

SRM VALLIAMMAI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

QUESTION BANK



I SEMESTER

(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

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Unit-I

SYLLABUS

Part A

- I. WH Questions
- II. Parts of Speech
- III. Prefixes and Suffixes
- IV. Yes or No Questions

Part B

- I. Comprehension
- II. Developing Hints
- III. Blog, Film review

I (a). Frame Wh questions for the following statements.

[BTL-3]

1. I went there to purchase shoes.
2. She spends most of her time in watching films.
3. He lived in Bangalore for three years.
4. Harish can speak four languages. English, Tamil, Hindi and Telugu.
5. Swetha went with Sharmi to the theatre.
6. I didn't attend college yesterday because I went for second vaccination.
7. Chennai is 120.7Km from Trichy.
8. I finished my schooling in 2021.
9. I listen to songs and play video games in my free time.
10. Dr. Abdul Kalam was awarded -Padma Bhusanl in the year 1981.

I (b) Frame Wh questions.

[BTL-3]

1. The study of Indian law was a tedious task. (What)
2. The Principal found that I was not a graduate. (Who)
3. I told the agent that I couldn't conduct the case. (What)
4. She will invite the CEO as the Chief Guest. (Whom)
5. They will see the Niagara Falls during their trip to Canada.(What)
6. I shall write to the manager. (Whom)
7. You will be treated as a friend. (How)
8. The man at the gas station will help you. (Who)
9. You go to the cinema twice a month.(How often)
10. Ravi will prepare the draft today itself. (When)
11. It's about five kilometers from here.(how far)
12. I shall write to the manager.(Whom)

II (a) Fill in the blanks with appropriate the parts of speech.

[BTL-1]

Noun	Adjective	Person concerned
1. Technology	_____	Technologist
2. _____	Pathological	Pathologist
3. Sociology	Sociological	_____
4. Botany	_____	Botanist
5. Ecology	Ecological	_____
6. _____	Natural	Naturalist
7. Genetics	Genetic	_____
8. _____	Environmental	Environmentalist
9. Chemistry	_____	Chemist
10. _____	Geological	Geologist
11. Politics	Political	_____
12. _____	Organizational/Organized	Organizer
13. Conservation	Conservative	_____
14. Linguistics	_____	Linguist
15. _____	Natural	Naturalist
16. Diplomacy	Diplomatic	_____
17. Mechanics	_____	Mechanic
18. _____	Industrial/Industrious	Industrialist
19. Science	Scientific	_____
20. History	_____	Historian

II (b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate the parts of speech. [BTL-1]

Noun	Verb	Adjective
1. Success		
2. Beauty		
3. Creation		
4. Understanding		
5. Know		
6. Value		
7. Belief		
8. Anger		
9. Attracting		
10. Care		

II (c) Modify the underlined words and fill in the blanks appropriately.

[BTL-3]

- The lecturer **demonstrated** the experiment and the students listened to the _____ very attentively.
- They **observed** the readings and made entries in the _____ note book.
- The release of CO₂ into the atmosphere leads to the **production** of greenhouse gases. The industries _____ plenty of such gases.
- The Principal **recommended** the student for a scholarship and gave a _____ letter.
- My uncle was **promoted** as the chief engineer and this _____ came after he completed 15 years.
- The windmills in our district **generate** 100-megawatt power and the _____ of power will improve in August.

7. The **application** of Nano-Technology is seen in all disciplines. Doctors _____ it in medical implants.
8. Due to the good rains, the crops are ready for **harvest**. The _____ grains can be sold for a good price.

III Prefix and suffix

Complete the words in the blanks using the correct suffixes.

[BTL-1]

1. His exemplary service in the army proves his patriot _____
 - 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. Sugar crystal _____ very quickly.
 - a) -ism
 - b) -ing
 - c) -izes
 - d) -ed
4. The stranger had a strange appear _____
 - a) -ing
 - b) -ance,
 - c) -less
 - d) -dis
5. That was an extremely tear _____ incident for her
 - a) ed
 - b) ful
 - c) less
 - d) Ing
6. What prefix would you add to the word '**finished**' to show that there is still some work to be done?
 - e) Un
 - f) In
 - g) Dis
 - h) Mis
7. Add a suitable prefix to form the opposite of the word **Balance**.
 - i) Nonbalance
 - j) Unbalance
 - k) Disbalance
 - l) Imbalance
8. Add a suitable prefix to form the opposite of the word **legible**.

- m) Dis
 - n) Mis
 - o) Il
 - p) In
9. Add a suitable prefix. You shouldn't eat chicken that is _____cooked.
- q) Anti
 - r) Mis
 - s) Under
 - t) Multi
10. Add a suitable prefix. She works for a _____national company. It has offices 30 countries.
- u) Inter
 - v) Multi
 - w) Bi
 - x) Intra
11. Select the option that is NOT an antonym of a word by way of adding the prefix in'
- y) Intolerant
 - z) Indecent
 - aa) Instrument
 - bb) Indiscreet
12. Select the option that is NOT an antonym of a word by way of adding the prefix dis'
- cc) Disciple
 - dd) Dissimilar
 - ee) Disagree
 - ff) Disappear
13. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate suffix.
He has a problem in adapting himself to the new circum_____.
- gg) -ference
 - hh) -stance
 - ii) -navigate
 - jj) -vent
14. Which prefix can be used with the following words?
Behave, guide, use
- a) In
 - b) Dis
 - c) Mis
 - d) Re
15. Select the correct suffix to change the form of the given word.
Accomplish
- a) --ment
 - b) --ly
 - c) --ness
 - d) --ful
16. Which suffix should be used to pluralize the following word?

Taxi

- a) -es
- b) -en
- c) -ren
- d) -s

17. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate affix.

She is recognized as a skincare expert in the field of dermatitis and general ____logy.

- a) Hydro
- b) Dendro
- c) Dermato
- d) Dactylo

18. To which of the following can 'mis' be added as a prefix to make it negative?

- a) Definite
- b) Trust
- c) Advantage
- d) Connect

19. Select the best answer.

- a) This medicine is a nasal DECONGESTANT
- b) The medicine helps to reduce nasal congestion
- c) The medicine causes nasal congestion
- d) The medicine makes your nose in correct shape

20. Select the best answer.

- a) We usually don't publish articles we don't PREVIEW
- b) We usually read articles before publication.
- c) We do not read articles after publication.
- d) We read articles the day we publish them.

IV (a) Yes/No questions

Frame questions for the following statements.

[BTL-3]

1. Praveen plays tennis regularly.
2. David returned from the US yesterday.
3. Rachel and Sathya live in Chennai.
4. Nancy has been working all day.
5. You haven't met my friends.
6. Shyam does not like to eat vegetables.
7. The books have to be returned to the library.
8. We will do the work together.
9. She likes visiting historical places.
10. They sent the letter.
11. Hari and his mother don't watch TV.
12. It rained very badly yesterday.
13. Ashok did not bring his lunch.
14. The tourists are visiting the monument today.
15. The new officer is very responsible.

IV (b) Complete the following with 'yes or no' question words.

16. _____ this a good restaurant to have vegetarian food?

17. _____ these dresses really good?

18. _____ his idea interesting?
19. _____ I at the correct location?
20. _____ the demonstrations in the centre of the town?

Part-B

I. Comprehension

(a) Read the passage and answer the question that follows it.

[BTL-2]

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 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 flavors 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 flavor, 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 question form the option 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

b) Read the passage and answer the questions given below:

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 it 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 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 objects it is. While such bites do little damage to buoys and other objects, they obviously can inflict serious damage on the human body.

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

c) Read the passage and answer the question given below:

[BTL-2]

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 Kopernk, 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's theory -fed human egol. This means
 - a) People felt proud to play God
 - b) People felt proud to be the centre 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 bruntl mean?
 - a) Suffer burns b) suffer from pangs of guilt
 - c) Suffer capital punishment b) 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 centre 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

d) Read the passage and answer the question given below: [BTL-2]

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of.

Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers.

The Indian education system is quite an old education system that still exists. It has produced so many genius minds that are making India proud all over the world. However, while it is one of the oldest systems, it is still not that developed when compared to others, which are in fact newer. This is so as the other countries have gone through growth and advancement, but the Indian education system is still stuck in old age. It faces a lot of problems that need to be sorted to let it reach its full potential. Our Indian education system faces a lot of problems that do not let it prosper and help other children succeed in life. The biggest problem which it has to face is the poor grading system. It judges the intelligence of a student on the basis of academics which is in the form of exam papers. That is very unfair to students who are good in their overall performance but not that good at specific subjects. Moreover, they only strive to get good marks not paying attention to understanding what is taught. In other words, this encourages getting good marks through mugging up and not actually grasping the concept efficiently. Furthermore, we see how the Indian education system focuses on theory more.

1. What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?

- 1) Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned.
- 2) Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning
- 3) There was no difference
- 4) Aristotle emphasized on the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized upon science

2. Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?

- 1) It is not practically applicable

- 2) Its theoretical concepts are easily understood
- 3) It is irrelevant for education
- 4) None of the above

3. What do you understand by the term ‘Perennialism’, in the context of the given comprehension passage?

- 1) It refers to something which is quite unnecessary
- 2) It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance
- 3) It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical
- 4) It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now

4. Were Plato’s beliefs about education democratic?

- 1) He believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education
- 2) Yes
- 3) He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools
- 4) He believed that all pupils are not talented

5. Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?

- 1) Facts are not important
- 2) Facts do not lead to holistic education
- 3) Facts change with the changing times
- 4) Facts are frozen in time

6. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of _____.

- 1) The words
- 2) Expertise
- 3) Unskilled
- 4) Wisdom

7. Philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and _____.

- 1) Significance
- 2) Power
- 3) Forceful

4) None of the above

8. Plato believed that talent and _____ is not distributed genetically and thus is be found in children born to all classes.

1. Intelligence
2. Knowledge
3. Beat
4. Intensity

9. What are the major problems faced by the Indian education system?

- 1) Non development
- 2) Poor grading system
- 3) Stuck in old time
- 4) Discrimination

10. What are the steps that could be taken by schools for the development of children?

- 1) Focusing on ranks and grades
- 2) Analytical and creative skills
- 3) Both a and b
- 4) None of the above

11. According to the passage what is ironical about the Indian education system?

- 1) New yet not developed
- 2) Old yet developed
- 3) New yet developed
- 4) Old yet not developed

12. Which of the following factors is responsible for creating the bad environment in classroom?

- 1) Lack of knowledge
- 2) Mere theoretical teaching
- 3) Unqualified teachers
- 4) Old pattern of study

13. State the antonym of the word 'perplex'.

- 1) Bewilder
- 2) Explicate

- 3) Perturb
- 4) Confound

e) Read the passage and answer the question given below:

[BTL-2]

Despite the economic crunch worldwide that saw pulverization of some of the largest banking and finance giants, Indian Banking houses have managed to show positive growth this quarter. Some of India's leading national banks have posted a net profit rise of more than 40% over the last quarter amid global turmoil. This would come as a big shot in the arm for the investors and consumers of these banks even though apprehension is mounting on other banking and broking firms worldwide. One of the main reasons behind the success of these banks this quarter, would be their direct banking by the Government of India. People take solace in their investments in public sector watching the bailout packages being cashed out by governments all over the world to save big business houses.

Other private banks in India have also reported a substantial net profit over the last quarter. Given the international and domestic scenario one cannot put this down as a mundane achievement. While others are on a cost cutting spree and firing employees, Indian companies are actually working on boosting staffing in banking and broking sectors. This can be seen as a big boon in the days to come when the current recession eases and the economy gradually comes back on to the fast track.

The finance minister has assured Indian public about the sound health of all Indian Banks. This could also be evident from the fact that there have been no mergers and takeovers in Indian Banking sector in a contrast to world scenario where finance houses are looking for mergers to cut costs on operations. We definitely are not looking to thrive; rather we are looking for growth. It is just that the pace of growth is a little slow now as compared to a year or two before. These are hard times to test the hard. The weak in business and career will be weeded out and it is sometimes very beneficial for business on the long run.

The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern. There is a growing realization that though India has enough food to feed its masses two square meals a day, the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country.

Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured, more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive list is one of the largest such systems in the world- it hasn't reached the rural poor and the remote places. It remain an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access.

The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. Also, considering the large food grain production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal I poverty of rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target-group oriented. By making PDS target-group oriented, not only the poorest and the neediest would be reached without additional cost but we can also reduce the overall costs incurred.

Choose the correct answer:

1. Choose the word which is most SIMILAR in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the

passage:
Apprehension

- a. anxiety
- b. composure
- c. terror
- d. fearless

2. Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage:

Solace

- a. peace
- b. comfortable
- c. disharmony
- d. detangled

3. Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage:

Turmoil

- a. chaos
- b. riot
- c. bustle
- d. contentment

4. What does the phrase 'shot in the arm' as used in the passage mean?

- a. Shock
- b. Fear
- c. Encouragement
- d. Anxiety

5. The public distribution system, which provides food at is a subject of vital concern. low prices fair prices as per capita income high prices.

- a. low prices
- b. fair prices
- c. as per capita
- d. income high prices

6. The full form of PDS is _____.

- a. Private distribution system
- b. Public distribution system
- c. Partial distribution system
- d. Party distribution system

7. What should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective?

- a. To decrease the allotment
- b. To increase the amount of food grains

- c. To make it target-group
- d. To reduce administrative oriented cost.

8. Which of the following is true of public distribution system?

- a. It has improved its effectiveness over the years
- b. It is unique in the world because of its effectiveness
- c. It has reached the remotest corner of the country
- d. It has remained effective only in the cities

9. Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage:

wrecked

- a. bombard
- b. destroyed
- c. attached
- d. repaired

10. Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage:

stay

- a. live
- b. break
- c. abet
- d. vacant

11. On a cost cutting spree and firing employees, Indian companies are actually working on boosting staffing in _____ sectors.

- a. IT
- b. ITES
- c. Banking and broking
- d. Manufacturing

12. The _____, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern.

- a. Public distribution system
- b. Political members
- c. Non-Government sector
- d. None of the above

13. The monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in _____.

- a. German
- b. USA
- c. India
- d. China

II. Developing Hints

[BTL-3]

1. Develop the following hints given here and write a paragraph on Nuclear Energy. Nuclear energy—alternative source of energy—a boon—less quantity of mineral oil and coal—burning coal for power generation—environmental hazard like acid rain—generation of

hydroelectric power—destruction of forests. Nuclear energy from nucleus of atom—fission or fusion almost 350 nuclear reactors in the world. Power from fusion—to operate industries—to provide electricity –food preservation—useful in medicinal field.

2. Television ----- the audio--- visual magic----- a miracle of science----most astounding form of electronic media ----- revolutionizing information sharing ---- a major educational tool----- an indispensable tool for recreation--- does it make human being lazy ? an idiot box?
3. Jagadish Chandra Bose – born on November 30, 1858 – 1869 – sent to Calcutta to learn English – educated at St. Xaviers School and college. Passed B.A in Physical Sciences 1879 – 1884 – B.A Degree of the Cambridge University – 1885 – appointed – Assistant Professor – Presidency College – meeting of the British Association Advancement of Science, Liverpool – demonstrated his apparatus for the study of the properties of electric waves –founded the Bose Institute – 1917 Crescograph- can magnify plant cells many million times – won world popularity – died – 1937.
4. Yoga – Universally recognized – propagated and practiced – since dawn of human history- yoga – special recognition in the Indian society – yoga – blend of science and spirituality – can be cultivated at any age – human body – become strong and healthy – asanas – different body positions – linked with breath control – practicing yoga – relieves stress and strain – yoga saves – our body and soul from degeneration – International yoga day – June 21st.
5. Nuclear energy --- alternative source of energy boon ---- less quantity of mineral oil and coal ----- burning coal for power generation – environmental hazard like acid rain ---- generation of hydroelectric power ---- destruction to the forests. Nuclear energy----released from ----- nucleus of the atom by fission or fusion (u- 235). More than 350 nuclear reactors in the world. Power derived from fusion---- to operate industries---to provide electricity to the whole town. Irradiation---food preservation is possible. Nuclear irradiation ---to kill insects, pests – to reduce the level of bacterial contamination. Medicine field----offers cure to certain diseases.
6. Devan - clever thief - robs the rich - gives all to the sick and the needy - other thieves jealous - plan to get rid of him - challenge Devan to steal the King's pyjamas - Devan accepts challenge - finds king sleeping - opens a bottle of red ants on the bed – King badly bitten - cries for help - servants rush in pretends to look for ants - Devan removes King's pyjamas – escapes - other thieves dumbfounded - accept Devan their leader
7. Manager of a firm advertised - night watchman - applicants presented - manager not satisfied - found something wrong with each man - there was Raju - an applicant - sat in a corner - patiently waiting - his turn came - manager found nothing wrong in his appearance - questioned about his health - got the reply - I suffering from sleeplessness - manager happy - appointed him.
8. Industrial pollution-air and water at risk- factories waste- pipes and drains from factories- misconception – toxic that enter into the water bodies are usually at low concentration- affects various organism present in water- move up the food chain- killing most of the organisms- in japan, in the 1950s and 1960s- thousands of people were affected – fish they

ate- contained mercury waste- waste coming out of a nearby chemical factories- Industrial process heat and uses a lot of water for cooling- drain water bodies- increase temperature- serious implication to eco system

9. In today's modern society mass media communication - shaping up of individual's opinions & characters- mass media includes television, advertising, the Internet, newspapers, magazines- media reflects and creates the culture- significant impact on our society. see or hear through mass media is thought to be correct- without verifying the correctness of news. The general public - influenced by mass media -.Advertisements of products- promising slim and fit body - unrealistic goals to young women. The women in ads - quixotic role models. We just believe- thronged the stores to purchase -without actually knowing the product.
10. Different Kinds of fuels – conventional and non – conventional – continuous usage – depletion of conventional fuel – need for alternatives – different non – conventional fuels available on earth – advantages – man should try to exploit these sources.

III Blog, Film review

[BTL-5]

Write a blog on.

1. The Quarantine experience
2. Online classes
3. Biggest fear of your life
4. Expressing your tribute to someone
5. Share facts or traditions from a culture that are very different from your own
6. A social issue that has affected you the most
7. Write about your best friend
8. You and your Covid 19 experience.
9. Social media addiction.
10. Create a list of reasons why you should do something.

IV. Film Review.

1. Write a review about an English movie that you watched recently.
2. Write a review about a film which is a bio-pic. (a film based on a famous personality's life)
3. Write a review about a film that impressed you recently.
4. Write a review about a Horror film that impressed you recently.
5. Write a review about the film your favourite film star has acted.
6. Write a review about the movie made from a famous novel.
7. Write a review about the movie made by your favourite director.
8. Write a review about an animation movie a recent one.
9. Write a review about a pan-Indian movie of your choice.
10. Write a review about a Comedy and film.

Unit II

SYLLABUS

Part A

I Prepositions

II Articles

III Vocabulary Development

Part B

I Paragraph Writing

I. Fill the correct preposition to complete the following sentences. [BTL-3]

1. The hunters went _____ the forest.
2. Children should be able to adapt _____ harsh weather conditions.
3. The boat which was rowed with only one oar went _____ in circles, only when it was rowed with both the oars, it moved.
4. In most parts of the city there were huge traffic jams with vehicles backed up _____ miles.
5. Celebrations transform our life of routine and boredom _____ rejuvenation and rejoicing.
6. Miserly people are incapable of trusting life and that's why life does not open its treasures _____ them.
7. There are so many people of Indian origin settled _____ the globe, from different professions.
8. Fluctuations in business fortunes is another reason for companies going in _____ a floating workforce.
9. Today, the youth are so self-centered, they are not bothered _____ the poverty around them.
10. Professor Garry is an old white-haired man _____ a beard.
11. Reshma travelled _____ her father all _____ the world when she was 12 years old.
12. She was relieved _____ the pain after the effect of medicines.
13. The manager has no supportive facts to speak _____.
14. She will finish her homework _____ 6:00.
15. The post office is _____ the street from the grocery store.
16. The same problem occurred _____ three out of four cases.
17. He is concentrating _____ his work.
18. They will deal _____ the situation.
19. I hope to contribute _____ the previous research.
20. He stood at the bus stop _____ the corner of Water and High streets.

II. Choose the correct article 'the', 'a', 'an' or 'x' (zero article) to complete the following sentences.

1. He hopes to join _____ university soon.
2. Are you attending _____ reception today?
3. _____ meat you cooked tasted good.
4. It is _____ absurd story.
5. India will become _____ super power shortly.
6. My daughter is learning to play _____ violin at her school.
7. My husband's family speaks _____ Polish.
8. The team organised _____ friendly match with the Presidents of both the countries.
9. _____ painter drew _____ life-sized portrait of Mrs Mary Poppins.
10. _____ famous poem Ode to a Nightingale is written by _____ Romantic poet John Keats.
11. Sharon will take _____ train from _____ next stop.
12. _____ huge building turned to dust due to the earthquake.
13. My brother does not eat _____ chicken.
14. I read _____ amazing story yesterday.

15. Look at ____ woman over there! She is _____ famous actress.
16. I was in _____ Japanese restaurant. _____ restaurant served good food.
17. She emerged from _____ crowd with effortless grace.
18. He has _____ amazing sense of humour.
19. This is _____ film about _____ fragility of relationships.
20. French is ____ easy language.

III. Choose the correct meaning for the highlighted word from the options given. [BTL-1]

1. I am working very hard for the same candidate that you support. You are doing it for pay. I'm not doing this for money. I'm doing it out of **conviction**.
 - a) being found guilty
 - b) strong belief
 - c) anger
 - d) a desire to eat prunes

2. If your plan fails, we'll have to find someone who can **devise** a better one.
 - a) design
 - b) dislike
 - c) appliance
 - d) to use peanut butter as toothpaste

3. The reporter insisted that the letter he used was **authentic**. He said that he had shown it to many experts before he used it in his story. When something is authentic, it's .
 - a) genuine or real
 - b) carefully written
 - c) full of tasty worms
 - d) very old

4. Your plan looks good. I hope it will really work. It's time to **implement** it and see if it's as brilliant as you claim.
 - a) instrument
 - b) take apart
 - c) change
 - d) carry out

5. When your plan brings us great wealth, you will be rewarded for your **sagacity**.
 - a) good looks
 - b) mistakes
 - c) intelligence
 - d) huge appetite for herbs

6. It was a **momentous** moment in the history of the nation.
 - a) insignificant
 - b) important
 - c) sudden
 - d) transient

7. This is not an **exhaustive** list of collocations.
 - a) complete
 - b) tiring
 - c) useful
 - d) adequate

8. The committee decided to **expel** the new member.
 - a) detain
 - b) remove
 - c) preserve
 - d) reserve

9. When the leadership changed, his position in the organization became **precarious**.
 - a) secure
 - b) exalted
 - c) uncertain
 - d) important

10. There was no doubt that the judgment was **fair**.
 - a) upright
 - b) insincere
 - c) biased
 - d) inconsiderate

11. Grouping stars by their constellations is a **handy** way of mapping the sky.

- a) funny b) nice
c) convenient d) simple

12. Many of his acquaintances avoid him because he is so **garrulous**.

- a) unreasonable b) talkative
c) quarrelsome d) proud

13. In spite of hard work, the farmers could only get a **meagre** yield.

- a) satisfactory b) scanty
c) plenty d) normal

14. He was **exhilarated** at the outcome of the election results.

- a) satisfied b) surprised
c) disappointed d) overjoyed

15. The news of our success was met with **exuberant** cries.

- a) excited b) pathetic
c) exclusive d) poignant

16. Many people believe in ghosts, but I am **sceptical**.

- a) scared b) honest
c) decided d) doubtful

17. She had the **arduous** task of carrying all the luggage.

- a) short b) difficult
c) expensive d) easy

18. The rule are made to be **enforced**.

- a) replied b) imposed
c) supplied d) engraved

19. He made himself **indispensable** to his institution.

- a) major b) short
c) essential d) negligible

20. They reflect the **munificence** of the Cholas.

- a) paucity b) miserliness
c) atrocity d) generosity

Part B

I. Paragraph Writing[BTL-5]

1. Write a paragraph on - Chess 2022 in Tamilnadu.
2. Write a paragraph on - How to make your parents your best friends.
3. How does internet and social media kill normal communication at home?
4. How difficult is it to reach your destination on time on normal days.
5. Write a paragraph about an important person in history. Be sure to address the topic of the paragraph, such as that person's career, birthplace or prominent contribution. Use supporting sentences to expand on the topic chosen.
6. 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.

7. Write a paragraph on –‘The Importance of Good Health’.

8. Reading skills are essential to succeed in society. It is a source of knowledge and pleasure. Write a paragraph on –‘The Importance of Reading’.

UNIT III

SYLLABUS

Part A

- I Degrees of Comparison
- II Adverbs
- III Conjunctions
- IV Single Word Substitutes

Part B

- I Jumbled Sentences

PART A

I. Degrees of Comparison

[BTL-3]

Fill in the correct forms of the words in brackets. (Comparative or superlative)

1. The Dubai airport is ----- (large) than the Bengaluru airport.
2. The Taj Mahal is certainly ----- (beautiful) than most of the monuments in Delhi.
3. A brief history of time by Stephen Hawkins is the (interesting) ----- book I have ever read.
4. The disposal of nuclear wastes causes _____ (great) problems when compared to the production of nuclear energy.
5. A wise enemy is _____ (good) than a foolish friend.
6. An airplane flies _____ (fast) than a bird.
7. What is _____ (popular) sport in your country?
8. This chair looks _____ (comfortable) the sofa.
9. Red apples are usually _____ (sweet) than green apples.
10. Try to drive _____ (careful) than you used to.
11. They have three sons and two daughters. Betty is the _____ (young) of their children.
12. Sometimes email is convenient) than a telephone.
13. These flowers are _____ (pretty) than those flowers.
14. Sydney is the _____ (noise) city in Australia.
15. This painting is awful. In fact, it's _____ (bad) painting I've ever seen.
16. They say that it's _____ (worse) storm in ten years.
17. I need a brown carpet. This carpet is _____ (red) than brown.
18. She walked more _____ (slow) trying to see the house numbers in the dark.
19. Rishi is _____ (strong) boy in our class.
20. We all threw our rocks at the same time and my rock flew the _____ (high).

II. Adverbs

[BTL-3]

Fill in the blanks with suitable Adverbs.

1. She likes to cook for her children _____, even if she doesn't get many opportunities.
 - a. sometimes
 - b. never
 - c. usually
 - d. always
2. I believe in punctuality, so I go to work on time and _____ come home by 8.

- a. always
 - b. sometimes
 - c. never
 - d. often
3. Find the correct form of the word to use in the sentence. You can open this tin_____.
- a. ease
 - b. easier
 - c. easily
 - d. easy
4. The price is _____ good.
- a. fairly
 - b. strongly
 - c. far
 - d. fair
5. He _____ committed the crime, but the evidence is not convincing.
- a. perhaps
 - b. probably
 - c. possibly
 - d. undoubtedly
6. Find the correct form of the word to use in the sentence
The teacher spoke _____ to me
- a. kind
 - b. kinder
 - c. generously
 - d. Kindly
7. Find the correct form of the word to use in the sentence. It was a _____stunt to try. The bike swerved_____in the air.
- a. dangerous, dangerously
 - b. dangerous, dangerous
 - c. dangerously, dangerously
 - d. dangerously, dangerous
8. Find the correct form of the word to use in the sentence. It was a _____decision. All of them acted _____in the end.
- a. sensibly, sensibly
 - b. sensible, sensible
 - c. sensible, sensibly
 - d. sensibly, sensible
9. Find the correct form of the word to use in the sentence.
We make our deliveries on_____. We are known for our_____deliveries.
- a. timely, time
 - b. time, time
 - c. timely, timely
 - d. time, timely
10. Select the correct statement.
- a. The inspector was never more sure of the fact that Rajiv was lying.
 - b. The inspector was never more surer of the fact that Rajiv was lying.
 - c. The inspector was never most surer of the fact that Rajiv was lying.
 - d. The inspector was never most sure of the fact that Rajiv was lying.
11. Find the correct form of the word to use in the sentence. It's raining_____today.

- a. terribly
 - b. terrible
 - c. more terrible
 - d. most terrible
12. Find the correct form of the word to use in the sentence. Andrea knows the _____ story. She had memorized it _____.
- a. completely, complete
 - b. complete, complete
 - c. completely, completely
 - d. complete, completely
13. Find the correct form of the word to use in the sentence. It was a _____ dress. It was _____ designed.
- a. magnificent, magnificently
 - b. magnificently, magnificent
 - c. magnificent, magnificent
 - d. magnificently, magnificently
14. He can run _____ better than I do. He is a professional runner.
- a. more
 - b. far
 - c. too
 - d. very
15. Wait for me here. I'll _____ be back.
- a. recently
 - b. then
 - c. now
 - d. soon
16. The teacher taught us how to write _____.
- a. vaguely
 - b. tightly
 - c. carefully
 - d. boldly
17. Find the correct form of the word to use in the sentence. He talks so _____ that it's impossible to make out what he is saying.
- a. fast
 - b. fastly
 - c. faster
 - d. fastest
18. "I have _____ 10 dollars" means I have not more than 10 dollars with me.
- a. hardly
 - b. some more
 - c. fewer than
 - d. only
19. _____ he is a good runner but I have never watched him run a race.
- a. apparently
 - b. luckily
 - c. fortunately
 - d. doubtfully
20. _____, we managed to reach the top of Mt. Everest.
- a. goodly

- b. good
- c. well
- d. most good

III. Conjunctions

[BTL-3]

III. Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions.

1. Receptionists must be able to relay information _____ pass messages accurately.
 - a. or
 - b. and
 - c. but
 - d. because
2. I did not go to the show _____ I had already seen it.
 - a. until
 - b. because
 - c. so
 - d. but
3. Mary is a member of the Historical Society _____ the Literary Society.
 - a. as
 - b. or
 - c. and
 - d. but
4. Read over your answers _____ correct all mistakes before you pass them up.
 - a. or
 - b. and
 - c. because
 - d. while
5. Keep the food covered _____ the flies will contaminate it.
 - a. or
 - b. and
 - c. until
 - d. though
6. _____ he is lean, he is strong.
 - a. but
 - b. as
 - c. though
 - d. because
7. Susie _____ phoned _____ wrote after she left home.
 - a. either - or
 - b. neither - nor
 - c. while - and
 - d. though - or
8. She had an unpleasant experience _____ she was in Thailand.
 - a. but
 - b. and
 - c. because
 - d. while

9. The committee rejected the proposal__they did not think it was practical.
- or
 - but
 - though
 - because
10. Ten years have passed _____ my grandmother died.
- since
 - when
 - then
 - than
11. I visit the Grand Canyon _____ I go to Arizona
- once
 - whenever
 - wherever
 - when
12. Srishti will go _____ Sanju goes.
- if
 - than
 - then
 - although
13. He behaves _____ he were the captain of the team.
- as if
 - as
 - that
 - No word needed
14. Abhinav _____ his brothers was going to Mumbai.
- but
 - yet
 - after
 - together with
 - No word needed
15. Last Sunday was my mum's birthday_____I wanted to buy a present for her.
- so
 - or
 - but
 - because
16. Rice _____curry is my usual breakfast.
- and
 - but
 - then
 - than

17. Wait here _____ I come back.
 a.till
 b.until
 c.before
 d.after
18. He must go away ___ he will be beaten.
 a.otherwise
 b.and
 c.or
 d.els
- 19.He can't walk _____ he fell off the chair _____ hurt his foot, _____ he has a lot of time to read.
 a.and / because / so
 b.because / and / so
 c.so / and / because
 d.so / because / and
- 20.She was poor _____ she was honest.
 a.but
 b.because
 c.or
 d.then

IV. Single word substitutes

[BTL-1]

Identify a single word that can substitute the following phrases.

1. A person living permanently in a certain place _____
2. Science of origin of universe _____.
3. A doctor who specializes in child health _____.
4. The first speech delivered by a person _____.
5. The study of ancient societies _____.
6. To slap with a flat object _____.
7. More than enough in amount or capacity _____.
8. A handwriting which cannot be easily read _____.
9. One who cannot be corrected _____.
- 10.Be the embodiment or perfect example of _____.
- 11.A place to bury dead bodies:
- 12.A paper written by hand _____.
- 13.The cessation of warfare before signing a treaty:
- 14.The absence of government:
- 15.The killing of one man by another man _____.
- 16.A place where monks live as a secluded community _____.
- 17.A speech made without any preparation _____.
- 18.One who copies from other writers. _____.
- 19.One who can use either hand with ease _____.
- 20.One who eats too much _____.

1. Arrange the following sentences in the correct order.

- a. Check if it is done and turn off the burner.
- b. Flip the cooked egg on to the other side.
- c. Melt 1 teaspoon of oil and 1 teaspoon of butter in a skillet.
- d. Pour the beaten eggs into the pan.
- e. Whisk 2 or 3 eggs with salt and pepper.
- f. Serve the piping hot omelette.
- g. Chop onions green chilies and curry leaves finely.
- h. Cook the omelette and tilt the pan mixture until the omelette is almost set.

2. Rearrange the following jumbled sentences in a logical order.

- a. Type your first and last name, email address, and a password you'll use.
- b. Click join now.
- c. Finally, write a summary.
- d. Upload a professional photo.
- e. List your education and skills
- f. First, navigate to the LinkedIn sign up page.
- g. Add your Industry and Location.
- h. Customize your LinkedIn URL.

3. Rearrange the following jumbled sentences in a logical order.

- a. The young man sold his share of the property and left for another country.
- b. The father tried to dissuade his son, but he wouldn't listen to his father whom he regarded as old and ignorant.
- c. Years went by. The younger son began to get restless because he was unhappy with his lot.
- d. He led a luxurious life and spent a lot of money on gambling.
- e. Soon all his money was gone and he became a pauper.
- f. Once there lived a rich farmer who had two sons and they lived happily together.
- g. He went to his father and asked for his share of the property.
- h. So the father gave him a third of his property.

4. Rearrange the following jumbled sentences in a logical order.

- a. The rise in inflation is a global phenomenon.
- b. Although the reserve bank of India recently signaled higher short term interest rates, by and large it has preferred to restrain an explosive growth of bank lending only in certain sectors where bubbles are seen to be developing.
- c. Inflation is a sustained increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time.
- d. Along with many other countries, India is learning that there are no simple solutions.
- e. The central bank has to strive for a balance between the imperatives of holding the price line and meeting genuine credit requirements.
- f. It has not been very easy for India.
- g. Restraining credit growth by raising interest rates has not always been feasible.
- h. For policy makers, supply side solutions involve the balancing of conflicting interests.

5. Rearrange the following jumbled sentences in a logical order.

- a. Again, it is rarely sufficient for an advertiser simply to amuse the target audience in order to reap the sales benefit.
- b. There are indications that in substituting the hard sell for a more entertaining approach; some agencies have rather thrown out the baby with the bath water.
- (iii) Making people laugh is tricky.

- c. Therefore, it requires a balance of humour and the ability to convince the audience that the product is good enough to be purchased.
- d. This is because the commercial can fall flat on many grounds.
- e. There are many advertisements which do amuse but do not even begin to set the cash tills ringing.
- f. Marking people laugh while trying to sell them something is a tougher challenge particularly when the medium is through a commercial.
- g. At times, the intended humour may simply not come off.

6. Rearrange the following jumbled sentences in a logical order.

- a. In 1923, a team of palaeontologists from the American Museum of Natural History made a surprising discovery in Mongolia's Gobi Desert.
- b. The embryo turned out to be a baby Citipati (sit-uh-PAH-tee), a kind of dinosaur.
- c. Seventy years later, in 1993, another team from the Museum found very similar fossil eggs in the same desert.
- d. One of the eggs they found, held an embryo, or was developing a baby dinosaur.
- e. Their discovery was three large rocks that turned out to be fossilized dinosaur eggs.
- f. It was brooding, or sitting on the nest, the same way birds do to protect the eggs.
- g. Paleontologists realized that these dinosaurs nested like birds' arms spread living today.
- h. Later, the team discovered an adult Citipati over a nest.

7. Rearrange the following jumbled sentences in a logical order.

- a. When an orange is ripe, the picker clips it off the tree.
- b. In the plant, oranges are placed on a machine with moving rollers.
- c. People who work as fruit pickers move through groves filled with orange trees.
- d. How does an orange get from the tree to your refrigerator?
- e. Special brushes wash the fruit as it rolls along and then each orange is dried.
- f. All picked oranges are then carefully moved to a packing plant.
- g. Finally, each orange is given a sticker and placed in a box. Full boxes are shipped in cool trucks to stores.
- h. Another machine lines up the oranges in boxes which are checked by a computer.

8. Rearrange the following jumbled sentences in a logical order.

- a. Both had a city-state type of government.
- b. Athens and Sparta were the two most-advanced Greek cities of Hellenic period.
- c. For example, Sparta was hostile, war like and military.
- d. However the differences outweigh the similarities.
- e. Whereas, Athens catered more towards the democratic and cultural way of life.
- f. Also both took slaves from the people they conquered.
- g. The latter city left its mark in the fields of art, literature, philosophy and science.
- h. Also, the former passed on its totalitarianism and superior military traditions to the latter.

9. Rearrange the following jumbled sentences in a logical order.

- a. If the latter are reluctant, start with the former.
- b. Mix the quick ones with the slow ones.
- c. Call for reports after a few minutes of discussion.
- d. The quick learners, spread over the class, can guide this discussion.
- e. Then gradually move to the latter, drawing them out of their shells.
- f. The discussion can be in pairs or in groups.
- g. The discussion provides a meaningful context to use English to communicate orally.

h. Please encourage discussion among your learners especially the weak ones.

10. Rewrite the following sentences which are Jumbled in the correct order:

- a. Antarctica which is regarded as a continent by itself is located in this southern polar region.
- b. Geographers have found that there are some important differences between the northern and southern polar regions of the earth.
- c. Antarctica is snow-bound almost throughout the year, but the snow in the arctic melts in summer.
- d. The Arctic region, in the north, is mostly sea, surrounded by masses of land.
- e. But, on the whole, both the polar regions help nature, in maintaining the ecological balance.
- f. The southern pole, on the other hand, is situated in a land mass surrounded by oceans.
- g. Both the regions, in general, have very cold climate.
- h. The winter in the Arctic is not so severe as the Antarctic.

11. Rewrite the following sentences which are Jumbled in the correct order:

- a. Another disadvantage is that diesel engines are difficult to start in cold weather.
- b. For one, the higher compression that makes the diesel more efficient necessitates the use of heavier engine components.
- c. Thirdly, diesel engines have been noted for their loud noise and vibration.
- d. However, the popularity of diesel engines still continues,
- e. This is due to the price of diesel being low when compared to the price of petrol.
- f. Finally, these engines are known for the emission of heavy smoke.
- g. The diesel engine is an increasingly popular engine in automobiles.
- h. Though it is popular, it has its own disadvantages.
- i. But, plugs are available to preheat the engines to provide easier starting.
- j. Therefore, diesel engines remain heavier than petrol engines.

Unit-IV

SYLLABUS

Part- A

- I. Tense
- II. Synonyms and Antonyms
- III. Phrasal verb
- IV. Modals

Part- B

- I. Letter Writing
- II. Email writing

Part- A

Tense

I.(a) Choose the correct verb form from those in brackets: [BTL-3]

1. Abdul _____ to be a doctor. (wants, wanting, is wanting)
2. The soup _____ good. (taste, tastes, is tasting)
3. He _____ TV most evening. (watches, is watch, is watching)
4. He _____ out five minutes ago. (has gone, had gone, went)
5. When he lived in Hyderabad, he _____ to the cinema once a week. (goes, went, was going)
6. The baby _____ all morning. (cries, has been crying)
7. I _____ Rahim at the zoo. (saw, have seen, had seen)
8. I _____ Kumar this week. (haven't seen, did't see, am not seeing)
9. This paper _____ twice weekly. (is appearing, appearing, appears)
10. Ashok fell off the ladder when he _____ the roof. (is mending, was mending, mended)
11. I _____ something burning. (smell, am smelling, have been smelling)
12. Look, the sun _____ over the hills. (rises, is rise, is rising)
13. She _____ unconscious since four o'clock. (is, was, has been)
14. He used to visit us every week, but he _____ now. (rarely comes, is rarely coming, has rarely come)
15. I _____ him since we met a year ago. (didn't see, haven't seen, hadn't seen)
16. We _____ our breakfast half an hour ago. (finished, have finished, had finished)
17. She jumped off the bus while it _____. (already started, had already started, would already start)
18. I _____ for half an hour when it suddenly started to rain. (have walked, have been walking, had been walking)
19. Did you think you _____ me somewhere before?. (have seen, had seen, were seeing)
20. The town _____ its appearance completely since 1980. (is changing, changed, has changed)

I (b). Fill in the blank with the appropriate tenses.

1. There a) _____ (be) many people at the funeral. They b) _____ (come) to pay their last respects to the deceased. One of the guests c) _____ (give) a small envelope that probably _____ (contain) some money for the family.
2. One of the reasons why university students fail in English is because they a) _____ (not, speak) the language regularly with friends or parents. Another reason is that they b) _____ (rarely, read) English novels or stories to improve their grammar and vocabulary. In addition, they c) _____ (not, take) the subject seriously. As a result, they d) _____ (still, not, acquire) proficiency in the language.
3. Youngsters these days a) _____ (not, have) good manners when addressing the elderly when they b) _____ (be) together. They _____ c)(be) ignorant on how to speak properly and how to respect the

elderly. Some youngsters even dare to interrupt or disagree with their elders, if they dislike what the person is saying. Sometimes, youngsters d) _____ (not, even, bother) to practise common courtesy, such as offering a seat to the elderly on the bus.

4. Students should help their parents financially by spending money wisely. First, they a) _____ (shall, plan) their daily budget based on their allowance. The budget b) _____ (shall, include) savings at the end of the month. Saving even a penny a month, helps during an emergency. Second, they c) _____ (shall, cut) their expenses on 'prepaid card phone' and accessories. Spending too much on clothes, shoes and phone bills d) _____ (burden) and e) _____ (add) to their parents' expenditure. Third, they should stop the habit of eating outside and eat more home-cooked meals. This f) _____ (keep) them healthy. Male students should stop smoking and the money saved can be g) _____ (use) to buy something more important than a pack of cigarettes.

5. They a) _____ (be) the best cartoons ever... Mickey Mouse, Pink Panther, and even Transformers! They have been a popular cartoon series for more than 50 years. Recently, Superman, Ultraman, Spiderman and Batman have now b) _____ (make) into films and all these have an impact on children. Children c) _____ (tend) to imitate their superheroes. Today, new types of cartoons d) _____ (enter) the industry, such as Ben Ten, Angry Birds. There are many types of merchandise, such as stickers, school bags, key-chains, stationery, mugs and shirts e) _____ (portray) these cartoon characters. It f) _____ (be) good business even though we get more pirated stuff than the original on shelves.

6. It is undeniable that entertainment has a direct effect on teens today. They tend to a) _____ (imitate) the actions, words and behaviour of characters portrayed in movies, dramas, manga and comics. Sometimes these teenagers b) _____ (appear) funny. But when adults _____ c) (begins) to imitate characters, they d) _____ (be) downright ludicrous !

7. Last week I (a) _____ (visit) the trade fair. It (b) _____ (inaugurate) by the President of India. I (c) _____ (accompany) by my friend who (d) _____ (come) from the U.S.A. last week. He (e) _____ (live) in the U.S.A. since last five years. He (f) _____ (do) his M.B.A. from the New York University.

8. (a) Malaria _____ (be) caused by female Anopheles mosquito.
(b) They _____ (be) also called carriers.
(c) When a Mosquito _____ (bite) a person, the microbes enter into the bloodstream.
(d) We should _____ (keep) the surrounding clean to avoid the breeding of mosquitoes.
(e) Disease-causing microbes _____ (be) called pathogens.
(f) Yeast _____ (be) a friendly microbe.

9. Kate Middleton may (a) _____ (be) looked dainty and fairy-like in her wedding gown but (b) _____ (talk) doing the rounds (c) _____ (be) that the dress bore a striking similarity with Grace Kelly's wedding outfit. Royal wedding fans couldn't (d) _____ (help) noticing that both the brides (e) _____ (wear) dramatic gowns with similar V-shaped necklines and long white lace sleeves at their respective weddings, (f) _____ (report) the New York Daily.

10. A new study has (a) _____ (find) that birds living in cities (b) _____ (be) larger brains while species with smaller brains (c) _____ (find) almost exclusively in rural locations. Researchers at Sweden's Uppsala University (d) _____ (look) at 82 bird species in central. European cities and in the surrounding countryside and (e) _____ (found) that birds with relatively large brains, such as crows and magpies (f) _____ (inhabit) urban areas.

11. Eye donor can belong to any age group or sex. People who (i) _____ (use) spectacles, or those (ii) _____ (operate) for cataract, can still donate the eyes. People who (iii) _____ (be) diabetic,

have hypertension, asthma patients and those without communicable diseases can also (iv) _____ (donate) eyes. Eyes must (v) _____ (remove) within 4-6 hours after death. The eye bank team if (vi) _____ (inform) immediately (vii) _____ (remove) the eyes at home of the deceased or at a hospital. Eye removal (viii) _____ (take) only 10-15 minutes. It is a simple process and does not lead to any disfigurement.

12. I climbed into the bed and (i) _____ (roll) myself in my blankets, first extinguishing the light that (ii) _____ (burn) steadily near the door. I lay still trying to get to sleep, but my fear (iii) _____ (make) that impossible and soon I (iv) _____ (sit) up in bed peering into the darkness and occasionally (v) _____ (glance) at the round window in the side of the ship which (vi) _____ (seem) like a plate suspended in the darkness. For an hour I must have sat like this, and (vii) _____ (rouse) by a draught of cold air. I (viii) _____ (jump) out of the bed; not having allowed for the motion of the ship, I was instantly thrown violently across the room.

13. Mobile phones have become the greatest necessity in today's age. They (i) _____ (be) no longer a means of mere communication but serve many other purposes. Mobiles (ii) _____ (take) the form of a mini PC. Apart from making calls and sending SMS, they (iii) _____ (facilitate) you to schedule your work, take photographs, browse data, store as well as share data etc. They (iv) _____ (connect) you to your friends on miles in minutes through WhatsApp and Facebook. Moreover, they can (v) _____ (use) anytime and anywhere without electricity unlike landline phones. GPS and GPRS (vi) _____ (add) to the advantages of mobile phones. But youngsters (vii) _____ (tend) to purchase costliest phones to (viii) _____ (show) off their status and prestige.

14. Malala Yousufzai, a Pakistani activist for female education was born in 1997. She (i) _____ (know) for her advocacy of Human Rights for education. Her family (ii) _____ (run) a chain of schools in Swat Valley of Pakistan. So, the devotion for education (iii) _____ (receive) by Malala in heritage. At the very early age of 13, she (iv) _____ (write) a blog for the BBC, regarding the right for education using a pseudonym. Her movement (v) _____ (grow) international since she gave interviews in print and on television and she (vi) _____ (nominate) for 'International Childrens' Peace Prize' by South African activist Desmond Tutu. After Malala being attacked in 2012 and safely recovered, the UN special Envoy for Global Education Gordon Brown (vii) _____ (launch) a UN petition in her name, demanding that all children worldwide be in school by the end of 2015. It (viii) _____ (help) leading to the ratification of Pakistan's first Right to Education Bill.

15. Then the man _____ (see) the gun I _____ (carry). He _____ (take) out his briefcase and _____ (give) me some money. He _____ (say) that he _____ (be) sorry to _____ (spoil) my hunting. Obviously, he _____ (think) that I _____ (go) hunting because I _____ (have) the dog and the gun with me.

16. In the coming decades, road transport _____ (face) serious problems. The density of automobile traffic in the cities _____ (be) so high that the roads will hardly be able to _____ (accommodate) them. The only alternative _____ (be) to develop the metros or sky bus facility.

II. Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B: [BTL-1]
Column 'A' Column 'B'

(1)

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. loyal | a. foe |
| 2. rightful | b. float |
| 3. enemy | c. faithful |
| 4. drift | d. correct |

(2)

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. leave | a. benevolent |
| 2. achieve | b. banish |
| 3. exile | c. beautiful |
| 4. fair | d. abandon |
| 5. kind | e. accomplish |

(3)

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. melancholy | a. sudden |
| 2. huge | b. sad |
| 3. small | c. gigantic |
| 4. excited | d. tiny |
| 5. abrupt | e. thrilled |

(4)

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. creative | a. arrogant |
| 2. enemy | b. blissful |
| 3. style | c. inventive |
| 4. adamant | d. foe |
| 5. happy | e. manner |

(5)

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. fearful | a. silent |
| 2. calm | b. dry |
| 3. arid | c. modest |
| 4. polite | d. scared |

(6)

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. timely | a. doubtful |
| 2. laugh | b. punctual |
| 3. dirty | c. quick |
| 4. suspicious | d. smile |
| 5. fast | e. filthy |

(7)

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. pretty | a. concealed |
| 2. vacant | b. dangerous |
| 3. risky | c. meaning |
| 4. hidden | d. empty |

5. synonym e. attractive

(8)

1. concise	a. loyal
2. rescue	b. rich
3. wealth	c. collect
4. gather	d. brief
5. faithful	e. save

(9)

1. design.	a. enthusiasm
2. conflict	b. reputation
3. zeal	c. keep
4. fame	d. contradict
5. retain	e. sketch

(10)

1. rigid	a. charming
2. neglect	b. refuse
3. admire	c. ignore
4. decline	d. firm
5. beautiful	e. like

(11)

1. favourite	a. amiable
2. prison	b. shorten
3. gentle	c. beloved
4. abridge	d. usual
5. normal	e. jail

(12)

1. penury	a. decide
2. debate	b. same
3. identical	c. unkind
4. cruel	d. argue
5. resolve	e. poverty

(13)

1. rude	a. stranger
2. foreigner	b. damp
3. testimonial	c. condemn
4. humid	d. rough
5. denounce	e. certificate

(14)

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. incorporate | a. rescue |
| 2. violate | b. include as part |
| 3. salvage | c. obstacle |
| 4. hindrance | d. disregard |

(15)

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. indigenous | a. courageous |
| 2. inadvertently | b. native to a region |
| 3. innovative | c. The quality of introducing new things |
| 4. daring | d. without intention |

(16)

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. proliferate | a. abundant |
| 2. conviction | b. frustration |
| 3. copious | c. firm belief |
| 4. discouragement | d. multiply |

(17)

- | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. source | a. relating to towns and cities |
| 2. option | b. not factual |
| 3. urban | c. origin |
| 4. fiction | d. choice |

(18)

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. violation | a. division of the atoms |
| 2. fantasy | b. numerical facts systematically collected |
| 3. fission | c. disobeying |
| 4. statistics | d. wild imagination |

(19)

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. consolidate | a. make sure that something is followed |
| 2. diagnostic | b. rebellious |
| 3. revolutionary | c. deciding from symptoms |
| 4. enforce | d. make whole |

20.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. distort | a. bulky |
| 2. cumbersome | b. twist out of shape |
| 3. comprehend | c. state of being out of date |
| 4. obsolescence | d. understand |

III (a). In each sentence given below, a word or phrase is underlined. From the given options, choose the word / phrase closest in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Grouping stars by their constellations is a handy way of mapping the sky.
a) funny b) nice c) convenient d) simple
2. Centuries ago, a nomadic tribe besieged the temple to loot its treasure.
a) wild b) barbarous c) brave d) roving
3. It was a momentous moment in the history of the nation.
a) insignificant b) important c) sudden d) transient
4. This is not an exhaustive list of collocations.
a) complete b) tiring c) useful d) adequate
5. The committee decided to expel the new member.
a) detain b) remove c) preserve d) reserve
6. The teacher berated his students.
a) praised b) advised c) reproached d) supervised
7. When the leadership changed, his position in the organization became precarious.
a) secure b) exalted c) uncertain d) important
8. There was no doubt that the judgment was fair.
a) upright b) insincere c) biased d) inconsiderate
9. Her silence was taken as tacit agreement.
a) hostile b) implied c) overt d) general
- 10) Stand up and fight for your rights instead of being submissive.
a) docile b) domicile c) refractory d) intractable

III (b). Find the word that most closely matches the underlined word in the sentence. Use the antonym in bold as a clue to the correct meaning. [BTL-1]

1. While she was **indifferent** to golf, her husband was an avid fan.
A. boring B. likeable C. eager D. pleasant
- 2 I thought it was a **fresh** idea, but the teacher thought it was trite.
A. special B. loud C. happy D. common

3. Stacey was **suspicious** when the clown handed them a box, but her gullible little brother opened it anyway.

- A. trusting B. sad C. doomed D. careful

4. While James is very **outgoing**, his older brother is very reclusive.

- A. withdrawn B. athletic C. popular D. hungry

5. The woman abhorred cleaning house, but she **loved** a spotless home.

- A. often B. demanded C. enjoyed D. hated

6. George is adept with crossword puzzles, while his sister is a **failure** at solving them.

- A. miserable B. skilled C. close D. bored

7. Instead of a grimace, Claudia had a big **smile** across her face.

- A. grin B. hat C. frown D. mask

8. She was an agile dancer, although her partner was quite **clumsy**.

- A. quiet B. nimble C. shy D. stiff

III (c) Give antonyms of the following words by adding suitable negative prefixes. [BTL-2]

1	Reliable	11	Balance
2	Connect	12	Pollution
3	Function	13	Permeable
4	Forestation	14	Happy
5	Legible	15	Reversible
6	Conventional	16	Infect
7	Sufficient	17	Comparable
8	Sophisticated	18	Committal
9	Social	19	Mobile
10	Conductor	20	Interpret

IV (a). Phrasal Verbs

[BTL-3]

I. Choose the correct phrasal verb according to their meaning in brackets:

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.

IV (b). Complete the sentences. [BTL-3]

1. The truth finally _____ me. (dawned on/dawned about)
2. He _____ as if nothing had happened. (carried on, carried through)
3. He _____ all struggle. (gave up / gave out)
4. _____ the light, please. (Switch on, switch for)
5. She _____ her mother. (takes in, takes after)
6. Children _____ whatever they hear. (blurt out, blurt about)
7. Junoon has just _____ a new winter collection. (brought up, brought out)

8. The Panda is in danger of _____. (drying out, drying in)
9. All the tickets of the Barcelona Cup have been _____. (sold away, sold out)
10. Why are you _____. (looking around, looking for)
11. Please _____ your shoes. (take off, take out)
12. Have the factory workers _____ the strike? (called of, called off)
13. He did not _____ my request. (accede to, accede for)
14. You can _____ this deficiency. (make out, make up)
15. Girls _____ to greet their favorite teacher (turned on, turned out)

IV (c). Replace the highlighted word in the sentence with one of the phrasal verbs given below to convey the same meaning.

1. You will **suffer** if you drink.
 - a) break off b) break down c) break up d) break away
2. He is **inviting** trouble if he quarrels with the house owner.
 - a) ask for b) ask after c) ask against d) ask on
3. She is **depending** on the bank loan for her higher study.
 - a) banking on b) banking away c) banking off d) banking up
4. I was **surprised** when I won the lottery.
 - a) taken of b) taken away c) taken on d) taken aback
5. Please **tolerate** the pain.
 - a) bear up b) bear down c) bear off d) bear out
6. Modern researches **prove** that yoga cures diseases.
 - a) bear up b) bear off c) bear out d) bear down
7. A few under trials **escaped** from prison last night.
 - a) break up b) broke up c) break down d) broke away
8. Our parents have **raised** us to be good citizens
 - a) brought out b) brought up c) brought by d) brought down
9. Many people **pray** to god for help rather than to thank him.
 - b) call at b) call upon c) call about d) call on
10. We must **obey** his orders.
 - c) carry on b) carry off c) carry out d) carry down

V (a). Choose the right modal verb.

1. There are plenty of tomatoes in the fridge. You _____ buy any.
 a. needn't b. need c. must
2. He had been working for more than 11 hours. He _____ be tired after such had work.
 He may prefer to get some rest.
 a. Must b. mustn't c. hadn't
3. I _____ speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Morocco. But after we moved back to Canada, I had very little exposure to the language and forgot almost everything I knew as a child. Now, I _____ just say a few things in the language.
 a. could, can b. can't, couldn't c. must, mustn't
4. The teacher said we _____ read this book for our own pleasure as it is optional. But we _____ read it if we don't want to.
 a. must, need b. can't, need c. can, needn't
5. _____ you stand on your head for more than a minute? No, I can't.
 a. must b. can c. can't
6. If you want to learn to speak English fluently, you _____ worry. We will help you become a fluent speaker but you have to work hard.
 a. must b. will c. needn't
7. Take an umbrella. It _____ rain later.
 a. might b. will not c. can
8. You _____ leave small objects lying around. Such objects may be swallowed by children.
 a. shouldn't b. should c. may
9. People _____ walk on the grass.
 a. may b. mustn't c. might
10. Drivers _____ stop when the traffic lights are red.
 a. must b. couldn't c. mustn't
11. _____ I drop you ?
 a. can b. shall c. must
12. You _____ talk to your parents.
 a. shall b. ought to c. may

V(b). Fill in the blanks with correct modals.

- i. He knew that he _____(would/ must) be able to reach office in time.
- ii. You thought he _____ (dare/ could) not enter my house again. (should/ would) be at school.
- iii. Raman____(can/ should) speak in two voices.
- iv. I _____(can't/ couldn't) write what you spoke.
- v. You____(should/ can) have told me earlier.
- vi. _____(can/ should) i get something to drink, please? I am very thirsty.
- vii. _____(can/ should) I use your car, please?
- viii. You____(can/ would) go in now and meet the doctor.
- ix. I _____(would/ should) love to teach these children.
- x. I _____(could/ can) eat 5 bananas at a time when i was young.
- xi. You _____(must/ will) see the lawyer at once.
- xii. (may/ might) god protect you from the pain and agony.
- xiii. My mother__(can/ could) watch T.V for hours even now.
- xiv. It _____(would/ may) be cold in the evening, who knows?

Part- B

I. Informal letters. [BTL-5]

1. Write a letter to a neighbourhood friend recollecting the old memories you made together during childhood.
2. Write a letter to your school friend narrating the sports day experience /cultural activity in your college.
3. Write a letter to your mother sharing your hostel life experience and about how you miss her.
4. Write a letter to your sibling planning a surprise party for your parent's wedding anniversary.
5. Write a letter to your grandparents narrating the happy days you spent with them.
6. Write a letter to your brother, who completed his PG degree, asking him about his future plans.
7. Write a letter to your cousin who is going to have her public exam soon, advising her to cope with examination stress.
8. Write a letter to your grandfather requesting him to convince your father to allow you to join the education tour.
9. Write a letter to your parents telling them about the new city where you have taken up a new job.

II. E-Mail

[BTL-5]

1. Send an email to your brother telling him about poor sleeping habits of teenagers.
2. Send an email to your cousin for telling him about the harmful effects of junk food.
3. Imagine you have been given a chance to be part of the NSS camp. Send a mail to your friend narrating your experience.
4. Send an email to your teacher asking clarification on the assignment given by the concerned staff.
5. Send an email to a company asking the details of the product which you intend to buy in the near future.
6. Write a complaint email to Amazon about the damaged product that you have received.
7. Imagine that you have received a damaged product from amazon and you have returned the product. You have not received the replacement for the product for the past two months. Send an email to Amazon asking for replacement or money.
8. Send an email to your college senior enquiring about higher studies in a foreign country.

Unit V

SYLLABUS

Part A

I Fixed and Semi-fixed Expressions

II Collocations

III Correction of Errors

Part B

I Dialogue Writing

II Essay Writing

I (a) Fixed and Semi-fixed Expressions (BTL- 3)

Fill in the blanks with correct expression.

1. I am afraid that has never _____ my mind.
 - a. comes
 - b. went
 - c. entered
 - d. go
2. He is _____ happy as a clam since he met Linda.
 - a. as
 - b. to
 - c. with
 - d. in
3. You decide. It's up _____ you.
 - a. of
 - b. go
 - c. word
 - d. to
4. Could you put in a good _____ for me with the boss?
 - a. on
 - b. so
 - c. word
 - d. with
5. What _____ the world do you mean?
 - a. with
 - b. for
 - c. into

- d. in
6. She's so very pleased _____ her new car.
- a. about
 - b. in
 - c. with
 - d. so
7. I can assure you that it is a _____ to deal with you.
- a. pleasure
 - b. about
 - c. catch
 - d. together
8. Jack feels very _____ about the need for a new park in town.
- a. strength
 - b. burden
 - c. strongly
 - d. into
9. It has _____ to our attention that your daughter has missed five classes.
- a. come
 - b. kept
 - c. with
 - d. as
10. I like to thank you _____ behalf of our company.
- a. about
 - b. on
 - c. with
 - d. between
11. That _____ like a wonderful opportunity!
- a. sounds
 - b. listen
 - c. enters
 - d. hears
12. He's got mixed feelings _____ his new school.
- a. feel
 - b. sad
 - c. about
 - d. so
13. I'm sorry. I didn't _____ that. What did you say?
- a. catch
 - b. obey
 - c. into
 - d. far
14. Thank you _____ much for inviting me for the party.
- a. into
 - b. with
 - c. so

- d. do
15. Could you hold ____ a moment please?
- about
 - into
 - upon
 - on
16. We must try to get at the _____ of the problem.
- root
 - route
 - way
 - end
17. The villagers ____ the death of their leader by keeping all the shops closed.
- Announces
 - Protested
 - Mourned
 - Console
18. Leave a two-inch _____ on each page for the teacher's remarks.
- border
 - margin
 - blank
 - gap
19. _____ real work was done in the office while the boss was away.
- not a
 - not any
 - no
 - none
20. We had _____ fun at the waterpark
- Many
 - lots of
 - few
 - any

I.(b) Fill in the blanks with the correct expressions

(apply , drop, make, keep, cheer, solve ,look)

- _____ up a word in a dictionary
- _____ a problem
- _____ friends
- _____ somebody up
- _____ forward to meeting

II Collocations (BTL- 3)

1 Fill in the blanks with suitable collocations.

- If you park there, you will have to _____ a fine.

a) pay b) take c) have

2. He _____ no attention to my requests.

a) paid b) took c) had

3. I _____ a cough to catch her attention.

a) gave b) paid c) took

4. Although the doctors tried hard, they couldn't _____ his life.

a) save b) bring c) take

5. Abbreviations _____ space and hence they are very common in newspaper headlines.

a) catch b) save c) take

6. Do you _____ a diary.

a) keep b) have c) save

7. Few people can _____ a secret.

a) keep b) save c) have

8. He still _____ in touch with most of his old school mates.

a) keeps b) saves c) take

9. I asked her what her problem was but she _____ quiet.

a) kept b) took c) saved

10. They _____ close to hitting each other.

a) came b) took c) brought

2. Choose the word that collocates with the given word and complete the sentence.

1) There was _____ (heavy / high) rain in Ooty yesterday, yet we _____ (went / walked) for trekking.

2) He was _____ (wearing / using) sunglasses and _____ (wearing / carrying) an umbrella.

3) They _____ (did, give, put, made, tried) all efforts to solve the problem.

4) It's an interesting film. I don't want to _____ (miss, lose, fail, make) it.

5) We have already started to _____ (do, prepare, make, create) plan for the second semester activities.

6) Can you _____ (make, say, give, explain, get) us justifiable reasons why the Management should consider your promotion.

7) Every one _____ (burst out, exploded in, broke in, broke into) laughing on seeing the comedy scene in the film.

(8) He assured me that he was _____ (quite, a bit, rather, very) sure about the absence of Ram on Monday.

9) He was taken to hospital immediately because it was a _____ (hard, heavy, wide, deep) cut.

10) I am not much familiar with him. He's only a _____ (loose, casual, weak, poor) acquaintance).

III Correction of Sentences

(BTL-4)

Ex. 1 Correct the errors in the sentences

1. The man was absorbed at his work.
2. I am accustomed with hot weather.
3. The girl is afraid from the dog
4. He aimed on the bird.
5. He is very careful for his health
6. We must confirm with the rules.
7. My book is different than yours.
8. The woman was dressed with black.
9. He was found guilty for murder.
10. Who presided in the last meeting?
11. Are you related with him in any way?
12. The man was trembling from cold.
13. Does the gardener waters the flowers?
14. You ought to come yesterday.
15. It is a secret between you and I.
16. He is a man who I know you can trust.
17. This one looks more good than that.
18. She was disappeared from the house.
19. He says he is not afraid of nobody.
20. I was absent one time or two times.

Ex.2 Read the following sentence carefully and edit them for word structure, grammatical accuracy and spelling:

1. Any misinterpretation of a message leading to communication breakdown and creates confusion and misunderstanding.
2. Organizational competence is the ability to organize information with a logical and structured way.
3. Technical communication only makes professional interaction not possible but also directs the flow of technical information and knowledge.
4. Different kinds of glass and plastics have different refractive indice.

5. Weather variations are caused by flow of hot air masses in relative to cold air masses.
6. Refraction causes a separation of white light into its component colours.
7. In jet propulsion engines gas turbines are used; only provides the work required for the compressor of the engine.
8. Metals are known electropositive elements because they can form positive ions with the loss of electrons.
9. The fibre optic cables consist of many glass fibres transport hundred of telephone conversations over long distances.
10. The reaction between an acid and a base take place in microseconds.

Part B

I. Dialogue Writing

(BTL-5)

1. Write a dialogue between two students Rakesh and John where Rakesh is trying to motivate John to be more confident on stage before he goes for a competition.
2. Write a conversation between two strangers on the train.
3. Draft an interesting dialogue between Afzal and Robert discussing a few interesting eat- outs in the city.
4. Capture a conversation between a senior hosteller and a junior hosteller giving guidance about hostel life.
5. There was an argument/ fight in the class. Imagine two other students discussing later about the fight that happened – the reasons and the consequences and write out the conversation.
6. Write a dialogue between a college student and his/her school teacher about college experience.
7. A student was punished in the class because of some genuine reason. Write a dialogue between that student and his close friend discussing about the incident in class.
8. Write a conversation between two students talking proudly about how they convinced their parents to buy some electronic gadget.
9. Discuss with a cousin about an incident in class or at the market where you lost something valuable.
10. Write a dialogue where a student is narrating his experience of participating in a competition.

II. Essay Writing

(BTL-5)

1. Describe an interesting place you had visited. The essay should include all the details of the place and a few interesting anecdotes.
2. Write an essay describing your hobbies and the means by which you pursue your hobbies.
3. Write in about 250 words an essay on ‘3 people who inspired you the most in your life’
4. Write an essay on the topic ‘Traditions of the past which are to be retained by the youngsters in their life’.

5. Write an essay on 'An outdoor sport that you enjoy playing'
6. Write an essay on 'How do technology and gadgets affect the academic profile of the students these days?'
7. Write an essay on 'The importance of developing and enhancing one's personality'.
8. What according to you are the characteristics of a good leader?