

Chapter 2. Verbs: Active and Passive Voice

Exercise 1. The passage below gives a recipe for an evening snack. Fill in the blanks in the passage with the **simple present, passive forms** of the verbs given in the brackets.

A tablespoon of olive oil _____ (take) in a microwave-safe bowl. 2 teaspoons of cumin seeds, 5 to 6 curry leaves and 3 slit green chillies _____ (add) to it. The bowl _____ (keep) in the microwave oven on HIGH for 1 minute.

Now 3 cups of peeled and cubed potatoes, 2 tablespoons of water, and salt (according to taste) _____ (add) to the mixture. The bowl _____ (again keep) in the oven on HIGH for 4 minutes. When the bowl _____ (take) out, it will be noticed that the potatoes have become soft.

3 tablespoons of roasted peanuts, properly crushed, _____ (add) to the mixture and the bowl _____ (keep) back in the oven on HIGH for 1 more minute.

A delicious snack is ready. It _____ (garnish) with coriander leaves and _____ (serve) hot.

Exercise 2. Change these sentences from active to passive voice.

1. My English teacher taught me the art of saving time.

2. Do you realise the importance of having good friends?

3. Young Indians do not tolerate corruption.

4. Don't disturb him while he is sleeping.

5. We will not use chemical fertilisers in our fields.

6. Gandhiji had already proved the success of non-violence.

7. We must protect our heritage buildings.

8. Don't rely on rumours.

9. Wasn't the child telling a white lie?

10. Did his explanation satisfy you?

11. What explanation did he give?

12. Why have they not called you for the interview?

13. Has the school informed the parents?

14. What kind of stories do you like?

15. Who will teach us Science?

Exercise 3. Change these sentences from **passive** to **active voice**.

1. All these medicines have been prescribed by an eye specialist.

2. Let the new rules be strictly followed by us.

3. His sincerity is greatly appreciated by his boss.

4. The people will be deeply hurt by these comments.

5. Our borders must be guarded.

6. Let these problems be handled one by one.

7. Science students were asked to pay additional fees.

8. How much money is being spent on renovating the building?

9. Why was no strict action taken by the government?

10. Had the new proposals been discussed with the staff?

11. Where has your car been parked?

12. When will these rose bushes be pruned?

13. Weren't you informed in time?

14. Let these orders be carried out immediately.

15. You are requested to keep off the grass.

Chapter 3. Passive Voice in Press Report and Scientific Experiments

Exercise 1. The following report was written to be published in a school magazine. Fill in the blanks with the **simple past tense** of the verbs given in the brackets either in the **active** or in the **passive voice**.

Recently, our students from the middle classes _____ (get) an opportunity to visit the slums near the Mayapuri flyover. The visit _____ (organise) by the Rotary Club of India. It _____ (provide) our children an opportunity to get a first-hand experience of life in the slums and the problems that _____ (face) by the children living there. Those children _____ (complain) that clean potable water _____ (not supply) to them. Their classes _____ (not hold) regularly.

They did get midday meals but the quality _____ (not conform) to the prescribed standards. In winters, they _____ (not get) proper woollen uniforms. No attention _____ (pay) to recreational activities. Overall atmosphere in the slums _____ (be) rather gloomy. Our children _____ (deeply touch) to hear this account.

Exercise 2. The two paragraphs in the following report need verbs in the **simple present** and the **simple past tense** respectively. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the verbs given in the brackets either in the **active voice** or the **passive voice**.

General conditions of hygiene at places where children _____ (live) _____ (play) an important role in determining how healthy they _____ (be). Often we _____ (not pay) attention to small things like oral hygiene, washing the hands correctly, taking a regular bath. As a result, children _____ (fall) ill frequently and we _____ (burden) with heavy medical bills.

It _____ (be) with this point in view that a Hand Wash Campaign _____ (organise) in our school to teach the children the correct way of washing hands. A workshop _____ (conduct) for the primary children in which the correct procedure for washing hands _____ (demonstrate). Our young learners, the future citizens of our country, _____ (have) several interesting questions to ask, which _____ (satisfactorily answer) by the teachers.

In her speech, Mrs Manju Rastogi, the Principal, _____ (express) the hope that the children had learnt a lot from the campaign and henceforth would be more careful about their personal hygiene.

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the **simple present** tense of the verbs given in the brackets either in the **active** or in the **passive voice**.

Matches _____ (use) to produce fire. The tip of a match stick _____ (cover) with some chemicals that _____ (burn) easily. When the tip _____ (rub) against a rough or a specially prepared surface, the chemicals _____ (burst) into a flame, the match stick _____ (ignite) and fire _____ (produce).

The matches that _____ (normally use) in our households _____ (call) safety matches. They _____ (can ignite) only by rubbing them against a special surface. This surface _____ (usually locate) on the match box.

Chapter 4. Phrases and Clauses

Exercise 1. Rewrite the following sentences changing the highlighted phrases into clauses.

1. Who understands the problems **faced by us**?

2. She did not mind **being sent to a village for work**.

3. **After planting the sapling**, she built a fence round it.

4. He is not a man **to be trusted**.

5. I am certain of **the Indian team beating the Kiwis**.

6. Many trains got delayed **because of the thick fog**.

7. I hope **to get a decent job in a multinational corporation**.

8. Do you know someone **capable of speaking Japanese fluently**?

9. The workers gathered in front of the Chief Minister's residence behaved **like a rowdy mob**.

10. I am certain **of her attending my sister's wedding**.

Exercise 2. Complete these sentences by adding **coordinate clauses**. Use the conjunctions given in the brackets.

1. Varun took over his father's business, _____
_____. (and)
2. Varun took over his father's business, _____
_____. (but)
3. Varun took over his father's business, _____
_____. (or)
4. Varun took over his father's business, _____
_____. (for)
5. In the 20th century, several Indians settled in South Africa _____
_____. (and)
6. In the 20th century, several Indians settled in South Africa _____
_____. (but)
7. In the 20th century, several Indians settled in South Africa _____
_____. (for)
8. Ayesha's father was transferred to Sambhalpur _____
_____. (and)
9. Ayesha's father was transferred to Sambhalpur _____
_____. (but)
10. Large quantities of wheat were imported from the U.S.A. _____
_____. (or)

Exercise 3. Complete these sentences by adding **subordinate clauses**. Use the conjunctions given in the brackets.

1. In ancient times, people believed _____
_____. (that)
2. The brain cannot function well _____
_____. (if)
3. Edison did not feel disheartened _____
_____. (although)
4. The mountaineers decided to resume the climb _____
_____. (after)
5. The judges _____
_____ appeared to be fair and unbiased. (who)
6. The Principal asked the sportspersons gathered in her room _____
_____. (why)
7. These insincere workers will not be forgiven _____
_____. (even if)
8. She could not visit the Kaziranga National Park _____
_____. (although)
9. Mrs Chopra wanted to know from her daughter _____
_____. (where)
10. The warrior _____
_____ was forced to accept defeat. (whose)

Exercise 4. Write whether the underlined clauses are **coordinate** or **subordinate**.

1. Since all lines on this route were busy, I could not get in touch with Shipra. _____
2. Don't call me between 4 and 5 p.m., for I will be busy in a meeting then. _____
3. He is not willing to return the book to the library, nor does he want to pay any fine. _____
4. Doctors recommend studying during the early morning hours, as the mind then is very fresh. _____
5. We have prepared a schedule for them, but they can amend it to meet their needs. _____
6. The Palestinian delegation had signed half a dozen agreements with the Indian government before they left the Indian soil. _____
7. His father asked him why he was wasting so much time in reading crime fiction. _____
8. We should do good work wherever we are and we will be happy. _____
9. He continued to guide the leaders of the Congress Party until he was assassinated in 1948. _____
10. I appreciate your concern for me, but I have made up my mind not to leave my country. _____

Chapter 5. Sentences: Simple, Compound and Complex

Exercise 1. Write S for simple sentences, Cd for compound sentences and Cx for complex sentences.

1. He told me that the doctor had advised him to wear a mask so that he could save himself from the harmful effects of pollution.
2. The social worker who works for poor children has written to us that our midday meal programme has been successful in making the children stay in school.
3. Both graphite and diamond are forms of the element carbon, but graphite is one of the softest minerals and diamond is the world's hardest natural substance.
4. The lotus has white or pink fragrant flowers, hollow stems and waterproof leaves.
5. Important visitors to India were encouraged to shoot tigers and some Indians shot them for their valuable skins and bones, so the number of tigers began to dwindle in India.
6. Although the peacock is a shy bird, as soon as it beholds rain clouds, it bursts into dance.
7. The flag is the symbol of a nation and all citizens should treat it with dignity and respect, or rest of the world would think of us as a divided nation.
8. The colour of the water surrounding the Andaman and Nicobar Islands looks blackish because of the incredible depth of the ocean there.

9. If you want to attend the concert, please sit wherever you can.
10. Several weeks passed without his father showing any signs of recovery, still he did not give up hope and kept earnestly praying to God.
11. Instead of helping or encouraging her daughter, she kept on scolding her and blaming her for the entire loss to the company.
12. Buddhism was adopted as the state religion by Ashoka and spread to several other parts of the world, but ironically, it gradually disappeared from the land of its birth.
13. Mr Saha made it clear to the interview board that he would not accept the job even if they offered him double the salary.
14. To be successful in life, it is not enough to be intelligent alone or to be hard-working alone, or to be sincere alone.
15. We went to Ayudham, an old-age home, run by Mr Reddy's trust, and talked to several inmates, for we had heard a great deal about the living conditions there.

Exercise 2. The passage below is made up of ten sentences. Write what kind of sentence each one is: simple, compound or complex.

Isis Johnson was only four years old when she took a giant step that changed the life of her community.¹ At that time, Ethiopia was ravaged by a severe famine and men, women and children were dying of malnutrition.² Isis asked her grandmother if they could send to the people of Ethiopia the left-over food that was lying in the fridge.³ Her grandmother told her that it would get spoiled by the time it reached Ethiopia.⁴

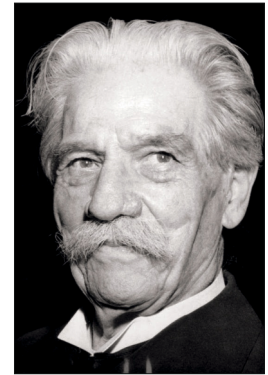
Isis thought over the matter for a while.⁵ She felt that though they could not send food to Ethiopia, they could at least share it with the hungry children of their own town.⁶ Next day, she went from door to door and persuaded people to spare their leftover food for the hungry children.⁷ This was the beginning of the Isis Johnson Foundation that distributes food, clothes and other necessities among thousands of needy people in the United States.⁸

Many of us think that there is not much work that we can do on our own.⁹ In fact, each one of us has the ability to serve others, but we have never tried.¹⁰

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 10. _____ | | |

Exercise 3. Take each sentence of the following passage and write whether it is simple, compound or complex.

Dr Albert Schweitzer was one of the greatest men of the twentieth century.¹ He held three doctorates, one in music, one in theology and one in philosophy.² He worked as the Principal of a college that was affiliated to a German university.³ When Dr Schweitzer was 33, he suddenly realised that till then he had been working only for himself.⁴ A great sense of dissatisfaction with his life gripped him and he began to look for avenues for selfless service to mankind.⁵ He came to know that thousands of people in Africa were leading a miserable life because no medical aid was available to them.⁶ He decided to go to Africa to serve the people there.⁷ He gave up his job, enrolled himself as a medical student and subsequently worked for a fourth doctorate, this time in medicine.⁸



After Dr Schweitzer reached Africa, he started sincerely working for the African people although they did not trust him because he had a white complexion.⁹ He served them so sincerely and selflessly that gradually he was able to win them over.¹⁰ In his spare time, he set about building a hospital.¹¹ He would go to the forest and fell down the trees, chop the wood and carry the timber to the site of the hospital.¹² It was a very tough life but it gave him great satisfaction.¹³

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 11. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 13. _____ | | |

Chapter 6. Words Often Confused

Exercise 1. In some of these sentences, one word has been spelt wrongly. Underline the word and write the correct word in the space provided.

1. A horde of people crossed the border and entered Assam. _____
2. Thunder is always accompanied with lightening. _____
3. Ira sent me a bouquet with her best complements. _____
4. This cite would be very suitable for a stadium. _____
5. Could you kindly advice me what to do? _____
6. Thirty-one cannon were fired to greet the royal guest. _____
7. Gandhi was dead against caste system. _____
8. I try to walk in the footsteps of Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, whom I hold my idle. _____
9. Besides being a good player, Sachin Tendulkar is also a man of principal. _____
10. For a change, let us try a different route. _____

Exercise 2. Select words from the brackets to fill in the blanks.

1. The doctor tried to locate the affected _____ but in _____. (vain, vein)
2. This _____ of rooms will _____ us quite well. (suit, suite)
3. We were _____ astonished to see that the whole building was perfectly _____. (quiet, quite)
4. We should always _____ that we do not fall _____ to temptations. (prey, pray)
5. You may _____ any amount of money but you will not be able to reduce your _____. (waist, waste)
6. There is a table _____ my bed. _____ my books, my water bottle and my geometry box are also lying on that table. (beside, besides)
7. Do you want to _____ your money by purchasing this pair of expensive but too _____ shoes? (loose, lose)
8. The _____ purpose of the Buddha's life was to ensure the welfare of the _____. (sole, soul)
9. It was _____ to every passenger that their _____ had developed some snag. (plain, plane)
10. Please see that every _____ is performed in the _____ spirit. (right, rite)

Chapter 7. Homographs

Exercise. Each group of sentences given below needs the same word. Guess the word and fill it in.

1. a. Who will _____ the role of Krishna in your serial?
b. Few people can _____ sitar as Pandit Ravi Shankar did.
c. My daughter used to _____ with the kids next door.
2. a. I _____ my parents when I am in the hostel.
b. You will _____ the train if you don't hurry up.
c. In class VI, we were taught by _____ Ghosh, an excellent English teacher.
3. a. The movie has a very simple _____ but it has been directed well.
b. I did not believe that he would _____ against his own brother.
c. What is the size of the _____ on which this house is built?
4. a. He asked me if there was any _____ flight between Bengaluru and Moscow.
b. There was no policeman to _____ the traffic.
c. Who is going to _____ the movie?
5. a. You need to be physically _____ if you want to undertake this trek.
b. She hit him in a _____ of rage.
c. I think another desk will not _____ into this room.

6. a. We found a _____ piece of land and spread the carpet.
- b. They have a house in Aligarh and a _____ in Delhi.
- c. We had a _____ tyre on the way. That is why we are late for the meeting.
7. a. There are only two bright students in the class. The _____ are just average.
- b. Take this medicine for a week and complete _____ for two days.
- c. She kept absolutely quiet during the _____ of the journey.
8. a. _____ of her problem is that she believes whatever she is told.
- b. If we cannot get along well, let us _____ as friends.
- c. He admitted his _____ in the plan.
9. a. From this _____, draw a line parallel to line AB.
- b. There should be an arrow to _____ to the school building.
- c. The _____ is, if you don't get this job now, you might never get it.
10. a. I will give you a _____ to the school if you like.
- b. Could you please _____ your chair a little. My bag has got stuck under it.
- c. I live on the fourteenth floor. You can take a _____ to come to my flat.

Chapter 8. Synonyms and Antonyms

Exercise 1. Give synonyms of the following words. Take words from the box.

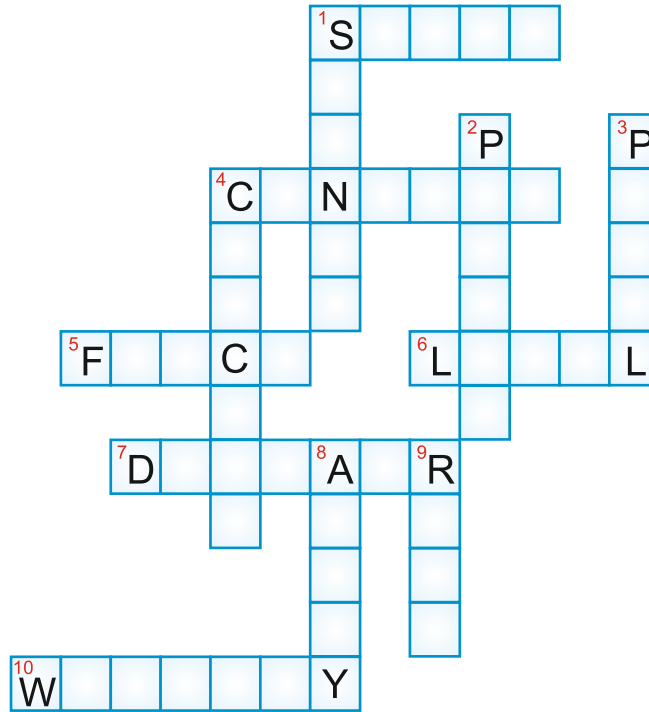
annoy	fraud	behold	stunning	fortify
virtuous	promptly	restrain	anguish	expand

1. gorgeous _____
2. offend _____
3. quickly _____
4. check _____
5. distress _____
6. deception _____
7. view _____
8. saintly _____
9. stretch _____
10. strengthen _____

Exercise 2. Cross (✕) the word that does not belong to the group.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. giggle | grin | chuckle | titter |
| 2. generous | genial | pleasant | cordial |
| 3. summit | nadir | zenith | crest |
| 4. accuse | blame | charge | condemn |
| 5. really | truly | actually | essentially |
| 6. approach | achieve | accomplish | attain |
| 7. ceaseless | infinite | gigantic | eternal |
| 8. scoff | tease | ridicule | taunt |

Exercise 3. Solve this crossword puzzle by filling in the synonyms of the given words.



Across 

- 1. hate
- 4. hide
- 5. compel
- 6. faithful
- 7. disappointment
- 10. rich

Down 

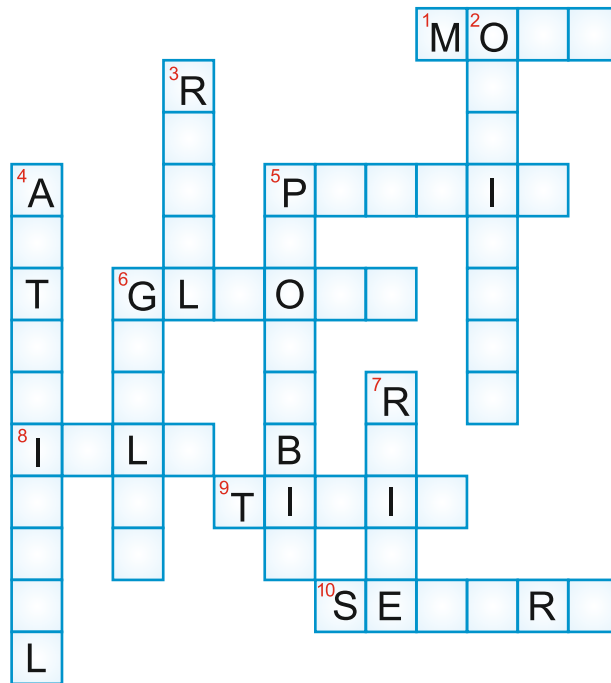
- 1. miserly
- 2. forgive
- 3. danger
- 4. brief
- 8. pain
- 9. wander

Exercise 4. Write the **antonyms** of the following words. Take words from the box below.

thrifty	retreat	rare	belittle	modest
follow	lax	tame	cowardice	disease

- 1. vain _____
- 2. prompt _____
- 3. praise _____
- 4. lead _____
- 5. wild _____
- 6. bravery _____
- 7. health _____
- 8. advance _____
- 9. common _____
- 10. extravagant _____

Exercise 5. Solve the following puzzle by filling in the antonyms of the words given below:



Across 

- 1. admire
- 5. private
- 6. cheerful
- 8. busy
- 9. bold
- 10. mild

Down 

- 2. pessimist
- 3. attract
- 4. natural
- 5. permit
- 6. innocent
- 7. lower

Chapter 9. Prefixes and Suffixes

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with words formed from those given in the brackets and a suitable prefix. Take prefixes from the box.

multi-	mini-	co-	auto-	bio-
vice-	mal-	eco-	anti-	en-

1. I requested the celebrity actor to _____ my T-shirt. (graph)
2. The prisoners were agitating against the physical and psychological _____ meted out to them. (treatment)
3. Appalling poverty and stinking wealth _____ in our society. (exist)
4. We use only _____ wrapping paper and cartons to pack our goods. (friendly)
5. Since the chairman was away on a tour of Japan, we requested the _____ to inaugurate the plant. (chairman)
6. A _____ capable of seating about 18 passengers will do. (bus)
7. My brother got a decently-paying job in a _____ corporation. (national)
8. First, the wound should be washed with an _____ liquid. (bacterial)
9. Should the function of children's programmes be to entertain or _____ . (lighten)
10. The use of cells and bacteria in industrial processes is known as _____ . (technology)

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with words formed from those given in the brackets and suitable suffixes.

1. You can use this data by all means but I do not guarantee its _____ . (accurate)
2. This park is maintained by the residents living in its _____ . (neighbour)
3. We may disagree with their way of functioning but we cannot question their _____ . (patriot)
4. No _____ of ours can convince the Principal that her decision is wrong. (argue)
5. I did not buy those fancy gloves because I found them _____ but useless. (expense)
6. This punishment is unjust and it will only _____ him as a criminal. (hard)
7. No _____ side-effects of this drug have been found in these patients. (vision)
8. What is the use of undertaking this _____ journey at this juncture? (peril)
9. Spending over 10 lakh rupees just to _____ this park is a criminal waste of money. (beauty)
10. How much time will you be needing to _____ these dialogues? (memory)

Chapter 10. Idiomatic Expressions

Exercise 1. Match the expressions on the left with their meanings.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. All thumbs | (a) to agree fully |
| 2. Bleeding heart | (b) unfriendly treatment |
| 3. See eye to eye | (c) a great desire to eat sweet foods |
| 4. Wash (your) hands off something | (d) awkward and clumsy, especially while working with the hands |
| 5. Heart of gold | (e) to dominate or control someone |
| 6. Lead by the nose | (f) to withdraw from something |
| 7. Cold shoulder | (g) an extremely soft-hearted person |
| 8. Sweet tooth | (h) extremely kind and generous nature |

Now complete the following sentences with the expressions given above:

1. Snigdha has a _____ . That is why she is so popular in her class.
2. My parents and I don't always _____ on the issue of freedom to be given to girls.
3. My uncle is so meek that anyone can _____ .
4. If you want a good model for your machine, don't give the job to Shruti. She is _____ .

5. Whenever Ishita approached Manasi for friendship, Manasi gave her a _____ .
6. Ankita has a _____ and cannot continue for any diet plan for long.
7. Ayan has such a _____, he is willing to donate for any cause.
8. I am fed up with daily bickerings, so I am _____
_____ your dispute.

Exercise 2. Match the expressions on the left with their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. In black and white | (a) a person who is someone's favourite |
| 2. Blue-eyed boy | (b) in debt |
| 3. To give the green light | (c) to get angry |
| 4. To have green fingers | (d) extremely honest and moral |
| 5. In the red | (e) not a very serious lie |
| 6. To see red | (f) in writing or in print |
| 7. A white lie | (g) to be good at growing plants |
| 8. Whiter than white | (h) to give permission |

Now complete the following sentences with the expressions given above:

1. Ram Kumar was blessed with _____ . Soon he converted the area around his house into some kind of garden.
2. Put all the terms and conditions _____, so that there is no going back.
3. We cannot doubt the integrity of Mr Dhar. We have always believed him to be _____ .
4. If the company is now _____, the entire responsibility lies with its chairman, who spoiled its image.
5. Don't try to challenge Mr Dhawan in any way. He is the _____ of the chairman.

6. People who are not sincere in their work immediately make me _____ .
7. The Principal has _____ to our project. Now we can proceed with it with total commitment.
8. I know where the truth lies. Don't try to deceive me with all these _____ .

Chapter 11. Phrasal Verbs

Exercise 1. Draw lines to match the expressions on the left with their meanings.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. (i) look after | (a) to examine |
| (ii) look for | (b) to improve |
| (iii) look into | (c) to take care of |
| (iv) look up | (d) to search |
| 2. (i) break down | (a) to enter forcibly |
| (ii) break into | (b) to go out of order |
| (iii) break out | (c) to come to an end |
| (iv) break up | (d) to spread |

Exercise 2. Complete the expressions whose meanings are given on the left. Take words from those given in the brackets.

Meaning	Expression
1. to obtain by chance	to come _____ (across, by, off)
2. to accept defeat	to give _____ (in, way, away)
3. to reject	to turn _____ (off, out, down)
4. to save	to put _____ (off, away, out)
5. to distribute	to give _____ (away, off, out)
6. to supply what is lacking	to make _____ (out, up, over)

Exercise 3. Find out the phrasal verb that can replace the underlined word(s) in the sentences given below. Write the phrasal verb in the space provided.

Example. The Chief Guest made a short speech before distributing the prizes. to give away

1. She was tired but continued doing her work. _____

2. Kindly do not walk on the grass. _____

3. Please remove your shoes before you enter the temple. _____

4. The witness said that he would not hide anything from the court. _____

5. Her parents rejected her proposal to join a hostel. _____

6. Meghna was down with flu. She had to remain absent from the school for a week. _____

7. Our soldiers fought so bravely that the enemy had to accept defeat. _____

Chapter 12. 'Specialist' Words

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

upset

nervous

delighted

miserable

contented

grateful

depressed

frustrated

1. People living in the countryside may not be well-off, but most of them lead a _____ life.
2. Even a minor scratch on his car is enough to make him feel _____ .
3. Too much of anxiety and tension can make children feel _____ .
4. If we are _____ for what we have, it will make us happy.
5. Perna's mother was _____ to see her report card for she had obtained about 95% marks in all the subjects.
6. It is quite natural to be _____ on the eve of such a critical interview.
7. When three of his star batsmen got out cheaply, the captain felt quite _____ .
8. He had been out of job for quite some time and his family was leading a _____ life.

Exercise 2. Put a tick (✓) against words that suggest positivity and a cross (✗) against those that suggest negativity.

1. agony
2. yell
3. tireless
4. terrific
5. terrible
6. coarse
7. genial
8. majestic
9. vain
10. applaud
11. stagnant
12. stain
13. flourish
14. droop
15. critical
16. deadly
17. modest
18. enormous
19. tremendous
20. gracious

Chapter 13. Spellmaster

Exercise. In each of the groups of words given below, one word is spelt wrongly. Cross (✕) the word and write its correct spelling in the space provided.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-------|
| 1. suitable | ignorant | excellant | tuition | _____ |
| 2. in spite | referee | ocassion | sensible | _____ |
| 3. villain | divisible | advisible | pursue | _____ |
| 4. persuade | business | every day | elementary | _____ |
| 5. vibrant | violent | library | appology | _____ |
| 6. receipt | deceipt | perceive | ceiling | _____ |
| 7. quarreled | lovable | occurred | nuisance | _____ |
| 8. brilliant | banglow | ceremony | applicant | _____ |
| 9. prefference | athletics | awkward | separate | _____ |
| 10. relevant | omitted | accidentally | hypocrisy | _____ |

Chapter 14. Figures of Speech

Exercise. Find out the figures of speech in the following.

1. His wit was sharp, his humour was sparkling and his jokes were seriously funny. _____
2. Her feet left a print on the carpet. _____
3. Why couldn't the bike stand up by itself?
It was too tired. _____
4. Boys of spirit, boys of will,
Boys of muscle, brain and power,
Fit to cope with anything,
These are wanted every hour. _____
5. There was a little rose in a green bed,
She had a green frock and a pretty pink head. _____
6. How they (the bells) clang, and clash, and roar! _____
7. Some burglars broke into the police station and ran away with the cellphones belonging to the policemen. _____
8. Put the books back on the bookshelves. _____
9. They were alone in the forest and the deafening silence there terrified them. _____
10. She falls like a tear from the eyes of a bride. _____
11. I am so tired, I could sleep a year. _____
12. Love is a jewel. Admire its beauty, don't find its price. _____
13. O wind, why do you never rest? _____
14. Next morning, when we got up, we felt as fresh as a daisy. _____
15. The barbarians broke through the barricade. _____

Chapter 15. Reading Skills

Exercise 1. Read the passage given below.

The Taj Mahal is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. About three hundred fifty years ago, emperor Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife.



Shah Jahan loved his wife very much. It is said that he remained in mourning for two years, during which his hair turned grey with grief. He vowed to build a tomb worthy of his wife's memory, something without an equal anywhere in the world. He just wanted the tomb to be perfect. He did not care about time or money. He found the finest workmen in Asia. Altogether, over 20,000 different men worked on the building. It took over twenty-two years to finish it.

The building rests on a platform of sandstone. Four slender white towers, or minarets, rise from the corners of the terrace. A large dome rises from the centre of the building. Around this large dome there are smaller domes.

The building is made of fine white marble with inlays of coloured marble. It has eight sides and many open arches. There is an open corridor just inside the outer walls. From this corridor, the visitor looks through carved marble screens to a central room. The bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife lie in a tomb below the room.

The Taj has been praised so much that most visitors approach it with the fear that they will be disappointed. But it has rarely disappointed anyone. It can be seen again and again and every time one visits it, one is able to discover some new beauty in it.

A. 1. Tick (✓) the correct statement:

- (a) The finest workmen chosen from all over India built the Taj Mahal.
- (b) The building was completed in less than fifteen years.
- (c) The number of minarets rising from the corners of the terrace is six.
- (d) The Taj rests on a platform of sandstone.

2. Tick (✓) the correct response:

The bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife lie in a tomb

- (a) in the central room.
- (b) below the central room.
- (c) on the terrace.
- (d) in the corridor inside the outer wall.

3. Cross (✗) the wrong statement:

- (a) The Taj Mahal is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world.
- (b) Over 20,000 men took about 22 years to complete the Taj Mahal.
- (c) The Taj is octagonal in shape.
- (d) The main building of the Taj is built of sandstone.

B. Answer the following questions:

1. How was Shah Jahan affected by his wife's death?

2. Why did Shah Jahan build the Taj?

3. What kind of tomb did Shah Jahan want to build?

4. What fear do visitors carry in their hearts when they go to see the Taj?

5. What is the visitors' reaction after seeing the Taj again and again?

C. Find words from the passage which mean the following:

1. completely _____

2. without any flaw _____

3. thin _____

4. seldom _____

Exercise 2. Read the passage given below.

While I was returning one hot afternoon to the ice-cream depot I work for, I was caught in a traffic jam of cars bound for the beach. Feeling hot and thirsty, I decided to eat an ice cream from the back of my truck. As I was returning to my seat, relishing the cool touch and the delicious taste of the ice cream, I became conscious of the presence of four sweltering kids looking towards me with expectant eyes. Feeling sorry for them, I gave an ice cream to each one of them. Soon I got surrounded by a large number of children. Having entertained four of them, I found it impossible to refuse the others. Besides, I was feeling genuinely sorry for them, for it was clear from their shabby and tattered clothes that they hadn't often experienced the luxury of eating an ice cream. By the time the traffic began to move, I had gone through four cartons. Rather than explain to my boss, I decided to pay for them myself.

As soon as I arrived at the depot, I was called to the manager's office and asked why I had been giving away company stock. I was quite sure that neither my explanation nor my decision to pay was going to save me from being sacked. But my boss broadly smiled at me and said that the company had never had such an effective advertising campaign for years. Parents had been phoning to thank the company.

A. Tick (✓) the correct statement:

1. The narrator decided to eat an ice cream because

(a) he was fond of ice cream.

(b) he wanted to have some publicity for his ice cream.

(c) he wanted to attract the children standing nearby.

(d) he was feeling hot and thirsty.

2. The narrator decided to pay for the ice cream cartons from his own pocket because
- (a) he wanted to get the satisfaction of having done a noble deed.
 - (b) he was afraid that his boss would not accept his explanation.
 - (c) he was afraid that he might lose his job for having wasted the company's stock.
 - (d) both (b) and (c).

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Who is the narrator of the passage?

2. Why did he give the four kids an ice cream each?

3. Where did his kindness lead him to?

4. What was his fear and how did it end?

C. Complete the following on the basis of your reading of the passage:

1. When the narrator was returning to his seat in the truck, _____

2. The shabby clothes of the children were a clear indication that _____

3. The narrator distributed _____

4. He decided to pay for the ice creams himself _____

D. Pick out from the passage the words which mean the same as the following:

1. to enjoy _____

2. really _____

3. old and in a bad condition _____

4. container _____

5. feeling hot and uncomfortable _____

Exercise 3. Read the passage given below.

No obstacles can ever block the way to success if one has the will to succeed. Determined people accept the difficulties of life as challenges and, instead of meekly giving in, struggle with greater vigour and triumph in the end. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Dhirubhai Ambani, Premchand, S. Ramanujan were all born in poor families. They drew strength from their poverty and rose to the pinnacles of glory in their chosen fields.



The renowned Indian physicist Meghnad Saha too was born in a very poor family. He was the fifth child of his parents and his father wanted him to start contributing to family earnings as soon as possible. He was able to step into a school only because a kind-hearted neighbour agreed to pay his tuition fees. His school was 14 km away and he had to walk to the school and back home every day. Walking 28 kilometres a day was hard labour but it only whetted his thirst for knowledge. Later he began to give tuitions to small children in Physics and Mathematics to supplement the family income. Even this activity involved cycling long distances in the morning and evening. From these humble beginnings, Meghnad rose to become one of the greatest Indian scientists.

Meghnad kept himself updated about the latest developments in Physics taking place in Europe by reading Physics books in German. He borrowed these books from an Austrian teacher of Botany, Dr Bruhl, in the Bengal Engineering College, Kolkata. He translated some of these latest theories into English to explain them to other students. In fact, he himself developed certain theories and made a significant contribution to the advancement of Physics.

A. Tick (✓) the correct statements:

Meghnad Saha

- (a) was an industrialist.
- (b) taught Botany in the Bengal Engineering College.
- (c) was a physicist.
- (d) had to walk 14 km every day to school.
- (e) earned money by translating some Physics theories from German into English.
- (f) could join school thanks to the generosity of a kind-hearted neighbour.

B. Answer the following questions:

1. What obstacle to success does the passage specifically mention?

2. How did the great people mentioned in the opening paragraph overcome the problems posed by their humble beginnings?

3. What difficulties did Meghnad have to face as a student?

4. What unusual qualities of Meghnad as a student are suggested in the passage?

C. Think and answer:

1. Why is poverty usually considered to be an obstacle to success?

2. How can giving tuitions be helpful to one's own studies?

D. Find words from the passage which mean the following:

1. energy and enthusiasm

2. to emerge victorious

3. crowning point

4. famous

Exercise 4. Read the poem given below.

Freedom is the right to do
Anything that pleases you,
As long as you keep in sight
That others also have a right.

Have you the right to kill a cat?
Oh no! It's wrong, just consider that
The cat has the right to live like you
A right of eating and drinking too!

So remember that it's certainly wrong
To deprive a nightingale its song,
To cheat the poor people, as rich men do
To rob the innocent, as robbers do,

To injure someone to win a race
To despise some and others embrace,
To disobey every order and rule
And drown a swimmer in the pool,

And shout and scream like a fool
Disrespecting the teachers in the school.
So never forget that although you are free,
You should think of others, not only 'ME'.



A. Answer the following questions:

1. How are the rights of a cat similar to ours?

2. What similarity has the poet pointed out between rich men and robbers? Has the poet been fair in suggesting this similarity?

3. How should students conduct themselves in their school?

4. Some undesirable qualities are mentioned below. We should try to avoid them. Cross the ones which are not suggested in the fourth stanza:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) rudeness | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) dishonesty | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) discrimination | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) falsehood | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (e) arrogance | <input type="checkbox"/> | (f) flouting of rules | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B. Complete the following statement:

We have the right to do _____ as long as we remember that _____.

C. Reproduce the lines that sum up the theme of the poem.

ANSWERS

Chapter 2. Verbs: Active and Passive Voice

Exercise 1.

is taken, are added, is kept

are added, is again kept, is taken

are added, is kept

is garnished, (is) served

Exercise 2.

1. I was taught the art of saving time by my English teacher.
2. Is the importance of having good friends realised by you?
3. Corruption is not tolerated by young Indians.
4. Let him not be disturbed (He should not be disturbed) while
5. Chemical fertilisers will not be used in our fields.
6. The success of non-violence had already been proved by Gandhiji.
7. Our heritage buildings must be protected.
8. Rumours should not be relied on./Let rumours not be
9. Wasn't a white lie being told by the child?
10. Were you satisfied with his explanation?
11. What explanation was given by him?
12. Why haven't you been called for the interview?
13. Have the parents been informed (by the school)?
14. What kind of stories are liked by you?
15. By whom shall/will we be taught science? / Who shall / will we be taught science by?

(Variations possible.)

Exercise 3.

1. An eye specialist has prescribed all these medicines.
2. Let us follow the new rules strictly.
3. His boss greatly appreciates his sincerity.
4. These comments will deeply hurt the people.
5. (Armed forces) must guard our borders.
6. Let us handle these problems one by one.
7. (The school) asked the science students to pay additional fees.
8. How much money are (you) spending on renovating ... ?
9. Why did the government not take any ...
10. Had (the Principal) discussed the new proposals ...
11. Where have (you) parked ... ?
12. When will (the gardener) prune these ... ?
13. Did (they) not inform you ... ?
14. Carry out these orders immediately.
15. Please keep off the grass.

Chapter 3. Passive Voice in Press Reports and Scientific Experiments

Exercise 1.

got	was organised	provided
were faced	complained	was not supplied
were not held	did not conform	did not get
was paid	was	were deeply touched

Exercise 2.

live	play	are
do not pay	fall	are burdened
was	was organised	was conducted
was demonstrated	had	
were satisfactorily answered		expressed

Exercise 3.

are used	is covered	burn
is rubbed	burst	is ignited
is produced	are normally used	are called
can be ignited	is usually located	

Chapter 4. Phrases and Clauses

Exercise 1.

1. ... that we face?
2. ... that she was being sent ...
3. When she had planted the sapling, ...
4. He is not such a man as can be trusted.
5. I am certain that the Indian team will beat ...
6. ... because there was a thick fog.
7. I hope that I will get
8. ... someone who can speak Japanese fluently?
9. ... behaved as a rowdy mob does.
10. I am certain that she will attend

Exercise 2.

Left for the teachers.

Exercise 3.

Left for the teachers.

Exercise 4.

1. subordinate
2. coordinate
3. coordinate
4. subordinate
5. coordinate
6. subordinate
7. subordinate
8. subordinate
9. subordinate
10. coordinate

Chapter 5. Sentences: Simple, Compound and Complex

Exercise 1.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. Cx | 2. Cx | 3. Cd | 4. S |
| 5. Cd | 6. Cx | 7. Cd | 8. Cx |
| 9. Cx | 10. Cd | 11. S | 12. Cd |
| 13. Cx | 14. S | 15. Cd | |

Exercise 2.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Complex | 2. Compound | 3. Complex | 4. Complex |
| 5. Simple | 6. Complex | 7. Compound | 8. Complex |
| 9. Complex | 10. Compound | | |

Exercise 3.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. Simple | 2. Simple | 3. Complex | 4. Complex |
| 5. Compound | 6. Complex | 7. Simple | 8. Compound |
| 9. Complex | 10. Complex | 11. Simple | 12. Compound |
| 13. Compound | | | |

Chapter 6. Words Often Confused

Exercise 1.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. no mistake | 2. lightening—lightning |
| 3. complements—compliments | 4. cite—site |
| 5. advice—advise | 6. no mistake |
| 7. no mistake | 8. idle—ideal |
| 9. principal—principle | 10. no mistake |

Exercise 2.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. vein, vain | 2. suite, suit |
| 3. quite, quiet | 4. pray, prey |
| 5. waste, waist | 6. beside, Besides |
| 7. lose, loose | 8. sole, soul |
| 9. plain, plane | 10. rite, right |

Chapter 7. Homographs

Exercise.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. play | 2. miss | 3. plot | 4. direct |
| 5. fit | 6. flat | 7. rest | 8. part |
| 9. point | 10. lift | | |

Chapter 8. Synonyms and Antonyms

Exercise 1.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. stunning | 2. annoy | 3. promptly | 4. restrain |
| 5. anguish | 6. fraud | 7. behold | 8. virtuous |
| 9. expand | 10. fortify | | |

Exercise 2.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. grin | 2. generous | 3. nadir | 4. condemn |
| 5. essentially | 6. approach | 7. gigantic | 8. tease |

Exercise 3.

Across →

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1. scorn | 4. conceal | 5. force | 6. loyal |
| 7. despair | 10. wealthy | | |

Down ↓

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1. stingy | 2. pardon | 3. peril | 4. concise |
| 8. agony | 9. roam | | |

Exercise 4.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. modest | 2. lax | 3. belittle | 4. follow |
| 5. tame | 6. cowardice | 7. disease | 8. retreat |
| 9. rare | 10. thrifty | | |

Exercise 5.

Across →

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. mock | 5. public | 6. gloomy | 8. idle |
| 9. timid | 10. severe | | |

Down ↓

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| 2. optimist | 3. repel | 4. artificial | 5. prohibit |
| 6. guilty | 7. raise | | |

Chapter 9. Prefixes and Suffixes

Exercise 1.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. autograph | 2. maltreatment |
| 3. coexist | 4. eco-friendly |
| 5. vice-chairman | 6. minibus |
| 7. multinational | 8. antibacterial |
| 9. enlighten | 10. biotechnology |

Exercise 2.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. accuracy | 2. neighbourhood |
| 3. patriotism | 4. argument |
| 5. expensive | 6. harden |
| 7. visible | 8. perilous |
| 9. beautify | 10. memorise |

Chapter 10. Idiomatic Expressions

Exercise 1.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1.-(d) | 2.-(g) | 3.-(a) | 4.-(f) |
| 5.-(h) | 6.-(e) | 7.-(b) | 8.-(c) |
1. ... heart of gold
2. ... see eye to eye

3. ... lead him by the nose.
4. ... all thumbs.
5. ... cold shoulder.
6. ... sweet tooth
7. ... bleeding heart
8. ... washing my hands off

Exercise 2.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1.-(f) | 2.-(a) | 3.-(h) | 4.-(g) |
| 5.-(b) | 6.-(c) | 7.-(e) | 8.-(d) |
1. ... green fingers
 2. ... in black and white
 3. ... whiter than white.
 4. ... in the red
 5. ... blue-eyed boy
 6. ... see red.
 7. ... given the green light
 8. ... white lies.

Chapter 11. Phrasal Verbs

Exercise 1.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. (i)-(c) | (ii)-(d) | (iii)-(a) | (iv)-(b) |
| 2. (i)-(b) | (ii)-(a) | (iii)-(d) | (iv)-(c) |

Exercise 2.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. to come by | 2. to give in | 3. to turn down | 4. to put away |
| 5. to give away | 6. to make up | | |

Exercise 3.

1. to keep on 2. to keep off 3. to take off 4. to keep back
5. to turn down 6. to keep away 7. to give in

Chapter 12. 'Specialist' Words

Exercise 1.

1. contented 2. upset 3. depressed 4. grateful
5. delighted 6. nervous 7. frustrated 8. miserable

Exercise 2.

1. ✗ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✓
5. ✗ 6. ✗ 7. ✓ 8. ✓
9. ✗ 10. ✓ 11. ✗ 12. ✗
13. ✓ 14. ✗ 15. ✗ 16. ✗
17. ✓ 18. ✓ 19. ✓ 20. ✓

Chapter 13. Spellmaster

Exercise.

1. excellant–excellent 2. ocassion–occasion
3. advisable–advisable 4. persuade–persuade
5. appology–apology 6. decept–deceit
7. quarreled–quarrelled 8. banglow–bungalow
9. prefference–preference 10. hypocricy–hypocrisy

Chapter 14. Figures of Speech

Exercise.

1. oxymoron 2. consonance 3. pun (too tired, two tyred)
4. repetition 5. personification 6. onomatopoeia
7. irony 8. alliteration 9. oxymoron 10. simile
11. hyperbole 12. metaphor 13. personification
14. simile 15. alliteration

Chapter 15. Reading Skills

Exercise 1.

- A. 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (d)
- B. 1. Overcome with grief, Shah Jahan remained in mourning for two years, during which time his hair turned grey.
2. Shah Jahan built the Taj to immortalise the memory of his wife.
3. He wanted to build a tomb worthy of his wife's memory. He wanted to build something unique and perfect.
4. The visitors have heard so much in praise of the Taj that when they actually visit it, they are afraid it may not measure up to their expectations.
5. They feel that every fresh visit reveals some new feature of its beauty.
- C. 1. absolutely 2. perfect 3. slender 4. rarely

Exercise 2.

- A. 1. (d) 2. (d)
- B. 1. The narrator is a salesman working for an ice cream company.
2. The four kids wistfully watched him enjoying an ice cream on this hot summer day. He was emotionally touched. So he gave them an ice cream each.
3. He exhausted four cartons of ice cream within no time.
4. He feared to be sacked. Instead, his action was applauded as it had given the company the best publicity in years.
- C. 1. ...he became conscious of the presence of four kids looking towards him with wistful eyes.
2. ...they had not frequently experienced the pleasure of having an ice cream.

3. ... four cartons of ice cream.
4. ... to save himself from being sacked.

- D. 1. to relish 2. genuinely 3. shabby 4. carton
5. sweltering

Exercise 3.

A. (c), (d), (f)

B. 1. Poverty.

2. Instead of surrendering meekly, they accepted the challenges of life and overcame them.

3. He was born in a poor family. His father could not afford his tuition fees. He had to walk 28 km a day to attend a school. Later, he had to cycle long distances to take tuitions.

4. He emerged as an exceptionally intelligent and hard-working student. He had a strong determination. There was originality in his ideas.

C. 1. Poverty deprives a child of the basic necessities of life. All attention being focussed on managing two meals a day, education gets neglected, which closes all doors to success.

2. While giving tuitions to other children, one's own fundamentals get clarified. One's command over the subject becomes strong and one gains confidence.

- D. 1. vigour 2. triumph 3. pinnacle 4. renowned

Exercise 4.

A. 1. The cat too has a right to live—to eat and drink—like human beings.

2. Robbers rob innocent people. Rich men also often exploit the poor and grow rich at their cost. The comparison is not fully justified because all rich men are not like that.

3. They should not disrupt the classes by their noise or disrespect their teachers.

4. (a) rudeness (c) arrogance

B. ... what we please ... we do not have the freedom to encroach upon others' rights.

C. So never forget that although you are free,
You should think of others, not only 'ME'.