

Alternative English – Class 9

Prose

Worksheet 1: On the Rule of the Road

A. Explain with reference to context.

1. I'm going to walk where I like. We've got liberty now.
 - a. Who says these words and in what context?
 - b. Why is it wrong for the speaker to do this?
 - c. What will happen if everybody uses their individual liberty?

2. ...the result would be that Piccadilly Circus would be a maelstrom that you would never cross at all.
 - a. What is a maelstrom? Why would Piccadilly Circus become a maelstrom?
 - b. What action of people would result in such a situation?
 - c. What can be done to avoid such a situation?

3. We have a whole kingdom in which we rule alone, can do what we choose...
 - a. What is this kingdom that the author is referring to?
 - b. What is meant by 'rule alone' here?
 - c. What happens when we step outside this kingdom? How must we behave then?

4. It is the little habits of commonplace intercourse that make up the great sum of life and sweeten or make bitter the journey.
 - a. What are the little habits that the author is talking about here?
 - b. What journey is being referred to here?
 - c. How can we sweeten the journey?

B. Answer these questions briefly.

1. What is 'the rule of the road'? Why is it important for us to observe it?
2. Why should there be a curtailment of personal liberty at times?
3. What are the matters in which we may be as free as we like?
4. When does our personal liberty of action become qualified by other people's liberty?
5. What is the mark of a civilized society, according to the author?

Worksheet 2: The Ogress and the Two Orphans

A. Complete this summary of the text.

The two brothers reach the village where the Ogress lived along with the _____, her husband. The Ogress keeps them _____ all the time. The brothers are not allowed to go out or _____ at night. The younger one sleeps in the room where the old woman has _____ while the older one sleeps in _____. But the Ogress also looks after them well and _____ all their needs. They soon became _____ owing to the good food they eat and the lack of _____.

One day, the younger boy overhears a conversation between the Ogress and her husband in which they _____ both of them. The next morning, he tells his brother what he had heard the previous night. The brothers plan to _____ as quickly as possible.

The next morning, when the old woman goes to the field as usual, the boys take _____ and run as fast as their legs could carry them. They soon come upon the _____ and cross over to the other side using one of the charms. Just as they reach the other bank, they turn back to see _____ chasing them but they are helpless without their charms and soon _____. The villagers are astonished to see the brothers alive and _____ their return.

B. Explain with reference to context.

1. They decided that they would not stir from their hiding place if big animals were responsible.
 - a. Where was the hiding place?
 - b. Why were the brothers hiding there?
 - c. Why did they decide not to stir if they saw big animals?

2. Don't you worry, my boys; there is nothing that I can't do.
 - a. Who says these words and to whom?
 - b. What is the speaker trying to do?
 - c. What happens soon after?

3. The boy thought that the old woman was talking in her sleep, but how could she converse with her husband in her sleep?
 - a. What did the boy hear?
 - b. Why did he think the old woman was talking in her sleep?
 - c. Was the old woman really talking in her sleep? How did the boy know?

4. How lucky were the boys that 'D' Day was postponed.
 - a. What was the 'D' Day all about?
 - b. Why was it postponed?
 - c. How was it lucky for the boys?

B. Answer these questions.

1. Who took care of the two orphans in their early age?
2. What peculiar phenomenon happened in the lives of the brothers? Why was it considered strange?

3. How did the old woman remove all doubt from the minds of the two brothers?
4. Why did the elder brother not hear anything the first night when the two brothers exchanged their beds?
5. How did the brothers plan their escape?

Worksheet 3: The Indomitable Spirit of Youth

A. Complete this summary of the text.

Dr Kalam says, in his speech, that there are four proven steps to achieve one's goals in life. The first is to have _____ before one turns twenty, the second step is to _____, the third step is to _____ and the last step is to _____. Dr Kalam goes on to say that we must let our _____ shape our 'wings of fire' which in turn will lead us to great _____ in our life and our career. We can join the league of unique achievers like Edison, Graham Bell, Ramanujan and Madam Curie by being unique and fighting _____ till we arrive at the destined place.

Dr Kalam then explains the Knowledge equation. Knowledge, he says, is the combination of _____, _____ and _____. Creativity leads to _____ which provides knowledge. Righteousness leads to _____ and _____ which in turn leads to peace and order in the world. There are three people—_____, _____ and the primary school _____—who can build Righteousness in the heart of youth. Courage is to think _____, travel new paths, discover the _____, overcome _____ and succeed. Knowledge can be had from good books, _____ and good people. When schools can teach students to use _____ with Creativity, Righteousness and Courage, the nation will have many _____ citizens. This will lead to the growth of the family and in turn the nation.

Dr Kalam ends his speech by saying that we need to spend our _____ wisely. We need to work with _____ to achieve success in all our goals. Only then can we become _____ with our own unique missions.

B. Answer these questions.

1. How does education give us wings to fly?
2. Why does Dr Kalam talk about some famous achievers and their contributions to science?
3. Why is it important to be unique? Why is it usually difficult for the youth of today to be unique?
4. What do you think of Srikanth's dream to become the first visually challenged President of India?

Worksheet 4: The Tunguska Event: Siberia 1908

C. Explain with reference to context.

1. The government of Russia under the Czars could not be bothered to investigate so trivial an event.
 - a. What is the event being described here?
 - b. Why is it labelled as being trivial?
 - c. When did the expedition arrive? What did they do?
2. I immediately turned around and saw an elongated flaming object flying through the sky.
 - a. Who said these words and to whom?
 - b. What was the flaming object that was seen? Describe it.
 - c. What was there behind the flames?
3. It might be a good idea for us to understand comets and collisions and catastrophes a little better than we do?
 - a. Why does Sagan feel that we do not understand comets and collisions?

- b. Is there anything we can do about this?
- c. What example does he give to prove his point?

D. Answer these questions.

1. Describe what happened during the early morning hours of June 30, 1908 in Central Siberia.
2. What is the key point of the Tunguska event?
3. If the event had occurred today, why would it be mistaken for a nuclear explosion?
4. What are the dangers of not monitoring impacts from space better in this age of nuclear weapons?
5. When does the natural fireworks display occur? How and why do they occur?

Worksheet 5: The Devoted Friend

A. Complete this paragraph.

Hans is an honest person who lives in a _____ all by himself and tends a lovely little _____ where he grew all kinds of _____. There were always beautiful things to look at in his garden and _____ to smell. Hans had many friends but the most devoted friend of all was _____. The Miller would never go by his garden without _____ some flowers or filling his pockets with _____.

Hans's neighbours thought it _____ that the Miller never gave Hans anything in return though he was very _____. During spring, summer and autumn, Hans was very happy to work in his _____ but when winter came, he suffered a great deal from _____ and _____. He often had to go without any supper and was forced to sell his _____ to buy food.

When spring came around, the Miller paid Hans a visit and began to _____ him in various ways while promising him a broken _____. He often asked Hans for various favours, thereby preventing Hans from _____. Hans consoles himself thinking that the Miller is his

_____ and continues to work for him. One night, Hugh's son falls off a _____ and hurts himself. Hugh asks Hans to _____, despite a raging storm, and refuses to give Hans his _____. Hans successfully passes the message to the doctor but loses his way _____ while returning and _____. His body is found the next day. At Han's funeral, Hugh the Miller serves as _____ and shows no _____ for his actions and instead laments that there is nobody to _____.

Hans remains a _____ friend who suffered dearly for being _____ and paid for it with his life.

B. Complete these sentences.

1. The Miller did not go to see Hans during the winter because...
2. Hans did all that the Miller asked him to do because...
3. Hans soon became much distressed because...
4. The Miller said many beautiful things about friendship and Hans...

C. Explain with reference to context.

1. It is quite a treat to hear you talk about friendship.
 - a. Who says these words and about whom?
 - b. What does he say about friendship?
 - c. To whose talk is it compared to?
2. I think that, considering that I am going to give you my wheelbarrow, it is rather unfriendly of you to refuse.
 - a. Who says these words and why?
 - b. Why does he promise to give the wheelbarrow?
 - c. What happens right after this? What happens as a result of this?

3. What a delightful time I shall have in my garden.
 - a. Who says these lines and why?
 - b. Does he have a delightful time after all? Why?
 - c. What happens finally to the garden?

4. It would be a great loss to me if anything happened to it.
 - a. What would be a great loss?
 - b. What does this line show about the speaker?
 - c. What happens to Hans as a result?

5. I am afraid you don't quite see the moral of the story.
 - a. Who says these words and when?
 - b. Why does he not see the moral of this story?
 - c. What did the Water-rat think about stories with a moral?

Poetry

Worksheet 1: Sonnet—To Science

A. Complete the summary of the poem.

The poem *Sonnet—To Science* is a poet's lament over the _____ of scientific development and its negative implications for _____ and _____.

The poet commences the poem by stating that science is, in fact, the product of the _____. He proceeds to compare science with a _____ and asks why science does not emit the _____ and _____ that poetry does. He also questions how a poet is to love science and consider _____. Science is essentially seeking for the _____ in the jewelled skies similar to poetry. The poet is contemplating why science is snatching up the answers faster than poetry. Science has also driven _____ from her car along with the

_____ from the wood. The poet also claims that science has torn the _____ and the _____ from the green grass along with the poet, himself, from his _____. The sonnet discusses the inconsistency between the realm of _____ and science.

B. Explain with reference to context.

1. Who wouldst not leave him in his wandering / To seek for treasure in the jewelled skies,
 - a. Who does not allow the poet to wander?
 - b. Why does the poet want to do?
 - c. What is the poet accusing science of?

2. And driven the Hamadryad from the wood / To seek a shelter in some happier star?
 - a. Who is Hamadryad?
 - b. Why will the Hamadryad seek shelter elsewhere?
 - c. Why does the poet use allusions from Greek mythology?

C. Answer these questions.

1. Whom is the speaker addressing? What literary devices does the speaker employ in doing so?
2. In what sense does science 'alter all things'?
3. What do you think is the 'treasure in the jewelled skies'?
4. Why has the poet used rhetorical questions? What purpose does it serve?
5. What do you think the 'summer dream beneath the tamarind tree' represents? What has happened to it now?

Worksheet 2: The Character of a Happy Life

A. Answer the questions.

1. What is the central idea of the poem?
2. What are the qualities of a happy man, according to the poet?
3. What is the importance of conscience in a happy man's life?
4. How does the happy man enjoy his spare time?
5. Explain the figure of speech used in the last two lines of the poem.

B. Complete these sentences.

1. The major weapon of defence for a happy man is ...
2. The happy man is not ruled by ...
3. He strictly follows the ...
4. When he prays to God, he ...

Worksheet 3: Mother's Tears

A. Answer these questions.

1. What does the mother do to make her son happy?
2. Why does she not question his lavish lifestyle?
3. What crushed the tender life of her son?
4. How does the world now treat her son? Why?
5. What are the things the mother regrets doing?

B. Explain with reference to context.

1. A dream of prosperity and love showered on him.
 - a. What does the mother do when the son is born?
 - b. What is the dream of prosperity?

2. Alas! Life has been hard on him.
 - a. On whom has life been hard?
 - b. How has life been hard? Could it have been any different?

3. I know not, his freedom would bury my dreams.
 - a. What kind of freedom is being referred to here?
 - b. How did his freedom bury the mother's dreams?

Worksheet 4: The Soul's Prayer

A. Complete the sentences.

1. The child wishes to know...
2. The child yearns for...
3. God promises to provide her everything so that...
4. The Lord will let her enjoy both pleasure and pain because...
5. The poem concludes with a belief that...

B. Explain with reference to context.

1. Spare me no bliss, no pang of strife
 - a. What is the bliss and strife being referred to?

- b. Why does the speaker want to experience both?
2. Thou shall drink deep of joy and fame
- Who says these words and to whom?
 - What do the words 'drink deep' mean?
3. So shall thy chastened spirit yearn / To seek from its blind prayer release
- What will the spirit yearn for?
 - Why will it be a 'blind prayer'?

Drama

Worksheet: The Tale of Ivan the Fool

A. Complete this summary of the text.

The play – The Tale of Ivan the Fool – offers _____ on how to live _____, simply and _____. The story emphasizes the _____ aspects of materialism and militarism while idealizing _____ and the _____.

It describes the struggles of three brothers and a sister with the Old Devil.

While Simeon is a _____ and serves in the Tsar's army, Tarras is a wealthy _____ who makes a lot of money in business. Ivan, the youngest of the three brothers, is _____ and content to work on the farm and take care of his family. Though Ivan is only a _____ and is considered to be a fool, he succeeds in thwarting all attempts of the _____ and his _____ to start a quarrel between him and his brothers. Ivan also uses a _____ given by the imp to cure the Tsar's daughter of her _____ and marries her and becomes a Tsar himself. The devil once again goes to Ivan disguised as a _____ and a _____ and tries to tempt him further. But the Devil is defeated badly and Ivan, _____, continues to rule his kingdom.

B. Answer these questions.

1. How different is Ivan from his two brothers? Compare and contrast the character of Ivan with that of his brothers, Simeon and Tarras.
2. What is the central theme of the play, The Tale of Ivan the Fool?
3. What is the role of the Jester in this play?
4. Why does Tolstoy use elements of folklore?
5. Pick out some elements of humour in the story. What purpose does this serve?

Grammar

Worksheet: Auxiliaries

A. Complete the passage with suitable modals.

What is the difference between spoken language and written language? Of course, in one, you ^{1.} _____ speak and be heard. And in the other, you ^{2.} _____ write and be read. But there are many other differences. Speech ^{3.} _____ be traced to human beginnings almost a million years ago. Writing ^{4.} _____ boast of such an ancient past. In fact, writing ^{5.} _____ be traced to the Sumerians, in Mesopotamia, around 3200 Bc.

B. The following passage has not been edited. Correct the errors and rewrite the passage.

Human beings everywhere ^{1.} _____ speak but writing ^{2.} _____ be taught step by step. By the age of two, a child ^{3.} _____ be able to say a few words that make sense. So it ^{4.} _____ be said that the abilities involved in speech are inborn rather than learned. But before the Sumerian script was invented, most people ^{5.} _____ easily be termed non-literates. Ancient societies ^{6.} _____ preserve their heritage using only oral traditions such as songs, rituals, legends and myths.

C. Rearrange the words to form meaningful sentences.

1. be/before/changed/it/can/most/and/read/writing/planned/is
2. as/can/go along/themselves/they/speakers/correct
3. can/better effect/of/use/punctuation/writers/for/make/speech/unlike

Worksheet: Articles

A. Complete the passage with suitable articles.

Benjamin Franklin was ^{1.} _____ famous American scientist who is regarded as one of ^{2.} _____ Founding Fathers of ^{3.} _____ United States. He was ^{4.} _____ major figure in ^{5.} _____ history of Physics for his discoveries and theories regarding electricity. As ^{6.} _____ inventor, he is known for ^{7.} _____ lightning rod, bifocals and ^{8.} _____ Franklin stove, among other inventions.

B. Some words are missing in the following passage. Put in *a*, *an* or *the* wherever necessary.

(1.) Once, friend of his who had been travelling in Europe showed him strange new toy. (2.) It was top, round toy that spins around on table or floor. (3.) Top was made of glass and when it spun it was like fireworks. (4.) Franklin played with it great deal. (5.) He wondered how light and fire came out of glass. Then he began to study electricity.

C. The following passage has not been edited. There are errors. Correct the errors and rewrite the passage.

- (1.) Franklin was sure that a sparks he got by rubbing an glass top was really electricity.
- (2.) He decided to try out the experiment with the kite.
- (3.) It was an rainy day and a sky was full of heavy black clouds.
- (4.) There was an great deal of thunder and lightning.
- (5.) Franklin and his son tied an long hemp rope to a kite, and at an end of a rope, Franklin tied the key.
- (6.) He did not hold a key in his hand but held an little silk string which was tied to it.
- (7.) When lightning flashed, they saw that light seemed to run along a hemp rope.
- (8.) When Franklin put his hand and touched a key with his finger, he felt a shock of electricity.
- (9.) He knew that he had pulled electricity from a clouds.

Worksheet: Tenses

Choose the correct tense form of the verb from the brackets to complete these sentences.

1. While I was studying, my roommate (**listened / was listening**) to the radio.
2. Leela had a book open in front of her but she (**didn't read / wasn't reading**) it.
3. Most students (**make / are making**) career plans before they graduate.
4. Look! That man over there (**wears / is wearing**) the same sweater as you.
5. After leaving college, Bunny (**found / has found**) it very difficult to get a job.
6. The doctor (**has seen / had seen**) ten patients since nine o'clock this morning.
7. By this time tomorrow, Naveen (**will drive / will have driven**) across four states.

A. Correct the errors in the following sentences and rewrite them.

1. Robert is studying English for the last five years.
2. Most of the children in my country are wearing a uniform to school.
3. Julie thought about her father when the door opened.
4. The children will play for three hours by the time we have dinner.
5. Since he bought a new car, he drives to work every day.
6. Taman's hands are very dirty. He has repaired his car the whole morning.
7. The teacher gave back the exercise books after she has corrected them.
8. She has been knowing our family since we came to Kolkata.

Worksheet: Reported Speech

A. Rewrite these sentences in reported speech using the verbs from the box.

reminded	assured	declared	admitted
explained	announced	complained	informed

1. "I am not proud of what I had done," said Jonny to his father.
2. "I will not stop until this factory is shut down," said Mr Kumar.
3. "I warned you to do the assignment a week ago," Ms Priya said.
4. "I am sorry I can't come to the party because I am going away for the weekend," said Rita.
5. "I am going to visit my grandparents next month," said Amar.
6. "I will pack my bags the day after tomorrow," Nutan said.
7. "I have already written this essay five times," said Malini to her sister.
8. "If I knew the answer I would tell you," said Betsy.

B. Read the passage and convert it to direct speech using quotation marks.

Rahul introduced me to Kiran who said he was pleased to meet me. I replied that it was my pleasure and that I hoped Kiran was enjoying his stay in Mumbai. He said he thought Mumbai was a beautiful city, but that it had rained too much. He said that he had been staying at the Taj Palace Hotel for two weeks and that it hadn't stopped raining since he had arrived. Of course, he said, this wouldn't have surprised him if it hadn't been December! Rahul replied that he should have brought warmer clothes. Rahul then asked Kiran what his holiday plans were and where he is going next. Kiran said that he was going to fly to Maldives the following week, and that he couldn't wait to enjoy some sunny weather. Both Rahul and I commented that Kiran was a lucky person indeed. Kiran thanked us and excused himself for another appointment before walking back to the hotel.

Worksheet: Punctuation

- A. Insert commas, full stops, quotation marks and apostrophes wherever necessary and rewrite the passage.**

Atticus said to Jem one day Id rather you shot at tin cans in the backyard but I know youll go after birds Shoot all the blue jays you want if you can hit em but remember its a sin to kill a mockingbird That was the only time I ever heard Atticus say it was a sin to do something and I asked Miss Maudie about it Your fathers right she said Mockingbirds dont do one thing except make music for us to enjoy They dont eat up peoples gardens dont nest in corn cribs they dont do one thing but sing their hearts out for us Thats why its a sin to kill a mockingbird

- B. Rewrite these sentences with the correct punctuation marks—full stops, exclamation marks, commas, colons, semi-colons, apostrophes and dashes.**

1. We will be arriving on Sunday morning at least I think so
2. I just cant believe you said that now
3. Strong rains continue to fall consequently outdoor recess has been cancelled
4. The restaurant served the type of food we all like pasta
5. No one knows me like my mother not my sister my best friend or my father
6. Recent sites of the Olympic Games include Athens Greece Salt Lake City Utah Sydney Australia and Nagano Japan
7. The moon's rays shone feebly on the path and I heard a lone crickets chirpings and whistlings

Reading – Worksheet

- A. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.**

Have you ever gone to a mall, not intending to buy anything, only to return with an armful of shopping that you were powerless to resist? The fault lies not with you. Clever marketing strategies were at work to catch your eye, hold your attention and make you give in. The trap is set long before you set out for the mall. Advertisers use everything, from product placement in films and TV shows, to bold and colourful advertisements that 'soften' you up with their subtle messages.

Once you arrive at the mall, the pitch for your money begins in earnest. Products are placed in prominent corners or set in confused layouts that force you to browse a little longer. Aromas that make you relax, and clothes that simply beg to be touched or tried on, are other games that play on your senses. Thus, the odds of you leaving the mall without buying anything are slim.

In the case of clothing stores as well, items are placed strategically. You could have entered the store with the intent of buying a shirt for an occasion, and once you've decided on it, on the way to the billing station, you pass a shoe display. You decide that one pair of shoes can't hurt, and continue on, only to encounter the bag section. This is just an example of how cleverly the layout of each store is planned.

Many food companies with products high in sugar, fats and preservatives, target their advertising by building youth-friendly brands and offering loyalty rewards. They promote product placement in areas frequented by children, including school environments, or on television programmes for young audiences. Studies have shown that children exposed to these advertisements are more likely to choose products seen there than children who are not. In fact, advertising targeted at children influences their value system and even strains the parent-child relationship.

At the end of the 1950s, author Vance Packard asked a question that resonates ominously today: "By encouraging people constantly to pursue the emblems of success, and by causing them to equate possessions with status, what are we doing to their emotions and their sense of values?" I would call it psychological warfare that spares nobody. All of us are caught in the crosshairs. And the only way against being manipulated is to get wise to it.

1. Why is it hard to enter a mall and come out without having bought

anything?

2. How does the store layout affect your purchases?
3. Give an example of a customer who ends up buying things he did not intend to.
4. Mention some tactics used, especially by food companies, to promote purchases.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

5. A word that means the same as 'powerless' is
a. unfortunate b. disturbing c. weak d. resolute
6. Choose a word from the passage that means the opposite of 'obvious'.
a. colourful b. powerless c. bold d. subtle
7. Choose a word from the passage that means the same as 'tactfully'.
a. strategically b. youth-friendly c. layout d. targeted
8. Choose a word that means the same as 'manipulated'.
a. allowed b. permitted c. exploited d. operated

B. Read the poem and answer the questions that follow:

Song of the Rain

I am dotted silver threads dropped from heaven
By the gods. Nature then takes me, to adorn
Her fields and valleys.

I am beautiful pearls, plucked from the
Crown of Ishtar by the daughter of Dawn
To embellish the gardens.

When I cry the hills laugh;
When I humble myself the flowers rejoice;
When I bow, all things are elated.

The field and the cloud are lovers
And between them I am a messenger of mercy.
I quench the thirst of one;
I cure the ailment of the other.

The voice of thunder declares my arrival;
The rainbow announces my departure.
I am like earthly life, which begins at
The feet of the mad elements and ends
Under the upraised wings of death.

I emerge from the heard of the sea
Soar with the breeze. When I see a field in
Need, I descend and embrace the flowers and
The trees in a million little ways.

I touch gently at the windows with my
Soft fingers, and my announcement is a
Welcome song. All can hear, but only
The sensitive can understand.

The heat in the air gives birth to me,
But in turn I kill it,
As woman overcomes man with
The strength she takes from him.

I am the sigh of the sea;
The laughter of the field;
The tears of heaven.

So with love—
Sighs from the deep sea of affection;
Laughter from the colorful field of the spirit;
Tears from the endless heaven of memories.

Khalil Gibran

1. Describe the rain as embellishment.
2. Pick out the phrases that describe the rain. What effect is conveyed through the use of such words?
3. Explain how stanza 5 depicts the power of rain.
4. How does the rain come with love and soar with the breeze?
5. Does the rain have a voice in the poem? Describe.

6. What are the metaphors the poet uses in this poem?
7. What is the announcement of the rain? Who is this meant for?
8. What is your final picture of the rain? Justify the title of the poem.

Writing

Writing Worksheet 1

- A. Write a story in about 350-400 words on the theme: *My First Alien Encounter*.
- B. Write a dialogue between two friends discussing the advantages and disadvantages of online learning/virtual classrooms.

Writing Worksheet 2

- A. Write an article for your school magazine about the importance of having a balanced diet and staying fit.
- B. Write a newspaper report in 100-150 words about the opening of a new public library in your neighbourhood.

PSA – Worksheet

- A. Complete this passage by selecting the most suitable option from the list to fill the gap.**

More than a million people ^{1.} _____ to the United States to start new lives every year, and if they are ^{2.} _____ in New York, one of the first ^{3.} _____ that they will see is the Statue of Liberty. The Statue of Liberty stands on Liberty Island, near Manhattan in New York. Though she is often thought to be ^{4.} _____ of New York, Liberty Island is actually ^{5.} _____ property, which means that the Statue of Liberty belongs to the whole country. The Statue of Liberty is not only the tallest statue in America, it is also one of the most ^{6.} _____ American symbols.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|----|
| 1. a. emigrate | b. immigrate | c. migrate | d. |
| disintegrate | | | |
| 2. a. arriving | b. entering | c. alighting | d. |
| dismounting | | | |

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| 3. a. views | b. spots | c. sights | d. vision |
| 4. a. citizen | b. resident | c. occupant | d. guest |
| 5. a. federal | b. domestic | c. local | d. private |
| 6. a. measurable
recognizable | b. discernible | c. negligible | d. |

B. Complete this passage by selecting the correct option from the list.

Do you know the ^{1.} _____ between a submarine and a submersible? A submarine is a watercraft that is capable of ^{2.} _____ operation under the sea. Submarines do not require ^{3.} _____ ships because submarines can ^{4.} _____ their air and power supplies independently. Submersibles also ^{5.} _____ and operate underwater, but they need the support of a larger vessel. Submersibles cannot renew their air and power supplies without support. For this reason submersibles are usually ^{6.} _____ and cannot spend as much time underwater as submarines.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. a. distinction
deviation | b. variation | c. difference | d. |
| 2. a. autonomous | b. independent | | |
| | c. dependent | d. self-sufficient | |
| 3. a. support
gigantic | b. extra | c. additional | d. |
| 4. a. continue | b. renew | c. prolong | d. resume |
| 5. a. immerse | b. drown | | |

c. engulf

d. submerge

6. a. higher

b. smaller

c. shorter

d. larger

A. Read the following passage carefully and select the most suitable option from each list according to the corresponding number in the passage.

Since the beginning of civilization, people have been clearing land for agriculture to ¹. meet the food needs of the ever-growing population. Most forest ². communities follow a method of slash and burn or shifting cultivation known as Jhum. This is practice where people clear a ³. patch of forest land, ⁴. cultivate crops on it, and after harvesting the crop, ⁵. abandon it the following season and move on to a new area where the ⁶. pattern is repeated. After a few years, ⁷. they return to the same area again. This was considered a good method of cultivation as the land was allowed to lie ⁸. fallow for some time, thus allowing the forest to ⁹. regenerate and the soil to ¹⁰. stabilise.

1. In 1, the word 'meet' could best be replaced with

a. assemble

b. satisfy

c. come across

d. join

2. Which of the following words shows the correct spelling of the underlined misspelt word in 10?

a. staebilise

b. stabilais

c. stabilise

d. stebilise

3. In 3, the word 'patch' could be replaced with

a. cut

b. bits

c. pack

d. piece

4. Which of the following is an antonym of the word 'abandon' in 5?

a. dispose off

b. leave

c. adopt

d. desert

5. Which of the following expressions CANNOT be an alternative for 'fallow' in 8?

- a. planted
- b. unplanted
- c. barren
- d. unsown

6. In 9, the word 'regenerate' means the same as

- a. re-cultivate
- b. revitalise
- c. re-inhabit
- d. relegate

7. Which of the following can be substituted for 'they' in 7?

- a. the herdsmen
- b. the dairymen
- c. the stockmen
- d. the inhabitants

8. In 2, the word 'communities' could be replaced with

- a. neighbours
- b. individuals
- c. tribes
- d. persons

B. Read the passage and select the correct form of the missing word/phrase to complete it.

From studies of chimpanzees in the wild by researchers like Jane Goodall, we
1. _____ that wild chimps develop close, affectionate bonds with members of
2. _____ community. They maintain friendships, play together, groom
3. _____ and even communicate through hugs, kisses, pats on the back or
tickles. But chimps living an isolated existence in 4. _____, may never ever
see another chimp or 5. _____ to communicate.

1. Which of these fits gap 3?

- a. all others
- b. each one
- c. each other
- d. one another

2. Which of these fits gap 5?

- a. read
- b. learn
- c. study
- d. train

3. Which of these fits gap 2?

- a. their
- b. there
- c. that
- d. these

4. Which of these fits gap 4?

- a. captivity
- b. captivated

c. captivating

d. captors

5. Which of these fits gap 1?

a. knew

b. have known

c. know

d. had known