

**I B.Tech/I Sem – 2019-20**

**CSE Branch**

**ENGLISH STUDY NOTES**

**[II MID PORTION]**

**Unit-3– BLUE JEANS**

**Unit-4 –WHAT SHOULD YOU BE EATING?**

**Unit-5- HOW A CHINESE BILLIONAIRE BUILT HER FORTUNE**

**UNIT – III – BLUE JEANS**

**The Story Of Blue Jeans**  **LEVIS STRAUSS**

Denim - the all-American fashion..

*Blue jeans are the most popular type of clothing in the world; but they are not modern! In fact, jeans have existed for over 160 years.*

 In 1996, someone found some very old clothes in an old mine in Nevada, USA; they included a pair of dirty old jeans. Today, those jeans are very valuable, and they are now in the Levi Strauss Archival Collection, in San Francisco. The jeans, which are over 140 years old, are the oldest pair of Levi's 501Jeans in the world. 

They are almost the same as a modern pair of 501's; there are just some small differences in the detail. For instance, today's 501's have two back pockets, the old pair just has one.

**THE STORY OF JEANS**

 Jeans were the classic clothes of the American West. In 1853, a young tailor from Germany, called Levi Strauss, began working in San Francisco; Levi sold thick canvas to miners; the miners used the canvas to make tents.  
One day, a miner told Levi that he could not find trousers that were strong enough for work in the gold mines. Levi decided to make some trousers out of canvas. Very soon, he had sold all the canvas trousers he had made! They were just what miners wanted. However, the canvas was rather heavy and stiff. Levi therefore began to look for a different textile; soon he found a heavy textile from France; it was called  *serge de Nimes*. Americans just called this *de Nimes*, and this name soon got reduced to *denim*.  
Denim was a bit lighter than canvas, but it was very strong; it was ideal for miners.  
However, original denim was almost white, and miners did not like the color! Their denim trousers got dirty as soon as they began working!  
Levi Strauss therefore decided to use colored denim, and he chose dark blue. In 1873,he began to make denim trousers with metal rivets to make them stronger. This was a radical new idea: "Blue jeans" had arrived!

Levi's jeans were so popular, that his company got bigger and bigger; soon, other firms were making blue jeans too. Miners liked them, but so did cowboys and other working men. Blue jeans became classic American working trousers.

After the Second World War, jeans became popular all over the world. Today, blue jeans are made over the world – most of them in Asia. Very few jeans are now made in the USA, because of the cost: but it is still possible to buy blue jeans that are made in San Francisco.... if you have a lot of money to spend.  
Today there are hundreds of different brands of jeans. Many top fashion brands, like Armani or Benetton, make their own blue jeans. But for real authentic jeans, "Levi's" are still the most popular brand.

**Q.1. What were the steps Denim went through before being used as pants?**

Denim cloth has a remarkable history. The name is derived from ‘serge de Nimes’, a city in southern France. Originally, it was a strong material made from wool. By the 1700s, it was made from wool and cotton. Later it was exclusively made from cotton. The material was used only to make sails. Some innovative Genovese sailors thought of making great pants with this fine, strong material.

**Q.2. Explain the evolution of Blue Jeans.**

Blue jeans did not come about until the middle of the nineteenth century. Levi Strauss, an enterprising immigrant who happened to have a few bolts of blue denim cloth on hand, recognized a need for strong work pants in the mining communities of California. He initially designed and marked ‘Levi’s’ in 1850. Later there have been only minor alterations to the original design. Rivets were not placed in the original Levi’s. Jacob Davis invented riveted pants on the request of a miner whose regular pants were not rugged enough to hold his mining tools. Davis gave permission to Strauss to use rivet, which was patented on 20th May 1873. Rivets had been traditionally made of copper. In 1920, zippers replaced buttons. School boards and cowboys complained that the riveted jeans were damaging chairs and saddles respectively. Therefore, The rivets on the back were moved inside and permanently removed in 1960. The blue jeans are made out of 100 percent cotton. The most common dye used is synthetic indigo. The blue jeans consist of belt loops, waistband, back panel, pockets, leggings, rivets, buttons and designer’s label.

**Q.3. What are the steps in manufacturing the Denim fabric?**

Denim is a durable cotton textile. It is used to make jeans. Denim was traditionally colored blue with indigo dye to make blue "jeans".

**Flow Chart of Denim Production:**

[Spinning](http://textilelearner.blogspot.com/2012/04/process-flow-chart-of-rotor-yarn.html)  
↓   
Bale Warping   
↓   
Rope Dyeing   
↓   
Long Chain Beaming   
↓   
Sizing   
↓   
Weaving   
↓   
[Finishing](http://textilelearner.blogspot.com/2012/03/procee-flow-chart-of-textile-finishing.html)  
↓   
Inspection & Folding   
↓   
Packing   
↓   
Dispatch

**Manufacturing of Denim**

The term "Denim" has originated from the city of Nimes in France where "serge de Nimes" was manufactured. Denim is made from a vat dye, the Indigo dye, which is applied to cotton fabric in loosely held form in layers. The three stages of manufacturing denim cloths are i) preparing the cotton yarn ii) dyeing the yarn; and iii) weaving the yarn

1. **Preparing the cotton yarn**

The initial stage of denim production is Opening and Blending. Opening begins with baled cotton fiber being separated into small tufts. A blend of cotton fibers is made on each opening line. These bales are selected using USDA High Volume Instrument (HVI) data, and PCCA's unique computer blending software produces optimal yarn strength.

Cotton is delivered by air suction from the Opening and Blending lines, through additional cleaning and blending machines, to the Cards. The major functions of Carding are to remove foreign matter and short fibers, form the cotton into a web and convert the web into a rope-like form known as a sliver.

The additional blending, paralleling of fibers and cleaning in this process produces a sliver for Open End and Ring Spinning. For Ring Spinning, however, the sliver must pass through an additional process called Roving.

Fabric Weaving: Normally yarns received for weaving in cone forms are either from ring spinning or from open end spinning in single or double fold as required. For weaving, yarn used is categorized into Warp yarn and Weft yarn.

1. **Dyeing the yarn**

Some cloths are woven and then dyed, but denim is usually dyed with chemically synthesized indigo before being woven. Large balls of yarn, called ball warps, are dipped in the indigo mixture several times so that the dye covers the yarn in layers. These many layers of indigo dye explain why blue jeans fade slightly with each washing. The dyed yarn is then slashed, coated with sizing to make the threads stronger and stiffer. Once this operation is complete, the yarn threads are ready to woven.

1. **Weaving the yarn**

The yarn is then woven on large mechanical looms. Denim is not 100 percent blue, as the blue dyed threads forming the warp (long, vertical threads) is combined with white threads forming the weft. The denim cloth is cut into pattern pieces from stacks 100 layers thick. High-speed cutting machines are used for this process. Once the pieces are cut, they are sewn into completed pairs of blue jeans. Sewing is done in assembly-line fashion using human-operated sewing machines. Because denim is woven with the blue threads packed closer together than the white threads and with the blue threads covering three out of four white threads, the blue threads dominate. A modern "shuttle-less" loom produce as much as 3,279 yards of cloth 3.28 or 4.37 yards wide in a single week. As much as 1,093 yards of cloth may be rolled into a single huge bolt. At this point the denim is ready for finishing. The cloth is brushed to remove loose threads and lint. The denim may then be sanforized, or preshrunk. Preshrunk denim should shrink no more than three percent after three washings.

**Q.4. What is Carding?**

There are several steps between ginned cotton and cotton yarn. The incoming cotton is removed from tightly packed bales and inspected before undergoing a process known as carding. In this process, the cotton is put through machines that contain brushes with bent wire teeth. These brushes—called cards —clean, disentangle, straighten, and gather together the cotton fibers. At this point, the fibers are called slivers. The word is derived from the Latin ‘carduus’ meaning thistle or [teasel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipsacus) as dried vegetable teasels were first used to comb the raw wool.

**Q.5. What is Slashing? Why it is done?**

Slashing is a decorative technique that involved making small cuts on the outer fabric of a garment in order to reveal the sometimes brightly colored inner garment or lining. The dyed yarn is *slashed and* is coated with sizing (any one of a variety of starchy substances) to make the threads stronger and stiffer. Once this operation is complete, the yarn threads are ready to woven with undyed filling yarn threads.

**Q.6.How is Denim dyed?**

Jeans are often referred to by their colour. We call them “blue jeans.” Dyeing is the process of adding colour to the yarn. It’s done by soaking the yarn or a woven fabric in a liquid that contains a dyestuff. Unlike many other [clothes](http://www.madehow.com/knowledge/Textile.html), denim is dyed before it is woven. The dye used is generally a chemically synthesized indigo. The denim is dipped in the dye vat several times so that the dye forms many layers. This explains why blue jeans fade after washing. The yarn is then woven on large shuttle-less looms. The blue threads are woven with white threads, but because the blue threads are packed closer together than the white ones, the blue color dominates the cloth.

**Q.7. What is the difference between pre-washing and stone-washing?**

Some jeans are prewashed and/or stone-washed to alter the appearance or texture of the finished jeans. Prewashing involves washing the jeans in industrial detergent for a short time to soften the denim. Stone-washing also means washing the jeans, but pumice is added to the load, resulting in a faded appearance. Small stones (less than one inch [one centimeter] in diameter) produce an even abrasion, while large stones (about four inches [10 centimeters] in diameter) highlight the seams and pockets and produce a more uneven appearance.  
**Q.8.What is Ginned Cotton?**

[Cotton Ginning](http://textilelearner.blogspot.com/2014/08/different-parts-of-modern-cotton.html) is the process of separating the [cotton fibers](http://textilelearner.blogspot.com/search/label/Cotton)from the cotton seeds. Perfect ginning operation would be performed if the separation of fibers from seed was effected without the slightest injury to either seeds or to the fiber. A cotton gin is a machine that quickly and easily separates the cotton fibers from the seeds, a job previously done by hand. These seeds are either used again to grow more cotton or, if badly damaged, are disposed of. It uses a combination of a wire screen and small wire hooks to pull the cotton through the screen, while brushes continuously remove the loose cotton lint to prevent jams. The term "gin" is an abbreviation for engine, and means "machine".

**Q.9. What are the raw materials used for making Blue Jeans?**

True blue jeans are made out of 100 percent cotton, including the threads. [Polyester](http://www.madehow.com/knowledge/Polyester.html) blends are available; however, the over-whelming majority of jeans sold are 100 percent cotton. The most common dye used is synthetic indigo. The belt loops, waistband, back panel, pockets, and leggings of a pair of blue jeans are all made of indigo-dyed denim. Other features of blue jeans include the zipper, buttons, rivets, and label. Rivets have been traditionally made of copper, but the zippers, snaps and buttons are usually steel. Designers' labels are often tags made out of cloth, leather, or plastic, while others are embroidered on with cotton thread.

**Q.10. How is quality control inspected in the final product of Blue Jeans?**

Cotton is a desirable natural fiber for several reasons. Cloth made from cotton is wear resistant, strong, flexible, and impermeable. Blue jeans are only as good as the cotton that goes into them, however, and several tests exist for cotton fiber. All bales of cotton are inspected by the denim manufacturer for the desired color, fiber length, and strength. Strength is the most important factor in blue jeans. It is measured by using a weight to pull it. When the fiber breaks, the force used to break it is measured. The cotton's strength index (weight of weight divided by weight of sample) is then calculated.

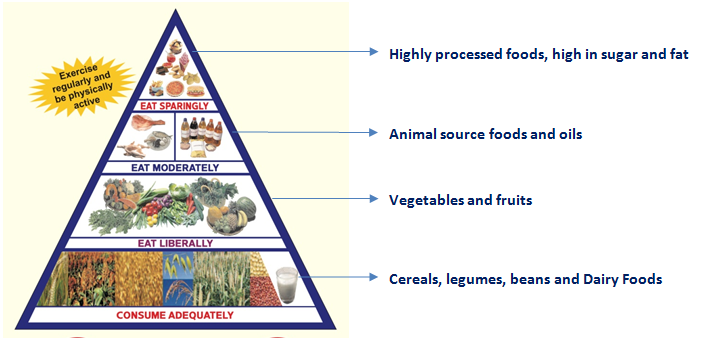
The finished denim cloth is carefully inspected for defects. Each defect is rated on a government-defined scale ranging from one point for very small flaws to four points for major defects. Although government regulations allow cloth with a high defect rating to be sold, in reality customers will not accept denim with more than seven to ten defect points per square meter. Poor cloth is sold as damaged. Denim is also tested for durability and its tendency to shrink. Samples of cloth are washed and dried several times to see how they wear.

Blue jeans are also inspected after they are completed. If a problem can be corrected, the jeans are sent back for re-sewing. The pair is then inspected again and passed. The buttons are inspected to ensure that they and the buttonholes are of the proper size; the snaps, metal buttons, and rivets are checked for durability and their ability to withstand rust. The zippers must be strong enough to with-stand the greater pressures of heavy cloth, and their teeth durability must be checked as well. This is done by subjecting a sample zipper to a lifetime of openings and closings.

**UNIT IV – WHAT SHOULD YOU BE EATING?**

**HEALTHY EATING FOOD PYRAMID**

Food Pyramid is a visual tool that is used as a guide in designing a healthy diet. It is developed as a guide to provide a framework for the types and amounts of food that can be eaten in combination to provide a healthy diet.



The Indian adaptation of the Food Pyramid is divided into four levels of foods according to recommended consumption.

1. Cereals ,legumes/beans, dairy products at the base should be eaten in sufficient quantity;
2. Vegetables and fruits on the second level should be eaten liberally;
3. Animal source foods and oils on the third level are to be eaten moderately; and
4. At the apex, highly processed foods that are high in sugar and fat are to be eaten sparingly.

Most importantly, include plenty of water each day as it’s the most important nutrient of all, accounting for 70% of our body weight and also helping in the upkeep of our health1.

It is very important that an individual ensures getting appropriate foods and incorporates the principle of good nutrition such as variety, a balanced intake of nutrients and moderation. The best way to meet the daily requirements is to eat a varied diet that combines cereals, fruits and vegetables, meat, fish, poultry, legumes and dairy products.

Eating a variety of foods daily as guided by the Food Pyramid should provide all the nutrients needed by the body.

**In a nutshell, here are eight points to remember**

1. Eliminate all sugars including fruit juices, high fructose corn syrup and honey.  
2. Introduce healthy fats such as butter, ghee, coconut fat.  
3. Eliminate gluten. This includes breads, sooji, cereal and pasta. Wheat roti can be replaced with coconut flour, almond meal or with millets such as bajra, jowar.  
4. Eliminate any food additives such as colourings, preservatives, flavourings.  
5. Eliminate legumes such as peanut, beans and lentils. If you must have lentils, soak, sprout (or ferment) and then cook them.  
6. Eliminate ingestion of pesticides, switch to organic fruits and vegetables.  
7. Remove all processed homogenized pasteurised dairy. High fat items can be pasteurized, but they should be grass-fed. Full fat, raw, whole dairy from grass-fed cows is okay for most people.  
8. Switch to grass fed meat and wild caught seafood.

**QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

**Q.1.** What are the two main factors that change your body weight?

**ANS:** People's weight is determined by multiple factors including their genetic background, eating habits, metabolic rate and their general activity level. While there are many factors involved, an increase in body weight always results from an imbalance between energy intake (food) and energy expenditure (through a combination of metabolic rate, generating body heat and being active . Ultimately the two main factors that change body weight are food intake and exercise.

**Q.2.** What is the connection between whole grains and insulin?

**ANS:** Eating whole grains decreases the resistance to insulin and increase the function of insulin-producing beta cells. Eating whole grains, such as oatmeal and brown rice, instead of refined grains reduces blood glucose and should be part of any strategy to prevent or treat diabetes.Healthy carbohydrates take longer for the body to digest. This helps to prevent any sudden riase and fall of blood sugar levels and insulin in the body.

**Q.3.** Write a short note on Omega-3?

**ANS: Omega**-**3** fatty acids are found in foods, such as fish and flaxseed, and in dietary supplements, such as fish oil. The **three** main **omega**-**3** fatty acids are alpha-linolenic acid (ALA), eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA), and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA). Fish and other seafood (especially cold-water fatty fish, such as salmon, mackerel, tuna, herring, and sardines).Nuts and seeds (such as flaxseed, chia seeds, and walnuts)

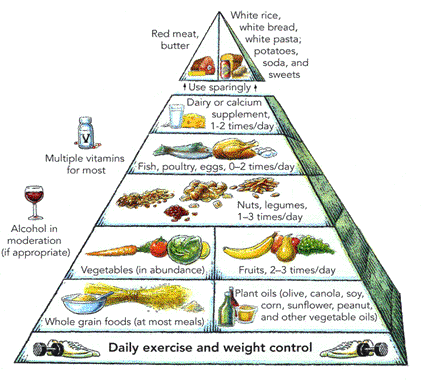
Plant oils (such as flaxseed oil, soybean oil, and canola oil)

**Q.4.** Write in detail about the different bricks of a healthy eating pyramid?

**ANS:** The different bricks of a healthy eating pyramid are-

**Healthy Eating Pyramid**

The Healthy Eating Pyramid sits on a foundation of daily exercise and weight control because these elements affect what you eat and how food affects you.

 The other bricks include:

Whole grain foods (at most meals)- the best source of carbohydrates are whole grains such as oatmeal, whole wheat bread and brown rice.

Plant Oils- These healthy fats can improve cholesterol levels and protect the heart from sudden and potentially deadly rhythm problems. Good sources of healthy unsaturated fats include olive, canola, soy, corn, sunflower, peanut, and other vegetable oils as well as fatty fish such as salmon.

Vegetables (in abundance) and Fruit (2-3 times a day)- a diet rich in fruits and vegetables can decrease the chances of having a heart attack or stroke, protect against a variety of cancers, lower blood pressure, add variety to your diet, and wake up your palate.

Fish, Poultry, and Eggs (0-2 times a day)- These are important sources of protein and there have been studies to suggest that eating fish can reduce your risk of heart disease.

Nuts and Legumes (1- 3 times a day) Nuts and legumes are an excellent source of protein, fiber, vitamins, and minerals.

Dairy or Calcium Supplement (1 – 2 times a day)- Building and maintaining bone mass takes calcium, vitamin D, and exercise.

Red Meat and Butter (Use Sparingly)- These sit at the top of the pyramid because they contain a lot of saturated fat. If you eat red meat every day try switching to fish or chicken several times a week.

White Rice, White Bread, Potatoes, White Pasta, Soda, and Sweets (Use Sparingly)- These foods can cause fast increases in blood sugar, which can lead to weight gain, diabetes, heart disease, and other chronic disorders.

* Muti-Vitamin- A daily multivitamin can't replace healthy eating or make up for unhealthy eating but it can fill nutritional holes that can affect even the most careful eaters.

**Q.5. Why should dairy products be consumed in moderation?**

**ANS:** Much of the fat in milk and dairy foods is saturated fat. For older children and adults, eating too much fat can contribute to excess energy intakes, leading to becoming overweight.

A diet high in saturated fat can also lead to raised levels of cholesterol in the blood, and this can put you at increased risk of a heart attack or stroke.

Some cheeses can also be high in salt – more than 1.5g salt per 100g is considered high. Eating too much salt can [contribute to high blood pressure](https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/high-blood-pressure-hypertension/causes/).

Butter is high in fat and saturated fat. It can often be high in salt, too, so try to eat it less often and in small amounts.

**Q.6. What is source of Vitamin-D?**

**ANS:** Vitamin D is a key nutrient for healthy bones and has other potential health benefits. The body needs  [vitamin D](https://www.webmd.com/vitamins-supplements/ingredientmono-929-vitamin+d.aspx?activeingredientid=929&activeingredientname=vitamin+d). The best way to get more vitamin D  is from your diet. Foods that provide [vitamin D](https://www.webmd.com/vitamins-and-supplements/video/vtamin-d-and-your-health) include:

* Fatty fish, like tuna, mackerel, and salmon
* Foods fortified with vitamin D, like some dairy products, orange juice, soy milk, and cereals
* Beef [liver](https://www.webmd.com/digestive-disorders/picture-of-the-liver)
* Cheese
* Egg yolks

To get vitamin D from food, fish is a good option. Human body makes vitamin D when the skin is exposed to UV rays from the sun. It only takes a few minutes of sun exposure every day to get vitamin D.

**Q.7. List the food items that contain high amount of sodium?**

**ANS:** Eating too much sodium may raise blood pressure and cause fluid retention, which could lead to swelling of the legs and feet or other health issues**.** High-Sodium Foods:

* Smoked, cured, salted or canned meat, fish or poultry including bacon, cold cuts, ham, frankfurters, sausage, sardines, caviar and anchovies.
* Frozen breaded meats and dinners, such as burritos and pizza.
* Canned entrees, such as ravioli, spam and chili.
* Salted nuts.
* Beans canned with salt added.

**Q.8. Why is it harmful to consume processed food and drinks?**

**ANS**: An overconsumption of **processed foods** could lead to many digestive health issues, including inflammatory bowel disease and colon cancer. .An overconsumption of processed foods could lead to many digestive health issues, including inflammatory bowel disease and colon cancer.

Examples of common processed foods include:

* breakfast cereals
* cheese
* tinned vegetables
* bread
* savoury snacks, such as crisps, sausage rolls, pies and pasties
* meat products, such as bacon, sausage, ham, salami and paté
* "convenience foods", such as microwave meals or ready meals
* cakes and biscuits
* drinks, such as milk or soft drinks

**Q.9.** How will you keep yourself healthy, write a brief note.

**ANS:**  “Health is a state of physical, mental, and social well being and not merely the absence of disease . There are things any person can do to stay healthy.

**Physical health – Taking care of your body**

* Exercise regularly
* Eat a healthy diet.
* Maintain a healthy weight.
* Get enough sleep.
* Keep up with vaccinations.
* Brush and floss your teeth.
* Wear sunscreen.
* Don’t listen to loud music.

**Mental health – Taking care of your mind**

* Learn ways to manage stress.
* Study and do your best in school
* Try to maintain a good relationship with your parents
* Develop a good balance between school, work, and social life.
* Don’t try to take on too much.

**Emotional health – Taking care of your feelings**

* Know the signs of mental illness. These include:
  + anxiety
  + depression
  + excessive tiredness
  + loss of self-esteem
  + loss of interest in things you used to like
  + loss of appetite
  + weight gain or loss
  + out-of-character personality changes.
* Pay attention to your moods and feelings.
* Don’t be afraid to ask for help if you need it.
* Accept yourself.
* Don’t bully other people.

**Behavioral health – Taking care of your safety through your behaviors**

* Avoid substance use or abuse.
* Drive safely.
* Wear protective headgear.
* Avoid violence.
* Practice abstinence (no sex) or safe sex.

**Q.10.** Is potato good for health?

**ANS:** Potatoes are a type of edible plant tuber eaten around the world. The **potato's** fiber, potassium, vitamin C, and vitamin B6 content, coupled with its lack of cholesterol, all support heart health. **Potatoes** contain significant amounts of fiber. Fiber helps lower the total amount of cholesterol in the blood, thereby decreasing the risk of heart disease.

Some studies show that eating potatoes and processed potato products may lead to weight gain. Potatoes contain glycoalkaloids, which could be toxic if consumed in high amounts. Storing them at lower temperatures and away from the sunlight can keep glycoalkaloid content low. Ultimately, portion size and cooking methods have a major influence on the health effects of potatoes.

When enjoyed in moderation and prepared in a healthy way, potatoes can be a nutritious addition to your diet.

**UNIT V- HOW A CHINESE BILLIONAIRE BUILT HER FORTUNE**



Chinese billionaire Zhou Qunfei is the world's richest self-made woman, [according to Forbes](https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbespr/2017/03/08/forbes-releases-worlds-self-made-women-billionaires-list/#7e02f192203f), and she attributes her success to one thing: perseverance.

Zhou, the 48-year-old CEO of Lens Technology, has built an empire manufacturing glass for tech giants such as Tesla, Apple and Samsung, but it hasn't been an easy ride to the top.

"I have encountered many difficulties and setbacks as an entrepreneur," she tells [CNBC Make It](https://www.cnbc.com/make-it/). "If I gave up then, there wouldn't have been Zhou Qunfei or Lens Technology."

The hardship started early. [Zhou's](https://www.cnbc.com/2017/07/17/meet-zhou-qunfei-the-worlds-richest-self-made-woman.html) father, a skilled craftsman, went blind and lost a finger in a factory accident before she was born, and her mother died when she was 5. "I had to constantly think about where my next meal is and how I am going to get it," she says.

In 1986, at age 16, Zhou dropped out of high school to work as an assembly worker in a watch lens factory. She took accounting classes at night and dreamed of starting her own business.

By 1993, she'd saved 20,000 HK dollars (or about $2,500) to set up her first company — a family watch lens workshop. She and her seven cousins and siblings worked and lived together in a three-bedroom apartment for four years.

"Many people would experience a serious blow to [their] confidence when they encountered setbacks," Zhou says, "but the key to success is to persevere, especially during the most difficult times."

People in the industry call Zhou by the nickname "Brother Fei" because they say she is as tough as a man. Some might say she's tougher.

When she took 20 executives on a team-building exercise to climb China's Dawei Mountain, which is more than 5,000 feet above sea level, some wanted to give up halfway up the hill. However, Zhou insisted that they not stop and march on.

"Because when you give up halfway, you won't have the courage to come back and start from the bottom all over again," she says. "Only when we persist, can we succeed. Don't give up because of a little setback."

**Q.1. Who is the world’s richest self-made woman? What is the name of the company she started?**

Chinese billionaire Zhou Qunfei is the world's richest self-made woman. She is the founder of Lens Technology. She has built an empire manufacturing glass for tech giants such as Tesla, Apple and Samsung.

**Q.2. Write a short note on Zhou Qunfei family?**

Zhou Qunfei is a Chinese entrepreneur who founded the major [touchscreen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Touchscreen) maker [Lens Technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lens_Technology). Zhou Qunfei was the youngest of three children in a poor family. Before she was born, her father, a former soldier, became partially blinded and lost a finger in an industrial accident in the 1960s. A skilled craftsman, he supported the family by making bamboo baskets and chairs and repairing bicycles. Her mother died when she was five. As a child she helped her family raise animals for sustenance and small profit.

Zhou Qunfei married her former factory boss, had a child and divorced. She later married a longtime factory colleague, who serves on the Lens board, and had a second child.

**Q.3. Where was Zhou Qunfei born and how was her childhood?**

Zhou Qunfei was born in 1970 in [Xiangxiang](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xiangxiang), [Hunan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunan) province, China, the youngest of three children in a poor family. Before she was born, her father, a former soldier, became partially blinded and lost a finger in an industrial accident in the 1960s. Her mother died when she was five. As a child she helped her family raise animals for sustenance and small profit. Although she was the only one out of her siblings to attend secondary school and showed promise as a bright student, she dropped out at age 16 and moved in with her uncle's family to become a [migrant worker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Migrant_worker) in [Shenzhen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shenzhen). While she briefly considered pursuing a government job for its stability, she discarded the idea as lacking a diploma would make it difficult to do so.

**Q.4. Where is she most at home?**

Zhou Qunfei is the world’s richest self-made woman. Ms. Zhou, the founder of Lens Technology, owns a $27 million estate in Hong Kong. She seems most at home pacing the floor of her state-of-the-art factory, tinkering. Zhou is obsessive about the standards maintained in her factory. From her office, a door leads to an apartment. She uses this apartment to rest, so that she can have access to the factory floor day and night.

**Q.5.What does Lens Technology produce?**

Lens Technology is in [Liuyang](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liuyang), [Hunan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunan), China. In 2003, while still producing watch faces, Zhou's company received a request from [Motorola](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motorola) to develop glass screens for their [Razr V3](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motorola_Razr), during a period when the [mobile phone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_phone) industry was transitioning from plastic to glass display screens. Following this, Zhou Qunfei started touch-screen maker Lens Technology in 2003 and the company soon received orders from other mobile-phone makers such as [HTC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTC), [Nokia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nokia), and [Samsung Electronics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samsung_Electronics). After producing the touch screens for [Apple](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apple_Inc.)'s [iPhone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPhone) during its 2007 market entry, Lens developed into the dominant player of the industry. Lens Technology now primarily supplies touch-screens to leading electronics makers such as Apple, Samsung, and [Huawei](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huawei), receiving nearly 75% of its revenue from Apple and Samsung. Lens Technology is China's largest technology  in the first quarter of 2015.

**Q.6. Who are the biggest customers of Lens Technology?**

The biggest customers of Lens Technology are Samsung, LG, Microsoft and Nokia. The leading glass-cover maker has counted Apple as its largest client for the three years, providing screens for iPads and iPhones, which became the [most popular](https://www.cnet.com/news/iphone-snags-top-spot-in-china-for-first-time-ever-report/) phone in China in the last quarter of 2014.

**Q.7. Why do you think Motorola approached Lens Technology and not any other lens maker?**

Ms. Zhou is a passionate entrepreneur and very hands-on as she invested heavily in new facilities and hired skilled technicians. In 2003, Zhou was still making glass for watches when she received an unexpected phone call from executives at Motorola. They asked if she was willing to help them develop a glass screen for their new device, the Razr V3. At the time, the display screens on most mobile phones were made of plastic. Motorola wanted a glass display that would be more resistant to scratches and provide sharper images for text messages, photos and multimedia.

**Q.8. What are the processes that glass is put through in the factory?**

Lens operates round the clock, with 75,000 workers spread across three main manufacturing facilities that occupy about 800 acres in the Changsha region. Each day, the company receives bulk shipments of glass from global manufacturers like Corning in the United States and Asahi Glass in Japan.

The glass is cut, ground down to size, bored and polished to give each plate a transparent finish. Then the plates are strengthened in a potassium ion bath, painted and cured. Finally, they are cleaned and coated with anti-smudge and anti-reflection films.

**Q.9. What are the factors that helped make Zhou successful?**

Zhou Qunfei’s success paints a picture of dedication, hunger for success, and defying every restrictive social norm - gender, poverty, class inequality. Born in a family with meagre means, life was quite difficult from the early days.  Zhou had a long and arduous journey and met each obstacle with the same grit she showed while fighting every odd that life threw at her. The turning point for the company was in 2003, when Motorola called Zhou Qunfei and asked the company to design a scratch-proof glass for their Razr V3 phone. Following which, other mobile companies of the likes of HTC, Nokia, Samsung followed suit. Soon enough, even [Apple lined up](http://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/zhou-qunfei-richest-woman-world-lens-technology-life-career-how-she-made-money-a7846171.html)to get their phone lens made at the Hunan-headquartered Lens Technology. With a net worth of $7.4 billion, she wasn’t just the richest woman in China but was pronounced to be the richest self-made women billionaire in the world. But Zhou is still relentless and tireless in her pursuit to keep pushing the barrier and sustain her success. She has a living quarters built in her office and factory and woks 18 hours every day.

**Q.10. How did Zhou Qunfei start her business?**

Ms. Zhou dropped out of school at 16. She eventually landed a job on a factory floor in the city of Shenzhen, making watch lenses for about $1 a day. She worked from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m., and sometimes until 2 a.m. After three months, she decided to quit and wrote a letter of resignation to her boss. In it, she complained about the hours and boredom. Even so, she expressed her gratitude for the job, saying she wanted to learn more. The letter impressed the factory chief, who told her the plant was about to adopt new processes. He asked her to stay, offering her a promotion. It was the first of several over the next three years.

In 1993, Ms. Zhou, then 22, decided to set out on her own. With $3,000 in savings, she and several relatives started their own workshop next door. They lured customers with the promise of even higher-quality watch lenses.

At the new company, Ms. Zhou did it all. She repaired and designed factory machinery. She taught herself complex screen-printing processes and difficult techniques that allowed her to improve prints for curved glass.

**GRAMMAR MID I & II PORTION**

* Prefixes and Suffixes
* Synonyms & Antonyms
* Adjectives, Prepositions, Verbs,
* Agreement- Noun-Verb
* Foreign words
* Modifiers
* Tenses
* Abbreviations and Acronyms
* Redundancies and Clichés
* Articles
* Common Errors

1. **Prefixes & Suffixes**

* **Prefixes** are group of letters called as bits or elements which are added to the beginning of an existing word in order to create a new word with a different meaning. For example:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***word*** | ***prefix*** | ***new word*** |
| [happy](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/happy) | un- | [unhappy](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/unhappy) |
| [cultural](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/cultural) | multi- | [multicultural](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/multicultural) |
| [work](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/cultural) | over- | [overwork](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/overwork) |
| [space](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/space) | cyber- | [cyberspace](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/cyberspace) |
| [market](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/market) | super- | [supermarket](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/supermarket) |

* **Suffixes** Suffixes are group of letters called as bits or elements which are added at the end of an existing word. For example:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***word*** | ***suffix*** | ***new word*** |
| [child](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/child) | -ish | [childish](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/childish) |
| [work](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/work) | -er | [worker](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/worker) |
| [taste](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/taste) | -less | [tasteless](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/tasteless) |
| [idol](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/idol) | -ize/-ise | [idolize](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/idolize)/idolise |
| [like](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/like) | -able | [likeable](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/likeable) |

**Prefixes & suffixes worksheet - Exercises (www.vivquarry.com)**

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

1. He was sitting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his seat on the train. (comfort)

2. There was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ light coming from the window. (green)

3. He was acting in a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way. (child)

4. This word is very difficult to spell, and even worse, it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (pronounce)

5. He's lost his book again. I don't know where he has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it this time. (place)

6. You shouldn't have done that! It was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of you. (think)

7. He didn't pass his exam. He was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the second time. (succeed)

8. Some of the shanty towns are dreadfully \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (crowd)

9. The team that he supported were able to win the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (champion)

10. There is a very high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that they will be late. (likely)

11. I couldn't find any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his theory. (weak)

12. He wants to be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when he grows up. (mathematics)

13. You need to be a highly trained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to understand this report. (economy)

14. There were only a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people at the match. (hand)

15. She arrived late at work because she had\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (sleep)

16. The road was too narrow, so they had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. (wide)

17. He was accused of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ documents. (false)

18. They had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lion before they could catch it. (tranquil)

19. He needed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the temperature. (regular)

20. I think that you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . It may not be the best thing to do. (consider)

21. There was a three-hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of the strike. (stop)

22. You need a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of motivation, organization and revision to learn English.(combine)

23. I try not to go to the supermarket at 5pm because it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (practice)

24. It is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to run air-conditioning with the door open. (economy)

25. His \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has been expected for the last half an hour. (arrive)

26. She looked at her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror. (reflect)

27. I told him my plan but he wasn't very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (receive)

28. She had no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of going to see him. (intend)

29. He spent half an hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ himself with the building. (familiar)

30. Failing her driving test was a great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to her. (appoint)

31. He decided to study \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at university. (journal)

32. The film was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good. (surprise)

33. There was the need for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ construction when the fighting stopped. (war)

34. I don't like him at all. He's so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (satisfy)

35. The company has over 500 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (employ)

36. The new manager was very efficient and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (business)

37. It really isn't mine. I think that you are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (take)

38. The rate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Brazil has been rising steadily. (employ)

39. With the real plan, the rate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Brazil has fallen. (inflate)

40. She looked at him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , and started to cry. (happy)

41. The party was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , everything went wrong. (disaster)

42. The film was so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that we left before the end. (bore)

43. The film was terrible, I felt really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (bore)

44. I think that there has been a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , I didn't order this. (understand)

45. The bacteria are so small that you need a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see them. (scope)

46. Have you seen that new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? He's very funny. (comedy)

47. The event was totally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . It was terrible. (organise)

48. I arrived late for work because I had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (sleep)

49. There is a small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explaining the new traffic code. (book)

50. He was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . He wouldn't change his mind. (compromise)

**II)** **Synonyms & Antonyms**

* **Synonyms** A synonym is a word, or in some cases a phrase that has the same meaning as another word. Let us take the example of the word “jump”. The words leap, bounce, hop are all synonymous to jump, i.e. they have the same (or very similar) meanings.

Write a synonym for each of the listed words.

1. scared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. harmony \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. victory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. greatness \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. fondness \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. leisure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. talent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. delicious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. angry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. quick \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. starving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. eager \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. tidy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. entire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. clever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. athletic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. woozy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. uneven \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19.similar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. sad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **Antonyms**

An antonym is a word whose meaning is exactly opposite to another word.

Replace the common underlined word in the sentence with a synonym that means the same thing.

1. Karen was sad when she did not win a prize in the race. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Jonas lives in that large yellow house on the corner. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. After the game, Marcus looked sleepy. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Summer days on my grandfather’s farm are hot. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Can you help me put together these boards to make a bird house? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. I made a bad grade on the math test, so I cannot go to the dance. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. My mom says that it doesn’t cost anything to be nice to other people. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. I would like to buy one of those new red t-shirts. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Write one antonym for the given word.**

1. Divide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Urban \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Available \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Optimist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Extinct \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Hostile \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Dense \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**III)** **Adjectives, Prepositions, Verbs**

* **Adjective:-** An **Adjective** is a word that describes or clarifies a noun. Adjectives describe nouns by giving some information about an object's size, shape, age, color, origin or material.
* It's a *big* table. (size) It's a *round* table. (shape)
* It's an *old* table. (age) It's a *brown* table. (color)
* It's an *English* table. (origin) It's a *wooden* table. (material)
* It's a *lovely* table. (opinion) It's a *broken* table. (observation)
* It's a *coffee* table. (purpose)
* Top of Form

**Fill in the blanks using the following adjectives:**  
 **obedient, hard-working, friendly, creative, good-looking, outgoing, talkative, patient, honest, adventurous, lazy, dishonest.**   
1. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person never does anything that is not allowed.   
2. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_person never tells lies.   
3. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_person is willing to try new or difficult things.   
4. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_person always gets high marks in dictation.   
5. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_person always makes friends easily.   
6. Cecilia is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the stories she writes are very interesting.   
7. Patrick is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and he never gets angry.   
8. Phoebe never talks in class even though she is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   
9. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person always plays tricks on others.   
10. My cat is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because it never catches mice.

* **Preposition:-** A **preposition** is a word or set of words that indicates location (*in, near, beside, on top of*) or some other relationship between a noun or pronoun and other parts of the sentence (*about, after, besides, instead of, in accordance with*)

**Fill in the blanks with the prepositions given in the box below. Use each preposition only once.**

since, on, by, till, before, for, at, until, within, in, during

1. Everyday, Sapura goes to the market **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** 7 a.m.
2. All school children should be in class **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** 7.30 a.m.
3. Mr. Kingston has been driving **\_\_\_\_\_** 5 hours.
4. The teacher says, "You have to hand in your homework **\_\_\_\_\_** Tuesday".
5. If flooded**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** December last year.
6. You have to wait **\_\_\_\_\_\_**Monday for the O level examination results.
7. **\_\_\_\_\_** the Second World War, many people died.
8. Please wait for me **\_\_\_\_\_\_** I come back from school.
9. You cannot enter the museum **\_\_\_\_\_\_** 9 a.m.
10. The students have to do all the exercises **\_\_\_\_\_** 3 hours

* Verb:- A **verb** is the **action**or **state of being** in a sentence. Verbs can be expressed in different tenses, depending on when the action is being performed.

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs given in the brackets.  
1. Someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (knock) at the door.  
2. Good boys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (obey) their elders.  
3. Water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (boil) at 100°C.  
4. Birds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fly) in the air.  
5. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (receive) your letter yesterday  
6. My father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for Mumbai tomorrow.  
7. The child \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cry) because it cannot find its mother.  
8. My mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (teach) in a college. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) there in the morning.  
9. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Shimla tomorrow.  
10. Thomas Edison \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (invent) the electric lamp in 1879.

1. **Agreement- Noun-Verb**

**Rule 1:** Nouns must agree with their verbs, which means that a singular noun requires a singular verb, and a plural noun requires a plural verb.

Eg: The rabbit jumps up and down. (singular)

The rabbits jump up and down. (plural)

**Rule 2:** The indefinite pronouns *anyone, everyone, someone, no one, nobody* are always singular and, therefore, require singular verbs.

Eg: Everyone *has*done his or her homework.

***On the other hand, there is one indefinite pronoun, none, that can be either singular or plural--***None of the students ***have done*** their homework.

**Rule 3:** N*either* and *either* are singular and require singular verbs but *neither* and *either* sometimes take a plural verb when nouns and pronouns are in plural.

Eg: Neither my brothers nor my father ***is***going to sell the house.

Eg: Neither of the two traffic lights ***is*** working.

**Rule 4:** Some words end in *-s* and appear to be plural but are really singular and require singular verbs.

* The news from the front ***is*** bad.

**Rule 5:** Fractional expressions such as *half of, a part of, a percentage of, a majority of* are sometimes singular and sometimes plural

* Some of the voters ***are***still angry.
* A large percentage of the older population ***is*** voting against her.

**From the choices given within brackets, choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.**

1. Anita \_\_\_\_\_\_ (has / have) a big house in Delhi.
2. Every Saturday evening, my children \_\_\_\_\_\_ (jumps / jump) all over me to welcome me.
3. The two Pathan brothers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (am / is / are) excellent cricketers.
4. The smart little girl \_\_\_\_\_\_ (lives / live) with her grandparents.
5. Our new watchman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (does /do) his work well.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (has / have) no new DVDs with me this week.
7. Now my little brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (imitates / imitate) Casillas, the star goalkeeper of Spain.
8. Our neighbours \_\_\_\_\_\_ (plays / play) volleyball every evening.
9. These boys always \_\_\_\_\_\_ (does /do) their homework.
10. Madhavan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (am /is /are) a faithful fan of Maradona.
11. **Foreign words**

Over the centuries, the English language has assimilated words and phrases from a variety of other languages.

**Foreign Words We Use Every Day**

1. **bon voyage** From [French](http://brainscape.com/learn/french) meaning *have a nice trip*. “We all shouted ‘bon voyage’ as Rosa left for her vacation.”
2. **bona fide** From Latin meaning *genuine*. “Emma’s teacher was a bona fide expert in European history.”
3. **faux pas** From French meaning*a social blunder*. “Elizabeth realized too late that not attending Susan’s party was a faux pas.”
4. **modus operandi** From Latin meaning *method of operating*. “My modus operandi when studying is to set very specific goals.”
5. **quid pro quo** From Latin meaning *something for something, usually an equal exchange*. “Helping Ian with his math was quid pro quo for the time Ian helped me mow the lawn.”
6. **status quo** From Latin meaning *the existing condition*. “Because he didn’t like change, Bert always tried to maintain the status quo.”
7. Ballet a form of dancing style developed in France,
8. Café- “Cafe” comes from [the French word for “coffee,”](http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?term=cafe)
9. Entrepreneur An entrepreneur is a person who starts their own company.
10. Genre-In French, this word means “kind” or “style.” using this word to talk about books, movies and music.
11. Rendezvous: that come from French, his word is used to describe either a place where people plan to meet, or the action of meeting
12. Festa- fest is any kind of party, celebration or festival.In German,
13. Kindergarten , [this word](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/kindergarten) means “children’s garden.”from German
14. Macho-[This word](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/macho) describes a person who is very strong or masculine.from Spanish

### SiestaA [siesta](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/siesta) is another name for “nap,” from Spanish

1. **Modifiers**

A modifier changes, clarifies, qualifies, or limits a particular word in a sentence in order to add emphasis, explanation, or detail. Modifiers tend to be descriptive words, such as adjectives and adverbs. Modifier phrases, such as adjective clauses and adverbial phrases, also exist and tend to describe adjectives and adverbs.

Correct the following sentences which have misplaced or dangling modifiers.

1. David won the fight though even he was smaller in size.
2. [Had a stomachache while taking his dinner.](http://myenglishgrammar.com/exercise-12-modifiers/1241-misplaced-modifiers-and-dangling-participles.html#2-had-a-stomachache-while-taking-his-dinner)
3. [Around the age of five, my father took me to the circus.](http://myenglishgrammar.com/exercise-12-modifiers/1241-misplaced-modifiers-and-dangling-participles.html#3-around-the-age-of-five-my-father-took-me-to-the-circus)
4. J[ane left her new bag in a taxi that she bought last week.](http://myenglishgrammar.com/exercise-12-modifiers/1241-misplaced-modifiers-and-dangling-participles.html#4-jane-left-her-new-bag-in-a-taxi-that-she-bought-last-week)
5. [Walking three kilometers a day, his legs increase their muscle mass.](http://myenglishgrammar.com/exercise-12-modifiers/1241-misplaced-modifiers-and-dangling-participles.html#5-walking-three-kilometers-a-day-his-legs-increase-their-muscle-mass)
6. [Having entered the market, the fishy smell was everywhere.](http://myenglishgrammar.com/exercise-12-modifiers/1241-misplaced-modifiers-and-dangling-participles.html#6-having-entered-the-market-the-fishy-smell-was-everywhere)
7. [Being a travelling salesman, my mom seldom saw my dad.](http://myenglishgrammar.com/exercise-12-modifiers/1241-misplaced-modifiers-and-dangling-participles.html#7-being-a-travelling-salesman-my-mom-seldom-saw-my-dad)

[8. Fearful of flying, the airplane is not for me.](http://myenglishgrammar.com/exercise-12-modifiers/1241-misplaced-modifiers-and-dangling-participles.html#8-fearful-of-flying-the-airplane-is-not-for-me)

[9. Passing through the park, vandalism of benches became clear.](http://myenglishgrammar.com/exercise-12-modifiers/1241-misplaced-modifiers-and-dangling-participles.html#9-passing-through-the-park-vandalism-of-benches-became-clear)

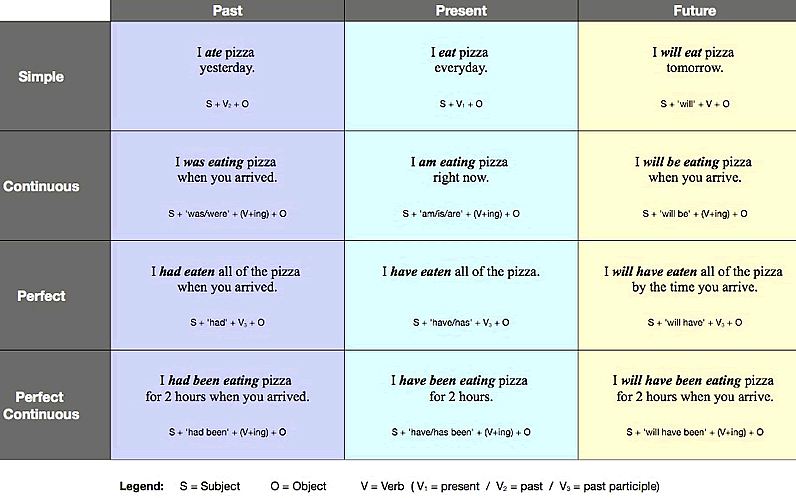
[10. Being young, my parents did not understand me.](http://myenglishgrammar.com/exercise-12-modifiers/1241-misplaced-modifiers-and-dangling-participles.html#10-being-young-my-parents-did-not-understand-me)

1. **Tenses**

Tenses play a crucial role in the English language. It denotes the time an action takes place, whether some time in the past, in the present or will take some time in the future.

https://admin.mbarendezvous.com/uploadimages/14365250958.jpg

The table below gives a glimpse of the way tenses are used using the verb 'play'



**VIII)** [Abbreviations](http://www.yourdictionary.com/abbreviation)**and**[Acronyms](http://www.yourdictionary.com/acronym)

[Abbreviations](http://www.yourdictionary.com/abbreviation) and [acronyms](http://www.yourdictionary.com/acronym) are shortened forms of words or phrases. An abbreviation is typically a shortened form of words used to represent the whole (such as Dr. or Prof.) while an acronym contains a set of initial letters from a phrase that usually form another word (such as radar or scuba).

**Write the following Abbreviations:**

abbr. / abbrev. =

approx. =

ASAP

B.A. =

BCC =

B.Sc. =

c/o =

CEO =

cc =

cont'd =

etc.

ed =

e.g. =

encl. =

**Write the following Acronyms:**

AIDS =

FIFA =

NATO =

OPEC =

SARS =

TOEFL =

GRE=

UNESCO =

UNICEF =

ELTS-

* + 1. **Redundancies and Clichés**

# Redundancies

In English usage, ***redundancy*** is usually defined as the use of two or more words that say the same thing, but we also use the term to refer to any expression in which a modifier’s meaning is contained in the word it modifies (e.g., early beginnings, merge together)

A **cliché** is a word or phrase that has been overused in writing. Clichés such as “*leave no stone unturned*” have been used so much in writing that they have lost all their effectiveness. These phrases have become weak and meaningless. They usually contribute nothing to the message you are trying to convey

**Choose the best replacement for the underlined part of the sentence:**

1. Because our Treasury Officer was stuck at the airport, we postponed the meeting until later.

2. The inadequate supply of pasta salad was not enough to feed the two dozen people who showed up to the club's inaugural meeting.

3. She was *a*sixteen year old teenage girl

4. They work on working towards the requirements

5.In my mind I personally feel that I believe dogs are smart.

**XI) Common Errors**

 India has the second highest number of English speaking population in the world. It is a second language for a vast majority of people. In a country where many regional languages are used, a lot of errors creep into the grammar and vocabulary of an average English speaker in India.

**Incorrect:** Myself I am Suresh babu.

**Correct:** I am Suresh babu.

**Incorrect:** I am having four brothers and three sisters.

**Correct:**I have four brothers and three sisters.

**Incorrect:**He do not have a laptop.

**Correct:** He does not have a laptop.

**Incorrect:**Does she has a car?

**Correct:**Does she have a car?

.

**Incorrect:** (Question) "Today office is there?" (Answer) "No office is not there. Today is Bharat bandh."

**Correct:** (Question) "Is today a working day?" OR "Are we working today?" (Answer) "Yes we are working today or no we are not working today."

**Incorrect:**That only, she is very arrogant.

**Correct:**That was what I said. She is very arrogant.

**Incorrect:**Last before year she got very good marks.

**Correct:**Year before last she got good marks.

**Incorrect:**He did not wrote the test last week.

**Correct:**He did not write the test last week.

**Incorrect:** I cannot cope up with this pressure.

**Correct:** I cannot cope with this pressure.

**Incorrect:**I came to office by walk.

**Correct:** I came to office on foot.

**Incorrect:** What is the time in your watch?

**Correct:** What is the time by your watch?

**Incorrect:** Our classroom is in the 2nd floor.

**Correct:**Our classroom is on the 2nd floor.

**Incorrect:**The price of this mobile phone is higher than yours.

**Correct:** The price of this mobile phone is higher than that of yours.

**Incorrect:** His son-in-laws have come home.

**Correct:** His sons-in-law have come home.

**Incorrect:**He has white hairs.

**Correct:** He has grey hair.

.

**Incorrect:** I prefer coffee than tea.

**Correct:** I prefer coffee to tea.