Scholars™ Insights

ENGLISH OLYMPIAD

Key Features

- The chapters have been planned as well as presented to hone the child's LSRW listening, speaking, reading and writing skills
- Multiple-choice questions to help children understand the exercises
- Simplified and easy-to-undrestand words and sentences
- Grammar topics have been explained in simplified manner



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ENGLISH OLYMPIAD

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Preface

We feel great pleasure in presenting **English Olympiad Series** for Grade 1 to 6. This series caters to improving the child's listening, speaking, reading and writing skills.

It is a must read for students preparing for Olympiad and other competitive examinations. The topics covered in the series are based on syllabus of various boards.

Olympiad English series aims at motivating the students' to strive for better performance in English. All questions are in MCQ format that tests student's observation, analytical, problem solving and higher-order thinking skills.

Suggestions for improvement are welcome.

Publisher

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1.Nouns

A noun is a naming word which we use to name persons and other living beings, places, objects, ideas and feelings.

KINDS OF NOUNS

There are four kinds of nouns.

1. **A common noun** is a name given in common to every person, animal, place or thing of the same class or kind. Common means shared by all. Common noun never begins with a capital letter unless the sentence is starting from it.

Examples: boy, dog, home, glass, pen, etc.

2. **A proper noun** is the name of some particular person, thing, village, city, country, river, mountain, newspaper, etc. Proper noun has a singular form and it always begins with a capital letter.

Examples: Anna, London, The Ramayana, India, etc

3. **A collective noun** is the name of collection of persons or things taken together and spoken as 'a whole'.

Examples: an army = collection of people a fleet = collection of ships or vessels

4. **An abstract noun** is the name of a quality, feeling, state, etc.
action or an idea which we can only perceive but can't touch or see.

Examples: honesty, goodness, bravery, kindness, brightness (quality)
boyhood, youth, slavery (state) movement, laughter, theft (action)

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A. Tick the correct option of nouns.

1. The _____ of Kashmir looks fabulous.

a) army ☐ b) valley ☐

c) country ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. This book contains much useful _____.

a) sweets ☐ b) music ☐

c) information ☐ d) maps ☐

3. He bought some _____ for the child.

a) sad ☐ b) advice ☐

c) sweets ☐ d) fragrance ☐

4. Everyone respects his _____.

a) parents ☐ b) faults ☐

c) vine ☐ d) papers ☐

5. _____ is served after dinner.

a) dessert ☐ b) breakfast ☐

c) dinner ☐ d) lunch ☐

B. Tick the correct option of noun.

1. One who cures sick people is a _____ .

a) doctor ☐ b) nurse ☐

c) dentist ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. One who makes bread is a _____ .

a) confectioner ☐ b) baker ☐

c) chef ☐ d) none of these ☐

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3. One who makes chairs and tables is a _____ .

a) mason ☐ b) carpenter ☐

c) builder ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. One who operates on sick people is a _____ .

a) surgeon ☐ b) doctor ☐

c) dentist ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. One who sells tickets in the bus is a _____ .

a) Conductor ☐ b) driver ☐

c) traveler ☐ d) none of these ☐

C. Tick the correct option of abstract noun.

1. The teacher asked all the students about the importance of friendship.

a) friendship ☐ b) students ☐

c) importance ☐ d) teacher ☐

2. Sam is fond of music.

a) Sam ☐ b) fond ☐

c) music ☐ d) of ☐

3. Honesty is the best policy.

a) policy ☐ b) honesty ☐

c) best ☐ d) the ☐

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4. I value your assistance in this case.

a) case ☐ b) assistance ☐

c) value ☐ d) bunch ☐

5. She had put on the perfume with a fragrance of blueberry.

a) fragrance ☐ b) with ☐

c) perfume ☐ d) blueberry ☐

D. Tick the correct option of animal / bird for the corresponding group.

1. a pride of _____ .

a) lions ☐ b) sheep ☐

c) sparrow ☐ d) elephant ☐

2. a swarm of_____ .

a) bees ☐ b) dogs ☐

c) tigers ☐ d) cows ☐

3. a troop of_____ .

a) grapes ☐ b) cards ☐

c) boys ☐ d) soldiers ☐

4. a pod of _____ .

a) whales ☐ b) fish ☐

c) dolphins ☐ d) crows ☐

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E. Tick the correct option of noun.

1. A _____ a has hump.

a) horse ☐ b) camel ☐

c) dog ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. Reena saw a _____ of ships in the harbour.

a) fleet ☐ b) group ☐

c) number ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. _____ is very expensive to live in.

a) London ☐ b) it ☐

c) hot ☐ d) none of thes ☐

4. Don't be late for the _____ .

a) late ☐ b) for ☐

c) wedding ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. They decided to catch the _____ because they were late.

a) late ☐ b) catch ☐

c) train ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. The _____ was too long so they do not want to wait.

a) long ☐ b) wait ☐

c) queue ☐ d) none of these ☐

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F. Tick the correct option of material noun from the given words.

1. We make doors from wood.

a) make ☐ b) wood ☐

c) from ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. I like silver jewellery.

a) silver ☐ b) jewellery ☐

c) like ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. My table is made of wood.

a) table ☐ b) wood ☐

c) made ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. We get silk from silkworm.

a) silk ☐ b) worm ☐

c) get ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. Does iron sink in the water?

a) sink ☐ b) water ☐

c) iron ☐ d) none of these ☐

G. Tick the correct option of appropriate collective nouns.

1. a _____ of singers

a) choir ☐ b) group ☐

c) assembly ☐ d) none of these ☐

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2. a _____ of children

a) group ☐ b) class ☐

c) crowd ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. a _____ of cards

a) group ☐ b) pack ☐

c) crowd ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. a _____ of actors

a) panel ☐ b) company ☐

c) group ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. a _____ of players

a) group ☐ b) team ☐

c) panel ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. an _____ of ants

a) army ☐ b) group ☐

c) shoal ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. a _____ of bees.

a) group ☐ b) swarm ☐

c) herd ☐ d) none of these ☐

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COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

We can count some nouns. We call them countable nouns. These nouns answer the question 'how many?'.

Examples:

1. I ate two bananas.
   (How many bananas did you eat?)

In the above example, bananas are countable noun.

We cannot count some nouns. We call them uncountable nouns. These nouns answer the question 'how much?'.

Examples:

1. I want a glass of milk.
   (How much milk do you want?)

In the above example milk is uncountable noun.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS		
PEOPLE	ANIMALS	OTHER
group	herd	bunch
crowd	flock	pile
team	swarm	set
gang	pack	pile
board	pride	group
jury	nest	series
class	gaggle	collection

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H. Choose whether the given nouns are 'countable' or 'uncountable.'

1. water

a) countable ☐ b) uncountable ☐ c) none of these ☐

2. register

a) countable ☐ b) uncountable ☐ c) none of these ☐

3. happiness

a) countable ☐ b) uncountable ☐ c) none of these ☐

4. cotton

a) countable ☐ b) uncountable ☐ c) none of these ☐

5. cloth

a) countable ☐ b) uncountable ☐ c) none of these ☐

6. boy

a) countable ☐ b) uncountable ☐ c) none of these ☐

7. garland

a) countable ☐ b) uncountable ☐ c) none of these ☐

8. pencil

a) countable ☐ b) uncountable ☐ c) none of these ☐

9. table

a) countable ☐ b) uncountable ☐ c) none of these ☐

10. rice

a) countable ☐ b) uncountable ☐ c) none of these ☐

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2. Verbs

A verb is the most essential part of a sentence. In fact, there can be no sentence without a verb. Verb indicates an action, state of being or an occurrence.

Examples: Ronny swims in the evening.

Daniel became the Head of Science Department.

A linking verb is a verb that doesn't show an action. It simply shows the existence of the verb in a sentence.

Examples:
- They are brilliant children.
- He is a successful lawyer.

In the first sentence, are is the linking verb, joining the subject they to the complement brilliant children.

In the second sentence, is is the linking verb joining the subject he to the rest of the sentence.

The most common linking verb is the verb to be in all of its forms (am, are, is, was, were, etc.).

Verbs of sense -- taste, feel, sound, touch, look, etc. are also linking verbs.

Helping verbs help the main verb in the formation of a sentence. It has a meaning of its own but it helps in telling about the tense of the main verb. A helping verb always precedes a verb.

Examples:

- He will go to school.
- He was going to school.
- He has gone to school.

List of common helping verbs

am, are, is, was, were, be, being, been

- have, has, had
- shall, will
- do, does, did
- may, must, might
- can, could, would, should

When the subject is singular, the verb must be in the singular form when the subject is plural form the verb must be in the plural.

The verb must agree with its subject in number and person.

Examples: The bird flies. The birds fly.

I am honest. We are honest

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The tense is the form of a verb that indicates the time of an action denoted by that verb. It also shows the degree of completeness of the action.

Read the given sentences.

- Tia goes to school every day. (verb goes refer to the present time)
- Tia went to school yesterday. (verb went refers to the past time)
- Tia will go to school tomorrow. (verb will go refers to the future time)

The tense of the verb shows when an action or event takes place.

1. A verb that indicates present time is said to be in the present tense.

Examples:
- I often write a letter to my cousin brother.
- Eat your dinner properly.
- She does her work carefully.

Rule: he's / she's / it's / they're / they've

2. A verb that indicates the time passed by is said to be in the past tense.

Examples:
- I read an interesting story book.
- He ate his dinner too early today.
- She completed her homework.

Rule: He / she / it wasn't
he'd / she'd / it'd, they'd / were not

3. A verb that indicates the future time is said to be the future tense.

Examples:
- I shall write a letter to the editor to inform about that incident.
- He will eat his dinner in a nearby restaurant.
- She will do her work all by herself.

Rule: he'll / she'll / it'll / they'll

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A. Tick the correct option of verb.

1. We want to play outside but it _____ raining.

a) am ☐ b) is ☐

c) were ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. This chocolate _____ too sweet to enjoy.

a) were ☐ b) is ☐

c) will ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. I _____ very fond of fruits.

a) is ☐ b) am ☐

c) were ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. The roof of the house _____ .

a) leak ☐ b) leaks ☐

c) is leaked ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. John _____ the mystery.

a) solve ☐ b) is solves ☐

c) solved ☐ d) none of these ☐

B. Tick the correct option of action word.

1. The picture is _____ on the wall.

a) hung ☐ b) hangs ☐

c) hanged ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. My mother _____ the cookies from me.

a) hide ☐ b) hides ☐

c) hidden ☐ d) none of these ☐

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3. Jake _____ his car everyday.

a) wash ☐ b) washes ☐

c) clean ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. The rocket _____ in the sky.

a) blast ☐ b) blasts ☐

c) come ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. Three fish _____ in the pond.

a) swim ☐ b) swims ☐

c) drive ☐ d) none of these ☐

C. Tick the correct option.

1. Rosy _____ from Singapore last month.

a) moved ☐ b) had moved ☐

c) will move ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. By tomorrow, I _____ this book.

a) will complete ☐ b) had read ☐

c) read ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. She _____ for a movie tomorrow night.

a) go ☐ b) has gone ☐

c) is going ☐ d)none of these ☐

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4. They _____ in England for more than ten years.

a) will have lived ☐ b) has lived ☐

c) are living ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. John _____ for a bike.

a) will long ☐ b) longs ☐

c) is longing ☐ d) none of these ☐

D. Tick the correct option to make a verb using the given suffix / prefix.

1. en - _____

a) enable ☐ b) enfriend ☐

c) enfright ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. be - _____

a) belight ☐ b) befriend ☐

c) beloose ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. ize - _____

a) realize ☐ b) civilise ☐

c) criticezi ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. ify - _____

a) justify ☐ b) loosify ☐

c) widiffy ☐ d) none of these ☐

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5. able - _____

a) ability ☐ b) disable ☐

c) inquizable ☐ d) none of these ☐

E. Tick the correct option.

1. Emma and Rachel _____ good friends.

a) is ☐ b) are ☐

c) am ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. Lilly _____ a scientist.

a) am ☐ b) is ☐

c) are ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. You and I _____ of the same age.

a) are ☐ b) is ☐

c) am ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. Sophia _____ from Spain and I _____ from India.

a) is, am ☐ b) am, is ☐

c) was, were ☐ d) none of these ☐

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5. Megan _____ a student of Riverdale High School.

a) is ☐ b) were ☐

c) am ☐ d) none of these ☐

F. Tick the correct option of verbs.

1. Beyonce _____ on stage, she is a singer.

a) drives ☐ b) sings ☐

c) dances ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. John Keats _____ poems, he is a poet.

a) dances ☐ b) reads ☐

c) writes ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. Bhagat Singh _____ for freedom, he was a freedom fighter.

a) fought ☐ b) played ☐

c) managed ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. Sania Mirza _____ tennis, she is a tennis player.

a) plays ☐ b) cracks ☐

c) cycles ☐ d) none of these ☐

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G. Tick the correct option to complete the paragraph.

Friends (1) _____ an important part of our lives. Whom (2) _____ we (3) _____ - rich or poor, handsome or ugly, brilliant or stupid? We (4) _____ for faithful, intelligent and trustworthy persons. He or she (5) _____ be naughty but certainly not crafty. It (6) _____ essential that our friend (7) _____ be optimistic. Pessimistic friends (8) _____ us and keep us from doing good work. So, we simply (9) _____ ourselves with an optimistic crowd and it is not difficult. There are many people who (10) _____ inspire us and make us realize that we (11) _____ do great things.

1. a) form ☐ b) formed ☐
   c) forming ☐ d) formation ☐

2. a) can ☐ b) could ☐
   c) should ☐ d) may ☐

3. a) chosen ☐ b) chose ☐
   c) choose ☐ d) choosing ☐

4. a) would look ☐ b) will looked ☐
   c) might looked ☐ d) must look. ☐

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5. a) may ☐ b) must ☐
   c) will ☐ d) ought to ☐

6. a) is ☐ b) will ☐
   c) was ☐ d) should ☐

7. a) may ☐ b) will ☐
   c) should ☐ d) must ☐

8. a) might discourage ☐ b) have to discouraged ☐
   c) would discourage ☐ d) could discourageous ☐

9. a) will surrounds ☐ b) shall be surrounding ☐
   c) must surround ☐ d) should surrounded ☐

10. a) will ☐ b) would ☐
    c) can ☐ d) might ☐

11. a) will ☐ b) would ☐
    c) can ☐ d) might ☐

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3. Pronouns

Pronouns are words that can be used to replace nouns. We usually introduce people, places and things by using their name (a noun) first. Then to further tell about them, we use a pronoun instead.
Examples: Tiara's mother went shopping. She brought several gifts for Tiara. She also brought a sweet little kitten for her.
In the above sentences, pronouns she, he, it are used in place of the noun (s) Tiara's mother and Tiara respectively.
Some commonly used pronouns are I, we, you, he, his, her, their, them, myself, who, these, etc.

KINDS OF PRONOUNS

1. Personal Pronouns: Personal pronouns are used to describe the speaker, listener and the person or thing who/that is spoken about.

Examples: Liam played the match well. He won the trophy for the best player.
(He used for Liam - person who is spoken about)
Therefore, it can be said that these pronouns refer to the first, second as well as the third person in a sentence.

Number	Person	Personal Pronoun	Subject Object
Singular	1st Person	I	me
	2nd Person	you	you
	3rd Person	he, she, it	him, her, it
Plural	1st Person	we	us
	2nd Person	you	you
	3rd Person	they	them

Types of Personal Pronouns - There are two types of personal pronouns.

1. Subjective Pronouns: Subjective pronouns act as a subject in a sentence.

Examples: She is preparing for her final exams.

2. Objective Pronouns: Objective pronouns act as an object in a sentence.

Examples: My friend is looking forward to meet me.

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A. Tick the correct option of pronouns.

1. The teacher left the hall. _____ will come in a while.

a) he ☐ b) she ☐ c) it ☐ d) they ☐

2. Music is a gift of God. _____ is not a game.

a) she ☐ b) he ☐ c) it ☐ d) them ☐

3. All of us are honest and _____ believe in honesty.

a) we ☐ b) she ☐ c) us ☐ d) they ☐

4. I value the way _____ have assisted me in this case. I'm thankful to them.

a) he ☐ b) we ☐ c) it ☐ d) they ☐

5. Stop boasting. _____ are not the only topper here.

a) he ☐ b) you ☐ c) it ☐ d) they ☐

B. Tick the correct option of personal pronouns.

1. One of the boys has lost _____ books.

a) her ☐ b) his ☐

c) him ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. Let _____ go to school so that she collects the form in time.

a) her ☐ b) his ☐

c) him ☐ d) all of these ☐

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3. Let _____ try myself for the quiz.

a) her ☐ b) his ☐

c) me ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. It is a secret between _____ and _____ .

a) her, I ☐ b) his, her ☐

c) him, me ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. This action of hers was not liked by _____ .

a) we ☐ b) they ☐

c) him ☐ d) all of these ☐

6. No one can dance like _____ .

a) them ☐ b) his ☐

c) hers ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. One must keep _____ dignity.

a) herself ☐ b) his ☐

c) himself ☐ d) all of these ☐

8. I like your horse. Can I take a ride on _____ ?

a) her ☐ b) his ☐

c) it ☐ d) all of these ☐

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2. Possessive Pronouns:

Possessive pronouns are used to show possession or ownership of one thing or person with another. Yours, mine, his, her, etc. are common possessive pronouns.

Examples: This pencil is mine.

Is that house yours?

C. Use possessive pronouns from the given list and complete the paragraph. Use each possessive pronoun only once.

It was a beautiful day. Nancy had a very good beginning. First of all, the day began with chocolate cookies _____ (1) mom was making, which are favourite of _____ (2)! Then, when she reached school, her friend said, "Nancy, is this new haircut of _____ (3)!" Next, Nancy's teacher gave the class some good news. "_____ (4) class has won a free trip to the Adventure Island as the prize won in a contest recently held!" Nancy was so excited; as she was sure that everyone in school wanted the school team of _____ (5) to win.

1. a) her ☐ b) my ☐
   c) it ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. a) hers ☐ b) they ☐
   c) he ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. a) him ☐ b) they ☐
   c) yours ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. a) her ☐ b) their ☐
   c) it ☐ d) none of these ☐

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5. a) hers ☐ b) they ☐

c) it ☐ d) none of these ☐

D. Tick the correct option of possessive pronouns.

1. I wonder my dog is the smallest.

a) my ☐ b) they ☐

c) her ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. This dog is ours who has won the first prize.

a) he ☐ b) ours ☐

c) it ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. His jump was long and its height was remarkable.

a) his, its ☐ b) they ☐

c) it ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. My family and I were proud of our neighbours.

a) her ☐ b) they ☐

c) our ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. I took my younger sister to a dog show.

a) my ☐ b) they ☐

c) it ☐ d) none of these ☐

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6. My nails were sharper than hers.

a) hers ☐ b) it ☐

c) them ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. I found her more courageous than their whole team.

a) he ☐ b) their ☐

c) it ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. Someone asked, "Is that parcel yours?"

a) him ☐ b) they ☐

c) yours ☐ d) none of these ☐

9. I replied positively, "Yes, it's mine."

a) her ☐ b) they ☐

c) mine ☐ d) none of these ☐

10. Success is definitely hers.

a) hers ☐ b) they ☐

c) it ☐ d) none of these ☐

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E. Tick the correct option of possessive pronouns.

1. Pick up that bottle. It is _____ .

a) him ☐ b) they ☐

c) yours ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. I bought a new pair of glasses. It is _____.

a) him ☐ b) mine ☐

c) his ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. Choose any one of these drinks. The choice is _____.

a) him ☐ b) they ☐

c) yours ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. Those files are _____.

a) his ☐ b) they ☐

c) your ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. Is this red ball George's? Yes, it's _____.

a) him ☐ b) his ☐

c) they ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. Give them the basket. It is _____.

a) theirs ☐ b) they ☐

c) his ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. This book of magic belongs to Aastha. It is _____.

a) him ☐ b) hers ☐

c) they ☐ d) none of these ☐

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8. They felt sorry for their behaviour. It was _____ bad luck.

a) him ☐ b) their ☐

c) yours ☐ d) none of these ☐

9. This spectacle is Ravi's. The green one is _____.

a) him ☐ b) they ☐

c) mine ☐ d) none of these ☐

10. I did my homework. Did you do _____ too?

a) him ☐ b) they ☐

c) yours ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are used when subject and the object are same, i.e. the action subject does reflects back upon the subject itself. Therefore, the doer and the receiver are the same.

The pronouns such as myself, yourself, themselves, ourselves, himself, herself, are reflexive pronouns that can also be used as emphatic pronouns.

Examples: 1. He has eaten his food himself.

2. They created the mess themselves.

F. Tick the correct option of reflexive pronoun.

1. She hurt _____ .

a) herself ☐ b) yourself ☐

c) himself ☐ d) none of these ☐

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2. Tina was looking at _____ in the mirror.

a) yourself ☐ b) herself ☐

c) himself ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. I check my patients _____ .

a) yourself ☐ b) herself ☐

c) myself ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. You called me _____ for the test.

a) your ☐ b) yourself ☐

c) himself ☐ d) none of these ☐

G. Tick the correct option of pronoun.

1. Charlie likes _____ .

a) he ☐ b) me ☐

c) they ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. They bought a pair of socks for _____ .

a) I ☐ b) me ☐

c) their ☐ d) none of these ☐

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3. Peter and Dennis will make dinner for _____ tonight.

a) us ☐ b) me ☐

c) themselves ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. Please look into the map _____ (the city of Britain).

a) it ☐ b) yourself ☐

c) itself ☐ d) none of these ☐

H. Tick the correct reflexive pronouns to replace the highlighted words.

1. They always wrote the letter **himself.**

a) themselves ☐ b) yourself ☐

c) himself ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. She corrects her errors **himself.**

a) herself ☐ b) yourself ☐

c) himself ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. You hit the dog **itself.**

a) herself ☐ b) yourself ☐

c) himself ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. They have recited the poem **yourself.**

a) himself ☐ b) yourself ☐

c) themselves ☐ d) none of these ☐

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5. I like doing my work **himself**.

a) yourself ☐ b) myself ☐

c) himself ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. I wash my hair **themselves**.

a) herself ☐ b) yourself ☐

c) myself ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. I can't manage it **herself**.

a) herself ☐ b) myself ☐

c) himself ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. We should water the plants **ourself**.

a) myself ☐ b) yourself ☐

c) ourselves ☐ d) none of these ☐

9. They were ashamed of **myself**.

a) themselves ☐ b) yourself ☐

c) himself ☐ d) none of these ☐

10. He wrote this story **ourselves**.

a) herself ☐ b) yourself ☐

c) himself ☐ d) none of these ☐

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4. Adjectives

Adjective is a word used to add something to the meaning of a noun or pronoun.
It means 'added to'.

Read the given sentences.

a. A clever boy won the match.
b. I like this plant.
c. Her behaviour was rude.
d. Mother gifted me four games.

In the above sentences, clever, this, rude and four are adjectives that add meaning to the nouns boy, plant, behaviour and games respectively.

Adjectives can be used to describe everything in the universe like colour, size, age, origin, material, purpose, shape, etc. of a noun.

A. Write the opposites of the underline words.

1. The voice of radio was **loud**.

a) quiet ☐ b) heavy ☐
c) light ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. The towel was **wet**.

a) hard ☐ b) dry ☐
c) soft ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. Natalie likes to drive her **old** car.

a) newer ☐ b) latest ☐
c) new ☐ d) none of these ☐

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4. Phoebe has **long** hair.

a) longer ☐ b) short ☐

c) lengthy ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. Ross is a **tall** boy.

a) thin ☐ b) long ☐

c) short ☐ d) none of these ☐

B. Tick the correct option of an adjective for the given phrases.

1. a ghost story

a) horrible ☐ b) long ☐

c) funny ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. a ball in a round shape

a) small ☐ b) circular ☐

c) thin ☐ d) all of these ☐

3. an ice cream in a triangular shape

a) sweet ☐ b) lengthy ☐

c) cone ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. tasty pasta

a) delicious ☐ b) sweet ☐

c) appetizing ☐ d) all of these ☐

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5. a huge road-roller

a) gigantic ☐ b) big ☐

c) low ☐ d) all of these ☐

6. simple exercise

a) easy ☐ b) tough ☐

c) tiring ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. if you are feeling bored

a) short ☐ b) boring ☐

c) interesting ☐ d) all of these ☐

8. a thing made in America

a) American ☐ b) Indian ☐

c) German ☐ d) none of these ☐

9. a shawl made from wool

a) silver ☐ b) woolen ☐

c) cotton ☐ d) all of these ☐

10. a glass made of gold

a) steel ☐ b) silver ☐

c) golden ☐ d) none of these ☐

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C. Tick the correct option of adjectives.

1. Betty has a neat bedroom.

a) bedroom ☐ b) neat ☐

c) cleaned ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. Archie looked for his lost dog.

a) dog ☐ b) looked ☐

c) lost ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. The small boy ran along the sidewalk.

a) small ☐ b) boy ☐

c) ran ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. Louis drove her new car to the wedding.

a) old ☐ b) drove ☐

c) new ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. Veronica went to the store to buy fresh bread.

a) fresh ☐ b) bread ☐

c) buy ☐ d) none of these ☐

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DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES

The adjective of quality changes its form to show degrees of comparison. There are three degrees of comparison.

Examples: 1. The planet Earth is big. (positive)

2. The planet Saturn is bigger than the Earth. (comparative)

3. The planet Jupiter is the biggest of all. (superlative)

1. Positive Degree: It is used when no comparison of nouns, with each other, takes place. However, the adjective is used in its base or root form.

Examples: • His shop is very big.

Use of as...as

As...as is used in positive form that shows comparison to emphasize the similarity between two people or things. It is known as comparison of equality.

Examples: • He is as good a poet as Shakespeare.

2. Comparative Degree: It is used when two unequal things or set of things are compared.

Examples: • Joshua is taller than Anshu.

Here, comparison between two different people and two unequal things has taken place respectively.

Use of so...as, less...than, more...than

A comparison between two unequal or dissimilar things/persons using so...as, less... than, more...than is called comparison of inferiority.

Examples: • She is not so clever as your sister is.

• This piece of writing is less interesting than the ones you have written.

• This colour scheme is more relevant than the previous ones.

3. Superlative Degree: It is used when more than two things or set of things are compared. It shows the highest or the lowest degree of the same quality of an adjective.

Examples: • Lion is the strongest of all animals.

The degree of comparison can be changed without changing the meaning of the sentence.

Examples: • Rachel is the most intelligent girl in the school.

• No other girl is as intelligent as Rachel.

• Rachel is more intelligent than any other girl in the school.

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D. Tick the correct option of degree of the adjective.

1. Pamela is _____ than her sister.

a) pretty ☐ b) prettier ☐

c) prettiest ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. Josh is the _____ boy in the class.

a) more intelligent ☐ b) intelligent ☐

c) most intelligent ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. Shelly speaks English _____ .

a) better ☐ b) well ☐

c) best ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. China is _____ than India.

a) bigger ☐ b) big ☐

c) biggest ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. He is _____ than you.

a) smart ☐ b) smarter ☐

c) smartest ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. Take the _____ of the two routes.

a) short ☐ b) shorter ☐

c) shortest ☐ d) none of these ☐

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7. They live in the _____ city of Kansas.

a) more beautiful ☐ b) beautiful ☐

c) most beautiful ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. She wore a _____ coloured gown in the party.

a) green flared ☐ b) green ☐

c) green flowing ☐ d) all of these ☐

9. Megan is carrying the _____ of all the bundles.

a) big ☐ b) biggest ☐

c) bigger ☐ d) none of these ☐

10. Arundhati Roy is a _____ novelist.

a) known ☐ b) renowned ☐

c) famous ☐ d) all of these ☐

E. Tick the correct option of adjective form of the words given in brackets.

1. The boat sustained _____ damages. (heavily)

a) heavy ☐ b) heavier ☐

c) more heavier ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. He is a man of _____ heart and soul. (clarity)

a) clear ☐ b) clearest ☐

c) more clear ☐ d) none of these ☐

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3. Everyone has their_____ duties. (morality)

a) more moral ☐ b) moral ☐

c) most moral ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. Abdul Kalam won the _____ prize in aeronautics. (firstly)

a) more ☐ b) first ☐

c) very ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. She died a _____ death. (glory)

a) glorious ☐ b) bad ☐

c) more ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. She is really an _____ person. (adore)

a) Heavy ☐ b) adore ☐

c) adorable ☐ d) none of these ☐

F. Tick the correct option of comparative or superlative form of the adjectives given in brackets.

1. Mount Everest is one of the _____ peaks in the world. (high)

a) High ☐ b) higher ☐

c) highest ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. The pen is _____than the sword. (might)

a) mightier ☐ b) mightiest ☐

c) more might ☐ d) none of these ☐

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3. Who is the _____ girl in the class? (good)

a) better ☐ b) best ☐

c) bettest ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. Keats is a _____ poet than Wordsworth. (good)

a) better ☐ b) worse ☐

c) more better ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. He owns the _____ puppy in the town. (cute)

a) more cute ☐ b) cutest ☐

c) most cute ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. Her Barbie is _____ than yours. (elegant)

a) Eleganter ☐ b) most elegant ☐

c) more elegant ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. He is the _____ member in the family. (elder)

a) elder ☐ b) eldest ☐

c) more elder ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. Platinum is _____ than gold. (expensive)

a) more expensive ☐ b) most expensive ☐

c) expensivest ☐ d) none of these ☐

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5. Adverbs

An adverb is a word or a category of the parts of speech. It is a vast collection of words that qualifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It describes and tells us when, where, why or under what conditions something happens or has happened.To estrum

Adverbs are words that modify:

- a verb :

Examples: She ran quickly to catch the bus. Here, quickly tells how she ran.

- an adjective:

Examples: She ran very quickly. Here, very tells how quickly she ran.

A. Tick the correct option of adverbs in the given sentences.

1. Victoria is a happy girl. She smiles happily.

a) happy ☐ b) happily ☐

c) smiles ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. He is a good dancer. He dances very well.

a) very ☐ b) good ☐

c) dances ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. My father was aggressive. He spoke to us aggressively.

a) aggressive ☐ b) aggressively ☐

c) aggression ☐ d) none of these ☐

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4. My colleague is a careless person. He drives carelessly.

a) careless ☐ b) drives ☐

c) carelessly ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. Taylor speaks English fluently.

a) speaks ☐ b) fluently ☐

c) English ☐ d) none of these ☐

B. Tick the correct option of appropriate adverbs.

1. Justin said that he did not feel _____.

a) good ☐ b) well ☐

c) alright ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. Nick answered the question _____ .

a) loudly ☐ b) never ☐

c) someday ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. The teacher asked the children to sing _____ .

a) loudly ☐ b) loud ☐

c) easy ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. The girl moved _____ across the field.

a) ran ☐ b) yesterday ☐

c) quietly ☐ d) none of these ☐

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5. I have _____ been to Spain.

a) often ☐ b) ever ☐

c) never ☐ d) none of these ☐

KINDS OF ADVERBS

Adverbs are countless in number. We categorize them in six kinds of adverbs.

1. Adverbs of Time: Adverbs of time show when something has happened. It also tells us the duration of the activity. Words like tomorrow, today, yesterday, daily, soon, early, now, then, recently, shortly, immediately, after, lately, etc. are adverbs of time.

Examples: • Teddy goes to school daily.

This adverb answers the question when.

2. Adverbs of Manner: Adverbs of manner show how or in what manner the action has been done – words like soundly, certainly, neatly, hard, legibly, quickly, slowly, well, ill, badly, bravely, etc., are all adverbs of manner.

Examples: • The essay is written well.

This adverb answers the question how.

3. Adverbs of Place: Adverbs of place show where or at which place the action has taken place. Words like here, there, backward, forward, for, inside, outside, in, out, anywhere, everywhere, up, down, above, below, within, away, near, etc. are adverbs of place.

Examples: • Grace lived near my school.

Some adverbs like ahead, abroad, overseas, uphill, downhill, sideways, indoors, outdoors, etc., express both movement and location.

Examples: • My mother always make us play outdoors.

4. Interrogative Adverbs: Interrogative adverbs are used for asking questions. It is used in the beginning of a sentence. Words like how, why, when, where, how many, how far, how often, how much, etc. are interrogative adverbs.

5. Adverbs of Frequency: Adverbs of frequency shows how often the work is done. Words like frequently, once, never, secondly, thirdly, twice, thrice, always, seldom, often, always, etc. are adverbs of frequency.

Examples: • Barking dogs seldom bite.

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6. Adverbs of Degree

Adverbs of degree show how much or in what degree or to what extent the work is done. Words like much, more, partly, almost, very, as, rates, any, wholly, etc. are adverbs of degree.

Examples: • Ryan is partly right.

This adverb modifies an adverb or an adjective.

C. Tick the correct option of adverb of manner.

1. The teacher speaks _____.

a) sweetly ☐ b) nice ☐

c) truly ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. Hannah sings _____.

a) loudly ☐ b) slow ☐

c) beautifully ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. Samuel ran the _____ and won the race.

a) fastest ☐ b) fast ☐

c) slow ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. Courtney did her work _____ .

a) slow ☐ b) neatly ☐

c) fast ☐ d) none of these ☐

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5. He ate the muffins _____ .

a) greedily ☐ b) slow ☐

c) fast ☐ d) none of these ☐

D. Tick the correct option of adverbs of time.

1. I saw him _____ .

a) often ☐ b) yesterday ☐

c) Tuesday ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. They met him _____ morning.

a) yesterday ☐ b) often ☐

c) Tuesday ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. I have not seen her _____ .

a) tomorrow ☐ b) often ☐

c) lately ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. I have not been seeing her since _____ .

a) yesterday ☐ b) often ☐

c) Tuesday ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. I'll _____ check the status in the morning tomorrow.

a) yesterday ☐ b) immediately ☐

c) Tuesday ☐ d) none of these ☐

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E. Tick the option with the right use of adverbs for the sentences given.

1. They read a book. (sometimes)

a) They sometimes read a book. ☐

b) They read a sometimes book. ☐

c) They read a book sometimes. ☐

d) They read sometimes a book. ☐

2. He listens to music. (never)

a) He listens never to music. ☐

b) He never listens to music. ☐

c) He listens to music never. ☐

d) He listens to never music. ☐

3. Peter is very friendly. (usually)

a) Peter is usually very friendly. ☐

b) Peter usually is very friendly. ☐

c) Peter is very friendly usually. ☐

d) Peter is very usually friendly. ☐

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4. She dresses well. (everyday)

a) She dresses well everyday. ☐

b) She everyday dresses well. ☐

c) She dresses everyday well. ☐

d) Everyday she dresses well. ☐

5. They watch TV in the afternoon. (never)

a) They watch never TV in the afternoon. ☐

b) They watch TV in the afternoon never. ☐

c) They never watch TV in the afternoon. ☐

d) They watch never TV in the afternoon. ☐

F. Tick the correct option of adverbs of place.

1. She has not been _____ before.

a) near ☐ b) here ☐

c) where ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. The bathroom is _____ .

a) upstairs ☐ b) near ☐

c) far ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. We were looking for you _____ .

a) anywhere ☐ b) by where ☐

c) everywhere ☐ d) here ☐

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4. We could'nt find you _____ .

a) anywhere ☐ b) here ☐

c) there ☐ d) all of these ☐

5. Is there a post office _____ ?

a) nearby ☐ b) far by ☐

c) thereby ☐ d) none of these ☐

G. Tick the correct option.

1. _____ borrowed my pen?

a) What ☐ b) Who ☐

c) Where ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. _____ is that lady in red saree?

a) Who ☐ b) Where ☐

c) What ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. _____ do you stay?

a) Where ☐ b) How ☐

c) What ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. _____ is your birthday?

a) often ☐ b) When ☐

c) How ☐ d) none of these ☐

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5. _____ did you buy this cap from?

a) Who ☐ b) How ☐

c) Where ☐ d) none of these ☐

H. Tick the correct adverb of degree.

1. Your son is _____ lazy.

a) very ☐ b) a bit ☐

c) not ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. She is _____ talkative.

a) oftenly ☐ b) very ☐

c) extreme ☐ d) none of th8se ☐

3. She has finished her work _____ .

a) timely ☐ b) quite ☐

c) on time ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. Sofia is _____ nice.

a) quitely ☐ b) absolutely ☐

c) really ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. It was _____ an exclusive invention of computes.

a) very ☐ b) remarkably ☐

c) quite ☐ d) none of these ☐

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PLACEMENT OF ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Adverbs of frequency come before the main verb except the main verb "to be".

Example:

- I sometimes visit my uncle.
- Occasionally, sometimes, often, frequently and usually can also go at the beginning or at the end of a sentence.

Example:

- I miss him occasionally.
- Rarely and seldom can also go at the end of a sentence (often with "very").

Example:

- We see them rarely.

I. Tick the correct option with the appropriate use of adverb of frequency for the sentences given.

1. She goes to the theatre. (often)

a) She often goes to the theatre. ☐

b) She goes oftenly to the theatre. ☐

c) She goes often to the theatre. ☐

d) None of these ☐

2. We watch serials in the evening. (always)

a) We always the watch serials in the evening. ☐

b) We watch always serials in the evening. ☐

c) We always watch always serials in the evening. ☐

d) We always watch serials in the evening. ☐

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3. She reads the magazine. (sometimes)

a) She reads sometimes the magazine. ☐

b) She reads the magazine sometimes. ☐

c) She sometimes reads the magazine. ☐

d) She reads the sometimes magazine. ☐

4. Jessica is ill. (never)

a) Jessica is ill. ☐

b) Jessica never is often ill. ☐

c) Jessica is never ill. ☐

d) Never Jessica is ill. ☐

5. She watches TV. (seldom)

a) She seldom watches TV. ☐

b) She watches seldom TV. ☐

c) She watches TV seldom. ☐

d) Seldom she watches TV. ☐

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6. She goes to school by bus. (always)

a) She always goes to school by bus. ☐

b) She goes always to school by bus. ☐

c) She goes to always school by bus. ☐

d) She goes to school by bus always. ☐

7. I make soup in the evening. (usually)

a) I make usually soup in the evening. ☐

b) I usually make soup in the evening usually. ☐

c) I usually make soup in the usually evening. ☐

d) I usually make soup in the evening. ☐

J. Tick the correct option of adverb.

1. Robin hood is quick in every task, so he drives _____ .

a) quick ☐ b) quickly ☐

c) quickest ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. The boy is slow like a caterpillar. He walks _____ .

a) slowly ☐ b) slow ☐

c) slowest ☐ d) none of these ☐

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3. She is an abrupt writer. She writes _____ .

a)abrupt ☐ b) abruptly ☐

c) abrupts ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. Bond is a nice piano player. He plays the piano _____ .

a) nice ☐ b) nicest ☐

c) nicely ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. My mother is angry with me. She shouts _____ .

a) angrily ☐ b) angry ☐

c) more anger ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. His English is fluent. He speaks English _____ .

a) fluent ☐ b) fluently ☐

c) more fluent ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. Hannah is happy today. She smiles _____ .

a) happy ☐ b) happiest ☐

c) happily ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. The teacher was loud with the students. She shouted _____ .

a) loud ☐ b) louder ☐

c) loudly ☐ d) none of these ☐

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6 Prepositions

A preposition is placed before a noun or another pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing referred to stands in regard to something else. It can be understood thoroughly from the following example.

Example: The books are on the table.

Some commonly used prepositions are:

- Aboard, about, above across. After, against, along, among, around, at.
- Before, behind, below, beneath Beside, between, beyond, by.
- Down, during, except, for, from in, inside, into, like.
- To, toward, under, underneath. Until, up, upon. With, within, without.
- Near, of, off, on, over Past, since, Through, throughout.

Prepositions of Time: In, On, At, By

Examples:
In - 1. The wedding will be in April. (month)
On - 2. The party is on Friday. (day)
At - 3. The train shall arrive at 3 pm. (hour)

- On time means punctual, not late. If something happens on time, it means it has happened at the time that was planned.
  Example:
  The 6:30 train arrived on time. (at 6:30 only).
- In time (for something /to do something) means before time or soon enough.
  Example: a) Will you be home in time for the party? (soon enough for the party)
- At the end (of something) means at the time when something ends.
  Example: I am going out of town at the end of the month
- In the end means finally. We use in the end when we are clear what the final result of the situation was.
  Example:
  a) I had a lot of problem with my old computer. In the end, I sold it and bought a new one.

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A. Tick the correct preposition.

1. I went _____ meet my class teacher.

a) to ☐ b) at ☐

c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. The Taj Mahal is located _____ Agra.

a) to ☐ b) at ☐

c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. I am going _____ the library.

a) to ☐ b) at ☐

c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. The mother sat _____ her children.

a) beside ☐ b) besides ☐

c) along ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. We looked _____ the bunch of flowers.

a) to ☐ b) at ☐

c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. Can you see the helicopter _____ the palace?

a) under ☐ b) at ☐

c) above ☐ d) none of these ☐

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7. The plane was flying _____ Scotland.

a) to ☐ b) above ☐

c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. There is green grass _____ the park.

a) to ☐ b) at ☐

c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

9. The cat was hiding _____ the door.

a) to ☐ b) at ☐

c) behind ☐ d) none of these ☐

10. He will go _____ the Zoo _____ Sunday.

a) to, on ☐ b) at, in ☐

c) to, in ☐ d) none of these ☐

11. He slipped and fell _____ the river.

a) to ☐ b) at ☐

c) into ☐ d) none of these ☐

12. We met _____ the gate.

a) to ☐ b) at ☐

c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

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B. Tick the correct option of prepositions.

1. The mouse ran _____ and down the clock.

a) up ☐ b) at ☐

c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. Mason is going _____ school _____ his mother.

a) to, at ☐ b) to, with ☐

c) in, with ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. He has been practising _____ morning.

a) to ☐ b) at ☐

c) since ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. The rat jumped _____ the almirah.

a) at ☐ b) on ☐

c) upon ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. The teacher agreed _____ the student's request.

a) to ☐ b) with ☐

c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. Miley looked _____ the water and saw her own shadow.

a) to ☐ b) into ☐

c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

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7. The guests were sitting _____ the room.

a) outside ☐ c) at ☐

c) before ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. The meeting was called off _____ they heard the students.

a) to ☐ b) at ☐

c) when ☐ d) none of these ☐

9. Would you prefer _____ take tea or coffee?

a) to ☐ b) at ☐

c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

10. She fell _____ the roof and hurt herself.

a) from ☐ b) at ☐

c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

C. Tick the correct option of prepositions.

I went to the pilgrimage _____ (1) the Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine near Jammu. The walk _____ (2) Katra _____ (3) the Shrine is uphill and steep. It involves five _____ (4) six hours of climb uphill _____ (5) foot. Most pilgrims prefer _____ (6) walk. Some old and disabled folks hire ponies. It is very tedious _____ (7) a pony. I do not like the pony being beaten mercilessly _____ (8) the escort. Some ponies run away and jump _____ (9) the cliff. It is better _____ (10) avoid hiring a pony and walk _____ (11) your own _____ (12) seek blessings _____ (13) right earnest.

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1. a) to ☐ b) at ☐
   c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. a) to ☐ b) from ☐
   c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. a) of ☐ b) at ☐
   c) to ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. a) to ☐ b) at ☐
   c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. a) to ☐ b) on ☐
   c) of ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. a) to ☐ b) at ☐
   c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. a) to ☐ b) at ☐
   c) for ☐ d) none of these ☐

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8. a) by ☐ b) at ☐
   c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

9. a) to ☐ b) from ☐
   c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

10. a) therefore ☐ b) to ☐
    c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

11. a) to ☐ b) at ☐
    c) on ☐ d) none of these ☐

12. a) to ☐ b) from ☐
    c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

13. a) to ☐ b) from ☐
    c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

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D. Tick the correct option.

1. I don't know how I managed to get _____ this mess.

a) into ☐ b) onto ☐

c) on ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. I hope you won't run _____ any problems.

a) into ☐ b) onto ☐

c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. He was trying to throw his pen _____ the roof.

a) into ☐ b) onto ☐

c) either ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. John always manages to get _____ trouble.

a) into ☐ b) onto ☐

c) either ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. He occupied himself _____ the work with great enthusiasm.

a) onto ☐ b) into ☐

c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

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6. John wants to get _____ advertising.

a) onto ☐ b) into ☐

c) on ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. He promised that he would look _____ the matter.

a) in ☐ b) into ☐

c) onto ☐ d) none of these ☐

E. Complete the following paragraph.

Cricket is a game known (1) _____ its wonderful glories. It is popular (2) _____ men and women (3) _____ all ages. People used to go to see a cricket test match (4) _____ paying thousands. They used to see a match (5) _____ five days. Many times, the match would end (6) _____ in a draw. But things have changed (7) _____ the introduction (8) _____ One-day matches. This kind (9) _____ cricket has certainly caught the fancy (10) _____ the people. There is no need to wait (11) _____ five days (12) _____ the outcome (13) _____ the match. A match is now decided (14) _____ the same day.

1. a) to ☐ b) for ☐

c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. a) to ☐ b) at ☐

c) among ☐ d) none of these ☐

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3. a) of ☐ b) at ☐
   c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. a) to ☐ b) after ☐
   c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. a) to ☐ b) at ☐
   c) for ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. a) up ☐ b) at ☐
   c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. a) to ☐ b) along with ☐
   c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. a) to ☐ b) at ☐
   c) of ☐ d) none of these ☐

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9. a) of ☐ b) at ☐
   c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

10. a) to ☐ b) of ☐
    c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

11. a) to ☐ b) at ☐
    c) for ☐ d) none of these ☐

12. a) for ☐ b) at ☐
    c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

13. a) to ☐ b) of ☐
    c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

14. a) to ☐ b) on ☐
    c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

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7 Articles

Articles always precede a noun in a sentence. They qualify the noun following them.

Articles can be divided into two kinds.

- Indefinite Articles
- Definite Article

KINDS OF ARTICLES

1. Indefinite Articles: a, an

A and an refer to the nouns in general, i.e. they do not specify a particular noun.

Example: James needs a blue tie for the party. An umbrella saves us from rain.

Use of 'A' and 'An'

- A is used before a noun that begins with a consonant or a consonant sound,

e.g. a girl, a man, a university, a unicorn, etc.

Example: Taylor is choosing a bouquet.

- An is used before a noun that begins with a vowel or a vowel sound,

e.g. an owl, an inkpot, an heir, an article, etc.

Example: An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

- A and an are used before singular countable nouns, or before the adjective that represents a noun.

Example: There is a dog outside the building.

2. Definite Article:

The is a definite article that refers to a specific noun, i.e. we know which particular noun is being referred to in the sentence.

Examples: She is the player who has won three gold medals.

Use of the

The is used:

- to refer to something which has already been mentioned.

Example: A man and a woman were walking down the street. On the way, the woman met an old friend.

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Here, the second sentence talks about the woman who has already been discussed in the first sentence.

- when the thing being talked about is already known to both the speaker and the listener.

Example: Where's the library?

- in defining an object or a person in a sentence.

Example: The man who wrote this book is a well-known poet.

- to refer to objects regarded as unique.

Example: The sun gives us light.

- before superlatives and ordinal numbers.

Example: The tenth page of this book should be decorated really well.

- with adjectives that refer to a whole group of people.

Example: The Buddhists are very calm people.

- with names of geographical areas, oceans and rivers.

Example: The Ganges is the sacred river of Hindus.

- with decades or groups of years.

Example: The seventies was the period of beautiful music.

- with names of specific books and scriptures.

Example: The Ramayana is the holy scripture of Hindus.

- Sometimes, we use the, preceding a common noun, to give it the meaning of an abstract noun.

Example: The strength in him created wonders in the competition.

A. Tick the correct option of articles.

1. _____ apple a day keeps the doctor away.

a) an ☐ b) a ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. London is on _____ banks of river Thames.

a) an ☐ b) a ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

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3. He did _____ MA in Sanskrit.

a) an ☐ b) a ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. It's _____ most expensive restaurant in the town.

a) an ☐ b) a ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. You can pay the bill in _____ bank.

a) an ☐ b) a ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

B. Which article will precede the given words?

1. umbrella

a) an ☐ b) a ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. lovely dress

a) an ☐ b) a ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. interesting book

a) an ☐ b) a ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

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4. orange

a) an ☐ b) a ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. university

a) an ☐ b) a ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

C. Tick the correct option of article.

1. _____ Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean in the world.

a) an ☐ b) a ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. Mrs. Jones is _____ oldest teacher in the school.

a) an ☐ b) a ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. New York is _____ interesting city.

a) an ☐ b) a ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. Don't forget to bring _____ umbrella when you go out.

a) an ☐ b) a ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

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5. The children are sitting on _____ floor.

a) an ☐ b) a ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

D. Fill in the blanks with articles 'a,' 'an' or 'the' in the following paragraph.

Flattery is _____ (1) great art. It is inborn. It cannot be taught or acquired. It is always there in _____ (2) blood of _____ (3) flatterer. It is _____ (4) sign of _____ (5) mean person. It is _____ (6) art of praising _____ (7) person who does not deserve it. It is _____ (8) great psychology. _____ (9) flatterer gives undeserved praise with _____ (10) hidden motive.

1. a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

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6. a) a ☐ b) an ☐
   c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. a) a ☐ b) an ☐
   c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. a) a ☐ b) an ☐
   c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

9. a) a ☐ b) an ☐
   c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

10. a) a ☐ b) an ☐
    c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

E. Tick the correct option of article.

1. _____ stitch in time saves nine.
   a) a ☐ b) an ☐
   c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. _____ girls of this school are very intelligent.
   a) a ☐ b) an ☐
   c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

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3. Honesty is _____ best policy.

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. English is _____ national language of many countries.

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. It is quarter past three on _____ clock.

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. He is _____ honorable man in the society.

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. I reside in _____ area where educated people live.

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. Speak _____ truth and do not tell _____ lie.

a) a, the ☐ b) a, an ☐

c) the, a ☐ d) none of these ☐

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Omission of Articles

We don't use articles with:

- uncountable nouns

Example: Logan loves to drink coffee.

- languages and religions

Example: Islam is the religion of Muslims.

- a general abstract noun

Example: Love is a powerful emotion.

- towns, cities, states and countries

Example: Cape Town is the second populous city in South Africa.

- lakes, islands, continents or mountains

Example: We took a boat ride on lake Como.

- cardinal numbers (1,2,3) and letters in a list

Example: Please attempt question number 1, Ana.

- with names of diseases

Example: Cancer is a terrible disease.

- names of planets

Examples: Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system.

- titles of meals

Examples: Breakfast is the most important meal of the day.

F. Tick the correct option of article, a, an, or the, or leave the space blank if no article is needed.

1. Joseph likes to play _____ basketball.

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) no article needed ☐

2. I want _____ orange from that basket.

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) no article needed ☐

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3. _____ school in the colony is in progress.

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) no article needed ☐

4. My teacher speaks _____ German and French.

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) no article needed ☐

5. I took _____ pair of shoes from your wardrobe.

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) no article needed ☐

6. One of the participants said, "_____ musicians were wonderful."

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) no article needed ☐

7. I bought _____ umbrella to go out in the Sun.

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) no article needed ☐

8. My sister is learning to play _____ guitar after her coaching classes.

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) no article needed ☐

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9. I'd like to buy _____ cake that is on display.

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) no article needed ☐

10. I settled in Garbriel when I shifted to _____ Delhi.

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) no article needed ☐

11. The capital of Goa is _____ Panaji.

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) no article needed ☐

12. My maternal family belongs to _____ South India.

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) no article needed ☐

13. _____ apple a day keeps the doctor away.

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) no article needed ☐

14. _____ ink in my pen is red.

a) a ☐ b) an ☐

c) the ☐ d) no article needed ☐

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8. Conjunctions

A conjunction is a joining word that joins words or sentences together. A conjunction joins nouns, adverbs, adjectives and verbs. It also joins two sentences, parts of a sentence, phrases and clauses. Conjunctions are also called linkers.

Examples: • Mia and Abby are sisters. • The teacher called her but she did not hear him.

KINDS OF CONJUNCTIONS

There are three kinds of conjunctions.

1. Coordinating Conjunctions
2. Subordinating Conjunctions
3. Correlative Conjunctions

1. Coordinating Conjunctions

The conjunctions that join together two statements or clauses of equal rank (or importance) are called coordinating conjunctions. The words and, or, yet, so, for, but, also, nor, either...or, neither...nor, as well as are coordinating conjunctions.

Example: • Jason and Michael are good friends. (joins two words)

The easiest way to remember coordinating conjunctions is to remember the word FANBOYS, i.e.

F for A and N nor B but O or Y yet S so

2. Subordinating Conjunctions

A subordinate conjunction joins two clauses which makes one clause dependent on another clause.

A subordinating conjunction is also known as a subordinator. It develops the relation between the dependent clause and the rest of the sentence.

Example: Harry passed because he worked hard.

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Some common subordinate conjunctions are given in the table.

after	in order (that)	unless
although	in so far as	until
as	in that	when
as far as	lest	whenever
as soon as	no matter how	where
as if	now that	wherever
as though	once	whether
because	provided (that)	while
before	since	why
even if	so that	in as much as
even though	supposing (that)	in case (that)
how	than	though
if	that	till

NOTE: To differentiate between preposition and subordinate conjunction, the word following it has to be noticed. A preposition is followed by a noun, pronoun, etc. whereas, a conjunction is followed by a subject-verb structure.

Examples: Since this day (preposition)

Since he was not there. (subordinate conjunction)

3. Correlative Conjunctions

These conjunctions are used in pairs to join sentence elements of equal importance. They have got their name because they have to be used together at different places in a sentence.

Words like either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also, both...and, though...yet, whether... or, etc. are correlative conjunctions. Other examples of correlative conjunctions are hardly...when, just, as...so, the more...the less, no sooner...than, so...as, etc.

Example: • No sooner did we reach the station than the train started.

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A. Tick the correct option of conjunction.

1. Faith and Selena help _____ .

a) both ☐ b) each other ☐

c) one another ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. _____ I was small, I lived in Mumbai.

a) where ☐ b) as ☐

c) when ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. _____ she worked hard, she failed.

a) as ☐ b) though ☐

c) since ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. I regard my father _____ the best teacher.

a) because ☐ b) though ☐

c) as ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. Mason is more intelligent _____ his brother.

a) than ☐ b) as ☐

c) if ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. She wanted to buy a novel _____ she doesn't have enough money.

a) so ☐ b) but ☐

c) and ☐ b) none of these ☐

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7. He is poor _____ he can't spend lot of money.

a) so ☐ b) and ☐

c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. Is it an old _____ a new house?

a) or ☐ b) and ☐

c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

9. He was treated _____ a guest.

a) and ☐ b) but ☐

c) as ☐ d) none of these ☐

10. Do you want tea _____ coffee?

a) and ☐ b) or ☐

c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

B. Tick the correct option of conjunction to join the given sentences.

1. The dog is soft. The dog is fluffy.

a) as ☐ b) and ☐

c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. He is tall. His father is tall.

a) as tall as ☐ b) and ☐

c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

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3. My brother sings. My brother dances.

a) but ☐ b) and ☐

c) if ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. I am hungry. I am thirsty.

a) and ☐ b) as ☐

c) so ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. It is a small story. It is an interesting story.

a) and ☐ b) if ☐

c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

C. Complete the paragraph with suitable conjunctions.

_____ (1) the doctor found _____ (2) the patient had not given up smoking, he will be completely disappointed. _____ (3) he said, "_____ (4) you give up this bad habit, you will ruin your health. You must heed my advice _____ (5) it is too late, _____ (6) smoking leads to a lot of health complications." The patient replied, "Doctor, I sincerely want to give up smoking _____ (7) find it extremely difficult to do so. _____ (8) you suggest some useful tip on how to become a non-smoker, I'll gladly follow up.

1. a) if ☐ b) that ☐

c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. a) if ☐ b) that ☐

c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

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3. a) if ☐ b) that ☐
   c) unless ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. a) before ☐ b) after ☐
   c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. a) before ☐ b) that ☐
   c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. a) if ☐ b) that ☐
   c) because ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. a) if ☐ b) that ☐
   c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. a) if ☐ b) that ☐
   c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

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D. Tick the correct option of conjunctions.

1. He is _____ foolish _____ ignorant.
   a) if, or ☐ b) either...or ☐
   c) but, or ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. _____ Kamal _____ Rajan came to the seminar.

a) neither, if ☐ b) neither...nor ☐

c) either...or ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. He is _____ intelligent _____ hard working.

a) both...and ☐ b) too, to ☐

c) to, but ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. _____ he was a prince, _____ he was humble.

a) yet...till ☐ b) but...or ☐

c) though...yet ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. He was _____ dull _____ careless.

a) not only... but also ☐ b) only...but also ☐

c) also, but ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. I was writing _____ he was reading.

a) if ☐ b) while ☐

c) because ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. Behave properly _____ leave the room.

a) and ☐ b) but ☐

c) or ☐ d) none of these ☐

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8. He was punished _____ he came late.

a) if ☐ b) because ☐

c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

E. Tick the correct option of conjunction.

1. I like rice _____ fish for breakfast.

a) if ☐ b) because ☐

c) and ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. Jenny is kind _____ smart.

a) if ☐ b) as well as ☐

c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. She wants coffee _____ not cake.

a) if ☐ b) so ☐

c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. He is really tired _____ he works very hard.

a) if ☐ b) because ☐

c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. Sue will not come tomorrow _____ she'll be sick.

a) if ☐ b) therefore ☐

c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

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6. He plays soccer every day _____ he's very good at it.

a) if ☐ b) because ☐

c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. I can meet you today _____ not tomorrow.

a) if ☐ b) because ☐

c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. David likes small dogs _____ not big dogs.

a) if ☐ b) as well as ☐

c) but ☐ d) none of these ☐

F. State the kind of highlighted conjunction.

1. Bread **and** milk is a wholesome meal.

a) coordinating ☐ b) subordinating ☐

c) correlative ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. I cannot give you any money **for** I have none of these of these.

a) coordinating ☐ b) subordinating ☐

c) correlative ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. She was feeling guilty **after** playing the foul game.

a) coordinating ☐ b) subordinating ☐

c) correlative ☐ d) none of these ☐

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4. **Since** you have admitted it, **so** I must believe it.

a) coordinating ☐ b) subordinating ☐

c) correlative ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. Daniel did not come **because** his friend did not call him.

a) coordinating ☐ b) subordinating ☐

c) correlative ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. He is neither taller **nor** fatter than me.

a) coordinating ☐ b) subordinating ☐

c) correlative ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. My great grandfather died **before** I was born.

a) coordinating ☐ b) subordinating ☐

c) correlative ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. The soldier died **either** yesterday **or** the day before yesterday.

a) coordinating ☐ b) subordinating ☐

c) correlative ☐ d) none of these ☐

9. The students waited **till** the professor arrived.

a) coordinating ☐ b) subordinating ☐

c) correlative ☐ d) none of these ☐

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10. You will not be allowed to attend the programme **if** you come late.

a) coordinating ☐ b) subordinating ☐

c) correlative ☐ d) none of these ☐

11. You will be late **unless** you hurry.

a) coordinating ☐ b) subordinating ☐

c) correlative ☐ d) none of these ☐

12. He will **not only** wait **but also** cancel the trip if his father couldn't join us.

a) coordinating ☐ b) subordinating ☐

c) correlative ☐ d) none of these ☐

G. Tick the correct options for the sentences given.

1. He neither gave me tea nor water.

a) He gave neither me tea nor water. ☐

b) He gave me neither tea nor water. ☐

c) He neither gave nor me tea water. ☐

d) Neither he gave me tea nor water. ☐

2. I would buy a pen than a book.

a) I would buy a pen than a book. ☐

b) I would than buy a pen a book. ☐

c) would buy a pen a than book. ☐

d) I would buy than a pen a book. ☐

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3. Unless you do not work hard, you cannot get even two square meals a day.

a) You do not work hard unless, you cannot get even two square meals a day. ☐

b) You do not unless work hard, you cannot get even two square meals a day. ☐

c) You do not work hard, you unless cannot get even two square meals a day. ☐

d) Unless you work hard, you cannot get even two square meals a day. ☐

4. He gave me both books as well as money.

a) He gave me books as well as money both. ☐

b) He gave both me books as well as money. ☐

c) He gave me both books as well as money. ☐

d) He gave me books as well as both money. ☐

5. Because he is generous, therefore everybody loves him.

a) He is generous because, therefore everybody loves him. ☐

b) Because he is generous, therefore everybody loves him. ☐

c) Because he is generous, everybody therefore loves him. ☐

d) Because he is generous, everybody loves him therefore. ☐

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6. He has no other except business shoe-making.

a) He has no other business except shoe-making. ☐

b) He has no other business shoe-making except. ☐

c) He has no other except business shoe-making. ☐

d) Except he has no other business shoe-making. ☐

7. He not only gave me money but also practical help.

a) He not only gave me money, practical help but also. ☐

b) He not only gave me money but also practical help. ☐

c) He not only gave me money, practical but also help. ☐

d) He gave me not only money but also practical help. ☐

8. They continued fighting until their leader became free.

a) They continued fighting their leader until became free. ☐

b) Until they continued fighting their leader became free. ☐

c) They continued fighting until their leader became free. ☐

d) They continued fighting, their leader became free until. ☐

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9. Prefixes

A prefix is a letter or a group of letters added in the beginning of a word to form a new word.

Examples:

Prefix	Meaning	Words
co	jointly	coworker, cooperate, correlate
dis	negation, removal	disappear, disapprove, disagree
fore	before, front	forehead, forecast, foresee
il	not, without	illegal, illegitimate, ill-treated
mis	wrong, incorrect	misconception, misbehave, mislead
re	again	reform, reassure, rearrange
over	excessive, complete	overlook, overshadow, overpower

A. Tick the correct option of prefix so as to form a meaningful word.

1. graph - _____

a) ante ☐ b) art ☐

c) auto ☐ d) irr ☐

2. head - _____

a) im ☐ b) fore ☐

c) for ☐ d) fort ☐

3. power - _____

a) super ☐ b) supper ☐

c) supreme ☐ d) sub ☐

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4. cycle - _____

a) tri ☐ b) four ☐

c) two ☐ d) by ☐

5. circle - _____

a) sam ☐ b) sub ☐

c) semi ☐ d) same ☐

B. Tick the correct option of prefix with the appropriate word.

1. im - _____

a) possible ☐ b) lucky ☐

c) verse ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. un - _____

a) entertain ☐ b) happy ☐

c) possible ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. in - _____

a) late ☐ b) happy ☐

c) visible ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. re - _____

a) below ☐ b) view ☐

c) again ☐ d) none of these ☐

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5. post - _____

a) pone ☐ b) emblem ☐

c) exam ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. mis - _____

a) place ☐ b) across ☐

c) out ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. non - _____

a) absence ☐ b) sense ☐

c) let ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. ultra - _____

a) sun ☐ b) violet ☐

c) set ☐ d) none of these ☐

9. over - _____

a) complete ☐ b) confident ☐

c) merge ☐ d) none of these ☐

10. to - _____

a) let ☐ b) lead ☐

c) exhale ☐ d) none of these ☐

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C. Tick the correct options with prefix for the group of words provided.

1. one who is not polite

a) impolite ☐ b) unpolite ☐

c) inpolite ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. which is not safe

a) insafe ☐ b) unsafe ☐

c) imsafe ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. behaving badly

a) imbehave ☐ b) misbehave ☐

c) disbehave ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. that is spelt wrong

a) misspell ☐ b) dispel ☐

c) inspell ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. tie again

a) retie ☐ b) distie ☐

c) ritie ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. charge again

a) mischarge ☐ b) dicharge ☐

c) recharge ☐ d) none of these ☐

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7. not able

a) misable ☐ b) unable ☐

c) inable ☐ d) none of these ☐

D. Tick the correct option of prefix for the given word.

1. belief

a) dis ☐ b) re ☐

c) im ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. start

a) dis ☐ b) re ☐

c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. agree

a) re ☐ b) dis ☐

c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. water

a) lower ☐ b) under ☐

c) below ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. possible

a) in ☐ b) dis ☐

c) im ☐ d) none of these ☐

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6. play

a) re ☐ b) dis ☐

c) in ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. able

a) un ☐ b) im ☐

c) re ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. school

a) pre ☐ b) in ☐

c) un ☐ d) none of these ☐

9. appear

a) dis ☐ b) in ☐

c) to ☐ d) none of these ☐

10. start / member

a) re ☐ b) in ☐

c) to ☐ d) none of these ☐

E. Put the words in brackets in the appropriate form using a prefix.

1. He was _____ in a very bad way. (behave)

a) imbehave ☐ b) misbehaving ☐

c) disbehaving ☐ d) none of these ☐

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2. She looked _____ so left the hall. (happy)

a) unhappy ☐ b) mishappy ☐

c) dishappy ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. Jackson passed his exam but was _____ to get the first division. (success)

a) imsucceed ☐ b) unsuccessful ☐

c) successful ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. The opponent team was _____ to win the championship. (compete)

a) competable ☐ b) discompete ☐

c) incompetent ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. It was _____ that he couldn't find any problem in his theory. (believe)

a) believer ☐ b) unbelievable ☐

c) imbelieve ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. He wants to be a mathematician but he was _____ at some places. (certain)

a) uncertain ☐ b) certainly ☐

c) imcertain ☐ d) none of these ☐

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7. There were only a few people to _____ the report. (view)

a) viewer ☐ b) unview ☐

c) review ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. The road was too narrow, so they had to _____ it. (construct)

a) reconstruct ☐ b) disconstruct ☐

c) constructed ☐ d) none of these ☐

9. They suggested to _____ the decision as it might be harmful for some. (consider)

a) reconsider ☐ b) considered ☐

c) considerable ☐ d) none of these ☐

10. You need an _____ approach to handle the situation whether he's your best friend. (friendly)

a) friendlier ☐ b) unfriendly ☐

c) befriendly ☐ d) none of these ☐

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10. Suffixes

A suffix is a letter or a group of letters that is added at the end of a word to form a new word.

Examples:

Suffixes	Meaning	Words
able	able to	comfortable, lovable, charitable
est	most	closest, lightest, heaviest
ful	having, giving	joyful, skilful, colourful
ly	in the manner of	eagerly, fatherly, skilfully
age	activity, result, action	blockage, marriage, carriage
ative	tending to	talkative, imaginative, figurative
ern	state or quality of	eastern, western, southern
ist	person or member	biologist, capitalist, numerologist
some	a group of	awesome, meddlesome, troublesome
ess	female	goddess, actress, poetess
hood	state, condition	childhood, motherhood, neighbourhood

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A. Tick the correct option of suffix for the given word.

1. teach - _____

a) or ☐ b) ar ☐

c) er ☐ d) ir ☐

2. light - _____

a) est ☐ b) ist ☐

c) ast ☐ d) iest ☐

3. govern - _____

a) mant ☐ b) ment ☐

c) mint ☐ d) meant ☐

4. child - _____

a) wood ☐ b) root ☐

c) hood ☐ d) food ☐

5. clock - _____

a) wise ☐ b) wine ☐

c) vise ☐ d) nice ☐

B. Tick the correct option of the word formed by joining the word in brackets and an appropriate suffix.

1. The doctor told her to keep her leg _____ . (motion)

a) motional ☐ b) motionless ☐

c) motioned ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. She did not feel _____ because she could do many things by herself. (help)

a) helpless ☐ b) helper ☐

c) helping ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. She was _____ of playing badminton in October. (hope)

a) hoping ☐ b) hopeless ☐

c) hopeful ☐ d) none of these ☐

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4. _____ the doctor's advice, she got better faster. (follow)

a) followed ☐ b) following ☐

c) follower ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. Avery is the best _____ . (play)

a) playing ☐ b) player ☐

c) played ☐ d) none of these ☐

C. Tick the correct option.

1. without fear

a) feared ☐ b) fearful ☐

c) fearless ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. tallest of all

a) tallest ☐ b) more tall ☐

c) taller ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. with care

a) careless ☐ b) careful ☐

c) cared ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. one who sings

a) sung ☐ b) singing ☐

c) singer ☐ d) none of these ☐

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5. able to read

a) readable ☐ b) read ☐

c) readless ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. one who teaches

a) teacher ☐ b) teaching ☐

c) taught ☐ d) none of these ☐

D. Add appropriate suffix to the given words.

1. comfort - _____

a) able ☐ b) less ☐

c) non ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. frequent - _____

a) ency ☐ b) ism ☐

c) ly ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. employ - _____

a) ee ☐ b) less ☐

c) ism ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. resid - _____

a) ent ☐ b) ency ☐

c) ism ☐ d) none of these ☐

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5. machin - _____

a) asry ☐ b) ism ☐

c) gy ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. line - _____

a) ar ☐ b) ness ☐

c) nism ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. history - _____

a) ical ☐ b) ism ☐

c) ian ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. hope - _____

a) ful ☐ b) est ☐

c) ing ☐ d) none of these ☐

9. sympath - _____

a) etic ☐ b) tic ☐

c) ism ☐ d) none of these ☐

10. calculat - _____

a) or ☐ b) ism ☐

c) er ☐ d) none of these ☐

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E. Put the word in brackets into the correct form. You will have to use prefixes and/or suffixes.

1. He sat _____ in his seat beside his friend. (comfort)

a) comfortably ☐ b) comfortable ☐

c) uncomfortable ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. There was _____ all around the house. (green)

a) upgreen ☐ b) greenery ☐

c) greenhouse ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. He was acting in a very _____ manner. (child)

a) childless ☐ b) childlike ☐

c) childish ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. The word you spoke is quite difficult to speak but it's _____ is really interesting. (pronounce)

a) pronunciation ☐ b) mispronounce ☐

c) pronounced ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. The _____ at the Delhi was of thirty minutes because of the fault. (stop)

a) stoppage ☐ b) stopping ☐

c) stoped ☐ d) none of these ☐

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6. You need a _____ of red, yellow and green to get the desired colour. (combine)

a) combines ☐ b) combination ☐

c) combined ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. Let's go to the supermarket and check the _____ of the stuff. (available)

a) available ☐ b) availability ☐

c) avail ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. We must keep a check on the _____ issues to save the resources for the future generation. (economy)

a) economical ☐ b) economy ☐

c) economic ☐ d) none of these ☐

9. Her _____ will take away everybody's breath. She's such an adorable child. (arrive)

a) arrival ☐ b) arrive ☐

c) arrives ☐ d) none of these ☐

10. She looked at her _____ in the mirror and was surprised. (reflect)

a) reflective ☐ b) reflects ☐

c) reflection ☐ d) none of these ☐

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11. Synonyms and Antonyms

What if you come across a few words that have same meaning??? These set of words are called synonyms.
Example: The synonym of 'collect' is 'gather'.
On the other hand, the opposite of synonym is antonym.
Now, what is an antonym?
The words that are exactly opposite to each other are called antonyms.
Example: The antonym of 'hard' is 'soft'.

Read some of the examples of synonyms and antonyms.

Synonym	Word	Antonym
over	Above	below
missing	absent	present
gather	collect	disperse
right	correct	incorrect
Well-known	famous	unknown
lucky	fortunate	unfortunate
caring	kind	cruel
leaving	exit	arrival
resemble	look a like	differ
blameless	innocent	guilty

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A. Tick the correct option of the synonyms of the underlined words.

1. The boy was very **happy**.

a) sad ☐ b) angry ☐

c) glad ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. Lilly is **afraid** of spiders.

a) scared ☐ b) joyful ☐

c) rude ☐ d) normal ☐

3. Ronnie is **sick** today.

a) fine ☐ b) ill ☐

c) naughty ☐ d) feverish ☐

4. This sum is very **easy**.

a) hard ☐ b) tough ☐

c) difficult ☐ d) simple ☐

5. Ant is the **tiniest** insect.

a) little ☐ b) biggest ☐

c) smallest ☐ d) largest ☐

6. Don't talk so **quick** over phone.

a) fast ☐ b) sleep ☐

c) slow ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. The teacher was **yelling** at the student.

a) removing ☐ b) shouting ☐

c) pushing ☐ d) loving ☐

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8. Throw waste in the **trash can**.

a) garbage ☐ b) box ☐

c) pipe ☐ d) none of these ☐

B. Tick the correct option of synonym of the given words.

1. right

a) wrong ☐ b) correct ☐

c) false ☐ d) okay ☐

2. huge

a) big ☐ b) small ☐

c) little ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. sad

a) happy ☐ b) gay ☐

c) good ☐ d) unhappy ☐

4. talk

a) speak ☐ b) silent ☐

c) mum ☐ d) quiet ☐

5. begin

a) end ☐ b) start ☐

c) finish ☐ d) middle ☐

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6. hurry

a) rush ☐ b) walk ☐

c)sit ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. sunrise

a) evening ☐ b) afternoon ☐

c)dawn ☐ d) sunset ☐

8. select

a) leave ☐ b) choose ☐

c) left ☐ d) none of these ☐

C. Tick the correct option of the synonym of the words given in brackets.

1. Please _____ (close) the window.

a) open ☐ b) shut ☐

c) start ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. Abby's room is always _____ (tidy).

a) neat ☐ b) dirty ☐

c) stinking ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. The night was _____ (silent).

a) loud ☐ b) noisy ☐

c) quiet ☐ d) none of these ☐

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4. The teacher said, "Children, _____ (end) your paper quickly."

a) start ☐ b) finish ☐

c) begin ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. Don't leave your house in the _____ (centre) of the night.

a) start ☐ b) end ☐

c) middle ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. I don't like to _____ (talk) over phone at night.

a) chat ☐ b) sleep ☐

c) quite ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. Jane has become really _____ (slim).

a) heavy ☐ b) thin ☐

c) fatty ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. The clothes are still _____ (damp).

a) wet ☐ b) dry ☐

c) moist ☐ d) none of these ☐

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D. Choose the correct synonym group.

1. The guards told us that the plane was _____ .

a) risky / safe ☐ b) secure / safe ☐

c) high / low ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. She missed the train, so she was _____ .

a) unhappy / sad ☐ b) low / high ☐

c) upset /relaxed ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. We wanted to build a _____ kitchen.

a) light / dark ☐ b) noisy / quite ☐

c) new / fresh ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. It is always nice to be _____ to others.

a) polite / respectful ☐ b) fine / bad ☐

c) bored / happy ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. The house was _____ .

a) beautiful / ugly ☐ b) empty / vacant ☐

c) moist / dry ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. Dog is a _____ friend.

a) faithful / loyal ☐ b) sleepy / active ☐

c) quite / noisy ☐ d. none of these ☐

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7. A _____ man should help the poor.

a) heavy / light ☐ b) wealthy / rich ☐

c) fatty / slim ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. _____ the bad boys.

a) accept / reject ☐ b) doubt / certain ☐

c) ignore / avoid ☐ d) none of these ☐

9. The music was very _____ in the party.

a) loud / noisy ☐ b) slow / fast ☐

c) soft / hard ☐ d) none of these ☐

10. The old and _____ woman.

a) light / heavy ☐ b) frail / weak ☐

c) fatty / thin ☐ d) none of these ☐

E. Choose the appropriate antonym of the given words.

1. expensive

a) cheap ☐ b) costly ☐

c) rich ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. dusk

a) evening ☐ b) dawn ☐

c) noon ☐ d) none of these ☐

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3. lengthy

a) short ☐ b) long ☐

c) conclude ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. true

a) right ☐ b) correct ☐

c) false ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. sadness

a) happy ☐ b) sorrowful ☐

c) happiness ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. rough

a) rash ☐ b) smooth ☐

c) shrewd ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. left

a) save ☐ b) leave ☐

c) right ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. huge

a) massive ☐ b) big ☐

c) little ☐ d) none of these ☐

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F. Choose the antonyms of the underlined words.

1. The people were very **sad** on her departure.

a) happy ☐ b) angry ☐

c) unhappy ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. Natalie was **rude** to everyone in the ceremony.

a) scared ☐ b) joy ☐

c) polite ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. David is a very **naughty** boy.

a) wicked ☐ b) good ☐

c) bad ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. This equation is very **difficult** to solve.

a) hard ☐ b) easy ☐

c) tough ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. Being a **non-vegetarian** is not a matter of prohibition.

a) cannibal ☐ b) carnivorous ☐

c) vegetarian ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. Take a **wise** decision.

a) foolish ☐ b) sensible ☐

c) clever ☐ d) none of these ☐

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7. My teacher **carefully** took me to the other side.

a) watchfully ☐ b) carelessly ☐

c) cautiously ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. **Drag** the trash bin to the other side of the house.

a) push ☐ b). pull ☐

c) crush ☐ d) none of these ☐

9. Jenny **always** finishes her tasks in time.

a) ever ☐ b) never ☐

c) every ☐ d) none of these ☐

10. Daniel is a **talkative** person.

a) still ☐ b) silent ☐

c) quiet ☐ d) none of these ☐

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12. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviations and acronyms complement each other.
An abbreviation is simply a short form or a contracted form of a word, whereas the initial or first letters of multiple meaningful words form an acronym.
An acronym is also an abbreviation but, on the contrary, an abbreviation cannot be an acronym - the reason being the difference in their formation.
An acronym can be an abbreviation because it is a shortened form of a word or a phrase. However, not every abbreviation can be an acronym, since some abbreviations that have been made from words are not new words formed from the first letters of a series of words.

- Abbreviations

a) **etc.** For et cetera b) **ltd.** For limited c) **tsp.** For teaspoon d) **am** for ante meridian

- Acronyms

a) **FBI** – Federal Bureau of Investigation
b) **DOB** – Date Of Birth
c) **DND** – Do Not Disturb
d) **MBA** – Masters of Business Administration

A. Read the given words carefully and tick the correct option of abbreviation for each word.

1. weight
   a) wgt. ☐ b) wt. ☐ c) wet. ☐ d) wg. ☐

2. incorporated
   a) inc. ☐ b) incr. ☐ c) icrp. ☐ d) incrp. ☐

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3. et cetera

a) etc. ☐ b) etct. ☐ c) ect. ☐ d) etcr. ☐

4. gallon

a) gall. ☐ b) gl. ☐ c) gal. ☐ d) gan. ☐

5. yard

a) yd. ☐ b) yrd. ☐ c) y. ☐ d) ydr. ☐

6. number

a) no. ☐ b) num. ☐ c) nmb. ☐ d) nub. ☐

7. street

a) strt. ☐ b) st. ☐ c) str. ☐ d) stt. ☐

8. altitude

a) alt. ☐ b) altt. ☐ c) al. ☐ d) altd. ☐

9. mountain

a) mnt. ☐ b) mtn. ☐ c) mt. ☐ d) mtn. ☐

10. fahrenheit

a) fr ☐ b) f ☐ c) fn ☐ d) fh ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate abbreviations.

1. _____ John Ferdinand is the managing director of the company.

a) Mr. ☐ b) Mss. ☐ c) Msrs. ☐ a) Ms. ☐

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2. _____ Anthony is a lieutenant.

a) Lieut. ☐ b) Lt. ☐ c) Lnt. ☐ d) Ltnt. ☐

3. _____ Harry Guild is the president of our association.

a) Prsdnt. ☐ b) Pdnt. ☐ c) Prsdt. ☐ d) Pres. ☐

4. _____ Parker is a cardiologist.

a) Doc. ☐ b) Dt. ☐ c) Drt. ☐ d) Dr. ☐

5. _____ Nick plays badminton every weekend.

a) Mrs. ☐ b) F. ☐ c) Mr. ☐ d) Hf. ☐

6. _____ Thomas is the superintendent of our college.

a) Supt. ☐ b) Sup. ☐ c) Sptn. ☐ d) St. ☐

7. _____ Matthew is the governor of our state.

a) Gov. ☐ b) Gove. ☐ c) Govn. ☐ d) Govr. ☐

8. _____ Carrabin is the senator of our state.

a) St. ☐ b) Sent. ☐ c) Sn. ☐ d) Sen. ☐

9. _____ Allex is a young general.

a) Grl. ☐ b) Genl. ☐ c) Gen. ☐ d) Gnl. ☐

10. _____ Janet is a dancer.

a) Msr. ☐ b) Mss. ☐ c) Ms. ☐ d) Mr. ☐

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C. Choose the appropriate acronym for the given words.

1. ante-meridian

a) PM ☐ b) am ☐ c) CM ☐ d) DM ☐

2. Prime Minister

a) PM ☐ b) CM ☐ c) AM ☐ d) NM ☐

3. Before Christ

a) AC ☐ b) DC ☐ c) BC ☐ c) HC ☐

4. Personal Representative

a) PT ☐ b) RT ☐ c) PRT ☐ d) PR ☐

5. Please Turn Over

a) PTO ☐ b) PUO ☐ c) POT ☐ d) POTR ☐

6. As Soon As Possible

a) ASP ☐ b) ASAP ☐ c) ASPL ☐ d) ASAPB ☐

7. To Be Announced

a) TA ☐ b) BA ☐ c) TBA ☐ d) TB ☐

8. Digital Video Disk

a) DVC ☐ b) DVD ☐ c) VD ☐ d) DVDK ☐

9. Bachelor of Arts

a) BT ☐ b) BA ☐ c) BAC ☐ d) BS ☐

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10. Liquid Petroleum Gas

a) LP ☐ b) LPGS ☐ c) LPS ☐ d) LPG ☐

D. Choose the correct answer.

1. WB stands for _____ .

a) West Bengal ☐ b) West Minister ☐

c) West Bungalow ☐ d) Western Bill ☐

2. The initials UN stands for _____ .

a) United Nation ☐ b) United Nut ☐

c) Unbiased Neighbour ☐ d) Under Nourished ☐

3. HQ stands for _____ .

a) Head Query ☐ b) Headquarters ☐

c) Hello Quotient ☐ d) Health Query ☐

4. My cousin is studying commerce in the DU. What does DU stands for?

a) Delhi Union ☐ b) Dehradun Unity ☐

c) Delhi United ☐ d) Delhi University ☐

5. Saturday has been finalized for the PTA. What does PTA stands for?

a) Policy Trained Associate ☐ b) Political Training Association ☐

c) Parent Teacher Assembly ☐ d) Parent Teacher Association ☐

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6. RIP is used as a blessing for the dead. What does it stand for?

a) Rest In Peace ☐ b) Rest Inside Pool ☐

c) Remain Inside Premises ☐ d) Rest Is Past ☐

7. Children use short forms these days. He started the conversation saying 'FYI'. What does FYI mean?

a) For Your Interest ☐ b) From YourInstincts ☐

c) For Your Information ☐ d) For You Indian ☐

8. The initials ATM stand for _____.

a) Automatic Time Machine ☐ b) Automated Teller Machine ☐

c) Automic Time Machine ☐ d) Automated Time Machine ☐

9. Lodge the complaint in the _____ (MC) office.

a) Municipal Corporation ☐ b) Municipal Commitment ☐

c) Municipal Coordination ☐ d) Municipal Connection ☐

10. CNG stands for _____ .

a) Compressed Natural Gas ☐ b) Confirm Nitrogen Gas ☐

c) Coffee Nuts and Ginger ☐ d) Configure Natural Gas ☐

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13. Letter Writing and Punctuation

Letter writing is an art in which one must know how to write a clear, legible and readable letter. Everyone in life, at one time or the other has to write some sort of letter. Letter writing skill is something that every educated person must acquire for practical reasons.

While writing a letter, following points need to be kept in mind.

1. The Sender's Address / Heading

The heading contains writer's address at the top left hand corner of the page and date below it.

Example: A-3 Patiala Tower
Hira Nandan Estate
Thane West (Maharashtra)
PIN - 400607

2. Date

The date is written below the sender's address.

Example: November 14, 20xx

3. Subject (only in formal letters)

The subject of the letter is written in a contracted form under Subject.

Examples: Leave application Letter of appreciation

4. The Salutation or Courteous Greetings

The salutation is mentioned at the left hand of first page, at the lower level than the heading. The form of greeting will depend upon the relation you have with the person to whom you are writing.

Examples:

a) In personal letters,

- while writing to relatives and elders, we write Dear father / mother / brother / sister / aunt, etc.
- while writing to friends and youngers, we write Dear Garin / Grace / Alexis / Zoey, etc.

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b) In business letters, we write Dear Sir / Madam
c) In Letters of Application, official letters, letters to the editor, we write Respected Sir/ Madam.

5. Body of the Letter

Begin the body, or main part of the letter from the next line with a capital letter.

6. The Subscription

The subscription or leave-taking phrase must be written below the last line of the body of the letter, and to the left side of the page. The first word of the subscription must begin with a capital letter. Certain forms of polite leave-taking are as follows:

a) In applications to the Principal, we write Thanking you, Yours faithfully
b) Blood relations older than the writer, Your loving son / daughter, or Yours affectionately.
c) To Friends, we write Your friend / name, With love
d) In business letters, we write Yours faithfully / sincerely
e) In applications for jobs, complaints, we write Yours faithfully / sincerely

7. Signature

Signature is written below the subscription like:

Examples: Yours sincerely
John Cooper

- A woman should prefix to the name Miss or Mrs (or Kumari or Smt.) in brackets.
- Ms can be used by a woman who does not wish to be called Miss or Mrs.

Example: Yours faithfully
Ms. Rachel Green

8. Enclosures

The sender of the letter can attach a photocopy, or any other document that has to be sent to the receivers.

9. The Outside Address / Receiver's Address (On the envelope)

The address on the envelope should be written clearly, like this:

Example: SMALLSYS INC
795 E DRAGRAM
TULSON AZ 85705
USA
Ph: (541) 754-3010

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Format of Letters to Friends / Relatives

Write a letter to your friend congratulating him on his success in class V examination.

200 E MAIN ST
PHOENIX AZ 85123
USA

June21, 20xx

Dear Tom

I am glad to know that you have been the topper in class V examination. I conveyed the good news to my parents. They too were overjoyed and wish you a bright future. I know well that you have been intelligent and diligent in school. Certainly, your success is due to your hard work and timely guidance of your respected teachers and parents.

Please pay my respectful compliments to your parents.

Yours lovingly,
Katie

Format of Applications and Letters

Write an application to the principal of your school for remitting your fine.

Monica Geller
300 BOLYSTON AVE E
SEATTLE WA 98102
USA
August 10, 20xx Date

The Principal,
St. Thomas school,
Milton Street,
New York.

Subject: Remittance of fine

Respected Madam,
According to the list of fines put up on notice board today, I have been fined ₹ 50 for absence. But sir I have been present in the school throughout the year. All the teachers in this application have verified this fact. A clerical error is responsible for this fine. I, therefore, submit that the fine may kindly be remitted.

Thanking you.
Yours faithfully,

Monica Geller, Class VI-B

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Find attach the given copies:

1. Photocopy of the attendance sheet
2. Signed Letter of teacher's approval

A. Sofia received a dictionary as prize on the annual function of her school. Her father is abroad. So, she wrote a letter to tell him about the prize.

100 MAIN ST
PO BOX 1022
LOS ANGELES, CA
USA

January16, 20xx

Dear father,

How are you? I'm very happy and excited. Our school annual function took place last week. You will be glad to know that I got a prize for standing first in aggregate. My prize is the latest edition of Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Our English teacher has explained to me how to use the book. This will help me in reading, writing and speaking English better. I have particularly liked the quality of sentences given in the dictionary as illustration.

You will be pleased to have a look at my prize when you return home. Mom wants to know when you're coming back. Please do write.

Your loving daughter,

Sofia

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A. Read the questions and answer from the given options.

1. Which part of the letter has date and address?

a) header ☐ b) footer ☐

c) body ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. Which word, in the given letter, has been used for greeting a person?

a) Hello ☐ b) Dear ☐

c) Hi ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. Name the part that says, "Your loving daughter.'

a) signature ☐ b) subscription ☐

c) closing ☐ d) none of these ☐

4. You are writing a letter to your father. What would you use in the subscription?

a) Yours sincerely ☐ b) Your loving ☐

c) subscription ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. When you write an informal letter, how would you address the receiver?

a) Dear ☐ b) Respected ☐

c) Loving ☐ d) none of these ☐

6. What would you use as the salutation in an informal letter?

a) Hi ☐ b) Hello ☐

c) Dear ☐ d) all of these ☐

B. Use appropriate punctuation in the given sentences.

1. Do you like cookies

a) ? ☐ b) ! ☐

c) , ☐ d) none of these ☐

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2. What a pleasant weather

a) ? ☐ b) ! ☐

c) , ☐ d) none of these ☐

3. This is my brothers car.

a) brother's ☐ b) brother' ☐

c) brother ☐ d) one ☐

4. Have you read the poem by Lucy Grey?

a) "Lucy Grey" ☐ b) Lucy Grey! ☐

c) Lucy's Grey ☐ d) none of these ☐

5. Hurrah, India defeats Pakistan again

a)? ☐ b) ! ☐

c) , ☐ d) none of these ☐

C. Tick the correct option.

1. She asked me, where do I work.

a) She asked me, where do I work. ☐

b) She asked me, "Where do I work." ☐

c) She asked me, "Where do I work?" ☐

d) She asked me, "Where does I work? ☐

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2. Dogs cats cows are all pet animals.

a) Dogs, cats and cows all are pet animals ☐

b) Dogs, cats and cows are all pet animals. ☐

c) Dogs, cats and cows are all pet animal? ☐

d) Dogs and cats and cows are all pet animals. ☐

3. What a beautiful flower.

a) What a beautiful flower. ☐

b) What a beautiful flower! ☐

c) What a beautiful flower? ☐

d) what a beautiful flower! ☐

4. She often meets me on Sunday.

a) she often meets me on Sunday! ☐

b) She often meets me on Sunday. ☐

c) she often meets me on Sunday? ☐

d) “She often meets me on Sunday.” ☐

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5. The teacher asked the student why are you late today.

a) The teacher asked the student why are you late today? ☐

b) The teacher asked the student, why are you late today. ☐

c) The teacher asked the student, "Why are you late today?" ☐

d) The teacher asked the student, "Why you are late today?" ☐

D. Use quotation marks, capital letters and any other punctuation necessary to rewrite the following sentences correctly.

1. Aren't we there yet she asked.

a) "Aren't we there yet?" she asked. ☐

b) "Aren't we there yet." she asked. ☐

c) Aren't we there yet, she asked. ☐

d) "Aren't we there yet"? She asked. ☐

2. The engineer told us that the bridge would support the truck.

a) The engineer told us that the bridge would support the truck. ☐

b) The engineer told us that the bridge, "Would support the truck." ☐

c) "The engineer told us that the bridge would support the truck." ☐

d) The engineer told us, "that the bridge would support the truck." ☐

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3. I am tired the boy said and then drifted off to sleep.

a) I am tired, the boy said, and then drifted off to sleep. ☐

b) “I am tired,” the boy said, and then drifted off to sleep. ☐

c) I am tired the boy said, and then drifted off to sleep? ☐

d) “I am tired, the boy said, and then drifted off to sleep?“ ☐

4. We really should be going now she said.

a) We really should be going now, she said. ☐

b) We really should be going now, she said? ☐

c) “We really should be going now,” she said. ☐

d) “We really should be going now, she said.” ☐

5. I received an ‘Incomplete!’ on my homework notebook because I forgot to write my name on it.

a) I received an Incomplete on my homework notebook because I forgot to write my name on it! ☐

b) “I received an ‘Incomplete!’ On my homework notebook because I forgot to write my name on it.” ☐

c) I received an “Incomplete!” on my homework notebook because I forgot to write my name on it. ☐

d) “I received an ‘Incomplete!’ on my homework notebook because I forgot to write my name on it.” ☐

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14. Spoken and Written Expression

Speaking is an art of communication with others. It is mostly productive and generally takes place in a pair or in a group. Conveying one's thoughts by medium of words and expressions of feelings, ideas, etc. is speaking.

Tips to Improve Speaking Skills

1. Speak confidently. One should not be nervous while speaking.
2. Maintain your speed as your pace will make it difficult for the listener to understand.
3. Ignore the mistakes and don't feel nervous.
4. Watch English news, movies, shows, read English newspaper loudly.
5. Communicate with your kins in English so as to build confidence. This is the most effective way to improve your speaking skills.
6. Read new words in a dictionary. Read articles, journals, magazines, etc. to learn new words and enhance vocabulary.

A. Tick the appropriate option.

1. When we meet people known to us, we say _____ .

a) Hello! Good morning! ☐

b) How are you? ☐

c) Where have you been all these days? ☐

d) All of these ☐

2. Choose the reply to "How are you?"

a) I'm going to the market. ☐ b) I'm fine, thank you! ☐

c) I'm sorry! ☐ d) None of these ☐

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3. Choose the reply to "Where on Earth have you been?"

a) Hi, how are you? ☐ b) I'm fine! ☐

c) I was keeping really busy. ☐ d) All of these ☐

4. Choose the reply to "Thank you very much!

a) You're welcome! ☐ b) I was keeping really busy. ☐

c) I'm sorry! ☐ d) None of these ☐

5. Choose the reply to "How is life?"

a) Life is busy. ☐ b) Life's going great! ☐

c) Yeah, it's good! ☐ d) All of these ☐

B. Tick the appropriate option.

1. Where do you belong to?

a) I belong to nowher ☐ b) Life's going great! ☐

c) I belong to Delhi. ☐ d) All of these ☐

2. Are you coming with me to the library?

a) Yes, sure! ☐ b) Yeah, it's good! ☐

c) No, station is not here. ☐ d) All of these ☐

3. Can you dance on a bamboo?

a) No, I can't. ☐ b) Yes, I can. ☐

c) No, but I can try. ☐ d) All of these ☐

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4. Will you please help me?

a) Sure! I will. ☐ b) Life's going great! ☐

c) Yeah, I can't! ☐ d) All of these ☐

5. Would you prefer Coke or coffee?

a) I would not prefer. ☐ b) I would like some Coke,please. ☐

c) Yeah, it's good! ☐ d) None of these ☐

6. I've bought a new penthouse.

a) Wow, congratulations! ☐ b) When, where, how? ☐

c) That's okay! ☐ d) All of these ☐

7. Wish you luck for your tour!

a) No, thanks! ☐ b) Thanks a lot! ☐

c) It's good! ☐ d) None of these ☐

8. Do you like red colour? I like blue more.

a) Life is busy. ☐ b) Blue is my favourite. ☐

c)Yeah, I like it! ☐ d) All of these ☐

9. Who is your best friend?

a) My best friend is Pavni. ☐ b) My best friend is in Mumbai. ☐

c) Yeah! ☐ d) All of these ☐

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10. Have you ever been to London?

a) Yes, I have been to London. ☐

b) No, I have never been to London. ☐

c) Not yet but we are planning to. ☐

d) All of these. ☐

C. Tick the correct option.

1. How is your new job?

a) Yes, it's going great! ☐ b) I don't know. ☐

c) Not yet. ☐ d) All of these ☐

2. How did the marriage go?

a) Yes, I have been there. ☐ b) It went really well, thanks! ☐

c) We are planning to go. ☐ d) None of these ☐

3. Were the expenses for the party within budget?

a) Yes, it's not. ☐ b) No, they were not. ☐

c) Not yet. ☐ d) All of these ☐

4. Have you been to your native place recently? How are things over there?

a) Not yet. We'll go there next month. ☐

b) No. ☐

c) Yes. ☐

d) None of these ☐

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5. What are you planning for the vacation?

a) Nothing yet. ☐

b) I haven't planned anything yet. ☐

c) I have been planning to go to Goa. ☐

d) All of these ☐

6. What happened to the case over the land?

a) I will go. ☐ b) It's in our favour. ☐

c) Will you help me? ☐ d) All of these ☐

7. My apologies! I'm not available this afternoon.

a) I will go. ☐ b) No problem! ☐

c) Will you help me? ☐ d) None of these ☐

8. I'm afraid, I'm not available this evening.

a) It's okay, I'll manage! ☐ b) It's in our favour. ☐

c) Will you accompany me? ☐ d) All of these ☐

9. I'm afraid, I'm extremely busy today.

a) I can't do this. ☐ b) It's in our hands. ☐

c) All right! I'll see to it. ☐ d) All of these ☐

10. I'm awfully sorry. My humble apologies!

a) Certainly! ☐ b) It's not my fault. ☐

c) Will you help me? ☐ d) None of these ☐

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D. Tick the correct option.

1. Why don't you go for a walk?

a) I was thinking. ☐ b) Let's go! ☐

c) Why don't we go later? ☐ d) All of these ☐

2. Can we share our room with the needy as a social act?

a) I was not thinking. ☐ b) Sorry, some of us may not agree to it. ☐

c) Why don't? ☐ d) None of these ☐

3. Let's arrange the funds!

a) They will not even agree. ☐ b) Go! ☐

c) Good idea! ☐ d) None of these ☐

4. Let's help the slum children!

a) Not feasible, sorry. ☐ b) Go and join the members! ☐

c) No idea! ☐ d) None of these ☐

5. How about joining us for the party/dinner?

a) I'm leaving. I have some important work. ☐

b) Sounds like a great idea! ☐

c) Some other time. ☐

d) All of these ☐

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6. I would like to have your company this evening. Are you free?

a) I'm working on something important. ☐

b) Please don't disturb me. ☐

c) Yes, I'm free. I'll certainly come. ☐

d) None of these ☐

7. It's my birthday today. Please join the party at 7 pm.

a) I'm thinking. ☐ b) Thanks for your invitation. ☐

c) Yes, I'm not free. ☐ d) None of these ☐

8. Please join the ceremony.

a) No, I'm not. ☐ b) I can't accept your proposal. ☐

c) I am looking forward to it. ☐ d) None of these ☐

9. Would you like to join us for the peace march?

a) I'd love to, but I can't. ☐ b) I accepted his apology. ☐

c) I am looking into the matter. ☐ d) All of these ☐

10. I would like to take you to the party tonight.

a) Will you understand? ☐

b) I'm sorry but I've a prior engagement this evening. ☐

c) I have less money. ☐

d) None of these ☐

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15. Comprehension

Comprehension means to understand. To gain knowledge and to comprehend or understand, it is useful to read. We understand or assimilate knowledge by reading from various texts, books, magazines, even newspapers.

We should be able to understand or comprehend the original message conveyed by the writer and interpret it.

Tips

1. First, reading of paragraph or text should be fast. Know what the text is about.
2. Second, before reading for the second time, go through the questions asked, try and mark the answers in the text.
3. Third, reading should clarify further and make the person understand or comprehend.

A. Health is Wealth

Once upon a time, there lived a generous and kind-hearted king. But the people weren't happy with their king. The reason was the king was too lazy and would not do anything other than eating and sleeping. He spent days and weeks and months in his bed either eating something or sleeping. He almost became inactive. The king became a couch potato and the people started to worry about the king.

One day, he realized that he couldn't even move his body as he was unable to move his foot. He became very fat and his enemies made fun of him and say, "Fatty king, bulky king."

He invited specialized doctors from various parts of his country and offered them generous rewards to make him fit. Unfortunately, none could help the king gain his health and fitness. Since the king was very cordial to his fellow people, many suggested renowned doctors to help him. He spent enormously but everything went in vain.

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One fine morning, a holy man, (a rishi) visited the region. He heard about the ill health of the king and told the minister to meet him at his place. When the minister met him, he informed the minister that he could easily cure the king. Hearing these promising words, the minister became very happy. He requested the king to meet the holy man to get rid of the ill health.

The holy man resided at a distant place. Since the king could not move his body, the fatty king asked the minister to bring the holy man to the palace, but the holy man refused and ordered the king to come and meet him.

After strenuous efforts, the king met the holy man. The holy man encouraged him and said he was good and very soon the king would gain his health. He asked the king to come for treatment every day from the next day of visit. Also, the holy man told the king that he would treat the king only if he came on foot to his place.

Next day, the King was unable to walk even a few steps on the road, but accompanied by his followers, he reached the holy man's place. Unfortunately, the holy man was not available there and his devotee requested the king to come and meet him the next day for treatment.

The same thing repeated for two weeks and the king never met the holy man and never had any treatment. Suddenly, the king realized that he felt a lot lighter, lost considerable amount of weight and felt more active than before. He realized the reason why the holy man asked him to reach his place by walking.

Very soon, the king regained his health, and the people were very happy in his kingdom.

The King had a lot of wealth, but no amount of wealth could make him healthy.

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A. Tick the correct option.

1. The king became inactive because _____ .

a) he was ill ☐ b) he lost weight ☐

c) he gained weight ☐ d) he met with an accident ☐

2. _____ , a holy man, visited the village.

a) king ☐ b) minister ☐

c) doctor ☐ d) rishi ☐

3. The expression 'potato couch' means _____ .

a) The king became inactive. ☐ b) The king became fat. ☐

c) The king became a potato. ☐ d) The king lost weight. ☐

4. Why were the people in the kingdom not happy with the king?

a) The king was very lazy. ☐ b) The king was very cruel. ☐

c) The king was rude. ☐ d) The king was very ill. ☐

5. What did the King's enemies label him when he became fat?

a) fatty king ☐ b) bulky king ☐

c) fatty king and bulky king ☐ d) rude and coward ☐

6. Describe the king.

a) The king was cruel. ☐

b) The king was generous and kind-hearted but too lazy. ☐

c) The king was industrious. ☐

d) The king was sleepy. ☐

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7. He almost became _____ .

a) inactive ☐ b) lazy ☐

c) sleepy ☐ d) all the above ☐

8. Holy man _____ the minister that he could easily cure the king.

a) scared ☐ b) informed ☐

c) complained ☐ d) promised ☐

9. The King was _____ to walk even a few steps on the road.

a) running ☐ b) lying ☐

c) unable ☐ d) none of these ☐

B. Mother's Sacrifice

My mom had only one eye. I hated her... she was such an embarrassment. She ran a small shop at a flea market. She collected little weeds and such to sell... anything for the money we needed, she was such an embarrassment. There was this one day during elementary school.

I remember that it was field day, and my mom came. I was so embarrassed. How could she do this to me? I threw her a hateful look and ran out. The next day, at school... "Your mom has only one eye?" teased the children and taunted me.

I wished that my mom would just disappear from this world, so I said to my mom, "Mom, why don't you have the other eye? You're only going to make me a laughing-stock. Why don't you just die?" My mom did not respond. I guess I felt a little bad, but at the same time, it felt good to think that I had said what I'd wanted to say all

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this time. Maybe it was because my mom hadn't punished me, but I didn't think that I had hurt her feelings very badly.

That night..., I woke up, and went to the kitchen to get a glass of water. My mom was crying there, so quietly, as if she was afraid that she might wake me. I took a look at her, and then turned away. Because of the thing, I had said to her earlier, there was something pinching me in the corner of my heart. Even so, I hated my mother who was crying out of her one eye. So, I told myself that I would grow up and become successful, because I hated my one-eyed mom and our desperate poverty.

Then I studied really hard. I left my mother and came to Seoul and studied, and got admission in the Seoul University with all the confidence I had. Then I got married. I bought a house of my own. Then I had kids, too. Now, I'm living happily as a successful person. I like it here because it's a place that doesn't remind me of my mom.

This happiness was getting bigger and bigger, when someone unexpected came to see me "What! Who's this?" It was my mother... still with her one eye. It felt as if the whole sky was falling apart on me. My little girl ran away, scared of my mom's eye.

And I asked her, "Who are you? I don't know you!" As if I tried to make that real. I screamed at her, "How dare you come to my house and scare my daughter! Get out of here now!" And to this, my mother quietly answered, "Oh, I'm so sorry. I may have got the wrong address," and she disappeared. "Thank goodness... she doesn't recognize me." I was quite relieved. I told myself that I wasn't going to care, or think about this for the rest of my life.

Then a wave of relief came upon me. One day, a letter regarding a school reunion came to my house. I lied to my wife saying that I was going on a business trip. After the reunion, I went down to the old shack, that I used to call a house... just out of curiosity there, I found my mother fallen on the cold ground. But I did not shed a single tear. She had a piece of paper in her hand.... it was a letter to me.

She wrote:

My son, I think my life has been long enough now. And... I won't visit Seoul anymore... but would it be too much to ask if I wanted you to come visit me once in a while? I

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miss you so much. And I was so glad when I heard you were coming for the reunion. But I decided not to go to the school.... For you... I'm sorry that I only have one eye, and I was an embarrassment for you. You see, when you were very little, you met an accident, and lost your eye. As a mother, I couldn't stand watching you having to grow up with only one eye... so I gave you mine... I was so proud of my son who was seeing a whole new world for me, in my place, with that eye. I was never upset at you for anything you did. A couple of times when you were angry with me, I thought to myself, 'It's because he loves me.' I miss the times when you were still young around me. I miss you so much. I love you. You mean the world to me.

My world shattered. I hated the person who only lived for me. I cried for My Mother, I didn't know of any way that will make up for my worst deeds...

Tick the correct option.

1. The child hated the mother because _____ .

a) she used to beat him ☐ b) she had one eye ☐

c) she was blind ☐ d) she was dumb ☐

2. Why did the author's little girl run?

a) She saw author's mother with one eye. ☐

b) She saw author's mother blind. ☐

c) She saw a monster. ☐

d) She saw a dog. ☐

3. Where did the author go after attending the school reunion?

a) his old hostel ☐ b) hotel ☐

c) his old house ☐ d) library ☐

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4. Why did the mother not respond when the author said 'Why don't you just die?'

a) She did not hear it. ☐ b) She was deaf. ☐

c) She was busy. ☐ d) She loved her son. ☐

5. Why did the author run out on the field day on seeing his mother?

a) Because he was glad to see his mother. ☐

b) Because he got embarrassed to see his mother. ☐

c) Because he was happy to see his mother. ☐

d) None of these ☐

6. Where did the author go to study after his school?

a) Seoul University to study ☐

b) London University to study ☐

c) Delhi University to stay in a hostel ☐

d) San Francisco University to learn dance ☐

7. What lie did the author make to his wife for going to school reunion?

a) He is going to a party. ☐

b) He is going on a holiday with friends. ☐

c) He is going to a business trip. ☐

d) None of these ☐

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8. Which phrase in the story means 'collapsed?'

a) treated away ☐ b) beaten hard ☐

c) fallen apart ☐ d) all the above ☐

9. The antonym of 'build up' in the story is _____ .

a) pinching ☐ b)shattered ☐

c) irritate ☐ d) all the above ☐

10. The synonym for 'humiliation' in the story is _____ .

a) hard-hearted ☐ b) embarrassed ☐

c) soft ☐ d) crue ☐

C. The Kettle Who Gave Birth

Nasreddin Hodja admired his neighbour's kettle a lot. It was a big and beautiful, painted and glazed in many lovely colours. He wanted that kettle for himself. Being a witty and intelligent man, he decided to play a trick by which he would get the kettle for himself.

He went to his neighbour and said, "My dear neighbour, I need to borrow your kettle. Mine has developed a leak and I have relatives visiting me shortly."

The neighbour did not like Hodja but he was a pious man and gave his kettle anyway. Hodja took the kettle, and promised to return it the next day.

Many days passed and there was no sign of the kettle. At length, the neighbour went to Hodja's house and called, "Neighbour, I have been waiting for so many days. Why did you not bring my kettle back?"

Hodja replied, "Oh my friend! You come at a wonderful time. Your kettle was actually in a delicate condition and she gave birth to a little kettle. I was only waiting for the small kettle to be strong enough so I could bring the mother and the child kettle to

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you." Therefore, saying this, Hodja handed over the neighbour's kettle, along with a smaller one back to him.

The neighbour was amazed and overjoyed. He took his kettle and the other little one, wondering at the miracle. "Could a kettle have really given birth!"

After a few days, Nasreddin Hodja again went and asked again to borrow the kettle. This time, the neighbour was pleased to lend it and readily agreed.

Again, he waited for a few days, finally, went to Hodja, and asked, "Neighbour, I have been waiting for many days. Why don't you bring me back my kettle?"

"Oh my friend! How I wish I had better news!" replied Hodja, wringing his hands. "That kettle was old and sick, and she died. I looked for you so we could bury her together, but you weren't around. Her corpse was starting to rot. So, finally I found some other people and we buried her together."

The neighbour was angry and took the matter before a judge. This judge called Nasreddin Hodja and asked, "Why did you take this man's kettle for your own?"

Hodja answered, "The kettle was old and sick, and she died. I looked for my neighbour to help bury her, but he wasn't around. I found some other people to help and we buried her."

"What is this?" exclaimed the judge. "Is it possible for a kettle to die?"

"Oh yes! If a kettle can give birth to a baby kettle, it can also die. Whatever is born eventually dies."

The judge was baffled and he asked for the complete story. Hodja narrated all the incidents that led to the kettle's disappearance. The neighbour looked at the ground, ashamed. The judge laughed and understood that Hodja was a very shrewd man. And decided that Hodja should be given the kettle.

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C. Tick the correct option.

1. Nasreddin Hodja was fascinated with the _____.

a) neighbour ☐ b) kettle ☐

c) intelligence of neighbour ☐ d) none of these ☐

2. What reason did Nasreddin Hodja give to the neighbour to get the kettle?

a) His kettle developed a leak. ☐

b) His relatives are visiting him. ☐

c) Both (a) and (b) ☐

d) Only (a) ☐

3. The tone of the folktale is _____.

a) funny ☐ b) inspiring ☐

c) serious ☐ d) sad ☐

4. The story shows that Nasreddin Hodja is a _____ man.

a) shrewd ☐ b) funny ☐

c) rude ☐ d) sad ☐

5. What reason did th.e Nasreddin Hodja give for not giving the kettle?

a) The kettle has given birth to a small kettle. ☐

b) The kettle has gone for repairing. ☐

c) The kettle broke. ☐

d) None of these ☐

6. The synonym of 'religious' in the story is _____.

a) pious ☐ b) cheater ☐

c) coward ☐ d) sick ☐

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7. What did Nasreddin Hodja say when the neighbour goes for the second time to get his kettle back?

a) The kettle was sold to a mechanic. ☐

b) The kettle was in the hospital. ☐

c) The kettle was old and sick, so it died. ☐

d) All the above ☐

8. Describe the appearance of the kettle.

a) The kettle was white and black. ☐

b) The kettle was painted and broken. ☐

c) The kettle was big and beautiful, painted and glazed in many lovely colours. ☐

d) None of these ☐

9. A compound word in the story is _____.

a) pious man ☐ b) breakfast ☐

c) overjoyed ☐ d) sickening ☐

10. The antonym of 'naive' in the story is _____.

a) shrewd ☐ b) cheerful ☐

c) coward ☐ d) deaf ☐

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D. Bob's Christmas Eve

It was Christmas Eve. All the people were bustling home from their day's work. A small figure could be seen trudging down one of the brightly lighted streets of New York. He paused in front of a toyshop and gave a longing glance at a shiny new sled that lay in the window. "Only five dollars," the tag read but Bob knew that it was far beyond his reach. He turned away and passed on. Finally, he came to a dingy looking gray stone house on a long, narrow street. He walked up three flights of stairs and entered a narrow doorway in the garret. In the room were four pieces of furniture, two broken-down cots, a chair, more or less damaged, and a table that stood on three and a half legs. In the chair sat a woman.

"Oh, Bob," said she, "I am so worried. Our funds are low and the landlord raised the rent by a dollar."

"That's all right, mother," replied Bob, "I am sure everything will turn out for the best."

"I hope so and wish I had your spirit, Bob," answered his mother. After they had eaten their scanty meal, they went to bed, if it could be called a bed.

Nearby lived a wealthy old gentleman who had taken a great fancy to Bob and his mother. He had often sent his servant to watch their actions. On this very night, he had heard Bob's mother's remarks. He reported it to his master, who at once became very busy. He went from store to store buying many things, a Christmas tree, a basket of provisions and the sled Bob had so longingly looked at. That night had Bob and his mother been awake, they would have been alarmed to see a dark face appear at the skylight. It was opened by a husky figure that dropped cat-like to the floor carrying many bundles.

Just as the moon was fading and the first pink streaks of dawn were lighting, the eastern sky, the figure closed the skylight and disappeared. When Bob awoke, he thought he was in a dream for the hot breakfast, the sled and Christmas tree but it all seemed unreal. He reached out cautiously and touched the sled. No, it was real! He raised a shout that awoke his mother and then showed her all the splendid things. When he had finished, he said between mouthfuls of buttered toast, "Now who said there isn't a Santa Clause, Mother?"

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D. Tick the correct option.

1. Bob was unable to purchase the sled because _____.

a) he was injured ☐

b) he did not have enough money ☐

c) he did not like it ☐

d) he wanted a different colour of the sled ☐

2. Bob's mother was worried because _____.

a) she could not walk ☐

b) Santa Claus did not come ☐

c) she had to purchase a sled ☐

d) the landlord has raised the rent by one dollar ☐

3. Why did they eat scanty meal?

a) They had no appetite. ☐

b) They had to go for a party. ☐

c) They can afford only a little meal. ☐

d) They were on fast. ☐

4. Who brought the gifts for Bob?

a) his father ☐ b) his mom ☐

c) the old gentleman ☐ d) the servant ☐

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5. Why did Bob shout when he found Christmas tree and other presents?

a) It was unexpected. ☐ b) It was rotten. ☐

c) It was not his. ☐ d) None of these ☐

6. Which phrase in the story means 'walk slowly with effort?'

a) trudging down ☐ b) beyond reach ☐

c) go ahead ☐ d) none of these ☐

7. Which phrase in the story means 'can't afford?'

a) buying football ☐ b) beyond reach ☐

c) go ahead ☐ d) none of these ☐

8. a compound word in the story is _____.

a) football ☐ b) toyshop ☐

c) plain rice ☐ d) none of these ☐

9. The antonym of 'abundant' in the story is _____.

a) soulful ☐ b) strange ☐

c) scanty ☐ d) none of these ☐

10. The synonym of 'carefully' in the story is _____.

a) cautiously ☐ b) ceaselessly ☐

c) amazing ☐ d) all the above ☐

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Answers

Chap-1

A 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a
5. a

B 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a
5. a

C 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. c
5. a

D 1. a 2. a 3. d 4. c

E 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c
5. c 6. c

F 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. a
5. c

G 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. c
5. b 6. a 7. b

H 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. a
5. a 6. a 7. a 8. a
9. a 10. a

Chap-2

A 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b
5. c

B 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b
5. a

C 1. d 2. c 3. d 4. b
5. b

D 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c
5. c

E 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a
5. b

F 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. a
5. a

G 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a

H 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. d
5. a 6. a 7. d 8. a
9. c 10. c 11. c

Chap-3

A 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. d
5. b

B 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c
5. c 6. a 7. b 8. c

C 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. a
5. a

D 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. c
5. a 6. a 7. b 8. c
9. c 10. a

E 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. a
5. b 6. a 7. b 8. b
9. c 10. c

F 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b

G 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. b

H 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. c
5. b 6. c 7. a 8. b
9. c 10. a 11. c 12. b

Chap-4

A 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b
5. c

B 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a
5. a 6. a 7. b 8. a
9. b 10. c

C 1. b 2. c 3. a 4.c
5. a

D 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. a
5. b 6. c 7. c 8. d
9. b 10. d

E 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b
5. a 6. c

F 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a
5. b 6. c 7. b 8. a

Chap-5

A 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c
5. b

B 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c

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5. c

C 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b
5. a

D 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b
5. b

E 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a
5. c

F 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. d
5. a

G 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b
5. c

H 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. c
5. b

I 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. c
5. a 6. a 7. d

J 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. c
5. a 6. b 7. c 8. c

Chap-6

A 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. a
5. b 6. c 7. a 8. c
9. c 10. a 11. c 12. b

B 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b
5. a 6. b 7. a 8. c
9. d 10. a

C 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. a
5. b 6. a 7. c 8. a
9. b 10. b 11. c 12. a
13. c

D 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. a
5. b 6. b 7. b

E 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b
5. c 6. a 7. b 8. c
9. a 10. b 11. c 12. a
13. b 14. b

Chap-7

A 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. c
5. b

B 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a
5. b

C 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. a
5. c

D 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. a
5. a 6. b 7. c 8. a
9. c 10. a

E 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. c
5. c 6. b 7. b 8. c

F 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. d
5. a 6. c 7. b 8. c
9. a 10. d 11. d 12. d
13. b 14. c

Chap-8

A 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. c
5. a 6. b 7. a 8. a
9. c 10. b

B 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. a
5. c

C 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a
5. a 6. c 7. c 8. a

D 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. c
5. a 6. b 7. c 8. b

E 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. b
5. a 6. b 7. c 8. c

F 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b
5. b 6. c 7. b 8. c
9. b 10. b 11. b 12. c

G 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c
5. b 6. a 7. d 8. c

Chap-9

A 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d
5. c

B 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b
5. a 6. a 7. b 8. b
9. b 10. a

C 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a
5. a 6. c 7. b

D 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b
5. c 6. a 7. a 8. a
9. a 10. a

E 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c
5. b 6. a 7. c 8. a
9. a 10. b

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Chap-10

A 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c
5. a

B 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. d
5. b

C 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c
5. a 6. a

D 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a
5. a 6. a 7. a 8. a
9. a 10. a

E 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a
5. a 6. b 7. b 8. a
9. a 10. c

Chap-11

A 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. d
5. c 6. a 7. b 8. a

B 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. a
5. b 6. a 7. c 8. b

C 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. b
5. c 6. a 7. b 8. c

D 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a
5. b 6. a 7. b 8. c
9. a 10. b

E 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. e
5. b 6. a 7. c 8. c

F 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b
5. c 6. a 7. b 8. a
9. b 10. c

Chap-12

A 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c
5. a 6. a 7. b 8. a
9. b 10. b

B 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. d
5. c 6. a 7. a 8. d
9. c 10. c

C 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. d
5. a 6. b 7. c 8. b
9. b 10. d

D 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. d
5. d 6. a 7. c 8. b
9. a 10. a

Chap-13

A 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b
5. a 6. d

B 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a
5. b

C 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. b
5. c

D 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. c
5. c

Chap-14

A 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a
5. b

B 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a
5. b 6. a 7. b 8. b
9. a 10. d

C 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a
5. d 6. b 7. b 8. a
9. c 10. d

D 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. d
5. d 6. c 7. b 8. c
9. a 10. b

Chap-15

A 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a
5. c 6. b 7. a 8. b
9. c

B 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. d
5. b 6. a 7. c 8. c
9. b 10. b

C 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a
5. a 6. a 7. c 8. c
9. c 10. a

D 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. c
5. a 6. a 7. b 8. b
9. c 10. a

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