



MADHA ENGINEERING COLLEGE, CHENNAI – 69
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
HS6151-TECHNICAL ENGLISH-I
STUDY MATERIALS AND EXERCISES



PART - A

I Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B:

1	A	B	ANSWERS
	A Objective	i) severe	a) ii b) iii c) iv d) i
	B Hazard	ii) aim	
	C Spell	iii) danger	
	D Stringent	iv) charm	
2	A Stimulus	i) choice	a) ii b) iv c) i d) iii
	B Perspective	ii) something that rouses people to activity	
	C Option	iii) disadvantage	
	D Drawback	iv) view v) mean	
3	A Estimate	i) command	a) v b) iii c) i d) ii
	B Stimulate	ii) recollect	
	C Dominate	iii) rouse suddenly	
	D Reminiscent	iv) make worse v) Calculate	
4	A Paucity	i) wild imagination	a) iii b) v c) i d) ii
	B Jeopardy	ii) attempt	
	C Fantasy	iii) scarcity	
	D Endeavor	iv) enormity v) Danger	
5	A Contaminated	i) simple	a) ii b) iii c) v d) iv
	B Facilitate	ii) unclean	
	C Initiative	iii) make easy	
	D Sophisticated	iv) refined v) Enterprise	
6	Abate	Reduce	
7	Accumulated	stored up	
8	Affluent	abundant, rich	
9	Abidance	Continuance	

10	Abject	Miserable
11	Abjure	Renounce
12	Abnormal	different in an undesirable way from what is normal; deviant from the normal way Abnormality-not normal
13	Abominable	Detestable
14	Aboveboard	Fair
15	Abundant	Plentiful
16	Agitation	Disturbance
17	Alacrity	Liveliness
18	Alimentary	nourishing, nutritive
19	Ailment	Illness
20	Amend	Improve
21	Appease	Pacify
22	Assent	Consent
23	Astuteness	cleverness, shrewdness
24	Audacity	Boldness
25	Austerity	severity, rigour
26	Baneful	poisonous, hurtful
27	Beguilement	Delusion
28	Benevolent	Charitable
29	Bewitchment	Enchantment
30	Bounteous, bountiful	liberal, generous
31	Cadaverous	corpse-like
32	Callous	Insensible
33	Candid-	frank ,ingenuous
34	Champ	Chew
35	Clandestine	secret, hidden
36	Coarseness	grossness, rudeness
37	Commiseration	pity, sympathy
38	Complaisance	Politeness
39	Confide	Entrust
40	Confound	Confuse
41	Consequential	pompous, conceited
42	Conspicuous	Famous
43	Decoy	Allure
44	Deficient	Scanty
45	Deport	Transport
46	Derelict	Abandoned
47	Derogation	Detraction
48	Despondency	Dejection
49	Determinate	Decisive

50	Devotion	Attachment
51	Dictatorial	Absolute
52	Diffuse	Scatter
53	Disapprobation	Condemnation
54	Dispersion	Diffusion
55	Dreary	Dismal
56	Dubitable	Doubtful
57	Earthly	Worldly
58	Ebullition	outbreak, outburst
59	Effete	worn-out
60	Effrontery	Shamelessness
61	Emancipate	Free
62	Embarrassment	Perplexity
63	Embellish	Decorate
64	Enunciate	Proclaim
65	Esteem	Honour
66	Eternal	Everlasting
67	Exaggerate	Magnify
68	Felicitous	Delight
69	Ferocity	Savageness
70	Fixture	Stability
71	Flashy	Showy
72	Foil	Defeat
73	Formidable	Powerful
74	Fortitude	Courage
75	Furnish	Provide
76	Garrulous	extremely talkative
77	Generous	Benevolent
78	Glorious	Renowned
79	Grating	Vexing
80	Grievous	Painful
81	Harass	Tease
82	Harmony	Agreement
83	Haughty	Arrogant
84	Impedite	Postpone
85	Unpenetrability	Unperviousness
86	Tempestuous	Wild
87	Imploration	Request
88	Impudence	Insolence
89	Impugnation	Contradiction
90	Imputable	Chargeable

91	Incipient	Commencing
92	Incurious	Careless
93	Indelicate	Indecent
94	Indolent	Lazy
95	Inequitable	Unjust
96	Intemperative	Unfair
97	Intentional	Deliberate
98	Intrepid	Daring
99	Inveigle	Cheat
100	Jejune	uninteresting, meager, barren
101	Judicious	Discreet
102	Discreet	eager, sharp
103	Languid	Wearied
104	Lankness	Weakness
105	Latent	Invisible
106	Lore	Scholarship
107	Manifest	Apparent
108	Melancholy	Sadness
109	Melodious	Sweet
110	Monotonous	boring, unchanging
111	Negligence	Inattention
112	Negotiate	reach an agreement by decision
113	Obscure	Hidden
114	Obsolete	Outmoded
115	Propogation	defence, protection
116	Provident	Careful
117	Proximity	Nearness
118	Prudent	careful, wise
119	Puissance	power, strength
120	Pusillanimous	timid, lacking courage
121	Putrefy	Decay
122	Petrify	to be afraid, shocked and surprised
123	Quack	Pretender
124	Quandary	Perplexity
125	Quaver	Shake
126	Raciness	spirit, taste
127	Ransack	Explore
128	Rapid	Swift
128	Ravage	Ruin
130	Reception	admission, acceptance
131	Reconciliation	Harmony

132	Regeneration	Reproduction
133	Relaxation	Recreation
134	Reliance	Dependence
135	Reprehend	Blame
136	Reverence	respect of
137	Righteous	Just
138	Rigidity	Inflexibility
138	Salient	Important
140	Sarcastic	Mocking
141	Scandal	Slander
142	Sceptic	Doubting
143	Scornful	Insulting
144	Sluggish	Dull
145	Snug	Compact
146	Surmount	Conquer
147	Tedious	Tiresome
148	Thrifty	Economical
149	Transact	perform, manage
150	Triumphant	Victorious
151	Uberous	Faithful
152	Unaccomplished	Incomplete
153	Unbecoming	Unsuitable
154	Uncouth	Rough
155	Vainglorious	Proud
156	Veritable	real, genuine
157	Volition	Decision
158	Voracious	Rapacious
159	Wasteful	waste
160	Weeny	Tiny
161	Wifeful	Intentional
162	Zest	flavour, gusto

EXERCISES:

163	A	Objective	Severe
	B	Hazard	Aim
	C	Spell	Danger
	D	Stringent	a condition caused by or as if by magical power
164	A	Stimulus	Choice
	B	Perspective	something that rouses people to activity
	C	Option	Disadvantage

	D	Drawback	View Mean
165	A	Estimate	Command
	B	Stimulate	Recollect
	C	Dominate	Rouse suddenly
	D	Reminiscent	make worse calculate
166	A	Contaminated	simple
	B	Facilitate	unclean
	C	Initiative	make easy
	D	Sophisticated	refined enterprise
167	A	Stray	group
	B	Enforce	endure
	C	Convoy	Wandering
	D	Serendipity	insist on make pleasant discoveries
168	A	Amalgamation	giving out rays
	B	Chip	man-made program
	C	Radiation	bringing together
	D	Depletion	getting completely exhausted device composed of silicon
169	A	Aggravate	making level
	B	Streamline	making reliable
	C	Synchronize	Misuse
	D	Abuse	making worse making efficient
170	A	Source	relating to towns and cities
	B	Core	not factual
	C	Urban	Origin
	D	Fiction	relating to the country side innermost part
171	A	Alien	remove
	B	Discard	arrival

	C	Myriad	foreign
	D	Advent	innumerable
172	A	Priming	thing or part added to improve
	B	Indispensable	preparing
	C	Supplement	consider before hand
	D	Anticipate	necessary
173	A	Conversation	enthusiastic applause
	B	Assertion	scheme suggested
	C	Proposition	preservation
	D	Conventional	strong statement traditional
174	A	Repository	continue to exist
	B	Chaos	strange
	C	Exotic	store house
	D	Distress	utter confusion anguish
175	A	Proliterate	abundant
	B	Conviction	frustration
	C	Copious	hard to understand
	D	Discouragement	multiply firm belief
176	A	Violation	having low opinion
	B	Fantasy	something interesting
	C	Under rate	non-observance
	D	Statistics	wild imagination numerical facts systematically collected
177	A	Distort	bulky
	B	Cumbersome	twist of shape
	C	Comprehend	state of being out of date
	D	Obsolescence	understand
178	A	Renowned	calm, peaceful
	B	Tranquility	pollution
	C	Diversity	famous

	D	Contamination	variety, having a difference
179	A	Perpetual	the make up of a page, a book newspaper etc.
	B	Deforestation	never ends or change
	C	Layout	Suitable
	D	Appropriate	clearing of forests
	E	Renowned	Pollution
	F	Tranquility	calm
	G	Diversity	Famous
	H	Contamination	Difference
	I	Brittle	relating to towns and cities
	J	Sanctuary	easily broken
	K	Urban	electronic device
	L	Producing	awareness of surroundings
	M	Sensor	an area for wild birds and animals

II CHANGING WORDS FROM ONE FORM TO ANOTHER:

	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ANSWERS
1	-----	application	-----	Apply
2	Experiment	-----	-----	Experimentation, experimental
3	Conclude	conclusion	-----	Conclusive
4	-----	extraction	-----	Extract, extractable
5	-----	Labour	laborious	Labour
6	Intensify	-----	intensive	Intensification
7	-----	operation	operative	Operate
8	Industrialize	-----	-----	Industry, industrial
9	-----	Season	-----	Season, seasonal
10	Systematize	-----	systematic	System
11	Close	-----	-----	Closure, closed/close/closer/closest
12	Signify	-----	-----	Significance, significant
13	-----	vibration	Vibratory	Vibrate
14	Inform	-----	-----	Information, informative
15	Require	requirement	-----	Required
16	Dispose	-----	disposable	Disposal
17	-----	production	-----	Produce, productive
18	-----	-----	motivated	Motivate, motivation
19	Speculate	-----	-----	Speculation, speculative
20	-----	explosion	-----	Explode, explosive
21	-----	simplification	-----	Simplify, simple
22	-----	-----	Reliable	Rely, reliance

23	-----	stagnation	-----	Stagnate, stagnant
24	Generate	-----	-----	Generation, generative
25	-----	-----	Restorative	Restore, restoration
26	Apply	application	applicable	
27	Experiment	experimentation	experimental	
28	Conclude	conclusion	conclusive	
29	Extract	extraction	extractable	
30	Labour	labour	laborious	
31	Intensify	intensification	intensive	
32	Operate	operation	operative	
33	Industrialize	industry	industrial	
34	Season	season	seasonal	
35	Systematize	system	systematic	
36	Close	closure	closed	
37	Signify	significance	significant	
38	Vibrate	vibration	vibratory	
39	Inform	information	informative	
40	Require	requirement	required	
41	Dispose	disposal	disposable	
42	Produce	production	productive	
43	Motivate	motivation	motivated	
44	Speculate	speculation	speculative	
45	Explode	explosion	explosive	
46	Simplify	simplification	simple	
47	Rely	reliance	reliable	
48	Stagnate	stagnation	stagnant	
49	Generate	generation	generative	
51	Restore	restoration	restorative	

EXERCISES:

52	Abolish	-----	abolishable
53	-----	abridgement	abridgeable
54	Absent	absence	-----
55	Accept	-----	acceptable
56	-----	accommodation	accommodating
57	Accomplish	accomplishment	-----
58	Accumulate	-----	accumulative
59	-----	annotation	annotative
60	Apply	application	-----
61	Argue	-----	arguable

62	Believe	belief	-----
63	Book	-----	bookish
64	Classify	-----	classification
65	-----	colour	colourful
66	Continue	-----	continual
67	Declare	declaration	-----
68	Digest	-----	Digestive
69	Employ	-----	employable
70	Excite	-----	Exciting
71	Express	-----	Expressive
72	Innovate	innovation	-----
73	Introduce	introduction	-----
74	Justify	-----	Justifiable
75	Legislate	-----	Legislation
76	-----	maintenance	maintainable
77	Narrate	-----	Narrative
78	Negotiate	negotiation	-----
79	Occupy	-----	occupational
80	Organize	organization	-----
81	Perforate	-----	perforation
82	Apply	-----	-----
83	Conclude	-----	-----
84	-----	-----	Vibratory
85	-----	Speculation	-----
86	Operate	-----	-----
87	Intensify	-----	-----
88	-----	-----	Disposal
89	-----	-----	Extractable
90	Signify	-----	-----
91	-----	Experiment	-----

III

PREFIXES & SUFFIXES

	PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
1	A	on, in	abroad, ashore
2	A	out, from	arise, awake, alight
3	Ante	Before	antenatal, antedated
4	Anti	Against	antidote, antisocial
5	Dis	Opposite	disbelieve, dislike
6	Fore	Before	foretell, forecast
7	Il, im, ir	Not	illegal, immoral, irregular

8	In	In	Inland
9	Inter	Between	international, inter –disciplinary
10	Mal	Wrong	malpractice, malnutrition
11	Mis	wrong/wrongly	misfortune, mislead, misjudge
12	Out	Outside	outpost, outlaw
13	Post	After	postnatal, post script
14	Re	Repeat	rewrite, refund
15	Semi	Half	semifinal, semicircle
16	Sub	under/below	subway, subplot
17	Tele	Distant	telephone, televisison
18	Under	beneath, below	Underground
19	Vice	next in rank	vice-president, Vice-chairman
20	With	against, back	withdraw, withhold, withstand

FILL IN WITH THE SUITABLE PREFIXES & SUFFIXES

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------|
| 21 | -----argument : against my argument. | a) counter |
| 22 | -----social: person harmful to society. | b) anti |
| 23 | -----natural: which cannot be explained by law of science. | c) super |
| 24 | -----impose: to put one’s image on the top of another. | d) super |
| 25 | -----chancellor: next in rank. | e) vice |
| 26 | -----load: too much of things. | f) over |
| 27 | -----arrange: doing anything again. | g) re |
| 28 | -----humanize: take away human qualities. | h) de |
| 29 | -----develop: not enough in development. | i) under |
| 30 | -----scope: small objects look large. | j) micro |
| 31 | Construct -----: art of constructing. | a) construction |
| 32 | Require -----; art of requiring. | b) requirement |
| 33 | National -----: government takes over. | c) nationalized |
| 34 | Reliable -----; act of relying | d) reliability |
| 35 | Submerge-----being place under water. | e) submerged |
| 36 | Deforest -----; clearing the forest. | f) Deforestation |
| 37 | conserve-----: process of preserving. | g) conservation |
| 38 | Speed -----: instrument for measuring. | h) speedometer |
| 39 | spoon-----: full of | i) spoonful |
| 40 | advantage-----: having advantage | j) advantageous |

EXERCISES:

- 41 ----- national: many
42 -----developed :not developed

- 43 Deforest-----: destroying forest
- 44 Submerge-----:state of being under the water
- 45 -----national: between
- 46 -----lateral: two
- 47 -----marine: under water
- 48 -----pollution: negative
- 49 Simple-----:make simple
- 50 Weight-----: not having
- 51 Micro-----:instrument to see
- 52 Speed-----:instrument to measure
- 53 Geo-----:study
- 54 Construct-----: art of constructing
- 55 -----advantage: opposite

IV EXPANSION OF COMPOUND NOUNS

- 1 Copper wire - wire made up of copper
- 2 heat transfer - Transfer of heat
- 3 cylinder head - Head of cylinder
- 4 air supply - Supply of air
- 5 circuit diagram - diagram of a circuit
- 6 petroleum products - Product that come with petroleum
- 7 water source - Source of water
- 8 the machine operator - The operator of a machine
- 9 power cable - Cable for carrying power
- 10 temperature drop - Drop in temperature
- 11 concrete structure - Structure made up of concrete
- 12 wooden box - Box made up of wood
- 13 Acid nitrate deposition - the deposition of acid nitrates
- 14 Aluminium extraction - extraction of aluminium
- 15 Air vent - vent for relieving air.
- 16 Brass terminal - terminal made of brass
- 17 Box top - top of the box
- 18 Blast furnace - furnace of the type which works by blast
- 19 Code file - file which contains code
- 20 Computer industry - the industry concerned with computers
- 21 Cooling device - a device for the purpose of cooling
- 22 Computer diagnosis - a diagnosis to find out the problems in a computer
- 23 Computer design - a design made using a computer
- 24 Computer memory - memory capacity of the computer
- 25 Calculation speed - the speed of making calculations
- 26 Control centre - centre to control

- 27 Control tower - a tower for the purpose of cooling
- 28 Diesel engine - engine using diesel
- 29 Dam construction - construction of dam
- 30 Engine lubricant - something with which engines are lubricated
- 31 Energy source - source where from energy is obtained
- 32 Furnace gases - gases produced or located in a furnace
- 33 Fire tube boiler inspection door- door for the inspection of boiler of fire tube type
- 34 Ferrous oxide - oxide of ferrous
- 35 Gear pump - a pump that operates by means of gears
- 36 Glass fiber - a kind of fiber made from glass
- 37 Gravity feed lubricating system- system of lubrication by feeding by gravity
- 38 Heat content - content of heat
- 39 Heat transfer - transfer of heat
- 40 Heat treatment - treatment with or by heat
- 41 Input file - file which gives input
- 42 Information centre - centre for giving information
- 43 Jacking point - point which provides jack fort
- 44 Language code - code which specifies the language
- 45 Long wire antenna - an antenna in the form of a long wire
- 46 Lock nut - nut of the kind that locks
- 47 Maintenance crew - crew that does the maintenance work
- 48 Mercury thermometer - thermometer using mercury
- 49 Mild steel - steel that is mild in nature
- 50 Mains electricity - electricity which comes from the mains
- 51 Oil pump - pump for removing oil
- 52 Oil temperature - the temperature of oil
- 53 Postscript language - language to do the post scripting operation
- 54 Passenger ship - a ship whose purpose is to carry passengers
- 55 Pump assembly - the result of assembling a pump
- 56 Power source - a source of power
- 57 Power cable - cable for producing/generating power
- 58 Petrol engine - engine using petrol
- 59 Radar scan - a scan performed by radar
- 60 Recruitment procedures - procedures for the recruitment
- 61 Resources utilization - utilization of resources
- 62 Research laboratory - laboratory for doing research
- 63 Roller mill - mill for rolling
- 64 Space travel - travel in space
- 65 Steam engine - an engine that is operated by means of steam
- 66 Steel chair - chair made of steel Silver extraction - extraction of silver
- 67 Steel box - box made of steel

- 68 Temperature drop - drop in temperature
- 69 Turret lathe - lathe having a turret
- 70 Uranium location - location of uranium
- 71 Video screen - screen of the video
- 73 Worm gear - a gear shaped like a worm
- 74 Washing machine - machine used for washing
- 75 Animal Behaviour : the behaviour of an animal
- 76 Aluminium extraction : The extraction of aluminium
- 77 Gas jar : jar containing gas
- 78 Gear mechanism : mechanism for operation the gear
- 79 Leaf protein : protein contained in a leaf
- 80 Lock nut : nut of the kind which locks
- 81 Steel bar : bar made of steel
- 82 Temperature drop : drop in temperature
- 83 Power transmission problems : problems in the transmission of power
- 84 Radio telescope : telescope using radio waves

V COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | The weather in this year is -----(bad) than last year. | a) worse |
| 2 | This movie is -----(dreadful) than the precious one. | b) more dreadful |
| 3 | Cast iron is -----(durable) than aluminum. | c) more durable |
| 4 | The summer is -----(hot) than the winter. | d) hotter |
| 5 | A day on mars is slightly -----(long) than a day on earth. | e) longer |
| 6 | A wise enemy is -----(good) than foolish friend. | f) Better |
| 7 | Liberty is -----(important) than food. | g) more important |
| 8 | Petrol is -----(costly) than kerosene | h) costlier |
| 9 | The tiger is -----(ferocious) than other animals. | i) more ferocious |
| 10 | Diesel costs----- (little) than petrol. | j) less |

EXERCISES:

- 11 Gold is -----(expensive) than silver.
- 12 Nylon is -----(hard) than rubber.
- 13 In mountain regions, day travel is ----- (good) than night travel.
- 14 The ant is ----- (industrious) than the bee.
- 15 Mini computers are -----(small) than main frames.
- 16 Petrol is -----(costly) than kerosene

VI ACTIVE VOICE & PASSIVE VOICE:

TENSE

ACTIVE VOICE

PASSIVE VOICE

Present simple	Give/gives	is/are given
Present continuous	am/is/are giving	am/is/ are being given
Present Perfect	has/have given	has/have been given
Past simple	Gave	was/were given
Past continuous	was/were giving	was/were being given
Past perfect	had given	had been given
Future simple	will give	will be given
Future perfect	will have given	will have been given
Modal	Can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, dare, ought (to), need/give	Modal +be+ given (ought to+be+given)

ACTIVE VOICE TO PASSIVE VOICE:

- 1 China produces thousands of electronic devices every year.
Ans: thousands of electronic devices are produced by china every year.
- 2 NASA has used a robot to explore oil spurts.
Ans:A robot has been used by NASA to explore oil spurts.
- 3 The auditors are checking the accounts.
Ans: The accounts is being checked by the auditors.
- 4 The crew found the meteorological information very useful.
Ans: The meteorological information was found very useful by the crew.
- 5 Plastic engine components consume less power.
Ans: Less power is consumed by plastic engine components.
- 6 The TVS motor company will market a new model bike next month.
Ans: A new model bike will be marketed next month by the TVS Company.
- 7 Artificial intelligence has made today's computers very efficient.
Ans: Today's computers have been made very efficient by artificial intelligence.
- 8 A very small quantity of nuclear fuel can produce enormous amount of energy.
Ans: Enormous amount of energy can be produced by a very small quantity of nuclear fuel.
- 9 The Greeks developed the art of coin making
Ans: The art of coin making was developed by the Greeks.

EXERCISES:

- 10 They constructed this house forty years ago.
- 11 We call these supports bearings.
- 12 We boil a little water in a tin can until the steam fills the can.
- 13 I took 20 ml. of the solution in a test tube.
- 14 The lorry carries the load to the factory.
- 15 He lubricated the ball-bearing.
- 16 Doctors use a clinical thermometer to measure body temperature.
- 17 They pass the gas through a water container.
- 18 We keep the cash in the box.
- 19 We clamp the two metal plates together.

PASSIVE VOICE TO ACTIVE VOICE

- 20 The art of coin making was developed by the Greeks.
Ans: **the Greeks developed the art of coin making**
- 21 Many faults have been ascribed to dams by people.
Ans: **People have ascribed many faults to dams**
- 22 This pump can be maintained by the users themselves
Ans: **The users can maintain the pump themselves.**
- 23 The laboratory was being cleaned by the workers.
Ans: **The workers were cleaning the laboratory.**
- 24 The blueprint has been prepared by the engineers.
Ans: **The engineers have prepared the blueprint.**

ACTIVE TO IMPERSONAL PASSIVE VOICE :

- 25 Avoid cell phone while driving.
Ans: **cell phone should be avoided while driving.**
- 26 Save enough money for future.
Ans: **Enough money should be saved for future.**
- 27 Place the beaker on the desk.
ANS : **The beaker should be placed on the desk.**
- 28 Apply science to solve human problems.
Ans: **Science should be applied to solve human problems.**
- 29 Treat water chemically.
Ans: **Water should be treated chemically.**
- 30 Avoid cell phone while driving
Ans: **Cell phone should be avoided while driving**
- 31 Save enough money for future
Ans: **Enough money should be saved for future**
- 32 Apply science to solve human problems.
Ans: **Science should applied to solve human problems**
- 33 The students should pay the exam fees before the 15 th of July
Ans: **The exam fees should be paid before the 15 th of July 5.**
- 34 We use solar energy to supplement fossil fuels.
Ans: **Solar energy is used to supplement fossil fuels.**
- 35 Everyone will use internet to communicate in future
Ans: **Internet will be used to communicate in future.**
- 36 We can use coal to produce detergents, explosives and paints.
Ans: **Coal can be used to produce detergents, explosives and paints.**
- 37 Somebody has stolen the spare parts
Ans: **The spare parts have been stolen.**
- 38 They have installed a new computer in the accounts section.
Ans: **A new computer has been installed in the accounts section.**
- 39 The panel is reviewing the performance of the employees.
Ans: **The performance of the employees is being reviewed**
- 40 Check your car battery every day.
Ans: **Your car battery should be checked every day**
- 41 Wash your car once a month

Ans: Your car should be eased once a month.

42 Send your car to workshop once in six months

Ans: Your car should be sent to workshop once in six months.

43 Renew your car insurance every year.

Ans: Your car insurance should be renewed every year

EXERCISES:

44 We use radiation measuring instruments to monitor radiation levels.

45 Users can maintain this pump very easily.

46 We can alter the characteristics of steel in various ways.

47 We can cast this type of metal into very complicated shapes.

48 We clamp the two metal pieces together

49 The operator selects the appropriate gear for the job.

50 Welders normally prefer a vee-shaped weld

51 We can generate heat for welding in several ways.

52 They introduce several new cars every year.

53 We can motorize the pump.

VII ADVERBS

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | She danced -----at the function. | Gratefully / beautifully |
| 2 | I have done the problem as it was -----easy. | Quite |
| 3 | Mohan -----visits her house. He -----comes to my house. | Frequently / seldom |
| 4 | He speaks very ----- | Loudly / softly |
| 5 | They shot the people -----the shrine. | Inside |
| 6 | I -----expect to pass in the examination. | Surely |
| 7 | The -----help rendered by friends was very valuable. | Timely |
| 8 | I looked for him -----. | Everywhere |
| 9 | Ram arrived -----in the morning. | Early / late |
| 10 | Your answer is -----right. | Partly |

EXERCISES:

- 11 The -----help rendered by friends was very valuable.
- 12 I have done the problem as it was -----easy.
- 13 Mohan ----- visits her house.
- 14 He ----- comes to my house.
- 15 He speaks very -----.
- 16 They shot the people ----- the shrine.
- 17 I ----- expect to pass in the examination.
- 18 She danced ----- at the function.
- 19 I looked for him -----.

- 20 Ram arrived ----- in the morning.
 21 Your answer is ----- right.
 22 My friend is expected to arrive -----.
 23 The bus broke down, -----I was late.
 24 The fee structure is ----- announced by the government.
 25 Prabha's ideas are ----- sound and acceptable.
 26 This essay is -----written.

VIII TENSE FORMS

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | The factory -----(close) for the last six months. | has been closed |
| 2 | The temple -----(build) during the 12th century. | was built |
| 3 | It began to rain, while we -----(play) cricket yesterday. | were playing |
| 4 | Aarty -----(go) to bed, when I called upon her. | Had gone |
| 5 | Before we reached the station the train -----already left. | Had |
| 6 | No, he isn't here; he -----just -----(go) out. | has just gone |
| 7 | she----- (clean) the room when the doorbell rang. | Was cleaning |
| 8 | They----- (lay) the road by next June. | Will have laid |
| 9 | They ----- (live) in that house for five years. | Have been living |
| 10 | The prime minister ----- (meet) the president tomorrow. | meets/is meeting |
| 11 | A team of experts ----- (visit) the flood hit areas now. | is visiting |
- 12 In 1950 and 1970, most of America's energy ----- (come) from coal, oil and natural gas. But in their twenty year-period, the amount ----- (produce) from coal ----- (fall) from 38% to 18.5%, while oil ----- (rise) from 36% to 44%.
came, produced, fell, rose.
- 13 Kamala ----- (be) a teacher. In 1970, she ----- (start) her career in Sri Lanka. She ----- (migrate) to India in 1995. Presently, she ----- (work) in Delhi.
is, started, migrated, is working
- 14 SrinivasaRamanujam ----- (be) a great mathematician genius. He ----- (accept) a clerical position in the Madras Port Trust Office. While he ----- (work) as a clerk, he ----- (write) to G.H. Hardy of Cambridge University a letter that was to change his life.
was, accepted, worked, wrote
- 15 Thinking ahead ----- (be) the privilege given to man alone. Man ----- (learns) from past experience ----- (analyse) the present and ----- (plan) for the future.
is, learns, analyses, plans.

- 16 Now I -----(study) B.E/B.Techprogramme. After -----(complete) my degree, I -----
-(intent) to join MBA as I -----(interest) in managerial service in big companies.

am studying, completing, intend, am interested

EXERCISES:

- 17 Kolkata -----(stand) on the banks of Hoogly.
18 He -----(buy) some new clothes yesterday.
19 Russia -----(launch) the first man made satellite on 4th October, 19.
20 They -----(be) in London, last summer.
21 Rehman -----(buy) some clothes yesterday.
22 I was reading the novel when Ram----- (come)
23 Magnet -----(attract) iron.
24 I -----(watch) a movie now.
25 We -----(spend) a great deal on phone calls due to postal strike.
26 Man -----(learn) from past experience.

IX 'WH' QUESTIONS

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | He comes from Avadi. | Where does he come from? |
| 2 | The party begins at 7.00 p.m. | When does the party begin? |
| 3 | My son studies well. | How does your son study? |
| 4 | Here is my smart card. | Where is your smartcard? |
| 5 | He is my friend, Dinakar. | who is he? |
| 6 | I want to go the library. | where do you want to go? |
| 7 | I like pink color. | which color do you like? |

X MODAL VERBS:

- 1 a) -----(might, **may**, will) heaven protect you.(wish)
2 You -----(**must**, dare, may) finish this work before going to bed. (necessity /
compulsion)
3 He -----(ought to, **can**, dares to) stand alone. (ability)
4 -----(**may**, can, will) I borrow your book? (permission)
5 The film -----(ought to, could, **will**) be a great success, (Strong probability)

XI IF CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

- 1 If the Nano car is available, ***all middle class people will buy it.***
2 ***If more vehicles were available,*** there would not be enough space on the roads.
3 If I have money, ***I can lend it to you.***
4 ***If you completed the work,*** you could go.
5 ***If I have known your address,*** I might have visited.
6 ***You might win the race,*** if you participated.

- 7 If he communicates effectively, he will be successful in marketing.
- 8 If he had performed well, he would have passed.
- 9 I would have informed the results, if I had known earlier.
- 10 If I got the phone earlier, I would contact all my friends.
- 11 If you heat iron, it expands
- 12 If flowers don't get enough water, they die.
- 13 If you heat water to 100 degree Celsius, it boils
- 14 If I have a heavy lunch, it makes me sleepy.
- 15 If it rains, I will stay at home.
- 16 If he phones her, she will come.
- 17 If you work hard, you will get success.
- 18 If we don't hurry, we'll miss the train.
- 19 If they won the match, they would go to next round.
- 20 If I finished the work, I would be happy.
- 21 If I were you, I would take the job.
- 22 If you had run, you would have caught the bus.
- 23 If the driver had been careful, the accident would have averted.
- 24 If I had met my friend, I would have gone with him to the hotel.
- 25 If I had been free yesterday, I would have invited my friend.
- 26 If you heat ice, it melts
- 27 If we catch the first the bus, we will get there in time.
- 28 I would not do that, if I were you.
- 29 If I had lot of money, I would travel round the world.
- 30 If you had seen the film, you would have enjoyed the film.
- 31 If she had asked me, I would have helped her.
- 32 I will ring you if he comes.
- 33 If it had not rained, we would have gone for a picnic
- 34 If my grandfather was alive, he would be a hundred today

EXERCISES:

- 35 If you save water through rain water harvesting, -----
- 36 If you want to get an employment, -----
- 37 If price of the oil is raised, -----
- 38 If they worked sincerely, -----
- 39 If I were a scientist, -----
- 40 If nobody helped him, -----
- 41 If she sang the song in the competition, -----
- 42 If we had the power supply, -----
- 43 If you had attended the classes regularly, -----
- 44 If I had not fallen sick, -----
- 45 If I had gone earlier to the bus stand, -----

- 46 If the driver had been carefully, -----
- 47 If I came last in the queue, -----
- 48 ----- If I had enough balance in my cell phone.
- 49 If they had locked the house properly, -----
- 50 If I had performed well, -----
- 51 If he communicates effectively,-----.
- 52 If he had performed well,-----.
- 53 If I got up earlier,-----.
- 54 If the new material had come in time,-----.
- 55 If the motor is operated regularly,-----.
- 56 If you planned well,-----.
- 57 If I had a net connection,-----.
- 58 If I were you,-----.
- 59 If you went for a walk everyday,-----.
- 60 If you eat more,-----.

XII SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

- 1 Churchill, statesman and writer, -----(**is**/ are) no more.
- 2 Ram, along with his parents, -----(**is**/ are) going to Singapore.
- 3 The North Pole and South Pole -----((**is**/ **are**) distant from the equator.
- 4 The tiger -----(**is**/ are) our National animal.
- 5 Sheela with her friends -----(was/ **were**) at the theatre.
- 6 A pack of cards -----(**is**/ are) missing.
- 7 One of my friends -----(**is**/ are) going abroad today.
- 8 Some of the music -----(**was** / were)boring.
- 9 Either of the two books -----(**is**/ are) not sufficient.
- 10 Neither Shoby nor her friends -----(has/ **have**) come.
- 11 Half of the cake -----(**was**/ were) eaten by Raju.
- 12 Any new vehicle -----(**has**/have) to be registered.
- 13 There -----(was/**were**) three meetings in succession.
- 14 Hundred miles -----(**is**/ are) not a long distance.
- 15 A volley of questions -----(**was**/were) put forth by the quiz master.
- 16 This information -----(**is**/ are) not correct.
- 17 The Governor and the vice-chancellor -----(has/**have**) come for the function.
- 18 Your scissors -----(**is**/ are) very sharp.
- 19 Many an artiste -----(do/**does**) not gain stand for more than one film.
- 20 A great many students -----(has/**have**) been declared successful.
- 21 The number of girls in the hall -----(**is**/ are) very small.
- 22 Plenty of works -----(**is**/ are) to be done.

- 23 The public -----(was/**were**) moved by spectacle.
- 24 None of the candidates -----(has/**have**) field their nomination
- 25 People -----(do/does) not care to segregate the nonbiodegradable by all the friends.
- 26 The girl who -----(have/ **has**) scored the highest marks is appreciated by all the friends.
- 27 The General Manager as well the area managers -----(is/ **are**) on official duty.
- 28 Neither the students nor the teacher -----(**has**/have) understood the purpose.
- 29 Each of the boys -----(**has**/have) to get a prize.
- 30 Two and two -----(**make**/ makes) four.
- 31 Bread and butter -----(**is**/ are)ahealthy food.
- 32 The poet and philanthropist -----(**is**/ are) coming for the function.
- 33 Every man and every woman -----(**is**/ are) prone to death one day.
- 34 “Honesty is the best policy” -----(**is**/are) a saying.
- 35 So many employees----- (is, **are**) working in this office.
- 36 The shop -----(**was**, were) open all day yesterday.
- 37 The print on the wrapper ----- (**is**, are) not clear.
- 38 Ramesh and Aravind----- (has, **have**) arrived just now.
- 39 My friend----- (drive, **drives**) his car fast.
- 40 Seenu and his friends -----(is, **are**) at college.
- 41 Either my books or your bag -----(**is**, are) on the table.
- 42 One of my friends -----(**is**, are) writing an examination.
- 43 Nivetha -----(**does not**, do not) know the way.
- 44 The meeting, including all the formalities ----- (take, **takes**) about two hours.

XIII CAUSE AND EFFECT RELATIONSHIP

- 1 The price of petrol has gone up. The essential commodities have become costlier.
Ans: The essential commodities have become costlier due to the rise in the price of petrol.
- 2 The earth’s ice cover is melting at high rates. Polar Regions are warming faster than the planet as a whole.
Ans: As Polar Regions are warming faster than the planet as a whole, the earth’s ice cover is melting at high rates.
- 3 Safety precautions were not observed. There were many accidents in the factory.
Ans; Safety precautions were not observed consequently there were many accidents in the factory.
- 4 Several new blocks of buildings have been built there. The huge canopy of trees has disappeared.
Ans: Several new blocks of buildings have been built there as the result the huge canopy of trees has disappeared.

- 5 The total installations of multipurpose industrial Robots around the world will dramatically increase. There is an acute shortage of required 'multiskilled' man power.
Ans; the total installations of multipurpose industrial Robots around the world will dramatically increase since there is an acute shortage of required 'multiskilled' man power.
- 6 There is an increase in combustion of fossil fuels. The levels of the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere have risen substantially.
Ans: As there is an increase in combustion of fossil fuels, the levels of the green house gases in the atmosphere have risen substantially.
- 7 Exhaust gases poison the air we breathe. People who are exposed to such gases can suffer from diseases.
Ans: Exhaust gases poison the air we breathe as the result people who are exposed to such gases can suffer from diseases.
- 8 The steel tray is painted black. The black paint prevents the heat from escaping.
Ans: The steel tray is painted black because the black paint prevents the heat from escaping.
- 9 Newspaper will survive. They are a cost efficient way of providing information.
Ans: Newspaper will survive as They are a cost efficient way of providing information.
- 10 Pakistan has become a haven of terrorist outfits. She warned Pakistan.
Ans: As Pakistan has become a haven of terrorist outfits. She warned Pakistan.
- 11 The price of petrol has gone up. The essential commodities have become costlier.
Ans: The essential commodities have become costlier due to the price of the petrol.
- 12 A nail has pierced the tyre. It has become flattened.
Ans: The tyre has become flattened because a nail has pierced the tyre
- 13 Several new blocks of buildings have been built there. The huge canopy of trees has disappeared.
Ans: Several new blocks of buildings have been built there; as a result, the huge canopy of trees has disappeared.
- 14 Safety precautions were not observed. There were many accidents in the factory.
Ans: Safety precautions were not observed; consequently there were many accidents in the factory.
- 15 Newspapers will survive. They are a cost efficient way of providing information
Ans: Newspapers will survive as they are a cost efficient way of providing information.
- 16 Solar energy can be used to supplement fossil fuels. Fossil fuels can be saved for peak periods.
Ans: Solar energy can be used to supplement fossil fuels; therefore fossil fuels can be saved for peak periods
- 17 Training is given to the employees. They update their technical knowledge.
Ans: Training is given to the employees because they can update their technical knowledge.

EXERCISES

- 18 The temperature of the gas rises. It expands in the cylinder.
- 19 Heat flows in from the surrounding air. The ammonia evaporates.
- 20 The valve closes some of the low-pressure nozzles. The speed drops.

- 21 Superheating dries the steam. Blade erosion is considerably reduced.
- 22 Mass production. The goods become cheaper.
- 23 The provision of heat exchangers; the efficiency was increased
- 24 The expense of the project; government assistance is necessary.
- 25 The velocity of the steam; the blades are caused to rotate.
- 26 Safety precautions were not observed .There were many accidents in the factory
- 27 Training is given to the employees. They update their technical knowledge.
- 28 All data was lost. The power supply was interrupted.
- 29 The temperature reached very high. Some method of cooling must be adopted.
- 30 This type turbine is very widely used. It has a much greater efficiency.
- 31 The steam from the boiler is wet. It has to be passed through a super heater.
- 32 Atomic power is not available in sufficient quantity. Coal is still a very valuable source of power.
- 33 The carburetor may become choked with dirt. An air filter is fitted.
- 34 Vertical boilers were installed in the factory. Only a limited floors space was available.
- 35 The Neutron is an unchanged particle. No repulsive forces are exerted on it by the nucleus.

XIV GERUND

- 1 To plan before a work is very essential.
Ans: Planning before a work is very essential.
- 2 It has become easy to send and receive messages today.
Ans: It has become easy sending and receives messages today
- 3 Children like to watch POGO channel.
Ans: Children like watching POGO channel.
- 4 It requires practice to speak in public.
Ans: Speaking in public requires practice.
- 5 To do aerobics is good for health.
Ans: Doing aerobics is good for health.
- 6 To imitate nature is the backbone of all technology.
Ans: Imitating nature is the backbone of all technology.
- 7 Switch off the lights before you leave the hall.
Ans: Switch off the lights before leaving the hall.
- 8 Always check the oil before you start the car.
Ans: Always check the oil before starting the car.
- 9 He started to experiment on leaf fuel as a teenager.
Ans: He started experimenting on leaf fuel as a teenager.
- 10 He prefers to participate in social service activities.
Ans: He prefers participating in social service activities.

EXERCISES:

- 1 I usually avoid -----(borrowing/ to borrow) money.
- 2 I must learn -----(using/to use) the computer.
- 3 She enjoys -----(watering/ to water) the garden.

- 4 They suggested -----(to meet/ meeting) at 5 o" clock.
- 5 I would like -----(seeing/to see) the exhibition
- 6 He admitted -----(to break/ breaking) the window
- 7 She made the boy -----(sweep/to sweep) the room.
- 8 I saw him -----(to open/ opening) the gate.

CONVERT INTO GERUND FORM

- 9 It requires practice to speak in public
- 10 He prepares to participate in social service
- 11 He dislikes to take bath in ponds
- 12 She loves to write poems
- 13 To imitate nature is the back bone of all technology
- 14 I intend to attend the campus interviews
- 15 He continues to serve in the same institution
- 16 They started to drive
- 17 To do aerobics is good for health
- 18 I hate to waste time
- 19 It has become easy to send and receive messages today.
- 20 He stated to collect his belongings.
- 21 To plan our future in very essential.
- 22 To modernize sick industries is difficult.
- 23 It requires patience to look after the sick.
- 24 He found it difficult to park the vehicle.
- 25 I like to read novels.
- 26 It was difficult to collect addresses.
- 27 To read book everyday enhances one's knowledge.
- 28 To smile energize all.

XV CONNECTIVES

- 1 He worked hard-----he did not succeed.
Ans: He worked hard however he did not succeed.
- 2 The police shot with a gun ----- defend themselves.
Ans: The police shot with a gun in order to defend themselves.
- 3 ----- You were not at home, I left immediately.
Ans: As you were not at home, I left immediately.
- 4 The rowdy is followed by a group ----- he goes.
Ans: The rowdy is followed by a group wherever he goes.
- 5 -----it is past 10 p.m., I will finish my work and go to bed.
Ans: Even it is past 10 p.m., I will finish my work and go to bed.
- 6 He is playful. He is intelligent (use the connective of comparison)
Ans: He is playful but he is intelligent
- 7 Finish your assignment. Come to the class (use time sequence connective)
Ans: Come to the class after finish your assignment
- 8 Start early. you will miss the train (use the connective of condition)
Ans: Start early unless you will miss the train
- 9 He walked fast. He did not want to be late in the class (Use the connective of purpose)
Ans: He did not want to be late to the class so that he walked fast.

- 10 The sky was cloudy. We cancelled the plan of a match. (Use the connective of result).
Ans: As the sky was cloudy, we cancelled the plan of a match.

XVI DEFINITIONS

- 1 Transformer - **Transformer is a piece of electrical equipment, which changes the voltage of current**
- 2 Robot - **A robot is a machine which can perform some of the actions of a human being or an animal.**
- 3 Library - **A library is a place, where a collection of books is kept for public use.**
- 4 Battery - **A battery is cell like device that is used to supply electrical energy to an equipment.**
- 5 Printer - **A printer is a machine for printing especially one attached to a computer, word, processor, etc.**
- 6 Flowchart - **A flowchart is a diagrammatic representation of the steps involved in a sequence process.**
- 7 Screw driver - **A Screw driver is a tool with a handle and a blade that fits into a slot, etc. in the head of a screw to turn it.**
- 8 Sensor - **A sensor is a device that detects the presence of light, heat, humidity, etc.**
- 9 Journalist - **A journalist is a person who writes for newspaper or magazines or prepares news items or features to be broadcast on radio or television.**
- 10 Thermostat - **A thermostat is a device which automatically regulates the temperature by cutting off or restoring supply of heat.**
- 11 Tour - **A tour is a journey taken for pleasure during which various places of interest are visited.**
- 12 Auditorium - **An Auditorium is a place where various events and functions are held.**
- 13 Dynamo - **A dynamo is a device, which is used to convert steam power or water power into electrical energy.**
- 14 Calculator - **A calculator is a small electronic device for making mathematical calculations.**
- 15 Computer virus - **A computer virus is a hidden code within a computer programme intends to cause errors and destroy stored information.**
- 16 Computer program - **A Computer program is a set of instructions given to the computer to perform an operation.**
- 17 Capacitor - **A capacitor is an electrical device used for storing electric charge.**
- 18 Radar - **Radar is an equipment used to detect the presence, position or movement of solid objects within its range by sending out short radio waves which reflects.**
- 19 Cybercafe - **A cafe or bar allowing customers to explore the World Wide Web whilst having a drink or snack, usually charged per half-hour of usage. They are now so ubiquitous that virtually every town in the UK has one.**
- 20 Dialup - **'Dialup Access' or a 'Dialup Account' is when a modem is used to gain access to the Internet.**

- 21 DOS - Disk Operating System - the original, simple operating system developed by Microsoft.
- 22 Download - When you transfer information off a remote machine connected to the Internet onto your local machine, you are downloading data.
- 23 Emoticon - A common symbol used to denote a particular emotion in an e-mail. A happy face would be :-) A sad face would be :-((You may need to look at them sideways!). Also known as smiliys".
- 24 Firewall Secure - a company or organisation's internal network from unauthorised external access (most commonly in the form of Internet hackers).
- 25 Forms - Certain Browsers support electronic fill-in forms. A form on a Web Page can be filled in by users all over the world, and the information sent electronically to the relevant domain site.
- 26 Freeware - Software that is allowed to be distributed free by the author, but often with certain conditions applying (i.e. the software cannot be modified etc). May requires the user to register their details on a web site.
- 27 FTP - File Transfer Protocol - a protocol for moving files over the internet from one computer to another. FTP programmes are used to upload web pages to a web server.
- 28 GIF - Graphics Interchange Format - developed by CompuServe. GIF is a platform-independent file format, used extensively throughout the Internet for graphic files. The other main file format for graphics on the web is JPEG.
- 29 Gigabyte (GB)
A thousand Megabyte
- 30 Home Page - On a web site this is usually the main page from which hyperlinks are made to other pages on the site (or other sites). Home pages usually have the name "index.html".
- 31 HTML - Hypertext Markup Language - the tagging language used to format Web pages. It allows pictures and text to be combined to create Web documents. The most important feature - hypertext - makes it possible for links to be made between different documents
- 32 Hyperlink - On web pages, hyperlinks are highlighted text (usually underlined) or images which, when selected (usually by clicking the mouse button), follow a link to another page. Hyperlinks can also be used to automatically download other files as well as sounds and video clips.
- 33 Bandwidth - In simplistic terms, bandwidth is the amount of information travelling through a single channel at any one moment in time. On web servers, there is usually a limited amount of bandwidth that any one particular web site can use. So if you get more "hits" on your site continually over a period of time, your ISP will probably ask you to pay for a higher bandwidth allowance.
- 34 Body - In E-mail terms, the part of the message containing the most textual content, sandwiched between the Header and the Signature.
- 35 Browser - Browser also called a 'Web Browser'. A browser allows the user to search the World Wide Web and other Internet facilities using a Graphical User Interface (GUI). Examples of the most common browsers are Internet Explorer, Opera and Netscape.

- 1 What is the effect of the dilemma. I have adequate authority to clinch the deal but my partners won't let me to exercise it. I don't know what should I do?
Ans: What is the effect of the dilemma? I have an adequate authority to clinch the deal but my partners won't let me exercise it. I don't know what should I do?
- 2 Desperate to generate fresh competition, the Soviets came with a fourth option. They proclaimed that the rights to televise the Olympic now belong to an obscure American trading company.
Ans: Desperate to generate fresh competition, the Soviets came with a fourth option. They proclaimed that the rights to televise the Olympic now belong to an obscure American Trading Company.
- 3 A semester has passed since that embarrassing day at orientation and I felt I had made transition from adolescent to adult
Ans: A semester has passed since that embarrassing day at orientation and I felt I had made transition from adolescence to adulthood.
- 4 Perhaps the best feeling of all, however, is known that next year a new group of freshers will be wandering around the campus. I, as a sophomore, will be the one to give them the directions.
Ans: Perhaps the best feeling of all, however, is known that next year a new group of freshers will be wandering around the campus. I, as a sophomore, will be the one to give them the directions.
- 5 There are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signs, symbols, gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of signs is to impinge upon the environment in such a way that it attracts attention.
Ans: There are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signs, symbols, gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of signs is to impinge upon the environment in such a way that it attracts attention.

XVII CORRECTION OF ERRORS

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | He is wearing a pink trouser | He is wearing pink trousers |
| 2 | This scissors are not sharp | These scissors are not sharp |
| 3 | I have a news for you | I have some news for you |
| 4 | Whose luggages are these? | Whose luggage is this? |
| 5 | He has eaten two breads | He has eaten two loaves of breads |
| 6 | The gold is a precious metal | Gold is a precious metal |
| 7 | The computers are used in most offices | Computers are used in most offices |
| 8 | We often play the volleyball | We often play volleyball |
| 9 | He can speak the English fluently | He can speak English fluently |
| 10 | Ramakrishna is my cousin brother | Ramakrishna is my cousin |
| 11 | These grapes are tasting sour | These grapes taste sour |
| 12 | The boy was wanting an ice cream | The boy wanted an ice cream |
| 13 | I have seen him a few minutes ago | I saw him a few minutes ago |
| 14 | He enjoys to play computer games | He enjoys playing computer games |
| 15 | I made him to clean the room | I made him clean the room |

- 16 I avoided to see him **I avoided seeing him**
- 17 He entered into the class room **He entered the class room**
- 18 Have you replied his letter? **Have you replied to his letter?**
- 19 coal still provides almost 30% of the worlds energy needs two thirds of the worlds reserves are in china russia and the usaindia and australia are major producers too.
Ans: Coal still provides almost 30% of the world’s energy needs. Two-thirds of the world’s reserves are in China Russia and the USA India and Australia are major producers too.
- 20 we want to provide more access points of credible agents for students who want to study in singapore says Magdalene lee director education services division of the singapore tourism board
Ans: “We want to provide more access points of credible agents for students who want to study in Singapore “says Magdalene Lee, Director, Education Services Division of the Singapore Tourism Board.
- 21 BHAVANI a public sector undertaking of the department of atomic energy is charged with the construction operation and the maintenance of the fast breeder reactors in the country
Ans: BHAVANI, a public sector undertaking of the Department of Atomic Energy, is charged with the construction, operation and the maintenance of the Fast Breeder Reactors in the country.
- 22 Misbah said if we can survive this match we will definitely play better in the next match at banglore
Ans: Misbah said, “If we can survive this match, we will definitely play better in the next match at Bangalore.
- 23 what do you know about a bats ability to fly at night some animals have a sort of kinesthetic sense which helps them to move about at night
Ans: What do you know about a bat’s ability to fly at night? Some animals have a sort of kinesthetic sense which helps them to move about at night.

EXERCISES:

- 24 I am liking the new arrangement.
- 25 I am hearing the Government is going to increase the excise duty on colour.T.V.
- 26 We are paying bonus in Octobere
- 27 The new colour .T.V. is looking beautiful.
- 28 The managing director is meeting the customers on the 15th of every month.
- 29 We is now using a new machinery.
- 30 I like to smoke when I travel.
- 31 I am forgetting his name.
- 32 This packet is containing a dozen oranges.
- 33 Can you explain why this carton is weighing three kilograms less?

XVIII ABBREVIATIONS

- | | | |
|---|----|--|
| 1 | AC | Alternate Current OR Air Conditioner |
| 2 | AD | Ano Domini (After the birth of Jesus) |

3	AERE	Atomic Energy Research Establishment
4	AGOC	Asian Games Organisation Committee
5	AICTE	All India Council of Technical Education
6	AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
7	AIIMS	All India Institute of Medical Sciences
8	AIR	All India Radio (Broadcasting)
9	AM	Anti Meridian (Before Noon)
10	APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
11	ASLV	Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle
12	BARC	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
13	BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
14	BHEL	Bharat Heavy Electronics Limited
15	BSF	Border Security Force
16	CAD	Command Area Development
17	CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General
18	CBI	Central Bureau of Investigation
19	CBSE	Central. Board of Secondary Education
20	CID	Criminal Investigation Department
21	CITU	Centre of Indian Trade Unions
22	CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force
23	DIG	Deputy Inspector General
24	DNA	Di-oxyribo-Nucleic Acid
25	DTH	Direct to Home
26	DVD	Digital Versatile Disk
27	ECG	Electro Cardiogram
28	ELISA	Enzyme Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay
29	EPABX	Electronic Private Automatic Branch Exchange
30	ESMA	Essential Services Maintenance Act
31	EXIM Bank	Export-Import Bank of India
32	FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation (USA)
33	FIR	First Information Report
34	GAIL	Gas Authority of India Limited
35	GATT	General Agreement on Tariff and Trade
36	GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
37	GNP	Gross National Product
38	GPF	General Provident Fund
39	GPO	General Post Office
40	GPS	Global Positioning System

41	HAL	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
42	HDFC	Housing Development Finance Corporation
43	HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
44	HMT	Hindustan Machine Tools
45	HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
46	IAAI	International Airport Authority of India
47	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
48	IDBI	Industrial Development Bank of India
49	IMF	International Monetary Fund
50	INTERPOL	International Police Organisation
51	ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation
52	IST	Indian Standard Time
53	LLM	Master of Law
54	MBBS	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
55	MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
56	NABARD	National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
57	NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (USA)
58	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
59	NRI	Non Resident Indian
60	OIL	Oil India Limited
61	ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Commission
62	OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
63	PIN	Postal Index Number
64	PSLV	Polar. Satellite Launch Vehicle
65	PTO	Please Turn Over
66	PVC	Poly Vinyl Chloride / Paramvir Chakra
67	RADAR	Radio Angle Direction and Range
68	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
69	SEBI	Security Exchange Board of India
70	STD	Subscribers Trunk Dialing
71	TOEFL	Test of English as a Foreign Language
72	UFO	Unidentified Flying Object
73	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
74	UNO	United Nations Organisation
75	USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
76	WHO	World Health Organisation
77	WWF	World Wild Life Fund

78	WTO	World Trade Organisation
79	YMCA	Young Men's Christians Association
80	ZSI	Zoological Survey of India

XIX SINGLE WORD SUBSTITUTION

1	A traditional story related to deities	Myth
2	Having no beginning or end to its existence	Eternal
3	A medical examination of a dead body	Postmortem
4	One who can neither read nor write	Illiterate
5	Life of person written by someone else	Biography
6	A period of ten years	Decade
7	A sound which cannot be heard	Inaudible
8	An instrument of seeing distant objects	Telescope
9	An inscription on a tomb	Epitaph
10	A partner in crime	Accomplice
11	Not suitable to be eaten	Inedible
12	A grass eating animal	Herbivorous
13	A fear from water	Hydrophobia
14	That which cannot be conquered	Invincible
15	One who has strange habits	Eccentric
16	One who copies from other writers	Plagiarist
17	An animal who preys on other animals	Predator
18	A substance that can stick or cause sticking	Adhesive
19	The scientific study of plants	Botany
20	A performance given by a number of musicians	Concert
21	The home of a large fierce wild animal	Den
22	Difficult or impossible to read	Illegible
23	A pleasant song used for causing children to sleep	Lullaby
24	A long pole used for rowing a boat	Oar
25	Sleep enjoyed in the afternoon	Siesta
26	A man whose wife is dead	Widower
27	A place where dead bodies are kept	Mortuary
28	A government run by a dictator	Autocracy
29	A person in charge of a museum	Curator
30	One who journeys to a holy place	Pilgrim
31	An instrument for recording earthquakes	Seismograph
32	One who kills animals and sells their flesh	Butcher
33	One who breaks into a house to commit theft	Burglar

34	One who treats heart diseases	Cardiologist
35	One who studies the formation of the earth	Geologist
36	That which cannot be seen through	Opaque
37	One who goes on foot	Pedestrian
38	The killing of human beings	Homicide
39	A man who thinks only for himself	Egoist
40	That can be easily broken	Brittle
41	An animal living both on land in water	Amphibian
42	A building for keeping and feeding horses in	Stable
43	A string of beads used for counting prayers	Rosary
44	A person pretending to be somebody he is not	Imposter
45	One who looks at the dark side of things	Pessimist
46	Open rebellion against authority	Mutiny
47	One who is not sure of the existence of God	Agnostic
48	One who spends very little	Miser
49	A book published after the death of its author	Posthumous
50	One who collects coins	Numismatists

XX PREPOSITIONS

- After the advice of his father, he was reconciled.....his wife.
(A) to (B) with (C) by (D) in (E) into (Ans : A)
- The art exhibition is to be officially opened.....Wednesday.....2 p.m.
(A) on; at (B) at; on (C) from; on(D) on; from (E) None of these (Ans :A)
- I am tired.....writing to him.
(A) with (B) of (C) by (D) from (E) None of these (Ans : B)
- What do you make.....all this ?
(A) with (B) of (C) by(D) for (E) to (Ans :B)
- There is an exception.....every rule.
(A) for (B) from (C) to (D) in (E) None of these (Ans : C)
- He cut his finger.....a knife.
(A) with (B) by (C) from(D) into (E) None of these (Ans : A)
- Good citizens always abide.....the law.
(A) with (B) of (C) by(D) for (E) None of these (Ans :C)
- He died from want.....medical aid.
(A) with (B) against (C) by(D) of (E) None of these (Ans :D)
- His path was beset.....difficulties.
(A) with (B) within (C) among(D) by (E) against (Ans :A)
- He was struck.....lightning.
(A) by (B) with (C) at (D) from (E) behind (Ans : A)
- There is the book that you asked–
(A) to (B) after (C) for (D) from (E) about (Ans : C)
- There is a disturbing nexus.....politics and sports in India.
(A) among (B) with (C) by(D) between (E) upon (Ans :D)

- 13 Nitu's marriage.....Deepak was tumultous.
(A) to (B) with (C) between(D) of (E) None of these (Ans : B)
- 14 Baggage can be covered.....loss or accident during travel.
(A) against (B) with (C) along (D) for (E) of (Ans : A)
- 15 Gita kept talking loudly oblivious.....the fact that it was the college library and not the student's common room.
(A) with (B) about (C) for (D) of (E) by (Ans : D)
- 16 He plays cricket.....hockey.
(A) beside (B) within (C) after (D) besides (E) and (Ans : D)
- 17 The parents are usually not satisfied.....the performance of their children.
(A) to (B) with (C) over (D) about (E) None of these (Ans : D)
- 18 Shylock was devoid.....pity.
(A) of (B) with (C) in (D) to (E) None of these (Ans : C)
- 19 All the members of my family go to Church.....every Sunday.....the morning, usually.....nine O' clock.
(A) on; in; at (B) in; on; at (C) on; at; in (D) at; in; on (E) None of these (Ans : A)
- 20 Last year his mother died.....typhoidthe Christmas eve.
(A) of; on (B) on; of (C) from; at (D) at; of (E) None of these (Ans : A)
- 21 I have resigned myself.....my fate.
(A) at (B) with (C) on (D) to (E) by (Ans : D)
- 22 The train is.....time.
(A) besides (B) between (C) behind (D) by (E) along (Ans : C)
- 23 You should start at dawn to reach the station.....time.
(A) upon (B) by (C) in(D) into (E) None of these (Ans : C)
- 24 Ninety members voted.....favour of the resolution.
(A) in (B) to (C) for (D) from (E) None of these (Ans : A)
- 25 My father gets up everyday.....5 o'clock.
(A) on (B) at (C) from (D) upon (E) with (Ans : B)
- 26 She learned Russian **at** the age of 45.
- 27 The book was written **by** Mark Twain.
- 28 I'll show you the picture **of** the palace.
- 29 We can only get to the camp **on** foot.
- 30 He reminds me **of** his old history teacher.
- 31 What are you talking **about**?
- 32 By the end of next year we will have made **over** £ 100,000.
- 33 She always gets up early **in** the morning and goes to bed late **at** night.
- 34 I went to work **on** Tuesday but I didn't go **on** Friday.
- 35 You'll have to wait. He'll be **with** you in a minute.
- 36 Philip waited for her **at** the movie theatre.
- 37 He started learning English **in** 2005.
- 38 You have to pay for the tickets **on** the day you order them.
- 39 We are very proud **of** this company.
- 40 It's very kind of you **to** help us.
- 41 The old man suffered **from** a heart attack.

- 42 Please write **in** pencil.
- 43 It's **about** time you told him the truth.
- 44 The manager didn't take part **in** the discussion.
- 45 He's very good **at** telling jokes.
- 46 I'll see you **at** the conference
- 47 We sat down **on** the grass and ate our lunch.
- 48 My parents got married **in** the 1970s.
- 49 There's a good restaurant **at** the end of the street.
- 50 We usually have turkey **for** Thanksgiving.
- 51 I would like to travel **to** Italy next summer.
- 52 I took a plane **from** Munich **to** Rome.
- 53 I'd like to speak **with** the manager please.
- 54 I don't usually feel tired **in** the morning.
- 55 My mother is abroad so my dad is taking care of us **at** the moment.
- 56 Sonja gets **on** the seven o'clock bus in the morning.
- 57 She always looks **at** herself in the mirror.
- 58 I met Donna **at** a party on Friday night.
- 59 My friend always borrows money **from** me.
- 60 Daria's books are lying **on** the floor.
- 61 He arrived at the school building just **in** time.
- 62 The audience threw tomatoes **at** him.
- 63 Passengers are not allowed to use cell phones **on** airplanes.
- 64 He is responsible **for** what he does.
- 65 I'm sorry **about** the job you didn't get.
- 66 I'm very bad **at** mathematics.
- 67 We had to climb slowly **up** the hill.
- 68 He is always **on** time.
- 69 How many people are **on** your team?
- 70 A university is where you study **for** a degree.
- 71 Her next birthday will be **on** a Sunday.
- 72 The new factory is expected to go online **in** May.
- 73 Many of us eat **with** fork and spoon.
- 74 We have been searching for a web designer **for** a few weeks now.
- 75 The TV is in the corner **of** the room.

EXERCISES:

- 76 He ran _____ the corner, _____ the road to the other side, _____ the street. (across / down / round)

- 77 We sat _____ the front of the cinema but not right _____ the front row. (at / in)
- 78 Jill sat in the front _____ the taxi driver and I sat _____ her. (behind / next to)
- 79 While I was riding _____ the mountain, I fell _____ my bike. (off / down)
- 80 Someone pushed me _____ the lake while I was standing _____ the bank. (on / into)
- 81 We'll need a boat to get _____ the river which runs _____ the town. (across / through)
- 82 I thought someone was standing _____ me but I didn't dare to turn _____. (round / behind)
- 83 I was walking _____ the street and a friend of mine walked right _____ me and never said hello. (past / along)
- 84 Everybody on the staff is _____ suspicion. The chances are that even the boss might be the murderer.
- 85 He held a handkerchief _____ his face.
- 86 They discussed the matter _____ a cup of tea.
- 87 They all left the gambling house when the deal was _____.
- 88 Jack cannot drink in a pub because he's _____ age.
- 89 Our village is several metres _____ sea-level so it is frequently flooded.
- 90 When Charles went to Malaga he stayed in the same hotel _____ I did.
- 91 Tom behaves _____ a child when it comes to eating sweets.
- 92 There were such nice pullovers that it was really hard to choose _____ them.
- 93 We used to live in a little hut _____ trees.
- 94 I suddenly spotted a young boy standing _____ the two posts.
- 95 On realizing that his wife was still inside, the man started to run _____ the burning house.
- 96 The girl began to run to get _____ the angry cloud of bees.
- 97 In order not to get a deep suntan he preferred to sit _____ us.
- 98 When I saw her sitting by the lake I began walking _____ her.
- 99 She sat _____ me during the whole meeting, so I couldn't help looking at her face.
- 100 I used to have an irresistible habit of putting pins on the seats of students sitting _____ me in the class.
- 101 We spent the whole holiday _____ the beach.
- 102 I read about this new invention a _____ magazine.
- 103 Mel's flat is _____ the twenty-first floor.
- 104 Julia was holding a small bird _____ her hands.
- 105 I was standing _____ the counter in the baker's shop, waiting to be served.
- 106 London is _____ the Thames.
- 107 The passengers had to stand _____ a queue.
- 108 We had to change planes _____ Amsterdam.
- 109 When we were _____ the south, we stayed _____ a small hotel _____ the coast.
- 110 Sign your name _____ the dotted line _____ the bottom of the page.
- 111 Meet me _____ the entrance to the supermarket _____ High Street.
- 112 I've left my briefcase _____ the office. I think I left it _____ the chair _____ the corner.

- 113 The meeting is _____ half past two _____ the afternoon _____ next Monday.
- 114 Ghana has been an independent country _____ 1957.
- 115 The Second World War began _____ September 1939 and ended 1945.
- 116 This house dreadfully gets cold _____ winter, especially nights. We nearly froze to death _____ last Christmas.
- 117 Oxford has been a centre of learning _____ more than a thousand years.
- 118 It's our fifth anniversary next month. We got married _____ 1966 _____ 17th of September.
- 119 England and Scotland have been united _____ 1707.
- 120 Come round _____ lunch time and have something to eat. You haven't eaten anything _____ eight hours.
- 121 It's nearly four hundred years _____ Shakespeare's birth. 10. We normally start lunch _____ about two _____ the afternoon _____ weekends.
- 122 They sent me a cheque _____ \$60.
- 123 I have a little difficulty _____ the children.
- 124 Have you got any experience _____ nursing?
- 125 She claims to be an expert _____ Eastern philosophy.
- 126 I have every intention _____ informing you.
- 127 Take no notice _____ her!
- 128 These huts offer little protection _____ rats.
- 129 What was the point _____ attempting to live together?
- 130 I was surprised at his reaction _____ what I said.
- 131 I was questioned in connection _____ a robbery.
- 132 There was a close connection _____ the last two events.
- 133 Their marriage is _____ the rocks.
- 134 I shot the robber _____ self-defence.
- 135 My efforts to avoid hitting the tree were _____ vain.
- 136 It isn't perfect but it's useful _____ some respects.
- 137 I've just received an invitation _____ a wedding next week.
- 138 Money isn't a solution _____ every problem. 18. The company has rejected the workers' demands _____ an increase _____ pay.
- 139 The two companies are completely independent. There's no connection _____ them.
- 140 The advantage _____ having a car is that you don't have to rely on public transport.
- 141 There are many advantages _____ being able to speak a foreign language.
- 142 Bill and I used to be good friends, but I don't have much contact _____ him now.
- 143 "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" are plays _____ Shakespeare.
- 144 I mustn't eat too much. I'm supposed to be _____ a diet.
- 145 There was panic when people realized the building was _____ fire.
- 146 Next month I'm going to Scotland _____ a short holiday.
- 147 I won't be at work next week. I'll be _____ holiday.
- 148 We're going _____ holiday with some friends of ours in September.

- 149 Did you hear the news this morning _____ the radio?
150 It was only _____ accident that I found out who the man really was. 13. I wouldn't like his job. He spends so much time talking _____ the phone.

XXI REFERENCE WORDS

EXPLANATION: Reference words are a type of rhetorical device that allow a writer to create cohesion throughout a text by reintroducing, manipulating, or anticipating information continually and in interesting ways. They constitute a large group of mostly pronouns and noun phrases—less frequently other parts of speech—that represent other elements in a text.

1 Germany After World War 2:

In 1939, Germany started World War 2; **she**¹ was confident that **she**¹ could conquer and control all of Europe. **She**¹ spread death and destruction over much of **the continent**². But after several years of war, Germany **herself**³ began to suffer severe **losses**⁴: Allied bombing raids destroyed German cities, farms, industries, and transportation systems. Food, water, and fuel began to disappear. And without **these essentials**⁵, people could not care for **themselves**⁶ and their families. Berlin, the capital city, incurred even worse **damage**⁷: Bombing raids destroyed seventy percent of **its**⁸ buildings. **The city**⁹ was left in ruins. People **there**¹⁰ lived in squalor: **Vermin**¹¹ spread disease, with rats infesting peoples' homes and fleas and cockroaches contaminating **their**¹² food. **Conditions**¹³ worsened daily.

REFERENCE WORDS:

- **she** refers to Germany three times
- **herself** shows an abrupt focusing of attention on the word *Germany*,
- **themselves** refers to the word *people*.
- **the continent**, refers to the word *Europe*.
- **losses**, refers to Allied bombing raids and the destruction of German cities, farms, industries, and transportation systems.
- **these essentials**, refers to the words *food, water, and fuel*.
- **damage**, refers to bombing raids destroying 70% of Berlin and leaving it in ruins.
- **the city**, refers to the word *Berlin*.
- **vermin**, refers to the words *rats, fleas, and roaches*
- **conditions**, refers to the information in the whole bottom half of the paragraph
- **its** refers to the word *Berlin*, or more accurately its possessive form (Berlin's).
- **there**, stands for the phrase *in Berlin*.
- **their** stands for the possessive form of the word *people* (people's).

2 Germany Surrenders:

Finally on 7 May 1945, Germany surrendered to **the Allied Forces**¹ and **the war in Europe**² was over. By June of 1945, Great Britain, the United States, France, and the Soviet Union had occupied **the whole country**³. Immediately, **they**⁴ devised **a system**⁵ for

controlling Germany: They divided Germany into four sectors—**three**⁶ in the west and **one**⁶ in the east. They also divided **the capital city**⁷ into four sectors with Great Britain, The United States, France, and the Soviet Union each administering one sector of **the city**⁸. **All four countries**⁹ agreed to help rebuild German cities, farms, industries, and transportation systems. **They**¹⁰ also promised to promote the establishment of a democratic form of government in Germany.

1. **the Allied Forces** is exophoric, referring loosely to certain members of the fifty nations that opposed the Axis countries during World War 2. Note the use of the definite article *the*, indicating that only one example of this item exists in the time and place being focused on and that the reader most likely knows about it.
 2. **the war in Europe** is anaphoric, referring to *World War 2*, mentioned in the first paragraph.
 3. **the whole country** is anaphoric, referring upward to the word *Germany*. Note the anaphoric use of the definite article *the*, informing the reader that this item has been mentioned previously in the text.
 4. **they** is anaphoric, referring upward to *Great Britain, the United States, France, and the Soviet Union*.
 5. **a system** is cataphoric, referring downward to the description of the division of Germany and Berlin into sectors with Great Britain, the United States, France, and Soviet Union each administering one sector of Germany and one sector of Berlin.
 6. **three** and **one** are anaphoric, referring back upward to the word *sectors*.
 7. **the capital city** is anaphoric, referring all the way up to the word *Berlin*, in the previous paragraph.
 8. **the city** is anaphoric, referring back up to **the capital city**, which in turn refers to *Berlin* in the previous paragraph.
 9. **All four countries** is anaphoric, referring upward to *Great Britain, the United States, France, and the Soviet Union*.
 10. **They** is anaphoric, referring back up to **All four countries**, which, in turn, refers to *Great Britain, the United States, France, and the Soviet Union*.
- 3 By June of 1945, *Great Britain, the United States, France, and the Soviet Union* had occupied *Germany*. Immediately, **they** devised a system for controlling **the country**:
- **they**, and its antecedent is *Great Britain, the United States, France, and the Soviet Union*.
 - **the country**, and its antecedent is *Germany*.

4 The Partition of Germany:

Before long, **the four countries**¹ began to disagree on how to govern Germany. Great Britain, the United States, and France wanted to establish a democratic government. The Soviet Union **did not**²; rather, they wanted to establish a communist government. In order to solve **this disagreement**³, they partitioned Germany into two separate

countries. And on 23 May 1949, **the three western sectors**⁴ became the Federal Republic of Germany, or simply West Germany. It was to have a democratic government. And on 7 October 1949, **the eastern sector**⁵ became the German Democratic Republic, or East Germany. **It**⁶ would have a communist government.

1. **the four countries** is a noun phrase—*Great Britain, the United States, France, and the Soviet Union*.
2. **did not** is the predicate part of a sentence, or actually its negative restatement—*did not want to establish a democratic government*.
3. **this disagreement** is the two complete sentences preceding it.
4. **the three western sectors** is a noun phrase—*the three sectors under Great Britain, the United States, and France*—mentioned in a previous paragraph.
5. **the eastern sector** is a noun phrase—*the sector administered by the Soviet Union*—mentioned in a previous paragraph.
6. **it** is a noun phrase—*East Germany*.

5 The Establishment of Governments in the two Germanies:

Great Britain, the United States, and France did not try to control West Germany; rather they allowed West Germany to become a democracy and to govern **itself**¹. The United States invested millions of dollars into helping West Germany rebuild its cities, farms, industries, and transportation systems. **In this way**², West German industry and technology grew, and **its**³ people prospered. On the other hand, the Soviet Union established a communist government in East Germany. They dismantled many of East Germany's factories and shipped **them**⁴ to the Soviet Union. **They**⁵ took over banks, farms, and industries and forced **them**⁶ to work for the Soviet Union. They also forced people to work for low wages. As a result of **these harsh measures**⁷, East Germans began to languish in poverty.

1. **itself** is a noun phrase—*West Germany*.
2. **in this way** is the two sentences preceding it.
3. **its** is a noun—*Germany*.
4. **them** is a noun phrase—*many of East Germany's factories*.
5. **They** is a noun phrase—*the Soviet Union*.
6. **them** is three nouns—*banks, farms, and industries*.
7. **these harsh measures** is the four sentences preceding it.

XXII “WH” QUESTIONS

- 1 Columbus discovered America in 1492.
Ans: What did Columbus discover in 1492?
- 2 I graduated from school two years ago.
Ans: When did I graduate from school?

- 3 The mechanic repaired the car last week.
Ans: Who repaired the car last week?
- 4 He is always late because he never sets the alarm clock.
Ans: Why is he always late?
- 5 Mandy phoned her uncle last Tuesday.
Ans: When did Mandy phone her uncle?
- 6 I am going to wear the yellow dress at the ball.
Ans: What dress am I going to wear at the ball?
Ans: Which dress am I going to wear at the ball?
- 7 Ronaldo is the best football player in the world.
Ans: Who is the best football player in the world?
- 8 The library is right across the street.
Ans: Where is the library?
- 9 The shops open at 9 in the morning.
Ans: When do the shops open?
- 10 We need a nanny because my wife has too much to do.
Ans: Why do we need a nanny?
- 11 Her favorite color is red.
Ans: What is her favorite color?
Ans: Which is her favorite color?
- 12 That book is mine.
Ans: Whose book is that?
- 13 You have 5 minutes to finish the test.
Ans: How long do I have to finish the test?
- 14 The university is about 2 km from the house.
Ans: How far is the university?
Ans: Where is the university?
- 15 I take Bus 52 to work.
Ans: Which bus do you take to work?
Ans: How do you get to work?
- 16 My flight leaves Rome at 7.39.
Ans: When does my flight leave Rome?
- 17 The red shirt costs \$99.
Ans: How much does the red shirt cost?
- 18 That pen is mine.
Ans: Whose pen is that?
- 19 John is talking to my sister.
Ans: Who is John talking to?
- 20 The traffic in the city makes me nervous.
Ans: What makes me nervous?
- 21 We have to start work at three o'clock.
Ans: When do we have to start work?
- 22 My mother helped me with my homework yesterday.
Ans: When did my mother help me with my homework?
- 23 We are going to Japan next month.
Ans: Where are we going to next month?
- 24 Ann bought a new car last week.
Ans: Who bought a new car last week?

- 25 I haven't seen Jack for ages.
Ans: How long haven't you seen Jack?
- 26 My brother can sing very well.
Ans: How can my brother sing?
- 27 She went to England last summer.
Ans: When did she go to England?
- 28 The police finally came.
Ans: Who finally came?
- 29 I am going to talk to her first thing in the morning.
Ans: When are you going to talk to her?
- 30 Jim bought the old guitar because he liked to play.
Ans: What did Jim buy?
- 31 Her mother brought her some tea because she was ill.
Ans: Why did her mother bring her some tea?
- 32 Elizabeth saw a fox in the snow.
Ans: Where did Elizabeth see a fox?
- 33 The accident happened at 11 o'clock on Friday.
Ans: When did the accident happen?
- 34 There was a shop near her house.
Ans: What was there near her house?
- 35 The boy came here to buy some fish.
Ans: Why did the boy come here?
- 36 Jake and his wife live in New Zealand.
Ans: Who live in New Zealand?
- 37 He can't buy his children new clothes.
Ans: Who(m) can't he buy new clothes?
- 38 The postcard came from Spain.
Ans: Where did the postcard come from?
- 39 There are two dogs in the garden.
Ans: Where are two dogs?
- 40 The cats belong to me.
Ans: Who(m) do the cats belong to?
- 41 There are lots of posters and pictures on the wall.
Ans: Where are there lots of posters and pictures?
- 42 The teacher is not very friendly.
Ans: Who is not very friendly?
- 43 He waters his plants once a week.
Ans: How often does he water the plants?
- 44 The pupil speaks Russian.
Ans: What does the pupil speak?
- 45 The party is on Tuesday.
Ans: When is the party?
- 46 The bridge will be finished next year.
Ans: When will the bridge be finished?

XXIII ROOT WORD ETYMOLOGY

Word *Meaning*

Origin

1	anorak	g) a short coat with a hood that keeps out the wind and rain	Greenland Inuit
2	assassin	j) someone who murders an important person	Arabic
3	biro	b) a pen with a small ball on the end that puts ink onto paper	Hungarian
4	broccoli	n) a green vegetable that has short branch-like stems	Italian
5	boomerang	c) a curved stick that flies in a circle and comes back to you when you throw it	Dharuk
6	boondocks	p) a place that is a long way away from the nearest town	Tagalog
7	camouflage	a) a way of hiding something, especially soldiers and military equipment using paint, leaves etc to make it look like things around it	French
8	commando	d) a soldier who is specially trained to make quick attacks into enemy areas	Afrikaans
9	cravat	s) a wide piece of loosely folded material that men wear around their necks	Croatian
10	daiquiri	r) a sweet alcoholic drink made with rum and fruit juice	Cuban
11	jazz	u) a type of music that has a strong beat and parts for performers to play alone	Bantu
12	juggernaut	o) a very large vehicle that carries goods over long distances	Hindi
13	kiosk	l) a small building in the street where newspapers, sweets etc are sold	Turkish
14	kowtow	q) to be too eager to obey or be polite to someone in authority	Chinese
15	lemming	m) a small animal that looks like a rat	Norwegian
16	pastrami	h) smoked beef that contains a lot of spices	Yiddish
17	polo	f) a game played between two teams of players who ride on horses and hit a small ball with long-handled wooden hammers	Balti
18	pavlova	t) a light cake made of meringue, cream and fruit	Russian
19	snorkel	k) a tube that allows someone who is swimming to breathe air under water	German
20	telephone	i) the system of communication that you use to have a conversation with someone in another place	Greek
21	tsunami	e) a tidal wave	Japanese

XXIV IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

- 1 He should have a job.
Ans: Let him have a job
- 2 We mustn't stop now.
Ans: Let us not stop now / Do not let us stop now
- 3 You must go to bed.
Ans: Go to bed
- 4 You should get up early.
Ans: Get up early

- 5 You mustn't stand here.
Ans: Do not stand here
- 6 She can have a drink.
Ans: Let her have a drink
- 7 They must clean the carpet.
Ans: Let them clean the carpet
- 8 We needn't wait for him.
Ans: Let us not wait for him / Do not let us wait for him
- 9 We must have a shower first.
Ans: Let us have a shower first
- 10 You can't park in this street.
Ans: Do not park in this street
- 11 You must be here soon.
Ans: Be here soon
- 12 They should taste this cake.
Ans: Let them taste this cake
- 13 You must listen to your teachers.
Ans: Listen to your teachers
- 14 You mustn't be noisy.
Ans: Do not be noisy
- 15 You mustn't cheat.
Ans: Do not cheat
- 16 You must sit at your desk.
Ans: Sit at your desk
- 17 You mustn't be late.
Ans: Do not be late
- 18 You must write tests.
Ans: Write tests
- 19 You mustn't bully your classmates.
Ans: Do not bully your classmates
- 20 You must pay attention.
Ans: Pay attention

XXV CONNOTATIONS

EXPLANATION:

Mother

- attitude: positive
- feelings: love and respect
- emotions: security and warmth

“Mommy” all of the above, plus

- extra connotations of familiarity and childhood (children call their mothers “mommy” but adults do not)

friendship, love, vacation, freedom usually arouse pleasant feelings
slum, drunkard, torture, criminal usually arouse unpleasant feelings

		<i>Positive</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Negative</i>
1	house, dump, home	home	house	Dump
2	exotic, foreign, strange	home	house	Dump
3	babble, talk, chat	exotic	foreign	Strange
4	dinner, feast, slop	chat	talk	Babble
5	fragrance, stench, smell	feast	dinner	Chow
6	venerable, old, decrepit	fragrance	smell	Stench
7	sound, tune, noise	venerable	old	Decrepit
8	east, animal, pet	tune	sound	Racket
9	“The sooner we move out of this (home, dump),” said Jack, “the happier I’ll be.”			
10	This cell phone is (expensive , overpriced), but I don’t mind paying extra because it has so many useful features.			
11	You’re lucky to have Wilma on your committee. She has lots of (original , crazy) ideas.			
12	Boss Reed and his (cronies , employees) have controlled the politics in this city for more than twenty years. I certainly hope the other party wins this year!			
13	It was a beautiful spring day, and the (stench, scent) of apple blossoms filled the whole yard.			
14	I hope I don’t have to share an office with Janice. Sandra told me how (curious, nosy) she can be.			
15	“I think Fay is an excellent president,” said the principal. “She really knows how to (manage , meddle).”			
16	Will you please turn your stereo off? I can’t concentrate with all that (music, noise).			
17	I love going camping and getting in touch with nature. The woods are filled with so much (vermin, animal life).			
18	What makes Jim such an excellent storyteller is his knack for (invention , lying).			
19	Mr. Benton had better watch out for that new assistant of his. He’s a (clever, crafty) one.			
20	I have a lot of respect for Jenny’s father. He’s rather (reserved , antisocial) and dignified.			
21	My brother can’t stand his mother-in-law. She’s practically a millionaire, but she’s about as (thrifty, miserly) as a person can get.			
22	This coffee is very (bitter, strong) – just the way I like it!			
23	Can you please ask the new saleswoman not to be so (enthusiastic, pushy)? She is scaring away the customers.			

XXVI SEQUENCING WORDS

Order	Time
first, second, third, etc.	recently
in the beginning	previously
before	afterwards
then	when
after	after
finally	
at last	

subsequently	
--------------	--

- 1 To build a tree house, first, choose a sturdy tree. Next, you should design the treehouse before you begin to build. Then you should start with the floor. After that, you build the walls. Finally, you can build a roof.
- 2 First, you need to become a leader of a political party. Second, you need to win a seat in the House of Commons. Third, your party must have a majority of seats.
- 3 In the beginning, you need to become a leader of a political party.
- 4 Before becoming the prime minister, you need to become the leader of a political party.
- 5 Then, you must win a seat in the House of Commons.
- 6 After winning a seat in the House of Commons, you must make sure you have a majority of seats.
- 7 Finally, after all these steps, you can call yourself the prime minister.
- 8 At last, you can call yourself the prime minister.
- 9 Subsequently, you must make sure you have a majority of seats in the House of Commons.
- 10 She was recently elected prime minister.
- 11 She is the new prime minister. Previously, she worked as a lawyer in Toronto.
- 12 She won the party leadership last year. Afterwards, she won the election.
- 13 When she won the party leadership, she was still working as a lawyer.
- 14 After winning a seat in the House of Commons, you must make sure you have a majority of seats.

XXVII SAME WORD USED AS DIFFERENT GRAMMATICAL FORMS

- 1 Water
Give me some water. (noun)
They water the plants daily. (verb)
- 2 Fast
He didn't take anything during the fast. (noun.)
Muslims FAST during Ramazan. (verb.)
I missed the FAST train. (adjective.)
She speaks fast. (adverb.)
- 3 Back
I have a pain in the back. (Noun)
I will come back in five minutes. (Adverb)
Have you closed the back door? (Adjective)
He backed his car through the gate. (Verb)
- 4 Like
Children like sweets. (Verb)
He climbs like a cat. (Preposition)
You won't see his like again. (Noun)
Ravindra and his brother are very like. (Adjective)
- 5 Right
You are quite right. (Adjective)
Keep to the right. (Noun)
Go right to the end of the road. (Adverb)
They were able to right the boat. (Verb)

- 6 **Round**
The earth is round. (Adjective)
The boys ran round the tree. (Preposition)
Will you come round to our house this evening? (Adverb)
We won the first round of the tennis cup. (Noun)
The child's eyes rounded with excitement. (Verb)
- 7 **Sound**
The manager had already sounded the boss against this danger.(verb)
Sound sleep is very essential for good health.(adjective)
All the birds flew away at the sound of gunfire.(noun)
- 8 **Head**
Our party is headed by a very seasoned leader.(verb)
He tried to hit at the head of the nail but missed it.(noun)
- 9 **Well**
The villagers sunk a well in the village.(noun)
He did not go to office as he is not feeling well today.
His plans will not work well here.(adverb)
- 10 **Book**
Books are my sole companions.(noun)
The young man was booked under the charges of theft.(verb)
- 11 **Act**
This is an act of kindness on his part.(noun)
This play consists of five acts.
He did not act on my advice.(verb)
- 12 **Aid**
The boys rendered first aid to the injured.(noun)
We should aid him in the hour of his trouble.(verb)
- 13 **Aim**
The aim of his life is to become a doctor.(noun)
The hunter aimed at the deer.(verb)
- 14 **Abuse**
We should remove social abuses from the society.(noun)
He abused the poor beggar.(verb)
- 15 **Bite**
He died of snake bite.(noun)
He was bitten by a dog.(verb)
- 16 **Bail**
He was set free on a bail.(noun)
The accused will be bailed out today. (verb)
- 17 **Bank**
He deposited his all money in a bank.(noun)
You cannot bank upon such a person for help. (verb)
- 18 **Beat**
The farmer was beating the bullock with a stick. (verb)
Their team was beaten in the semifinal.(noun)
- 19 **Bag**
He was having a bag hanging on his shoulder.(noun)
The deserving team bagged the trophy. (verb)

- 20** **Close**
At the close of the day, share prices fell down sharply.(noun)
He is my close friend.(adjective)
Please close the door. (verb)
He was sitting close to his wife.
- 21** **Cover**
The thief escaped under the cover of darkness.(noun)
She put a cover of a thin cloth over her face.
The lady covered her face with a thin cloth. (verb)
- 22** **Change**
Water changes to ice on freezing. (verb)
There is no change in the condition of the patient.(noun)
Change is the law of nature.
- 23** **Drop**
Take five drops of medicine daily.(noun)
The fork dropped down from her hand. (verb)
- 24** **Drive**
The driver was driving the bus very carefully. (verb)
Both of them went on a long drive in the evening.(noun)
The disk drive of the computer has been corrupted.
The authorities have started a fresh recruitment drive
- 25** **Desire**
He has a strong desire to go to see his uncle in Kashmir.(noun)
A man's desires are the cause of his woes.
He desires to see his brother. (verb)
- 26** **Effect**
The new rule will come into effect from tomorrow.(noun)
My advice had no effect on him.
The thief effected his escape through a window. (verb)
- 27** **Fare**
Please accept my humble fare.(noun)
The bus fare has been increased from today.
He fared well in his examination. (verb)
- 28** **Fair**
The villagers went to see the fair.(noun)
Fair and free elections were held in the country.
- 29** **Fall**
The child had a nasty fall from the wall.(noun)
We went to see a water fall yesterday.
The child fell from the roof and broke his leg. (verb)
- 30** **Face**
He put up a brave face during difficult period also.(noun)
Our house faces east. (verb)
He was wearing a face mask. (adjective)
- 31** **Fix**
She is in a fix now.(noun)
Fix a nail in the table. (verb)
- 32** **Hand**

- A clock has two hands.(noun)
He is the right hand of the boss.
He handed over the thief to the police. (verb)
- 33 **Iron**
Strike the iron while it is hot.(noun)
He will iron his clothes. (verb)
- 34 **Idle**
The Idle are disliked everywhere.(noun)
Do not idle away the time. (verb)
- 35 **Like**
Children have their own likes and dislikes.(noun)
Women like men to flatter them. (verb)
- 36 **Light**
Light comes from the Sun.(noun)
He lighted a candle in the room. (verb)
- 37 **Post**
Hang the hoarder by the nearest lamp post.(noun)
He sent his application by post.
Please post this letter immediately. (verb)
- 38 **Place**
This is a good place to play.(noun)
He placed his books on the table. (verb)
- 39 **Round**
The first round of counting of votes is over.(noun)
The inspector is on a round in his beat.
The police have rounded up many outlaws. (verb)
- 40 **Rock**
Rocks are made of hard stone.(noun)
Children have gone to see the rock garden.(adjective)
The hand that rocks the cradle rules over the world. (verb)
- 41 **Second**
I shall do it in a second.(noun)
Nobody seconded his proposal in the meeting. (verb)
The second boy in the first row is my son.(adjective)
- 42 **Sight**
The poor man lost his eye sight in his childhood.(noun)
Out of sight, out of mind.
A leopard was sighted in the forest by the villagers. (verb)
- 43 **Spot**
There was a black spot marked on his white shirt.(noun)
We could not trace out the exact spot on the ground.
They spotted a leopard in the forest. (verb)
- 44 **Stone**
The child hit the dog with a stone.(noun)
The dog was stoned to death. (verb)
These pictures belong to Stone Age.(adjective)
- 45 **View**
The landscape presented a beautiful view to the spectator.(noun)

The authorities took a serious view of his misconduct in the office.
The authorities viewed his conduct of misbehavior as very serious. (verb)

46 Yoke

The farmer put the yoke on the oxen.(noun)
The farmer yoked both the oxen together. (verb)

47 Zero

Water freezes at temperature zero.(noun)
He has zero chance of winning the competition.
The whole of the discussion zeroed at payment of full amount to him. (verb)

XXVIII DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

- 1 "He works in a bank"
Ans: She said (that) he worked in a bank.
- 2 "We went out last night"
Ans: She told me (that) they went (had gone) out last night (the night before).
- 3 "I'm coming!"
Ans: She said (that) she was coming.
- 4 "I was waiting for the bus when he arrived"
Ans: She told me (that) she was waiting for the bus when he arrived.
- 5 "I'd never been there before"
Ans: She said (that) she had never been there before.
- 6 "I didn't go to the party"
Ans: She told me (that) she didn't go (hadn't gone) to the party.
- 7 "Lucy'll come later"
Ans: She said (that) Lucy would come later.
- 8 "He hasn't eaten breakfast"
Ans: She told me (that) he hadn't eaten breakfast.
- 9 "I can help you tomorrow"
Ans: She said (that) she could help me tomorrow.
- 10 "You should go to bed early"
Ans: She told me (that) I should go to bed early.
- 11 "I don't like chocolate"
Ans: She told me (that) she didn't like chocolate.
- 12 "I won't see you tomorrow"
Ans: She said (that) she wouldn't see me tomorrow.
- 13 "She's living in Paris for a few months"
Ans: She said (that) she is living in Paris for a few months.
- 14 "I visited my parents at the weekend"
Ans: She told me (that) she visited (had visited) her parents at the weekend.
- 15 "She hasn't eaten sushi before"
Ans: She said (that) she hadn't eaten sushi before.
- 16 "I hadn't travelled by underground before I came to London"
Ans: She said (that) she hadn't travelled by underground before she came to London.
- 17 "They would help if they could"
Ans: She said (that) they would help if they could.
- 18 "I'll do the washing-up later"
Ans: She told me (that) she would do the washing-up later.

- 19 “He could read when he was three”
Ans: She said (that) he could read when he was three.
- 20 “I was sleeping when Julie called”
Ans: She said (that) she had been sleeping when Julie called.
- 21 “Where is he?”
Ans: She asked me where he was.
- 22 “What are you doing?”
Ans: She asked me what I was doing.
- 23 “Why did you go out last night?”
Ans: She asked me why I went (had gone) out last night.
- 24 “Who was that beautiful woman?”
Ans: She asked me who that beautiful woman was.
- 25 “How is your mother?”
Ans: She asked me how my mother was.
- 26 “What are you going to do at the weekend?”
Ans: She asked me what I was going to do at the weekend.
- 27 “Where will you live after graduation?”
Ans: She asked me where I would live after graduation.
- 28 “What were you doing when I saw you?”
Ans: She asked me what I had been doing when she saw (had seen) me.
- 29 “How was the journey?”
Ans: She asked me how the journey was (had been).
- 30 “How often do you go to the cinema?”
Ans: She asked me how often I went to the cinema.
- 31 “Do you live in London?”
Ans: She asked me if I lived in London.
- 32 “Did he arrive on time?”
Ans: She asked me if he arrived (had arrived) on time.
- 33 “Have you been to Paris?”
Ans: She asked me if I had been to Paris.
- 34 “Can you help me?”
Ans: She asked me if I could help her.
- 35 “Are you working tonight?”
Ans: She asked me if I was working tonight (that night).
- 36 “Will you come later?”
Ans: She asked me if I would come later.
- 37 “Do you like coffee?”
Ans: She asked me if I liked coffee.
- 38 “Is this the road to the station?”
Ans: She asked me if this was the road to the station.
- 39 “Did you do your homework?”
Ans: She asked me if I did (had done) my homework.
- 40 “Have you studied reported speech before?”
Ans: She asked me if I had studied
- 41 “Please help me carry this”
Ans: She asked me to help her carry that.
- 42 “Please come early”
Ans: She asked me to come early.

- 43 "Please buy some milk"
Ans: She asked me to buy some milk.
- 44 "Could you please open the window?"
Ans: She asked me to open the window.
- 45 "Could you bring the book tonight?"
Ans: She asked me to bring the book tonight (that night).
- 46 "Can you help me with my homework, please?"
Ans: She asked me to help her with her homework.
- 47 "Would you bring me a cup of coffee, please?"
Ans: She asked me to bring her a cup of coffee.
- 48 "Would you mind passing the salt?"
Ans: She asked me to pass the salt.
- 49 "Would you mind lending me a pencil?"
Ans: She asked me to lend her a pencil.
- 50 "I was wondering if you could possibly tell me the time?"
Ans: She asked me to tell her the time.
- 51 "Do your homework!"
Ans: She told me to do my homework.
- 52 "Go to bed!"
Ans: She told me to go to bed.
- 53 "Don't be late!"
Ans: She told me not to be late.
- 54 "Don't smoke!"
Ans: She told me not to smoke.
- 55 "Tidy your room!"
Ans: She told me to tidy my room.
- 56 "Wait here!"
Ans: She told me to wait here (there).
- 57 "Don't do that!"
Ans: She told me not to do that.
- 58 "Eat your dinner!"
Ans: She told me to eat my dinner.
- 59 "Don't make a mess!"
Ans: She told me not to make a mess.
- 60 "Do the washing-up!"
Ans: She told me to do the washing-up.
- 61 He said, "Hurrah! My friend has come".
Ans: He exclaimed joyfully that his friend had come.
- 62 The boy said, "Ah! I am undone".
Ans: The boys exclaimed with delight that all their examinations were over.
- 63 She said, "Alas! I am undone".
Ans: She exclaimed sorrowfully that she was undone.
- 64 The boy said, "Ah! My kite is high up in the air".
Ans: The boy exclaimed with joy that his kite was high up in the air.
- 65 They said, "Oh! we have won the match".
Ans: They exclaimed joyfully that they had won the match.
- 66 The boy said, 'Hurrah! We have won the match.'
Ans: The boy exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.

- 67 The old man said, 'Alas! I have lost my purse.'
Ans: The old man exclaimed with sorrow that he had lost his purse.
- 68 The child said, 'What a beautiful sight!'
Ans: The child exclaimed with delight that it was a very beautiful sight. Ans: The child exclaimed with delight that the sight was very beautiful.
- 69 The girl said, 'How beautiful the girl is!'
Ans: The girl exclaimed with delight that the rainbow was very beautiful.
- 70 The candidate said, 'How difficult the problem is!'
Ans: The candidate exclaimed with disapproval that the problem was very difficult.
- 71 The students said to the teacher, 'Good morning, Teacher!'
Ans: The students respectfully wished their teacher good morning.
- 72 'How glad I am,' said Alice, 'to meet my friend here.'
Ans: Alice exclaimed with delight that she was very glad to meet her friend there.
- 73 The Emperor said, 'Alas! Our foes are too strong!'
Ans: The Emperor exclaimed with sorrow that their foes were too strong.
- 74 'Hurrah!' cried the boy, 'I have won a prize.'
Ans: The boy exclaimed with delight that he had won a prize.

PART – B

XXIX COMPREHENSION

1 Nasreddin and the Smell of Soup

One day, a poor man, who had only one piece of bread to eat, was walking past a restaurant. There was a large pot of soup on the table. The poor man held his bread over the soup, so the steam from the soup went into the bread, and gave it a good smell. Then he ate the bread. The restaurant owner was very angry at this, and he asked the man for money, in exchange for the steam from the soup. The poor man had no money, so the restaurant owner took him to Nasreddin, who was a judge at that time. Nasreddin thought about the case for a little while. Then he took some money from his pocket. He held the coins next to the restaurant owner's ear, and shook them, so that they made a jingling noise. "What was that?" asked the restaurant owner.

"That was payment for you," answered Nasreddin. "What do you mean? That was just the sound of coins!" protested the restaurant owner. "The sound of the coins is payment for the smell of the soup," answered Nasreddin.

1. What food did the poor man have?
 A) Soup B) Bread C) Nothing
 2. What kind of food did he see in the restaurant?
 A) Bread B) Meat C) soup
 3. Why did he hold the bread over the soup?
 A) So the steam from the soup would go into the bread.
 B) So he could warm his hand.
 C) So the restaurant owner would get angry
- 2 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:
 Some 40 million years ago, the plate bearing India began colliding with the one

carrying Eurasia. The mighty collision Himalayas rose as a result of this ongoing collision and the Tibetan plateau is thought to have been pushed up by as many as three kilometers over the last 10 million years. The rise of this majestic mountain range and the adjacent plateau led to the onset of the Asian monsoon some eight million years ago. As the India plate continues to push into Eurasia, fearful stresses accumulate at the faults marking the boundaries between the two plates. For long periods, the two plates remain locked together rather like Sumo wrestlers trying to get the better of each other. Then suddenly, when the strain becomes too great one or more of the faults rupture, setting off an earthquake and allowing a bit of the Indian plate to slip beneath Eurasia. When the rupture happens under the sea, as it did on that fateful morning on December 26, 2004, it can set off a tsunami.

Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers that actually monitor the position of places on either side of the plate boundary provide an indication of the strain that is building up. This, combined with estimates of the strain released by past earthquakes, gives researchers an indication of which faults are most likely to rupture again. A leading geologist has estimated that sufficient strain had accumulated at about a dozen places across the Himalayas to drive a 'great earthquake' (one with a magnitude greater than 8). However, no one can predict when or precisely where such an earthquake redistributing stresses and causing another nearby fault to act up. There are active fears that December's earthquake might also push faults in the Himalayas, already teetering on the edge, into rupturing. A great earthquake in the Himalayas could claim tens of thousands of lives.

It is not as though dangers to India from earthquakes are restricted to the plate boundaries. Faults marking weak zones within the Indian plate can also fail, as happened at Bhuj in Gujarat on the Republic Day in 2001 when about 20,000 people died. Over 60 percent of the Indian land mass is liable to be affected by earthquakes of various intensities. Many of India's populous cities, including Delhi, Mumbai, and Chennai, are located in zones with considerable seismic risk. A government document remarks grimly; 'some of the most intense earthquakes of the world have occurred in India, but fortunately none of these have occurred in any of the major cities. Typically, the majority of the constructions in these cities are not earthquake resistant. Thus any earthquake striking in one of these cities would turn into a major disaster.' It will be prudent not to push that sort of luck too far. Considering how much of the country and its people are vulnerable to earthquakes, a serene awareness in the face of these risks is deeply disturbing. Creating the necessary awareness at all levels in vulnerable cities, towns, and villages must be the top priority. Only then can measures to make buildings and other types of construction better able to withstand earthquakes really take root.

(a) **Choose the correct answer:**

- (i) The Asian monsoon was the result of
 - 1 Severe earthquakes in the Himalayan region
 - 2 Frequent earthquakes in the Himalayan region
 - 3 Rise of the Himalayan range and the nearby plateau
 - 4 Fall of the Himalayan range and the nearby plateau
- (ii) Major Indian Cities are prone to
 - 1 Danger

- 2 Destruction
 - 3 Tsunami
 - 4 Earthquake
- (iii) A great earthquake in the Himalayas means
- 1 Loss of lives
 - 2 Loss of cattle
 - 3 Loss of natural resources
 - 4 Loss of tens of thousands of lives
- (iv) The earthquake at Bhuj occurred on
- 1 December 26th 2004
 - 2 January 26th 2001
 - 3 December 26th 2001
 - 4 January 26th 2004
- (b) Mention whether the following statements are True or False:
- (i) The Tibetan plateau moved up due to a collision between two plates.
 - (ii) The colliding plates are Sumo wrestlers
 - (iii) Scientists cannot exactly predict when earthquakes will occur
 - (iv) Earthquakes will occur near plate boundaries only.
 - (v) Delhi, Mumbai, and Chennai can also be affected by earthquakes anytime.
 - (vi) Awareness alone will save the people from earthquakes completely.
- (c) Choose the appropriate definition for the given words or phrases used in the text.
- (i) Accumulate
 - (1) Gather fast
 - (2) Collect gradually
 - (3) Put together
 - (4) Count
 - (ii) Faults
 - (1) Cracks
 - (2) Mistakes
 - (3) Wrongs
 - (4) Errors
 - (iii) Set off
 - (1) Close
 - (2) Rise
 - (3) Push
 - (4) Begin
 - (iv) Building up
 - (1) Construct
 - (2) Develop
 - (3) Make
 - (4) Create
 - (v) Act up
 - (1) Behave badly
 - (2) Behave nicely
 - (3) Perform well
 - (4) Show up
 - (vi) Teering
 - (1) Fall down heavily
 - (2) Stand straight
 - (3) Move steadily
 - (4) Move unsteadily

3 As you read this, your eyes should be doing three things: Focusing from distance to near, converging inward to a single point and angling downward. But with electronic screens fast supplanting print, this law of nature is turning upside down: We are focusing too long, too close, too high and too often. As India fast-tracks to the digital era and people work or play the day away on LCD screens, vision problems are spiraling, Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS) is the newly-minted catch-all term now doing the rounds.

If humans spend a third of their lives asleep and a third awake, most of the final third is spent staring at computer screens today. And computers make the eye shift and focus between the screen, document, and keyboard 25,000 times a day – equivalent to 60 pushups a minute – says a 2004 report by the Industrial Design Centre of IIT, Mumbai, If an office worker spends 80,000 hours sitting at a desk throughout his career on an average, and more than 50 percent use computers on the job-as estimated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US. It is hardly a surprise that 88 percent develop CVS.

In the present context of an IT revolution, the nation's computer population stands between 15 and 20 million. People work long hours too-60 hours a week compared to 43 globally (ASSOCHM Survey, 2007). (Nearly 40 Million Indians surf the Net every day and 180 million gab away on cell phones. About 90 percent computer-users stare at the small screen over four hours a day. Three out of five of the 1.1 million IT workforce spend over 10 hours every day squinting at screen(Cyber Media Dice-TNS Report, 2007).

Ten years back, CVS was unheard of. Today out of 12 patients a day, two to three would show computer-related eye strain. The latest issue of the Indian Journal of Ophthalmology surveys 300 ophthalmologists and reports that they average 16 CVS patients a month. Nearly 98 percent patients show eye strain, 82 percent headache, 79 percent burring eye, 66 percent watering, 61 percent redness, 44 percent shoulder pain and 36 percent neck pain.

Working on a computer is really different than if you were reading a book or a newspaper. We are used to looking down to read, but focusing on a vertical computer system puts strain on the eye. Position your monitor 16 to 30 inches away from your eyes. The screen should be four to eight inches lower than eye-level, so you are looking slightly down towards it. A real option is wearing special occupational or computer glasses during work. The new-millennium disorder is churning out trendy slogans. One is, “ Blink, Breathe and Break” (blinking 20 times a minutes of non-stop computer work). There is also “the 20-20-20 rule”. Every 20 minutes, take a 20 second break and focus on something 20 feet away. CVS is a bit like a spam. We may get the suffering we invite, but that does not stop it from being a pain. Yet preventing CVS is just as simple as deleting spam from an e-mail inbox. Blink on it.

a) Say whether the following statements are True or False :

- (i) Most of the humans spend one-third of their lives in staring at computer screens today.
- (ii) 15 to 20 million IT professionals work 60 hours a week.
- (iii) 1.1 million IT workforce spend over 10 hours every day squinting at screen
- (iv) Reading a book or a newspaper is like working on a computer.
- (v) Take a 20 second break and focus on something 20 feet away for every 20 minutes.

b) Answer the following in a sentence or two:

- (i) State the main cause or the increase in vision problems??
- (ii) What is the estimation given by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US?
- (iii) Mention the Cyber Media Dice-TNS Report, 2007.
- (iv) Indicate the details of survey conducted by the Indian Journal of ophthalmology.

- (v) As you read this, your eyes should be doing three things.
- (vi) What is “the 20-20-20 rule”?
- c) **Choose the response which best reflects the meaning of the text**
 - (i) Squinting
 - (ii) Winking
 - (iii) Angling downward
 - (iv) Ogling
- d) **If humans spend a third lives asleep and a third awake, most of the final third is**
 - (i) Conveying inward to a single point today
 - (ii) Focusing from distance to near
 - (iii) Spent staring at computer screens today
 - (iv) Angling downward.

XXX JUMBLED SENTENCES

- 1 1 Secondly, we can heat that the steel above a certain critical temperature, and then allow it to cool at different rates.
- 2 We can alter the characteristics of steel in various ways.
- 3 Annealing has a second advantage.
- 4 In the process known as annealing, we heat the steel above the critical temperature and permit it to cool very slowly.
- 5 This causes the metal to become softer than before, and much easier to machine.
- 6 At this critical temperature, changes begin to take place on the molecular structures of the metal.
- 7 It helps to relieve any internal stresses, which exist in the metal.
- 8 In the first place, steel, which contains very little carbon, will be milder than steel, which contains a higher percentage of carbon

ANSWER

- 1 **We can alter the characteristics of steel in various ways.**
- 2 **In the first place, steel which contains very little carbon, will be milder than steel, which contains a higher percentage.**
- 3 **Secondly, we can heat the steel above a certain critical temperature, and then allow it to cool at different rates.**
- 4 **At this critical temperature, changes begin to take place on the molecular structures of the metal.**
- 5 **In the process known as annealing, we heat the steel above the critical temperature and permit it to cool very slowly.**
- 6 **This causes the metal to become softer than before, and much easier to machine.**
- 7 **Annealing has a second advantage.**
- 8 **It helps to relieve any internal stresses, which exist in the metal.**

EXERCISES:

- 2 1 But it is more popular than a motorbike or car.
- 2 Compared to a motorbike or a car , the bicycle is a slow-moving vehicle.

- 3 The main reason for the popularity is that the bicycle does not require petrol or diesel as a car or motorbike.
 - 4 there are many reasons for the popularity of the bicycle
 - 5 In these days of fuel shortage this is a decide advantage.
 - 6 It draws its power from the rider himself/herself
- 3
 - 1 Both had a city-state type of government
 - 2 Athens and Sparta were the two most advanced greek cities of Hellenic period.
 - 3 For example, Sparta was hostile, warlike and military.
 - 4 However the differences outweigh the similarities.
 - 5 Whereas, Athens catered more towards the democratic and cultural way of life.
 - 6 Also both took slaves from the people they conquered.
 - 7 The latter city its mark in the field of art, literature, philosophy and science.
 - 8 Also the former passed on its totalitarianism and superior military traditions to the latter.
- 4
 - 1 The viewers can manipulate the surrounding that he or she sees during a virtual reality simulation.
 - 2 Super computers are used to create virtual reality.
 - 3 Though virtual reality is considered to be an industry still in its infancy, its applications seem limited only by our imagination.
 - 4 Virtual reality is the simulation of a three-dimensional environment that appears real to the viewer.
 - 5 Thus virtual reality experience needs to be credible in order to enhance human creativity and productivity.
 - 6 A virtual reality simulation happens in real time or as the viewer watches.
- 5
 - 1 They are better at sports than right-handed people.
 - 2 However, they are not as good at mathematics and languages.
 - 3 Left-handed people can do certain things better than right-handed people.
 - 4 The reason for this lies in the construction of the brain.
 - 5 Therefore, left-handed people are better at music, sports and dance.
 - 6 The left controls reasoning or logical thinking.
 - 7 In left-handed people, the right hemisphere of the brain is highly developed.
 - 8 They are better at music and dance too.
 - 9 But right-handed people are better at mathematics and languages.

XXXI RE WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO A COHERENT PARAGRAPH.

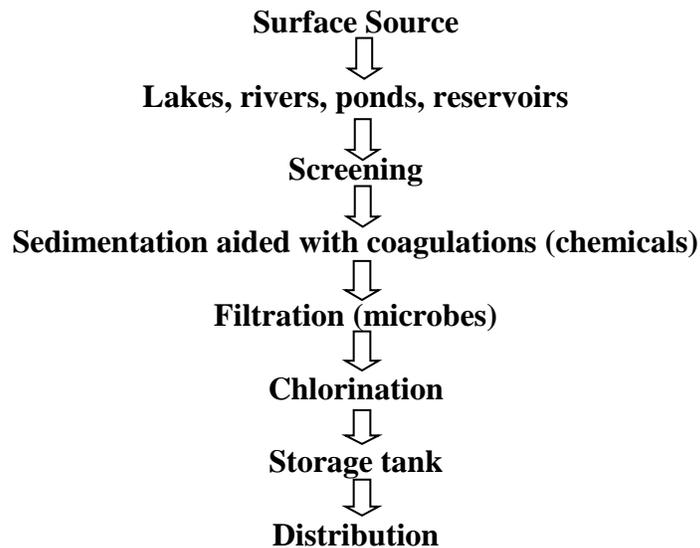
- 1
 - 1 The pollution in this city is one of the highest in the country.
 - 2 The effluence of Bombay high and of industries on the sea shore is responsible for aquatic problems.
 - 3 Centralization of industries has resulted in the concentration of a particular type of labours in certain areas as of the bangle workers in Firozabad in Uttar Pradesh.

- 4 Decentralization of such industries becomes very difficult at a later stage.
- 5 Fish have been destroyed in such areas and the fishing areas have moved away from the shore.

Paragraph: Centralization of industries has resulted in the concentration of a particular type of labour in certain areas as of the bangle workers in Firozabad in Uttar Pradesh. The pollution in this city is one of the highest in the country. Decentralization of such industries becomes very difficult at a later stage. The effluence of Bombay High and of industries on the seashore is responsible for aquatic problems. Fish have been destroyed in such areas and the fishing areas have moved away from the shore.

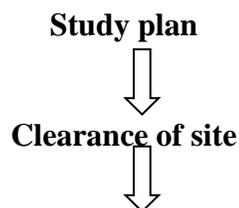
XXXII PROCESS DESCRIPTION

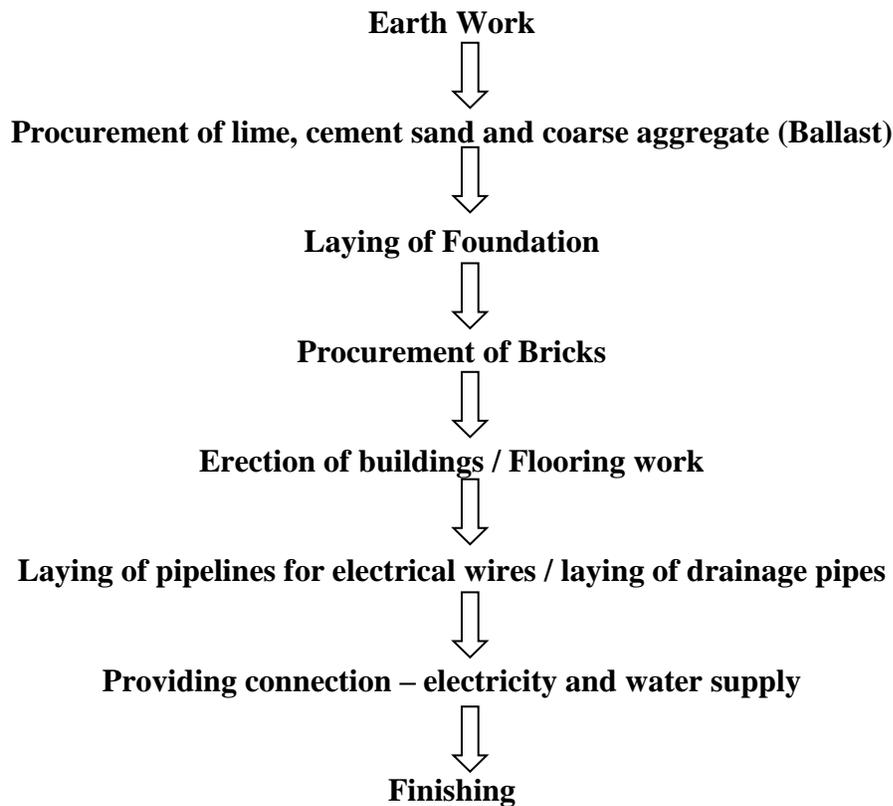
1 WATER SUPPLY SCHEME



The flow chart describes the steps involved before distributing pure water to the consumers. The surface source water from lakes, rivers, ponds or reservoirs is treated and made ready for supply. The first step involved in the treatment is screening. Larger floating materials like paper, logs and leaves are removed. Smaller particles are allowed to remain in the tank which is known as plain sedimentation. By adding chemicals the minute particles which are in suspension tend to precipitate. The filtration unit is set in order to get rid of the chemicals added during the process of coagulation. The filtration is aided with the help of microbes. To eradicate the harmful microbes, the water from the filtration unit is allowed to pass through a container containing chlorine. The process is known as chlorination. Now the water obtained is a fully treated and pure one which is then collected in a storage tank and kept ready for consumer distribution.

2 HOUSE BUILDING





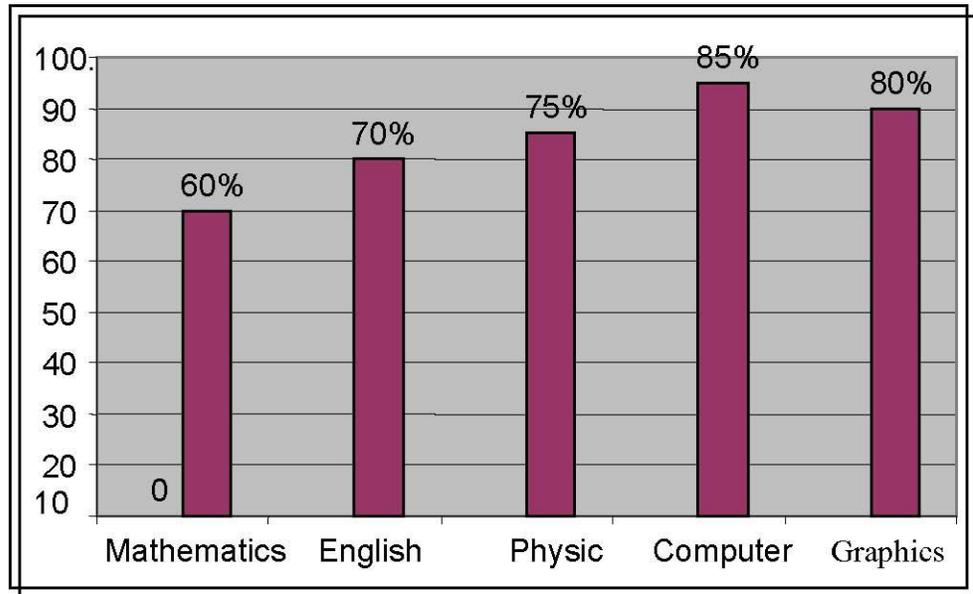
Before starting to build a house, the planning engineer has to study the blue print which is a vivid of a house. The selected place to build the house is cleaned of vegetation, stores and other unwanted things. Marking of boundary is the next step in the building at house. The portion of the earth on which the house is proposed to be built is excavated so that the foundation can be constructed. After processing the necessary construction materials like bricks, lime, sand and aggregate ballast, the foundation work is started.

Building erection and flooring form the next stage in the construction of a house. The rooms are built with provision for doors, windows, lofts, shares, etc. The planning engineer has to look for the blue print for the proper erection of the building. The next step is laying of pipe lines for electric wires. Next the lines for drainage are completed. Providing the power supply and water supply becomes the indispensable part of the construction of a house. After curing is done, the finishing works of the house like plastering, painting, white washing and polishing is carried out perfectly for the comfortable living of the resident.

XXXIII CHANNEL CONVERSION

1 Write a paragraph based on the data given in the below chart.

Mathematics	English	Physics	Computer	Graphics
60%	70%	75%	80%	85%



XXXIV INSTRUCTIONS

HOW TO WRITE INSTRUCTIONS

Use always the imperative form (e.g.) overhaul the vehicle regularly

Maintain logical sequence in presentation.

Avoid verbose language and use simple and crystal clear expressions.

Form each step in such a way that it concentrates on a single issue.

If numbering each step to avoid ambiguity and ensure the correct order of presentation.

If numbering seems to be impossible, you can use expressions such as „first“, „second“,

„next“, „then“, „family“, and „at last“, to show the sequential order.

Don't simply write 8 sentences. You can better give a suitable sub-heading and write on that particular aspect in brief.

Leave enough space between the thoughts.

Review your statements or grammar and technical accuracy.

- 1 Instruction to be followed in a computer Laboratory;
 - 1 Keep the environment always clean. Remove your footwear outside the laboratory. Keep the system, Key boards and the monitor clean and dust free for ever.
 - 2 Maintain strict silence in the lab. Concentrate on your work and don't meddle with work of other students.
 - 3 Operate the systems gently. Always keep the mouse pad in order to avoid any wear and tear. Follow the regular procedures for log in and log out.
 - 4 Save your programmes often. Unexpected failure of power may cause total deletion. In case of power failure, a UPS shall be utilized
 - 5 Keep your laboratory and systems immune from virus. Check your floppies with the help of virus scanners before use.

- 6 Avoid exploiting the systems by playing games. Watching obscene, movies and mailing unparliamentarily messages, affecting your moral etiquette.
- 7 Always have a vigil on the air conditioner. If any defect is identified, it should be rectified forthwith.
- 8 Keep the environment of the lab enticing. Use air fresheners to give a pleasant odor.

EXERCISES:

- 2 **Write important instructions to be followed in the chemistry to unforeseen accidents.**
- 3 **Write eight instructions that can be followed by the public to preserve the environment and keep it free from pollution (air, water and land)**