

# CARD 51

A.

## YOGA

Yoga is a physical, mental, and spiritual practice or discipline which originated in India. Among the most well-known types of yoga are Hatha-yoga and Rāja-yoga. The origins of yoga have been speculated to date back to Pre-Vedic Indian traditions. It is most likely developed around the sixth and fifth centuries BC, in ancient India's ascetic and sramaṇa movements. Many studies have tried to determine the effectiveness of yoga as a complementary intervention for cancer, schizophrenia, asthma, and heart disease. Yoga came to the attention of an educated western public in the mid-19th century along with other topics of Indian philosophy. In the context of this budding interest, it has drawn support from world leaders such as Barack Obama who stated, "Yoga has become a universal language of spiritual exercise in the United States, crossing many lines of religion and culture. Every day, millions of people practice yoga to improve their health and overall well-being. That's why we're encouraging everyone to do yoga every day.

### B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

- 1) What is yoga?
- 2) Which are the well known types of yoga?
- 3) When did yoga come to the attention of western public?
- 4) Which leader supported yoga?
- 5) Why do millions of people practice yoga?

C.

## VOCABULARY

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Ascetic[noun] Ascetic[adj]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monks, hermits.</li> <li>• Characterized by the practice of severe self discipline</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ascetic lives in a hermitage.</li> <li>• Rahul leads a life of an ascetic.</li> </ul>
Speculated[verb]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formed a theory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aristotle speculated many valuable theories.</li> </ul>
Intervention[noun]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action taken to improve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meditation is an intervention for many problems.</li> </ul>
Determine[verb] Determined[adj]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To discover the facts</li> <li>• Firmly decide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An inquiry was set up to determine the cause of the accident.</li> <li>• Shyama is determined to improve her communicative skills.</li> </ul>
Budding[adj] Buddy [noun]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beginning and showing signs of promise</li> <li>• A friend</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mamta is a budding artist.</li> <li>• An old college buddy met me yesterday.</li> </ul>
Encourage [verb] Encouragement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give support</li> <li>• The act of encouraging somebody to do something</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A teacher should always encourage his students.</li> <li>• He needs all the support and encouragement he can get.</li> </ul>

[noun]

Source: Wikipedia Oxford Learner's Advance dictionary

**D. STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:**

It's	so nice	sitting here with you.
It is not	no good	hoping for help from the authorities.
	wonderful	crying over spilt milk.
	worth while	lying on the beach all day.
	much fun	losing your temper.
		being a lighthouse keeper
It won't be	much good	complaining to them.
It wouldn't be	any good	my talking to him.
It was		getting everything ready in time.
It wasn't	a difficult business	my pretending I didn't know the rules.
It was really	much use	
	worth while	running that youth club last year.

**E. PREPOSITIONS**

WORD FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITION	MEANING	USAGE
Aptitude for	Natural tendency	A teacher must have aptitude for teaching.
Blame for	To find fault with	A teacher should not blame the students for their weakness.
Candidate for	One who tries for a job	I am a candidate for NCC tour.
Capacity for	The ability to do something	Every child has the capacity for learning.
Comparison with	Being compared	I don't like me being compared with others.
Intimacy with	Warm friendship	My intimacy with my friend is beyond doubt.
Associate with	To join somebody	He voluntarily associated with us in this relief work.
Bear with	To tolerate	I cannot bear the pain

**F. THEMATIC E VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION**

Postures ,Walking, Concentration , Ecstasy , Spirituality , Liberation , Austerity , Penance , Dispassion , Awareness , Religion

## CARD 52

### A. GREEN REVOLUTION

The Green Revolution was a period when the productivity of global agriculture increased drastically as a result of new advances. During this period, new chemical fertilizers and synthetic herbicides and pesticides were produced. The chemical fertilizers made it possible to supply crops with extra nutrients and, therefore, increased yield. The newly developed synthetic herbicides and pesticides controlled weeds, deterred or kill insects, and prevented diseases, which also resulted in higher productivity. In addition to the chemical advances utilized during this time, high-yield crops were also developed and introduced. High-yield crops are crops that are specifically designed to produce more overall yield. A method known as multiple cropping was also implemented during the Green Revolution which led to higher productivity. Multiple cropping is that in which a field is used to grow two or more crops throughout the year, so that the field constantly has something growing on it. These new farming techniques and advances in agricultural technology were utilized by farmers all over the world, and when combined, intensified the results of the Green Revolution.

### B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What is made possible by chemical fertilizers?
2. What resulted in higher productivity?
3. What are high yield crops?
4. What intensified the results of the green revolution?
5. How was the green revolution made possible?

### C. VOCABULARY

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Productivity(n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rate at which a worker , a company or country produces goods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wage rates depend on levels of productivity.</li> </ul>
Productive(adj)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making goods growing crops especially in large quantities, fruitful</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• My time used in library is highly productive</li> <li>• This is a highly productive farming land.</li> </ul>
Produce (v)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To Make things to be sold</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A factory that produces microchips is of great importance.</li> </ul>
Nutrient (n) Nutritious (adj)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A substance that is needed to keep a living thing alive</li> <li>• Containing many of the substance which help the body grow</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plants draw minerals and other nutrients from the soil.</li> <li>• I enjoy the food which is tasty as well as nutritious.</li> </ul>
Deter (v)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To make somebody decide not to do something or continue doing something</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The high price of the service could deter people from seeking advice.</li> </ul>
Deterrent (n)		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thing that makes somebody less likely to do something</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hopefully his punishment will act as deterrent to others.</li> </ul>
Specifically (adv) Specific (adj)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In a detailed and exact way</li> <li>• Usually connected with one particular thing only</li> <li>• A detailed description of how something is or should be.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I specifically told you not to go near water.</li> <li>• The money was collected for specific purpose.</li> <li>• The house has been built exactly as per our specification.</li> </ul>
Constantly(adv) Constant (adj)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the time , repeatedly</li> <li>• Happening all the time and repeatedly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fashion is constantly changing.</li> <li>• Babies need constant attention.</li> </ul>

## D.

## STRUCTURE

The trouble is	(that) all the shops are shut.
Is this	what you are looking for?
What delighted me most was	that they were singing for the pure joy of it.
Everything was	as he had left it.
This is	where I work.
My suggestion is	(that )we should plant more trees in the streets.

## E

## PREPOSITION

WORDS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITION	MEANING	SOME MORE WORDS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITION. READ THEM ALOUD AND USE THEM IN SENTENCES.
Anxious(Adj.) for	Feeling worried or nervous	Celebrated for, conspicuous for, customary for, ,designed for, destined for, eager for, eligible for, eminent for, fit for, good for, grateful for, notorious for, penitent for, prepared for, proper for, qualified for, ready for, sorry for, sufficient for, useful for, zealous for
Atone (Verb)for	To act in a way that shows you are sorry for doing something wrong in the	Canvass for, care for, feel for, hope for, mourn for, pine for, start for, stipulate for, sue for, wish for,

past

yearn for

## F. THEMATIC VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION

Fertilizer, compost, nourishment ,stimulant, plough ,manure, cash crops, high yielding seeds, hunger, harvest, technology, food farmers, soil, scientist, pesticides, weed, fertilizer, pests,irrigation, famine, food, food shortage,food crisis,malnourishment , hunger,undernourishment ,dearth, yield,trim

## CARD 53

### A. DR. S RADHAKRISHNAN

Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was born on 5<sup>th</sup> of September in 1888 at Tirutani (currently in Tamil Nadu), India. He was a **famous** teacher and became one of the most respected **scholars** and statesmen of India. He took birth in the poor family. He was very good in the **academic** area and taught philosophy in universities of Andhra, Mysore and Calcutta. He also became a professor at Oxford. Because of his good academic career he became a Chancellor at Delhi University and vice-chancellor at Benares Hindu University. He rose to become the president of India.

He wrote many books to popularize Indian traditions as well as to **emphasize** the establishment of casteless and classless **society**. He was a great philosopher. Some of his famous books are The Philosophy of Upanishads, East and West: Some reflections, Eastern Religions and Western thought. On his birth anniversary, 5<sup>th</sup> of September teacher’s day is celebrated to pay him tribute.

### B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. When and where was Dr. Radhakrishnan born?
2. Why is he known as a great scholar?
3. What are some famous books written by him?
4. What are the position he held?
5. Why do we celebrate teacher’s day?

### C. VOCABULARY

WORDS	MEANING	USAGES
Scholar (Noun)	• A person who knows a lot about a particular subject	• Dr. Radha Krishnan was one of the most distinguished scholars.
Scholastic(Adj.)	• Connected with school and education.	• The student is judged by the scholastic areas by the teacher.
Academic(Adj.)	• Connected with education especially studying in school or colleges	• In KVS new academic year starts from 1 <sup>st</sup> April.
Academy( Noun)	• A school or college for special training	• The Royal Academy of music produces good scholars of music

<p><b>Famous (Adj.)</b></p> <p><b>Fame(Noun)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Known to many people, popular, well known.</li> <li>• State of being known and talked about by many people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nainital is famous for its splendid climate.</li> <li>• The town's only claim to fame is that there was once a riot there.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Emphasis (noun)</b></p> <p><b>Emphasize (Verb)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special importance that is given to</li> <li>• To give special importance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The emphasis is very much on learning the spoken language.</li> <li>• His speech emphasized the importance of attracting industry.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Society (noun)</b></p> <p><b>Social (Adj.)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People in general living together in communities.</li> <li>• Connected with society.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They carried out research into the role of men and women in today's society.</li> <li>• Social events and training days are arranged for all the staff.</li> </ul>

(Source – Encyclopedia & Oxford advanced learner's dictionary)

**D.****STRUCTURE**

It was	hard	for him	to live on his small pension
Is it	easy	for a poor girl	to find a rich husband
It was	difficult	for an elderly couple	to earn their own living

**E.****PREPOSITIONS**

WORDS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITION	MEANING	SOME MORE WORDS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITION. READ THEM ALOUD AND USE THEM IN SENTENCES
Charge of	Statement accusing somebody of doing something wrong	Doubt of, Experience of, Failure of, Proof of, Result of, Want of
Absorbed in	Very interested in something that you are not paying attention to anything else	Accomplished in, Accurate in, Correct in, Defective in, Deficient in, Diligent in, Enveloped in, Fertile in, Honest in, Interested in
Accused of	To say that somebody has done something wrong	Afraid of, Apprehensive of, Apprised of, Assured of, Aware of, Cautious of, Certain of, Characteristic of, Sure of, Name of, Weary of, Worthy of, Tolerant of, Sick of
Beware of	To warn about any coming danger	Boast of, Complain of, Die of, Disapprove of, Dispose of, Divest of, Dream of, Heal of, Taste of

**F. THEMATIC VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION**

Education – teaching, learning, schooling, tutoring, instruction, edification, culture  
 Academic- educational, school, college, university, scholastic  
 Literacy-literate  
 School- train, educate, discipline, teach, drill, prepare, instruct  
 College- school, university, academy, seminary, institution  
 Great leader- head, manager, person in charge, organizer, principal, chief, boss, director, guide

**CARD 54****A.****RIVER GANGA**

The Ganges begins at the confluence of the Bhagirathi and Alaknanda rivers. The Bhagirathi is **considered** to be the true source in Hindu culture and **mythology**. The headwaters of the Alakananda are formed by snow melt from such peaks as Nanda Devi, Trisul, and Kamet. The Bhagirathi rises at the foot of Gangotri Glacier, at Gomukh, at an **elevation** of 3,892 m (12,769 ft), being mythologically referred to as, **residing** in the matted locks of Shiva, symbolically Tapovan, being a meadow of **ethereal** beauty at the feet of Mount Shivaling, just 5 km away. Although many small streams comprise the

headwaters of the Ganges, the six longest and their five confluences are considered sacred. The six headstreams are the Alaknanda, Dhauliganga, Nandakini, Pindar, Mandakini, and Bhagirathi rivers. The five confluences, known as the Panch Prayag, are all along the Alaknanda. They are in downstream order, Vishnuprayag where the Pindar joins, Rudraprayag, where the Mandakini joins and finally, Devprayag where Bhagirathi joins the Alaknanda to form the Gangesh River proper.

### B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. Where does the Ganges originate from?
2. How is the head water of Alakananda formed?
3. Name the six head streams of Ganga.
4. What is 'Panch Prayag'?
5. Name the five confluences?

### C. VOCABULARY

WORDS	MEANING	USAGE
Considered (Verb)  Consideration (Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To think about</li> <li>• The act of thinking carefully</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The company is being actively considered as a potential partner.</li> <li>• The proposals are under consideration.</li> </ul>
Reside (Verb)  Residence (Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To live in particular place</li> <li>• A house specially a large or impressive one</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He returned to Britain in 1939 having resided abroad for many years.</li> <li>• They were not able to move to their new residence until the spring.</li> </ul>
Mythology (Noun)  Mythical (Adj.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Myth of a particular culture</li> <li>• That has become very famous.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to Hindu mythology Lord Ram is an incarnation of Lord Vishnu</li> <li>• Scott of the Antarctic was a national hero of mythical proportions.</li> </ul>
Elevation (Noun)  Elevate (Verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More important rank</li> <li>• To give somebody a higher position or rank.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The city is at an elevation of 2000 meters.</li> <li>• It was an attempt to elevate football to a subject worthy of serious study.</li> </ul>
Ethereal (Adj.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extremely delicate and light</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some infants attract all because they are the possessors of ethereal beauty</li> </ul>

Source: Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary

### D. STRUCTURE



1	2	3
We	walked	five miles
He has	travelled	thousands of miles
They had	gone	a long way
The forest	stretched	hundred of miles
He	jumped	two meters
The meeting	lasted	two hours
The play	ran	more than two years
We	waited	half an hour
Won't You	stay	the night
The flowers	cost me	fifty pence
This box	weighs	five kilos
The thermometer	rose	ten degrees
The temperature	fell	several degrees
A little kindness	goes	a long way
The Journey	took him	three hours
The top of the desk	measures	one meter by two meters
My watch	looses	two minutes a day
Will our stock of coal	last	for us the winter
"Your heart is not strong." said the doctor but it	will last	For you your lifetime.

## E.

## PREPOSITIONS

WORD	MEANING	WORDS FOR PRACTICE
Deliverance from	The state of being rescued from danger	Descent from, escape from ,exemption from, respite from
Abstain from	To decide not do	Cease from, debar from, desist from, deviate from,

		elicit from, emerge from, escape from, prevent from, prohibit from, protect from, recover from, refrain from
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## F. THEMATIC VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION

Stream, tributary, brook, canal, watercourse, drought, meadows, aquatic, mariner, sea, river, Water scarcity, fountain, branch, stream, flood, rain, downpour, trickle, drizzle
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## CARD 55

### A. GLACIERS

Most of the earth is covered with water, and most of that is salty and in the ocean. In fact, about 97% of Earth's water is ocean water. The remaining 3% is fresh water, and two thirds of that is frozen in glaciers. Glaciers are large masses of ice that can take many forms, from huge sheets to jagged blocks of slow-moving ice and rock. For billions of years, glaciers have carved the earth's surface and fed rivers and oceans with water. Their presence is still felt even millions of years after melting away to create valleys, lakes and even mountains.

Glaciers are formed from the accumulation of ice and snow. But in order to become a glacier, it has to move under its own weight. An accumulation of ice is not considered a glacier until it starts moving. Once it does moving, though, it acts like a giant plough that scrapes and scours the earth.

### B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. What is the percentage of ocean water on the earth?
2. What are glaciers?
3. How are the glaciers formed?
4. What are some of the features of glaciers?
5. How have the glaciers enriched the earth?

### C. VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
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Glacier (Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slowly moving mass of ice.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glacier is an imperfect fluid.</li> </ul>
Accumulation(Noun) Accumulate Verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gradual gathering of something.</li> <li>• To gather or collect.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accumulation of knowledge is a lifelong process.</li> <li>• We should accumulate knowledge.</li> </ul>
Ocean(Noun) Oceanic(Adjective)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A very large of sea.</li> <li>• Relating to the ocean.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ocean was calm.</li> <li>• The giant oceanic waves hit the ship.</li> </ul>
Jagged(Adjective)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With rough sharp points protruding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When glass breaks, it leaves jagged edges.</li> </ul>
Giant (Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very big.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I have read a story on the selfish giant.</li> </ul>
Plough(Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A large farming instrument.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who will plough the land if the workers are given leave?</li> </ul>

**D.****STRUCTURES**

My hat blew	off.
Go	away.
Won't you sit	down?
Please come	in.
We must turn	back.
Go on –I'll soon catch	up.
He looked	up from his book.
She went	upstairs.
It looks	like rain.
Do you think I could pass	as a Frenchman?
He behaves	as if he owned the place.
She's working	as a tourist guide.
I shall go	by train.

**E.****PREPOSITIONS**

WORDS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITION	MEANING	MORE WORDS FOR PRACTICE
Access to	the opportunity or right to use something or to see somebody/something	Allegiance to, Alternative to, Antidote to, Approach to, Attachment to, Objection to, Attention to, Concession to, Disgrace to, Invitation to, Key to, Adjacent to, Dislike to, Encouragement to, enmity to, Indifference to

1. Preface to-The preface to this edition collects all the biographical details.
2. Resemblance to-Neither of them bore any resemblance to David.
3. Acceptable to-The recommendations of the committee were acceptable to me.
4. Accessible to-The harbor is only accessible to small vessels.
5. Accustomed to-He was accustomed to live in this colony.

6. Addicted to-He never seems to have been addicted to any manly sport.
7. Adequate to-The resources were not adequate to the task.
8. Adjacent to-A bird hide is situated adjacent to the lake.
9. Affectionate to-He is affectionate to his family and servants.

## F. THEMATIC VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTNCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION:

Glacier, Erosion, Evaporation, Perennial, Iceberg, Crystal, Hail, Hailstone, Hailstorm, Tsunami, Geographical feature, Acid rain, Air mass, Altitude, Archipelago, Peninsular, Loftiness, Tempest, Cyclone, Avalanche, Hurricane, Mountains, Ecosystem, Summit, Tectonic force, Pinnacle, Peak, Chill, Freezing, Frosty, Biting, Snow, Climate

## CARD 56

### A. BOOK REVIEW- "THE DISCOVERY OF INDIA"

A book is essentially a monologue and at most exposes readers to the writer's mind. But even that monologue can resonate with your inner intimate questions and then the book becomes a dialogue. Discovery of India is one such book. Written in a prison cell by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, this book is discovery of his past by a troubled yet resolute mind.

This book is the product of times when an ancient civilization encumbered by the burden of its past, shamed by its present status of stagnation and slavery was coming to terms with harsh realities of present and intimidating challenges of the future. That was a movement of transition. He ventures into past and traces the roots of our country. Though not deeply, he examines the culture, the literature, the science, the philosophy and the vital force which drove India as one nation, one people.

This journey to the past is not for the romance of the past or nostalgia, it is a purposeful journey; a journey to consolidate one's ancient heritage and wisdom, to frankly face one's mistake and failing: and to prepare oneself for the change.

The approach Nehru adopts is an amalgam of pragmatism and idealism; of inner and physical; of visible and invisible. The clarity of thoughts in this book astonishes the reader. And so does the realization by the author of his limits of comprehension.

It is an indispensable account to come to terms with idea of modern India and the promise of an ancient civilization.

### B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS-

1. Who is the author of the book?
2. In which form this book is written? And where?
3. What does it examine?
4. What is the approach of Nehru?
5. What does it provide to the reader?

### C. VOCABULARY

Intimate	personal ; private ; confidential ; secret ;	We both are intimate friends.
Resolute	determined · purposeful	A person resolute in nature always succeeds.
Encumber	hamper · hinder · obstruct	He encumbered difficulties on the way.
Nostalgia	a sentimental longing or wistful affection for a period in the past	Recalling childhood, he went into nostalgia.
Consolidate	combine · unite · merge	They prepared consolidated result.
Pragmatism	common sense · sense · realism	Pragmatism is essential in life.
Indispensable	essential · crucial · necessary	Patience is indispensable in life.

### D. STRUCTURES:

Ravi stopped	to	have a rest
We went		hear the concert
He got up		answer the phone
She stood up		see better
Someone has called		see you
They ran		help the injured man.
I come		bury Caesar, not to praise him.
He came		see that he was mistaken.

How can I get	know her?
How do you come	know that?
Ram came	see that he was mistaken.
The swimmer failed	reach the shore.
Will he live	be ninety.
I hope I live	see men on Mars.
The people grew	believe that she was witch.
They stand	lose a large sum of money.

## E- PREPOSITION

WORDS FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITION	MEANING	USAGE
According to	As stated, reported by	Ramesh completed his work according to his mother's advice. I acted according to his advice.
Ambition for	desire	It is all due to his ambition for fame
Fundamental of	basics	Parts of Speech are the fundamentals of grammar.
Confident of	sure	He is quite confident of success.
Dialects from	language	The child always learns local dialect from his parents.
Derogate from	deviate from an agreement	It is not likely to derogate from his merit.
Talk to	speak	Ravi always used to talk to the point.
Addicted to	keen , habitual	He is addicted to gambling.
Good in	fine	She is very good in cooking food.
Expert in	skillful	He is expert in inventing stories.
Intent on	determined	He is intent on visiting Norway.

## F-

## HOMOGRAPHS

Bear (animal) and bear (carry)

\* porter (a weak beer) and porter (a man who carries luggage)

\* lean (thin) and lean (rest against)

\* lap (to drink with tongue) and lap (a circuit)

\* plane (a tool) and plane (a tree)

\* plain (ordinary looking) and plain (flat country)

\* skip (to jump) and skip (to miss out)

\* pluck (to remove feathers) and pluck (bravery)

\* type (to write via keyboard) and type (a sort)

\* train (a loco and trucks) and train (to teach)

## CARD 57

A.

### GENDER EQUALITY

A highly contentious issue relating to gender equality is the role of women in religiously orientated societies. For example, it is declared that women have equal dignity but not equal rights, and this was accepted by many communities. This view is in opposition to the views and goals of gender equality. There are also non-Western countries of low religiosity where the contention surrounding gender equality remains. In China, cultural preference for a male child has resulted in a shortfall of women in the population. The feminist movement in Japan has made many strides and has resulted in the Gender Equality Bureau, but Japan still remains low in gender equality compared to other industrialized nations. An example is Finland, which has offered very high opportunities to women in public/professional life but has had a weak legal approach to the issue of violence against women, with the situation in this country having been called a paradox. Denmark has also received harsh criticism for inadequate laws, with regard to sexual violence in a 2008 report produced by Amnesty International, which has described Danish laws as "inconsistent with international human rights standards".

### B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What is the highly contentious issue related to gender equality?
2. Which view is in opposition to that of gender-equality?
3. Describe the state of women in Finland
4. Why has Denmark received criticism?



5. Why is the notion of gender equality a complex one ?

**C. VOCABULARY**

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Orientated[Adj] Orientation[Noun]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accommodated, adapted</li> <li>a person's basic attitude, beliefs,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I found her very much oriented to God.</li> </ul>
Predominantly[Adv.] Predominant[Adv.]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Largely, mainly</li> <li>Present as the strongest or main element.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Girls predominantly performed better than boys in CBSE examination.</li> </ul>
Contention[Noun] Contend[Verb]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disagreement,disputation,conflict</li> <li>struggle to surmount (a difficulty)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contention with similar species propounded the theory of survival of the fittest.</li> </ul>
paradox[Noun] paradoxical (Adj.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contradiction,inconsistency</li> <li>Self -contradictory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>His deeds are in paradox to his thoughts.</li> <li>It is paradoxical that standing is more tiring than walking.</li> </ul>
Inconsistent[Adj]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fickle,changeable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>His writing shows he is in an inconsistent state of mind.</li> </ul>

SOURCE: <http://sentence.yourdictionary.com/paradox#wVmg9YKzUrjchHT4.99>

**D. STRUCTURES**

They did	very little work that day.
Nobody answered	my question.
We all enjoyed	the film.
I have lost	my way.
The company has bought	several new aircraft'
You have boiled	the rice(for) too long.
I love	you.
The workmen dug	a deep hole.

The car turned	the corner too fast.
Can your horse jump	that gate?

### E. ARTICLES- A, AN

ARTICLE	USAGE	PRACTICE
A	A scooter/ a boy/ a cow / a European/ a unique idea/ a watermelon/ a papaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I have a scooter.</li> <li>• He is a good boy.</li> <li>• This is a cow.</li> <li>• He is a European.</li> <li>• This is a unique idea.</li> </ul>
An	an honest man / an animal / an umbrella/ an orange / an hour ago / an apple / an honour / an ant / an elephant /	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He is an honest man</li> <li>• The dog is an animal</li> <li>• There is an umbrella.</li> <li>• The girl bought an orange.</li> <li>• He met him an hour ago.</li> </ul>

### F.THEMATIC VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION

Subordination, Relegation, Demotion, Reduction , Deference , Esteem, Regard, Reverence, Zealous, Keen, Fervent, Ardent , Marital Status, Create, Make, Produce, Build

## CARD 58

### A. INDIAN NAVY: A MARITIME FORCE

In the 21st century, the Indian Navy has played an important role in maintaining peace for India on the maritime front, in spite of the state of foment in its neighbourhood. It has been deployed for humanitarian relief in times of natural disasters and crises across the globe, as well as to keep India's maritime trade routes free and open. The Indian Navy was a part of the joint forces exercises, Operation Parakram, during the 2001–2002 India–Pakistan standoffs . More than a dozen warships were deployed to the northern Arabian Sea. In 2001, the Indian Navy took over operations to secure the Strait of Malacca, to relieve US Navy resources for Operation Enduring Freedom. The navy plays an important role in providing humanitarian relief in times of natural disasters, including floods, cyclones and tsunamis. In the aftermath of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, the Indian Navy launched massive disaster relief operations to help affected Indian states as well as Maldives, Sri Lanka and Indonesia. Over 27 ships, dozens of helicopters, at least 6 fixed-wing aircraft and over 5000 personnel of the navy were deployed in relief

operations.

### B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

Q1. What is the role of Indian Navy in maintaining peace for India?

Q2. In what way has Indian Navy extended a helping hand for humanitarian relief?

Q3. What role did Indian Navy play in Operation Parakram?

Q4. What were the sources deployed in relief operation?

Q5. For what purposes the Indian Navy has been deployed?

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WORDS	MEANING	USAGE
foment (V)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>instigate or stir up</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They accused him of fomenting political unrest.</li> </ul>
standoff (N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a deadlock between two equally matched opponents in a dispute or conflict</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Europe has shown that it is possible to live with a nuclear stand-off.</li> </ul>
Deployed (V) Deployment (N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>move (troops) into position for military action.</li> <li>bring into effective action</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forces were deployed at strategic locations</li> <li>Small states can often deploy resources more freely.</li> <li>A soldier could be part of a deployment to the Middle East.</li> </ul>
Aftermath (N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the consequences or after-effects of a significant unpleasant event</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food prices soared in the aftermath of the drought.</li> </ul>
affected (V) affectation (N) affecting (Adj)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>influenced or touched</li> <li>An action that is not natural</li> <li>producing strong feelings of sadness and sympathy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The audience were affected by his maiden speech.</li> <li>His little affectations irritated her.</li> <li>The poor was affecting me.</li> </ul>
Maintain (V) Maintenance (N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cause or enable (a condition or situation) to continue</li> <li>the process of preserving a condition or situation or the state of being preserved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He has to maintain his focus for success.</li> <li>Public awareness is required for the maintenance of government property.</li> </ul>

Source: <http://indiannavy.nic.in/node/1410>

### D. STRUCTURES

She	enjoys	playing tennis.
Have you	finished	talking ?
I	couldn't	help laughing.
You	should practice	speaking English whenever you can.
He	grudged	having to pay such high taxes.
How	could	he avoid playing so much ?
She	resented	being spied on when she was sunbathing in the garden.
To persuade him	took	some doing.
It	won't	stand being handled roughly.
I	can't	stand travelling in the rush hour.
Please	stop	talking.
I shall	never forget hearing	Maria Callas sing the part of Madame Butterfly
I remember	going	to Convent Garden to hear her.
Try	cleaning	it with petrol.

**E. ARTICLES- USAGE & PRACTICE**

ARTICLES	USAGE	PRACTICE
THE	The street/the sun/ the moon/ the world/ the sky/ the sea/ the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the name of the street?</li> <li>• The sun is shining.</li> <li>• Do you live in a town or in the country?</li> </ul>
	The police/the army/the top/ the end  the left	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• My father is in the army.</li> <li>• Write your name at the top of the page.</li> </ul>
	the piano/ the radio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ram is learning to play the piano.</li> <li>• He is listening to the radio.</li> </ul>
A	a boy/ a car/a helicopter/ a university/ a big elephant /a unit/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That is a boy.</li> <li>• He is a university employee.</li> <li>• He is studying in a university.</li> </ul>

AN	an elephant/an itchy sweater/an ugly duck/ an apple/ an hour/an honor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An elephant is the heaviest animal on the earth.</li> <li>• Mohan is eating an apple.</li> </ul>
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**F. THEMATIC VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION:**

naval, fleet, command, garrison, noncombatant, commissioned, warship, admiral, commander, sailor, submarine, retreat, commodore, captain, lieutenant, court-martial, marine corps, armada, flotillas, marine defense, naval force, sea forces

Source: Oxford Dictionary

**CARD 59**

**A. GLOBAL WARMING – CLIMATE CHANGE**

Global warming and climate change are terms for the scale of rise in the average temperature of the Earth’s climate system. It is often reported in press that most of the additional energy stored in climate system since 1970 has gone into ocean warming. NASA scientists reported that human made carbon dioxide is not seen, rather half of the carbon dioxide released from the burning of fossil fuel is not absorbed by the vegetation and the oceans and remains in the atmosphere. The inter-governmental panel on climate change (IPCC) reported that scientists more than 95% are certain that global warming is mostly caused by increasing concentration of greenhouse gases. Due to global warming there is continuing melting and retreat of glaciers. Other likely changes include more frequent extreme weather events including heat waves, droughts, heavy rain fall with floods and heavy snowfall. Effects significant to humans include threat to food security from decreasing crop yields and the abandonment of populated areas due to rising sea levels. The UNFCC has adopted a range of policies designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to assist in countering the global warming.

**B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:**

1. What did NASA Scientists report?
2. How is the global warming a threat to glaciers?
3. What are the other climatic changes due to global warming?
4. How can the global warming prove a threat to human beings?
5. What are the policies adopted by UNFCC?

**C. VOCABULARY:**

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Energy (Noun) Energetic (Adj.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ability to put all efforts into activity.</li> <li>• Active and enthusiastic.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She put all her energies into her work.</li> <li>• The audience were spell bound to witness the energetic performance.</li> </ul>
Vegetation (Noun) Vegetate (Verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plants in general</li> <li>• To spend time doing boring or worthless things.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The hills are covered in lush green vegetation.</li> <li>• He spends all his free time vegetating in front of the TV.</li> </ul>
Retreat (Verb) Retreat (Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To move away from a place</li> <li>• A quiet and isolated place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The army was forced to retreat after suffering heavy losses.</li> <li>• He spent yesterday in his countryside retreat.</li> </ul>
Drought (Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A long period of time when there is little or no rain.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to drought the farmers are very upset and their fields could not produce sufficient grain</li> </ul>
Reduce (Verb) Reduction (Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To make less or smaller in size.</li> <li>• An act of making something less or smaller</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cost of various items have been reduced by 20% over the past year.</li> <li>• There has been some reduction in unemployment.</li> </ul>

Source : 1. Wikipedia

2. Oxford Advanced learner's Dictionary.

**D.****STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE:**

She	likes	telling stories.
Don't	start	imitating others.
He	prefers	walking.
She	loves	having tea in bed.
He	began	talking about his family.
I	shall continue	working while my health is good.
She	can't bear	seeing animals treated cruelly.
The	child dreads	going to bed in the dark.
I	like	swimming.
He	likes	wearing colored clothes.

**E.****IDIOMS FOR PRACTICE:**

IDIOMS	MEANING	USAGE/PRACTICE
See eye to eye	Agreeing with some one	1. They finally saw eye to eye on the business deal. 2. All the family members saw eye to eye on purchasing a house
Once in a blue moon.	An event that happens frequently in/ rarely	1. I only go to cinemas once in a blue moon. 2. My mother purchases a Sari once in blue moon.
When pigs fly.	Something that will never happen.	1. When pigs fly she'll tidy up her room. 2. He never studies so he may pass only when pigs fly.
To cost an arm and a leg	Something that is very expensive	1. Fuel these days costs an arm and a leg 2. Gold armaments cost an arm and a leg
A piece of cake.	Something very easy	1. The English test was a piece of cake. 2. The puzzle was a piece of cake.
To feel under the weather	To not feel well	1. I am really feeling under the weather today. I have a terrible cold. 2. Mark had been under the weather for weeks.
To cut corners	To do something badly or cheaply	1. They really cut corners when they built bathroom, the shower is leaking. 2. He cut corners in the mathematics test so he could get very poor marks.

## F. THEMATIC VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION:

Weather, Seasons, Environment, Surrounding, Situation, Milieu, Location, Pollution, Contamination, Infection, Impurity, Effluence, Smog, Litter, Trash, Toxic-waste, Conservation, Ecosystem, Ecology, Biome, Biota, Green-revolution, Deforestation, Soil erosion, Floods

## CARD 60

A.

### POLAR REGIONS

There are two polar regions on earth i.e. Arctic region, 60 degree north latitude and Antarctica 60 degree south latitude. These polar regions are the farthest from the equator, so they receive the least amount of sunlight and are therefore frigid. Polar regions are characterised by the polar climate; extremely cold temperatures, heavy glaciations wherever there is sufficient precipitation to form permanent ice, and extreme variations in daylight hours, with 24-hours of daylight in summer and complete darkness at mid-winter.

The south polar region has no permanent human habitation.McMurdo Station is the largest research station in Antarctica, run by the U.S.

While there are no indigenous human cultures, there is a complex ecosystem, especially along Antarctica's coastal zones. Coastal upwelling provides abundant nutrients which feeds krill, a type of marine crustacean, which in turn feeds a complex of living creatures from Penguins to blue Whales.

### B.COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

- What are the two polar regions?
- Why does polar region receive less sunlight?
- Which place is in complete darkness at midwinter?
- How long day hours are there in summer at poles?
- What type of eco system is found at Antarctica's coastal zones?

C.

### VOCABULARY

WORDS	MEANING	USAGE
Extreme (Adj.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Very great in degree</li><li>• To very high degree</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• We are working under extreme pressure at the moment.</li><li>• She found it extremely difficult to get a job.</li></ul>



Extremely (Adv)		
Habitation (Noun)  Habitable (Adj)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The act of living in a place</li> <li>Suitable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They looked around for any sign of habitation.</li> <li>The house should be habitable by the new year.</li> </ul>
Abundant (Adj.)  Abundance(noun)  Abundantly (Adv.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plentiful</li> <li>A large quantity</li> <li>To large extent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have abundant evidence to prove his guilt</li> <li>Fruits and vegetables grew in abundance on the Iceland.</li> <li>She made her wishes abundantly clear.</li> </ul>

**D.**

**STRUCTURE**

**E.**

**IDIOMS**

IDIOMS	MEANING	USAGE/PRACTICE
Drive someone up the wall	Make someone very angry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The neighbours loud music every night is driving me up the wall.</li> <li>The boy's poor result drove his father up the wall.</li> </ul>
Drive/send someone round the bend/twist	Make someone very angry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>His lack of consideration is driving me round the twist.</li> <li>The teacher's biased attitude drove the boy round the bend.</li> </ul>
Rub someone up the wrong way	Make someone annoyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jill always manages to say something to rub her father up the wrong way.</li> <li>Driver's rash driving rubbed me up the wrong way.</li> </ul>
Get/put someone's back up	Make someone annoyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roger put his sisters back up by saying she would never be a good driver.</li> <li>He put him back by saying that he can never learn dancing.</li> </ul>

**F. MORE VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION:**

I don't know	who she is.
I wonder	where that music is coming from.
The judge has to decide	who the money belongs to.
How can anyone tell	who was responsible for the accident?
I wondered	which of the team will win.
Do you know	whose car is this?
Come and see	what we've found.
I wonder	why he's always late.

Ice, whales, eco-friendly, Arctic fox, Glacier, Sunlight, ice deer, finch, pollution, Climate, Glaciations, Temperature, Darkness, Summer, Winter, Global warming

Source: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

## G. HOMOPHONES

### Brake/break

Use the brake to stop the car.

The dish did not break when it was dropped.

### Cent/scent/sent

I need one more cent to buy the game.

The room has a fresh scent.

She sent me a letter.

### Coarse/course

The cloth was coarse instead of soft.

We played golf on the course.

Which writing course are you taking?

### Dew/do/due

The leaves were wet with dew.

She will do the work before dinner.

My essay is due on Monday.

### Fair/fare

We had fair weather for the flight.

It's only fair if everyone gets a turn.

Do you have cab fare to the airport?

## CARD 61

### A. PACIFIC OCEAN

The Pacific Ocean is the largest of the Earth's oceanic divisions. It extends from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Southern Ocean in the south and is bound by Asia and Australia in the west and the Americas in the east.

The equator subdivides it into the North Pacific Ocean and South Pacific Ocean, with two exceptions: the alápagos and Gilbert Islands, while straddling the equator, are deemed wholly within the South Pacific. The

Mariana Trench in the western North Pacific is the deepest point in the world, reaching a depth of 10,911 metres (35,797 ft).

Though the people of Asia and Oceania have travelled the Pacific Ocean since prehistoric times, the eastern Pacific was first sighted by Europeans in the early 16th century when Spanish explorer Vasco Núñez de Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama in 1513 and discovered the great "southern sea" which he named *Mar del Sur*. The ocean's current name was coined by Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan during the Spanish circumnavigation of the world in 1521, as he encountered favourable winds on reaching the ocean.

### B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. Which is the largest ocean of the earth?
2. How long does it extend?
3. Name two islands of the Pacific Ocean.
4. Which is the deepest point in it? Where is it located?
5. When did Europeans sight first? The Eastern Pacific ocean?

### C. VOCABULARY

WORD	MEANING	USAGE/PRACTICE
Extend (verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To make longer or larger</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The company plans to extend its operations into Europe.</li> <li>• There are plans to extend the no smoking policy</li> </ul>
Bound (verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To form the edge or limit of an area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The field was bound on the left by a wood.</li> <li>• It was bound to happen sooner or later.</li> </ul>
Sub divide( verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To divide into smaller parts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The earthquake divided the mountain into the three parts.</li> <li>• An area of land that has been divided up for building houses on.</li> </ul>
Exception (noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person or thing i.e. not included in a general statement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the buildings in the town are modern, but the church is an exception.</li> <li>• There are always a lot of exceptions</li> </ul>
Sight (verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To suddenly see</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After 12 days at sea, they sighted land.</li> </ul>

Source: Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia/ Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary

### D. STRUCTURE:

Have they paid	you	the money?
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Will you lend	me	your pen, please?
They all wished	him	a safe journey .
He left	her	everything he possessed.
He	gave	the dog a bone.
I will read	you	the letter.
He doesn't owe	me	everything.
Put	him	the question.
He allows	himself	no rest.
He made	me	good officer.

**E. CONNECTORS/CONJUNCTIONS:**

CONNECOTORS/CONJUNCTIONS	USAGE
<b>And</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tom <u>and</u> John are twins.</li> <li>• He is a good student <u>and</u> the monitor of the class.</li> </ul>
<b>But</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ants are small <u>but</u> strong.</li> <li>• He tried his best <u>but</u> he couldn't succeed.</li> </ul>
<b>As</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>As</u> it is late we'd better take a taxi.</li> <li>• He couldn't catch the train <u>as</u> he started late.</li> </ul>
<b>Because</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I bought an ice-cream <u>because</u> I was hungry.</li> <li>• He topped the exams <u>because</u> he worked hard.</li> </ul>
<b>Since</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You have grown <u>since</u> I last saw you.</li> <li>• <u>Since</u> he arrived late he could not enjoy the first performance.</li> </ul>

**F. MORE VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION**

Ocean Ocean trench, Oceania, shipwreck, Antarctica, Arctic, Atlantic, Pacific, Cliff,  
Water-Bodies, Water birds, Channel, Gulf, Stream Bays, Sea dog, Sea grass, Beach, Coast, Harbor Tide.

**CARD 62**

**A. THE SKY**

The sky is what we call the appearance of a hemisphere over our heads. On a clear day it appears blue. The deepness of the blue increases as we look toward the horizon, and up to the point above us.

The sky, which is made up of gas molecules, is blue because of the random scattering of sunlight by the molecules. Rayleigh scattering defines the amount of scattering of light rays. Since all colors of the rainbow create a white light we should see a white sky, but blue light scatters much more than red. That is why the sky appears blue (on a cloudless day).

Some of the natural phenomena seen in the sky are clouds, rainbows, and auroras. Lightning and precipitation can also be seen in the sky during storms. Birds, insects, aircraft, and kites are often considered to fly in the sky. Due to human activities, smog during the day and light pollution during the night are often seen above large cities.

**B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:**

1. What is the sky?
2. How does it look on a clear day?
3. How does the sky form?
4. Why does the sky appear blue?
5. Name some natural phenomenon seen in the sky.

**C. VOCABULARY:**

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Appear(Verb)  Appearance (Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•To become noticeable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•He appears a perfectly normal person.</li> <li>• It was his first appearance on television.</li> </ul>
Increase (Verb)  Increase (Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•To become or to make something greater in amount, number, value.</li> <li>•A rise in the amount, number or value of something.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The population has increased from 1.2 million to 1.8 million.</li> <li>•Homelessness is on the increase in many cities. .</li> </ul>
Scatter(Verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•To throw or drop things in different direction.</li> <li>•A small amount or number of things spread over an area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Scatter the grass seed over the lawn.</li> <li>•Scattering garbage on the floor is not a good thing.</li> </ul>

Scatter(Noun)		
Consider (Verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Deem to be</li> <li>•Large or of noticeable importance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•I consider her to be shallow.</li> <li>•The fire caused considerable damage to the church.</li> </ul>
Considerable(Adj)		

Source: Oxford's Advanced Learner's Dictionary

**D. STRUCTURE:**

She read	the letter	to	all her friends.
He sold	his old car		one of his neighbours.
He still owes	a lot of money		the tax office.
He won't lend	money		any one .
Please pass	this note		the man in the corner.
He offered	drinks		everyone in the bar.
They told	the news		everyone in the village.
Don't show	the letters		any of your friends.
I've sent	present		most of my family.
They offered	the job		Peter.
They awarded	the first prize		Christina.
The prisoner wrote	a long letter		the Minister
They gave	quite a lot of publicity		the President.
He reads	his poems		anyone who'll listen.
(The) management has made	a new offer		the workers.

**E.****CONNECTORS**

CONNECTORS	USAGE	PRACTICE
But	Miss Lee is kind but quite firm with her pupils.	He ran fast but missed the bus. She worked hard but failed.
As	The children won't do as they are told.	I could not go to school as I was ill. Complete the task as per my instruction.
If	If it rains, the match will be cancelled.	If you work hard, you will pass. If you come to me, I will help you.
So	She was ill so she could not attend the class.	The road was flooded so we couldn't drive any further. He did not work hard so he failed in the exam.
Than	He is taller than Mohan.	I am taller than Kasif. He is taller than his sister.
And	Ram and Shyam are good friends.	I am making cake and sandwiches for breakfast. Is this lift going up.
Where	This is the house where Ram lives.	This is the office where he works. Do you know where Mohan is?

**F. THEMATIC VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION:**

revolution	rotate	reflection	shining	bright
Dark	position	quarter	phases	glaring
light	Twinkle	horizon	moonbeam	heavenly
celestial	rainbow	firmament		

**CARD 63****A.****OLYMPIC GAMES**

The ancient Olympic Games were religious and athletic festivals held every four years at the sanctuary of Zeus in Olympia, Greece. It has been widely written that during the Games, all conflicts among the participating city-states were postponed until the Games were finished. This cessation of hostilities was known as the Olympic peace or truce. This idea is a modern myth because the Greeks never suspended their wars. The truce did allow those religious pilgrims who were travelling to Olympia to pass through warring territories unmolested because they were protected by Zeus. The origin of the Olympics is shrouded in mystery and legend. The myth continues that after Heracles completed his twelve labors, he built the Olympic Stadium as an honor to Zeus. Ancient games featured running events. A pentathlon (consisting of a jumping event, discus and javelin throws, a foot race, and wrestling), boxing, wrestling, Pankration, and equestrian events. Tradition has it that Coroebus, a cook from the city of Elis, was the first Olympic champion.

## B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. Where were the ancient Olympic Games held?
2. What did these games mainly feature?
3. Why did city states postpone their conflicts?
4. What is a Pentathlon?
5. Mention the contribution of Heracles as per the legend with regard to the Ancient Olympics?

## C. VOCABULARY:

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Festival(Noun) Festivity (Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• series of public events</li> <li>• the activities that are organized to celebrate a special event</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independence Day is our national <u>festival</u>.</li> <li>• The wedding was an occasion of great <u>festivity</u>.</li> </ul>
Hostile (Adj.) Hostility(Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• very unfriendly</li> <li>• unfriendly behavior</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The speaker got a <u>hostile</u> reception.</li> <li>• There was open <u>hostility</u> between the two schools.</li> </ul>
Suspended (Verb) Suspension(Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to float in liquid</li> <li>• the act of officially removing from their jobs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The wood has been <u>suspended</u> in the river.</li> <li>• The two players were appealing against their <u>suspension</u>.</li> </ul>
Pilgrims(Noun) Pilgrimage(Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a journey to holy place for religious reasons</li> <li>• a journey to holy place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Varanasi is holy place for <u>pilgrims</u>.</li> <li>• His grave has become the place of <u>pilgrimage</u>.</li> </ul>
Modern(Adj.) Modernize(Verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the present time or recent time</li> <li>• to make a system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A smart phone is a <u>modern</u> device of communication.</li> <li>• The company is investing to <u>modernize</u> its factories.</li> </ul>



**D.****STRUCTURE.**

1	We congratulated	him	on his success.
2	They accused	him	of stealing the jewels.
3	He spends	a lot of money	on horse race.
4	Don't waste	your time	on thinking about past.
5	Thank	You	for your kind help.
6	What prevents	You	from coming earlier?
7	I explained	my difficulty	to him.
8	She speaks	English and Swedish	to her husband / to her children.
9	Add	these vegetables	to the stew.

**E.  
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E:**

WORDS	USAGE
Discovered	Columbus discovered America.
Bought	My father bought a new house last month.
Received	I received your letter yesterday.
Broke	A thief broke into our garage.
Brought	Sudden heavy rainfall brought a cessation to the school activity.
16	He told me of his intention to resign.
17	They played a trick on their young sister.

**F.**

**MORE VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION**

**Athletic :Sporty, Healthy, Physical, Muscular, Vigorous, Strong, Powerful**

**Wrestling: Fighting, Grappling, Tussling, Brawling**

**Stadium: Arena, Ground, Field, Ring, Pitch, Sports, Ground**

**Tradition: Custom, Ritual , Practice, Institution, Convention**

## CARD 64

### A

### OVERCOMING STRESS

Lifestyle stress is a situation where our mind and body believe that it has to be in the state of alert all the time. It recognizes stress as a normal situation. This results in alteration in attention, thought processes, body functions and structures (organs of our body) resulting in various physiological and psychological conditions. Some of these are repeated stress injuries, diabetes, hypertension, insomnia, impotency, depression, cardiovascular issues, breathing problems such as asthma and wheezing, spondylitis, muscular skeletal aches, early burnouts, relationship issues and family life among others.

Many agents address these issues at the root cause level, eliminating the possibility of them manifesting as psychosomatic conditions. As an individual avails their services, their body starts to recognize its natural state or original mechanism to slowly eliminate acquired faulty patterns. The power house behind the lifestyle issues is completely eliminated, enabling individuals to live healthier and a happier life. 95% of the types of such conditions have been addressed through practicing Yoga.

### B QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION

- 1 What is Lifestyle stress?
- 2 Name two problems related to stress.
- 3 Which are repeated injuries?
- 4 When an individual avails yoga therapy, how does his body react?
- 5 What enables an individual to live healthier and happier life?

### C. VOCABULARY

WORDS	MEANING	USAGE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alter(V)</li><li>• Alteration(N)</li><li>• Alternated(Adj)</li></ul>	To become different	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nothing can alter the fact that we are to blame.</li><li>• I have to work on alternate Sundays.</li><li>• His mood is alternated with happiness and desire.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Injury (N)</li><li>• Injurious (Adj)</li><li>• Injure (V)</li></ul>	Harm done to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• You will do yourself an injury.</li><li>• Smoking is injurious to health.</li><li>• He has injured his knee playing hockey.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Eliminate(v)</li><li>• Elimination(N)</li></ul>	To remove	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Credit cards eliminate the need to carry a lot of cash</li></ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were three eliminations in the first round of the competition.</li> </ul>
--	--	--

He spends	on books	much more than he spends on clothes
I explained	to him	the impossibility of granting his request
Add	to the stew	all the meat and vegetables left over from last night
She expressed	to her husband	her conviction that buying a new car was an unnecessary extravagance
He confessed	to me	that he had fallen asleep during the meeting
He admitted	to himself	That what he really needed was peaceful and quiet life.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable (v)</li> <li>• Enabled(adj)</li> </ul>	Allow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These points have enabled me to write a story.</li> <li>• Your browser is not Java-enabled.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avail (n)</li> <li>• Available(adj)</li> </ul>	Get	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They could not avail the assistance provided by the hospital.</li> <li>• When will the information be made available?</li> </ul>

Source- Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

## D. STRUCTURE

## E. TENSES

My teacher	narrated to me	the beauty of the poem.
Add	to the tea	all the milk left over from last night.
She speaks	French as well as	English.
We need help from	as many people	as possible.
He confessed	to his father	that he had stolen the book.
Shubhi admitted	to herself	that what she really needed. was assistance from her friends.

## F. THEMATIC VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION

Restlessness, constant worry , anxiety, trauma, pressure, hassle , strain, nervous tension ,

Source-- Practical English usage –Michael Swan

## CARD 65

### A. OBESITY

In declaring obesity a disease, the American Medical Association has erred, as its action will provide an excuse for those who have the ability to control their weight. There is plenty of blame to go around for the obesity epidemic which threatens our future. In the past, home-cooked meals were the norm. Today we live in the era of eating many meals away from home, unhealthy fast food and 'supersizing', restaurant portions are far larger than those that were offered in the past and we have a tendency to eat all that is put on our plates. Television, radio and print advertising bombards us with enticements to eat food that is high in calories, including empty calories, fat, sugar and salt. The word "disease" has typically been associated with illnesses like Parkinson's and Alzheimer's Disease. The inability to push oneself away from the table and to fail to educate oneself as to healthful eating drives a further nail into the coffin of personal responsibility.

### B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What is obesity?
2. Why does obesity threaten our future life?
3. Why should we not take the high calorie food?
4. What does the word disease associated with?
5. Give two examples of diseases caused by obesity.

### C. VOCABULARY

Words	Meaning	Usage
Err (Verb) Error(Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To make a mistake</li><li>• A mistake</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To err is human forgive divine.</li><li>• I think you have made an error in article writing.</li></ul>
Excuse(Verb) Excuse(Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To forgive</li><li>• A reason to defend your behaviour</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I hope you will excuse me for being so late.</li><li>• There is no excuse for your careless behavior.</li></ul>
Offer(Verb)  Offering(Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To say that you are willing to do something for somebody</li><li>• Something that is produced for other people to use, watch, enjoy, etc</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• John had offered his services as a guide.</li><li>• Thank you for offering a cup of tea.</li></ul>
Tend (Verb)  Tendency(Noun)  Tendentious(Adj.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To be likely to do or happen</li><li>• Likelihood of behaving or acting in a particular way.</li><li>• Expressing a strong opinion that people are likely to disagree with</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Women tend to live longer than men.</li><li>• There is a tendency for new manager to make change.</li><li>• The president was tendentious on his plan for the company.</li></ul>

**D. STRUCTURE**

Put	on	your shoes.
Take	off	your coat.
Lock	up	Your room.
Did you wind	up	the clock?
She gave	away	her old books.
Please bring	in	Those chairs.
He cleared	away	The rubbish.
Switch	on/off	the radio.
Don't throw	away	that hat
The mob broke	down	The doors.
You mustn't lay	down	The law.
How did they bring	about	these reforms?

**E. TENSES**

1. 1. They hope to _____ a contract and sign it before the end of the week. a) set up b) put up c) draw up d) make up
2. He's a very dependable person. You can _____ him in any circumstances. a) count for b) trust in c) stand for d) rely on
3. Many husbands avoid any housework. They manage to _____ it. a) get safe of b) go past on c) stay away of d) get out of
4. I'm glad you're coming to the meeting. I _____ to meeting you. a) look ahead b) look forward c) see forward d) think ahead
5. Harry reads the newspaper every morning. He likes to _____ the latest events. a) stand up to b) stay on to c) keep up with d) get up to
6. Tom and Bill had a meeting in order to _____ their difficulties. a) bash out b) wash out c) iron out d) spread out
7. Tests will be _____ to determine the causes of the failure. a) taken up b) carried out c) looked into d) run on
8. The plans for the new theatre _____ a lot of criticism. a) ran up to b) faced up with c) came up against d) was opposed to

## F. THEMATIC VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION

Beefy, Big, Bulging, Elephantine, Fleshy, Gross, Rolly-polly, Overweight, Plump, Thickest, Ample, Whale like, Swollen, Diabetes, Impaired, glucose, Race, Respiratory Problem, Oversize, Husky, Hefty

## CARD 66

### A. ARISTOTLE

Aristotle was a Greek philosopher and scientist born in the city of Stagira. His father Nicomachus died when Aristotle was a child. At eighteen, he joined Plato's Academy in Athens and remained until the age of thirty seven. His writings cover many subjects – including Physics, Biology, Zoology, Logics, and Ethics etc. Aristotle's views on physical science profoundly shaped medieval scholarship. Their influence extended into the renaissance and were not replaced systematically. Some of Aristotle's zoological observations such as on the hectocotyli arm of the octopus were not confirmed or refuted until the 19th century. His works contain the earliest known formal study of logic, which was incorporated in the late 19th century into modern formal logic. Aristotle was the first genuine scientist in history, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica. In metaphysics, Aristotelians profoundly influenced judeo-islamic philosophical and theological thought during the middle ages and continues to influence Christian theology.

### B-COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

- 1 Who was Aristotle?
- 2 What aspects of knowledge were covered by Aristotle?
- 3 When did he join Plato's Academy?
- 4 What is written about him in Encyclopedia Britannica?

### C- VOCABULARY

WORDS	MEANING	USAGE
Ethics(n)	• Moral principle	• He began to question the ethics

Medieval(adj )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Related to middle age</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• My brother is interested in medieval history.</li> </ul>
Scholarship(n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A grant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bright students get scholarship.</li> </ul>
Logic(n) Logical (adj)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good reasoning</li> <li>• Seeming natural, reasonable or sensible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Your speech has no logic.</li> <li>• It was a logical conclusion from the child's point of view.</li> </ul>
Genuine(adj) Genuinely (adv)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authentic</li> <li>• truly; in a way that is exactly what it appears to be and is not artificial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give me genuine reason for coming late.</li> <li>• There are some genuinely funny moments in the film.</li> </ul>
Observation(n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The close watching of something or someone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students are under strict observation of the principal.</li> </ul>
Observe (v)  Observer (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To see or notice somebody/something</li> <li>• a person who watches somebody/something</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I want you to observe all the details.</li> <li>• Most art forms require a contribution from the observer.</li> </ul>

Source- Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

D-

### STRUCTURE

They saw	the thief	running away
They heard	voices	Calling for help
Can you smell	something	burning
She could feel	her heart	beating wildly
Did you notice	anyone	Standing at the gate
We saw	Two of the students	Being carried off by the police
We watched	them	Being bundled into the police van
She does not like to see	animals	Being treated cruelly

E.

### ACTIVE PASSIVE VOICE

TENSE	ACTIVE USAGE AND PRACTICE	PASSIVE USAGE AND PRACTICE
Simple Present	We make butter from milk. The principal gives instructions.	Butter is made from milk. The instructions are given by the principal.
Simple Past	Somebody stole my pen Rita sang a song	<i>My car was stolen last week.</i> <i>A song was sung by Rita</i>
Present perfect	Look! They have painted the door. We have performed our work.	Look! The door has been painted. Our work has been performed.
Past perfect	Somebody had stolen her car Rita had completed a project on NCF	Her car had been stolen. A project on NCF had been completed by Rita.
Will Can Must Had to	Somebody will clean the office tomorrow. They can't repair my watch. Somebody must clean the office. They had to take the injured man to the hospital.	The office will be cleaned tomorrow. My watch can't be repaired. The office must be cleaned. The injured man had to be taken to the hospital.

## F.THEMATIC VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES DURING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION

Philosophy, Attitude, Boldness, Approach, Outlook, Position, View point, Idea, Influence, Pressure, Authority, Control, Inspiration, Impact, Thinking, Beliefs, Principle, Faith, Conviction

## CARD 67

### A. INDIAN RAILWAYS

Indian Railways is the biggest Government institution of India which gives more than 17 Lakh people employment. Indian Railways is the biggest railway system of Asia and the second biggest railway system of the world. In India the first train was run between Mumbai and Thane. Lord Dalhousie was the Governor General of India at that time the train was running by coal Railway Engine. The Britishers started the railway system to exploit the resources of India and carry the raw material from different ports of India to the ports to export the material to England and when the manufactured goods came to the ports from England then disbursed these goods all over the country within a very short time.



The State Government have no authority to **interfere** in Railway Network. From the time of independence the developing process of Railways is very **rapidly** moving. Now the old coal engines are almost finished and Diesel and electric engines are used and the Government is determined to **replace** all diesel engines with electric engines.

The jawans of R.P.F. always travel with express trains and mails. Railway has its different telephone department which is totally different from Department of Telecom, Government of India.

### QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION

1. How does Indian Railways help growth of economy
2. Why is it called the world's largest network?
3. When was the railways first introduced in India?
4. What is the extent of Indian Railways?
5. What kind of facilities do IR provide to its passengers?

### C. VOCABULARY

WORDS	MEANING	USAGE
Disburse	pay out	The salary was disbursed among the employees.
Interfere	To be or create a hindrance or obstacle	Some people have a habit of interfering in the job of others.
Rapidly	Moving, acting, or occurring with great speed	The kids answered all the questions rapidly.
Replace	To provide a substitute for (something)	Replace those flowers in the pot with fresh flowers.

Source----Wikipedia and Oxford advanced learners Dictionary

### D. STRUCTURE

I want to see	you	happy.
The drunken men shouted	themselves	hoarse..
Have I made	my meaning	clear?
The news struck	me	dumb with amazement .
The blister on my heel made	walking	Painful
They found	the bird cage	Empty
He likes	his coffee	Strong

## E. ACTIVE PASSIVE VOICE-USAGE, PRACTICE

He	<u>was proved</u> wrong	by us.
Hair	<u>was painted</u> green	by her.
The saucer	<u>was licked</u>	by the cat.
The bird cage	<u>was found</u> empty	by them
Your hair	<u>has been cut</u>	by the barber.
The eggs	<u>were boiled</u>	by her.
The poor boy	<u>was beaten</u> black and blue	by them.
The ceiling	<u>was painted</u> green	by us.

## F.MORE VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION

Enterprise, Venture, Project, Activity, Endeavor, Track, Revenue, Multi-gauge, Locomotive, coach, Freight trains, Suburban, Utility, Usefulness, Service, Function, Benefit, Value, Efficacy, Advantage.

## CARD 68

### A. MIZORAM

Mizoram is one of the states of northeast India with Aizawl as its capital. The name is derived from Mi (people), Zoe (belonging to the people of Mizoram/ Lucia Hills) and Ram (land), and thus Mizoram implies "Land of the hill people ". In the northeast it is the Southernmost landlocked state sharing borders with three of the seven, now with the addition of Sikkim Eight sister states namely Tripura, Assam, Manipur. The state also shares a 722 kilometer border with the neighboring Countries of Bangladesh and Myanmar. Like several other northeastern states of India, Mizoram was previously part of Assam until 1972, then it was carved out as a union territory. It became the 23<sup>rd</sup> state of India, a step above union territory; on 20 February 1987. Mizoram's population was 1091014 according to a 2011 census. It is the second least populous state in the Country. Mizoram covers an area of approximately 21,087 square Kilometer. About 91% of the state is forested.

### B COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. Where is Mizoram is situated?
2. What is the capital of Mizoram?
3. What is the meaning of the word Mizoram?
4. What is the length of the border of Mizoram with its neighboring countries?
5. What was the population of Mizoram according to 2011 census?
6. What is the area of Mizoram?
7. How much area of Mizoram is forested?

### C. VOCABULARY

WORDS	MEANING	USAGE
derive (v)	to come or develop from something	The word 'politics' is derived from a Greek word meaning 'city'.
imply (v)	to suggest that something is true	It was implied that we were at fault
share (v)	to have or use something at the same time with somebody else	Hari shares a house with three other students
neighbouring (adj)	located or living near or next to a place or person	My friend lives in the neighboring house.
carve (v)	to make objects , patterns , etc. by cutting away material from wood or stone	The statue was carved out of a single piece of stone
populous (adj)	where a large number of people live	India is one of the most populous countries in the world
approximately (adv)	used to show that something is almost ,but not completely, accurate or correct	The journey took approximately seven hours
territory (noun)	land that is under the control of a particular country or ruler	They have refused to allow UN troops to be stationed in their territory.

**Source:-** Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

**D****STRUCTURE FOR PRACTICE**

The	first	house	is	small
	second			
	next			
	last	car		large
This		desk		old
That				
My/ Your/ John's				
The	first	two	are	new
	second	three		
	next	etc.		
	last	houses		
		cars		
		desks		

**E****REPORTED SPEECH USAGE PRACTICE**

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
1. Peter said, "I can't find my briefcase."	Peter said that he couldn't find his briefcase.
2. "I haven't brushed my teeth," said James	James said that he hadn't brushed his teeth.
3. Sally said, "It's eight o' clock already."	Sally said that it was eight o' clock already.
4. Dad said, "I have lost my car keys."	Dad said that he had lost his car keys.
5. The dentist said, "The treatment is absolutely painless."	The dentist said that the treatment was absolutely painless.
6. 'We can't eat another thing', we said	We said that we couldn't eat another thing.
7. I said, "I hate potatoes."	I said that I hated potatoes.
8. 'I'm sorry we shan't be able to be at the party,' I said.	I said that I was sorry we wouldn't be able to be at the party.

## F. THEMATIC VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION:

Northeast, seven sisters, state, capital, southern, borders, countries, several, previously, according, tribal, greenery, climate, culture, tradition, language, cultivation, landmark, dress, food, religion, vegetation

## CARD 69

### A. ENERGY

Energy is defined as the ability or capacity to do work.

Energy lights our cities, powers our vehicles, and runs machinery in factories. It warms and cools our homes, cooks our food, plays our music, and gives us picture on television.

We use energy to do work and make all movements. When one eats, our body, transforms the food into energy to do work. When we run or walk or do some work, we 'burn' energy in our bodies. Cars, planes, trolleys, boats, and machinery also transform energy into work. Work means moving or lifting something, warming or lighting something. There are many sources of energy that help to run the various machines invented by man.

The discovery of fire by man led to the possibility of burning wood for cooking and heating thereby using energy. For several thousand years human energy demands were met only by renewable energy sources- sun, biomass (wood, leaves, twigs), hydel (water) and wind power.

As early as 4000-3500 BC, the first sailing ships and windmills were developed harnessing wind energy. With the use of hydropower through water mills or irrigation systems, things began to move faster. Fuel wood and dung cakes are even today a major source of energy in rural India. Solar energy is used for drying and heating.

### B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What is energy?
2. How is energy important in our day to day life?
3. How do we get energy to do work?
4. How do we get the renewable energy?
5. What are the major sources of energy in rural India?

### C. VOCABULARY

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Warm (Adjective)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Producing heat</li><li>• Friendly and loving</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I have got my hands in my pockets to keep them warm.</li><li>• He has lovely warm smile.</li></ul>

Warm (Adverb)		
Transform (Verb) Transformation (Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in form</li> <li>• A complete change in the appearance or character of something</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This experience transformed her completely.</li> <li>• The transformation in his character is clearly visible after his father's death.</li> </ul>
Possibility (Noun) Possible (Adjective)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Something that can be done</li> <li>• Capable of happening</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The forecast said that there is a possibility of snow tonight.</li> <li>• We need to send that letter off as soon as possible.</li> </ul>
Development (Noun) Developed (Adjective)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth</li> <li>• Advanced or powerful</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The region suffers from under development.</li> <li>• Sharks have a highly developed sense of smell.</li> </ul>

**D.**

**STRUCTURES**

One				
Each				
The first/second etc.		them	is	
Neither				
All/both		These, those		

Several	of	The			
Two or three		These			
Several, none		Those			Bad
Two or three		My/his eggs	.		Good
The first /next /last		John's	Eggs	are	
Two or three					
Few/a few					
A large/small number					
Some/half					
Many/most					
A lot /lots					

**E. REPORTED SPEECH USAGE, PRACTICE**

Direct—The teacher said, “Don’t go in the sun.”

Indirect—The teacher told not to go in the sun.

Direct—I said to my friend, “Why are you laughing?”

Indirect—I asked my friend why he was laughing.”

Practice these sentences.

1. Master said to the servant, ‘Bring a glass of water.’
2. Our class teacher said to us’ “Don’t eat chocolates”.
3. The patient said to the doctor, “Please help me.”
4. The principal said to my younger brother, “ Labour hard to pass in the examination.”
5. Ravi said to his brother, “Do the work in proper way.”

**F. THEMATIC VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION.**

Electricity - negative, positive, supply, voltage, flow, wire

Power- control, authority, commandment, standard, executive

# CARD 70

**A .**

## ARTS AND CRAFTS

Arts and crafts describe a wide variety of activities involving making things with one's own hands. Arts and crafts is usually a hobby. Some crafts (art skills) have been practised for centuries, others are more recent inventions. A quote by Apoorva Rathore. "Art cannot be taught, it comes from thinking. But it can be improved by practice."

Both children and adults enjoy arts and crafts. Children in schools may learn skills such as woodworking, wood carving, sewing, or making things with all sorts of materials. Many community centres and schools have evening or day classes and workshops where one can learn arts and craft skills. Although "crafts" today are usually hobbies enjoyed by amateurs, the word was used many centuries ago by professional people who had a guild system. Young people learnt from a master-craftsman (i.e. they were "apprenticed"), and they often took many years to learn their skills to perfection.

### B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

Q.1 What do you mean by Arts and Crafts?

Q.2 What does Apoorva Rathore say about Arts and Crafts?

Q.3 What can we teach students through Arts and Crafts in school?

Q.4 Where can one learn about arts and crafts?

Q.5 How did young people learn Arts and Crafts in old time?

**C.**

## VOCABULARY

WORDS	MEANING	USAGE
Describe (V) Description(N) Descriptive (Adj)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ give a description</li> <li>➤ A spoken or written account of a person, object, or event: _____</li> <li>➤ Serving or seeking to describe: _____</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jim was described by his colleagues as unusual. _____</li> <li>• <i>People who had seen him were able to give a description.</i> _____</li> <li>• <i>The question paper contains some good descriptive passages.</i> _____</li> </ul>
Practise (V) Practitioner (N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Perform (an activity) or exercise (a skill) repeatedly in order to acquire, or improve maintain Proficiency in it. _____</li> <li>➤ A person actively engaged in an art, discipline, or profession, especially medicine: _____</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Indian players are practising for the coming T- 20 World Cup.</i> _____</li> <li>• <i>Patients are treated by skilled practitioners at AIIMS.</i> _____</li> </ul>
Learn(V) Learner(N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To Gain or acquire knowledge of or skill in (something) _____</li> <li>➤ A person who is learning a subject or skill: <i>a fast learner.</i> _____</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Now I have <i>started learning</i> English. _____</li> <li>• He is a learner, has not yet passed a driving test. _____</li> </ul>
Carving (N) Carve (V) Carved (Adj.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An object or pattern made by cutting away material from wood or stone</li> <li>➤ Cut(a hard material) in order to produce an object, _____</li> <li>➤ design, or inscription: _____</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>This table is decorated with fluted carving.</i> _____</li> <li>• <i>The wood was carved with dexterity.</i> _____</li> <li>• <i>These Bookcases of carved oak are very beautiful.</i> _____</li> </ul>
Skill (N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The ability to do something</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The job requires skill and an eye for</li> </ul>



<b>Skilled (Adj.)</b>	Showing or requiring special skill (adept)	detail.  • She is highly skilled at dealing with difficult customers.
	➤ Having or showing the knowledge, ability, or training to perform a certain activity or task well.	

Sources: ([https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arts\\_and\\_crafts](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arts_and_crafts))  
Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

## D. STRUCTURES

There are	plenty of a lot of a large/ good number of enough		books	in the next room.
	We have	some several a few/few two or three many no		
	a lot /lots plenty	more		

## E. TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

1. We can not teach art. (Active)

Art can not be taught. (Passive)

2. The teacher called the students.(Active)

The students were called by the teacher.(Passive)

READ THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES ALOUD:

1. It can be improved.

2. Some crafts (craft skills) have been practiced for centuries.

3. They were apprenticed by master –craftsman.

4. Mr. Sharma taught English.

5. We cannot cut this tree.

## F .MORE VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION:

**Art** : Manufacture, Cast, product ,shape ,decorate ,Embroidery , Fancy ,Weave

**Performance**: presentation, recital, act, concert, enactment, show

**Handicrafts**: Craft, Skill, Ability, Art, Handiworks, ornament

**Beauty**: attractiveness, splendor, magnificence, good looks, loveliness, prettiness

**Artisans**:\_craftsperson, artist, artiste, crafts worker, skilled worker, Creativity.