

**ANSWER KEY
FOR
11th ENGLISH
REFRESHER COURSE MODULE
2021-2022
(One Mark Only)**

RASI ENGLISH GUIDES
(X, XI, XII ENGLISH GUIDES)
(Achievers' Choice)

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1. PARTS OF SPEECH

Examples:

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
decision	decide	decisive	decisively
creation	create	creative	creatively
sadness	sadden	sad	sadly
action	act	active	actively
quickness	quicken	quick	quickly
grace	grace	graceful	gracefully

ASSESSMENT

I. Identify the part of speech of the underlined words.

- I kicked the ball.
- Sam ran after the rabbit.
- The child walked very slowly.
- Alas! It is raining heavily. So the match will be cancelled.
- Swimming is the best exercise.
- Laziness will not help you to succeed.
- Cow gives milk.
- He gave me an apple.
- She drew a picture.
- The captain and his manager helped the crew.

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. kicked – verb | ball – noun | |
| 2. Sam – Noun | rabbit – noun | |
| 3. child – noun | slowly – adverb | |
| 4. Alas – interjection | match – noun | cancel – verb |
| 5. best – adjective | exercise – noun | |
| 6. laziness – noun | help – verb | |
| 7. cow – noun | milk – noun | |
| 8. He – pronoun | apple – noun | |
| 9. she – pronoun | picture – noun | |
| 10. and – conjunction | help – verb | crew – noun |

II. Rewrite the following sentences by changing the form of the underlined words as directed.

- They are living in happiness. (as adverb)
- Geetha was permitted to go out. (as noun)
- I decided to secure a first class in the exam. (as noun)
- Please handle it with care. (as adverb)
- I like her for her beauty. (as adjective)

Answers:

- They are living **happily**.
- Geetha got **permission** to go out. / Geetha got **permit** (noun) to go out.
- To secure a first class in the exam is my **decision**.
- Please handle it **carefully**.
- I like her as she is **beautiful**.

2. PUNCTUATION

Colon (:)	A colon separates two clauses and the second clause explains the first one.	You will need the following: chalk, paper and scissors.
Semi colon (;)	Semi colons break sentences for a dramatic effect. They are used to connect independent clauses. A closer relationship between the clauses is indicated.	Banu likes eggs; Jothi does not.
Comma (,)	Indicates a pause in a sentence or separates items in a list.	We have fish, carrots, potatoes and rice, for dinner.
Hyphen (-)	It is used to join two or more words together into a compound term and is not separated by spaces.	part-time, back-to-back, well-known
Dash — (i) En dash (ii) Em dash	It is used to separate words into statements. (i) En dash: Twice as long as a hyphen, the en dash is a symbol (–) that is used in writing or printing to indicate a range, connections or differentiations. (ii) Em dash: Longer than the en dash, the em dash can be used in place of a comma, parenthesis, or colon to enhance readability or emphasize the conclusion of a sentence.	(i) En dash 1880-1945 (ii) Em dash She gave him her answer — "No!"
Ellipses (...)	It is most commonly represented by three periods. It indicates an omission, especially of letters or words. Ellipses are frequently used within quotations to jump from one phrase to another, omitting unnecessary words that do not interfere with the meaning.	Suja began to count, "One, two, three, four..." until she got to 10, then went to find her brother who was hiding in the garden.
Exclamation mark (!)	It is used when a person wants to express a sudden outcry, strong emotions or wishes to add emphasis.	"Look out!" I screamed.

Full stop (.)	It is placed at the end of declarative sentences, statements thought to be complete and after many abbreviations.	Ram and Rahim went to the market. Dr. Mano is a dermatologist.
Question mark (?)	It is used to indicate a direct question when placed at the end of a sentence.	Where are you going?
Quotation (" ")	Quotation marks are known as speech marks. They demonstrate words or phrases that are spoken or quoted.	"I'll take the big one. I am really hungry today," I told the waiter. A single quote is used to indicate the name of a book or other references, other than spoken words.
Capital letter (A,B,C)	We use capital letters at the beginning of a sentence and also to indicate all proper nouns.	
Apostrophe (')	It is used to indicate the omission of a letter or letters from a word, the possessive case, or the plurals of lowercase letters.	Omission of letters from a word: I've seen that movie several times. Possessive case: Sara's dog bit the neighbour. Plural for lowercase letters: Neha's mother constantly stressed minding one's p's and q's .

I. Punctuate the following.

the name of my sister is anu she is a doctor she is very intelligent she lives in mumbai her birthday is on January 26 she shares everything with me she comes home during summer every year she brings chocolates toys and dresses for me my sisters favourite food is vegetable biryani I like to follow the footsteps of my sister and I like to become a doctor the one thing I want to say to her is i love you so much dear sister

Answers:

The name of my sister is Anu. She is a doctor. She is very intelligent. She lives in Mumbai. Her birthday is on 26th January. She shares everything with me. She comes home during summer every year. She brings chocolates, toys and dresses for me. My sister's favourite food is vegetable biryani. I like to follow the footsteps of my sister and I like to become a doctor. The one thing I want to say to her is "I love you so much, Dear sister!"

3. TENSES

TENSE	KEY WORDS	EXAMPLE
Simple Present	daily, generally, usually, always, every day, every month, every year	He visits (visit) us daily. They go (go) to church every Sunday.
Present Continuous	now, at this moment, right now	I am reading (read) now. She is writing (write) stories at present. They are reading (read) stories now.
Present Perfect	just now, already, so far	She has gone (go) to the canteen just now. They have won (win) the match.
Present Perfect Continuous	since, for	He has been reading (read) the book since morning. I have been working (work) in this school since 2000.
Simple Past	yesterday, last year, last week	He danced (dance) in the function last night. He flew (fly) to London yesterday.
Past Continuous	all morning, yesterday, last night	He was fighting (fight) with a boy when the teacher came in. You were playing (play) all morning yesterday.
Past Perfect	when, after, before	I had read (read) the story before he came.
Past Perfect Continuous	since, for, before	They had been constructing (construct) dam for five years.
Simple Future	tomorrow/next month, week, year	I will meet (meet) my friend tomorrow.

Future Continuous	by this time next month/week/year	I <u>will be studying</u> (study) my essay by this time tomorrow.
Future Perfect	by this time next month/week/year	She <u>will have finished</u> (finish) her shopping when you go there.
Future Perfect Continuous	by this time, by the end	By next March, people <u>will have been enduring</u> (endure) corona for two years.

ASSESSMENT:

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verb given in the brackets.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. It ___(rain) now. | Ans: is raining |
| 2. My mother ___(cook) at present. | Ans: is cooking |
| 3. The sun ___(rise) in the east. | Ans: rises |
| 4. The child usually ___(drink) milk. | Ans: drinks |
| 5. After he ___(finish) his homework, he went to play. | Ans: had finished |
| 6. I _____ (take) a dose of medicine for two weeks. | Ans: have taken/have been taking |
| 7. Tomorrow I _____ (leave) for Dubai. | Ans: shall/will leave |
| 8. When I opened my eyes, I ___ (see) a strange sight. | Ans: saw |
| 9. The Headmaster _____ (want) to talk to you. | Ans: wanted |
| 10. The moon _____ (revolve) around the earth. | Ans: revolves |

4. ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE**EXAMPLES:**

Kala plays cricket. (Active voice)

Cricket is played by Kala. (Passive voice)

Kala is playing cricket. (Active voice)

Cricket is being played by Kala. (Passive voice)

Kala has played cricket. (Active voice)

Cricket has been played by Kala. (Passive voice)

Kala played cricket. (Active voice)

Cricket was played by Kala. (Passive voice)

Kala was playing cricket. (Active voice)

Cricket was being played by Kala. (Passive voice)

Kala had played cricket. (Active voice)

Cricket had been played by Kala. (Passive voice)

Kala will play cricket. (Active voice)

Cricket will be played by Kala. (Passive voice)

Kala will have played cricket. (Active voice)

Cricket will have been played by kala. (Passive voice)

Does he help you? (Active voice)

Are you helped by him? (Passive voice)

Did he do this work? (Active voice)

Was this work done by him? (Passive voice)

Are you doing this work? (Active voice)

Is this work being done by you? (Passive voice)

Was she reading a novel? (Active voice)

Was a novel being read by her? (Passive voice)

Has he helped you? (Active voice)

Have you been helped by him? (Passive voice)

Had he finished the work? (Active voice)

Had the work been finished by him? (Passive voice)

Can he do this work? (Active voice)

Can this work be done by him? (Passive voice)

Will you teach the children? (Active voice)

Will the children be taught by you? (Passive voice)

Who has done this work? (Active voice)

By whom has this work been done? (Passive voice)

When did you do this work? (Active voice)

When was this work done by you? (Passive voice)

CHANGING IMPERATIVE SENTENCES (ORDERS, REQUESTS, ADVICE)

Please come here. (Active voice)

You are requested to come here. (Passive voice)

Walk slowly. (Active voice)

You are advised to walk slowly. (Passive voice)

LET – MODEL SENTENCES

Let me teach the students. (Active voice)

Let the students be taught by me. (Passive voice)

Let them do this work. (Active voice)

Let this work be done by them. (Passive voice)

**ONE, SOMEONE, NOBODY, POLICE, JUDGE, PEOPLE – TYPE SENTENCES
(NOT NECESSARY TO MENTION THE AGENT I.E. (BY HIM, BY HER ETC.,))**

Someone has beaten me. (Active voice)

I have been beaten. (Passive voice)

The police enquired into the case. (Active voice)

The case was enquired into. (Passive voice)

His condition alarmed Ravi. (Active voice)

Ravi was alarmed at his condition. (Passive voice)

Your performance in this match disappointed me. (Active voice)

I was disappointed at your performance in this match. (Passive voice)

I know him. (Active voice)

He is known to me. (Passive voice)

(pleased with, satisfied with, disgusted with, impressed with, annoyed with)

Your honesty has pleased me. (Active voice)

I have been pleased with your honesty. (Passive voice)

This job interests me. (interested in, contained in) (Active voice)

I am interested in this job. (Passive voice)

ASSESSMENT:

Fill in the boxes with appropriate voices.

ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Birds build nests.	Nests are built by Birds.
I will clean the house every Saturday.	The house will be cleaned by me every Saturday.
Mom read the novel in one day.	The novel was read by Mom in one day.
Did they enjoy the party last night?	Was the party enjoyed by them last night?
Throw the ball.	Let the ball be thrown.

5. DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

EXAMPLES:

Raghu says, "She has brought fame to her family". (Direct speech)

Raghu says that she has brought fame to her family. (Indirect speech)

Malini said, "I am busy now". (Direct speech)

Malini said that she was busy then. (Indirect speech)

She said, 'I am happy'. (Direct speech)

She said that she was happy. (Indirect speech)

He said, "The earth revolves round the sun". (Direct speech)

He said that the earth revolves round the sun. (Indirect speech)

She says/will say, "I am going". (Direct speech)

She says / will say that she is going. (Indirect speech)

"I have been to Boston", she told me. (Direct speech)

She told me that she had been to Boston. (Indirect speech)

"I am playing the guitar", she explained. (Direct speech)

She explained that she was playing the guitar. (Indirect speech)

He said, "She has finished her homework". (Direct speech)

He said that she had finished her homework. (Indirect speech)

"I am unwell", she said. (Direct speech)

She said that she was unwell. (Indirect speech)

She said, "Irvin arrived on Sunday". (Direct speech)

She said that Irvin had arrived on Sunday. (Indirect speech)

"We were playing basketball", they told me. (Direct speech)

They told me that they had been playing basketball. (Indirect speech)

She said, "I will be in Scotland tomorrow". (Direct speech)

She said that she would be in Scotland the next day. (Indirect speech)

He said, "I'll be disposing of the old computer next Tuesday." (Direct speech)

He said that he would be disposing of the old computer the following Tuesday. (Indirect speech)

"Where do you live?" asked the boy. (Direct speech)

The boy enquired where I lived. (Indirect speech)

She said, "Will you attend the party?" (Direct speech)

She asked us whether we would attend the party. (Indirect speech)

He said to me, "What are you wearing?" (Direct speech)

He asked me what I was wearing. (Indirect speech)

She said, "She can dance." (Direct speech)

She said that she could dance. (Indirect speech)

She said, "I may buy a dress." (Direct speech)

She said that she might buy a dress. (Indirect speech)

Raju said, "I must complete the assignment." (Direct speech)

Raju said that he had to complete the assignment. (Indirect speech)

She said, "I should clean the house". (Direct speech)

She said that she should clean the house. (Indirect speech)

Shyam said, "I am in class eleven". (Direct speech)

Shyam said that he was in class eleven. (Indirect speech)

She says to them, "You have done your work." (Direct speech)

She tells them that they have done their work. (Indirect speech)

He says, "She dances well." (Direct speech)

He says that she dances well. (Indirect speech)

She said to her, "Please complete it". (Direct speech)

She requested her to complete it. (Indirect speech)

Rahul said to Raju, "Sit down". (Direct speech)

Rahul ordered Raju to sit down. (Indirect speech)

She said, "Alas! I am ruined". (Direct speech)

She exclaimed sadly that she was ruined. (Indirect speech)

He said, "His friend came yesterday". (Direct speech)

He said that his friend had come the day before. (Indirect speech)

6. DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Examples:

Raju is tall. (positive)

Raghu is taller than Raju. (comparative)

Saju is the tallest among the three boys. (Superlative)

Venus is hot. (positive)

Venus is hotter than any other planet. (comparative)

Venus is the hottest planet. (Superlative)

TABLE:

TYPES	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
1	Not.. so... as/ as.....as	Than / not ...er....than	No superlative
	Veena is as smart as her manager.	Veena is not smarter than her manager.	X

TYPES	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
2	No other.... so as	Than any other	Theest
	No other batsman in the team is so good as Ramesh.	Ramesh is better than any other batsman in the team.	Ramesh is the best batsman in the team.

TYPES	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
3	Very few.... as.....as	Many other/most other	One of theest
	Very few cities in India are as large as Calcutta.	Calcutta is larger than most other cities in India.	Calcutta is one of the largest cities in India.

ASSESSMENT:**I. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate forms of adjectives.**

1. She is ____ (pretty) than her sister.
2. Priya is the ____ (intelligent) girl in the class.
3. Russia is the ____ (big) country in the world.
4. China is ____ (big) than India.
5. Very few boxers are as ____ (strong) as Marykom.
6. The camel is ____ (tall) than most other animals.
7. Malathi is the ____ (rich) woman in the town.
8. Very few fruits are ____ (nutritious) as guava.
9. Anu is the ____ (good) friend I have.
10. Arul works ____ (hard) than Kumar.

Ans: prettier**Ans:** most intelligent**Ans:** biggest**Ans:** bigger**Ans:** strong**Ans:** taller**Ans:** richest**Ans:** as nutritious**Ans:** best**Ans:** harder

7. CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

Examples:

If you **heat** ice, it **melts**.

If you **don't hurry**, you **will miss** the train.

If you **went** to bed earlier, you **would not be** so tired.

If I had **accepted** that promotion, I **would have been working** in England.

If I had **worked** harder at school, I **would have secured** a better job now.

If you **had studied** harder, you **would have passed** the exam.

If it **rains**, you **will get** wet.

ASSESSMENT:

Fill in the blanks with suitable conditional clauses and mark the type.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. If you drop a glass on the floor, _____. | Ans: it breaks. |
| 2. _____, they would buy a new car. | Ans: If they were rich, |
| 3. If you dive into the river, _____. | Ans: you can catch fish. |
| 4. If she earns a lot of money, _____. | Ans: she will buy a new house. |
| 5. _____ if they don't get enough water. | Ans: they can not survive. |
| 6. The dog would not have attacked you _____. | Ans: If you had not disturbed, |

8. MODAL AUXILIARIES

Examples:

I **will** pass. (determination)

I **would** rather die than beg. (probability)

She **can** speak six languages fluently. (ability)

Could I leave early today? (polite request)

May God bless you! (blessing)

It **might** rain today. (probability)

Shall we go for a picnic? (suggestion)

You **should** help the needy. (moral duty)

You **must** follow the rules of road. (obligation)

I **used to** play all the evenings during my childhood days. (past habit)

You **need** not attend the Parent Teacher Meet. (necessity)

How **dare** you ask me this question? (brave/prohibition)

ASSESSMENT:

Write 10 sentences using a modal verb.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Lawmakers _____ not be law- breakers. | (should/must) |
| 2. If you work hard, you _____ pass in the examination. | (will) |
| 3. A good teacher _____ make even boring lessons interesting. | (can / could) |
| 4. Eve-teasers _____ be severely punished. | (must/should) |
| 5. I _____ like to hear you play the flute. | (would) |
| 6. You _____ not write on the wall. | (should/must) |
| 7. As you keep scoring low marks, you _____ work hard. | (should/must) |
| 8. Soldiers sacrifice their lives so that others _____ be happy. | (can/could) |

9. They _____ allow them if they paid the fees.

(would)

10. We _____ help the needy.

(should)

9. QUESTION TAGS

Examples:

Sheela is absent today, **isn't she?**

They aren't learning, **are they?**

The boys are playing, **aren't they?**

Your uncle is not a doctor, **is he?**

The bags are not on the table, **are they?**

Mr. David is a good man, **isn't he?**

They never attend the class, **do they?**

He could hardly walk, **could he?**

I am a teacher, **aren't I?**

Let us go to the movie, **shall we?** (let us – shall we)

Someone, somebody, none, everybody take plural pronouns in the tags.

Everyone spoke in praise of him, **didn't they?**

None of us like him, **do we?**

My father goes to church regularly, **doesn't he?**

They watch cricket match, **don't they?**

She won the prize, **didn't she?**

Pass me the newspaper, **will you?** (for warning, invitation – will you)

Please forgive me, **won't you?** (for request, obligation – would you)

ASSESSMENT:

In each of the following tag questions there is a mistake. Identify and correct it.

1. The hunter shot a tiger in the jungle, did he?

Ans: didn't he?

2. I am your best friend, am I?

Ans: aren't I?

3. You cannot play chess, won't you?

Ans: can you?

4. Everybody was hungry, are they?

Ans: weren't they?

5. Ram didn't do the homework, isn't it?

Ans: did he?

6. Ponni eats groundnut candy, don't she?

Ans: doesn't she?

7. They could hear me, can they?

Ans: couldn't they?

8. I'm never on time, aren't I?

Ans: am I?

9. He can't drive, can't he?

Ans: can he?

10. Yesterday we had so much fun, weren't it?

Ans: didn't we?

10. TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

TABLE:

SIMPLE	COMPOUND	COMPLEX
In spite of /Despite Notwithstanding/Nevertheless	but/yet/still	Though /Although /Even though
Due to / Owing to / Because of / On account of / Being / As a result of	so / and so	As / since/ because
Too...to	very... and so... can/could not	so.. that..... can/could not
On +verb+ing (Present participle)	and then /and at once / and immediately	When + subject + verb / As soon as + subject + verb
Having +V3 After + verb +ing	and then and so	After + subject + had + V3
In the event of In case of	must..... then only and and then	If + subject + verb
In the event of + not..... In case of + not.....	must or or else otherwise	Unless (If +not)
To + finite verb In order to..... so as to.....	very..... so / and so	So that + subject + can/could
Besides being..... Besides+verb+ing Apart from + verb+ing	not only..... but also also as well as	
Quality words	and	who/which/that/why/that + quality word

Examples:

On seeing the snake, he ran away. (Simple sentence)
 When he saw the snake, he ran away. (Complex sentence)
 He saw the snake and immediately he ran away. (Compound sentence)

ASSESSMENT:

I. Change the phrases in the sentences into clauses.

1. Being rich, he helped the poor.
2. Despite his poverty, he helped the poor.
3. Having completed the work, he went out.
4. Raju bought an old car.
5. Neela is too fat to run fast.

Answers:

1. As he was rich, he helped the poor. / He was rich and so he helped the poor.
2. Though he was poor, he helped the poor. / He was poor, but he helped the poor.
3. After he had completed the work, he went out. / He completed the work and then he went out.
4. Ragu bought a car which was old. / Ragu bought a car and it was old.
5. Neela is so fat that she cannot run fast. / Neela is very fat and so she cannot run fast.

II. Rewrite the subordinate clauses in the given sentences as phrases.

1. Though Ravi was tired, he ran fast.
2. Prema was very studious, but she failed in the exam.

Answers:

1. In spite of his tiredness, Ravi ran fast.
2. In spite of being studious, Prema failed in the exam.

III. Identify the following sentences and tick the appropriate boxes.

S.No	Sentence	Simple	Compound	Complex
1	We met rather few people who spoke English.			✓
2	You can either come with me now or walk home.		✓	
3	He is not tall enough to be a soldier.	✓		
4	When all else fails, read the user manual.			✓
5	I don't care how expensive it is.			✓

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as directed.

1. The old man being weak could not walk properly. (into compound)
2. You cannot succeed without working hard. (into complex)
3. Unless the culprit accepts his fault, he will not be spared. (into compound)
4. Keep quiet or you will repent. (into simple)
5. Eat less and you will remain healthy. (into complex)

Answers:

1. The old man was very weak and so he could not walk properly.
2. Unless you work hard, you cannot succeed.
3. The culprit must accept his fault or he will not be spared.
4. In case of not keeping quiet, you will repent.
5. You will remain healthy if you eat less.

11. SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT (CONCORD)**EXAMPLES:**

My classmate studies for the test.

My classmates study for the tests.

The teacher corrects the answer script.

The teachers correct the answer scripts.

A tiger is a ferocious animal.

Tigers are ferocious animals.

A dog chases the cat.
Dogs chase cats.

A bird flies.
Birds fly.

Activity 2

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate verbs.

- One of the machines ____ (is, are) defective. **Ans: is**
- The boy ____ (walk, walks) to school every day. **Ans: walks**
- Either the workers or the boss ____ (deliver, delivers) the merchandise. **Ans: delivers**
- The committee ____ (decide, decides) when to adjourn. **Ans: decides**
- Our team ____ (is, are) the best. **Ans: is**

ASSESSMENT:

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the given verbs:

- A herd of cattle ____ (are, is) grazing. **Ans: is**
- Venu and Suresh ____ (are, is) playing chess. **Ans: are**
- Most of the boys ____ (likes, like) these candies. **Ans: like**
- Harry ____ (take, takes) a shower in the morning. **Ans: takes**
- Neither of us ____ (were, was) sure of the answer. **Ans: was**

12. CONJUNCTIONS / CONNECTORS / LINKERS

Examples:

In spite of his poverty, he is happy.

Though it was raining, they went for a walk.

He saw a thief and he telephoned the police.

TIME	REASON	RESULT	CONDITION
When, after, as soon as, while, till, since, as, before, whenever	Because, since, as, for	So.... That, such... that, so, then, therefore, hence, consequently, thus, as a result	If, as long as, unless, provided that, if not, in that case, otherwise

CONTRAST	POSITION /PLACE	COMPARISON	PURPOSE
Though, even though, although, even if, instead, on the other hand, on the contrary, however, whereas, but, still, yet	Where, wherever	As.....as so...as, than	So that, in order that, that, lest

MANNER	ADDING INFORMATION	EXPRESSING CHOICE	TIME SEQUENCE
As, as if	And, both... and, as well as, besides, furthermore, in addition, moreover, not only.... But also	Or, otherwise, else, either...or, neither...nor.	First, then, next, already, simultaneously, in the meantime, later, since, now, soon

ASSESSMENT:

Complete the following sentences using suitable linking words.

- I watched television _____ I went to bed last night. **Ans:** before
- I caught the ball _____ he threw it. **Ans:** after
- He saw the fire. _____, he cried for help. **Ans:** then
- I got washed and dressed _____ I went to work. **Ans:** before
- The phone rang. _____, I answered it. **Ans:** so/finally
- _____, she got on the plane and then she found her seat. **Ans:** First
- Mr. Davies lived to be 104 years old. He _____ died in 1908. **Ans:** finally
- They said, "Good-bye" _____ they left. **Ans:** and then
- I was late but after two hours I _____ arrived at college. **Ans:** next
- We bought the movie tickets. _____, we saw the movie. **Ans:** Then

13. ABBREVIATIONS / ACRONYMS

CID	—	Criminal Investigation Department
AIDS	—	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ISRO	—	Indian Space Research Organisation
Dr.	—	Doctor
Jr.	—	Junior
CD	—	Compact Disc
TV	—	Television
a.m.	—	ante meridiem
C.E	—	Common Era
etc.	—	et cetera
vs	—	versus

cm	—	centimetre
kg	—	kilogram
IIT	—	Indian Institute of Technology
UNO	—	United Nation Organisation
UAE	—	United Arab Emirates
UK	—	United Kingdom
IQ	—	Intelligence Quotient
mph	—	miles per hour
MBBS	—	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
BHEL	—	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
BVSC	—	Bachelor of Veterinary Science
AIR	—	All India Radio
SSC	—	Staff Selection Commission
RD	—	Recurring Deposit
GATE	—	Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering
CAT	—	Common Admission Test / computer Aided Testing
TA	—	Travelling Allowance / Terminal Adapter
PAN	—	Permanent Account Number
MLA	—	Member of Legislative Assembly / Modern Language Association
DIET	—	District Institute of Educational Training
ATM	—	Automated Teller Machine
ISRO	—	Indian Space Research Organisation
BE	—	Bachelor of Engineering
SAT	—	Scholastic Assessment Test
LPG	—	Liquefied petroleum gas
UNESCO	—	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
NLC	—	Neyveli Lignite Corporation
WHO	—	World Health Organization

14. PHRASAL VERBS

Examples:

Pick up	-	to lift; to answer a telephone
Pick out	-	to choose sth
Pick at	-	to express a negative opinion of sth / eat slowly
Pick on	-	to harass; to bully
Pick off	-	to shoot one by one / remove
Pick over	-	to separate or remove
Look up	-	to search for and find information in a reference book
Look after	-	to take care of
Look forward to	-	to anticipate with pleasure

ASSESSMENT:**1. Match the phrasal verbs with its Meaning.**

S.No	Phrasal verb	Meaning	ANSWERS
1	Bag out	Behave badly or strangely	criticise
2	Dig in	Criticise	start eating greedily
3	Act up	Maintain a safe distance	behave badly or strangely
4	Keep back	Like	maintain a safe distance
5	Care for	Start eating greedily	like

2. Frame sentences using the phrasal verb given below.

- log on – Have you logged on lately?
- opt for – Consumers will opt for low-priced goods.
- pick up – He picked up the book and started to read.
- let off – The defaulter was let off with a caution.
- carry on – The girl carried on reading novels.

15. COMPOUND WORDS**Examples:**

- Noun + Noun = notebook
- Adj + Noun = blueberry
- Verb + Noun = workroom
- Noun + Verb = rainfall
- Verb + Verb = stir-fry
- Adj + Verb = highlight
- Verb + Preposition = breakup
- Preposition + Verb = outrun
- Adjective + Adjective = bittersweet
- Preposition + preposition = into

ASSESSMENT:**1. Match the following.**

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. adjective-verb compound | a. driving licence |
| 2. verb-noun compound | b. motorcycle |
| 3. verb-preposition compound | c. public speaking |
| 4. noun-noun compound | d. dry-cleaning |
| 5. adjective-verb compound | e. pick up |

Answers: 1. Dry cleaning, public speaking 2. Driving licence 3. Pick up 4. motorcycle 5. public speaking, dry cleaning

2. Choose the best option to form a compound word, using the words given.

1. life _____
 a) step b) long c) through d) hand
2. child _____
 a) hand b) proof c) hood d) mark
3. over _____
 a) light b) throw c) walk d) side
4. baby _____
 a) sheet b) time c) bottle d) sit
5. home _____
 a) made b) wash c) line d) white

Answers: 1. lifelong 2. childhood 3. overthrow 4. babysit 5. homemade

16. IDIOMS**Examples:**

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Beat around the bush | – | to avoid talking about what is important |
| a blessing in disguise | - | a good thing that seemed bad at first |
| better late than never | - | better to arrive late than not to come at all |
| break a leg | - | good luck |
| cut somebody some slack | - | not to be very critical |
| easy does it | - | slow down |
| get out of hand | - | get out of control |
| hang in there | - | not to give up |
| it's not rocket science | - | it's not complicated |
| miss the boat | - | it's too late |
| pull someone's leg | - | to joke with someone |

ASSESSMENT:**1. Match the following idioms with their meanings.**

Idioms	Meanings	ANSWERS
1. under the weather	a. to get upset	e. sick
2. break the ice	b. very expensive	d. make people feel more comfortable
3. costs an arm and a leg	c. raining heavily	b. very expensive
4. to get bent out of shape	d. make people feel more comfortable	a. to get upset
5. raining cats and dogs	e. sick	c. raining heavily

2. Frame sentences using the given idioms.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. let the cat out of the bag | - | I accidentally let the cat out of the bag about your party. |
| 2. hit the sack | - | Raju never hits the sack before midnight. |
| 3. when pigs fly | - | The water tank will be renovated – when pigs fly. |
| 4. once in a blue moon | - | We go to film once in a blue moon. |
| 5. no pain no gain | - | He wakes up early in the morning every day. No pain, No gain. |

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