

Ex. No:1

Permission Letter

From:

M. Elanchezhian,
I-MCA,
Department of Computer Science,
Periyar University,
Salem-11.

To:

The Head of Department,
Department of Computer Science,
Periyar University,
Salme-11.

Respected Sir,

I'm M. Elanchezhian from I-MCA and I am requesting for Approval pending in our college app (Periyar University) and I can't access anything in this app. So kindly accept my approval as soon as possible.

Thanking you,

Place: Salem
Date: 05.09.2022

Yours faithfully,
M. Elanchezhian.

Ex. No:2

Letter for Birthday Wishes to My Friend

E-15, Annathapatty Police Quarters,
Annathapatty,
Salem-636002.

12th September, 2022

Dear Gangadhara,

I hope this letter find's you in good health. I am absolutely fine here.

This letter is about your Birthday on this weekend. So many more returns of the day Gangadhara...and God bless you, my friend. From good friend and true form old friend may good luck go with your and happiness too my friend and from this letter i am sending some special gifts for your birthday.

Life is more fun with you by my side,

Elanchezhian M.

Ex. No:3

Complaint Letter

E-15

Annathanapatty
Police Quarters
Salem-636002.

September 26, 2022

The Inspector
B4-Police Station
Annathanapatty
Salem-636002.

Subject: Missing of my father, Name: Muthukumar, Age:47.

Dear Sir,

I am Elanchezhian M residing E-15, Annathanapatty, Police Quarters, and Salem-2. I am submitting this letter because of my father is missing and threatening me even on a late night regarding about my father and they are asking case to hand over to them, after that they let my father to go home and I am willing to invite you or one of your investigators here in my residence if that is necessary. You can also call me by this number 9789382712 for further details of my complaint.

Thanking you

Yours truly
M. Elanchezhian.

Ex. No:4

Essential Grammar

Unit-I

1. Write the short form:

1. She is **she's**
2. They are **they're**
3. it is not **it isn't**
4. that is **that's**
5. I am not **I'm not**
6. You are not **you aren't**

2. Write am, is or are:

1. The weather **is** nice today.
2. I **am** not rich.
3. This bag **is** heavy.
4. These bags **are** heavy.
5. Look! There **is** Helen.
6. My brother and I **are** good tennis players.
7. Emily **is** at home. Her children **are** at school.
8. I **am** a taxi driver. My sister **is** a nurse.

3. Complete the sentences:

- 1 Steve is ill **He's** as in bed.
- 2 I'm not hungry, but **I'm** thirsty.
- 3 Mr. Thomas is a very old man **he's** 98.
- 4 These chairs aren't beautiful, but **it's** comfortable.
- 5 The weather is nice today **It's** warm and sunny.
6. '**You're** late.' 'No, I'm not. I'm early!'
7. Catherine isn't at home **she's** at work.
8. **Here's** your coat. 'Oh, thank you very much.'

4. Look at Lisa's sentences in 1 A. Now write sentences about yourself.

1. (Name?) **My name is Lisa**
2. (Age?) **I'm 22 years old.**
3. (From?) **I'm from Chicago**
4. (Job?) **I 'm a student**
5. (Favorite color or colors?) **My favorite color is blue**
6. (Interested in ...?) **I 'm interested in art**

5. Write sentences for the pictures. Use: angry, cold, hot, hungry, scared, -thirsty-



1. She's **thirsty**
2. It was a long, **cold** winter.
3. He is **scared** about snake
4. They are **hungry**.
5. It made me really **angry**.

6. Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use is/isn't or are/aren't.

1. (it / hot today) **it's hot today (or) It isn't hot today**
2. (it / windy today) **It is windy today (or) It isn't windy**
3. (my hands / cold) **My hands are cold (or) My hands aren't cold**
4. (Brazil / a very big country) **Brazil is a very big country (or) Brazil isn't very big country**
5. (diamonds / cheap) **Diamonds are cheap (or) Diamonds are not cheap**
6. (Toronto / in the US) **Toronto is in US (or) Toronto is not in US**

7. Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use I'm / I'm not

1. (tired) **I am tired (or) I'm not tired**
2. (hungry) **I am hungry (or) I'm not hungry**
3. (a good swimmer) **I am a good swimmer (or) I'm not a good swimmer**
4. (interested in football) **I am interested in football (or) I'm not interested in football**

Unit-II

1. Find the right answers for the questions.

1. Where's the camera? **G. In your bag**
2. Is your car blue? **F. No, It's black**
3. Is Kate from London? **H. No, She's American**
4. Am I late? **C. Yes, you're**
5. Where's Amy from? **A. London**

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 6. What color is your bag? | E. Black |
| 7. Are you hungry? | B. No I'm not |
| 8. How is George? | I. Very well |
| 9. Who's that woman | D. My sister |

2. Make question with these words.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. (is / at home / your mother) | Is your mother at home? |
| 2. (your parents / are / well) | Are your parents well? |
| 3. (interesting / is / your job) | Is your job interesting? |
| 4. (the shops / are / open today) | Are the shops open today? |
| 5. (from / where / you / are) | Where are you from? |
| 6. (interested in sport / you / are) | Are you interested in sport? |
| 7. (is / near here / the station) | Is the station near here? |
| 8. (at school / are / your children) | Are your children at school? |
| 9. (you / are / late / why) | Why are you late? |

3. Complete the questions. Use What.../ Who.../ Where... / How...

- How are your parents?
- Where is the bus stop?
- How old are you children?
- How much these oranges?
- What is your favorite sport?
- Who is the man in this photo?
- What is the color of your new shoes?

4. Write the questions.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. (name?) | What is your name? |
| 2.(American?) | Are you American? |
| 3. (how old?) | How old are you? |
| 4. (a teacher?) | Are you a teacher? |
| 5. (married?) | Are you married? |
| 6. (wife a lawyer?) | Is your wife a lawyer? |
| 7. (from?) | Where she is from? |
| 8. (her name?) | What is her name? |
| 9. (how old?) | How old she is? |

5. Write short answers (Yes, I am / No, he isn't. etc.).

1. Are you married? No, I'm not.
2. Are you thirsty? Yes, I am thirsty.
3. Is it cold today? No, it isn't.
4. Are your hands cold? Yes, it is.
5. Is it dark now? Yes, it is.
6. Are you a teacher? No, I'm not.

Ex. No:5

Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

1. The most beautiful humming birds are found in the West Indies and South America. The crest of the tiny head of one of these shines like a sparkling crown of coloured light. The shades of colour that adorn its breast are equally brilliant. As the bird flits from one object to another, it looks more like a bright flash of sunlight than it does like a living being.
2. But, you ask, why are they called humming birds? It is because they make a soft, humming noise by the rapid motion of their wings—a motion so rapid, that as they fly, you can hardly see that they have wings. One day when walking in the woods, I found the nest of one of the smallest humming birds. It was about half the size of a very small hen and lays egg, and it was attached to a twig no thicker than a steel knitting needle. It seemed to have been made of cotton fibres and was covered with the softest bits of leaf and bark. It had two eggs in it, and each was about as large as a small sugarplum.
3. When you approach the spot where one of these birds has built its nest, it is necessary to be careful. The mother bird will dart at you and try to peck your eyes. Its sharp beak may hurt your eyes most severely and even destroy your sight.
4. The poor little thing knows no other way of defending its young, and instinct teaches it that you might carry off its nest if you find it

Passage 1 Answers:

- (a) The most beautiful **humming** birds are found in the West Indies and South America.
- (b) They are called humming birds because they make humming noise by the rapid **motion** of their wings.
- (c) The nest of the humming bird was about **half** the size of a very small hen.
- (d) The shades of colour that adorn the breast of the humming bird is quite brilliant. (True/False) **Ans: True**
- (e) The nest of the humming bird is made of silk fibres and covered with bits of hay and bark. (True/False) **Ans: False**
- (f) Pick from the passage the synonym for 'dash' **Ans: dart**
- (g) You can hardly see that the humming birds have wings because of the: (i) rapid motion of their wings as they fly. (ii) humming noise as they fly. (iii) shining colour of their wings. (iv) invisible wings due to a bright flash of sunlight.
Ans: (i) rapid motion of their wings as they fly.
- h. The mother bird will dart at you and try to peck your eyes when you: (i) throw stones at her nest. (ii) approach the spot where the nest is built. (iii) try to steal her eggs from the nest. (iv) threaten the bird near her nest.
Ans: (ii) approach the spot where the nest is built.

Passage 2

1. Harry and Annie lived a mile from town, but they went there to school every day. It was a pleasant walk down the lane and through the meadow by the pond. I hardly know whether they liked it better in summer or in winter.

2. They used to pretend that they were travellers exploring a new country and would scatter leaves on the road so that they might find their way back again. When the ice was thick and firm, they walked across the pond. But their mother did not like to have them do this unless someone was with them. Don't go across the pond today, children, she said as she kissed them and bade them goodbye.

3. One morning it is beginning to thaw. "All right, mother," said Harry, not very good-naturedly because he was very fond of running and sliding on the ice. When they came to the pond, the ice looked hard and safe. "There", said he to his sister. "I knew it hadn't thawed any". Mother is always afraid we will drown.

4. Come along, we will have a good time sliding. The school bell will not ring for an hour at least. But you promised mother, said Annie. No, I didn't I only said; All right and it is all right. I didn't say anything, so I can do as I like said Annie.

5. So they stepped on the ice, and started to go across the pond. They had not gone far before the ice gave way, and they fell into the water. A man who was at work near the shore heard the screams of the children and plunged into the water to save them.

6. Harry managed to get to the shore without any help, but poor Annie was nearly drowned before the man could reach her. Harry went home almost frozen and told his mother how disobedient he had been. He remembered the lesson learned that day as long as he lived

Passage 2 Answers:

(a) Harry and Annie used to pretend that they were travellers exploring a new country because they felt that their pleasant journey:

(i) down the lane and through the meadow by the pond, will lead them to their dreamland.

(ii) to their school through the meadow by the pond, is the source of their untold happiness.

(iii) is more important to them than going to school every day.

(iv) explores a new way to go to a new school.

Ans: (i) down the lane and through the meadow by the pond, will lead them to their dreamland.

(b) "Don't go across the pond today, children," she said as she kissed them, is a warning to Harry and Annie for getting them:

(i) careful to cross the icy pond.

(ii) alert if they go for sliding on the ice in the pond.

(iii) cautious lest they be drowned in the pond.

(iv) frightened to cross the pond unless somebody was with them.

Ans: (ii) alert if they go for sliding on the ice in the pond.

(c) When the ice was thick and **firm** they walked across the pond.

(d) Mother is always afraid we will **drown**

(e) Harry went home almost frozen and told his mother how **disobedient** he had been.

(f) Harry and Annie went to school, walking down the lane and through the meadow by the pond. (True/False) **Ans: True**

(g) Mother of Harry and Annie liked them to practise sliding on the ice in the pond. (True/False) **Ans: False**

(h) Annie was nearly drowned in the icy pond. (True/False) **Ans: True**

Passage 3

1. Many a time people feel fatigue because of poorly designed workspaces. Your desk, your chair, your computer and keyboard the placement, height, and angle of each of them – play a crucial role in preventing muscle and eye strain. That is what has given rise to an interest in the study of ergonomics. It is the applied science of equipment design at the workplace. Ergonomics is intended to reduce fatigue and discomfort for people sitting and working in offices.

2. So why does it make sense for organizations to follow ergonomic principles? In a recent study, it has been found that over 60% of individuals diagnosed with Repetitive Strain Injury (RSI) had received no training in strain injury at their offices and another 30% had received incorrect ergonomic advice.

3. Another interesting find has been that employees who turn up to work in spite of being in pain can cause massive productivity losses amounting to thousands of dollars annually. Research findings have shown that most offices in India are operating with furniture that is a mismatch to the highly networked work culture that exists and there is hardly any awareness among employees about ergonomics and how it impacts them. This has resulted in an alarming 71% of employees suffering from rapidly spreading Musculo Skeletal Disorders (MSD). The symptoms are back pain, shoulder pain of varying intensity, leading to lowering of productivity of employees at work.

4. To counter this problem, some companies have created volunteers who are part of a 'train and trainers' initiative. They act as custodians of their bays and monitor their colleagues' postures and advise them on a day-to-day basis.

5. Talking about the part that employees can do to make their workplaces comfortable, some experts say that from an employee's perspective having knowledge of what is a safe working position, and what are the right ways of relieving fatigue, how the current set-up can be optimized, what simple solutions can be incorporated, can go a long way in creating a stress-free environment with healthy employees.

Passage 3 Answers:

(a) The study of ergonomics is essential in workplaces because it:

(i) plays a crucial role in preventing muscle and eye strain.

(ii) is intended to increase fatigue.

(iii) causes massive productivity gains.

(iv) cannot create a stress-free environment.

Ans: (i) Plays a crucial role in preventing muscle and eye strain.

(b) To create a stress-free environment with healthy employees, organisations: (i) need to follow ergonomic principles.

(ii) must train the employees the science of ergonomics.

(iii) should engage specialist to detect the MSD (Musculo Skeletal Disorders). (iv) are intended to look into the poorly designed workspaces.

Ans: (i) need to follow ergonomic principles.

(c) Ergonomics is the applied science of **equipment** design at the workplace.

(d) The symptoms of MSD (Musculo Skeletal Disorders) are back and **shoulder** pain.

(e) To counter the problem of ergonomics, some organisations have created **volunteers** who are part of a 'train and trainers' initiative.

(f) Your desk, your chair, your computer and keyboard are the indispensable components of ergonomics. (True/False) **Ans: True**

(g) Individuals diagnosed with RSI (Repetitive Strain Injury) and MSD (Musculo Skeletal Disorders) have a congenial, stress-free environment in the organisation.

(True/False) **Ans: False**

(h) The right ways of relieving fatigue and discomfort for people sitting and working in offices is to design workspaces ergonomically. (True/False) **Ans: True**

Passage 4

1. The Amazon is the world's largest tropical rainforest. It covers an area of nearly 2.8 million square miles, which is nearly the size of the continent of Australia. The Amazon rainforest gets its life from the majestic Amazon river, the world's second largest river, which runs directly through the heart of the region. The rainforest itself is simply the drainage basin for the river and its many tributaries. The vast forest itself consists of four layers, each featuring its own ecosystems and specially adapted plants and animals.

2. The forest floor is the lowest region. Since only two per cent of the sunlight filters through the top layers to the understory, very few plants grown here. The forest floor, however, is rich with rotting vegetation and the bodies of dead organisms, which are quickly broken down into nutrients and decomposers such as millipedes and earth worms use nutrients for food.

3. The understory is the layer above the forest floor. Much like the forest floor, only about 2-5 per cent of the sunlight reaches this shadowy realm. Many of the plants in the understory have large, broad leaves to collect as much sunlight as possible. The

understory is so thick that there is very little air movement. As a result, plants rely on insects and animals to pollinate their flowers.

4. The layer above the understory is the canopy. This is where much of the action in the rainforest occurs. Many canopy leaves have specially adapted leaves which form “drip tips”. Drip tips allow water to flow off the leaves which prevents mosses, fungi, and lichens from occupying the leaves. Leaves in the canopy are very dense and filter about 80 per cent of the sunlight. The canopy is where the wealth of the rainforest’s fruits and flowers grow. Bromeliads, cut-like plants, provide drinking pools for animals and breeding locations for tree frogs.

Passage 4 Answers:

(a) The Amazon rainforest gets its life from the majestic **Amazon** River, the world’s second largest river.

(b) The vast rainforest consists of **Four** layers, each featuring its own ecosystem.

(c) Bromeliads are cut-like plants that provide drinking **pool** for animals.

(d) The Amazon is the world’s largest tropical rainforest. (True/False) **Ans: True**

(e) Plants never rely on insects and animals to pollinate their flowers. (True/False) **Ans: False**

(f) The forest floor is rich with rotting vegetation and the bodies of dead organism. (True/False) **Ans: True**

(g) Very few plants grow on the top layers of the forests floor because:

(i) only two per cent of the sunlight filters through it.

(ii) hardly any light falls on it.

(iii) enough sunlight passes through it.

(iv) no sunlight filters through it.

Ans: (i) only two per cent of the sunlight filters through it.

(h) Drip-tips adapted by canopy leaves, are very useful as they:

(i) filter about 80 per cent of the sunlight.

(ii) allow water to flow off the leaves that prevent mosses, fungi and lichens. (iii) help to grow the rainforest’s fruits and flowers.

(iv) can collect as much sunlight as possible.

Ans: (ii) allow water to flow off the leaves that prevent mosses, fungi and lichens.

Ex. No:6

Singular and plural

1. We generally form the plural of nouns by adding -s, -es or, when the noun ends in consonant y, ~ies to the singular:

book	church	knife	city	journey
books	churches	knives	cities	journeys

2. The following nouns have irregular plurals:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
man	men
woman	women
child	children
ox	oxen
tooth	teeth
foot	feet
goose	geese
mouse	mice

3. We don't use some nouns in the plural:

advice, information, knowledge, news, progress, work, money, luggage, furniture, scenery, machinery or item.

Note: When only one thing is meant, we say *a piece of advice (information, news, work, money, furniture, luggage, machinery).*

4. We don't use some nouns in the singular:

people, riches, clothes, wages, trousers, scissors, spectacles.

Note: We often use names of things consisting of two parts with the word

pair: a pair of trousers {scissors, spectacles, etc.}.

Some nouns have the **same form for the singular as for the plural:**
sheep, deer, salmon.

Misuse of the singular with a collective noun of plurality.

Don't say: The class was divided in its opinion.

/ Say: The class were divided in their opinions.

A collective noun usually takes a singular verb, but when it denotes the individual members of the group and not the group as a whole use a plural verb

The number and A number.

(a) The number.

Don't say: The number of pupils are increasing.

/ Say: **The number of pupils is increasing.**

(b) **A number.**

Don't say: A number of pupils is absent today.

/ Say: **A number of pupils are absent today.**

When we precede **number** by **the** it denotes a **unit** and is singular ,

When it's preceded by **a** it means **several** or **many** and is plural.

Misuse of This for These.

Don't say: This errors are sometimes made by foreigners.

/ Say: **These errors are sometimes made by foreigners.**

This changes to **these** if the noun that follows is in the plural.

Note: Also avoid the use of **this** instead of the personal pronoun

John had the book but he gave this to his brother should be

John had the book but he gave it to his brother

551 Misuse of There is for There are.

Don't say: There is some girls waiting outside.

/ Say: **There are some girls waiting outside.**

There is changes to **there are** if the noun that follows is the plural

Misuse of You was for You were.

Don't say: You was very foolish to do that.

Say: **You were very foolish to do that.**

Was is singular and **were** is plural, but with the pronoun **you**, even when it's singular in meaning, we always use **were**.

Note: In conditions and wishes we can use **were** with the singular- *If I were you, I'd go, I wish I were rich.*

Misuse of life, etc., for lives, etc.

Don't say: Many people lost their life at sea.

/ Say: Many people lost their lives at sea.

In English, we use words like **life**, **heart**, **soul**, **body**, **mind** in the plural when they refer to more than one person.

Agreement of number between noun and verb.

Don't say: A large supply of toys are expected.

/ Say: A large supply of toys is expected.

When the subject is singular, the verb must be singular and w h e n the subject is plural, the verb must also be plural Take care when a plural noun comes between a singular subject and its verb, as in t h e example above.

Ex. No:7

Synonyms-I (Vocabulary)

Able	she is able to do this	Capable	I knew he was capable of something like this. (skilled, masterly, proficient)
Wrong	Sometimes I make a mistake and do the wrong thing.	Incorrect	The information he gave us was incorrect. (mistaken, not true, erroneous, invalid, faulty, flawed)
Unmarried	He disapproves of unmarried couples living together.	Single	He will stay single all his life. (spinster,bachelor,celibacy,monk,nun)
Total	We'll be on the road <i>for a total</i> of five days	Entire	You thought about it for the entire night. (complete,whole,sum,full,overall)
Latest	Her dresses are always of the latest fashi.	Modern	He didn't need to understand modern science. (recent,newest, uptodate, current, contemporary)

Rescue	I didn't need you to rescue me.	Save	I would give my <i>life</i> to <i>save</i> you from trouble. (put aside, set aside)
Fantastic	It was fantastic!	Great	It's great and I love it. (extraordinarily good, Tremendous, remarkable, outstanding, excellent, phenomenal, magnificent)
Help	I couldn't help but do it.	Assist	She had the sudden urge to assist him. (aid, help out, lend a hand, be useful to, pitch in)
Say	I won't say anything to anyone.	Tell	I tell her she must go. (speak, utter, voice out, declare, state, announce, profess, communicate, convey, divulge, bring forward)

Naughty	He is a <i>naughty</i> boy.	Mischievous	She yelled at her <i>mischievous</i> child. (troublemaker, disobedient, playful, delinquent)
Business	She runs a big <i>business</i> .	Trade	I was taught a <i>simple trade</i> in order to make some money. (firm, commerce)
Neat	The movie last night was really <i>neat</i> .	Tidy	It was tidy and empty. (orderly)
Fast	He is a fast reader.	Quick	She took a quick step back. (swift, speedy, rapidly)
End	How will it <i>end</i> ?	Finish	Just ignore them and finish up (conclusion, termination,

			close, climax, finale, epilogue)
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Buy	He decided to buy it.	Purchase	I want to <i>purchase</i> tickets for the festival. (acquire, get, obtain)
Listen	Just listen to what she has to say.	Hear	Just hear us out.(pay attention)
Cunning	She gave a cunning smile as he tensed.	Clever	He is a clever fellow!(sly, crafty, scheming, devious)
Sundown	Sky after sundown, more called Hesperus.	Sunset	I watched the sunset through the window.(twilight,dusk)

Writer	He is a writer of Englishan.	Author	It's a famous author named Narmeen Khan. (novelist, dramatist, poet)
Suggest	She suggests me take the advice.	Propose	How do you propose to stop them? (put forward)
Alike	I and my sister looked alike to be twins.	Same	She does the same thing (similar, identical, homogenous)
Loud	They are getting a little loud.	Noisy	A noisy beggar by the road. (blaring,booming, roaring,piercing)

Trust	She trusts me.	Believe	I can't believe you.(belief, faith, conviction)
Danger	Mobile res is danger for kids.	Harm	anything harm for us? (peril, hazard, risk)
Keep	We must keep at least one cart.	Hold	There, that should hold you.(retain, hold back, store)
Connect	I don't need to connect the dots.	Join	I should join you sometime. (link, bridge,bind,bond)
Job	I do job for 10,000.	Occupation	My occupation is teaching (position, post, profession, placement)
Shy	He asked with a shy smile.	Bashful	she has no respect for a bashful man. (timid, reserved, coy, wary)

Laugh	Don't laugh at me!	Giggle	She giggles like a little kid (chuckle, cackle, smile)
Easy	It was easy.	Simple	It's a very simple idea. (effortless, painless, a piece of cake)
Gift	I bought her some chocolates as a gift.	Present	He gave a <i>present</i> to my friend.
Help	<i>Help</i> them!	Assist	She can assist you in any way.
Quiet	She must be absolutely quiet.	Silent	He can no longer remain silent. (inaudible,soundless hushed)

Aim	I aim to be a writer.	Goal	She is too close to the <i>goal</i> to give up now (objective, target, focus)
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Gather	The people gathered in the square.	Collect	She loves <i>collecting</i> stones at the beach (assemble, accumulate, pile up)
Fall	I fell down	Drop	Drop the pencils. (tumble, trip, stumble, slip)
Receive	<i>He received</i> a box at work.	Get	Does she get up at one? (obtain, inherit, gain, accept)
Find	<i>Find</i> a job!	Discover	Who discovered America? (identify, detect, perceive, unearth, uncover)
Polite	Please be polite!	Courteous	It was <i>courteous</i> of her to write a letter of thanks.(well-mannered,)

Extra	I need an <i>extra</i> pillow.	Additional	How much was the <i>additional</i> charge?(more,excess, supplement)
Rich	You are <i>rich</i> .	Wealthy	I think she's wealthy(abundant, plentiful, affluent, lavish, bounty)

Ex. No:8

Synonyms-II

Activity 1:

For each of the following phrases, choose the word from the list that comes closest in meaning to the word in italics. The first one is done as an example for you. Use a thesaurus wherever needed.

1. **Arduous** journey

(a) difficult (b) easy (c) interesting (d) using a vehicle

Ans: (a) difficult

2. **Ability** to perform

(a) ease (b) capability (c) difficulty (d) machine

An: (b) capability

3. An **articulate** person

(a) beautiful (b) artistic (c) eloquent (d) irritating

Ans: (c) eloquent

4. Doggedly

(a) dog-like (b) animalistic (c) with a bark (d) determinedly

Ans: (d) determinedly

5. **Vibrant** session

(a) full of energy (b) enjoyable (c) interesting (d) boring

Ans: (a) full of energy

6. **Precious** metal

(a) necessary (b) regular (c) valuable (d) dangerous

Ans: (c) valuable

7. To **assist** someone

(a) help (b) threaten (c) meet (d) stand with

Ans: (a) help

8. To share a **unique** bond

(a) typical (b) simple (c) hard (d) special

Ans: (d) special

9. A **vicious** animal

(a) large (b) deliberately harmful (c) friendly (d) small in size

Ans: (b) deliberately harmful

10. To **startle**

(a) starry (b) surprise (c) terrifies (d) upset

An: (b) surprise

Activity 2:

In each of the following sentences, a word or phrase is italicised. From the list of words/phrases given in brackets, choose the correct one that can replace the italicised word/phrase. The first one is done as an example. Again, use a thesaurus if needed.

1. The **firmament** was beautiful; looking up, we were amazed at the beauty all around us.

(a) sky (b) ceiling (c) roof (d) tall tree

Ans: (a) sky

2. The new game looks interesting. I'm going to **give it a try**.

(a) ignore it (b) attempt it (c) talk about it (d) play

Ans: (d) attempt it

3. Their **mansion** is **enormous**.

(a) very large (b) very small (c) well-built (d) ugly

Ans: (a) very large

4. The GDP of the country **shrunk** after the lockdown.

(a) increased (b) decreased (c) became famous (d) produce

Ans: (b) decreased

5. The scientist **established** that his idea had been correct all along.

(a) decided (b) worried (c) proved (d) wrote

Ans: (c) proved

6. I met her when I was taking a **stroll** in the park.

(a) move (b) jog (c) walk (d) run

Ans: (c) walk

7. The man in the orange robe warned me that the journey to the top of the mountain could be **perilous**.

(a) easy (b) difficult (c) interesting (d) dangerous

Ans: (d) dangerous

8. I was **contemplating** calling my friend when she arrived.

(a) thinking about (b) trying to (c) beginning to (d) ignoring

Ans: (a) thinking about

9. My sister was being very **candid** about herself when she admitted that she used to be addicted to gaming.

(a) angry (b) sad (c) truthful (d) slow to speak

Ans: (c) truthful

10. The minister **declined** the industrialist's invitation to attend the ceremony.

(a) agreed to (b) got angry with (c) refused (d) disagreed with

Ans: (c) refuse

Find out the synonyms for the following words:

1. **Abandon** means **Forsake**

- a. Caught
- b. Forsake
- c. Bind together

2. **Accomplish** means **Achieve**

- a. Leftout
- b. Achieve
- c. Accurate

3. **Amiable** means **Friendly**

- a. Friendly
- b. Enemy
- c. Mediocre

4. **Attire** means **Dress**

- a. Dress
- b. Money
- c. Carpet

5. **Destitute** means **Penniless**

- a. Arrongant
- b.Beautiful
- c. Penniless

6. **Cope** means **Manage**

- a. Manage
- b. Straightforward
- c. Disaster

7. **Crash** means **Accident**

- a. Cut
- b. Flight
- c. Accident

8. **Deter** means **Discourage**

- a. Difficult
- b. Demon
- c. Discourage

9. **Frenzy** means **Fury**

- a. Fury
- b. Persistent
- c. Comfortable

10. **Gallant** means **Chivalrous**

- a. Chivalrous
- b. Foolish
- c. Given

11. **Late** means **Tardy**
 - a. Punctual
 - b. Tardy
 - c. Frozen
12. **Queer** means **Strange**
 - a. Strange
 - b. Polite
 - c. Distinguished
13. **Bashful** means **Shy**
 - a. Bold
 - b. Bombastic
 - c. Shy
14. **Spooky** means **Scary**
 - a. Scary
 - b. Happy
 - c. Dangerous
15. **Stroll** means **Walk**
 - a. Walk
 - b. Run
 - c. Crawl

Synonyms of some phrases

1. **A hell of time**- a difficult experience
2. **Achilles heel**- someone's weakness
3. **All ears** – listen carefully
4. **All hands-on deck**- everyone's help is needed
5. **All the rage**- popular
6. **Ball is in your court** – the decision is up to you
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8. **Beet red** - embarrassed or angry
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14. **To have sticky fingers**- To be a thief.
15. **To go Dutch**- Everyone pays for their own meal at a restaurant.
16. **Midas touch**- To be able to make money easily.
17. **Living hand to mouth** - To live without a lot of money.

18. **Spice things up**- to make them more interesting or exciting.

19. **A couch potato** - someone who spends a lot of time sitting on the couch watching TV.

Ex. No:9

VERBAL ANALOGY EXERCISES CLASSIFIED

I. SYNONYMS

1. BIG : LARGE :: WIDE :
(A) high (B) **broad** (C) long (D) small
2. BACK : REAR :: PIT :
(A) fruit (B) fight (C) darkness (D) **hole**
3. BASS : LOW :: SOPRANO :
(A) intermediate (B) feminine (C) alto (D) **high**
4. DIN : NOISE :: CONTORTION :
(A) disease (B) **writhing** (C) exploitation (D) contingency
5. TALE : SUPPOSITION :: HISTORY :
(A) **reality** (B) war (C) peace (D) geography
6. FAST : SWIFT ::
(A) see : eye (B) **red : pink** (C) happy : sad (D) arm : limb (E) hare : tortoise
7. BOUQUET : AROMA ::
(A) **smell : flower** (B) sprig : bunch (C) grass : weeds (D) wet : water (E) filth : squalor
8. RELEASE : FREE ::
(A) praise : extol (B) jail : handcuffs (C) steak : hamburger (D) page : book
(E) **pardon : parole**
9. GAUDY : OSTENTATIOUS ::
(A) abolition : slavery (B) indigenous : foreign (C) equitable : just (D) **nocturnal : evening**
(E) dejected : oppressed
10. INCEPTION : BEGINNING ::
(A) **scarce : hardly** (B) blare : blaze (C) cursory : unique (D) stray : deviate
(E) horizontal : plumb

II .ANTONYMS

1. FEAST : FAMINE :: FLOOD :
(A) water (B) dike (C) **drought** (D) dam
2. UP : DOWN :: LEFT :
(A) behind (B) wrong (C) face (D) **right**
3. FRESH : STALE :: YOUNG :
(A) new (B) **old** (C) child (D) teenager
4. RETREAT : ADVANCE :: TIMID :
(A) **bold** (B) cowardly (C) fearful (D) shy
5. SKY : GROUND :: CEILING :
(A) **floor** (B) roof (C) top (D) plaster
6. IDIOT : GENIUS ::

(A) compromise : validation (B) clear : transparent (C) valley : plateau

(D) valley : mountain (E) bright : smart

7. SEEK : AVOID ::

(A) seek : find (B) search : treasure (C) pretend : win

(D) embarrass : shun **(E) indulge : abstain**

8. BIRTH : DEATH ::

(A) conclusion : prologue (B) clandestine : clumsy (C) catcall : meow

(D) salutation : conclusion (E) somewhere : anywhere

9. SUNDER : CONSOLIDATE ::

(A) tangible : abstract (B) breach : dissociation (C) tangled : possible

(D) clef : chord (E) urgency : totality

10. ENCOURAGE : INTIMIDATE ::

(A) impromptu : ad lib (B) hostility : hostage (C) rescind : decipher **(D) ephemeral : everlasting** (E) praise : criticize

III. PART TO WHOLE AND WHOLE TO PART

1. TONGUE : SHOE :: VISOR :

(A) sun **(B) cap** (C) shade (D) bright

2. BIRD : BEAK :: WING :

(A) fly (B) arm (C) bird **(D) feather**

3. YOLK : EGG :: JELLY :

(A) cream cheese (B) muffin **(C) doughnut** (D) aspic

4. DINNER : MEAT :: BICYCLE :

(A) tire (B) circle (C) race (D) transportation

5. VIOLIN : ORCHESTRA :: WORD :

(A) song (B) music (C) syllable (D) notes

6. RANCH : STEER ::

(A) butcher : roast (B) cowboy : horse (C) corn : farm

(D) hatchery : fish (E) cow : bull

7. TEAM : LEAGUE ::

(A) football : baseball (B) players : sports (C) playoffs : champion

(D) tournament : roses (E) player : team

8. BOUQUET : FLOWER ::

(A) key : door **(B) chain : link** (C) air : balloon

(D) skin : body (E) eye : pigment

9. WAVE : CREST :: **(A) mountain : peak** (B) pinnacle : nadir (C) sea : ocean

(D) salt : water (E) island : archipelago

10. NAIL : HAND :: (A) toe : foot (B) hair : head (C) nose : ear

(D) claw : paw (E) tooth : jaw

IV. PART TO PART

1. TOWEL : WASHCLOTH :: ACORN :
(A) tree (B) oak **(C) leaf** (D) squirrel
2. SHAD : HALIBUT :: ROBIN :
(A) worm (B) bird (C) spring **(D) bluejay**
3. SUBJECT : PREDICATE :: SENATOR :
(A) representative (B) congress **(C) president** (D) capitol
4. EWE : RAM :: MARE :
(A) cow (B) antelope (C) calf **(D) stallion**
5. PLAY : CONCERT :: PAINTING :
(A) abstract **(B) sculpture** (C) drama (D) art
6. ARM : LEG ::
(A) shingle : roof (B) toe : foot (C) bark : tree **(D) horn : brakes**
(E) paw : foot
7. STOVE : REFRIGERATOR ::
(A) coin : bill (B) light : lamp (C) face : clock (D) page : book
(E) label : jar
8. FEBRUARY : APRIL ::
(A) home : house (B) asphalt : highway **(C) deck : sail** (D) ruffle : curtain
(E) window : pane
9. CARROT : LETTUCE ::
(A) trowel : mason (B) consort : companion (C) picture : frame
(D) party : fun **(E) pistil : stamen**
10. SWEDEN : ITALY ::
(A) England : United states (B) China : South Africa **(C) Mexico : Canada**
(D) Chile : India (E) Australia : Russia

V. CAUSE AND EFFECT OR EFFECT AND CAUSE

- 1.DISTRACTING : NOISE : SOOTHING :
(A) wind **(B)music** (C)theater (D)ache
- 2.FOOD : NUTRITION : LIGHT :
(A)wait (B) bulb (C)electricity **(D)vision**
- 3.OBSES : EAT :: ELECTED :
(A)advertise **(B)run** (C)count (D)fraud
- 4.GRIEF : WAR :: HAPPINESS :
(A)joy **(B)peace** (C)soldier (D)finish
- 5.GUILT : CONVICTION :: INNOCENCE :
(A)revenge (B)contrition (C)justice **(D)vindication**
- 6.BIGOTRY : HATRED ::
(A)sweetness : bitterness (B)segregation : intregation (C) equality : government
(D) sugar : grain **(E) fanaticism : intolerance**
- 7.GERM : DISEASE ::
(A) trichinosis : pork (B) men : women (C) doctor : medicine

- (D) **war : destruction** (E) biologist : cell
 8.CURIOSITY : ENLIGHTMENT ::
 (A) **tenacity : attainment** (B) abundance : difficulty (C) sin : fault
 (D) blemish : candy (E) mixture : compound
 9.FALL : PAIN ::
 (A)carelessness : caution (B) planet : orbit (C) **disobedience : punishment**
 (D) foliage : forest (E) measles : vaccination
 10.ASHES : FLAME ::
 (A)cruelty : whistling (B) **darkness : eclipse** (C) starvation : food
 (D) dishonesty : mendacity (E) ice : snowing

IV. DEGREE OR SEQUENCE

- 1.BIG : HUGE :: TINY :
 (A) giant (B) midget (C)wee (D) **small**
 2.FALL : WINTER :: WINTER ::
 (A) fall (B) snow (C) **spring** (D) summer
 3.RED : ORANGE :: GREEN :
 (A)**blue** (B) yellow (C)gray (D) grape
 4.HOP : SKIP :: BOUNCE :
 (A) catch (B) throw (C) run (D) **dribble**
 5.WADE : SWIM :: CRAWL :
 (A) creep (B) **walk** (C) fly (D) jump
 6.JOY : ECSTASY ::
 (A) **admiration : love** (B) weather : humidity (C) happiness : sorrow
 (D) life : hope (E) youth : frolic
 7.SNOWSTORM : BLIZZARD ::
 (A) thunder ; lightning (B) earthquake : geyser (C) **gale : hurricane**
 (D) snow : sleet (E) fry : broil
 8.FELONY : MISDEMEANOR ::
 (A)seriously : mild (B) burglar : thief (C)manaslaughter : murder
 (D) **smashed : cracked** (E) degree : crime
 9. SPROUT : GROW ::
 (A) soil : earth (B) sun : rain (C) **bloom : die**
 (D) harvest : reap (E) flower : plant
 10.CHOP : GRIND ::
 (A) mow : rake (B) plant : dig (C) skepticism : disbelief
 (D) **hail : sleet** (E) steak : roast beef

VII. FUNCTION OR PURPOSE

1. PICTURE : SEE :: SPEECH ::

(A) view (B) enunciate (C) **hear** (D) soliloquize

2. GLOVE : BALL :: HOOK ::

(A) coat (B) **fish** (C) line (D) curve

3. PRESS : PRINT :: ERASER ::

(A) **efface** (B) board (C) chalk (D) rubber

4. MONEY : BANK :: KNOWLEDGE ::

(A) intelligence (B) reading (C) graduation (D) **books**

5. YEAR : CALENDAR :: DAY ::

(A) decade (B) minute (C) **clock** (D) month

6. TONGS : HOLD ::

(A) hair : haircut (B) have : hold (C) **scissors : cut**

(D) slate : blackboard (E) clock : time

7. CHAIRMAN : COMMITTEE ::

(A) president : country (B) **referee : players** (C) teacher : schoolroom (D) manager : production line (E) attorney : office

8. MOTH : CLOTHING ::

(A) egg : larva (B) suit : dress (C) hole : repair

(D) **atigma : reputation** (E) mouse : closet

9. STATE : BORDER ::

(A) nation : state (B) flag : loyalty (C) Idaho : Montana

(D) planet : satellite (E) **property : fence**

10. MYSTERY : GLUE ::

(A) book : reader (B) fruit : bowl (C) **door : key**

(D) detective : crime (E) fry : pen

VIII. ACTION/ OBJECT/, ACTOR/ ACTION, ACTOR/ OBJECT

1. ATTORNEY : TRIAL :: SURGEON ::

(A) doctor (B) **operation** (C) patient (D) ether

2. NET ; FISHERMAN :: GUN :

(A) bullet (B) policeman (C) deer (D) **hunter**

3. REIGN : KING :: PRESIDE ::

(A) court (B) jury (C) **judge** (D) subject

4. ENEMY : HATE :: FRIEND ::

(A) reject (B) contend (C) **love** (D) reply

5. BEHEAD : GUILLOTINE :: HANG ::

(A) **gallows** (B) nail (C) murderer (D) picture

6. WOODSMAN : TREE ::

(A) mechanic : wrench (B) gun : soldier (C) draftsman : architect

(D) **doctor : patient** (E) board : carpenter

7. LAW : CITIZEN ::

(A) democracy : communism (B) weapon : peace (C) **reins : horse**

(D) gangster ; policeman (E) tyranny : despot

8.EXAMINATION : CHEAT ::

(A)lawyer : defendant (B) compromise : consolidate (C) army : gripe

(D) business : swindle (E) graft : politics

9.THWART : ASPIRATIONS ::

(A)stifle : anger (B) try : attempt (C) succeed : fail

(D) daring : honor (E) rocket : launch

10.MOW : LAWN ::

(A)grass : flower (B) hay : horses **(C) shear : sheep**

(D) mulch : garden (E) hair : cut

Ex. No:10

Vocabulary

- **Anthology** a collection of selected literary passages
- **Anthropology** science of the origins and social relationships of humans
- **Apology** an expression of regret at having caused trouble for someone
- **Archaeology** the branch of anthropology that studies prehistoric people
- **Astrology** divination by the positions of the planets and sun and moon
- **Biology** the science that studies living organisms
- **Chronology** an arrangement of events in time
- **Ecology** the environment as it relates to living organisms
- **Entomology** the branch of zoology that studies insects
- **Etymology** a history of a word
- **Genealogy** the study or investigation of ancestry and family history
- **Geology** science of the history of the earth as recorded in rocks
- **meteorology** the earth science dealing with phenomena of the atmosphere
- **methodology** the techniques followed in a particular discipline
- **mythology** the body of stories associated with a culture or institution
- **physiology** the science dealing with the functioning of organisms
- **psychology** the science of mental life
- **sociology** the study and classification of human societies
- **technology** the practical application of science to commerce or industry
- **terminology** a system of words used to name things in a discipline

- theology **the rational and systematic study of religion**
- zoology **the branch of biology that studies animals**

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