

Comprehension Passages From Short Stories

6] Read the following passage carefully and answer any four questions given after it in a word or a sentence each

2. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow in a word or a sentence each.

Short Story – 1. Playing The Game –

a) Do his best! Of course, he would. for Alan was playing in the school cricket match and was mightily proud of being chosen to play. He had practiced bowling with his father for weeks now, and daddy said he was shaping well.

Daddy was nearly as excited as Alan over the Match and he promised that if Alan's side won, he would buy him a bicycle.

1] Do his best! Of course, he would. Who would be doing well?

A] Alan

2] what was he proud of?

A] proud of being chosen to play in the school cricket team

3] How did he practice cricket?

A] He practiced bowling with his father for weeks.

4] what was his father's promise?

A] If Alan's side won, he would buy him a bicycle.

5] write the antonym of win?

A] lose

6] Daddy was nearly as excited as Alan over the Match ' Here the adverb nearly means... .. Choose the answer'.

A] Almost

7] What is the informal word used in the passage to refer to father?

A] daddy

8] Write the noun form of 'practise'.

A] practice

b) "Where do you, live sir? call Alan at last in the old man's ear.

"Up the road and some way around the corner," he answered in his thin, weak voice. I should be so much obliged if you could see me home. you look a very kind little boy."

See him home? and there was still a long way off! if only he could walk a little faster. why the team would be already on the field, and the captain would be wondering why he did not come.

1] What did Alan ask in the old man's ear?

A] Where would he live?

2] Where was the old man's house?

A] "Up the road and some way around the corner,"

3] What request did the old man make to Alan?

A] The old man wanted Alan to see him home.

4] Why was Alan in a hurry?

A] He was in a hurry since he was being late to play the game.

5] If only he could walk a little faster. Why did Alan want the old man to walk faster?

A] As he was getting late to play the game.

6] Why would the captain be wondering?

A] Why Alan did not come?

7] I should be so much obliged if you could see me home. obliged in the sentence means... .. Choose the correct answer.

A] b. thankful

8] Pick out the word from the passage which is the antonym of strong.

A] weak

c) And in the classroom next morning the boys gave Alan three loud cheers, as only school boys can, for in some mysterious fashion they too had learned all about his kind act.

1] From which story is this passage taken?

A] playing the game

2] Who is the writer of the story from which this passage is taken?

A] Arthur Mee

3] Where and when did the school boys meet?

A] They met in the classroom the next morning

4] What did they do?

A] The boys gave Alan three loud cheers

5] Why did the boys give Alan three loud cheers?

A] As they learned Alan's kind act of helping the old man

6] What does the phrase three loud cheers mean?

A] appreciate, congratulations, etc

7] How did the boys come to know about Alan's kind act?

A] They came to know in some mysterious fashion.

8] Pick out the word from the passage which means strange.

A] Mysterious

d) "Bravo, Alan," he said, patting his little son on the back.

"But, Daddy," began Alan. But his father interrupted him.

"It's all right, old man," he said. "You see, I came up behind that policeman

and he told me what had happened. So I knew you were playing the game although it wasn't on the cricket pitch. So, I went back into the High Street and bought the bicycle I promised you. It's a beauty. And, Alan, we're proud of you, your mother and I."

1] Who is the writer of the story from which this passage is taken?

A] Arthur Henry Mee

2] Why did Alan's father pat on his back?

A] To encourage and appreciate what Alan had done

3] How did Alan's father come to know what had happened?

A] Through the policeman behind whom Alan's father came

4] I came up behind that policeman. Did Alan's father go to the spot where Alan helped the old man?

A] Yes

5] Alan's father says, ".....although it wasn't on the cricket pitch," Where did Alan play the game?

A] In the real world-in in-life-on the meadow

6] Why did Alan's father buy the bicycle?

A] To support and appreciate Alan's service activities

7] Why were they proud of Alan?

A] because Alan 'played the game in its true sense

8] When would you use the expression bravo?

A] When we want to appreciate someone's achievement, we use the word 'bravo'.

Short Story – 2. The Five Boons Of Life

a) The man considered long, then choose love; and did not mark the tears that rose in the fairy's eyes.

After many, many years the man sat by a coffin, in an Empty home. And he communed with himself, saying:” one by one they had have gone away and left me; and now she lies here, the dearest and the last. Desolation after desolation has Swept Over Me; for each hour of happiness and treacherous trade, love has sold me I have paid thousand hours of grief. Out of my heart of hearts I curse him”

1] The man chose the gift love at once, without thinking. Write true or false.

A] False

2] With whom did the man commune?

A] The man commune with himself

3] The word rose used as a verb in the passage means came forth. As a noun, it means.

(a.) Stood up (b.) a flower (c.) a fruit

A] (b) a flower

4] How is his sadness a loss expressed in the passage?

A] It is expressed using personification

5] Whom did the man call a treacherous trader?

A] Love

6] Out of my heart of hearts, I curse him ‘.....whom does the word him refer to?

A] Love

7] Find the antonym of the word bless from the passage.

A] Curse

8] Write the word from the passage which means the box in which a dead body is buried or cremated.

A] Coffin

b) "Choose yet again. "It was the fairy's voice.

"Two gifts remain. And do not despair. In the beginning there was but one that was precious and it is still here".

"Wealth— which is power! how blind I was!" said the man. "Now, at last, life will be worth the living. I will spend, squander, Dazzle. These mockers and despisers will crawl in the dirt before me, and I will feed my hungry heart with their envy.

1] How many gifts had the man already chosen?

A] Three

2] Did the man choose the precious gift before? How do you know?

A] No, because the fairy told that the precious gift is still there, since the beginning.

3] Who does the word I refer to in the sentence, "How blind I was!"?

A] The young man

4] With what would his life be worth living?

A] Wealth

5] How would the feed his hungry heart

A] With the envy of mockers and despisers

6] The man said that he was blind to the fact. What was the fact?

A] The fact was that Wealth is Power.

7] What was the man's real for choosing wealth?

A] His real motive was to make the mocker and despisers crawl in the dirt before him.

8] Write the synonym of the word jealousy from the passage.

A] Envy

c) The fairy came, bringing again four of the gifts, but Death was wanting. She said: "I gave it to a mother's pet, a little child. It was innocent, but trusted me, asking me to choose for it. You did not ask me to choose."

"Oh, miserable me! What is left for me?"

"What not even you have deserved" the wanton insult of Old Age."

1. The fairy brought the gift, Death too. Say Yes or No.

A] No

2. Who does the word I refer to?

A] The word "I" refers to the fairy.

3. What did the fairy give the little child?

A] Death

4. What is the epithet used to describe the little child?

A] A mother's pet

5. The man didn't repose faith in the fairy. Write true or false.

A] True

6. What was left for the man?

A] Not even what he deserved; The wanton insult of old age.

7. Write the word from the passage that means very unhappy.

A] Miserable

8. Write the antonym of the word intelligent from the passage.

A] Innocent

d) "The years have taught you wisdom – surely it must be so. Three gifts remain. Only one of them has any worth – remember it, and choose warily."

The man reflected long, then chose Fame, and the fairy, sighing, went her way.

Years went by and she came again and stood behind the man where he sat solitary in the fading day, thinking. And she knew his thought.

1. Two of the remaining gifts are worth. Write true or false.

A] False

2. What did the man opt for this time?

A] Fame

3. Was the fairy happy with his selection?

A] No, the fairy was not happy.

4. Which word in the passage indicates that the man was alone?

A] Solitary

5. Write the synonym of the word renown from the passage.

A] Fame

6. Write the word from the passage which means disappearing gradually.

A] Fading

Short Story – 3. The Short-Sighted Brothers –

a] Three elderly brothers, all very short-sighted, lived in a large house on the outskirts of a city, in China. One day the youngest brother suggested that he should take charge of the finances. “Elder brother’s sight is so bad, he cannot see how much money he’s receiving or giving,” he said, “and people take advantage of his disability.”

1. Where did the three brothers live?

A] They lived in a large house on the outskirts of a city, in China.

2. What did the youngest brother propose one day?

A] He proposed, that he should take charge of finances

3. How did the youngest brother support his claim?

A] He said that his elders brother sight was bad he cannot see, how much money he has received or given.

4. How would people take the eldest brother’s short-sightedness, according to the youngest brother?

A] People took advantage of the eldest brother’s short-sightedness, he don’t know how much money he is receiving or giving.

5. Was the youngest brother sincere in his suggestion?

A] No

6. Their sight problem was negligible. Is it true or false?

A] False

7. Give the synonym of edge from the passage.

A] Outskirt

8. Write a set of antonyms you find in the passage as good is the antonym of bad

A] Receiving x Giving

b] The tablet has a flowery border. "The second brother went away very pleased with himself. Hardly had he gone when the third brother arrived there. He too enquired about the inscription and on being told what it was, asked if there was any other writing on it."Only the donor's name, Wang Lee, at the bottom," said the monk,

1. What did the tablet have for its decoration?
A] "The tablet has a flowery border.
- 2 Who answered the question about its decoration?
A] The Monk
3. Who was very happy to know about that decoration?
A] The Second brother
4. When did the third brother reach the monastery?
A] After the second brother hardly left the monastery.
5. What did the youngest brother want to know particularly?
A] He wanted to know if there was any other writing on the tablet.
6. Where was the donor's name mentioned?
A] At the bottom
7. Why was the second brother happy with himself?
A] Thinking that he was the only one who knew what was written on the tablet
8. Write the Antonym of departed from the passage.
A] arrived

c) The monk they had talked to the previous evening came out of the monastery just then and walked towards the short-sighted brothers. "Oh, you've come to see the inscription," he said. "So sorry". We couldn't put it up yesterday evening. We are going to put it up today." The short-sighted brothers realized their follies.

1. When did they all talk to the monk?
A] The previous evening
2. Did each brother know that the others also had talked to the monk?
A] No
3. Where did the monk go?
A] He came out of the monastery and walked towards the brothers
4. Why did the monk say sorry?
A] Monk couldn't put the tablet up the previous evening
5. What does the word it refers to?
A] The tablet / Inscription
6. When were they going to put it up?
A] They were going to put it up the previous evening.
7. What did the brothers realize?
A] Sighted brothers realized their follies.
8. They didn't put up the inscription as originally scheduled. How did it help the brothers?
A] It helped them in realizing their foolishness.

d) "I have my doubts about that," said the eldest brother. "Let's settle this once and for all. I've heard the monastery is putting up a tablet inscribed with a saying, above the main doorway, tonight. Let's go there tomorrow and test our vision.

Whoever can read the inscription with the least strain will get charge of our money. Agreed?"

1] Name the story from which this passage is taken?

A] The short-sighted brothers

2] Who does "T" in the passage refer to?

A] The passage refers to the eldest brother

3] What did the speaker want to settle once and for all?

A] As to who among the three brothers had a better sight

4] What did the speaker come to know?

A] Of the monastery putting up a tablet inscribed with a saying above the main doorway, that night

5] Where should they go to get their vision tested, the following day?

A] To the monastery

6] When was the monastery putting up a tablet above the doorway?

A] On that night

7] Who would get the charge of their money, according to the proposal?

A] The one who could read the inscription with the least strain

8] Write the word that is used in the passage that means a place where monks live.

A] Monastery

Short Story – 4. Sanghala Panthulu –

a] Thus, things were moving happily. But the farmers were perturbed. They observed the lives of people on the other side of the river Krishna ruled by the British and found that people were happy there. There was no drudgery, no penalties – no beatings either. But if the people of Ramasagaram were to migrate to that side leaving the households and assets earned by their ancestors and their caste trades as well, how would they live?

1. “Thus, things were moving happily.” “Happily,’ to whom?

A] It refers to Ameen Saab and his family.

2. What did the farmers observe?

A] They observed the lives of the people on the other side of the river Krishna ruled by the British.

3. What did the farmers find out?

A] Found that people were very happy on the other side of the Krishna

4. What was the reason for the vast difference in the lives of Ramasagaram people and that of those living on the other side of the river?

A] They were ruled by the British and there was no drudgery, no penalties – no beatings on the other side

5. Was it possible for the people of Ramasagaram to migrate to the other side of the river?

A] No

6. Give the word from the passage that means disturbed /worried/anxious.

A] perturbed

7. According to the passage, two groups of persons were happy. Name those two groups.

A] The police and the people on the other side of river Krishna

8. Write the Noun form of the word migrate.

A] Migration

b] In the evening, about five hundred people gathered under the peepul. Panthulu explained about the nature of drudgery to all of them. He also taught them legal points. He insisted that nobody should agree to drudgery if wages were not paid. While the meeting was still going on, Ameen Saab arrived pompously on a horse along with eight jawans. "Panthulu, are you aware of the Nizam's Act number 53 pertaining to patrolling?" asked Ameen.

1. Where did the people assemble?

A] Under the peepul Tree

2. What did Panthulu explain to them?

A] Panthulu explained about the nature of drudgery to all of them

3. The villagers meeting under the peepul tree already knew legal points. Say true or false.

A] False

4. What did Panthulu insist on?

A] He insisted that nobody should agree to drudgery if wages were not paid

5. When did the Ameen Saab come there?

A] He came when the meeting was still going on

6. What did Act number 53 deal with?

A] Act number 53 pertaining to patrolling

7. Write the antonym of modestly from the passage.

A] pompously / grandly

8. The passage pictures Panthulu as a man of _____. (Fill in).

1. interested in legal practice

2. promoting violence

3. committed to the cause of the common man

4. Serving the purpose of police

A] 3. committed to the cause of the common man

c] After a week, the Mohathemeem arrived. The police didn't divulge the disgrace they faced. But they recorded that Panthulu had instigated the villagers to revolt by trying to run a parallel government.

They also mentioned that if the army was not sent, a great danger was looming large. The Mohathemeem summoned the farmers and inquired with them about the incident

1. Why did the Mohatheneem come to Ramasagaram?

A] to inquire into the reported violence

2) What did the police hide from the Mohathemeem?

A] the disgrace the police faced

3) What did the police charge Panthulu with?

A] that Panthulu instigated the villagers to revolt by trying to run a parallel government

4) What did the police request for?

A] for the army to send to the village

5) Who did the Mohathemeem call to know more about the incident?

A] the farmer

6) Write the idiom used in the passage that means something very frightening was certain to happen.

A] A great danger was looming large

7) Write the synonym from the passage of called?

A] summoned

8) Name the part of speech of divulge.

A] verb

Short Story – 5. The Dinner Party –

a] A spirited discussion springs up between a young girl who insists that women have outgrown the jumping-on-a-char -at-the-sight-of-a-mouse era and a colonel who says that they haven't.

“A woman's unfailing reaction in any crisis, “the colonel says, “is to scream. And while a man may feel like it, he has that ounce more nerve control than a woman has. And that last ounce is what counts.”

The American does not join in the argument but watches the other guests. As he looks, he sees a strange expression come over the face of the hostess. She is starting straight ahead, her muscles contracting slightly. With a slight gesture, she summons the native boy standing behind her chair and whispers to him. The boy's eyes widen; he quickly leaves the room. Of the guests, none expect the American notices this or sees the boy place a bowl of milk on the veranda just outside the open doors.

1) What are the young girls and the colonel arguing about?

A] They are arguing whether a woman screams in a crisis or has good nerve control.

2) The American joins the discussion. Say true or false.

A] False

3) What does the American naturalist notice?

A] He notices a strange expression come over the face of the hostess

4) What does the hostess want the servant to do?

A] To place a bowl of milk on the veranda

5) Identify the Synonym of calls from the passage.

A] Summons

6) Find the Antonym of familiar in the passage.

A] Strange

7) “... he has that ounce more nerve control than a woman has.” What does the word nerve mean?

A] One's courage or steadiness in demanding situations.

8) Pick out the word that fits the meaning of making narrower in the passage

A] Contracting

b] " I want to know just what control everyone at this table has. I will count everyone at this table. I will count to three hundred – that's five minutes. And not one of you is to move a muscle. Those who move will forfeit fifty rupees. Ready!"

The twenty people sit like stone images while he counts. He is saying "... two hundred and eighty..." when, out of the corner of his eye, he sees the cobra emerge and make for the bowl of milk. Screams ring out as he jumps to slam the veranda doors safely shut.

"You were right, Colonel!" the host exclaims. " A man has just shown us an example of perfect control" Just a minute," the American says, turning to his hostess. "Mys Wynnes, how did you know that cobra was in the room?" A faint smile lights up the woman's face as she replies: Because it was crawling across my foot".

1. What is the proposal from the Americans?

A] He wanted to know how much control people at the table had.

2. What does the American do to make the guest at the party stay stable?

A] He told, he will count to 300 i.e five minutes, till then no one should move a muscle.

3. Pick out the word which means lose as punishment from the passage.

A] forfeit

4. Pick out the word from the passage that means weak or dull.

A] faint

5. Why does the American shut the doors?

A] He shut the doors so that, the cobra doesn't come back inside again.

6. How does the American react, when the host gives credit to him for having the most control?

A] He said "Just as a minute" and turned to the hostess.

7} What does the hostess prove to her guests?

A] She proves that even a woman can have great nerve control.

8] When does cobra come out?

A] It came out when the American had counted two hundred and eighty.

Reading General Comprehension Passage

7] Read the following passage carefully and answer any four questions given after it in a word or a sentence each

1. Complementing Comprehension (Page: 249)

Comprehension is a very comprehensive concept .it covers many aspects. Knowing the mere meaning of the text is but a small part of comprehension. comprehension includes (a)decoding the meaning (b)relating it to what one knows,(c)thinking about it appropriately, (d)responding positively, (e) applying it to real life, and (f) remembering it and retrieving it when needed. in that inclusive sense, comprehension forms the very base of any learning languages, Humanities, Sciences, and most importantly, Life's lesson. treating comprehension as an examination-linked task is to Limit our own progress. Enlightenment, Enrichment, and enjoyment go hand in hand as one steadily progresses in acquiring comprehension skills!

1) Why is comprehension considered comprehensive?

A) Comprehension is considered comprehensive because it includes many as decoding the meaning, thinking about it, responding positively, applying it to real life, and remembering it.

2) What is meant by comprehension?

A) To understand fully.

3) Write down two important aspects of true comprehension?

A) (a) decoding the meaning, (b) relating it to what one knows, (c) thinking about it appropriately,

4) What is the very base of any learning?

A) Comprehension forms the very base of any learning- languages, Humanities, sciences, and most importantly, Lifes lessons

5) According to the passage, what is the most important subject to learn?

A) Life's lesson

6]What is the result of steady progress in one's comprehension skills?

A) Treating comprehension as an examination-linked task is to limit our own progress

7) What is comprehension in the opinion of some persons that hamper one's progress in learning.

A) Enlightenment, enrichment and enjoyment

8) Write the expression used in the passage to mean together/ in coordination.

A) Go hand in hand

2. Opportunities Unlimited (Page: 249)

I noticed the method applied to about six of the wealthiest men in England in a book of interviews published by an able and well-known journalist.

(This is a single sentence with 26 words. it is taken from GK Chesterton's the worship of the wealthy.)

1) Who does the word I refer to in the passage?

A) G K Chesterton's

2) What did the narrator notice?

A) Method applied to about six of the wealthiest men in England in a book of Interviews

3) Where did the narrator notice it?

A) In England in a book of interviews.

4) To whom was that method applied?

A) Six of the wealthiest man in England.

5) Where did those six wealthy person hail from

A) England.

6) Which is the book mentioned here?

A) "Worship of the wealthy"

7) Who published that book?

A) An Able and well-known journalist G K Chesterton

8) What is the specialty of the publisher?

A) He is an able and well-known journalist.

9) What kind of people find a place in the passage?

A) Journalist, News Reporter, and Interviewers.

10) Write the synonym of popular?

A) Well known

11) Write the other form of the word able.

A) Capable

12) Can we also call a reporter a journalist?

A) Yes

12) Can you write two or more such words used in that field as a journalist?

A) Editor, reporter, Press, Etc

3. Innovation In Irrigation – Kaleswaram (Page: 250)

Kaleshwaram, the brainchild of Shri K Chandrashekhar Rao, is considered the world's largest multipurpose, multistage lift irrigation project. The other two such projects in the world (one in the USA- Colorado; and the other in Egypt -great man-made river) took three decades for the completion. But Kaleshwaram lift irrigation project (KLIP) was inaugurated in just three years (on 21 June 2019) after starting work on it in 2016. With three barrages, 20 left and 20 reservoirs, it aims at lifting water to 500 meters height and carrying it to over 500 KMs spanning 13 districts with a Canal network crossing 1800KMs.

Built on the Godavari at Kaleshwaram in JayashankarBhopapali district, the project mainly aims to use the till now unused Pranhitha water near its Confluence with the Godavari. the project presently lifts 2 TMC (thousand million cubic feet) of water per day. Plants are afoot to increase the capacity to 3 TMC a day. It AIMS at irrigating 37 lakh acres besides meeting the drinking water needs of Hyderabad and other villages, developing water transport, and promoting fisheries and tourism.

1] Why Kaleshwaram called a multipurpose project?

A] Used for agriculture, power generation and drinking water etc

2] Support the statement that KLIP is a multipurpose project?

A] With three barrage, 20 Lifts and 20 Reservoirs

3] What is the difference between KLIP and other such projects in the world

A] was inaugurated in just three years while others took three decades.

4) Name the river that provides water to KLIP

A] Godavari at Kaleshwaram in JayashankarBhopapali district,

5] To what height is water lifted from the beginning to the final point?

A] 500 meters height and carrying it to over 500 km

6] What is the irrigation potential of KLIP in acres?

A] It aims at irrigating 37 lakh acres

7] Expand TMC

A] Thousand million cubic feet

8] Give the location of KLIP

A] KLIP constructed at Kaleshwaram in Jayashankar Bhupapalli district.

4. Loving Warriors (Page: 251)

Love is gravity, for it makes some attached to others (including animals) Pradeep Nair and Santhosi -made for each other Hyderabad couple – belong to that rarest category, attached to others. These Heroes of Hyderabad have so far rescued seventy thousand distressed animals! They foster disabled animals too. initiated indirectly into this mission by their parents, they started their love Saga 14 years ago. with registration in 2019, their 25 + active, skill team is now officially Animal Warriors Conservation Society. They coordinate with other NGOs, and fire, forest, and zoo officials in wildlife conservation and activities like Lake cleaning and Manza cleaning. Despite a resource crunch, they go ahead with their mission. sensitive souls, intelligent Minds, and skilled hands are their invaluable resources. their determined will has moved out IT Minister KT Rama Rao into the rarest gesture of extending a fund of rupees 10 lakh. Crying wildlife appeals to all to strengthen caring Hands by sharing their mission of animal protection, wildlife conservation, and awareness promotion.

1] When we read about Pradeep Nair and Santhosi we think of the great saying, love is gravity. explain in a sentence how.

A] For it makes some attached to others (including animals)

2] Who promoted them to love animals?

A] Their Parents

3] What are the three goals that constitute their mission?

A] Rescuing the distressed animals, lake cleaning Manza cleaning.

4] Who do they coordinate within their wildlife conservation?

A] Coordinate with NGOs ,fire,forest,zoo officials.

5] Name the organization that got an official status in 2019.

A] Animal warriors conservation society

6] What moved the it minister to show the rarest gesture?

A] Their determined will, sensitive souls, intelligent minds and skilled hands.

7] What is the appeal of crying wild life?

A] Appeal to all to strengthen their caring hands

8] Pick out the synonym of preservation from the passage.

A] Conservation

5. Swachh Bandi – Clean Telangana – Second Only To One! (Page: 251)

The second was Swachh Badi (the first one in India being in Bengaluru) was recently inaugurated by the finance minister T Harish Rao in Siddipeta. Here, the faculty will teach how to collect garbage, segregate dry, wet, and harmful garbage, take care of Public Health, avoid plastic and produce compost from garbage at home. Dr. Prashanti from Bengaluru will supervise the activities at this learning center, for children and elders anyone can enroll here for the course focus is on educating school- children, DWCRA (development of women and children in rural areas) women, and leaders. teaching here is carried on in the digital form actual Demos and PowerPoint presentations. Compost generated can be used as manure, spreading the concept all around is the need of the hour!

1] Where does the first swachh Badi in India function?

A] Bengaluru

2] Swachh Badi in Siddipeta is the first of its kind in Telangana. Say true or false.

A] True

3] Name the three types of garbage mentioned in the passage.

A] Dry, wet and harmful

4] Who looks after the functioning of the school?

A] Dr. Prashanti

5] Who can join this school?

A] Children or elders, anyone

6] Mentioned the three teaching methods used here.

A] Digital forms, actual demos, and PowerPoint presentation

7] How can the compost used produced here be used?

A] Compost generated thus can be used as manure.

8] Is it enough for Telangana to have this one school?

A] No, one school is not enough – spreading the concept all around is the need of the hour!

6. Initiative an INCH-Inspiration in TONS

An iota of initiative can ignite inspiration in tons, capable of moving mountains at a rapid pace. Sounds incredible? See it happen in our Golden Telangana right now. Miracles become common when the initiative comes from a man with integrity, good intentions, and unconditional love for others.

Other worth emulating traits of sterling personality are:

a. simple living and high thinking; b. love for truth; c. discipline; d. practicing before preaching; e. democratic to the core and; F. working for a common cause. His quest for truth is visible in his 40 years old Satyavanshanamandali, his belief that individual progress and social progress are inseparable has prompted him to work for the development of a model town involving hundred of committed persons from all walks of life, including spiritual areas. He is Surendra Babu Putta, 71, and the fortunate town witnessing his impact is kodada, the Gateway of Telangana. His very lifestyle offers innumerable lessons on integrated personality development to the interested. Think, think, think- this is his Mantra.

1] How is the value of initiative highlighted in the passage?

A] An iota of initiative can ignite inspiration in TONS

2] Does the initiative from any kind of person have the same impact?

A] No

3] The initiative from what kind of person can make miracles the order of the day?

A] Man with integrity, good intentions, and unconditional love for others

4] Name three traits of the lead character's personality.

A] a. Simple living and high thinking. b. love for truth. C discipline

5] Is it usual to have all such positive traits in people around us?

A] No

6] What is the objective of the forty-year-old organization in the passage?

A] Quest For Truth

7] Name the person impacting and the place being impacted.

A] Surendra Babu Putta, Kodada, The Gateway Of Telangana

8] What kind of lessons can we learn from his way of living?

A] Integrated personality development

7. Save Girl Child-Save Mankind! (Page No. 253)

Gender bias is a global problem, and its intensity in India is intriguing for reasons both obscure and obvious. Yet, at times we see brilliant rays of hope emanating from unexpected quarters an instance of this is an inspiring move initiated at Haridaspur Village of Kondapur Mandal, Sangareddy district by the sarpanch, Shafi to save girl children and to encourage their education. Proving that good manners too are infectious, the movement started spreading fast, far and wide. In just a year of its beginning, a handful of villages have already started following the example. inspired by this movement, Yeddumailaram Village (Kandi Mandal) has set a record by opening Sukanya Samridhi Yojana (SSY) account for 72 girl children on a single day.

Openings such as accounts, planting trees, honoring mothers of girl children, encouraging girl education, etc. are the main moves in this direction. public representatives, doctors, press, and officials have been actively encouraging such persons. Pride of place is credited to intermediate education are personnel, particularly a principal, have been playing an active role for a long by promoting crucial awareness and raising funds, even NRI's! May their tribe multiply!

1] What is the issue that is regarded as universal in this passage?

A] Gender bias

2] Is India in a better position in this connection than other countries?

A] No

3] How has Haridaspur set an example in eliminating gender bias?

A] Save girl children and encourage their education

4] What makes the narrator say that good manners are infectious?

A] The movement started spreading fast, far, and wide.

5] List the main moves initiated in the save girl child campaign

A] Openings SSY accounts, planting trees, honoring mothers of girl children, encouraging girl education, etc.

6] What kind of role is being played by the personnel from intermediate education?

A] Promoting crucial awareness and raising funds, even from NRI's

7] Write the part of speech of the word personnel

A] Noun

8] Give the synonym for the word essential from the passage

A] Curcial

8. WOMEN at CENTRE – WELFARE in PROGRESS (Page no. 253-254)

A woman is a full circle, within her is the power to create, nurture and transform, which goes a glorious complement, highlighting women's power. Then, if many women are at the helm of a village, can you imagine the degree of transformation? a lively example is unfolding itself at Madhavaram village of the Suryapet district. With the initiative from the sons of the soil like Sri Koti Reddy, Superintendent of police, Ram Sudheer, School assistant (teacher), the entire village panchayat was unanimously occupied by an all-women team. Besides, women's committees were formed for each important village development activity like education, health, drinking water, and sanitation.

MS Vijayalakshmi, Sarpanch, and Ms. Janakamma, vice- Sarpanch are all smiles when asked about their achievement in a short span of time the long list includes a library, purified water, gymnasium, English Medium Sections in ZP School, greenery, etc. Their honesty in admitting that their move towards the prohibition of liquor still awaits results stuns everyone. The village serves as a model, showcasing women's power.

1] Frailty, thy name is woman, says Shakespear. But, what does this passage say in this regard?

A] This passage represents Woman and entire opposite form. It says Woman has the power to create, nurture, and transform power

2] Mention the unique feature of Madhavaram's present panchayat.

A] Unfolding transformation –the entire village panchayat was unanimously occupied by an all-women team.

3] What do other all-women committees have for their function?

A] Education, health, drinking water, sanitation

4] Why were the sarpanch and vice-sarpanch all smiles?

A] All their achievement have been achieving in a short span of time

5] Which particular area still awaits satisfactory progress?

A] The prohibition of liquor

6] What does the village seek to showcase?

A] Women's power

7] Who initiated the village development activities?

A] Sri Koti Reddy, superintendent of police, Ram Sudheer, School assistant (teacher)

8] Write the expression from the passage used to mean in charge of.

A] Helm of a Viillage

9. Mistakes Can Make Miracles (Page No. 254-255)

Mistakes at times can turn out to be a blessing in disguise. One such error led to the establishment of the Nobel Prize, the most coveted award in the world. When Ludwig (Alfred's brother) died in 1888, a French newspaper erroneously confused the deceased's identity with that of Alfred Nobel, the inventor of Dynamite brought him enormous money. As a result, it published a scathing obituary entitled "The Merchant of death is dead". Alfred thus had the rarest opportunity of reading his own death report (obituary). His troubled conscience said to himself, (is how prosperity is going to remember me? No, I must do something. the huge Fortune I made must go to promote peace in this world.) what followed is history. Nobel Prizes in peace, literature, physics, chemistry, and Biology/ medicine were thus born!

1] What was the error that led to the establishment of The Noble Prize?

A] French newspaper erroneously published Alfred was dead instead of Ludwig

2] How did the French paper describe Alfred's noble

A] "The Merchant Of Death Is Dead"

3] Who died in 1888?

A] Ludwig (Alfred's brother)

4] What was the rarest opportunity Alfred Noble had?

A] Opportunity of reading his own death report (obituary)

5] How did Noble try to change his image?

A] To promote peace in this world, with his huge fortune.

6] Write the word used in the passage to mean death report.

A] Obituary

7] Give the antonym, from the passage, of appreciate.

A] Scathing

8] What is the difference, in terms of Grammar, between the word death and dead?

A] Death=noun; Dead=adjective

10. Forgets and Forgive – Live Life (Page No 255)

Man gets and forgets; God gives and forgives; thus goes a saying. Once, a god-like four-year-old child showed the way. The girl was at the dining table, listening intently to her father admonishing her. When he took a long pause, she asked politely, "Dad, if you finished, may I say something?" even while being scolded, she maintained her poise. Her patient listening to her poise teaches us life's lessons as well, or even better than scripture does. Think of any adult in that situation and the probable response. Can anyone be anywhere near that girl in her attitude? We all like to be liked, no doubt. But can we order fond feelings from others?

Patience, forgiveness, love, etc are some valuable qualities that help us live in peace, be liked, or more importantly, help us give and yet forgive others – a sure way to spread true happiness all around.

1] What are the attributes of men, according to the saying?

A] Man gets and forgets

2] What was the girl doing while her father was scolding her?

A] Listening intently

3] What qualities in that girl teach us life's lessons?

A] Waiting for her poise, listening intently

4] According to the passage, there are many adults like that girl. Say true or false

A] False

5] Does the writer say that fond feelings can be ordered from others?

A] No

6] What is the sure way for spreading happiness all around?

A] Patience, forgiveness, love, etc

7] Write the synonym of the word scolding

A] Admonishing

8] Write the antonym of the word inattentively

A] Intently

11. Queen's Wisdom (Page no 255 – 256)

11] Layla, the wise queen once ruled Arabia. Her wisdom illuminated the land like the Sun. In beauty and wealth, she had peers none. All the seven regions under her control enjoyed peace and prosperity, courtesy, and her able and wise rule.

Yet, people were not content. They used to say some unpleasant things against the queen. When the Chief Advisor wanted to know the reason for this, smiled and said, "I can do almost everything I wish. I can order the frontiers to be closed; the gates of the palace to be locked and so on. But one thing I cannot do: makes the people shut their mouths. It matters not what false things people say; what counts more is to continue to do which I consider being true!"

1. What is queen Layla famous for?

A] Wisdom, Beauty, Wealth

2 How was it that all those seven regions enjoyed peace and prosperity?

A] Her wisdom illuminated the land like the sun

3 What did the Chief Advisor want to know?

A] "Why people were not content and says more pleasant things against the queen"

4. What was the one thing that the queen was unable to do?

A] Make people shut their mouths.

5. Was the queen worried as she couldn't do that?

A] No

6. Why was the queen not bothered by the unpleasant things people said?

A] The queen did not bother because it was all False.

7. What really matters most, according to the queen?

A] Queen continues to do good what she considers to be true.

8. Give the antonym of the word adversity?

A] Prosperity

12. Charity Boundless (Page No 256)

12] Live only to serve, to serve food seemed to be the motto that guided Ms DokkaSeetamma all through her life. Popular as Aparanna, MsDokkaSeetamma was born in October 1841 at Mandapeta of East Godavari District. Her father, Mr. Bhavani Sankaram offered food to anyone who came to them hungry. Seetamma's mother died when she was just six. And Seetamma had to shoulder her mother's responsibility of serving food to the needy. Thus started a habit of cooking and serving food lasted for four-plus decades. Even after her marriage to DokkaJoganna and her moving to LankalaGannavaram, she didn't do anything else except cooking and serving food. King Edward VII honoured her for her philanthropy placing her photograph at a function. At an aqueduct on the Godavari was named after her. And her statue finds a place in Vivekananda Park in Kakinada.

1. What is the motto that guided MsDokkaSeetamma all through her life?

A] Live only to serve, serve food

2.. Where was MsSeetamma born?

A] October 1841 at Mandapeta of East Godavari District

3. Why did she start serving food since the time she was six?

A] Her mother died when she was six since then had to shoulder her mother's responsibility

4. How long did she continue in her mission of serving food?

A] forty –plus decades

5. List the honors she enjoyed

A] 1. King Edward VII honored her for her philanthropy by placing her photograph at a function
an aqueduct on the Godavari was named after her.

6. What is her other popular name?

A] Aparanna

7. Write the idiom used in the passage to mean to take up the work.

A] Live only to Serve

8 Write the part of speech of the word philanthropy.

A] Noun

13. A Modern Marvel Taking Shape On Our Soil At Sangareddy (Page no 257)

13] Can you conceive of a construction without cement and steel? Unimaginable? But, a modern-a 32-foot-high Sri Chakra-shaped temple is taking shape on a sprawling one-and-a-half-acre site with natural elements like lime, jaggery, jute, gum, myrobalan fruit (karakkaya) paste, Indian Bael (Maredu /Bilwa) juice, sand and stone (15 lakh pieces, some weighing 5 tons each). With Lord Shiva as the presiding deity, this Sri Kailasa Prastara Mahameru (human body) Panchamukha Umamaheswara Devast Phasalvadi village, near Sangareddy, is being devised, planned, and executed by JyothirvaasthuVidy.

Modeled after ancient temples like Konark, and Hampi, this 20-crore rupee mammoth miracle is expected to have a life of 6,000 years, says Maheswara Siddhanthi, the man behind this project. Hundreds of expert engineers, skilled sculptors, eminent architects, and famous artisans have been toiling since day one of June 2017 and are determined to complete it at the earliest. With concepts from epics as its inspiration, this temple looks certain to flourish as a spiritual center with unique architectural features!

1. Mention the unique feature of this temple in terms of construction materials used.

A] Lime, jaggery, jute, gum, myrobalan fruit (karakkaya) paste, Indian Bael (Maredu /Bilwa) juice, sand, and stone

2. Which organization is executing the work of this temple?

A] Jyothirvaasthu Vidyapeetham

3. Where is this temple located?

A] Phasalvadi village, near Sangareddy,

4. Without using cement and steel, can the structure last long? Support your answer with a sentence from the passage.

A] Miracle is expected to have a life of 6,000 years, says Maheswara Siddhanthi, engineers, skilled sculptors, eminent architects

5. Name the temples that were studied to design this temple.

A] Konark, Hampi

6. Who is supervising this major project?

A] Maheswara Siddhanthi

7. Write the synonym of the word famous.

A] eminent

8. When did the actual construction work start on this project?

A] 14 June 2017

14. No Stops Barred (Page No 257 – 258)

14] 'Go' is the single-worded, shortest sentence. What could, then, be the longest sentence? How many words? Try guessing. The longest sentence has four lakhs plus words. Yes, it's a thousand-page novel titled Ducks, New bury port, conceived and composed by Lucy Ellman. This thousand-page novel won this year's (2020) 10,000-pound Goldsmith's Prize, for breaking the mold and extending the novel's form. "It's a massive achievement," exclaimed a judge. "This gripping, hypnotic novel remakes the novel....." extolled another judge. The ambitious form of the novel initially invited rejections till Galley Beggar was finally published. The novel is in the form of an internal monologue of a mother in Ohio as she bakes pies in her kitchen. According to the writer, this one long run-on sentence book makes its readers float around to sink or swim, engulfed in one woman's thought.

1. How many words are there in the longest sentence?

A] Four lakhs plus words

2. Who composed that sentence and in which form?

A] Thousand-page novel titled Ducks, composed by Lucy Ellman.

3. What does that sentence deal with its content?

a] Form of an internal monologue of a mother in Ohio as she bakes pies in her kitchen.

4. How was that longest sentence honored in the year of publication?

A] In 2020 won the 10,000-pound Goldsmith's Prize

5. Reproduce the comments on the book by two judges.

A] 1. it's a massive achievement; 2] This gripping, hypnotic novel remakes the novel

6. Why was the book initially rejected by the publishers?

A] it was in the ambition form of a novel

7. "This one long run-on sentence book makes its readers..."What does it make its readers?

A] Float around to sink or swim, engulfed in one woman's thought

8. Why was this book chosen for Goldsmith's Prize?

A] breaking the mold and extending the novel's form

15. Rags To Writer – the Saga of Laxman Rao (Page 258 – 259)

15] India's Capital is home to a famous Chaiwala. A darling of the press, feted by numerous organizations, and no stranger to the highest echelons of political affairs, Laxman Rao led a storied life. It wasn't his brews but his books that catapulted him into fame, and even into Teen Murthi House, where Indira Gandhi hosted him in 1984. Now the writer of twenty-five Hindi books – novels and plays – he has received awards from NGOs and literary associations and has been covered more than one hundred times in print and digital media. All the while, until Delhi went into lockdown, you could still walk up to a tea stall on Vishnu Digamber Marg and treat yourself to a cup of tea from this celebrated author!

1. Where does this famous Chaiwala Laxman Rao, live?

A] Delhi

2. What does the expression 'no stranger to the highest echelons of political office' mean?

A] No one is stranger to become highest ranking of political affairs. (From low position to high position)

3. What catapulted Laman Rao into fame?

A] His books

4. Mention the medium that made Laxman Rao familiar to many

A] Hindi and Media publicity made him familiar to many

5. What quality of Laxman Rao strikes you the most as you treat yourself with a cup of tea, he made and sold to you?

A] The quality of selling tea even after becoming a celebrated author

6. Write the word used in the passage to mean much talked or written about.

A] Catapulted

7. What is the word used in the passage to mean a number of.

A] numerous

8. Write the synonym of honored.

A] celebrated

16. Determine to Live and Write (Page No 280)

16] Deprivation has driven the determined Manoranjan Byapari to dare destiny with his pointed questions. Bomas a poor, neglected, and hardworking laborer with hunger as his twin brother, Manoranjan Byapari turned out to be an award-winning writer. With nearly twenty books in Bengali to his credit, including his latest work, ChandalJibon (Bengali Title – semi-autobiographical) – most of them translated into English and other languages – he received many awards -notable among them being West Bengal Sahitya Academy's and The Hindu Award for non-fiction.

"I write because I cannot kill," said Byapari once, adding, "The indomitable will to live keeps me alive even today despite odds like discrimination in dozens I face every day." He started learning the letters of the alphabet when he was in prison, for no fault of his. Once riding Byapari's rickshaw and noticing his innate talent to narrate, Maha Swetha Devi invited Byapari to write for her magazine, Bartikal. Thus, a great writer was born, rather accidentally! And now he is elected as an MLA from the balagarh constituency (West Bengal) in May 2021.

1. What drove Manoranjan Byapari to challenge even destiny?

A] Deprivation and Determination

2. How has this hard-working poor laborer become popular?

A] With his twenty books written in Bengali

3. Name his latest work.

A] Chandal Jibon

4. Mention some important honors he received.

A] West Bengal Sahitya Academy's Award, The Hindu Award For Non Fiction

5. Why does he write, according to himself?

A] "I write because I cannot kill," said Byapari, his will live keeps me alive even today.

6. Manoranjan Byapari had formal education like an ordinary boy. Say true or false.

A] False

7. What keeps him alive despite odds in dozens he faces even today?

A] The indomitable will to live

8. How did Maha Swetha Devi help the writer in Byapari take birth?

A] Mahaswetha Devi invited Byapari to write for her magazine (Bartikal)

17. Worshipping Heroes (Page No 259 -260)

17] Here are two unique novels – Pharaoh and the King and The Victorian – that made two heroes fans of their writers. The heroes are Chiranjeevi and Hrithik Roshan. And their writer is Dasari Venkata Vishwanath. But the reason? Their writer is a visually challenged Telugu Medium student who started writing his first English novel when he was just 11 (2004). Nystagmus or Photophobia is the disease that disables him from focusing his sight on any object for more than a second.

Born into a farmer's family of Gokavaram in East Godavari district, the boy was inspired by JK Rowling. Helped by his English teacher Buchibapayya and younger sister Sija. Venkat worked hard for seven years to complete his first novel in 2011. Which was launched by Chiranjeevi. After that, another five years of dedicated work, and the second masterpiece was out in 2016.

Venkat dedicated it to his favorite hero Hrithik Roshan. That made the hero Venkat's fan and he invited Venkat to his birthday party as a special guest. Thus, he won the heart of two heroes, besides those of millions of readers the world over.

1. What is unique about the two novels, according to the passage?

A] The two heroes became fans of their writer

2. Who are the heroes who turned fans of that writer?

A] Chiranjeevi and Hrithik Roshan.

3. How does the disease, Nystagmus impact Venkata Vishwanath?

A] It is the disease that disables him from focusing his sight on any object for more than a second.

4. Name the three persons who helped directly or indirectly, Venkat Vishwanath in writing his first novel?

A] Jk Rowling, Buchibapayya and younger sister Sija,

5. How long did Venkata Vishwanath take to write those two novels?

A] 7 years and 5 years = 12 years

6. What made Hrithik Roshan a fan of Venkata Vishwanath?

A] Venkat dedicated it to his favorite hero Hrithik Roshan.

7. How did Hrithik Roshan express his love for Venkata Vishwanath?

A] He invited Venkat to his birthday party as a special guest.

8. Visual challenges or Telugu Medium background failed to stop Venkata Vishwanath from daring to dream and succeeding. Say true or false.

A] False

18. Strange Lawyer (Page No. 260)

18] A lawyer named Strange died, and his friend asked the tombstone maker to inscribe on his tombstone, Here lies Strange, an honest man and a lawyer. The inscriber insisted that such an inscription would be confusing, for passers-by would tend to think that three men were buried under the stone. However, he suggested an alternative. He would inscribe, Here lies a man who was both an honest man and a lawyer. That way, whenever anyone walked by the tombstone and read it, they would be certain to remark, That's strange!

1. What was initially planned to be inscribed on the tombstone of Strange, the lawyer?

A] Here lies Strange, an honest man and a lawyer.

2. How would that inscription confuse the passers-by, according to the inscriber?

A] Passers-by would tend to think that three men were buried under the stone.

3. Who suggested the alternative inscription?

A] inscriber

4. Did the new inscription carry the name of the dead lawyer?

A] NO, It has not carried the name of the lawyer

5. How would the passers-by know the name of the dead man, without it being on the tombstone?

A] Without the name on the tombstone is itself strange

6. What is strange (note the small s) according to the passage?

A] Instead of a proper noun, it has become a common noun. A Lawyer being an honest man is strange.

7. Write the Parts of Speech of the words inscribe, inscription, inscriber.

A] Inscribe-verb; Inscription-noun; Incriber-noun

8. Write the word used in the passage that means misleading.

A] Confusing

19. Albert Einstein: Humour. Humanity, Humility (Page no 261)

19] Albert Einstein, the Nobel Laureate, was a simple man to whom success, fame, and wealth meant nothing. On being appointed the Dean of a University and asked to give his requirements his demand was for a wastepaper basket. To the stunned person, his cool response was to commit mistakes, you know.” Humility underlined his simplicity. His simplicity extended to his love for children; he believed that the hope of the world lies in children. His excellent sense of humor helped him to brighten every situation.

Asked for a mathematical formula for success in life, he gave, “ $A=X+Y+Z$ ”, where A success, X= work and Y= play”. “What is 27 was the question. “Keeping your mouth shut”, was Einstein’s response! Everybody talks about him but nobody understands him because he is more of a phenomenon and not just a man.

(i) What mattered little to Albert Einstein?

A] Success, Fame, and Wealth were nothing for him.

(ii) Why did Einstein ask for just a wastepaper basket as a Dean?

A] Because he would commit mistakes.

(iii) Which quality made his simplicity conspicuous?

A] Humility

(iv) What was his belief about children?

A] His belief was that the hope of the world lies in children.

(v) How did Einstein’s sense of humor help him?

A] His excellent sense of humour helped him to brighten every situation.

(vi) What is Einstein’s formula for success in life?

A] $A=X+Y+Z$

(vii) Why don’t people understand Einstein?

A] He is more of a phenomenon than of a man.

(viii) Give the noun form of simple as found in the passage.

A] Simplicity.

20. Prime Minister Modi on YOGA (Page no 261)

20] Yoga Is an invaluable gift of ancient Indian tradition. It embodies unity of mind and body; thought and action: restraint and fulfillment; harmony between man and nature, and a holistic approach to health and well-being. Yoga is not about exercise but to discover the sense of oneness with ourselves, the world, and Nature.

Changing our lifestyle and creating consciousness, can help us to deal with climate change. Let us work towards adopting The International Yoga Day.

i. Whose gift is Yoga, according to the passage?

A] Ancient Indian tradition.

(ii) Yoga brings about unity between ___ and ___ and ___ Fill in the blanks.

A] Mind and body; thought and action; restraint and fulfillment.

iii. What does Yoga help us to discover?

A] The sense of oneness with ourselves, the world, and nature.

iv. How can Yoga help us to deal with climate change?

A] By changing our lifestyle and creating consciousness.

v. Is Yoga about physical exercise alone?

A] No, it is not physical exercise alone.

vi. Give the antonym of modern.

A] "ancient" is the antonym of the word "modern".

vii. Give the verb (present) form of thought (n/v.pt).

A] "think" is a present form of the word "Thought".

viii. Find the word from the passage that means agreement.

A] harmony

21. Keep Going-COVID-19 Taught Lessons! (Page No 262)

21] Nagaland is an excellent example of how communities rise to the occasion. How? COVID-19-induced lockdown had convinced them about the importance of self-reliance. Wage-earning jobs were lost, and they resumed farming. And they say they have learned a lot. With smiles on their faces, they say it is a personal rediscovery, going back to nature, and cultivating their own food. Food is at the core of our community life, and they add with pride. And, they have been expanding their farming. Love thy neighbor is the community's philosophy. As the lockdown pushed the same into poverty, people have supported those in need. Even Churches began serving meals to the underprivileged. Discovering in difficulties, opportunities to live and let live, that too, joyfully is what the Nagas do and show!

1. What did Naga communities understand after Covid induced lockdown?

A] The importance of self-reliance.

2. What did they resume and why?

A] They resumed farming, because they lost their wage earning jobs in Covid-19.

3. What have they felt about resuming farming?

A] A personal discovery cultivating their own food.

4. What is their community's philosophy?

A] Love thy neighbour.

5. How have they practiced that philosophy?

A] The people have supported those in need. Even Churches began serving meals to the underprivileged.

6. What are the Nagas doing and showing all others?

A] Opportunities to live and let live in difficulties, is what the Nagas do and show.

7. Write the synonym, from the passage, of centre.

A] "Core" is the synonym of the the word "centre".

8. According to the passage, COVID-19 helped more than it harmed them. Say true or false.

A] True

22. Virus Vs Fear (Page No 262 – 263)

22] There is No virus in this world more dangerous than FEAR. Understand this fear; otherwise, become a dead body before your body dies. It has nothing to do with the virus. The scary atmosphere you feel in these moments is collective madness. It has happened a thousand and will continue to happen. You usually keep your fear at bay, but in the moment of collective madness, your consciousness can be completely lost. You won't even know when lost control of your fear. Then fear can make you do anything. In such a situation, you can take your own life or the lives of others.

Attention, be mindful. Don't watch news that triggers. Stop talking about the epidemic, repeating the same thing is like self-hypnosis. Fear is a of self-hypnosis. This idea will cause chemical changes in the body. During an epidemic, the energy around the world becomes irrational. This way, you can fall into a black hole anytime. Meditation then becomes a protective aura into which no negative energy can penetrate.

1. What, according to the narrator, is more dangerous than the virus?

A] "Fear" is more dangerous than the virus.

2. What happens if one doesn't understand this fear?

A] One will become a dead body before one's body dies.

3. Does this happen every time?

A] Yes, it may

4. What is lost when collective madness prevails in us?

A] We completely lose our consciousness.

5. What is the warning given by the narrator?

A] Don't watch news that triggers fear. Stop talking about the epidemic, fear is a kind of self-hypnosis.

6. Is it ADVISABLE to discuss the EPIDEMIC?

A] No, it is not advisable to discuss

7. What happens when one gets this idea (fear) ?

A] It will cause chemical changes in the body.

8. How can we remove our negative tendency?

A] Meditation becomes a protective aura

23. On Srinivasa Ramanujam (Page no 263)

23] Mathematics in India inevitably makes one think of one extraordinary figure of recent times. This is Srinivasa Ramanajam. Born into a poor Brahmin family in South India, having no opportunities for a proper education, he became a clerk in the Madras Port Trust. But he was bubbling with some irrepressible quality of instinctive genius and played about with numbers and equations in his spare time.

By a lucky chance, he attracted the attention of a mathematician who sent some of his amateur work to Cambridge in England. People there were impressed and a scholarship was arranged for him. So he left his clerk's job and went to Cambridge and during a very brief period there did work of profound value and amazing originality.

The Royal Society of England went rather out of their way and made him a Fellow, but he died two years later, probably of tuberculosis, at the age of thirty-three. Professor Julian Huxely has, I believe, referred to him as the greatest mathematician of the century.

(i) What makes one think highly of Srinivasa Ramanujam?

A] Mathematics in India.

(ii) Why did Ramanujam become a clerk?

A] Born into a poor family, having no opportunities for proper education.

(iii) What was Ramanujam doing whenever he found some free time?

A] He was playing about with numbers and equations.

(iv) What helped Ramanujam to go to Cambridge?

A] He attracted the attention of a mathematician, who sent Ramanujam's amateur work to Cambridge.

(v) What did people at Cambridge do for Ramanujam?

A] Arranged scholarship for Ramanujam.

(vi) Describe the work Ramanujam did at Cambridge.

A] At Cambridge he did work of profound value and amazing originality.

(vii) How did the Royal Society of England honor Ramanujam?

A] The Royal Society of England honored Ramanujan with a fellowship.

(viii) What is the compliment Professor Julian Huxley extended to Ramanujam?

A] The greatest mathematician of the century

24. Best Award to a TEACHER (Page No 263 to 264)

24] Nobel Laureate Sir Chandrashekhara Venkata Raman was among the first three recipients (the other two being Chakravarti Rajagopala Chary and Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan) of the title Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian award in India in 1954. The then President, Rajendra Prasad, wrote personally to Raman inviting him to be the personal guest in the Rashtrapathi Bhavan. When Raman came to Delhi for the award ceremony. Raman wrote a polite letter regretting his inability to attend the Investiture ceremony. He had a noble reason. He had to be by the side of his Ph.D. student as the scholar was trying hard to finalize his Ph.D. thesis before the deadline. "Can there be a better Award to a teacher than being by the side of a needy student"? seems to be Raman's message to us all!

i) Name the highest civilian honor in India.

A] "Bharat Ratna" is the highest civilian honour in India.

ii) When was that award conferred on Sir C.V.Raman?

A] 1954

iii) Who were the other two recipients of the award, along with Sir C.V. Raman?

A] Chakravarti Rajagopala Chary, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan were the recipients.

(iv) What was Rajendra Prasad's offer to Raman?

A] Personal guest in the Rashtrapathi Bhavan.

(v) Why didn't Raman attend the award ceremony?

A] Raman had to be by the side of his Ph.D student trying hard to finalize his Ph.D.

(vi) What appears to be Raman's message, by not attending the ceremony?

A] There can't be a better award to a teacher than being by the side of a needy student.

(vii) What is the word used in the passage to mean formal presentation?

A] investiture is the word used for the "Formal presentation".

(viii) Find the synonym of the word appears in the passage.

A] seems is the synonym of the word "appears".

25. On Tagore and Gandhi (Page No 264 to 265)

25] Tagore and Gandhi have undoubtedly been the two outstanding and dominating figures of India in the first half of the twentieth century. It is instructive to compare and contrast them. No two persons could be so different from each other in their make-up or temperament. Tagore, the aristocratic artist, turned democrat with proletarian sympathies, represented essentially the cultural tradition of India, the Tradition of accepting life in the fullness thereof and going through it with song and dance. Gandhi, was more a man of the people, almost the embodiment of the Indian peasant, and represented the other ancient tradition of India, that of renunciation and asceticism. And yet Tagore was primarily the man of thoughts, Gandhi of concentrated and ceaseless activity. Both, in their different ways, had a world outlook, and both were the same time wholly Indian. They seemed to present different but harmonious aspects of India and complement each other.

i) How is it useful to compare and contrast Gandhiji and Tagore?

A] It is instructive

ii) What is the common to both Tagore and Gandhiji?

A] Both of them were two outstanding and dominating figures of India and both of them had a world outlook.

iii) Tagore was primarily a man of thought. As opposed to Tagore in this respect, how was Gandhiji?

A] Of concentrated and ceaseless activity.

iv) What did Tagore essentially represent?

A] The cultural tradition of India

v) Gandhiji represented ancient tradition. Which aspect of it did Gandji represent?

A] Renunciation and asceticism

vi) Did the difference in their makeup or temperaments (Of Gandhiji and Tagore lead to relations?

A] No, there was no friction between their relations

vii) "... .. and to complement each other" CComplement means ____ Fill In The Blanks (a) congratulations (b) Appreciation (c) Complete (d) Appreciate

A] (c) Complete

viii) Write from the passage the antonym of the word "dictator".

A] democrat

26. GHOTUL-A Model Tribal School (Page No 265)

26] The best known of these indigenous institutions is the Ghotul in Bastar, where older Muria Gond children educate youngsters through a work-play continuum and a sophisticated etiquette of passing on knowledge orally. Children learn countless skills while sharing myths, riddles, songs dances, and ethics based on values of sharing rather than competition. Similar Institutions such as Dhumkuria and Dangribasa exist in Jharkhand and Odisha.

i) Where is Ghotul, the tribal school?

A] In Bastar

ii) Who are the teachers in that school?

A] Older Muria Gond children.

iii) What is the main mode of teaching there?

A] A work play continuum, passing of knowledge orally

iv) What sophisticated procedure is followed there?

A] Passing on knowledge orally.

v) Are there any other institutions of this type? If so, where are they?

A] Yes, in Jharkhand and Odisha.

vi) What are the names of the institutions of this type?

A] Dhumkuria and Dangribasa

vii) What does the passage discuss?

A] Indigenous institutions.

viii) Write the word used in the passage that means a set of customs, or practices followed to be polite.

A] Etiquette.

27. The Secret Under Ground (Page no 265 to 266)

27] Nature is the best teacher. Redwood trees share a secret. They are the largest trees on the Planet. Some of them are even thousands of years old. But, interestingly, their roots do not Grow deep. Yet, they endure massive wind storms, devastating earthquakes, etc for centuries. How is it possible? The secret of redwood trees lies under the ground. Their roots reach outward seeking the roots of other redwood trees. When they meet, they intertwine, making a permanent bond with one another. This way, all the redwood trees support one another. Unity is strength. Thus, They give humanity a crucial lesson: when you receive, you make a living: but when you give, you make a life!

i) Regarding size, what is unique about redwood trees?

A] They are the largest trees on the planet.

ii) How long do redwood trees live?

A] Thousands of years they live.

iii) What is the interesting feature of redwood trees?

A] Their roots do not grow deep.

iv) What is the secret of redwood trees lying under the ground?

A] Their roots reach outward seeking the roots of other redwood trees

v) How do all redwood trees support one another?

A] When their roots meet other redwood tree roots, they intertwine, making a permanent bond with one another.

vi) What is the crucial lesson redwood trees teach humanity?

A] Unity is strength.

vii) Write the antonym, from the passage, of shallow.

A] deep

viii) Give the synonym, from the passage, of destructive.

A] devastating

28. Everything Relative (Page No 266)

28] Can zero and infinity be the same? This question may seem misleadingly simple. Your instant answer could be 'No'. But 'Yes' is the right answer. That doesn't mean 'No' is wrong. How? Compare the diameter of the earth with the distance between the sun and the earth. Earth's diameter appears to be almost zero. Now, compare the same with that of a grain. It seems to be infinite. This proves that everything is relative and nothing is abstract. Now, consider, "What is riches"? If your income is more than your want, you are RICH! More wants, less income? Then is poverty. Want to be rich? Can't earn more? Cut down wants, become rich. How logic can comfort one sounds lovely!

i) What is the question that seems misleadingly simple?

A] Can zero and infinity be the same?

ii) What would be your instant answer to that question?

A] No

iii) What proves your answer – be a yes or no- to be right or wrong?

A] Compare the diameter of the earth with the distance between the sun and the earth B diameter appears to be almost zero.

iv) What is the definition of riches, according to the passage?

A] If one's income is more than one's wants.

v) How can one grow rich even without being able to earn more?

A] Cut down wants.

vi) How does logic, even only at times, help one?

A] If you want to become rich, don't earn more, just cut down wants.

vii) Name the planet(s) mentioned in the passage.

A] The earth

viii) The whole passage proves one single point. What is that?

A] Zero and infinite is the same/every thing is relative and nothing is abstract

Parts Of Speech

9) Identify the parts of speech of any eight of the following underlined words.

2. Identify the Parts Of Speech of the underlined words (Read page – 126)

1. Hyderabad is a historical city.

A. **Historical**=Adjective

2. Children are a source of joy to the parents.

A. **Source**=Noun

3. Honesty is the best policy.

A. **Honesty**=Noun

4. We learn many things through observation.

A. **Learn**=Verb

5. Since it was raining, he took an umbrella with him.

A **Since**=Conjunction, **with**= Preposition

6. Alas! the legendary athlete Milkha Singh is dead.

A. **Alas!** =Interjection

7. They themselves interfered in the dispute.

A. **Themselves**=Pronoun.

8. The boy runs in the park joyfully

A. **Joyfully**=adverb

9. Music draws the attention of everyone.

A. **Everyone**=pronoun

10. Cricket matches are watched by lakhs of people.

A. **Lakhs**=adjective

**3) Identify the parts of speech of the bold words in the following sentences.
(rd pg.127)**

1. **Several** writers wrote **about** education.

A. **Several**=Adjective, **about**=preposition

2. The **Hungry** dogs are howling.

A. Hungry=Adjective

3. People eat **vegetables** across the **world**.

A. **vegetables**=Noun ,**world**= Noun

4. **An** idea can change a life.

A. **An**=Article

5. **Food** is a necessity of **Life**.

A. **food**=Noun ,**life**= Noun

6. I invited **him** to the party.

A. **Him**=pronoun

7. She is **interested** in painting.

A. **Interested**=verb/adjective

8. He completed the **whole** work successfully.

A. **whole**=Adjective/adverb

9. The woman **beside** David is my cousin.

A. **beside**=Preposition

10. She has **two** children.

A. **Two**=Adjective/noun

11. **Treatment** heals wounds.

A. **treatment**=Noun ,wounds=noun

12. **Ah!** Don't say you don't agree with me.

A. **Ah!** =interjection

13. **Since** he was tired, he went to bed early.

A. **Since**=Conjunction

14. I love singing **because** it is interesting.

A. **Because**=Conjunction

15. I can't be at ease **until** I wash my face.

A. **Until**=Conjunction

16. **Eureka!** I got it.

A. **Eureka!** =Interjection

17. I like salt **and** pepper.

A. **And**=Conjunction

18. Have you passed? **Congratulations!**

A. **Congratulations!** = Interjection

19. Make hay **while** the sunshine.

A. **while**= adverb

20. Wake up **early** so that you can study.

A. **Early**=adverb

4. Identify the parts of speech of the following underlined words. (Read page 127)

1. It is a very (1) bad habit to get into (3) that of being continually (4) Moody (5) and discouraged, and (6) of (7) making the atmosphere (8) uncomfortable for everybody who comes (9) within Ten (10) feet of you.

- A.1] **very**=adverb
2] **habit**=noun
3] **into**=preposition
4] **continually**=adverb
5] **moody**=adjective
6] **and**=conjunction
7] **of**=preposition
8] **atmosphere**=noun
9] **comes**=verb
10] **ten**=adjective

2. Do you (1) think, literacy (2) is a harbinger (3) of restlessness, fear (4), frustration? is it (5) Adam [6] and [7] Eve eating the tree (8) of (9) knowledge, all (10) over again?

- Ans.1] **You**=pronoun
2] **literacy**=noun
3] **harbinger**=noun
4] **fear**=noun
5] **it**=pronoun
6] **Adam**=noun
7] **and**=conjunction
8] **tree**=noun
9] **of**=preposition
10] **all**=adjective/noun

3. Although (1) Thimmakka did not receive (2) formal (3) education, her (4) work (5) has been honoured (6) with (7) the National (8) citizen's award (9) of (10) India.

- A.1] **Although**=conjunction
2] **receive**=verb
3] **formal**=adjective
4] **her**=pronoun
5] **work**=noun
6] **honoured**=verb
7] **with**=preposition
8] **national**=adjective
9] **award**=noun
10] **of**=preposition

4] I **had** (1) a **moment** (2) **of** (3) mixed **joy** (4) and anguish, **when**(5) my **mind** (6) took over **it**(7) raced **well** (8) ahead of my body **and** (9) drew my body **compellingly** (10) forward.

A.1] **Had**=verb(auxiliary verb)

2] **moment**=noun

3] **of**=preposition

4] **joy**=noun

5] **when**=adverb

6] **mind**=noun

7] **it**=pronoun

8] **well**=adverb

9] **and**=conjunction

10] **compellingly**=adverb

5] Box: **stop!** (1) can **you** (2) **inform** (3) me **who** (4) the **individual** (5) is that I **invariably** (6) **encounter** (7) going downstairs when I am coming **up** (8), **and** (9) coming **upstairs** (10) when I am going down?

A.1] **Stop**=verb/interjection

2] **you**=pronoun

3] **inform**=verb

4] **Who**=pronoun

5] **Individual**=noun

6] **invariably**=adverb

7] **encounter**=verb

8] **up**=preposition

9] **and**=conjunction

10] **upstairs**=adverb

6] **Ah!** (1), Then **you** (2) mean to say that **this** (3) gentleman's **smoke** (4), instead of emulating example of **all** (5) the sort **of** (6) smoke, **and** (7) going up the chimney, **thinks** (8) proper to affect a **singularity** (9) by taking the **contrary** (10) direction.

A.1] **Ah!**=interjection

2] **you**=pronoun

3] **this**=pronoun

4] **smoke**=verb/noun

5] **all**=adverb/noun

6] **of**=preposition

7] **and**=conjunction

8] **thinks**=verb

9] **singularity**=noun

10] **contrary**=adjective

**5. Identify the parts of speech of the bold words in the following sentences.
(Read page 128)**

1. What is the result of that kind of **schooling**?

A. **Schooling**=Noun

2. I cannot **answer** that question.

A. **Answer**=Verb

3. Each individual who **wishes** to succeed must get that kind of discipline.

A. **wishes**=Verb

4. Such persons are **surely** undesirable.

A. **Surely**=Adverb

5. I asked my biology teacher **what** I should do to save it.

A. **what**=Pronoun

6. From his **talk**, it seems studies were an **ancillary** subject; and living and experiencing the major subject.

A. **talk**=noun, ancillary=adjective

7. **And** she was cross.

A. **And**=Conjunction

8. Papa, that's **what** happens in my craft and drawing class.

A. **what**=Pronoun

9. Anyway, papa, do you know **where** I lost that **quarter** mark that bought about **my fall**.

A. **where**= adverb, **quarter**=adjective, **fall**=noun/verb

10. Thimmakka could not go to school due to poverty and **lack** of facilities.

A. **lack**=Noun

11. The decision was my **alone**.

A. **Alone**=Adjective

12. The **attempt** was on.

A. **Attempt**=Noun

13. My knowledge of pace **deserted** me.

A. **Deserted**=Verb

14. A voice shouting 'relax' penetrated into me above the noise of the crowd

A. **Above**=Preposition

15. There was no pain, only a great unity of movement and aim.

A. **only**=Adverb

16. The world seemed to stand still or did not exist.

A. **still**=Adverb

17. The noise in my ears was that of the faithful Oxford crowd.

A. **that**=conjunction

18. There were only fifty yards more.

A. **More**=Adverb

19. I felt like an exploded flashlight with no will to live.

A, **will**=Noun

20. Well, Wonders will never cease.

A. **Well**=Interjection

11. The decision was my alone.

A. Alone=Adjective

12. The attempt was on.

A. Attempt=Noun

13. My knowledge of pace deserted me.

A. Deserted=Verb

14. A voice shouting 'relax' penetrated into me above the noise of the crowd

A. Above=Preposition

15. There was no pain, only a great unity of movement and aim.

A. only=Adverb

16. The world seemed to stand still or did not exist.

A. still=Adverb

17. The noise in my ears was that of the faithful Oxford crowd.

A. that=conjunction

18. There were only fifty yards more.

A. More=Adverb

19. I felt like an exploded flashlight with no will to live.

A, will=Noun

20. Well, Wonders will never cease.

A. Well=Interjection

ARTICLES

10] Fill in any eight of the following blanks with a, an, or the

1. Fill in the blanks with 'a' / 'an' (Read Page. 131)

- 1] An ant is an industrious creature.
- 2] we can't live without a fan nowadays
- 3] An apple a day keeps the doctor away
- 4] An ATM is a useful machine
- 5] An honest man is always respected
- 6] Amitabh Bacchan is a famous actor
- 7] Are you a vegetarian?
- 8] It is an absurd story indeed.
- 9] I don't believe him. He is a liar.
- 10] What a lovely Villa!
- 11] It is a one-man show!
- 12] I never witnessed such a long queue for Covaxin.
- 13] He is a United Nations employee.
- 14] We have quite a few books on yoga.
- 15] I saw an accident this morning.

I. Fill in the blanks with a, an, or the (Read Page.134)

A Vegetable seller's wife gave birth to a son. A customer who heard the good news congratulated the vegetable seller and inquired about the state of the health of the newly born child. Then he said, " sir, it's very fresh".

II. Fill in the blanks with a, an, or the (Read Page.134)

In an accident, a person who lost his legs was crying. At that time, a man who came there said, " why do you cry like a child?" and said, " See that man who lost his head and a hand and still not crying."

III. Fill in the blanks with a, an, or the (Read Page.134)

Q: A Truck Driver is going in the opposite direction in a one-way street. A police officer sees him but doesn't stop him. why doesn't the officer stop him?

A: The truck driver is walking

IV. Fill in the blanks with a, an, or the (Read Page.135)

- 1] I bought a pair of new shoes
- 2] I saw a movie last night
- 3] It's raining. let's take an umbrella
- 4] Look at the woman over there! she is my mother
- 5] The night is quiet let's take a walk
- 6] A spider has eight legs
- 7] Peter is an Italian
- 8] I read an amazing story last Sunday
- 9] A tiger is in danger of dying out.
- 10] She has got an imported pen.
- 11] The blind, the deaf, and the dumb lead a miserable life
- 12] My sister is married to a farmer
- 13] We spent a whole week in Hawaii
- 14] They met the Minister yesterday
- 15] It was the hottest day ever
- 16] I put the unopened letters over there
- 17] Is the clock slow or is it me?
- 18] Keeravani is a music composer and also a singer
- 19] I was moved by the kindness that he showed
- 20] I did not know that the dictionary belongs to you

V. Fill in the blanks with a, an, or the (Read Page.135-136)

- 1] I can't play the piano
- 2] You are the first person to arrive here
- 3] Our swimming costumes were dry but the children's weren't
- 4] They live in an old house
- 5] Rajesh is an enterprising businessman
- 6] Our plane was delayed we had to wait at the airport for 3 hours
- 7] An idea can change your life
- 8] The more you learn the more you benefit
- 9] Mukesh Ambani is the Bill Gate of India
- 10] Is there an AC theatre in your town?
- 1] Panaji is the capital of Goa state
- 12] The moon is a symbol of pleasantness
- 13] I have given a one-rupee coin to the beggar
- 14] A rabbit runs very fast
- 15] Is there a bank near here?
- 16] The talent of a writer can't be underestimated
- 17] The simplicity which Gandhi followed is taken as an example
- 18] I interviewed an MP in the evening
- 19] Did you get married after leaving the university
- 20] Would you like to be an actor?

VI. Fill in the blanks with a, an, or the (Read Page.136-137)

- 1] There are quite a number of divisions into which life can be divided, but for the purposes of this evening I am going to speak of two; the bright Side of Life and the dark side.
- 2] You will not accomplish the task which we expect of you if you go with a moody, discouraged, fault-finding disposition.
- 3] Yes, my first slipped to the second.
- 4] Do you think literacy is a harbinger of restlessness, fear, and frustration?
- 5] From his talk, it seems studies were an ancillary subject; and living and experiencing, the major subject. father, is he fibbing? Or is it possible that the world turned topsy-turvy in just about 70 years?

6] You know just like that, boy Vinu, in that award-winning film. he prattles on. **The** Hibiscus is red **a** hundred times, but in his book, he colors it yellow. are we missing out on **the** essence of life? papa, that's what happens in my craft and drawing class. my imagination wants to soar like **a** rocket to Jupiter and Mars. To traverse new worlds, new fields.

7] Thimmakka could not go to school due to poverty and lack of facilities. At **an** early age, she had to wake up grazing of sheep and cattle and also worked as **a** coolie.

8] Thimmakka (she) has been recognized by **the** government of India and recently conferred with **the** Padma Shri award in 2019, which is **the** fourth highest civilian award in **the** republic of India.

9] Failure is as exciting to watch as success, provided **the** effort is absolutely genuine and complete. But **the** spectators fail to understand- and how can they know **the** mental Agony through which **an** athlete must pass before he can give his maximum effort.

10] If I faltered, there would be no arms to hold me and **the** world would be **a** cold, forbidding place, because I had been so close. I leap at **the** tape like **a** man taking his last spring to save himself from **the** chasm that threatens to engulf him.

11] I can't say I did, Mrs. B. I should feel obliged to you if you could accommodate me with **a** more protuberant bolster, Mrs. B. The one I've got now seems to me to have about **a** handful and **a** half of feathers at each end, and nothing whatever in **the** middle.

12] It is not **the** case only with the coals, Mrs. Bouncer but I've lately observed **a** gradual and steady increase of evaporation among my candles, wood, sugar, and matches.

13] Why, **the** gentleman who has got **the** attic is hardly ever without **a** pipe in his mouth and there he sits with his feet upon the mantelpiece.

From **the** experience of his outward man, I should unhesitatingly set him down as **a** gentleman connected with **the** printing interest.

WV

Preposition

11] Fill in any eight of the blanks with suitable prepositions.

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions from the given below. (to, up, for, on, after, to, off, at, of, in)

- 1] We should not feel superior to others.
- 2] People usually put on new dresses on festival days.
- 3] He is Good at English but weak in mathematics.
- 4] Don't rely on others for everything.
- 5] If you give up your efforts, you cannot succeed.
- 6] I went to the airport to see off my son.
- 7] The Minister left for Delhi yesterday.
- 8] We reached the station much ahead of the scheduled time.
- 9] They have agreed to our proposal.
- 10] The government should look after the orphans.

II. Fill in any eight of the blanks with suitable prepositions. (Read page.143)

(adjacent to, believe in, out, abide by, agree with, deal with, made of, adapt ourselves to, interested in, fond of)

- 1] Shloka is fond of music.
- 2] Are you interested in reading novels?
- 3] We must adapt ourselves to the circumstances to lead a happy life.
- 4] Some poems deal with imaginary situations.
- 5] These chairs are made of plastic.
- 6] The members must agree with one another to come to an agreement.
- 7] If you don't put out the fire immediately, it will spread fast.
- 8] You must abide by the rules and regulations.
- 9] SBH is located adjacent to the new shopping mall.
- 10] We don't believe in superstitions.

IV. Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions. (Read Page.144)

- 1] We lived in the USA for two years.
- 2] The office is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- 3] Abraham Lincoln came from a poor family.
- 4] She has been suffering from a fever.
- 5] He prefers coffee to tea.
- 6] He fell off a bicycle.
- 7] There is a spider on the wall.
- 8] We come to college by bus.
- 9] The girl sat between her parents.
- 10] We congratulated Ajay on winning the award.
- 11] We cut the fruits with a knife.
- 12] Children are fond of toys.
- 13] Gandhiji was born in 1869.
- 14] All of us are afraid of mad dogs.
- 15] The patient was shifted to a hospital.

V. Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions. (Read Page.144-145)

- 1] India got independence in 1947.
- 2] I have been reading this book since 2018.
- 3] Suresh goes to college on foot.
- 4] He served in the military for 30 years.
- 5] Very few people can swim across the river Ganga.
- 6] The martyr wrote his final Testament in blood.
- 7] Many great people hail from rural areas of the country.
- 8] The snake crawled into its pit.
- 9] That is a cold war between these two countries.
- 10] There is a beautiful painting on the wall.
- 11] Yoga is good for health
- 12] She spoke about her travel experience.
- 13] Someone left for Australia.
- 14] Mohan is a student of Delhi University.
- 15] Are you aware of Corona precautions?
- 16] They are many Hills, beside the river.
- 17] Wealth is inferior to learning.
- 18] We open locks with keys.
- 19] He jumped into the well.
- 20] The issue is between you and me.

VI. fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. (Read Page.145)

- 1] My grandson is fond of chocolates.
- 2] My friend lives in Delhi.
- 3] The Apple cost at rupees100/- a kg.
- 4] agree with you, cent percent.
- 5] Can you translate this into English to Telugu?
- 6] There is something extraordinary about Kohli.
- 7] Sheela is a nurse. she cares for the elderly.
- 8] Shrikant has gone away he will be away till Monday.
- 9] The five thieves shared the stolen money among themselves.
- 10] That the train started exactly at 6 o'clock.
- 11] It rained for 2 days.
- 12] Switch on the light, please, it is quite dark here.
- 13] The trains are seldom on time.
- 14] We live on the fifth floor.
- 15] She is familiar with computer hardware.
- 16] I have not slept properly for 2 days.
- 17] He trembled with fear when he was caught.
- 18] Looking forward to seeing you at the meeting.
- 19] Most foreigners dream about visiting India.
- 20] She insisted on joining us.

VII. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. (Read Page 145-146)

- 1) I want you to go out from this institution so trained and so developed that you will be constantly looking of the bright, encouraging, and beautiful things in life.
- 2] When you go into your classroom, I repeat, try to forget and overlook any weak points that you may think you see. remember, and dwell upon the consideration that has been given to the lesson, the Faithfulness with which it was prepared, and the earnestness with which is presented.
- 3] Everything that comes from their mouths is unpleasant, about this thing and that thing, and they make the whole atmosphere around them unpleasant for themselves and for everybody with whom they come in contact.
- 4] They live simply on the negative side of life.
- 5] Yet she is at peace with her pots, pans, her flower and garden, her B Bhagavat Geeta,

and scriptures. My mother, highly qualified, is Highly strung, tense, and Nervy. Do you think, literacy is a harbinger **of** restlessness, fear, and frustration? is it Adam and Eve eating the tree **of** knowledge, all **over** again?

6] My first rank is **at** stake, you see.

7] I would like you to be aware **of** my musings.

8] Papa, my grandfather, speaks **of** a very carefree and beautiful childhood.

9] As she grew up, she was married **to** Sri Bikkala Chikkayya **of** Hulikal village **with** whom she found a purpose to plant trees.

10] Thimmakka and her husband used to carry four pails **of** water **for** a distance of 4 km to what are the saplings.

11] Thimmakka continues her fight **against** afforestation.

12] **At** one and a half laps I was still worrying **about** the pace. A voice shouting 'Relax' penetrated **into** me **above** the noise **of** the crowd.

13] As we lined up **for** the start, I glanced **at** the flag again. it fluttered more gently now, and the scene **from** shaw's Saint John flashed **through** my mind, how she, **at** her desperate moment, waited **for** the wind to change.

14] **From** the appearance **of** his outward man, I should unhesitatingly set him **down** as a gentleman connected **with** the printing interest.

15] He's gone **at** last! Really I was all **in** a tremble **for** fear Mr. Box would come in **before** Mr. Cox went out.

16] So it seems! Far be it **from** me, Bouncer, to hurry your movements, but I think it right to acquaint you **with** my immediate intention **of** diverting myself **of** my garments and going **to** bed.

Tenses

12. Fill in any four of the following blanks with a suitable form of the verbs given in the brackets

Exercise

1. Fill in The blanks with the Present Simple or Present Continuous Form Of the Verbs Given in the brackets. (Page no 151)

- 1] Custard apple is (be) a tasty and healthy fruit.
- 2] The moon appears (appear) at night
- 3] It is raining (rain) now. We can't go out at present.
- 4] A ray of the sun does not (not, pass) through a wall.
- 5] Hyderabad is (be) the Capital of Telangana state.
- 6] All banks are open (open) on the first and the third Saturday of the month.
- 7] People speak (speak) Telugu all over AP and Telangana.
- 8] My English teacher usually speaks (speak) English in the class room, but surprisingly she is speaking (speak) Telugu now.
- 9.] Do North Indians eat (eat) chapatis daily?
- 10] Is he doing (do) any job at present?
- 11] Usually I close (close) all doors before going to bed.
- 12] Do you believe (believe) in ghosts?
- 13] My father is watching (watch) a serial at the moment.
- 14] Water freezes (freeze) during winter in some areas of the Atlantic Ocean.

1. Fill in The blanks with the Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous Form Of the Verbs Given in the brackets. (Page no 158)

- 1] Aarthi has been acting (act) in films since her marriage with Raghu, a film director.
- 2] She has appeared (appear) in about twenty films so far.
- 3] I have just received (receive) a call
- 4] She has not paid (not, pay) the exam fee yet.
- 5] How long have you been watching (watch) this TV programme?

1. Fill in The blanks with the Simple Past, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous Form of the Verbs Given in the brackets. (Page no 159)

- 1] The tsunami broke (break) while the sailors were rowing (row) the boats.
- 2] How did you spend (spend) your childhood?
- 3] I was browsing (browse) the internet when he came to our house.
- 4] The audience has occupied (occupy) their seats before the cinema began.
- 5] The farmers had been sowing (sow) seeds for two hours when the sun set.
- 6] There was a stampede when the pilgrims suddenly rushed (rush) into the temple.
- 7] I wish I had (have) a car.
- 8] When were (be) you born?
- 9] How long had your brother been staying (stay) in the US when you went there for MS?
- 10] Gandhi passed away (Pass away) in 1948.

1. Fill in The blanks with the Simple Future, the Future Continuous, the future perfect, Future Perfect Continuous Form of the verbs Given in the brackets. (Page no 165)

- 1] Telangana will become (become) a developed state in two years.
- 2] The umpire will resolve [resolve] the controversy within a few minutes.
- 3] At this point of time tomorrow the children will be watching (watch) a cartoon film.
- 4] Will you solve (solve) all these problems by next week?
- 5] If we follow A.P.J. Kalam's advice, India will soon become (become) a superpower.
- 6] He will be doing (do) job for two years by next year.

2. Fill in The blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs Given in the brackets. (Page No 165 to 166)

- 1] Surya Namaskar consists (consist) of twelve postures.
- 2] Gandhi was influenced (influence) by the writings of Tolstoy.
- 3] Bandla Sirisha is (be) the first Telugu woman (third Indian origin woman) to go into the space on July 11, 2021.
- 4] Rohit Sharma had been batting (bat) for two hours when rain interrupted the match.
- 5] The meeting will start (start) by 10.00 a.m. tomorrow.
- 6] Usually my father takes (take) rice for lunch. But now he is taking (take) chapatis.
- 7] People speak (speak) Telugu in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
- 8] Mary eats (eat) her supper by 7.00 p.m.
- 9] Don't disturb! The child is sleeping (sleep)
- 10] If I were(be) a bird, I would fly high in the sky to have a beautiful view of the earth.
- 11] It is time we started (start) working hard
- 12] If I were you, I would have constructed (construct) an independent house
- 13] Don't get off the train till it stops (stop)
- 14] Listen! somebody is screaming (scream)
- 15] A parrot repeats (repeat) are voice as soon as it listens to it.
- 16] Vinay lost (lose) the job last year because of his misbehaviour.
- 17] Dhirubhai Ambani did not live (not live) in a costly house even when he was a famous Industrialist.
- 18] Does he play (play) tennis daily?
- 19] While I was teaching (teach) grammar, a student raised a doubt.
- 20] A philanthropist thinks (think) about the welfare of others.
- 21] My nephew has been doing (do) business in Hyderabad for the last ten years.
- 22] The moon waxes (wax) and wanes (wane) during the cycle of a month.
- 23] I do not know (know, not) the right answer right now.
- 24] We had (have) hot coffee one hour ago
- 25] The birds have just flown (fly) away.

3. Rewrite the following sentence correcting the underline parts (Read No 166)

1. He is doing homework since 8 o'clock.

A] He has been doing homework since 8 o'clock.

2. If they are going out, we will follow them.

A] If they go out, we will follow them.

3. If you will depend on others for everything, you will not learn anything.

A] If you depend on others for everything, you will not learn anything.

4. If you have your mother, she would have felt happy.

A] If you had helped your mother, she would have felt happy.

5. He is trying for a job since last year.

A] He has been trying for a job since last year.

6. Mukesh Ambani has constructed the world's costliest house four years ago.

Mukesh Ambani constructed the world's costliest house four years ago.

7. He has returned from Dubai a month ago.

A] He returned from Dubai a month ago.

8. He is not having any cash.

A] He does not have any cash.

9. I am knowing them for the last three years.

A] I know them for the last three years.

10. Is he remembering our help?

A] Does he remember our help?

11. He has borrowed a thousand rupees from me yesterday.

A] He borrowed a thousand rupees from me yesterday.

12. Don't disturb him. He reads.

A] Don't disturb him. He is reading.

13. Did you leave for Hyderabad last year.

A] Did you left for Hyderabad last year.

14. Sangeetha joined tomorrow.

A] Sangeetha will join us tomorrow.

15. Are you smelling anything bad?

A] Can you smell anything bad?

3. Fill in The blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs Given in the brackets. (Page No 166)

1. There **are** quite a number of divisions into which life can be divided. (be + divide)
2. You will **sometimes** find (sometimes, find) two persons who **get up** (get up) morning, perhaps a morning that is overcast with shadows.
3. A good teacher will say frankly and clearly, "I **don't know** (not know). I **can't answer** (not answer) that question."
4. I **had heard** (hear) those tales so many times that I **did not want** (not want) to get into the atmosphere of the people who told them.
5. In nine cases out of ten, the person who cultivates the habit of looking on the dark side of life **is** (be) the little person, the miserable person, the one who **is** (be) weak in mind, heart and purpose.
6. No teacher **knows** (know) everything about every subject.
7. They are the people who never **go** (go) forward.
8. You **will not accomplish** (not, accomplish) the task we expect of you if you go with a moody, discouraged, fault-finding disposition.
9. This **is** (be) in answer to your letter about my transgression.
10. The operating word 'think' **made** (make) me muse.

11. Father, we've never really been close, and I can't rightly say you **have been** (be) my friend, philosopher, guide etc.
12. **Do** you **apply** (apply) Pythagoras' Theorem or Newton's law of Gravity?
13. My grandfather **speaks** (speak) of a carefree and beautiful childhood.
14. Father, **is** he **fibbing** (fib)?
15. She **is** (be) at peace with her pots, pans and Bhagavad Geeta.
16. **Is** it Adam and Eve **eating** (eat) the Tree of knowledge, all over again?
17. Last week my rose plant **died** (die).
18. I **asked** (ask) my Biology teacher what I **should do** (do) to save it.
19. If I **were** (be) to meet Newton face to face, I **would fail** (fail) to recognise him, so busy am learning about him!
20. If he **says** (say) George Bush is the president of India, it **will have** (have) to be so

21. Every year, the count of these trees **kept** (keep) increasing.
22. Thimmakka (She) not only **planted** (plant) those trees but also **fenced** (fence), **watered** (water) and **guarded** (guard) them.
23. Although Thimmakka **did not receive** (not receive) a formal education, her work **has been honoured** (honour) with the National Citizen's Award of India.
24. Saalumara Thimmakka **is** (be) an individual who **has brought** (bring) worldwide recognition to the state of Karnataka through her incredible and massive environmental services
25. If I **faltered** (falter), there **would be** (be) no arms to hold me and the world **would be** (be) a cold, forbidding place, because I **had been** (be) so close.
26. Blood **surged** (surge) from my muscles and **seemed** (seem) to fell me.
27. I **knew** (know) it would be some time before I **caught** (catch) up with myself.
28. I felt that the moment of a lifetime **had come** (come).
29. The air I breathed **filled** (fill) me with the spirit of the track where I had run my first race.
30. I felt suddenly and gloriously free of the burden of athletic ambition that I **had been carrying** (carry) for years.
31. At present I **am** (be) entirely of your opinion because I **have** (have) not the most distant particle of an idea what you **mean** (mean).
32. The gentleman who **has got** (get) the attic **is** (be) hardly ever without a pipe in his mouth and there he **sits** (sit) with his feet upon the mantelpiece.
33. I **was** (be) so dreadfully puzzled to know what to say when Mr. Cox **spoke** (speak) about it.
34. Why **don't** (not) you **keep** (keep) your own side of the staircase, sir?
35. She **thought** (think) to cook her breakfast while I **was** (be) asleep with my coals.

Active Voice & Passive Voice

13. Rewrite any four of the following sentences as directed

II. Change the following sentence into passive voice (Page 173)

1] We practice yoga everyday in the morning

A] Yoga is practiced by us

2] He will make all the arrangements

A] All the arrangements will be made by him

3] The judge declared the verdict

A] The verdict is declared by the judge

4] They had already announced the result before we entered the hall

A] The result had already been announced before we entered the hall

5] Many students sacrificed their precious life for the sake of separate Telangana

A] The precious life they sacrificed by many students for Telangana

6] The students borrowed some books from the library

A] Some books were borrowed by the students from the library

7] Nobody can save him

A] He cannot be saved

8] How much loan amount has the bank sanctioned?

A] How much loan amount has been sanctioned by the bank?

9] One should wear the helmet while riding a two-wheeler

A] Helmet should be worn while riding a two-wheeler

10] Money alone can't solve all the problems

A] All problems cannot be solved by money

11] Switch off the lights

A] Let the lights be switched off

12] Please maintain silence in the prayer hall

A] Let silence be maintained in the prayer hall

13] We have to undergo many formalities for getting a visa

A] Many formalities have to be undergone for getting a visa

14] The workers called off the Strike

A] The strike was called off by the workers

15] The teacher is explaining the lesson

A] The lesson is being explained by the teacher

III. Change the following sentence into active voice (Page 174)

1] The parcels will be delivered at any time by the (courier agent)

A] The courier agent will deliver the parcels at anytime

2] Surya was invited to tea by Chandra

A] Chandra invited Surya to Tea

3] Traffic rules should be followed

A] We should follow traffic rules

4] Vegetables are washed before cooking

A] They wash vegetables before cooking

5] Let the following sentences be changed into passive voice

A] Change the following sentence into passive voice

6] How many times were u reminded of the medicine

A] How many times did I remind you of medicines

7] Let the dust bin be kept away from the eatables

A] Keep the dustbin away from the eatables.

8] Have all your friends been invited to your birthday

A] Have you invited all your friends to your birthday

9] Every sentence can't be changed into passive voice

A] We can't change every sentence into passive voice

10] If the ointment is it apply to the wound it will not Heal

A] If you don't apply the appointment to the wound, it will not Heal

11] My brother has been beaten at chess by anyone in a school

A] No one in a school has never beaten my brother in chess

12] It is believed that Sammakka and saralamma are the saviour of their lives in times of crisis by the villagers

A] The villagers believe that samakka and saralamma are the saviour of the lives in times of crisis

IV. Change the following sentence into passive voice (Page 175)

- 1] Rain water fills potholes on road
A] Potholes on roads are filled with rainwater
- 2] He is buying a TV set at the moment
A] A TV set is being bought by him at the moment
- 3] I have been growing plants in 1990
A] Plants have been being grown by me since 1990
- 4] They were reading the newspaper
A] The newspaper of was being read by them
- 5] I will write an essay to night
A] An essay will be written by me to night
- 6] She had answered it already
A] It had already been answered by her
- 7] You will have posted it by Monday
A] It will have been posted by you by Monday
- 8] Can she play violin?
A] Can the violin be played by her
- 9] They may not telecast it
A] It may not telecast by them
- 10] One must do once duty
A] Once duty must be done
- 11] Call in the doctor
A] Let the doctor be called in
- 12] Close the door
A] Let the door be closed
- 13] The government has to do it
A] It has to be done by the government
- 14] Someone has already cast my vote
A] My vote has already been casted by someone
- 15] Who could help him?
A] By whom could he be helped?

V. Change the following sentence into active voice (Page 175)

- 1] He was seen crossing the road
A] We saw him crossing the road
- 2] You are advised to be careful
A] We advise you to be careful
- 3] Let the picture be seen by me
A] Let me see the picture
- 4] Her purchases were paid for by me
A] I paid for Her purchases
- 5] They are no shops to be let They are no shops to be let
A] There are no shops to be let (out)
- 6] The class has selected her their monitor
A] She has been selected their monitor (by the class)
- 7] People say that the Earth is round
A] it's said that the Earth is round
- 8] The road had been repaired
A] They had repaired the road
- 9] I am surprised at this news
A] This news surprises me
- 10] It is hoped that I shall win
A] I hope that I shall win

VI. Change the following sentence into passive voice (Page 175)

1] I have made a mistake

A] A mistake has been made by me

2] Your students will respect you a great deal more for your frankness and honesty

A] You will be respected by your students a great deal more for your frankness and honesty

3] Call the attention of your near neighbour and the table to the excellence of the coffee

A] Let the attention of your near neighbour at the table be called to the excellence of the coffee

4] Do you apply Pythagoras theorem or Newton's Law of Gravity

A] Is Pythagoras theorem or Newton's Law of Gravity applied by you?

5] Rahul lost of quarter mark in English

A] A quarter mark in English was lost by Rahul

6] She planted trees fenced watered and guarded them

A] Trees are planted fenced watered and guarded by her

7] Their hope and encouragement gave me greatest strength

A] Given to me by their hope and encouragement

8] Instantly remove that hatter

A] Let that hatter be removed instantly

Direct and Indirect Speech

13. Rewrite Any FOUR of the following sentences as directed

Study the following examples and observe how the questions are changed into indirect speech.

Verb (Page 176)

Direct speech: Gandhi said, "I respect all religions. "

Indirect speech: Gandhi said that he respected all religions.

Direct speech: He said to me, "Who is your favourite politician? "

Indirect speech: He asked me who my favourite politician was.

Direct speech: An American said, "how hard-working Indians are! "

Indirect speech: An American exclaimed that Indians were hardworking.

Direct speech: A customer said to the managers, "can you do me a favour." "

Indirect speech: A customer requested the manager if he could do him/her a favour.

Pronouns (Page 176)

Direct speech: Abdul Kalam said, "I have come from a poor background. "

Indirect speech: Abdul Kalam said that he came from a poor background.

Direct speech: The teacher said to the student, "Are you confident? "

Indirect speech: The teacher asked the student whether he/she was confident.

Tenses Of Verb (Page 177)

Direct speech: Amulya says, "I am learning music. "

Indirect speech: Amulya says that she is learning music.

Direct speech: The teacher said, "The sun rises in the East. "

Indirect speech: The teacher said that the sun rises in the East.

Reporting Verbs (Page 178)

Direct speech: Dr. Rahul said, "I will try my best to save the patient. "

Indirect speech: Dr. Rahul said that he would try his best to save the patient.

Direct speech: Yasoda said to Krishna, "you are mischievous and trouble me a lot. "

Indirect speech: Yasoda told Krishna that he was mischievous and troubled her a lot.

Direct speech: They said, "The minister has at last unveiled the statue today. It has not been unveiled for so many months for reasons unknown".

Indirect speech: They said that the minister has at last unveiled the statue that day and added It had not been unveiled for so many months for reasons unknown.

Direct speech: A north Indian friend of mine said, "Unlike in Delhi, the climate in Hyderabad is moderate. "

Study the following examples and observe how the questions are changed into indirect speech. (Page 179)

Direct speech	Indirect speech
He said, "I have many problems. "	He said that he had many problems.
The cashier in the Bank said, "I have sent a report. "	The cashier in the Bank said that he had sent a report.
A student said, "I have been trying to speak English for two years. "	A student said that he had been trying to speak English for two years.
"I forgot my hall ticket." a candidate said.	A candidate said that he had forgotten his hall ticket
"I was watering the plants in the garden," she said.	She said that she had been watering the plants in the garden.
"We will move to Hyderabad next year," Raju Said.	Raju said that they would move to Hyderabad the following year.

Change the following statements into indirect speech. (Page 180)

- 1] Sunil said to his daughter, "I will take care of you".
A] Sunil told his daughter that he would take care of her
- 2] The M.L.A. said to the villagers, "You have every right to question me".
A] The M.L.A told villagers that they had every right to question him.
- 3] The Inspector said to the constable, "I am your boss
A] The Inspector told the constable that he was his boss,
- 4] It is better for you to join M.P.C," said Bharath's mother.
A] Bharath's mother said that it would be better for him to join MPC.
- 5] The principal said to the lectures, "you should maintain records
A] The principal told the lecturers that they should maintain records,
- 6] "I have been waiting here for you far on hour," Vasundara said to Vandana.
A] Vasundhara told Vandana that she had been waiting there for her for an hour.
- 7] Kranthi said to the inspector, "I met with an accident while taking a turn".
A] Kranthi informed the Inspector that he had met with an accident while taking a turn.
- 8] He said, "I have lost my bag."
A] He said that he had lost his bag.
- 9] The girl said, " I can change any given sentence into reported speech"
A] The girl said that she could change any given sentence into reported speech.
- 10] "I am your fan," said the boy to Allu Arjun.
A] The boy told Allu Arjun that he was his fan.

Study the following examples and observe how the questions are changed into indirect speech. (Page 181)

Direct speech	Indirect speech
The quiz master said, "When did the Quit India Movement take place? "	The quiz master asked when the Quit India Movement had taken place.
The teacher said to his students, "Who invented computer?"	The teacher asked his students who had invented computer.
I said to my son, "Have you ever thought about your future? "	I asked my son whether he had ever thought about his future.
The realtor said to me, "Do you want to purchase a flat or a plot? "	The realtor asked me whether I wanted to purchase a flat or a plot.
Raju said to his daughter, "Do you want to marry or doctor or a businessman? "	Raju daughter whether she wanted to marry or doctor or a businessman

Change the following questions into indirect speech (Page 182)

- 1] visitor said to me, are there any places worth seeing in Warangal?"
A] A visitor asked me if there were any worth seeing places in Warangal.
- 2] Mother said to son, "When will you have your breakfast?"
A] The mother asked her son when he would have his breakfast.
- 3] The shop keeper said to the customer, "Shall I show you the latest model?"
A] The shopkeeper asked the customer if he could show him the latest model.
- 4] I said to the shop assistant," What is the price of tis dress?"
A] I asked the shop assistant what the price of that dress was.
- 5] Classmate said to me, "Is your father a businessman?"
A] A classmate asked me if my father was a businessman.
- 6] Harika said to her friend, "Will you come to my home tomorrow?"
A] Harika asked her friend if she would come to her home the following day
- 7] The passenger said to the principal," Who teaches you English, Anita?"
A] The passenger asked the driver if the bus would stop at the crossroads.
- 8] A girl said to the principal, "Do I need to be a postgraduate to become an I.A.S officer?"
A] A girl asked the principal if she needed to be a postgraduate to become an IAS officer.
- 9] Father said to his daughter, "Who teaches you English, Anita?"
A] The father questioned his daughter, Anita, who taught her English.
- 10] Teacher said to Kavitha, "what does the word corruption mean?"
A] The teacher asked Kavitha what the word corruption meant.

Change the following questions into indirect speech (Page 182)

Direct speech	Indirect speech
The site engineer said to his colleagues, "Don't deviate from the plan. "	The site engineer ordered his colleagues not to deviate from the plan.
A student said to the teacher, "Can you, please, repeat the question, Madam?"	A student requested the teacher to repeat the question.
Ahmad said to his son, "Don't waste time and money."	Ahmad advised his son not to waste time and money.
The invigilator said to the candidates in the examination hall, "Write your hall ticket number on the question paper."	The invigilator instructed the candidates in the examination hall to write their hall ticket number on the question paper

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Keerthi said to us, "Let us have some snacks."	Keerthi suggested (invited) to us that we should have some snacks
Dev said to us, "Shall we visit the Thousand-Pillar temple today?"	Dev proposed that we should visit the Thousand-Pillar temple today.

Change the following imperatives into indirect speech (Page 183)

- 1]Hima said, "Get out from here."
A]Hima ordered him to get out from there.
- 2]Neha said, "Mom, please give me your mobile. "
A]Neha requested her mom to give her mobile.
- 3]Hardik said to Annu, "Go and study."
A]Hardik ordered Annu to go out and study.
- 4]Nani said to me, "Exercise daily."
A]Nani suggested me to exercise daily.
- 5]Father said to Swetha, "Switch off the fan."
A]Father asked Swetha to switch off the fan.

Direct speech	Indirect speech
"Oh! They have lost the match", he said.	He expressed regret that they had lost the match.
"Hurrah! We have won the match", said the boys.	The boys exclaimed with delight that they had won the match.
My brother said to me, "Better luck next time. "	My brother wished me better luck next time.

Change the following exclamations into indirect speech (page 183)

- 1] Nivya said to his sister. "How interesting the serial is!
A] Nivya exclaimed to her sister that the serial was very interesting.
- 2] My friend said to me, "What a wonderful opportunity
A] My friend exclaimed to me that it was a wonderful opportunity.
- 3] "Oh! He is dead," the doctor said
A] The doctor declared sadly that he was dead.
- 4] "Thank goodness! I've passed my exams," my son said
A] My son happily said that he had passed his exams.
- 5] "Hurray! I've got the first rank in the entrance examination!" my friend said.
A] My friend cheerfully declared that he had got the fir
- 6] "How awful! She has missed the chance." Mahesh said
A] Mahesh rather sadly exclaimed that she had missed the chance.
- 7] A visitor exclaimed that it was very sultry weather.
A] A visitor said, "What a sultry weather!"
- 8] "What a pity! Many passengers died in the accident," said an eye witness.
A] An eye witness exclaimed sadly that many passengers had died in the accident.
- 9] Akshay said to his partner, "Bad luck, never mind."
A] Akshay told his partner that it was their bad luck and said better not mind that.
- 10] "Oh! What a beautiful place it is!" he said.
A] He exclaimed that it was a very beautiful place.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech. (page 184)

1] A father said to his son. "Ramu, concentrate on your studies now."

A] A father advised his son Ramu to concentrate on his studies then.

2] "What a wonderful poem it is!" said the teacher.

A] The teacher exclaimed that it was a very wonderful poem.

3] The principal said to a student, "Vinay, can you spell this word?"

A] The principal asked Vinay if he could spell that word.

4] "Is there any train to Delhi now?" I asked the enquiry clerk.

A] I asked the enquiry clerk if there was any train to Mumbai then.

5] "How much time does a ray of the sun take to reach the earth?" the quiz master asked the team.

A] The quiz master asked the team how much time a ray of the sun took to reach the earth.

6] "Alas! India has lost a famous scientist," said the Prime Minister on the death of Abdul Kalam.

A] The Prime Minister said on the death of Abdul Kalam that India had lost a famous scientist.

7] "How would you help develop the company?" the interview board member said to the candidate

A] The interview board member asked the candidate how he would help the company develop

8] "If I get a job, I will arrange a grand party," said Spandana.

A] Spandana said that if she got a job, she would arrange a grand party

9] The officer said to the cadets, "Stand where you are."

A] The officer ordered the cadets to stand where they were.

10] "Don't make friends with bad boys", said the mother to her son.

A] The mother advised her son not to make friends with bad boy

11] "Hearty welcome to our village," Radha said her friends

A] Radha extended hearty welcome to her friends to her village.

12] "Hurrah! We have defeated Pakistan in T20 too," said Kohli.

A] Kohli gladly said that they had defeated Pakistan in T20 too.

13] "Please be seated. My father is sleeping," said the girl to the visitors.

A] The girl requested the visitors to be seated and informed them that her father was sleeping.

14] Gandhi said that he was a pure vegetarian.

A] I am a pure vegetarian," Gandhi said.

15] "How exciting it is to see Telangana as a separate state!" said a hundred-year-old man.

A] hundred-year-old man exclaimed that it was very exciting to see Telangana as a separate state.

16] "Remember, Man is mortal," said the Swamiji.

A] The Swamiji said emphatically that man is mortal.

17] He said, "We need not wait here for the bus".

A] He said that they needed not wait there for the bus.

18] "While I was going to see Deepthi, it started raining," Kiran said.

A] Kiran said that while he was going to see Deepthi, it had started raining.

19] The doctor apologetically said that he could not help it.

A] The doctor said, "Sorry, I cannot help it."

20] "Nothing is our hands," said the priest.

A] The priest said that nothing was in their hands

Change the following sentences into indirect speech (Page 185)

1] I said to her, "I had already applied for a job".

A] I told her that I had already applied for a job.

2] You told me that she loved me.

A] You told me that she loved me.

3] We said to him, "Can we use your phone?"

A] We asked him if we could use his phone.

4] Teacher said to her, "Why did you fail the exam?"

A] The teacher asked her why she had failed the exam.

5] She will say to me, "How do you solve the problem?"

A] She will ask me how I will solve the problem

6] I said to them, "I don't ever waste my time".

A] I told them that I never wasted my time.

(OR) I told them that I never waste my time.

7] You said to me, "I have not yet met them".

A] You told me that you had not yet met them.

8] The minister said. "The problem will be surely looked into."

A] The minister said that the problem would surely be looked into.

9] They said to me. "Have you been working here since 2015?"

A] They asked me if I had been working there since 2015.

10] We said to them, "We were watching a movie?"

A] We told them that we had been watching a movie.

11] She said, "I went to the market yesterday"

A] She said that she had gone to the market the previous day.

12] They said to us, "We will be waiting for you?"

A] They told us that they would be waiting for us.

13] John said to her, "I will call a doctor for you?"

A] John told her that he would call a doctor for her.

14] I said to her, "Alas, I am undone!"

A] I exclaimed with sorrow to her that I was undone.

15] She said to him, "Please complete the job."

A] She requested him politely to complete the job.

16] He shouted at them, "Shut up!"

A] He ordered them loudly to shut up.

17] The officer said to him, "Don't repeat this mistake in the future."

A] The officer warned him not to repeat that mistake in the future.

18] The teacher said, "Akbar died in 1605AD".

A] The teacher said that Akbar had died in 1605 AD.

19] She said to her, "Knowledge is power".

A] She told her that knowledge is power.

20] A soft voice said, "What a cold day!"

A] A soft voice exclaimed that it was a very cold day.

Change the following sentence into the other Speech (Page 185)

1] A good teacher will say frankly and clearly, "I don't know, I cannot answer that question."

A] A good teacher will frankly and clearly say that he did not know, and that he could not understand that question.

2] I asked my Biology teacher what I should do to save it.

A] I asked my Biology teacher, "What shall I do to save it?"

3] I asked my grand mother how she got to be so wise.

A] I said to my grand mother, "How did you get to be so wise?"

4] Thimmakka concludes, "Even one sapling each could make a better place for children."

A] Thimmakka says that even one sapling each could make a better place for our children.

5] Box: Stop! Can you inform me who the individual is that I invariably encounter going downstairs when I'm coming up, and coming upstairs when I'm going downwards?

A] Box stops Mrs. Bouncer and asks if she could inform him who the individual was that he invariably encounters going downstairs when he was coming up, and coming upstairs when he was going down.

Degrees Of Comparison

13. Rewrite Any FOUR of the following sentences as directed

Note: Short Terms are used below, their full meaning are as follows

PD = Positive Degree

CD = Comparative Degree

SD = Superlative Degree

Exercise

1. Rewrite the following sentences as directed (Page No 190)

1] LIC is one of the most popular insurance companies in India. (Other degrees)

A] Very few insurance companies in India are as popular as LIC (PD)

LIC is more popular than many other insurance companies in India (CD)

2] The custard apple is better for health than apple. (Positive)

A] The apple is not as good for health as the custard apple (PD)

3] No other boy in the class is as active as Surya Teja. (Comparative)

A] Surya Teja is more active than any other boy in the class. (CD)

4] A computer works much faster than the human brain. (Positive)

A] The human brain does not work as fast as a computer

5] I cannot speak as fast as you. (Comparative)

A] You can speak faster than me

6] Virus infects a person faster than bacteria. (Positive)

A] Bacteria does not infect a person as fast as virus.

7] Teaching profession is the best of all professions. (Other degrees)

A] The teaching profession is better than any other profession (CD)

No other profession is as good as the teaching profession. (P.D)

8] Laxmi Mittal is one of the most popular industrialists of Indian origin. (Other degrees)

A] Very few industrialists are as popular as Laxmi Mittal (PD)

Laxmi Mittal is more popular than many other industrialists (CD)

9] No other bank in India is as widely spread as SBL. (Superlative)

A]SBI has the most number of branches. (S.D)

10] Cancer is one of the most dangerous diseases. (Other degrees)

A] Cancer is more dangerous than many other diseases (CD)

Very few diseases are as dangerous as cancer (PD)

11] The Amazon is one of the longest rivers in the world. (Other degrees)

A] The Amazon is longer than many other rivers in the world (CD)

Very few rivers in the world are as long as the Amazon. (P.D)

12] Jupiter is bigger than any other planet. (Other degrees)

A] No other planet is as big as Jupiter. (P.D)

Jupiter is the biggest planet. (S.D)

13] A rainbow is one of the most beautiful sights in nature. (Other degrees)

A] A rainbow is more beautiful than many other sights in nature. (C.D)

Very few sights in nature are as beautiful as a rainbow. (P.D)

14] Very few English poets are as great as John Keats (Other Degrees)

A] John Keats is one of the greatest poets of English. (S.D)

A] John Keats is greater than many other poets of English (CD)

15] Lotus is the most beautiful flower. (Other degrees)

A] The lotus is more beautiful than any other flower. (C.D)

No other flower is as beautiful as the lotus. (P.D)

16] Mathematics is more difficult than most other subjects. (Superlative)

A] Mathematics is one of the most difficult subjects. (S.D)

17] Shimla is cooler than Ooty. (Positive)

A] Ooty is not as cool as Shimla

18] He can't run as fast as I. (Comparative)

A] I can run faster than him.

19] Vinay is not as mischievous as some other boys in the college. (Comparative)

A] Vinay is more mischievous than many other boys in college

20] Of all the Telugu singers S.P. Balasubramanyam had the most melodious voice. (Positive)

A] No other Telegu singer has a voice as melodious as SP. Balu's

21] Health is more important than wealth. (Positive)

A] Wealth is not as important as health

22] Very few TV channels are as popular as ETV. (Superlative)

A] ETV is one of the most popular TV channels

Exercise

1. Rewrite the following sentences as directed (Page No 191)

1] The taste of Pizza is more pleasing than that of Berger. (Other degree)

A] The taste of Burger is not as pleasing as that of Pizza. (P.D)

2] Sheela is getting smarter and smarter than Neela. (Into the other degree)

A] Neela is not getting as smart as Sheela (P.D)

3] Raj is one of the bravest fighters. (Into comparative)

A] Raj is braver than any other fighters. (C.D)

4] Radha speaks more fluently than Sudha. (Other Degree)

A] Sudha does not speak as fluently as Radha. (P.D)

5] Riding a horse is not as easy as riding a motorbike. (Into the other degree)

A] Riding a motorbike is easier than riding a horse. (C.D)

6] Silence is the most potent weapon to win an argument. (Into positive]

A] No other weapon is so potent as silence to win an argument. (Positive)

7] Rachana's sister is taller than yours. (Into the other degree)

A] My sister is not as tall as Rachana's sister. (P.D)

8] Dogs don't look as cute as rabbits. (Into the other degree)

A] Rabbits look more cute than dogs. (C.D)

9] He is not the worst student in the class. (Into comparative)

A] Other students in the class are worse than him (C.D)

10] Very few heroes are as great as Gandhiji in the world history. (Into superlative)

A] Gandhiji is the greatest of all the heroes in the world history. (S.D)

3. Change the following sentences into other Degrees Of Comparison (Page No 191)

1] Bus journey is not as comfortable as train journey.

A] Train journey is more comfortable than bus journey. (C.D)

2] Radhakrishnan is more highly respected than any other teacher.

A] Radhakrishnan is the most respected teacher of all. (S.D)

No other teacher is as respected as Radhakrishnan (P.D)

3] Robert Frost is one of the best American poets.

A] Very few American poets are as good as Robert Frost. (P.D)

No other American poet is better than Robert Frost (C.D)

4] No other road in the world is as long as the Pan-American Highway,

A] The Pan-American Highway is the longest road in the world. (S.D)

The Pan America is longer than any other road in the world. (C.D)

5] Kashmir is one of the coolest places in India.

A] Kashmir is cooler than any other places in India. (C.D)

No other place in India is as cool as Kashmir (P.D)

6] A foolish friend can be more dangerous than a wise enemy.

A] A wise enemy cannot be so dangerous as a foolish friend. (P.D)

7] Money is not as important as character.

A] Character is more important than money (C.D)

8] Modern culture is not as stable as Traditional culture.

A] Traditional culture is more stable than modern culture. (C.D)

9] For many Indians, cricket gives greater pleasure than football.

A] For many Indians, football doesn't give as much pleasure as cricket. (P.D)

10] Natural flowers appeal more to our senses than artificial flowers

A] Artificial flowers do not appeal to our senses as much as natural flowers. (P.D)

Question Tags

13. Rewrite any Four of the following sentence as directed

Exercises

1. Add an appropriate question tag to each of the following (Page No 193)

- 1] Sandeep has attended all the classes, hasn't he?
- 2] We are lucky to be born in India, aren't we?
- 3] English is an interesting language, is it?
- 4] He was very busy yesterday, wasn't he?
- 5] I am very happy now, aren't I?
- 6] I can face challenges, can't I?
- 7] Ravi always thinks positively, doesn't he?
- 8] He does not criticize others, does he?
- 9] Some people always depend on others, don't they?
- 10] Discipline must be maintained at any cost, mustn't it?
- 11] Let us keep to the pavement, shall we?
- 12] Don't blame others for everything, do you? (or will you?)
- 13] One can do wonders with knowledge, can't one?
- 14] Nothing is permanent except change, is it?
- 15] Students are our best judges, aren't they?

2. Add an appropriate question tag to each of the following (Page No 194)

- 1] You don't like me, do you?
- 2] It is not raining, is it?
- 3] You have done your homework, haven't you?
- 4] I am not late, am I?
- 5] I am invited to your party, aren't I?
- 6] You like fast food, don't you?
- 7] You will come to my party, won't you?
- 8] You remembered to feed the cat, didn't you?
- 9] Let's play tennis, shall we?

- 10] There's a problem here, isn't there?
- 11] He never says a word, does he?
- 12] Nobody Came to your party, did anyone? / did they?
- 13] Don't forget, will you?
- 14] You think you're clever, don't you?
- 15] You are clever, dont you?
- 16] We don't have to go to the party, do we?
- 17] It is stopped raining, isn't it?
- 18] Have a seat, won't you ? / haven't you?
- 19] Help yourself to some cake, won't you? / haven't you? / will you?
- 20] Children, be quiet, won't you ? / will you?

**3. Add an appropriate question tag to each of the following
(Page No 194)**

- 1] I am unable to answer your question, am I ?
- 2 Rahul's first rank is at stake, isn't it?
- 3] The noise in my ears was that of the fateful Oxford crowd, wasn't it?
- 4] The stop-watches held the answer didn't they?
- 5] It belongs to both of you, doesn't it?

Correction of Errors in Sentences

14] Rewrite any four of the following sentences correcting the underlined errors (Page 195)

I. Nouns and Pronouns Phrases

a) Observer the following sentence:

1) I have seen some beautiful sceneries Ramoji Film City

A) I have seen some beautiful scenery in Ramoji Film City

2) I wish I had a better news for you

A) I wish I had better news for you

3) She bought a toothpaste

A) She bought a tube of toothpaste

4) Can you read the Urdu alphabets

A) can you read the Urdu alphabet

5) Here is your glasses!

A) Here are your glasses!

6) Have you seen the table of content of his textbook?

A) have you seen the table of contents of his textbook?

7)The police is investigating the case

A) the police are investigating the case

8) Look at the men in blue jean

A) look at the men in blue jeans

9) They were a series of programs to mark the Telangana formation day on 2nd June;

A) There was a series of programs to mark the Telangana formation day on 2nd June

10) Athletics are given more importance nowadays.

A) Athletics is given more importance nowadays.

11) Mumpsare kind of disease

A) Mumps is a kind of disease

12) This box has twelve dozens Apples

A) This box has twelve dozen apples

13) I received five thousands rupees from the manager

A) I received five thousand rupees from the manager

14) The athlete ran a four miles race

A) The athlete ran a four-mile race man servants

15) She is my cousin sister

A) She is my cousin

16) There is a scarcity of manservants nowadays

A) There is a scarcity of men servants nowadays

17) Many passer -bys observed the accident

A) Many passers-by observed the accident.

18) Most male deers have horns like antlers

A) Most male deer have horns like antlers

b) Change the mistakes in the following sentences and rewrite them

1) The news of the earthquake have spread like Wildfire

A) The news of the earthquake has spread like Wildfire

2) Keep your surrounding clean

A) keep your surroundings clean

3) The man in blue jean is my brother

A) The man in blue jeans is my brother.

4) The first inning is over

A) The first innings is over

5) We must Express thank to those who help us

A) we must Express thanks to those who help us

6) Economics are an interesting subject

A) Economics is an interesting subject

7) Athletics are an interesting sport

A) athletics is an interesting sport

8) Measles are a dangerous disease

A) measles is a dangerous disease

9) Oceans sandsare not used for construction

A) Ocean sand is not used for construction

10) The sceneries of Darjeeling are very beautiful

A) The scenery of Darjeeling is very beautiful

11) CV Raman knowledges of all branches of Physics are abnormal

A) I CV Raman knowledge of all branches of Physics is abnormal

12) Mouses have spoiled the crop

A) Mice have spoiled the crop

13) There are 5 womans in the team

A) there are 5 women in the team

14) We should wash our foots before coming into the house

A) We should wash our feet before coming into the house

15) He has many sheeps

A) He has many sheep

II. Pronouns

a) Now observe some more sentences given below

1] One should respect his teacher

A] One should respect one's teacher

2] One of my classmates are an officer in the Indian Army

A] one of my classmates is an officer in the Indian Army

3] Both didn't attend the meeting

A] Neither attended the meeting

4] Sharma plays cricket better than me

A] Sharma plays cricket better than I

5] We all didn't go

A] none of us went

6] 'Who did this?' Myself'

A] 'who did this?' 'I'.

7] Any one of these two boys are sent for pilot training

A] Either of these two boys is sent for pilot training

8] I haven't got some pens

A] I haven't got any pens.

9] If I were him I wouldn't have played the game

A] if I were he I wouldn't have played the game

10] Sheela and Nancy like one another

A] Sheela and Nancy like each other

11] Only they who have passes will be allowed

A] Only those who have passes will be allowed

12] Every woman raise their voice

A] Every woman raised her voice

13] My neighbour that works in a bank has gone to Mumbai

A] My neighbour who works in a bank has gone to Mumbai

14] Drink water which tastes better

A] Drink water that tastes better

15] Your's obediently,

A] Yours obediently,

b) Correct the mistakes in the underline part of the following sentence.

1] Every men are responsible for this situation

A] Every man is responsible for this situation

2] Each of them were given a gift

A] Each of them is given a gift

3] Students must avail the opportunities

A] Student must avail themselves the opportunities

4] The two players blamed one another for their defeat

A] That two players blame each other for their defeat

5] All Indians must respect each other.

A] All Indians must respect one another

6] Yourself are responsible for your future

A] You are responsible for your future

7] There are no less than ten employed persons in their village

A] There are not less than ten employed persons in the village

8] He and me are brothers

A] He and I are brothers

9] Divide the pieces of bread between him and me

A] Divide the pieces of bread between you and I

10] My three sisters like each other

A] My three sisters like themselves

III. Adjectives

a) Now learn few more adjective and adjective phrases with their correct use.

1] His both sons are lawyers

A] Both his sons are lawyers

2] These all mangoes are ripe

A] All these mangoes are ripe

3] I lost my all belongings

A] I lost all my belongings

4] There are no less than ten thousand book in the library

A] There are no fewer than ten thousand books in the library

5] She is worst than her cousin

A] She is worse than her cousin

6] This picture is the best of the two

A] This picture is the better of the two

7] He is more better than she

A] He is better than she

8] This is the most best book I have read

A] This is a best book I have read

9] Virat Kohli is better than any cricketer in India

A] Virat Kohli is better than any other cricketer in India

10] This is strongest of any other metals

A] This is the strongest of all metals

b) Now study the following sentence.

11] She has been helping the poors

A] She has been helping the poor.

12] The two first chapters are very interesting

A] The first two chapters are very interesting

13] I am hopeless about his success

A] I have no hope of his success

14] She was not smart early

A] She was not smart earlier

15] This is a worth reading novel

A] This is a novel worth reading

16] He hasn't written much stories

A] He hasn't written many stories

17] Open your book at six page

A] Open your book at page six

18] This is a best book

A] This is a very good book

19] Ooty is Coolthan Tirupati

A] Ooty is Cooler than Tirupati

20] I paid him rupees hundred

A] I paid him a hundred rupees

c) Correct the mistakes in the following sentences

1] As there are only few students, I can interact with them easily

A] As they are only a few students, I can interact with them easily

2] My all friends are very active

A] All my friends are very active

3] Gandhi is more truthful than any political leader

A] Gandhi is more truthful than any other political leader

4] This is taller than many buildings in Hyderabad

A] This is taller than many other buildings in Hyderabad

5] Raghu is my older brother

A] Raghu is my elder brother

6] Sania Mirza is more popular than any tennis player

A] Sania Mirza is more popular than any other tennis player

7] The streets of Hyderabad are wider than Warangal

A] The streets of Hyderabad are wider than the streets of Warangal

8] Of the two this is the best article

A] Of the two this is the better article

IV. Articles

a) Here are some sentences with correct usage of articles

- 1] My brother is working in tribal area
A] My brother is working in a tribal area
- 2] I have an urgent business
A] I have (some) urgent business
- 3] Kaleshwaram project is built on Godavari
A] Kaleshwaram project is built on the Godavari
- 4] Moon is very bright today
A] The moon is very bright today
- 5] I shall be visiting UK next month
A] I shall be visiting the UK next month
- 6] Himalayas form the northern boundary of India
A] The Himalayas form the northern boundary of India
- 7] We should love the nature
A] we should love nature
- 8] The Calcutta is a big city
A] Calcutta is a big city
- 9] I have read Ramayana thrice
A] I have read the Ramayana thrice
- 10] David goes to the church every Sunday
A] David goes to church every Sunday
- 11] The gold is a precious metal
A] gold is a precious metal
- 12] He can play Sitar well
A] he can play the Sitar well
- 13] Lion is the king of beasts.
A] The lion is a king of beasts
- 14] I had the lunch at noon
A] I had lunch at noon
- 15] I met my friend at college
A] I met my friend at the college

b) Correct the mistakes in the underline part.

- 1] Suma is an popular anchor
A] Suma is a popular anchor
- 2] Our apartment is on third floor
A] Our apartment is one the third floor
- 3] I waited for a hour
A] I waited for an hour.
- 4] Sun rises in the east.
A] The Sun rises in the east.
- 5] Onion cost Rs.40 Kg
A] Onion cost Rs.40 a KG

V. Verbs

a) The most common error in English are seen in the use of Verb forms. Observer the following sentence

1] One of my friends have gone to UAE.

A] One of my friends has gone to the UAE.

2] Each of the girls were given the medals.

A] Each of the girls was given the medals.

3] Everyone of the workers have stayed from work.

A] Everyone of the workers has stayed away from work.

4] Neither of the participate were able to win the match.

A] Neither of the participate was able to win the match.

5] Age and experience bring wisdom to man.

A] Age and experience brings wisdom to man.

6] Bread and butter are my favourite breakfast

A] Bread and butter is my favourite breakfast

7] Where you are going?

A] Where are you going?

8] When you will come here again?

A] When will you come here again?

9] He asked me if I am going to Dubai

A] He asked me if I was going to Dubai

10] I asked her if she is learning dance

A] I asked her if she was learning dance

11] You are married, isn't it?

A] You are married aren't you

12] I like skating, do I?

A] I like skating, don't I

13] As I was ill so I could not go

A] As I was ill I could not go

14] Both Hari as well as Krishna came to see me

A] Both highly and Krishna came to see me

b) The following are few more sentences with correct use of verbs.

15] She said that she saw him last night
A] She said that she had seen him last night

16] The train left before I arrived
A] The train had left before I arrived

17] I had been to Vijayawada yesterday
A] I went to Vijayawada yesterday

18] I took my supper
A] I had my supper

19] He knows to swim
A] He knows how to swim

20] She cut her pencil
A] She sharpen her pencil.

21] I said to him to go.
A] I told him to go.

22] He gave a speech
A] He made a speech.

23] He made a lecture
A] He gave a lecture

24] My tooth is paining
A] My tooth is aching

25] He made a goal
A] He scored a goal

c) Correct the mistakes in the underline part.

1] When Rome was burning Nero is playing on the flute
A] When Rome was burning Nero was playing on the flute

2] They are staying in the same flat for the last many years
A] They have been staying in the same flat for the last many years

3] How long are you waiting here
A] How long have you been waiting here

4] He is interested to do a job
A] He is interested in doing a job

5] They have moved to the new house last week.
A] The moved to the new house last week.

6] he is having many imported clothes
A] he Has many imported clothes

7] As soon as I opened the doors the bird fly away
A] As soon as I opened the doors the bird flew

8] If I will stand on my own legs, my parents will feel happy.
A] If I stand on my own legs, my parents will feel happy.

9] if you consult me, I would have advised you what to do
A] If you had consulted me, I would have advised you what to do

10] He is visiting the library daily
A] He visits the library daily

11] She enjoys to sing patriotic song
A] She enjoys singing patriotic songs

12] Why you were absent yesterday
A] Why were you absent yesterday

VI. Adverbs

a) The following are few wrongly used adverbs with their right forms.

- 1] I am too glad to see you
A] I am very glad to see you
- 2] This coffee is very hot to drink
A] This coffee is too hot to drink
- 3] She is very much sorry
A] She is very sorry
- 4] You are living back your bag.
A] You are living behind your bag.
- 5] You can lift it by and by
A] You can lift it little by little by
- 6] we scarcely see a lion.
A] we rarely see a lion
- 7] He behaved cowardly.
A] He behaved in a cowardly manner.
- 8] Sarojini Naidu was called as nightingale of India
A] a Sarojini Naidu was called the nightingale of India
- 9] She works very hardly
A] She works very hard
- 10] He speaks English very good
A] he speaks English very well
- 11] His version somewhat true
A] His version is partly true
- 12] She speaks the truth always
A] She always speaks the truth
- 13] He comes to me often
A] He often comes to me
- 14] Most likely the shops will remain closed tomorrow
A] Most probably the shops will remain closed tomorrow
- 15] The whole India is proud of his achievement
A] The whole of India is proud of his achievement

b) Correct the mistakes in the underline parts.

- 1] He walks very fastly
A] He walks very fast
- 2] We don't hardly believe it
A] We hardly believe it
- 3] They don't do anything careful
A] They don't do anything carefully
- 4] She scares blames others
A] She scarcely blames other
- 5] He is walking very slow
A] He is walking very slowly

VII. Prepositions

a) Correct the mistakes in the underline pair.

1] I have ordered for three dishes.

A] I have ordered three dishes.

2] He entered into the hall.

A] He entered the hall.

3] She has married with her cousin.

A] She has married her cousin.

4] We are awaiting for the train.

A] We are waiting for the train

5] He has been suffering with Corona.

A] He has been suffering from Corona.

6] She covered her head by shawl.

A] She covered her head with shawl.

7] They waited three hours.

A] They waited for three hours.

8] I enquired her where her husband was.

A] I enquired of her where her husband was.

9] He went for riding.

A] He went for a ride.

10] She is called with different name.

A] She is called by different name.

11] Sign the documents with ink.

A] Sign the document in ink.

12. This is a comfortable house to live.

A] This is a comfortable house to live in.

13] I filled water in the bucket.

A] I filled the bucket with water.

14] I shall explain them this.

A] I shall explain this to them.

15] I traveled by my Principal's car.

A] I traveled in my Principal's car.

16] She was accused for stealing a gold ring.

A] She was accused of stealing a gold ring.

17] He congratulated me for my success.

A] He congratulated me on my success.

18] She got the bus at Mancherial

A] She got down from the bus at Muncherial

19] I dont agree for your proposal

A] I dont agree to your proposal

20] This is the road to go.

A] This is the road to go by.

b) Correct the mistakes in the underline part.

1] The property was divided between the four brothers
A] The property was divided among the four brothers

2] I prefer fruits than sweets
A] I prefer fruits to sweets

3] He is afraid with darkness
A] He is afraid of darkness

4] Beside the poet Tagore is a short story writer
A] Besides being a poet Tagore as a short story writer

5] The shop will be open between 10 AM to 8 PM.
A] The shop will be open between 10 AM and 8PM.

6] This is different to that
A] This is different than that

7] She resembles to her mother
A] She resembles of her mother

8] I prevented to do my work.
A] I was prevented from doing my work.

VIII. Conjunctions

a) The following are the few wrongly used conjunctions with their right forms.

1] Though he is fat, but he runs fast.
A] Though he is fat, he runs fast.

2] Scarcely, had he gone than the phone rang.
A] Scarcely, had he gone when the phone rang.

3] No sooner had he gone when the officer came
A] No sooner had he gone than the officer came

4] She is not only beautiful but intelligent
A] She is not only beautiful but also intelligent

5] I doubt that he will get through the exam
A] I doubt whether he will get through the exams

6] He was handsome but everyone admired him
A] He was handsome and everyone admired him

7] You are not right nor wrong
A] You are neither right nor wrong

8] Wait while I come
A] Wait till I come

9] Unless you do not try you will never succeed
A] Unless you try you will never succeed

10] City life is tense and village life is relaxed
A] City life is tense but village life is relaxed Very

b) Correct the following sentences

1] Either you must take up a shop or start a business
A] You must either take up a job or start a business

2] Neither she drinks tea nor coffee.
A] She drinks neither tea nor coffee.

3] They asked me that where SBI was.
a] They asked me where SBI was.

4] Sheila is as proud like a peacock.
A] Sheila is as proud as a peacock.

IX. Learning from Mistakes

a) Correct the mistakes and rewrite the following sentences

1] Very good morning

A] Good morning

2] What is your good name

A] What is your name?

3] Why you are late today?

A] Why are you late today?

4] The staff meeting has been preponed

A] The staff meeting has been advanced

5] I will report it to the concerned the teacher

A] I will report it to the teacher concerned

6] We go home by walk

A] We go home on walk

7] I do not know what is your name

A] I do not know what your name is

8] He went to the backside of the house.

A] He went to the back of the house.

9] We have to take care of the females in our family

A] We have to take care of the women in our family

10] Please bring your luggages here

A] Please bring your luggage here

11] This road is more shorter than that.

A] This road is shorter than that.

12] We often chit chat with our friends

A] We often chat with our friends

13] Please shut the TV

A] Please switch off the TV

14] I and my wife went to a movie

A] My wife and I went to a movie

15] Mohan and myself will come.

A] Mohan and I will come.

16] I am having a scooter

A] I have a scooter

17] This costed me a lot

A] This cost me a lot

18] I doubt that he will succeed

A] I doubt whether he will succeed

19] We are living in Bengaluru since 2015

A] We have been living in Bengaluru since 2015

20] We have a lot of furnitures in a house

A] We have a lot of furniture in our house

b) A list of common Errors in Englishs.

1] A bouquet of yellow Roses lend and colour and fragrance

A] A bouquet of yellow roses lends colour and fragrance

2] Here is the keys

A] Here are the keys

3] Two miles are too far to walk

A] 2 miles is too far to walk

4] If I was a bird I would fly

A] If I were a bird, I would fly.

5] I wish it was Sunday

A] I wish it were Sunday

6] All the staff are here

A] All the staff is here

7] The captain with his mens were killed.

A] The captain with his men was killed.

8] It is a two days programme

A] It is a two-day programme

9] Neither he came nor he wrote.

A] Neither did he come nor did he write.

10] One of my friend is here

A] One of my friends is here

11] He enjoyed at the party

A] He enjoyed himself at the party

12] He is in class tenth

A] He is in class ten

13] He gave his examination

A] He took his examination

14] Columbus invented America.

A] Columbus discovered America.

15] Edison discovered electric bulb.

A] Edison invented electric bulb.

16] Never I have seen such a mess.

A] Never have I seen such a mess.

17] Should I cut this word.

A] Should I erase this word.

18] He asked a help

A] He asked for help

19] They insisted to pay

A] They insisted on paying.

20] Choose the best of the two options.

A] Choose the better of the two options.

21] He went to foreign

A] He went abroad

22] I asked a question to him.

A] I asked him a question.

23] We are doing yoga everyday.

A] We do Yoga everyday.

24] All the roads are covered by snow.

A] All the roads are covered with snow.

25] He does not care for my words

A] He pays no attention to what I say

c) Correct the mistakes and rewrite the following sentences.

1] They asked what was my name

A] They asked what my name was

2] We elected Ram as president

A] We elected ram president

3] This article is made with cotton

A] This article is made of cotton

4] We look forward to meet the Minister

A] We look forward meeting the Minister

5] I know them for the last many years

A] I have known them for the last many years

6] Why is she hating classical music?

A] Why does she hate classical music?

7] It is raining since yesterday

A] It has been raining since yesterday

8] I am good in English

A] I am good at English

9] If cleanliness will be maintained, we will be healthy

A] If cleanliness is maintained, we will be healthy

10] We had seen them two weeks ago

A] We saw them two weeks ago

11] He has hanged his coat to a nail.

A] He hung his coat to a nail.

12] All banks will be open between 10 AM and 6 PM.

A] All banks will be open between 10 AM to 6 PM.

13] He is not an expert in Grammar, isn't it?

A] He is not an expert in grammar, isn't he?

14] Children are fond for chocolates

A] Children are fond of chocolates

15] Would you mind to open the door.

A] Would you mind opening the door.

16] Did you went to school yesterday.

A] Did you go to school yesterday.

17] She explained me the matter

A] She explained to me the matter

18] Are you really interested with English grammar

A] Are you really interested in English grammar

19] Bring me half glass water.

A] bring me half a glass of water

20] Every Sunday we go to the church

A] Every Sunday we go to Church

21] He plays tennis isn't he?

A] He plays tennis doesn't he?

22] The river has flown over its bank

A] The river flowed over its banks

23] I returned back from London

A] I returned from London

24] A bend in the road is not an end of the road

A] A bend in the road is not the end of the road

25] I must change my cloths at once

A] I must change my clothes at once

Missing Letters

15] Identify the missing letters in any eight of the following words

1. Supply the missing letters in the following words.

<u>Exercise 1</u>	<u>Exercise 2</u>	<u>Exercise 3</u>	<u>Exercise 4</u>
1) School	1) Teacher	1) Childhood	1) guide / grade
2) Encouraging	2) gloomy	2) peace/piece	2) manner
3) Appearance	3) lesson	3) Frustration	3) marbles / marries
4) Excellent	4) respect	4) Happen	4) fitting / filling
5) Speak	5) faithful	5) Grammar	5) yellow
6) Attention	6) influence	6) colour	6) healthy
7) People	7) letter	7) Anguish	7) square
8) knowledge	8) pleasant	8) Lighten	8) laughed
9) Discipline	9) suggest	9) Obedient	9) suspect
10) afford/accord	10) simple	10) Muscle	10) highly

<u>Exercise 5</u>	<u>Exercise 6</u>	<u>Exercise 7</u>	<u>Exercise 8</u>
1) hilltop	1) sappling / Sampling	1) pervade	1) through
2) banyan	2) rupees	2) flutter	2) slightly
3) routine	3) husband	3) prince	3) ground
4) conceive	4) resources	4) explode	4) worry / wooly
5) mountain	5) source	5) attempt	5) speed
6) mission	6) sufficient	6) breath	6) anguish
7) incredible	7) massive	7) hundred	7) previous
8) monsoon	8) village	8) passive	8) might / midst
9) Carry	9) initiative	9) collapse	9) receive
10) recognition	10) approval	10) threaten	10) peace

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<u>Exercise 8</u>	<u>Exercise 10</u>
1) crossed	1) appear
2) emphatic	2) wobble
3) trouble	3) tremble
4) conscious	4) contrary
5) pleasant	5) cream
6) dreadful	6) complain
7) chimney	7) fault
8) purple	8) request
9) increase	9) encounter
10) deprive / deceive	10) acquaint

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Silent Consonant Letters

16] Identify the silent consonant letters in any eight of the following words

I. Identify the silent consonant letters in the following words.

Exercise 1

- 1) bright=gh
- 2) scene=c
- 3) hour =h
- 4) neighbour=gh
- 5) wrong =w
- 6) knell=k
- 7) wreath =w
- 8) palm=l
- 9) limb=b
- 10) design =g

Exercise 3

- 1) lodge =d
- 2) castle =t
- 3) feign =g
- 4) knife =k
- 5) debut =t
- 6) malign =g
- 7) talk =l
- 8) psyche=p
- 9) Lighten = gh
- 10) muscle=c

Exercise 2

- 1) chalk=l
- 2) knock =k
- 3) depot=t
- 4) teacher =r
- 5) often =t
- 6) though = gh
- 7) honest=h
- 8) almond =d
- 9) know =k
- 10) talk= l

Exercise 4

- 1) yolk=l
- 2) would =l
- 3) pneumonia =p
- 4) consign =g
- 5) drawing =w
- 6) what =h
- 7) knead=k
- 8) doubt =b
- 9) island =s
- 10) aisle=s

Exercise 5

- 1) through =gh
- 2) who=w
- 3) benign=g
- 4) receipt =p
- 5) rhythm =h
- 6) diversity =r
- 7) nursery =r
- 8) column =n
- 9) curd=r
- 10) kneel=k

Exercise 7

- 1) align =g
- 2) ghost =h
- 3) leader=r
- 4) straight =gh
- 5) calf=l
- 6) plumber=b
- 7) wrap =w
- 8) thistle=st
- 9) pneumonia= p
- 10) burden=r

Exercise 6

- 1) bustle=t
- 2) although =gh
- 3) parliament =r
- 4) fight =gh
- 5) knee=k
- 6) brought =gh
- 7) bomb =b
- 8) could =l
- 9) hymn=n
- 10) which=h

Exercise 8

- 1) through =gh
- 2) sovereign =g
- 3) slightly =gh
- 4) tsunami=t
- 5) watch =t
- 6) tomb=b
- 7) caught= gh
- 8) naughty = gh
- 9) half =l
- 10) leopard=r

Exercise 9

- 1) wrist =w
- 2) daughter=gh
- 3) receipt =p
- 4) solemn =n
- 5) hatter=t
- 6) mnemonic =m
- 7) dumb =b
- 8) damn=n
- 9) should =l
- 10) folk=l

Exercise 10

- 1) knock =k
- 2) autumn =n
- 3) cupboard =p
- 4) tight=gh
- 5) walk =l
- 6) sword =r
- 7) subtle =t
- 8) psalm =p
- 9) handsome =d
- 10) gnaw=g

Phonetic Transcriptions

17] Write any four of the following transcriptions using ordinary English (Page 226)

Exercise 1

Phonetics	Translation
1. /'pɜ:pəs/	purpose
2. /ə'kɒmplɪʃ/	accomplish
3. /'bjʊ:təfʊl/	beautiful
4. /'kwɛstʃən/	Question
5. /feɪθ/	faith
6. /'mɪzərəbl/	miserable

Exercise 2

Phonetics	Translation
1. /spi:k/	Speak
2. /'kɒnstəntli/	constantly
3. /ə'tenʃən/	Attention
4. /ʌn'fɔ:tʃnɪt/	unfortunate
5. /wɒnt/	want
6. /,ɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊəl/	individual

Exercise 3

Phonetics	Translation
1. /trænz'grɛʃən/	transgression
2. /'nɜ:vɪ/	nervy
3. /'hɑ:bɪndʒə/	harbinger
4. /'rɛkəɡnaɪz/	recognize
5. /straɪv/	strive
6. /'pestɪsaɪdz/	pesticides

Exercise 4

Phonetics	Translation
1. /prə'vaɪd/	provide
2. /'lɪtərɪt/	literate
3. /frʌs'treɪʃən/	frustration
4. /ɪ,mædʒɪ'neɪʃən/	imagination
5. /fɪə/	fear
6. /'ædəmənt/	adamant

Exercise 5

Phonetics	Translation
1. /stretʃ/	stretch
2. /ɪn'kredəbl/	incredible
3. /plɑ:nt/	plant
4. /kən'dɪʃən/	condition
5. /'hɒspɪtl/	hospital
6. /ɪn'taɪə/	entire

Exercise 6

Phonetics	Translation
1. /,edʒu:'keɪʃən/	education
2. /'hʌzbænd/	husband
3. /penʃn /	pension
4. /'ri:sntli/	recently
5. /'maʊntɪn/	mountain
6. /kləʊzd/	closed

Exercise 7

Phonetics	Translation
1. /'despəɪt/	desperate
2. /lʌl/	Lul
3. /ɪm'peld/	impelled
4. /rɪ'zɪstəns/	resistance
5. /praɪd/	pride
6. /feɪnt/	faint

Exercise 8

Phonetics	Translation
1. /sək'ses/	Success
2. /'efət/	effort
3. /ɪk'saɪtmənt/	excitement
4. /'wʌrɪ/	Worry
5. /'pri:vjəs/	previous
6. /æθ'letɪk/	athletic

Exercise 9

Exercise 10

Phonetics	Translation	Phonetics	Translation
1. /ə'kweɪnt/	acquaint	1. /,ɛmpə'θetɪk/	empathetic
2. /'ætɪk/	attic	2. /ə'piərəns/	appearance
3. /,hɒrɪ'zɒntl/	horizontal	3. /'menʃən/	mention
4. /'gɑ:dʒən/	guardian	4. /'dʒent(ə)lmən/	gentlemen
5. /kɜ:b/	Curb	5. /'treɪbl/	tremble
6. /'vendʒəns/	vengeance	/sli:p/	sleep

Odd Sounds

18] Circle any four of the words that sound different from the other words in that set with regard to the sound of bold letters

Look at the following words. Circle the words that sounds different with regard to the sound of the bold letters (Page No 227)

Word 1	Word 2	Word 3	Answer
1. crop	clone	drop	clone
2. brief	diet	grief	diet
3. foot	food	tool	foot
4. tough	ghost	rough	ghost
5. great	general	group	general
6. press	stress	pressure	pressure
7. college	garage	marriage	garage
8. use	us	union	us
9. sure	salt	silk	sure
10. read	beak	dear	dear
11. mix	box	xerox	xerox
12. baggage	luggage	suggest	suggest
13. meal	measure	meant	meal
14. Cart	Cat	back	Cart
15. Student	stupid	study	study
16. Laughter	daughter	cough	daughter
17. Ink	Island	If	Island

18. Agree	asleep	Apple	Apple
19. Dog	Done	donkey	Done
20. dark	day	danger	dark
21. Hope	rod	rope	rod
22. Fry	Cry	tray	tray
23. break	great	heat	heat
24. Finger	engine	anger	engine
25. Push	pull	pure	pure
26. Load	road	broad	broad
27. Earn	Earth	Each	Each
28. nature	mature	tutor	tutor
29. east	exist	extra	east
30. Suppose	sucrose	super	Suppose
31. Music	Must	muscle	Music
32. Cry	bye	many	many
33. Pencil	catch	dance	catch
34. Music	physics	basic	basic
35. Loot	cool	Flood	Flood
36. Done	One	Ton	One
37. Utter	butter	fuse	fuse

Exercise 2 (Page No 228)

Word 1	Word 2	Word 3	Answer
1. Kite	know	knife	Kite
2. That	think	thousand	That
3. Easy	escape	sand	Easy
4. Go	to	no	to
5. Hope	rod	rope	rod
6. earn	earth	each	each

Exercise 3 (Page No 229)

Word 1	Word 2	Word 3	Answer
1. Real	peace	fear	peace
2. Fail	hair	affair	Fail
3. Stout	out	would	would
4. thin	this	thick	this
5. life	drink	sink	life
6. do	no	Phone	do

Exercise 4 (Page No 229)

Word 1	Word 2	Word 3	Answer
1. use	us	union	us
2. Ink	Island	if	Island
3. thorough	this	thin	this
4. sit	fit	write	write
5. rose	chose	lose	lose
6. week	meek	deer	deer

Exercise 5 (Page No 229)

Word 1	Word 2	Word 3	Answer
1. village	sewage	garbage	garbage
2. massive	passive	invite	invite
3. these	thousand	other	thousand
4. public	pull	put	pull
5. state	take	walk	walk
6. age	cage	go	go

Exercise 6 (Page No 229)

Word 1	Word 2	Word 3	Answer
1. cheap	chain	chaos	chaos
2. organ	order	owl	owl
3. huge	honour	hungry	honour
4. public	pure	tube	public
5. yell	money	many	yell
6. listen	after	taken	listen

Exercise 7 (Page No 229)

Word 1	Word 2	Word 3	Answer
1. head	bead	lean	head
2. time	it	I	it
3. way	waste	want	want
4. eye	get	check	eye
5. March	start	nation	nation
6. being	stage	morning	stage

Exercise 8 (Page No 230)

Word 1	Word 2	Word 3	Answer
1. deer	feet	street	deer
2. barely	money	rely	rely
3. look	book	door	door
4. ant	above	apples	above
5. one	orange	ox	one
6. late	bat	make	bat

Exercise 9 (Page No 230)

Word 1	Word 2	Word 3	Answer
1. suggest	beggar	luggage	suggest
2. cap	tap	tape	tape
3. shake	take	talk	talk
4. house	hour	mouse	hour
5. buy	try	ray	ray
6. thin	this	thick	this

Exercise 10 (Page No 230)

Word 1	Word 2	Word 3	Answer
1. call	cinema	cute	cinema
2. leisure	sugar	sure	leisure
3. arm	about	aloud	arm
4. exit	exam	exercise	exercise
5. meal	measure	meant	meal
6. dread	break	bread	break

Syllables

19] Mention the number of syllables in any four of the following words (1×4=4)

Exercise B (Page 231)

- 1) Sunday = 2 disyllable
- 2) question = 2 disyllable
- 3) fixation = 3 tri syllable
- 4) college = 2 disyllable
- 5) grammar = 2 disyllable
- 6) immortal = 3 trisyllable
- 7) time = 1 mono syllable
- 8) feather = 2 di syllable
- 9) near = 1 mono syllable
- 10) go = 1 mono syllable
- 11) ugly = 2 disyllable
- 12) create = 2 disyllable
- 13) application = 4poly syllable
- 14) complain = 2 disyllable
- 15)cricketer = 3 tri syllable
- 16) sorry = 2 disyllable
- 17) fate = 1 mono syllable
- 18) employee = 3 tri syllable

Exercise B (Page 231)

- 19)apology = 4 poly syllable
- 20) history = 3 tri syllable
- 21) manager = 3 tri syllable
- 22) paper = 2 di syllable
- 23) but = 1 mono syllable
- 24) glass = 1 mono syllable
- 25) police = 3 tri syllable
- 26) food = 1 mono syllable
- 27) present = 2 disyllable
- 28) phone = 1 mono syllable
- 29) property = 3 tri syllable
- 30)persistent = 3 tri syllable
- 31) ant = 1 mono syllable
- 32)particular = 4 poly syllable
- 33) bachelor = 3 tri syllable
- 34)anaesthesia = 4poly syllable
- 35) honour = 2 disyllable
- 36)amplification = 5 polysyllable

Exercise B (Page 231)

- 37) examine = 3 tri syllable
- 38) bun = 1 mono syllable
- 39) student = 2 di syllable
- 40) instrumental= 4 poly syllable
- 41)Monday = 2 disyllable
- 42) doctor = 2 disyllable
- 43) intelligent = 4 poly syllable
- 44) example = 3 tri syllable
- 45) bright = 1 mono syllable
- 46) syllabus = 3 tri syllable
- 47) agitation = 4 poly syllable
- 48) criticism = 3 tri syllable
- 49) resolution = 4 poly syllable
- 50) mother = 2 disyllable
- 51) beautiful = 3 tri syllable
- 52) discussion = 3 tri syllable
- 53) fan = 1 mono syllable
- 54) fight = 1 mono syllable

Exercise 1 (Page 232)

- 1) misery = 3 tri syllable
- 2) direction = 3 tri syllable
- 3) remember = 3 tri syllable
- 4) information = 4 poly syllable
- 5) encourage = 3 tri syllable
- 6) excellent = 3 tri syllable

Exercise 2 (Page 232)

- 1) person = 2 disyllable
- 2) weakness = 2 disyllable
- 3) dark = 1 mono syllable
- 4) though = 1 mono syllable
- 5) fact = 1 mono syllable
- 6) discipline = 3 tri syllable

Exercise 3 (Page 232)

- 1) lawyer = 2 disyllable
- 2) literacy = 4 poly syllable
- 3) square = 1 mono syllable
- 4) harbinger = 3 tri syllable
- 5) adamant = 3 tri syllable
- 6) muse = 1 mono syllable

Exercise 4 (Page 232)

- 1) before = 2 disyllable
- 2) doctor = 2 disyllable
- 3) Mother = 2 disyllable
- 4) imagination = 5 polysyllable
- 5) essence = 2 disyllable
- 6) quarter = 2 disyllable

Exercise 5 (Page 232)

- glance = 1 mono syllable
propel = 2 disyllable
silence = 2 disyllable
realize = 2 disyllable
excitement = 3 trisyllable
climax = 2 disyllable

Exercise 6 (Page 232)

- understand = 3 trisyllable
decision = 3 trisyllable
shout = 1 mono syllable
supremely = 3 trisyllable
encouragement = 4 poly
syllable
flashlight = 2 disyllable

Exercise 7 (Page 232)

- pension = 2 disyllable
source = 1 mono syllable
confer = 2 disyllable
captivate = 3 trisyllable
modest = 2 disyllable
contribution = 4 poly syllable

Exercise 9 (Page 232)

- punctual = 3 trisyllable
increase = 2 disyllable
room = 1 mono syllable
mantelpiece = 3 trisyllable
breakfast = 2 disyllable
gracious = 2 disyllable

Exercise 8 (Page 232)

- popular = 3 trisyllable
today = 2 disyllable
side = 1 mono syllable
plant = 1 mono syllable
rainwater = 3 trisyllable
condition = 3 trisyllable

Exercise 10 (Page 232)

- particular = 4 poly syllable
handful = 2 disyllable
appearance = 3 trisyllable
often = 2 disyllable
apartment = 3 trisyllable
idea = 2 disyllable

Information Transfer (Pie Charts, Bar Graph, Tree Diagram, Flow Chart, Tables)

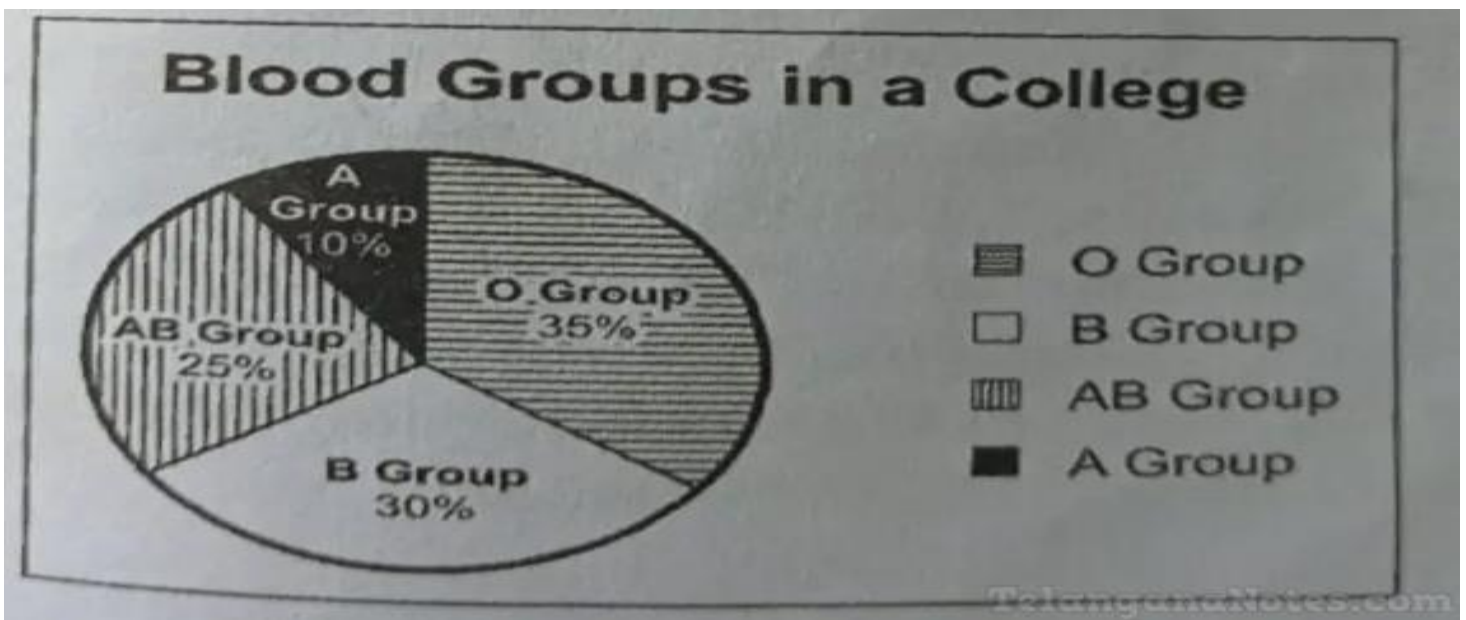
20. (a) Read the following paragraph and convert it into a diagram
OR

(b) Analyse the diagram and write it into a paragraph

1. Pie Chart

Example:

1. The following pie chart depicts the results of a survey regarding distribution of different Blood groups in a college. (Page No 233)

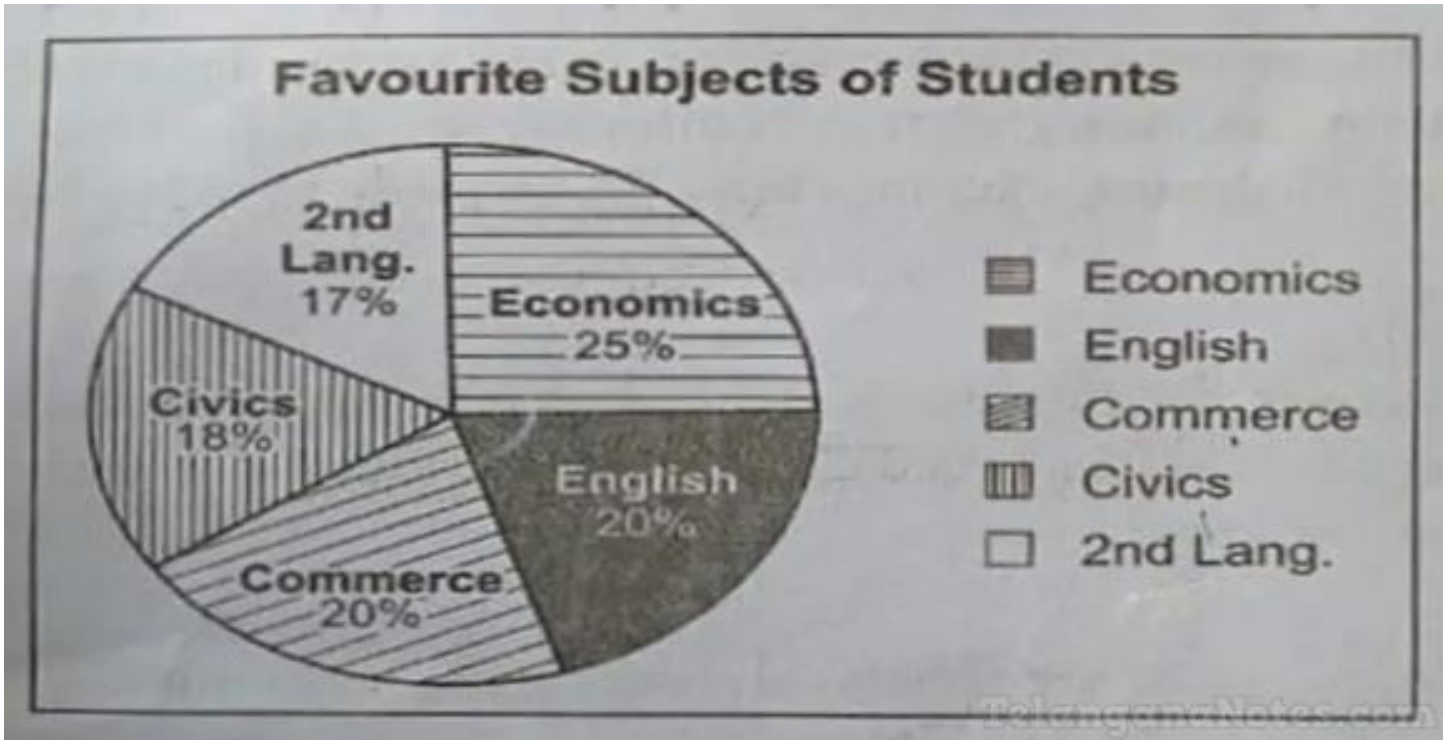


The Pie Chart Shows the results of a survey regarding the distribution of different Blood groups in a college, the four blood groups have been taken into consideration that is 'O' group, "B" Group "AB" group "A" Group.

From the Pie Chart, we can say that 35% of the students of the college have O Group of Blood and these students form the largest group. The next largest group comprises students with B Group of Blood. 30% of students belong to this category. 25% of students have AB Group of Blood. Finally, we see that only 10% of students have A Group of Blood.

Thus, from the pie chart, we can conclude that many students have an O Group of Blood, and very few have an A Group.

2. The following pie chart depicts the favourite subject of students in a class. (Page No 234)



The Pie Chart shows the favourite subject of students in a class, the five subjects are taken into consideration, i.e Economics, English, Commerce, Civics, 2nd Language.

From the Pie Chart, we can say that five subjects have been taken into consideration-Economics, Civics, Commerce, English and 2 Language. Students 25 who like Economics form the largest group. A quarter of the students of the class Student i.e., 25% expressed a preference for this subject. English and Commerce are liked by an equal number of students. 20% of the students like English and the same percentage i.e., 20% of the students like Commerce. Next in popularity is Civics, liked by 18% of the class. Finally 17% of the students like 2nd Language.

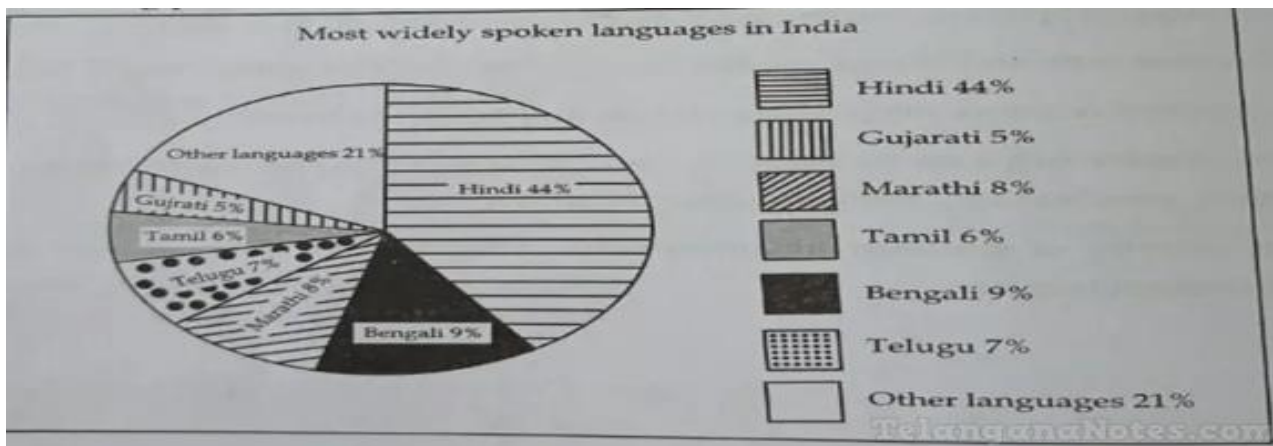
Thus from the Pie Chart, we can conclude that majority of the student like economics whereas 2nd Language is liked by fewer.

Exercises

1. The following paragraph gives the information about the most widely spoken languages in India. Convert the passage into a pie chart. (Page 235)

Hindi is the most widely spoken language in India. The fact that 44% of Indians speak Hindi across India justifies its title as our National Language. 9% of Indians speak Bengali followed by Marathi which is spoken by 8%. Telugu comes next in the list with 7%. Tamil and Gujarati account for 6% and 5% respectively. All other languages together share the remaining percentage.

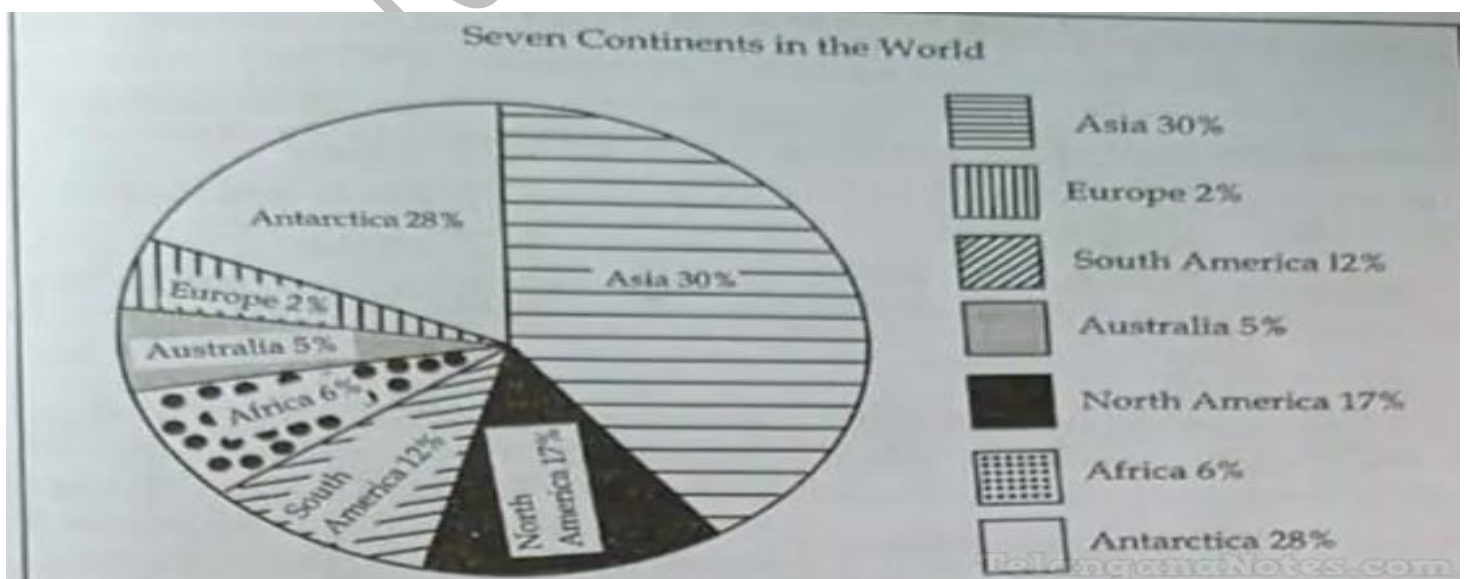
Answer: The following pie chart shows the most widely spoken languages in India.



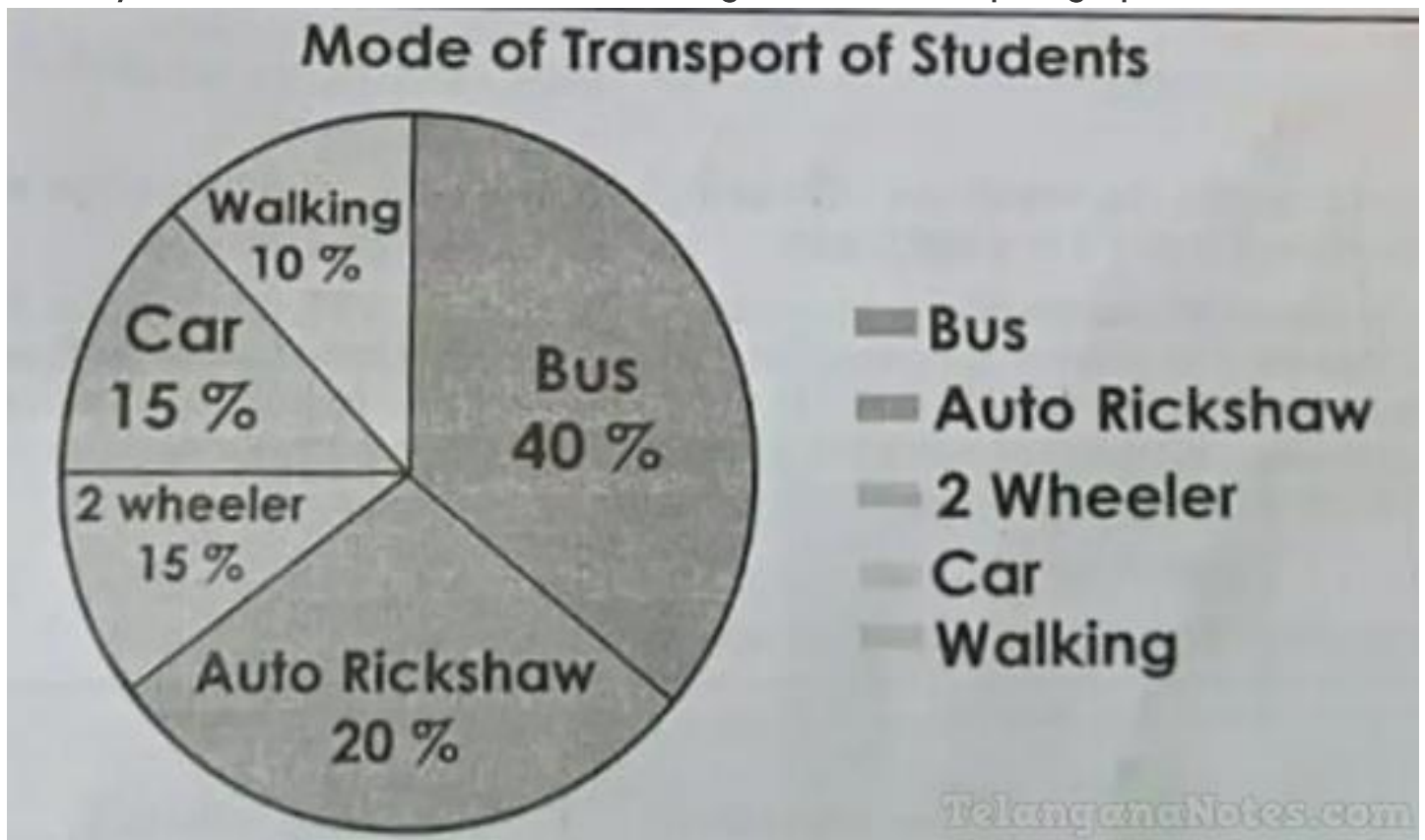
2. Read the following paragraph and convert the information into a pie chart.

There are seven continents in the world. Asia is the largest continent with an area of 30% followed by Antarctica with 28%. North America occupies 17% of the land on the earth. South America stands fourth in the list with 12% of land. Africa and Australia are the fifth and sixth largest ones with their respective shares of 6% and 5%. Europe is the last in the list which occupies 2% of the land only.

Answer: The following pie chart represents information about the seven continents in the world.



3. Observe the pie chart given below. It contains information about the mode of transport used by the students of a certain Junior College. Write a small paragraph.



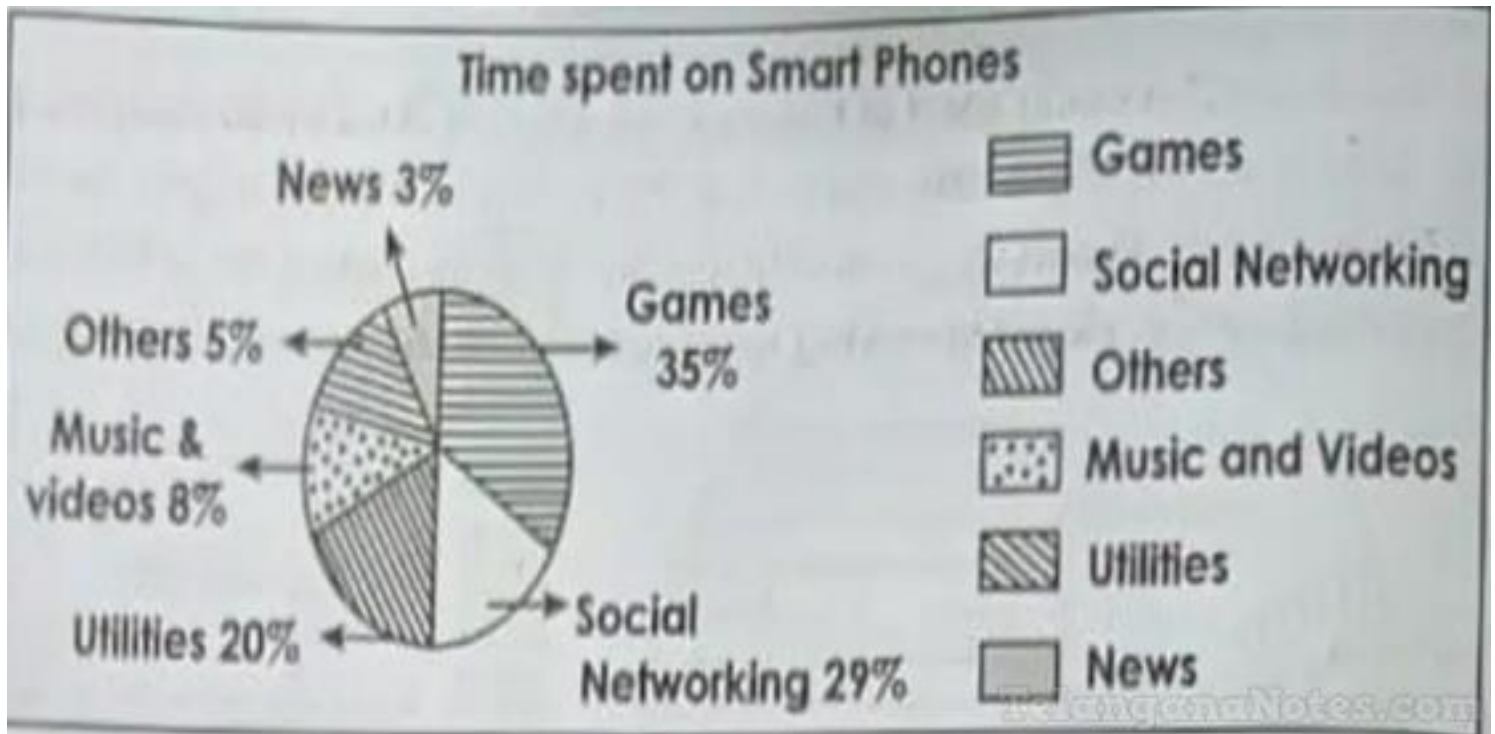
Answer:

The Pie chart contains information about the mode of transport used by the students of a certain Junior College, the five modes of transport are taken into consideration, i.e Bus, Auto Rickshaw, Two Wheeler, Car and Walking.

The students of a particular Junior College use different modes of transport to reach the college. Most of them use buses as their mode of transport. 40% of them use buses. 20% of the students come to college in auto rickshaws. 15 % of the students come by two-wheelers. Another 15% come to the college by car. Only 10% of the students come on foot.

Thus from the Pie Chart we can conclude that majority of the student come to college by bus, whereas few come to college by walk.

4. The pie chart given below shows how people spend their time on smart phones. Convert the information into a paragraph.



The Pie Chart shows how people spend their time on smartphones. The six activities are taken into consideration that is Games, Social Networking, Music & Video, Utilities, and others.

From the Pie chart, the major share of time is attributed to both games and social networking, which is 35% and 29% respectively. However, the time spent on utilities is 20% which is next to social networking. People spend 8% of the time enjoying music and videos and 5% time on others. News is recorded as comparatively the least popular activity with merely 3%.

Overall, it is clear that games and social networking are popular activities when compared to other uses.

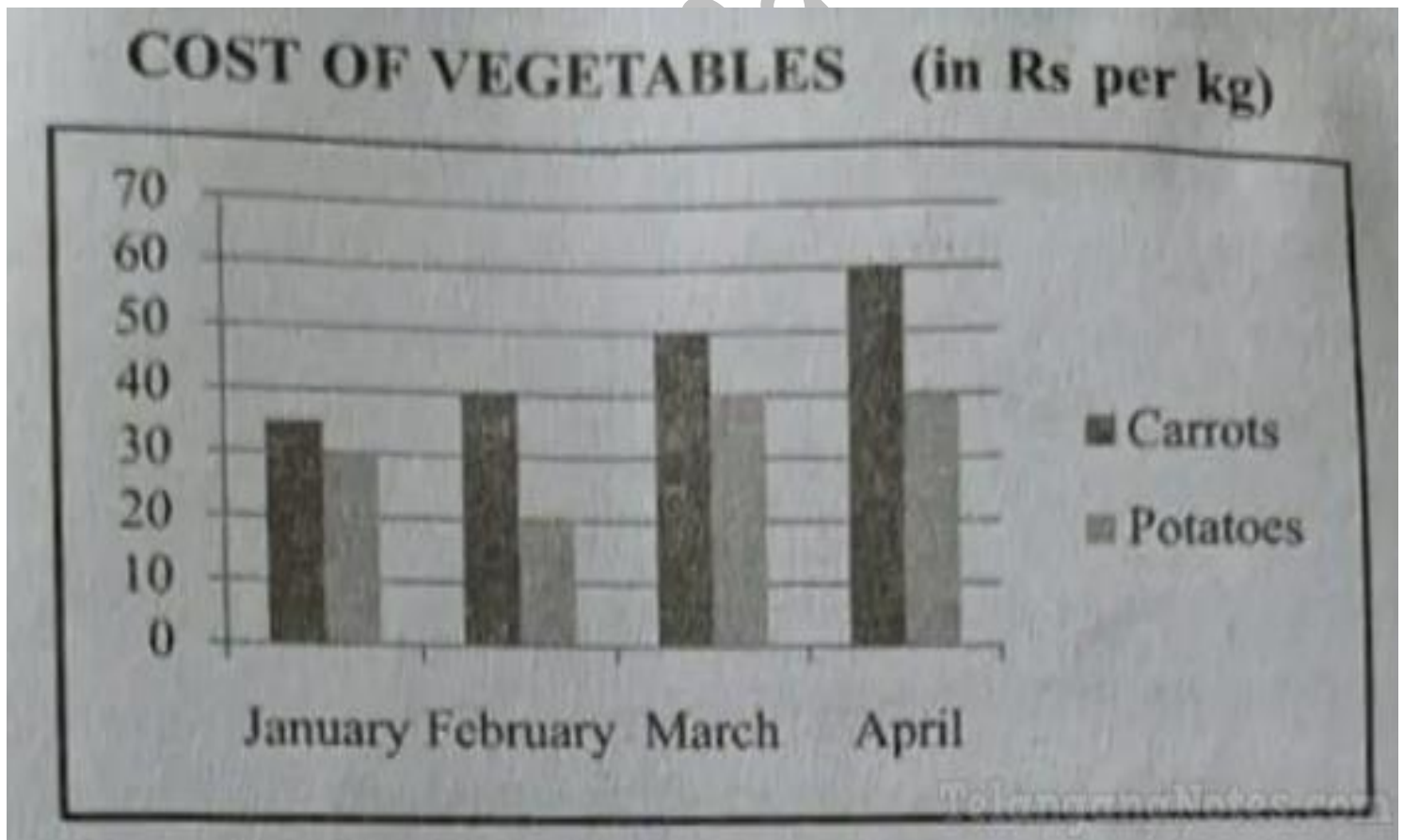
2. Bar Graph

Example

1. The bar graph given below shows the cost of carrots and potatoes over a period of four months-January, February, March and April. Carrots were costlier than potatoes during all the months. In January carrots cost Rs 35 a kilo, while potatoes cost a little less, at Rs 30 a kilo. The cost of carrots increased to Rs 40 in February, while there was a sharp fall in the cost of potatoes. There was a sharp rise in the cost of both the vegetables after that and in March the cost of carrots was Rs 50 per kilo while that of potatoes was Rs 40. In April once again there was a steep increase in the cost of carrots but the cost of potatoes remained the same.

Thus we observe that the cost of carrots kept increasing over the months but that of potatoes fluctuating.

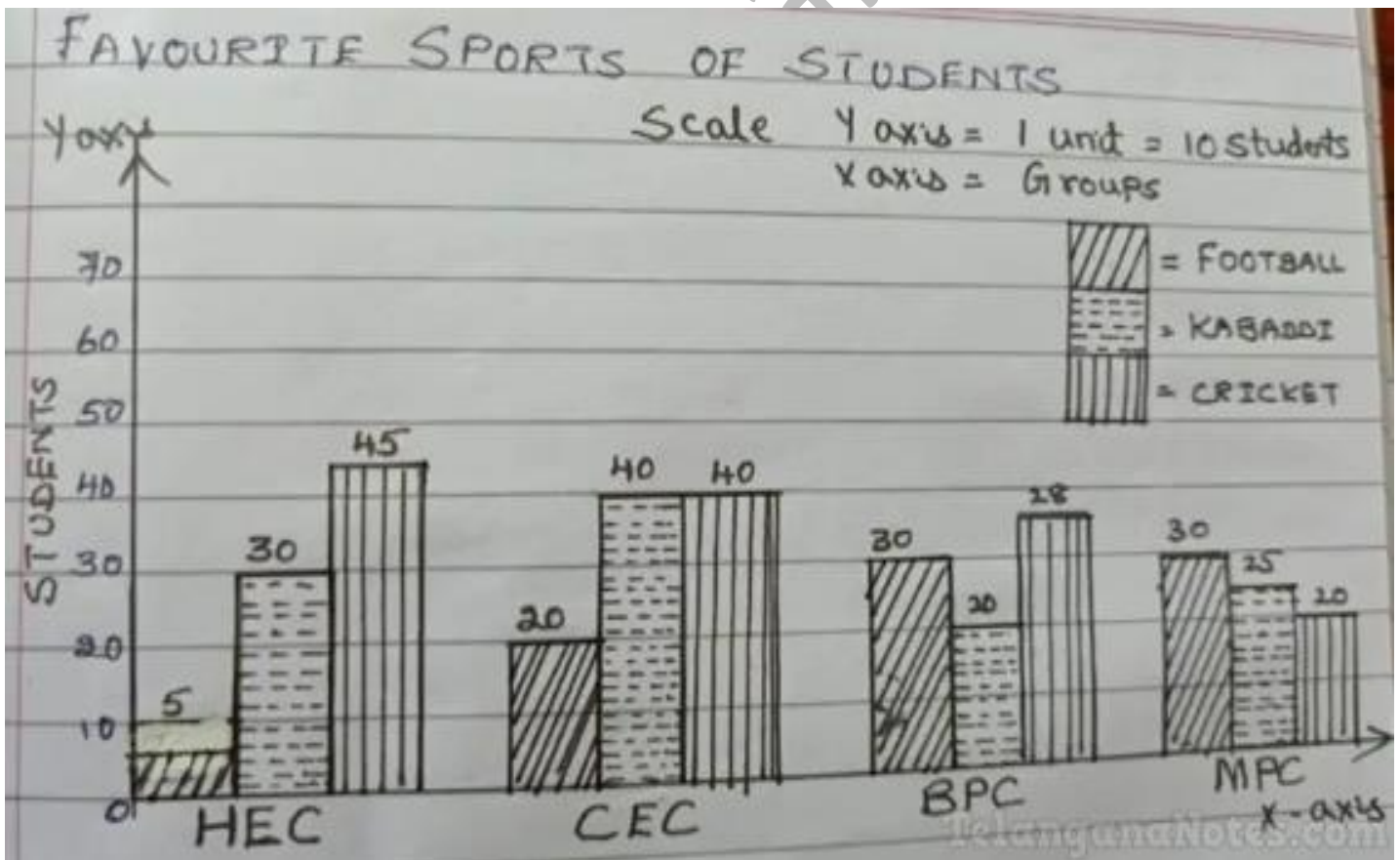
Answer:



2. The following bar graph represents the favourite sports of various group of students studying in a college.

Students of four sections HEC, CEC, BPC and MPC were asked about their preferences in sports. The number of students in each section varied. Three sports were considered-football, cricket and kabaddi. HEC students expressed great interest in cricket. 50 out of 85 students i.e., more than half liked cricket. Very few in that section, just 5, were fond of football. 30 liked kabaddi. In the CEC section, consisting of 100 students, an equal number of students i.e., 40 liked kabaddi and cricket. 20 liked football. With regard to the science sections, cricket was more popular among BPC students. 38 students of BPC liked cricket whereas 20 students of MPC favoured it. An equal number in both the sections, 30, were fond of football. The figures for kabaddi too were more or less the same i.e. 20 in BPC and 25 in MPC. The BPC section consisted of 88 students while MPC students were 75 in number. On the whole, one can conclude that cricket is the most popular sport in the college, followed by kabaddi.

Answer:

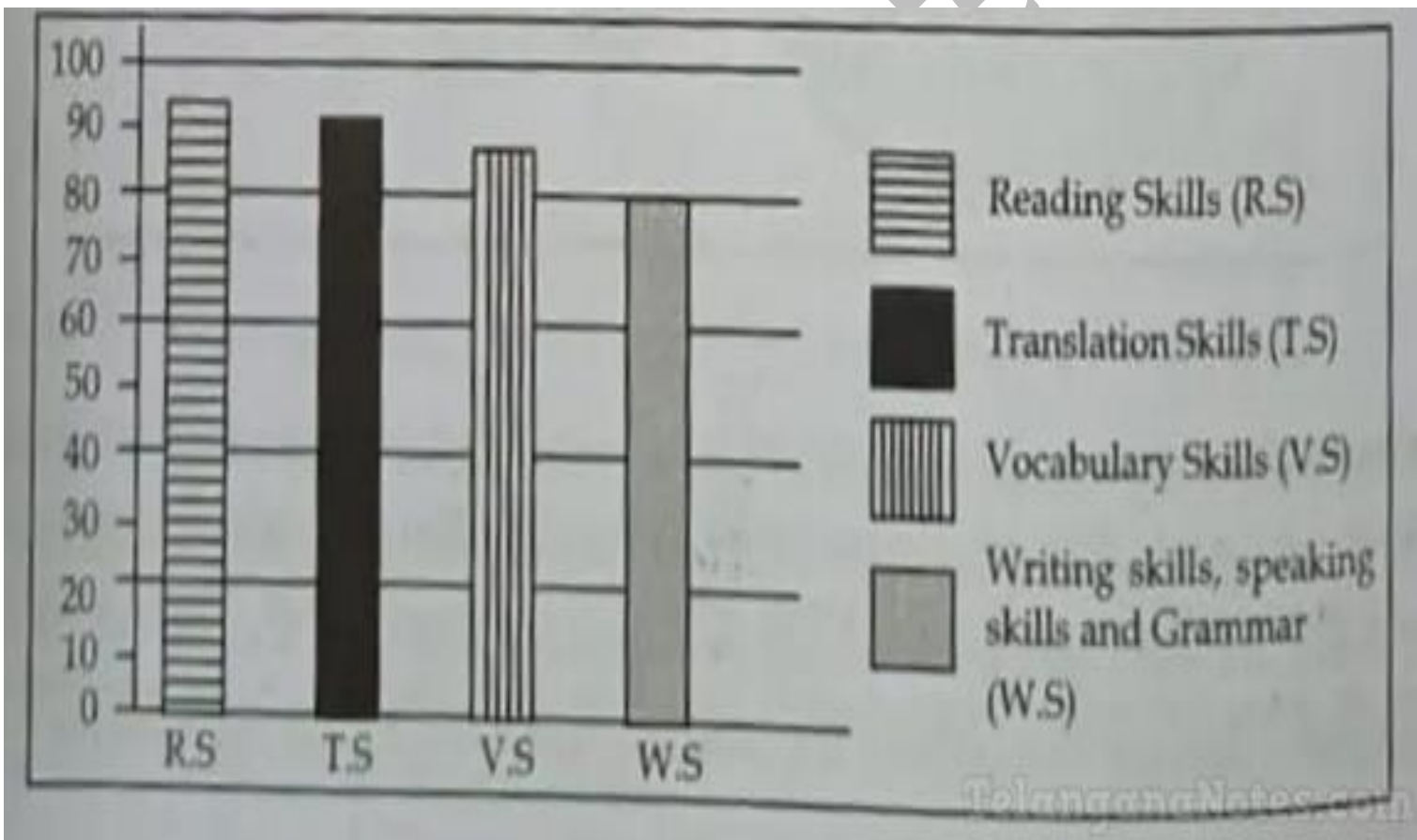


Exercises

1. The passage below represents the data of improvement of English language skills due to Internet usage. Present it in a bar graph. (Page No 238)

Internet plays an important role in improving Reading skills. 94% participants in this study agreed that they improved their Reading skills by using Internet while 91% opined that they improved Translation skills. Internet usage helped 87% of participants in enhancing their Vocabulary skills. 80% of participants unanimously agreed that they improved Writing skills, Speaking skills and Grammar.

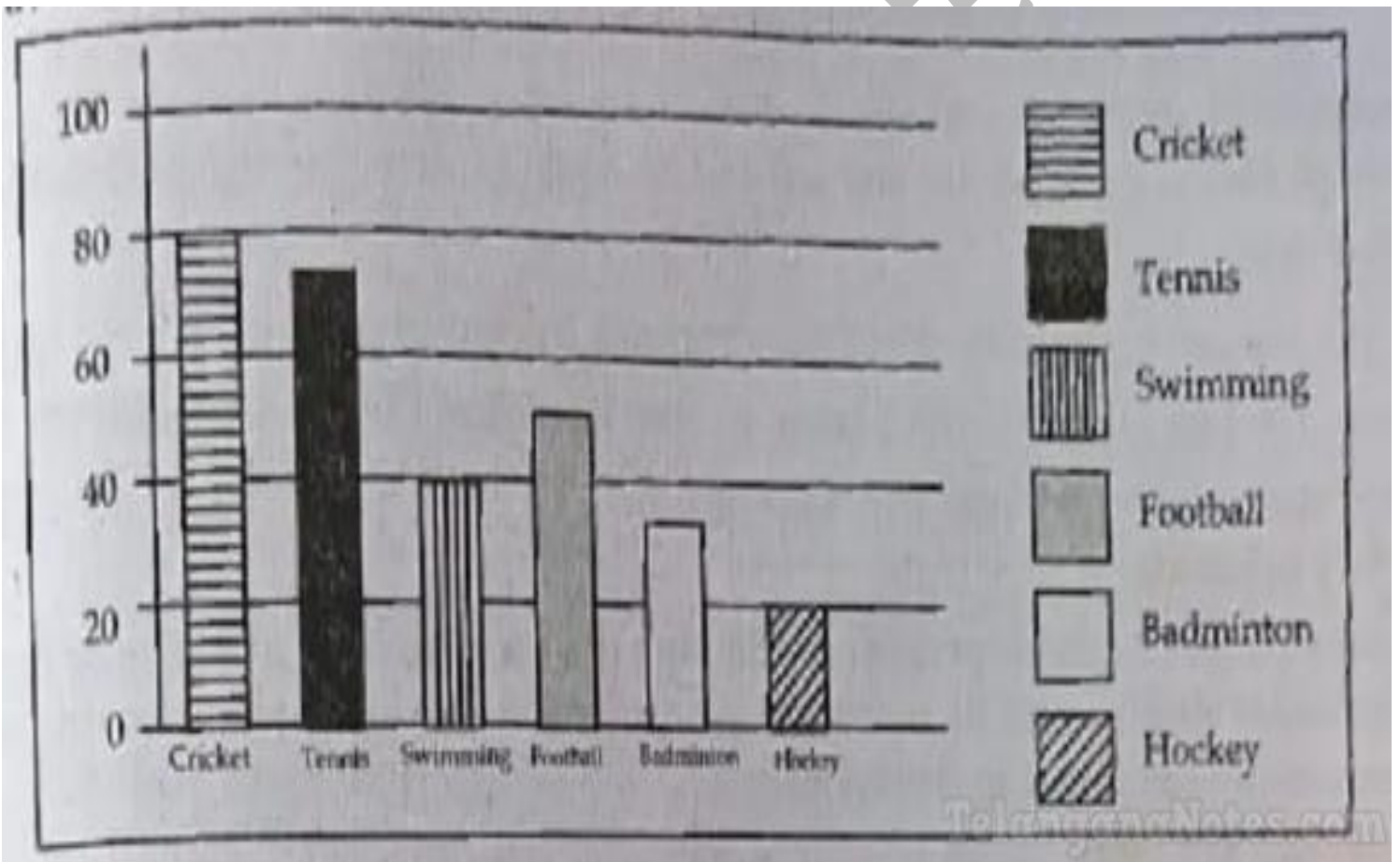
Answer: Improvement of English language skills through internet



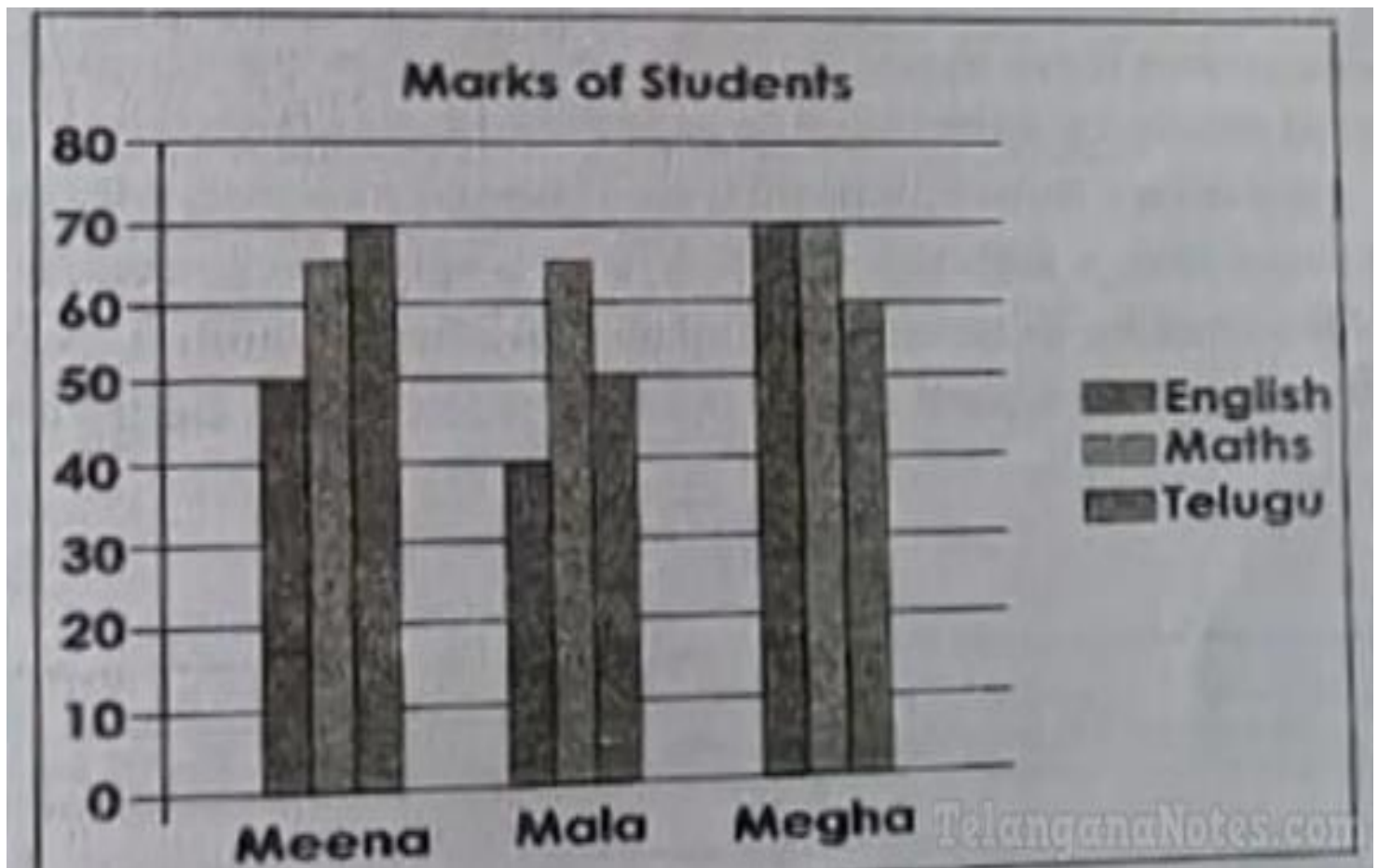
2. The following passage shows the favourite sports of the students of a school. (Page No 238)

Cricket is the most favourite sport of the students which is liked by 80 students. Tennis falls behind Cricket with a slight difference. It is the favourite of 75 students. Swimming and Football are liked by 40 and 45 students respectively while Badminton is the favourite of 30 students. Hockey is the least favouring sport of the students which is liked by 20 students only.

Answer: Favorite sports of the students of a school



3. Analyse the bar graph given below and write about it in a paragraph.

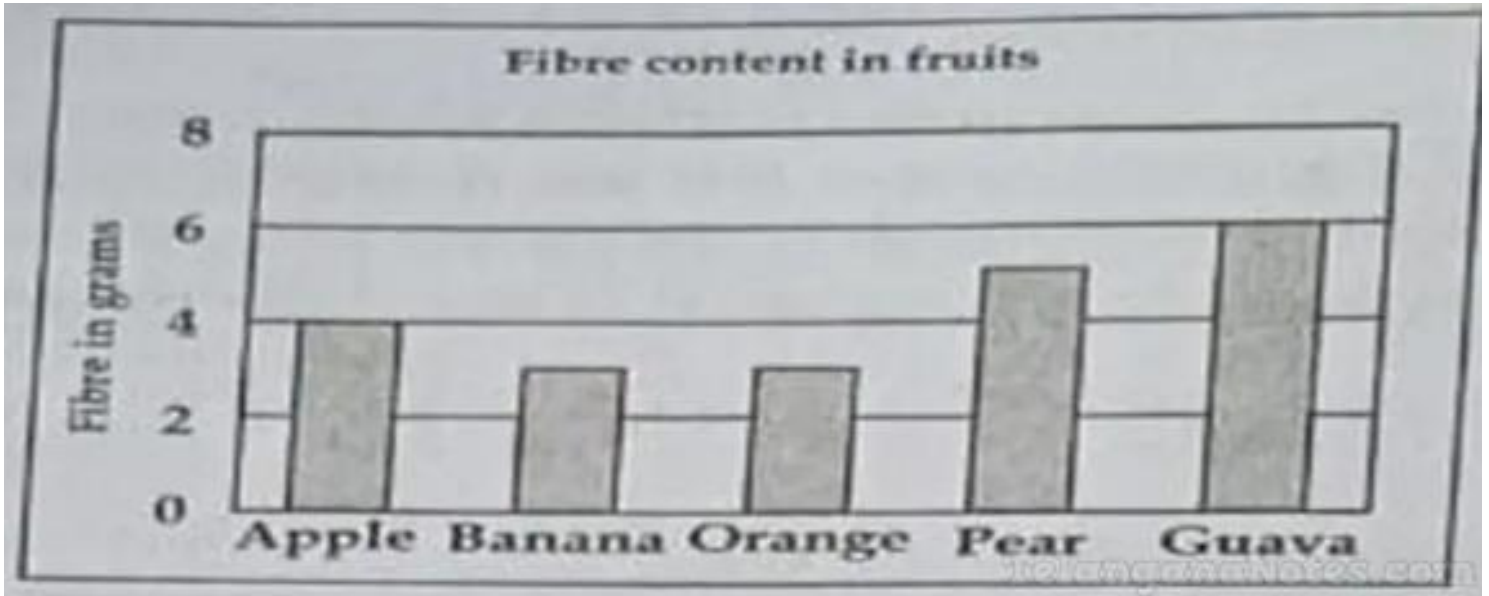


The above bar graph represents the marks obtained by three girls namely, Meena, Mala, and Megha in English, Maths and Telugu subjects.

Meena got seventy (70) marks in Telugu and sixty-five marks in Maths. She got only 50 marks in English. Mala got sixty-five marks in Maths, fifty in Telugu and forty in English. Megha obtained 70 marks each in English and Maths and in Telugu she got only 60 marks.

Thus from the Bar Graph, we can conclude that Megha got the highest mark in English & Maths, whereas Meena got the highest marks in Telugu.

4. The given below bar graph shows how much dietary fibre is found in certain fruits. Convert it into a paragraph.



The bar graph shows how much dietary fibre is found in certain fruits, the five fruits are taken into consideration that is apple, banana, orange, pear, and guava.

High fibre is a healthy diet and is found in certain fruits. A diet high in fibre keeps the digestive system healthy. The bar graph represents that Guava contains 6 grams of fibre which is the highest of all fruits. The pear falls next with 5 grams of fibre. Apple can provide 4 grams of fibre while bananas and oranges have 3 grams of fibre each.

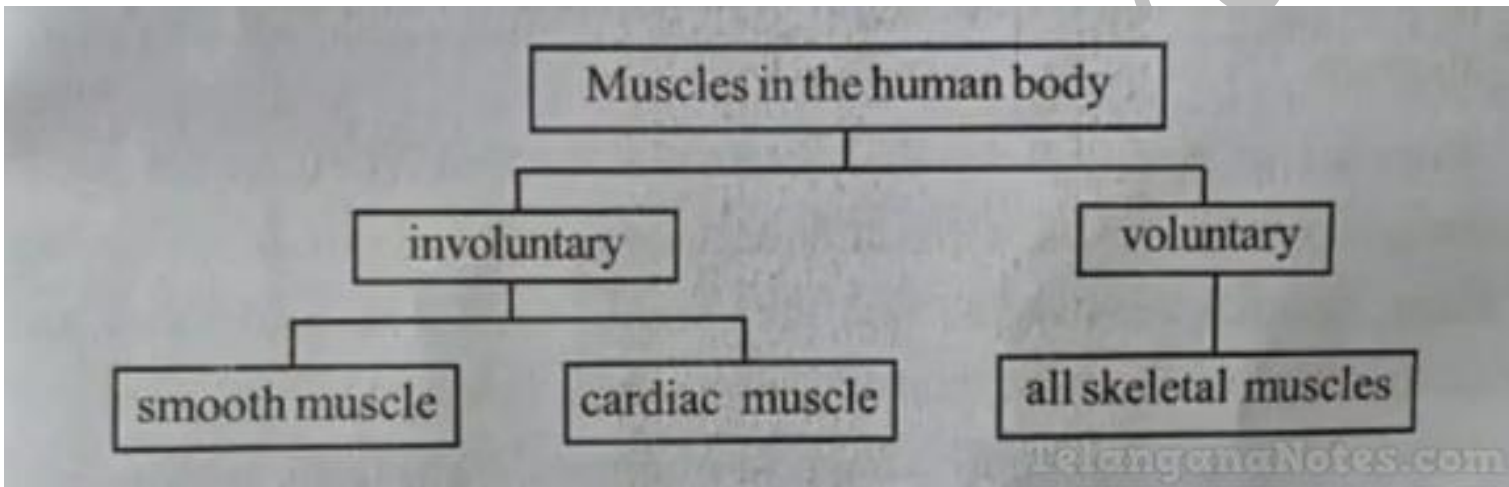
Thus from the bar graph, we can conclude that Guava has got much dietary fibre whereas orange has less.

TREE DIAGRAMS

Example

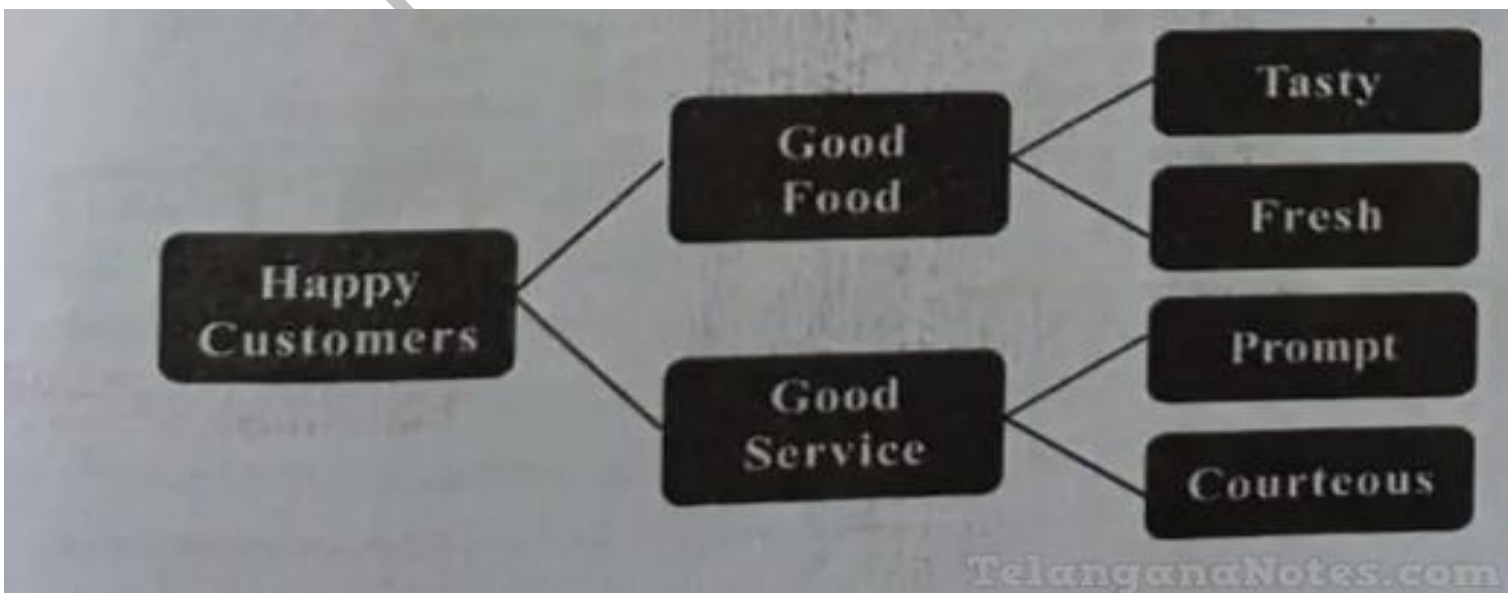
1. There are three types of muscles in the human body. They are smooth, cardiac and skeletal muscles. Smooth muscles are controlled by involuntary responses. Examples of smooth muscles are muscles in the digestive tract and blood vessels. The second type of muscle is cardiac muscle. It is also an involuntary muscle. Muscles that cover the heart are examples of cardiac muscles. The third type of muscle is the skeletal muscle. It is controlled by voluntary response. All the muscles attached to the bones such as biceps, deltoid are examples of skeletal muscles. This paragraph can be depicted in the form of a tree diagram as follows.

Answer:



2. A man who managed a popular hotel was asked the secret of his success. He said that only when customers were happy with the dining experience would they keep returning to the hotel. Dining would be a pleasant experience only if the food served was of a high standard. Good service too was equally important. He elaborated that food should be tasty and fresh. Service should be prompt and courteous. Given below is a tree diagram representing the man's views.

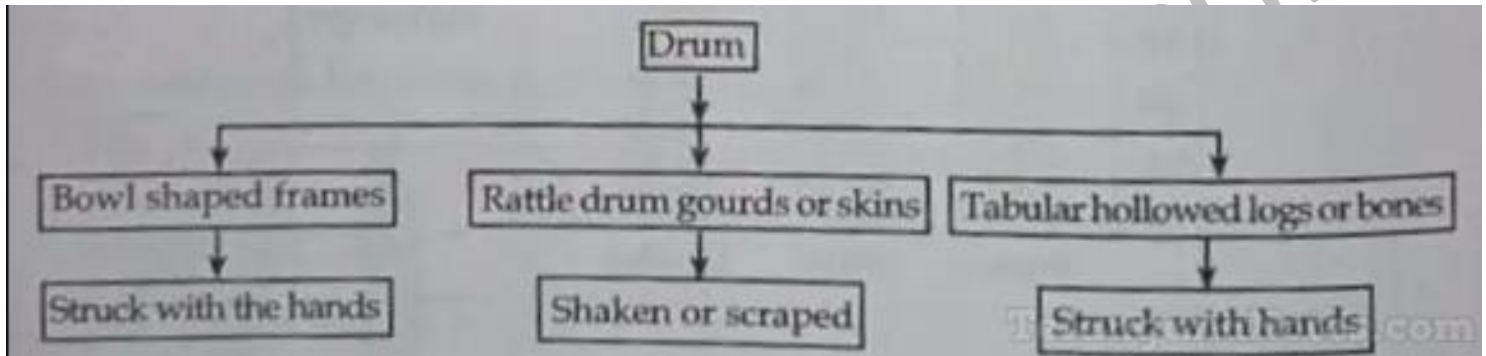
Answer:



Exercises

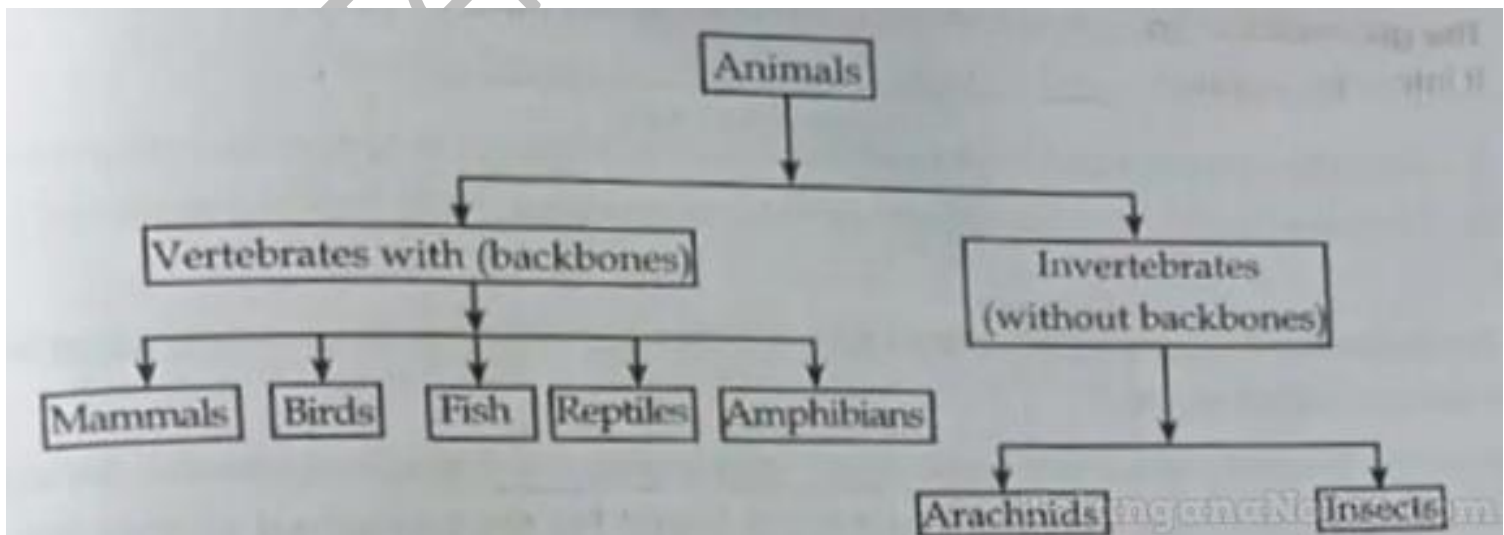
1. Read the following paragraph and transfer the information into a tree diagram. The oldest musical instrument in the world is the drum, made initially in one of the three ways. First, frame drums were made by stretching the skin over bowl shaped frames. Next, rattle drums were made by filling gourds or skins with dried grains, shells, or rocks. Finally, Tubular drums were made form hollowed logs or bones covered with skins. Both frames and tubular drums were struck with the hand or with beaters to produce sounds. In contrast, rattle drums were shaken or scraped to make rhythmic sounds. For thousands of years, drums have been used to transmit messages to call soldiers to battle and make music.

Answer:



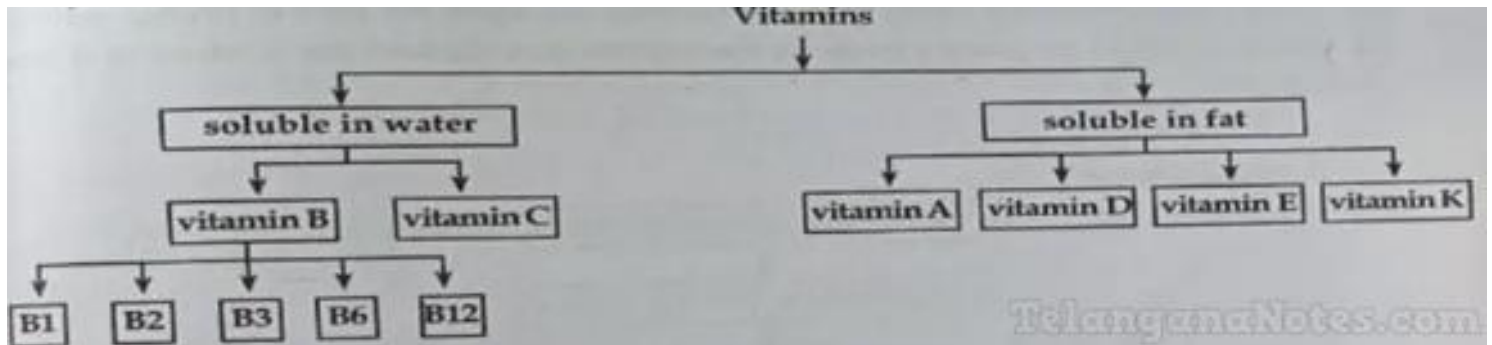
2. Read the following paragraph and transfer the information into a tree diagram. There are so many species of animals that we find living on the earth. Scientists grouped these animals into different classes based on certain similarities they share. Animals are divided into vertebrates, ones with backbones and invertebrates, those without backbones. The vertebrates are basically divided into five classes. They are commonly known as mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians. Arachnids and insects are the two commonly known classes in the invertebrates group.

Answer:



3. The following free chart depicts the classification of Vitamins. Present the information in a paragraph.

Answer:



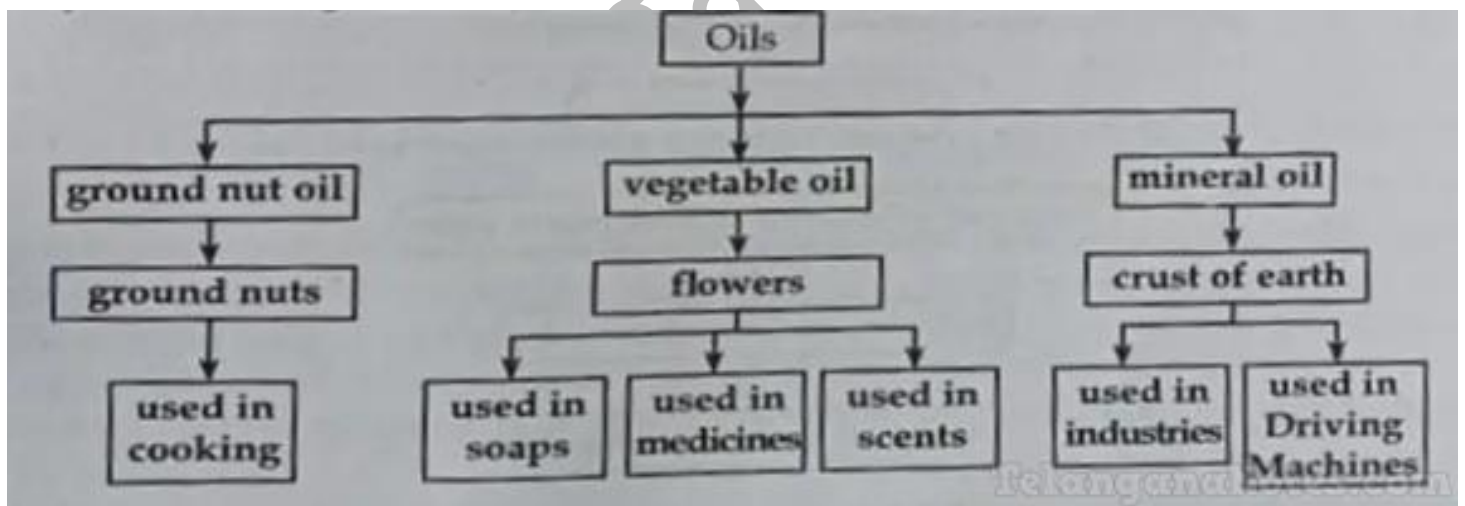
The Following Tree Diagram classification of Vitamins.

Vitamins are vital for good health. They are most important for the processing of energy in cells. Vitamins are classified based on their solubility. The fat-soluble vitamins are A, D, E and K. The water-soluble vitamins are the B-complex vitamins and vitamin C.

A group of vitamins with different characteristics are grouped under vitamin B. They include vitamin B1, B2, B3, B6 and B12.

4. Study the following tree diagram and write it in a paragraph.

Answer:



Oils are used for so many and varied purposes. There are three types of oils: groundnut oil, vegetable oil and mineral oil.

Groundnut oil is extracted from groundnuts and is used for cooking purposes. Vegetable oil is extracted from flowers and is used in soaps, medicines and scents. Mineral oil is taken out of the earth's crust in the form of crude oil. It is mostly used in industries and for driving machines.

FLOW CHARTS

Example:

1. Now, observe how the following passage is presented in a flow chart. The passage shows the time table for children in a boarding school.

You are supposed to wake up at 5 am every day and lights-out time is 9.30 pm. Siesta time is between 1 and 2 in the afternoon. Assembly begins at 8 am sharp in the school hall. You have to report to your House Prefect by 7.30 am on all school days. You may play any game between 4 and 6 pm. You must not be late for study time which is between 6 and 8 in the evening. School timings are from 8.30 am to 3.30 pm with an hour-long lunch break at 1 pm. These details are shown in a flow chart.

Answer:

Time table of children in a boarding school

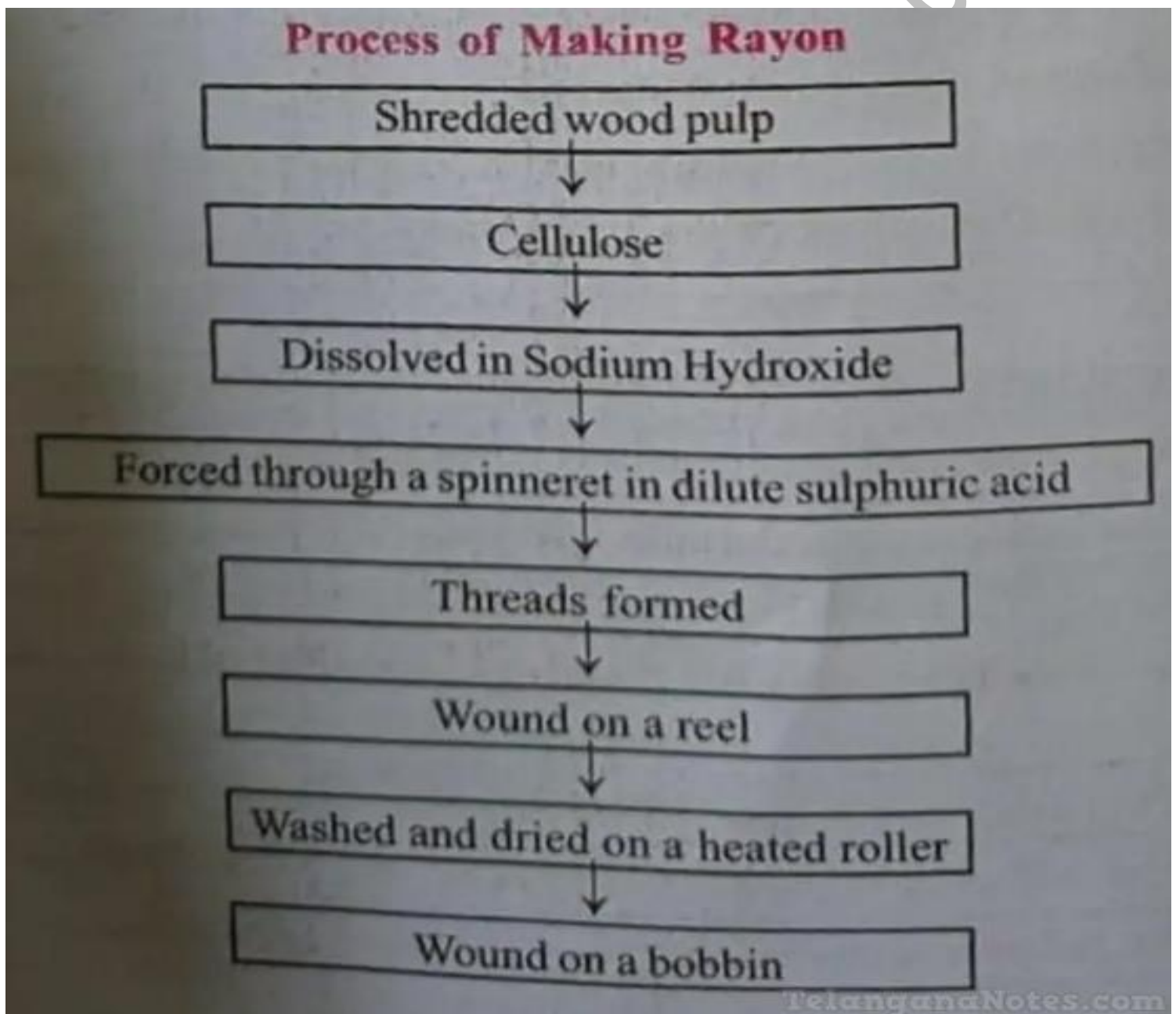
Wake up at 5 am
Report to your House Prefect by 7.30am
Assembly begins at 8 am
8.30 am to 1 pm classes
Lunch break at 1 pm
Siesta time is between 1pm and 2pm
2 pm to 4 pm classes
Playing time is between 4pm and 6pm
Study time is 6pm and 8pm
Lights-out at 9.30pm

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2. Read the following paragraph and transfer the information into a flow chart.

Rayon is a man-made fiber. It is a reconstituted natural fiber-cellulose. Rayon is made by dissolving cellulose in a solution of sodium hydroxide or caustic soda. The cellulose is obtained from shredded wood pulp. The dissolved cellulose is formed into threads by forcing it through a spinneret in a dilute sulphuric acid setting bath. The threads are drawn from the setting bath, wound on a reel, washed, dried on a heated roller, and finally wound onto a bobbin.

Answer:

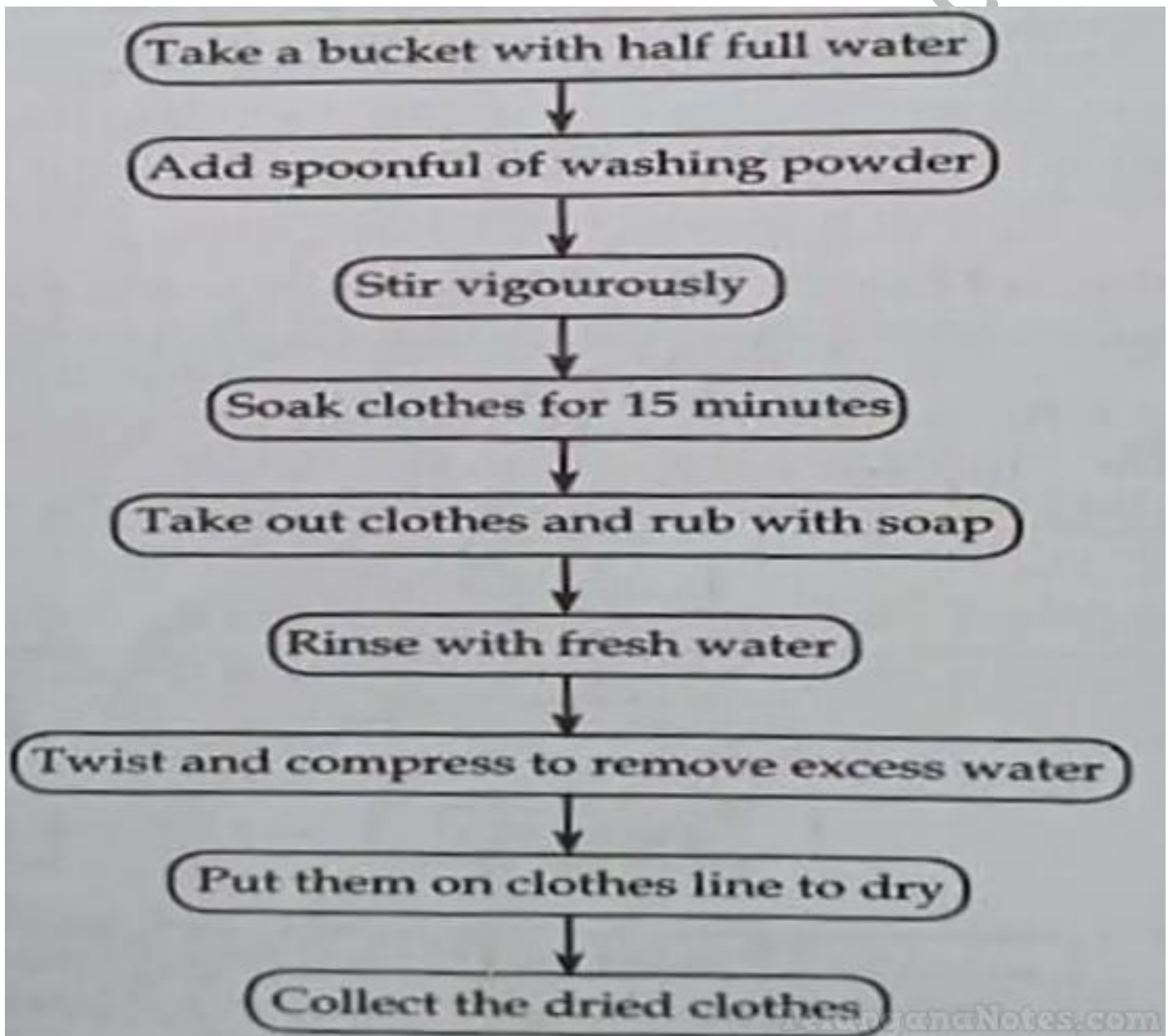


Exercises

1. The following paragraph describes how clothes are washed. Draw a flow chart based on the information given.

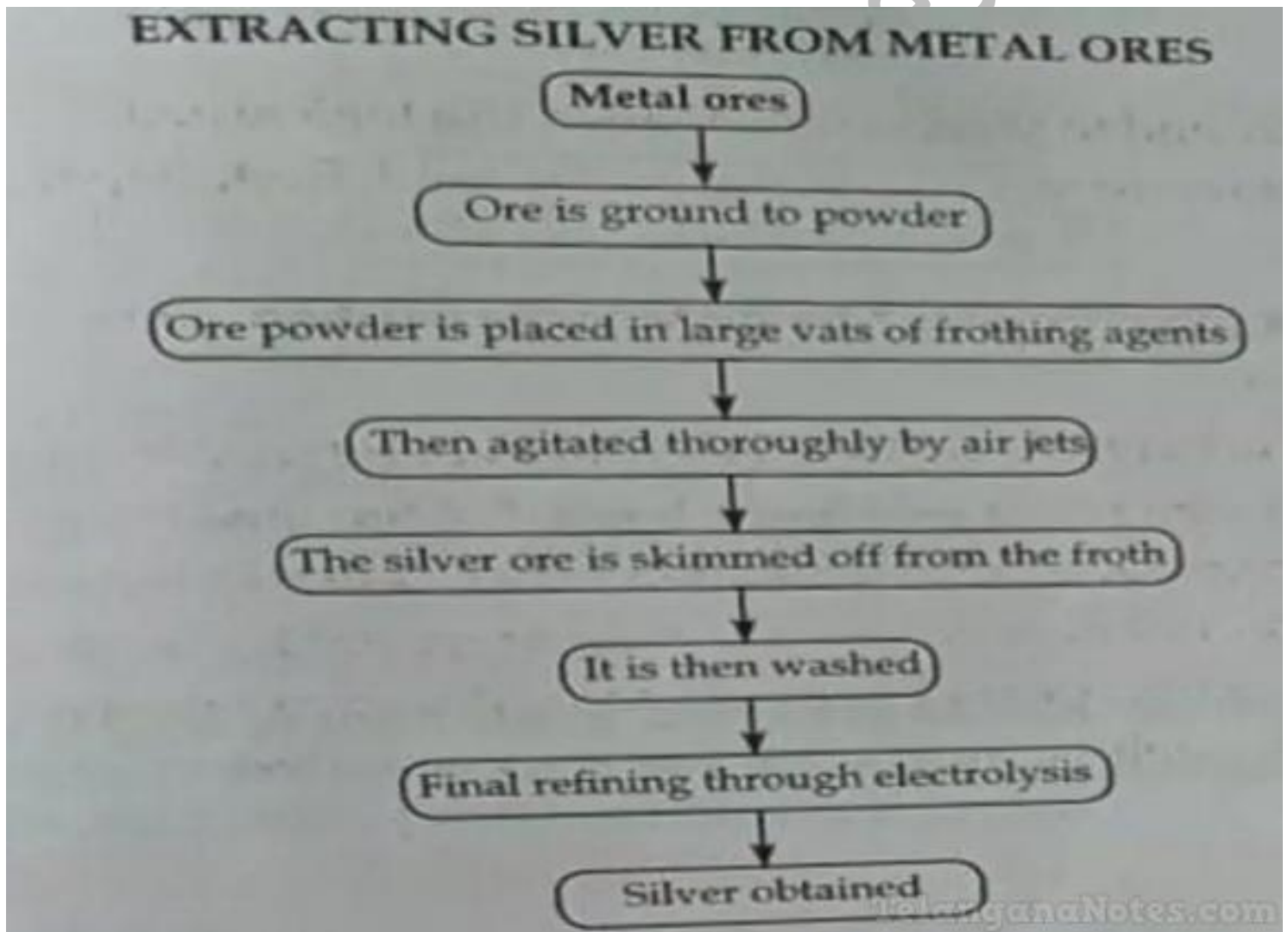
First, fill a bucket half full with water. Then, add a spoonful of washing powder. Stir vigorously till the powder mixes with water and forms foam. Put the unwashed clothes into it. Wait for fifteen minutes. Take out clothes and scrub with a brush to remove stains. Now, rinse the clothes with clean water. Wring out the clothes gently by twisting and compressing them. This removes excess water from the clothes. This saves the time of drying. Now dry the washed clothes by putting them on the clothes line. Collect the washed and dried clothes later.

Answer: Process of Washing Clothes

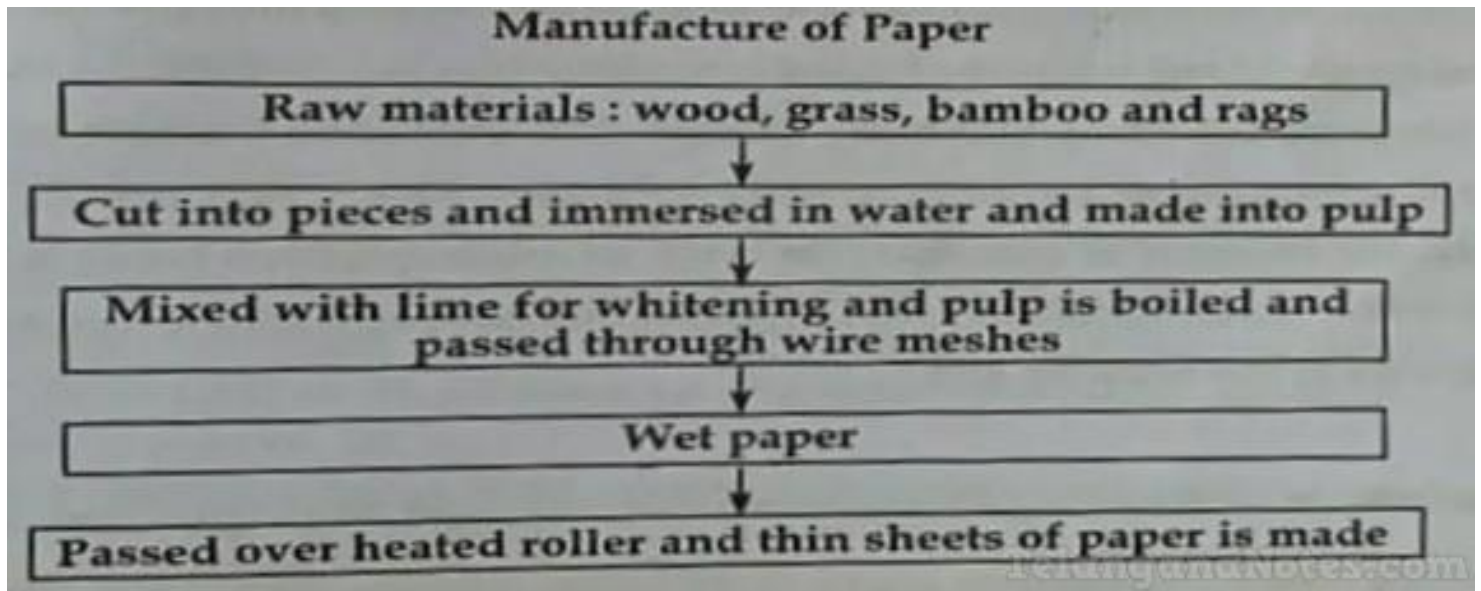


2. Convert the following paragraph into a flow chart.

Silver occurs in the ores of several metals. The frothing process of extracting silver accounts for about 75% of all silver recovered. Here the ore is ground to a powder, placed in large vats containing a water suspension of frothing agents, and thoroughly agitated by air jets. Depending on the agents used, either the silver-bearing ore or the gangue adhering to the bubbles of the foam is skimmed off and washed. The final refining is done using electrolysis.



3. The following flow chart describes how paper is manufactured in a paper mill. Write the details in a paragraph.



The flow chart shows paper is manufactured in a paper mill

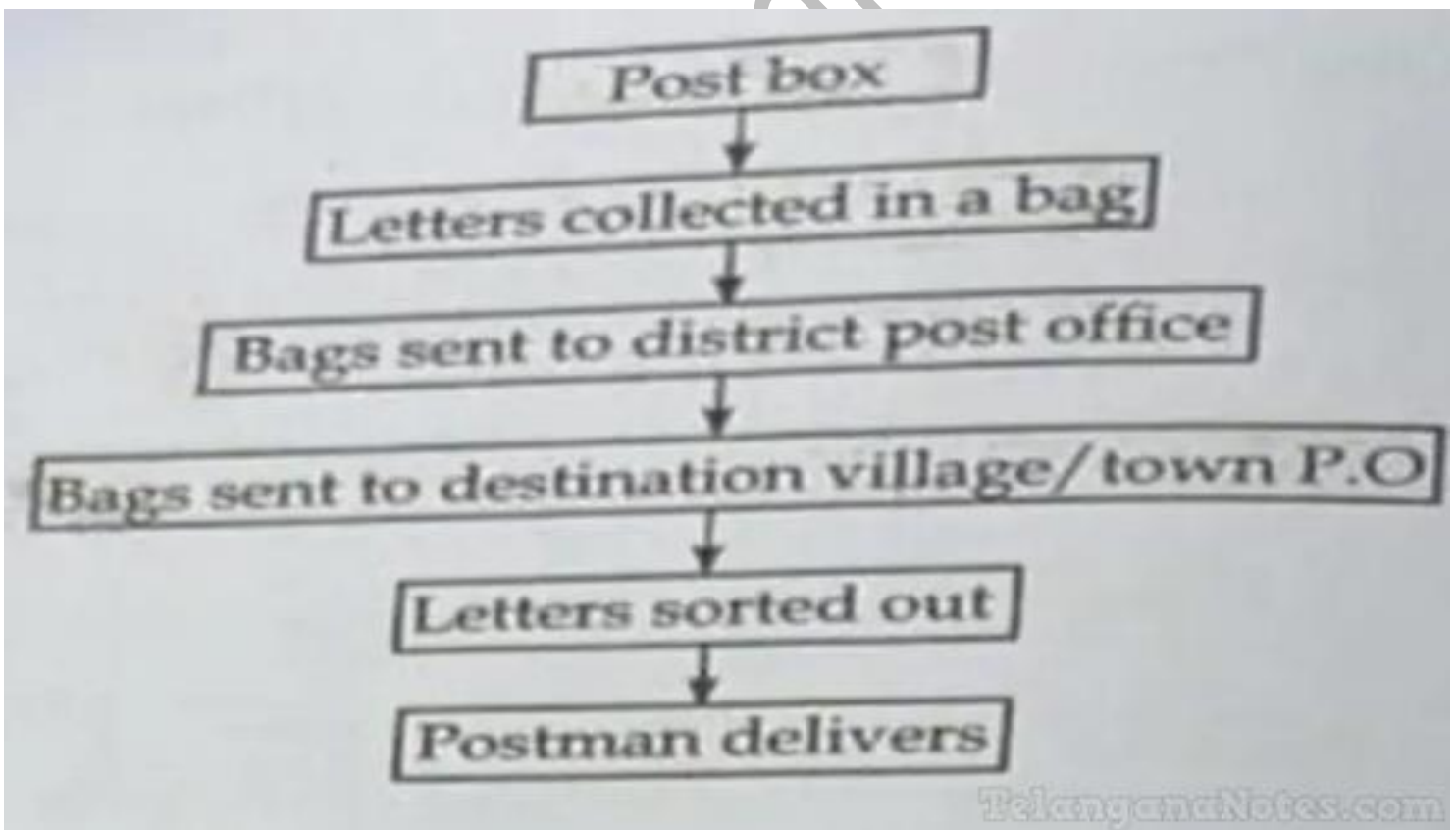
Paper can be manufactured from wood, grass, bamboo and rags. To make paper from trees, the raw wood has to be turned into pulp. To do this, wood is cut into pieces and

immersed in water. The wood pulp is mixed with lime for whitening and then boiled. It is then made to pass through wire meshes which results in the production of wet paper. To dry this wet paper and to make it into thin sheets of paper, it is passed over a heated roller. Paper sheets are now ready to be used.

4. Draw a flow chart based on the information given below.

The following process is the description of how a post office transfers a letter from a sender to the receiver. First, the sender posts the letter in a post box. Next, the box is opened. Then the contents in it are sorted out. Then they are kept in a bag and the bag is tied. The destination is written on the bag. The bags are sent to the district post office. The district post office sends the bags to the destination village/town post offices. The destination post office receives the letters. The received letters are arranged and sorted out. The postman delivers the letters to the addresses.

Answer: Process of Letter Transferred to Post Office



5. Tables

Example

1. Given below are the marks secured by Aravind, Akash and Ramesh in their half-yearly examinations of class X.

Name of the subject	Aravind	Akash	Ramesh
Telugu	81	80	81
Hindi	97	97	97
English	60	88	99
Mathematics	99	97	100
Science	68	91	98
Social Studies	95	98	93

The table shows the marks secured by Aravind, Akash and Ramesh in their half-yearly examinations of class X. Aravind scored 81 in Telugu, 97 in Hindi, 60 in English, 99 in Mathematics, 68 in Science and 95 in Social Studies. The marks of Akash and Ramesh are:

Telugu-80, 81; Hindi – 97, 97; English-88, 99;

Mathematics -97, 100; Science – 91, 98 and Social Studies – 98, 93 respectively.

2. The following table shows the number of gold medals won by 8 participating countries in the XII South Asian Games 2016. First read the data given in the table. (Page No 245)

Rank	Nation	No. of gold medals won
1	India	188
2	Sri Lanka	25
3	Pakistan	12
4	Afghanistan	7
5	Bangladesh	4
6	Nepal	3
7	Maldives	0
8	Bhutan	0

The above table gives information about the number of gold medals won by 8 participating countries in the XII South Asian Games 2016. India secured the first rank with 188 gold medals. It was far ahead of the other countries. Sri Lanka was ranked 2, securing only 25 gold medals. Pakistan got only 12 gold medals and was ranked 3. The next country in the list is Afghanistan with 7 gold medals followed by Bangladesh and Nepal with 4 and 3 gold medals respectively. Maldives and Bhutan which stood at the bottom of the table got no gold medals. This table shows the commendable performance of India in the XII South Asian Games.

Exercises

1. Read the following paragraph and transfer the information into a table. A reading test assesses reading comprehension by employing multiple testing technique represented by eight main types of questions.

Question types, such as Multiple-Choice Matching, Diagram Labelling, Summary Completion, Sentence Completion, Short Answer Questions with percentage, i.e. 37.50%, 18.13%, 16.25%, 10%, 9.36%, and 8.76%, take place respectively. The number of questions for each of these question types is variable. Basic English grammar, cloze summary, percentages are although with lower portions and are also considered in the reading test.

Answer: Assessment of Reading Comprehension through Multiple Testing

S.No.	Question types	Percentage (100%)
1	Multiple choice	37.50%
2	Matching	18.13%
3	Diagram labelling	16.25%
4	Summary completion	10%
5	Sentence completion	9.36%
6	Short answer questions	8.76%
7	Basic English Grammar	
8	Cloze summary	

2. Convert the following paragraph into a table. There are many elements in the earth's crust. Oxygen occupies 46%, silicon 28%; aluminum 8%; Iron 5%, Calcium 3.6%; sodium 2.8%; potassium 2.6%; magnesium 2%; certain other elements occupy 2% of the earth's crust. This is what we mean by the abundance of elements in the earth's crust.

Answer: The Table shows the Elements in Earths Crust

S.No.	Elements in the earth's crust	Percentage (100%)
1	Oxygen	46%
2	Silicon	28%
3	Aluminium	8%
4	Iron	5%
5	Calcium	3.6%
6	Sodium	2.8%
7	Potassium	2.6%
8	Magnesium	2%
9	Other elements	2%

3. Study the table below showing a few Asian countries with their capitals and currencies. Write a paragraph using the information in the table.

Country	Capital	Currency
Afghanistan	Kabul	Afgani
China	Beijing	Yuan
Japan	Tokyo	Yen
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Riyal
Singapore	Singapore	Singapore dollar

The table above shows a few Asian countries with their capitals and currencies. Kabul is the capital of Afghanistan and the currency used in Afghanistan is Afghani. China's capital is Beijing and its currency is Yuan. Tokyo is the capital of Japan which uses Yen as its currency. Saudi Arabia is a gulf country. Its capital is Riyadh and its currency is known as Riyal. Another Asian country is Singapore and its capital also bears the same name. The currency used in Singapore is the Singapore dollar.

4. Look at the following table. It gives information about nutrients (in gms) present 100ml. of in milk. Present the information in the form of a paragraph.

Nutrition information about Milk	Per 100 gm Approximately
Energy (kcal)	78.0
Fat (g)	5.0
Carbohydrates as sugar (g)	4.4
Protein (g)	2.3
Calcium (mg)	8.9
Minerals (g)	0.8

Note : k stands for thousand; g stands for grammes

Answer:

The table above lists the nutrients (in gms) that can be found in milk.

In 100 gm milk, energy (kcal) is around 78.0, while fat is roughly 5.0g. In the same 100 gm of milk 4.4g of carbohydrates are found in the form of sugar. The protein content is 2.3 gms whereas minerals content is only 0.8 grams in 100 grams of milk. However, 100 gm milk contains 8.9 milligrams of calcium.