
variety	-	kind
draw	-	prepare
worth	-	equivalent
stick	-	adhere
besides	-	moreover
habit	-	custom
cultivate	-	develop
ignorance	-	illiteracy
review	-	revise
imitation	-	copying
monitor	-	watch
suicide	-	self-killing
progress	-	advance
benefit	-	advantage
miserable	-	unhappy
toil	-	striving
imitate	-	copy
grumbling	-	complaining
remained	-	lived
worry	-	grieve
poised	-	balanced
happened	-	chanced

chance	-	casual
cheerful	-	happy
remark	-	statement
greeted	-	welcomed
transformed	-	changed
grand	-	fine
happened	-	occurred
ashamed	-	humiliated
insisted	-	stressed
realization	-	understanding
fit	-	match
ignore	-	overlook
pattern	-	design
grateful	-	faithful
conform	-	belong
boons	-	benefits
overnight	-	suddenly
bounties	-	rewards
renowned	-	famous
assets	-	property
declared	-	announced
amassed	-	heaped
average	-	ordinary
combined	-	joined
latent	-	hidden
count	-	consider
worrying	-	grieving

optimistic	-	confident
instrument	-	tool
knock	-	tap
envy	-	jealousy
adieu	-	farewell

3. Antonyms:

success	x	defeat
necessary	x	unnecessary
absence	x	presence
proven	x	doubtful
ultimate	x	initial
help	x	hinder
winning	x	losing
happiness	x	sadness
full	x	empty
clear	x	vague
grit	x	cowardice
precisely	x	vaguely
leader	x	follower
guide	x	misguide
greatest	x	smallest
desired	x	unwanted
war	x	peace
beyond	x	beside
rich	x	poor
organise	x	disorganise
dividend	x	loss

extended	x	shortened
winners	x	losers
extension	x	increase
different	x	same
specific	x	general
improve	x	degrade
better	x	worse
aware	x	unaware
challenging	x	easy
hidden	x	apparent
reachable	x	unreachable
activate	x	inactivate
short	x	long
drawback	x	distinction
priorities	x	trifles
overcome	x	subdue
intense	x	weak
firmly	x	weakly
extremely	x	slightly
degrade	x	elevate
vivid	x	dull
friend	x	foe
mental	x	physical
enemy	x	friend
brief	x	elaborate
most	x	least
concise	x	wordy=

valuable	x	worthless
forceful	x	feeble
everything	x	nothing
command	x	request
occasional	x	frequent
leave	x	include
relaxed	x	tense
action	x	inaction
optimum	x	least
progress	x	regress
wasted	x	used
sometimes	x	often
useless	x	useful
beneficial	x	harmful
cultivate	x	destroy
literally	x	figuratively
miserable	x	happy
ability	x	inability
poised	x	unbalanced
generally	x	selectively
chance	x	planned
main	x	branch
always	x	never
desirable	x	undesirable
overnight	x	slowly
worthwhile	x	worthless
started	x	ended

accepted	x	rejected
renowned	x	unknown
eliminated	x	added
worrying	x	rejoicing
failed	x	succeeded
remember	x	forgot
substantial	x	little
better	x	worse
good	x	bad
envy	x	content
challenging	x	easy
ignorance	x	knowledge
proper	x	improper
benefit	x	harm
high	x	low
toil	x	ease
esteem	x	disrespect
cheerful	x	sorrowful
unique	x	common
ashamed	x	proud
competent	x	incompetent
rich	x	poor
secure	x	insecure
happy	x	sad
poor	x	rich
ignore	x	heed
lack	x	abound

wrong	x	right
withdrawn	x	sociable
grateful	x	ungrateful
optimistic	x	pessimistic
sell	x	buy
determination	x	fluctuation
add	x	subtract
shortcomings	x	merits
blessings	x	curses
establishing	x	destroying
best	x	worst
reinforcement	x	weakening
fundamental	x	advanced
concentrate	x	distract
momentary	x	permanent

4. Choose the synonyms of the italicized words from the options given:

1. Even if the goal are not attained, the resultant consequences feed-back or reinforcement can be beneficial.

- a) **strengthening** b) weakening c) forcing d) rejection

2. Failure is simply the means of finding out what will not work so that it can be eliminated in the search for what will work.

- a) included b) considered c) **excluded** d) destroyed

3. So, you are going to have to say 'No' to a lot of desirable and worthwhile things, simply because they are incompatible with the necessary work you must do to reach your main goal.

- a) suitable b) **unsuited** c) incomplete d) harmonious

4. Goals guide your thoughts and actions to the desired outcomes.

- a) aims b) actions c) **results** d) beliefs

5. Thank God for all our boons and bounties.

- a) help b) **rewards** c) experiences d) amounts

5. Choose the antonyms of the italicized words from the options given:

1. The first step is to set yourself clean goals, to define precisely what you want to achieve.
a) elaborately b) simply c) **vaguely** d) exactly
2. Persons with high self-esteem feel unique.
a) lovely b) better c) unnerved d) **common**
3. She remained unhappy even after she married into a poised and self-confident family.
a) poor b) balanced c) **unbalanced** d) arrogant
4. The average person develops only ten percent of his or her latent abilities.
a) acquired b) **apparent** c) early d) inborn
5. One should lift oneself by one's own efforts and should not degrade oneself.
a) accuse b) **elevate** c) lower d) deliver

6. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct word from those given in brackets:

1. We will have to find alternative sources of energy in the future.
(alternate, alternative)
2. Besides salary, the company also provides free accommodation
(beside, besides)
3. The personnel in the army are expected to maintain a high standard of discipline.
(personal, personnel)
4. Our government is taking steps to counter the insidious attempts of the enemy to create unrest in our country.
(insidious, invidious)
5. The signing of the peace treaty was an historic occasion.
(historic, historical)
6. A judge must examine the case in a disinterested manner.
(disinterested, uninterested)
7. The continuous journey for 6 hours made him exhausted.
(continuous, continual)
8. He has not yet got over his childish habits.

(childlike, childish)

9. Their **ascent** to the peak was beset with many hurdles.

(ascent, assent)

10. We usually **compliment** a person on his success.

(compliment, complement)

7. Identify the relative clauses in the following sentences and say whether they are defining or non-defining:

1. The principal of non-violence, **which Gandhiji preached**, can alone save the world from annihilation. (non - defining)
2. Men **who possess an optimistic outlook** take problems in their stride. (Defining)
3. Bertrand Russell, **who was a great philosopher**, wanted people to develop scientific temper. (Non-defining)
4. People **who do not manage their time efficiently** will fail in life. (Defining)
5. We must learn from those **who have achieved their goals** in spite of hurdles and hardships . (Defining)

8. Combine the following sentences using a relative clause.

1. Those people feel miserable. They try to imitate others.

Ans: People who try to imitate others feel miserable

2. Such goals are better. They are chosen by yourself.

Ans: The goals that are chosen by yourself are better.

3. Time is the most valuable resource. It must be utilised properly.

Ans: Time, which is the most valuable resource, must be utilized properly

4. William James was a famous psychologist. He advised people to find themselves.

Ans: William James, who was a famous psychologist, advised people to find themselves.

5. One day Harold Abbott saw a man. That man had no legs.

Ans: One day Harold Abbott saw a man who had no legs.

6. A chance remark transformed Mrs. Edith Allred. It was made by her mother-in-law.

Ans: A chance remark that was made by her mother-in-law transformed Mrs Edith Allred.

b) 1. The boys will be given scholarships. Their parents are poor.

Ans: The boys whose parents are poor , will be given scholarships.

2. You sent me a present. Thank you very much for it.

Ans: Thank you very much for the present which you sent me.

3. The car crashed into a queue of people. Four of them were killed.

Ans: The car that crashed into a queue of people killed four of them.

4. Gandhiji led India's freedom struggle. He did not like violence.

Ans: Gandhiji, who led india's freedom struggle, did not like violence.

5. Ravi had been driving all day. He was tired and wanted to stop.

Ans: Ravi, who had been driving all day, was tired and wanted to stop.

9. Combine the following using relative clauses into a single sentence.

1. I missed the train. I usually catch this train. And I had to travel on the next. This was a slow train.

Ans: As I missed the usual train I had to travel on the next which was a slow one.

2. Do you know the person? He took away the books. I had placed them on the table.

Ans: Do you know the person who took away the books I had to travel on the next which was a slow one.

3. Tom came to the party in patched jeans. This surprised the other guests. Most of the other guests were wearing evening dress.

Ans: Most of the other guests who were wearing evening dress were surprised to see Tom in patched jeans (Tom who came to the party in patched jeans caused a great surprise to the other guests who were wearing evening dress)

4. The firm is sending me to Surat. I work for this firm. Surat is famous for textile goods.

Ans: The firm I am working for is sending me to surat, which some of the strangers were speaking.

5. There were a lot of strangers. Some of them were speaking a language. I could not understand it.

Ans: I could not understand the language which some of the strangers were speaking.

6. The boys are selected for the scholarship. They pass the examination. It is conducted every year.

Ans: The boys who pass the examination conducted every year are selected for the scholarship.

7. Which is the house? You were talking about it. We were bathing at that time.

Ans: Which is the house that you were talking while we were bathing?

8. Tagore was given the Nobel Prize. He wrote the 'Gitanjali'. The Nobel Prize is the most prestigious award in the world.

Ans: The Nobel prize, which is the most prestigious award in the world, was given to Tagore who wrote the 'Gitanjali'

9. The car had bad brakes. We were in this car. And the man didn't know the way. This man was driving the car.

Ans: A man who did not know the way was driving our car which had bad brakes.

10. Mahesh is the son of Mrs. & Mr. Murthy. Mahesh was born in New Delhi. New Delhi is the capital of India.

Ans: Mahesh, who is the son of Mrs & Mr Murthy, was born in New Delhi, the capital of india.

10. Change the following as directed:

1. Here are some proven techniques that will help you to achieve success and happiness in life. (Change into a simple sentence)

Here are some proven techniques to help you to achieve success and happiness in like.

2. Persons with high self-esteem feel unique and competent. (change into a Complex sentence)

People who have high self-esteem feel unique and competent.

3. To improve your self-esteem, become aware of your potentialities. (Change into a Complex sentence)

If you want to improve your self-esteem you must become aware of your potentialities.

4. Successful people are those who manage their time efficiently. (Change into a Simple sentence)

Successful people manage their time efficiently.

5. Many people make themselves miserable by trying to imitate others. (Change into a Compound sentence)

Many people try to imitate other, so they make themselves miserable.

6. She remained unhappy even after she married into a poised and self-confident family. (Change into Compound and Simple sentence)

She married into a poised and self –confident family but she remained unhappy. (Compound)

Even after marrying into a poised and self-confident family she remained unhappy. (Simple)

7. If we want to be happy, we have to concentrate on the things that are right. (Change into a Compound sentence)

We should concentrate on the right things or we will not be happy.

8. Once he happened to see a man who had no legs. (Change into a Simple sentence)

Once he happened to see a man without legs.

9. He had two legs and he could walk. (Change into a Complex sentence)

As he had two legs he could walk.

10. William James, who was a renowned psychologist, says that the average person uses only 10% of his abilities.
(Change into a Simple sentence)

According to William James the renowned psychologist, the average person uses only 10% of his abilities.

b) Do as directed:

1. Being asked the reason for absence, I told him what had happened. (Change the phrase into a clause)

As I was asked the reason for my absence I told him what had happened.

2. Though he was disabled, he was very cheerful! (Use 'In spite of')

In spite of his being disabled he was very cheerful.

3. If you meet with failure in your attempts, change your strategy. (Use 'in case of')

In case of failure in your attempts change your strategy.

4. Time is too precious to be wasted in frivolous pursuits. (use 'so that not')

Time is so precious that it cannot be wasted in frivolous pursuits,

5. He plans his work in order to finish his target in time. (Use 'so that')

He plans his work so that he could finish his target in time.

6. Many people fail in life because they lack confidence. ('because of')

Many people fail in life because of lack of confidence.

7. The bus was full of passengers and so I decided to take the next one. (Use 'as')

As the bus was full of passengers I decided to take the next one.

8. He finished the work. Then he left the office. (Use 'after')

After finishing the work he left the office.

9. I am delighted to know that you have won the match. (Change the underlined words into a phrase)

I am delighted to know of your winning the match.

10. I do not know how I should tackle this problem. (Change the underlined word into a phrase)

I do not know how to tackle the problem.

11. Choose the word which gives the meaning of the underlined word:

1. We must do our best to mitigate the suffering of others.

a) increase b) **reduce** c) ignore d) accelerate

2. **Paucity** of funds has led to the abandonment of the project.
a) plenty b) surplus c) small amount d) **meagerness**
3. To the people's dismay the law and order situation is **deteriorating** day by day.
a) improving b) lessening c) **worsening** d) stabilizing
4. The **apathy** of the public towards the downtrodden is to be condemned.
a) enthusiasm b) views c) majority d) **lack of concern**
5. We must be **pragmatic** in our outlook.
a) idealistic b) **realistic** c) impartial d) opinioned
6. The **emancipation** of women is an item of top priority in the modern world.
a) slavery b) **setting free** c) subjugation d) empowerment
7. A commission of enquiry exonerated him from all responsibility for the accident.
a) faulted b) **declared free** c) criticized d) appreciated
8. Atomic energy, if misused will annihilate the whole of the human race.
a) **destroy** b) control c) separate d) save _
9. The campus doesn't have a congenial climate for higher studies.
a) healthy b) **suitable** c) adverse d) unhealthy
10. Religious fanaticism is inimical to nation integration.
a) suitable b) alien c) **harmful** d) acceptable

12. Refer to a dictionary and match the following and frame sentences using them.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| 1. entomologist | - | (a) one who studies diseases |
| 2. archeologist | - | (b) one who studies insects |
| 3. pathologist | - | (c) one who studies China |
| 4. musicologist | - | (d) one who studies the fossils |
| 5. palaeontologist | - | (e) one who studies music |
| 6. sinologist | - | (f) one who studies ancient cultures by analysing the physical remains |

Ans: 1- b, 2- f, 3- a, 4-e, 5-d, 6-c

13. Write a catchy advertisement slogan

- a) Hair-oil - for flowing hair, glowing fair
- b) Toothpaste - Charming smile all the while.
- c) Soap - A fragrant treasure for bathing pleasure.

14. Write a slogan for:

1. Creating awareness of environmental pollution.

Things of plastics thrown as waste.

Tolls the bell for Earth in haste.

2. Abolishing child labour

Throw thy burden, mending tool.

Little child, thou go to school

3. Rainwater harvesting

Saving water of the rain

Saves us from all drought and pain.

15. Fill in the blanks, choosing the appropriate expressions from the box.

reinforce, sine die, resume, bonafide, rapport

- 1. The head master had an excellent **rapport** with his staff.
- 2. Giving appreciation is the way to **reinforce** desirable behavior.
- 3. For getting a scholarship, you must submit a certificate that you are a **bonafide** student.
- 4. In view of the acute water scarcity, colleges have been closed **sine die**.
- 5. While applying for a job, you must prepare an impressive **resume**.

16. Rewrite the following as directed:

- 1. The common people know very little but they possess a certain common sense. (Change into a Complex sentence)

Though the common people know very little they possess a certain common sense.

- 2. it is an essential characteristic of democracy that the decision of the majority shall be accepted. (Change into a Simple sentence)

To accept the decision of the majority is an essential characteristic of democracy.

3. If the minority has no share in ruling, such a system cannot properly be considered a democratic one. (Change into a Simple sentence)

In the event of the minority having no share in ruling a system it cannot properly be considered a democratic one.

4. Before I start the serious business of writing a story, I like to sketch it out in a rough sort of way. (Change into a Simple sentence)

Before starting the serious business of writing a story I like to sketch it out in a rough sort of way.

5. Those people must develop good working habits. They want to achieve great things. (Combine using 'who')

People who want to achieve great things must develop good working habits.

UNIT-5

POEM – BE THE BEST

1. Appreciation questions:

1. Write down the rhyming words in the poem.

Hill- rill. be - tree, grass – bass, make – lake, crew – do, here – near, trail – fail, star – are

2. Which line do you like most?

‘be the best of whatever you are!’ I like this line most.

3. If you can't be a pine then just be a scrub.

If you can't be a tree then just be a bush.

If you can't be a bush then just be a bit of the grass.

If you can't be a muskie then just be a bass.

If you can't be a highway then just be a trail

If you can't be the sun then just be a star.

4. Could you add two more line to the poem?

If you can't be a peak then just be a creek.

Where birds do drink and gladly shriek.

5. Which structure gets repeated in the poem?

If you can't be Then just be

This structure gets repeated in the poem.

6. How is 'repetition', effectively made use of in this poem?

The 'repetition' employs the techniques of juxtaposing the high and the low in the same line. It catches the attraction of the reader and enables him to delve deep into the poem.

7. Some expressions in the poem bring vivid pictures to our minds. Can you identify some of them?

The pine on the top of a hill, the scrub by a river, the grass along the highway and the bass in the lake bring vivid pictures to our minds.

2. Comprehension questions:

1 .If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill

Be a scrub in the valley.

a) What is the importance of 'pine' and 'hill'?

The pine is tall tree. The hill is very high. They refer to high positions in life.

b) What is meant by 'scrub'?

it means bushes and small tress.

2. The best little scrub by the side of the rill.

a) Where is the scrub?

The scrub is in the valley.

b) What kind of scrub should one be?

One should be like a scrub that grows along a stream.

3. If you can't be a bush, be a bit of the grass,

And some highway happier make.

a) What should one be if he cannot be a bush?

One should be a grass if he cannot be a bush.

b) How does the grass help me?

The grass gives happiness to the passerby on the highway.

6. If you can't be a muskie, then just be a bass-

But the liveliest bass in the lake!

a) What are 'muskie' and 'bass'?

Muskie is a type of rose that smells like musk. The 'bass' is an edible fish.

b) What kind of bass one should be?

One should be the liveliest bass in the lake.

7. We can't all be captains; we've got to be crew;

There's something for all of us here.

a) What should we be if we are unable to be a captain?

If we are unable to be a captain we should be one among the crew.

b) What is 'something'?

It is some work or responsibility.

8. If you can't be a highway, then just be a trail,

If you can't be the sun, be a star.

a) What should one be if he can't be a high?

One should be a trail if he can't be a highway.

b) What should we be if we can't be the sun?

If we can't be the sun we must be a star.

9. It isn't by size that you win or you fail

Be the best of whatever you are!

a) Are success and defeat dependent on size?

No, success and defeat are not dependent on size.

b) What is the advice given by the poet?

Whatever position we occupy, we should give our best. This is the advice given by the poet.

3. *Appreciation questions:*

1. The best little scrub by the side of the rill.

Write out the words in alliteration.

scrub, side

2. If you can't be a bush, be a bit of the grass.

Write out the words in alliteration.

be, bush, be, bit

3. But the liveliest bass in the lake.

Write out the words in alliteration.

liveliest, lake

4. We can't call be captains, we've got to be crew.

Write out the words in alliteration.

can't, captains, crew

5. It isn't by size that you win or you fail.

Point out the opposite ideas in this line

'win, fail' are the opposite ideas.

UNIT-6

PROSE – VISION FOR THE SUCCESS

1. Idioms and Phrases

1. **Fruits of one's toll:** (resists of one's hard work)

She said that her success in life was the fruit of her toil.

2. **Add to:** (increase)

The heavy rains added to their difficulties.

3. **Go on:** (continue)

The orator went on talking.

4. **Climb steps of glory:** (achieve great honour)

They climbed steps of glory by hard work.

5. **Drive someone towards something:** (urge one to reach a place)

His drinking habits drove him towards his downfall.

6. **Go deep into:** (become strongly impressed)

The tragedy went deep into the heart.

7. **Plunge into:** (dedicate oneself to something)

Following Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru plunged into the freedom struggle.

8. **Every walk of life:** (different fields)

People from every walk of life attend the yoga classes.

9. **Put someone on the path of:** (allow someone to move in the right direction)

He put his disciples on the path of non-violence.

10. **In terms of:** (with regard to)

It is a good job in terms of salary.

11. **In a big way:** (on a large scale)

He started the business in a big way.

12. **Rest on one's laurels:** (be content with what one has achieved)

Lest us not rest on our laurels and continue to work harder.

13. **As well:** (in addition)

My father is coming with us, as well.

14. **Become a part of:** (become one among many)

She became a part of our organization.

15. **After all:** (inspite of what has been said)

After all, the loss is not too heavy for us.

16. **Assume a dominating role:** (become the leader)

He came to the party last year but he assumed a dominating role.

17. **Have a dialogue with:** (speak to)

The Managing Director had a dialogue with the Union Leader.

18. **Refer to:** (point out)

The doctor referred to the possibility of an infection.

19. **Shed one's cynicism:** (give up fault finding)

The political leaders were advised to shed their cynicism

20. **Initiate concrete action on:** (take strong action on)

We are going to initiate concrete action on those who are responsible for the tragedy.

21. **Lead to:** (produce)

Our new strategy will lead to success.

22. **In any case:** (whatever happens)

In any case, we are going to win.

23. **Indicative of:** (something that shows)

The cheer of the people is indicative of our success.

24. **A striking feature:** (an important aspect)

The unity of the workers is a striking feature of this problem.

25. **Lead someone into:** (guide)

We led him into this safe place.

26. **Culmination of** (peak of)

It is the culmination of his career.

27. **Carry out:** (conduct)

A number of tests were carried out before the rocket was launched.

28. **It is not just that:** (it is not simply the fact that)

It is not just that he has no money.

29. **Achieve a sizable share:** (play a major role)

We have achieved a sizable share in the export of cotton goods.

30. **Tackle something in one's own way:** (deal with something as one thinks best)

Our country will tackle this problem in its own way.

31. **In addition:** (besides)

In addition, he has a large family to support.

32. **Contend with:** (fight against)

I am ready to contend with him.

33. **Rough it out:** (write something without including all details)

I have roughed out a few ideas.

2. Synonyms:

vision - foresight

toil	-	work
nation	-	country
mission	-	task
progress	-	development
aspirations	-	ambition
transformed	-	changed
strives	-	toils
blossom	-	develop
achieve	-	fulfil
thought	-	ideas
process	-	course
prosperity	-	progress
glory	-	splendour
imagination	-	thought
gains	-	gets
untiring	-	tireless
organization	-	association
enthusiastic	-	eager
cruising	-	travelling
transfers	-	shifts
clarity	-	clearness
fruits	-	results
constantly	-	often
goal	-	aim
pool	-	stock
freedom	-	liberty
talented	-	skilful

led	-	guided
abundant	-	large
free	-	independent
resource	-	capital
masses	-	people
optimally	-	favorably
inspiring	-	encouraging
utilized	-	used
collectively	-	jointly
harness	-	channelize
plunge	-	drive
sectors	-	areas
struggle	-	fight
concentrate	-	focus
movement	-	undertaking
processing	-	preserving
unified	-	combined
emerging	-	appearing
dedicated	-	devoted
niche	-	suitable
walk	-	rank
required	-	needed
path	-	way
adequate	-	enough
development	-	growth
cadre	-	group
line	-	row

objectives	-	aims
developing	-	growing
attainment	-	reaching
confident	-	hopeful
laurels	-	rewards
materialize	-	happen
endless	-	unending
status	-	rank
well being	-	welfare
major	-	chief
integrates	-	combines
transformation	-	change
element	-	part
standard	-	quality
embodied	-	included
security	-	safety
skills	-	talents
reasonably	-	sensibly
knowledge	-	wisdom
assured	-	guaranteed
ignited	-	burning
core	-	important
steady	-	regular
competence	-	skill
available	-	obtainable
certain	-	some
benefit	-	advantages

enhances	-	increased
merely	-	simply
significantly	-	largely
transcending	-	surpassing
production	-	manufacture
several	-	many
rising	-	increasing
various	-	different
common	-	general
endogenous	-	inward
link	-	connection
primarily	-	basically
key	-	important
manifestations	-	exhibitions
manner	-	method
further	-	additional
existing	-	remaining
enabling	-	suitable
vast	-	wide
environments	-	circumstances
rarely	-	hardly
details	-	particulars
expand	-	enlarge
projected	-	depicted
territories	-	areas
belief	-	faith
assume	-	maintain

reactions	-	responses
dominating	-	leading
private	-	personal
role	-	part
conversations	-	dialogues
experts	-	specialists
observed	-	saw
dialogue	-	conversation
striking	-	important
features	-	marks
feature	-	aspect
psyche	-	mind
especially	-	particularly
tolerance	-	patience
positions	-	jobs
discipline	-	control
seem	-	appear
lack	-	want
will	-	resolution
sense	-	feeling
face	-	meet
retaliation	-	revenge
supported	-	helped
flexibility	-	adjustability
sign	-	signal
accepting	-	accommodation
emphasized	-	stressed

outsiders	-	foreigners
isolation	-	separation
adherence	-	sticking
hold	-	catch
hierarchy	-	rank
lead	-	guide
emphasis	-	stress
culmination	-	climax
personal	-	private
apply	-	use
adventure	-	heroism
witnessed	-	saw
combination	-	blend
issuing	-	giving
pursue	-	follow
sanctions	-	orders
tenaciously	-	firmly
purposely	-	deliberately
shed	-	drop
collapsed	-	wrecked
cynicism	-	fault-finding
doctrine	-	principle
initiate	-	start
global	-	world
concrete	-	firm
evolve	-	develop
seeded	-	sown

original	-	personal
independent	-	free
policy	-	principle
judged	-	declared
strategies	-	plans
cautious	-	careful
resented	-	disliked
conservative	-	traditional
sizable	-	large
advocating	-	supporting
share	-	part
faster	-	quicker
types	-	kinds
march	-	walk
trade	-	business
nuclear	-	atomic
terms	-	words
ranging	-	starting
overcome	-	subdue
specification	-	detain
emerge	-	appear
contribution	-	gift
contribute	-	give
treaties	-	agreements
fact	-	truth
negotiations	-	bargaining
challenges	-	difficulties

attract	-	draw
bold	-	courageous
joint	-	united
complex	-	difficult
ventures	-	undertakings
environment	-	circumstances
active	-	busy
contend	-	fight
alone	-	single
structures	-	systems
tackle	-	solve
public	-	government
variety	-	difference
realization	-	fulfillment
approached	-	methods

Antonyms:

progress	x	decline
major	x	minor
young	x	old
largest	x	smallest
prosperity	x	adversity
above	x	below
untiring	x	tiring
reasonably	x	foolishly
enthusiastic	x	cool
competence	x	incompetence

forward	x	backward
enhanced	x	reduced
future	x	past
including	x	excluding
adds	x	subtracts
exports	x	imports
clarity	x	obscurity
rising	x	falling
constantly	x	occasionally
strengthen	x	weaken
drives	x	pulls
big	x	small
glorious	x	awful
vast	x	narrow
freedom	x	slavery
talented	x	incompetent
led	x	followed
abundant	x	scanty
deep	x	shallow
natural	x	artificial
inspiring	x	depressing
concentrate	x	dissipate
driving	x	pulling
emerging	x	vanishing
collectively	x	individually
software	x	hardware
plunge	x	rise

adequate	x	inadequate
unified	x	divided
special	x	ordinary
won	x	lost
endless	x	limited
strongly	x	weakly
integrates	x	disintegrates
confident	x	unsure
knowledge	x	ignorance
possible	x	impossible
ignited	x	extinguished
steady	x	unsteady
before	x	after
benefit	x	harm
belief	x	disbelief
improving	x	impairing
foreign	x	native
actual	x	probable
striking	x	useless
several	x	few
will	x	indecision
endogenous	x	exogenous
isolation	x	combination
often	x	sometimes
nobody	x	everybody
expand	x	contract
hold	v	leave

dominating	x	submissive
lead	x	follow
partly	x	wholly
culmination	x	beginning
greater	x	lesser
same	x	different
tolerance	x	intolerance
purposely	v	accidentally
less	x	more
original	x	copied
discipline	x	indiscipline
resented	x	liked
flexibility	x	rigidity
sizable	x	negligible
accepting	x	rejecting
warming	x	cooling
outsiders	x	insiders
better	x	worse
adherence	x	looseness
attract	x	repel
personal	x	impersonal
foreign	x	native
combination	x	division
active	x	passive
tenaciously	x	loosely
remember	x	forget
shed	x	accept

high	x	low
initiate	x	end
learn	x	teach
concrete	x	vague
variety	x	similarity
fully	x	partly
overcome	x	surrender
action	x	inaction
older	x	younger
closer	x	farther
proud	x	humble
cautious	x	careless
bold	x	timid
conservative	x	innovative
complex	x	simple
advocating	x	opposing
difficult	x	easy
faster	x	slower
private	x	public

4. Choose the correct synonyms of the underlined words from the options given:

- One generation transfers the fruit of its toil to another which then talks forward the mission.
a) sufferings b) **hard work** c) efforts d) achievement
- Let the young minds blossom – full of thoughts of prosperity.
a) **progress** b) achievement c) affluence d) novelty
- The attainment of a developed status by 2020 does not mean that we can then rest on our laurels.
a) failures b) **rewards** c) wealth d) appreciation

4. We believe that as a nation and as a people we need to shed our cynicism and initiate concrete action to realize the second vision.

- a) stop b) **begin** c) instruct d) install

5. Hence India has to evolve its own economic policy.

- a) design b) **develop** c) follow d) fear

5. Choose the correct antonyms of the underlined words from the options given:

1.and the core competence of certain areas gets enhanced significantly and the production of quality goods, including exports is rising and thereby all-round prosperity for the countrymen.

- a) increased b) **reduced** c) expanded d) highlighted

2. Therefore we should build around our existing strengths including the vast pool of talented scientists and technologies, and our abundant natural resources.

- a) **scarce** b) sufficient c) not needed d) boundless

3. ...greater tolerance, less discipline, the lack of a sense of retaliation, more flexibility in accepting outsiders, great adherence to hierarchy....

- a) refusal b) defeat c) **submission** d) attack

4. It is not just that the Indian nuclear tests are resented.

- a) criticized b) refused c) **hailed** d) accepted

5. Only people with many embodied skills and knowledge and with ignited minds can be ready for such a long term vision.

- a) encouraged b) **extinguished** c) subdued d) ignored

6. Choose the appropriate word for the following from the words in brackets:

(an introvert, mean, reserved, emotional, a conservative)

1. One who is not willing to give or share with others is mean.

2. One who has strong feelings such as love or anger is emotional.

3. One who is more interested in his own thought and does not mix with others is an introvert.

4. One who is slow and unwilling to express opinions is reserved.

5. One who prefers traditional values to a sudden social changes is a conservative.

7. Use the given phrasal verbs in your own sentences:

1. Argue into: We argued her into withdrawing her complaint.

2. Pack off: (seen away without asking for willingness)

She was **packed off** to boarding school/

3. Cave in: The old roof **caved in** all of a sudden.

4. Engage in: During study hours Balu **engaged in** mischief.

5. Hand down: The value of the herbs was **handed down** to them by their grandfather.

6. Hunt down: The special team of police **hunted** the terrorists **down**.

7. Melt away: The strikers **melted away** when the police marched in.

8. Nose around: Some strangers are **nosing around** the politician.

9. Pile on: My weight **piled on** during the holidays.

10. Revert to: When the treatment was stopped he **reverted to** his drinking habit.

8. Use the following idioms in sentences of your own:

1. In short supply: Sugar is **in short supply** in the market.

2. One thing leading to another: Over-eating **leads to** health problems.

3. Once and for all: She gave up her relations with him **once and for all**.

4. A drop in the ocean: The contribution of the rich man is **a drop in the ocean**.

5. A stone's throw: My house is **at a stone's throw** from my school.

6. The burning question: Who will be the next president is the **burning question**.

7. The whys and wherefores: We can't question about the **whys and wherefores** of his decision.

8. In deep waters: As business is dull the businessman is in **deep waters**.

9. Draw a blank: The suspect **drew a blank** when the inspector asked him about the parcel.

10. A wild goose chase: The election campaign of the political party became a **wild goose chase**.

9. Rewrite into reported speech using appropriate connectives:

1. The student said, "The book is very cheap".

The student said that the book was very cheap.

2. The shop keeper said, "I don't have the soap you want".

The shop keeper said that he didn't have the soap I wanted.

3. Ravi said, "What an easy paper it is!"

Ravi exclaimed with joy that it was an easy paper.

4. We all said, "How hot the day is!"

We all exclaimed with irritation that the day was very hot.

5. I asked Kala, "Did you bring my book?"

I asked Kala if she had brought my book.

6. The boy asked, "Will it rain today?"

The boy asked whether it would rain that day.

7. My brother said, "How did you arrive at the answer?"

My brother asked me how I had arrived at the answer.

8. The tourist said, "When will the museum open?"

The tourist asked when the museum would open.

10. Underline the connectives in the given passage:

The raft drew beyond the middle of the river. After pointing her head right, the boys lay on their oars. The river was not high and there was more than a two or three mile current. Consequently the boat went slow. Suddenly the boys saw two or three glimmering flights beyond water to their left. Probably they were passing by a distant town. Though they wanted to turn towards the bank, they did not do so as they were short of time. At last by tow o'clock in the morning they reached the island.

11. Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech:

1. The teacher said to the student, "You have done well in the examination"

The teacher told the student that he had done well in the examination.

2. The librarian said to the student, "When will you return the book?"

The librarian asked the student when he would return the book.

3. The policeman said to the driver, "Do you have a license?"

The policeman asked the driver if he had a license.

4. The tourist said, "What a beautiful monument it is!"

The tourist exclaimed with wonder that it was a beautiful monument.

5. The clerk said to the manger, "Please permit me to use the computer."

The clerk requested the manager to permit him to use the computer.

6. The master said to the servant, "Clean the front room".

The master ordered the servant to clean the front room.

7. The stranger said to me, "Could you please show me the way to the bus stop?"

The stranger requested me to show him the way to the bus stop.

UNIT-6

POEM – O CAPTAIN! MY CAPTAIN!

I. Comprehension questions:

1. O Captain! My Captain! Our fearful trip is done.

a) What is implied in 'O, Captain!' and 'My Captain!'?

'O, Captain!' hints at the death of the Captain.

'My Captain!' refers to the poet's affection for the leader.

b) What is the 'fearful trip'?

It is the civil war that caused great suffering to the people of the country.

2. The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won.

a) What does 'the ship' stand for?

It stands for the United States of America.

b) What is the prize they sought for?

The prize they sought for is the abolition of slavery.

3. The poet is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting.

a) What is meant by the 'port is near'?

It means that the fearful trip is over. The ship has reached a place of safety.

b) Why are the people exulting?

Their Captain led them to victory in the civil war. So the people are exulting.

4. While follow eyes the steady heels, the vessel grim and daring.

a) What do the eyes of the people follow?

The eyes of the people follow the keel of the ship.

b) Why is the vessel grim and daring?

The deck of the vessel carries the dead body of the Captain. So it is grim. The ship has finished a fearful trip. So it is daring.

5. O the bleeding drops o red!

a) Who bleeds?

The Captain bleeds because he is wounded fatally in the war. The poet bleeds because the tragic death of the Captain stabs his heart.

b) What does 'red' stand for?

It stands for blood that is red in colour.

6. Where on the deck my Captain lies.

a) Where does the Captain lie?

The Captain lies on the deck.

b) What happened to the Captain?

The Captain is dead.

7. Rise up, for you the flag is flung – for you.

The bugle trills.

a) Bring out the meaning - 'for you the flag is flung'?

The people on the shore are ignorant of the death of the Captain. By waving flags, they give him a rousing welcome a heroic battle.

b) Bring out the meaning – 'for you the bugle trills'

It means that the bugle is blown to welcome the hero of the war.

8. Here, Captain! dear father!

This arm beneath your head

a) Who is the 'dear father'?

The Captain is the 'dear father'.

b) What does the poet do with his arm?

The poet puts his arm under the head of the Captain and lifts it gently.

9. It is some dream that on the deck.

a) What is the 'dream'?

The death of the Captain is the dream.

b) Why is it called a 'dream'?

The poet could not believe that the Captain is dead. So it is called a dream.

10. My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still.

a) Why does the captain not answer?

The Captain is dead. So he does not answer.

b) What are his lips like?

His lips are pale and still.

11. My father does not feel my arm.

a) Who is the father?

Abraham Lincoln is the father.

b) Why does he not feel his arm?

He is dead. So he does not feel his arm.

12. The ship is anchor'd and sound, its voyage

Closed and done.

a) What is the ship?

The United States of America is the ship.

b) What is meant by 'its voyage closed and done'?

It means that the fearful trip is over. The United States of America has got stability after civil war.

13. From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won.

a) What is the victor ship?

It is the United States of America that got victory in the civil war.

b) What is the 'object'?

Abolition of slavery is 'object'.

14. Exult, O Shored! And ring, O bells!

But I, with mournful tread.

a) Who should exult?

The men on the shores should exalt.

b) Why is the poet mournful?

The Captain is dead. So the poet is mournful.

2. Appreciation questions:

1. The ship has weather'd every rack., the prize we sought it won.

Bring out the figure of speech in this line.

The 'ship' and 'prize' are the metaphors.

2. The port is near, the bells I hear.

What is the figure of speech in this line?

'The Port' is metaphor.

3. But O heart! heart! Heart

Point out the poetic device employed here.

Repetition is employed here.

4. Rise up – for you the flag is flung.

Write out the words in alliteration

flag and **f**lung.

5. It is some dream that on the deck.

Write out the words in alliteration.

dream and **d**eck

6. The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage

Closed and done.

Write out the words in alliteration

safe and **s**ound

Print out the figure of speech.

The 'ship' and the 'voyage' are metaphors.