

SRM VALLIAMMAI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

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Department of English

Question Bank



I SEMESTER

(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

EN3111 – Professional English-I

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UNIT 1

SYLLABUS

Part A

- I. WH Questions [CO 1]
- II. Yes or No Question [CO 1]
- III. Single Word Substitutes [CO 1]
- IV. Pronouns [CO 1]
- V. Parts of Speech [CO 1]
- VI. Question Tags [CO 1]
- VII. Prefixes and Suffixes [CO 1]

Part B

- I. Film and Series Review/Book Review [CO 4]
- II. Informal Letters [CO 5]
- III. Email [CO 5]

Part – A

‘WH’ Questions: [CO 1]

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

[BTL-3]

1. I shall write to the manager.
 - a) Who shall I write to?
 - b) Whom shall I write to?
 - c) What shall I write to?
 - d) Where shall I write to?
2. I went there to purchase shoes.
 - a) Why did you go there?
 - b) How did you go there?
 - c) Why did he went there?
 - d) How did he went there?
3. I will be watching Christopher Nolan's 'Tenet' this weekend.
 - a) What film will you be watching this weekend?
 - b) Which film will you be watching this weekend?
 - c) What film will you watch this weekend?
 - d) Which film will you watch this weekend?
4. Pick me up at 10:30.
 - a) When am I pick you up?
 - b) When was I pick you up?
 - c) When will I pick you up?
 - d) When should I pick you up?
5. He lived in Bangalore for three years.
 - a) How long did he live in Bangalore?

- b) Where did he live in Bangalore?
c) How did he live in Bangalore?
d) When did he live in Bangalore?
6. Harish can speak four languages.
a) How many languages do Harish speak?
b) How many languages did Harish speak?
c) How many languages did Harish speak?
d) How many languages does Harish speak?
7. India is famous for its diverse and vibrant culture.
a) What is India famous for?
b) Why is India famous for?
c) How did India become famous?
d) Why did India become famous?
8. The antique vase was sold for \$10,000 at the auction.
a) How much did the antique vase sell for at the auction?
b) How much do the antique vase sell for at the auction?
c) What was the cost of the antique vase which was sold at the auction?
d) How much did the antique vase get sold at the auction?
9. I listen to songs and play video games in my free time.
a) What do you do in your free time?
b) What type of songs do you listen to?
c) What did he do in his free time?
d) When did he play the video games?
10. I didn't attend college yesterday because I went for second vaccination.
a) Why were you absent yesterday?
b) Why are you absent yesterday?
c) Where did you go?
d) Where were you yesterday?

II. Frame questions for the following statements:

[BTL-6]

1. I am planning to visit my grandmother next week.
2. I drew them out without a sound.
3. The canteen is in the east wing of Block B.
4. I came to college by bus this morning.
5. I was at the movies yesterday.
6. I fell over something.
7. We will meet at 7 pm tomorrow.
8. We will hold a magnificent tournament on New Year's Eve.
9. I have been working in France for three years.
10. Mr. Ganapat was in need of a sweeper.

YES/NO QUESTIONS [CO 1]

I. Frame questions for the following statements:

[BTL-3]

1. Yes, you should go.
 - a. I can go?
 - b. Should I go?
 - c. I should go?
 - d. Might I go?
2. No, the tree has not fallen.
 - a. Had the tree fallen?
 - b. Have the tree fallen?
 - c. Has the tree fallen?
 - d. Has the tree fell?
3. Yes, he is still waiting.
 - a. Is he still waiting?
 - b. He is still waiting?
 - c. Is he waiting?
 - d. Is he waiting still?
4. Yes, I love running.
 - a. Did you love running?
 - b. Does you love running?
 - c. Did you not love running?
 - d. Do you love running?
5. Yes, we will do it.
 - a. We will do it?
 - b. Might we do it?
 - c. Will we do it?
 - d. Should we do it?
6. Rachel and Sathya live in Chennai.
 - a. Do Rachel and Sathya live in Chennai?
 - b. Does Rachel and Sathya live in Chennai?
 - c. Are Rachel and Sathya live in Chennai?
 - d. Do Rachel and Sathya lives in Chennai?
7. You haven't met my friends.
 - a. Have you met my friends?
 - b. Have you meet my friends?
 - c. Had you met my friends?
 - d. Have you been met my friends?
8. No, the keys are not under the books.
 - a. Are the keys under the books?
 - b. Are the key under the books?

- c. Is there any keys under the books?
- d. Are there any keys under the books?
- 9. They sent the letter.
 - a. Does they send the letter?
 - b. Have they send the letter?
 - c. Did they sent the letter?
 - d. Did they send the letter?
- 10. Nancy has been working all day.
 - a. Is Nancy working all day?
 - b. Have Nancy working all day?
 - c. Has Nancy working all day?
 - d. Has Nancy been working all day?

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

[BTL-3]

- 1. . _____ he busy?
 - a. When b. How c. Who d. Is
- 2. _____ the dog swim?
 - a. Is b. Do c. may d. None of the above
- 3. _____ I your friend?
 - a. Do b. Can c. Who d. Am
- 4. _____ you ever visited France?
 - a. Did b. Has c. Have d. Both a and c
- 5. _____ your birthday in June?
 - a. Do b. Does c. Are d. Is
- 6. _____ you let me make a copy of this and return it tomorrow?
 - a. Could b. Would c. Should d. Ought
- 7. _____ you allergic to peanuts?
 - a. Do b. Is c. Are d. Have
- 8. _____ I take this seat?
 - a. Can b. May c. Should d. Ought
- 9. _____ it be all right to leave ten minutes early?
 - a. Should b. Could c. Would d. Must
- 10. _____ you ever ridden a horse?
 - a. Has b. Had c. Have d. Do

SINGLE WORD SUBSTITUTES: [CO 1]

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

[BTL-1]

- 1. Extreme old age causing poor mental ability
 - i) Imbecility
 - ii) Senility

- iii) Dotage
- iv) Superannuation
- 2. That which cannot be corrected.
 - i) Unintelligible
 - ii) Indelible
 - iii) Illegible
 - iv) Incurable
- 3. The study of ancient societies.
 - i) Anthropology
 - ii) Archaeology
 - iii) History
 - iv) Ethnology
- 4. A person of good understanding knowledge and reasoning power
 - i) Expert
 - ii) Intellectual
 - iii) Snob
 - iv) Literate
- 5. A person who insists on closely following rules
 - i) Disciplinarian
 - ii) Stickler
 - iii) Instantaneous
 - iv) Boaster
- 6. The form of power structure in which few govern many
 - i) Monarchy
 - ii) Oligarchy
 - iii) Plutocracy
 - iv) Autocracy
- 7. A style in which a writer displays his knowledge
 - i) Pedantic
 - ii) Verbose
 - iii) Pompous
 - iv) Ornate
- 8. A list of topics or subjects to be considered in a meeting
 - i) Schedule
 - ii) Timetable
 - iii) Agenda
 - iv) Plan
- 9. Leave or remove from a place considered dangerous
 - i) Evade
 - ii) Evacuate

- iii) Avoid
 - iv) Exterminate
10. A person pretending to be somebody he is not
- i) Magician
 - ii) Rogue
 - iii) Liar
 - iv) Imposter

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

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

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

PRONOUNS: [CO 1]

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate possessive pronouns:

[BTL-3]

- 1. My laptop needs to be fixed, but ____ is working.
- 2. Nithya burned her dinner, so she asked Navya if she could share _____.
- 3. I forgot to bring my pen, can I borrow _____?
- 4. Our car is affordable, but _____ is expensive.
- 5. A cousin of _____ works abroad.
- 6. All my roommates love video games. Playing them is a favourite pastime of _____.
- 7. Is he not a friend of _____?
- 8. Pick any of these deserts. The choice is _____.
- 9. How is that cousin of _____?
- 10. Vidhya was talking about a friend of _____ whom she happened to meet last night.

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate relative pronouns.

[BTL-3]

- 1. This is the person _____ helps out at the shelter.
- 2. I gave her a pen _____ she put into her bag at once.

3. This is the dog _____ was injured yesterday.
4. The woman _____ I saw yesterday was Priyanka.
5. We shop at the mart _____ is celebrating its fifth anniversary this year.
6. The boy _____ was lazy finished the project first.
7. I know the woman _____ child was present. The book ____ I wanted was missing.
8. The horse _____ I recently bought is an Arab.
9. Here is the book _____ you lent me.
10. This is the house _____ belongs to my grandpa.

III. Choose the words that belong in the following sentences.

[BTL-1]

1. John watched the children carefully as (them, they) crossed the road.
2. Can you pass me (the, that) pen?
3. I lent (him/ his) my umbrella because it was raining.
4. (Who, Whose) phone is ringing?
5. Open the door. It's (I, me).
6. You and (me, I) are on the same team.
7. (You, I) should be proud of your accomplishments.
8. The students left (there/ their) backpacks in the classroom before heading to the playground
9. The cat chased (it's, its) tail, amusing (it, itself) for hours.
10. The children played with the toys, sharing (they, them) with each other.
11. (Its, It's) my book.
12. The gift is for (she, her), and I hope she likes it.
13. (Who, Whom) will go?
14. I decided to paint the room (myself, myselfs)
15. It's (me, I).

PARTS OF SPEECH: [CO 1]

Choose the correct answers:

[BTL-3]

1. A rich lady bought a **beautiful** necklace.
a. Noun b. Verb c. Adjective d. Adverb
2. A smart girl was running **quickly**.
a. Noun b. Adverb c. Adjective d. Verb
3. He went to the market **but** did not buy new books.
a. Adverb b. Verb c. Conjunction d. Pronoun
4. **Hurrah!** I have passed the examination.
a. Verb b. Interjection c. Adjective d. Noun
5. The **red** car sped down the highway.
a. Noun b. Verb c. Pronoun d. Adjective
6. He worked **intensely** to meet the deadline.
a. Adverb b. Conjunction c. Adjective d. Preposition

7. The movie was captivating, **yet** it received mixed reviews from critics.

a. Noun b. Conjunction c. Adjective d. Interjection

8. **Wow**, that fireworks display was amazing!

a. Verb b. Adverb c. Interjection d. Noun

9. He **is** an artist.

a. Adverb b. Verb c. Article d. Preposition

10. The flowers **bloomed** beautifully in the spring sunlight.

a. Verb b. Pronoun c. Interjection d. Preposition

11. Identify the noun form of advise.

a) Advised

b) Advising

c) Advice

d) advisable

12. Identify the adjective form of imagine.

a) Imagination

b) Imagining

c) Imagined

d) Imaginative

13. Identify the verb form of acceptance.

a) Acceptable

b) Accepting

c) Accept

d) Accepted

14. Identify the adjective form of action.

a) Act

b) Acting

c) Actively

d) Active

15. Identify the noun form of symbolic.

a) Symbolize

b) Symbol

c) Symbolized

d) Sign

16. Identify the noun form of enjoy.

a) Enjoyed

b) Enjoyment

c) Enjoyable

d) enjoying

17. Identify the noun form of believable.

a) Believe

- b) Belief
- c) Believing
- d) Believed

18. Identify the adverb form of care.

- a) Careful
- b) Carefree
- c) Caring
- d) Carefully

19. Identify the verb form of creation.

- a) Creativity
- b) Create
- c) Creative
- d) Creatively

20. Identify the noun form of dangerous.

- a) Danger
- b) Endanger
- c) Dangerously
- d) Dangerous

QUESTION TAGS: [CO 1]

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

[BTL-3]

1. I am intelligent.
2. Please take a seat.
3. They are staying in the hostel.
4. Before we begin, let's stand up and introduce ourselves.
5. Please connect me to website support.
6. The pressure pump functions nonstop.
7. He is a very studious and dedicated student.
8. Communication skills are essential.
9. The meeting with the Dean was postponed to Friday.
10. We have gathered here to discuss the preparations for the field visit.

II. Fill in the blanks with correct question tags:

[BTL-3]

1. You're not going to give up easily, _____?
2. This problem seems unsolvable, _____?
3. They rarely visit this part of town, _____?
4. The results were quite unexpected, _____?
5. They've been to that museum before, _____?
6. You stay in Adyar in Chennai. _____?
7. She played the piano everyday, _____?
8. Let me introduce myself, _____?

9. Help me carry these bags, _____?
10. Be careful while crossing the street, _____?

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES: [CO 1]

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

- a. Happy
- b. Accurate
- c. Continue
- d. Care
- e. Use

II. Change the following words to noun forms using suitable suffixes. [BTL-3]

- a. Adhere
- b. Fresh
- c. Curious
- d. Respond
- e. Embarrass

III. Choose the appropriate 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. The twins got on very well together and there was no jealous _____ between them.
- a) -y
 - b) -ity

- c) -ism
- d) -ed

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

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

1. Healthy
2. Pend
3. Age
4. Social
5. Septic
6. Obey
7. Vent
8. Code
9. Social
10. Fiction

PART – B

FILM AND SERIES REVIEW/BOOK REVIEW: [CO 4]

Review Writing: [BTL-2]

1. Write a review of any one of your favourite movies.
2. Write a review of a series you have watched recently.
3. Write a book review on any book of your choice.
4. Write a review for a movie that was created based on an adaptation from a book.
5. Write a review of a crime series.
6. Write a review of a book that inspired you.
7. Write a review of a Disney movie.
8. Write a review of any one of the biographies of famous leaders.
9. Write a film review on any historical movie that you have watched.
10. Write a film review on any famous bio-pic.

INFORMAL LETTER: [CO 5]

Letter Writing: [BTL-6]

1. You recently attended a friend's birthday party. Write a letter to another friend about the party and the fun you had.
2. Write a letter to your best friend about a recent achievement or accomplishment of yours.
3. You recently moved to a new neighbourhood. Write a letter to your old neighbour, sharing your experiences and the new surroundings.
4. Your friend is facing a challenging situation. Write a letter offering advice, comfort, and encouragement.

5. You've been selected as a volunteer for a community service project. Write a letter to your parent explaining the project and seeking their permission.
6. Write a letter to a family member living abroad, updating them about your studies, hobbies, and daily life.
7. Write a letter to your favourite teacher, thanking them for their inspiring lessons.
8. You've started a new hobby, like painting or playing a musical instrument. Write a letter to your grandparent sharing your excitement.
9. Write a letter to a fictional character from a book you recently read, expressing your thoughts about their journey.
10. Write a letter to your future self, describing your hopes, goals, and aspirations.

EMAIL: [CO 4]

Email Writing: [BTL-2]

1. As the representative of your college students' committee, write an email to the Public Relations officer of Amazon Web Services located in SIPCOT IT Park asking for permission to visit the company on a one-day study tour in the third week of November.
2. Email a government office inquiring about the process for obtaining a new driver's license.
3. Email a potential employer expressing your interest in a job position and attaching your resume.
4. As a representative of the boys'/ Girls' hostel, Block No.3, write an email to the Hostel Warden about the lack of power supply in three of the rooms on the eastern side, insisting on the arrangement of immediate remedial measures.
5. Write an email to the computer institute asking for information about the various courses they offer, including details about course fee, timings etc.,
6. Email a close friend about your recent travel adventure and share some of your favourite moments.
7. Write an email to a friend recommending a book you recently read and enjoyed.
8. Email your sibling to congratulate him on his recent accomplishments.
9. Write an email to an organization asking for sponsorship for an upcoming charity event.
10. Write an email to the customer support department explaining the issue you've encountered with the product you received and requesting assistance.

UNIT II

SYLLABUS

Part A

- I. Tenses – Past [CO 1]
- II. Subject Verb Agreement [CO 1]
- III. Antonyms, Synonyms [CO 1]
- IV. Prepositions [CO 1]

Part B

- I. Writing Report [CO 2]

II. Autobiography [CO 3]

III. Paragraph Writing [CO 3]

IV. Comprehension [CO 3]

Part A

TENSES – PAST: [CO 1]

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

1. Jack wasn't hungry, so he _____ anything. (not eat)
2. I was studying while she was _____ dinner. (prepare)
3. _____ you _____ your aunt last week? (ring)
4. We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we _____ it. (sell)
5. I _____ some melodious songs last evening. (listen to)
6. He felt relieved because he _____ the assignment on time. (complete)
7. Last year, she _____ her holiday in Canada. (spend)
8. When I entered the room, she _____ a guitar. (play)
9. We _____ good friends during our school days. (be)
10. They _____ the book before the movie adaptation was released. (read)

II. Rewrite the following passages into past tense:

[BTL-3]

1. I wake up early every morning. The sun is shining, and the birds are singing outside my window. I usually start my day with a cup of coffee and some toast. Then, I head to the gym for a workout before I begin my work.
2. She walks to the park every afternoon. The path is surrounded by trees, and there's a small pond where ducks swim. She often takes her book along and reads under a tree. Sometimes, she meets her friends there for a chat.
3. They are planning a trip to the mountains next weekend. They will hike to the summit and camp overnight. They love being close to nature and enjoy the breath-taking views. They always take lots of photos to capture the memories.
4. She has been walking to the park every afternoon. The path has been surrounded by trees, and there's a small pond where ducks have been swimming. She has often taken her book along and has read under a tree. Sometimes, she has met her friends there for a chat.
5. The play is currently running at the local theatre. It's a comedy that makes the audience laugh out loud. The actors deliver their lines perfectly, and the costumes are colourful and vibrant. The audience is thoroughly entertained.

III. Use the verbs in the correct form using the past perfect or past simple as appropriate.

Use the continuous forms if necessary.

[BTL-3]

1. A: Why _____ (you / not go) to see the film at the Odeon last week? I _____ (think) you _____ (like) Paul Newman.

B: Because I _____ (already / see) it. I _____ (watch) it when I _____ (be) in London.

2. John _____ (receive) treatment for two years before he finally _____ (be told) he _____ (be cured).
3. Mary _____ (have) a nervous breakdown last year but no one _____ (be) surprised because she _____ (work) much too hard for months.
4. A: Hey, did you watch that new movie everyone _____ (talk) about?
B: Yeah, I _____ it last night (already/saw). It ___ (be) really good!
5. A: We saw a couple of deer while we _____ (hike), and even a bear from a distance.
B: Wow, that must have been quite an experience!
A: It definitely _____ (be). We _____ (set up) our campfire and _____ (roast) marshmallows when it got dark.

SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT: [CO 1]

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

1. The chances of you being promoted _____ (is/are) excellent.
2. The story performers (was/were) _____ surrounded by children and adults eager to see magical tales.
3. Each of these problems _____ (is/are) very difficult.
4. Of all the sports played in India, Cricket _____ (has/have) the most popularity.
5. Some of these films _____ (is/are) entertaining.
6. The committee _____ (decide/decides) the policy.
7. Everybody _____ (know/knows) Mr. Jones.
8. The samples on the tray in the lab (need/needs) _____ testing.
9. Slow and Steady _____ (win/wins) the race.
10. Neither the teacher nor the students _____ (want/wants) to use this book again.
11. Both of the dogs (has/have) _____ collars.
12. Everyone (has/have) _____ done his or her homework
13. Mary and John usually (plays/play) _____ together.
14. Many hours at the driving range (has/have) _____ led us to design golf balls with GPS locators in them.
15. Hamilton Family Centre, a shelter for teenage runaways in San Francisco, _____ (offers/offer) a wide variety of services.
16. The Captain and wicket keeper of CSK _____ (is/are) M. S. Dhoni.
17. The College Union President, as well as, his friends never _____ (follow/follows) the rules.
18. The man with his children _____ (attend/attends) to customers.
19. Mathematics _____ (was/were) a problem in my school days.
20. Either my father or my brothers (is/are) _____ going to sell the car.

ANTONYMS AND SYNONYMS: [CO 1]

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

1. Large audiences don't **intimidate** him.
a) to hint b) frighten c) bluff d) harass
2. The director uses music to **accentuate** the rising dramatic tension.
a) recommend b) repeat c) emphasise d) specify
3. It was a **momentous** moment in the history of the nation
a) insignificant b) important c) sudden d) transient
4. The committee decided to **expel** the new member.
a) detain b) remove c) preserve d) reserve
5. The teacher **berated** his students.
a) praised b) advised c) reproached d) supervised
6. When the leadership changed, his position in the organization became **precarious**.
a) secure b) exalted c) uncertain d) important
7. The firm's success is largely due to the CEO's **acumen**.
a) perfection b) achievement c) precision d) discernment
8. There is an **error** in the calculation.
a) mistake b) ambiguity c) doubt d) uncertainty
9. I **detest** any form of cruelty towards animals.
a) argue b) hate c) discover d) reveal
10. Her silence was taken as **tacit** agreement.
a) hostile b) implied c) overt d) general

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

1. We hope that this awareness programme will **dispel** certain misconceptions about disease.
a) dissipate b) scatter c) agonise d) gather
2. There was a **dearth** of reliable information on this subject.
a) pitfall b) excess c) scarcity d) recluse
3. He is famous for his **destructive** criticism and remarks.
a) catastrophic b) constructive c) calculative d) unheeding
4. Under his **dictatorial** rule, the country experienced a severe lack of freedom and human rights abuses.
a) patriarchal b) autocratic c) tyrannical d) democratic
5. The atmosphere in the room turned sombre after the news was delivered, replacing the previously **joyful** mood.
a) happy b) elated c) gloomy d) cheerful
6. The **monotonous** sound of rain tapping on the roof lulled me into a peaceful sleep.
a) varied b) stubborn c) dull d) boring
7. I was **quarantined** for three weeks after my travel to France.
a) lonely b) secluded c) active d) socialise

8. To his **dismay**, his name was not in the list.

a) shock b) relief c) apprehension d) rage

9. The officer **exaggerated** the damage caused by the vandals.

a) understand b) condemned c) ignored d) magnified

10. In the face of great **adversity**, she showed remarkable resilience and managed to overcome every challenge.

a) misfortune b) prosperity c) hardship d) encouragement.

III. Match the words in Column A with their synonyms in Column B. [BTL-1]

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

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

[BTL-1]

A	B
1. Detain Colossal Brawny Fickle Inept	weak steady competent tiny release
2. Pivotal Candid Flaunt Pacify Sullen	hide excite unimportant cheerful dishonest
3. Fallacious Ecstasy Astute Winsome Droll	dour sedate agony truthful gullible
4. Enigmatic Obtuse Obsequious Doleful Wanton	merciful vivacious domineering acute obvious
5. Haste Malice Taint Belittle Tedious	goodwill magnify pleasurable purify delay

PREPOSITIONS: [CO 1]

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

[BTL-1]

1. The cat jumped _____ the table.
2. May I know who you were talking _____?
3. She is passionate _____ environmental conservation.
4. Have you ever travelled _____ Europe?
5. They live _____ a quaint cottage _____ the river.
6. He read the newspaper _____ the morning.

7. He distributed his property _____ his two daughters.
8. The debate centred _____ the ethical implications _____ artificial intelligence.
9. He is worried _____ the future.
10. I have been studying _____ Abel University _____ 2021.
11. The garden stretches _____ the fence.
12. The book is _____ the shelf _____ the window.
13. The hotel offers a stunning view of the city _____ its rooftop terrace.
14. They usually go hiking _____ weekends.
15. The river flows _____ the valley and _____ the sea.
16. We went _____ car to the beach.
17. The conference is scheduled _____ next Monday.
18. Keep the book _____ the drawer.
19. The ball hit _____ the wall.
20. We will meet _____ December

Part – B

REPORT WRITING: [CO 2]

Write reports on the following events:

[BTL-2]

1. A field trip to a petroleum refinery
2. A field trip to an industrial unit.
3. An industrial visit to sugar factory.
4. An industrial visit to a nearby Thermal Power Plant.
5. A field trip to Dakshinchitra.
6. A field trip to Mahabalipuram.
7. An industrial visit to a Dairy factory.
8. An industrial visit to TVS factory.
9. A field trip to Chennai Harbour.
10. A field trip to a nearby Space Museum.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, PARAGRAPH WRITING, COMPREHENSION: [CO 3]

I. Write autobiographical paragraphs using the leads below:

[BTL-6]

1. It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all.
2. Write an autobiography from the perspective of a mirror.
3. A time in your life when friendship proved to be of great importance to you.
4. Write an autobiography from the perspective of a 500 rupee note
5. Write an autobiography from the perspective of a tree that has stood for centuries, observing the changing world around it.

II. Develop the following hints into a coherent paragraph:**[BTL-3]**

1. Steve Jobs – became CEO of Apple in 1997-noted for his brilliance-transferred it to others- hard on his colleagues – respected by colleagues despite tough leadership – source of inspiration – inspires as a leader, genius, tough leader, a great coach – extremely hard working – 141 awards, while alive – posthumous awards – now altogether 450 patents.
2. Financial literacy I - crucial life skill - empowers individuals to- informed and effective decisions – finances - increasingly complex and interconnected world - solid understanding of financial concepts - navigating - personal and economic life - Financial literacy - beyond the ability to balance a checkbook -range of knowledge and skills - vital for financial well-being.
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.

III. Write effective paragraphs on the topics given below.**[BTL-6]**

1. Write a paragraph highlighting the difference between knowledge and wisdom
2. 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.
3. Write a paragraph on ‘The Importance of Good Health.’
4. Reading skills are essential to succeed in society. It is a source of knowledge and pleasure. Write a paragraph on ‘The Importance of Reading’.
5. Write a paragraph highlighting the importance of mental health awareness.
6. Write a paragraph about someone you admire.

COMPREHENSION: [CO 3]**[BTL-2]****Read the passage and answer the questions that follows it.**

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

to save face. Instead of proposing new ideas, they attempted to patch up and refine Ptolemy's flawed model. Students were taught using a book called the Sphere which had been written two hundred years previously. In short, astronomy failed to advance.

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

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

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

1. Ptolemy's model of the universe was based on
 - a) casual observations of the night sky and the celestial bodies
 - b) religious and political beliefs
 - c) ideas of earlier thinkers
 - d) laws of celestial mechanics
2. Ptolemy's theory fed human ego. 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 brunt' mean?
 - a) Suffer burns b) suffer from pangs of guilt
 - c) Suffer capital punishment d) Suffer most due to the impact
7. What do you infer from the first paragraph of the passage?
 - a) That human beings are reluctant to accept new ideas
 - b) That human beings are adventurous in nature
 - c) That human beings are scientific in their approach to the truth
 - d) That human beings are difficult to convince
8. What according to the passage to Copernicus' most important contribution to knowledge?
 - a) The sun is the 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

Read the passage and answer the questions that follows it.

Tobacco addiction is a global epidemic that is increasingly ravaging countries and regions that can least afford its toll of disability, disease, lost productivity and death. The tobacco industry continues to put profits before life; its own expansion before the health of future generations; its own economic gain ahead of the sustainable development of struggling countries. Now, as nations have begun to fight back with a global strategy, and some countries begun to turn the course of the

epidemic, tobacco companies continue to launch new weapons in the form of products disguised to appear less harmful and more attractive. The core strategy of the tobacco industry is not new. It is the new variant of the light, mild and low tar cigarette campaigns that were so effective in keeping customers, gaining new ones, and undermining tobacco control in the 20th century.

Nowadays, tobacco companies continue reassuring health concerned smokers by offering with their new products the illusion of safety. They continue to take their old and new customers to more insidious levels of deception by promoting and selling new products disguised under healthier names, fruity flavours or more attractive-looking packaging. In the mean time they continue their search for reduced-harm products... however, none have been thoroughly evaluated in human studies, so there is not reliable information on what is the toxicant exposure or health impact. Honest accurate information on tobacco product ingredients, toxicant deliveries, and health effects is scarce for many of these products. Fortunately, tobacco control professionals learn valuable lessons about the tobacco industry approaches from the experiences and successes as well as failures of 20th century tobacco control effort. Global public health also has the strength of the combined forces of the United Nations and its Member States through the World Health Organization's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control- the WHO FCTC, a powerful tool to combat tobacco and the challenging approaches of its industry.

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

The slogan reads as follows:

Tobacco: Deadly In Any Form of Disguise

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

World No Tobacco Day 2006 has the following objectives:

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

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

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

1. The tobacco industry expands on the basis of its

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

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

a) Combat

1. control 2. fight 3. catch

b) Perpetuate

1. continue 2. complete 3. trained

c) Debilitate

1. escape 2. weaken 3. strengthen

d) Scarce

1. deficient 2. frightening 3. caring

e) Strategy

1. punishment 2. procedure 3. Situation

Read the passage and answer the questions that follows it.

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

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

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

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

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

1. How has technology impacted communication and interaction?

a) It has hindered global communication.

b) It has brought people closer together.

c) It has reduced the need for communication.

d) It has made communication complex.

2. What is a concern raised by the rapid advancement of technology?
 - a) Lack of global connectivity.
 - b) Privacy and addiction concerns.
 - c) Decreased efficiency.
 - d) Minimal screen time.
3. What role has the internet played in changing the way we learn?
 - a) It has made learning inaccessible.
 - b) It has confined learning to classrooms.
 - c) It has democratized access to knowledge.
 - d) It has decreased the quality of education.
4. What challenge arises from the availability of information on the internet?
 - a) Increased reliability of sources.
 - b) Lack of options for learning.
 - c) Issues related to misinformation.
 - d) Enhanced critical thinking skills.
5. Which health issue is associated with excessive screen time?
 - a) Improved sleep quality.
 - b) Enhanced eye health.
 - c) Sleep disturbances.
 - d) Increased physical activity.
6. Why is it important to strike a balance between digital engagement and real-life interactions?
 - a) To promote excessive screen time.
 - b) To prevent digital addiction.
 - c) To eliminate the use of technology.
 - d) To encourage indoor activities.
7. What is the main message of the passage regarding technology's impact?
 - a) Technology is purely harmful.
 - b) Technology has no drawbacks.
 - c) Technology has reshaped various aspects of life.
 - d) Technology has no relevance to personal well-being.
8. How can individuals address the potential drawbacks of technology?
 - a) By avoiding technology entirely.
 - b) By using technology excessively.
 - c) By using technology mindfully.
 - d) By ignoring the impact of technology.

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

1. What is a synonym for "transformed" in the sentence "The internet, in particular, has transformed the way we access information"?
 - a) Developed
 - b) Altered

c) Sustained

d) Maintained

2. Which word is a synonym for "empowered" as used in "This democratization of information has empowered individuals"?

a) Weakened

b) Enfeebled

c) Strengthened

d) Undermined

3. In the passage, what is a synonym for "convenience" when discussing technology?

a) Trouble

b) Inconvenience

c) Comfort

d) Difficulty

4. What is a synonym for "mindfulness" as suggested in the passage regarding technology?

a) Carelessness

b) Awareness

c) Neglect

d) Disregard

5. What is a synonym for "potential" in the phrase "potential drawbacks"?

a) Actual

b) Possible

c) Realized

d) Inevitable

Read the passage and answer the questions that follows it.

In the sixteenth century, an age of great marine and terrestrial exploration, Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition to sail around the world. As a young Portuguese noble, he served the king of Portugal, but he became involved in the quagmire of political intrigue at court and lost the king's favour. After he was dismissed from service to the king of Portugal, he offered to serve the future emperor Charles v of Spain. A papal decree of 1493 had assigned all land in the new world west of 50 degrees w longitude to Spain and all the land east of that line to Portugal. Magellan offered to prove that the East Indies fell under Spanish authority. On September 20, 1519, Magellan set sail from Spain with five ships. More than a year later, one of these ships was exploring the topography of South America in search of a water route across the continent. This ship sank, but the remaining four ships searched along the southern peninsula of South America. Finally they found the passage they sought near a latitude of 50 degrees s. Magellan named this passage the strait of all saints, but today we know it as the Strait of Magellan. One ship deserted while in this passage and returned to Spain, so fewer sailors were privileged to gaze at that first panorama of the Pacific Ocean. Those who remained crossed the meridian we now call the International Date Line in the early spring of 1521 after ninety-eight days on the Pacific Ocean. During those long

days at sea, many of Magellan's men died of starvation and disease. Later Magellan became involved in an insular conflict in the Philippines and was killed in a tribal battle. Only one ship and seventeen sailors under the command of the Basque navigator Elcano survived to complete the westward journey to Spain and thus prove once and for all that the world is round, with no precipice at the edge.

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

1. The sixteenth century was an age of great _____ exploration.
 - a) Cosmic
 - b) Land
 - c) Mental
 - d) Common man
2. Magellan lost the favour of the king of Portugal when he became involved in a political _____.
 - a) Entanglement
 - b) Discussion
 - c) Negotiation
 - d) Problems
3. The pope divided new world lands between Spain and Portugal according to their location on one side or the other of an imaginary geographical line 50 degrees west of Greenwich that extends in a _____ direction.
 - a) North and south
 - b) Crosswise
 - c) Easterly
 - d) South east
 - e) North and west
4. One of Magellan's ships explored the _____ of South America for a passage across the continent.
 - a) Coastline
 - b) Mountain range
 - c) Physical features
 - d) Islands
5. Four of the ships sought a passage along a southern _____.
 - a) Coast
 - b) Inland
 - c) Body of land with water on three sides
 - d) Border
6. The passage was found near 50 degrees s of _____.
 - a) Greenwich
 - b) The equator

- c) Spain
 - d) Portugal
7. In the spring of 1521, the ships crossed the ____ now called the International Date Line.
- a) Imaginary circle passing through the poles
 - b) Imaginary line parallel to the equator
 - c) Area
 - d) Land mass
8. How many sailors survived to complete the westward journey to Spain under Elcano's command?
- a) 12 sailors
 - b) 17 sailors
 - c) 22 sailors
 - d) 25 sailors

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

1. Synonym for "terrestrial":

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

2. Synonym for "intrigue":

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

3. Synonym for "dismissed":

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

4. Synonym for "privilege":

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

5. Synonym for "panorama":

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

Read the passage and answer the questions that follows it.

The Great White Shark is the largest predatory shark, and is probably the most well-known and feared shark. It is gray or bluish above and white below. It can reach lengths of 22 feet and weigh up to 5,000 pounds. Most are between 13 and 16 feet and weigh 1,500-2,400 pounds. It has massive teeth, which are positioned in rows and serrated. When it attacks, it bites its prey and shakes its head back and forth. The serrated teeth act as a saw and literally tear the victim apart. It often swallows many of its own teeth in an attack. The Great White Shark normally feeds on fish, seals, dolphins, porpoises, otters, and turtles. It is thought to locate its prey by electro-sense and by smell. Like all sharks,

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

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

A Great White Shark has never been observed giving birth, however pregnant females have been caught. The Great White Shark is known to be ovoviviparous (young develop in eggs within the mother's body). Females give birth to eight or nine pups that 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. Choose the best answer for the following questions from the options given:

i) Which of the following is least likely?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

v) What does ovoviviparous mean?

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

vi) The Great White Shark locates its prey by

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

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

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

viii) Which of the following is NOT true?

1. Great White Sharks swallow their own teeth during attacks.

2. Great White Sharks employ different hunting techniques depending on the prey they are stalking.

3. Great White Sharks often target humans as prey.

4. Great White Sharks can detect prey by smell or by magnetic field.

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

a) Massive

1. rude 2. enormous 3. limited

b) Victim

1. poisonous 2. dead 3. sufferer

c) Ambushing

1. hiding 2. pushing 3. receiving

d) Inflict

1. beat 2. bring upon 3. award

e) Serrated

1. jagged 2. torn 3. Tired

Read the passage and answer the questions that follows it.

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

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

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

8. What was the element discovered by Marie and Pierre Curie?

- a) Uranium
- b) Radium
- c) Radon
- d) Thorium

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

1. Synonym for "accomplished":

- a) Skilled
- b) Finished
- c) Attempted
- d) Unskilled

2. Synonym for "amicable":

- a) Friendly
- b) Hostile
- c) Ambiguous
- d) Complex

3. Synonym for "brilliant":

- a) Dull
- b) Shining
- c) Intelligent
- d) Unattractive

4. Synonym for "anguish":

- a) Delight
- b) Joy
- c) Suffering
- d) Calm

5. Synonym for "despondently":

- a) Hopefully
- b) Eagerly
- c) Cheerfully
- d) Hopelessly

Read the passage and answer the questions that follows it.

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

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

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

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

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

UNIT III

SYLLABUS

PART – A

- Tenses – Present [CO 1]
- Advertisements (Normal and Block) [CO 4]
- Compound Nouns [CO 1]
- Homonyms and Homophones [CO 1]
- Adjectives – Degrees of Comparison, Discourse Markers, Connective, and Sequence words. [CO 1]

PART – B

- Writing Instructions [CO 2]
- Product/Process description [CO 3]

Part – A

TENSES – PRESENT: [CO 1]

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

- I _____ the assignment. (finish)
- He _____ me several times. (help)

3. Experts _____ that there are several mutations of the virus that are deadlier than the original strain. (find)
4. He _____ in this city for five years. (live)
5. She _____ a novel right now. (read)
6. The bus _____ at 8 AM. (arrive)
7. The children _____ in the park today. (play)
8. She _____ to work every morning. (walk)
9. He _____ his car in the garage. (fix)
10. The kids _____ a movie at the moment. (watch)

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

1. I visited the art museum downtown. I spent hours exploring the different galleries and admiring the diverse collection of paintings and sculptures. I even attended a guided tour where I learned about the history behind some of the famous artworks. After the tour, I bought a souvenir from the gift shop before heading home.
2. They had decorated the entire place with colourful banners and lights. The music had been playing for a while, and the atmosphere was lively. I was glad I had brought a gift to contribute to the festivities.
3. In the park, I saw a group of children playing on the swings and slides. The sun was setting, casting a warm orange glow over the surroundings. A couple of dogs were chasing each other across the grass, and people were sitting on benches, reading books or simply enjoying the evening.
4. We visited several countries, including France, Italy, and Spain. In Paris, we explored the iconic Eiffel Tower and indulged in delicious pastries at local cafes. In Italy, we marvelled at the historical architecture in Rome and enjoyed gondola rides in Venice.
5. I had been nervous before going on stage, but as soon as I started speaking, my confidence grew. I had prepared extensively, practicing my speech multiple times. The hard work had paid off, and I was relieved that everything had gone smoothly.

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

1. A: What _____ (your/plan) for the weekend?
B: I _____ (meet) some friends at a new cafe tomorrow. We _____ (be) this every Saturday.
2. A: _____ (your/ read) any good books recently?
B: Yes, I _____ (currently/read) a science fiction novel. It _____ (be) really captivating.
3. A: I enjoy painting. I usually _____ (paint) landscapes and portraits.
B: That _____ (be) cool. How long _____ (been/paint)?
4. A: _____ (you/go) anywhere for your vacation this year?
B: Yes, I _____ (plan) a trip to Thailand. I _____ (be) always wanted to explore its beaches and temples.
5. A: How _____ your new _____ (go)?

B: It _____ (go) well. I _____ (still/learn) the ropes, but I _____ (enjoy) the challenges.

ADVERTISEMENTS: [CO 4]

Create advertisements from the prompts given below:

[BTL-6]

1. Create an advertisement for a new smartphone model that highlights its advanced features, sleek design, and exceptional camera quality.
2. Design an ad promoting a tropical vacation destination. Showcase the stunning beaches, luxurious resorts, and exciting activities available.
3. Write an advertisement for a line of footwear by emphasizing on the comfort, style, and performance.
4. Craft an ad for an online learning platform. Highlight the convenience, diverse course options, and the opportunity for personal growth.
5. Create an advertisement for a range of healthy snacks. Showcase their delicious flavours, nutritional benefits, and suitability for on-the-go lifestyles.
6. Design an ad for a collection of eco-friendly household products. Stress their positive impact on the environment and their effectiveness.
7. Write an advertisement for a car dealership's summer sale. Highlight discounts, financing options, and the latest vehicle models.
8. Create an advertisement for a local restaurant's weekend brunch special. Describe the mouth-watering dishes, cosy ambiance, and value for customers.
9. Write an advertisement to raise awareness for a charity that supports underprivileged children. Highlight the organization's mission, past successes, and the impact of donations.
10. Design an advertisement for a range of smart home devices. Highlight their convenience, energy efficiency, and seamless integration into daily life.

COMPOUND NOUNS: [CO 1]

I. Read the definitions below. Use the word bank to create the correct compound words that match each definition.

[BTL-3]

Word Bank: driving, sweet, case, whirl, print, computer, fire, brain, tooth, ball, copper, show, petrol, belt, ache, child, licence, operator, space, satellite, wind, foot, bitter, basket, tank, communication, safety, wire, travel, fighter.

1. An official document that permits an individual to operate a motor vehicle
2. Safety device designed to secure passengers in a vehicle
3. A container in a vehicle that holds gasoline (petrol)
4. A wire made from the metal copper
5. An artificial satellite placed in orbit around Earth to facilitate communication
6. The act of journeying into outer space

7. An individual responsible for operating and managing computer systems
8. A feeling of mixed emotions, both happy and sad
9. A mark left by a foot
10. A sudden and powerful windstorm
11. An idea or project conceived by someone
12. A pain in the teeth
13. A ball used in a sport played with baskets
14. A person who extinguishes fires and rescues people
15. A display case for exhibiting items

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

Word Bank: travel, energy, store, robotic, manual, mass, space, calculation, liquid, production, speed, computer, nuclear, room, surgery, oxygen.

1. I decided on _____, which has proven to leave patients with fewer side effects.
2. Plutonium is a fuel use to produce _____.
3. Large rockets are used for _____ and exploration.
4. Vaporisers convert the _____ into gas.
5. _____ uses automation or assembly lines to facilitate the high – volume production of similar products.
6. Visit the _____ if you have a problem in the computer.
7. A _____ is a room or space for storage of goods or supplies.
8. Test results show that the algorithm is of simplified formula, fast _____ and optimal results.

HOMONYMS AND HOMOPHONES: [CO 1]

I. Choose the appropriate Homophones from the options given.

[BTL-1]

1. I promised to _____ (meat/meet) him at noon the next day.
2. Most of the people in the group did not _____ (know/no) how to speak in German.
3. The programme went on for over an _____ (hour/our)
4. The network was so bad that she could not _____ (here/hear) anything that her mother said.
5. Although their shops remained open late into the evening, they did not manage to _____ (sell/cell) even a single item.
6. I'd rather receive my _____ (male/mail) electronically than on paper.
7. He was considered _____ (bald/bawled) because he had no hair.
8. We searched everywhere trying to _____ (fined/find) our lost dog.
9. My favourite stringed instrument is the _____ (base/bass) because it is so big.
10. The fight _____ (scene/seen) in the movie was extremely exciting!
11. Though he was already tired, the farmer had to _____ (so/sew/sow) the seeds.
12. Annabella sat on the bottom _____ (stair/stare) without being noticed.

13. After running out of _____ (flour/flower), the baker had to stop baking.
14. Fierce winds _____ (blew/blue) all night during the thunderstorm.
15. Rover sat and scratched the place where the _____ (flea/flee) bit him.
16. The government has the right to _____ (sees/seas/seize) the stolen property.
17. After he was sick for several days, his face was _____ (pail/pale).
18. A _____ (fete/feat) was organized for raising money.
19. I prefer the _____ (later/latter) story for its appeal.
20. There is a _____ (fowl/foul) smell emanating from the corner

II. Write two sentences to bring out the two different meanings of the following homonyms. [BTL-4]

1. Page
2. Tear
3. Play
4. Watch
5. Bark
6. Object
7. Bank
8. Bat
9. Fly
10. Lie
11. Close
12. Present
13. Bow
14. Saw
15. Rose
16. Date
17. Lead
18. Well
19. Ring
20. Match

ADJECTIVES: DEGREES OF COMPARISON: [CO 1]

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

[BTL-3]

1. The Dubai airport is ----- (large) than the Bengaluru airport.
 - a. large
 - b. largest
 - c. larger
 - d. more large

2. The Taj Mahal is certainly ----- (beautiful) than most of the monuments in Delhi.
- beautiful
 - more beautiful
 - most beautiful
 - none of the above
3. 'A brief history of time' by Stephen Hawkins is the (interesting) -----book I have ever read.
- interesting
 - more interesting
 - most interesting
 - none of the above
4. The disposal of nuclear wastes causes _____ (great) problems when compared to the production of nuclear energy.
- great
 - greater
 - greatest
 - more greater
5. A wise enemy is _____ (good) than a foolish friend.
- more good
 - better
 - best
 - good
6. An airplane flies----- (fast) than a bird.
- fast
 - fastest
 - faster
 - more faster
7. What is _____ sport in your country?
- popular
 - more popular
 - the most popular
 - much more
8. This chair looks _____ the sofa.
- very comfortable
 - the most comfortable
 - comfortable
 - more comfortable than
9. This is _____ film I've ever seen.
- much worse
 - bad

c. the worst

d. worse than

10. Try to drive _____ than you used to.

a. carefully

b. more carefully

c. rather carefully

d. very carefully

11. This test is _____ we expected it to be.

a. easy

b. as easy as

c. the easiest

d. very easy

12. Sometimes email is _____ than a telephone.

a. the most convenient

b. convenient

c. more convenient

d. as convenient as

13. These flowers are _____ than those flowers.

a. prettier

b. the prettiest

c. the prettier

d. more pretty

14. Sydney is the _____ city in Australia.

a. noisy

b. noisier

c. noisiest

d. most noisy

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

a. the baddest

b. the worst

c. the worse

d. worse than

II. Fill in the blanks with correct comparative forms:

[BTL-3]

1. The written exams was _____ (difficult) than the oral presentation.

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

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

4. His grades were not as _____ (good) as expected.

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

CONNECTIVES AND SEQUENCE WORDS: [CO 1]

I. The following set of instructions for creating, saving and printing a word document are given without any sequence words. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate sequence words like firstly, next etc. [BTL-3]

- a. _____, open your word processing software
- b. _____, click on the 'file' button.
- c. _____, click on the 'new' button
- d. _____, choose any template from the options given.
- e. _____, type your content in the document.
- f. _____, click on the save icon or press control +'s.'
- g. _____, click on the file button again.
- h. _____, click on 'print,' choose the appropriate printer and printing options.
- i. _____, print your document to get a hard copy.

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

- i. _____, gather your materials. You'll need a teacup, a tea bag, hot water, and any optional additions like sugar or milk.
- ii. _____, boil water in a kettle or on the stove. Make sure it's hot but not boiling vigorously.
- iii. _____, place the tea bag in the teacup. You can choose your favourite type of tea, whether it's black, green, herbal, or something else.
- iv. _____ the water is heated to the right temperature, carefully pour it into the teacup over the tea bag. Fill the cup about three-quarters full.
- v. _____, cover the teacup with a saucer or small plate. This helps the tea steep and develop its flavour.
- vi. _____ about 3 to 5 minutes, remove the saucer and gently press the tea bag against the side of the cup with a spoon to release any remaining liquid.
- vii. . _____, you can add any additional ingredients according to your preference. If you like your tea sweet, add sugar. For a creamy taste, pour in a splash of milk.
- viii. . _____, give the tea a gentle stir to ensure that any added ingredients are well mixed. Be careful not to spill!
- ix. . _____ sipping, check the temperature of the tea to avoid burning your tongue.
- x. Enjoy your cup of tea while it's still warm. Find a cosy spot to relax and savour the soothing flavours.

III. Frame sentences using the connectives given below:

[BTL-3]

1. Further
2. Moreover
3. In the same manner
4. Nonetheless
5. In short
6. Then

7. Beyond
8. Meanwhile
9. Besides
10. Subsequently

V. Fill in the blanks with appropriate discourse markers. [BTL-3]

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

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

Part – B

WRITING INSTRUCTIONS: [CO 2]

I. Write appropriate Instructions for the following prompts: [BTL-2]

1. Write a set of eight instructions to be followed by students in the class room.
2. Write a set of eight instructions to avoid wastage of water in public places.
3. Write a set of eight instructions to be followed by a student in the lab.
4. Write a set of eight instructions to be followed to maintain good health.
5. Write a set of eight instructions that are to be followed while going for an interview.
6. Ram has bought a multifunction printer for use at home. He wants to scan a lesson from a book and email it. Provide a step-by-step instructions to enable Ram to complete his task.
7. Detail the process of making a cup of your preferred type of coffee or tea.
8. Write a set of eight instructions to maintain personal hygiene.
9. Write a set of eight instructions for giving first aid to a victim of a road accident.
10. Write at least eight instructions to maintain two – wheelers and four – wheelers in good working condition.

II. PRODUCT/ PROCESS DESCRIPTION: [CO 3] [BTL-3]

1. Write a detailed description of the process of creating a bank account
2. Explain in detail the process of applying for a pan card

3. Write a product description for a stylish and durable smartphone case that provides both protection and aesthetic appeal.
4. Craft a product description for a cutting-edge fitness tracker that monitors activity, heart rate, and sleep quality to help users achieve their health goals.
5. Describe the process of applying for a merit scholarship in your college.
6. Write a product description for wireless ear buds that offer exceptional sound quality, noise cancellation, and long battery life for a superior listening experience.
7. Describe the process of baking classic chocolate chip cookies, highlighting the mixing of ingredients, the anticipation as they bake, and the delight of enjoying them fresh from the oven.
8. Describe the process of opening a bank account.
9. Craft a product description for a high-resolution digital camera with versatile shooting modes, manual controls, and instant connectivity for sharing photos.
10. Write a description for a robot vacuum cleaner equipped with intelligent navigation, scheduling options, and efficient cleaning modes for hassle-free maintenance.

Unit IV

Syllabus

Part – A

1. Articles [CO 1]
2. Collocations [CO 1]
3. Phrasal Verbs [CO 1]

Part – B

1. Blogging [CO 3]
2. Interpretation of charts and graphs [CO 4]
3. Note Making [CO 4]

Part - A

ARTICLES: [CO 1]

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

1. Could you please pass me _____ bottle of water?
2. What do you usually have for _____ breakfast?
3. _____ honest are respected.
4. Where is _____ money we withdrew last night?
5. _____ girls in my class like to play basketball.
6. Where are _____ notes I shared with you yesterday?
7. _____ Paris is the capital of France.
8. That was _____ useful notebook.
9. I think _____ man over there is very ill. He can't stand on his feet.

10. _____ sugar is bad for your teeth.

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

[BTL-1]

1. He hopes to join ----- university soon.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

2. Are you attending ----- reception today.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

3. ----- meat you cooked tasted good.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

4. It is ----- absurd story.

- a) an
- b) a
- c) the
- d) no article

5. India will become ----- super power shortly.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) some

6. His father is _____ MLA

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

7. Cheetahs can run 60 miles _____ hour.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

8. I play _____ piano.

- a) an
- b) a

- c) the
 - d) no article
9. John has ____ cold. The cold was pretty bad.
- a) an
 - b) a
 - c) the
 - d) no article
10. _____ Dogs are loyal animals.
- a) the
 - b) a
 - c) an
 - d) no article

COLLOCATIONS: [CO 1]

I. Complete the sentences using appropriate words given in the word bank: [BTL-1]

WORD BANK: ancient, extinguish, opportunity, antique, pay, conserve, take, arrive, keep, make.

1. It is a golden _____. If you miss it, you will regret it.
2. I cannot _____ a decision before I discuss this with my parents.
3. At the end of each level of the course, you _____ an exam.
4. It is important to _____ energy.
5. It is easier to make a promise than to _____ a promise.
6. Please, _____ attention, I'm talking to you.
7. It didn't take long to _____ at a decision.
8. It took about an hour for the fire-fighters to _____ the fire.
9. She likes _____ jewellery.
10. There are some _____ monuments nearby.

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

- (a) There was _____ (heavy / high) rain in Ooty yesterday, yet we _____ (went / walked) for trekking.
- (b) He was _____ (wearing / using) sunglasses and _____ (wearing / carrying) an umbrella.
- (c) They _____ (did, give, put, made, tried) all efforts to solve the problem.
- (d) it's an interesting film. I don't want to _____ (miss, lose, fail, make) it.
- (e) We have already started to _____ (do, prepare, make, create) plan for the second semester activities.
- (f) Can you _____ (make, say, give, explain, get) us justifiable reasons why the Management should consider your promotion.

- (g) Every one _____ (burst out, exploded in, broke in, broke into) laughing on seeing the comedy scene in the film.
- (h) He assured me that he was _____ (quite, a bit, rather, very) sure about the absence of Ram on Monday.
- (i) He was taken to hospital immediately because it was a _____ (hard, heavy, wide, deep) cut.
- (j) I am not much familiar with him. He's only a _____ (loose, casual, weak, poor) acquaintance.
- (k) We were not familiar with the new place. One day, when we went to a place by walk we were _____ (very, totally, rather, absolutely) lost.
- (l) There was a long queue in the _____ (distributing, disbursing, booking, delivering) counter.

PHRASAL VERBS: [CO 1]

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate phrasal verbs: [BTL-1]
(dug into, make up for, turn down, nailed down, pulled out of, watch out for, lined up, lashed out, went in for, hunt out)

1. After a five – hour meeting, we finally _____ a deal.
2. We have _____ a lot of meetings for them.
3. It took me ages to _____ the photos.
4. She _____ her handbag and pulled out a bunch of keys.
5. The investors _____ the deal.
6. _____ the last step – it's a lot steeper than the others.
7. No amount of money can _____ the loss of a person.
8. I _____ the tournament.
9. Why did she _____ your invitation?
10. He _____ at the bully.

II. Choose the correct phrasal verb according to their meanings in brackets: [BTL-1]
(go on / pick up / come back / come up with / go back / find out / come out / go out / point out / grow up / set up / turn out / get out / come in(to) / take on)

1. Can you _____ (think of an idea) a better idea?
2. She _____ (showed / mentioned) that the shops would already be closed.
3. I wish I hadn't _____ (become responsible for) so much work!
4. I _____ (went to an event) for dinner with my uncle last night.
5. He _____ (entered a place where the speaker is) the kitchen and made some tea.
6. Where did you _____ (become an adult)?
7. I'd love to _____ (arrange / create) my own business.
8. I really want to _____ (leave a building) of this office and go for a walk.
9. As I arrived, he _____ (appeared from a place) of the door.
10. She _____ (got something from a place) some dinner on the way home.

11. Could you _____ (get information) what time we need to arrive?
12. I thought the conference was going to be boring but it _____ (in the end we discovered) to be quite useful.
13. What time did you _____ (return to a place where the speaker is) yesterday?
14. She _____ (appeared from a place) of the café and put on her gloves.
15. A performance _____ (is happening) at the moment.

III. Replace the highlighted word in the sentence with one of the phrasal verbs given below to convey the same meaning. [BTL-2]

1. He was late because his car **stopped working**.
a) break off b) break down c) break up d) break away
2. She **resembles** her mother.
a) take over b) takes after c) taken aback d) take off
3. I always **get confused** between those two sisters because they look very alike.
a) mix on b) mix into c) mix off d) mix up
4. The storm **caused** one of the trees in our yard **to fall**.
a) knocked down b) knocked away c) knock on d) knock back
5. Please **tolerate** the pain.
a) bear up b) bear down c) bear off d) bear out
6. My mom told me to **place** my video games **out of sight** before her friends visited.
a) put off b) put on c) put away d) put down
7. The prisoner managed to **escape** from the guards and disappeared into the woods.
a) get into b) get up c) get down d) get 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.
a) call at b) call upon c) call about d) call on
10. We must **obey** his orders.
a) carry on b) carry off c) carry out d) carry down

Part – B

BLOGGING: [CO 3]

I. Write blog entries in about 250 words on the following topics:

[BTL-2]

1. A recent travel experience
2. Your favourite gadget.
3. Biggest fear of your life
4. A social issue that has affected you the most
5. A recent experience that taught you a valuable life lesson.
6. Explore the connection between mental and physical health.
7. Write about the benefits of engaging in creative hobbies.
8. Discuss the benefits of pursuing hobbies for stress relief and personal fulfilment.

9. Write about the idea of self-care and what it means to you.
 10. Describe your definition of happiness.

INTRPRETATION OF CHARTS AND GRAPHS: [CO 4]

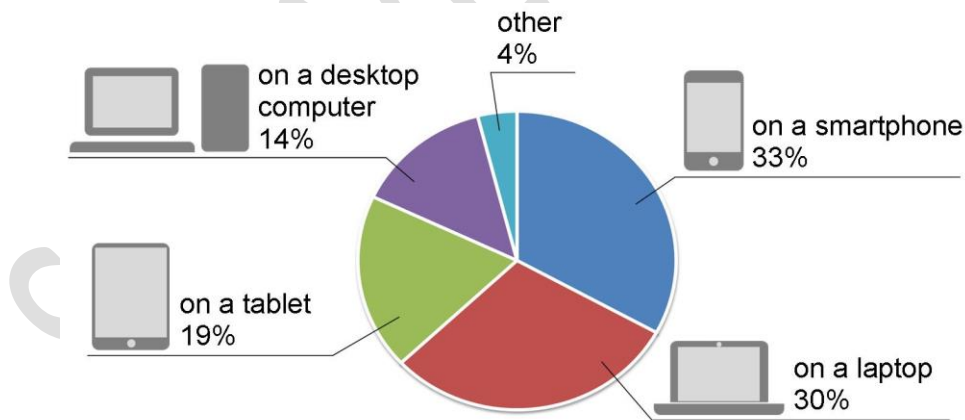
[BTL-4]

1. The table below gives information about changes in modes of travel in India between 2009 and 2015. Describe the information in the table and make comparisons where appropriate. Write at least 200-250 words.

Average distance in miles travelled per person per year, by mode of travel

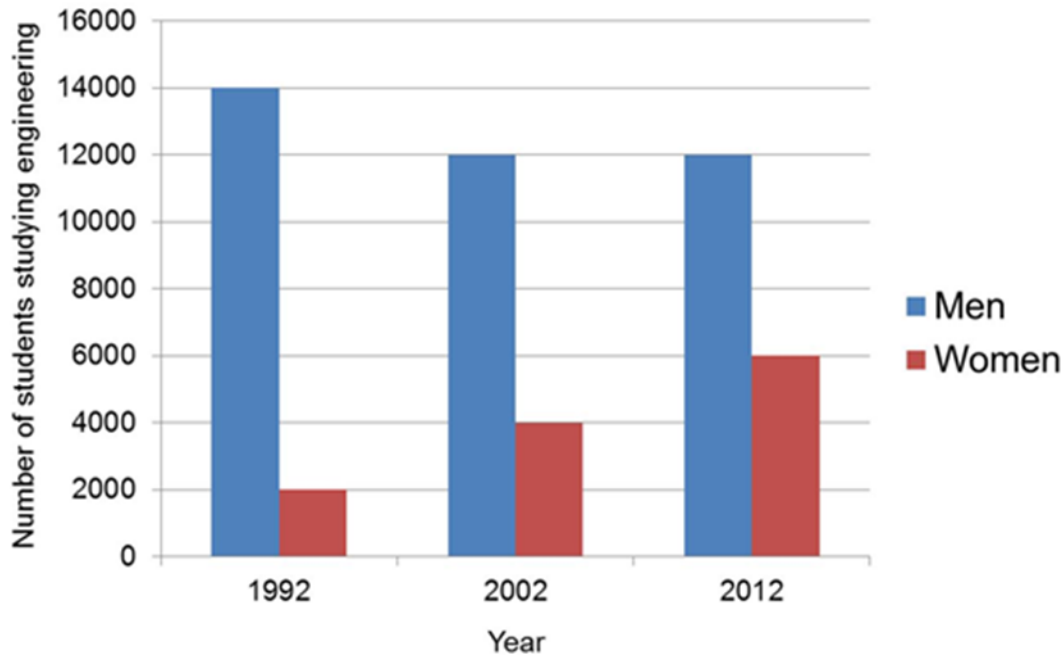
	2001	2006
Walking	255	237
Bicycle	51	41
Car	3199	4806
Local bus	429	274
Local distance bus	54	124
Train	239	366
Taxi	13	42
Other	450	585

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

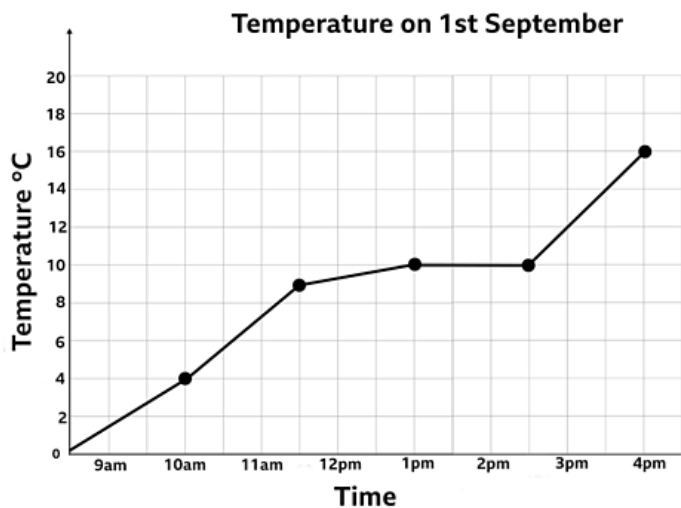


3. The bar chart below shows the number of men and women studying engineering at Australian Universities.

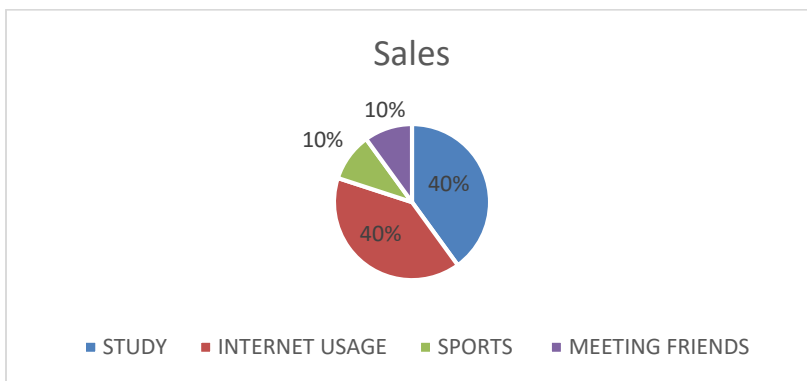
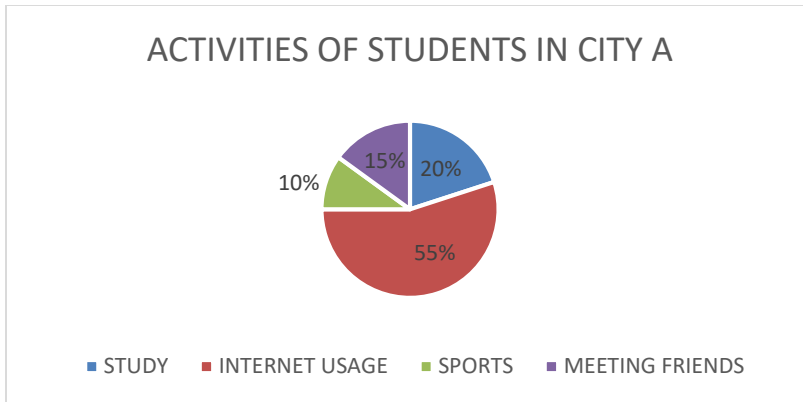
Summarise the information in the chart by selecting and reporting the main features. Make comparisons where relevant.



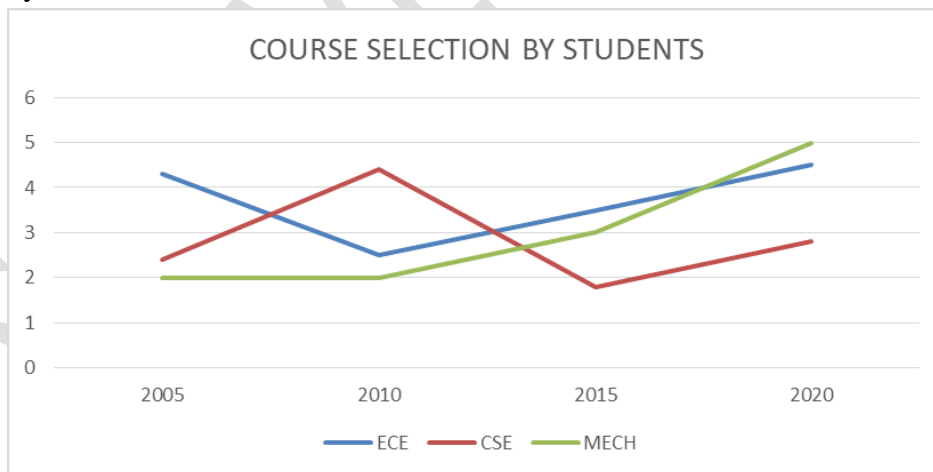
4. The line graph below shows the rise and fall of temperature on the first day in the month of September. Describe the information in the table and make comparisons where appropriate.



5. These charts depict the time spent by college students from two different cities on various activities. Compare the two charts and interpret the data. What do you think are the reasons for these differences?



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



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

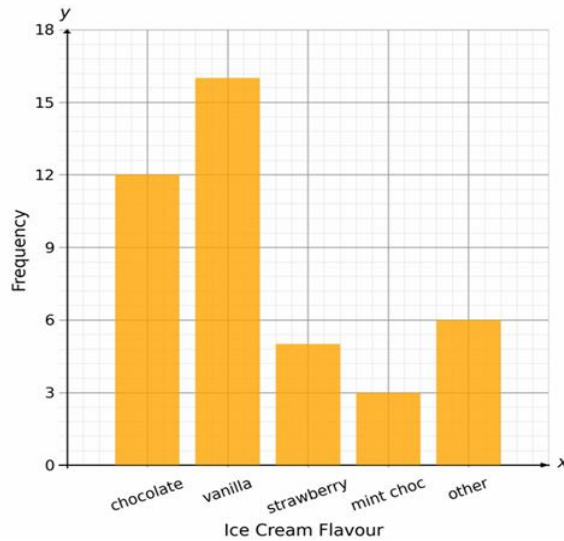
World Population 1950–2050

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

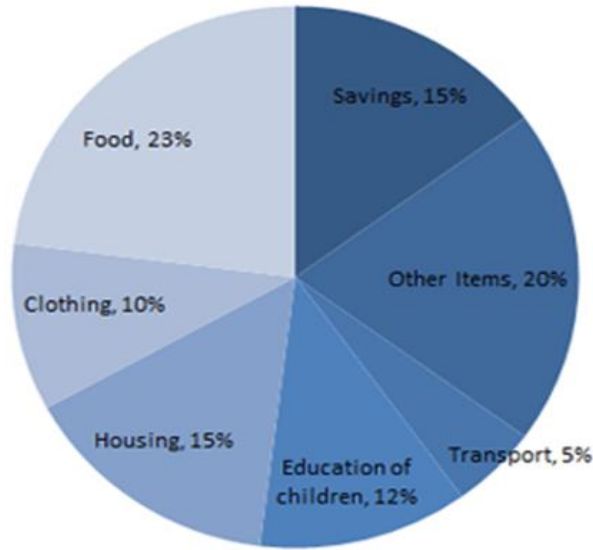
Distribution of World Population by Region

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

8. A survey was conducted asking people about their favourite flavour of ice cream. The results of this survey are displayed on the bar chart. Summarise the information in the chart by selecting and reporting the main features. Make comparisons where relevant.

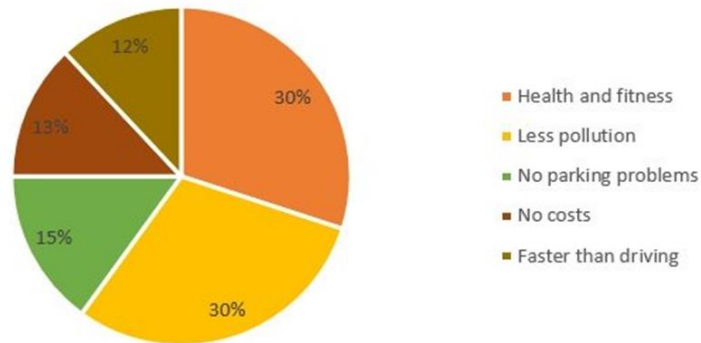


9. The pie chart shows the expenditure of a Chaudhry's family on various items and savings in a month. Write a short paragraph analysing the data given.

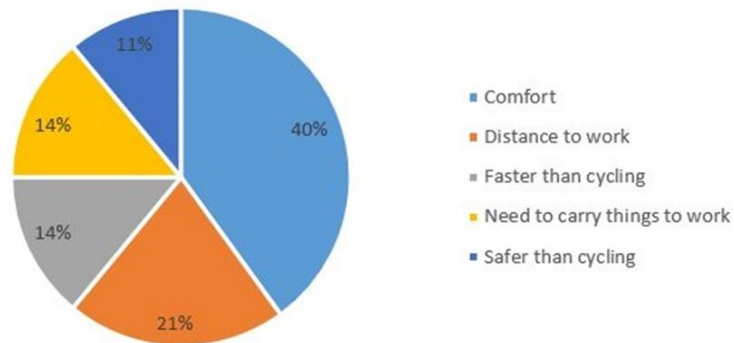


10. The chart below shows the reasons why people travel to work by bicycle or by car. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Reasons for cycling to work



Reasons for driving to work



NOTE MAKING: [CO 4]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Colour Therapy is a complementary therapy for which there is evidence dating back thousands of years to the ancient cultures of Egypt, China and India. If we define it in simple terms, Colour is a light of varying wavelengths, thus each colour has its own particular wavelength and energy. Colours contribute to energy. This energy may be motivational and encouraging. Each of the seven colours of the spectrum are associated with energy. The energy relating to each of the seven spectrum colours of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet, resonates with the energy of each of the seven main chakras/energy centres of the body. Colour therapy can help to re-balance and/or stimulate these energies by applying the appropriate colour to the body.

Red relates to the base chakra, orange the sacral chakra, yellow the solar plexus chakra, green the heart chakra, blue the throat chakra, indigo the brow chakra (sometimes referred to as the third eye) and violet relates to the crown chakra.

Colour is absorbed by the eyes, skin, skull, our 'magnetic energy field' or aura and the energy of colour affects us on all levels, that is to say, physical, spiritual and emotional. Every cell in the body needs light energy – thus colour energy has widespread effects on the whole body. There are many different ways of giving colour, including; Solarised Water, Light boxes/lamps with colour filters, colour silks and hands on healing using colour.

Colour therapy can be shown to help on a physical level, which is perhaps easier to quantify, however there are deeper issues around the colours on the psychological and spiritual levels. Our wellbeing is not, of course, purely a physical issue. Fortunately, many more practitioners, both orthodox and complementary, are now treating patients in a holistic manner.

Colour Therapy is a totally holistic and non-invasive therapy and, really, colour should be a part of our everyday life, not just something we experience for an hour or two with a therapist. Colour is all around us everywhere. This wonderful planet does not contain all the beautiful colours of the rainbow for no reason. Nothing on this earth is here just by chance; everything in nature is here for a purpose. Colour is no exception. All we need to do is to heighten our awareness of the energy of colour, absorb it and see how it can transform our lives.

3. A good business letter is one that gets results. The best way to get results is to develop a letter that, in its appearance, style and content, conveys information efficiently. To perform this function, a business letter should be concise, clear and courteous.

The business letter must be concise: don't waste words. Little introduction or preliminary chat is necessary. Get to the point, make the point, and leave it. It is safe to assume that your letter is being read by a very busy person with all kinds of papers to deal with. Re-read and revise your message

until the words and sentences you have used are precise. This takes time, but is a necessary part of a good business letter. A short business letter that makes its point quickly has much more impact on a reader than a long-winded, rambling exercise in creative writing. This does not mean that there is no place for style and even, on occasion, humour in the business letter. While it conveys a message in its contents, the letter also provides the reader with an impression of you, its author: the medium is part of the message.

The business letter must be clear. You should have a very firm idea of what you want to say, and you should let the reader know it. Use the structure of the letter—the paragraphs, topic sentences, introduction and conclusion—to guide the reader point by point from your thesis, through your reasoning, to your conclusion. Paragraph often, to break up the page and to lend an air of organisation to the letter. Use an accepted business-letter format. Re-read what you have written from the point of view of someone who is seeing it for the first time, and be sure that all explanations are adequate, all information provided (including reference numbers, dates, and other identification). A clear message, clearly delivered, is the essence of business communication.

The business letter must be courteous. Sarcasm and insults are ineffective and can often work against you. If you are sure you are right, point that out as politely as possible, explain why you are right, and outline what the reader is expected to do about it. Another form of courtesy is taking care in your writing and typing of the business letter. Grammatical and spelling errors (even if you call them typing errors) tell a reader that you don't think enough of him or can lower the reader's opinion of your personality faster than anything you say, no matter how idiotic. There are excuses for ignorance; there are no excuses for sloppiness.

The business letter is your custom-made representative. It speaks for you and is a permanent record of your message. It can pay big dividends on the time you invest in giving it a concise message, a clear structure, and a courteous tone.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. It is an unpretentious structure tucked in a corner of Chandni Chowk. It could be missed by a passer-by but for the chirping which gives away its unique mission. The Charity Birds Hospital is the only one of its kind in the country. Many people arrive here daily with injured birds which they may have found lying by the roadside. After a quick inspection, an attendant makes a simple entry in the register: name of the person, kind of bird and date and "admits the patient" for treatment free of cost. The bird then becomes the sole responsibility of the hospital.

The ailing bird is administered first-aid and then kept in an isolated cage. Often medication and proper care is all that is needed. After the wound heals, the bird is moved to a common section with other birds of its kind. Soon it will be healthy enough to fly away, may keep visiting the terrace for food and water. The work began way back in 1929 in a small one-room structure. One Lala Lachumal Jain, along with others, decided to start a medical facility for birds. A few years later it became increasingly difficult to treat the large number of birds being brought. In 1957 the present building was inaugurated.

The progress of the hospital has been slow but steady. Till 1968 only ayurvedic treatment was being administered. Allopathy was adopted that year. And it was as recently as in 1992 that a

laboratory was set up to conduct pathological tests. Though surgery is conducted at times and doctors try their best to save the bird's life, it is often too late. The mortality rate is quite high: around five to six birds die every day.

The hospital survives only on charity. The trustees proudly claim that there is a steady flow of donations. Rich businessmen, visitors and even tourists donate generously. Till date they have never approached the government for funds. However, the hospital has drawbacks. It does not accept carnivorous birds and does not admit pet birds. Moreover, the bird is subjected to a lot of stress as, being in old Delhi, the place is not easily accessible. Since it survives on charity, it is unable to take up research work.

But work goes on. The staff says, they have received as many as 50-60 cases a day. The hospital has an emergency ward and stays open round the clock. It spends approximately ₹ 6 lakh to ₹ 7 lakh annually and at any given time looks after 4000 to 5000 birds.

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

Many changes are produced on the earth's surface by earthquakes. They cause landslips and cracks in the earth, which will sometimes alter the drainage system of a country. They are frequently accompanied by great sea waves, which will often sweep rocks and sand great distances inland. Permanent elevations and depressions of land are sometimes caused. After the great earthquakes of 1750, the coast of Chili was found to have been permanently raised from three to four feet. Well-known examples of permanent depressions are those of the Runn of Kutch and the coastlands near Chittagong, which suddenly sank during the Bengal earthquake of 1762.

Earthquakes are the most common in volcanic and mountainous regions, and many of them are no doubt due to volcanic action. These appear to originate in the sea, and may be due to the flashing into steam of the water which finds its way down through cracks to the underlying heated rocks. Others appear to originate in volcanoes themselves, being due to the explosion of vapours which expand. Many other causes are ascribed, of which two may be mentioned. Some earthquakes may be due to the collapse of hollows beneath the ground, and others again to the snapping of strata

which has been subjected to too great a strain. It is noticeable that most earthquakes occur during the cold months of winter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In any case, a majority of the rural areas do not have provision for primary health care services. The prevalence of diseases is rather high in the southern states, West Bengal and Punjab perhaps because of better reporting of sickness and the availability of treatment. About 41 million individuals receive medication for major illnesses at a point of time in India and the highest prevalence is of hypertension followed by tuberculosis. The critical issues of education and health are closely connected with expansion of job opportunities and while reducing unemployment has been a standard slogan during the elections by all parties, the emphasis on health and education has been subdued.

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

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

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

The effect is so potent that one atom of chlorine can destroy up to 100000 molecules of ozone.

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

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

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

Inhalational therapy is now established as an important method of administration of drugs. It is certainly the mainstay for treatment of asthma. But several other drugs, including antibiotics are administered in inhaled forms. CFCs are required only when a drug is available in a premixed form in a canister for direct inhalation. But drugs, other than those for asthma are not available as ready-made inhalers. Most of those drugs, including many used for asthma as well, are given by nebulization which involves the use of compressed air (or oxygen) to change the liquid solution into a vapour-form. But nebulization does not solve the problem as it cannot replace the inhalers. Alternative propellant gases using fluorocarbons without a chlorine atom, are being developed. Fluorine released by these propellants is considered to be safe for the ozone layer. But inhalers employing such gases are yet not available.

Another novel technique is to substitute the liquid inhalational drug with a powdered form. Several kinds of dry-powder inhalers are already available in the market. The methodology is easy and simple for the patient but for the problem of dosage. Per dose the amount of drug which can be inhaled in a powder form is generally less than that from an MDI. We have different rota halers

and rota caps available in India. Elsewhere, in the world, there are disc-halers where a single disc contains multiple (six to eight) blisters of the drug, or a turbo haler where 100 to 200 dosages are made available in a single unit. It is only a question of time when these forms shall be marketed in this country as well. Those are bound to be costlier to absorb the expenses of research, development and marketing.

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

10. This may seem like straight out of a Harry Potter book, but it happens to be true. The three-thousand-year old publishing medium – Paper, might soon get obsolete. Or, its use might get severely curtailed, with the arrival of electronic ink – a close cousin to the e-paper.

The functionality of the whole experiment lies in its simplicity. The new technology not only looks, feels and is portable like the conventional paper, but is also eco-friendly.

E-ink, a US based company is on the fast track of developing e-ink that looks just like grey paint, but inside there are hundreds and thousands of microcapsules, which change their colour from light to dark when exposed to an electronic field.

Since these microcapsules float free in an oil-based liquid – the “carrier medium”, they can be printed on just about any flat surface, convex, concave or even cloth material. Currently, e-ink is hawking this technology only to the likes of JC Penney, which has begun to use its simplified versions for a futuristic promotional campaign. Commercial application is still a bend away. The primitive version of the technology was developed at the Xerox Palo Alto Research Centre and was promptly christened Gyricon (from a Greek word standing for rotate + image). This was because the technology involved floating microspheres.

The success formula behind the cutting-edge technology lies in the reusable paper that can ‘typeset’ itself through a wireless system, enabling updation of contents throughout the day-almost like a web update.

The fundamentals are so simple, it is amazing how it eluded scientists for so long. In a nutshell, it combines the clarity, user-friendliness and affordability of the conventional paper, with the immediacy of the Web and can even be folded and kept in the briefcase for an easy lugging to the office.

“There is a strong demand to retain all the good properties of paper and yet couple it with electronic distribution”, says a senior scientist associated team on the company’s Web site. In other words, if one is to replace paper, the electronic alternative should also look like paper. This might even please the strong environmentalists’ lobby, who have always stood up in arms against the massive tree-felling by the paper industry. According to one conservative estimate, an average reader consumes nearly 740 pounds of paper pulp every year.

Another drawback with the paper industry is that the printed words are so static that they can neither be erased nor updated. The new technology creates a dynamic high resolution display over a thin and flexible medium and is expected to hit the market by 2003. It will perhaps herald an altogether new reading style with the paraphernalia of e-books and e-paper that can display

volumes of information as easily as turning a page and permanent newspaper surfaces that update themselves daily via a wireless broadcast.

E-ink constitutes of millions of microcapsules having a transparent outer shell. Inside are tiny white pigment chips that float in a blue coloured dye. These white spheres carry a positive charge. The e-ink with millions of such microcapsules are placed between two electrodes. When the top electrode layer is negatively charged, it draws the positively charged white coloured pigment chips towards the top, reading surface, making them shine and stand out against the background of the blue dye. And, Loila! The letters and images become legible. A similar charge in the lower layer pulls the white pigments down, making them invisible to the eye. A combination of such white pigment chips on the surface make the words and images visible. These characters can easily be changed any time by altering with the charge on the electrode layers, which is manipulated through the wireless signals. The e-ink is already in use on display boards at several US supermarkets, airports, ATMs and offices.

The commercial advantages include its thinness, low weight and power efficiency (0.1 watts). The system is networkable through wireless and wired systems and is also mobile (if supported by wireless system). Thus, the displays can be controlled from one central location. Need a publisher or, a reader ask for anything more?

UNIT V

Part – A

- I. Tenses – Future [CO 1]
- II. Negative statements and questions [CO 1]
- III. Punctuations [CO 1]
- IV. Cause and Effect [CO 1]
- V. Content and Function Words [CO 1]

Part – B

- I. Essay Writing – Descriptive and Narrative Essays [CO 2]

Part – A

TENSES – FUTURE: [CO 1]

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

1. I hope I _____ (find) my hall tickets before my exams.
2. My sister _____ (lend) her new dress if I ask her, but I won't.
3. I _____ (meet) your brother tomorrow?
4. My driver _____ (not, come) tomorrow. So, I need to take a cab.
5. Our teacher _____ (come) to the birthday if we invite her.
6. I _____ (see) you before you leave for America.
7. I _____ (finish) my dinner by 8 pm.

8. In June, they _____ (work) together for three years.

9. I _____ (build) a house next year.

10. By next month, they _____ (live) in their new house.

II. Answer the following hypothetical questions using future tense forms [BTL-3]

What will you do if

1. there is no food in the house and you cannot go out
2. you forget your best friend's birthday
3. you forget to log in for your online test
4. you win 50,000 in a game
5. you fall down in front of your classmates
6. you forget your ID card on the day of your semester examination
7. you are forced to live in the desert for a day
8. the world become colourless
9. you could eat only one food for the rest of your life
10. you become invisible all of a sudden.

NEGATIVE STATEMENTS AND QUESTIONS: [CO 1]

I. Change these affirmative sentences to negative sentences. [BTL-3]

1. We have decided to go to Jaipur.
2. I had seen her at the party.
3. I have been browsing for more than two hours.
4. They were playing cricket in the dark.
5. Ravi had done everything that was asked by his manager.
6. I have been working in Chennai since 2018.
7. You are my only confidante.
8. My parents assured me that they will visit me whenever required.
9. I dislike eating mangoes.
10. You were dishonest with me yesterday.

II. Frame questions for the following statements: [BTL-3]

1. Yes, that's correct. I didn't enjoy the movie at all.
2. No, I've never failed a test before.
3. Yes, she refused to help me with the project.
4. Yes, the company has experienced a decrease in profits.
5. Yes, I was unable to solve the math problem.
6. Yes, he has expressed disinterest in joining the club.
7. Yes, the concert was not as exciting as I expected.
8. Yes, they have disagreed on the new company policy.
9. Yes, the weather was not favourable for the picnic.
10. Yes, she has never been to that restaurant.

PUNCTUATIONS: [CO 1]

Punctuate the following sentences:

[BTL-1]

1. having lost interest in the match i went home
2. a teachers contribution is one of the most important in a society
3. my friend did not speak smile or even look at me
4. should I wait for you
5. hang him not let him go
6. sorry to disturb you could I talk to you for a second
7. it is a great idea lets hope this at least works
8. i loved reading your article pandemic times in the latest journal
9. the boys friends were sitting in the corner
10. my friend had to go to the hospital he needed to take another test before joining date
11. I love chocolates said anne
12. i love dancing in the rain
13. our services include the following taking orders cooking packing and delivering
14. gentlemen i bring good news
15. is it a photograph asked the boy
16. friends romans countrymen lend me your ears
17. i do not know where raj lives
18. the teacher said students maintain silence
19. isnt the gift nice
20. readymade clothes don't always fit perfectly but they save you lots of time.

CAUSE AND EFFECT: [CO 1]

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

[BTL-3]

1. I did not go to my cousin's birthday party. I had to complete my assignment before 6 pm that day.
2. There was no courier service during the lockdown. I could not receive the books I had ordered online.
3. Nisha was texting while driving. She had a minor accident.
4. There is no socialisation or personal interaction in online classes. Students dislike online classes.
5. The bench was made of engineered wood. The bench broke when we sat on it.
6. India won the Cricket World Cup in 1983. Many cricket coaching academies were established then.
7. The new novel had a controversial opinion about the local culture. People were up in arms against the author.
8. The company planned to destroy the woods to build resort cabins. The local environmental group organised a protest march which was attended by many renowned people from the town.
9. My friend took the vaccine after a lot of hesitation. He had slight fever and severe body pain.

10. Sai wasn't well. He could not finish his assignment on time.
11. The economic downturn resulted in widespread job losses. Many people were left unemployed.
12. The car's brakes failed due to lack of maintenance. The driver couldn't stop the car in time and got into an accident.
13. She decided to go hiking. The weather forecast predicted heavy rain.
14. There was a prolonged drought. The crops withered and harvest yields were significantly reduced.
15. He missed the train because he overslept. He was late for the important meeting.

II. Frame sentences using the following cause and effect phrases. [BTL-3]

1. Due to
2. Because of
3. Accordingly
4. Caused by
5. Since

CONTENT AND FUNCTION WORDS: [CO 1]

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

1. My sisters will be studying in Europe this time next year.
2. My friend cooks his food on his own every day.
3. The class representative forgot to inform us about the assignment.
4. Will you wait for me?
5. Vinay had eaten his lunch before everyone else.
6. The dog chased the ball and caught it.
7. The children played and laughed happily.
8. The rain poured heavily, and everyone rushed for cover.
9. A scientist conducted an experiment meticulously.
10. The car drove slowly through the narrow alley.
11. The scientists conducted research meticulously, and their findings opened new avenues of understanding.
12. The river flowed serenely between lush banks, and the reflections danced on its surface.
13. The child giggled innocently, and his laughter warmed everyone's hearts.
14. The painter captured a vivid landscape, and the colours on the canvas came to life.
15. A bird sang melodiously at dawn, and its song marked the beginning of a new day.
16. A chef prepared a delicious meal, and the aroma wafted through the kitchen.
17. The friends gathered joyfully, and the atmosphere was filled with laughter and camaraderie.
18. The wind whispered through the trees, and a sense of tranquility filled the air.
19. The students listened attentively, and the teacher's words resonated with them.
20. The butterflies fluttered gracefully, and their vibrant colours caught everyone's attention.

Part – B

ESSAY WRITING – DESCRIPTIVE AND NARRATIVE ESSAYS: [CO 2]

Write short essay on the following topics:

[BTL-6]

1. Write about your favourite place, whether it's a room in your house, a park, a café, or any other location. Describe its significance and the sensory experiences associated with it.
2. Describe a journey you've taken, whether it's a road trip, a hike, or a flight. Detail the landscapes, people, and emotions you encountered.
3. Pick your favourite festival and describe your experiences.
4. Choose a historical landmark or building and describe its architecture, history, and the feelings it invokes in visitors.
5. Describe your favourite dish. Discuss its appearance, aroma, taste, and the memories or emotions it brings forth.
6. Narrate a moment in your life that brought about a significant change. Explain what happened, how you felt, and how it shaped your perspective.
7. Narrate an instance when you achieved a personal goal. Describe the challenges you faced, the efforts you put in, and the satisfaction of reaching your goal.
8. Write about a time when you faced and conquered a fear. Detail the fear, the circumstances, and the steps you took to overcome it.
9. Narrate a cherished memory from your childhood.
10. Narrate an experience when one of your dreams became a reality.