

KEY FOR "A GRADE ACHIEVER"

Q.No. 11 – Stanzas Meant To Comprehensions

PAPER - 1 : PART - B

ANOTHER WOMAN

- a)
1. The woman bought green 'methi' in the market.
 2. She didn't have enough money to buy the radish. She thought that it was an extravagance buying the white radish. So she didn't buy it.
 3. She took the leaves and chopped them into small pieces which left the juice from them.
 4. She counted the coins carefully and tied them a small bundle into her sari at the waist.
 5. She shielded her face to protect herself from the heat.
- b)
1. The phrase "the usual words" refers to the mother-in-law's cursing all her actions.
 2. She was cursed by her mother-in-law because she spent money on buying vegetables.
 3. The woman's mother-in-law cursed her parents as they had sent her to their house.
 4. The woman husband came to house when her mother-in-law is cursing her.
 5. Her husband didn't have any love on her. Though he listened to the harsh speech of mother, he didn't show any concern for his wife.
- c)
1. She was sent to their house as she got married to a man of that house.
 2. The only choice left for her was to give up her life or to give an end to her life.
 3. The woman was thrown kerosene on her to burn herself.
 4. She was loyal to her husband. She obeyed her husband. She didn't have right to speak a single word.
 5. It was the woman's cheek.

ABANDONED

- a)
1. A little baby is the abandoned one.
 2. The little baby is crying with pain because of the wounds it got when the mosquitoes and insects ate its fingers away.

3. The mosquitoes and insects are eating its tiny fingers away.
 4. The foul smell is coming from the garbage bin.
 5. The baby abandoned one. The baby is left by their parents for some unknown reason. There is no one to hear the shrieks made by the baby. So the shrieks of the baby are unheard.
- b)
1. Here an outcast of destiny is the baby who is in its last stage.
 2. The baby is an outcast because his parents left him the garbage bin for some unknown reason.
 3. The baby is taking a labored breath. It is breathing in quike gasps. The baby has deep greenish blue coloured lips and sea - blue coloured nose and finger - tips.
 4. The baby has deep greenish blue coloured lips.
 5. The condition of the wrap around the baby is damaged and dirty one.
- c)
1. The cat jumps in to catch rats.
 2. When the rats see the cat, they let loose a clicking squeak.
 3. They rats let loose the squeak because they are afraid of the cat.
 4. The cat's jumping into the garbage bin leads to a bloody chaos.
 5. The only sin committed by the infant is 'Being Born'.
- d)
1. A filthy black cat comes to the bin.
 2. The cat comes to the garbage bin to catch rats.
 3. 'Easy rats' here means the rats that are caught easily.
 4. Rats are gnawing at the baby's ears.
 5. The rats are tearing the baby's hair with their sharp teeth.

OR WILL THE DREAMER WAKE ?

- a)
1. The tigress.
 2. In the jungle in the East.
 3. Because it is going to give birth to the young one.

4. Because there is chance of extinction of tigers.
5. We should protect the endangered species, the tigers.

- b)**
1. The whale swims in the South Ocean.
 2. Her song of birthing fills the seas.
 3. They wait for the glorious moment of the birth of the calf.
 4. He says so because the whale has become one of the endangered species in the Ocean South.
 5. The grandchild would be able to know it if we save the whales from extinction.

- c)**
1. Thrush warbles.
 2. To find her partner.
 3. From the eggs.
 4. Because thrush warbles becomes extinct if it is not protected.
 5. We should take steps to make the warbles survive.

- d)**
1. The white bear in the North.
 2. In the Northern Arctic Region.
 3. The cubs.
 4. Because the bears are also in the list of endangered species.
 5. We should take steps to see that the bear would not become extinct.

- e)**
- 1) The North, the South, the East and the West are the four directions referred in the poem.
 - 2) The directions join together in the centre.
 - 3) The path ahead leads up or down.
 - 4) Because the various species are on the merge of extinction.
 - 5) The human being.

A PLEA FOR INDIA

- a)**
1. We are proud to be a strong nation.
 2. Our roots cannot be shaken.
 3. Fights leave us in poor plight.
 4. Castes make us lose our charm.
 5. These lines are taken from the poem 'A Plea for India'.
- b)**
1. We should ignore the selfish call of each region.
 2. We should listen to the call of the nation.

3. To think about the development of the nation, to participate in social welfare programmes, to serve the poor and the needy, etc.

4. 'bicker'
5. They who are narrow-minded and who have rigid and conservative beliefs and who wants to disrupt the unity among the people create problems anew.

- c)**
1. We should control the riots.
 2. The riots make us hang our heads in shame.
 3. 'miserable'
 4. Communal riots, racial discrimination, regional disparities, social and economic inequalities, etc.
 5. win - din

ONCE UPON A TIME

- a)**
1. The poet is addressing to his son.
 2. Through these lines the poet wants to explain the artificiality of relationships and manners prevailing in the present day world.
 3. These lines are taken from the poem 'Once upon a Time'.
 4. The expression 'ice-cold-black eyes' means that the eyes are expressionless.
 5. The people in the past used to laugh with their hearts. There used to be sincerity in their laugh.
 6. Now the people laugh with their teeth artificially and superficially.

- b)**
1. 'I' refers to the poet Gabriel Okara.
 2. The poet has learned many things. He has learned to wear many faces like dresses.
 3. To survive in this world which is filled with forcible hypocrisy and pretension of falsehood.
 4. This expression means the poet changes his expressions and feelings to suit the situations and needs of the people with whom he is to deal with.
 5. The poet's son is being addressed.

- c)**
1. The poet wanted to laugh sincerely as the children do.
 2. He wanted to relearn how to laugh like an innocent child.
 3. The poet's teeth are compared to a snake's bare fangs.

4. The expression "... my teeth like a snake's bare fangs" means that when the poet looks at himself in the mirror his teeth are exposed and they appear like the fangs of a snake.
5. These lines tell us about the poet's desire to regain his real spirit and character. They also tell us about his yearning for the innocence, faithfulness and sincerity.

Q.NO. 12 & 13 – COMPREHENSION
PASSAGES FROM READING 'A' & 'B'

PAPER - 1 : PART - B

A. ATTITUDE IS ALTITUDE

ASSIGNMENT - 1

- a) 1. Nick was born with no arms or legs. He has faced a number of problems in his whole life. He has no arms to stretch or to scratch when he feels to do. He was unable to express to show his love and affection by keeping around his loved ones.
2. 'Torso' means the main part of the body, not including the head arms or legs.
3. 'It' refers to small foot that Nick has on his left hip.
4. The adjectival form of the word faith is 'faithful'.
5. balance × imbalance.
- b) 1. His father was shocked and left hospital room to vomit.
2. His parents decided to send Nick to the mainstream school for studies.
3. Nick's mother was a nurse.
4. His mother invented him a special plastic device that meant he could hold a pen or a pencil.
5. A rare occurrence called 'Phocomelia' which has no medical explanation.
- c) 1. Nick's parents arranged an electric chair for mobility and a team of carers to help him.
2. He was depressed because Nick was born without limbs.
3. He hated God for giving him such a disability.
4. He could hold brush with his teeth with a wall mounted brush.
5. To die from being underwater for too long time.

- d) 1. He did a 360 in the car to freak her out as the girl could see his head only.
2. He met surfing master Bethany Hamilton in Hawaii in 2008, who had her arm bitten off by a shark when he was 12.
3. He learnt how to do the 360 degree spins on his board-a feat that got him on the cover of surfer magazine within 48 hours.
4. c)
5. a)
- e) 1. He read about a disabled man who had managed to achieve great things and others.
2. He realised that God had made us to give hope to others.
3. a)
4. Strengthened
5. He won the Australian Young Citizen of the year award for his bravery and perseverance.

B. EVERY SUCCESS STORY IS ALSO
A STORY OF GREAT FAILURES

ASSIGNMENT - II

- a) 1. The New York Times editorial questioned the wisdom of the Wright Brothers about the machine that would fly.
2. The Wright Brothers invented a machine that would fly.
3. Colonel Sanders sold the recipe at the age of 65.
4. Colonel Sanders remembered his mother's recipe.
5. We should never leave hope. We should never stop trying till we reached the goal.
- b) 1. They bounced back when they failed in their attempts.
2. It means to bounce back when one failed and move forward.
3. Thomas Edison failed approximately 10,000 times while he was working on the light bulb.
4. Failure.
5. Great or sudden misfortune that causes harm.

- c)** 1. Failure is the highway to success.
 2. All the stories of success are also the stories of great failure.
 3. He overcame the death of his sweetheart at the age of 26.
 4. Succeeded.
 5. Abraham Lincoln.
- d)** 1. Setbacks are inevitable in life. A setback can teach us humility.
 2. The motivation to succeed comes from the burning desire to achieve a purpose.
 3. The young man wanted to know the secret to success.
 4. Socrates ducked him into the water when the water got upto their neck.
 5. Socrates took the young man to the river.

THE DEAR DEPARTED - I

ASSIGNMENT - I

- a)** 1. The noise is about the coming of Elizabeth and her husband, Ben.
 2. 'They' refers to Mrs. Elizabeth and Ben.
 3. They are coming to talk over the old man's affairs.
 4. Henry is wondering if they will come at all.
 5. When both the sisters quarrelled, Elizabeth said that she would never set foot in Mrs. Slater's house again.
- b)** 1. 'They' refers to the old man's slippers. (the slippers of Mrs. Slater's father)
 2. They are the old man's things. (grandpa's things)
 3. Mrs. Slater always wants to have her father's bureau.
 4. The bureau is in the room of Mrs. Slater's father. (grandpa's room or the old man's room)
 5. Henry advised his wife to arrange with Elizabeth, when she is dividing things up.
- c)** 1. Grandpa's (the old man's) bureau is being pinched by Mrs. Slater and her husband.
 2. We can understand that Victoria is honest and innocent.
 3. 'It' refers to the bureau.

4. Victoria is the speaker. She says it to make her parents know that her grand-father was drunk that morning as she doesn't believe Henry's words.
 5. Mrs. Slater fetches her father's clock and puts it on the mantelpiece.
- d)** 1. Mrs. Jordan doesn't have any feelings for her father. She is not worried at his death. She prefers to have tea.
 2. Henry remarks that the announcement of the old man's (grandpa's) death in the papers.
 3. After tea, they want to talk about the announcement of the old man's death in the papers.
 4. They want to list out the old man's things.
 5. They will announce the old man's (grandpa's) death.
- e)** 1. Victoria goes into her grandpa's room. She goes reluctantly as grandpa is thought dead.
 2. 'He' refers to their father. (the old man / grandpa)
 3. The receipt is regarding the insurance premium payment.
 4. The Jordans examine the bureau carefully and closely as they know that it is the old man's bureau.
 5. Victoria is scared as she sees something terrible in her grandpa's room.

THE DEAR DEPARTED - II

ASSIGNMENT - II

- a)** 1. Mrs. Jordan thinks that Abel is dead but when she sees him coming into their room, she is amazed and so she asks the question.
 2. Abel Merryweather is Mrs. Jordan's father.
 3. Abel has suffered from a bit of a headache.
 4. Mrs. Slater compelled her husband, Henry to wear her father's slippers. Hence, he wore them.
 5. Abel observes Henry trying to remove the slippers.
- b)** 1. Abel recollected that his bureau must be in his room. But now it is in the parlour.
 2. Henry and Mrs. Slater are speechless when Abel asks them about the bureau. They understand that Abel has noticed their pinching the bureau.

3. Everyone looks at the clock as it strikes six.
 4. It is Abel's clock.
 5. Abel's bureau and his clock are brought downstairs. Mrs. Slater and her husband Henry bring them downstairs.
- c)**
1. Since his wife's death, Abel has been living part of the time with Amelia, and part with Elizabeth.
 2. According to the new will, he will give his property to whoever he's living with when he dies.
 3. Mrs. Jordan wants her father to live with them as Abel has told that all his things will go to the one with whom he will be living at the time of his death.
 4. Both the sisters start dividing his things even when he is not dead. They don't care for him. They only want to own his things. So, he doesn't want to live with either of his daughters.
 5. Both the sisters are greedy, selfish and unscrupulous. They don't have any love and affection for their father.
- d)**
1. Abel wants to go to the lawyer to change his will.
 2. He wants to go to Church to get married.
 3. Abel goes to the insurance office to pay the insurance premium.
 4. Mrs. Slater says this. No, I don't agree with it. As the two daughters don't have any love and affection for their father, he wants to get married.
 5. On Monday, Abel wants to do three things. They are :
 - 1) go to the lawyer to change his will.
 - 2) go to the insurance office to pay the premium.
 - 3) go to St. Philip's Church to get married.
- e)**
1. Abel Merryweather is the speaker of the words.
 2. 'It' refers to Abel's marriage with the owner of 'Ring-O-Bells.'
 3. Abel Merryweather is inviting his daughters and their husbands for his marriage.
 4. The marriage will take place at St. Philip's Church at 12 O' clock, the next Monday.
 5. Abel thanks his daughter Amelia for bringing the bureau downstairs as it will be handier to carry it across to the 'Ring-O-Bells'.

THE JOURNEY

ASSIGNMENT - I

- a)**
1. The word 'I' refers to the author, Yes he Dorjee Thongchi.
 2. He came to the village to get married.
 3. They don't carry bedding while coming home because they get things required at home.
 4. 'It' refers to the thought of extending his leave-even taking unpaid leave.
 5. The narrator finally decided to return to work.
- b)**
1. The problem of the narrator was that he couldn't find anyone who could help him carry the trunk to the bus stop.
 2. His old father carried the writer's luggage. (the author's father)
 3. A porter carried his luggage when he came home.
 4. The young man was the author, Yes he Dorjee Thongchi.
 5. The narrator was a government officer.
- c)**
1. The author gave the wine to his old father.
 2. His father carried the trunk on his back after arranging the belt that was attached to the trunk on his forehead.
 3. The thought that it was improper for him to let father carry the luggage was lingering in the narrator's mind.
 4. The narrator couldn't tell his father about his thought because of his shame and guilt.
 5. The narrator wanted to tell his father that he would like to carry the trunk himself.
- d)**
1. His father provided the education to the narrator.
 2. The narrator was physically useless because he had never got used to physical labour having stayed in hostel right from his childhood.
 3. It would hurt the narrator's father if his father saw him carrying a trunk on his back.
 4. They came to the tea shop for tea as the bus from Tawang had not yet reached Dirang and so they had some time in hand.
 5. His father asked him if he had a pair of old shoes for him.

- e) 1. There were cracks in the father's feet as he had never worn shoes.
 2. The narrator had not noticed till then that feet of his father had developed cracks.
 3. The narrator checked his wallet to see if he had enough money to buy a pair of canvas shoes for his father.
 4. His father protested because he did not want his son to spend money on new shoes for him.
 5. The narrator gave his father the hunting boots that he was wearing.
- f) 1. The narrator gave his hunting shoes to his father.
 2. His father wanted to say to take care of himself and write letters to them.
 3. The journeys started in two opposite directions.
 4. He had started his journey in the luxurious bus.
 5. The paragraph is taken from the lesson 'The Journey'.

ASSIGNMENT - II

- a) 1. The woman bought green 'methi' in the market.
 2. She didn't have enough money to buy the radish. She thought that it was an extravagance buying the white radish. So she didn't buy it.
 3. She took the leaves and chopped them into small pieces which left the juice from them.
 4. She counted the coins carefully and tied them a small bundle into her sari at the waist.
 5. She shielded her face to protect herself from the heat.
- b) 1. The phrase "the usual words" refers to the mother-in-law's cursing all her actions.
 2. She was cursed by her mother-in-law because she spent money on buying vegetables.
 3. The woman's mother-in-law cursed her parents as they had sent her to their house.
 4. The woman's husband came to house when her mother-in-law is cursing her.
 5. Her husband didn't have any love on her. Though he listened to the harsh speech of mother, he didn't show any concern for his wife.

- c) 1. She was sent to their house as she got married to a man of that house.
 2. The only choice left for her was to give up her life or to give an end to her life.
 3. The woman was thrown kerosene on her to burn herself.
 4. She was loyal to her husband. She obeyed her husband. She didn't have right to speak a single word.
 5. It was the woman's cheek.

RENDEZVOUS WITH RAY

ASSIGNMENT - I

- a) 1. The Apu Trilogy.
 2. The harsh image of poverty depicted in it haunted him.
 3. The accusation was that Ray made his reputation by selling Indian poverty to the west.
 4. Poverty.
 5. Arrogance means showing pride.
- b) 1. Nine years
 2. He wanted to prepare so that there could be a worthwhile dialogue between them.
 3. He was a shy person and always very discreet about displaying his emotions, according to the writer.
 4. The arrangement between them was to meet on Sundays at 9 a.m. at Ray's residence.
 5. **Invite** : I invited my friends to my Birthday party.
- c) 1. It was to address often the French-speaking priest in Bengali.
 2. Ray was in a disturbed mood because the Charulatha screenplay was missing.
 3. Roberge wanted to ask him whether he was planning to take any action on the culprit.
 4. They visited him to go through some of his manuscripts.
 5. The humane concern was that Ray did not want to hurt the reputation of the person though he was a culprit.

- d)** 1. In spite of what was happening it would sin to lose faith in Man.
2. Ray was hurt because some critic saw the last films as didactic and verbose though he was at his most personal.
3. He was conveying his personal message an society and civilization.
4. The impulse that motivated his earlier films was aesthetics.
5. The word 'agnostic' means a person who does not know whether God exists.
- e)** 1. Ray was on his deathbed in hospital who Roberge met him lastime.
2. He said that he did not stay long and he was leaving and said the last word 'Bhalo laglo' (it was nice).
3. Chitrabani is a communication and film institute. The founder was Mr. Roberge.
4. 'Them" refers to the Canadian agencies which donated funds to Chitrabani.
5. The contribution made by 'Chitrabani' to the film world in India was it produced documentary features and also made a platform for local talent for film-making.

MAYA BAZAAR

ASSIGNMENT - II

- a)** 1. The director of the film "Mayabazaar" was K.V. Reddy.
2. "Mayabazaar" was made in two languages. It was released in Telugu and in Tamil.
3. Nagireddy and Chakrapani produced "Maya Bazaar".
4. The meaning of the word star-ensemble is 'envolving no individual star but several actors whose roles are of equal importance : fine ensemble playing.
- 5) The movie was released in 1957.
- b)** 1. The playback singers were M.L. Vasantha Kumari, Leela, Suseela and Madhavapeddi.
2. It is a tribute to Telugu culture, language and customs of the land.
3. People identified every character of the film with someone they knew in their immediate vicinity.
4. The choreographer of 'Maya Bazaar' movie was 'Pasumarthy'.
5. It refers to the film "Maya Bazaar".
- c)** 1. The songs, "Aha naa pelli anta" and "Vivaha bhojanambu" are reverberated in marriages.
2. The friends are called as Asamadiyulu and the enemies are called as Tasamadiyulu.
3. The dialogues are 'Ghatothkacha's Manadi Sodara Prema and antha alamalame kada'.
4. The meaning of the word repertoire is a stock of plays dances or items that a company or a performer knows.
5. The noun form of the word reverberate is 'reverberation'.
- d)** 1. The lovers in the film are Abhimanyu and Sasirekha.
2. Abhimanyu gave the magic box to Sasirekha.
3. Balarama saw his Sishya, Duryodhana.
4. Balarama's wife laps up the sight of an array of jewellery. This scene made the viewers laugh heartily because they knew that someone back home was equally attached to the riches.
5. Sasirekha saw Abhimanyu in the box.
- e)** 1. Balarama decided to separate Abhimanyu and Sasirekha.
2. When the womenfolk saw the film, they sighed recalling their own tribulations in the hands of such brothers.
3. The director successfully reduced all characters to ordinary mortals displaying all the follies of human beings except Ghatothkacha or Krishna.
4. They are Ghatothkacha and Krishna.
5. The film 'Mayabazaar' is referred as a feast to the eyes and soul.

THE STOREYED HOUSE - I

ASSIGNMENT - I

- a)** 1. The bus had come up the winding road in the mountain as if with a life-time effort.
2. The dispensary was situated on the plain and stood still, like an obstinate bull.
3. The dispensary was hardly a mile or two away from the destination.
4. The conductor asked the passengers to get down and to put all their strength together to push the bus.
5. The bus stopped with a bang in front of Bhujaba Patil's residence.
- b)** 1. Bayaji had packed his entire household goods in the box.
2. Bayaji worked for thirty-five years in the dockyard.
3. He became a supervisor during the period of extension.
4. His hardwork had given him a well framed shape to his body.
5. He paid fifteen paise to the coolie.
- c)** 1. The name of the public building was Buddha Vihar.
2. People who had embraced Buddhism named the building Buddha Vihar.
3. The children cried out saying that, 'Baiju Nana is here, Baiju Nana is here !'.
4. Bayaji's mother was eighty-five year-old.
5. Bayaji's mother asked him to wait outside the door.
- d)** 1. Bayaji saw Bhujaba coming towards him when he reached Kadam's house.
2. Bayaji was a Mahar by caste.
3. Bhujaba became furious because Bayaji greeted him when he saw Bhujaba in Kadam's house. Bhujaba asked him whether he forgot his position simply because he had turned Buddhist.
4. Bayaji was nonplussed. For a moment, he was tempted to knock him down with his box but realised that he couldn't afford to do so.
5. Bayaji was to spend the rest of his days on this soil and would be interred in the same soil.
- e)** 1. The old woman came forward, poured some water over the piece of bread in her hand, moved it around Bayaji's face and flung it away as an offering.
2. The cracking sound came from her mother's eight fingers.
3. The elder son looked after the fields.
4. Bayaji had eight children in all, six sons and two daughters.
5. The elder son in service and the two daughters were already home to greet him.

THE STOREYED HOUSE - II

ASSIGNMENT - II

- a)** 1. The news that Bayaji was building a storeyed house spread like a cry from the rooftops.
2. There was only one storeyed house in the village.
3. It was too much for Kondiba to bear that Bayaji, an untouchable creature, should think of a rival storeyed house.
4. Dattaram Vadar was given the contract of construction.
5. Kondiba said these words to Bayaji.
- b)** 1. Patil told Bayaji not to spend unnecessarily on a storeyed house.
2. The warning given to Bayaji was that he might go in for a storeyed house only if he didn't wish to stay in that village.
3. Out of fear Bayaji had to abandon plans for the storeyed house.
4. The middle portion of the house was elevated.
5. The first storey was fixed up with a wooden flooring.
- c)** 1. The housewarming ceremony was planned after the completion of the house.
2. The village elders were invited to the ceremonial 'paan-supari'.

3. Bayaji's sons worked hard for two full days on the decorations.
 4. People looked forward with delight to the forthcoming contest among the various troupes.
 5. Kondiba Patil and others felt uneasy at the sight of the brand new house, the impressive pandal and the crowd of smiling faces.
- d)**
1. Bayaji fed all his guests with meal of shira and puris. Along with betel nuts items of gossip rolled over their tongues.
 2. Kalekar Bapu Master has a superior voice among the Bhajan singers.
 3. Kadegaonkar Buwa was better at classical singing. Devotional songs were sung in praise of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Lord Buddha.
 4. Bayaji sat down by a guest now and then, to inquire after his welfare.
 5. Bayaji's children were preparing tea for a second round.
- e)**
1. Bayaji's new house had caught fire from all sides.
 2. Bayaji was frantic because his newly constructed house was caught fire from all sides.
 3. Bayaji pulled the pictures of Buddha and Babasaheb from the walls and hurled them down.
 4. People pulled up water from a nearby well to put out the dreadful fire but it could not be easily contained.
 5. The people were unable to go up because the staircase had collapsed.

ENVIRONMENT

ASSIGNMENT - I

- a)**
1. The discontent creeps in when the wars are fought over natural resources for the basic needs.
 2. The discontent leads to conflict.
 3. Good management of the natural resources is important for peace.
 4. Good management of the natural resources is not possible if you do not have democratic space.

5. One leg is peace, the other leg is good governance and the third leg is the sustainable management of resources.
 6. The basin stands for development.
 7. They have allowed some people who are in power to acquire a lot.
- b)**
1. The forests were called the water towers.
 2. The rain water ended up in the lakes and ocean.
 3. When the rivers dried up, the local biological diversity is lost.
 4. We should preserve the local biological diversity so that no damage is caused to the environment.
 5. The campaign was for restoring the vegetation, the land and rehabilitation of the forests.
- c)**
1. The foresters.
 2. Because they are professionals.
 3. Women work on the farms.
 4. She said that the seeds of trees are like any other seeds.
 5. They gave the women the plastic bags to put the seedlings, to nurture and to transplant them.
- d)**
1. The ordinary, illiterate local women of Africa.
 2. Five to ten years.
 3. By cutting and selling the trees grown.
 4. The sense of pride that they were not begging is talked about.
 5. The other transformation is related to the landscape.
 6. Because water is not running and going into the ground.
- e)**
1. The ordinary illiterate local women.
 2. Because of the needs they had for firewood and building material.
 3. To plant trees that grow fast.
 4. In civics and environment.
 5. It helped them to take up the responsibility of protecting their environment.

ASSIGNMENT - II

- a)**
1. The tigress.
 2. In the jungle in the East.
 3. Because it is going to give birth to the young one.
 4. Because there is chance of extinction of tigers.
 5. We should protect the endangered species, the tigers.
- b)**
1. The whale swims in the South Ocean.
 2. Her song of birthing fills the seas.
 3. They wait for the glorious moment of the birth of the calf.
 4. He says so because the whale has become one of the endangered species in the Ocean South.
 5. The grandchild would be able to know it if we save the whales from extinction.
- c)**
1. Thrush warbles.
 2. To find her partner.
 3. From the eggs.
 4. Because thrush warbles becomes extinct if it is not protected.
 5. We should take steps to make the warbles survive.
- d)**
1. The white bear in the North.
 2. In the Northern Arctic Region.
 3. The cubs.
 4. Because the bears are also in the list of endangered species.
 5. We should take steps to see that the bear would not become extinct.
- e)**
- 1) The North, the South, the East and the West are the four directions referred in the poem.
 - 2) The directions join together in the centre.
 - 3) The path ahead leads up or down.
 - 4) Because the various species are on the verge of extinction.
 - 5) The human being.

MY CHILDHOOD

ASSIGNMENT - I

- a)**
1. 'I' refers to A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.
 2. He was born at Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu.
 3. His parents were Jainulabdeen and Ashiamma.
 4. Jainulabdeen was a man of a great innate wisdom and he had a true generosity or spirit. Ashiamma was an ideal helpmate to him.
 5. 'innate'
- b)**
1. The Second World War started in 1939.
 2. Kalam was eight years old when the War had started.
 3. The demand for tamarind seeds erupted during the war.
 4. The daily wages of Kalam were an income of one anna.
 5. Dinamani was the newspaper mentioned in the passage.
- c)**
1. 'I' refers to Abdul Kalam. He felt very sad because he was humiliated by his new teacher. He was asked by his new teacher to go and sit on the back bench.
 2. The image of Ramanadha Sastry weeping when Kalam shifted to the last row left a lasting impression of Kalam.
 3. This incident took place when Kalam was in the fifth standard.
 4. The narrator was studying then at the Rameswaram Elementary School.
 5. Because he was an orthodox Hindu who had narrow religious beliefs.
- d)**
1. Abdul Kalam and his friend Ramanadha Sastry.
 2. They told their respective parents about the new teacher's humiliating behaviour towards Kalam.
 3. Ramanadha Sastry's father Lakshmana Sastry summoned the teacher.
 4. He asked the teacher to either apologize or quit the school and the island.
 5. Yes, he did.
- e)**
- | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. True | 2. False | 3. False |
| 4. True | 5. True | |

ASSIGNMENT - II

- a)**
1. We are proud to be a strong nation.
 2. Our roots cannot be shaken.
 3. Fights leave us in poor plight.
 4. Castes make us lose our charm.
 5. These lines are taken from the poem 'A Plea for India'.
- b)**
1. We should ignore the selfish call of each region.
 2. We should listen to the call of the nation.
 3. To think about the development of the nation, to participate in social welfare programmes, to serve the poor and the needy, etc.
 4. 'bicker'
 5. They who are narrow-minded and who have rigid and conservative beliefs and who wants to disrupt the unity among the people create problems anew.
- c)**
1. We should control the riots.
 2. The riots make us hang our heads in shame.
 3. 'miserable'
 4. Communal riots, racial discrimination, regional disparities, social and economic inequalities, etc.
 5. win - din

JAMAICAN FRAGMENT

ASSIGNMENT - I

- a)**
1. The narrator noticed that the two little boys were playing in the garden.
 2. The bigger boy was a sturdy youngster, very dark with a mat of coarse hair and had coal-black eyes.
 3. The bigger boy was a black one with a mat of coarse hair on his head. So the narrator thought that he was a Jamaican.
 4. Both the boys dressed alike. This tells us that they might be brothers.
 5. The little white boy was playing the role of a master in the game.

- b)**
1. The white boy, even in his tender age, was imposing his will upon the black boy and the little black boy submitted. This made the narrator amazed.
 2. Because they both dressed alike.
 3. Though they both dressed alike they were different in their colour. So the narrator thought that the two boys were only playmates.
 4. Since they both dressed alike the narrator felt that the black boy was of equal class with his playmate.
 5. The little white boy's imposition of his will upon a black boy and the black boy's submission to the white boy made the narrator puzzled.
- c)**
1. They were playing a game.
 2. They were playing a game in which each boy took it in turn every alternate day to be the boss, the other the slave.
 3. To see what the white boy was making his little servant do.
 4. The little black boy was playing the role of a boss and the white boy was playing the role of his slave. This astonished the narrator.
 5. The man standing at the gate was the father of the two boys.
- d)**
1. 'You' in the passage refers to the white man.
 2. The narrator thought that the white man was thinking that the black race was superior to the white.
 3. On seeing the little black boy ordering the white boy, the narrator thought that the white man might have been thinking that the black race was superior to the white.
 4. Because on the previous day the little white boy was bossing the dark one.
 5. He was worried all the previous day over the dark boy's realization of his inferiority so young in life.
 6. The grown-ups impute deep motives to children's actions. So they are silly.

- e)
1. The two boys were actually brothers.
 2. Because their father was a white man and their mother was a black woman.
 3. The brown woman mentioned in the passage was the mother of the two boys.
 4. The white man was actually the father of the two boys.
 5. The narrator was proud of his country and his people. Because, he felt that in his country the blacks and whites live in harmony and respect each other.

ASSIGNMENT - II

- a)
1. The poet is addressing to his son.
 2. Through these lines the poet wants to explain the artificiality of relationships and manners prevailing in the present day world.
 3. These lines are taken from the poem 'Once upon a Time'.
 4. The expression 'ice-cold-black eyes' means that the eyes are expressionless.
 5. The people in the past used to laugh with their hearts. There used to be sincerity in their laugh.
 6. Now the people laugh with their teeth artificially and superficially.
- b)
1. 'I' refers to the poet Gabriel Okara.
 2. The poet has learned many things. He has learned to wear many faces like dresses.
 3. To survive in this world which is filled with forcible hypocrisy and pretension of falsehood.
 4. This expression means the poet changes his expressions and feelings to suit the situations and needs of the people with whom he is to deal with.
 5. The poet's son is being addressed.
- c)
1. The poet wanted to laugh sincerely as the children do.
 2. He wanted to relearn how to laugh like an innocent child.
 3. The poet's teeth are compared to a snake's bare fangs.

4. The expression "... my teeth like a snake's bare fangs" means that when the poet looks at himself in the mirror his teeth are exposed and they appear like the fangs of a snake.
5. These lines tell us about the poet's desire to regain his real spirit and character. They also tell us about his yearning for the innocence, faithfulness and sincerity.

Q.No. 14 – USAGE OF APPROPRIATE WORDS

PAPER - I : PART - B

ASSIGNMENT - I

- I. a) ii b) i c) iii d) iv e) ii
- II. a) i b) ii c) i d) iii e) ii
- III. a) ii b) iv c) i d) iii e) i
- IV. a) iv b) iii c) ii d) iii e) i
- V. a) ii b) iv c) i d) ii e) ii

ASSIGNMENT - II

- I. a) ii b) i c) iii d) ii e) iii
- II. a) ii b) i c) iv d) ii e) iii
- III. a) iii b) i c) iii d) iv e) i
- IV. a) i b) iv c) iii d) ii e) ii
- V. a) iv b) iv c) iii d) iv e) ii

ASSIGNMENT - III

- I. a) iii b) ii c) iii d) iii e) i
- II. a) ii b) iv c) ii d) ii e) i
- III. a) ii b) i c) ii d) i e) i
- IV. a) iii b) ii c) iii d) ii e) ii
- V. a) i b) i c) iii d) ii e) iv

ASSIGNMENT - IV

- I. a) i b) i c) iii d) ii e) iv
- II. a) i b) ii c) ii d) i e) iv
- III. a) iv b) i c) iii d) ii e) i
- IV. a) ii b) i c) i d) i e) iv
- V. a) i b) iii c) i d) iv e) i

ASSIGNMENT - V

- I. a) i b) i c) iv d) i e) iii
 II. a) ii b) iv c) ii d) i e) iv
 III. a) ii b) i c) ii d) i e) iii
 IV. a) i b) iv c) i d) iii e) i
 V. a) iii b) i c) iv d) iii e) i

Q.No. 15 – MATCHING OF SENTENCE PATTERNS**PAPER - 1 : PART - B****STRUCTURES****VIII. Neither - nor, either - or**

1. He is not a knave. He is not a fool.
2. My brother is not there. My sister is not there.
3. Hari not came. Hari not sint a letter.
4. Rama may be in the house. Rama may be in the garden.
5. Mohan is not a home at home . Padma is not at home.
6. He must be mad. He must be drunk.
7. My brother not knows about this. My mother not knows about it.
8. My brother is not ready to go. His friends are not ready to go.
9. I am thinking of travelling to Argentina. I am thinking of travelling to Brazil.
10. We have not physical weakness. We have not mental weakness.

EXERCISE

6. Shobha
7. Ramesh
8. The Teacher
9. Mr. Syam
10. The old man

Q.No. 16B – SPEECH (Direct & Indirect)**PAPER - I : PART - B****ASSIGNMENT - I**

- I. 1. Radha says that she can not run.
2. Sita will tell her mother she will not cook food.

3. Ram said that he liked sweets.
4. He told me that I did not know the art of speaking.
5. Sohan said that Meera was dancing.
6. The peon said that the bell had not gone.
7. He told his teacher that he would work hard to pass the examination.
8. She said that she could solve her problem.
9. Sonam told me that she had not known my address.
10. The teacher permitted Mohan to go.
11. My mother said that she had been cooking when she had gone.
12. The watchman oblized me to keep the door closed.
13. The teacher permitted the boys to go to their houses.
14. Sweta oblized me to post her letter.
15. He opined that it might rain the passing day.
16. Rohan said that he must had left the nextday.
17. The traveller insisted to go home at once.

ASSIGNMENT - 2

- II. 1. He asked me whether I felt better.
2. Ram asked Neelu whether the peon did not ring the bell in time.
3. The traveller asked the hotel keeper whether there was any room vacant with him.
4. He asked his son whether he had not seen the Beijing Olympics.
5. The servant asked his master whether he had received his letter.
6. The teacher asked the boy whether he had been absent the previous day.
7. The servant asked whether he should lay the table then.
8. The speaker asked the audience whether he should begin the discussion.
9. He asked his friend where he was putting up.
10. The boy asked the traveller what he could do for him.
11. The boy asked Hari when he would see the principal.
12. The teacher asked the boy why he didn't leave the class.

13. The father asked the worker how much money he required.
14. The teacher asked the peon how dare he disobeyed his orders.
15. The customer requested the man to lend his umbrella for a few seconds.

ASSIGNMENT - 3

REPORTING OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

(commands, requests, suggestions etc.)

1. The teacher ordered the class to look at the black board.
2. The jailor commanded to go away immediately.
3. The mother suggested children to not go near the fire.
4. My mother suggested me to work laboriously.
5. Ram said to his friend, "Please wait here till I return".
6. The Prime Minister appealed the citizens to serve the mother land.
7. He obliged mother to pardon him that time.
8. The owner ordered the servant to go to the bazaar and bring sugar.
9. The gardener suggested the children to not to pluck the flowers.
10. He obliged me to go for a morning walk.
11. He ordered watchman to let the stranger stayed there.
12. He opined that Ram ever so hard, he would not succeed.

ASSIGNMENT - 4

REPORTING OF OPTATIVE AND EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

1. The farmer exclaimed that it was a dreadful snake.
2. The priest wished me that God might bless me.
3. The boy greeted the teacher to have good morning.
4. The wolf boasted/exclaimed how clever it was.
5. The beggar screamed that he had lost his purse.
6. He praised that I had done well.
7. The old man exclaimed that he had missed the train.

8. The people wished the king to live long.
9. The youth exclaimed that they had got a job.
10. She exclaimed sadly that I had lost the money.

TEXT BOOK ASSIGNMENTS

ASSIGNMENTS - 5

1. Nick joked that he called it his chicken drumstick.
2. He said that he was deeply depressed when he was eight years old.
3. Nick told his mother that he wanted to kill himself.
4. Nick said that he wanted to concentrate on something good that he had.
5. Nick said that she had taught him how to surf and he was terrified at first.
6. Nick said that no one had ever done that in the history of surfing.
7. Nick asked whether I was going to finish strong.
8. Socrates asked what I had wanted the most when I had been there.

Q.No. 17,19 – COMBINING THE SENTENCES (REALTIVE PRONOUNS / CONJUNCTIONS)

PAPER - 1 : PART - B

ASSIGNMENT - 1

1. I met a boy who was very cruel.
2. He should be praised who does his best.
3. The man who is honest is trusted
4. Wellington was a great general who defeated Napoleon at the battle of waterloo.
5. The dog bit the burglar who had broken into the house.
6. We met a girl who lost her way.
7. The child is dead who came here yesterday.
8. I know the man who stole bicycle.
9. The man has been arrested who stole the bicycle.
10. I saw a soldier who had lost an arm.

ASSIGNMENT - 2

1. Show the road which leads to Delhi.
2. I have found the umbrella which I lost it.
3. We saw the horse which was lame.
4. Here is the book which you were asking for.
5. Here is the pencil which you lost it yesterday.
6. Coal is found in Bengal which is a very useful mineral.
7. The letter which you sent reached me in this morning.
8. I heard a song which please me.
9. Here is a book which contains pictures.
10. Hare rode the bicycle which is a new one.

ASSIGNMENT - 3

1. He should be praised that he does his best.
2. The man is trusted that he is honest.
3. We saw the horse that was lame.
4. I saw a girl that she was singing.
5. Here is the book that you were asking for the book.
6. Here is the pencil that you lost it yesterday.
7. The letter reached me this morning that you sent.
8. This is the house that Jack built.
9. I heard the song that pleased me.
10. The bicycle is a new one that Hari rode.

ASSIGNMENT - 4

1. When I loved my father, he is dead.
2. When the teacher sent for the boy, he came once.
3. No one trusts him when he is a rogue.
4. You see him there when that boy bowls.
5. You spoke to the man when he is deaf.
6. When you see him there, the boy is my cousin.
7. When I was speaking of him, this is my cousin.
8. The child is dead when he came here yesterday.
9. When the ladies have arrived, I was speaking to them.
10. All people praise him when, this is the boy.

ASSIGNMENT - 5

1. Nick is mainly torso who plays football, gulf, swims and surfs.
2. Nick has a small foot on his left hip which helps him balance and enables to kick.

3. Nick was born in Australia who now lives in Los Angles.
4. Nick who had electric wheel chair for mobility was teased and bullied.
5. Nick read a newspaper article about a disabled man who had managed to achieve greatthings and help others.
6. Bethany Hamilton taught surfing to Nick who had been bitten by a shark.
7. The meeting was a great success which was held in town hall.
8. I know the man who steals the bicycle.
9. He posted the letter which wrote it last night.
10. When I was sitting down to breakfast, the telephone rang.

ASSIGNMENT - 6

1. He is hard working that everybody knows it.
2. I do not know whether he may be at home.
3. Except he speaks fast, he is a good teacher.
4. That was his hope that he would win the first prize.
5. This is his great fear that he may fail again.
6. I met my old friend who is now a police inspector.
7. The boy sits near me whose father is a philosopher.
8. This is the letter that Lila wrote.
9. This is the garden where the finest roses grow here
10. Tell me the reason why you did not come to school yesterday.

ASSIGNMENT - 7

1. After they had children of their own, Bayaji was amused that his daughters that in this childish manner.
2. Sindhu closed the doors because she heard loud noises from outside.
3. I noticed the uneven road first time because I noticed my father's cracked feet for the first time.
4. Baiju you shouldn't lose your head simply, because you've set a side some money.
5. Bhujaba didn't respect Bayaji because the latter was a mahar.

6. As Bayaji reached Kadam's house, he saw Bhujaba coming towards him.
7. As Bayaji neared Buddavihar, the children came running to him.
8. As Bayaji came home, his wife felt very happy.
9. As Anand threw stones at the mango tree, the farmer shouted at him.
10. Since they knew that Bayaji was coming home for good, the elder son in service and the two daughters were already at home to greet him.

ASSIGNMENT - 8

1. Since Bayaji's children came home, he returned.
2. I did not come because you did not call me.
3. He ran away because he was afraid.
4. He had gone, after I returned home.
5. He went out after the rain stopped.
6. He must start at once otherwise he will be late.
7. He went out when he stopped.
8. He must go to jail or pay the penalty.
9. Strike the iron while it is hot.
10. The Piper played when the children danced.

ASSIGNMENTS - 9

1. I entered my home while my wife was singing.
2. The girls sang while the boys played.
3. Since you wish it, it shall be done.
4. Since I saw Meena, I have been liking her.
5. Lest he ran away, he will be killed.
6. Krishna is lean besides he is short.
7. He was fired besides he was sentenced to six months of imprisonment.
8. Mukund as well as Rustum are fair.
9. Sohanlal as well as Rita deserves a prize.
10. Do not spend all your money lest you will come to want.

ASSIGNMENT - 10

1. He sells oranges and bananas.
2. I honour him as is a pandit.
3. Syed is rich but he is not happy.
4. You may go but I will stay.
5. Mother and father are at home.
6. He must do as he is told otherwise he will be punished.

7. We love Tommy because it is a faithful dog.
8. When the old man fell down, he broke his leg.
9. He was afraid of being late so he ran fast.
10. I shall sit still and listen to the music.

ASSIGNMENT - 11

1. It is autumn so leaves are falling.
2. Though he is wounded, he is cheerful.
3. Sita many tried to get up but she could not.
4. You must be quiet or leave the room.
5. There is life because there is hope.
6. Nitin is neither rich nor poor.
7. Yamuna Rao made a century but he was made out at the wicket.
8. Rekha has gone after Sarala has come.
9. Gopi works hard but his brother is idle.
10. I have neither spoken to her nor written to her.

ASSIGNMENT - 12

1. Though he is rich, he is discontented.
2. My brother either in the house or in the garden.
3. Since he returned from Bombay, I have not seen him.
4. The people look miserable and poor.
5. Many were called but a few were chosen.
6. The child is weeping when the mother has gone out.
7. When the sun rose, the mist began to clear with.
8. If you promise to work hard, I will appoint you.
9. He is rather lame so he cannot run fast.
10. The man is tall and strong.

ASSIGNMENT - 13

1. You will pass, if your working hard is a condition.
2. Since he has worked hard, he will succeed.
3. He was fined because he has copied in the examination.
4. Unless you must work harder, you will not pass.
5. He worked hard that his object was to win a prize.
6. Until I will return, do not go till then.
7. I had left home before she came.
8. Lila is more intelligent than me.
9. As he is ill, he cannot attend office.
10. Though he is poor, he is contented.

ASSIGNMENT - 14

1. As soon as the bell rang, they all came up at once.
2. Hamid is as clever as Ali.
3. She must weep (or) die.
4. Take medicine regularly else you will not get better.
5. Either he begins madness, he is mad.
6. He is neither idler nor a gambler.
7. Yet he may slay me, I will trust one.
8. Wisemen love turth where as fools shame it.
9. He was found guilty therefore he was hanged.
- 10.

Q.No.18 – VOICE (Active & Passive)**PAPER -1 : PART - B****ASSIGNMENT - 1****SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE**

1. Games are liked by boys.
2. A kite is made by him.
3. A kite is made by them.
4. Milk is drunk by me.
5. A poem is read by me.
6. I am scolded by him.
7. Flowers are plucked by her.
8. The flute is played on by Ram.
9. She is not liked by you.
10. Is the book read by you ?

ASSIGNMENT - 2

1. A shirt is being stitched by her.
2. A letter is being written by me.
3. The dog is being beaten by him.
4. Is a picture being drawn by you ?
5. Why a noise is being made by you ?
6. What is being done by you ?
7. You are not being listen by us.
8. The beggar is beig laughted at by the boys.
9. The roll is not being called by the teacher.
10. A sweet song is being sung by Susanth.

ASSIGNMENT - 3**PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**

RULE : subject + has / have + been + past participle + by + object

1. I have been insulted by him.
2. The pen has been stolen by them.
3. You have been helped by us.
4. I have not been listened by them.
5. We have been invited by her.
6. A song has not been sung by me.
7. The papers have not been delivered by the speaker.
8. The letter has not been posted by the peon.
9. Has the lunch been left by him ?
10. Has the road been repaired by you ?

ASSIGNMENT - 4**SIMPLE PAST TENSE**

Rule : Subject + was / were + past participle + by + object

1. You were taught by us.
2. A song was sung by her.
3. The flower was snatched by me.
4. You were not disobeyed by me.
5. The sari was not liked by me.
6. You were not taught by us.
7. The first gramophone was invented by edison.
8. All the milk was drunk by the cat.
9. I was not expected by them.
10. Where was the diary found by you ?

ASSIGNMENT - 5**PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE**

Rule : Subject + was /were + being + past participle + by + object

1. A story was being told by my grand father.
2. Goodnews was being expected by the students.
3. The students were being taught by the teacher.
4. The question was not being discussed by me.
5. My orders were not being carried by him.
6. A race was not being run by you.
7. The rolls were being called by the teacher.
8. The house was not being built by the masons.
9. The thief was being chased by them.
10. A game was being played by them.

Q.No. 20 – FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT CHOICES

PAPER - I : PART - B

ASSIGNMENT - 1

- 1) e 2) b 3) a 4) b 5) b
6) a 7) b 8) c 9) a 10) a

ASSIGNMENT - 2

- 1) c 2) d 3) d 4) b 5) c
6) c 7) c 8) b 9) b 10) c

ASSIGNMENT - 3

- 1) a 2) b 3) b 4) d 5) b
6) a 7) c 8) c 9) d 10) b

ASSIGNMENT - 4

- 1) a 2) b 3) b 4) c 5) c
6) a 7) d 8) c 9) b 10) c

ASSIGNMENT - 5

- 1) d 2) d 3) a 4) e 5) c
6) a 7) b 8) c 9) e 10) d

ASSIGNMENT - 6

- 1) c 2) c 3) b 4) b 5) d
6) b 7) b 8) a 9) d 10) e

ASSIGNMENT - 7

- 1) a 2) a 3) b 4) a 5) d
6) b 7) a 8) b 9) a 10) d

ASSIGNMENT - 8

- 1) a 2) c 3) b 4) b 5) b
6) d 7) a 8) a 9) b 10) c

ASSIGNMENT - 9

- 1) d 2) b 3) d 4) a 5) b
6) a 7) a 8) b 9) b 10) b

ASSIGNMENT - 10

- 1) b 2) a 3) b 4) d 5) a
6) d 7) c 8) a 9) c 10) d

ASSIGNMENT - 11

- 1) b 2) a 3) c 4) a 5) c
6) b 7) c 8) a 9) c 10) c

ASSIGNMENT - 12

- 1) a 2) a 3) c 4) c 5) a
6) c 7) a 8) a 9) b 10) c

ASSIGNMENT - 13

- 1) b 2) b 3) b 4) b 5) c
6) a 7) b 8) b 9) a 10) a

ASSIGNMENT - 14

- 1) c 2) b 3) a 4) b 5) a
6) b 7) c 8) c 9) b 10) c

ASSIGNMENT - 15

- 1) c 2) c 3) b 4) b 5) c
6) c 7) a 8) a 9) a 10) c

ASSIGNMENT - 16

- 1) b 2) c 3) a 4) a 5) a
6) c 7) a 8) c 9) a 10) a

ASSIGNMENT - 17

- 1) c 2) b 3) c 4) c 5) b
6) b 7) c 8) a 9) c 10) c

ASSIGNMENT - 18

- 1) b 2) b 3) b 4) c 5) c
6) b 7) c 8) c 9) b 10) c

ASSIGNMENT - 19

- 1) a 2) b 3) c 4) c 5) c
6) a 7) b 8) a 9) a 10) b

ASSIGNMENT - 20

- 1) b 2) a 3) b 4) a 5) c
6) b 7) a 8) c 9) a 10) a

Q.No.21 – PREPOSITIONS

PAPER - I : PART - B

ASSIGNMENT - 1

- 1) in 2) to 3) at 4) to
5) in 6) at 7) in 8) to

ASSIGNMENT - 2

- 1) in 2) in 3) none 4) at
5) none 6) in 7) at 8) for

ASSIGNMENT - 3

- 1) during 2) for 3) in 4) in
5) for 6) for 7) into 8) for

ASSIGNMENT - 4

- 1) at 2) in 3) in 4) on
5) on 6) on 7) in 8) at

ASSIGNMENT - 5

- 1) in 2) at 3) in 4) at
5) in 6) for 7) on 8) of

ASSIGNMENT - 6

- 1) to 2) of 3) for 4) in
5) from 6) with 7) on 8) about

ASSIGNMENT - 7

- 1) on 2) to 3) of 4) to
5) at 6) on 7) for 8) for

ASSIGNMENT - 8

- 1) in 2) at 3) with 4) with
5) in 6) with 7) of 8) for

ASSIGNMENT - 9

- 1) with 2) in 3) of 4) of
5) of 6) to 7) for 8) in

ASSIGNMENT - 10

- 1) in 2) with 3) by 4) for
5) in 6) on 7) of 8) by

ASSIGNMENT - 11

- 1) for 2) for 3) by 4) of
5) in 6) in 7) in 8) in

ASSIGNMENT - 12

- 1) in 2) in 3) in 4) in
5) at 6) in 7) at 8) at

ASSIGNMENT - 13

- 1) to 2) for 3) for 4) to
5) with 6) at 7) for 8) of

ASSIGNMENT - 14

- 1) of 2) in 3) on 4) in
5) to 6) in 7) for 8) from

ASSIGNMENT - 15

- 1) of 2) in 3) of 4) in
5) with 6) to 7) in 8) of

ASSIGNMENT - 16

- 1) during 2) during 3) while
4) while 5) while 6) while

ASSIGNMENT - 17

- 1) in 2) on 3) at 4) at
5) on 6) in 7) in 8) in
9) in 10) in 11) in 12) in

ASSIGNMENT - 18

- 1) on ; at ; in 2) on ; at 3) at ; on
4) in ; in 5) on 6) on
7) in 8) on 9) at ; on

ASSIGNMENT - 19

- 1) at 2) in 3) at 4) in ; at
5) at 6) on 7) in 8) on
9) in 10) no preposition
11) no preposition 12) in 13) in
14) on 15) on 16) in 17) on
18) in 19) in 20) on

ASSIGNMENT - 20

- 1) in 2) for 3) to 4) from
5) for 6) on 7) in 8) to
9) to 10) for 11) to 12) for
13) to 14) about 15) from 16) in
17) on 18) for 19) in 20) to

ASSIGNMENT - 21

- 1) for 2) of 3) in 4) for
5) in 6) to 7) in 8) to
9) of 10) to 11) for 12) of
13) in 14) to 15) in 16) with
17) in 18) to 19) to 20) of

ASSIGNMENT - 22

- 1) about 2) for 3) in 4) for
5) to 6) on 7) in 8) to
9) for 10) to 11) for 12) in
13) about 14) to 15) in 16) to
17) to 18) on 19) from 20) in

Q.No. 22 – SYNONYMS

PAPER - I : PART - B

ASSIGNMENT - 1

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1) indulge | 2) poverty |
| 3) floats | 4) disappointed |
| 5) peered | 6) plague |
| 7) famous | 8) devastating |
| 9) recognition | 10) urge |

ASSIGNMENT - 2

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1) broken | 2) ground |
| 3) searched | 4) froze |
| 5) insufficient | 6) clear |
| 7) cordially | 8) giveup |
| 9) fragile | 10) remembering |

ASSIGNMENT - 3

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1) suited | 2) beginning |
| 3) throat | 4) several |
| 5) rage | 6) childishness |
| 7) frank | 8) unsatisfiable |
| 9) disgraceful action | 10) censured |

ASSIGNMENT - 4

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1) remedy for | 2) forcefully |
| 3) odd | 4) lively |
| 5) clear and certain | 6) spite |
| 7) exactly | 8) rising |
| 9) reflective | 10) avoiding. |

ASSIGNMENT - 5

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) ultimately | 2) a security bond |
| 3) continue | 4) obscure |
| 5) complete change | 6) establish the genuiness |
| 7) suffering | 8) ungracious |
| 9) judgement | 10) hint |

ASSIGNMENT - 6

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1) pervades | 2) effort |
| 3) clear | 4) stopped |
| 5) quarrel | 6) unfeeling |
| 7) audacity | 8) credentials |
| 9) flatters | 10) vociferous |

ASSIGNMENT - 7

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1) sincere | 2) weariness |
| 3) pleasing | 4) shorten |
| 5) first | 6) clear |
| 7) agree | 8) rational |
| 9) futile | 10) flippantly humorous |

ASSIGNMENT - 8

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1) bold | 2) uneasy |
| 3) drained away | 4) continued bravely |
| 5) break | 6) suitable |
| 7) increased | 8) poor |
| 9) unashamed | 10) picturesque |

ASSIGNMENT - 9

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1) good judgement | 2) ignored |
| 3) sleep | 4) flattering |
| 5) elasticity | 6) aim |
| 7) obligatory | 8) amazing |
| 9) promote | 10) weakened |

ASSIGNMENT - 10

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) an instant | 2) feebleness |
| 3) passing slanderousremarks | |
| 4) pretender | 5) easily perceived |
| 6) hard working | 7) protest |
| 8) friendship | 9) dry |
| 10) briskness | |

ASSIGNMENT - 11

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) talkative | 2) church yard |
| 3) front | 4) not needed |
| 5) begrudge | 6) sagacious |
| 7) unquestionable | 8) sleepiness |
| 9) progress | 10) excessively-respectful |

ASSIGNMENT - 12

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1) think | 2) interfere |
| 3) recently | 4) enraged |
| 5) composure | 6) collected |
| 7) irregular | 8) kindness |
| 9) believable | 10) irregular |

ASSIGNMENT - 13

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1) uproot | 2) repititive |
| 3) wonderful | 4) unusual |
| 5) dangerous | 6) feast |
| 7) lustful | 8) deviation |
| 9) uneasiness | 10) gave assistance |

ASSIGNMENT - 14

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1) impute | 2) sycophants |
| 3) forged | 4) hackneyed |
| 5) disorderly scene | 6) desertion |
| 7) prudent | 8) pretty |
| 9) scholarly | 10) avenue |

ASSIGNMENT - 15

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1) coax | 2) prenicious |
| 3) failed | 4) fussy |
| 5) natural tendency | 6) profitable |
| 7) non-existent | 8) protested |
| 9) consiliate | 10) conviction |

ASSIGNMENT - 16

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1) violence | 2) a hint |
| 3) or | 4) drink |
| 5) too difficult to overcome | |
| 6) revoke | 7) surroundings |
| 8) impressionistic | 9) sufficient |
| 10) magnetic appeal | |

ASSIGNMENT - 17

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) excessively enthusiastic | |
| 2) unmindful | 3) destroyed |
| 4) soften | 5) imitate to excel |
| 6) justify | 7) convert |
| 8) passage of time | 9) reward |
| 10) difficult | |

ASSIGNMENT - 18

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1) mercy | 2) primitive |
| 3) watchful | 4) face |
| 5) efforts made with critical awareness | |
| 6) entertain | 7) peculiar |
| 8) later | 9) unruly |
| 10) imaginative | |

ASSIGNMENT - 19

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1) fruitful | 2) convincing |
| 3) guages | 4) confirmed |
| 5) stands | 6) turst worthiness |
| 7) unnatural | 8) weak |
| 9) admirable | 10) optimistic |

ASSIGNMENT - 20

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1) take part in | 2) poverty |
| 3) drifts | 4) worried |
| 5) looked carefully | 6) plague |
| 7) famous | 8) devastating |
| 9) praise | 10) encourage |

ASSIGNMENT - 21

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) broken | 2) clearing |
| 3) searched | 4) stopped moving |
| 5) insufficient | 6) clear |
| 7) in a friendly manner | 8) giveup |
| 9) breakable | 10) remembering |

ASSIGNMENT - 22

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1) worry | 2) cheated |
| 3) calmness | 4) long after |
| 5) uncover | 6) unnoticed |
| 7) utter a shrill cry | |
| 8) breaking of wars on the share | |
| 9) out of shape | 10) sitting room |

ASSIGNMENT - 23

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1) small | 2) whole heartedly |
| 3) dried | 4) lukewarm |
| 5) efforts | 6) remote |
| 7) ordinary | 8) products |
| 9) released | 10) extent |

ASSIGNMENT - 24

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) advertisements | 2) honesty |
| 3) match | 4) wasteful |
| 5) common | 6) praise recognition |
| 7) bold | 8) determined |
| 9) unknown | 10) abandoned |

ASSIGNMENT - 25

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1) simple | 2) hurried out |
| 3) calmness | 4) hatred |
| 5) surprised | 6) stopped |
| 7) cut off | 8) reveal |
| 9) met | 10) spread over |

ASSIGNMENT - 26

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1) give up | 2) excuse |
| 3) confirms | 4) simple |
| 5) explained | 6) barely |
| 7) hated | 8) joyful |
| 9) competing with | 10) talkative |

ASSIGNMENT - 27

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) understand | 2) concentrated on |
| 3) with great interest | 4) falsely assumes |
| 5) unnecessary | 6) with out training |
| 7) worn-out | 8) large |
| 9) peacefulness | 10) hatred |

ASSIGNMENT - 28

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1) released | 2) scolded |
| 3) advertisement | 4) extent |
| 5) fix | 6) simple |
| 7) exploited | 8) empty |
| 9) wore | 10) involuntarily |

ASSIGNMENT - 29

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1) shocking | 2) very big |
| 3) worn out | 4) give |
| 5) sprit and courage | 6) dangerous |
| 7) given | 8) go |
| 9) ranfaster | 10) moving |

ASSIGNMENT - 30

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1) empty | 2) calmness |
| 3) blew out | 4) hatred |
| 5) triedhard | 6) scolded |
| 7) lukewarm | 8) advanced |
| 9) comfort | 10) simple |

**Q.No. 25 – PUTTING THE WORDS
UNDER CORRECT HEADINGS****PAPER - I : PART - B****ASSIGNMENT - 1**

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| a) People | Things |
| 1) comrade | 1) computer |
| 2) fodder | 2) mixture |
| 3) murder | 3) treasure |
| 4) teenage | 4) peasant |
| b) Workmen | Tools |
| 1) potter | 1) saw |
| 2) black smith | 2) diamonds |
| 3) gold smith | 3) wheel |
| 4) gabler | 4) nails |
| c) Speakers | Writers |
| 1) lecturers | 1) novelist |
| 2) orators | 2) poet |
| 3) speakers | 3) essayist |
| 4) preacher | 4) biographer |
| d) Professions | Persons |
| 1) architecture | 1) cricketer |
| 2) nursing | 2) reporter |
| 3) medicine | 3) acrelogist |
| 4) engineering | 4) scientist |
| e) People | Subjects |
| 1) musician | 1) physiotherapy |
| 2) chemist | 2) forestry |
| 3) architect | 3) sociology |
| 4) pharmacist | 4) archeolohy |
| f) People | Places |
| 1) minister | 1) airport |
| 2) employer | 2) cinema hall |
| 3) thief | 3) auditorium |
| 4) gambler | 4) museum |
| g) Person | Places |
| 1) Pharmacist | 1) forest |
| 2) chemist | 2) factory |
| 3) president | 3) court |
| 4) priest | 4) station |

- h) People Qualities**
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1) consultant | 1) violent |
| 2) accountant | 2) confident |
| 3) applicant | 3) adolescent |
| 4) ignorant | 4) magnificent |

- i) Persons Activities**
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1) dermatologist | 1) the skin |
| 2) orthopaedist | 2) the bones |
| 3) cardiologist | 3) the heart |
| 4) psychiatrist | 4) the mind |

ASSIGNMENT - 2

- a) Animals Sounds**
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1) elephants | 1) neigh |
| 2) horses | 2) hiss |
| 3) snakes | 3) bark |
| 4) dogs | 4) trumpet |

- b) People Subjects**
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1) musician | 1) commerce |
| 2) agriculturist | 2) physiotherapy |
| 3) archaeologist | 3) forestry |
| 4) pilgrim | 4) |

- c) Prefixes Suffixes**
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1) discovery | 1) examination |
| 2) improper | 2) temperament |
| 3) intention | 3) necessarily |
| 4) unbelief | 4) employment |

- d) Positive qualities Negative qualities**
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1) solvngly | 1) meticulous |
| 2) logical | 2) malicious |
| 3) cultured | 3) finicky |
| 4) interpid | 4) fussy |

- e) Duplicative Alternative**
- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1) chuk-chuk | 1) pitter-patter |
| 2) ta-ta | 2) see-saw |
| 3) bye-bye | 3) chit-chat |
| 4) hip-hip | 4) dilly-dilly |

- f) Closed compound words Open compound words**
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1) bed room | 1) week end |
| 2) naval force | 2) whenever |
| 3) foot rest | 3) lawn tennis |
| 4) post office | 4) base ball |

- g) Verb forms Noun forms**
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1) transfer | 1) Government |
| 2) discover | 2) platform |
| 3) clear | 3) sunshade |
| 4) teach | 4) protection |

- h) Propositional phrases Phrasal verbs**
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1) due to | 1) fit up |
| 2) apart from | 2) bring up |
| 3) along with | 3) take after |
| 4) by way of | 4) wear out |

- i) Idioms Binomials**
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1) bread & butter | 1) get rid of |
| 2) heart and soul | 2) tooking by surprise |
| 3) part and parcel | 3) at length |
| 4) give and take | 4) — |

ASSIGNMENT - 3

- a) Verb Adjective**
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1) animate | 1) modern |
| 2) accept | 2) agreeable |
| 3) inanimate | 3) ancient |
| 4) reject | 4) differ |

- b) Alternative Rhyming**
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1) tick-tack | 1) super-duper |
| 2) zig-zag | 2) tip-top |
| 3) letter-skelter | 3) hurry burry |
| 4) see-saw | 4) hurly-burly |

- c) Verb forms Noun forms**
- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1) degrade | 1) development |
| 2) transfer | 2) transformation |
| 3) respond | 3) transplantation |
| 4) develop | 4) displacement |

- d) Latin plurals Greek plurals**
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1) errata | 1) crises |
| 2) data | 2) theses |
| 3) phenomena | 3) diagnoses |
| 4) syllabi | 4) species |

- e) Prefixes Suffixes**
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1) discomfort | 1) protection |
| 2) disconnect | 2) prologue |
| 3) precommon | 3) employment |
| 4) proclamation | 4) detection |

- f) People**
- 1) neighbour
 - 2) discoverer
 - 3) audience
 - 4) excavator
- g) People**
- 1) treasurer
 - 2) instructor
 - 3) sculpture
 - 4) explorer
- h) Personnel**
- 1) editor
 - 2) accountant
 - 3) doctor
 - 4) secretary
- i) Persons**
- 1) poet
 - 2) dances
 - 3) audience
 - 4) biographies

- Arts**
- 1) excavation
 - 2) therapy
 - 3) surgery
 - 4) march
- Tools/instruments**
- 1) cooker
 - 2) computer
 - 3) refrigerator
 - 4) type writer

- Places of work**
- 1) library
 - 2) bank
 - 3) press
 - 4) hospital

- Places**
- 1) theatre
 - 2) chamber
 - 3) studio
 - 4) auditorium

ASSIGNMENT - 4

- a) Adjectives**
- 1) weak
 - 2) strong
 - 3) beautiful
 - 4) arrogant
- b) Singulars**
- 1) basket
 - 2) pencil
 - 3) girl
 - 4) boy
- c) Words**
- 1) fraudulent
 - 2) conceive
 - 3) attorney
 - 4) beat up
- d) People**
- 1) accountant
 - 2) applicant
 - 3) consultant
 - 4) ignorant

- Compound adjectives**
- 1) old fashioned
 - 2) double red
 - 3) business life
 - 4) blueish-grey

- Plurals**
- 1) books
 - 2) schools
 - 3) feet
 - 4) carpets

- Meanings**
- 1) intended to cheat
 - 2) old and damaged
 - 3) to from an idea
 - 4) a lawyer

- Qualities**
- 1) confident
 - 2) violent
 - 3) adolescent
 - 4) magnificent

- e) Binomial**
- 1) bread and butter
 - 2) leaps and bounds
 - 3) rough and ready
 - 4) part and parcel
- f) Binomial**
- 1) give and take
 - 2) heart and soul
 - 3) odds and ends
 - 4) thick and thin
- g) Good qualities**
- 1) exercises
 - 2) honesty
 - 3) teaching
 - 4) cooperation
- h) Place of work**
- 1) library
 - 2) clinic
 - 3) press
 - 4) bank
- i) Persons**
- 1) blind
 - 2) mute
 - 3) deaf
 - 4) spastic

- Meaning**
- 1) an integral
 - 2) almost finished
 - 3) livelihood
 - 4) big leaps

- Meanings**
- 1) indifficult times
 - 2) unimportant
 - 3) things a large choice
 - 4) help one another

- Bad qualities**
- 1) stealing
 - 2) laziness
 - 3) gambling
 - 4) drinking

- Personnel**
- 1) accountant
 - 2) secretary
 - 3) doctor
 - 4) editor

- Disability**
- 1) loss of speech
 - 2) loss of hearing
 - 3) loss of vision
 - 4) loss of memory

Q.No. 26 – COMPLETING THE WORDS WITH LETTERS

PAPER - I : PART - B

ASSIGNMENT - 1

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1) e, a | 2) i, e | 3) u, i |
| 4) i, o | 5) e, e | 6) o, u |
| 7) e, i | 8) o, u | 9) e, a |
| 10) o, u | 11) u, i | 12) u, a |
| 13) e, s | 14) i, e | 15) u, e |
| 16) o, u | 17) a, i | 18) i, e |
| 19) e, o | 20) a, i | 21) e, a |
| 22) e, a | 23) i, e | 24) o, u |
| 25) i, a | 26) i, e | 27) e, o |
| 28) e, a | 29) i, a | 30) u, e |

ASSIGNMENT - 2

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1) e, a | 2) e, a | 3) e, e |
| 4) a, i | 5) e, a | 6) e, a |
| 7) o, u | 8) o, u | 9) e, a |
| 10) e, a | 11) a, i | 12) i, e |
| 13) o, u | 14) a, i | 15) e, u |
| 16) i, a | 17) i, e | 18) a, u |
| 19) e, o | 20) o, u | 21) u, a |
| 22) o, u | 23) o, u | 24) a, u |
| 25) o, u | 26) o, u | 27) i, o |
| 28) o, u | 29) i, a | 30) u, a |

ASSIGNMENT - 3

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1) o, u | 2) i, e | 3) e, a |
| 4) e, i | 5) a, i | 6) e, a |
| 7) e, e | 8) a, i | 9) e, a |
| 10) e, a | 11) i, e | 12) i, o |
| 13) u, e | 14) i, a | 15) u, a |
| 16) e, a | 17) e, a | 18) e, a |
| 19) i, e | 20) e, a | 21) e, e |
| 22) i, e | 23) a, i | 24) a, i |
| 25) a, i | 26) i, o | 27) i, a |
| 28) e, a | 29) e, a | 30) e, a |

Q.No. 27 – SYLLABLES - USAGE**PAPER - I : PART - B****ASSIGNMENT - 1**

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|------------|
| 1) est | 2) ist | 3) ancy | 4) cial |
| 5) ful | 6) ery | 7) ance | 8) ance |
| 9) ache | 10) ar | 11) ent | 12) ence |
| 13) ance | 14) ance | 15) al | 16) tional |
| 17) al | 18) al | 19) ate | 20) tion |

ASSIGNMENT - 2

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1) age | 2) sion | 3) ent | 4) ence |
| 5) sity | 6) ence | 7) al | 8) ance |
| 9) er | 10) tion | 11) ance | 12) ment |
| 13) tion | 14) ence | 15) tion | 16) sity |
| 17) ment | 18) ary | 19) tion | 20) ance |

ASSIGNMENT - 3

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1) sal | 2) ance | 3) ant | 4) ble |
| 5) al | 6) ble | 7) age | 8) er |
| 9) ery | 10) age | 11) or | 12) ent |
| 13) or | 14) ery | 15) ary | 16) al |
| 17) al | 18) tion | 19) ent | 20) ive |

ASSIGNMENT - 4

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1) or | 2) ancy | 3) ary | 4) er |
| 5) al | 6) age | 7) sity | 8) tion |
| 9) ary | 10) ance | 11) el | 12) ance |
| 13) sion | 14) sion | 15) ant | 16) age |
| 17) ation | 18) er | 19) al | 20) on |

Q.No. 28 – SPELLING POTENCY**PAPER - I : PART - B****ASSIGNMENT - 1**

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1) puddle | 2) truly |
| 3) quirky | 4) stationary |
| 5) disappointed | 6) remarkable |
| 7) bleat | 8) lipstick |

ASSIGNMENT - 2

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1) obedience | 2) humorous |
| 3) absorbent | 4) venomous |
| 5) intelligent | 6) topic |
| 7) — | 8) accomodation |

ASSIGNMENT - 3

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1) zeal | 2) yield |
| 3) conceive | 4) necessary |
| 5) scurry | 6) take |
| 7) please | 8) weed |

ASSIGNMENT - 4

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1) necessarily | 2) alignment |
| 3) amputate | 4) somersault |
| 5) necessiate | 6) sincerely |
| 7) — | 8) humorous |

ASSIGNMENT - 5

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1) violence | 2) soldier |
| 3) gorgeous | 4) sparsely |
| 5) initial | 6) engineer |
| 7) stationary | 8) associate |

ASSIGNMENT - 6

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1) - | 2) embarrassing |
| 3) performer | 4) cherish |
| 5) accommodate | 6) - |
| 7) abridgment | 8) attendant |

ASSIGNMENT - 7

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1) - | 2) adamant |
| 3) consort | 4) commentator |
| 5) treat | 6) repel |
| 7) governor | 8) prefer |

ASSIGNMENT - 8

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1) grief | 2) ambulance |
| 3) deception | 4) musician |
| 5) attorney | 6) - |
| 7) receive | 8) extravagant |

ASSIGNMENT - 9

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1) sponsor | 2) - |
| 3) tranquility | 4) stationary |
| 5) important | 6) suffer |
| 7) balance | 8) creator |

ASSIGNMENT - 10

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1) preferred | 2) imaginary |
| 3) appearance | 4) ignorant |
| 5) suspicious | 6) sniffing |
| 7) scratched | 8) center |

Q.No. 29 – PRONUNCIATION**PAPER - I : PART - B****ASSIGNMENT - 1**

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1) walk, chalk | 2) cloak, flout |
| 3) chemist, character | 4) flowers, plants |
| 5) but, cut | 6) wool, roof |
| 7) here, near | 8) wished, laughed |

ASSIGNMENT - 2

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1) bath, half | 2) loud, proud |
| 3) walked, talked | 4) cakes, baskets |
| 5) bright, fight | 6) food, good |
| 7) cement, cigarette | 8) mock, lock |

ASSIGNMENT - 3

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1) care, came | 2) knife, wife |
| 3) laughed, coughed | 4) flowers, plants |
| 5) fish, bush | 6) dog, dig |
| 7) roar, four | 8) build, killed |

ASSIGNMENT - 4

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) chorus, chronicle | 2) stopped, appeared |
| 3) relative, superlative | 4) horses, churches |
| 5) chorus, chord | 6) pleased, walked |
| 7) dreamt, stream | 8) could, push |

ASSIGNMENT - 5

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1) couple, trouble | 2) reason, listen |
| 3) line, height | 4) truth, think |
| 5) bowl, fowl | 6) recruit, fruit |
| 7) flood, blood | 8) treat, greet |

ASSIGNMENT - 6

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1) broad, saw | 2) nail, name |
| 3) church, check | 4) mood, soothe |
| 5) seed, seat | 6) zebra, zip |
| 7) rice, rays | 8) bursh, machine |

ASSIGNMENT - 7

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1) packed, believed | 2) poured, load |
| 3) bridge, jam | 4) replace, bliss |
| 5) wanted, lifted | 6) feast, yield |
| 7) guest, gum | 8) bus, race |

ASSIGNMENT - 8

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1) seem, leap | 2) boil, employ |
| 3) talked, dived | 4) annual, cured |
| 5) vim, value | 6) go, low |
| 7) cats, taps | 8) churches, judges |

ASSIGNMENT - 9

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) dreamt, stream | 2) ginger, angel |
| 3) steer, sieve | 4) seated, needed |
| 5) let, set | 6) thin, thumb |
| 7) pull, could | 8) least, yield |

ASSIGNMENT - 10

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1) eager, east | 2) architect, almost |
| 3) peace, meal | 4) sense, comprehensive |
| 5) fan, rough | 6) care, cave |
| 7) chin, chit | 8) pin, sin |

Q.No. 30 – ARRANGE IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER**PAPER - I : PART - B****ASSIGNMENT - 1**

- dial, lottery, moment, pool
- ghost, religion, relish, remember
- narrow, oxygen, plum, seminar
- angel, dwell, goose, pile
- dusk, ginger, mystery, report
- dust, forest, ginger, release
- deed, middle, prayer, select
- goat, prayer, relax, sentence

ASSIGNMENT - 2

- book, confess, result, sensor
- band, comfort, purpose, symbol
- bore, different, response, stream
- belief, counter, presume, rather
- automatic, control, gather, sensor
- chase, forest, permission, stick
- guilty, midday, ownership, transfer
- chase, permission, result, sincere

ASSIGNMENT - 3

- alabaster, grocer, prayer, remove
- automatic, batter, chase, prominent
- rather, remove, restrict, round
- burst, business, compact, crown
- around, assemble, blast, genius
- amputate, costume, gallery, result
- account, arrive, capacity, character
- arrange, forest, relax, routine

ASSIGNMENT - 4

- album, capable, cure, mountain
- cost, example, system, tomb
- maintain, maintenance, moon, mountain
- advice, advocate, street, strong
- care, exact slavery, tomb
- exact, example, slavery, tour
- maintain, moon, system, tomb
- arrange, exact, example, stimulus

ASSIGNMENT - 5

- friend, neighbour, serious, wish
- children, greeting, message, witness
- passenger, person, playway, pleasant
- bicker, develop, difference, furious
- basic, children, withdrawl, witness
- major, stream, strong, summary
- commerce, concern, garden, wipe
- advice, advise, ambiguous, ambition

ASSIGNMENT - 6

- account, money, more, symbol
- drum, mother, natural, stream
- exercise, mother, relish, remove
- amputate, natural, niece, notorious
- doubt, jealous, remove, season
- naughty, normal, remove, strength
- donate, morning, mother, notorious
- meaning, monster, person, pleasant

ASSIGNMENT - 7

- blood, bring, vulture, worry
- bang, bough, plough, sang
- bald, leisure, pleasure, provoke
- curry, plait, source, spring
- gratitous, great, height, leave
- believe, mutter, shirt, slim
- dome, flood, height, laugh
- guilty, quilt, space, stood

**Q.No. 31 – POLITE FORMS -
SUGGESTIONS, ADVICES AND
REQUESTS**

PAPER - I : PART - B

ASSIGNMENT - 1

1. My dear brother ! you should study well.
2. My dear friend ! you outtht to take rest.
3. My dear friend ! you should be careful about your health.
4. My dear friend ! you put on a lot of weight. It's better to do yoga everyday.
5. My dear friend ! you should not ride your bike at night without lights.
6. My dear friend, Raju ! you have become pale. Better see a doctor.
7. My dear cousin ! If you want to lose weight, better exercise everyday.
8. My dear friend ! would you mind please post this letter for me !

ASSIGNMENT - 2

1. My dear brother ! you should use a helmet while riding.
2. Hurrah ! I am pleased with this question paper my dear friend ?
3. My dear friend ! you appear to be good runner, you should join in a sports school.
4. Respected Sir/Madam ! would you mind kindly reduce your TV volume ?
5. Dear Sir ! can I ask you to give my dictionary back to me ?
6. My dear friend ! You are fat. Why shouldn't you walk every morning ?
7. My dear friend ! You should study well.
8. My friend ! You better consult a dentist.

ASSIGNMENT - 3

1. Respected Sir/Madam ! Would you mind please type a letter for me ?
2. My dear friend ! You should not smoke which causes injurious to health.
3. May I help you in carrying luggage !

4. Dear Sir ! Excuse me ! Can I have your pen once please.
5. Respected teacher ! Kindly grant me leave for one day.
6. Uncle ! You are smoking heavy. You should stop it.
7. My dear brother ! I want to buy a new bicycle. Could you please lend me some money.
8. My dear friend ! You should first finish your home work.

**Q.No. 32 – IDENTIFYING MOOD OF
SENTENCE**

PAPER - I : PART - B

ASSIGNMENT - 1

- 1) b 2) c 3) a 4) b
5) c 6) a 7) a 8) b

ASSIGNMENT - 2

- 1) d 2) b 3) c 4) a
5) a 6) a 7) a 8) a

ASSIGNMENT - 3

- 1) c 2) c 3) b 4) b
5) a 6) c 7) a 8) a

ASSIGNMENT - 4

- 1) d 2) c 3) c 4) c
5) a 6) b 7) a 8) c

ASSIGNMENT - 5

- 1) a 2) d 3) c 4) a
5) c 6) c 7) c 8) a

**Q.No. 33 – MAKING REQUESTS &
SUGGESTIONS**

PAPER - I : PART - B

ASSIGNMENT - 1

1. Please, give me, one kilo of wheat !
2. Could you please, give me your pencil !
3. Please tell me, what do you want from me ?
4. Could you please permitt me to, attend the class!

5. Could you please, look after my pet a hour, I have to attend some urgent work !
6. It is better to practise yoga for your back pain !
7. It is better to take the medicine !
8. Could you please tell me where is the hospital ?

ASSIGNMENTS - 2

1. It is better, to drink the medicine !
2. Could you please change the leaking oil packet at once !
3. Could you please, give me your pen!
4. Could you please, give me a different one, This note is torn.
5. Young man! Stop smoking ! in bus.
6. Could you please, tell me ,where is the hospital.
7. It is better to take your medicine regularly !
8. Could you please give permission to leave the room !

ASSIGNMENTS - 3

1. Young man ! Could you please, put my box on the top rock !
2. Could you please, give me your pen !
3. Please, show me pens. I want to buy a pen !
4. Could you please, show me the way to the hospital !
5. Could you please, permit me to use your bicycle!
6. Could you please allow me, to see your album !
7. Could you please, permit me to use your computer once.
8. Could you please, allow me to pay the fee next month.

ASSIGNMENTS - 4

1. Could you please, give me your book !
2. Could you please tell me, what is the busfare to Guntur ?
3. Could you please, lend me fifty rupees !
4. Could you please, show me away to the busstand !
5. Could you please tell me, what is the pincode of Vijayawada !
6. It is better to bring medicines.
7. Could you please move a bit !
8. Could you please tell me, which bus goes to Tarapet ?

ASSIGNMENTS - 5

1. Please, give lift to the bus stand !
2. Could you please, appoint me as supervisor.
3. Could you please, correct my notebook !
4. Could you please, tell me your name !
5. Please, give me additional sheet !
6. Could you please, help me to cross the road !
7. Please, tell me, who is your science teacher ?
8. Please, drop me at the post office.

Q.No. 34 – CHOOSING RIGHT PHRASES

PAPER - I : PART - B

ASSIGNMENT - 1

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1) d | 2) a | 3) c | 4) a |
| 5) d | 6) b | 7) b | 8) d |

ASSIGNMENT - 2

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1) a | 2) a | 3) c | 4) d |
| 5) a | 6) d | 7) c | 8) b |

ASSIGNMENT - 3

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1) a | 2) a | 3) c | 4) c |
| 5) d | 6) b | 7) d | 8) c |

ASSIGNMENT - 4

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1) b | 2) a | 3) b | 4) a |
| 5) a | 6) c | 7) c | 8) b |

ASSIGNMENT - 5

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1) b | 2) d | 3) c | 4) d |
| 5) b | 6) a | 7) d | 8) c |

Q.No. 11 – COMPREHENSION PASSAGES FROM READING - 'C'

PAPER - II : PART - B

ASSIGNMENT - 1

- a) 1. 'He' refers to Nagavara Ramarao Narayana Murthy, the founder of Infosys.
2. He helped his seniors in Science.
3. There was a spark in his eyes. He could grasp the one's of science faster than the speed of light.

4. Indian Institutes of Technology.
5. They sat below the shade of a stone mandap close to Chamundi Hills in Mysore.

- b)**
1. D - Day is a date on which something important is expected to happen.
 2. He had passed with a high rank in the entrance test for IIT. His father said that he could not afford his expenses at IIT.
 3. He had five sisters.
 4. Excited, experienced joy or pleasure.
 5. Uncommon.
- c)**
1. He was disappointed and his heart sank in sorrow.
 2. He was an introvert by nature.
 3. He went to the station to say goodbye and good luck to his friends for their future life.
 4. The monsoon had set in and it had started to drizzle.
 5. He was an introvert as he had never shared his unhappiness or helplessness with anybody.
- d)**
1. He became finally a pioneer of India's software industry and started the Information Technology wave.
 2. N.R. Narayana Murthy.
 3. He believes in the motto, 'Powered by intellect and driven by values.'
 4. He showed Indians that it was possible to earn wealth legally and ethically.
 5. He has become an icon of simplicity, uncompromising quality and fairness, apart from being a philanthropist.

THE BRAVE POTTER

ASSIGNMENT - 2

- a)**
1. It will / would bring rain soon.
 2. The old tiger was running for shelter to save himself from rain.
 3. The tiger made a sigh of relief as he found an old hut to take shelter.
 4. The tiger crawled under the thatched roof and lay down by the door. Thus, he saved himself from the rain.

5. Before the tiger went to sleep, he heard something heavy being dragged inside the hut and a woman's voice.

- b)**
1. The old woman complained that it was a terrible leak. She also said that she would rather meet a tiger in the forest than have the leak in her house.
 2. The tiger thought that the 'leak' was a very dangerous and strong animal.
 3. The tiger was awakened by an angry voice shouting in his ear.
 4. It was the potter's voice.
 5. He kicked and beat upon the tiger's head and shoulders.

- c)**
1. The potter worked very hard. So, he was tired and thirsty.
 2. When he drank all the wine, the potter no longer felt tired.
 3. The potter suddenly remembered that he had left his donkey tied under a tree.
 4. The potter got angry as his donkey was not there where he tied it.
 5. He wanted to beat his donkey as it ran off into the forest.

- d)**
1. The villagers were amazed when they saw the tiger which was tied.
 2. The villagers praised the potter because of his courage shown in catching the tiger.
 3. The villagers thanked the potter for catching the tiger. The tiger had eaten many of their goats and buffaloes. They had tried to catch him for many years but had failed.
 4. He didn't admit it. He argued that he had only brought his donkey home. He couldn't understand how a donkey could change into a tiger.
 5. The potter fainted as he saw the tiger.

- e)**
1. The potter thought that the horse would stop galloping if he grabbed a branch. So, he grabbed a branch to control the horse.
 2. The sentry saw the potter galloping towards the camp with a tree in one hand and his reins in the other.

3. The sentry thought that the potter must be the General who captured a tiger with his bare hands.
4. He warned the soldiers of his side to run away as the famous Tiger-General was coming at the head of a large army to attack them.
5. The king wrote a letter to the king of potter's country. He begged for peace and apologized for attacking their country.

THE NEVER - NEVER NEST

ASSIGNMENT - 3

- a)**
1. Aunt Jane is the young couple's aunt.
 2. She observes the pretty furniture in their house.
 3. Aunt Jane remarks "Charming ! Charming" as she saw the beautiful house furniture in Jack's house.
 4. The meaning of the word "modest" is unassuming in the estimation of one's abilities or achievements.
 5. The opposite of the word "empty" is full.
- b)**
1. Owning the things such as a pretty little house, the radiogram, the refrigerator, the car and the other furniture is wonderful.
 2. Aunt Jane worried as she had given a cheque of 2000 pounds instead of 200 pounds.
 3. They manage to get all those things on instalment basis.
 4. The meaning of the word 'owe' is have an obligation to pay or repay in return for something received.
 5. The verb forms of the word "understand" is understood.
- c)**
1. They don't pay the rent to their house as they have bought their house on instalment basis.
 2. The uneconomic thing is to go on paying rent year after year.
 3. 'Ten' refers to a ten shilling rise in his salary.
 4. The noun form of the word is "enjoyment".
 5. The verb forms of the word 'rise' is rose and risen.
- d)**
1. Aunt Jane didn't sit on because she didn't like the things on instalments.
 2. Jack had to pay seven pounds eight and eight pence a week towards all the instalments.
 3. Jack couldn't pay off his instalments as the money he earned was not enough to pay all the instalments.
 4. The meaning of the word "matter-of-fact" is a fact as distinct from an opinion or conjecture.
 5. The adjective of the word 'providence' is 'provident'.
- e)**
1. Aunt Jane was shocked to know that all the things of the young couple didn't belong to them.
 2. Aunt Jane advised them to take the cheque and to pay any one of their instalments.
 3. Aunt Jane gave a cheque of 10 pounds to Jack and Jill.
 4. Jill thanked Jane for the present.
 5. Aunt Jane said to pay off at least one of their instalments.

A TRIBUTE

ASSIGNMENT - 4

- a)**
1. In the year 2013.
 2. She was 12 years old then.
 3. She was given a song sequence – Ranante rane ranu.
 4. The word 'evince' means to indicate/ reveal presence of.
 5. **Ex :** I am proud of my country.
- b)**
1. The director of movie 'Samsaaram' was L.V. Prasad.
 2. The heroine of the movie 'Devadas' was 'Savitri'.
 3. Savitri was replaced from heroine role in Samsaaram movie because she was nervous on the sets and repeated many takes and this proved a setback for her.
 - 4) Devadas was famous for its picturisation of Saratchandra Chatarjee's novel.
 - 5) Savitri portrayed Devadas love and the role of rich man's wife marvellously.

- c)** 1. Savitri fascinated the viewers with her charm and magnificent acting.
 2. N.T. Rao (NTR) was the hero of the movie 'Missamma'.
 3. 'Comedy was the main theme that made 'Missamma' a great hit.
 4. Savitri's look captivates anyone and filled with real pierces the heart.
 5. Savitri played the role of Mary, a Christian to the core in the movie 'Missamma'.
- d)** 1. She played the role of a nurse in a psychiatry ward.
 2. She acted in Telugu and Tamil movies and also acted in a few Kanada and Hindi films.
 3. Savitri was rewarded presidential award for the movie 'Chivaraku Migilindi'.
 4. She received the titles from Tamil Industry were "Kalaimamani" and "Nadigayar Tilakam".
 5. She produced a few films in spite of certain adversities.
- e)** 1. Sasirekha.
 2. Telugu culture of yester years.
 3. Lakshmana Kumar.
 4. recollection.
 5. poor.

A TALE OF THREE VILLAGES

ASSIGNMENT - 5

- a)** 1. A little baby is the abandoned one.
 2. The little baby is crying with pain because of the wounds it got when the mosquitoes and insects ate its fingers away.
 3. The mosquitoes and insects are eating its tiny fingers away.
 4. The foul smell is coming from the garbage bin.
 5. The baby abandoned one. The baby is left by their parents for some unknown reason. There is no one to hear the shrieks made by the baby. So the shrieks of the baby are unheard.
- b)** 1. Here an outcast of destiny is the baby who is in its last stage.

2. The baby is an outcast because his parents left him the garbage bin for some unknown reason.
 3. The baby is taking a labored breath. It is breathing in quike gasps. The baby has deep greenish blue coloured lips and sea - blue coloured nose and finger - tips.
 4. The baby has deep greenish blue coloured lips.
 5. The condition of the wrap around the baby is damaged and dirty one.

- c)** 1. The cat jumps in to catch rats.
 2. When the rats see the cat, they let loose a clicking squeak.
 3. They rats let loose the squeak because they are afraid of the cat.
 4. The cat's jumping into the garbage bin leads to a bloody chaos.
 5. The only sin committed by the infant is 'Being Born'.
- d)** 1. A filthy black cat comes to the bin.
 2. The cat comes to the garbage bin to catch rats.
 3. 'Easy rats' here means the rats that are caught easily.
 4. Rats are gnawing at the baby's ears.
 5. The rats are tearing the baby's hair with their sharp teeth.

UNITY IN DIVERSITY IN INDIA

ASSIGNMENT - 6

- a)** 1. A keen penetrating insight will recognise the fundamental unity beneath the manifold variety in India.
 2. The diversity itself, far from being a damaging cause of disunity and weakness, is a fertile source of strength and wealth.
 3. Sir Herbert Risely observes : "Beneath the manifold diversity of physical and soial types, languages, customs and religions, there can still be discerned a certain underlying uniformity of life from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin."
 4. 'mainfold'

5. Vincent A. Smith says that the civilization of India has many features which differentiate it from that of the other regions of the world, while they are common to the whole country in degree sufficient to justify its treatment as a unity in the history of human, social and intellectual development.
- b)**
1. The cultural unity and the nationalism, though India has many races, castes, sub-castes and communities, make the heart of India one.
 2. Our cultural heritage serves as a bond of unity between people of different faiths and creeds.
 3. India has a large number of races, castes, religions and sects. The divergent aspects in the country make it a subcontinent.
 4. Before the advent of Aryans, Dravidians settled in India.
 5. Hindi has come to stay as the lingua franca of our nation.
- c)**
1. India has a rich cultural heritage.
 2. We are inheritors of several grand treasures in the fields of music, fine arts, dance, drama, theatre and sculpture.
 3. Our sages and seers have left behind a tradition of piety, penance, spiritual greatness, conquest of passion, etc.
 4. Our scriptures are the storehouses of spiritual wisdom.
 5. Our saints aspired to the realisation of the infinite.
- d)**
1. Indian yogis and maharishis, musicians and spiritual leaders attracted the West in a big way.
 2. The holding of Festivals of India in various parts of the world has been a significant move the project India's cultural unity.
 3. The West has to learn from India.
 4. Our spiritual values that the West is fast including towards are meditation and contemplation, charity and love, universal brotherhood and fear of God, piety and unselfishness, control of passions and peace of mind.
 5. The people in the United States and Europe are turning to the Indian way of life.
- e)**
1. The great symbol of dance is Shiva, the Cosmic Dancer, depicted in sculpture and poetry as Nataraja.
 2. The Classical theatre in India has a history of more than two thousand years. It was performed in palaces and in temples.
 3. Humour, horror, fun, happiness and joy can be some other themes.
 4. The strand of cultural unity running through the country attracts the West towards our country.
 5. The superficial prosperity and material achievement make man find himself isolated in his own society.

WHAT IS MY NAME ?

ASSIGNMENT - 7

- a)**
1. Before her marriage, the young woman was educated, cultural and intelligent, capable and quick-witted, with a sense of humour and elegance.
 2. Because of her beauty and intelligence and the dowry which her father offered made the young man decide to marry her.
 3. When she became a housewife her husband told her that it was her house.
 4. She swabbed the entire house and decorated the floor with muggulu designs.
 5. He told her that she was dexterous at swabbing the floor. She was even more dexterous in drawing the muggulu.
- b)**
1. While scrubbing the floor the housewife asked herself what her name was.
 2. She forgot her own name. She asked herself what her name was. This query shook her up.
 3. In her scrubbing zeal, she forgot her name.
 4. No one used to call her by her real name. So she forgot her own name.
 5. She had forgotten her own name in her scrubbing zeal. She felt she had lost her own identity, individuality and self-respect. It made the housewife perturbed.

- c) 1. They replied to their mother that her name was 'amma' only.
2. Because everyone called their father by his name, but no one called their mother by her name. Moreover she had never told them her name. And she did not get letters addressed on her name. So they did not know her name.
3. Her parents did not write letters to her. They only made phone calls to her.
4. They used to talk about new muggulu or new dishes to cook when they met each other at any ceremonies or marriages.
5. No one told what her name was. Even her children did not know her name. So she was disappointed and grew restless.
- d) 1. 'My place' here refers to the place of her parents.
2. She wanted to go to her parents' village to search for her certificates and enquire about her name.
3. Her husband unwillingly gave permission to her and asked her who would swab the floor in her absence.
4. Because she used to swab the floor better than any other and she never allowed anyone else to scrub the floor.
5. Scrubbing the floor was the dirty and arduous work which anyone should bother about.
- e) 1. Ammadu's real name was Sarada.
2. Pramila, her childhood classmate called her by name 'Sarada' and helped her remember her own name.
3. When her childhood friend called her by her own name, she got her pride and self-identity back. This made her feel like a person.
4. She was intelligent. She came first in the tenth class in her class. She came first in the music competition. She was a good painter too.
5. When she met her childhood friend Pramila, she appeared totally dried up and about to die of thirst.

**Q.No. 14 – INTERPRETATION OF
NON-VERBAL INFORMATION**

PAPER - II : PART - B

ASSIGNMENT - 1

- 1) a) Smitha
b) Mamatha, Geetha and Manjulatha, Bhanuprasad.
c) Manjulatha, Bhanuprasad.
d) Boys, the percentages are higher than girls percentages.
e) 4
- 2) a) 4:30 am
b) Attends to his homework
c) 8:00 am
d) 7:00 am - 7:15 am
e) 8:00 am to 6:00 pm
- 3) a) Popularity of TV quiz programmes
b) The Hindi quiz
c) 55%
d) 4
e) True
- 4) a) The information of education of different age group of boys and girls in Telangana compared to All India.
b) 6-10 and 11-15
c) 62.8
d) Yes
e) True
- 5) a) 8
b) 2000-2006
c) Japan
d) USA, Japan and U.K
e) The rate is fluctuating

ASSIGNMENT - 2

- 1) a) Vehicles parked in a stadium
b) 10th March 2007
c) 650
d) 100
e) 10th April 2007

- 2) a) 4 years
b) 2003
c) 2007
d) increasing
e) The usage of GSM phone is increasing till 2007 and then it starts decreasing.
- 3) a) Indian's oil economy
b) Petroleum products
c) Crude oil
d) Lakh tons
e) True
- 4) a) 4
b) Hand bags, belts
c) Ramzan sales
d) Christmas sale
e) The handbags sold during the christmas sale were twice the number of sold during the Dussehra sale.

ASSIGNMENT - 3

PIE - CHARTS

- 1) a) Performance of students in examination
b) Grade B
c) Grade E
d) 7%
e) 54
- 2) a) 7
b) Asia
c) Australia
d) 22%
e) 26%
- 3) a) Distribution of savings of MR. Venkatesh
b) 5
c) Bank FD and PDF
d) Life Insurance of India - Corporation
e) Fixed Deposits in the bank and Public Provident Fund (PPF) put together.
- 4) a) water
b) iii
c) 20 kilograms
d) 50 kilograms
e) Bones are heavier by their weight than water.

ASSIGNMENT - 4

- 1) a) Bio-chemical structure
b) Phenolic, steroid, proteinous
c) Insuline
d) phenolic
e) ii
- 2) a) Sex, Age, Qralification, Appointments
b) 55-58
c) Government
d) 5
e) 15
- 3) a) classification of simple tessue of plants
b) Parenchyma, collenchyma, Sclerenchyma
c) Collenchyma
d) 6
e) Sclerenchyma

ASSIGNMENT - 5

- 1) a) The number of people and vehicles using roads in the area.
b) Hills, rivers and villages with small population.
c) Building bridges and roads across hills are very expensive.
d) soil
e) tarmac
- 2) a) I would insert the ATM card in the slot.
b) PIN
c) Saving and current accounts
d) iii
e) i
- 3) a) 8
b) I will connect to the internet on the computer.
c) Click on sign in and after compose.
d) The email address of other
e) Click on send.

ASSIGNMENT - 6

- 1) a) Manipal hospital
b) World Kidney Day
c) 12th March, 2015
d) Rs. 2,999
e) 8978100118

- 2) a) About the campus quiz of Tata curcble
 b) Chinmaya Heritage Center, No-2, Appasamy street, Chetpet, Chennai.
 c) 14th March, 1 pm onwards.
 d) www.tatacrucble.com
 e) Rs.1 Lakh
- 3) a) State bank of India
 b) Mega e- auction of Prime commercial and Residential properties.
 c) 14th March, 2015
 d) Prime Commercial and Residential properties
 e) www.SBI.co.in
- 4) a) Awareness of drive
 b) M.Kantha Rao, Deputy IGP, RS task Force.
 c) Educating the labourers
 d) TN police
 e) Police want to avoid open fire at labourers on humanitarian grounds.
- 5) a) About mattress
 b) 9849346962
 c) Trishul International
 d) Companies like Europedidie, Spine support, lotex plus etc.
 e) Mobiles, blasting machines, Refrigerator and Television

NON-VERBAL INFORMATION

EXERCISE

- 1) a) Education of different age guoups of boys and girls in gov. and private schools in A.P compared to all India.
 b) 7-10, 11-14
 c) 62.7
 d) greates
 e) True
- 2) a) 18-30, 45-60, factors affecting work performance.
 b) chance for personal development
 c) Team spirit and chance for personal development
 d) work environment
 e) 20%
- 3) a) wind, string, percussion, electronic instruments
 b) percussion
 c) string
 d) Bagpipes
 e) iii
- 4) a) 7
 b) Data entry by the applicant's token number
 c) He takes thumb impression of the applicant
 d) the passport offices
 e) 5 days
- 5) a) favourite colours of students
 b) Red
 c) True
 d) Black
 e) Pink
- 6) a) No. of students studying two foreign languages in a college
 b) 2010
 c) 1990
 d) 1990
 e) False
- 7) a) The no. of cricket matches played in 1998 and the countries which participated
 b) South Africa
 c) four
 d) 20
 e) True
- 8) a) Sale of television sets of certain brands
 b) 2nd Qtr
 c) 1st Qtr
 d) 3rd and 4th
 e) 3%
- 9) a) Percentage of tourists from different countries to 'xyz' in 2010.
 b) England
 c) 10%
 d) 180
 e) 50%

- 10) a) India
b) 13%
c) Srilanka, Bangladesh, England
d) 6%
e) England
- 11) a) Popularity of some of quiz shows
b) KBC
c) 55%
d) ii
e) 4
- 12) a) Circles, Triangles, Quadrilateral
b) 4
c) circles
d) False
e) ii
- 13) a) Verbal, non-verbal, written, visual
b) Non-verbal
c) Emails, Reports, Articles, Memos
d) T.V, Viedo
e) ii
- 14) a) Software development
b) start
c) Design error
d) Testing
e) No

**Q.No. 15 – UNSEEN
COMPERHENSION PASSAGES
(TYPE) - I**

PAPER -II : PART - B

PASSAGE - 1

- 1) a 2) c 3) d
4) c 5) d

PASSAGE - 2

- 1) b 2) a 3) d
4) b 5) a

PASSAGE - 3

- 1) a 2) b 3) a
4) b 5) c

PASSAGE - 4

- 1) c 2) d 3) c
4) a 5) c

PASSAGE - 5

- 1) d 2) c 3) c
4) b 5) b

PASSAGE - 6

- 1) d 2) c 3) a
4) c 5) e

PASSAGE - 7

- 1) a 2) c 3) c
4) c 5) c

PASSAGE - 8

- 1) c 2) d 3) a
4) a 5) a

PASSAGE - 9

- 1) b 2) d 3) b
4) c 5) a

PASSAGE - 10

- 1) b 2) b 3) b
4) c 5) c

PASSAGE - 11

- 1) a 2) d 3) a
4) a 5) d

PASSAGE - 12

- 1) a 2) b 3) d
4) () 5) a

PASSAGE - 13

- 1) b 2) b 3) a
4) b 5) a

PASSAGE - 14

- 1) c 2) b 3) a
4) a 5) c

PASSAGE - 15

- 1) b 2) c 3) c
4) b 5) a

**Q.No. 16 – UNSEEN
COMPREHENSION PASSAGES**

(TYPE - II)

PAPER - II : PART - B

PASSAGE - 1

- a) 1) abroad
2) pilgrim
3) devout
4) sight seers
- b) 1) after every twelve years
2) their waste into the Ganga
- c) 1) Hill or in the plains, are generally situated on river banks or by the sea.
2) Kumbh Mela is the speciality of Haridwar which occurs after every twelve years.
- d) 1) Religious people, travellers and sight seers from all over India and even from abroad.
2) After every twelve years
- e) 1) pollute
2) worship
3) very large number
4) divert

PASSAGE - 2

- a) 1) expensive
2) confined
3) competence
4) delight
- b) 1) Where education is compulsory, libraries are as necessary as water supply or light arrangements.
2) Because almost everyone desirous of reading books has to depend on a free or public library . Even very well off people cannot afford to have a very costly personal library.
- c) 1) The knowledge of books was confined to a very small class of well off people.
2) Public libraries - A necessity of modern life.

- d) 1) truly great
2) libraries are as necessary as water supply or lighting arrangements.
- e) 1) advance, advantage
2) worldly
3) benefit, beneficial
4) delightful

PASSAGE - 3

- a) 1) wrath
2) Gracious
3) temper
4) appease
- b) 1) in the rivers, in the clouds.
2) was always losing of his temper.
- c) 1) He find the angry gods by sometimes if a disaster came, like an earthquake or a flood or a disease.
2) He try to appease him by giving him something, chiefly food.
- d) 1) Early man they thought that every misfortune was caused by angry and jealous gods.
2) The early man's idea of God was not of a gracious and good person
- e) 1) misfortune
2) frightened
3) sacrifice
4) disaster

PASSAGE - 4

- a) 1) depress
2) broods
3) melancholy
4) disposed
- b) 1) miserably
2) depression of spirits
- c) 1) cheerful person looks at the bright side of things and thus often drives pleasure from circumstances.
2) The labourer who whistles over his work goes home less tired and can work harder and then another who, as he labours, broods over real and imaginary troubles

- d) 1) neither wealth nor fame, nor beauty, nor power.
 2) It enables a man to do better work and prevents him from being easily exhausted.
- e) a) gloomy b) disadvantage
 c) real d) inexhausted

PASSAGE - 5

- a) 1) endowed with
 2) curb
 3) vital
 4) potentialities
- b) 1) a very important role in education.
 2) socializing and humanising pupils
- c) 1) education to develop those latent qualities in the child and transform his original nature into human nature.
 2) by providing the child a decent hostel, which help him develop such qualities as are desirable and curb.
- d) 1) The educative value of a hostel.
 2) It plays a vital role in the education of the whole man.
- e) a) discourage b) intolerance
 c) antipathy e) inhuman

PASSAGE - 6

- a) at first its chief use was for rubbing out pencil marks.
- b) In the west Indies
- c) 1) they seemed to be alive.
 2) grow chiefly in South America and Central Africa.
- d) At first its chief use for rubbing out pencil marks we use it for that purpose in our daily life.
- e) Rubber is the juice of certain trees. This juice out like gum then dries and becomes solid.
- f) i) rubbing ii) bounced
 g) i) last ii) liquid

PASSAGE - 7

- a) 1) i) Master ii) Captain
- b) The captain rules the ship from the bridge. It is here that he receives the report of night's happenings.
- c) 1) may be called at any hour.
 2) his daily inspection of the ship.
- d) The duty offices does the captain's duties on the bridge in the absence of the captain.
- e) off-duty
- f) captain of the ship
- g) i) inspire ii) happens

PASSAGE - 8

- a) There are about four hundred old stone bridges, joining the islands of Venice.
- b) boats
- c) Small islands are nearer one another
- d) hundred and fifty
- e) Gondola is long boats with flat bottom
- f) i) Islands ii) —
- g) i) bridges ii) buildings

PASSAGE - 9

- a) Henry Cavendish worked in the field of medicine and chemistry.
- b) Yes, uncle of his left him a large amount of money.
- c) It shows that Cavendish was so much devoted to his work that he had no other interest.
- d) By his discovery Cavendish helped the fertilizer industry and thus helped agriculture.
- e) Inflammable air.

PASSAGE - 10

- a) Easy to move from place to place.
- b) The fear of foreign influence and domination rules.
- c) They have argued that a language of this sent would perform much the same services a Latin did in the middle ages.
- d) Common language
- e) numerous, existing.

PASSAGE - 11

- a) The victors were unable to find the patience necessary for reconciliation.
- b) By removing the causes of international tension.
- c) Removing the causes of international tension and creating an international order based on justice, freedom and tolerance.
- d) Lack of universality and the division of the great powers into two camps are the main difficulties before the U.N.O.
- e) Reconciliation.

PASSAGE - 12

- a) He was a strong young man with red hair and a cheerful face.
- b) He was a very short temper.
- c) The professors at Pisa dislike him because he was determined to think for himself and test by practical experiments all the theories, they taught him.
- d) To teach what the ancient Greek Philosophers had taught.
- e) content

PASSAGE - 13

- a) Jones went to see Jim Walton who was the senior Reporter of a famous newspaper.
- b) His friend Rolfe
- c) Jim Walton was the Senior Reporter of a famous newspaper.
- d) To write about anything that may happen.
- e) Warmly.

PASSAGE - 14

- a) In November 1981
- b) 22 members

- c) Ninety five percent of the land mass is covered with ice. In the summer continuous sunlight for six months, continuous darkness during the winter.
- d) exploratory.
- e) Antarctica.

PASSAGE - 15

- a) When it is irrigated and water for irrigation has to come mainly from the one big river which has the Nile.
- b) As the Nile approaches the sea, it splits into several branches to form a delta.
- c) The land is very flat; ploughing and irrigation are like to cultivate.
- d) Inland
- e) Cultivation

PASSAGE - 16

- a) Wherever two or more rivers meet, pilgrims come to bathe and worship, because that place is supposed to be holy.
- b) The holy places whether in the hills or in the plains are generally situated on river banks or by the sea.
- c) Pilgrims come to bathe and worship, because that place is supposed to be holy.
- d) River Ravi.
- e) Tributaries.

PASSAGE - 17

- a) A proper supply of water through out the year.
- b) Periods of too much rain, alternating with periods of drought.
- c) The excess water of the flood seasons can be stored away for use in the fields during the dry season.
- d) Perennial.
- e) Cultivation in India.

