

Practices 14<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup>

Vocabulary and Grammar

PRACTICE 14

**Review and revise:** Vocabulary and Grammar helps us to think more accurately. Synonyms can belong to only one part of speech they can either be nouns, adjectives, verbs, and so on.

**Q 43.** Match the correct synonyms in columns (a) by selecting from List (b) and writing it in Col. (b)

**List (b)** Dingy, astonish, infantile, explore, astonishment, illicit, reprimand, exploration, legal, infallible

	(a)	(b)
1.	Amaze	astonish
2.	Dreary	dingy
3.	amazement	astonishment
4.	Valid	Legal
5.	Illegal	Illicit
6.	Puerile	Infantile
7.	Rebuke	reprimand,
8.	Unerring	infallible
9.	Reconnoitre	explore
10.	Reconnaissance	exploration

**Q 44. Spelling and Dictation**

Misprint, misbelieve, miscalculate, mispronunciation, misstatement, mishap, misinform, Disrespect, dissatisfy, disqualify, dissimilar, provision, indisputable, incredible, unhesitatingly, vehemently, willingly, elsewhere, fortunate, by leaps and bounds, in perfect harmony, in a peaceful state of mind, vengeance, guarantee, arctic, religious, outrageous, league, guard, guest.

Q 45 . Speech training and Rhyme :

1. The centipede was happy quite,  
    Until the ant in fun  
Said, "Pray which leg goes after which?" –  
Which worked his mind to such a pitch  
    He lay distracted in the ditch  
    Considering how to run?

2.

Swan swam over the sea -  
    Swim, swan, swim! -  
Swan swam back again –  
    Well swum, swan

Vocabulary

PRACTICE 15

Q 46. Spelling and dictation

Honest, mistletoe, corps, queue, neighbour, yacht, wretched, debt,  
solemn, heir, hymn, receipt, furlough, daughter, rhinoceros, wholesome,

Q. 47. Words of sound Use them in sentences

- 1) Cooing dove,
- 2) whispering wind,
- 3) sighing rivulet,
- 4) warbling bowstring,
- 5) tinkling glass,
- 6) twanging reed,
- 7) howling blast,
- 8) clanking chains,
- 9) cawing rook,
- 10) screeching owl.

Q. 48. Words of light Make sentences with each

- 1) Twinkling stars,
- 2) beaming head-lamp,

- 3) sparkling water,
- 4) glittering jewels,
- 5) glowing glow-worm,
- 6) flickering candle,
- 7) glistening dewdrops,
- 8) Gleaming heat haze,
- 9) luminous dial,
- 10) shimmering tinsel

Q. 49. **Speech training**

Practice **these clauses** by using in sentences **orally** or in writing

- 1) to abide by one's decision : "You have agreed to the plan and now you must abide by your decision".
- 2) To be answerable to a person:
- 3) To be anxious for one's safety
- 4) To be anxious about the results
- 5) To be contented with life
- 6) To entrust someone with a thing or a job
- 7) To be glad at the results
- 8) To jump to a conclusion
- 9) To live by hard work
- 10) To live within one's means

**PRACTICE 16**

**Vocabulary building through Drama and Dialogue**

50. **Action in a Drama** is developed **through dialogues** between two or more characters. In a story or a composition also, dialogue form can be used very effectively. Given below is an extract from 'Alice in Wonderland' by Lewis Carroll. Please note the usage of different

words for the same action, such as 'said, pleaded, added, interrupted, replied, remarked'. Observe also the use of Adjectives.

It is a good exercise for **punctuations**. Note the use of double apostrophe for each dialogue. For punctuations please note that the comma or full stop come before the inverted comma is closed. Each dialogue begins with a capital letter.

"Suppose we change the subject," the March Hare interrupted. "I vote the young lady tells us a story."

"I'm afraid I don't know one," said Alice, rather alarmed at the proposal.

"Then the Dormouse shall," they both cried.

"Wake up, Dormouse!" And they pinched it on both side at once.

The Dormouse slowly opened his eyes. "I wasn't asleep," he said in a hoarse, feeble voice. "I heard every word you were saying."

"Tell us a story," said the March Hare.

"Yes, please do," pleaded Alice.

"And be quick about it," added the Hatter, "or you'll be asleep again before it is done."

"Once upon a time there were three little sisters," the Dormouse began in a great hurry, "and their names were Elsie, Lucie, and Tillie; and they lived at the bottom of a well."

"What did they live on?" said Alice, who always took a great interest in questions of eating and drinking.

"They lived on treacle," said the Dormouse, after thinking a minute or two.

"They couldn't have done that, you know," Alice gently remarked, "for they would have been ill."

"So they were," said the Dormouse, "very ill."

Alice tried a little to fancy to herself what such an extraordinary way of living would be like, but it puzzled her too much, so she went on: "But why did they live at the bottom of a well?"

"Take some more tea," the March Hare said to Alice very earnestly.

"I've had nothing yet," Alice replied in an offended tone, "so I can't take *more*."

“You mean , you can’t take less, “ said the Hatter; “for it’s very easy to take more than nothing.”

51. Rewrite with correct punctuation and capital letter.

- a) got it gasped mrs fluster as she squeezed her way on to the crowded but sit down wont you said a friend on noticing her really dear i havnt time replied mrs fluster I m in such a hurry to get to the station in time to catch the train
- b) a traveller who had spent many a year in Africa was telling his friends of his adventures when i was in El Fasher he said single-handed i made fifty Arabs run how did you manage it asked one of his friends greatly impressed oh it was nothing very wonderful replied the traveller i ran and they ran after me

Vocabulary

PRACTICE 17

52. Three Synonyms and one Antonym is in each line. Select the antonym.

- 1) arrogant, proud, meek, haughty
- 2) adversary, antagonist, ally, opponent
- 3) avarice, generosity, cupidity, greed
- 4) amalgamate, combine, sunder, fuse
- 5) detach, affix, append, fasten
- 6) ardent, apathetic, enthusiastic, fervent
- 7) artificial, insincere, affected, naive
- 8) babble, tranquillity , pandemonium, clamour
- 9) churlish, gallant, chivalrous, courteous
- 10) cringing, servile, fawning, outspoken

53. Similar sounding words – but with different meaning

1. Pair and pear
2. Roll and role

3. Maze and maize
4. Bale and bail
5. Faint and feint
6. Pain and pane
7. Peddle and pedal
8. Air and heir
9. Gate and gait
10. Isle and aisle
11. Serial and cereal
12. Marshal and marital
13. Hoard and horde

54. Make sentences using the following clauses:

- 1) To be obliged to a person
- 2) To point to some result
- 3) To be responsible for one's action
- 4) To see into the matter ( to investigate)
- 5) To see about the matter ( to consider)
- 6) To see through the trick ( to understand)
- 7) To take the bull by the horn
- 8) To trust in a person
- 9) To stick at nothing
- 10) To stick to the point
- 11) To take after his father
- 12) To take into one's confidence

PRACTICE 18

55. One word for many is indicated below. Use them in sentences

- 1) To press into dough = knead
- 2) That which is known = knowledge

- 3) A rascal = knave
- 4) A small bird = wren
- 5) A small hill = knoll
- 6) Flowers fastened in a circle = wreath
- 7) To bite like a rat = gnaw
- 8) To grind one's teeth = grind
- 9) The sound of a funeral bell = knell
- 10) To make worm like movements = wriggle
- 11) To cause danger = endanger
- 12) Incapable of making an error = unerring
- 13) Beyond belief = incredible
- 14) Right on time = timely
- 15) Female stag = ewe

Q 56 **Phrases** for clearly knowing the meaning

- 16) With legs curved inwards = knee locked
- 17) Within bounds = within reason
- 18) To the utmost = to the highest degree
- 19) On the face of it = at first sight
- 20) Like a furnace = extremely hot
- 21) To cast a glance = to have a glimpse of
- 22) To set the teeth on edge = with bated breath
- 23) To see the light of day = to begin, to start
- 24) In the open air = out of doors
- 25) To all accounts = to all intents and purpose

Q 57. **Eight pairs of synonyms** for learning

1. Enrage , infuriate
2. Rebuke , reprimand
3. Provisions , victuals
4. Revelry , carousal
5. Puerile, infantile

6. Affix , append
7. Observantly , heedfully
8. Cringing, servile

### PRACTICE 19

#### 58. Spelling and Dictation

- 1) Scientist , chronic, catarrh
- 2) Anxiety, synonym, victuals
- 3) Penniless, frolicking, reconnoitre
- 4) Vehemently, misgovernment , reconnaissance
- 5) Dialogue , tranquillity , conscientious
- 6) Guarantee, chivalrous, subterranean
- 7) Vengeance, opponent, temporarily
- 8) Guinea, cereal, mispronunciation
- 9) Portuguese, queue, mistletoe
- 10) Disappearance, yacht , pandemonium

#### 59. Give the **verbs form** for these **adjective**

- 1) Strong, large, dark, bitter, human
- 2) Weak, feeble, clean, fast, rich
- 3) Fat, dear, glad, bold, long
- 4) Soft, moist, civil, pure, furious

#### 60. Explain the following

- 1) Having a finger in every pie
- 2) Crying for the moon
- 3) Courting disaster
- 4) Having too many irons in the fire
- 5) Being called over the coals
- 6) Facing the music



- 7) Kicking against the pricks
- 8) Running with the hare and hunting with the hound

61. Give adjective equivalent to the following adjective phrases –

eg. 'A girl of consideration' is a 'considerate' girl

- 1) Of ungainliness
- 2) Of cowardice
- 3) Of impartiality
- 4) Of satisfaction
- 5) Of imagination
- 6) Of notoriety
- 7) Of vivacity
- 8) Of vindictiveness
- 9) Of humility
- 10) Of scepticism

## PRACTICE 20

Q 62 Correct the error in the following sentences .

- 1) The number of candidates for the exam was 353 of whom exactly half were girls.
- 2) Mr. Johnson has been appointed Chief Education Officer at a salary of Rs.40,000/-p.m
- 3) Why kill yourself with your weekly wash. Let us do it for you. (advertisement)
- 4) The price of coal has been cut by more than 100%.
- 5) I spoke to an audience of 500 people, and to watch those 500 eyes following my every movement impressed me greatly.
- 6) A good education should fit every boy or girl for her vacation.
- 7) Walking along the level sea shore , we soon found a place amongst the boulders to have lunch.
- 8) We went to the funeral of a man who went to sleep in his chair and while dreaming of falling off a precipice slipped to the floor and instantly died of shock.

Q 63. Alliteration is a figure of speech in which one sound is repeated many times to create a rhythm or a sound effect. Many tongue twisters use alliteration. Given below, is an example of excellent use of alliteration used every effectively, to convey the deep sorrow of the poet feels at the death of his friend.

BREAK, BREAK, BREAK<sup>1</sup>

By Lord Tennyson

Break, break, break,  
    On thy cold grey stones, O Sea !  
And I would that my tongue could utter  
    The thoughts that arise in me.

O well for the fisherman's boy,  
    That he shouts with his sister at play !  
O well for the sailor's lad,  
    That he sings in his boat on the bay !

And the stately ships go on  
    To their haven under the hill;  
But O for the touch of the vanish'd hand,  
    And the sound of the voice that is still !

Break, break, break,  
    At the foot of thy crags, O Sea !  
But the tender grace of a day that is dead  
    Will never come back to me.

PRACTICE 21

Vocabulary

Adjectives

<sup>1</sup> Break – This word has many meanings. Here it refers to 'the breaking of the waves against the rocks on the sea shore'

Q. 64. Resolute, mischievous, discernible, mournful, avaricious, propitious, impermissible, pampered, anonymous, indulgent, lavish, exorbitant .

Q 65 One word for many:

1. Having little motion = sluggish
2. Covering for legs and feet = hosiery
3. Moderation in action and drink = temperance
4. As if moving like waves = breakers
5. Scattered or placed here and there = interspersed
6. Place where stones are dug out and broken into smaller pieces for construction work = quarry

Q. 66. Replace the following adjective phrases with one adjective. Example, in the sentence, ' He is a man of intelligence' the phrase 'of intelligence ' can be replaced with a single adjective 'He is an intelligent man'.

1. Of intolerance
2. Of lenience
3. Of convenience
4. Or irregularity
5. Of discretion
6. Of consistency
7. Of attention
8. Of audacity
9. Of frivolity
10. Of negligence
11. Of whimsy
12. Of versatility
13. Of ostentation
14. Of cynicism
15. Of discernment

Q. 67 The following adjectives show an increasing degree of intensity

1. Good, better, best
2. Disturbing, astonishing, stunning
3. Tolerable, likeable, lovable, adorable
4. Disquieting, alarming, frightening, terrifying
5. Well-covered, fat, plump, corpulent
6. Confident, courageous, brave, fearless
7. Light, glossy, bright, vivid, brilliant
8. Dim, gloomy, obscure, pitchy, dark

## PRACTICE 22

### Q.68. Adjectives for weather:

Wet weather, foggy weather, cold weather, misty weather, muggy weather, close weather, oppressive weather, warm weather, hot weather, clammy weather, chilly weather, windy weather,

### Q. 69. Adjectives to describe people :

Kind, honest, reliable, helpful, instructive, amusing, handsome, pretty, well-read, intelligent, gentle, musical, sporting, energetic, strong-minded, tolerant, frank, modest, generous, courteous, gentle.

- Q. 70. A very good poem on [the power of the beauty of flowers](#) to cheer up any reader is '[Daffodils](#)' by [William Wordsworth](#) . Note the use of correct word to create the effect.

"I WANDERED lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
A host of golden daffodils;

Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine  
And twinkle on the milky way,  
They stretched in never-ending line  
Along the margin of the bay:  
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,  
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they  
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:  
A poet could not but be gay,  
In such a jocund company:  
I gazed – and gazed – but little thought  
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie  
In vacant or in pensive mood,  
They flash upon that inward eye  
Which is the bliss of solitude;  
And then my heart with pleasure fills,  
And dances with the daffodils.”

### PRACTICE 23      Composition and Poetry

Q 71.      Poetry is a form of literary writing that expresses deepest emotions and thoughts. Shelley has compared the pale moon to a dying lady. Another poet compares the sea viewed from above, like a wrinkled face. Here, we will begin to explore the possibility to writing sentences that give a fresh and new perspective on a daily situation. Complete the following sentences in the most creative ways possible.

Example “With heavy thump, a lifeless lump, / They dropped down one by one.” ( From the Ancient Mariner by S. T. Coleridge.)

- a) Someone singing very sweetly
- b) A vast field of corn waving in the wind

- c) A meadow full of wild flowers
- d) An angry sea
- e) A very proud person
- f) Fields as seen from an aeroplane
- g) A wild rush of a crowd of people.

Q.72. Add one more line to each to continue the effect created by the poet

1. There was a rustling that seemed like bustling
2. And the derricks clack and grate  
As the tackle hooks the crate
3. The air is damp, and hush'd , and close
4. Little breezes dusk and shiver
5. The stream mysteriously glides beneath,  
Green as a dream and deep as death

Q 73. For Reading and learning about Poetry see this extract written by V. Lushington.

“ Till he has fairly tried it, I suspect a reader does not know how much he would gain from committing to memory passages of real excellence; precisely because he does not know how much he overlooks in merely reading”.

“Learn one true poem by heart, and see if you do not find it so! Beauty after beauty will reveal itself in chosen phrase, or happy music, or noble suggestion, otherwise undreamed of. It is like looking at one of Nature’s wonders through a microscope.”

“Again, how much in such a poem that you really did feel admirable and lovely, on a first reading, passes away, if you do not give it a further and better reading! passes away utterly like a sweet sound, or an image on the lake which the first breath of wind dispels. If you could only fix that image, as the photographers do theirs, so beautifully, so perfectly!”

And you can do so. Learn it by heart, and it is yours for ever.... Poems and noble extracts, whether of verse or prose,

once so reduced into possession and rendered truly our own , may be to us a daily pleasure : better for than a whole library *unused*. They may come to us in our dull moments, to refresh us as with spring flowers.... they may be with us in the workshop, in crowded London streets, by the fireside; sometimes, perhaps on pleasant hillsides, or by sounding shores; noble friends and companions , our own , never intrusive, ever at hand, coming at our call. Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Tennyson; the works of such men do not stale upon us, they do not grow old or cold.”

## INDIRECT OBJECTS

## PRACTICE 24

### Review

**Q 74.** Each verb in a Sentence has a direct Object on which the action of the Verb happens directly. There is also another word or object, on which the impact of the action is felt. Such a word is playing the role of an Indirect Object.

Example : “ Tell us another story.” The word ‘ story’ has the direct impact of the verb ‘tell’, and ‘us’ has its indirect impact. Therefore, the word ‘us’ is doing the work of an ‘indirect object’ in this sentence.

Make sentences with the following verbs with both a direct and an indirect object:

Give, buy, show, sell, lend, send, ask, tell, offer, prepare, choose, forgive.

**Q. 75.** Match the correct idiomatic expressions in the two column below

1.	To set one’s wits to work	1. Under one’s nose
2	Before one’s eyes	2. A sheep in wolf’s clothing
3	To keep one’s own counsel	3. To cudgel one’s brains
4	On the sly	4. To hold one’s tongue
5	Give the cue	5. To sail under false colours
6	One’s eyes are opened	6. Hugger-mugger

7	To publish abroad	7. To place on record
8	To play a double game	8. Tip the wink
9	A snake in the grass	9. To drag into the limelight
10	To commit to writing	10. The scales fall from one's eyes

**Q. 76.** Re-arrange the following in four groups of synonyms.

Gobble, abridge, embellish, adorn, gaggle, reprimand, rebuke, rate, caw, clip, beautify, abbreviate

**Q. 77.** Punctuate the following paragraph

Father was reproving his very small son for demanding jam on his bread and butter when I was a little boy he remarked sternly I had either bread and butter or bread and jam but never bread and butter and jam the little boy laughed aren't you glad you came to live with us dad he inquired with his mouth full.

**Q. 78.** Rearrange the following words into two groups of 'favourable' and 'unfavourable' Example 'famous' has a favourable meaning, while 'notorious' has an unfavourable meaning.

Brilliant, cunning, solemn, thoughtful, vivacious, saucy, intelligent, crafty, generous, extravagant, happy, flippant, modest, servile, frank, gushing, trashy, inexpensive, shrewd, wily, garrulous, eloquent, boss, employer.

Vocabulary

PRACTICE 25

**Q. 79.** Spelling and Dictation:

1) Caterwaul, exhilarating, battalion



2) Formidable,	picnicking,	cemetery
3) Antonym,	extraordinary,	repetition,
4) Disappointed,	replete,	martyrdom
5) Acquittal ,	correspondence,	accommodation
6) Assassination,	institutional,	pseudonym
7) Addresses	abbreviation	anonymous
8) Complement,	noticeably,	embarrassment
9) Complimentary	permissibly	diagrammatically
10) Italicised	ambassador	indefatigable

Q.80 Give **two antonyms** for each of the following:

1. To climb,
2. To vex
3. False
4. Beauty
5. To join
6. To create
7. To toil
8. Unclean
9. To polish
10. To obscure
11. To lengthen
12. Irregular

Q.81. **Form abstract nouns** from the following adjectives:

- 1) Firm,
- 2) safe,
- 3) peculiar,
- 4) Young
- 5) Jolly
- 6) Innocent
- 7) True
- 8) Wide
- 9) Abundant
- 10) Broad
- 11) Merry
- 12) Perverse
- 13) Lenient

- 14) Penitent
- 15) Human
- 16) Eternal
- 17) Noble
- 18) Sober
- 19) Valid
- 20) hardy

### VERBS 'Gerund'

### PRACTICE 26

#### Review

**Q.82.** A **finite verb** is one whose action is limited to or bounded by a particular subject.

For example : The Captain asked me to play. Verb asked is limited by the subject or the doer of the verb. It was the captain who 'asked' and no one else.

The second verb 'to play' is 'infinite' or not limited in the manner asked was limited to the doer captain. 'to play' is a general action and others in the team would also be doing that action. Therefore, this sentence has two verbs : 'asked' which is finite and limited by 'the captain' who is the doer, and 'to play' which is 'infinite' as it is not limited to a particular doer of that action.

Other parts of the infinite verb 'to play' include its various forms such as 'playing' , 'played' " I enjoyed playing in the match" Here, 'enjoyed' is finite and limited to 'I', " When played in fresh air, hockey is very healthful' . Here, 'playing' and 'played' are verbal nouns, as only nouns can be an object.

Such, **verbal nouns that do the work of an object** in a sentence, are called '**Gerund**'

**Q.83.** The following paragraph has five finite verbs and five infinite verbs that have been Italicized. Distinguish them. State the Subject that limits the finite verbs, and list the Gerund or Verb Noun that is the object of infinite verbs.

Some animals *seem* to be able to *count* in an elementary way. For instance, hens *have been trained* to take every second grain in a row. The *training* apparently was done by *sticking* every second grain to the ground. The *feeding* hens soon *learnt* only to peck at the loose grains, and afterwards these *trained* hens *pecked* only at every second grain even when all *were* loose.

**Q. 84** All participles are adjectival, care is needed to make them describe the correct noun or pronoun, otherwise the meaning in the sentence becomes ambiguous. For example, “ Walking down the street, my satchel fell into a puddle.” The ambiguity needs to be corrected as “While I was walking down the street, my satchel fell into a puddle.”

Rewrite the following sentences after noting the ambiguity and correcting it:

1. Climbing the hill the trees looked quite small.
2. Reaching the top of the road the lake lay at our feet.
3. After eating a quick breakfast, the car arrived for us.
4. I bought a car for my ant having four seats.
5. Sustained by a good meal the journey seemed less formidable.
6. She mischievously threw a paper bag at her friend over there stuffed with sawdust.

**Q.85.** Synonyms : (a) Parable, fable, anecdote, legend, story  
(b) stop, hinder, prevent, obstruct, impede. (c) Debatable, vague, ambiguous, fallacious, indecisive.

PRACTICE 27

Q. 86. Synonyms

1. 'Encourage': prevail upon , cajole, induce, persuade, coax,
2. 'Discourage': dishearten, dispirit, check, deter, dissuade.
3. 'Mistake': error, fallacy, howler, blunder, delusion, illusion.

Q. 87. Change of meaning of these pairs of sentences, through  
punctuations:

- 1) (a) I passed him jam, and bread, and butter.  
(b) I passed him jam, and bread and butter.
- 2) (a) What! Have you seen, Ethel?  
(b) What have you seen, Ethel?
- 3) (a) The pupil said, "No", Miss Andrews.  
(b) The pupil said, "No, Miss Andrews"
- 4) (a) They gave me a rupee more than I expected.  
(b) They gave me a rupee --- more than I expected.
- 5) (a) The books I know do not amount to many.  
(b) The books, I know, do not amount to many.

Q. 88. Make sentences to bring out the meaning of these words.

Classify, exorbitant, flippant, intermittently, avaricious,  
indulgent, derogatory.

Q 90. Give an accurate definition of:

An impostor, a dupe, an immigrant, a dictionary, a synonym, a directory, an aquarium.

PRACTICE Twenty-eight

Vocabulary

Q. 91. Name five very light things ; five drinking vessels, five kinds of fuels, five sweet smelling flowers, five weapons, five spices, five brittle things, six precious stones, seven metals, seven form animals, five wild animals

Q.92. Spelling and dictation

- |                   |              |                |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Explanatory,   | discernible, | intermittently |
| 2. Participle,    | disquieting, | commissionaire |
| 3. Participate,   | skilfully,   | impermissible  |
| 4. Mischievously, | anonymous,   | handkerchief   |
| 5. Penguin        | Shakespeare  | amiable        |
| 6. Quarrelsome,   | apposition,  | Elizabethan    |
| 7. Fulfilment ,   | mechanical,  | Mediterranean  |

Q 93. Nouns and adjective forms

	Noun form	Adjective form
1.	circle	circular
2.	rectangle	rectangular
3.	addition	additional
4.	division	divisional
5.	term	terminal
6.	theory	theoretical
7.	comedy	comical
8.	congratulation	congratulatory
9.	evasion	evasive
10.	table	Tabular

Q. 94. Positive and Negative meaning words

Words with positive meaning	Words with negative meaning
(1)	(2)

1. famous	notorious
2. vigilant	rash
3. religious	suspicious
4. obedient	fanatical
5. content	complacent
6. leader	demagogue
7. firm	bigoted
8. Flag waving	fervent
9. genial	flippant
10.patriotic	obstinate

PRACTICE Twenty-nine

Vocabulary

Q. 95. Words for describing 'fight of young parrots / birds . These can be used in other situations of fight as well.

Seven young parrots had not gone far, when they saw a tree with a single cherry on it. The oldest parrot picked it instantly. But the other six, being extremely hungry , tried to get it also – on which all the seven began to fight.

And they scuffled

And huffed

And ruffled

And shuffled

And puffed

And muffled

And buffled

And duffed

And fluffed

And guffed

And bruffled ,

And screamed and shrieked  
and squealed and squeaked,  
and clawed and snapped  
and bit and bumped  
and thumped, and dumped, and flumped each other .

That was the vicious and voluble end of their quarrel over a  
cherry.

Q. 96. Give one word for many:

- 1) a plain or self evident truth is called a ( t\_\_\_\_\_ )
- 2) (to) establish the truth of means to (v \_\_\_\_\_ )
- 3) Not perceptible to the touch : (In \_\_\_\_\_ )
- 4) (to) strike against (im\_\_\_\_\_ )
- 5) Living in flocks or communities ( gr\_\_\_\_\_ )
- 6) ( the) act of working together ( co\_\_\_\_\_ )
- 7) ( a) wood of small growth , for cutting ( copse)
- 8) Without relenting (R \_\_\_\_\_ )
- 9) One who carves figures of stone ( sc\_\_\_\_\_ )
- 10) (to) form into distinct sounds ( ar\_\_\_\_\_ )

Q 97. STARTING TO WRITE A COMPOSITION

1. To talk about something, or to write a composition on something, I first need to have an idea about what I want to talk about. The idea comes from something tangible or intangible , with some sort of existence in the world around us. When more ideas impinge upon the original idea, the mind works them into a pattern, and this pattern is called a thought.
2. Some thoughts are retained by the mind and not shared with anyone. Others, that could be of use to all, are expressed through language, in oral or written form. In spoken form , a whole thought can be conveyed through a single word in the right tone, accompanied with gesture. A single word 'wood! ' spoken aloud, can be used to convey to other campers, who want to light a fire. The single word 'wood' can convey to others the complex thought, that " I have got a copse over here, and after collecting some dry leaves and fallen branches for fuel, a fire can be lighted by striking two flint stones or rubbing two pieces of wood."

THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF A COMPOSITION

3. A sentence is the basic unit of a language that makes complete sense. It can be viewed as a single brick, that is used to build the wall of the essay or a composition. In other words, a sentence is a complete thought expressed in words.
4. A collection of sentences with unity of thought and purpose is called a paragraph. Paragraphs can be of



different sizes and kinds, just as sentences can be Simple, Compound or Complex sentences.

5. A sentence can be sub-divided in two main parts called the Subject and the Predicate. It also has different words , that perform different roles in a sentence. Noun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunction, preposition. The same word can perform different roles in different sentences.

### PRACTICE THIRTY

### Vocabulary

#### Q 98. Vocabulary and Spelling

1. Abbreviate, callous, yacht
2. Accommodate, irrelevant, bachelor,
3. Address, mythological, annihilate,
4. Allege, appropriate, anniversary
5. Apparel, rheumatic, pneumatic ,
6. Athletic, conflagration, palatable
7. Barometer, italicized , accessory
8. Battalion , literary, literally,
9. Bicycle, campaign, consciously

Q.99. Match phrase with a phrase with opposite meaning – **to be done by the learner for further discussion in tutorial.**

	Phrase to be matched	Opposite meaning phrase
1	Out of one's wits	1. To rate highly
2	To rake up the past	2. To make light of
3	To be taken off one's guard	3. In one's right mind
4	To come to an understanding	4. To stay one's ground
5	To stand on one's own legs	5. To let bygones be bygones
6	Under one's nose	6. To have one's wits about one
7	To lay stress on	7. To fall out
8	To take to flight	8. Behind one's back
9	To set at naught	9. To blow one's own trumpet
10	To hide one's light under a	10. To be tied by the apron

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	bushel	strings
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Q 100. Identify the word that does not belong to the group

- a) Drowsiness, dinginess, sleepiness
- b) Amiable, friendly, fiendish
- c) Conscious , aware, conscience,
- d) Tranquil, calm, transparent
- e) Expertness, experience, deftness, efficiency
- f) Harmony, heirloom, unison
- g) Indistinctly, indistinguishably, indiscriminately
- h) Gait, carriage, gate
- i) Urban, polite, urbane, refined
- j) Appurtenance, impertinence, accessory

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