

Alternative English – Class X Worksheet

Prose

1. The Fragrance of the Gods

A. Complete the paragraph.

In those days any vehicle—be it a jeep or a pick-up truck or anything with four wheels—was known as ¹_____. Only motor cycles were known as ²_____. There was no machine of any kind in a radius of about 40 kilometres around our village. There was practically no ³_____. Everything was silent except for ⁴_____ and the ⁵_____ of birds, insects or animals. In fact we could even hear the whistle and chugging of ⁶_____ far away in the Brahmaputra valley—the valley which we used to survey everyday from the ⁷_____. Thus if a ⁸_____ happened to be coming our way, it could be heard from many miles away.

B. Answer these questions.

1. Why do you think the speaker liked to visualize his childhood days in terms of the interesting happenings in a good zoo?
2. Why do you think passing vehicles made the children delirious?
3. What was the 'monkey mail'? How did it work?
4. Would you call 'The Fragrance of the Gods' a trip down the memory lane?

2. Man Against Virus

A. Complete these sentences.

1. When Pasteur was a child, the only way to stop infection from the mad wolf's bite was to _____ the wound by pressing a red hot iron on it.
2. In spite of the discouragement from people, Pasteur and _____ continued to experiment with injections of saliva and blood taken from mad dogs.
3. After carrying out an experiment with the rabies virus, it was a long wait for Pasteur and Roux because the symptoms of rabies often did not appear for _____.
4. Roux suggested that it would be better to inject the germ straight into the _____, if that was where it travelled anyway.
5. They used the most _____ kind of germs to make the vaccine.

B. Match the options in column A with column B

A	B
1. 1. Pasteur and Roux looked at that saliva under the microscope until their eyes ached, but	a. a. then it attacks the nerves so that paralysis results.
2. 2. In spite of their discouragement, he and Roux experimented with	b. b. what kind of animal it had been living in.
3. 3. The rabies germ first it made the animal terribly excited, and	c. c. they found nothing that they could identify as the rabies germ.
4. 4. Pasteur and Roux found that strength varied of the germ depended on	d. d. they rapidly recovered.
5. 5. When they grinded up the pieces and injected them into healthy animals, instead of getting really sick,	e. e. injections of saliva and blood taken from mad dogs.

3. Speech by Severn Suzuki

A. Complete the paragraph.

1. In his speech, Severn Suzuki, speaking for ^{1.} _____, says that they are a group of ^{2.} _____ year olds who have come 5,000 miles to tell adults that they need to change their ways. She says that they have no hidden ^{3.} _____, and are there only to fight for their ^{4.} _____. She and her friends want to speak on behalf of the ^{5.} _____ around the world, whose cries go unheard and the countless ^{6.} _____ dying across the planet because they have nowhere left to go. Suzuki says that she is afraid to go outside because there are ^{7.} _____ and she is afraid to breathe the air because she doesn't know what chemicals are in it. Severn used to go fishing with her father in ^{8.} _____ until a few years ago,

they found that the fish were full of ⁹. _____. And then, she heard that plants were going ¹⁰. _____ everyday, vanishing forever.

B. Complete these sentences.

1. Suzuki says that although she is a child, she knows that.....
2. Suzuki says that if people don't know how to fix a problem, then
3. Severn feels that in their country, they waste resources so much, and yet.....
4. Parents should be able to comfort children by saying.....

C. Why does Severn think that people should act as one single world towards one single goal?

4. In Celebration of Being Alive

A. Explain with reference to context

1. *I had my first introduction to the suffering of children when I was a little boy.*
 - a. Who is the speaker? Who introduced them to the suffering of children?
 - b. What would have happened if the boy with an abnormal heart would have been born today? Why?
 - c. Why did the speaker find the suffering of the children particularly heartbreaking?
2. *The mechanic provided motor power by galloping along behind the trolley with his head down, while the driver, seated on the lower deck, held on with one hand and steered by scraping his foot on the floor.*
 - a. Who were the mechanic and the driver? Where were they?
 - b. Why do you think they put up a show?
 - c. What does it tell you about the mechanic and the driver?
3. *Suddenly, I realised that these two children had given me a profound lesson in getting on with the business of living.*
 - a. Who are these children? What lesson had they taught the speaker?
 - b. How had the speaker been looking at suffering?
 - c. "The business of living is the celebration of being alive." Explain.

B. Match the sentences in column A with the ones in column B.

A	B
1. The speaker knew the trolley's driver better because	a. the mechanic was totally blind and the driver had only one arm.
2. Judging by the laughter and shouts of encouragement from the rest of the patients,	b. he was a good driver, and he had full confidence in the mechanic.
3. The business of living is joy in the real sense of the word,	c. it was much better entertainment than anything anyone puts on at the Indianapolis 500 car race.
4. The trolley driver said that The only problem was that the trolley's wheels were not properly oiled, but	d. he had successfully closed a hole in his heart.
5. The choice of roles for the mechanic and the driver was easy because	e. not just something for pleasure, amusement, recreation.

5. The Ambitious Guest

A. Complete these sentences.

1. The aged grandmother, who sat knitting in the warmest place, was the image of _____ grown old.
2. The _____ stranger had just drawn his chair to the fire when something like a heavy footstep was heard without, rushing down the steep side of the mountain.
3. There was a continual flow of natural emotion, gushing forth amid abstracted _____, which enabled the family to understand this young man's _____, though so foreign from their own.
4. The simplest words must intimate, but not portray, the unutterable horror of the _____.
5. The next morning, the _____ was seen stealing from the cottage chimney up the mountain side.

B. Write who said these sentences to whom, when and why.

1. "You think my ambition as nonsensical as if I were to freeze myself to death on the top of Mount Washington, only that people might spy at me from the country round about. And, truly, that would be a noble pedestal for a man's statue!"
2. "The old mountain has thrown a stone at us, for fear we should forget him."
3. "They say it's a sign of something, when folks' minds go a wandering so. Hark to the children!"
4. "They would not be a girl's feelings any longer if they could be put into words."

Poetry

1. To Sleep

A. Complete the summary of the poem.

Wordsworth personifies ^{1.} _____, addressing it as the mother of good health and new thoughts. He asks it to bring him the rest he needs during the night to enjoy the blessings of each new day. He had not been able to sleep for ^{2.} _____ nights. He lies in bed imagining different ^{3.} _____, both small and big, and ^{4.} _____, both soft and loud, hoping to be able to sleep thereby. He pictures a ^{5.} _____ walking by, slowly one behind the other as well as the wide, colourful expanses of ^{6.} _____, white sheets of water and blue skies. He imagines the gentle murmur of falling rain and the soft, soothing buzz of bees as well as the roar of water falling into the sea and gusty winds. But he cannot sleep. He would soon hear real sounds of ^{7.} _____, both immediate and distant; the song of birds in his ^{8.} _____ and the call of the cuckoo. He tells sleep that everything that happens during the day is valuable only after a ^{9.} _____ night. He pleads with it to come to him as a ^{10.} _____ to separate night from day

B. Explain with reference to context.

1.

*I've thought of all by turns, and still I lie
Sleepless; and soon the small birds' melodies
Must hear, first utter'd from my orchard trees,
And the first cuckoo's melancholy cry.*

- a. Why is the poet sleepless?
- b. How does he think he will be able to fall asleep?
- c. What do these lines tell you about the poet?

2.

*Without Thee what is all the morning's wealth?
Come, blessed barrier between day and day,
Dear mother of fresh thoughts and joyous health!*

- a. Who is referred to as 'thee'? What does the poet mean by 'morning's wealth'?
- b. What does the poet request 'thee' to do?
- c. Who is referred to as "*Dear mother of fresh thoughts and joyous health!*"? Why?

2. Prayer of the Meek

A. Choose the correct option.

1. Lord of Heaven and earth, look down in _____
 - a. hope
 - b. prayer
 - c. mercy
 - d. love

2. To turn the other _____ to him who strikes us
 - a. cheek
 - b. arm
 - c. side
 - d. way

3. We ask not for the lives of those who _____ us
 - a. helped
 - b. saved
 - c. loved
 - d. wronged

4. Cleanse the _____ from the hands that killed
 - a. bloodstain
 - b. sins
 - c. dirt
 - d. wrongs

5. May Thy Kingdom be established within our _____
 - a. minds and souls
 - b. hearts and homes
 - c. hearts and minds
 - d. homes and souls

B. Answer these questions.

1. What does the poet want his enemies to be?
2. Why do you think the people's cry for peace is met with "derisive scorn"?
3. What has made the people continue to look up to "Thee" for strength and sustenance?
4. Do they want God to punish their enemies? Why?

3. Closed Path

A. Complete these sentences.

1. I thought that my _____ had come to its end at the last limit of my power.
2. The time had come to take shelter in a silent _____.
3. When old words die out on the tongue, new _____ break forth from the heart.
4. Where the old tracks are lost, new _____ is revealed with its wonders.

B. Answer these questions.

1. Why does the poet think that his voyage has come to an end?
2. What does the poet mean by "silent obscurity"?
3. Point out the metaphor used in the poem. What does it mean?
4. How does the poet feel in spite of knowing of his approaching death?

4. Old Folks Laugh

A. Answer these questions.

1. Do you think "they have spent their content of simpering"? Why?
2. What happens when the old folk laugh?
3. What does the line "their laps are filled with memories" mean?
4. What does the poet want to convey about old folks?

B. Match the sentences in column A with column B.

A	B
1. 1. Old folks allow their bellies to	a. free the world.
2. 2. When old folks laugh, they	b. the best and the worst of remembering.
3. 3. The hollers rise up and	c. their laps are filled with memories.
4. 4. Their heads wobble on brittle necks, but	d. spill over any way they want.
5. 5. They turn slowly, slyly knowing	e. jiggle like slow tambourines.

Autobiography Worksheet

A. Complete the summaries of these diary entries.

1. Sunday, 21 June 1942

Anne's entire class was trembling, the reason being the ^{1.} _____ in which the teachers would decide who would be promoted to the next grade and who would be kept back. Anne wasn't so worried about herself and her ^{2.} _____, because she knew they would make it. The only subject she was not sure about was ^{3.} _____.

Anne got along pretty well with all her teachers. ⁴ _____, who taught them math, often got mad at Anne because she talked too much. After several warnings, he assigned her extra homework—an essay on the subject ⁵ _____.

2. Friday, 21 August 1942

Anne recounts how their ⁶ _____ has truly become secret. ⁷ _____ thought it would be better to have a ⁸ _____ built in front of the entrance to their hiding place. It swung out on its hinges and opened like a door.

Anne felt there was little change in their lives there. She felt her mother always treated her like a baby, which she couldn't stand. She also didn't think ⁹ _____ got any nicer. She felt he was an obnoxious boy who lay around on his bed all day, only getting up to do a little ¹⁰ _____ work before returning to his nap.

B. Answer these questions.

1. What noticeable difference can be observed in Anne over the period of her living in the Secret Annexe?
2. How was Anne's relationship with her father different from her relationship with her mother?
3. Anne tried to constantly keep herself updated with the news around her. Why do you think she did that?
4. Anne writes, "My moods swing from one end to another, here in the Annex." Why do you think that happened?

1. Degrees of Comparison

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Sangey took the (long/longer) route of the two and reached home late.
2. The (louder/loud) clap of thunder scared the cat.
3. This auto is the (fast/fastest) means of transport that you will get around here.
4. I want you all to complete your homework no (later/latest) than Friday.
5. Seeing the rain forecast, getting an umbrella will be the (smarter/smarter) thing to do.
6. Very few countries are as (diverse/more diverse) as India.
7. Could you please speak (louder/loudest) so that the people at the back of the hall can hear?
8. The fabric of the bed sheet has become (softer/softest) since I started using this detergent.

B. Complete these sentences by using the correct degree of comparison of the words in brackets.

1. Try to scrape out the bead from the crack on floor with a _____ object.
(sharp)
2. She is the _____ when she is playing with her pet cat. (happy)
3. Tonight was _____ than most nights of this month. (cold)
4. Had I been _____, I would have managed to catch the nine thirty bus. (lucky)
5. His _____ daughter works at a bank, while his _____ daughter is in college. (old, young)
6. George's fever has taken a turn for the _____. (bad)
7. The museum has some of the _____ known fossils. (early)
8. This is the _____ reservoir that our city has. (big)

2. Conjunctions

A. Complete the paragraph with the correct conjunctions.

He worked as quickly as he could ^{1.} _____ he would be in time for his favourite television programme. But ^{2.} _____ he had finished, he met a friend ^{3.} _____ spent an hour with him. ^{4.} _____ his friend left, he was alone in the house. He locked the door ^{5.} _____ he would feel safer, ^{6.} _____ switched on the television set. ^{7.} _____ he sat there engrossed, he suddenly heard a loud crash. He jumped to his feet ^{8.} _____ looked about him.

B. Complete these sentences with suitable conjunctions.

1. Monica arrived _____ John was preparing dinner.
2. The child was crying bitterly, _____ I asked him what the matter was.
3. _____ I go home, I'll read up on this subject.
4. _____ I was too ill to go, she offered to go in my place.
5. I read through the book _____ I could get some information on the life of Napoleon Bonaparte.
6. _____ there weren't many people at the party, it was a most enjoyable occasion.
7. We went to the zoo _____ enjoyed ourselves very much.
8. She should wear her new lilac dress _____ the white lace to the party.

3. Prepositions

A. Add the missing prepositions in these sentences.

1. The students were sitting _____ the bench in the park.
2. As soon as the price went down, Mary bought _____ the market.
3. He drew a picture _____ a crayon _____ his notebook for homework.
4. The river flows _____ the bridge during the rainy season.
5. A daisy bloomed _____ the marigolds _____ the lush, green field.
6. After I finish my homework, may I go play _____ the park.

7. She works the day her room.
8. Natalie has been writing novels she was twenty two years old.

B. Complete the paragraph with the correct prepositions.

Lord Oakhurst lay dying ^{1.} _____ the oak chamber ^{2.} _____ the eastern wing of Oakhurst Castle. ^{3.} _____ the open window ^{4.} _____ the calm of the summer evening, came the sweet fragrance ^{5.} _____ the early violets and budding trees, and ^{6.} _____ the dying man it seemed as if earth's loveliness and beauty were never so apparent as ^{7.} _____ this bright June day, his last day ^{8.} _____ life.

4. Active and Passive Voice

A. Rewrite this passage in the passive voice.

A few days ago, somebody stole Mike's bicycle. Mike had left his bicycle near the playground. Mike reported the theft to the police. The police told Mike that they would try to find his bicycle. This morning, the police called Mike and asked him to go to the police station. They had found his bicycle. The thieves had painted it and sold it to someone else. The new owner had parked the bicycle outside the police station. The police arrested the thieves.

B. Change these sentences in the passive voice and begin the sentences with the underlined words.

1. The teacher asked the students to open their notebooks.

2. I told my sister that I will visit her soon.

3. Joe has painted the fence.

4. My brother does not often play football.

5. Rebecca took some help from Tom to cook dinner.

6. Kevin told Lisa that the school was organising a farewell for Ms Ellis.

7. Amelie hastily ate an apple before leaving for school.

8. Teresa showed Bobby a painting that she had made as a child.

5. Clauses

A. Write AD for Adverb Clause and AJ for Adjective Clause for each of these sentences.

1. David helped me when I could not fill the form. ()
2. The students were happy because they won the quiz competition. ()
3. This is Jacob who went to my brother's school. ()
4. I have lost the book which Nora gave me. ()
5. Although he is very rich, he is not a miser. ()

B. Complete these sentences with 'that', 'whose' and 'who'.

1. They lived in a hostel _____ was built in 1889.
2. Jeremy _____ father works in a bank, called for you.
3. I bought a ticket for the concert _____ my brother is going to attend.
4. I have a friend _____ lives in Manipur.
5. Mitchell _____ cat keeps chasing the birds, came to meet me today.
6. James _____ is Mark's friend happens to be my cousin.
7. The bus _____ we take to go to school had a breakdown in the middle of the road.
8. The students _____ participated in the dance competition, won the first prize.

Reading

A. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Scientists say that in just a few decades, natural and man-made monuments may suffer partial or total destruction. The threat comes from volcanoes, earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, floods, etc. Climate change too, can have dramatic consequences, either by directly altering the structures themselves, or by affecting the chemistry and the stability of their foundations.

Theatres, museums and libraries in the Czech Republic were greatly affected by the 2002 floods. Floods swept away fourteenth-century ruins of ancient cities in north-eastern Thailand. Coastal erosion and flooding in the Nile Delta pose a risk to several Egyptian monuments as well as other unique archaeological sites and medieval monuments. Many

natural ecosystems, like the coral reef of Belize, which Darwin referred to in 1842 as 'the most marvellous reef in the West Indies', has already started to lose its colour due to the rising temperature of the surface water—a process which is expected to intensify. Heritage sites are irreplaceable sources of inspiration, highlighting the genius of ancient civilizations. They can and must be preserved for future generations. International efforts have been stepped up, through warning systems and disaster preparedness, to reduce natural threats. But manmade threats like industrial accidents, civil strife and wars also contribute to the perils.

The Taj Mahal, India's famous white marble monument, is impervious to most natural threats like wind and rain; however, it has no defence against the sulphur dioxide in the smog that usually surrounds it. Mixing with the atmospheric moisture, the sulphur dioxide becomes sulphuric acid and rests on the surface of the tomb, making the smooth white marble yellow and flaky.

Science may not be able to address all the dangers. That is where responsible government policies, caring citizens and international treaties for the protection of cultural heritage sites must work together to preserve and protect them for the people of the world.

1. Name some of the natural threats to monuments.
2. Would climate change affect the deterioration of monuments? How?
3. Mention two natural disasters that have destroyed monuments.
4. What did Darwin call 'the most marvellous reef' in the West Indies? What is happening to it?
5. Mention some international efforts that have been taken to help reduce natural threats.
6. White marble is impervious to most natural threats. What is causing the deterioration of the Taj Mahal?
7. Which words in the passage convey the idea that the Taj Mahal is helpless against pollution?
8. Scientists cannot address the problem alone. What can others do to help preserve monuments?

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

Oh, I wish I'd looked after me teeth,
And spotted the perils beneath
All the toffees I chewed,

And the sweet sticky food.
Oh, I wish I'd looked after me teeth.

I wish I'd been that much more willing,
When I had more tooth there than filling,
To give up gobstoppers,
From respect to me choppers,
And to buy something else with me shilling'.
When I think of the lollies I licked,
And the liquorice all sorts I picked,
Sherbet dabs, big and little,
All that hard peanut brittle,
My conscience gets horribly pricked.
My mother, she told me no end,
'If you got a tooth, you got a friend.'
I was young then, and careless,
My toothbrush was hairless,
I never had much time to spend.
Oh I showed them the toothpaste all right,
I flashed it about late at night,
But up-and-down brushin'
And pokin' and fussin'
Didn't seem worth the time – I could bite!
If I'd known I was paving the way
To cavities, caps and decay,
The murder of fillin's,
Injections and drillin's,
I'd have thrown all me sherbet away.
So I lie in the old dentist's chair,
And I gaze up his nose in despair,
And his drill it do whine
In these molars of mine.
'Two amalgam,' he'll say, 'for in there.'
How I laughed at my mother's false teeth,
As they foamed in the waters beneath.
But now comes the reckonin'
It's me they are beckonin'
Oh, I wish I'd looked after me teeth.

Oh I Wish I'd Look After Me Teeth

1. The poet repents for not _____ her teeth well.
2. What is the rhyme scheme of the first stanza?
3. Identify the poetic device used in the line 'When I think of the lollies I licked'.
4. Why could nothing work to save her teeth?
5. How is the dentist trying to repair her teeth?
6. Why does the poet repent at the end of the poem?
7. Explain 'now comes the reckonin'.
8. Are there other instances where the poet leaves out the 'g' in words such as shillin'.
Can you give one example?

Writing Worksheet 1

1. Youth Club, Dimapur, recently organised a science seminar on the topic: **Effect of deforestation on the quality of life**. As an editor of the local newspaper, write a report on the event for the paper.

or

2. You are an active member of the Animal Lovers Club which works for the welfare of animals by preventing cruelty to them. Recently you visited Animal Welfare Society of Nagaland and learnt a lot of things about the welfare society. Write a report on your visit for your school magazine.
3. On the occasion of World Health Day, write an article for the school newspaper on **The Importance of Physical Health in our lives**.

or

4. Write an article on **The Health Hazards of Fast Food** for the local newspaper.

Writing Worksheet 2

1. Write a story beginning with "I suddenly woke up in the middle of the night, when I heard a soft tapping on the window..."

Or

2. Develop a story using these hints.

a rich, old lady goes blind – calls a doctor – agrees to pay a large sum if cured completely; nothing if not – her eyes bandaged – doctor removes a piece of furniture everyday – eyes cured – doctor asks for payment – lady refuses to pay – says cure is not complete – doctor takes the matter to the court – the judge asks the lady why she isn't paying – lady says she cannot see her furniture – court rules judgement in her favour

1. Write a dialogue between you and your cousin on the importance of having a hobby.
- or**
2. Your final exams have just finished. Write a dialogue between you and your friend regarding your future plans after this.

PSA Worksheet

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

For Anne, Mathematics was extremely easy to understand. In order to keep her results high enough and make her parents happy, she attempted a number of strategies. The answer, though, was simple. She had to practice regularly and diligently, and had to apply different formulas to a range of contexts. She often felt dejected to see her peers, to whom comprehension came easily. However, at the end of the year, it seemed her relentless work was rewarded when her results put her among the top students of her class.

1. Which of these would be the best word to use to replace the word *extremely* as it is used in the passage above?
 - a. vastly
 - b. mostly
 - c. especially
 - d. massively
2. Which of these words has the closest meaning to the word *strategies*?
 - a. rules
 - b. questions
 - c. approaches
 - d. instructions
3. Which of these words could replace *though* in the passage above?
 - a. yet

- b. even so
- c. however
- d. all the same

4. Which of these words could replace *relentless*?

- a. repeated
- b. persistent
- c. regular
- d. gruelling

5. Which of these words has the closest meaning to *rewarded* in the context of the passage?

- a. requited
- b. honoured
- c. paid
- d. recognised

2. Complete this passage by selecting the correct option from the list for the corresponding gap.

In the northern part of Austin there once ^{1.} _____ an honest family ^{2.} _____ Smothers. The family ^{3.} _____ John Smothers, his wife, himself, their little daughter, five years of age, and her parents, making six people toward the population of the city when counted for a special write-up, but only three ^{4.} _____.

One night after supper the little girl ^{5.} _____ a severe colic, and John Smothers hurried down town to get some medicine.

He never ^{6.} _____ back.

1.

- a. dwelling
- b. dwells
- c. dwelt
- d. dwell

2.

- a. by name of
- b. in the name of

- c. by name
 - d. by the name of
- 3.
- a. consisted of
 - b. consists
 - c. consisting of
 - d. consisted
- 4.
- a. actually counting
 - b. by actual count
 - c. counting
 - d. actually
- 5.
- a. seized
 - b. was seized
 - c. was seizing
 - d. was seized with
- 6.
- a. came
 - b. returned
 - c. come
 - d. return

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

The idea of the First Earth Hour was ¹: **inspired by** a demonstration in Sydney, Australia on March 31, 2007, when more than 2.2 million Sydney ²: **residents** and thousands of ³: **businesses** switched off lights and non essential electrical ⁴: **appliances** for one hour to make a powerful statement about the leading contributor to global warming: coal-fired electricity. That ⁵: **single hour** accounted for a 10.2 percent reduction in energy ⁶: **consumption** across the city. Global icons such as Sydney Opera House went dark, weddings were held by candlelight, and the world took notice. What began in 2007 as one city's dramatic ⁷: **stand** against global warming has become a global movement. Sponsored by WWF—a conservation group that aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from electricity generation by 5% annually—Earth Hour has the official ⁸: **participation** of a growing number of cities, countries, businesses and individuals worldwide.

1. In 1, the words 'inspired by' could best be replaced with

- a) prompted by b) changed by c) created by d) built by

2. Which of the following is the opposite in meaning of the word 'consumption' in 6?

- a) restoration b) expenditure c) utilisation d) conservation

3. The words 'single hour' in 5 could best be replaced with

- a) solitary hour b) only hour c) one hour d) exclusive hour

4. Which expression best explains the meaning of the word 'stand' in 7?

- a) side b) bearing c) prospect d) viewpoint

5. Which expression best explains the meaning of the word 'appliances' in 4?

- a) switches b) gadgets c) circuits d) connections

6. Which of the following words shows the correct underlined misspelt word in 3?

- a) bisnesses b) bussineses c) businesses d) buisnesses

7. The word 'residents' in 2 can be replaced with

- a) inhabitants b) citizens c) inmates d) nationalities

8. The word 'participation' in 8 could best be replaced with

- a) contribution b) involvement c) membership d) partaking

Complete the passage by selecting the most suitable word/phrase from each list to fill the corresponding gap.

Childhood obesity is a medical condition that ^{1.} _____ children and teenagers. This happens when our bodies store excessive body fat. A child or an adult whose body stores ^{2.} _____ fat can be classified as obese. Most obesity problems in childhood are caused by children eating too much and not exercising enough. Weight gain happens ^{3.} _____ energy ingested is more than energy burned off. Only a very ^{4.} _____ obesity problems are related to uncommon genetic ^{5.} _____.

1. Which of these fits gap 3?

a) because b) when c) due to d) while

2. Which of these fits gap 4?

a) lesser number of b) least number of c) small number of d) few number of

3. Which of these fits gap 2?

a) too much b) too most c) two many d) to most

4. Which of these fits gap 1?

a) effects b) affected c) affects d) effected

5. Which of these is the correct spelling for the word in gap 5?

a) diseses b) diseases c) disseases d) diseseas