

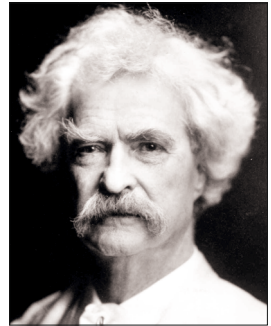
Chapter 2. Phrases

Exercise 1. Write whether the highlighted phrases are noun, adjective or adverb phrases.

1. The movies **directed by Gulzar** have unique, interesting and relevant themes. _____
2. **Winning a lifetime achievement award** was another feather in her cap. _____
3. You ought to do your work **in a focussed manner**. _____
4. **The use of credit cards** should be promoted among the villagers also. _____
5. The workers were merrily guzzling the pizzas **donated by a local pizza outlet**. _____
6. **Integrity, intelligence and energy** are all necessary for success in life. _____
7. Our school has **three large, well-equipped and student-friendly** Science labs. _____
8. The confidence **instilled in me by my mother** will serve me throughout my life. _____
9. **In former times**, people had poor pockets but rich hearts. _____
10. Some steps to decongest the roads in the capital should be taken **without any delay**. _____
11. The old man wanted **to donate all his money** for some social cause. _____
12. I thank you **with all my heart** for your help and guidance. _____

Exercise 2. In the passage given below, write whether the highlighted phrases are noun, adjective or adverb phrases.

Mark Twain is famous for his **witty and humorous**¹ short stories. But he was equally known for his **insightful and entertaining lectures**.²



One day, **during a lecture tour**³, he entered a local barber shop for a shave. He told the barber that this was his first visit **to the town**.⁴

“You have chosen **a good time to come**⁵,” said the barber.

“Oh!” said Twain.

“Mark Twain is going to lecture here tonight. You will be interested in **listening to his lecture**⁶, I suppose.”

“I guess so,” said Twain.

“His lectures pull **very heavy crowds**⁷. Have you bought your ticket?”

“Not yet.”

“All the tickets have been sold out. You will have to stand.”

“Just my luck,” said Twain. “**During that fellow’s lectures**⁸, I always have to stand.”

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Exercise 3. Add phrases to complete these sentences. The kinds of phrases to be used are indicated in the brackets.

1. _____ is the responsibility of the government. (noun)
2. Human life is _____. (adjective)
3. The workers' grievances should be addressed _____
_____. (adverb)
4. The king listened to the courtier's tale _____
_____. (adverb)
5. _____ is the main cause of the increase in road-rage cases. (noun)
6. The tea _____ has a good market in the United States. (adjective)
7. Are you interested in _____? (noun)
8. All the sweets _____ are made with cow's milk. (adjective)
9. As a child, I usually dreamt of _____
_____. (noun)
10. Our team is preparing for the next test match, _____
_____. (adverb)
11. The little girl was wearing a pink frock _____
_____. (adjective)
12. The patient should be taken to the hospital _____
_____. (adverb)

Chapter 3. Clauses

Exercise 1. Rewrite these sentences expanding the highlighted phrases into clauses.

1. **Since the publication of this novel**, we have received hundreds of appreciative mails.

2. I am doubtful about **my participation in his sister's wedding**.

3. She was delighted **to get a teaching assignment**.

4. A large number of drivers **with valid driving licences** have poor eyesight.

5. General Bindra is believed **to be a fearless general**.

6. I was ready for the day's work **after a light but nourishing breakfast**.

7. **In spite of having so many recommendations**, she failed to get the job.

8. **But for the government's support**, he would not have won this award.

9. He won by such a wide margin **only by virtue of his helpful nature**.

10. She knows **the art of handling difficult people**.

Exercise 2. Point out whether the highlighted clauses are noun clauses, adverb clauses or adjective clauses.

1. Just don't give up trying to do **what you really want to do**.

2. **Where there is love and inspiration**, you can just not go wrong.

3. **When I timidly mentioned my proposal to my friend**, she enthusiastically agreed to support me.

4. You should carefully choose the subjects **that you wish to study later in life**.

5. If I know **what sincerity is**, it is because of my teachers.

6. She was a bit apprehensive of the response **she would be getting**.

7. We know **that Keats had a great eye for beauty**.

8. I still remember some lyrics from the movies **that I saw years ago**.

9. The tragedies **we experienced** changed our attitude to life forever.

10. **However great a person may be**, everybody hungers for praise.

Exercise 3. Write whether the highlighted clauses are adjective clauses, adverb clauses or noun clauses.

Two sales assistants **who also happened to be good friends**¹ met each other after a long interval of time. One of them said **that he was feeling quite depressed**² because his career graph was not looking up.³ He said, “**Whenever I go to any office**⁴, I am sure **that the concerned person will not be on their seat**⁵. I take an appointment in advance, but **when I reach the office**⁶, I am told **that the concerned person has just left**⁷. How can I prosper in life?” The other assistant said, “When I visit an office, I go with the confidence that my work will be done. I am welcomed with a smiling face. **Since my work is done immediately**⁸, I return with a cheerful heart. Let me explain to you something. The thoughts **that we carry in our mind**⁹ are very powerful. **If we have negative thoughts**¹⁰, we are sure to meet with disappointment. On the contrary, positive thoughts bring success with them. Work with a positive frame of mind, and you too will succeed.”

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Exercise 4. Complete these sentences adding clauses as indicated.

1. The weather forecast said _____
_____. (noun clause)
2. My father listens to good classical music _____
_____. (adverb clause)
3. We decided to go for rafting in the river _____
_____. (adjective clause)
4. I respect all those people _____
_____. (adjective clause)
5. _____ is a time-consuming
and expensive task. (noun clause)
6. I did exactly _____ . (adverb clause)
7. Please listen attentively to _____
_____. (noun clause)
8. They had to abandon their expedition to Mount Everest _____
_____. (adverb clause)
9. My father bought me a laptop _____
_____. (adverb clause)
10. Carefully choose the words _____
_____. (adjective clause)

Chapter 4. Sentences: Simple, Compound and Complex

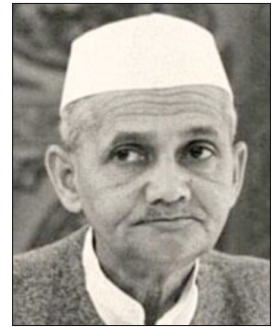
Exercise 1. Write S for simple, Cd for compound and Cx for complex sentences.

1. In my opinion, the quality of our life is shaped by our thoughts.
2. He had not come prepared, but he has great self-confidence, so he was able to make an impressive speech.
3. The voltage is so low that even our fridge is not working.
4. A large number of people living in this colony are suffering from water-borne diseases.
5. You should not leave the queue, or you will lose your turn and you will have to waste at least one more hour.
6. Since physical examination did not reveal anything significant, my doctor recommended that I should get my blood tested as soon as possible.
7. The doctor scanned my blood report and diagnosed a viral infection.
8. She wanted to study law, but she did not get admission in a good law college, so she opted for a course in psychology.
9. To keep a lamp burning, we have to keep putting oil in it.
10. Arushi sang so beautifully that I felt she was born only to sing.

11. Despite my best efforts to change according to the situation, my dissatisfaction with the office went on increasing.
12. As soon as she opened my mailbox, she exclaimed how lucky I was to have so many friends.
13. I worked harder than ever before and soon finished my novel, but no publisher was willing to publish it.
14. At age 92, my grandmother still lived in her village, worked in her fields and prepared jams and pickles in her spare time.
15. Grandmother said that she liked to cook because people appreciated her cooking.

Exercise 2. Write S for simple, Cd for compound and Cx for complex sentences.

Lal Bahadur Shastri, the second Prime Minister of India, is known for his integrity.¹ His mother instilled in him strong moral values in his childhood.² He could have minted money as a cabinet minister, but he had the moral strength to resist all temptations.³



After Shastriji had become the Prime Minister, one day his son told him that he had received a very attractive offer from a big company.⁴ Shastriji read the appointment letter very carefully.⁵ He told his son that the appointment was not being offered on merit.⁶ The qualifications and experience that he possessed were not compatible with the salary that was indicated in the letter.⁷ The job was being offered to him because he was the son of the Prime Minister of India.⁸ This offer was actually a bribe.⁹ Shastriji told his son clearly that he would not let him accept the offer.¹⁰

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Chapter 5. Transformation of Sentences

Exercise. Change the following sentences according to the suggestions given in the brackets.

1. We cancelled our Goa trip for want of money.

_____ (compound)

_____ (complex)

2. This flat is not only airy and well-lit, it is centrally located also.

_____ (simple)

3. Thiruvananthapuram has a pleasant weather because it is close to the sea.

_____ (simple)

_____ (compound)

4. I was fully aware that my father's financial condition was rather poor.

_____ (simple)

5. Rescue operations had to be suspended, for the weather turned bad.

_____ (simple)

_____ (complex)

6. I would like to explain the reason for making those changes.

_____ (complex)

7. Although it slipped through my hands into the water tank, my cellphone was not damaged.

_____ (simple)

_____ (compound)

8. If the Principal had not held talks with the parents, there would have been a serious discipline problem.

_____ (compound)

9. All construction activity was suspended for a fortnight so that pollution levels could be lowered.

_____ (compound)

10. Her father saw her interest in fashion designing and got her admitted to NIFT.

_____ (simple)

_____ (complex)

11. Our society will remain backward till girls are given due respect.

_____ (compound)

12. He may be a pampered child but he is not ill-mannered.

_____ (simple)

_____ (complex)

13. I felt relieved when I saw my result.

_____ (simple)

_____ (compound)

14. But for the timely intervention by the chief minister, the situation could have gone out of hands.

_____ (complex)

_____ (compound)

15. She expresses a wish and her parents immediately fulfil it.

_____ (complex)

Chapter 6. Words Often Confused

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the right words.

1. Last evening, the police succeeded in arresting a _____ dacoit. (famous, notorious)
2. Prime Minister's visit to Israel proved to be a _____ event. (historic, historical)
3. Being intelligent is not enough, one should be _____ also. (industrial, industrious)
4. He is working as an _____ doctor, but he is devoted to his work. (honorary, honourable)
5. She _____ me of her support in the elections. (assured, insured)
6. The traffic got slower and slower until it was almost _____. (stationary, stationery)
7. At least ten security guards _____ the colony at night. (patrol, petrol)
8. By giving me this project, the manager has increased my burden instead of _____ it. (lightening, lightning)
9. It is very _____ of the Principal to announce a special award for the best *yoga* performance of the evening. (gracious, graceful)
10. We all agreed that the _____ was more sumptuous than the main course. (desert, dessert)

Exercise 2. In some of these sentences, one word is spelt incorrectly. Underline that word and write the correct word in the space provided.

1. My council suggested that I should file an appeal
in the high court. _____
2. Suddenly I became conscience that some stranger
was following me. _____
3. Is this schedule acceptable to you or would you
like to alter it? _____
4. Under her vale, her eyes were brimming with
tears. _____
5. We will sign this contract only if you affect in it
the changes suggested by us. _____
6. The only access to the valley is by a narrow
bumpy road. _____
7. I propose the name of Mr Anand Patel as the
next general secretary of our association. _____
8. I would sincerely advice you not to interfere in
your neighbours' dispute. _____
9. Let us proceed on our journey without any
further delay. _____
10. It was her first appearance on stage but she gave
a credible performance. _____

Chapter 7. Homographs

Exercise. In the following pairs of sentences, fill in the blanks with the same word.

1. a. The most important _____ in life is that we should always appear to be confident.
b. We do not want one-party _____ in our country.
2. a. I have forgotten the _____ of my office almirah at home.
b. She was a _____ figure on the national political scene.
3. a. You can _____ millions if you set up a super-speciality hospital at this site.
b. Garnish the dish with coriander or _____ leaves.
4. a. Children experience a lot of tension on account of _____ pressure.
b. May I _____ through the window to be sure that there is nobody inside the room?
5. a. High mountains rise above the _____ .
b. I made it _____ to them that I was not interested in their proposal.
6. a. Be strict with your staff, or the situation will get out of _____ .
b. He joined this organisation as a factory _____ and gradually worked his way to the top.
7. a. I don't think the meeting will _____ more than half an hour.
b. It is not advisable to leave these important decisions till the _____ moment.

8. a. The _____ Council said that there were no legal implications of that decision.
b. Nobody had the courage to _____ the dacoit's way.
9. a. There was a heavy _____ on each side to support the roof.
b. The _____ of the torch was rather weak. We could hardly see anything.
10. a. Rohtang _____ connects the Kullu valley with the Lahaul and Spiti valleys.
b. My guest _____ allows me to use all the facilities at this club free of charge.
11. a. You must serve in such a way that the ball does not touch the _____.
b. What is your _____ profit in this transaction?
12. a. The children lined up in _____ of their height.
b. The law and _____ situation in the state got out of control.
13. a. My legs felt so wobbly that I found it impossible to walk in a straight _____.
b. Your _____ has been disconnected because you have not paid the bill.
14. a. Don't spend all that you earn. Do _____ something for your retirement.
b. This article is useless from a _____ man's point of view.
15. a. Our next meeting is _____ to be held in the first week of June.
b. My thanks are _____ to all those friends who helped me during my election campaign.

Chapter 8. Synonyms and Antonyms

Exercise 1. Write the synonyms of the following words.

1. adequate _____
2. blunder _____
3. eminent _____
4. splendid _____
5. destroy _____
6. assemble _____
7. pious _____
8. haughty _____
9. humane _____
10. gaiety _____

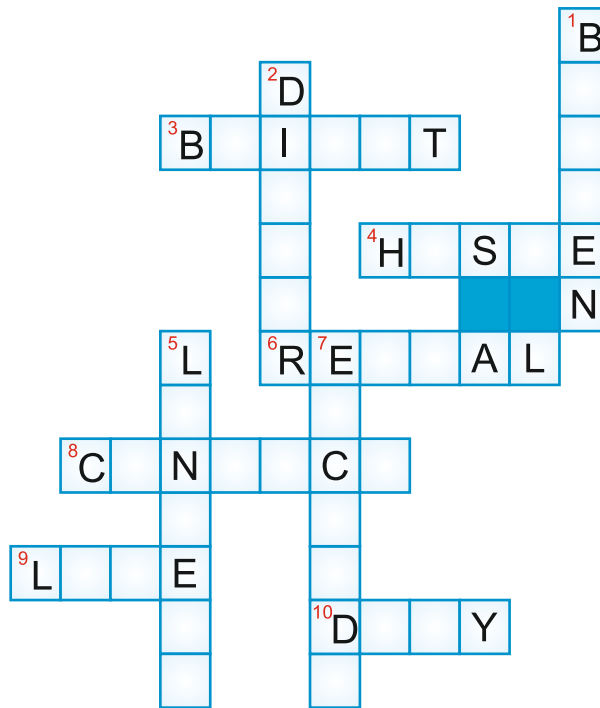
Exercise 2. Cross the word that does not have a meaning similar to the other words.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. decline | disagree | ebb | decrease |
| 2. zeal | thrill | frenzy | excitement |
| 3. gross | crude | whole | coarse |
| 4. timid | weak | diffident | hesitant |
| 5. integrity | esteem | honour | prestige |
| 6. prosper | progress | flourish | thrive |
| 7. shield | protect | defend | conceal |
| 8. attack | assault | offend | charge |
| 9. implore | desire | crave | yearn |
| 10. valiant | heroic | powerful | gallant |

Exercise 3. Write the antonyms of the following words.

1. cheap _____
2. danger _____
3. base _____
4. frugal _____
5. blunt _____
6. certain _____
7. innocent _____
8. grant _____
9. particular _____
10. final _____

Exercise 4. Solve the following crossword puzzle by filling in the antonyms of the given words.



Across 

Down 

- 3. dull
- 4. delay
- 6. conceal
- 8. acquit
- 9. win
- 10. accept

- 1. fertile
- 2. agree
- 5. strict
- 7. include

Chapter 9. Prefixes and Suffixes

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the words formed by the words given in the brackets and one of the prefixes given in the box below.

bi-	co-	ex-	micro-	mono-
de-	sub-	auto-	over-	fore-

1. Why should an _____ be entitled to free government accommodation years after relinquishing the office? (minister)
2. We need a _____ to see very small organisms not visible to the naked eye. (scope)
3. The _____ function which this music system is fitted with makes it a very convenient gadget. (reverse)
4. She is not only the _____ of this movie but its director also. (producer)
5. How is a _____ different from a soliloquy? (logue)
6. The weather _____ suggests that the match might be interrupted by a light rain. (cast)
7. If we _____ power in an organisation, the employees at the lower level also become responsible. (centralise)
8. Our school issues a _____ newsletter every month. (lingual)
9. A _____ of the army was kept on high alert in case the situation deteriorated. (division)
10. Don't _____ to harsh words spoken by anyone. Keep a cool mind. (react)

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with words formed by using those given in the brackets and a suitable suffix.

1. The music _____ has a key role in shaping the success of a Hindi movie. (direct)
2. She had been suffering from insomnia for a long time. So I advised her to consult a _____. (psychiatry)
3. With the courier service having picked up fast, the _____ is rarely seen at our doorsteps. (post)
4. The job of a news _____ for electronic media is full of perils. (correspond)
5. He was fortunate to have a considerate _____ genuinely interested in his career growth. (employ)
6. We decided to approach a chartered _____ to take care of our GST issues. (account)
7. Mr Sharma started his life as a _____ under the famous music director Hemant Kumar. (guitar)
8. It is important to make an _____ comfortable before putting any questions to them. (interview)
9. No _____ could reach the burning house as it was situated at the end of a narrow lane. (fire)
10. I don't believe anyone becomes a _____ to serve the society. (politics)

Chapter 10. Idiomatic Expressions

Exercise. Draw lines to match the idiomatic expressions with their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) first and foremost | (i) small unimportant things |
| (b) to pick and choose | (ii) occasionally |
| (c) in the nick of time | (iii) to face all kinds of risks |
| (d) off and on | (iv) of poor quality |
| (e) by hook or by crook | (v) to remain valid |
| (f) rough and ready | (vi) to have a wide choice |
| (g) to go through fire and water | (vii) briefly |
| (h) odds and ends | (viii) most importantly |
| (i) to hold good | (ix) by any means, fair or foul |
| (j) in a nutshell | (x) at the last moment |

Now fill in the blanks with suitable idiomatic expressions.

1. We have been meeting _____ but have never discussed this issue.
2. The hotel was a bit _____ but there was nothing else available.
3. _____, the Principal said that we should focus on our work and the marks would take care of themselves.
4. Our shifting is almost complete. Only a few _____ are left to collect.

5. _____, we must rise above petty communal considerations and work for the welfare of the nation.
6. Success should be achieved not _____ but through sincerity and diligence.
7. Netaji and his Indian National Army were ready to _____ to make the country free.
8. The habit of doing everything _____ may sometimes backfire also.
9. The circumstances have now changed and your arguments no longer _____.
10. All these novels are equally interesting and entertaining. You may _____.

Chapter 11. Phrasal Verbs

Exercise 1. Complete the expressions whose meanings are given on the left. Choose words from within the brackets.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. to affect | to tell _____ | (at, upon, off) |
| 2. to become old
and unusable | to wear _____ | (out, away, off) |
| 3. to find out | to make _____ | (off, up, out) |
| 4. to conceal | to hold _____ | (off, away, back) |
| 5. to publish | to bring _____ | (up, about, out) |
| 6. to spread | to break _____ | (out, off, away) |
| 7. to quarrel | to fall _____ | (through, out, off) |

Exercise 2. Draw lines to match the phrasal verbs with their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) bear out | (i) to take place |
| (b) call off | (ii) to come to end |
| (c) come off | (iii) to allow to go free |
| (d) cut out | (iv) to support, to confirm |
| (e) go down | (v) to comprehend |
| (f) let off | (vi) to cancel |
| (g) make up | (vii) to continue |
| (h) run out | (viii) to be accepted |
| (i) see through | (ix) to fabricate (an excuse) |
| (j) keep up | (x) designed for |

Now complete these sentences using the phrasal verbs given above. Use the correct form of the verbs.

1. Pandit Hari Prasad Chaurasia's concert _____ next week. Have you purchased tickets for it?
2. This being the first crime of his life, he _____ with a light punishment.
3. I could _____ the entire game plan of our rivals, so I cancelled the meeting.
4. She _____ an excuse about having to look after her ailing grandmother.

5. This report _____ the perception that nobody has ever thought of curbing noise pollution.
6. Madhulika can explain the fundamentals very clearly. I think she _____ to become a teacher.
7. As soon as the government said it was willing to talk, the agitation _____.
8. The introduction of these reforms will _____ in history as a revolutionary step.
9. _____ the good work you are doing. You will surely prosper in life.
10. We were driving along a deserted stretch of the highway when our car _____ of fuel.

Chapter 12. 'Specialist' Words

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box. Use the proper form of the verbs.

nod

blush

frown

grin

shrug

shiver

blink

1. One cannot smile and _____ at the same time.
2. The strong beam of the torch made her _____ her eyes fiercely.
3. I was both cold and scared and I _____ alarmingly.
4. When Tuheen proposed spending a weekend at Udaipur, Nishtha _____ in assent.
5. The security guard _____ his shoulders as if to ask how he was supposed to know.
6. Swapna is talented but modest. When someone praises her singing, she just _____.
7. He _____ at me to suggest that all his problems had been solved.

Exercise 2. Write the correct words to describe the kind of people the following are. Take words from the box.

callous orthodox credulous
hypocritical superstitious

1. Their words and thoughts do not match. _____
2. They religiously abide by customs and traditions prevailing for ages. _____
3. They believe you, so you can easily take advantage of them. _____
4. They remain untouched by other people's sufferings. _____
5. They subscribe to beliefs not supported by reason. _____

Chapter 13. Spellmaster

Exercise. In each of the following groups of words, one word is spelt wrong. Put a cross (✕) on the word and write its correct spelling.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|---------------|-------|
| 1. awkward | biscit | catalogue | affiliated | _____ |
| 2. dialogue | exclaim | exclamation | committee | _____ |
| 3. luxury | nineteen | privilege | forteen | _____ |
| 4. plateform | parallel | interview | discipline | _____ |
| 5. hindrance | hungry | adventurous | niether | _____ |
| 6. woollen | balloon | suspicion | vaccum | _____ |
| 7. goddess | inings | machinery | villain | _____ |
| 8. humorous | tolerance | receit | separate | _____ |
| 9. embarass | severe | tuition | yours | _____ |
| 10. photos | instalment | ceremony | hypocricy | _____ |
| 11. audience | almighty | harass | ninteen | _____ |
| 12. prosperity | profited | resturaunt | miscellaneous | _____ |
| 13. across | weather | mischief | pursuade | _____ |
| 14. desperate | messers | omitted | luxurious | _____ |
| 15. fulfilled | procede | business | sycophant | _____ |

Chapter 14. Figures of Speech

Exercise. Point out the figures of speech used in the following.

1. The engine purred and hummed and roared but the vehicle refused to budge. _____
2. I know one thing that I know nothing. _____
3. What do you call a cow in an earthquake?
A milkshake. _____
4. I was so cold I saw polar bears wearing jackets. _____
5. These bells meant for the pigeons are as frail as a dragon fly's wings. _____
6. Mike's microphone made much music. _____
7. My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain. _____
8. She is as thin as a toothpick. _____
9. Jharkhand is very rich in mineral wealth.
Jharkhand is the poorest Indian state. _____
10. The chairman summoned the contractor and asked him to give the exact estimate of the project. _____
11. Time is a subtle and clever thief. _____
12. The tsunami devoured everything standing in its way. _____
13. The child felt pink kites looked cute. _____
14. Poetry is really old, so old that no man knows how and why the first poems came. _____
15. Life is a tale told by an idiot. _____

Chapter 15. Reading Skills

Exercise 1. Read the passage given below.

Its proximity to Delhi and its prolific wildlife make Corbett National Park an ideal site for a weekend break for the Delhiites. Situated in the valley of the Ramganga River near the foothills of the Himalayas, the Park is a little over 250 km from Delhi and is easily accessible either by road or partly by rail and partly by road.



Corbett National Park was set up in 1936 as India's first national park. Since then, it has grown considerably in size and now includes the Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary as a part of its 1319 sq km reserved forest area. Project Tiger was inaugurated here on April 1, 1973. About 100 sq km area of the Park is designated as Tiger Reserve Area. Dhikala is the main entry point into this area. Dhikala is, in fact, the centre of all tourist activity, for it is here that substantial residential accommodation has been built in a large grassy plateau close to the Ramganga Reservoir.

There is a great variety of wildlife on view in Corbett National Park. Apart from tigers, the Park is inhabited by leopards, bears, jackals, and such rare animals as the Himalayan palm civet, Indian grey mongoose, common otter and porcupine. Besides several species of deer and antelopes, the Indian python, viper, krait and king cobra can also be seen in the Park.

The Park offers a great deal for the birdwatchers as it has over 580 species of birds. Most of the waterbirds are the migrant variety and arrive in winters. But egrets, herons, the black-necked storks and the spur-winged lapwings can be seen here all the time.

Tourists visiting Corbett National Park should carry a pair of sharp-eyed binoculars and a mind open to all kinds of wildlife experiences from butterflies to birds to *gharials*, wild elephants and tigers. The elephant safari is the most promising way of tracking the tigers. Sitting on an elephant's back at an elevation of 10 ft, one gets a panoramic view of the Park. Besides, the elephant is not scared of a tiger and will casually take one close to it.

A. 1. Which of these animals/birds cannot be seen in the Corbett National Park?

(a) Krait

(b) Egret

(c) Rhinoceros

(d) Porcupine

2. Cross (✗) the wrong statement.

(a) Corbett National Park was set up in 1936 to save the tigers.

(b) Dhikala is situated very close to the Ramganga Reservoir.

(c) The best way to look at the tigers in the Park is to go on an elephant safari.

(d) Migratory birds can be seen in the Park in winters.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Why are the people living in the Capital tempted to visit Corbett National Park?

2. What distinguishes Corbett National Park from other wildlife parks and sanctuaries? Give two points.

3. What makes Dhikala the hub of tourist activity?

4. Where is Dhikala situated?

5. Name the rare animals found in Corbett National Park.

C. Think and answer.

How would an elephant safari be better than a safari in a jeep?

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

1. closeness

2. in large numbers or quantities

3. that can be reached easily

4. a large flat area high above the sea level

5. covering a wide area

Exercise 2. Read the passage given below.

We know very little about gorillas. No really satisfactory photograph has ever been taken of one in a wild state; no zoologist has been able to keep the animal under close and constant observation in the dark jungles in which it lives. Nothing can be said with certainty about how long the gorilla lives, or how or why it dies, what is the extent of its intelligence, or what is the exact social pattern of the gorilla family groups.

Gorillas have a strong smell, which can be described as a mixture of human sweat, manure and charred wood. They have good eyesight but are probably deficient in both hearing and smelling. They appear to talk to one another in high-pitched voices, or by smacking their lips



or striking their cheeks. If the female gorilla is alarmed, she will scream. If the male finds himself facing some danger, he will utter a terrifying roar. He might drum on his chest and shake the trees around him to suggest that he is very angry. In extreme cases, he will even charge.

As a rule, however, the gorilla is a gentle, kind creature, a most forgiving ape who lives at peace with all other animals, and his reputation for savagery and fierceness is nothing but a myth. When the animal charges, the thing to do is to stand your ground and look him in the eyes. Then he will turn aside and slip away through the undergrowth.

Gorillas are found mostly in African jungles. Their population has considerably dwindled in recent times. They are now a protected species, which means shooting and capturing them is banned. But if they spoil the crops or loot the honey from the wild beehives which the tribesmen have placed in the trees, they have to pay heavily for their misdeeds. The tribesmen track them to their lairs and shoot them dead.

A. Tick (✓) the right option.

1. The gorilla has
 - (a) good eyesight, good hearing power
 - (b) good hearing power, poor smelling power
 - (c) good eyesight, poor smelling power
 - (d) strong smelling power, good eyesight
2. When a male gorilla is faced with danger,
 - (a) he climbs up a tree
 - (b) he hides in bushes
 - (c) being very gentle, he quietly sneaks away
 - (d) he may express his anger by shaking trees

B. Write **T** for true and **F** for false statements.

1. The gorilla is a kind of ape.
2. Killing a gorilla is illegal in Africa.
3. The gorilla is a savage animal.
4. Zoologists have made a detailed study of the gorillas living in African jungles.

C. Complete these statements.

1. Gorilla's smell can be described as _____
_____ .
2. Gorillas communicate with one another by producing high-pitched sounds, or _____, or, _____ .
3. It is wrong to think that gorillas are cruel animals. They are, in fact, _____ .

4. If we are ever in danger of being attacked by a gorilla, the best thing is _____ .
5. Although killing gorillas is illegal, tribesmen don't hesitate to kill them if _____ .

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Give any three points to prove that our knowledge about gorillas is inadequate.

2. How do the male and female gorilla behave when faced with danger?

E. Find words from the passage which mean the following.

1. burnt and black
2. lacking
3. to move forward quickly and violently
4. to decrease in number
5. an underground place where a wild animal lives

Exercise 3. Read this passage about a hunting expedition.

Grandfather never hunted wild animals; he could not understand the pleasure some people obtained from killing the creatures of our forests. Birds and animals, he felt, had as much right to live as humans. There was some justification in killing for food—most animals did—but none at all in killing just for the fun of it.



At the age of twelve, I did not have the same high principles as Grandfather. Nevertheless, I disliked anything to do with *shikar* or hunting. I found it terribly boring.

Uncle Henry and some of his sporting friends once took me on a *shikar* expedition into the Terai forests of the Siwaliks. The prospect of a whole week in the jungle as camp-follower to several adults with guns, filled me with dismay. I knew that long, weary hours would be spent tramping behind these tall, professional-looking hunters. They could only speak in terms of bagging this tiger or that wild elephant, when all they ever got, if they were lucky, was a wild hare or a partridge. Tigers and excitement, it seemed, came only to Jim Corbett.

This particular expedition proved to be different from others. There were four men with guns, and at the end of the week, all that they had shot were two miserable, under-weight wild fowls. But I managed, on our second day in the jungle, to be left behind at the rest-house. And, in the course of a morning's exploration of the old bungalow, I discovered a shelf of books half-hidden in a corner of the back-verandah.

On that fateful day in the forest rest-house, I discovered P.G. Wodehouse and read his *Love Among the Chickens*, an early Ukridge story and still one of my favourites. By the time the perspiring hunters came home late in the evening, with their spent cartridges and lame excuses,

I had made a start with M.R. James's *Ghost Stories of an Antiquary*, which had me hooked on ghost stories for the rest of my life. It kept me awake most of the night, until the oil in the kerosene lamp had finished.

—Ruskin Bond
From *Copperfield in the Jungle*

A. Write **T** for true and **F** for false statements.

1. The narrator is a small child fond of adventure.
2. The narrator did not like hunting because it involved killing animals.
3. He accompanied the hunting party rather unwillingly.
4. The members of the hunting party were professional hunters.
5. The narrator finished reading *Ghost Stories of an Antiquary* in one night.

B. Answer these questions.

1. What was Grandfather's attitude towards hunting?

2. How long was the hunting party in the forest? What animals did it manage to kill?

3. How does the narrator describe the day he discovered the shelf of books? Why?

4. What effect did James's *Ghost Stories of an Antiquary* produce on the narrator's mind?

5. Was the narrator as unhappy at the end of the expedition as he was in the beginning? Why/Why not?

C. Find words from the text which mean the following.

1. possibility

2. hopelessness mixed with fear

3. walking with heavy steps

4. tiring

5. search

Exercise 4. Read the poem given below.

The Owl

At night, when all is still,
The forest's sentinel
Glides silently across the hill
And perches in an old pine tree.
A friendly presence his!
No harm can come
From night bird on the prowl.
His cry is mellow,
Much softer than a peacock's call.
Why then this fear of owls
Calling in the night?
If men must speak,
Then owls must hoot—
They have the right.
On me it casts no spell:
Rather, it seems to cry,
"The night is good—all's well, all's well."

—*Ruskin Bond*

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What does the owl do when the darkness of the night envelops the entire scene?

2. Why does the poet describe the owl as the sentinel of the forest?

3. Which two birds does the poet compare in regard to their cry? Whose cry does he like more?

4. How is the owl's hooting normally interpreted? What does the owl's hooting mean to the poet?

5. What argument does the poet offer to prove that the owl's hooting can cause no harm?

B. Reproduce any three lines from the poem to suggest that there is no reason to be afraid of owls.

C. What impression do you form of the poet's personality from the reading of the poem?

ANSWERS

Chapter 2. Phrases

Exercise 1.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. adjective | 2. noun | 3. adverb | 4. noun |
| 5. adjective | 6. noun | 7. adjective | 8. adjective |
| 9. adverb | 10. adverb | 11. noun | 12. adverb |

Exercise 2.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. adjective | 2. noun | 3. adverb | 4. adverb |
| 5. noun | 6. noun | 7. noun | 8. adverb |

Exercise 3.

Left for the teachers.

Chapter 3. Clauses

Exercise 1.

1. Since this novel was published,...
 2. ...doubtful that I will be able to participate in his sister's wedding.
 3. ...delighted when she got a teaching assignment.
 4. drivers who have valid driving licences...
 5. It is believed that General Bindra is a...
 6. ...work after I had taken a light but nourishing breakfast.
 7. Although she had so many recommendations,...
 8. If the government had not supported him,...
 9. ...only because he has a helpful nature.
 10. ...knows how difficult people should be handled.
- (Variations possible.)

Exercise 2.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. noun | 2. adverb | 3. adverb | 4. adjective |
| 5. noun | 6. adjective | 7. noun | 8. adjective |
| 9. adjective | 10. adverb | | |

Exercise 3.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. adjective | 2. noun | 3. adverb | 4. adverb |
| 5. noun | 6. adverb | 7. noun | 8. adverb |
| 9. adjective | 10. adverb | | |

Exercise 4.

Left for the teachers.

Chapter 4. Sentences: Simple, Compound and Complex

Exercise 1.

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

Exercise 2.

- | | | | |
|------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1. S | 2. S | 3. Cd | 4. Cx |
| 5. S | 6. Cx | 7. Cx | 8. Cx |
| 9. S | 10. Cx | | |

Chapter 5. Transformation of Sentences

Exercise.

1. We were short of money, so we cancelled... (compound)
We cancelled our trip to Goa because we were... (complex)
2. In addition to being airy and well-lit, this flat...

3. ...because of its closeness to the sea (simple)
Thiruvananthapuram is close to the sea, so it... (compound)
4. I was fully aware of the poor financial condition... (simple)
5. ...suspended because of bad weather. (simple)
...suspended because the weather turned bad. (complex)
6. ...explain why those changes were made. (complex)
7. In spite of slipping through my hands into the water tank, my
cellphone... (simple)
My cellphone slipped through my hands into the water tank but it...
(compound)
8. The Principal held talks with the parents, or there would have...
(compound)
9. Pollution levels had to be lowered, so all construction... a
fortnight. (compound)
10. Seeing her interest in fashion-designing, her father... (simple)
Her father got her admitted to NIFT because he saw... (complex)
11. Girls should be given due respect, or our society... (compound)
12. In spite of being a pampered child, he is ... (simple)
Though he is a pampered child, he is... (complex)
13. I felt relieved on seeing my result. (simple)
I saw my result and felt relieved. (compound)
14. If the chief minister had not intervened in time, the situation...
(complex)
The chief minister intervened in time, or the situation... (compound)
15. As soon as she expresses a wish, her parents fulfil it. (complex)

Chapter 6. Words Often Confused

Exercise 1.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. notorious | 2. historic | 3. industrious | 4. honorary |
| 5. assured | 6. stationary | 7. patrol | 8. lightening |
| 9. gracious | 10. dessert | | |

Exercise 2.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. council → counsel | 2. conscience → conscious |
| 3. No mistake | 4. vale → veil |
| 5. affect → effect | 6. No mistake |
| 7. No mistake | 8. advice → advise |
| 9. No mistake | 10. credible → creditable |

Chapter 7. Homographs

Exercise.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. rule | 2. key | 3. mint | 4. peer |
| 5. plain | 6. hand | 7. last | 8. bar |
| 9. beam | 10. pass | 11. net | 12. order |
| 13. line | 14. lay | 15. due | |

Chapter 8. Synonyms and Antonyms

Exercise 1.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. sufficient | 2. error, mistake |
| 3. outstanding | 4. magnificent, grand |
| 5. wreck | 6. gather, collect |
| 7. holy, devout | 8. arrogant, proud |
| 9. kind | 10. joy, happiness |

(Variations possible.)

Exercise 2.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. disagree | 2. zeal | 3. whole | 4. weak |
| 5. integrity | 6. progress | 7. conceal | 8. offend |
| 9. implore | 10. powerful | | |

Exercise 3.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. costly | 2. safety | 3. noble | 4. extravagant |
| 5. sharp | 6. doubtful | 7. guilty | 8. withhold |
| 9. general | 10. initial | | |

(Variations possible.)

Exercise 4.

Across →

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 3. bright | 4. haste | 6. reveal | 8. convict |
| 9. lose | 10. deny | | |

Down ↓

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. barren | 2. differ | 5. lenient | 7. exclude |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|

Chapter 9. Prefixes and Suffixes

Exercise 1.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. ex-minister | 2. microscope |
| 3. auto-reverse | 4. co-producer |
| 5. monologue | 6. forecast |
| 7. decentralise | 8. bilingual |
| 9. sub-division | 10. overreact |

Exercise 2.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. director | 2. psychiatrist | 3. postman | 4. correspondent |
| 5. employer | 6. accountant | 7. guitarist | 8. interviewee |
| 9. fireman | 10. politician | | |

Chapter 10. Idiomatic Expressions

Exercise.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| (a)–(viii) | (b)–(vi) | (c)–(x) | (d)–(ii) |
| (e)–(ix) | (f)–(iv) | (g)–(iii) | (h)–(i) |
| (i)–(v) | (j)–(vii) | | |

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. off and on | 2. rough and ready |
| 3. In a nutshell | 4. odds and ends |
| 5. First and foremost | 6. by hook or by crook |
| 7. go through fire and water | 8. in the nick of time |
| 9. hold good | 10. pick and choose |

Chapter 11. Phrasal Verbs

Exercise 1.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. upon | 2. out | 3. out | 4. back |
| 5. out | 6. out | 7. out | |

Exercise 2.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| (a)–(iv) | (b)–(vi) | (c)–(i) | (d)–(x) |
| (e)–(viii) | (f)–(iii) | (g)–(ix) | (h)–(ii) |
| (i)–(v) | (j)–(vii) | | |

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. comes off | 2. was let off |
| 3. see through | 4. made up |
| 5. bears out | 6. is cut out |
| 7. was called off | 8. go down |
| 9. Keep up | 10. ran out |

Chapter 12. 'Specialist' Words

Exercise 1.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. frown | 2. blink | 3. was shivering | |
| 4. nodded | 5. shrugged | 6. blushes | 7. grinned |

Exercise 2.

1. hypocritical
2. orthodox
3. credulous
4. callous
5. superstitious

Chapter 13. Spellmaster

Exercise.

1. biscit–biscuit
2. exclamation–exclamation
3. forteen–fourteen
4. plateform–platform
5. niether–neither
6. vaccum–vacuum
7. inings–innings
8. receit–receipt
9. embarass–embarrass
10. hypocricy–hypocrisy
11. ninteen–nineteen
12. resturaunt–restaurant
13. persuade–persuade
14. messers–messrs
15. procede–proceed

Chapter 14. Figures of Speech

Exercise.

1. onomatopoeia (purred, hummed, roared) personification (to budge)
2. paradox
3. pun
4. hyperbole
5. simile
6. alliteration, personification (making music)
7. repetition
8. simile/hyperbole
9. irony
10. oxymoron (exact estimate)
11. metaphor
12. personification (devoured)
13. consonance
14. assonance (the repetition of the long o sound)
15. metaphor

Chapter 15. Reading Skills

Exercise 1.

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a)
- B. 1. Corbett National Park attracts Delhiites because it is easily accessible and because it offers a wide variety of wildlife.

2. It is the first national park of India, set up in 1936. Secondly, it was the first park selected for Project Tiger.
 3. Dhikala is the main entry point to Tiger Reserve Area. Most of the residential accommodation has been built in Dhikala
 4. It is situated in a large grassy plateau near the Ramganga Reservoir.
 5. The Himalayan palm civet, Indian grey mongoose, common otter and porcupine.
- C. While moving in a jeep, the tourist would be virtually a prisoner. Besides, seated on an elephant's back, it would be possible to get a better view of the wildlife.
- D. 1. proximity 2. prolific 3. accessible 4. plateau
5. panoramic

Exercise 2.

- A. 1. (c) 2. (d)
- B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F
- C. 1. ...a mixture of human sweat, manure and charred wood.
2. ...by smacking their lips, ...by striking their cheeks.
3. ...gentle, kind and forgiving. They like to live in harmony with other animals.
4. ...stand firmly at one place and look him in the eyes.
5. ...they spoil the crops or loot their honey.
- D. 1. (a) We do not have any satisfactory photograph of a gorilla in a wild state.
(b) Zoologists have not been able to study the habits of gorillas in their natural habitat.
(c) Nothing can be said with certainty about the life span of the gorilla, or the extent of its intelligence, or its family life.

2. If the female gorilla is in danger, she gives out a scream. If the male gorilla is in danger, he utters a terrifying roar. He may express his anger by drumming on his chest, or shaking a tree. In extreme cases, he may even attack.

- E. 1. charred 2. deficient 3. charge 4. dwindle
5. lair

Exercise 3.

- A. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F
5. F

- B. 1. He believed that there could be some justification for hunting for food, but hunting for the fun of it could not be justified at all.
2. For a week. The party managed to kill only two wild fowls.
3. It was a fateful day for the narrator because the books he discovered and began to read that day had a long-lasting influence on his life.
4. He developed a keen and lasting interest in ghost stories.
5. No, he wasn't. The treasury of books that he discovered on the second day completely dispelled the gloom of being in the forest.

- C. 1. prospect 2. dismay 3. tramping 4. weary
5. exploration

Exercise 4.

- A. 1. The owl silently flies across the hill and sits down on a branch of some tree.
2. A sentinel's job is to guard a place. Since the owl keeps awake at night and hoots at regular intervals, the poet thinks of him as the sentinel of the forest.
3. The peacock and the owl. He finds the owl's cry much softer than the peacock's.

4. Normally, the owl's hooting is believed to bring bad luck. But the poet finds it good. To the poet, the owl's cry means:

The night is good—all's well, all's well.

5. Hooting is as natural to an owl as speaking is to a human being. If human beings must speak, owls must hoot. If human speech can cause no harm, why should an owl's hooting bring about bad luck?

B. (a) A friendly presence his!

(b) No harm can come

From night bird on the prowl.

(c) His cry is mellow.

C. The poet appears to be very fond of wildlife. He must also be a keen observer of nature.