

General English 12th Std Questions With Answers

Comprehensive Chart – Prose

Unit	Topic	Author	Characters	Important things
1.	Julius Caesar	Shakespeare	Julius Caesar Mark Antony Marcus Brutus Amelius Octavius Caesar Lepidus Cassius, citizens, Soothsayer, Calphurnia. Decius Brutus, Casca	Sword, dagger, Crown, Coffin parchment, seal, napkins, will, doors.
2.	Ceaseless Crusader		Mahatma Gandhi, Women clerk, Kasturiba Gandhi	Home, books
3.	To the Land Of Snow	Ahtushi Deshpande	Passengers, driver, Mr. Rare, Kem Nam, Laxmi	Bus, rabbit, sack, glove, compartment, provisions, rucksacks.
4.	A Dictionary Of the English Language	Samuel Johnson	Author	—
5.	The Mark Of Vishnu	Khushwant Singh	Gunga Ram, Kala Nag youngsters brothers science teacher	Milk, sauce, cat, methylated spirit, badminton racket, bamboo, sticks, pole, biscuit, string, school bus
6.	Hiroshima	F. Raphael	Americans, Japanese, Mariners, sailors, soldiers, airmen, scientists, statesmen, President Truman, Premier Attlee, Marshal Chiang, Kaishek, Franklin Roosevelt, Stalin, Col. Tibbets, politicians, Father Kteinsorge	Bomb, planes, rockets, uranium, aircrafts

Comprehensive Chart – Poem

Unit	Topic	Author	Important things
1.	A Psalm Of Life	H.W. Longfellow	Drums, field, cattle, grave
2.	Women's Right's	Annie Louisa Walker	Roof, plants
3.	A Noiseless Patient Spider	Walt Whitman	Filament, wall
4.	English Words	V.K. Gokak	-----
5.	Snake	D.H. Lawrence	Water trough, pitcher, log
6.	The Man He Killed	Thomas Hardy	Guns

FIGURE OF SPEECH – INTRODUCTION

Figure of Speech is a form of expression (as a simile or metaphor) used to convey meaning or heighten the effect often by comparing or identifying. It is commonly and frequently used in poems.

There are many poetic devices used in our poem. Let us see about them in brief here:

1. Simile:

It is a comparison between two distinctly different things indicated by “as” / “like”.

(eg.) :

- (i) Still, **like** muffled drums, are beating
- (ii) **As** humble plants by country hedgerows growing

1) Metaphor:

It is an implied simile, used without “as” / “like”.

(eg.) :

- (i) Surrounded, detached, in measureless oceans of space
- (ii) You bleached our souls soiled with impurities

2) Personification:

Inanimate objects and abstract ideas are portrayed as a living thing.(as human beings or said to have the power of speech.)

(eg.) :

- (i) A NOISELESS, patient spider
- (ii) The **voice** of my education said to me

3) Apostrophe:

It is a direct address to a personified thing. It generally begins with ‘O’. It is a kind of speech that attracts the audience. (There will be no exclamatory mark at the end)

(eg.) :

- (i) And you O my soul where you stand

4) Onomatopoeia:

Onomatopoeia is sound related word.

(eg.) :

- (i) Muffled drums are beating.
- (ii) He sipped with his straight mouth. (denotes the hissing sound of snake)

5) Alliteration:

It is the repetition of the same consonant sound in several nearby words.

(eg.) :

- (i) Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
- (ii) ‘O winging words!

In the first sentence, two words are starting with the same letter ‘d’.

Similarly, in the second sentence, two words are starting with ‘w’.

This is called alliteration. The words are called alliterated words. In every poem, alliteration will be there. The alliterated words in each poem are given in a table.

6) Assonance:

It is similar to alliteration. Here the vowel sound is repeated in a sentence.

(eg.) :

- (i) Ever unreeling them, ever tirelessly speeding them.
- (ii) You ripened into nectar in fruit-jars.

7) Hyperbole:

When a character is exaggerated, it is called hyperbole.

(eg.) :

- (i) O winged seeds! You crossed the furrowed seas.

In this line, the character of seeds exaggerated with flying capacity.

8) Anaphora:

When successive lines start with the same word, it is called Anaphora.

(eg.) :

- (i) Till the bridge you will need be form'd, till the ductile anchor hold,
Till the gossamer thread you filling catch somewhere, O my soul.

Here the word 'Till' is the starting word in both the lines. So the poetic device employed here is anaphora.

9) Oxymoron:

A phrase that combines two words that are opposite each other in their meanings.

(eg.) :

- (i) Till the gossamer thread you fling catch somewhere, O my soul.
- (ii) Surrounded, detached, in measureless oceans of space,

In the first sentence, 'fling' and 'catch' are opposite words. Similarly, 'surrounded' and 'detached' are opposite words.

10) Allusion:

It is a reference taken from various sources (from Holy and important books).

(eg.) :

- (i) Dust thou art, to dust returnest
-Biblical allusion (about creation of the world)
- (ii) On the day of Sicilian July, with Etna smoking
-Geographical allusion ('Etna' is a volcanic mountain in Sicily, Italy)

11) Poetic Diction:

It is a choice of words to create an effect on an individual.

(eg.) :

- (i) And depart peaceful, pacified and thankless.

12) Archaism:

Certain words, which are no longer in use, are used in poetry. (old usage)

(eg.) :

- (i) Dust thou art, to dust returnest.

13) Pun:

An amusing use of a word or phrase which has several meanings.

(eg.) :

- (i) In the end will be the Word.
And the Word will be God in Man.
The 'Word' is said to be Jesus Christ as God and man.

14) Rhyming words:

The similarity of sounds in the words at the end of each line of a verse is called rhyme.

(eg.):

- (i) Lives of great men all remind **us**
We can make our lives **sublime**
And, departing, leave behind **us**
Footprints on the sands of **time**.
Here, the words 'sublime' and 'time' are rhyming words.

15) Rhyme scheme:

Rhyme scheme is the pattern of rhyming words at the end of each line. Each rhyming word in a stanza is given a letter. Usually a stanza means 4 lines. See the example given below:

(eg.):

- (i) Life is real! Life is **earnest**
And the grave is not its **goal**;
Dust thou art, to dust **returnest**,
Was not spoken of the **soul**.
- } So the rhyme scheme
of this stanza is '**ab ab**'

1. A PSALM OF LIFE**FIGURE OF SPEECH**

	Poem line	FOS
1.	Still, like muffled drums, are beating	Simile
2.	Muffled drums, are beating .	Onomatopoeia
3.	Be not like dumb, driven cattle!	Simile
4.	Life is but an empty dream	Metaphor
5.	In the world's broad field of battle	Metaphor
6.	In the bivouac of life.	Metaphor
7.	Footprints on the sands of time	Metaphor
8.	Sailing O'er life's solemn main	Metaphor
9.	A forlorn and shipwrecked brother	Metaphor
10.	Art is long, and Time is fleeting	Personification
11.	In the bivouac of life	Personification

12.	Trust no Future howe'er pleasant	Personification
13.	Let the dead Past bury its dead!	Personification
14.	Act, -act in the living Present .	Personification

ALLITERATION

	Poem	Words in Alliteration	Sound
1.	Tell me not, in mournful numbers	me , mournful not , numbers	/ m / sound / n / sound
2.	For the soul is dead that slumbers	soul, slumbers	/ s / sound
3.	And things are not what they seem.	things , they	/ t / sound
4.	Life is real! Life is earnest	Life , life	/ l / sound
5.	And the grave is not its goal	grave , goal	/ g / sound
6.	Was not spoken of the soul	spoken, soul	/ s / sound
7.	But to act, that each tomorrow	to , tomorrow	/ f / sound
8.	Find as farther than today.	fine , farther	/ f / sound
9.	In the world's broad field of battle	broad , battle	/ b / sound
10.	Be not like dumb, driven cattle!	dumb , driven	/ d / sound
11.	Sailing o'er life's solemn main,	sailing, solemn	/ s / sound
12.	With a heart for any fate	for , fate	/ f / sound
13.	Learn to labor and to wait	learn , labor	/ l / sound

RHYME SCHEME

1.	Life is real! Life is earnest!	a
	And the grave is not its goal;	b
	Dust thou art, to dust returnest,	a
	Was not spoken of the soul.	b

Ans: ab; ab

2.	Tell me not in mournful numbers,	a
	Life is but an empty dream!	b
	For the soul is dead that slumbers,	a
	And things are not what they seem.	b

Ans: ab; ab

RHYMING WORDS

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time

Ans:us, us – sublime, time

ALLUSION

(Reference)

S.No.	Line	Reference
1.	Dust thou art, to dust returnest	Biblical allusion (Genesis. Chapter: 3 Verse: 19) It says about the creation of the world.
2.	Let the dead Past bury its dead	Biblical allusion (St. Mathew. Chapter :8 Verse: 22)

2. WOMEN'S RIGHTS

FIGURE OF SPEECH

	Poem Line	FOS
1.	As humble plants by country hedgerows growing	Simile
2.	To sleep our life away	Metaphor
3.	But, gathering up the brightness of home sunshine	Metaphor
4.	So let us, unobtrusive and unnoticed	Assonance
5.	Be privileged to fill the air around us.	Assonance

ALLITERATION

	Poem	Words in Alliteration	Sound
1.	You cannot rob us of the rights we cherish	rob, rights	/ r / sound
2.	We claim to dwell, in quiet and seclusion	claim, quiet	/ k / sound
3.	As humble plants by country hedgerows growing	humble, hedgerows	/ h / sound
4.	And yield in odours, ere the day's declining	day's, declining	/ d / sound
5.	Know where we're laid	where, we	/ w / sound

RHYME SCHEME

1.	Not in a dreamy and inane abstraction To sleep our life away But, gathering up the brightness of home sunshine, To deck our way	a b c d
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Stanza: 1, 2, 3, 4

Ans: ab; cd

2.	As humble plants by country hedgerows growing, That treasure up the rain, And yield in odours, ere the day's declining, The gift again	a b a b
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Stanza: 4

Ans: ab; ab

RHYMING WORDS

To live, unknown beyond the cherished circle,
Which we can bless and aid
To die, and not a heart that does not love us
Know where we're laid

Ans: aid, laid

3. THE NATION UNITED

FIGURE OF SPEECH

	Poem Line	FOS
1.	A NOISELESS, patient spider	Personification
2.	And you O my soul where you stand	Apostrophe
3.	Surrounded, detached, in measureless oceans of space	Metaphor
4.	Ceaselessly musing, venturing, throwing, seeking the spheres to connect them	Poetic Diction
5.	Till the gossamer thread you fling catch somewhere, O my soul	Apostrophe
6.	Till the gossamer thread you fling catch somewhere, O my soul	Oxymoron
7.	Mark'd how to explore the vacant vast surrounding	Metaphor
8.	Till the bridge you will need be form'd, till the dectile anchor hold, Till the gossamer thread you fling catch somewhere, O my soul	Anaphora

ALLITERATION

	Poem	Words in Alliteration	Sound
1.	Mark'd how to explore the vacant vast surrounding	vacant, vast	/ v / sound
2.	It launch 'd forth filament, filament, filament, out of itself,	forth, filament, filament, filament	/ f / sound
3.	And you O my soul where you stand	soul, stand	/ s / sound
4.	Surrounded, detached, in measureless oceans of space	Surrounded, space	/ s / sound
5.	Ceaselessly musing, venturing, throwing, seeking the spheres to connect them	seeking, spheres	/ s / sound
6.	Till the gossamer thread you fling catch somewhere, O my soul	somewhere, soul	/ s / sound

4. ENGLISH WORDS

FIGURE OF SPEECH

	Poem Line	FOS
1.	Speech that came like leech-craft	Simile
2.	You bleached our souls soiled with impurities	Metaphor
3.	' O tongues of fire! You came devouring	Personification
4.	You were the dawn, and sunlight filled the spaces	Metaphor
5.	' O winged seeds! You crossed the furrowed seas	Personification
6.	Like a golden swarm of fireflies you came	Simile
7.	You ripened into nectar in fruit-jars. That hung like clustered stars	Simile
8.	'O winging words!	Personification
9.	Like homing bees you borrow	Simile
10.	You bleached our souls soiled with impurities You bathed our hearts amid tempestuous seas	Anaphora
11.	You blossomed into a nascent loveliness You ripened into a nectar in fruit-jars	Anaphora
12.	The music of an ever – deepening chant The burthen of a waneless, winterless spring The gospel of an endless blossoming	Anaphora
13.	O tongues of fire! You came devouring	Hyperbole
14.	O winged seeds! You crossed the furrowed seas	Hyperbole
15.	O winging words! Like homing bees you borrow	Hyperbole

16.	Fathomeless words, with Indo-Aryan bloods	Hyperbole
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ALLITERATION

	Poem	Words in Alliteration	Sound
1.	Speech that came like leech-craft	like, leech	/ l / sound
2.	You bleached our souls soiled with impurities	souls, soiled	/ s / sound
3.	Of a purer, drearier, delight	drearier, delight	/ d / sound
4.	Trees that never remembered to grow	trees, to	/ t / sound
5.	You were the dawn, and sunlight filled the spaces	sunlight, spaces	/ s / sound
6.	Where owls were hovering	Where, were	/ w / sound
7.	O winged seeds! You crossed the furrowed seas	Seeds, seas	/ s / sound / w / sound
8.	O winging words! Like homing bees you borrow	winging, words bees, borrow	/ w / sound / b / sound
9.	Sweetened within our souls for aeons bright;	sweetened, souls	/ s / sound
10.	The burthen of a waneless, winterless spring,	waneless, winterless	/ w / sound
11.	Fathomless words, with Indo – Aryan blood	word, with	/ w / sound
12.	In the end will be the Word	Will, Word	/ w / sound
13.	And the Word will be God in Man	Word, will	/ w / sound

ALLUSION

(Reference)

S.No.	Line	Reference
1.	Fathomeless words, with Indo-Aryan blood Tingling in your veins	Linguistic allusion (English belongs to Germanic, an Indo-Aryan language)
2.	‘In the beginning was the Word And the Word was God’	Biblical allusion (St. John. Chapter :1 Verse: 1)

PUN

S.No.	Line	Reference
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1.	In the end will be the Word And the Word will be God in man	(i) The term “Word” implies to both Jesus Christ and the ordinary man. (ii) In the ordinary sense, it refers to the words in a language.
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IMAGERY

S.No	Line	Kind of Imagery
1.	O tongues of fire! you came devouring Forests of nightshade, creepers.....	Thermal (Heat)
2.	And shrubs that were but thornmills in our flesh	Tactile (Touching)
3.	Sweetened within our souls	Gustatory (Taste)
4.	The music of an ever-deepening chant	Auditory (Hearing)

5. SNAKE

FIGURE OF SPEECH

	Poem Line	FOS
1.	And I, like a second comer, waiting	Simile
2.	He lifted his head from his drinking, as cattle do, And looked at me vaguely, as drinking cattle do,	Simile
3.	How glad I was he had come like a guest in quiet, to drink at my water-trough	Simile
4.	And flickered his tongue like a forked night on the air, so black	Simile
5.	And looked around like a god, unseeing into the air, And slowly turned his head	Simile
6.	Writhed like lightning, and was gone	Simile
7.	For he seemed to me again like a king,	Simile
8.	Like a king in exile, uncrowned in the under world	Simile
9.	“On the day of Sicilian July, with Etna smoking”	Metaphor
10.	The voice of my education said to me	Personification
11.	And voices in me said: If you were a man	Personification
12.	And depart peaceful , pacified , and thankless	Poetic Diction
13.	And looked at me vaguely, as drinking cattle do And flickered his two – forked tongue from his lips, and the mused a moment	Anaphora

	And stooped and drank a little more	
14.	Being earth-brown, earth-golden from the burning bowels of the earth	Assonance
15.	Was it cowardice, that I dared not kill him? Was it perversity, that I longed to talk to him? Was it humility, to feel so honoured?	Anaphora
16.	And lifted his head, dreamily, as one who has drunken And flickered his tongue like a forked night on the air, so black, And looked around like a god, unseeing, into the air, And slowly turned his head, And slowly, very slowly, as if thrice adream,	Anaphora
17.	I looked around, I put down my pitcher, I picked up a clumsy log	Anaphora
18.	I thought how paltry, how vulgar, what a mean act! I despised myself and the voices of my accursed human education	Anaphora

ALLITERATION

	Poem	Words in Alliteration	Sound
1.	On a hot, hot day, and I in pyjamas for the heat,	hot, hot	/ h / sound
2.	In the deep, strange-scented shade of the great dark carob-tree	deep, dark strange, scented	/ d / sound / s / sound
3.	He reached down from a fissure in the earth-wall in the gloom	from, fissure	/ f / sound
4.	And trailed hid yellow-brown slackness soft-bellied down,	brown, bellied slackness, soft	/ b / sound / s / sound
5.	And where the water had dripped from The tap	where, water	/ w / sound
6.	He sipped with his straight mouth.	sipped, straight	/ s / sound
7.	Softly drank through his straight gums, Into his slack long body	Softly, straight, slack	/ s / sound
8.	Someone was before me at my water-trough,	me, my	/ m / sound
9.	He lifted his head from his drinking, as cattle do,	He, head	/ h / sound
10.	And flickered his two-forked tongue From his lips, and mused a moment	flickered, forked mused, moment	/ f / sound / m / sound
11.	Being earth-brown, earth golden from The burning bowels of the earth	Being, brown, burning, bowels	/ b / sound
12.	On the day of Sicilian July, with Etna smoking	Sicilian, smoking	/ s / sound
13.	For in Sicily the black, black snakes are Innocent,	Sicily, snakes	/ s / sound

14.	And voices in me said: If you were a man	me, man	/ m / sound
15.	How glad I was he had come like a guest In quiet, to drink at my water-trough	How, he, hadglad, him glad, guest come, quite to, trough	/ h / sound / g / sound / k / sound / t / sound
16.	And depart peaceful, pacified, and thankless	peaceful, pacified	/ p / sound
17.	Into the burning bowels of this earth?	burning, bowels	/ b / sound
18.	Was it cowardice, that I dared not kill him?	cowardice, kill	/ k / sound
19.	Was it humility, to feel so honoured?	humility, honoured	/ h / sound
20.	If you were not afraid, you would kill him	were, would	/ w / sound
21.	That he should seek my hospitality	he, hospitality	/ h / sound
22.	From out the dark door of the secret earth	dark, door	/ d / sound
23.	And lifted his head dreamily, ad one who has drunkern	his, head, has	/ h / sound
24.	And flickered his tongue like a forked night on the air, so	flickered, forked	/ f / sound
25.	Seeming to lick his lips	lick, lips	/ l / sound
26.	And looked around like a god, unseeing, into the air	looked, like	/ l / sound
27.	And slowly turned his head,	his, head	/ h / sound
28.	And climb again the broken bank of my wall-face	broken, bank	/ b / sound
29.	And as he put his head into that dreadful hole,	he, his, head, hole	/ h / sound
30.	And as he slowly drew up, snake-easing His shoulders,	he, his slowly, snake	/ h / sound / s / sound
31.	A sort of horror; a sort of protest against His withdrawing into that horrid black hole,	horror, his, horried, hole	/ h / sound
32.	Deliberately going into the blackness, and slowly drawing himself after,	Deliberately, drawing	/ d / sound
33.	I looked round, I put down my pitcher,	put, pitcher	/ p / sound
34.	And threw it at the water trough with a clatter	water, with	/ w / sound
35.	I think it did not hit him,	hit, him	/ h / sound
36.	But suddenly that part of him that was left Behind convulsed in undignified haste,	But, behind him, haste	/ b / sound / h / sound
37.	Writhed like lightning, and was gone	like, lightning	/ l / sound
38.	At which, in the intense still noon, I stared with fascination	which, with still, stared	/ w / sound / s / sound

39.	And I wished he would comeback, my snake	wished, would	/ w / sound
40.	And so, I missed my chance with one of the lords of life	missed, my lords, life	/ m / sound / l / sound

ALLUSION

(Reference)

S.No.	Line	Reference
1.	On the day of Sicilian July, with Etna Smoking	Geographical Allusion 'Etna' is a volcanic mountain in Sicily Italy.
2.	And I thought of the albatross And I wished he would Comeback, my snake	Literary Allusion. The albatross is a sea-bird mentioned in the poem "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" written by S.T.Coleridge.

6. THE MAN HE KILLED

FIGURE OF SPEECH

	Poem Line	FOS
1.	Off-hand like --- just as I --- Was out of work --- had sold his traps ---	Simile
2.	You shoot a fellow down You'd treat if met where any bar is	Anaphora

ALLITERATION

	Poem	Words in Alliteration	Sound
1.	Had he and I but met	had, he	/ h / sound
2.	We should have sat us down to wet	we, wet	/ w / sound
3.	I shot at him as he at me	him, he	/ h / sound
4.	And killed him in his place	him, his	/ h / sound
5.	Was out of work --- had sold his traps ---	was, work	/ w / sound
6.	"Yes" quaint and curious war is!	quaint, curious	/ k / sound
7.	Or help to half-a-crown	help, half	/ h / sound

RHYME SCHEME

“had he and I but met
By some old ancient inn,
We should have sat us down to wet
Right many a nipperkin!”

a
b
c
d

Ans:ab; ab

RHYMING WORDS

“But ranged as infantry,
And staring face to face,
I shot at him as he at me,
And killed him in his place

Ans: infantry, me, face, place

1.SYNONYMS

1. Choose the correct synonyms of the underlined words in the sentences below:

1.JULIUS CAESAR

- “I am no orator as Brutus” is used with accent of faint derision
a) Praise b) curse c) **monkey** d) scorn
- I honour Caesar for his valour
a) patience b) discouragement c) **courage** d) admiration
- For Brutus is an honourable man
a) dishonest b) **upright** c) disrespectable d) charitable
- The good is oft interred with their bones.
a) cleaned b) **buried** c) fixed d) dumped
- I slew him
a) beat b) assaulted c) **killed** d) thrashed
-but were I brutus, and Brutus Antony, there were an Antony who would ruffle up your spirits
a) **disturb** b) excite c) move d) hurry
- Make Antony with his eloquence wins the public.
a) answer b) **speech** c) gossip d) narrate

8. That should move the stones of Rome to rise and mutiny

- a) war **b) revolt** c) strike d) quarrel

9. Methinks.... There is much reason in his saying.

- a) thoughts b) actions c) movements **d) idea**

10. For I have neither wit, nor words.....

- a) intelligence** b) pride c) guilt d) nobility

11. Censure me in your wisdom.

- a) assist **b) judge** c) suspect d) census

12. As rushing out to be resolved

- a) informed** b) told c) said d) uninformed

13. And none so poor to do him reverence

- a) honour** b) fame c) irreverence d) praise

14. A Soothsayer warns Caesar about 'The Ides of March'

- a) physician **b) astrologer** c) oceanographer d) professor

15. Here comes Caesar's body mourned by Mark Antony

- a) celebrated **b) grieved** c) murdered d) felt sorry

2.THE CEAELESS CRUSADER

1. Women's marvelous power is dormant

- a) Sympathetic **b) latent** c) buried d) active

2. Before the advent of Gandhi, the attitude towards women was different

- a) departure b) performance **c) arrival** d) support

3. has she not greater powers of endurance?

- a) tolerance** b) hardship c) suppression d) initiation

4.Frailty, thy name is woman?

- a) weakness** b) healthy c) beautiful d) security

5. To call woman the weaker sex is libel

- a) truth **b) false statement** c) liberal d) mistakes

6. He spoke out strongly against child- marriages, the isolation and subjugation of widows.

- a) evacuation b) freedom c) **suppression** d) slavery

7. He wanted implicit obedience from her.

- a) implement b) partial c) stupendous d) **absolute**

8. Mahatma Gandhi was a ceaseless crusader of women's equality.

- a) spokesman b) **campaigner** c) orator d) lecturer

9. Each is a complement of the other.

- a) Presented b) **complete** c) concluded d) supplemented

3. THE CEASELESS CRUSADER

1. The sun plays truant most of the day.

- a) burns brightly b) feels cool c) cloudy d) **Play hide and seek**

2. All memories of the bizarre journey vanish.

- a) remarkable b) enjoyable c) adventurous d) **strange**

3. He has done a recce the previous evening

- a) journey b) **survey** c) inspection d) trip

4. It ends in a cold menacing snout.

- a) **threatening** b) peaceful c) calmness d) approachable

5. he is a sturdy young man

- a) weak b) proud c) cowered d) **strong**

6. On the slope opposite our camp is the fascinating summit of mandayo.

- a) enjoying b) drawing c) **attracting** d) praising

7. The bus followed a rabbit in hot pursuit.

- a) continuing b) rushing c) **chasing** d) intentionally

8. Memories of the bizarre journey vanish

- a) emerges b) **disappears** c) seen d) visible

9. He is a sturdy young man

- a) courageous b) tough c) **strong** d) steady

10. I Pay my obeisance to god

- a) confession b) **obedience** c) credits d) **respect**

4. A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. Many orators have been masters in much more ornate and decorative speech.

- a) **flowery** b) operative c) original d) innovative

2. That sudden fits of inadvertency will surprise vigilance.

- a) **unintentional action** b) intentional action c) sudden change d) diverted

3. I therefore dismiss with frigid tranquility

- a) violence b) shock c) **calmness** d) happiness

4. The English dictionary was written without patronage of the great

- a) respect b) regret c) discourage d) **support**

5. I have protracted my work for most of those.....

- a) **prolonged** b) postponed c) took back d) emerged

6. Even a whole life would not be sufficient

- a) **enough** b) effective c) suitable d) competent

7. There was perplexity to be disentangled

- a) switched b) removed c) solved d) **simplified**

8. Resigned to the tyranny of time and fashion.

- a) supportive b) **unjust** c) enmity d) accused

5. THE MARK OF VISHNU

1. They were constantly belittling him with their sarcastic comments.

- a) honoured b) highly respected c) **scant respected** d) rebuked

2. We do not have any patronage from gunga Ram.

- a) neglect b) **participation** c) uninterested d) interested

3. The servant looked sullen and suspicious.

- a) **miserable** b) alert c) silent d) careful

4. The boys stood up on their desks and yelled hysterically.

- a) seriously b) **excitedly** c) interested d) furiously

5. It was the lot of a servant to be constantly squashed

- a) **subdued** b) enhanced c) overcome d) encouraged

6. The poison blinded him instantly

- a) lately **b) immediately** c) slowly d) quickly

6. HIROSHIMA

1. For over five hours the pilot sailed scarcely through the lightning sky.

- a) quickly b) cheerfully **c) calmly** d) faithfully

2. The soldiers and the airmen were working their way from bases in Australia to assail

- a) inspire b) fond **c) attack** d) misunderstand

3. The single items are poignant enough

- a) important **b) feelings** c) relevant d) planned

4. The third figure was an enigma

- a) secret b) embarrassment c) grief **d) mystery**

5. Men of genius conducted obscure experiments.

- a) foolish **b) intelligent** c) shrewd d) innocent

2. ANTONYMS

2. Choose the correct antonyms of the underlined words in the sentences below:

1. JULIUS CAESAR

1. The staircase is quite broad

- a) narrow** b) long c) short d) broken

2. He was my friend, faithful and just to me.

- a) humble **b) disloyal** c) truthful d) plain

3. Dip their napkins in his sacred blood

- a) filthy b) soily c) holy **d) unholy**

4. Brutus is an honourable man.

- a) unwanted b) immature **c) unworthy** d) impartial

5. None so poor to do him reverence

- a) arrogance b) hate c) respect **d) disrespect**

6. Antony would ruffle up your spirits

- a) disturb b) kindle c) mock **d) smooth**

7. But as you know me all, a plain blunt man.

- a) dull **b) sharp** c) frank d) polite

8. I come not to praise him

- a) glorify **b) criticise** c) honour d) reward

9. Caesar was a tyrant

- a) kind **b) democrat** c) generous d) dictator

10. Life is but an empty dream

- a) full b) occupied **c) meaningful** d) meaningless

11. Art is long and time is fleeting

- a) long b) short c) broad **d) lasting**

12. We can make our lives sublime

- a) rich b) supreme c) fine **d) poor**

13. There is not a nobler man in rome than Antony.

- a) greater b) smaller c) humbler **d) dishonest**

14. Runs were scored at a very slow pace

- a) bright b) dull c) moderate **d) quick**

15. When he heard the news he was very agitated

- a) revolted **b) calmed** c) polite d) unchanged

16. Quite a few of my friends are selfish.

- a) self help b) self control **c) selfless** d) jealous

17. Whatever she does. She does it in a methodical way.

- a) planned b) systematic **c) random** d) logical

18. Then none have I offended

- a) hated **b) pleased** c) respected d) liked

19. And in his mantle muffling up his face.

- a) covering b) darken c) brighten **d) uncovering**

20. Let me not stir you up.

- a) enrage **b) calm** c) confuse d) stimulate

21. Quite vanquished him, then burst his mighty heart.

- a) defeated **b) surrendered** c) disappeared d) introduced

22. he was a conspirator

- a) traitor **b) supporter** c) dictator d) humbler

23. Ingratitude stronger than traitor

- a) stern b) harsh **c) gratitude** d) thankful

24. It was a grievous fault

- a) playful b) serious c) serene **d) pleasant**

2. THE CEASELESS CRUSADER

1. Women's marvellous power is lying dormant.

- a) ordinary** b) magnificent c) bright d) dull

2. Gandhiji was radically different from any of the earlier reformers.

- a) dull b) miserably **c) moderately** d) drastically

3. Gandhiji spoke out strongly against the cruel domination of men over women and women's own subservient mentality.

- a) devoted b) slavish **c) dominant** d) womanish

4. He took on the role of a domineering husband

- a) subjective b) objective c) powerful **d) submissive**

5. Women's marvellous power is lying dormant

- a) sluggish b) passive **c) active** d) unused

6. Nor can they develop the gift nature has bestowed on them.

- a) denied** b) obtained c) betrayed d) belied

7. Frailty thy name is woman.

- a) strength** b) loyalty c) knowledge d) pity

8. The wide prevalence of child marriage may be considered to be a part of our ancient tradition.

- a) uniqueness b) commonness **c) Rareness** d) weakness

9. Has she not greater powers of endurance.

- a) patience b) weak **c) impatience** d) capability

10. God has endowed women with hearts overflowing with love.

- a) **cursed** b) blessed c) empowered d) suppressed

11. He held ancient models of womanhood in moral reverence and venerated them for moral strength

- a) respected **b) scorned** c) blamed d) praised

12. It is even today the embodiment of sacrifice humility faith

- a) simplicity b) cunning c) kindness **d) arrogance**

13. When one drags another in his fall descent is easy.

- a) manners **b) ascent** c) decline d) holy

14. Gandhi never considered women to be unfit for any position or task.

- a) suitable** b) inappropriate c) relevant d) peculiar

15. he constructed as stubbornness, and later extolled as moral courage.

- a) rejected b) tolerated **c) blamed** d) interpreted

3. THE LAND OF SNOW

1. Highest abandoned village in the world.

- a) adapted b) unrestrained c) deserted **d) inhabited**

2. He is a sturdy young man.

- a) strong **b) weak** c) ambitious d) dynamic

3. The rabbit was eventually caught.

- a) incidentally **b) initially** c) uneventful d) spectacularly

4. It snows continuously

- a) immediately b) alternately **c) intermittently** d) regularly

5. Then into the shrouded milam valley.

- a) hidden **b) uncovered** c) protected d) secluded

6. All memories of the bizarre journey vanish.

- a) appear** b) fade c) defeat d) suppress

7. Munsiyari was once a bustling entrepot of trade.

- a) drizzling **b) inactive** c) small d) busy

8. But khem Nam is not to be deterred

- a) discouraged **b) detained** c) detached d) encouraged
9. The sun plays truant raising doubts about the feasibility of our venturing further up.
- a) **Impossibility** b) Immunity c) Impunity d) Impurity
10. Khan Nam was a veterm of these village
- a) experienced **b) novice** c) great d) native
11. He seems like just the support frail khem Nam and I need.
- a) **strong and sturdy** b) weak c) old and feeble d) fragile
12. He was attracted by slow and vigorous speech.
- a) strong b) enthusiastic **c) dull** d) gracious
13. But when I step off the bus in Munsiyari....
- a) came out **b) got into** c) go down d) get down
14. I felt as if I had trespassed some omionous glaciers.
- a) **friendly** b) evil c) multi d) bad
15. We delicately tread on the glacier rubble.
- a) **carelessly** b) smoothly c) carefully d) deliberately

4.A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. A good writer should endeavour to be direct, simple, brief, vigorous and lucid.
- a) strong **b) spiritless** c) victorious d) detailed
2. Language should be direct, simple, brief, vigorous and lucid.
- a) strong b) spiritless c) victorious **d) detailed**
3. A few wild blunders and risible absurdities
- a) submerged **b) serious** c) comical d) pathetic
4. I found our speech copious
- a) initiative b) original **c) meagre** d) monotonous
5. analogy, which though in some other words obscure, was evident in others.
- a) present b) existing c) alive **d) clear**
6. I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquility
- a) sedation **b) agitation** c) irritation d) desperation

7. no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect.

- a) **imperfect** b) peaceful c) produce d) indecent

8. It has spread under the direction of chance into wild excuberance.

- a) **apathy** b) sympathy c) dislike d) despair

9. I have protracted my work.....

- a) paused **b) shortened** c) projected d) complicated

10. to be exposed to censure without hope of praise.

- a) suppress b) approve c) insult **d) blame**

11. what ever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word.

- a) solve b) guide **c) confuse** d) collect

12. I shall not think my employment useless or ignoble

- a) dishonor b) modest c) attractive **d) noble**

13. that a writer will sometime be hurried by eagerness.

- a) delayed** b) retain c) active d) rush

14. There was perplexity to be disentangled and confusion to be regulated

- a) deviated** b) controlled c) organized d) reported

15. There never can be wanting some who distinguish desert.

- a) mingle** b) differentiate c) separate d) agree

5. THE MARK OF VISHNU

1. There are many people who despise the make

- a) dislike **b) admire** c) agree d) reject

2. Snakers are the most vile of god's creatures

- a) good** b) meek c) repulsive d) unpleasant

3. Our teacher is interested in the monitoring

- a) enthusiastic **b) dull** c) intelligent d) eager

4. His head was still undamaged.

- a) untouched **b) damaged** c) dangerous d) attacked

5. He groaned in agency

- a) pain **b) pleasure** c) angrily d) melancholy
6. He was illiterate and full of superstition.
- a) stupid b) illegitimate **c) literate** d) decent
7. While Brahma is the creator, Shiva is the.....
- a) destroyer** b) inventor c) discoverer d) maker
8. The teacher pretended to be indifferent.
- a) different **b) interested** c) careless d) quiet
9. As soon as the cord was loosened the lid flew into the air.
- a) cut b) opened c) neglected **d) tightened**
10. He looked sullen and suspicious.
- a) doubtful b) hateful **c) certain** d) happy
11. he looked sullen and suspicious.
- a) cheerful** b) gloomy c) silent d) lofty
12. The earth had lain parched
- a) dry **b) wet** c) smooth d) rough
13. Though the company trusted the authenticity of his certificates....
- a) believe **b) suspicious** c) foolish d) clever
14. They were constantly belittling him with their new – fangled ideas.
- a) defending b) irritating c) refreshing **d) praising**
15. There was an absolute storm as it went round and round.
- a) complete b) speedy c) slow **d) partial**
16. Gunga Ram looked sullen and suspicious.
- a) doubtful b) bright **c) cheerful** d) stupid
17. They were constantly belittling him.
- a) praising** b) insulting c) rebuking d) humiliating
18. The boys stood up on their desks and yelled hysterically.
- a) shouted b) cried **c) whispered** d) jumped
19. His hood was taut and undamaged.

- a) tight b) loose c) shine d) dim

20. They were belittling him with new fangled ideas.

- a) **modern** b) traditional c) fashionable d) complicated

6. HIROSHIMA

1. The familiar ball of fire which travels through the sky seemed for an instant extinguished

- a) hidden b) begun c) faded d) **lit**

2. To liberate the ultimate power in nature.

- a) final b) **initial** c) external d) closest

3. The stoniest of hearts must have cursed the gift.

- a) praised b) blessed c) **appreciated** d) landed

4. The bombing of Hiroshima was monstrous.

- a) immortal b) monotonous c) modified d) **humane**

5. Men of genius conducted obscure experiments.

- a) vague b) **clear** c) correct d) wrong

6. they are likely to be adverse.....

- a) adventurous b) **favourable** c) reverse d) difficult

7. To hell with it – a facile, trivial phrase.

- a) unimportant b) worthless c) **significant** d) long

8. For over five hours he sailed serenely.

- a) calmly b) **excitedly** c) cheerfully d) peacefully

9. Thereby achieving the maximum destruction.

- a) damage b) **construction** c) defect d) warning

10. They tried to harness the ultimate secret.

- a) gather b) **release** c) win d) discover

11. But a measure of guilt remains for the action of 6th August 1945.

- a) eminence b) inflict c) frantic d) **innocence**

12. In the place of great liberal there sat men.

- a) miser b) reformist c) tyrant d) **conservative**

13. Physicists had dreamt of unleashing the power.

- a) opened **b) stop** c) utilize d) use

14. A catalogue of atrocities defeats its own end.

- a) cruelty b) generosity **c) nobility** d) ferocity

15. The whole area surrounding the hospital was so nauseating

- a) unpleasant b) tolerable **c) pleasant** d) poignant

16. by achieving the maximum disseminating its force as widely as possible

- a) suppressing** b) encouraging c) insulting d) probing

17. A man of integrity who had come to his party

- a) honesty **b) dishonesty** c) popularity d) loyalty

18. Raiding air craft almost inevitably, crossed the city's sky.

- a) reliably **b) avoidably** c) profitably d) aptly

3. SYLLABIFICATION

TYPE-1

A) Choose the Mono-syllabic word from the following:

1. a) believe b) detect c) trader **d) friend**
 2. **a) school** b) london c) transfix d) desktop

B) Choose the Di-syllabic word from the following:

1. a) dream b) lunch **c) pursuit** d) industry
 2. a) resistor **b) feature** c) animal d) magazine

C) Choose the Tri-syllabic word from the following:

1. a) quietly **b) division** c) broadcast d) house
 2. **a) republic** b) fabulous c) import d) transport

D) Choose the Tetra-syllabic word from the following:

1. a) justifies b) telephone c) gigantic **d) immediate**
 2. a) untouchability **b) information** c) estimate d) cavalcade

E) Choose the Penta-syllabic word from the following:

1. **a) Extermination** b) Education c) economics d) stability
 2. a) disadvantage b) nourishment **c) acceleration** d) auto biography

F) Choose the Poly-syllabic word from the following:

1. **a) appreciatively** b) demonstration c) laundromat d) infotainment
 2. a) fantabulous **b) unadulterated** c) technology d) diplomacy

TYPE -II

Choose the appropriate syllabification for the given word:

1. **a) cen-sure** b) ce-n-sure
 c) cens-ure d) cen-su-re

2. a) con-fli-ct b) co-n-fli-ct
c) **con-flict** d) con-flic-t
3. a) non-vi-o-lence b) non-vio-len-ce
c) no-n-vi-o-lence d) **non-vio-lence**
4. a) fo-r-bid-den b) **for-bid-den**
c) for-bi-dd-en d) for-bi-d-den
5. a) **en-du-rance** b) end-u-rance
c) end-u-ran-ce d) en-du-ran-ce

4. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation given below:

1. CPU

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Central Publishers Union | b) Computer Programming Unit |
| c) Central Processing Unit | d) Communist People's Union |

2. UGC

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| a) University General Committee | b) Udyog General Corporation |
| c) Union of Government's Council | d) University Grants Commission |

3. UNO

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) United National Organ | b) United Nations Organisation |
| c) Universal Natural Organisation | d) Unions of Natural Organs. |

4. VCR

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) Value Cash Receipt | b) Veterinary Council and Research |
| c) Video camera Recorder | d) Video Cassette Recorder |

Choose the correct expansion of the acronym given below:

1. AIDS

- | |
|------------------------------------------------|
| a) All India Development of Sports |
| b) Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome |
| c) Associated Institute of Developing Science |
| d) Aligarh Institution of Doctorate in Science |

2. ASEAN

- | |
|---------------------------------------------------|
| a) Association of South East Asian Nations |
| b) Academy of Sports Education in Asian Nations |

c) Amateur Sports Evaluation Academy of Nepal

d) Austria Spain Equador Associations of Nature

3. BHEL

a) Bangalore Hardware and Electronics Limited

b) Bombay Highways Electrification Locations

c) BahubhaiHarilal Electronics Limited

d) Bharath Heavy Electricals Limited

4. CAD

a) Computer Aided Designing

b) Cultural Amateur Dramatists

c) Calicut Academy of Drama

d) Coimbatore Associates and Developers

5. COMOUND WORDS

TYPE-I

Choose the correct combination for the given compound words:

1. taxi driver

a) Gerund + Verb

b) Adj + Noun

c) Noun + Noun

d) Noun + Prep.

2. back ground

a) Verb + Adj

b) Prep.+ Adj

c) Prep. + Gerund

d) Prep. + Noun

3. give up

a) Verb + Prep.

b) Adj + Verb

c) Noun + Gerund

d) Noun + Verb

4. Out going

a) Adj + Gerund

b) Prep. + Gerund

c) Prep. + Noun

d) Gerund + Noun

5. bill board

- a) Noun + Gerund b) Prep. + Gerund
c) Verb + Noun d) **Noun + Noun**

TYPE-II

Choose the appropriate compound word for the given combination:

A. Noun + Noun

1. a) head long **b) Head Master**
c) over head d) force ful
2. a) sun set b) down ward
c) servant maid d) account checking

B. Noun + Verb

1. a) post card b) snow white
c) over throw **d) house hold**
2. **a) telephone call** b) home sick
c) waiting list d) by line

C. Noun + Adjective

1. a) round about b) tax payer
c) world famous d) snow skidding
2. a) off day **b) duty free**
c) crime novel d) sleeping room

D. Noun + Preposition

1. **a) eye on** b) under play
c) bird watching d) cricket ground
2. a) taxi driver b) sun set
c) wash room **d) country side**

E. Noun + Gerund

1. a) mindful **b) mind reading**
c) out going d) week end
2. a) good company b) swimming pool
c) story telling d) out right

F. Gerund + Noun

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) out going | b) white washing | c) drinking water | d) show room |
| 2. a) bath tube | b) blotting paper | c) water filter | d) under going |

G. Verb + Noun

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) cut down | b) tax free | c) stray dog | d) watch dog |
| 2. a) show room | b) snow white | c) up held | d) way down |

H. Verb + Adjective

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. a) fly high | b) clear cut | c) free fall | d) side walk |
| 2. a) glittering jewels | b) dive deep | c) wait list | d) peep in |

I. Verb + Preposition

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) book marker | b) foot ruler | c) put on | d) arm chair |
| 2. a) black board | b) child play | c) wooden cupboard | d) look down |

J. Verb + Gerund

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| 1. a) get on | b) stand aside | c) type writing | d) make up |
| 2. a) watch making | b) play things | c) world famous | d) cook up |

K. Adjective + Verb

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) pious man | b) tele printer | c) dance room | d) easy walk |
| 2. a) priest hood | b) white wash | c) going up | d) keep going |

L. Adjective + Gerund

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. a) good looking | b) bread baking | c) steering wheel | d) walking stick |
| 2. a) writing desk | b) sleeping pill | c) house cleaning | d) quick learning |

M. Preposition + Noun

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. a) out + off | b) turn over | c) back ground | d) check mate |
| 2. a) day dream | b) over coat | c) house arrest | d) crack down |

N. Preposition + Verb

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. a) over act | b) test driving | c) stepping stone | d) play off |
| 2. a) shut down | b) clean up | c) under play | d) jump over |

O. Preposition + Gerund

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a) income | b) overseeing | c) shut down | d) severe pain |
| 2. a) hit hard | b) out spoken | c) readymade | d) under going |

6. BLENDED WORDS

Choose the right combination of the given blended words:

1. newscast

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) news + Broadcaster | b) news + broadcaster |
| c) news + broadcasting | d) news + cast |

2. Interpol

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) international + Police | b) Internationally + police |
| c) internationality + Police | d) internationalism + police |

3. travelogue

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| a) travel + catalogue | b) travel + prologue |
| c) travel + analogue | d) travel + dialogue |

4. electrocute

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) electro + excute | b) electrons + execution |
| c) electronic + execute | d) electro + execution |

5. heliport

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) helicopter + port | b) helicopter + seaport |
| c) helicopter + airport | d) helichopper + port |

6. docudrama

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) documentary + dramatist | b) documentary + drama |
| c) document + drama | d) documentation + drama |

7. edutainment

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) education + attainment | b) education + entertainment |
| c) educator + attainment | d) educator + entertainment |

8. motel

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| a) motorist + hotel | b) mote + hotel |
| c) moth + hotel | d) motorway + hotel |

9. smog

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| a) smoke + fog | b) smock + fog |
| c) smoker + fog | d) smoked + fog |

10. technowizard

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) techno + wizard | b) technology + wizard |
| c) wizard + technologist | d) wizard + technolophile |

11. Vegeburger

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| a) vegetate + burger | b) vegetation + burger |
| c) vegetable + burger | d) veggie + burger |

12. Infomercial

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) information + commercial | b) inform + commercial |
| c) inform + commerce | d) information + commerce |

7. CLIPPED WORDS

Choose the clipped word for the given words:

1. telephone

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| a) teen | b) tele | c) phone | d) tone |
|---------|---------|-----------------|---------|

2. kilogram

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-------|--------|
| a) kilo | b) gram | c) Kg | d) gms |
|----------------|---------|-------|--------|

3. suitcases

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|----------|--------|
| a) suit | b) cases | c) suite | d) sue |
|---------|-----------------|----------|--------|

4. Perambulator

- | | | | |
|--------|----------------|----------|-----------|
| a) per | b) pram | c) amble | d) bullet |
|--------|----------------|----------|-----------|

5. discotheque

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| a) cot | b) scot | c) disc | d) disco |
|--------|---------|---------|-----------------|

6. automobile

- | | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| a) atom | b) auto | c) bile | d) mobile |
|---------|----------------|---------|-----------|

7. cafeteria

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------------|----------|
| a) cater | b) cafetiere | c) café | d) cairn |
|----------|--------------|----------------|----------|

8. modern

- a) mode b) morn c) mon **d) mod**

9. Penitentiary (institution for reform of criminals)

- a) pen** b) penny c) penta d) penitent

10. chrysanthemum (the flower of a chrysanthemum plant)

- a) mom **b) mum** c) christen d) Christ

11. co-operative

- a) co-op** b) co – opt c) cope d) core

12. Pantaloons

- a) pantry b) panties **c) pants** d) pantil

13. pop music

- a) poppy b) papa **c) pop** d) music

14. omnibus

- a) omni **b) bus** c) ombus d) mini

15. agriculture

- a) agriture b) culture c) aricul **d) agri**

16. corresponds

- a) corres** b) pond c) respond d) dense

8.FOREIGN PHRASA

Choose the meaning of the Foreign phrase in the sentence:

1. Till the election of the speaker, the senior member of the parliament will hold the post ad interim.

- a) permanently **b) temporarily** c) occasionally d) rarely

2. People always resist changes. They want to maintain the status quo

a) in the former state

b) The state of affairs as it was a decade ago

c) The state of affairs as never dreamt off

d) The state of affairs as expected

3. On the eve of his friend's departure to the states, Rangan bid him adieu!

- a) wish prosperity b) curse c) **goodbye** d) bless
4. The most dreaded criminal Shankar, alias Guru, was shot dead in a police encounter.
- a) also called as b) pseudoname c) **also known as** d) twin of
5. According to Shakespeare, old age is a period sans eyes, sans teeth.....
- a) within b) against c) before d) **without**
6. The candidates were asked to fill in a performa before the walk-in-interview.
- a) not in form b) **for the sake of form**
- c) in peak form d) without any form
7. Boswell who wrote the biography of Dr.Johnson is Johnson's protege.
- a) independent teaching professional
- b) dependent but a learned person
- c) **dependent who is helped and taught by an expert**
- d) visiting professor
8. Kings of ancient India travelled in cognito to get to know the problems of their subject
- a) **in disguise** b) in reality
- c) in original d) in duplicate
9. The couple booked a table exclusively for them, at The Regency, to have a tete-tete
- a) public meeting
- b) confidential word
- c) **an intimate private conversation between two**
- d) face to face
10. Though English is a foreign language, it is our lingua franca.
- a) medium of education b) **language of communication**
- c) medium of the press d) language of the media
11. In some countries, only the elite can afford an education for their children.
- a) the middle class of a society b) the people below poverty line
- c) the student fraternity d) **the cream of the society**
12. It is France versus Brazil in the final.

- a) below **b) against** c) above d) along

13. widowhood is a fait accompli of many women.

- a) an established fact** b) a popular fiction
c) an interesting movie d) an adventurous journey

14. The suspects all had alibi for the day of the robbery.

- a) a document of pledge
b) a registered will
c) a first information report

d) piece of evidence to show that he is not guilty

15. Sujatha is a bon homie girl

- a) an irritating character **b) good nature**
c) a self centered person d) with all vices

16. A marble statue was erected in memorium of the brave soldier.

- a) in honour of b) to respect
c) in remembrance of the deeds of **d) to the memory of**

17. The students joined the movement en masse.

- a) only a part of b) a term of c) only as selected **d) as a whole group**

18. Mr.Mehta and his family now belong to the society of nouveau riche

a) some one who has risen economically but lacks social skills

- b) people who possess ancestral property
c) wealthy for generations
d) wealth acquired by hard working.

19. I had a deja vu of a school girl as I entered the interview room.

- a) varied thoughts b) in a state of excitement
c) similar feeling d) feeling nervous

20. he reported the speech verbatim

- a) word translation b) synonyms c) antonyms **d) word for word**

21. The lecture seemed to drone on ad infinitum

- a) very exciting b) very boring c) too serious **d) to infinity**

22. My fellow writers supported me by writing letters of protest to the publisher, but their beau geste could not prevent the inevitable

a) a gracious gesture but usually meaningless

b) a kind gesture which is fruitful

c) a gesture often successful

d) no gesture of being supportive

23. One bon mot after another flew out of his mouth, charming the audience

a) a serious comment

b) a silly joke

c) a clever remark

d) a childish remark

24. "So, what if you have an 8.00 a.m meeting tomorrow and various appointments? Carpe diem!

a) enjoy the present

b) seize the day

c) take an off

d) go outing

25. Giridhar played the role of enfant terrible, jolting us with his blunt assessment.

a) a coward

b) a righteous person

c) a generous person

d) behaviour embarrassing others.

9.DEFINITION

Choose the right definition for the given terms:

1. Adieu

a) warm welcome

b) bid farewell

c) wish good morning

d) best of luck

2. docket

a) the registry of judgement of a court

b) documents submitted to a court

c) file of original documents

d) xerox copies for registration

3. in born

a) qualities acquired

b) qualities developed

c) implanted by nature

d) imitating others

4. narrate

a) to read a story

b) to write a story

c) to enact a story

d) to tell a story

5. recuperate

a) to fall ill

b) to recover

c) be bedridden

d) being under medication

6. An ornithologist

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| a) a scientist who studies animals | b) a scientist who studies plants |
| c) a scientist who studies amphibians | d) a scientist who studies birds |
7. entomologist
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) one who studies forest | b) one who studies insects |
| c) one who studies marshylands | d) one who studies birds |
8. archeologist
- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| a) one who studies ancient literature | |
| b) one who studies ancient civilization | |
| c) one who studies ancient cultures by analysing the physical remains | |
| d) one who studies ancient medicine | |
9. pathologist
- | | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| a) one who studies diseases | b) one who studies infection in leaves |
| c) one who studies infection in plants | d) one who studies infection of skin |
10. musicologist
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| a) one who studies instruments | b) one who writes lyrics |
| c) one who studies music | d) one who studies traditional dance forms |
11. palacontologist
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) one who studies the plants | b) one who studies the animals |
| c) one who studies dinosaurs | d) one who studies the fossils |
12. sinologist
- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) one who studies China | b) one who studies Singapore |
| c) one who studies Spain | d) one who studies Scotland |

10.IDIOMS

Choose the suitable meaning for the idiom used in the following sentence:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. The union members accused the employer to <u>taking a hardline</u> on their demand. | a) gave assurance | b) unable to accept |
| | c) readily accepted | d) promised to take action |
| 2. The under 19 Indian team <u>stands a chance</u> of winning the World Cup. | a) surety | b) assured |
| | c) no chance | d) having hope |
| 3. The treaty would go <u>a long way</u> in improving the relationship between the two countries. | a) need to make more effort | b) should make more effort |
| | c) no result | d) efforts will be fruitful |
| 4. He is not ready to give <u>a piece of one's mind</u> since he does not believe them. | a) be open to share one's ideas | b) present clearly one's ideas |
| | c) to tell frankly what one thinks | d) not being friendly |
| 5. The captain and the vice captain were always <u>at logger heads</u> . | a) to be free in giving up | b) to be always agreeable |
| | c) to disagree strongly | d) to be supportive |
| 6. The chairman of the company was <u>at the end of his tether</u> as the workers were on strike. | a) very powerful | b) very supportive |
| | c) very patient | d) no endurance left |
| 7. The Indian cricket team was <u>on cloud nine</u> when they won the World Cup. | a) to be extremely happy | b) very sad |

- c) in a pathetic condition d) very anxious
8. The death of their young daughter was a bolt from the blue.
a) unexpressive b) **unexpected event**
c) foretold d) threatening
9. The soldier showed yellow streak when he ran away from the battle field.
a) expressed bravery b) very strong and bold
c) **cowardice in one's character** d) symptoms of weakness
10. She is in the pink even though she is sixty.
a) **extremely healthy** b) being bedridden
c) not keeping good health d) being in and out of hospital
11. Many famous actors are now in a shadow of one's self.
a) very popular b) not gaining popularity
c) not able to influence d) **not having the influence**
12. I feel honour bound to help him because I had promised.
a) **required to do something as a duty** b) to be honourable
c) ready to react d) always at work
13. HelanMiran put on airs after receiving the best actress award.
a) very impressive b) showing oneself as one is
c) **behave in unnatural way to impress** d) mocking at others

11.PHRASAL VERBS

TYPE – I

Replace the underlined phrasal verb in the sentence below with a single word:

1. Please do bear me.
a) withdraw b) appear c) **tolerate** d) wear
2. please bring up the children.
a) **educate** b) stop c) faint d) invite
3. Carrying out my order is important for your success.
a) recovering b) extinguishing c) departing d) **performing**
4. I can't make out what the telegram means.
a) faint b) **understand** c) improve d) produce
5. The stars have come out.
a) **appeared** b) vanished c) hid d) cleared
6. The servants laid out my meal very carefully.
a) sent b) served c) **prepared** d) packed

7. We must go by the rules of the road.

- a) obey b) control c) avoid d) stop

8. Betted get in, it is so cold outside.

- a) leave b) stay c) rest d) enter

TYPE – II

Replace the underlined word in the sentence below with a suitable phrasal verb: ssss

1. The students revolt was crushed by the police.

- a) packed with b) packed off c) packed up d) packed down

2. You must reduce your expenditure.

- a) bring up b) bring in c) bring down d) bring out

3. The thief entered the house.

- a) broke into b) broke up c) broke down d) broke against

4. The meeting ended at eleven in the night.

- a) broke in b) broke off c) broke up d) broke at

5. Mohan could not resist cracking jokes about his handwriting.

- a) being supportive b) being unaffected c) being involved d) being rejected

6. Unexpectedly I met the lady whom I wanted to meet.

- a) by sheer luck b) by chance c) by God's grace d) by repeated effort

7. The doctor asked the patient to have his blood examined.

- a) checked up b) checked into c) checked for d) checked into

8. My friend enquired about my health over phone.

- a) asked after b) asked for c) asked of d) asked to

12. PREFIXES & SUFFIXES

Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the given root words:

1. diction

- a) inter - b) contra - c) over - d) semi -

2. act

- a) tri - b) with - c) fore - d) counter-

3. *meter*

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| a) dia- | b) post - | c) en - | d) ante - |
|----------------|-----------|---------|-----------|

4. *cast*

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|------------------|--------|
| a) non - | b) de - | c) fore - | d) il- |
|----------|---------|------------------|--------|

5. *African*

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| a) sub - | b) mal - | c) fri - | d) pan - |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|

6. *attentive*

- | | | | |
|---------|----------------|----------|-----------|
| a) in - | b) un - | c) pre - | d) over - |
|---------|----------------|----------|-----------|

7. *possible*

- | | | | |
|---------|---------------|---------|---------|
| a) il - | b) im- | c) ex - | d) ir - |
|---------|---------------|---------|---------|

8. *paid*

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------------|----------|
| a) sub - | b) up - | c) pre - | d) pro - |
|----------|---------|-----------------|----------|

9. *dated*

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| a) post- | b) anti - | c) co - | d) de - |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|---------|

10. *chancellor*

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------------|------------|
| a) intra - | b) bi - | c) pro - | d) inter - |
|------------|---------|-----------------|------------|

11. *cycle*

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| a) un - | b) il - | c) di - | d) bi - |
|---------|---------|---------|----------------|

12. *colour*

- | | | | |
|---------|----------------|----------|----------|
| a) di - | b) tri- | c) non - | d) mis - |
|---------|----------------|----------|----------|

13. *grade*

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| a) de - | b) in - | c) ex - | d) ambi - |
|----------------|---------|---------|-----------|

14. *lucky*

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| a) pro - | b) fore - | c) mis - | d) un - |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------------|

15. *violence*

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|----------------|---------|
| a) bi - | b) a - | c) non- | d) co - |
|---------|--------|----------------|---------|

16. *date*

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|---------|
| a) up- | b) re - | c) dis - | d) il - |
|---------------|---------|----------|---------|

Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the given root words:

1. *form*

- a) – ment b) – ry c) – sion **d) – al**

2. *manage*

- a) – let **b) – ment** c) – ly d) – ence

3. *duct*

- a) – ise b) – logy **c) – ile** d) – ful

4. *nest*

- a) – fully b) – city c) – ion **d) – ling**

5. *drop*

- a) – lets** b) – ry c) – ic d) – age

6. *novel*

- a) – ize **b) – ette** c) – ship d) – ism

7. *visible*

- a) – tion b) – sion **c) – ity** d) – ness

8. *familiar*

- a) – al b) – ile c) – hood **d) –ise**

9. *slow*

- a) – ly** b) – ion c) – det d) – ive

10. *care*

- a) – ist b) – ment **c) – less** d) – wise

11. *happy*

- a) – shop **b) – ness** c) – dom d) – ize

12. *hand*

- a) – ise b) – ness c) – tion **d) – ful**

13. *intelligent*

- a) –ence** b) – ment c) – ile d) – ness

14. *afford*

a) – ic

b) – age

c) – able

d) – ize

15. *child*

a) – let

b) – hood

c) – ive

d) – ity

16. *introduce*

a) – sion

b) – ment

c) – est

d) – tion

17. *scholar*

a) – ship

b) – ence

c) – ly

d) – ling

18. *cycle*

a) – ile

b) – ist

c) – ly

d) – al

13. BRITISH ENGLISH & AMERICAN ENGLISH

Replace the British English words with American English words in the following sentences:

1. Send your application by post.

Send your application by mail.

2. We can travel fast in a motor way.

We can travel fast in a freeway.

3. I engaged a car to reach the airport in time.

I engaged an automobile to reach the airport in time.

4. There was a long queue in the fair price shop.

There was a long line in the fair price shop.

5. Don't be stupid.

Don't be dumb.

6. A full stop should be marked after the end of every sentence.

A period should be marked after the end of every sentence.

7. I retired to the cloak room.

I retired to the rest room.

8. I fixed an aerial to watch T.V.

I fixed an antenna to watch T.V.

9. Please take the torch.

Please take the **flash light**.

10. My grand father is an **ex-service man** in army.

My grand father is a **veteran** in army.

11. I bought grocery in the **ground floor**.

I bought grocery in the **first floor**.

12. The **aeroplane** took off from Madurai.

The **airplane** took off from Madurai.

13. The **terminus** is very far away from my house.

The **depot** is very far away from my house.

14. The caretaker of our **apartment** is on leave.

The **janitor** of our apartment is on leave.

15. He is very **cute** in his action.

He is very **cunning** in his action.

14. DERIVATIVES

Form two derivatives for each of the following words:

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. | 1. bright | brightness | brightly |
| | 2. glory | glorious | gloriously |
| | 3. height | heightened | highly |
| | 4. thank | thankfulness | thankful |
| | 5. heal | health | healthy |
| 2. | 1. active | activation | activate |
| | 2. calm | calmness | calm |
| | 3. grieve | grief | grievous |
| | 4. terrify | terror | terrible |
| | 5. wide | width | widely |
| 3. | 1. exercise | exercised | exercising |
| | 2. glory | glorify | glorious |
| | 3. punish | punishment | punishable |

4. heal	health	healthy
5. soft	soft	softly
4. 1. judge	judgement	justice
2. governor	governess	governing
3. terrific	terror	terrible
4. succeed	success	successful
5. thank	thankful	thankfully
5. 1. religion	religious	religiously
2. pure	purity	purely
3. dedicate	dedication	dedicative
4. cruel	cruel	cruelty
5. calm	calmness	calmly
6. 1. length	length	long
2. elongate	elongation	elongated
3. use	used	usefully
4. wide	width	widen
5. beauty	beautifully	beautiful

15. HOMOPHONES & CONFUSIBLES

Fill in the blanks with the suitable words given in the brackets:

1. They had dates for _____ in the _____. (*desert / dessert*)

Ans: They had dates for **dessert** in the **desert**.

2. The most _____ scientist in the world has been warning about the _____ danger of nuclear war. (*imminent / eminent*)

Ans: The most **eminent** scientist in the world has been warning about the **imminent** danger of nuclear war.

3. The lorry carrying _____ items hit the _____ container on the way. (*stationary / stationery*)

Ans: The lorry carrying **stationery** items hit the **stationary** container on the way.

4. Our _____ is a man of _____. (*principles / principal*)

Ans: Our **principal** is a man of **principles**.

5. Birla is _____, and he can solve any _____ problem. (*industrial / industrious*)

Ans: Birlais **industrious**, and he can solve any **industrial** problem.

6. I don't know _____ the _____ will permit us to go. (*weather / whether*)

Ans: I don't know **whether** the **weather** will permit us to go.

7. I was discharged from the nursing _____ and was going to my _____. (*house / home*)

Ans: I was discharged from the nursing **home** and was going to my **house**.

8. she _____ the rubbish _____ the window yesterday. (*through / threw*)

Ans: She **threw** the rubbish **through** the window yesterday.

9. The book which has been _____ for the B.A degree has been _____ for containing some remarks against a particular religion. (*proscribed / prescribed*)

Ans: The book which has been **prescribed** for the B.A degree has been **proscribed** for containing some remarks against a particular religion.

10. The _____ boy has now _____ to the new environment. (*adapted / adopted*)

Ans: The **adopted** boy has now **adapted** to the new environment.

11. He is fully _____ about his _____ in doing things. (*conscience / conscious*)

Ans: He is fully **conscious** about his **conscience** in doing things.

12. The protruding _____ of the tree obstructed our _____. (*route / root*)

Ans: The protruding **root** of the tree obstructed our **route**.

13. I had no _____ but he gave me a _____ of advice. (*piece / peace*)

Ans: I had no **peace** but he gave me a **piece** of advice.

14. We _____ different types of _____ phones. (*cell / sell*)

Ans: We **sell** different types of **cell** phones.

15. The story told by the _____ old man is not _____. (*credible / credulous*)

Ans: The story told by the **credulous** old man is not **credible**.

16. I kept everything in my _____ about my visit to the _____. (*dairy / diary*)

Ans: I kept everything in my **diary** about my visit to the **dairy**.

17. The police tried to _____ information from the bootlegger who sells _____ liquor. (*illicit / elicit*)

Ans: The police tried to **elicit** information from the bootlegger who sells **illicit** liquor.

18. M.S. Subbulakshmi is a _____ classical singer arising from a _____ city. (*populous / popular*)

Ans: M.S. Subbulakshmi is a **popular** classical singer arising from a **populous** city.

19. Cine-actresses use _____ cosmetics to maintain their _____ hair. (*luxuriant / luxurious*)

Ans: Cine-actresses use **luxurious** cosmetics to maintain their **luxuriant** hair.

20. The collector is very _____ and he goes to Delhi for an _____ meeting. (*official / officious*)

Ans: The collector is very **officious** and he goes to Delhi for an **official** meeting.

21. Those who have _____ handwriting will not be _____ for essay competition. (*eligible / illegible*)

Ans: Those who have **illegible** handwriting will not be **eligible** for essay competition.

22. The army _____ loses his _____ interest in life. (*personal / personnel*)

Ans: The army **personnel** loses his **personal** interest in life.

23. We must take some _____ steps to know the _____ matter. (*judicial / judicious*)

Ans: We must take some **judicious** steps to know the **judicial** matter.

24. Generally all the _____ workers are very _____. (*industrious / industrial*)

Ans: Generally all the **industrial** workers are very **industrious**.

25. A man of good _____ only can advise others to boost their _____. (*morale / moral*)

Ans: A man of good **moral** only can advise others to boost their **morale**.

26. The _____ of U.S.A. should follow the _____ rules strictly. (*immigrant / emigrants*)

Ans: The **emigrants** of U.S.A. should follow the **immigrant** rules strictly.

27. The _____ emperor went _____ to conquer the world. (*forth / fourth*)

Ans: The **fourth** emperor went **forth** to conquer the world.

28. Everyone appreciated our _____ for his noble _____. (*principle / principal*)

Ans: Everyone appreciated our **principal** for his noble **principles**.

29. I _____ that a _____ of elephants had come to our town with Gemini Circus. (*herd / heard*)

Ans: I **heard** that a **herd** of elephants had come to our town with Gemini Circus.

30. Throughout the _____, the _____ old man is coming to this office. (*week / weak*)

Ans: Throughout the **week**, the **weak** old man is coming to this office.

31. Even in the dry weather and with a _____ throat, I let my kite _____. (*soar / sore*)

Ans: Even in the dry weather and with a **sore** throat, I let my kite **soar**.

32. Due to a chronic _____ the _____ man had already written a will. (*deceased / disease*)

Ans: Due to a chronic **disease** the **deceased** man had already written a will.

33. The doctor tried in _____ to find out the _____ in the patient's hand. (*vein / vain*)

Ans: The doctor tried in **vain** to find out the **vein** in the patient's hand.

34. The fishing _____ came to the ponds, which _____ with aquatic life. (*teem / team*)

Ans: The fishing **team** came to the ponds, which **teem** with aquatic life.

35. The _____ embedded in the house is the mark of the Architect's _____. (*style / stile*)

Ans: The **stile** embedded in the house is the mark of the Architect's **style**.

36. The wound on his _____ took a long – time to _____. (*heal / heel*)

Ans: The wound on his **heel** took a long-time to **heal**.

37. The _____ headed old man told a _____ story. (*grisly / grizzly*)

Ans: The **grizzly** headed old man told a **grisly** story.

38. The father told his _____ about the importance of the _____. (*sun / son*)

Ans: The father told his **son** about the importance of the **sun**.

39. The _____ is immortal and the _____ is not. (*sole / soul*)

Ans: The **soul** is immortal and the **sole** is not.

40. The name of the _____ candidates was written in an _____ handwriting. (*illegible / eligible*)

Ans: The name of the **eligible** candidates was written in an **illegible** handwriting.

41. The priest wanted to _____ the _____. (*altar / alter*)

Ans: The priest wanted to **alter** the **altar**.

42. I saw an _____ man sitting like an _____. (*idol / idle*)

Ans: I saw an **idle** man sitting like an **idol**.

43. After writing the _____ exam, he _____ the hope of getting first rank. (*lost / last*)

Ans: After writing the **last** exam, he **lost** the hope of getting first rank.

44. I was about to _____ my neck, when the driver suddenly applied the _____. (*break / brake*)

Ans: I was about to **break** my neck, when the driver suddenly applied the **brake**.

45. The ground is wet _____ to the _____. (*dew / due*)

Ans: The ground is wet **due** to the **dew**.

46. The wound on his _____ took long time to _____.(heal / heel)

Ans: The wound on his **heel** took long time to **heal**.

47. A _____ is residing in our _____ address.(former / farmer)

Ans: A **farmer** is residing in our **former** address.

48. The police decided not to _____ their efforts till they _____ the murderer who killed two small children.(cease / seize)

Ans: The police decided not to **cease** their efforts till they **seize** the murderer who killed two small children

49. I was in the third _____ when she narrated an interesting _____.(storey / story)

Ans: I was in the third **storey** when she narrated an interesting **story**.

16. DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH

Write a sentence using the following words as directed:

1. **hope** noun : There is no life without **hope**.
verb : I **hope** to get good marks.
2. **equal** noun : The Americans treat the Indians who work for them as **equals**.
verb : With her last match, she **equalled** the world record.
adj : Men and women have **equal** status.
3. **well** noun : We dig a **well** in the garden.
verb : I am **welled** with grief.
adj : He is a **well** dressed man.
4. **old** noun : We should respect the **old**.
adj : She cannot live alone in her **old** age.
5. **tear** noun : Do not shed **tears** unnecessarily.
verb : She **teared** the letters after reading.
6. **address** noun : I gave my new **address** to my friends.
verb : The leader **addressed** the gathering.
7. **fine** noun : Offenders will be liable to a heavy **fine**.
verb : She was **fined** for driving in the wrong lane.
adj : She tried to appreciate their **finer** feeling.

- adv. : A bread and omelette will do me **fine**.
8. **like** noun : We all have different **likes** and dislikes.
- verb : I **like** music.
- adj. : She replied in **like** manner.
- prep. : Behave **like** a good child.
- adv. : There was silence, but not **like** before.
9. **out** noun : He was desperately looking for an **out**.
- verb : The Governor was **outed** by politicians.
- adv. : I asked **out** of curiosity.
10. **still** noun : This photograph is a **still** from his new movie.
- verb : The wind **stilled**.
- adj. : The kids found it hard to stay **still**.
- adv. : Do you **still** live at the same address?
11. **even** adj. : You need an **even** surface to work on.
- adv. : **Even** a child can understand it.
12. **all** adv. : He lives **all** alone.
- noun : **All** are equal.
13. **bank** noun : I walked on the **bank** of the river.
- adj. : June 30 is a **bank** holiday.
- verb. : I'm **banking** on you for help.
14. **walk** noun : The Commissioner is kind to the people in all **walks** of life.
- verb : We should **walk** only on the pavement.
- adj. : She is a **walking** dictionary.
15. **will** noun : Where there is a **will** there is a way.
- verb : He **willed** most of his money to charities.
- adv. : People would **willingly** pay more for better services.
- adj. : I am perfectly **willing** to join the debate.
16. **act** noun : Stealing other's ideas is a mean **act**.

- verb : I will **act** in the school drama.
17. **heap** noun : the dust **heap** on the road is the breeding place of mosquitoes.
verb : The child **heaps** all its toys on the table and plays with them.
18. **mail** noun : E-**mail** is the man made wonder of this computer era.
verb : I **mailed** my invitation to all my friends through internet.
19. **register** noun : The Headmistress is expected to maintain many **registers** to prove her clean administration.
20. **drive** noun : I enjoy the car **drive** at night with the music on.
verb : Maruti is an easy and small car that even school girls can **drive** casually.
21. **chain** noun : I am very much impressed with the pendant of that platinum **chain**.
verb : The criminal was **chained** and brought to the court.
22. **dress** noun : She has purchased a costly **dress** for the party.
verb : She **dresses** herself very simple while attending the function.
23. **refuse** noun : Every room should have a dust bin to keep the **refuse**.
verb : I **refuse** to go out in the rain.
24. **park** noun : The Botanical **park** in Ooty is very big and beautiful.
verb : We must **park** the vehicles in a particular area.
25. **file** noun : The **file** contains the details of the workers.
verb : Ravi **filed** all the important questions.
26. **work** noun : His **work** in the mill is just supervising.
verb : He **worked** day and night to get first rank.
27. **tread** noun : I heard his heavy **tread** on the stairs.
verb : We have to **tread** upon a narrow lane to reach the waterfalls.
28. **mark** noun : The yellow **marks** in the book show the important questions.
verb : **Mark** the places correctly in the map.
29. **help** noun : I can never forget your **help**.
verb : He always **helps** the poor.
30. **kind** noun : What **kind** of office do you work?
verb : He is very **kind** towards me.

31. **kind** noun : What **kind** of office do you work?
adj : He is very **kind** towards me.
32. **back** noun : There was a big scar on his **back**.
prep : We have a big garden at the **back** of our house.
verb : We **backed** our class leader in organising the programme.
33. **book** noun : This Grammar **book** is not easily available.
verb : I **booked** the train tickets for the journey a month ago
adj. : If a crime is a **bookable** offence, the person responsible can be arrested.
34. **box** noun : The sweet **box** is parcelled in a colourful gift wrapper.
verb : The small boy **boxed** his father's ears.
adj. : Suresh sold a **boxed** set of his original recordings.
35. **care** noun : We should take **care** of our health with periodical medical check up.
verb : We should **care** the pets as our family members.
adj. : The working parents leave their children in the **care** centres.
36. **conduct** noun : Her **conduct** is very good.
verb : The students **conducted** a very good cultural programme.
adj. : The **conduct** certificates will be issued tomorrow.
37. **cook** noun : He is the chief **cook** in a five star hotel.
verb : I **cooked** my meal in the electric oven.
adj. : Steam **cooked** vegetables are healthy.
38. **cross** noun : **Cross** is the holy symbol of all Christians.
verb : The children **crossed** the road with the help of the home guards.
adj. : I was **cross** with him for being late.
adv. : 'Well! What did you expect?' she said **crossly**.
39. **cut** noun : As he is a wrestler he has many **cuts** all over the body.
verb : He **cut** four thick slices from the loaf.
adj. : The inquiry is by no means **cut** and dried.
40. **desert** noun : Sahara is the biggest **desert** in the world.

verb : We should not **desert** our friends when they are helpless.

adj. : After the tsunami, the coastal villages gave a **deserted** look.

41. **direct** verb : He **directed** me correctly to the station.

adj : The **direct** road to Madurai is very well maintained.

noun : The EU has issued a new set of **directives** on pollution.

adv : He drove her **directly** to the hostel.

conj : I went home **directly** after, I had finished my work.

42. **document** noun : It is a valid **document**.

verb : He **documented** the evidence for his case.

Adj : The budding director shot a **documentary** film on child labour.

43. **draw** noun : He lost all his money in the recent lottery **draw**.

verb : Children **draw** pictures with crayons cheerfully.

adj : I met her after a long time. She seemed **drawn**.

44. **dream** noun : That meal was an absolute **dream**.

verb : I often **dream** about serene natural resorts.

adj : I had a **dreamless** night.

17. ANOMALOUS FINITES PRIMARY, MODEL AND SEMI MODAL VERBS

Fill in the blanks of the following sentences using a suitable modal verb:

1. A good teacher can / will make even boring lessons interesting.
2. Eve-teasers should / will be severely punished.
3. I would like to hear you play the flute.
4. You should not write on the wall.
5. As you keep scoring low marks, you must / should work hard.
6. Soldiers sacrifice their lives that others may / could be happy.
7. They would allow them if they paid the fees.
8. We should / must help the needy.
9. No man can call back yesterday.
10. I will definitely stand by you in your troubles.

11. We must / should obey the rules of the road.
12. One should / must always keep his promises.
13. It is cloudy and it may rain.
14. If you perform well, you will win the prize.
15. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
16. I hope she would succeed.
17. In the army, soldiers should / must obey their officers.
18. All citizens must obey the laws of the land.
19. My grandmother used to tell me bed-time stories when I was young.
20. You must obey your teacher.
21. The world should avoid war, in the larger interest of the human race as a whole.
22. I can smell something burning in the kitchen. It may be the meat in the oven.
23. May I come in? Yes, of course, you may.
24. He asked his boss, "May I ask you for a favour".
25. I wish you would tell me the truth.
26. Visit us tomorrow. My mother will be happy to see you.
27. During my teens, I would always sit for hours together before the T.V.
28. If you worked hard, you would pass.
29. Don't worry. This may happen to anyone.
30. May God bless you.
31. I shall gladly do it for you.
32. During our trip to the States, shall we visit the Niagara Falls?
33. Even if you ask me not to go, I will
34. Caesar's wife must be above suspicion.
35. Give me a fish I can live for a day. Teach me to fish I shall live for a lifetime.
36. God can not be everywhere, so He made mothers.
37. He who pays the piper will call the tune.
38. It may / will make a man scratch where he doth not itch to see a man live poor to die rich.

39. Thou **shall** not steal.
40. One never knows what the future **will** bring.
41. Law makers **should** not be law breakers.
42. Advertisements **must** contain catchy phrases.
43. You **will** get fresh air as you climb up.
44. We **shall** pay you well, if you work sincerely.
45. They **might** allow them if they paid the fees.
46. It **may** rain tomorrow.
47. **Could** I attend the conference?
48. You **can** make a living by selling pictures.
49. I **would** like to apply for the post.
50. You **would** not pluck flowers.
51. **Shall** we go to coffee shop?
52. **Will** you accept a cheque?
53. You **must / should** donate generously.
54. Wednesday **may** be a holiday.
55. She **can** paint well.
56. I **can** swim much faster now.
57. **May** I borrow your sketch pen?

Fill in the blanks of the following sentences using a suitable semi-modal verb:

1. You **need** not read every chapter.
2. I **ought** to buy a carton of milk.
3. How **dare** you oppose the leader?
4. We **ought to** help the needy.
5. I **used to** swim in the river every day when I was young.
6. I **dare** not swim in this river against the current.
7. Students **ought to** submit the record note books on time.
8. He **used to** play football in his college days.

9. He **used to** read many books during his school days.
10. You **ought to** be ashamed of his conduct.
11. I **used to** wake up at 5'o clock in the morning when I was young boy.
12. Children **ought to** take care of their parents during their old age.
13. We have been here for more than an hour. **Need** we wait any longer?
14. You **need not** feel sorry for what you've done.
15. When I was in the army we were **used to** a rigorous and punishing schedule.
16. How **dare** you ask me such a question?
17. As his class-mates, we **ought to** stand by him through this crisis.
18. My father **used to** take long walks.
19. My marks are so poor that I **dare not** show my progress report to my father.
20. My grandfather **used to** play football in his college days.
21. We **need** not go in uniform to the special class.
22. You **need** a pencil to mark the computer coding sheet.
23. You **ought to** meet the teacher before entering the class.
24. You **ought to** have a basic knowledge about computers.
25. He **dares** to oppose his employer.
26. You **need** not pay the fine as you have been excused.
27. Your sister is very serious. She **ought to** be admitted in the hospital.
28. I **used to** walk to school everyday when I was young.
29. Mrs. Mary **ought to** be about sixty now.
30. How **dare** you call me names?
31. We **must / need** not buy any more toys.

18. TENSE FORMS

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

1. Had you rather Caesar **were living** (i) (**live**), and die all slaves, than that Caesar **were dead** (ii) (**die**), to live all free man? As Caesar loved me, I **weep** (iii) (**weep**) for him; as he **was fortunate** (iv) (**fortunate**), I rejoice at it; as he **was valiant** (v) (**valiant**), I honour him.

2. He **brought** (i) (**bring**) the women out of their homes and **made** (ii) (**make**) them equal participants in all walks of life – social as well as political. His entourage always **consisted** (iii) (**consist**) of several women and many of his closet associates were women. Under Gandhi's leadership thousands of women **took** (iv) (**take**) leading roles in several movements. Gandhi never **considered** (v) (**consider**) women to be unfit for any position or task.
3. But when I **step** (i) (**step**) off the bus in Munsiyari, all memories of the bizarre journey **vanish** (ii) (**vanish**) -the five mythological Pandavas **stand** (iii) (**stand**) proud before my eyes, their legend forever **ensconced** (iv) (**ensconce**) in the five majestic peaks of the Panchchuli range. **Situated** (v) (**situate**) in a remote corner of Kumaon bordering Tibet and Nepal, Munsiyari was once a bustling entrepot of trade.
4. Among these unhappy mortals **is** (i) (**to be**) the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind **have considered** (ii) (**consider**), not as the pupil, but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, **doomed** (iii) (**doom**) only **to remove** (iv) (**remove**) rubbish and **clear** (v) (**clear**) obstructions from the paths through which learning and genius press forward to conquest and glory.
5. "You're a stupid old Brahmin," I **said** (i) (**say**). "Don't you **know** (ii) (**know**) snakes don't drink milk? At least one **couldn't drink** (iii) (**drink**) a saucerful every day. The teacher **told** (iv) (**tell**) us that a snake **eats** (v) (**eat**) only once in several days.

19. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns:

1. My friend, **whose** father works in Agra, has made a clay model of the Taj Mahal.
2. Most of the friends **whom** she had invited came for her wedding.
3. The wrong deeds **that** we do are more often remembered than our good ones.
4. The tallest building **that** has a restaurant on the thirteenth floor, was on fire.
5. The film is about a leader **who** led the freedom struggle of his country.
6. That is the house **where** I was born.
7. Students **who** speak English fluently will easily get jobs.
8. Show me the book **that** you bought yesterday.
9. Tell me the address of the boy **whom** you want to meet.
10. This is **what** I heard about him.
11. Ravi **whose** office I work in, owns an expensive car.
12. This is the boy **who** won the race.
13. Kumaraswamy, **whose** house I live in, owns most of the mills in this town.
14. People **who** walk a few miles in the morning enjoy good health.

15. The good deeds which we do are often interred with our bones.
16. Shalomie is a good girl, whom you can trust.
17. Shakespeare, who lived in the 16th century is considered to be the greatest dramatist.
18. He is the man whose bike is stolen.
19. My friend whose father works in Agra, has written about the Taj Mahal.
20. This is the book which/that I got from the library yesterday.
21. This fountain pen that/which I bought only a week ago, leaks badly.
22. Is there any one who can help me do this homework?
23. Teachers who produce good results are honoured.
24. This is the boy who won the race.
25. A worker who is punctual is sincere.
26. Dogs that bark do not bite.
27. The answer which/that you gave me, is not correct.
28. Here comes Antony, who is the hero of this story.
29. Try to write what I am dictating.
30. Jenny who wishes laurels, must work hard.
31. This is the place, where I lost my suitcase.
32. Where is the boy, who gave me this picture to draw?
33. The pen which is blue in colour, is mine.
34. Tell me the story, that/which thrills the class room.
35. Democracy which is by the people, for the people and of the people is ours.
36. It is clear that the thing, that/which is beautiful gives joy forever.
37. My friend, who is a Punjabi, speaks flawless Tamil.
38. The girl whom my mother met at the market is my best friend.
39. We helped the man whose purse was lost.
40. We went to a garden where roses grow.
41. This is the hospital where I always go.
42. Most of the boys whom I know ride bikes.

43. Rameshwaram is the place **where** Dr.A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was born.

44. Show me the house **that/which** you bought last year.

Combine the sentences with relative pronouns:

1. Gunga Ram picked up wasps. The boys had battered them with badminton rackets.

Ans: Gunga Ram picked up wasps **which** the boys had battered them with badminton rackets.

2. They were a set of four brothers, known for their toughness. They had proved it again.

Ans: The four brothers, proved again **that** they were tough.

3. The children of the household constantly belittled Gunga Ram. They never read the scriptures.

Ans: The children of the household **who** never read the scriptures constantly belittled Gunga Ram.

4. This is the boy. He won the race.

Ans: This is the boy **who** won the race.

5. Show me the book. You bought yesterday.

Ans: Show me the book **that** you bought yesterday.

6. Is there any one? Can you help me do this homework?

Ans: Is there any one **who** can you help me do this homework?

7. That is the house. I was born there.

Ans: That is the house **where** I was born.

8. We do wrong deeds often. They are more often remembered than our good ones.

Ans: The wrong deeds **that** we do are more often remembered than our good ones.

9. My friend's, father works in Agra. He has made a clay model of the TajMahal.

Ans: My friend, **whose** father works in Agra, has made a clay model of the TajMahal.

10. Most of the friends came for the wedding. She had invited them.

Ans: Most of the friends **whom** she had invited came for her wedding.

11. The film / movie is about a leader. He led the freedom struggle of his country.

Ans: The film is about a leader **who** led the freedom struggle of his country.

12. Kumaraswamy owns most of the mills in this town. I live in his house.

Ans: Kumaraswamy, **whose** house I live in, owns most of the mills in this town.

13. Shakespeare lived in the 16th century. He is considered to be the greatest dramatist.

Ans: Shakespeare, **who** lived in the 16th century is considered to be the greatest dramatist.

14. Kumar has undergone a surgery. I live in his house.

Ans: Kumar **whose** house I live in has undergone a surgery.

15. Mrs. Benita teaches us English. She is our class teacher.

Ans: Mrs. Benita **who** teaches us English is our class teacher.

16. This is the bag. I bought it yesterday.

Ans: This is the bag **that** I bought it yesterday.

17. My mother presented me a computer. It is very expensive.

Ans: My mother presented me a computer **which** is very expensive.

18. They are friends. They often meet at the hotel.

Ans: They are friends **who** often meet at the hotel.

20. PREPOSITION

Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition:

1. Romans, countrymen, and lovers! hear me **for** (i) my cause, and be silent, that you may hear: believe me **for** (ii) mine honour, and have respect to mine honour, that you may believe: censure me **in** (iii) your wisdom, and awake your senses that you may be better judge. If there be any **in** (iv) this assembly, any dear friend **of** (v) Caesar's, to him I say that Brutus' love to Caesar was no less than his.
2. Because **of** (i) Gandhi's support and initiative, women's groups were formed all **over** (ii) India and there was hardly a week when Gandhi did not address a women's group. It was mainly because of Gandhi that the first Cabinet **of** (iii) Independent India consisted **of** (iv) two women ministers. What is significant here is his image of woman and his hope **for** (v) her.
3. I had been rudely awakened, several time **during** (i) the journey – most notably **around** (ii) midnight, when the bus followed **in** (iii) hot pursuit **of** (iv) a rabbit, the passengers cheering **on** (v) the driver.
4. It is the fate **of** (i) those who toil **at** (ii) the lower employments **of** (iii) life, to be rather driven **by** (iv) the fear **of** (v) evil, than attracted by the prospect of good.
5. "This is **for** (i) the Kala Nag," said Gunga Ram, pouring the milk **into** (ii) the saucer. "Every night I leave it outside the hole **near** (iii) the wall and it's gone **by** (iv) the morning." "Perhaps it is the cat," we youngsters suggested. "Cat!" said Gunga Ram **with** (v) contempt.

21. CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

Fill in the blanks with the given verb in suitable form:

1. I **would have called** (call) on you if I had known you were ill.
2. If I go to Chennai, I **shall visit** (visit) the museum.

3. If he plays well, he **will become** (become) the district champion.
4. If you work hard, you **will pass** (pass) in the examination.
5. If I **were** (be) the wind, I would travel everywhere.
6. I **would teach** (teach) him, if I had time.
7. If I **visit** (visit) Agra, I shall see Taj Mahal.
8. If you worded hard, you **would pass** (pass).
9. I **would give** (give) them money if I had plenty.
10. If they had tried, they **would have won**(win) the match.
11. If they **won** (win) the match, I would be very happy.
12. If I had known you were at Delhi, I **would have visited** (visit) you.
13. If they **worked** (work) hard, they would score marks.
14. If you practise regularly, you **will improve** (improve) your bowling.
15. If I **were** (be) a bird, I would fly.
16. If they had tried, they **would have won** (win) the match.
17. If I had enough money, I **would have donated** (donate) it to schools.
18. If I were a ruler, I **would eradicate** (eradicate) poverty.
19. If I were an astronaut, I **would be** (be) a hero.
20. If the sun **were** (be) bright, the picture would have come out well.
21. If I had been there, I **would have prevented** (prevent) it.
22. If I had enough money, I **would have donated** (donate) it to schools.
23. I wouldn't drink that juice, if I **were** (be) with you.
24. If you **had tried**(try), you could have done it.
25. Unless you have an entry pass, you **cannot enter**(not enter) in.
26. They **would have scored** (score) well if they had revised well.
27. If you **go** (go) to Agra you can visit Taj Mahal.

Combine into a sentence using 'if':

1. He did not explain the problem. I was not able to help him.

Ans: If he had explained his problem, I would have been able to help him.

2. He did not give his address. I could not visit him.

Ans: If he had given his address, I could have visited him.

3. The sun was bright. The picture came out well.

Ans: If the sun had not been bright, the picture wouldn't have come out well.

4. The shopkeeper did not lock the door. Precious article were stolen.

Ans: If the shopkeeper had locked the door, precious articles would not have been stolen.

5. He did not write the exam well. He failed.

Ans: If he had written the exam well, he would not have failed.

6. They did not reach the station on time. They missed the train.

Ans: If they had reached the station on time, they would not have missed the train.

7. I will move to Hyderabad. I'll live on Mosque street.

Ans: If I move to Hyderabad, I'll live in mosque street.

8. You'll call your mother. She'll be very happy.

Ans: If you call your mother, she'll be very happy.

9. The mechanic will fix our car on time. We'll drive to Marina Beach.

Ans: If the mechanic fixes our car on time, we'll drive to Marina Beach.

10. It'll rain today. We'll not go to the park.

Ans: If it rains today, we'll not go to the park.

11. I am not in a hurry to night. I'll write to her.

Ans: If I am not in a hurry to night, I'll write to her.

12. She is not sick. She'll go to the school.

Ans: If she isn't sick, she'll go to the school.

13. They will be tired tomorrow. They won't go to work.

Ans: If they are tired tomorrow, they won't go to work.

14. John won't buy a new car. He'll buy a motor cycle.

Ans: If John doesn't buy a new car, he'll buy a motor cycle.

15. We'll go to London. We'll visit our cousin.

Ans: If we go to London, we'll visit our cousin.

16. They will do their homework to night. Their teacher will be happy.

Ans: If they do their homework to night, their teacher will be happy.

22.SENTENCE PATTERN

Frame a sentence for the given pattern:

1. SVOC - They / named / her / Banu.
2. SVC - She / became / a doctor.
3. SVOA - Ramya / told / a story / yesterday.
4. SVIODO - My grandfather / told / me / a story.
5. SVCA - She / became / rich suddenly.
6. SVOCA - They / appointed / him / the captain / in 1988.
7. SVO - The police / caught / the thief.
8. SVOA - We / played / cricket / yesterday.
9. SVIODOA - Our teacher / taught / us / English / in the school.
10. SVIODOAA - My friend / gave / me / a cake / during supper / in a hotel.
11. SVIODOAAA - The young man / presented / her / a gold ring / very politely / at the door step / before function started.
12. SVCA - Selvan / became / ill / during midnight.
13. SVOCA - He / selected / him / manager / today.
14. AASV - At sunrise, / early in the morning / birds / twitter.
15. ASVO - On the store / the Titanic waves / drowned / the people.
16. ASVIODOA - In the hostel / the Warden / narrated / to us / a story / clearly.
17. ASVC - Last year / she / became / an Engineer.
18. AASVC - Last month / in Hariyana / Sathyan / was elected / president.
19. ASVOC - In kasi / they / named / her / Kasiarasi.
20. AASVOC - During May, / in Velankanni / Stella / christened / her daughter / Sophia.
21. SVCAA - His daughter / is / an officer / in Jaipur / now.
22. SAVCA - She / rarely / gets tired / after work.

23. SVACA - He / is / now / a jailor / in the central jail.
24. SVCAAA - She / became / ill / suddenly / by this time / yesterday.
25. SVOAA - They / bought / a house / last year / in Chennai.
26. AASV - Unusually / in summer / it / is raining.
27. ASVOCA - Luckily / they / made / him / happy / at school.
28. SVOAA - They / played / tennis / in the ground / for an hour.
29. AASVO - On the eve of Christmas / at 6 p.m. / the tidal waves / swallowed / the fishermen.
30. SVCAA - My brother / is / a captain / in the district cricket team / of Tirunelveli.

23. ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Rewrite the sentences using the other voice:

1. The policemen stop every car at this junction.

Ans: Every car is stopped at this junction by the policemen.

2. The workers are painting the walls.

Ans: The walls are being painted by the workers.

3. Gopi has written a poem.

Ans: A poem has been written by Gopi.

4. Ram was driving the car at that time.

Ans: The car was being driven by Ram at that time.

5. My friend will show you the photographs.

Ans: The photographs will be shown by my friend. (to you)

6. The Director inaugurated the symposium.

Ans: The symposium was inaugurated by the Director.

7. You must write the answers on one side of the paper only.

Ans: The answers must be written on one side of the paper only.

8. The forensic experts had examined the evidence.

Ans: The evidence had been examined by the forensic experts.

9. Have you finished your washing?

Ans: Has your washing finished (by you)?

10. The match may be won by our team.

Ans: Our team may win the match.

11. The marvellous performance by the children enthralled us.

Ans: The children's marvellous performance enthralled us.

12. The workers were digging a canal.

Ans: A canal was being dug by the workers.

13. The deer was being chased by the tiger.

Ans: The tiger was chasing the deer.

14. He has been invited to the party.

Ans: They have invited him to the party.

15. He jammed his vehicle against the wall.

Ans: His vehicle was jammed against the wall by him.

24. DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Change the following sentences into reported (Indirect) speech:

1. The convict said to the inspector, "Please, allow me to go and see my ailing mother".

Ans: The convict requested the inspector to allow him to go and see his ailing mother.

2. The woman said, "I have not taken the diamond ring."

Ans: The woman denied that she had taken the diamond ring.

3. The father said, "I am responsible for the child's rude behavior"

Ans: The father admitted that he was responsible for his child's rude behavior.

4. The tourist said to the hotel manager, "There is too much noise in the neighbourhood at night."

Ans: The tourist complained to the hotel manager that there was too much noise in the neighbourhood at night.

5. The minister said, "I will not apologise to anyone for this."

Ans: The minister refused to apologise to anyone for that.

6. She said to me, "I am going to town with my brother."

Ans: She told me that she was going to town with her brother.

7. They said, "We are ready to come with you."

Ans: They said that they were ready to come with him/her.

8. Vineeth said, "We enjoyed ourselves at the party."

Ans: Vineeth said that they had enjoyed themselves at the party.

9. She said to her mum, "I have been learning all the morning"

Ans: She told her mum that she had been learning all the morning.

10. Sujeeta said, "My parents never let me stay out late"

Ans: Sujeeta said that her parents never let her stay out late.

11. The spokesman said that he couldn't understand why billiards had been prohibited.

Ans: The spokesman said: "I can't understand why billiards has been prohibited."

12. Gihan exclaimed that they had too many prohibitions.

Ans: Gihan exclaimed: "We gave had too many prohibitions."

13. The young lady said that she had not made such a mistake.

Ans: The young lady said: "I did not make such a mistake."

14. She said that they would go and get some food.

Ans: She said: "We'll go and get some food."

15. Winston Churchill said that he woke up at six every day.

Ans: Winston Churchill said: "I wake up at six every day."

25. BEGIN WITH (INVERSION)

Begin the sentence with the words given in brackets:

1. If I had known you were ill, I would have called on you. (had)

Ans: Had I known you were ill, I would have called on you.

2. If it were not the expenses involved I would go by air (were)

Ans: Were it not for the expenses involved I would go by air.

3. If you should need to meet me, you can call this number. (should)

Ans: Should you need to meet me you can call this number.

4. If an angel were to tell me such a thing of her I would not believe it. (were)

Ans: Were an angel to tell me such a thing of her I would not believe it.

5. If I were a monkey, I would hop from tree to tree. (were)

Ans: Were I a monkey I would hop from tree to tree.

6. If you should be late once again, you will lose your job. (should)

Ans: Should you be late once again you will lose your job.

7. If you should need my help again, just give me a call. (should)

Ans: Should you need my help again just give me a call.

8. If I were a bird, I would fly. (were)

Ans: Were I a bird, I would fly.

9. If he had known the impending danger he would have stayed at home. (had)

Ans: Had he known the impending danger he would have stayed at home.

10. If he had told them the truth, he would not have been punished. (had)

Ans: Had he told them the truth, he would not have been punished.

11. If he had run fast he would have won the race. (had)

Ans: Had he run fast, he would have won the race.

12. If the trees had not been cut, the garden would have been shady. (Begin with 'Had')

Ans: Had the trees not been cut, the garden would have been shady.

13. If he were a scientist he would do research. (Begin the sentence with 'were')

Ans: Were he a scientist, he would do research.

14. In spite of his illness at the time of the exam, he obtained a high score in the subject. (use 'though')

Ans: Though he was ill at the time of the exam, he obtained a high score in the subject.

15. On seeing the dog the thief ran away. (use 'when')

Ans: When the thief saw the dog, he ran away.

16. The commuters boarded the bus. Then it left the bus-stand.

Ans: Only after the commuters boarded the bus, it left the bus-stand.

17. She was poor, she was always happy. (use 'in spite of')

Ans: In spite of her poverty she was always happy.

18. If you miss the bus, take a taxi. (use 'in case of')

Ans: In case of missing the bus, take a taxi.

19. If I were to lead the strike, I would not do it. (use 'were')

Ans: Were I to lead the strike, I would not do it.

20. The rain did not stop, but the players played well. (begin with 'despite')

Ans: Despite the rain, they played well.

21. The teacher usually does not punish the students. ('scarcely')

Ans: Scarcely does the teacher punish the students.

22. You are running temperature. You should consult a doctor. (begin with 'you had better')

Ans: You had better consult a doctor.

23. He is rich, but he is very simple. (begin with 'in spite of')

Ans: In spite of being rich, he is very simple.

24. If I had invested, I would have got more profit. (use 'had')

Ans: Had I invested, I would have got more profit.

25. If we were to improve our English, we should have spoken in English everyday. (begin with 'were')

Ans: Were we to improve our English, we should have spoken in English everyday.

26. Since it is raining now you can not go out. (use 'as long as')

Ans: As long as it is raining now you can not go out.

27. Only a few people attended the function. (begin with 'none but')

Ans: None but a few people attended the function.

28. Ravi used to go to Ooty during his holidays. ('whenever')

Ans: Whenever Ravi gets holidays, he used to go to Ooty.

29. You are asked to repeat the exercise. (begin with 'You had better')

Ans: You had better repeat the exercise.

30. We were talking. The Principal came. We escaped miraculously. (begin with 'It is high time')

Ans: It is high time we escaped from the Principal.

31. If I were an angel, I would take you to a magic land. (begin with 'Were')

Ans: Were I an angel, I would take you to a magic land.

32. If the Shopkeeper had locked the door, precious articles would not have been stolen. (begin with 'Had')

Ans: Had the Shopkeeper had locked the door, precious articles would not have been stolen.

33. If he had consulted some experts, he would not have incurred heavy loss. (begin with 'Had')

Ans: Had he consulted some experts, he would not have incurred heavy loss.

34. If he had worked hard, he would have passed. (begin with 'Had')

Ans: Had he worked hard, he would have passed.

26. SIMPLE, COMPLEX & COMPOUND SENTENCES

A.REVIEWING OF SENTENCES

Convert the following sentences as directed:

1. As my uncle was not willing to help me, I had to apply for a loan from the bank (into compound).

Ans: My uncle was not willing to help me and so I had to apply for a loan from the bank.

2. It is really surprising he has not been arrested by the police (into compound).

Ans: He has not been arrested by the police and it is really surprising.

3. As my friend was not there, I had to come back disappointed (into compound).

Ans: My friend was not there and so I had to come back disappointed.

4. Unless you work hard, you will not clear the semester(into compound).

Ans: You must work hard or you will not clear the semester.

5. When the cat is away, the mice are at play(into compound).

Ans: The cat is away and so the mice are at play.

6. The sum is too difficult for me to understand (into complex).

Ans: The sum is so difficult for me that I can not understand it.

7. As my brother was sick, he could not attend the class (into compound).

Ans: My brother was sick and so he did not attend the class.

8. A man who is industrious is sure to succeed (into simple).

Ans: An industrious man is sure to succeed.

9. As the traffic was heavy, we could not reach the place in time (into compound).

Ans: The traffic was heavy and so we could not reach the place in time.

10. In spite of being old, he walks quickly (into compound).

Ans: He is old but yet, he walks quickly.

11. We must eat to live(into complex).

Ans: We eat so that we may live.

12. As he was lazy, he could not lead a comfortable life (into compound).

Ans: He was lazy and so he could not lead a comfortable life.

13. The day broke. The birds came out of their nests (into complex).

Ans: As a day broke, the birds came out of their nests.

14. In spite of her best performance she was not given the prize (into compound).

Ans: Her performance was the best but she was not given the prize.

15. As there was heavy rain, the match was delayed (into compound).

Ans: There was heavy rain and so the match was delayed.

16. The pickpocket saw the policeman and ran away (into complex).

Ans: As soon as the pickpocket saw the policeman, he ran away.

17. The mountain is so steep that I cannot climb it (into compound).

Ans: The mountain is very steep and so I cannot climb it.

18. Though he was poor, he remained honest (into simple).

Ans: In spite of his poverty, he remained honest.

19. As he is old, he cannot walk fast (into compound).

Ans: He is old and so he cannot walk fast.

20. As my brother was out of station, he could not attend the function (into compound).

Ans: My brother was out of station, and so he could not attend the function.

21. As the ceiling was high the room was very cold (into compound).

Ans: The ceiling was high and so the room was very cold.

22. John is unwell so he did not come to school (into simple).

Ans: Being unwell John did not come to school.

23. He saw the accident at once he fainted (into complex).

Ans: As soon as he saw the accident he fainted.

24. Take this map with you or you will miss the route (into complex).

Ans: Unless you take this map with you, you will miss the route.

25. Besides publishing he sells his own books (into compound).

Ans: He not only publishes the books but also sells them.

26. As he was bold he did not run away (into simple).

Ans: Being bold he did not run away.

27. Even though the doctor tried hard he could not save the patient(into compound).

Ans: The doctor tried hard yet he could not save the patient.

28. Owing to the strong wind we could not play shuttle cock (into simple).

Ans: As there was a strong wind we could not play shuttle cock.

29. As he was dishonest he could not gain the confidence of his people (into simple).

Ans: Being dishonest he could not gain the confidence of his people.

30. As she has injured her leg she is not able to walk (into compound).

Ans: She has injured her leg and so she is not able to walk.

31. Entrust this work to him and he will finish it perfectly (into complex).

Ans: If you entrust this work to him he will finish it perfectly.

32. The officer demanded that the staff should explain everything (into simple).

Ans: The officer demanded the staff to explain everything.

33. The servant cleared off the glass that was broken(into simple).

Ans: The servant cleared off the broken glass.

34. Though she was poor, she was always happy (into compound).

Ans: She was poor yet she was always happy.

35. As the programme was over, my father switched off the T.V. (into compound).

Ans: The programme was over and my father switched off the T.V.

36. I saw a bird which was wounded (into simple).

Ans: I saw a wounded bird.

1. Complete the following simple sentences into COMPLEX sentences:

1. The questions being tough, he did not write the exam well.

Ans: As the questions were tough, he did not write the exam well.

2. Besides being a teacher, he was a good sportsman.

Ans: He was not only a teacher but also a good sportsman.

3. Despite his illness, he participated in the programme.

Ans: Though he was ill, he participated in the programme.

4. He learned French in order to go to France.

Ans: He learned French so that he could go to France.

5. I was late owing to the fog.

Ans: I was late because there was fog.

6. You must start early to catch the first bus.

Ans: If you want to catch the first the first bus.

7. The cat being away, the mice will play.

Ans: When the cat is away, the mice are at play.

8. Rahul saw a tiger and ran away.

Ans: When Rahul saw a tiger, he ran away.

II. Convert the following simple sentences into COMPOUND sentences:

1. The coffee is too hot to drink.

Ans: The coffee is very hot and so I cannot drink.

2. In case you run fast, you will catch the bus.

Ans: Run fast otherwise you will not catch the bus.

3. Being an honest boy he is liked by all.

Ans: He is an honest boy and so he is liked by all.

4. In spite of their hard work they were not able to secure a pass mark,

Ans: They worked hard but they were not able to secure a pass mark.

5. You are pretty enough to go for modeling.

Ans: You are pretty enough and so you can go for modeling.

6. I don't have money to buy an expensive car.

Ans: I have no money and so I cannot buy an expensive car.

III. Convert the following complex sentences into SIMPLE sentences:

1. The man who threatened the child must be a thief.

Ans: Only the thief threatened the child.

2. The boy proved that he was innocent.

Ans: The boy proved his innocence.

3. Since there is some problem in the printer, We have to go out for printing.

Ans: Due to some problem in the printer, we have to go out for printing.

4. After they had finished the match, the boys went home.

Ans: Having finished the match, the boys went home.

5. The man is so weak that he can't walk any further.

Ans: The man is too weak to walk any further.

6. As there was a bomb threat, people were excited.

Ans: People were excited due to the bomb threat.

7. The dog which barks does not bite.

Ans: Barking dogs seldom bite

IV. Convert the following complex sentences into COMPOUND sentences:

1. It is a shock that she did not write the exam

Ans: She did not write the exam and it is a shock to me.

2. The person whom I met in the market, was my classmate.

Ans: I met a person in the market and he was my classmate.

3. It is very sad that our dog is lost.

Ans: Our dog is lost and it is very sad.

4. If you do not eat well, you will be tired.

Ans: Eat well or you will be tired.

5. Unless you brush your teeth well, they will decay.

Ans: Brush your teeth well or they will decay

6. On seeing the leader, the people cheered.

Ans: The people saw the leader and they cheered.

V. Convert the following compound sentences into SIMPLE sentences:

1. She not only cleaned the house but also cooked

Ans: Besides cleaning the house she cooked.

2. The pen is very beautiful but it doesn't write smoothly.

Ans: The beautiful pen doesn't write smoothly.

3. I know the commissioner and he lives in Maharaja Nagar.

Ans: I know the Commissioner living in Maharaja Nagar.

4. She is very proud but her sister is very simple.

Ans: In spite of her being very proud her sister is very simple.

6. The exams are very near and so the students are tense.

Ans: The exams being very near, the students are very tense.

6. She saw a snake and it was green in colour.

Ans: She saw a green snake.

VI. Convert the following compound sentences into COMPLEX sentences:

1. I met a small boy and he was driving a tricycle.

Ans: I met a small boy who was driving a tricycle.

2. Practice well and you will get the prize.

Ans: If you practise well you will get the prize.

3. He has a mineral water plant and it is out of the city.

Ans: He has a mineral water plant which is out of the city.

4. It is a stainless flask so it retains the heat for 10 hours.

Ans: As it is a stainless flask it retains the heat for 10 hours.

5. He did not have enough time so he could not complete the answers.

Ans: As he had no time, he could not complete the answers.

6. Work hard and you will surely succeed.

Ans: If you work hard, you will surely succeed.

B.SYNTHESIS OF SENTENCES

Combine the sentences as directed:

1. Anne mansfield Sullivan was poor and taught Helen keller with a passion. (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: In spite of being poor and ill, Anne mansfield Sullivan taught Helen Keller with passion.

2. Bharat is very arrogant, He will not apologise. (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: Being arrogant, Bharat will not apologise.

3. Ram lost the match. He will not apologise. (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: Having lost the match, Ram decided to resign as captain.

4. The coffee is very hot, I can not drink it. (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: The coffee is too hot to drink.

5. We must eat. We can not live (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: We must eat to live.

6. She told me a story. It was about a giant (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: She told me a story about a giant. (or) she told me a story of a giant.

7. I like tea. I prefer coffee. (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: I prefer coffee to tea.

8. The hunter took his rifle. He shot the man-cater (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: After taking his rifle, the hunter shot at the man-eater.

9. Priya has recovered after the accident. Her fractured arm is still in a cast. (combine into compound sentence)

Ans: Priya has recovered after the accident, but her fractured arm is still in a cast.

10. Run three miles everyday. You will lose one and a half kilos a week. (combine into complex sentence)

Ans: If you three miles everyday, you will lose one and a half kilos a week.

11. I completed my homework. I set out to play, (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: Having completed my homework, I set out to play.

12. Karthi is intelligent. He will get job. (combine into compound sentence)

Ans: Karthi is intelligent and so he will get a job.

13. This is a mango from my garden. It is sweet. (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: This mango from my garden is sweet.

14. I speak the truth. I am not afraid of it. (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: I am not afraid of speaking the truth.

15. He told me a story. It was about a hermit. (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: He told me a story about a hermit.

16. The day broke. The birds came out of their nests. (combine into complex sentence)

Ans: As the day broke, the birds came out of their nests.

17. The rain stopped. They started to play. (combine into complex sentence)

Ans: As soon as the rain stopped they started to play.

18. I forgot my birthday. My friend greeted me on that day. (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: My friend greeted me on my birthday even though I forgot it.

19. He is old. He walks quickly. (combine into complex sentence)

Ans: Though he is old, he walks quickly.

20. The rain stopped. The play resumed (combine into complex sentence)

Ans: As the rain stopped. They started to play/ the play resumed.

21. Venkat shared his lunch with the boy. He had only one sandwich. (combine into complex sentence using though)

Ans: Though venkat had only one sandwich for lunch, he shared it with the boy.

22. More buildings and roads are constructed. The natural habitats of animals is shrinking. (combine into simple sentence using due to)

Ans: The natural habitat of animals is shrinking due to the construction of more buildings and roads.

23. We still do not know. Prakash decided to make England his home. (combine into complex sentence using why)

Ans: We still do not know why Prakash decided to make England his home.

24. Papa stayed in the US for five years. She taught Indian classical dance. (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: Papa taught Indian classical dance during her stay in the U.S. for five years.

25. I wanted to buy a house somewhere. There is greenery and fresh air. (combine into complex sentence using where)

Ans: I wanted to buy a house in some place where there is greenery and fresh air.

26. Thara types quickly. Thara types correctly. (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: Thara types quickly and correctly.

27. All citizens have civic responsibilities. They must discharge them. (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: All citizens have civic responsibilities to discharge.

28. The man is a notorious criminal. I saw him in the court (combine into complex sentence)

Ans: The man whom I saw in the court is a notorious criminal.

29. The doctor was not there. I was disappointed. I had to come back. (combine into complex sentence)

Ans: As the doctor was not there I had to come back disappointed.

30. Members are elected to parliament by the voters. Members who are known as MPs come from all parts of the country. (combine into complex sentence)

Ans: Members who are elected to parliament by the voters as M.P.s come from all parts of the country.

31. Debates are under the control of the speaker. He has to be impartial. Sometimes the debates are acrimonious.
(combine into complex sentence)

Ans: As debates are under the control of the speaker he has to be impartial on acrimonious debates.

32. My uncle was not willing to help me. I had to apply for a loan from the bank. (combine into complex sentence)

Ans: As my uncle was not willing to help me. I had to apply for a loan from the bank.

33. Practise well. You will win the match. (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: In the event of your practising well, you will win the match.

34. He tried his best. He could not open the box. (combine into compound sentence)

Ans: He tried his best but he could not open the box.

35. The box is very heavy. I can not lift it (combine into complex sentence)

Ans: The box is so heavy that I can not lift it.

36. I like that bag. It is simple. (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: I like that simple bag.

37. The Minister appeared on the stage. The crowd cheered-up. (combine into complex sentence)

Ans: As soon as the Minister appeared on the stage, the crowd cheered up.

38. He is sad. I don't know the reason. (combine into complex sentence)

Ans: I don't know why he is sad.

39. Practise Yoga. It will improve your health. (combine into simple sentence)

Ans: In case of your practicing yoga, it will improve your health.

40. She is intelligent. She is also hard working. (combine into compound sentence)

Ans: She is intelligent and also hard working.

1. combine each of the following sentences into SIMPLE sentences:

1. I finished my work. I went to bed.

Ans: Having finished my work, I went to bed.

2. Balu is an honest man. He is liked by all.

Ans: Being an honest man, Balu is liked by all.

3. She saw a snake. She ran away immediately.

Ans: On seeing a snake, she ran away immediately.

4. He went to a place. He was born there.

Ans: He went to his birth place.

5. I forgot my birthday. My teacher greeted me on that day.

Ans: In spite of my forgetting my birthday, my teacher greeted me on that day.

6. All the students have some duties at home. They must do it.

Ans: All the students must do some duties at home.

7. Rekha stayed in the US for five years. She taught Indian classical dance.

Ans: Staying in the US for five years. Rekha taught Indian classical dance.

8. Vicky was severely handicapped. Yet he won gold medal at the tournament.

Ans: In spite of being severely handicapped Vicky won the gold medal at the tournament.

II. Combine each of the following sentences into COMPLEX sentence:

1. The child saw his mother. He started crying.

Ans: When the child saw his mother, he started crying.

2. Kumar had only one pen. He gave it to his friend.

Ans: Though Kumar had only one pen he gave it to his friend.

3. Gandhiji supported non-violence. He is the father of our nation.

Ans: Gandhiji who is the father of our nation supported non violence.

4. Show me the road. It leads to kovilpatti.

Ans: Show me the road which leads to kovilpatti.

5. This is the house. I lived here five years back.

Ans: This is the house where I lived five years back.

6. The train arrived. The passengers were delighted.

Ans: As soon as the train arrived, the passengers were delighted.

7. Raju had many problems He did not lose his hope.

Ans: Though Raju had many problems, he did not lose hope.

8. Kumar had only one pen. He gave it to his friend.

Ans: Though Kumar had only one pen, he gave it to his friend.

III. Combine each of the following sentences into COMPOUND Sentence:

1. He was intelligent. He won the prize.

Ans: He was intelligent and so he won the prize.

2. The climate was very hot. They could not continue his journey.

Ans: The climate was very hot and so they could not continue his journey.

3. I have no money. I can not pay the fees.

Ans: I have no money and so I can not pay the fees.

4. My brother fell seriously ill. He could not attend the meeting.

Ans: My brother fell seriously ill and so he could not attend the meeting.

5. He was tall. He was able to run fast.

Ans: He was tall and so he was able to run fast.

6. He stole the jewels. He was put in the jail.

Ans: He stole the jewels and so he was put in the jail.

7. You must save some money now. You may suffer later.

Ans: You must save some money now or you may suffer later.

8. You must study hard. You will pass in the exam.

Ans: You must study hard otherwise you will fail in the exam.

27.ERROR SPOTTING

1.	He gave me an one-rupee note Though she is weak but she is active She kept the book in the table. None of you know the answer. We speak the English	He gave me a one-rupee note Though she is weak, she is active She kept the book on the table. None of you knows the answer. We speak English
2.	Children prefer TV games than story books Mala is a M.A in English. One of the boy has got the first prize Two and two make four Thought he was poor, but he was honest	Children prefer TV games to story books. Mala is an M.A in English One of the boys has got the prize. Two and two makes four Though he was poor, he was honest
3.	Sheela is junior than me Ramesh went to abroad Guilty must be punished. Though he is ill, but he attends the class The principal with all the teachers are present.	Sheela is junior to me Ramesh went Abroad The guilty must be punished. Though he is ill, he attends the class. The principal with all the teachers is present.
4.	He gave me an one-rupee coin If they had contacted me, I would help them He is confident on his success.	He gave me a one-rupee note If they had contacted me, I would have helped them He is confident of his success.

	My father gave me a lot of advises. Though he practised well, but he did not win the prize	My father gave me a lot of advice. Though he practiced well, he did not win the prize
5.	He took up gymnastic when he was seven years old. He come late to school. Although he come late, but he finished the work in time. A group of twelve students are travelling together. John is best student in the class.	He took up gymnastic when he was seven years old. He comes late to school. Although he came late, he finished the work in time. A group of twelve students is travelling together. John is the best student in the class.
6.	The cat was sitting in a wall A honest man is always respected. Mathematics are my favourite subject. Each of the student had participated in the competition. If i was a bird, I would fly.	The cat was sitting on a wall An honest man is always respected. Mathematics is my favourite subject Each one of the students has participated in the competition If i were a bird, I would fly
7	He is my cousin brother No one know the answer Children prepared well but he failed in his exam Though he prepared well but he failed in his exam. Jim is one of the best student in his class	He is my cousin. No one knows the answer. Children prefer sweets to fruits. Though he prepared well, he failed in the exam. (or) He prepared well but he failed in the exam.
8.	She goes to school by feet. Sun rises in the east. Gopi is one of the tallest boy. I am a teacher, isn't I? Neither Ram nor Arun are present today.	She goes to school on foot. The sun rises in the east Gopi is one of the tallest boys. I am a teacher, aren't I? Neither Ram nor Arun is present today.
9.	He is a M.Sc. student. They discussed about the matter. The luggages are very heavy. As I am suffering from fever, so give me two days leave Taj Mahal is one of the greatest wonder of the world	He is an M.Sc Student. They discussed the matter. The luggage was very heavy . I am suffering from fever and so give me two day leave Taj mahal is one of the greatest wonders of the world.
10	He congratulated me for winning the election The news are very good He wears a HMT watch presented by his uncle. Neither he nor you are active. If you had walked fast, you would catch the bus.	He congratulated me on winning the election. The news is very good He wears an HMT watch presented by his uncle. Neither you nor he is active. If you had walked fast, you would have caught the bus.
11	He joined an European University last year One of the boy looks happy She prefers coffee than tea. He sold his furnitures. Sitting near the window and he saw the crowd.	He joined a European University Last Year. One of the boys looks happy. She prefers coffee to tea. He sold his furniture. Sitting near the window, he saw the crowd.
12.	I prefer coffee than tea. He has finished his meals. I am suffering with fever. One of the dacoits were shot dead. I bought a HMT watch	I prefer coffee to tea. He has finished his meal. I am suffering from fever. One of the dacoits was shot dead. I bought an HMT watch
13.	The cow is an useful animal. Mary is superior than Jose in drawing. She said that she can drive a car We sell wooden furnitures Working hard and he passed	The cow is a useful animal. Mary is superior to Jose in drawing She said that she could drive a car. We sell wooden furniture. Working hard he passed.
14	He is a M.Sc student Though he is poor but he is happy.	He is an M.Sc student Though he is poor he is happy.

	Mathematics are my favourite subject Sheela is junior than me She kept the book in the table.	Mathematics is my favourite subject Sheela is junior to me She kept the book on the table.
15	He joined an European university last year One of the boys look happy Raju met in an accident. All the furnitures in her house is sold. I prefer coffee than tea	He joined a European university last year One of the boys looks happy Raju met with an accident All the furniture in her house is sold. I prefer coffee to tea
16	He gave me an one – rupee coin Though she is weak but she is active. Suresh went to abroad. My father gave me a lot of advices. If they had contacted me I would help them	He gave me a one – rupee coin Though she is weak she is active. Suresh went abroad. My father gave me a lot of advice. If they had contacted me I would have helped them.
17	One of his sons are a doctor in the United States of America I met an European at the airport. My uncle will come on next Monday. Kevin has been working here from 2003 If you had given the money in advance I would buy the book	One of his sons is a doctor in the United States of America I met a European at the airport. My uncle would come next Monday. Kevin has been working here since 2003. If you had given the money in advance I would have bought the book
18	He made an universal appeal to all If she had approached me I would help her The scenery of Kashmir are enchanting. Even though he walked fast but he missed the bus. One of his men were caught by the police.	He made a universal appeal to all If she had approached me I would have helped her. The scenery of Kashmir is enchanting. Even though he walked fast he missed the bus. One of his men was caught by the police
19	There is an university at Madurai He prefers coffee than tea. He gave me a lot of advices Although Raju is poor but he is generous He is confident on his success.	There is a university at Madurai He prefers coffee to tea He gave me a lot of advice Although Raju is poor, he is generous (or) Raju is poor but he is generous. He is confident of his success.
20	We were discussing about the matter. Children prefer TV games than story books Although he came late but he finished he work in time. Civics are my favourite subject. If he had known of your arrival, he would have come to receive you	We were discussing the matter. Children prefer TV games to story books. Although he came late he finished the work in time. Civics is my favourite subject. If he had known of your arrival, he would have come to receive you
21	Madhumati is my cousin sister. Sheela purchased furnitures from the shop Though he is old he walks steadily Sam is junior than me. The news are read everyday.	Madhumati is my cousin. Sheela purchased furniture from the shop Though he is old, he walks steadily./ He is old but he walks steadily. Sam is junior to me The news is read every day.
22	Though his mother – tongue is Tamil but he always speaks in English The cow is an useful animal. One of the boys look happy. If I were a bird, I will fly. Let us hope through the best.	Though his mother – tongue is tamil, he always speaks English. (or) His mother tongue is Tamil but he always speaks English. The cow is a useful animal. One of the boys looks happy. If I were a bird, I would fly. Let us hope for the best
23	Mathematics are an interesting subject. One of the minister walked out. Unless you study well, You will pass.	Mathematics is an interesting subject. One of the ministers walked out. Unless you study well. You will not pass.

	Children prefer sweets than fruits. She gave me an one-rupee coin.	Children prefer sweets of fruits. She gave me a one rupee coin.
24	He is confident on his success. Though she is weak but she is active He prefers coffee than tea. Mohan is one of the best student in his class. Neither she or you are active.	He is confident of his success. She is weak but she is active (or) Though she is weak, she is active. He prefers coffee to tea Mohan is one of the best students in his class. Neither she or you is active.
25	He is a M.Sc student. She congratulated him for his success. She is angry at her husband. One of his sons are a doctor in the states Civics are an easy subject.	He is an M.Sc student. She congratulated him on his success. She is angry with her husband. One of his sons is a doctor in the states. Civics is an easy subject
26	I have not met you before, isn't it? The workers formed an union for their welfare. Naveen as well as Sekar sing well. Ivan prefers reading than playing. One of the machines are not working.	I have not met you before, have I? The workers formed a union for their welfare. Navven as well as Sekar sings well. Ivan prefers reading to playing. One of the machines is not working.
27	Although he worked hard but he scored low marks. If she had known the matter, She would solve the problem Physics are my favourite subject. Children prefer sweets than snacks. He had written the letter by pen.	Although he worked hard he scored low marks. If she had known the matter, She would have solved the problem. Physics is my favourite subject. Children prefer sweets to snacks. He had written the letter with pen.
28	Neither Ram nor his friends is present today. I met one of my relative yesterday. The telephone is an useful instrument. Though she is weak but she is active. He did not listen to his father's advices.	Neither Ram nor his friends is present today. I met one of my relatives yesterday. The telephone is a useful instrument. Though she is weak, she is active. He did not listen to his father's advice.
29.	Neither of the boys are guilty. Sekar is junior than me. He is a honourable man. Slwo and steady win the race. The news are very good.	Neither of the boys is guilty. Sekar is junior to me. He is an honourable man. Slow and steady wins the race. The news is very good.
30	Everyone admire the Taj mahal. The wages of sin are death. If I had time, I would have taught you. Supposing if you go to the library, returns this book. An apple a day keeps a doctor away.	Everyone admires the Taj mahal. The wages of sin is death. If I had time, I would have taught you. If you go to the library, return this book. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
31.	Neither of your suggestions are practical. The three brothers shared the property between themselves. Although he came late, but he finished the work in time. If they had contacted me, I would help them. The horse which I rode ran fastly	Neither of your suggestions is practical. The three brothers shared the property among themselves. Although he came late, he finished the work in time. If they had contacted me, I would have helped them. The horse which I rode ran fast
32	The Theory of Economics are confusing. Yellow River is the second longest river in China. Despite being old and he is active. Rini always speaks the truth, don't he? His father met in an accident.	The Theory of Economics is confusing. The yellow River is the second longest river in China. Despite being old, he is active. Rini always speaks the truth, doesn't she? His father met with an accident.
33	He joined an European University last year One of the boy has got the first prize.	He joined a European University last year One of the boys has got the first prize.

	Children prefer toys than books. Sheela purchased furnitures from the shop. Eventhough he walked fast but he missed the bus.	Children prefer toys to books. Sheela purchased furniture from the shop. Eventhough he walked fast, he missed the bus.
34	Bank do not expect all depositors to withdraw their money at the same time. The logical and historial analysis of a language usually coincide. The players ran of as the rain poured down. Babu is a honest boy in the class. As the knife is sharp, It can not cut the cake.	Banks do not expect all depositors to withdraw their money at the same time. The logical and historical analyses of a language usually coincide. The players ran off as the rain poured down. Babu is an honest boy in the class. As the knife is blunt, it can not cut the cake.
35	My wife don't know English. This people have hardly enough to eat. The teacher asked the people to put his hand down. Fluency in English is better to accuracy Anbu is inferior than Hema in games.	My wife doesn't know English. These people have hardly enough to eat. The teacher asked the pupil to put his hand down. Fluency in English is better than accuracy. Anbu is inferior to Hema in games.
36	He is best player We should love the God You who is my friend should not worry me I packed my luggages. We spent the evening listening with music.	He is the best player. We should love God You who is my friend should not worry about me. I packed my luggage. We spent the evening listening to music.
37	He gave away smoking. The principal with all the teachers are present He is waiting for a hour at the lobby The news are not good There is a little waters in the tank	He gave up smoking The principal with all the teachers is present. He is waiting for an hour at the lobby. The news is not good. There is a little water in the tank.
38	Paper is made of wood We can cut one of the tree for timber. If she had asked me for help I would help her. One of the thieves were arrested yesterday He divided his property between his four children	Paper is made up of wood We can cut one of trees for timber If she had asked me for help I would have helped her. One of the thieves were arrested yesterday. He divided his property between his four children.
39	Snakes are not as dangerous as you think If I was a minister, I would sanction this project Where is the elephant who was wounded? Austria is an European country I came into the room after he left	Snakes are not so dangerous as you think If I were a minister, I would sanction this project. Where is the elephant which was wounded ? Austria is a European country I came into the room after he had left.
40	We heared her to sing. Ten thousand rupees are a big amount He is so dull as an ass. Suppose if you fail, don't be sad. If you will eat well, you will be healthy.	We heard her singing. Ten thousand rupees is a large sum. Her is as dull as an ass. Suppose you fail, don't be sad. / If you fail, don't be sad If you eat well, you will be healthy.
41	This horse as well as that one are for sale Vajpayee is elder than advani He made me to wait. I am your's affection son. He is a coward man.	This horse as well as that one is for sale. Vajpayee is elder than to Advani He made me wait. I am your affectionate son. He is a coward.
42	Ganges is a holy river. If you walk quickly, you would have got the bus. The earth revolves round sun. I met him in 10am. My brother is a Engineer.	The Ganges is a holy river. If you walk quickly, you will have got the bus. The earth revolves round the sun. I met him at 10am. My brother is an Engineer.
43	My children go to school by food Mohana is one of the best student in her class Though Raju is poor but he is happy.	My children go to school on food. Mohana is one of the best students in her class. Though Raju is poor, he is happy

	We can speak the English fluently. No one know the secret password.	We can speak English fluently. No one knows the secret password
44	Physics are an interesting subject. His father is a honest man. Children prefer icecream for biscuit. My father Congratulated me for my success. If you work hard, you will pass.	Physics is an interesting subject. His father is an honest man. Children prefer icecream to biscuit. My father congratulated me on my success. If you work hard, you will pass.
45	A honest man is always respected. Santhi is junior than me. If I was a bird, I would fly. One of the boys are not well. Seeing a snake and Ram ran away.	An honest man is always respected. Santhi is junior to me. If I were a bird, I would fly. One of the boys is not well. Seeing a snake, Ram ran away.
46	The house is built in an one – acre land Rahul has been working here from 2010 If you jump the signal or you will be penalized. The boys are entering into the classroom. We usually go the bed at night.	The house is built in a one – acre land. Rahul has been working here since 2010. If you jump the signal, you will be penalized. The boys are entering the classroom. We usually go to bed at night.

PROVERBS

TYPE –I

Complete the proverbs with suitable option:

13. A _____ key can open any door.
a) steel **b) golden** c) silver d) iron
14. _____ are the hills that are far away.
a) small b) brown **c) blue** d) high
15. Good things come in small _____.
a) packages b) bags c) parcels d) cartons
16. Doubt is the beginning not the end of _____.
a) honesty b) truth c) courage **d) wisdom**
17. A burnt _____ dreads the fire.
a) girl **b) child** c) boy d) man
18. A _____ pot never boils.
a) empty b) neglected c) copper **d) watched**
19. Bad news _____ fast.
a) walks b) runs **c) travels** d) flies
20. _____ and fools tell the truth.
a) scholars **b) children** c) advocates d) The wise
21. Don't bite the _____ that feeds you.
a) hand b) person c) good d) poor
22. Every picture tells a _____.
a) tale b) fable c) moral d) story
23. He who plays the _____ calls the tune.
a) celloist **b) piper** c) flutist d) drummer
24. Fine words _____ no parsnips.
a) cheese b) honey **c) butter** d) breeds
25. In the _____ of the blind the one eyed man is king.

26. _____ is the best medicine.
 a) kingdom b) city c) state d) country
27. _____ does not live by bread alone.
 a) moral b) fable c) joke d) laughter
28. Never judge a book by its _____.
 a) Beggar b) Man c) Child d) Woman
29. One _____ does not make a summer.
 a) author b) cover c) price d) illustration
30. One _____ does not make a summer.
 a) red breast b) cuckoo c) nightingale d) swallow

TYPE – II

Explain the meaning of the proverb:

1. where there is a will, there is a way.

This proverb leads us to success. As the difficulties and disappointments are overcome, hope and encouragement will arise. A person who is strong minded and strong willed is never discouraged when he meets with failure. Men achieved wonderful inventions, great works and man power only due to their hard work. Everyone who wants to succeed should bear this proverb in mind.

2. Union is strength:

This saying is to stress the importance of Unity. India is a vast country with various religions, languages, customs and cultures. If we stand divided and quarrel on petty matters, the enemies can easily conquer us. We should settle our disputes across the table in a peaceful manner. If we stand united we can be super power in the near future.

3. Prevention is better than cure:

This proverb emphasis on a sound mind in a sound body. Cleanliness leads to healthy living. Now a days, most of the viral and bacterial diseases are caused due to accumulation of garbage and drainage water and these become breeding places for mosquitoes which cause diseases like dengue, malaria, etc. Cleanliness within and around the house can curtail such treacherous disease. So, try to keep your house and surrounding clean.

4. Don't put all your eggs in one basket

This proverb explains dependency. One should not depend just on one thing for success. Instead one should diversify one's risks. One should not invest all his money in one thing One might lose everything if it fails. So, look at the value and benefits one can attain the right choice of investing one's hard earned money.

5. You can lead a horse to water but you can't make it drink.

You can tell somebody what the best thing to do is. But, you can't force them to do it. In certain situations, you may advice somebody about the pros and cons of the matter, but they might not follow it due to their own thoughts. So, knowingly they become preys to the cause or situation.

JUMBLED WORDS

Reshuffle the jumbled parts and frame meaningful sentences (Retain the first part):

1. a) I / director / interviewed / by / was / the
I was interviewed by the director.
- b) None / my / this / of / have / seen / brothers / film
None of my brothers have seen this film.
- c) More / than / people / 200 / were / last / night / arrested
More than 200 people were arrested last night.

2. a) The / year / spring / seasons / and / summer / are / of / autumn / the / winter
The seasons of the year are spring, summer, autumn and winter.
 b) We / must / cycle / carefully / side / left / on / the / road / the / of
We must cycle carefully on the left side of the road.
 c) We / must / stop / red light / the / at / and / at / go / the green light.
We must stop at the red light and go at the green light.
3. a) If / you / car / go / were / I / by / would / I.
If you were I, I would go by car.
 b) Does / she / the / usually / at / weekends / work.
Does she usually work at the weekends?
 c) I / mind / painting / your / do / the / room / not.
I do not mind painting your room.
4. a) Sankar and Meena / the / only / play / speak / three / not / guitar / languages / but / also
Sankar and Meena not only speak three languages but also play the guitar.
 b) People / winter / in / money / than / much / in / spend / summer / more.
People spend much more money in winter than in summer.
 c) Why / the / is / most / in / popular / Coca-Cola / India / drink
Why is Coca-Cola the most popular drink in India?

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

III. Use the following words in sentences of your own:

1. **Censure** : Do not censure your servants always.
2. **Ransom** : The terrorists demanded a ransom of 5 crore rupees to release the I.A.S. Officer.
3. **Bequeath** : The Land lord bequeathed all his wealth to an orphanage.
4. **Legacy** : He got a legacy of ten crore rupees.
5. **Mantle** : He wears a white mantle always.

IV. Complete the following sentences:

1. Not that I like French less, but that ***I like English more.***
2. Not that I love my father less, but that ***I love my mother more.***
3. Not ***that I like Ashok less,*** but that I like Ravi more.
4. Not ***that I like cricket less,*** but that I like football more.

Complete the following table; one is done for you.

British English	American English
Railway	Railroad
Lift	Elevator
Flat	Apartment
Pavement	Sidewalk
Aerial	Antenna

TASK-1 Using the thesaurus, find appropriate synonyms of the italicized words:

1. If there is any in this assembly, any dear friend of Caesar's...
a) **members** b) committee c) team d) troupe
2. As he was valiant I honour him.
a) **Bravery** b) greedy c) validity d) remarkable
3. I pause for a reply.
a) Proceed b) continued **c) short break** d) replied
4. I do entreat you, not a man depart...
a) Crave **b) begged** c) submitted d) met
5. If it were so, it was a grievous fault.
a) Interesting **b) serious** c) thrilling d) stable
6. He hath brought many captives home to Rome.
a) Players b) caught **c) prisoners** d) workers
7. Methink there is much reason in his savings.
a) questions **b) slogans** c) letters d) proverbs
8. And dip their napkins in his sacred blood.
a) **Divine** b) unholy c) solemn d) secular
9. You will compel me then, to read the will?
a) Powerful b) violent c) pleasure **d) force**
10. And, being men, hearing the will of Caesar, it will inflame you.
a) Achieve b) ignite **c) provoke** d) intensified

TASK-2 Consult the thesaurus and find out the antonyms of the italicised words (The meaning of the sentences may change):

1. Life is but an empty dream.
a) Full b) occupied **c) meaningful** d) meaningless
2. Art is long and time is fleeting.
a) Long b) short c) broad **d) lasting**
3. We can make our lives sublime.
a) Rich b) supreme c) fine **d) poor**
4. This Caesar was a tyrant.
a) Kind **b) democrat** c) generous d) dictator
5. There is not a nobler man in Rome than Antony.
a) Greater b) smaller c) humbler **d) dishonest**
6. Runs were scored at a very slow pace.
a) Bright b) dull c) moderate **d) quick**
7. When he heard the news he was very agitated.
a) Revolted **b) calm** c) polite d) unchanged
8. The staircase is quite broad.
a) **Narrow** b) long c) short d) broken
9. Quite a few of my friends are selfish.
a) Self help b) self control **c) selfless** d) jealous
10. Whatever she does, she does it in a methodical way.
a) Planned b) systematic **c) random** d) logical

Identify the pattern of the following sentences:

1. Rani / is / a nurse – S V C

2. They / proved / him / wrong – **S V O C**
3. Kumar / gave / Janani / a rose – **S V IO DO**
4. He / bought / a kilo of apples – **S V O**
5. My mother / keeps / the house / clean – **S V O C**
6. The teacher / gave / the class / a difficult assignment – **S V IO DO**
7. Pardon / me – **V O**
8. I / love / Caesar – **S V O**
9. I / presented / him / a cheque for ₹.25,000/- – **S V IO DO**
10. I / have / the same dagger – **SVO**
11. I / come / to bury Caesar – **SVA**
12. You all / do know / this mantle – **SVO**
13. This / was / the most unkindest cut of all – **SVC**

A PSALM OF LIFE

I. Paragraph Writing:

A PSALM OF LIFE

Poem	: A Psalm of Life
Poet	: H. W. Longfellow
Theme	: Life is real, Life is earnest

Longfellow's poems are musical, romantic and spiced with sentimental preaching. His poem, "A Psalm of life" reflects the idea that "a man can be defeated but not destroyed". Psalm means a song of praise. This poem glorifies life. According to Longfellow, life is not a dream. 'Life is real! Life is earnest!' The poet requests us to have a positive outlook, on our life. Death is not the goal of life. Human soul is deathless. Though our life is short, we should fight against the challenges in life, like heroes. We should not be like 'dumb driven cattle'. The poet advises us not to worry about the past or future. We should act at the present with a strong will and faith in god. The lives of great men teach us that, we can also make our lives noble and great. Keeping this in mind we should 'learn to labor and to walk'. Then success will knock at our doors.

I. Appreciation Questions:

1. *Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.*

1. **Explain: 'mournful numbers'.**

Mournful numbers means 'sad songs'.

2. **How does the poet look upon life?**

The poet has an optimistic view on life

3. **Is life an empty dream?**

No, Life is not an empty dream.

4. Who is the speaker?

The poet is the speaker.

5. How is the soul of the people who slumber?

The soul of the people who slumbers is dead.

6. Why do some people say that life is an empty dream?

As their longings and desires are not fulfilled always, they say so.

7. Whose soul is dead?

The soul of the man who sleeps or is inactive is dead.

8. "Things are not what they seem" – Explain.

In our real life, things happen contrary to our desires and longings.

9. Why do people complain life as an empty dream?

People complain so because of their dead and inactive soul.

10. What does the poet say about life?

Life is not an empty dream. It is real.

2. Life is real! Life is earnest!

And the grave is not its goal;

Dust thou art, to dust returnest,

Was not spoken of the soul

1. How is life to be viewed?

Life is to be viewed seriously and with a positive attitude.

2. Why is life real?

Life is real because it is deathless.

3. What is not the end of life?

Death is not the end of life.

4. Who does 'thou' refer to?

'Thou' refers to the mortal man.

5. Who is the dust?

All human beings are the dust.

6. Why does the poet refer to man as dust?

Human beings are referred to dust because the first man Adam was made of clay.

7. Grave is not its goal' - why?

Human soul is immortal. So grave is not the goal of life.

8. Where do human beings go at last?

They go back to the dust at last.

9. What journey is talked about here?

The journey of life is talked about here.

10. What does "grave" refer to?

Grave refers to death.

3. Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,

Is our destined end or way;

But to act, that each tomorrow

Find us farther than today.

1. What journey is being talked about here?

The journey of life is being talked about here.

2. What do these lines reveal about the mindset of the speaker?

We should act in the present with the hope that tomorrow will be better than today.

3. What is our destined end or way?

Getting free from all enjoyments and sorrows is our destined end.

4. How should we act?

We should act aiming at progress in all possible ways.

5. What should be our hope in life?

We should hope that tomorrow will be better than today.

6. When should we act?

We should act today.

**4. *Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave***

1. What are sounding like muffled drums?

The human heart beats are sounding like muffled drums.

2. Why do our hearts beat like muffled drums?

Our hearts beat like muffled drums because of the failures and discouragement in life.

3. Why is art 'long'?

Art is permanent therefore it is long.

4. Why is life 'short'?

The life span of human being is limited and so life is short.

**5. *In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!***

1. What is the world compared to?

The world is compared to the battle field.

2. What is life compared to?

Life is compared to a temporary camp.

3. What is meant by 'bivouac'?

'Bivouac' means the temporary camp made by soldiers.

4. How should men not be?

Men should not be like dumb driven cattle.

5. What is the poet's advice to man?

The poet advises man to face the challenges in life like a hero.

6. What is meant by "Strife"?

"Strife" means struggle.

6. *Trust no Future, how'er pleasant!*

Let the dead past bury its dead!

Act, - act in the living present!

Heart within and God o'erhead!

1. Why should we not trust future?

We should not trust our future because it is uncertain.

2. Should we be proud of our past?

No, we should neither be proud of our past nor worry about the past failures.

3. What is the advice of the poet here?

The poet advises us to act vigorously in the present, ignoring the past and future.

4. Why is the word, 'Act' repeated?

The word 'act' is repeated because it is the urgent need today.

5. How should one act?

One should act confidently having trust in God.

6. Why is the 'P' in 'Past' capitalised?

The word 'Past' is personified. So it is capitalised.

7. Lives of great men all remind us

We can make our lives sublime,

And, departing, leave behind us

Footprints on the sands of time;

1. What do lives of great men remind us all?

Lives of greatmen remind us all that we too can become great like them.

2. What kind of life should we lead?

We should lead a sublime life.

3. Who will leave the foot prints?

Great men will leave the foot prints.

4. Where do greatmen leave their foot prints?

Greatmen leave their foot prints on the sands of time.

5. What do foot prints denote?

Foot prints denote the ideals of life.

8. Footprints, that perhaps another,

Sailing o'er life's solemn main,

A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,

Seeing, shall take heart again.

1. Who will the foot prints guide?

The foot prints will guide the men in crisis.

2. What is life compared to here?

Life is compared to a dull sea here.

3. Who is a forlorn and shipwrecked brother?

The lonely sad youth is a forlorn and shipwrecked brother.

4. 'Take heart again' – what does, the phrase mean?

'Take heart again' – means gaining confidence in life.

*9. Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.*

1. What is the message for the youth in this line?

The youth should learn to labour (do hardwork) and be patient till it brings a good result.

2. What advice does the poet give us here?

The poet advises us to cheer up, having confidence to face the challenges in our life.

3. What does the word 'labor' signify?

The word 'labor' signifies 'hard work' and it proves W.H. Longfellow to be a typical American poet.

4. What should we do?

We should work hard and walk steadfast.

5. What should we learn?

We should learn to labour and wait.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

I. Appreciation Questions:

*1. You cannot rob us of the rights we cherish,
Nor turn our thoughts away
From the bright picture of a "Woman's Mission"
Our hearts portray*

1. Who do you think this line is addressed to?

This line is addressed to male chauvenistic society.

2. Who can not rob?

Men can not rob.

3. What can not be robbed? (or) Whose rights can not be robbed?

Women's rights can not be robbed.

4. Who does 'you' refer to?

'you' refers to the domineering men or husbands.

5. Who are the 'us' here?

The 'us' refers to the suppressed women folk.

6. What rights are cherished by women?

Women cherish the family more than their own material benefits.

7. What is the 'picture' about?

The picture is about the women's rights.

8. 'Nor turn our thoughts away' – What does this line imply?

This line implies that women are not permitted to express their thoughts freely so far.

*2. We claim to dwell, in quiet and seclusion,
Beneath the household roof,
From the great world's harsh strife, and jarring voices,*

To stand aloof;

1. Where do women dwell?

Women dwell at home away from harsh, strife and jarring voices.

2. Where do women claim to dwell?

Women claim to dwell in their homes.

3. How do they want to dwell?

They want to dwell calmly and happily.

4. Who claims to dwell alone beneath the household roof?

Women claim to dwell alone under the household roof.

5. Why does the speaker want to dwell in quiet seclusion?

She wants to dwell in quiet seclusion because she wants to be free from the unpleasant conflicts in this world.

6. What is the world full of?

The world is full of unpleasant conflicts.

7. What kind of life do women prefer to live?

Women prefer to live a calm and happy life.

3. Not in a dreamy and inane abstraction

To sleep our life away.

But, gathering up the brightness of home sunshine.

To deck our way.

1. What is meant by 'inane abstraction'?

Inane abstraction means stupid inactiveness.

2. 'sleep our life away' – What does it mean?

It means wasting our life in laziness.

3. Who say that women waste their life sleeping and dreaming?

Men say that women waste their life in sleeping and dreaming.

4. What do women want to do?

They want to decorate and brighten their homes.

5. How do women deck their way?

They decorate their way by gathering happiness at home.

6. Who gathers up the brightness of home?

The women gather up the brightness of home.

4. As humble plants by country hedgerows growing,

That treasure up the rain,

And yield in odours, ere the day's declining,

The gift again;

1. Who are compared to humble plants? / What are women compared to here?

Women are compared to humble plants.

2. Why are women compared to humble plants?

As women spread the fragrance of happiness, they are compared to humble plants.

3. Where do humble plants grow?

Small plants grow along the road sides.

4. What is the gift of humble plants?

Getting rain water and spreading fragrance all around is the gift of plants.

5. What do humble plants treasure up?

Humble plants treasure up rain water.

6. 'Ere the day declining' – What does it mean? (OR) When do plants yield fragrance?

It means that plants yield fragrance in the evening.

7. What is the gift of women?

Getting love and happiness from their husbands and sharing them with their children is the gift of women.

8. What grows by the country hedge groves?

Plants grow by the country hedge groves.

*5. So let us, unobtrusive and unnoticed,
But happy none the less,
Be privileged to fill the air around us
With happiness;*

1. Who fill the air with happiness?

Women fill the air with happiness.

2. Who are privileged?

Women are privileged.

3. What is the privilege?

Making others in the family happy is the privilege.

4. What remains unobtrusive and unnoticed?

The good done to others by the women remains unobtrusive and unnoticed.

5. What does 'the air around us' refer to?

It refers to the family.

*6. To live, unknown beyond the cherished circle,
Which we can bless and aid;
To die, and not a heart that does not love us
Know where we're laid.*

1. What is cherished circle?

Cherished circle means the family circle.

2. Who are known in the cherished circle?

Women are known in the cherished circle.

3. What kind of death do women want?

Women want to die unknown to those who do not love them.

5. In what way are women humble?

They are humble by remaining unknown to the outsiders.

6. Where are women known?

They are known only among their family members.

A NOISELESS, PATIENT SPIDER

I. Appreciation Questions:

*1. A NOISELESS, patient spider,
I mark'd where on a little promontory it stood isolated,
Mark'd how to explore the vacant vast surrounding,*

1. Who is the speaker?

The poet is the speaker.

2. What is the nature of the spider?

The spider is noiseless and patient.

3. Why is the spider considered patient?

The spider tries tirelessly to get a hold in a vacant space.

4. Where did the poet mark a spider?

The poet marked a spider on a little promontory.

5. Where was the spider?

The spider was on an elevated spot.

6. Who stood isolated?

The spider stood isolated.

7. What was the spider doing?

The spider was exploring the vacant vast surrounding.

8. Who noticed the spider on the elevated spot?

The poet Walt Whitman noticed the spider.

9. Who does 'it' refer to?

It refers to the spider.

10. What is a 'promontory'?

'Promontory' is a high point of land in the coastline.

11. Who tried to explore?

The 'spider' tried to explore the vacant vast surrounding.

12. Who marked?

The poet, Walt Whitman marked it.

13. Whom does 'I' refer to?

'I' refers to the poet, Walt Whitman.

*2. It launch'd forth filament, filament, filament, out of itself,
Ever unreeling them, ever tirelessly speeding them.*

1. What did the spider launch forth?

The spider launched forth filament after filament.

2. Who or what is 'it' here?

'It' is the spider.

3. What is a filament?

A filament is the gossamer thread of the spider.

4. Where is the filament got from?

The filament is got from the body of the spider itself.

5. Why was the word 'filament' repeated? (OR)

What is the significance of repetition of the word filament?

The repetition is to show the tireless effort of the spider.

6. How does the spider reel the filament?

The spider reels the filament ever tirelessly and quickly.

7. Who launched the filament?

The spider launched the filament.

8. Whose activity is referred to here?

The spider's activity is referred here.

*3. And you O-my soul where you stand,
Surrounded, detached, in measureless oceans of space
Ceaselessly musing, venturing, throwing,
Seeking the spheres to connect them,*

1. Who is musing continuously ceaselessly?

The human soul is musing continuously ceaselessly.

2. Who is addressed here?

The poet's soul is addressed here.

3. Where is the soul?

The soul is in a vast space.

4. How does the soul stand?

The soul stands surrounded and detached.

5. What is the soul doing?

The soul is ceaselessly musing and seeking to connect the spheres.

6. What are the spheres referred to here?

The material and the spiritual worlds are referred to here.

7. What does the soul seek to connect?

The soul seeks to connect the material universe with the spiritual universe.

8. How does the spider seek to connect the material and spiritual spheres?

The spider seeks to connect the material and spiritual spheres through endless meditation.

9. Why is the soul 'detached'?

Only the soul detached from the materialistic desire can seek God. So the soul is detached.

*4. Till the bridge you will need be form'd, till the ductile anchor hold
Till the gossamer thread you fling catch somewhere, O' my soul.*

1. What is meant by gossamer thread?

It means the fine thread made by a spider.

2. What is the 'bridge' referred to here?

Human soul is the bridge that seeks to connect the material and the spiritual worlds, is referred to here.

3. Why should the anchor be ductile?

The anchor should be ductile because it is to be launched in space.

4. Who throws the gossamer thread?

The soul throws the gossamer thread.

5. How is the gossamer thread?

The gossamer thread is filmy.

6. How far will the soul act?

The soul will act till bridging up the gap between the spiritual and the material worlds.

7. What does spider symbolise?

The spider symbolises human soul.

8. Is the comparison apt?

Yes, the comparison is apt.

9. What type of comparison is employed here?

A hyperbolic comparison is employed here.

10. How is the comparison apt?

The spider tries to build its web in an open area with its own filament. Like wise human soul
Tries to link heaven and earth through human faith and meditation.

I. Fill in the blanks, with suitable modals:

1. Eve-teasers should be severely punished.
2. A good teacher can make even boring lessons interesting.
3. In the army, soldiers must obey their officers.
4. The sky is overcast. It may rain, but I don't think it will.
5. The patient is very critical, but who knows he might recover.
6. The world should avoid war, in the larger interest of the human race as a whole.
7. I can smell something burning in the kitchen. It may be the meat in the oven.
8. May I come in? Yes, of course, you may.
9. One should always keep his promises.
10. All citizens must obey the laws of the land.
11. He asked his boss, "May I ask you for a favour".
12. I wish you would tell me the truth.
13. Visit us tomorrow. My mother will be happy to see you.
14. During my teens, I would always sit for hours together before the T. V.
15. If you worked hard, you would pass.
16. Don't worry. This may happen to anyone.
17. May God bless you.
18. I shall gladly do it for you.
19. Soldiers sacrifice their lives that others may / could be happy.
20. During our trip to the states, shall we visit the Niagara Falls?
21. Even if you ask me not to go, I will.

II. Fill in the blanks, with suitable modals:

1. Caesar's wife must be above suspicion.
2. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
3. Give me a fish I can live for a day. Teach me to fish I shall live for a lifetime.
4. No man can call back yesterday.
5. God can not be everywhere, so he made mothers.
6. He who pays the piper will call the tune.
7. It may / will make a man scratch where he doth not itch to see a man live poor to die rich.
8. Thou shall not steal.
9. One never knows what the future will bring.
10. Law makers should not be law breakers.

I. Appreciation Questions:**1. Speech that came like leech – craft**

And killed us almost, bleeding us white!

1. What is leech craft?

Leech craft is ancient medical treatment to remove impure blood.

2. What is compared to leech – craft?

English is compared to leech – craft.

3. What does speech refer to here?

Speech refers to English language here.

4. What did leech craft do?

Leech craft removed all the impure blood.

5. ‘Bleeding white’ – What does it mean?

‘Bleeding white’ means removed all the impurities and made pure.

2. You bleached our souls soiled with impurities.

You bathed our hearts amid tempestuous seas

Of a purer, drearier, delight.

1. What is meant by ‘bleached our soul’?

It means purification of soul.

2. Who does ‘you’ refer to?

You refers to the English language.

3. What are tempestuous seas?

The multi-lingualism in India is referred to as the tempestuous seas.

5. ‘Soiled with impurities’ – What does it mean?

It refers to the defects in the Indian languages.

6. Who bleached our souls?

English language bleached our souls.

7. What are the impurities?

The hard spots in a language are the impurities.

3. O tongues of fire! You came devouring

Forests of nightshade, creepers that enmesh,

Trees that never remembered to grow,

And shrubs that were but thornmills in our flesh.

1. Which were the thorns in our flesh?

The difficulties or ‘dark spots’ in our native languages were the thorns on our flesh.

2. What is referred to ‘tongues of fire’?

‘English words’ are compared to tongues of fire.

3. Give the meaning of ‘devouring’.

Devouring means consuming large quantities.

4. What do ‘tongues of fire’ do?

The tongues of fire consume the enmeshing creepers.

5. What caused the stunted growth of trees?

The enmeshing creepers caused stunted growth of trees.

6. What are 'thornmills'?

'Thornmills' are the vast area of thorny bushes.

7. Why is nightshade in the forest?

Because of the creeper, shrubs and the stunted trees, the forests are dark and the dark Shade remains there.

8. What do shrubs symbolise?

'shrubs' symbolise the impurities in the human speech.

**4. *You were the dawn, and sunlight filled the spaces
Where owls were hovering.***

1. What is the English language compared to here?

English language is compared to dawn and sunlight here.

2. Why are English words called dawn?

English words are called dawn because they remove the ignorance and make the native Languages bright.

3. What were the owls?

The owls were the dark spots in the native languages.

4. What happened to the owls?

The owls that are the impurities in Indian languages are driven away by the advent of English.

6. What do the owls do?

The owls haunt the sky at night.

**5. *O winged seeds! You crossed the furrowed seas
To nestle in the warm and silent earth.***

1. What are portrayed as winged seeds / What does 'you' refer to?

English words are portrayed as winged seeds.

2. What did the winged seeds do?

The winged seeds crossed the furrowed seas.

3. What does 'crossed the furrowed seas' imply?

'Crossed the furrowed seas' imply that English is a foreign language.

4. Why did the English words (winged seeds) cross the sea?

The English words crossed the sea to settle comfortably in India.

5. How was the earth?

The earth was warm and silent.

**6. *Like a golden swarm of fireflies you came
Pining for a new agony, a new birth.***

1. Explain the comparison.

Fire flies are attractive in darkness. Like wise English words were attractive to native Indians.

2. What are English words compared to here?

English words are compared to the swarm of fireflies.

3. What is the purpose of English words coming to India?

English words came to India with a deep desire to give birth to new speech.

4. 'New Agony' – What does it mean?

Bringing about a renaissance in speech is a difficult task. Therefore it is a new agony.

5. What do you mean by 'pining'?

'pining' means yearning.

7. You blossomed into a nascent loveliness.

You ripened into nectar in fruit – jars

That hung like clustered stars.

1. What does 'you' refer to here?

You refers to English words.

2. Give the meaning of the word 'cluster'.

Cluster means a group of many.

3. What is compared to the cluster of stars?

The collection of English words is compared to the cluster of stars.

4. 'Nascent loveliness' – What does it mean?

Nascent loveliness means just-born beauty.

5. 'Nectar in fruit – jar' – Explain.

English words are very sweet like honey in a jar.

6. What is nectar? Where is it?

Nectar is a sweet juice in flowers.

7. How did English mature?

English matured like fruits which ripen in fruit jar.

8. O winging words! Like homing bees you borrow

Grown murmurous, the honey of delight,

Pollened within our hearts the coming bright:

Sweetened within our souls for aeons bright:

1. Explain the comparison:

Honey bees collect honey from many flowers and save it in their hives. In the same way English words enrich the language by borrowing sweet words from other languages.

2. Why are English words called 'winging'?

English words travel along many countries. So they are called winging words.

3. What do homing bees do?

Homing bees bring home honey.

4. What do English words do?

English words enrich the language by borrowing sweet words from other languages.

5. "Grown murmurous" – What does it mean?

By drinking the honey, the bees get intoxicated.

6. Who has caused the pollination?

English words have caused the pollination.

7. What does the pollination promise to yield?

It promises to bring forth sweetness for many ages to come.

8. Where is the honey of delight stored?

The honey of delight is stored in the hearts of the English speaking people.

9. Who is addressed here as ‘winging words’?

English words travel along many countries. So they are addressed as winging a words.

9. You kindle in the far corners of the earth

The music of an ever-deepening chant:

The burthen of a waneless, winterless spring,

The gospel of an endless blossoming.

1. Who is ‘you’ here?

‘You’ is the English language here.

2. What does the English language do?

The English language spreads to every nook and corner of the world.

3. How can English spread to every corner of the earth?

The musical quality of the language makes it easy to spread to every corner of the earth.

4. What is the season referred to here?

Spring season is referred to here.

5. What is the wish of the poet?

The poet wishes an everlasting spring to English language.

6. ‘Winterless spring’ – What does it mean?

It means that English language will blossom always without fading or diminishing.

7. What is the gospel?

The good news of spreading English language is the gospel.

10. Fathomless words, with Indo-Aryan blood

Tingling in your veins

The spoils of ages, global merchandise

Mingling in your strains!

1. Why are English words fathomless?

English words are fathomless because their utility is too deep to be measured.

2. ‘Indo – Aryan blood’ – What does it signify?

It signifies that English is of Indo-Aryan descent.

3. ‘The spoils of age’ – What does it mean?

It means that English language has grown rich over the years.

4. ‘Global merchandise’ – Explain.

Merchandise is a commercial term. Here it means that English language has developed by travelling like a product that travels all over the world for trade.

11. You pose the cosmic riddles:

In the beginning was the word

And the Word was God.

1. Who pose the cosmic riddle?

English words pose the cosmic riddle.

2. What is the cosmic riddle?

The mystery about the creation of the universe is the riddle.

3. You pose the cosmic riddle – What does it suggest?

It suggests that English has the answer to the riddle.

4. Why is the ‘word’ capitalised?

It is capitalised because ‘word’ refers to ‘God’.

12. The Word is in the middle

And the word is Man

In the end will be the Word

And the Word will be God in Man.

1. Why is the ‘word’ in the middle?

God is the beginning and the end. Therefore the ‘word’ is in between.

2. Who does ‘God in man’ refer to?

‘God in man’ refers to Jesus Christ.

3. ‘Word is Man’ – What does it mean?

It means that the word of God came to the world as man that is Jesus Christ.

SNAKE**I. Appreciation Questions:****1. “Like a King in exile, uncrowned in the – underworld”.****1. Who was the king in exile?**

The snake was the king in exile.

**2. “And truly I was afraid. I was most afraid
But even so, honoured still more”.****1. Who was afraid?**

The poet was afraid.

2. Why did he feel honoured?

The poet has the humility to leave the snake unkilld. So he felt honoured.

3. “He drank enough

And lifted his head, dreamily, as one who has drunken”.

1. Who does ‘He’ refer to?

“He” refers to the snake.

2. How was the snake like?

The snake was like a drunkard.

4. “A snake came to my water-trough

On a hot, hot day, and I in pyjamas for the heat,

To drink there”

1. Why did the snake come to the poet’s water trough?

The snake came to the water trough to drink water.

2. Why is the poet in pyjamas?

As the day is very hot the poet is in pyjamas, a loose garment.

3. Why is the word ‘hot’ repeated?

To show the extreme heat of the day ‘hot’ is repeated.

5. In the deep, strange-scented shade of the great dark carob-tree

I came down the steps with my pitcher

And must wait, must stand and wait; for there he was at the trough before me

1. Where is the water trough?

The water trough is in the shade of the carob-tree.

2. What is the nature of the carob-tree?

Carob is a shady and fragrant tree.

3. Who came first to drink water?

The snake came first to drink water.

4. What is a ‘pitcher’?

‘Pitcher’ is a large container for liquids.

5. Why must the poet wait?

The poet must wait because the snake was the first comer.

6. He reached down from a fissure in the earth-wall in the gloom

And trailed his yellow-brown slackness soft-bellied down,

1. Who reached down from the fissure?

The snake reached down from a fissure.

2. What is a fissure?

Fissure is a long deep crack in the earth.

3. How is the snake?

The snake is yellow-brown coloured and soft-bellied.

7. Someone was before me at my water-trough

And I, like a second comer, waiting

1. Who does ‘someone’ refer to?

Someone refers to the snake.

2. Who is the second comer?

The poet is the second comer.

3. What was the reason for visiting the water trough?

The reason for visiting the water trough was to get some water.

4. How was the snake treated by the poet?

The snake was treated with respect as a fellow human being by the poet.

8. Being earth - brown, earth - golden from the burning bowels of the earth,

On the day of Sicilian July, with Etna smoking

1. What is the colour of the snake?

The snake is earth-brown and earth-golden in colour.

2. Where did the snake come from?

The snake came from its burning hole of the earth.

3. What is the 'Etna'?

'Etna' is a volcanic mountain in Sicily.

4. What does 'July' signify?

July signifies the hot summer in Sicily.

5. Which snake are venomous in Sicily?

Yellow coloured snakes are venomous in Sicily.

9. The voice of my education said to me;

He must be killed,

For in Sicily the black, black snakes are innocent, the gold are venomous.

1. Whom does 'He' stand for?

'He' stands for 'the snake'.

2. What did the poet's voice of education say?

The poet's voice of education instructed him to kill the snake.

3. Who must be killed?

The snake must be killed.

4. Why must the snake be killed?

The snake must be killed because it is highly poisonous.

5. What does "voice of education" signify?

It signifies that man is kind hearted by nature towards his fellow creatures. But education has distanced him from nature.

10. But must I confess how I liked him,

How glad I was he had come like a guest in quiet, to drink at my water-trough

And depart peaceful, pacified, and thankless,

Into the burning bowels of this earth?

1. Whom does the poet like?

The poet likes the snake.

2. Whom does 'I' refer to?

'I' refers to the poet.

3. Why was the poet glad?

The poet was glad because he had a chance of meeting a guest, the snake.

4. Why does the poet call the snake a guest?

The snake came down to drink water in the poet's trough friendly without any disparity. Therefore the poet calls so.

5. What is the poet's confession?

The poet confesses that he is a lover of the snake.

6. Where did the snake return?

The snake returned to its hole in the earth.

7. What is the snake compared to?

The snake is compared to a guest.

8. Who had come like a guest in quite?

The snake is compared to a guest.

11. And immediately I regretted it.

I thought how paltry, how vulgar, what a mean act!

I despised myself and the voices of my accursed human education.

1. What was the vulgar mean act?

The poet threw a log at the snake. This was the mean act.

2. Whom does 'I' refer?

'I' refers to the poet.

3. What did the poet regret about?

The poet regretted about his act of throwing a log towards the snake.

4. Why did the poet throw a log at the snake?

The poet was forced by his voice of education to throw a log at the snake.

5. How does the poet feel about his act of throwing a log?

The poet feels the act to be silly and rude.

6. Why did the poet despise himself?

The poet despised himself because he became the victim to the voice of his education.

7. Why did the poet despise his voice of education?

The poet despised his voice of education because it distanced him from nature.

12. And I thought of the albatross

And I wished he would come back, my snake

1. What is an albatross?

Albatross is a sea-bird common in the Pacific and Southern oceans and it is a symbol of good luck.

2. What does 'albatross' symbolise?

Albatross symbolise good-luck.

3. What does the poet wish?

The poet wishes the snake to return.

4. Why does the poet wish the snake to come back?

The poet feels guilty and fearful of punishment for his mean act. To have reconciliation with the snake the poet wishes so.

13. And so I missed my chance with one of the lords

Of life

And I have something to expiate;

A pettiness

1. Who is the lord of life?

The snake is the lord of life here.

2. What chance did the poet miss?

The poet missed the chance of being friendly with the snake.

3. Why did the poet miss the chance?

The poet missed the chance because his inner voice of education over powered him for a moment and he threw a log at the snake.

4. What did the poet feel for?

The poet felt for his mean act of driving away the snake.

5. What is the pettiness?

The act of throwing a log at the snake by the poet is the pettiness.

6. Why does the poet call his act petty and mean?

The poet calls his act petty and mean because he acted against the natural human kindness towards nature.

*14. And flickered his tongue like a forked night on the air, so black,
Seeming to lick his lips,*

1. What was the 'snake's tongue like?

The snake's tongue was like a fork.

THE MAN HE KILLED**I. Appreciation Questions:**

*1. "Had he and I but met
By some old ancient inn,
We should have sat us down to wet
Right many a nipperkin!"*

1. Who does 'he' refer to?

'He' refers to the enemy soldier killed by the poet.

2. Who does I refer to?

I refers to the poet.

3. Where did they meet first?

They met at the battle field first.

4. Where does the poet wish to meet the other soldier?

The poet wishes to meet him in an ancient inn.

5. What would have happened if they had met in an inn?

If they had met in an inn they would have shared drinks.

6. What is a nipperkin?

Nipperkin is a glass for wine or beer.

*2. "But ranged as infantry,
And staring face to face,
I shot at him as he at me,
And killed him in his place".*

1. Why did the narrator shoot the other?

The narrator shot at the other as he was his enemy.

2. What is the branch of army did the poet belong to?

He belonged to the infantry.

3. What is an infantry?

An infantry is a unit of foot-soldiers.

4. Who were staring face to face?

The soldiers of rival countries were staring face to face.

5. Why did the poet shoot him?

The poet shot at him because he was his enemy.

6. Why was the two staring?

They were staring because they belonged to two different armies.

7. What did the poet do?

The poet shot at the other soldier and killed him.

8. Why did the poet shoot at the other?

For the fear of getting shot by the foe, the poet shot at the other.

9. 'Killed him in his place' – What does it mean?

It means that he was killed on the spot.

3. "I shot him dead because-

Because he was my foe,

Just so: my foe of course he was;

That's clear enough; although."

1. Why did the narrator (poet) shoot the other?

The narrator shot at the other because he was his enemy.

2. How was the foe killed?

The foe was shot dead.

3. Who is a 'foe'?

'Foe' means enemy.

4. Why was the word 'because' repeated?

The poet could not find a solid reason for killing the enemy soldier. So he repeats the word in confusion.

5. Why does the poet use the word 'although'?

The poet wishes to suggest that he should not have killed his enemy. So he uses the word although.

6. How did the poet treat his foe?

The poet treated his foe as the foe.

4. "He thought he'd list, perhaps,

Off-hand like – just as I –

Was out of work – had sold his traps-

No other reason why."

1. What do you mean by 'list'?

List means joining the army.

2. What did the poet join the army?

The poet was unemployed and had no money. Therefore he joined the army.

3. Why might the other soldier join the army?

The poet suggests that the other soldier also might be a victim of circumstances.

4. What does 'off handed' mean?

"Off-handed" means accidental or without previous intention.

5. What is the poet's feeling towards the foe?

The poet feels pity for the foe.

6. What is a trap?

A trap is a two-wheeled horse carriage.

7. Why had the poet sold his traps?

The poet had sold his traps due to poverty.

5. "Yes; quaint and curious war is!

You shoot a fellow down

You'd treat if met where any bar. is

Or help to half-a-crown."

1. How would he treat the other if met somewhere else?

He would help him with half a crown.

2. In what way is war "quaint and curious"?

The war is quaint and curious because many soldiers are killed in war for no reason.

3. What is the poet's view about war?

War is strange and funny according to the poet.

4. Why is the war funny?

The war is funny because many innocent soldiers are killed in the battle field for no reason.

5. What would have happened if they have met in a bar?

The poet might have offered his enemy a party and half-a-crown.

6. What does "half-a-crown" mean?

Half-a-crown is a British coin worth five shilling.

7. Is the poet unpatriotic?

No, he is not unpatriotic. He shows only his kindness to his fellow man.

8. What does 'you' refer to?

You refers to the reader or common man.

IDIOMS & PHRASES

No	Idiom / Phrase	Meaning	Example
1.	ABC	Basic knowledge	<i>The book sets out the ABC of medicine</i>
2.	A to Z	Thoroughly	<i>They have studied the facts from A to Z.</i>
3.	To rise against	To revolt	<i>The Iraqis rise against their leader.</i>
4.	Have a hand in	To be involved in	<i>The police are sure that he had a hand in the robbery.</i>
5.	For the good of	Benefit of	<i>They are leaving the town for the good of all.</i>
6.	To be made of	Consist of	<i>This paper is made of rice straw.</i>
7.	To bear with	To tolerate / to endure	<i>I could not bear with his violent temper.</i>
8.	To come back	To return	<i>The posted letter came back after a month.</i>
9.	Red as fire	Eye becomes red due to anger / cry	<i>Her eyes became red as fire, when she was teased.</i>
10.	To stand against	Oppose	<i>We all should boldly stand against racism.</i>
11.	To wrong the dead	To bring disrespect to the dead	<i>If you can nothouor, atleast don't wrong the dead.</i>
12.	Be in two minds about	Be doubtful about	<i>She is in two minds about choosing her career.</i>
13.	Out of doors	To remain outside	<i>Do not stay out of doors in chilly weather.</i>

		home	
14.	To put on	To wear	<i>She put on the new dress on her birthday.</i>
15.	To give leave	To give permission	<i>The headmaster gave him leave to go home early.</i>
16.	To muffle up	To cover	<i>The old man muffled up his face with a towel.</i>

IDIOMS & PHRASES

No	Idiom / Phrase	Meaning	Example
1.	To find out	To discover	<i>He found out the way to be successful in acting.</i>
2.	To come across	To meet	<i>Searching in the library, I came across an old forgotten manuscript.</i>
3.	To be a part of	To belong to something	<i>Non-violence is a part of our culture.</i>
4.	To be fit for	To be suitable	<i>He is fit to be the manager.</i>
5.	To serve the purpose	To meet the requirement	<i>Tsunami scholarship alone will not serve the purpose.</i>
6.	To be gifted with	To be blessed	<i>She is gifted with enormous memory power.</i>
7.	All walks of life	In all aspects of life	<i>People from all walks of life joined the campaign.</i>
8.	To consist of	To contain	<i>Our class consists of 50 students.</i>
9.	To be one in essence.	To be the same	<i>Boys and girls are one in essence.</i>
10.	To fall flat	To collapse	<i>The dancer fell flat after the performance.</i>
11.	Thanks to	Grateful to / because of	<i>Thanks to the century of Sachin, India defeated Sri Lanka.</i>
12.	A great deal	A lot	<i>The Government helped the fishermen a great deal soon after the Tsunami.</i>
13.	By nature	Naturally	<i>He is very shy by nature.</i>
14.	To bestow on	To present a gift	<i>Dr. Radhakrishnan award was bestowed upon our headmaster.</i>
15.	A far cry	Something difficult to achieve	<i>A casteless society has become a far cry. (It is a far cry to have a casteless society)</i>
16.	In terms of	In relation to	<i>The minister should take up projects in terms of the need of the poor.</i>
17.	In the largest measure	In great quantities	<i>The school helps in the largest measure to the need of the weak students.</i>
18.	To bring about	Effect	<i>Counselling has brought about great changes in his behaviour.</i>
19.	To lie dormant	Inactive	<i>During the winter the seeds lie dormant in the soil.</i>
20.	To wake up	To rise and act	<i>You must wake up early if you want to pass your exams.</i>

IDIOMS & PHRASES

No	Idiom / Phrase	Meaning	Example
1.	In the wake of	Coming after or following something	<i>Outbreak of diseases occurred in the wake of the drought.</i>
2.	To get to	To reach	<i>It will take a day to get to the place.</i>
3.	Step off	To get down	<i>When she stepped off the train, I saw her.</i>
4.	Come to a halt	Come to a sudden stop	<i>On my way to school, the bike came to a halt.</i>
5.	At hand	Ready to use	<i>The invalid needs to keep the tablets at hand.</i>

6.	To set off	To begin a journey	<i>They have set off a trip around the world.</i>
7.	Turn out to be	To prove to be	<i>The solution for the sum turned out to be very simple.</i>
8.	En route to	On the way	<i>I met my uncle en route to the church.</i>
9.	Hard to come by	Difficult to find	<i>A good leader is very hard to come by these days.</i>
10.	To sit out	Unpleasant wait for a long time	<i>I think I'll sit this one out.</i>
11.	To tread on	Walking carefully	<i>The mother helped the child to tread on road.</i>
12.	To head back	To return	<i>Sania is heading back to the country after her win in the Asian games.</i>
13.	Experience of a life time	Something to remember till death	<i>My travel to Kashmir was an experience of a life time.</i>
14.	In all	As a total	<i>In all, there are 50 students in this class.</i>
15.	No-man's-land	An area owned by no one.	<i>Pakistan has put up its forces in no-man's land.</i>
16.	At the mercy of	At the control of others.	<i>He is at the mercy of the Judge for his release from prison.</i>
17.	On the final leg	On the last part of (the journey)	<i>Our final leg of the trip was by boat.</i>
18.	To come to life	To become active or lively	<i>These restaurants don't come to life until late in the evening.</i>
19.	In hot pursuit	Searching actively	<i>The police are in hot pursuit of the rowdy.</i>
20.	To know like the back of one's hand	To know all the details of a particular thing.	<i>1. He knows every street in Bangalore like the back of his own hand. 2. She knows him like the back of her hand.</i>

IDIOMS & PHRASES

No	Idiom / Phrase	Meaning	Example
1.	The prospect of good	Hope of prosperity	<i>The people with good deeds will get the prospect of good.</i>
2.	Without hope	Aimless	<i>A man without hope will not succeed in his life.</i>
3.	To be regulated	Corrected	<i>The new scheme is likely to be regulated very soon.</i>
4.	In the hope of	More possibility	<i>He is in the hope of getting more marks in the public examination.</i>
5.	Add celebrity to	Respecting the scholar	<i>In order to add celebrity to V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, they erected the monument.</i>
6.	At last prevail	Final existence	<i>Only our noble deeds will be at our last prevail.</i>
7.	At the moment of need	Immediate necessity	<i>Providing drinking water to all the villages is at the moment of need.</i>
8.	Amidst inconvenience	Inspite of displeasure	<i>The old lady returned from her pilgrimage amidst inconvenience.</i>
9.	Without patronage	Loss of support	<i>She has completed her B.E. degree without the patronage of any body.</i>
10.	Failed in an attempt	Not utilising the opportunity	<i>He failed in an attempt to be selected by the Staff Selection Commission.</i>
11.	With little assistance	Without any help	<i>My uncle started a business with little assistance from his father.</i>
12.	Without the praise of	Not extremely perfect perfection	<i>Kumar's maiden speech was good with out the praise of perfection.</i>

13.	Faint with weariness	Become unconscious due to tiredness	<i>The worker fainted with weariness due to his continuous work.</i>
14.	The honour of my country	To respect the nation	<i>My every action will honour my country at any cost.</i>
15.	The labour of years	Long struggle	<i>Independent India is only the outcome of the labour of years of great many martyrs.</i>
16.	Look with	Show a great interest	<i>I look with pleasure the opening ceremony of the Olympic.</i>
17.	Without a contest	Not based on competition	<i>We can not achieve anything great without a contest.</i>
18.	Without order	No proper	<i>In the central library, the books are without order arrangements.</i>
19.	Turned my view	Attracts my attention	<i>The sweet voice of the child turned my view.</i>
20.	Without rule	Not following rules and regulations	<i>The vehicle users are driving rashly without rule in the peak hours.</i>

IDIOMS & PHRASES

No	Idiom / Phrase	Meaning	Example
1.	Burst into	To do something suddenly	<i>The students burst into laughter on hearing a joke.</i>
2.	To go about	To continue to do something	<i>Despite threat of war, people went about their work as usual.</i>
3.	To shove away	To push away	<i>The policeman shoved away the crowd.</i>
4.	To make fun of	To tease	<i>Never make fun of the old people.</i>
5.	To stick to one's faith	To follow one's faith	<i>Nelson Mandela stuck to his faith to get freedom for the blacks.</i>
6.	To get somebody	To catch somebody	<i>He was on the run before the police got him</i>
7.	To teem with	To be full of/ to have something in great numbers.	<i>City streets are teeming with tourists.</i>
8.	To find something gone	To find something disappear	<i>She found her nervousness gone, once she was on the stage.</i>
9.	To prove one's point	To show one's idea is right	<i>I shall prove his points on this project invalid.</i>
10.	To be armed with	Equipped with	<i>Now a days our police are armed with machine guns.</i>
11.	To work on	To engage in something	<i>You need to work on your pronunciation a little more.</i>
12.	All over	Everywhere	<i>There are bits of paper all over the class room.</i>
13.	To be known for	To be an expert in something/popular	<i>Goa is known for its coastal beauty.</i>
14.	To hold out	To show/to stretch	<i>The child held out his hand to pluck the flowers.</i>
15.	To hang around	To wait or stay near a place	<i>Ram will hang around the beach for his friend.</i>
16.	Out of view	Out of sight	<i>The Jet plane flew out of view in a minute.</i>
17.	To make for	To run towards	<i>The crab made for its hole.</i>
18.	To go for	To attack	<i>The wounded elephant went for the poacher.</i>
19.	To make a bid for	To attempt	<i>The child made a bid for winning the game.</i>
20.	To be with one	To be in harmony	<i>He is always with us in our efforts at reform.</i>

IDIOMS & PHRASES

No	Idiom / Phrase	Meaning	Example
1.	To draw to its end	Has come to an end	<i>At last, the hostility between Ireland and England has drawn to its end.</i>
2.	To go on	To continue	<i>Despite her old age, she went on serving the poor.</i>
3.	To work one's way	To move gradually towards something	<i>He worked on his way to become the chief Minister.</i>
4.	Be child's play	To be very easy to do	<i>You will find the work to be child's play.</i>
5.	To join hand	Support a cause	<i>Let us join hands to eradicate illiteracy.</i>
6.	To ask for it	To invite trouble	<i>You shouldn't have hit that young man even if he had asked for it.</i>
7.	To hell with it	To affect badly	<i>That curry is playing hell with my inside.</i>
8.	To take off	To start flying	<i>The aircraft took off from the Chennai airport.</i>
9.	With a bang	a loud sound	<i>The cracker exploded with a bang.</i>
10.	To cast aside	To discard	<i>One should cast aside all the bad habits.</i>
11.	Ritual circle	Regular ceremony followed for years	<i>Everyone has to undergo the ritual circle.</i>
12.	To go out	To extinguish	<i>When it rained heavily, the lights went out.</i>
13.	In the hands of	Controlled by someone	<i>The police department is in the hands of the chief Minister.</i>
14.	To send ahead	To send someone	<i>A team was sent ahead to Iraq before George Bush's arrival.</i>
15.	To be confronted with	Facing a crisis	<i>The factory is confronted with financial problems.</i>