

Dr. M.K.K ARYA MODEL SCHOOL,PANIPAT

Holiday Homework

Subject : English

Class :-IX

Section A	Reading Skills
Section B	Grammar
Section C	Writing Skills
Section D	Literature
Section E	Project
Section F	Vocabulary

Section A

Assignment:-Reading Skills

1. The earth is losing its forests. Presently, trees cover about 30 percent of the earth's surface, but they are being destroyed at an alarming rate, especially in the tropics. Timber harvesting is a major reason for the destruction of the forests. Trees are used for building houses, making furniture, and providing pulp for paper products, such as newspapers and magazines. At least 40 hectares of rainforest are being felled every minute, mostly in order to extract the valuable timber.
2. Another way that man is destroying the world's forests is by burning them down. In the Amazon, for example, rainforests are being burnt down at a rate of 20 hectares a minute. The main reason for this is to clear the land for farming. Farmers in rainforest countries are often poor

and cannot afford to buy land. Instead, these farmers clear rainforest h land to raise their animals or grow their crops. Because tropical rainforest soil is so poor in nutrients, framers cannot reuse the same land year after year. In the following years, farmers just clear more land, destroying the forest piece by piece. Already more than 30 tropical countries have reached a critical level of forest destruction and one-time exporters of timber such as Nigeria and Thailand now have to import timber for their domestic needs.

3. Should we get all excited and worried about the loss of the forests ? Yes, we should. Healthy trees are a vital part of the environment, and keep the entire balance of the atmosphere agreeable to all life forms. Forests are catchment areas for rainwater, holding the rainwater in the leaves of the trees, so that it will not sink so quickly into the earth's crust. Furthermore, the forests help maintain the water cycles in the area. The masses of cloud that provide the rain are formed over the moist forests. Thus, the destruction of forests may also lead to a reduction in rainfall over the area, resulting in drought.

4. Forests also protect and feed the earth's fragile mantle of soil. Tees curb soil erosion. Without the tree cover, the land is totally exposed to the agents of erosion, such as strong winds and heavy rainfall. The strong winds blow away the top layers of the soil and he flowing water carries

it away into the rivers, lakes or sea. Consequently, the once fertile land is converted into a barren wasteland. In addition, denuded hill slopes are vulnerable to landslides, which can be catastrophic disasters, resulting in the loss of homes and lives.

5. Apart from preventing soil erosion and landslides, forests, with their abundant supply of leaves, give compost back to the land, thus helping it to remain fertile. The leaves of the trees and the droppings of the birds, animals and insects which live in them, fall to the ground, where they decay and replenish the soil with mulch, minerals and manure. Plants are also the source of sugar, coffee, tea, rice, wheat and many delicious and nutritious fruits.
6. In addition, most of the medicines that have been used by men are derived from plants and animals. Most of the Chinese medicines, for example, such as ginseng and ginkgo, are herb-based. An example from the realm of modern Western medicine is the drug 'vincristine'. This drug, which is derived from a jungle plant, is used in the treatment of leukemia. Many of those species that have not yet been discovered may very likely cure cancer, AIDS, and many of the other diseases and virus-based illnesses of today. Apart from all this, let us keep in mind the most basic function of trees, which is that they provide oxygen. All living creatures need to breathe oxygen in order to stay

alive. A treeless planet will be an airless and, therefore, a dead one.

Answer the following questions on the basis of your reading.

Q.1 State two main ways that forests are being destroyed.

Q.2 What is the main purpose for the burning of the trees in the forests of the Amazon ?

Q.3 What point is the writer trying to show in mentioning the fact that Nigeria and Thailand have to import timber ?

Q.4 Explain why the destruction of forests may lead to drought.

Q.5 Why is soil erosion a greater problem in areas that have been cleared of forests ?

Q.6 How do the plants make land fertile?

Q.7 What is 'vincristine' ?

Q. 8 Find a word in paragraph 3 which means "very important".

Reading Assignment -3

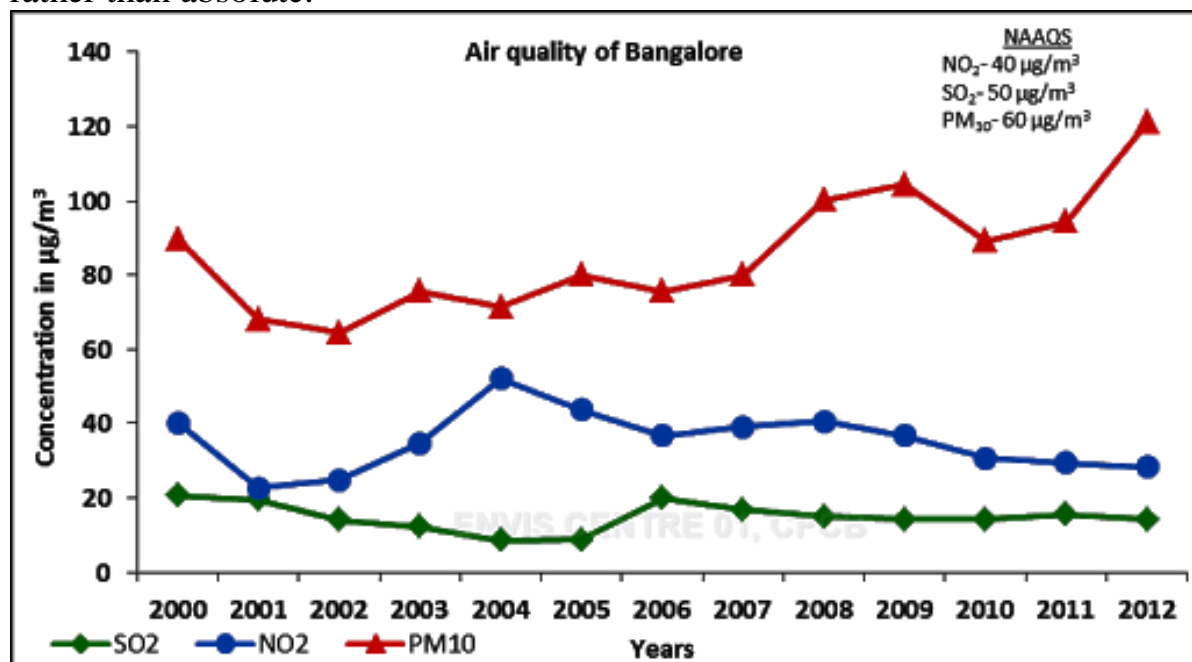
Q. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

1 X 10 = 10

To assess air pollution in India, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is executing a nation-wide programme of ambient air quality monitoring known as National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The network consists of 793 operating stations covering 344 cities/towns in 29 states and 6 Union Territories of the country.

Under N.A.M.P., three air pollutants viz., Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM/ PM_{10}) have been identified for regular monitoring at all the locations. The monitoring of meteorological parameters such as wind speed and direction, relative humidity and temperature was also integrated with the monitoring of air quality. The monitoring of pollutants is carried out for 24 hours with a frequency of twice a week, to have 104 observations in a year.

The monitoring is being carried out by CPCB; State Pollution Control Boards; Pollution Control Committees; National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur. CPCB co-ordinates with the other agencies to ensure the uniformity, consistency of air quality data and provides technical and financial support to them for operating the monitoring station. N.A.M.P. is being operated through various monitoring agencies, large number of personnel and equipment are involved in the sampling, chemical analyses, data reporting etc. It increases the probability of variation and personnel biases reflecting in the data, hence it is pertinent to mention that these data be treated as indicative rather than absolute.



11. The monitoring of air quality twice a week is being accomplished by the following agencies:

- a) State Pollution Control Boards, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, National Air Quality Monitoring Programme and Central Pollution Control Board.
- b) Central Pollution Control Board, WHO, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute and State Pollution Control Boards.
- c) National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, State Pollution Control Boards, Pollution Control Committees and National Air Quality Monitoring Programme.
- d) Pollution Control Committees, Central Pollution Control Board, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute and State Pollution Control Boards.

12. The maximum difference in the concentration of Sulphur dioxide and Nitrogen dioxide was in the year _____.

- i) 2001 ii) 2004 iii) 2006 iv) 2012

13. Which of the following statements would be true for the year 2012?

- i) The concentration of PM₁₀ saw a spike whereas the concentration of Sulphur dioxide and Nitrogen dioxide saw a steady decline.
- ii) The concentration of Sulphur dioxide and Nitrogen dioxide saw a spike whereas the concentration of PM₁₀ saw a steady decline.
- iii) The concentration of Sulphur dioxide was observed to be the lowest in the last ten years.
- iv) The concentration of Sulphur dioxide and Nitrogen dioxide was similar to the one observed in the year 2000.

14. Which of the following words is similar in meaning to the word, 'observe'?

- i) monitor ii) analyse iii) execute iv) reflect

15. Which of the following statements is not true with respect to the air quality in Bangalore?

- i) the concentration of Sulphur dioxide has no relation to the concentration of PM₁₀.
- ii) the measures taken by the agencies has not helped in bringing down the concentration of Nitrogen dioxide.
- iii) the agencies have failed dismally in controlling the concentration of PM₁₀
- iv) Except for PM₁₀, the measures being taken by the agencies seem to have some impact on the other two pollutants.

16. '...it is pertinent to mention that these data be treated as indicative rather than absolute.' Replace the word 'pertinent' with any one of the words given below.

- i) wrong ii) relevant iii) indispensable iv) mandatory

17. How many observations are made by the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme annually?

- i) 793 ii) 104 iii) 344 iv) 29

18. The National Air Quality Monitoring Programme monitors the

- i) wind speed and direction ii) monitoring of air pollutants
iii) relative humidity and temperature iv) all the above

19. Why does CPCB co-ordinate with other agencies?

- i) To ensure reliability of air quality data. ii) To treat the data as absolute.
iii) To monitor meteorological parameters. iv) To assess air pollution in India.

20. The PM in PM10 stands for_____.

- i) Pertinent Mention ii) Particulate Matter
iii) Programme Monitoring iv) none of these

Reading Passage – 4

Q 1. Read the passage given below and study the pie chart to answer the questions that follow:

$$1 \times 10 = 10$$

The White Revolution, known as Operation Flood, was launched in 1970. It was an initiative by India's National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and was the world's biggest dairy development programme. It transformed India from a milk deficient nation into the world's largest milk producers. Operation Flood was based on the experimental pattern set up by Verghese Kurien, chairman and founder of AMUL, who was named the Chairman of NDDB and was also recognised as the architect of Operation Flood.

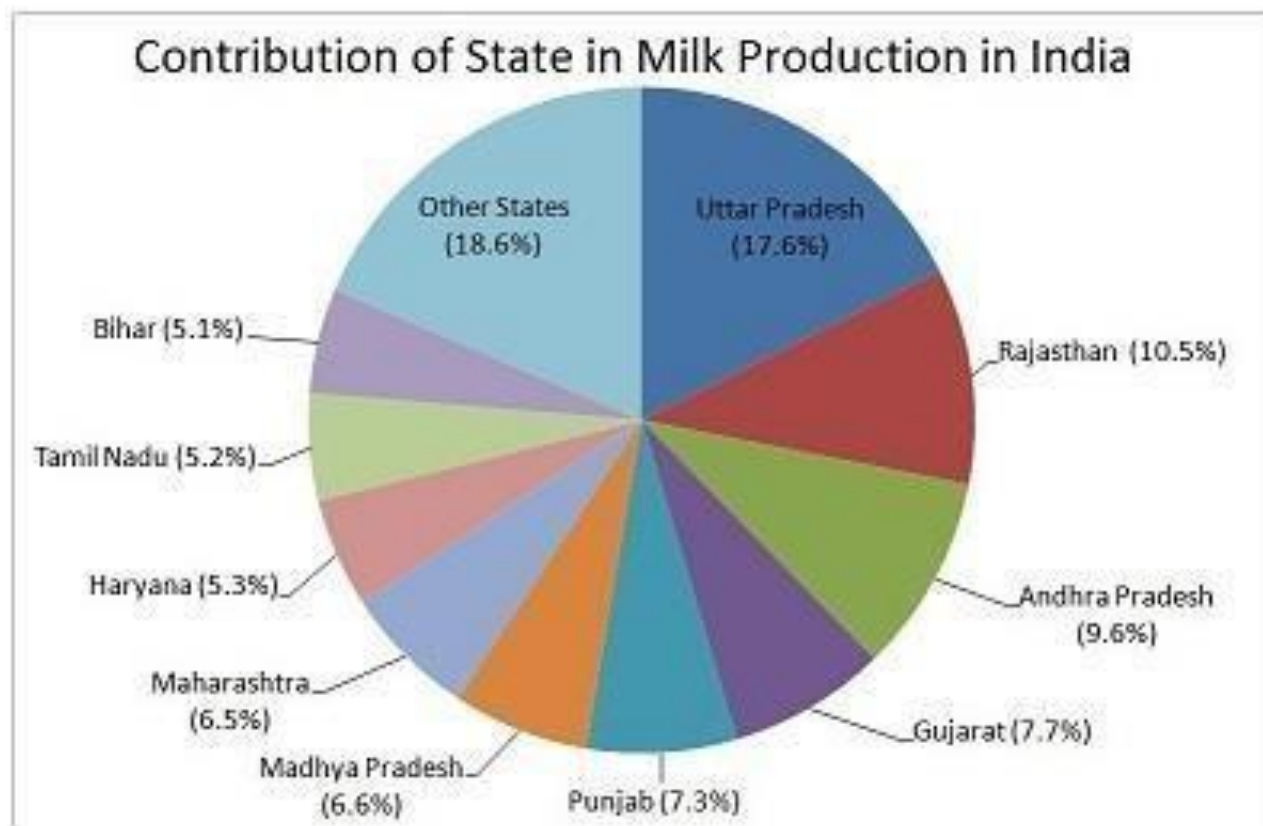
There were three phases of the White Revolution in India.

Phase 1: This phase started in July 1970 with the objective of setting up dairy cooperatives in 18 milk sheds in 10 states. They were to be linked with the four best metropolitan markets. By the end of this phase in 1981 there were 13,000 village dairy cooperatives covering 15,000 farmers.

Phase 2: It aimed at building on the designs of phase 1 and on the assisted Dairy development programmes in Karnataka, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. By the end of this phase in 1985 there were 136 milk sheds, 34,500 village dairy cooperatives and over 36 lakh members.

Phase 3: This phase emphasised on consolidating the gains of the earlier two phases by improving the productivity and efficiency of the dairy sectors for long term sustainability. It ended in 1996 and by that time there were 73,300 dairy cooperatives and over 9.4 million farmer members.

It ended the imports of milk solids in India and India started exporting milk powder to many foreign nations.



1. The White Revolution was responsible for turning India to _____.

- (i) a milk deficient nation (ii) world's smallest milk producer

(iii) world's largest milk producer

(iv) none of these

2. Phase II of the White Revolution ended in_____.

(i) 1981

(iii) 1985

(ii) 1970

(iv) 1996

3. The major achievement of White Revolution was that_____.

(i) India stopped importing milk

(ii) India started exporting milk

(iii) India stopped importing and started exporting milk

(iv) None of these

4. At the end of Phase III of White Revolution, the number of farmer members were_____.

(i) 15000

(iii) 3.6 million

(ii) 36 lakh

(iv) 9.4 million

5. In decreasing order, the share of states in Milk Production in India is_____.

(i) UP, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra

(ii) Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Haryana,
Maharashtra

(iii) UP, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra

(iv) Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Haryana

6. UP's production of milk is_____that of Gujarat and Punjab

(i) less than

(iii) same as

(ii) more than

(iv) not mentioned in the paragraph

7. Milk production in Maharashtra and MP is_____.

(i) exactly the same

(iii) not mentioned in the paragraph

(ii) almost the same

(iv) vastly different

8. Milk production in Haryana and Tamil Nadu together is closest to_____.

(i) Gujarat

(iii) Bihar

(ii) UP

(iv) Rajasthan

9. The word_____in the passage means the same as giving importance to something.

(i) Objective

(iii) Emphasize

(ii) Improving

(iv) Exporting

10. The word 'sustainability' in the passage means the ability to_____.

(i) create

level

(ii) destroy

(iv) start something new

(iii) be maintained at a certain rate or

Reading Skills-2

Class IX

Sombir Malik

Too many parents these days can't say no. As a result, they find themselves raising 'children' who respond greedily to the advertisements aimed right at them. Even getting what they want doesn't satisfy some kids; they only want more. Now, a growing number of psychologists, educators and parents think it's time to stop the madness and start teaching kids about what's really important : values like hard work, contentment, honesty and compassion. The struggle to set limits has never been tougher—and the stakes have never been higher. One recent study of adults who were overindulged as children, paints a discouraging picture of their future : when given too much too soon, they grow up to be adults who have difficulty coping with life's disappointments. They also have distorted sense of entitlement that gets in the way of success in the work place and in relationships.

Psychologists say that parents who overindulge their kids, set them up to be more vulnerable to future anxiety and depression. Today's parents themselves raised on values of thrift and self-sacrifice, grew up in a culture where 'no' was a household word. Today's kids want much more, partly because there is so much more to want. The oldest members of this generation were born in the late 1980s, just as PCs and video games were making their assault' on the family room. They think of MP3 players and flat screen TV as essential utilities, and they have developed strategies to get them. One survey of teenagers found that when they crave for something new, most expect to ask nine times before their parents give in. By every measure, parents are shelling out record amounts. In the heat of this buying blitz, even parents who

desperately need to say no find themselves reaching for their credit cards.

Today's parents aren't equipped to deal with the problem. Many of them, raised in the 1960s and 70s, swore they'd act differently from their parents and have closer relationships with their own children. Many even wear the same designer clothes as their kids and listen to the same music. And they work more hours; at the end of a long week, it's tempting to buy peace with 'yes' and not mar precious family time with conflict. Anxiety about the future is another factor. How do well intentioned parents say no to all the sports gear and arts and language lessons they believe will help their kids thrive in an increasingly competitive world? Experts agree: too much love won't spoil a child. Too few limits will.

What parents need to find, is a balance between the advantages of an affluent society and the critical life lessons that come from waiting, saving and working hard to achieve goals. That search for balance has to start early. Children need limits on their behaviour because they feel better and more secure when they live within a secured structure.

Older children learn self-control by watching how others, especially parents act. Learning how to overcome challenges is essential to becoming a successful adult. Few parents ask kids to do chores. They think their kids are already overburdened by social and academic pressures. Every individual can be of service to others, and life has meaning beyond one's own immediate happiness. That means parents eager to teach values have to take a long, hard look at their own.

Questions:

1. Choose the most appropriate option: (1 x 4 = 4 marks)

(a) What do the psychologists, educators and parents want to teach the children?

- I. To teach them about treachery.
- II. To teach them about indiscipline.
- III. To teach them about the values of life like hard work, contentment, honesty and compassion.
- IV. None of these

(b) What is essential to become a successful adult?

- I. Learn not to overcome challenges
- II. Learn how to overcome challenges
- III. Nothing is essential.
- IV. None of these

(c) Why do children need limits on their behaviour when they live within a secured structure?

- I. They feel more secure and better.
- II. They feel insecure.
- III. They feel bored.
- IV. None of these.

(d) What is the drawback of giving children too much too soon?

- I. They fail to cope with life's disappointments when they grow up.
- II. They do not study seriously.
- III. They become quarrelsome when they grow up.
- IV. None of these.

2. Answer the following questions briefly: 1 x 6 = 6

(a) What values do parents and teachers want children to learn?

(b) What are the results of giving the children too much too soon?

(c) Why do today's children want more?

(d) What is the balance which the parents need to have in today's world?

(e) What is the necessity to set limits for children?

(f) How do older children learn self-control?

3. Find words in the passage similar in meaning as: 1 x 2 = 2

(a) a feeling of satisfaction (para 1)

(b) valuable (para 3)

Section B

GRAMMAR

4. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete the note about the Wangala Festival of Meghalaya.

The Wangala -(i)festival for the Garo in Meghalaya, Assam and Nagaland. It is a post- harvest festival -(ii) the end of the agricultural year. It is popularly known as 'The Hundred Drums' festival. During the signature dance, the leading warrior -(iii)with synchronised dance steps and specific hand-head movements.

- (i) a) is important
 b) are an important
 c) was the important
 d) is an important
- (ii) a) being celebrated for marking
 b) celebrated to mark
 c) celebrated to marking
 d) being celebrated for mark
- (iii) a) leads the youngsters
 b) is lead the youngsters
 c) was leading the youngsters
 d) had leads the youngsters

5. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete Venu's narration. (3x1)



I saw Supanddi standing in the field. When I **-(i)-** doing there, he **-(ii)-** he was trying to win a Nobel prize. I was confused and enquired how standing in the rice field would help him do so. He stumped me by saying that he **-(iii)-** won Nobel prizes had all been out- standing in their fields!

Text to be used for Visually Impaired Candidates.

Venu: Suppandi, what are you doing standing all alone here?

Suppandi: Uncle, I'm trying to win a Nobel prize.

Venu: How will standing in my rice field help you win a Nobel?

Suppandi: because, that's how it's won. I've heard that the people who have won Nobel prizes were all out standing in various fields.

Venu: Oh!

- (i) a) exclaimed what he was
b) told him what he was
c) asked him what he was
d) says to him about what
- (ii) a) ordered that
b) refused that
c) questioned that
d) replied that
- (iii) a) has heard that people who has
b) was hearing that people who were
c) had heard that people who had
d) did hear that people who had

6. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct options for ANY FOUR of the six sentences given below. (4x1)

(i) Youconsult the Thesaurus if you need groups of synonyms for those words.

- a) had to
- b) need to
- c) used to
- d) might

(ii) Everybodykeen to participate in the upcoming *nukkad natak*.

- a) are
- b) has
- c) is
- d) were

(iii) The good news is that... volunteers dropped out this month than the last two.

- a) fewer
- b) less
- c) few
- d) a little

(iv) It was historic day for the organisation when..... honour was bestowed upon its employees.

- a) a; an
- b) an; the
- c) the; a
- d) an; a

(v) At this time tomorrow we.....our project details to ma'am.

- a) are presenting
- b) shall be presenting
- c) have been presenting
- d) will have presenting

(vi) The Komodo dragon.....follow its prey till it will eventually dies due to its venomous bite.

- a) must
- b) will
- c) could
- d) may

Modals Assignment

Q1. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. The incorrect word and the correction against the correct blank number.

- a) Vrehaan : Where's Anehul? He can have been here half an hour ago.
- b) Vicky : He should have got lost. He is still new to this town.
- c) Vrehaan : He can have forgotten all about the plan, I suppose.
- d) Vicky : He may not have forgotten We were talking about it this morning.
- e) Vrehaan : Well, something can have delayed him.

	Incorrect	Correct
a		
b		
c		
d		
e		

Q2 Filling the blanks with appropriate modals:

Shopkeeper : _____ I help you, sir? Customer: Yes, _____ you show me T shirts, XXL size please? Shopkeeper: Alright, Sir, I _____ show you several designs with different shades. Customer: That _____ be the one Thomas told me about. _____ please tell me its price? Shopkeeper: It costs only rupees RS. 599. Customer: I _____ take two of them. The blue one and the white one. Shopkeeper: OK Sir.

Q3. Filling the blanks with appropriate modals:

1. It is dangerous to drive in the rain. You..... be very careful. (could / would / should / might)
2. If you had run faster, you.....have won. (will / could / can / may)
3. You..... not smoke here. (must / should / could / would)
- 4.....you mind waiting for a few minutes? (Will / Would / Should / May)
- 5.you solve this puzzle? (Can / Will / Shall / Should)

6. It is important that the meeting.....start on time. (shall / should / would / will)

7. You..... have waited for him. (cannot / need not / shall not / will not)

8. If she left home at six, she be here soon. (could / shall / should / will)

9. you mind waiting for a few minutes? (Will / Would / Should / May)

10. Get off the bus carefully lest you fall. (should/ would/ will/ can)

11. I come in, teacher? (May / Shall / Will / Would)

12. You work harder if you want to qualify. (will / should / shall / could)

.

Worksheet of Tenses

Practice Questions on Tense :

1. Many students____ (go) to school on foot.
2. They____(stage) a play last month.
3. Yesterday____(be) a holiday.
- 4.You____(wait) throughout the day.
- 5.While he____(drive) his car, he found his friend lying on the road.
- 6.The man who____(not work) should not eat.
- 7.It was Fleming who____(discover) penicillin.
- 8.They____(come) here next week.
- 9.She never____(read) any book.
- 10.When she was discussing the matter with us, her friend ____ (call) her on the phone.
- 11.The population of the world____ (rise) very fast.
- 12.An atheist____(not believe) in God.
- 13.Bad driving____(cause) many accidents.
- 14.Do you____(understand) what I mean?
- 15.I____(not eat) anything since breakfast.
- 16.She____(look) for a job for six months.
- 17.It____(not rain) this week.
- 18.It____(not rain) last week.
- 19.When Rupa arrived at the party, Paul____already (go) home.
- 20.We arrived at work in the morning and found that somebody ____ (break) into the office during the night.
- 21.I____(hear) the news an hour ago.
- 22.When you came in, it____(rain) still.
- 23.It____(rain) since early morning.
- 24.Mary told me that she____(visit) China two years before
- 25.She is interested in politics, but she____(not belong) to any political party.
- 26.When we reached the station, the train____ (leave) already.
- 27.The bell rang after we____(finish) our work.
- 28.As soon as they____(finish) breakfast, they ran out to play.
- 29.I. ____ (work) next term.
- 30.It's time we____(start).

Section –C

Writing Assignment

Story Writing:-

1. Write a story, in about 150-200 words. The story should end with the following line..." Welcome back little lady", he said calmly.
2. 'Enjoying a cup of tea while sitting on my balcony on a Sunday morning, suddenly I felt a deep pain in my chest. I thought that this was the last moment of my life. I wanted to call my daughter, my husband and everybody to say the final Good Bye, but couldn't do so'

Imagine what happened after this. Did the family know what happened or did the woman die unnoticed ? Explain what were the plans and aspirations of the woman at the last moment of her life. Write an imaginary story with a suitable title in 150-200 words.

Dairy Entry

1. Your school organized an excursion to Amritsar and Wagah Border. Write a diary entry about your visit in 100-150.
2. Recently you visited the old age home in Delhi. You met old people who were lonely and sick. Their children had left them to fend for themselves. When you talked to them, you felt bad about the fact that they were not living with their children. Write about your experiences in your diary.

Section –D

Literature

Beehive

Value Based Questions

- Q.1 What did Margie's grandfather tell about the book?
- Q.2 How did they find the book different from the other book?
- Q.3 Where did Tommy find the book? What the book was about?
- Q.4 Which part of the mechanical teacher did Margie hate the most?
- Q.5 Why was Margie disappointed with what happened to the mechanical teacher?
- Q.6 Who helped Evelyn to continue with music ? What did he do and say ?
- Q.7 How did Evelyn hear music despite being deaf ?
- Q. 8 In spite of her towering success Evelyn Glennie does not accept any hint of heroic achievement. Explain
- Q.9 "There is always a teacher to bring out the latent potential of a pupil/" Justify with reference to the role played by Ron Forbes and Ustad Faiyaz Khan in the lives of Evelyn Glennie and Bismillah Khan.
- Q.10 How did the young Bismillah develop his interest in Shehnai ?

Answer the following questions in about 30 to 40 words.

1. Why was the child so passionate about the round about? (The Lost Child)
2. Why did the child want to have balloons? Why didn't he ask for them? (The Lost Child)
3. Who helped the child? How? (The Lost Child)
4. What made the child's mouth water? Why did he not ask for it boldly? (The Lost Child)
5. From where did Grandfather buy Toto and for how much? (The Adventures of Toto)
6. Where was Grandfather going? Why did Grandfather take Toto with him? (The Adventures of Toto)
7. Why did Toto break the dish? How did he celebrate it? (The Adventures of Toto)

Answer the following questions in about 50 to 60 words.

1. Why was Toto transferred to --the closet, the big cage, the canvas bag, the stable? (The Adventures of Toto)
2. How does the story reflect that a child lives only in the present? (The Lost Child)
3. Describe the path of the child to the fair. (The Lost Child)

Section –E

Project Work

Project-1

☑ Watch any of the movie from the options listed below and write a review.

A) Night at the Museum

B) Life of Pi

C) Robinson Crusoe

Your REVIEW must include the following:

☑ Character sketch of the male or female protagonist

☑ What is the message of the movie?

☑ Did you learn anything from the movie? If yes, what was it?

☑ Would you recommend this movie to your friend? Explain your reasons.

☑ If you had a chance to ask a character in this movie a question, what would it be and to whom?

Project-2

Enrich your vocabulary and make a Pocket Dictionary and write three new words everyday with their meanings.

Project 3

Prepare one mind map of any of the lesson completed till date.

Vocabulary

Instructions:

1. Learn all the given word meanings and idioms very well.
2. Write all the given words in note book and use them in your own sentences .
3. There will be a test of these words only as soon as the school will reopen.

Sr.n	Word	Meaning
1	alternative	One of two or more available possibilities.
2	attribute	Regard something as being caused by (someone or something)
3	credible	Able to be believed; convincing
4	deficient	Not having enough of a specified quality or ingredient.
5	Accomplished	Completed
6	Muddled Head	Confused mind
7	Abdicate	-to give up a position, a right, or power
8	Gullible	easily deceived
9	Lament	-to express sorrow or grief
10	Nominal	-existing in name only; negligible
11	Opaque	hard to understand or explain
12	. Corporeal	-having, consisting of, or relating to a physical material body
13	Adversity	-a state, condition, or instance of serious or continued difficulty
14	Feebly	Weakly
15	Smeared	Covered with
16	Taken with	Attracted by
17	Isolated	Lonely
18	Halt	Stop
19	Austere	Simple and Strict
20	Innate	Inborn qualities
21	Downcast	Sad
22	Convocation	strong opinion
23	Summoned	Called
24	Bluntly	Speaking in a direct and honest way, even if it offends someone
25	Longing	Desire
26	Unprecedented	Never seen before
27	Segregation	Separation
28	Chaos	Confusion
29	Intended	Planned/meant
30	Uncanny	Strange
31	Evidently	Clearly/obviously
32	Potter about	do something unimportant
33	Nuisance	to cause inconvenience or annoyance
34	Urge	Strong desire
35	Culmination	End
36	Pursue	Follow
37	Relish	Great Enjoyment
38	Restrain	Stop
39	Concealed	Hidden
40	Squeals	Screams

Idioms and Phrases		
sr no.	Idiom	Meaning
1	A blessing in disguise	a good thing that seemed bad at first
2	A dime a dozen	Something common
3	Beat around the bush	Avoid saying what you mean, usually because it is uncomfortable
4	Bite the bullet	To get something over with because it is inevitable
5	Call it a day	Stop working on something
6	Cast down	Feel depressed
7	Cutting corners	Doing something poorly in order to save time or money
8	Get out of hand	Get out of control
9	Give someone the benefit of the doubt	Trust what someone says
10	Go back to the drawing board	Start over
11	Hit the sack	Go to sleep
12	Let someone off the hook	To not hold someone responsible for something
13	Make a long story short	Tell something briefly
14	Miss the boat	It's too late
15	A thorn in the flesh	Lots of physical effort
16	Pull someone's leg	To joke with someone
17	The best of both worlds	An ideal situation
18	To make matters worse	Make a problem worse
19	Under the weather	Sick
20	Wrap your head around something	Understand something complicated