

SRM VALLIAMMAI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

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Department of English

Question Bank



I SEMESTER

(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

EN3111 – Professional English-I

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UNIT 1

SYLLABUS

Part A

- I. WH Questions
- II. Yes or No Question
- III. Single Word Substitutes
- IV. Pronouns
- V. Parts of Speech
- VI. Question Tags
- VII. Prefixes and Suffixes

Part B

- I. Film and Series Review/Book Review
- II. Informal Letters
- III. Email

Part – A

‘WH’ Questions:

I. Read the following sentences and frame appropriate 'WH' questions:

[BTL-3]

1. We joined college last week.
2. I am currently reading *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*.
3. I completed my 12th Standard in St. John's Matriculation School, Neyveli.
4. An enquiry is being conducted to find the root cause of the AI-147 crash in Ahmedabad.
5. The RCB team won their first ever IPL title on June 3rd 2025.
6. The restaurant is 2 miles away from my home.
7. Operation Sindoor took place on May 7th 2025.
8. The teacher chose Nethra as the class representative for this semester.
9. I listen to songs and play video games in my free time.
10. I didn't attend college yesterday because I went to the school to receive my 12th mark sheet.

II. Frame questions for the following statements:

[BTL-6]

1. I am planning to visit my grandmother next week.
2. We should talk to the Class Advisor to get all the information.
3. The canteen is in the east wing of Block B.
4. I came to college by bus this morning.
5. I was at the movies yesterday.
6. I attended the wedding with my friend.
7. We will meet at 7 pm tomorrow.
8. Gukesh became the world chess champion by defeating Ding Liren.
9. I have been working in France for three years.
10. I love the second part of the movie which is filled with twists and turns.

YES/NO QUESTIONS

I. Frame questions for the following statements:

[BTL-3]

1. Yes, the report cards have been sent to the students.
2. No, the Whomping Willow tree has not fallen.
3. No, they won't be happy to visit their relatives.
4. Yes, my dad likes 90s melodies.
5. Yes, the phone call is being recorded.
6. Yes, Rachel and Sathya live in Chennai.
7. No, you haven't met my friends before.
8. No, the keys are not under the books.
9. Yes, the letter is signed.
10. Nancy has been working all day.

II. Complete the following with Yes/No question words:

[BTL-3]

1. _____ he busy?
2. _____ the dog swim?
3. _____ he your friend?
4. _____ you ever visited France?
5. _____ your birthday in June?
6. _____ they come to college by bus?
7. _____ you allergic to peanuts?
8. _____ you complete that work?
9. _____ the students in the class?
10. _____ you ever ridden a horse?

SUBSTITUTES:

I. Choose the correct single word substitutes for the following:

[BTL-1]

1. A building where aircraft are kept
i) Dockyard ii) Terminal iii) Hangar iv) Runway
2. Firm courage and determination to keep going despite difficulty
i) Intelligence ii) Talent iii) Grit iv) Pride
3. Extreme old age causing poor mental ability
i) Imbecility ii) Senility iii) Dotage iv) Superannuation
4. That which cannot be corrected.
i) Unintelligible ii) Indelible iii) Illegible iv) Incurable
5. The study of ancient societies.

- i) Anthropology ii) Archaeology iii) History iv) Ethnology
6. A person of good understanding knowledge and reasoning power
i) Expert ii) Intellectual iii) Snob iv) Literate
7. A person who insists on closely following rules
i) Disciplinarian ii) Stickler iii) Instantaneous iv) Boaster
8. The form of power structure in which few govern many
i) Monarchy ii) Oligarchy iii) Plutocracy iv) Autocracy
9. A style in which a writer displays his knowledge
i) Pedantic ii) Verbose iii) Pompous iv) Ornate
10. A list of topics or subjects to be considered in a meeting
i) Schedule ii) Timetable iii) Agenda iv) Plan
11. Leave or remove from a place considered dangerous
i) Evade ii) Evacuate iii) Avoid iv) Exterminate
12. A person pretending to be somebody he is not
i) Magician ii) Rogue iii) Liar iv) Imposter

II. Substitute the underlined phrases with appropriate one word substitutes: [BTL-1]

(aggravate, bibliophile, amphibian, exonerate, eccentric, introspect, agnostic, plagiarist, embezzlement, omniscient)

- i) Frogs are one of the examples of land animals that breed in water.
- ii) Raj as a writer lacks originality, he always copies from other writers.
- iii) As individuals, we must frequently reflect on our thoughts and emotions to understand us better.
- iv) The company's CEO was arrested for misappropriation of money, diverting substantial funds for personal expenses.
- v) John's personal library contains thousands of books; he is a true lover of books.
- vi) She is someone who doubts the existence of God.
- vii) New evidence came to light and the defendant was freed from his blame.
- viii) Some religious beliefs describe a deity as an entity possessing all knowledge.
- ix) Arthur's statement increased the gravity of the situation.
- x) The old man in the neighbourhood is known for his strange habits, like wearing mismatched clothes.

PRONOUNS:

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate possessive pronouns:

[BTL-3]

1. My laptop needs to be fixed, but _____ is working.
2. Nithya burned her dinner, so she asked Navya if she could share _____.
3. I forgot to bring my pen, can I borrow _____?
4. I found my book, but where is _____? (referring to him)
5. A cousin of _____ works abroad.

6. All my roommates love video games. Playing them is a favourite pastime of _____.
7. I had my idea, and he had _____ both were brilliant!
8. Pick any of these desserts. The choice is _____.
9. The house on the corner is _____.
10. Vidhya was talking about a friend of _____ whom she happened to meet last night.

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate relative pronouns.

[BTL-3]

1. The reason _____ he left was never clear
2. She bought a dress _____ was far too expensive. .
3. This is the dog _____ was injured yesterday.
4. I don't remember the time _____ I last saw her. .
5. We shop at the mart _____ is celebrating its fifth anniversary this year.
6. I visited the town _____ my grandparents grew up..
7. The movie, _____ was highly anticipated, turned out to be a disappointment..
8. The book _____ I wanted was missing.
9. The explanation _____ he gave was completely illogical.
10. He's the only person _____ truly understands me.

III. Choose the correct pronoun given in the bracket.

[BTL-1]

1. John watched the children carefully as ____ (them, they) crossed the road.
2. Can you pass me ____ (the, that) pen?
3. I lent ____ (him/ his) my umbrella because it was raining.
4. The dog wagged ____ (its/it's) tail happily.
5. Open the door. It's ____ (I, me).
6. You and ____ (me, I) are on the same team.
7. ____ (Who/Whom) is coming to the party tonight?
8. The students left ____ (there/ their) backpacks in the classroom before heading to the playground
9. The secret was kept between you and ____ (I/me).
10. The children played with the toys, sharing ____ (they, them) with each other.
11. ____ (She/Her) and her sister are both excellent swimmers.
12. The gift is for ____ (she, her), and I hope she likes it.

PARTS OF SPEECH

Choose the correct answers:

[BTL-1]

1. A rich lady bought a **beautiful** necklace.
a. Noun b. Verb c. Adjective d. Adverb
2. A smart girl was running **quickly**.
a. Noun b. Adverb c. Adjective d. Verb
3. The children were excited, **for** it was their first time at the zoo.
a. Adverb b. Verb c. Conjunction d. Pronoun

4. **Hurrah!** I have passed the examination.
a. Verb b. Interjection c. Adjective d. Noun
5. They decided to paint the wall **red**.
a. Noun b. Verb c. Pronoun d. Adjective
6. He worked **intensely** to meet the deadline.
a. Adverb b. Conjunction c. Adjective d. Preposition
7. The movie was captivating, **yet** it received mixed reviews from critics.
a. Noun b. Conjunction c. Adjective d. Interjection
8. **Wow**, that fireworks display was amazing!
a. Verb b. Adverb c. Interjection d. Noun
9. The detective **asked** several difficult questions.
a. Adverb b. Verb c. Article d. Preposition
10. The flowers **bloomed** beautifully in the spring sunlight.
a. Verb b. Pronoun c. Interjection d. Preposition

a. Form noun from adjective

Able -	Active -
Brief -	Cruel -
Strong -	Innovative-
Friendly -	Dangerous -

b. Form verb from noun

Explain-	Fresh -
Beauty -	Sell -
Achieve-	Permit-
Judge -	Priority -

c. Form verb from adjective

Enjoyable	Short
Create	Exciting
Black	Practical
Clean	Clear

d. Form noun from verb

Protect	Attend
Inform	Discover
Accept	Prefer
Manage	Achieve

QUESTION TAGS:

I. Change the following statements into questions using question tags:

[BTL-3]

1. They were at the concert.
2. We haven't met before.
3. They are staying in the hostel.
4. It's a beautiful day.
5. You understand.
6. She isn't coming to the party.
7. He is a very studious and dedicated student.
8. Communication skills are essential.
9. The meeting with the Dean was postponed to Friday.
10. Open the window.

II. Fill in the blanks with correct question tags:

[BTL-3]

1. You're not going to give up easily, _____?
2. You've finished your work, _____?
3. He should apologize, _____?
4. The results were quite unexpected, _____?
5. They've been to that museum before, _____?
6. You stay in Adyar in Chennai. _____?
7. She played the piano everyday, _____?
8. Let me introduce myself, _____?
9. She doesn't like chocolate, _____?
10. She drives carefully, _____?

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES:

I. Give the antonyms for the following words by adding suitable prefixes or suffixes. [BTL-3]

- a. Happy
- b. Accurate
- c. Sufficient
- d. Rational
- e. Use

II. Change the following words to noun forms using suitable suffixes.

[BTL-3]

- a. Organise
- b. Kind
- c. Important
- d. Champion
- e. Child

III. Choose the appropriate suffixes.

[BTL-1]

1. Her kind _____ was evident in how she treated everyone.
a) -ness b) -ism c) -cy d) -ward
2. I found a new book _____ on dental health in the library.
a) -let b) -ish c) -worm d) -ing
3. The rapid develop _____ of technology has changed our lives.
a) -ism b) -ing c) -ment d) -ed
4. The stranger had a strange appear _____.
a) -ing b) -ance c) -less d) -dis
5. They celebrated their friend _____ with a special dinner
a) -ship b) -ity c) -ism d) -ed

IV. Make new words combining the base word with one of the following prefixes. **[BTL-6]**

Prefixes: Anti; De; Dis; Im; Mis; Over; Non; Pre; Re; Un; Ill

1. Healthy
2. Use
3. Possible
4. Social
5. Septic
6. Obey
7. loyal
8. Code
9. legal
10. Fiction
11. Confident
12. Paid

PART – B

FILM AND SERIES REVIEW/BOOK REVIEW

[BTL-2]

1. Write a review of any one of your favourite movies.
2. Write a review of a series you have watched recently.
3. Write a review of a book that deeply influenced you. In your review, discuss how the book affected your thinking, emotions, or behaviour, and explain why it left a lasting impression.
4. Write a review of a Disney movie.

5. Write a review of a crime series.
6. Write a review for a movie that was created based on an adaptation from a book.
7. Write a review of your favourite anime movie.
8. Write a review of any one of the biographies of famous leaders.
9. Write a film review on any historical movie that you have watched.
10. Write a film review on any famous biopic.

INFORMAL LETTER

[BTL-6]

1. Write a letter to a school friend. Invite him to a get-together and suggest plans to meet over the coming weekend.
2. Recall a time when your teacher did something small, perhaps unnoticed by others, that had a significant positive impact on you or a classmate. Write a letter acknowledging that specific act and explaining why it mattered.
3. Write a comforting letter to a friend who recently met with an accident, letting him know you're glad they're recovering quickly.
4. Write a letter to your friend about a place you visited recently during your holidays.
5. Write a letter to your school best friend about the college you joined and update him on recent happenings in your life.
6. Write a letter to your friend appreciating his book that he wrote in Bangalore while pursuing his writing career.
7. Your friend is facing a challenging situation. Write a letter offering advice, comfort and encouragement.
8. You've been selected as a volunteer for a community service project. Write a letter to your parents explaining the project and seeking their permission.
9. Write a letter to a family member living abroad, updating them about your studies, hobbies, and daily life.
10. Write a letter to your favourite teacher thanking him/her for their inspiring lessons.

EMAIL:

[BTL-2]

1. Write an email to the Admission Officer of Indraprastha International College for Women, asking him/her about the information on the admission process, fees, hostel facility, and eligibility criteria for your course.
2. Compose an email to your manager requesting leave for a family emergency.
3. Compose a warning email to all employees informing them of a recent cyberattack and providing safety precautions.
4. As a representative of the boys'/ Girls' hostel, Block No.3, write an email to the Hostel Warden about the lack of power supply in three of the rooms on the eastern side, insisting on the arrangement of immediate remedial measures.
5. Write a reply to a customer complaint about a defective product.

6. Email a close friend about your recent travel adventure and share some of your favourite moments.
7. Suppose you are the Head Manager of your Office, XYZ Pvt Ltd. Write an email informing your employees regarding the change in office timings, due to heavy traffic conditions in the city.
8. Email your sibling to congratulate him on his recent accomplishments.
9. Write an email to an organization asking for sponsorship for an upcoming charity event.
10. Write an email to the customer support department explaining the issue you've encountered with the product you received and requesting assistance.

UNIT II

SYLLABUS

Part A

- I. Tenses – Past
- II. Subject Verb Agreement
- III. Antonyms, Synonyms
- IV. Prepositions

Part B

- I. Writing Report
- II. Autobiography
- III. Paragraph Writing
- IV. Comprehension

Part A

TENSES – PAST

I. Fill in the blanks with the suitable tense form of the verb given in the brackets: [BTL-3]

1. He _____ early because he was tired. (sleep)
2. I was studying while she was _____ dinner. (prepare)
3. The teacher _____ the topic clearly. (explain)
4. We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we _____ it. (sell)
5. She _____ a letter to her friend. (write)
6. He felt relieved because he _____ the assignment on time. (complete)
7. Last year, she _____ her holiday in Canada. (spend)
8. She _____ a new dress for the party. (buy)
9. We _____ good friends during our school days. (be)
10. I _____ happy after talking to you. (feel)

II. Rewrite the following passages into past tense: [BTL-3]

1. I wake up early every morning. The sun is shining, and the birds are singing outside my window. I usually start my day with a cup of coffee and some toast. Then, I head to the gym for a workout before I begin my work.

2. They arrive at the beach in the afternoon. They spread a mat and sit under an umbrella. The children build sandcastles near the water. Everyone laughs and enjoys the cool breeze.
3. They are planning a trip to the mountains next weekend. They will hike to the summit and camp overnight. They love being close to nature and enjoy the breath-taking views. They always take lots of photos to capture the memories.
4. She wakes up before sunrise and opens the window. The sky is pink, and the air feels fresh. She makes a cup of tea and sits on the balcony. Birds fly across the sky, chirping loudly. She enjoys the peaceful morning before starting her day. After finishing her tea, she begins her yoga practice.
5. The play is currently running at the local theatre. It's a comedy that makes the audience laugh out loud. The actors deliver their lines perfectly, and the costumes are colourful and vibrant. The audience is thoroughly entertained.

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

[BTL-3]

1. Last night, I _____(watch) a movie with my family. We _____(eat) popcorn and _____(laugh) at all the funny scenes. After the movie, I _____(go) to bed feeling happy.
2. John _____(receive) treatment for two years before he finally _____(be told) he _____(be cured).
3. Mary _____(have) a nervous breakdown last year but no one _____(be) surprised because she _____(work) much too hard for months.
4. We _____(travel) to the mountains during the holidays. The weather _____(be) cold, but we _____(have) a great time. We _____(build) snowmen and _____(drink) hot chocolate.
5. My mother _____(bake) a cake for my birthday. She _____(decorate) it with cream and cherries. I _____(blow) out the candles and _____(make) a wish. Then everyone _____(sing) the birthday song.
6. He _____(find) an old book in the attic. He _____(open) it and _____(read) a few pages. The story _____(sound) very interesting, so he _____(keep) reading.
7. We _____(plan) a surprise party for our teacher. Everyone _____(bring) food and decorations. We _____(hide) behind the door and _____(shout) "Surprise!" when she _____(walk) in.

8. I _____(lose) my pencil in the classroom yesterday. I _____(look) under the desk and inside my bag, but I _____(not/find) it. Later, my friend _____(give) me an extra one.
9. Yesterday, I _____(work) on my project all day. By the time I _____(finish), it _____(be) already midnight. I _____(not eat) dinner yet because I _____(be) so focused.
10. When Jane _____(wake up), she _____(realize) that she _____(oversleep). Her alarm _____(not go off) because she _____(forget) to set it the night before.

SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs that agree with the subjects [BTL-1]

- The chances of you being promoted _____(is/are) excellent.
- The story performers (was/were) _____surrounded by children and adults eager to see magical tales.
- Each of these problems _____(is/are) very difficult.
- Of all the sports played in India, Cricket _____(has/have) the most popularity.
- Some of these films _____(is/are) entertaining.
- The committee _____(decide/decides) the policy.
- Everybody _____(know/knows) Mr. Jones.
- The Olympics _____held every four years. (is/are)
- Slow and Steady _____(win/wins) the race.
- Neither the teacher nor the students _____(want/wants) to use this book again.
- Both of the dogs (has/have) _____collars.
- No one _____a greater collection of books than my friend Reeshav. (has/have)
- Mary and John usually (plays/play) _____together.
- Many hours at the driving range (has/have) _____led us to design golf balls with GPS locators in them.
- The government _____criticised by the Supreme Court for their actions. (was/were)
- The people _____lived without electricity for many years. (has/have)
- The College Union President, as well as, his friends never _____(follow/follows) the rules.
- The man with his children _____(attend/attends) to customers.
- If anybody **calls** for me, do let me know. (calls/call)
- Either my father or my brothers (is/are) _____going to sell the car.

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

I. Identify the synonyms of the highlighted words in the following sentences: [BTL-1]

1. The student gave a very concise explanation.
a. long b. detailed c. brief d. confusing
2. His **benevolent** nature made him loved by all.
a. cruel b. generous c. arrogant d. strict
3. The storm caused **extensive** damage to the coastal town.
a. widespread b. limited c. narrow d. brief
4. Her **passionate** speech moved everyone in the audience.
a. disinterested b. enthusiastic c. apathetic d. indifferent
5. The artist used **vivid** colors to create a striking painting.
a. bright b. dull c. lively d. pale
6. The professor gave a **comprehensive** overview of the topic in the lecture.
a. detailed b. limited c. thorough d. narrow
7. The teacher tried to **foster** a love for reading.
a. discourage b. delay c. promote d. punish
8. The **fragile** vase fell and broke into pieces.
a. strong b. sturdy c. delicate d. heavy
9. The politician's **controversial** remarks sparked outrage among the public.
a. contentious b. agreeable c. debatable d. harmonious
10. She showed **generosity** by donating a large sum of money to the charity.
a. kindness b. selfishness c. charity d. meanness

II. Identify the synonyms of the highlighted words in the following sentences:

1. The weather was **gloomy** all day.
a) sunny b) sad c) cheerful d) rainy
2. The director uses music to **accentuate** the rising dramatic tension.
a) recommend b) repeat c) emphasise d) specify

3. It was a **momentous** moment in the history of the nation
a) insignificant b) important c) sudden d) transient
4. The committee decided to **expel** the new member.
a) detain b) remove c) preserve d) reserve
5. Their **meticulous** attention to detail impressed the judges.
a) careless b) hasty c) precise d) vague
6. When the leadership changed, his position in the organization became **precarious**.
a) secure b) exalted c) uncertain d) important
7. Her actions were **superfluous** in that situation.
a) necessary b) excessive c) urgent d) dangerous
8. The director gave a **lucid** explanation of the film's theme.
a) vague b) clear c) biased d) repetitive
9. The sculpture was an **exquisite** piece of art.
a) ugly b) flawless c) large d) artificial
10. Her silence was taken as **tacit** agreement.
a) hostile b) implied c) overt d) general

III. Identify the antonyms of the highlighted words in the following sentences:
[BTL-1]

1. The experiment yielded **significant** results that validated the hypothesis.
a. trivial b. crucial c. substantial d. noteworthy
2. The professor provided **concise** notes for the upcoming exam.
a. lengthy b. brief c. elaborate d. succinct
3. The research findings were **ambiguous**, leaving room for different interpretations.
a. clear b. vague c. obscure d. uncertain
4. The lecture covered **fundamental** concepts in quantum mechanics.
a. basic b. advanced c. essential d. primary
5. The debate on climate change was **contentious**, with strong opinions on both sides.
a. agreeable b. controversial c. divisive d. harmonious
6. The professor's **sporadic** attendance was a concern for the students.
a. frequent b. irregular c. occasional d. periodic
7. The novel's plot was **predictable**, lacking unexpected twists.
a. anticipated b. surprising c. foreseeable d. inevitable

8. The student's **negligent** behavior led to poor academic performance.
a. careless b. diligent c. irresponsible d. heedless
9. The lecture was **lucid**, making complex theories easy to understand.
a. clear b. confusing c. coherent d. transparent
10. The seminar explored **innovative** approaches to sustainable development.
a. traditional b. inventive c. novel d. creative

IV. Identify the antonyms of the highlighted words in the following sentences:

[BTL-1]

1. The **abundant** rainfall led to a bountiful harvest.
a) plentiful b) scarce c) ample d) gather
2. There was a **dearth** of reliable information on this subject.
a) pitfall b) excess c) scarcity d) recluse
3. He is famous for his **destructive** criticism and remarks.
a) catastrophic b) constructive c) calculative d) unheeding
4. His **fervent** passion for justice drove him to dedicate his life to activism.
a) zealous b) indifferent c) intense d) democratic
5. The atmosphere in the room turned sombre after the news was delivered, replacing the previously **jovial** mood.
a) happy b) elated c) gloomy d) cheerful
6. The **monotonous** sound of rain tapping on the roof lulled me into a peaceful sleep.
a) varied b) stubborn c) dull d) boring
7. The **hapless** traveler lost his passport, wallet, and luggage on the first day.
a) unlucky b) fortunate c) miserable d) socialise
8. To his **dismay**, his name was not in the list.
a) shock b) relief c) apprehension d) rage
9. The **kinetic** energy of the moving car was immense.
a) dynamic b) static c) active d) magnified
10. The **resilient** plant bounced back quickly after the drought.
a) strong b) fragile c) durable d) encouragement.

V. Match the words in Column A with their synonyms in Column B.

[BTL-1]

A	B
1. Create	eject
Hop	contemplative
Pensive	daydream
Banish	make
Reverie	jump
2. Resilient	Calm
Volatile	Innovative
Inventive	Tough
Serene	Lazy
Idle	Unstable
3. Changeable	Different
Doubtful	Hungry
Novel	Variable
Diverse	New
Famished	Unsure
4. Weary	Funny
Amiable	Productive
Chatty	Tired
Amusing	Talkative
Prolific	Friendly
5. Zenith	scanty
Demur	destitute
Meagre	peak
Fatuous	hesitate
Impecunious	brainless

VI. Match the words in Column A with their antonyms in Column B.

[BTL-1]

A	B
1. Advocate	Deceitful
Tranquil	Illogical
Diminish	Amplify
Rational	Turbulent

Candid	Oppose
2. Pivotal	hide
Candid	excite
Flaunt	unimportant
Pacify	cheerful
Sullen	dishonest
3. Arrogant	Languish
Converge	Modest
Benevolent	Vague
Explicit	Malevolent
Thrive	Disperse
4. Superficial	Dissent
Obscure	Conventional
Consent	Profound
Innovative	Discord
Harmony	Apparent
5. Hostile	Corruption
Intricate	Wither
Liberty	Straightforward
Flourish	Oppression
Integrity	Amiable

PREPOSITIONS:

I. Fill in the blanks with the most suitable prepositions:

[BTL-1]

- This song reminds me _____ my childhood.
- May I know whom you were talking _____?
- She is passionate _____ environmental conservation.
- She walked _____ the bridge slowly.
- She depends _____ her parents for support.
- He read the newspaper _____ the morning.
- He distributed his property _____ his two daughters.
- They congratulated her _____ her promotion.
- He is worried _____ the future.
- They've been living here _____ 2010.
- The garden stretches _____ the fence.

12. She's afraid _____ speaking in public.
13. The hotel offers a stunning view of the city _____ its rooftop terrace.
14. They usually go hiking _____ weekends.
15. The river flows _____ the valley and _____ the sea.
16. We went _____ car to the beach.
17. The conference is scheduled _____ next Monday.
18. The dog sat _____ its owner patiently.
19. They succeeded _____ completing the challenge.
20. We will meet _____ December.

II. Fill in the blanks with the most suitable prepositions:

1. We arrived _____ the airport _____ 6 PM. After waiting _____ an hour, we finally boarded the plane. The flight landed _____ New York early _____ the morning.
2. She placed the book _____ the table and sat _____ the chair. The cat jumped _____ her lap and purred contentedly _____ her petting it.
3. They walked _____ the park and stopped _____ a bench to rest. The children played _____ the swings while the adults chatted _____ each other.
4. She wrote a letter _____ her friend who lives _____ another country. They corresponded regularly _____ emails and phone calls _____ the years.
5. We will meet _____ the restaurant _____ noon. Make sure to arrive _____ time, as we have a reservation _____ 12:30 PM.
6. They went _____ a long walk _____ the beach at sunset. The waves crashed gently _____ the shore, and the air smelled fresh _____ the sea.
7. The meeting is scheduled _____ Monday _____ 10 AM. Please make sure to be _____ the conference room _____ that time.
8. The children hid _____ the tree _____ playing hide-and-seek. They laughed _____ the fun they had _____ the afternoon.
9. She put the flowers _____ the vase and placed it _____ the windowsill. The sunlight shone _____ the window, making the flowers look even more beautiful.
10. The dog ran _____ the yard and played _____ the kids. It stopped _____ a moment to drink water _____ the bowl.

Part – B

REPORT WRITING

Write reports on the following events:

[BTL-2]

1. Write a report on a school-organized field trip to a historical monument. Include details about the location, the purpose of the visit, the activities conducted, and the experiences of the students.
2. Write a report on a field trip to a coastal area and an industrial visit to a fishing and seafood processing plant.

3. Your class went on a trip to a historical fort and then visited a local industry producing handmade goods. Write a report.
4. An industrial visit to a nearby Thermal Power Plant.
5. Write a report on your industrial visit to a manufacturing plant. Include details about the factory layout, the production process, safety measures followed, and key takeaways from the visit.
6. A field trip to Chennai Harbour.
7. An industrial visit to a Dairy factory.
8. An industrial visit to a sugar factory.
9. Write a report on an industrial visit to a paper manufacturing company.
10. A field trip to an industrial unit.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, PARAGRAPH WRITING, COMPREHENSION

I. Write autobiographical paragraphs using the leads below:

[BTL-6]

1. Write an autobiography from the perspective of your school bench.
2. Write an autobiography of your favorite childhood toy, showing how it gave you emotional comfort.
3. A time in your life when friendship proved to be of great importance to you.
4. Write an autobiography of an object you value the most.
5. Write an autobiography from the perspective of a wallet.
6. Write an autobiography from the perspective of your bike.
7. Write an autobiography of your favorite childhood toy, showing how it gave you emotional comfort.
8. Write an autobiography from the perspective of a mirror bike.
9. As a smartphone, write your autobiography, explaining how you've changed your owner's life.
10. As a backpack, tell your life story. Describe your role in school/college student's life, how you affected daily routines and responsibility, and what it felt like to carry your owner's 'world'.

III. Write effective paragraphs on the topics given below.

[BTL-6]

1. Write a paragraph on whom from your past you'd like to reconnect with. What makes you want to renew that relationship after a long time?
2. Write a paragraph on "With so many online and real-life dangers, how can young people stay safe and make smart choices every day?"
3. Write a paragraph on 'From Stress to Struggle: How daily pressures can lead to depression'.
4. What invention do you think has changed the world the most, and how?
5. Write a paragraph on your daily travel routine and share your experiences during the journey.

6. How do you think maintaining discipline can transform your daily routine and long-term goals? Provide examples from personal experience or historical figures to illustrate your points.
7. Write a paragraph on 'Building Stronger Bonds: Fostering Healthy Relationships Among Youth'.
8. There is a fall in values in today's life. Keeping this cue in mind, write a paragraph on 'The Need for Moral Education in Schools', so as to make the youth of today, aware of high moral standards.
9. Write a paragraph on 'The Significance of Maintaining Good Health'
10. In what ways do social media influencers shape the lifestyle choices and preferences of young people today? In what ways can parents and educators help young people critically evaluate the content and messages shared by influencers on social media?
11. Describe a moment when you overcame a fear. What did you learn from the experience?
12. Write a paragraph about someone you admire.

COMPREHENSION:

[BTL-2]

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom. Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At the early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics. Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heart breaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress. Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

I. Choose the best answer for the following questions from the option given:

1. The curies' ____ collaboration helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.
a) Friendly b) Competitive c) Courteous d) Industrious
2. Marie had a bright mind and a ____ personality.
a) Strong b) Light hearted c) Humorous d) Strange
3. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt ____.
a) Hopeless b) Annoyed c) Depressed d) Worried
4. Marie ____ by leaving Poland and traveling to France to enter the Sorbonne.
a) Challenged authority b) Showed intelligence c) Behaved
d) Was distressed e) Answer not available in article
5. ____ she remembered their joy together.
a) Dejectedly b) Worried c) Tearfully d) Happily
6. Her ____ began to fade when she returned to the Sorbonne to succeed her husband.
a) Misfortune b) Anger c) Wretchedness d) Disappointment
7. Even though she became fatally ill from working with radium, Marie curie was never ____.
a) Troubled b) Worried c) Disappointed d) Sorrowful
8. What was the element discovered by Marie and Pierre Curie?
a) Uranium b) Radium c) Radon d) Thorium

II. Choose the appropriate meaning for the given words as they appear in the text.

1. Synonym for "accomplished":
a) Skilled b) Finished c) Attempted d) Unskilled
2. Synonym for "amicable":
a) Friendly b) Hostile c) Ambiguous d) Complex
3. Synonym for "brilliant":
a) Dull b) Shining c) Intelligent d) Unattractive
4. Synonym for "anguish":
a) Delight b) Joy c) Suffering d) Calm
5. Synonym for "despondently":
a) Hopefully b) Eagerly c) Cheerfully d) Hopelessly

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Mount Vesuvius, a volcano located between the ancient Italian cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, has received much attention because of its frequent and destructive eruptions. The most famous of these eruptions occurred in a. D. 79. The volcano had been inactive for centuries. There was little warning of the coming eruption, although one account unearthed by archaeologists says that a hard rain and a strong wind had disturbed the celestial calm during the preceding night. Early the next morning, the volcano poured a huge river of molten rock down upon Herculaneum, completely burying the city and filling in the harbour with coagulated lava.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the mountain, cinders, stone and ash rained down on Pompeii. Sparks from the burning ash ignited the combustible rooftops quickly. Large portions of the city were destroyed in the conflagration. Fire, however, was not the only cause of destruction. Poisonous sulphuric gases saturated the air. These heavy gases were not buoyant in the atmosphere and therefore sank toward the earth and suffocated people. Over the years, excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum have revealed a great deal about the behaviour of the volcano. By analysing data, much as a zoologist dissects a specimen animal, scientist have concluded that the eruption changed large portions of the area's geography. For instance, it turned the Sarno river from its course and raised the level of the beach along the bay of Naples. Meteorologists studying these events have also concluded that Vesuvius caused a huge tidal wave that affected the world's climate. In addition to making these investigations, archaeologists have been able to study the skeletons of victims by using distilled water to wash away the volcanic ash. By strengthening the brittle bones with acrylic paint, scientists have been able to examine the skeletons and draw conclusions about the diet and habits of the residents. Finally, the excavations at both Pompeii and Herculaneum have yielded many examples of classical art, such as jewellery made of bronze, which is an alloy of copper and tin. The eruption of Mount Vesuvius and its tragic consequences have provided us with a wealth of data about the effects that volcanoes can have on the surrounding area. Today volcanologists can locate and predict eruptions, saving lives and preventing the destruction of cities and cultures.

I. Choose the best answer for the following questions from the option given:

1. Herculaneum and its harbour were buried under ____lava.
 - a. Liquid
 - b. Solid
 - c. Flowing
 - d. Gas
2. The poisonous gases were not ____in the air.
 - a. Able to float
 - b. Visible
 - c. Able to evaporate
 - d. Invisible
3. Scientists analysed data about Vesuvius in the same way that a zoologist ____a specimen.
 - a. Describes in detail
 - b. Studies by cutting apart
 - c. Photographs
 - d. Chart
4. ____have concluded that the volcanic eruption caused a tidal wave.
 - a. Scientists who study oceans
 - b. Scientists who study atmospheric conditions
 - c. Scientist who study ash
 - d. Scientist who study animal behaviour

5. Scientists have used ____water to wash away volcanic ash from the skeletons of victims.
- Bottled
 - Volcanic
 - Purified
 - Sea
6. What were the ancient Italian cities located near Mount Vesuvius that were affected by its eruptions?
- Rome and Milan
 - Pompeii and Herculaneum
 - Athens and Sparta
 - Florence and Venice
7. When did the most famous eruption of Mount Vesuvius occur?
- B.C. 79
 - A.D. 79
 - 79 years ago
 - A.D. 1979
8. What disturbed the celestial calm before the eruption of Mount Vesuvius?
- Earthquake
 - Thunderstorm
 - Solar eclipse
 - Strong wind and rain

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow it.

The Trojan War is one of the most famous wars in history. It is well known for the 10-year duration, for the heroism of a number of legendary characters, and for the Trojan horse. What may not be familiar, however, is the story of how the war began. According to Greek myth, the strife between the Trojans and the Greeks started at the wedding of Peleus, King of Thessaly, and Thetis, a sea nymph. All of the gods and goddesses had been invited to the wedding celebration in Troy except Eris, goddess of discord. She had been omitted from the guest list because her presence always embroiled mortals and immortals alike in conflict.

To take revenge on those who had slighted her, Eris decided to cause a skirmish. Into the middle of the banquet hall, she threw a golden apple marked “for the most beautiful.” All of the goddesses began to haggle over who should possess it. The gods and goddesses reached a stalemate when the choice was narrowed to Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite. Someone was needed to settle the controversy by picking a winner. The job eventually fell to Paris, son of King Priam of Troy, who was said to be a good judge of beauty. Paris did not have an easy job. Each goddess, eager to win the golden apple, tried aggressively to bribe him.

“I’ll grant you vast kingdoms to rule,” promised Hera. “Vast kingdoms are nothing in comparison with my gift,” contradicted Athena. “Choose me and I’ll see that you win victory and fame in war.” Aphrodite outdid her adversaries, however. She won the golden apple by offering Helen, daughter of Zeus and the most beautiful mortal in the land, to Paris. Paris, anxious to claim Helen, set off for Sparta in Greece. Although Paris learned that Helen was married, he nevertheless accepted the hospitality of her husband, King Menelaus of Sparta. Therefore, Menelaus was outraged for a number of reasons when Paris departed, taking Helen and much of the king’s wealth back to Troy. Menelaus collected his loyal forces and set sail for Troy to begin the war to reclaim Helen.

I. Choose the best answer for the following questions from the option given:

1. What is the Trojan War best known for?
 - a) Its short duration
 - b) The bravery of Paris
 - c) Legendary heroes and the Trojan horse
 - d) The fall of Zeus
2. Why was Eris not invited to the wedding of Peleus and Thetis?
 - a) She was away at war
 - b) She was feared for causing conflict
 - c) She disliked the couple
 - d) She was not a real goddess
3. What did Eris do to cause trouble at the wedding?
 - a) Stole the bride's crown
 - b) Argued with the king
 - c) Threw a golden apple labeled “for the most beautiful”
 - d) Turned the food to ashes
4. Who ultimately chose the winner of the golden apple?
 - a) Zeus
 - b) Peleus
 - c) Menelaus
 - d) Paris
5. What did Aphrodite offer Paris in exchange for the golden apple?
 - a) Eternal life
 - b) Wealth and land
 - c) Helen, the most beautiful mortal
 - d) Victory in battle

6. Why did Menelaus go to war against Troy?
- a) Paris insulted him publicly
 - b) Helen fell in love with Paris
 - c) Paris took Helen and much of his wealth
 - d) The gods ordered him to

Answer true or false for the following question:

- 1. The Trojan War lasted for ten years.
- 2. Eris was invited to the wedding of Peleus and Thetis.
- 3. Paris was chosen to judge which goddess deserved the golden apple.
- 4. Hera offered Paris eternal youth.
- 5. Aphrodite promised Paris victory and fame in war.
- 6. Paris took Helen back to Troy even though she was already married.

Choose the synonym that best matches the bolded word from the passage.

- 1. **Strife**
 - a) Peace
 - b) Conflict
 - c) Celebration
 - d) Friendship
- 2. **Haggle**
 - a) Argue
 - b) Celebrate
 - c) Ignore
 - d) Travel
- 3. **Stalemate**
 - a) Solution
 - b) Progress
 - c) Deadlock
 - d) Agreement
- 4. **Adversaries**
 - a) Friends
 - b) Enemies
 - c) Guests
 - d) Advisors

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Fleas are perfectly designed by nature to feast on anything containing blood. Like a shark in the water or a wolf in the woods, fleas are ideally equipped to do what they do, making them very difficult to defeat. The bodies of these tiny parasites are extremely hardy and well-suited for their job.

A flea has a very hard exoskeleton, which means the body is covered by a tough, tile-like plate called a sclerite. Because of these plates, fleas are almost impossible to squish. The exoskeletons of fleas are also waterproof and shock resistant, and therefore fleas are highly resistant to the sprays and chemicals used to kill them. Little spines are attached to this plate. The spines lie flat against the flea's thin, narrow body as the flea scurries through an animal's fur in search of food. However, if anything (like fingers or a selfgrooming pet) tries to pull a flea off through the hair coat, these spines will extend and stick to the fur like Velcro. Fleas are some of the best jumpers in the natural world. A flea can jump seven inches, or 150 times its own length, either vertically

or horizontally. An equivalent jump for a person would be 555 feet, the height of the Washington Monument. Fleas can jump 30,000 times in a row without stopping, and they are able to accelerate through the air at an incredibly high rate—a rate which is over ten times what humans can withstand in an airplane. Fleas have very long rear legs with huge thigh muscles and multiple joints. When they get ready to jump, they fold their long legs up and crouch like a runner on a starting block. Several of their joints contain a protein called resilin, which helps catapult fleas into the air as they jump, similar to the way a rubber band provides momentum to a slingshot. Outward facing claws on the bottom of their legs grip anything they touch when they land. The adult female flea mates after her first blood meal and begins producing eggs in just 1 to 2 days. One flea can lay up to 50 eggs in one day and over 2,000 in her lifetime. Flea eggs can be seen with the naked eye, but they are about the size of a grain of salt. Shortly after being laid, the eggs begin to transform into cocoons. In the cocoon state, fleas are fully developed adults, and will hatch immediately if conditions are favorable. Fleas can detect warmth, movement, and carbon dioxide in exhaled breath, and these three factors stimulate them to emerge as new adults. If the flea does not detect appropriate conditions, it can remain dormant in the cocoon state for extended periods. Under ideal conditions, the entire life cycle may only take 3 weeks, so in no time at all, pets and homes can become infested. Because of these characteristics, fleas are intimidating opponents. The best way to control fleas, therefore, is to take steps to prevent an infestation from ever occurring.

I. Choose the best answer for the following questions from the option given:

1. Why are fleas difficult to crush?
 - a) They move too fast
 - b) They are very small
 - c) They have a hard exoskeleton
 - d) They are invisible to the human eye
2. What do the spines on a flea's body do?
 - a) Help fleas breathe
 - b) Protect fleas from predators
 - c) Help fleas stick to fur when pulled
 - d) Help fleas lay eggs
3. How high can fleas jump compared to their body length?
 - a) 15 times
 - b) 50 times
 - c) 150 times
 - d) 300 times
4. What allows fleas to jump with such great power?
 - a) Wind currents

- b) Their tiny size
 - c) Their protein-packed food
 - d) Resilin protein and strong thigh muscles
5. How many eggs can a single female flea lay in one day?
- a) 10
 - b) 25
 - c) 50
 - d) 100
6. What triggers fleas to emerge from their cocoons?
- a) Darkness and silence
 - b) Moisture in the air
 - c) Light and dryness
 - d) Warmth, movement, and carbon dioxide

Answer true or false for the following question:

- 1. Fleas are easily squished due to their soft bodies.
- 2. A flea can jump both vertically and horizontally.
- 3. The spines on a flea's body help it fly.
- 4. Fleas can remain dormant in their cocoon stage if conditions aren't favorable.
- 5. A person jumping 555 feet would be equal to a flea's jumping ability in proportion to its size.
- 6. Fleas begin to lay eggs only a week after their first blood meal.

Choose the closest synonym for the bolded word from the passage.

- 1. Hardy
 - a) Delicate
 - b) Tough
 - c) Lazy
 - d) Soft
- 2. Scurries
 - a) Walks
 - b) Crawls
 - c) Rushes
 - d) Jumps
- 3. Momentum
 - a) Speed
 - b) Strength
 - c) Energy
 - d) Force
- 4. Dormant
 - a) Hidden
 - b) Asleep
 - c) Growing
 - d) Active

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow it.

The biggest house of cards, the longest tongue, and of course, the tallest man: these are among the thousands of records logged in the famous Guinness Book of Records. Created in 1955 after a debate concerning Europe's fastest game bird, what began as a marketing tool sold to pub

landlords to promote Guinness, an Irish drink, became the bestselling copyright title of all time (a category that excludes books such as the Bible and the Koran). In time, the book would sell 120 million copies in over 100 countries— quite a leap from its humble beginnings. In its early years, the book set its sights on satisfying man's innate curiosity about the natural world around him. Its two principal fact finders, twins Norris and Ross McWhirter, scoured the globe to collect empirical facts. It was their task to find and document aspects of life that can be sensed or observed, things that can be quantified or measured. But not just any things. They were only interested in superlatives: the biggest and the best. It was during this period that some of the hallmark Guinness Records were documented, answering such questions as "What is the brightest star?" and "What is the biggest spider?" Once aware of the public's thirst for such knowledge, the book's authors began to branch out to cover increasingly obscure, little-known facts. They started documenting human achievements as well. A forerunner for reality television, the Guinness Book gave people a chance to become famous for accomplishing eccentric, often pointless tasks. Records were set in 1955 for consuming 24 raw eggs in 14 minutes and in 1981 for the fastest solving of a Rubik's Cube (which took a mere 38 seconds). In 1979 a man yodeled non-stop for ten and a quarter hours. In its latest incarnation, the book has found a new home on the internet. No longer restricted to the confines of physical paper, the Guinness World Records website contains seemingly innumerable facts concerning such topics as the most powerful combustion engine, or the world's longest train. What is striking, however, is that such facts are found sharing a page with the record of the heaviest train to be pulled with a beard. While there is no denying that each of these facts has its own, individual allure, the latter represents a significant deviation from the education-oriented facts of earlier editions. Perhaps there is useful knowledge to be gleaned regarding the tensile strength of a beard, but this seems to cater to an audience more interested in seeking entertainment than education. Originating as a simple bar book, the Guinness Book of Records has evolved over decades to provide insight into the full spectrum of modern life. And although one may be more likely now to learn about the widest human mouth than the highest number of casualties in a single battle of the Civil War, the Guinness World Records website offers a telling glimpse into the future of fact-finding and record-recording.

I Choose the best answer for the following questions from the option given:

1. What was the original purpose of the Guinness Book of Records?
 - a) To educate children
 - b) To promote an Irish drink in pubs
 - c) To list famous historical events
 - d) To serve as a scientific textbook

2. Who were the original fact finders for the book?
 - a) Irish bartenders
 - b) Scientists from Oxford

- c) Twins named Norris and Ross McWhirter
 - d) British historians
3. What kind of facts did the original authors focus on?
 - a) Political speeches
 - b) Religious miracles
 - c) Superlatives like the biggest and best
 - d) Fictional achievements
 4. What was one early human record mentioned in the passage?
 - a) Fastest marathon
 - b) Longest poem
 - c) Solving a Rubik's Cube in 38 seconds
 - d) Longest recorded snowfall
 5. What does the passage suggest about the modern version of the Guinness Records?
 - a) It is mostly academic
 - b) It focuses only on nature
 - c) It combines education and entertainment
 - d) It excludes unusual records
 6. Which of the following best describes the evolution of the Guinness Book?
 - a) From a war record to a historical journal
 - b) From a bar guide to a digital collection of world records
 - c) From a science manual to a school textbook
 - d) From a novel to a religious text

Answer true or false for the following question:

1. The Guinness Book was created in the 1970s.
2. The first edition of the book included records like the biggest spider and brightest star.
3. The Guinness Book has always focused only on educational and scientific content.
4. A man once yodeled non-stop for more than ten hours, according to the book.
5. The Guinness World Records website only includes records about technology and machines.
6. The book began as a marketing idea to help promote Guinness in pubs.

Choose the word that best matches the meaning of the words from the passage.

1. **Obscure**
 - a) Famous
 - b) Mysterious
 - c) Well-known
 - d) Little-known

2. **Eccentric**

- a) Unusual b) Boring c) Careless d) Logical

3. **Confines**

- a) Freedoms b) Limits c) Pathways d) Borders

4. **Allure**

- a) Risk b) Boredom c) Attraction d) Illusion

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Throughout history, there have been instances in which people have been unwilling to accept new theories, despite startling evidence. This was certainly the case when Copernicus published his theory – that the earth was not the centre of the universe. Until the early 16th century, western thinkers believed the theory put forward by Ptolemy, an Egyptian living in Alexandria in about 150 AD. His theory, which was formulated by gathering and organizing the thoughts of the earlier thinkers, proposed that the universe was closed space bounded by a spherical envelope beyond which there was nothing. The earth, according to Ptolemy was a fixed and immobile mass, located at the centre of the universe. The sun and the stars, revolved around it. The theory appealed to human nature. Someone making casual observations as they looked into the sky might come to a similar conclusion. It also fed the human ego. Humans could believe that they were at the centre of God's universe, and the sun and stars were created for their benefit. Ptolemy's theory was, of course, incorrect, but at the time nobody contested it. European astronomers were more inclined to save face. Instead of proposing new ideas, they attempted to patch up and refine Ptolemy's flawed model. Students were taught using a book called the Sphere which had been written two hundred years previously. In short, astronomy failed to advance.

In 1530, however, Mikolaj Kopernik, more, commonly known as Copernicus made an assertion which shook the world. He proposed that the earth turned on its axis once per day, and travelled around the sun once per year. Even when he made his discovery, he was reluctant to make it public, knowing how much his shocking revelations would disturb the church. However, George Rheticus, a German Mathematics professor who had become Copernicus's student, convinced Copernicus to publish his ideas, even though Copernicus, a perfectionist, was never satisfied that his observations were complete. Copernicus's ideas went against all the political and religious beliefs of the time. Humans, it was believed, were made in God's image, and were superior to all creatures. The natural world had been created for humans to exploit. Copernicus's theories contradicted the ideas of all the powerful churchmen of the time. Even the famous playwright William Shakespeare feared the new theory, pronouncing that it would destroy social order and bring chaos to the world. However, Copernicus never had to suffer at the hands of those who disagreed with his theories. He died just after the work was published in 1543.

However, the scientists who followed in Copernicus 's footsteps bore the brunt of the church's anger. Two other Italian scientists of the time, Galileo and Bruno, agreed wholeheartedly with the Copernican theory. Bruno even dared to say that space was endless and contained many other suns, each with its own planets. For this, Bruno was sentenced to death by burning in 1600. Galileo, famous for his construction of the telescope was forced to deny his belief in the Copernican theories. He escaped capital punishment, but was imprisoned for the rest of his life. In time however, Copernicus's work became more accepted. Subsequent scientists and mathematicians such as Brahe, Kepler and Newton took Copernicus's work as a starting point and used it to glean further truths about the laws of celestial mechanics. The most important aspect of Copernicus' work is that it forever changed the place of man in the cosmos. With Copernicus' work, man could no longer take that premier position which the theologians had immodestly assigned him. This was the first, but certainly not the last time in which man would have to accept his position as a more part of the universe, not at the centre of it.

Select the correct response for the following questions based on the passage:

1. Ptolemy's model of the universe was based on
 - a) casual observations of the night sky and the celestial bodies
 - b) religious and political beliefs
 - c) ideas of earlier thinkers
 - d) laws of celestial mechanics
2. Ptolemy' theory fed human ego. This means
 - a) People felt proud to play God
 - b) People felt proud to be the center of the universe and superior to all creatures
 - c) People felt proud of their astronomical achievements
 - d) People felt proud of the social order
3. Copernicus published his observations only because
 - a) His student persuaded him to publish them
 - b) He wanted to shock and disturb the Church
 - c) He was sure that his observations were complete and accurate
 - d) He wished to shake the world
4. According to the passage, which of the following scientists lost his life for his beliefs?
 - a) Rheticus b) Copernicus c) Galileo d) Bruno
5. Who among the following feared Copernicus' theory?
 - a) Bruno b) Brahe c) Shakespeare d) Newton
6. What does the phrase 'bore the brunt' mean?
 - a) Suffer burns b) suffer from pangs of guilt
 - c) Suffer capital punishment d) Suffer most due to the impact
7. What do you infer from the first paragraph of the passage?
 - a) That human beings are reluctant to accept new ideas
 - b) That human beings are adventurous in nature
 - c) That human beings are scientific in their approach to the truth

- d) That human beings are difficult to convince
- 8. What according to the passage to Copernicus' most important contribution to knowledge?
 - a) The sun is the center around which the planets revolve
 - b) The human race is only a tiny part of the universe
 - c) The earth rotates around its own axis
 - d) The universe was created only for man's convenience

II. Choose the appropriate meaning for the given words as they appear in the text.

- a) Flawed
 - 1. defective 2. failed 3. attract
- b) Revelations
 - 1. decoration 2. declaration 3. shouting
- c) Chaos
 - 1. confrontation 2. confusion 3. peace
- d) Brunt
 - 1. force 2. breakage 3. impact
- e) Capital Punishment
 - 1. fine 2. jail imprisonment 3. Beheading

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Tobacco addiction is a global epidemic that is increasingly ravaging countries and regions that can least afford its toll of disability, disease, lost productivity and death. The tobacco industry continues to put profits before life; its own expansion before the health of future generations; its own economic gain ahead of the sustainable development of struggling countries. Now, as nations have begun to fight back with a global strategy, and some countries begun to turn the course of the epidemic, tobacco companies continue to launch new weapons in the form of products disguised to appear less harmful and more attractive. The core strategy of the tobacco industry is not new. It is the new variant of the light, mild and low tar cigarette campaigns that were so effective in keeping customers, gaining new ones, and undermining tobacco control in the 20th century.

Nowadays, tobacco companies continue reassuring health concerned smokers by offering with their new products the illusion of safety. They continue to take their old and new customers to more insidious levels of deception by promoting and selling new products disguised under healthier names, fruity flavours or more attractive-looking packaging. In the mean time they continue their search for reduced-harm products... however, none have been thoroughly evaluated in human studies, so there is not reliable information on what is the toxicant exposure or health impact. Honest accurate information on tobacco product ingredients, toxicant deliveries, and health effects is scarce for many of these products. Fortunately, tobacco control professionals learn valuable lessons about the tobacco industry approaches from the experiences and successes as well as failures of 20th century tobacco control effort. Global public health also

has the strength of the combined forces of the United Nations and its Member States through the World Health Organization's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control- the WHO FCTC, a powerful tool to combat tobacco and the challenging approaches of its industry.

The purpose of World No Tobacco Day 2006 is to raise awareness about the existence of a great variety of deadly tobacco products in order to help people get accurate information, remove the disguise and unveil the truth behind tobacco products-traditional, new, and future.

The slogan reads as follows:

Tobacco: Deadly In Any Form of Disguise

It is crucial to empower people and organizations with knowledge about the different tobacco products and their many forms and disguise in order to implement more effectively control tobacco and improve global health.

World No Tobacco Day 2006 has the following objectives:

- Raise awareness about all forms of tobacco: DEADLY IN ANY FORM. Cigarettes, pipes, bidies, kreteks, clove cigarettes, snus, snuff, smokeless, cigars... they are all deadly;
- Raise awareness about all types and names and flavours; DEADLY IN ANY DISGUISE. Mild, light, low tar, full flavour, fruit flavoured, chocolate flavoured, natural, additive-free, organic cigarettes, PREPs (Potentially Reduced-Exposure Products), harm-reduced... they are all deadly;
- Raise awareness about the need for strict regulation and encourage its implementation.

All of these products and practices are deadly and addictive and thus the absence of truthful information deprives even well intended people the ability to make, healthy choices. Whether the disguise is perpetuated by multinational corporations or by well intended, but uninformed shops, families, and individuals, the end product can be the same: use of products that carry unnecessary risks of disease, debilitation and death. The truth about tobacco can empower people to improve their own health, as well as the health of their families, friends, and others in their community.

I. Choose the best answer for the following questions from the options given:

1. The tobacco industry expands on the basis of its
 - a) own merit
 - b) advertisement
 - c) health of future generation
 - d) own economic gain
2. Tobacco companies continue to sell their products by
 - a) disguising their products under healthy names
 - b) deceiving their customers
 - c) taking care of the health aspects
 - d) informing people of the production
3. The FCTC of WHO is a tool to
 - a) fight against tobacco
 - b) fight against the challenge of the industry
 - c) promote tobacco sale

- d) help people
4. Which of the following is NOT the purpose of World Tobacco Day?
- a) Raise awareness of the existence of the deadly tobacco products
 - b) Inform people of the tobacco products
 - c) Unveil the truth behind the tobacco products
 - d) Fight against the companies.
5. Which one of the following methods is NOT used by the tobacco companies?
- a) Give attractive looking packaging
 - b) Use healthier names
 - c) Sell at a lower price
 - d) Use attractive flavours
6. What does 'Deadly in Disguise' mean?
- a) Death is indirectly hinted
 - b) Death is directly spoken of
 - c) The person may not die
 - d) Death in another form
7. If information about the tobacco products are given,
- a) people would have made wise decisions
 - b) people will make healthy choices
 - c) the sale will go higher
 - d) the company may have to face a big loss
8. Tobacco addiction is compared to an epidemic disease that spreads because
- a) it causes diseases that spread to other people
 - b) the people carry the disease germs
 - c) the disease can spread to other countries
 - d) addiction to the habit keeps spreading very fast

II. Choose the appropriate meaning for the given words as they appear in the text.

- a) Combat
 - 1. control 2. fight 3. catch
- b) Perpetuate
 - 1. continue 2. complete 3. trained
- c) Debilitate
 - 1. escape 2. weaken 3. strengthen
- d) Scarce
 - 1. deficient 2. frightening 3. caring
- e) Strategy
 - 1. punishment 2. procedure 3. Situation

Read the passage and answer the questions that follows it.

Over the past few decades, technology has revolutionized the way we communicate, learn, and interact with the world around us. From the invention of the telephone to the rise of the internet and social media, technology has become an integral part of our daily lives. It has brought people closer together, allowing us to connect with friends and family across the globe in an instant. However, this rapid advancement has also raised concerns about privacy, screen time, and the potential for addiction.

The internet, in particular, has transformed the way we access information. Learning is no longer confined to traditional classrooms; online courses and educational platforms have made knowledge accessible to anyone with an internet connection. This democratization of information has empowered individuals to pursue their interests and learn at their own pace. On the other hand, the ease of access to information has led to issues of misinformation and the need for critical thinking skills to distinguish reliable sources from unreliable ones.

While technology offers convenience and efficiency, it's crucial to strike a balance between the digital world and real-life interactions. Excessive screen time has been linked to a range of health issues, including eye strain, sleep disturbances, and a sedentary lifestyle. Finding time to engage in physical activities, face-to-face conversations, and outdoor experiences is essential for maintaining a well-rounded and healthy lifestyle.

In conclusion, technology has undoubtedly reshaped the way we live, learn, and communicate. While its benefits are evident, it's important to approach technology with mindfulness and moderation. By harnessing the advantages of technology while being mindful of its potential drawbacks, we can create a harmonious relationship between the digital world and our personal well-being.

II. Choose the best answer for the following questions from the option given:

1. How has technology impacted communication and interaction?
 - a) It has hindered global communication.
 - b) It has brought people closer together.
 - c) It has reduced the need for communication.
 - d) It has made communication complex.
2. What is a concern raised by the rapid advancement of technology?
 - a) Lack of global connectivity.
 - b) Privacy and addiction concerns.
 - c) Decreased efficiency.
 - d) Minimal screen time.
3. What role has the internet played in changing the way we learn?
 - a) It has made learning inaccessible.
 - b) It has confined learning to classrooms.
 - c) It has democratized access to knowledge.
 - d) It has decreased the quality of education.
4. What challenge arises from the availability of information on the internet?

- a) Increased reliability of sources.
 - b) Lack of options for learning.
 - c) Issues related to misinformation.
 - d) Enhanced critical thinking skills.
5. Which health issue is associated with excessive screen time?
- a) Improved sleep quality.
 - b) Enhanced eye health.
 - c) Sleep disturbances.
 - d) Increased physical activity.
6. Why is it important to strike a balance between digital engagement and real-life interactions?
- a) To promote excessive screen time.
 - b) To prevent digital addiction.
 - c) To eliminate the use of technology.
 - d) To encourage indoor activities.
7. What is the main message of the passage regarding technology's impact?
- a) Technology is purely harmful.
 - b) Technology has no drawbacks.
 - c) Technology has reshaped various aspects of life.
 - d) Technology has no relevance to personal well-being.
8. How can individuals address the potential drawbacks of technology?
- a) By avoiding technology entirely.
 - b) By using technology excessively.
 - c) By using technology mindfully.
 - d) By ignoring the impact of technology.

III. Choose the appropriate meaning for the given words as they appear in the text.

1. What is a synonym for "transformed" in the sentence "The internet, in particular, has transformed the way we access information"?
- a) Developed
 - b) Altered
 - c) Sustained
 - d) Maintained
2. Which word is a synonym for "empowered" as used in "This democratization of information has empowered individuals"?
- a) Weakened
 - b) Enfeebled
 - c) Strengthened
 - d) Undermined
3. In the passage, what is a synonym for "convenience" when discussing technology?
- a) Trouble
 - b) Inconvenience

- c) Comfort
 - d) Difficulty
4. What is a synonym for "mindfulness" as suggested in the passage regarding technology?
- a) Carelessness
 - b) Awareness
 - c) Neglect
 - d) Disregard
5. What is a synonym for "potential" in the phrase "potential drawbacks"?
- a) Actual
 - b) Possible
 - c) Realized
 - d) Inevitable

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow it.

In the sixteenth century, an age of great marine and terrestrial exploration, Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition to sail around the world. As a young Portuguese noble, he served the king of Portugal, but he became involved in the quagmire of political intrigue at court and lost the king's favour. After he was dismissed from service to the king of Portugal, he offered to serve the future emperor Charles v of Spain. A papal decree of 1493 had assigned all land in the new world west of 50 degrees w longitude to Spain and all the land east of that line to Portugal. Magellan offered to prove that the East Indies fell under Spanish authority. On September 20, 1519, Magellan set sail from Spain with five ships. More than a year later, one of these ships was exploring the topography of South America in search of a water route across the continent. This ship sank, but the remaining four ships searched along the southern peninsula of South America. Finally they found the passage they sought near a latitude of 50 degrees s. Magellan named this passage the strait of all saints, but today we know it as the Strait of Magellan. One ship deserted while in this passage and returned to Spain, so fewer sailors were privileged to gaze at that first panorama of the Pacific Ocean. Those who remained crossed the meridian we now call the International Date Line in the early spring of 1521 after ninety-eight days on the Pacific Ocean. During those long days at sea, many of Magellan's men died of starvation and disease. Later Magellan became involved in an insular conflict in the Philippines and was killed in a tribal battle. Only one ship and seventeen sailors under the command of the Basque navigator Elcano survived to complete the westward journey to Spain and thus prove once and for all that the world is round, with no precipice at the edge.

I. Choose the best answer for the following questions from the option given:

1. The sixteenth century was an age of great _____ exploration.
- a) Cosmic
 - b) Land
 - c) Mental

d) Common man

2. Magellan lost the favour of the king of Portugal when he became involved in a political _____.

a) Entanglement

b) Discussion

c) Negotiation

d) Problems

3. The pope divided new world lands between Spain and Portugal according to their location on one side or the other of an imaginary geographical line 50 degrees west of Greenwich that extends in a _____ direction.

a) North and south

b) Crosswise

c) Easterly

d) South east

e) North and west

4. One of Magellan's ships explored the _____ of South America for a passage across the continent.

a) Coastline

b) Mountain range

c) Physical features

d) Islands

5. Four of the ships sought a passage along a southern ____.

a) Coast

b) Inland

c) Body of land with water on three sides

d) Border

6. The passage was found near 50 degrees s of ____.

a) Greenwich

b) The equator

c) Spain

d) Portugal

7. In the spring of 1521, the ships crossed the ____ now called the International Date Line.

a) Imaginary circle passing through the poles

b) Imaginary line parallel to the equator

c) Area

d) Land mass

8. How many sailors survived to complete the westward journey to Spain under Elcano's command?

a) 12 sailors

b) 17 sailors

- c) 22 sailors
- d) 25 sailors

II. Choose the appropriate meaning for the given words as they appear in the text.

1. Synonym for "terrestrial":

- a) Celestial
- b) Aquatic
- c) Earthly
- d) Astronomical

2. Synonym for "intrigue":

- a) Bore
- b) Conspiracy
- c) Harmony
- d) Simplicity

3. Synonym for "dismissed":

- a) Promoted
- b) Terminated
- c) Appreciated
- d) Celebrated

4. Synonym for "privilege":

- a) Right
- b) Burden
- c) Responsibility
- d) Obligation

5. Synonym for "panorama":

- a) Glimpse
- b) Detail
- c) Overview
- d) Fragment

Read the passage and answer the questions that follows it.

The Great White Shark is the largest predatory shark, and is probably the most well-known and feared shark. It is gray or bluish above and white below. It can reach lengths of 22 feet and weigh up to 5,000 pounds. Most are between 13 and 16 feet and weigh 1,500-2,400 pounds. It has massive teeth, which are positioned in rows and serrated. When it attacks, it bites i its prey and

shakes its head back and forth. The serrated teeth act as a saw and literally tear the victim apart. It often swallows many of its own teeth in an attack. The Great White Shark normally feeds on fish, seals, dolphins, porpoises, otters, and turtles. It is thought to locate its prey by electro-sense and by smell. Like all sharks,

Great Whites have special pores called Ampullae of Lorenzini, which enable them to detect the electromagnetic fields radiated by moving organisms. Great Whites can detect voltage as small as one half billionth of a volt. Great Whites employ several hunting techniques depending on the prey. Most of the time, the shark will remain still underwater before ambushing its prey from underneath. With larger preys such as elephant seals, the shark will simply take a huge bite out of it and wait for it to bleed to death. When hunting dolphins, the shark will attack from above, presumably to avoid detection from the dolphin's echolocation.

These sharks are most commonly observed throughout the world's sub-arctic coastal waters, though they likely spend most of their time in the open ocean. Highest concentrations are found in the waters off the coast of South Africa, Australia, California and Mexico. They are also found in the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas. They generally prefer water between 54 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

A Great White Shark has never been observed giving birth, however pregnant females have been caught. The Great White Shark is known to be ovoviviparous (young develop in eggs within the mother's body). Females give birth to eight or nine pups that are about five feet in length upon birth. Great Whites reach reproductive maturity when the male is about 12 feet long and the female about 13 feet long. It is thought that Great White Sharks live up to 40 years in the wild, but this estimate may be too low.

Despite the fear of Great White Sharks, at least in part generated by Steven Spielberg's 1975 movie, *Jaws*, Great White Sharks do not target humans as prey. Most attacks are attributed to mistaken identity. Sharks can easily mistake humans for seals. Many human injuries caused by Great White Shark are cases of test-biting. If a shark is unsure about a floating object, it often gives it a test bite to determine what kind of object it is. While such bites do little damage to buoys and other objects, they obviously can inflict serious damage on the human body.

I. Choose the best answer for the following questions from the option given:

i) Which of the following is least likely?

1. finding a Great White Shark in 85 degree (Fahrenheit) water.
2. find a Great White Shark hunting a porpoise
3. finding a 15 foot long Great White Shark
4. finding a Great White Shark that weighs 2,000 pounds

ii) The maximum weight of most Great White Sharks is _____pounds.

1. 2,400
2. 24,000
3. 5,000
4. 4,200

iii) Which, of the following is not the normal part of the Great White Shark's diet?

1. Seals
2. Humans
3. Fish
4. Dolphins

iv) The _____ are specialized pores that allow a shark to detect magnetic fields of moving organisms.

1. Electromagnets
2. Echolocation
3. Ampullae of Lorenzini
4. Serrations

v) What does ovoviviparous mean?

1. It refers to animals whose young develop outside the mother's body
2. It refers to animals that lay eggs
3. It refers to animals that do not lay eggs
4. It refers to animals whose young develop in eggs within the mother's body.

vi) The Great White Shark locates its prey by

1. Electro-sense and smell
2. Colour
3. Appearance
4. Touch

vii) In which of the following places would you have the best chance to see a Great White Shark?

1. Mediterranean Sea
2. Antarctica
3. Mississippi River
4. Coastal South Africa

viii) Which of the following is NOT true?

1. Great White Sharks swallow their own teeth during attacks.
2. Great White Sharks employ different hunting techniques depending on the prey they are stalking.
3. Great White Sharks often target humans as prey.
4. Great White Sharks can detect prey by smell or by magnetic field.

II. Choose the appropriate meaning for the given words as they appear in the text.

a) Massive

1. rude 2. enormous 3. limited

b) Victim

1. poisonous 2. dead 3. sufferer

c) Ambushing

1. hiding 2. pushing 3. receiving

d) Inflict

1. beat 2. bring upon 3. award

e) Serrated

1. jagged 2. torn 3. Tired

UNIT III

SYLLABUS

PART – A

1. Tenses – Present

2. Advertisements (Normal and Block)

3. Compound Nouns

4. Homonyms and Homophones

5. Adjectives – Degrees of Comparison, Discourse Markers – Connective and Sequence words.

PART – B

1. Writing Instructions

2. Product/Process description

Part – A

TENSES – PRESENT

I. Fill in the blanks with the suitable tense form of the verb given in the brackets: [BTL-3]

1. I _____ the assignment. (finish)
2. The Earth's climate _____ is gradually due to human activities. (change)
3. She _____ worked very hard this semester and _____ excellent results. (work, expect)
4. The price of gold usually _____ when the stock market falls.(rise)
5. She _____ a novel right now. (read)
6. He rarely _____ mistakes, but when he _____, he quickly corrects them. (make,do)
7. The children _____ in the park today. (play)
8. She _____ an online course because she _____ to upskill herself. (take, want)
9. Whenever someone _____ late, the supervisor _____ a warning. (arrive, issue)
10. The kids _____ a movie at the moment. (watch)

II. Rewrite the following passages into present tense form:

[BTL-3]

1. Last summer, we traveled to the mountains. We hiked along the trails and enjoyed the fresh air. Every evening, we sat by the campfire and told stories. The stars shone brightly in the sky, and we felt happy and relaxed.
2. Next week, we will host a charity event in our community. Volunteers will organize games, food stalls, and performances. We will invite many people to participate and raise funds for a good cause.

3. They played basketball after school yesterday. The game was intense, and both teams competed hard. The coach gave feedback during the break. After the match, the players rested and drank water.
4. Tomorrow, she will start her new job at the office. She will meet her colleagues and attend orientation sessions. She will learn about the company's policies and procedures. Everyone expects her to do well.
5. Last night, I read a fascinating book about space exploration. The author described the planets and stars in great detail. I learned many new facts and felt inspired. The story kept me awake for hours.

III. Use the verbs in the correct form using the present perfect or present simple as appropriate. Use the continuous forms if necessary. [BTL-3]

1. **Anna:** Hi James! How _____(you/feel) today?
James: I _____(feel) great. I _____(just/finish) my exercise.
Anna: That's good! I _____(notice) you _____(exercise) a lot lately.
2. **Lily:** What time _____(you/start) work every day?
Tom: I usually _____(start) at 9 a.m. and _____(finish) at 6 p.m.
Lily: Do you _____(like) your job?
Tom: Yes, I really _____(enjoy) it.
3. **Mike:** I _____(work) on a new project these days.
Emma: That sounds interesting! How long _____(you/work) on it?
Mike: I _____(work) on it for two weeks now, and I _____(make) good progress.
4. **Sara:** Have you _____(see) the new exhibition at the gallery?
John: Yes, I _____(go) there yesterday. It _____(be) amazing!
Sara: I _____(plan) to visit it this weekend.
John: You _____(should)! It _____(be) worth it.
5. **David:** What _____(you/do) this weekend?
Sophia: I _____(visit) my parents. They _____(live) in the countryside.
David: That sounds nice! How often _____(you/visit) them?
Sophia: I _____(try) to visit them every month.
6. **Mark:** I _____(notice) you _____(work) very late recently.
Olivia: Yes, I _____(prepare) for an important presentation.
Mark: Have you _____(finish) it yet?
Olivia: Not yet, but I _____(make) good progress.
7. **James:** How often _____(you/go) to the gym?
Nina: I usually _____(go) three times a week.
James: Have you _____(notice) any improvements?
Nina: Yes, I _____(feel) stronger and healthier.
8. **Claire:** I _____(not/understand) this math problem. Can you help me?
Ben: Sure! I _____(study) this topic recently, so I _____(know) it well.

Claire: Thanks! You always _____(explain) things clearly.

Ben: I'm glad to help.

9. **Emma:** How often _____(you/visit) your grandparents?

Liam: I _____(visit) them every weekend.

Emma: That's nice! How long _____(you/know) them?

Liam: I _____(know) them my whole life.

10. **Sophia:** What _____(you/do) for your birthday this year?

James: I _____(plan) a small party with friends.

Sophia: Have you _____(invite) everyone yet?

James: Yes, I _____(send) the invitations yesterday.

ADVERTISEMENTS:

Create advertisements from the prompts given below:

[BTL-6]

1. Create an advertisement for a new smartwatch with health tracking features.
2. Create an advertisement for a gym offering a 3-month free trial membership.
3. Write an advertisement for a clothing store's seasonal sale with up to 50% off.
4. Craft an ad for an online learning platform. Highlight the convenience, diverse course options, and the opportunity for personal growth.
5. Create an advertisement for a range of healthy snacks. Showcase their delicious flavours, nutritional benefits, and suitability for on-the-go lifestyles.
6. Design an ad for a skincare brand launching a natural ingredients face cream.
7. Write an advertisement for a car dealership's summer sale. Highlight discounts, financing options, and the latest vehicle models.
8. Create an advertisement for a local restaurant's weekend brunch special. Describe the mouth-watering dishes, cosy ambiance, and value for customers.
9. Write an advertisement to raise awareness for a charity that supports underprivileged children. Highlight the organization's mission, past successes, and the impact of donations.
10. Write an ad for a summer camp for kids. Include fun activities, safety, and learning opportunities.

COMPOUND NOUNS:

I. Read the sentences below and identify the compound noun in each one. Then, use each compound noun in a new sentence of your own.

[BTL-1]

1. She packed her toothbrush before leaving for the trip.
2. The firefighter rescued the dog from the burning building.
3. We had a picnic near the waterfall.
4. He bought a new pair of sunglasses for the vacation.
5. She wore her favorite raincoat during the storm.
6. He used a screwdriver to fix the broken shelf.

7. The bookstore downtown has a great selection of novels.
8. The chef used a teaspoon of sugar in the recipe.
9. They enjoyed a beautiful sunset at the beach.
10. We need to get some sunscreen before going to the pool.

II. Expand the Compound Nouns.

[BTL-3]

1. Air supply
2. Animal behaviour
3. Arithmetic unit
4. Power supply
5. Battery car
6. Circuit board
7. Control panel
8. Water filter
9. Calculation speed
10. Calculator memory
11. Vacuum pump
12. Carbon dioxide
13. Cassette tape
14. Data transmission
15. Colour television
16. Communication satellite
17. Fire extinguisher
18. Concrete structure
19. Control centre
20. Control tower
21. Cooling tower
22. Copper wire
23. Cylinder head design
24. Data input
25. Diesel engine
26. Signal transmitter
27. Disk drive
28. Energy source
29. Item code
30. Machine language

III. Fill in the blanks with appropriate compound words by using the word bank. [BTL-1]

Word Bank: travel, energy, rain, robotic, manual, pack, mass, book, space, calculation, liquid, production, speed, coat, nuclear, room, surgery, oxygen, back, note.

1. I decided on _____, which has proven to leave patients with fewer side effects.
2. He packed his books into his _____ for school.
3. Plutonium is a fuel used to produce _____.
4. Large rockets are used for _____ and exploration.
5. She wrote down the recipe in her _____.
6. Vaporisers convert the _____ into gas.
7. The _____ was placed near the door for easy access.
8. _____ uses automation or assembly lines to facilitate the high – volume production of similar products.
9. A _____ is a room or space for storage of goods or supplies.
10. Test results show that the algorithm is of simplified formula, fast _____ and optimal results.

HOMONYMS AND HOMOPHONES:

I. Choose the appropriate Homophones from the options given.

[BTL-1]

1. I promised to _____ (meat/meet) him at noon the next day.
2. The book is _____ (dew/ due) back at the library in two weeks.
3. One key _____ (principal/principle) of democracy is freedom of speech.
4. The network was so bad that she could not _____ (here/hear) anything that her mother said.
5. Although their shops remained open late into the evening, they did not manage to _____ (sell/cell) even a single item.
6. I'd rather receive my _____ (male/mail) electronically than on paper.
7. The artist stretched a fresh piece of _____ (cavass/canvas) across the wooden frame.
8. The therapist tried to _____ (elicit/illicit) a response from the quiet student.
9. The lawyer offered wise legal _____ (counsel/council) before the trial began.
10. The fight _____ (scene/seen) in the movie was extremely exciting!
11. The construction _____ (cite/ site) is just behind the library.
12. Annabella sat on the bottom _____ (stair/stare) without being noticed.
13. After running out of _____ (flour/flower), the baker had to stop baking.
14. Fierce winds _____ (blew/blue) all night during the thunderstorm.
15. Rover sat and scratched the place where the _____ (flea/flee) bit him.
16. The government has the right to _____ (sees/seas/seize) the stolen property.
17. After he was sick for several days, his face was _____ (pail/pale).
18. A _____ (fete/feat) was organized for raising money.
19. I prefer the _____ (later/latter) story for its appeal.
20. There is a _____ (fowl/foul) smell emanating from the corner

II. Write two sentences to bring out the two different meanings of the following homonyms.

[BTL-4]

1. Drop
2. Spring
3. Play
4. Nail
5. Bark
6. Ring
7. Bank
8. Seal
9. right
10. pair
11. bear
12. Present
13. Point
14. Park
15. Rose
16. Date
17. Lead
18. Well
19. Letter
20. Match

ADJECTIVES: DEGREES OF COMPARISON

I. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

[BTL-3]

1. The book is _____ than the magazine.
a. interesting b. more interesting c. interest d. most interesting
2. Despite the heavy traffic, today's commute was _____ than yesterday, allowing me to arrive on time.
a. fast b. faster c. fastest d. more fast
3. 'A brief history of time' by Stephen Hawkins is the (interesting)----- book I have ever read.
a. interesting b. more interesting c. most interesting d. none of the above
4. The atmosphere during the debate was _____ tense than last year, with participants expressing stronger opinions.
a. more b. most c. much d. many
5. A wise enemy is _____ (good) than a foolish friend.
a. more good b. better c. best d. good

6. They have three sons and two daughters. Betty is _____(young) of their children.

a. most young b. the younger c. the youngest d. younger

7. What is _____sport in your country?

a. popular b. more popular c. the most popular d. much more

8. They say that it is _____(worse) storm in ten years.

a.by far worse b.most worst c.the worse d.the worst

9. That mountain is _____ than the one we climbed last summer.

a.steeper b.steepest c.more steep d.most steep

10. Try to drive _____than you used to.

a. carefully b. more carefully c. rather carefully d. very carefully

11. This test is _____we expected it to be.

a. easier b. as easy as c. the easiest d. very easy

12. Sometimes email is _____ than a telephone.

a. the most convenient b. convenient c. more convenient d. as convenient as

13. These flowers are _____than those flowers.

a. prettier b. the prettiest c. the prettier d. more pretty

14. The traffic was _____during the holiday season.

a.worser b.worst c.more worse d.less

15. This painting is awful. In fact, it is _____(bad) painting I`ve ever seen.

a. the baddest b. the worst c. the worse d. worse than

II. Fill in the blanks with correct comparative forms:

[BTL-3]

1. His explanation was _____(clear) than the others.

2. The training programme was _____(intensive) than she had expected.

3. Both the students and the teachers found online classes _____(tough) than offline classes.

4. This coffee is _____(strong) than the one I had yesterday.

5. The mercury hit much _____(high) temperatures this year than last year.

6. That joke was _____(funny) than the last one.

7. My new locality is _____(safe) than the previous one.

8. The weather in Portugal is a lot _____(good) the weather in England.

9. He looked a bit sad yesterday but he looks _____ today. (happy).

10. The water in the lake is _____(cold) than in the river.

CONNECTIVES AND SEQUENCE WORDS

I. The following set of instructions for preparing cake are given without any sequence

words. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate sequence words like firstly, next etc. [BTL-3]

a. _____, gather all the ingredients: flour, sugar, eggs, butter, baking powder, milk, and vanilla extract.

b. _____, preheat the oven to 350°F (175°C) to make sure it's ready when the batter is prepared.

- c. _____, in a large bowl, mix the flour and baking powder together.
- d. _____, cream the butter and sugar in a separate bowl until the mixture becomes light and fluffy.
- e. _____, beat the eggs one at a time into the butter and sugar mixture, stirring well after each addition.
- f. _____, gradually add the flour mixture and milk alternately into the wet ingredients, starting and ending with the flour.
- g. _____to mix everything gently to avoid over-beating.
- h. _____, stir in the vanilla extract for flavor.
- i. _____, pour the batter into a greased cake pan and spread it evenly.
- j. _____, place the pan in the preheated oven and bake for about 30–35 minutes, or until a toothpick inserted into the center comes out clean.
- k. _____the cake is done, remove it from the oven and allow it to cool before serving.

II. The following set of instructions for applying for a passport are given without any sequence words. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate sequence words like finally, then etc. [BTL-3]

- a. _____, gather all the necessary documents, such as your birth certificate, proof of identity, and recent passport-sized photographs.
- b. _____, fill out the passport application form carefully.
- c. _____to provide accurate information to avoid delays.
- d. _____, check if you need to book an appointment at the passport office or if walk-ins are allowed.
- e. _____, pay the required application fee either online or at the passport office.
- f. _____your appointment date arrives, go to the passport office with your completed form and original documents for verification.
- g. _____the appointment, submit your application and provide biometric data like fingerprints and photographs.
- h. _____, keep the receipt or acknowledgment slip safely, as it will help you track your application status.
- i. _____, wait for your passport to be processed. You can usually check the status online or receive a notification when it's ready for collection.
- j. _____you receive your passport, verify that all the details are correct before using it for travel.

III. Frame sentences using the connectives given below:

[BTL-3]

1. Further
2. Moreover
3. In the same manner
4. Nonetheless

5. In short
6. Then
7. Beyond
8. Meanwhile
9. Besides
10. Subsequently

V. Fill in the blanks with appropriate discourse markers.

[BTL-3]

(As a result, on the other hand, In addition, Meanwhile, By the way, Nonetheless, In contrast, either way, Consequently, Moreover, However)

1. I was sick, _____ I still managed to complete the project on time.
2. Well, I think we can declare the meeting closed. _____ who's going to have lunch at the canteen today?
3. The weather forecast predicts rain; _____, we'll continue with our plans.
4. She's an excellent chef, and _____, her restaurant is always busy.
5. I believe we should take a different approach; _____, my team disagrees.
6. _____, I've noticed a decrease in customer satisfaction lately.
7. We can either go to the park or watch a movie; _____, it will be a fun afternoon.
8. I love the city's vibrant culture. _____, the traffic can be quite overwhelming.
9. We had an excellent turnout at the event. _____, we were able to raise a significant amount for charity.
10. I'm excited about the trip. _____, I need to finish packing and tie up loose ends at work.

Part – B

WRITING INSTRUCTIONS:

I. Write appropriate Instructions for the following prompts:

[BTL-2]

1. Write a set of eight instructions to be followed by students in the classroom.
2. Write a set of eight instructions to avoid wastage of water in public places.
3. Write a set of eight instructions to be followed by a student in the lab.
4. Write a set of eight instructions to be followed while using a fire extinguisher.
5. Write a set of eight instructions that are to be followed while going for an interview.
6. Write a set of eight instructions to prepare a healthy smoothie.
7. Write a set of eight instructions for a student to be followed in the examination hall.
8. Write a set of eight instructions for applying for a new passport?
9. Write a set of eight instructions for giving first aid to a victim of a road accident.
10. Write at least eight instructions to maintain two – wheelers and four – wheelers in good working conditions.

PRODUCT/ PROCESS DESCRIPTION:

[BTL-3]

1. Imagine you are teaching someone completely new to public transport apps how to use one. What are the precise, step-by-step instructions you'd give them to go from opening the app to successfully purchase a ticket?
2. Give a detailed description of how to prepare one of your absolute favorite dishes. What are the key stages and provide special tips?
3. Describe a smart watch or playstation. Discuss its key features, how it is used, and its design.
4. Write a description of the process for conducting a simple science experiment. Include the materials needed, the steps to follow, and the expected outcome.
5. Write a product description for a technological gadget you recently purchased. Discuss its main features, user experience, and design. Would you recommend it to others?
6. Write a product description for wireless ear buds that offer exceptional sound quality, noise cancellation, and long battery life for a superior listening experience.
7. Write a detailed description of a new educational app or online course to a student or parent, focusing on how it helps learning or skill development?
8. Write a detailed description of a kitchen gadget that you find indispensable. Explain its features, usability, design, and why it stands out from other similar gadgets.
9. Write a detailed description of the process for planning a trip. Include steps such as choosing a destination, booking accommodations, and creating an itinerary.
10. Describe a travel accessory that you find very useful. Mention its features, design, how it helps you during travel, and why you recommend it to other travelers.

UNIT IV

Syllabus

Part – A

1. Articles
2. Collocations
3. Phrasal Verbs

Part – B

1. Blogging
2. Interpretation of charts and graphs
3. Note Making

ARTICLES:

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles: (Mark x in blanks to mean no article) [BTL-1]

1. She bought _____ new book from _____ bookstore near _____ university campus.
2. He is considering a career as _____ lawyer.

3. He is ____honest person; he always tells ____truth.
4. It's ____honor to meet ____Nobel laureate.
5. They had ____delicious dinner at ____restaurant downtown last night.
6. That is ____interesting question.
7. I couldn't solve one of ____puzzles.
8. ____children are playing in ____park.
9. She emerged from the ____crowd with effortless grace.
10. The ego is ____biggest enemy of success.
11. It was such ____wonderful idea.
12. ____President of ____India made ____important announcement yesterday.
13. Carl lives alone in ____one-bedroom apartment.
14. ____Swedish is a difficult language to learn.
15. I broke ____vase my brother brought.
16. ____knowledge is ____power.
17. I need ____advice on ____best way to learn ____Tamil.
18. How many states are there in ____USA?
19. Which European country hasn't fought in ____war since 1815?
20. ____moon shines brightly at ____night.

II. Choose the correct option to complete the following sentence.

[BTL-1]

1. He hopes to join ____Oxford university soon.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
2. She works as ____engineer for ____IT company.
a) a, a b) an, an c) the, the d) an, a
3. Do you have ____umbrella? It looks like ____rain.
a) a, the b) an, (No article) c) the, a d) an, the
4. It is ____absurd story.
a) an b) a c) the d) no article
5. ____life is ____journey, not ____destination.
a) A, a, a b) The, the, the c) (No article), a, a d) The, a, a
6. His father is ____MLA
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
7. Cheetahs can run 60 miles ____hour.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
8. I play ____piano.
a) an b) a c) the d) no article
9. John has ____cold. The cold was pretty bad.
a) an b) a c) the d) no article
10. ____importance of ____renewable energy sources is increasing.

- a) The, (No article) b) An, the c) (No article), (No article) d) A, a

COLLOCATIONS:

[BTL-1]

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct word that best completes the common collocation.

1. After ____ a long journey, they decided to get some much-needed rest.
a) making b) doing c) taking d) having
2. The heavy monsoon rains caused ____ flooding in low-lying areas.
a) wide b) extensive c) large d) ample
3. Students often ____ a lot of pressure during exam season.
a) carry b) bear c) hold d) lift
4. The university is known for ____ a key role in technological innovation in the region.
a) playing b) making c) doing d) having
5. It's important to ____ attention during the professor's lecture to understand the complex concepts.
a) pay b) give c) make d) keep
6. The new bypass road aims to ____ traffic congestion significantly.
a) cut b) decrease c) lessen d) reduce
7. He always ____ his best to complete his assignments on time.
a) does b) makes c) gives d) performs
8. Despite ____ vast experience, she faced challenges in her new role.
a) taking b) holding c) having d) getting
9. Local residents frequently ____ complaints about the irregular water supply.
a) make b) give c) do d) put
10. The government is trying to ____ awareness about the importance of public hygiene.
a) spread b) raise c) grow d) create
11. She prefers to ____ a quick nap during her lunch break.
a) make b) do c) take d) get
12. ____ a decision about their future career path can be challenging for young graduates.
a) Doing b) Making c) Taking d) Forming
13. The new factory will ____ jobs for hundreds of people in the locality.
a) provide b) give c) offer d) supply
14. It's crucial to ____ a balance between academic studies and extracurricular activities.
a) hold b) maintain c) keep d) preserve
15. The vibrant colors of the Kolam designs ____ a beautiful sight during festivals.
a) give b) bring c) make d) present

II. Choose the word that collocates with the given word and complete the sentence. [BTL-1]

1. The university has always aimed to **make a significant** _____ in the field of engineering education. (effect/ impact)

2. Students must **pay close** _____ to the instructions given by the examiner during tests.
(mind /attention)
3. The heavy rains led to **widespread** _____ across the district. (destruction/disruption)
4. He was asked to **deliver a** _____ on sustainable development at the conference.
(speech/ discussion)
5. After the accident, the police conducted a **thorough** _____ into the incident.
(inquiry/looking)
6. The new policies are expected to **bring about a** _____ change in the local economy.
(fundamental/ core)
7. It's essential to **take full** _____ of the educational resources available at the campus library. (advantage / leverage)
8. Despite facing numerous challenges, the team managed to **achieve their** _____
(ultimate/primary)
9. The traditional *Pongal* festival holds **great cultural** _____ for the people of Tamil Nadu. (significance/meaning)
10. The company is committed to **reducing its carbon** _____ through green initiatives.
(footprint/mark)

III. Complete the sentences using appropriate words given. [BTL-1]

(making, boosted, visit, settle, high, do, waive, meets, dropped out, reach)

1. We should hold ourselves to _____ standards. We shouldn't be satisfied with these mediocre results.
2. My car is _____ a strange noise. I'm going to take it to the mechanic.
3. If you call and complain, they may _____ the fee for you.
4. The software will send you an alert if you _____ a website with malicious content.
5. If you want to _____ business in this country, I suggest you learn about the culture.
6. The positive recognition _____ my confidence.
7. Mike _____ school and took a job working in retail.
8. Unfortunately, even after hours of discussion, we were unable to _____ a compromise.
9. You should talk to Human Resources to try to _____ this dispute.
10. We finally found a home that _____ our criteria.

Phrasal Verbs.

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate phrasal verbs:

[BTL-1]

(get over, give up, carry on, cut down on, looking into, bring in, look up to, gave in, came across, broke down, came up with, put off, called off, set up, go over)

1. The committee decided to _____ the meeting until next week due to unforeseen circumstances.

2. After weeks of hard work, they finally _____ a solution to the complex engineering problem.
3. It's important to _____ your elders with respect, a value strongly upheld in Tamil culture.
4. The old bus frequently _____ on the way to the market, causing delays.
5. Due to the heavy rains, the local cricket match had to be _____.
6. She decided to _____ studying late for her exams, despite feeling tired.
7. The new smart traffic system will help to _____ congestion during peak hours.
8. Local entrepreneurs are working to _____ new businesses in the rural areas.
9. After much persuasion, he finally _____ his decision to move abroad.
10. The police are _____ the mysterious disappearance of the ancient artifacts from the temple.
11. Don't _____ on your dreams, even if the path seems difficult.
12. We _____ some rare medicinal herbs during our trek in the nearby forest.
13. You should always _____ the terms and conditions before signing any agreement.
14. The new factory will _____ many job opportunities for the youth of Kattankulathur.
15. It took him a long time to _____ his fear of public speaking.

II. Choose the correct phrasal verb according to their meanings in brackets: [BTL-1]

(go on / pick up / come back / come up with / go back / find out / come out / go out / point out / grow up / set up / turn out / get out / come in(to) / take on)

1. Can you _____ (think of an idea) a better idea?
2. She _____ (showed / mentioned) that the shops would already be closed.
3. I wish I hadn't _____ (become responsible for) so much work!
4. I _____ (went to an event) for dinner with my uncle last night.
5. He _____ (entered a place where the speaker is) the kitchen and made some tea.
6. Where did you _____ (become an adult)?
7. I'd love to _____ (arrange / create) my own business.
8. I really want to _____ (leave a building) of this office and go for a walk.
9. As I arrived, he _____ (appeared from a place) of the door.
10. She _____ (got something from a place) some dinner on the way home.
11. Could you _____ (get information) what time we need to arrive?
12. I thought the conference was going to be boring but it _____ (in the end we discovered) to be quite useful.
13. What time did you _____ (return to a place where the speaker is) yesterday?
14. She _____ (appeared from a place) of the café and put on her gloves.
15. A performance _____ (is happening) at the moment.

III. Fill in the blanks by choosing appropriate phrasal verbs given in the bracket: [BTL-2]

1. She _____ her mother. (takes in, takes after)
2. Why are you _____. (looking around, looking for)

3. You can _____ this deficiency. (make out, make up)
4. Children _____ whatever they hear. (blurt out, blurt about)
5. I'm having some trouble _____ (working out/working for) the solution to this equation.
6. The boss wants you to _____ your figures for this month to him. (hand out / hand in)
7. The police would not _____ to the kidnapper's demands. (give up/ give in)
8. It's important to _____ on time. (show up / show off)
9. The tree was _____ by the wind. (blown up / blown over)
10. The teacher _____ an explanation of his conduct. (called for/called off)

Part – B

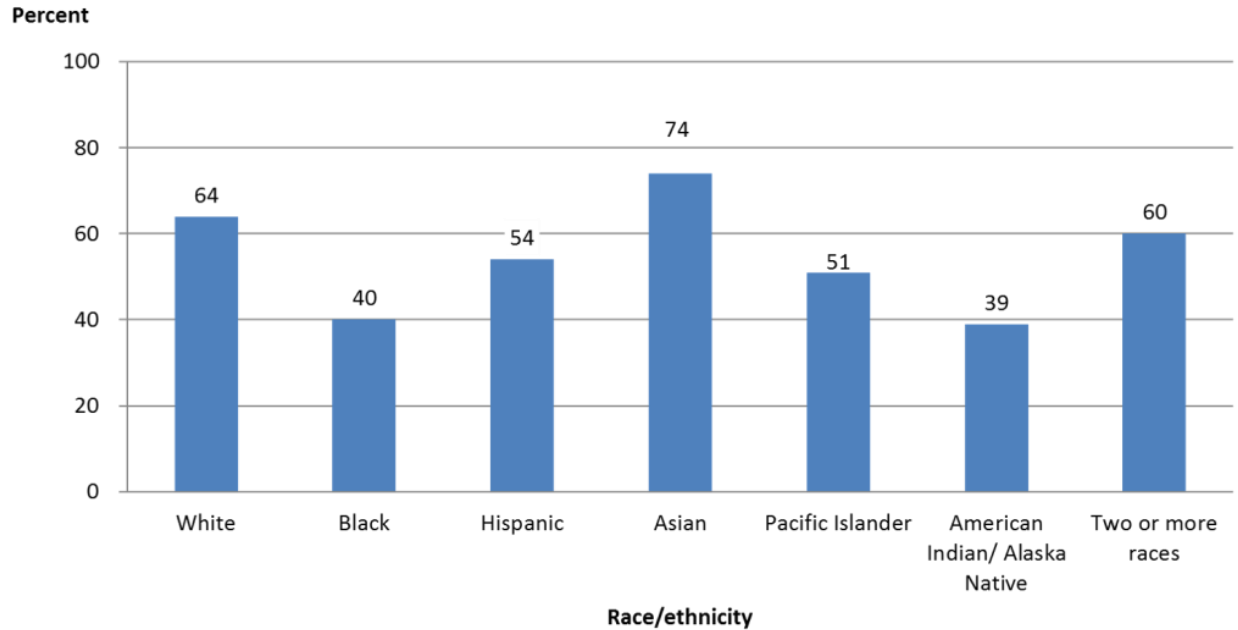
BLOGGING

I. Write blog entries in about 250 words on the following topics: [BTL-2]

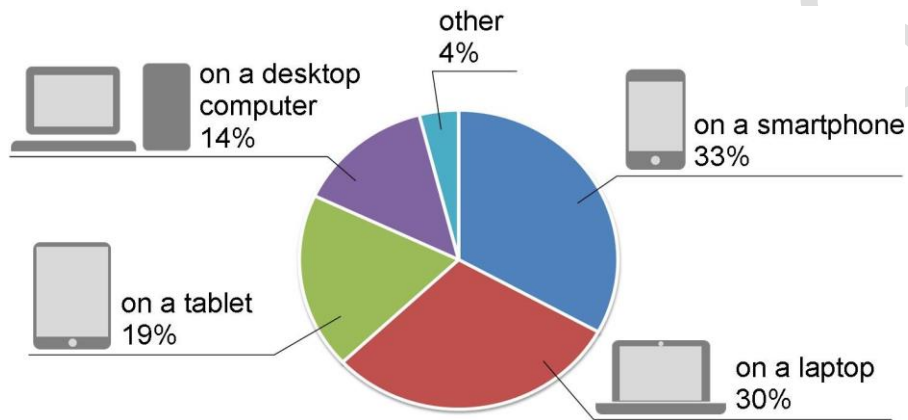
1. Write a blog on 'How can college students maintain healthy eating habits amidst their busy schedules? Explore easy recipes and practical tips to help them eat well and stay energized throughout their academic journey.'
2. Write a blog on a book, movie, or piece of art that profoundly impacted you, and in what way?
3. Write a blog on a place you've visited that left a lasting impression. What made it so special?
4. Write a blog on one piece of technology you can't live without, and how has it changed your life?
5. Write a blog on a valuable lesson you learned from a mentor or someone you admire?
6. Write a blog on 'The Importance of Self-Care and how to Practice It'.
7. Write a blog on a moment that made you feel truly grateful.
8. Write a blog on 'What I Learned from my biggest failure'.
9. Write a blog on your favorite vacation spots?
10. Write a blog on most memorable field trips and excursions.
11. Write a blog on favorite teachers who made a lasting impact.
12. Write a blog on your favorite quote or motto, and how does it inspire you?

INTERPRETATION OF CHARTS AND GRAPHS: [BTL-4]

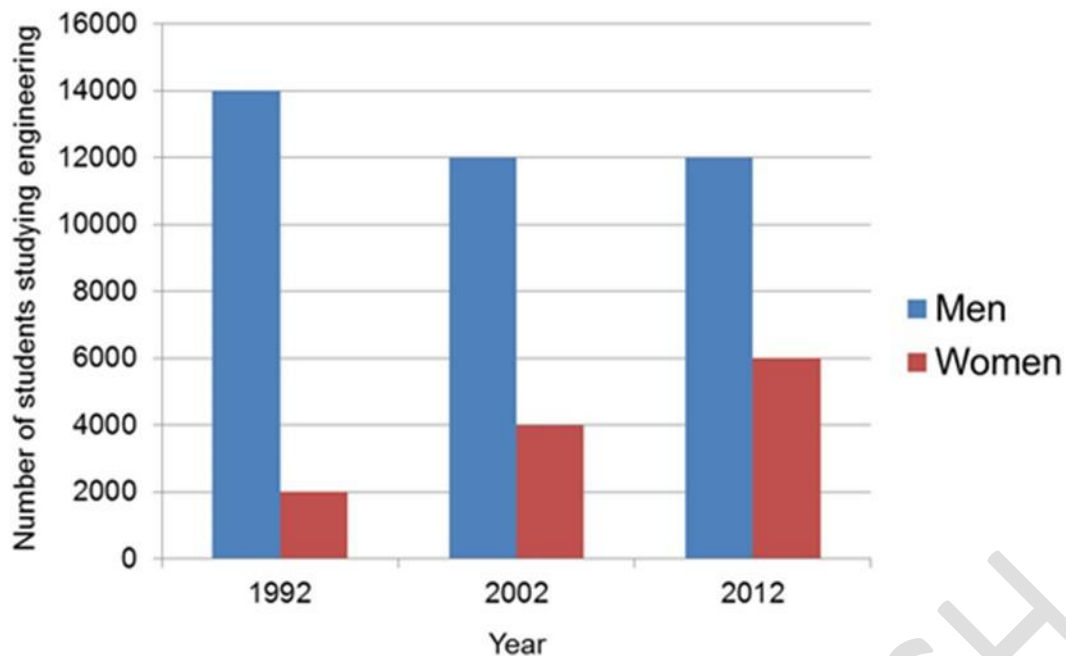
1. The bar graph shows the graduation rates by race/ethnicity within 6 years from first institution attended for first-time, full-time bachelor's degree-seeking students at 4-year postsecondary institutions, where the cohort entry year is 2010. Write the information given in a passage.



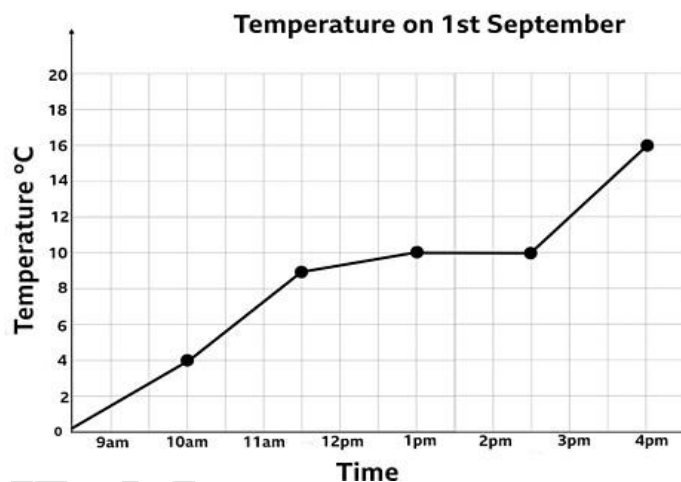
2. The pie chart below illustrates how internet users aged 16+ prefer to access the internet at home and in other places. Summarise the information in the pie chart by selecting and reporting the main features.



3. The bar chart below shows the number of men and women studying engineering at Australian Universities. Summarise the information in the chart by selecting and reporting the main features. Make comparisons where relevant.



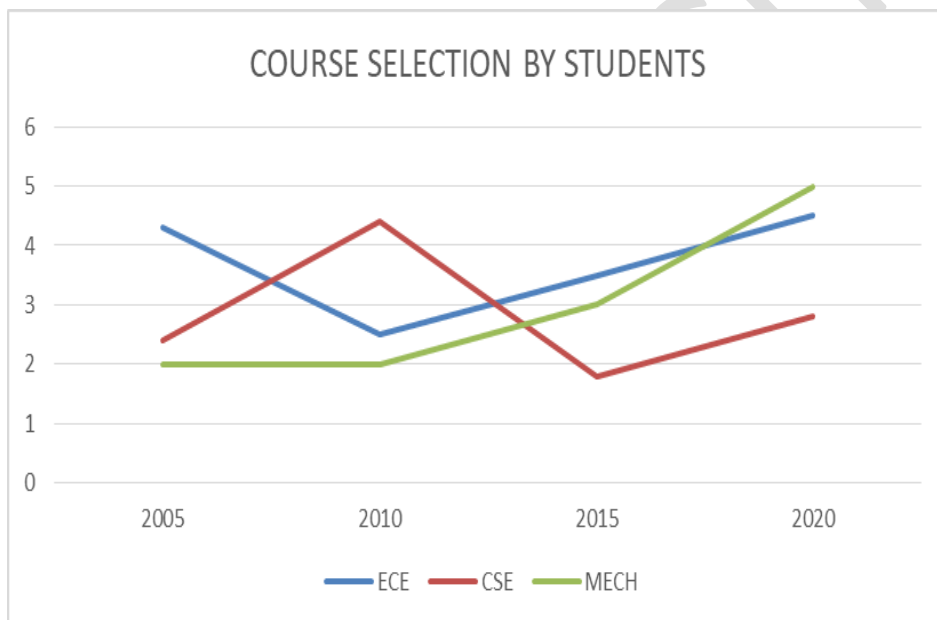
4. The line graph below shows the rise and fall of temperature on the first day in the month of September. Describe the information in the table and make comparisons where appropriate.



5. 100 students were surveyed about their favorite summer activity. The pie chart represents the results. Analyse the chart and write a paragraph on the activity students indulge during summer.



6. This line graph represents trends in choices of course by the students in a particular college over the years. Describe the trends in detail.



7. The tables below give the distribution of world population in 1950 and 2000, with an estimate of the situation in 2050. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

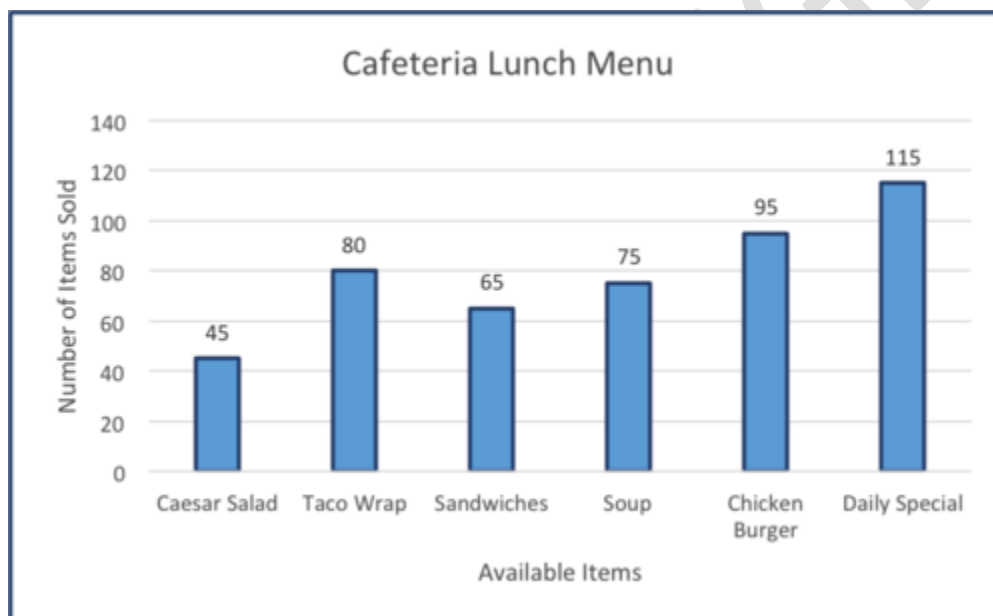
World Population 1950–2050

World Population	1950	2000	2050
(billions)	2.5	6.0	9.0 (estimate)

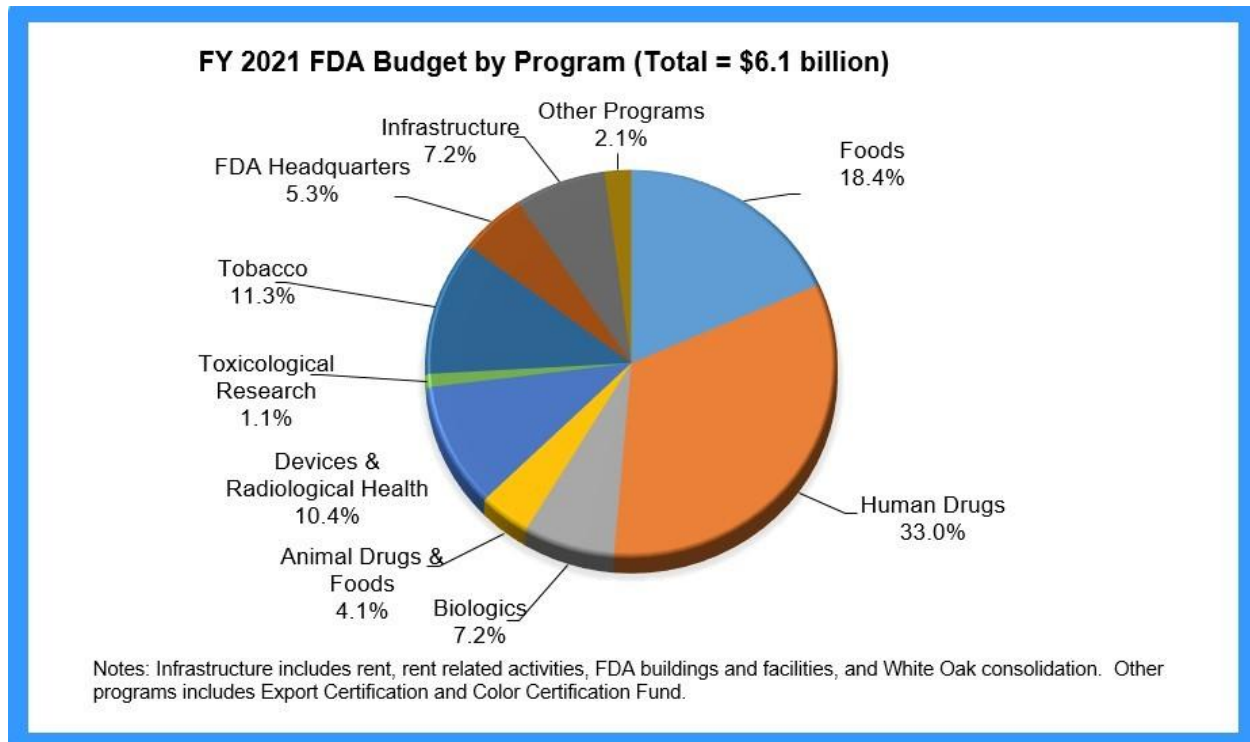
Distribution of World Population by Region

Africa	9%	13%	20%
Asia	56%	60%	59%
Europe	22%	12%	7%
Latin America	6%	9%	9%
North America	7%	5%	4%
Oceania	<1%	1%	1%

8. The bar graph below compares the lunch options available in the school cafeteria to the number sold during one week. Write a paragraph analysing the data given in the graph.



9. The pie chart shows the percentage distribution of the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Budget to different programs for the fiscal year 2021. The total budget amount was \$6.1 billion. Write a short paragraph analysing the data given.



10. The two pie charts show the water use percentages of different categories in Utah. The first (top) pie chart shows all categories of water use in Utah. The second (bottom) pie chart shows all categories of non-irrigation water use. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



NOTE MAKING:

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary- minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. [BTL-2]

1. Artificial intelligence (AI) is making a difference to how legal work is done, but it isn't the threat it is made out to be. AI is making impressive progress and shaking up things all over the world today. The assumption that advancements in technology and artificial intelligence will render any profession defunct is just that, an assumption and a false one. The only purpose this assumption serves is creating mass panic and hostility towards embracing technology that is meant to make our lives easier.

Let us understand what this means explicitly for the legal world. The ambit of AI includes recognizing human speech and objects, making decisions based on data, and translating languages. Tasks that can be defined as 'search-and-find' type can be performed by AI.

Introducing AI to this profession will primarily be for the purpose of automating mundane, tedious tasks that require negligible human intelligence. The kind of artificial intelligence that is employed by industries in the current scene, when extended to the law will enable quicker services at a lower price. AI is meant to automate a number of tasks that take up precious working hours. Lawyers could be devoted to tasks that require discerning, empathy, and trust-qualities that cannot be replicated by even the most sophisticated form of AI. The legal profession is one of the oldest professions in the world. Thriving over 1000 years; trust, judgement, and diligence are the pillars of this profession. The most important pillar is the relationship of trust between a lawyer and clients, which can only be achieved through human connection and interaction.

While artificial intelligence can be useful in scanning and organizing documents pertaining to a case, it cannot perform higher-level tasks such as sharp decision making, relationship-building with valuable clients and writing legal briefs, advising clients, and appearing in court. These are over and above the realm of computerization.

The smooth proceeding of a case is not possible without sound legal research. While presenting cases lawyers need to assimilate information in the form of legal research by referring to a number of relevant cases to find those that will favour their client's motion. Lawyers are even required to thoroughly know the opposing stand and supporting legal arguments they can expect to prepare a watertight defence strategy. AI software that operates on natural language enables electronic discovery of information relevant to a case, contract reviews, and automation generation of legal documents.

AI utilizes big-data analytics which enables visualization of case data. It also allows for creation of a map of the cases which were cited in previous cases and their resulting verdicts, as per the website Towards Data Science. The probability of a positive outcome of a case can be predicted by leveraging predictive analytics with machine learning. This is advantageous to firms as they can determine the return on investment in litigation and whether an agreement or arbitration should be considered.

2. Medical experts have cautioned against extensive use of aluminum cookware and foils, especially for acidic food preparations containing tamarind, tomatoes and green leafy vegetables which could lead to aluminum toxicity and consequent nerve disorder. The use of aluminum cookware should be limited and their use for making acidic food preparations should be avoided as they increase aluminum leaching into food, warn scientists from National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad. Chronic exposure to high levels of aluminum through food and water could lead to nerve and brain disorders such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease, they say. Studies at NIN have shown that chronic exposure of rats to high aluminum and calcium deficient diets lead to degeneration of nerves and impairment of some brain functions.

Earlier studies too have linked high aluminum intake with dementia and bone diseases. Keeping in view evidence of a link between high aluminum content in drinking water and senile dementia and Alzheimer's disease, a reduced intake of aluminum by kidney patients and elderly persons is advisable. NIN scientists say in a report that they have also advised regular monitoring of aluminum in blood for dialysis patients. Patients with kidney disorders are particularly susceptible to aluminum is present in water, soil, plants and cooking utensils. It is added to drinking water as aluminum sulphate at the treatment plants, while soil contamination with it leads to accumulation in vegetables. It is also used in medicine such as antacids, analgesics and anti-diarrhoeals in food and food activities, foils, wrapping papers and cookware and in water purification processes. NIN studies showed especially green leafy vegetables, spices and in the form of 'Sambhar' contribute significantly to aluminum uptake.

Aluminum containing food additives are generally used as buffers, neutralising agents, dough strength emulsifying agents for processed cheese and thinkers. Studies on experimental rats also showed that deficiencies of certain minerals such as calcium and iron enhance aluminum absorption and accumulation in tissues over a long period. Recent reports indicate that most individuals consume aluminum daily from natural resources. Additional aluminum is injected through pressure cookers, roasting pans, frozen dinner trays, foil wrappers. The use of aluminum in packaging food is on the increase and is becoming a potential source of contamination. Studies also show that certain dietary factors such as citrate and nutritional deficiencies of essential minerals such as calcium and iron significantly enhance aluminium absorption and accumulation in tissues. Aluminium toxicity is greater when there is calcium deficiency in the body.

3. In ancient India, during the Vedic age, women were given education in the same way as men. It was during the Muslim period that women began to be kept in strict purdah. Neither were there proper arrangements, nor did the parents dare send their daughters out to receive education. During the freedom struggle, it was realised by our leaders that without active participation of women in the freedom movement, India would never become free. Since then the necessity of educating women has been increasingly felt. Women have to play an important role in the development of the country. If we want to make democracy successful, women must be educated. They are the builders of happy homes. It is in their lap that the children receive their first lesson. As the mothers are, so will be the children. Moreover, certain professions are most suitable to the nature of women. Women make the best nurses. Primary education can be given only by women. There are many other professions in which women can play a very important part. In a nutshell the progress of the country depends upon female education. We must give up our conservative outlook. The need for female education was never so great as it is to-day. All now accept the necessity of giving education to women. But there are differences of opinion on the type of education which should be given to them. Indeed, it is a very important issue. Should boys and girls be given the same kind of education? Or should there be different types of education for boys and girls? If we decide to give different types of education to girls, then of what type should it be? These are the questions which must be answered. The wrong type of education can cause greater harm than good to our girls. Some feel that women should be given a different kind of education from the one given to boys. Women have to discharge their duties as good mothers. Their education should be such as may enable them to run their homes efficiently and make them good mothers. Their sphere of activity is entirely different from that of men. So must be their education.

Another question is whether there should be co-education or not. Opinions differ widely on this issue. There are men who strongly advocate co-education at all stages. On the other extreme are those who are deadly against it. But the truth lies in between these two extremes. Boys and girls may be educated together in primary and university classes. But co-education in high school and intermediate classes is full of dangers. We should take full advantage of coeducation as well as safeguard ourselves against its evil effects. This will be the best policy for giving education to women.

4. The epidemic of heart attacks has been attaining alarming proportions in recent times causing grave concern especially to the medical fraternity. To contain and control the increasing death and disability from heart attacks and to focus on public awareness and their involvement at global level, the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Heart Federation observed September 24th as the World Heart Day.

What causes heart attacks? Dr H.S. Wasir, Chief Cardiologist and Medical Director, Batra Hospital and Medical Research Centre lists four main habits which adversely affect heart health. These are lack of physical exercise, wrong eating habits, cigarette smoking and excessive alcohol consumption, and stressful lifestyle.

The importance of physical exercise in minimising the incidence of heart attacks cannot be underestimated. “Physical exercise,” says Dr Wasir, “plays a major role in achieving a long and healthy life in general and prevention of heart attacks in particular.” There are several studies showing that physically active people have higher longevity than those sedentary or physically inactive.

In fact, the review of modern medical literature sums up the role of physical activity in health as ‘Regular physical exercise adds not only years to life but also life to years’. It is the experience of many modern day physicians that some patients of angina (chest pain or discomfort on physical or mental exertion or after meals) do get relief with regularly done physical exercise.

What type of physical exercise and how much, one may ask. It is the isotonic (dynamic) exercise that is beneficial for the heart and not the isometric (static) exercise which should be avoided by heart patients. Weight lifting, carrying heavy suitcases while travelling, pushing a car are some of the examples of isometric exercises. Examples of the beneficial type of physical activity (dynamic exercise) are brisk walking, swimming, golf without power carts, badminton and tennis (doubles for those with old heart attacks but fully recovered, to be started only after physician’s advice).

Walking is the best mode of doing regular physical exercise which requires no equipment, money, material or membership of a club! a 30 to 60 minute brisk walk even on alternate days has been proven to be beneficial. Stationary cycling or walking on a treadmill at home are the other alternatives. Walking up the stairs instead of using a lift if going up to three or four floors or getting off the lift two or three floors before the destination and walking up the rest through stairs. Going up several floors in an overcrowded lift with limited fresh air to be shared by so many may also prove unhealthy.

Park a little away from the workplace and walk that healthy distance. Best time for brisk walks would be the early mornings before the traffic flow picks up and walking in the parks with thick plantation. Jogging on the roads with heavy traffic should be avoided as you will be inhaling air polluted with the toxins from vehicular exhaust such as dioxides of sulphur and nitrogen.

“Before starting any physical exercise programmes for the first time, one must get fully evaluated by a cardiologist so as to avoid any harm being done by exercise if there is serious underlying heart disease needing treatment,” warns Dr Wasir.

5. Self-reliance is a sure key to success and happiness. A self-reliant person always depends upon his own energy, capacity to work, prudence and the resources. Therefore, a self-reliant person is a master of himself and the circumstances as he does not depend on others. Such a person is always calm, sure, confident and self-possessed. He is firm, prompt in action and even ready to face any challenge, and fertile of resources. While others who are not independent, are surely much handicapped. It is really a slavery to depend on others for help, guidance and aid or resources. And a slave is always at a great disadvantage. A person is most happy and satisfied when he relies upon his own strength, power and resources. He even walks without crutches or outside support.

Self-reliant people have always been found sure, self-assured, decisive, optimistic, free, independent and bold. They do not suffer from indecision or delay. They are rich in expediency, quick in action, and steadfast in decision. Their will-power is very strong, their resolutions unfailing. They are the makers and masters of their destiny. They never blame fate, circumstances or the tools for they make their own tools and use them with greatest skill and concentration which is at their command. Their work, their creations and achievements bear the stamp of their personality. They are original in ideas and in shaping things and events. They achieve what they will because they are self-dependent, resolute, single-minded and self-controlled. They know well their strength and weakness and so use their energies and resources in such a way as never to expose their weakness. And when they achieve their victories, their ambitions and goals, then their joy in an unalloyed bliss for the glory is not to be shared by others. Self-reliance is the best support, the best tool and the shortest way to success. Lord Budha said "You are both friend and enemy of yourself. The heaven and hell lies within you. It is up to you what you choose. You are your own lamp, guide and staff. Never depend on others. Be the maker of your destiny. Help yourself and the world will help you". It reminds us of the famous saying "God helps those who help themselves" All successful men and women have been self-reliant. They achieved what they desired because they did not depend on others. They ran fast and in time on the roads of self-reliance. A man walking with the crutches of others help cannot think of running a race, he cannot compete, he is sure to end with the crutches.

6. The term earthquake is applied to any tremor or shaking of the ground. Many earthquakes are so gentle as to pass almost unrecognised, others are sufficiently pronounced to excite general alarm, while some spread enormous destruction. Destructive earthquakes are usually confined to limited regions. The usual phenomena recorded in well-known earthquakes are first a trembling, next one or more severe shocks, and then a trembling which gradually dies away. In most cases, each shock lasts only a few seconds, but the tremblings that follow may continue for days, weeks, or even months. Noises of various kinds usually accompany an earthquake. They have been likened to the howling of storms, the growling of thunder, the clanking and clashing of iron chains, or the rumbling of heavy wagons along a road. Such noises are conducted through the ground, or they may travel through the sea or air, and are often heard at great distances from the place where the shock is felt. Some earthquakes, however, are not accompanied by these noises. At the time of the terrible shock which destroyed Riobamba in Ecuador on February 4, 1797, a complete silence reigned.

Many changes are produced on the earth's surface by earthquakes. They cause landslips and cracks in the earth, which will sometimes alter the drainage system of a country. They are frequently accompanied by great seawaves, which will often sweep rocks and sand great distances inland. Permanent elevations and depressions of land are sometimes caused. After the great earthquakes of 1750, the coast of Chili was found to have been permanently raised from three to four feet. Well-known examples of permanent depressions are those of the Runn of

Kutch and the coastlands near Chittagong, which suddenly sank during the Bengal earthquake of 1762.

Earthquakes are the most common in volcanic and mountainous regions, and many of them are no doubt due to volcanic action. These appear to originate in the sea, and may be due to the flashing into steam of the water which finds its way down through cracks to the underlying heated rocks. Others appear to originate in volcanoes themselves, being due to the explosion of vapours which expand. Many other causes are ascribed, of which two may be mentioned. Some earthquakes may be due to the collapse of hollows beneath the ground, and others again to the snapping of strata which has been subjected to too great a strain. It is noticeable that most earthquakes occur during the cold months of winter.

Among destructive earthquakes in modern times may be mentioned the one that altered the Straits of Messina between Italy and Sicily in 1908, and the terrible upheaval in Japan in 1925, which destroyed whole towns and caused the death of thousands of people.

7. The one industry that remains unaffected by any depression in trade is the beauty industry. The women world over continue to spend money on their faces and bodies even when there is a great slump in other areas of trade. The number of advertisements proclaiming the miracles performed by the various beauty aids goes to support the fact that, today, with all the talk about emancipation, equality of sexes and feminism, women are still observed with their physical beauty as they were in the times of Cleopatra.

America leads the figures, literally and metaphorically. Many parts of Europe by virtue of being affected by political and economic instability, leave precious little for women to beautify themselves. Maybe, all that women in Europe can then do is to wash and hope for the best. But, the rich and upper middle class women, everywhere in the world, block a substantial amount of their income on beautifying themselves. Why is it so?

The richer the man gets the more obsessed he becomes with high powered cars and electronic gadgets and bank balances. On the contrary, the women, especially the urban upper middle class women, find their bodies and faces worthy of investing a major part of their income.

Women, these days, are much freer than they were in the last century. Not only are they free to take part in social and professional functions of a society as an equal to man, but also to look attractive in any given situation. The beauty industry is shrewd enough to exploit this trend and women in every walk of life have something to buy from the range of products that the beauty industry offers. The British matron, today, is the thing of the past.

As a result of the number of beauty parlours that have sprung up in every street corner of the metropolises, and the exercises, the health motors and the skin foods that they offer, you can hardly run into an old woman these days. One could say 'old ladies' are fast becoming an extinct species. White hair, wrinkles, bent backs and hollow cheeks are features of a bygone era. Cosmetic surgery has slowly eradicated these unwanted phenomena. If children of posterity want to look at an old woman, they might have to run to an art gallery and find a medieval painting.

8. According to the National Council for Applied Economic Research's latest report, India's Human Development Report which is a profile of the Indian states in the 1990s, there are many problems in women's education. Girls are taken out of school as soon as some calamity hits the family's fortunes. They are made to look after their younger siblings and they are not looked upon as 'investment'. In order to marry them off early and without problems, girls are not allowed to traverse long distances to go to schools. They are not allowed to study under male teachers. Affluent families invest in girls' education only if they are assured of getting better bridegrooms.

So high is the girls' dropout rate that there are only 52 girls to every 100 boys who complete middle school. Gender disparity is higher among matriculates and 40 women to every 100 men ever pass the examination. The only gender egalitarian state is Kerala and it is very difficult to come across a female graduate in a village excepting in Kerala. Gender disparity varies with household income and poverty level and the poorer the family, the greater the temptation to invest in boys' education. It also varies according to social class. The lowest level of matriculates is among the SC/STs and Muslims.

Another important finding is that at the critical age of 25 to 34 years, there is higher gender disparity in education, with high levels of female illiteracy, in the problematic central Indian states (Bihar, MP, Rajasthan and UP). This is indicative of other connected problems that these states face. When women are illiterate, they are not able to look after their children's health and the mortality rate may be high. Faced with a high mortality rate of children, there is a tendency to have more children and the fertility rate remains high. Among the SC/ST women in the reproductive age of 15 to 35, only 6 to 9 percent of literacy can be found in Bihar and UP.

Female labour participation reveals that as soon as the family's income improves, women give up working whether in the fields or in non-farm activities or at home in income generating activities. It is not surprising that they stop working because there is a huge gender disparity in wage rates. Even when women do the same arduous work they are paid on average? ₹ 17 a day as compared to? ₹ 23 for men.

When women are educated they can at least look after their own and the family's health, better. Without adequate education, there is a low level of awareness about ailments and sheer ignorance can cause them to ascribe ailments to non-medical, often supernatural causes. Uneducated women are often too shy to reveal their diseases and many do not go to doctors out of fear that it may cause undue expenses to their budgetary balances. Pregnant women in many villages have been found not to be given any special diet. In fact they often reduce their food intake because of the prevailing belief that they cannot digest heavy food. There is gender disparity in most states in the treatment of young children and the elderly.

In any case, a majority of the rural areas do not have provision for primary health care services. The prevalence of diseases is rather high in the southern states, West Bengal and Punjab perhaps because of better reporting of sickness and the availability of treatment. About 41 million individuals receive medication for major illnesses at a point of time in India and the highest prevalence is of hypertension followed by tuberculosis. The critical issues of education and

health is closely connected with expansion of job opportunities and while reducing unemployment has been a standard slogan during the elections by all parties, the emphasis on health and education has been subdued.

9. The recently concluded Kyoto Conference on the production of gases with a greenhouse effect on the environment has again brought into focus the issue involving the chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

These are widely used for their cooling and propelling actions in equipment such as air-conditioners, fire extinguishers and refrigerators. Most of the CFCs are non-toxic, inert and non-inflammable, therefore, ideal for both domestic and commercial use. In medicine, their use is widespread for general purposes listed above. More specifically, they are used as propellants for inhalational drugs commonly used by patients with asthma and other lung diseases. Millions of patients using metered dose inhalers (MDI) are thus dependent on CFCs—until CFC-free inhalers become available.

The inhalational therapy, which almost revolutionised the management of asthma, is apparently in danger. It was in the 1970s when the scientists first discovered that the CFCs were dangerous for the environment. CFCs released in the environment are broken down by the sunlight to release chlorine atoms. It is the chlorine atom which destroys the ozone layer present about 40 km above the earth.

The effect is so potent that one atom of chlorine can destroy up to 100000 molecules of ozone. The normally present ozone layer prevents the entry of the extra-terrestrial rays on the earth. A hole created in this protective umbrella allows the harmful ultraviolet and other rays to pass unfiltered. This phenomenon is commonly referred to as the greenhouse effect resulting in global warming. The size of the hole which was supposedly of a football ground until a few years ago, has grown to that of Antarctica. That in itself speaks of the enormity of the problem.

The contribution of CFC propellants used in medicine to the greenhouse effect is negligible. CFCs used in inhalers are less than 0.5 per cent of its total worldwide use. In fact, propulsion of a single satellite in space releases more chlorine than that by the worldwide use of MDIs for a whole year. Even the Montreal Protocol which introduced total ban on CFCs had spared the essential uses such as that for MDIs.

But a ban on CFCs for most of their uses is bound to affect their inhalational therapy. Production of CFCs is likely to stop in the near future. Moreover, a relative scarcity of CFCs is likely to greatly increase the costs of inhalers. Alternative approaches, therefore, are immediately required.

Inhalational therapy is now established as an important method of administration of drugs. It is certainly the mainstay for treatment of asthma. But several other drugs, including antibiotics are administered in inhaled forms. CFCs are required only when a drug is available in a premixed form in a canister for direct inhalation. But drugs, other than those for asthma are not available as ready-made inhalers. Most of those drugs, including many used for asthma as well, are given by

nebulization which involves the use of compressed air (or oxygen) to change the liquid solution into a vapour-form. But nebulization does not solve the problem as it cannot replace the inhalers. Alternative propellant gases using fluorocarbons without a chlorine atom, are being developed. Fluorine released by these propellants is considered to be safe for the ozone layer. But inhalers employing such gases are yet not available.

Another novel technique is to substitute the liquid inhalational drug with a powdered form. Several kinds of dry-powder inhalers are already available in the market. The methodology is easy and simple for the patient but for the problem of dosage. Per dose the amount of drug which can be inhaled in a powder form is generally less than that from an MDI. We have different rota halers and rota caps available in India. Elsewhere, in the world, there are disc-halers where a single disc contains multiple (six to eight) blisters of the drug, or a turbohaler where 100 to 200 dosages are made available in a single unit. It is only a question of time when these forms shall be marketed in this country as well. Those are bound to be costlier to absorb the expenses of research, development and marketing.

Undoubtedly, better alternatives will be developed in future. Until then, one hopes that the benefits of inhalational therapy with or without the use of CFCs are not denied to the patients.

10. Research has shown that the human mind can process words at the rate of about 500 per minute, whereas a speaker speaks at the rate of about 150 words a minute. The difference between the two at 350 is quite large. So a speaker must make every effort to retain the attention of the audience and the listener should also be careful not to let his mind wander. Good communication calls for good listening skills. A good speaker must necessarily be a good listener.

Listening starts with hearing but goes beyond. Hearing, in other words, is necessary but is not a sufficient condition for listening. Listening involves hearing with attention. Listening is a process that calls for concentration. While listening, one should also be observant. In other words, listening has to do with the ears, as well as with the eyes and the mind. Listening is to be understood as the total process that involves hearing with attention, being observant and making interpretations. Good communication is essentially an interactive process. It calls for participation and involvement. It is quite often a dialogue rather than a monologue. It is necessary to be interested and also show or make it abundantly clear that one is interested in knowing what the other person has to say.

Good listening is an art that can be cultivated. It relates to skills that can be developed. A good listener knows the art of getting much more than what the speaker is trying to convey. He knows how to prompt, persuade but not to cut off or interrupt what the other person has to say. At times the speaker may or may not be coherent, articulate and well organised in his thoughts and expressions. He may have it in his mind and yet he may fail to marshal the right words while communicating his thoughts. Nevertheless, a good listener puts him at ease, helps him articulate

and facilitates him to get across the message that he wants to convey. For listening to be effective, it is also necessary that barriers to listening are removed. Such barriers can be both physical and psychological. Physical barriers generally relate to hindrances to proper hearing whereas psychological barriers are more fundamental and relate to the interpretation and evaluation of the speaker and the message.

UNIT V

Part – A

I. Tenses – Future

II. Negative statements and questions

III. Punctuations

IV. Cause and Effect

V. Content and Function Words

Part – B

I. Essay Writing – Descriptive and Narrative Essays

Part – A

TENSES – FUTURE

I. Fill in the blanks using the future tense forms of the verbs in the brackets. [BTL-3]

1. I hope I _____(find) my hall tickets before my exams.
2. By the time you wake up, I _____(already / prepare) breakfast.
3. What shall I do today? I think I _____(go) to the beach while the sun is out!
4. They _____(not finish) the project before the deadline.
5. My horoscope says that I _____(meet) an old friend this week.
6. How long _____(you / wait) when I get there?
7. The construction workers _____(complete) the bridge by next month.
8. In June, they _____(work) together for three years.
9. The company _____(expand) into new markets next quarter.
10. I hope the weather _____(clear up) by the afternoon.

II. Imagine a conversation between two friends making plans for the future. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate future tense. [BTL-3]

Rohan: When ____ your cousins ____ (come) to visit?

Vikram: They ____ (arrive) on Sunday morning.

Rohan: ____ you ____ (take) them around the city?

Vikram: Yes, we ____ (visit) the zoo and the museum.

Rohan: I'm sure they ____ (enjoy) the trip!

III. Use the appropriate future tense forms to fill in the blanks given below.

1. Next week, my family and I ____ (go) to Ooty for a vacation. We ____ (stay) there for three days. My sister ____ (take) a lot of photos for her blog. I ____ (try) the local food and chocolates. We ____ (return) on Sunday evening. It ____ (be) a relaxing trip for all of us.
2. On Saturday, I ____ (help) my neighbor with her garden. We ____ (plant) new flowers and ____ (trim) the hedges. I ____ (learn) a lot about gardening from her. After we finish, she ____ (invite) me for tea and snacks. By the end of the day, I ____ (feel) proud of our hard work.
3. Our seniors ____ (have) their farewell next month. The student council ____ (plan) the event this weekend. I ____ (write) the script for the cultural program. Our team ____ (arrange) gifts and decorations. By next Friday, we ____ (finalize) all arrangements. The farewell night ____ (create) beautiful memories for everyone.
4. Next summer, my friends and I ____ (volunteer) at an animal shelter. We ____ (take care) of the animals and ____ (assist) with adoption events. I ____ (learn) about animal behavior and training. We ____ (organize) fundraising activities to support the shelter. It ____ (be) a rewarding experience.
5. Next week, I ____ (enroll) in an online course on digital marketing. The course ____ (start) from August 1st. Each week, the instructor ____ (conduct) live sessions and quizzes. I ____ (complete) all modules before the placement season begins. This course ____ (enhance) my resume and skills.

NEGATIVE STATEMENTS AND QUESTIONS

I. Change these affirmative sentences to negative sentences.

[BTL-3]

1. She will attend the seminar tomorrow.
2. We will submit the assignment on time.
3. She is writing a report now.
4. They went to the museum yesterday
5. You have been studying for two hours.
6. She can solve this problem easily.
7. The students are preparing for the test.
8. My parents assured me that they will visit me whenever required.
9. He has been waiting for you for two hours.
10. She was working on the project all night.

II. Frame questions for the following statements:

[BTL-3]

1. Yes, I understood everything she explained.
2. Yes, he will join us for dinner.
3. Yes, they have finished the project.
4. Yes, she is talking to the professor.
5. Yes, I had already left before she arrived.

6. Yes, we were waiting for the bus.
7. Yes, I saw her at the library.
8. Yes, the presentation will start at 10 a.m.
9. Yes, we can meet for lunch tomorrow?
10. Yes, his idea was not interesting.

PUNCTUATIONS:

Punctuate the following sentences:

[BTL-1]

1. having lost interest in the match i went home
2. a teachers contribution is one of the most important in a society
3. my friend did not speak smile or even look at me
4. may I come in sir he said.
5. hang him not let him go
6. sorry to disturb you could I talk to you for a second
7. it is a great idea lets hope this at least works
8. i loved reading your article pandemic times in the latest journal
9. the boys friends were sitting in the corner
10. my friend had to go to the hospital he needed to take another test before joining date
11. the king is dead he announced.
12. the aroma of freshly brewed filter coffee filled the air
13. our services include the following taking orders cooking packing and delivering
14. who do you think he is.
15. is it a photograph asked the boy
16. friends romans countrymen lend me your ears
17. he exclaimed what a beautiful sunrise over the Bay of Bengal
18. the temple built in the 7th century stands as a testament to Pallava architecture
19. the children yelled hurray when the ice cream truck arrived
20. dr anand a renowned cardiologist gave a lecture on heart health

CAUSE AND EFFECT:

I. Combine the following sentences using appropriate signal words that indicate cause and effect:

[BTL-3]

1. I did not go to my cousin's birthday party. I had to complete my assignment before 6 pm that day.
2. She visits the cafe. She wants to check on her employees.
3. Nisha was texting while driving. She had a minor accident.
4. The local cuisine is renowned for its spicy flavors. Many visitors experience a unique culinary adventure.

5. The bench was made of engineered wood. The bench broke when we sat on it.
6. The government implemented strict lockdown measures. The spread of the virus was contained effectively.
7. The new novel had a controversial opinion about the local culture. People were up in arms against the author.
8. The company planned to destroy the woods to build resort cabins. The local environmental group organised a protest march which was attended by many renowned people from the town.
9. Many students study diligently. They achieve high scores in the board exams.
10. The new app simplifies ticket booking. Commuters find it very convenient.
11. The weather was perfect, we spent the entire day outdoors.
12. The car's brakes failed due to lack of maintenance. The driver couldn't stop the car in time and got into an accident.
13. She decided to go hiking. The weather forecast predicted heavy rain.
14. The city experiences severe traffic congestion. Public transport is often preferred by commuters.
15. There was a major power outage in the area. All daily activities came to a standstill.

II. Frame sentences using the following cause and effect phrases.

[BTL-3]

1. Due to
2. Consequently
3. Accordingly
4. Caused by
5. As a result

Content and Function Words:

Circle the content words, and underline the function words in these sentences. [BTL-1]

1. My sisters will be studying in Europe this time next year.
2. My friend cooks his food on his own every day.
3. Are you going to visit the famous Marina Beach this weekend?
4. The ancient temple stands majestically near the busy market.
5. A wise old owl lived in the tall tree by the river.
6. The local community actively participates in various cultural festivals.
7. The children played and laughed happily.
8. Despite the heavy rain, the children played happily outside.
9. We often eat spicy Sambar with soft idlis for breakfast.
10. Knowledge creates opportunities where none have existed before.
11. The scientists conducted research meticulously, and their findings opened new avenues of understanding.
12. The river flowed serenely between lush banks, and the reflections danced on its surface.
13. His younger sister sings beautifully and plays the violin well.

14. The painter captured a vivid landscape, and the colours on the canvas came to life.
15. The best time to study is early in the morning or late in the evening.
16. A chef prepared a delicious meal, and the aroma wafted through the kitchen.
17. The friends gathered joyfully, and the atmosphere was filled with laughter and camaraderie.
18. The wind whispered through the trees, and a sense of tranquility filled the air.
19. The students listened attentively, and the teacher's words resonated with them.
20. Our friends called us yesterday and asked if we'd like to visit them next month.

Part – B

Essay Writing – Descriptive and Narrative Essays

Write short essay on the following topics:

[BTL-6]

1. Write a description of yourself. What kind of person are you? What do you enjoy, and what things do you dislike? Help the reader understand your personality, interests, and values.
2. Describe a journey you've taken, whether it's a road trip, a hike, or a flight. Detail the landscapes, people, and emotions you encountered.
3. Describe what it's like to be invisible for one day.
4. What role has gratitude played in shaping your outlook on life?
5. Describe what silence feels like to you. Is it peaceful or uncomfortable? What does it sound like, look like, or remind you of?
6. Narrate a time you had to lie to protect someone and what followed.
7. Tell a story that begins with: *"This wasn't supposed to happen..."*
8. If you had the power to pause or rewind one moment in someone's life, even your own. What moment would you choose? Why would you choose it, and what would you do?"
9. Narrate a cherished memory from your childhood.
10. Write about a moment when you felt completely lost physically or emotionally.