

Card 71

A.

A MISSING PASSPORT

Jane could not find her passport. Usually she was very careful about **putting things away**. However, her passport was definitely not in its proper place. The last time she had been overseas had been three years ago and she had not **looked for** it since. She and two other students in her course had been fortunate enough to win a scholarship to study English in London and the university had **asked** them for their passports so the travel arrangements could be made. Although the others had **handed in** their documents right away, Jane had **put off** doing so. Yesterday she had been told that her documents must be at the university office by the end of the week or her study trip would be cancelled off. She kept hoping that the passport would **turn up** but so far it remained missing. Finally, she decided to **talk** the matter **over** with her mother. Jane was greatly relieved when her mother said, "Don't you remember? You left your passport behind with me after your last holiday in case you lost it"

B. QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION

1. Where was Jane's passport?
2. Who had won the scholarship to study English in London?
3. What did the university ask them to submit?
4. What could have happened if she had not submitted the documents to the university?
5. Finally, whom did Jane ask about the passport?

C.

PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	USAGE/PRACTICE
put away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to put (something) tidily in its proper place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cookery books were lying on the kitchen table but I put them away on the shelf. Their mother told the children to put their toys away in the cupboard before going to bed.
look for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to try to find (something), to search for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jack has misplaced his notebook and is looking for it. The visitors are looking for an inexpensive hotel.
ask for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to request (something) from (someone) to say that one would like to see or talk to (someone) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deepak has gone to the bank to ask for a loan. If you want some water ask the waiter for it.
hand in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to give (something) to (someone) or take (something) to (somewhere) so it can be dealt with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You all must hand in your projects by the end of next week. Joe has gone to the office to hand in his job application.
put off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to delay or postpone (something) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manju hates cleaning the house and so she puts it off as long as possible. Because of illness we have decided to put off the meeting until next week.
talk over (with)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to discuss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The students were advised to talk their problems over with their teachers. We had a meeting to talk over our various experiences.

D. STRUCTURE FOR PRACTICE:

There is	some no (not) much a little	(more)	tea coffee bread sugar meat salt	in the store room.
	a great/good deal a lot/lots plenty	of		
We have	a lot of a large quantity/amount of plenty of (not) enough			

E. PHRASAL VERBS:

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	USAGE/PRACTICE
act as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to carry out the work or duties of (someone or something) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The manager acts as the head of his department. This sofa acts as a bed as well as something to sit on.
act on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to act according to (what someone has suggested) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My friend refused to act on my advice I made various suggestions, but the committee did not act on any one of them..
ask in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to invite (someone) to go into a house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raju’s mother told him to ask the visitors in. I knocked at the door but Mr Brown did not ask me in.
work away at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to work hard and continuously at (something) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The research team worked away at the problem until they solved it John must have nearly finished his thesis-he’s been working away at it for months.
work off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to get rid of (something), often by doing something energetic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mike worked off his weight increase by going to the gym. Jack has a lot of stress at work and he works it off by swimming.
work through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to deal with something gradually to find solution of a problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Their marriage is experiencing difficulties, but they are prepared to work through these. It will take some time to work through all the objections to the proposal.
act out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to act a part in a real situation to perform a ceremony 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The children started to act out the whole incident. The ritual of the party conference is acted out in the same way every year.
act for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to act on behalf of somebody 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the absence of President, Vice President acts for him.
act up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to behave badly to not work as it should 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The kids started acting up. How long has your ankle been acting up?

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

Excursion, junket, accommodation, amenities, deluxe, affordable, diversion, assortment, panorama, travelogue, visa, tour, voyage, trek, expedition, wander, astray, aspire, obscure, jaunt,

CARD 72

A.

A CHANGE IN SUBJECT

Peter was **heading for** his tutor's office .He was a hard working student but he wanted to **give up** biology as he was not interested in science. He had excellent university entrance qualifications and wanted some advice on his university career since he was only in his first term .He would probably have no difficulty in **going over to** the arts faculty. However his father had persuaded him to take up science saying that there were more job opportunities in the science field. He was not able **to get through** to his father how miserable he was. Peter loved student's life and he hadn't got behind with his work and he did not intend to **drop out of** university. He went to Mrs. Wood's office. She had always been very understanding. She had already talked to his father about the possible changes of course. To Peter's surprise she had won him over to Peter's thinking and convinced his father. Now he was able to change courses and put all his unhappiness behind him.

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- Q1. What was Peter's attitude towards the subject of biology?
 Q2. Why was Peter not feeling difficulty in changing the subject?
 Q3 .Why did Peter's father persuade him to take up Science?
 Q4 .Why was Peter not willing to drop out of university?
 Q5 .What made Peter surprised when he went to Mrs. Wood's office?

C.

VOCABULARY

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	USAGE
Head for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To go or move towards (something) • To move in the direction of (something) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We're heading for London but we're staying overnight in York. • With poor sales figures like these the firm is heading for loss.
Give up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To stop doing or taking (something),because one is no longer interested in it, because it is bad for one.etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girish keeps getting chest infections and has been advised to stop smoking. • Terry used to play tennis but she had to give up when she injured her arm.
go over to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To change to a different system ,organization, set of beliefs, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paula's parents are dissatisfied with state education and have gone over to the private system. • There's a new youth club in the village and many of our members have gone over to it.
Get through to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make(someone) understand (something): 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They just cannot get through to their daughter that hitch hiking can be dangerous. • How can we get the importance of eating healthily through to them?
drop out of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To stop being involved in or taking part in (something), • To withdraw from(something) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alan dropped out of university because he found the work too hard. • The group dropped out of society and went to live in a commune on a remote island • It was a boring course and several students dropped out of it.

D.

STRUCTURE

this	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morning/afternoon/evening/week/month/term/year, etc • January/ February ,etc • Spring/Summer
next last	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sunday/Monday ,etc • Week/month/term/year ,etc • January/February ,etc • Spring/Summer etc
(the) next The following	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day/morning/afternoon/evening/night/week/month/year ,etc • January/February ,etc • Spring/Summer,
tomorrow last	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evening • night

E.

PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASES	MEANING	USAGE/PRACTICE
back away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To move slowly backwards away from (someone) or(something) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We all backed away from the man with knife in his hand. • Terry looked at the angry dog and quietly backed away from it.
back out of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To decide not to do something which one has already promised, arranged ,etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two firms were planning to merge; but one of them backed out of the deal.
bank on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To rely on (someone or something) • To expect (someone or something) to help one 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm banking on the train being on time. • The rely team are banking on Judy she's their most experienced runner. Dad may lend us his car but don't bank on it.
bank on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To rely on (something) to hope and believe that (something will happen) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phil is banking on getting a loan from his parents. • I hope that Muriel gets a good mark in her exam because she's banking on it.
beat down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce (the price of something) by bargaining or haggling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shopkeeper asked us rupees five thousand for the carpet, but we beat the price down to rupees four thousands.
beat off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent (someone) from defeating or overcoming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rajesh beat off several competitors to win the championship • Julia beat off her rivals off easily.
beat up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strike or kick(someone) very badly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The youths beat up the stranger but they did not steal his wallet. • The same gang has beaten up several people up.

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

Conform, redress, accommodate, harmonize ,reconstruction ,distortion ,transformation, alert, adapt, transmit, advice, suggest a replace ,guide, direct, opinion, suggestion, tweaking, modification

CARD 73

A.

CHOOSING A PRESENT

Vicky was trying **to find out** what her mother would like as a birthday present. Her mother had replied that she did not know, but that she would **think it over**. When Vicky asked her the next evening she said that she still had not decided, but that she would sleep on the problem and tell

her in the morning. In the morning she said that she would like some makeup or some bath oil and Vicky asked her sister, Jane to go shopping with her. Jane suggested that they **put off** the shopping trip until the next day. Then she suggested that day could do away with the need for a shopping trip completely. Because she had a friend who was an agent for a cosmetic firm who would bring a selection to the house. They could then **look over** her stock in comfortable surroundings and find something that their mother would like. The two sisters **whiled away** a pleasant evening with Jane's friend, Margo. After they had tried out several products from Margo's samples, they choose some body lotion and some bath oil for the mother. The products were quiet expensive and Vicky said that she would ask their brother, Tom to share the present and to help **pay for** it. Jane was not sure that he would agree to this. But he did and Vicky went off to buy some pretty paper in which she **wrapped up** the present. Their mother was delighted.

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. What did Vicky want to offer on her mother's birthday?
2. What would Vicky's mother like to have as a gift?
3. What did Jane suggest?
4. Who was Tom? Did he help Jane pay for the gift?
5. How did the two sisters while away their pleasant evening?

C. VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	USAGE
Find out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At last we found out where he was.
Think over	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think about carefully 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polly needs time to think things over before she decides about the job offer • I am thinking over one or two ideas.
Put off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postpone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We planned a meeting for next week but we had to put it off. • The wedding was put off.
Look over	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We looked over several properties. • I know the house –we looked over the last month.
While away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To spend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He can while a few pleasant hours away watching TV • I whiled away summer vacations in Delhi.
Pay for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To give 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is paying for the holiday. • He was paid for the work.
Wrap up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is just wrapping the gift up now. • I'm just going to wrap up this wedding present.

D.**STRUCTURE FOR PRACTICE**

(not) long a short/long/considerable time/ while a moment/minute/ hour/week, etc.		ago.
a few several (not)many two or three, etc.	minutes hours days weeks etc.	
a week /fortnight/month etc. two/three/a few/several/ etc. weeks/months etc.	ago	today. yesterday. last Monday.

E.**PHRASAL VERBS:**

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	PRACTICE
Break down	• To stop working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The car broke down • We were just about to watch television when the set broke down.
Walk off	• To leave a person or place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I walked him off as he began to criticize me. • He walked off this place at once.
Bring out	• To cause to become obvious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with children has brought out Jean's gentler side.
Bring round	• To make conscious again	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The patient's relatives tried to bring him round • When he collapsed the paramedics tried to bring Matt round by calling his name.
Call off	• To cancel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organizers called off the fete. • The meeting was called off due to heavy rain.
Call on	• To ask	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The principal called on all the teachers. • The doctor called on the patient.

F. MORE VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATIONS

Gift	Choice	Present	Nurse	Expect
Desire	Contribution	Guardians	Wish	Reward
Take care	Want	Award		

Source : Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

CARD 74

A. BURGLARY

Mr. Wilson was feeling quite cheerful when he went to open up his shop, but his cheer soon changed into anger and fear. The door was open. He realized that someone had broken into the shop. He *had* switched off the alarm system and cut off the phone. So Mr. Wilson went down the street to a public phone to send for the police. They arrived at the shop just after Mr. Wilson had reached, examined the fingerprints and the other clues. They asked Mr. Wilson to see if there was any money missing and to write down a list of any items that had been taken. The burglars had smashed the glass shelves and had broken a window. The police asked Mr. Wilson not to sweep up the broken glass until they had finished. Mrs. Wilson arrived just then and said, 'thank goodness the burglars did not beat you up!'

B.COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What did Mr. Wilson do when he realized that his shop had been burgled?
2. What had the burglar done other than the act of burglary?
3. What happens when a burglary is committed?
4. What did the police ask Mr. Wilson?
5. Why did Mrs. Wilson thank God?

C- PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	USAGE
Break into	To enter a house illegally	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thieves broke into a jewellery shop yesterday and ran away with rupees worth ten lakhs of jewellery
Switch off	To stop an electrical device from functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Switch off the light
Cut off	To disconnect (a telephone device)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The power has been cut off since this morning
Send for	To ask someone to come for somebody's help	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wilson went to a public phone box to send for the police
Write down	To record something in writing using pen or pencil and paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The police suggested Mr. Wilson to write down a list of items stolen
Sweep up	To remove something by sweeping with a broom	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The police asked Mr. Wilson not to sweep up the broken glass
Beat up	To kick somebody very badly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Police had beaten up the thief very badly.

D- STRUCTURE

on		next last morning afternoon evening night
before	Sunday/Monday,etc.	
after	Sunday/ Monday, etc. week/fortnight the first/ second,etc Sunday/Monday etc. in May/ June etc.	
by	the first/ second, etc. of May/ June etc. May/June etc the first/ second etc the morning/ afternoon etc. of May /June the first/second etc	

E- PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	USAGE & PRACTICE
Brush aside	Dismiss/ discard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They have brushed aside all their future plans. Some students brush aside their studies.
Brush off	Dismissal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Principal has brushed off the proposal of making a separate toilet meant for the exceptional children. Parents have brushed off providing higher education to their children. The students should never brush off their assignment.
Brush up	Clean up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If students minds are brushed up, the real progress can be achieved We should brush up our rooms every day. She brushes up her kitchen very often.
Call off	postponed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strike has been called off and so the workers have resumed their work The PTA meeting has been called off. We can't call off the day of marriage.
Call up	Talk on telephone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My wife very often calls up her friends to attend a kitty party Sometimes we need to call up the Principal. We can't call up the Principal frequently.
Wake up	To make more alert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harry said that he was going for a swim to wake himself up We should wake up ourselves for any unpleasant situation. A walk by the sea might wake the children up.
Wake up to	To become aware of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> George suddenly woke up to the fact that his firm was in financial difficulty The troops soon woke up to the danger they were in.

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

Robbery, theft, burglary, break-in, stealing, raid, shoplifting
 Thieves, pirates, burglars, criminals, plunderers
 Crime, offense, sin, felony, violence, assassination, kidnapping, trafficking
 Security, protection, defense, safeguarding, sanctuary, precaution

Sources- Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary

A.**DIETING**

It was just after Christmas, and Jill, realizing that she had put on weight because of all of the treats which she had eaten, decided to go on diet. She was going to **give up** chocolate and sweet things which she loved. Instead she was going to **live on** salads, although she could not really **work up** much enthusiasm for this idea. Going to restaurants or to dinner with friends, when she couldn't eat what she really likes to, would be the worst part of it. She knew that she would have to **get out of** some arrangements which she had already **set up**, or she simply would not **stick to** her diet. The trouble was that, if she cancelled her social engagements which involved eating, she would sit at home and be inclined to eat the very sweet things which she had vowed to **do without**. Jill decided that the best thing to do was to keep busy and began to **clear out** the attic. She had **stored up** a great many things there that she no longer needed. This was an extremely good idea, because making decisions about her old things meant that she was able to **keep** her mind **off** food for long period of time. At the end of a few weeks she was delighted to discover that she had lost quite a bit of weight.

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. What idea did Jill decide to take up for losing her weight?
2. Why was she not feeling enthusiastic to take up the idea?
3. What was the dread that was prohibiting her to cancel her social engagement?
4. What was the way out as decided by her, to come out of this dread?
5. How this 'way out' was proved to be successful?

C. PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	USAGE
Give up	To stop using or doing (something)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill has given up smoking cigarettes. • Mike gave smoking and drinking up at the same time. • I don't take sugar in tea- I gave it up.
Work up	Gradually to develop (something)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you worked up an appetite to dinner? • Willie could not work up the energy to go for a walk.
Get out of	To avoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm trying to get out of tomorrow's meeting. • Ella tried to get out of tidying her room. • Joan has made a date with Tim, but she is trying to get out of it.
Set up	To arrange (something), To fix up (something)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have set up a committee of enquiry. • When did you set the marriage up? • An investigation is in progress, but we don't know who set it up.
Do without	To manage or survive without having (something)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ann finds it difficult to do without sugar. • Joe likes meat, but he can do without it.
Clear out	To make something tidy by getting rid of what is not needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alice cleared out the kitchen cupboard. • We cleared the attic out in one day. • The room is now very neat, because we cleared it out yesterday.
Keep off	To cause (something or someone) to stay away from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try to keep the child's attention off the sweet at the super market check- out. • The fence is supposed to keep the people off the grass. • If young people have a club, it helps to keep them off the streets.

D. STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE

1.	in during	May/June, etc. (the) spring/summer, etc the morning/afternoon/evening/day/night (the year) 500BC/1066/1914, etc	
2.	at before after by	six o' clock noon/midday/night dawn/sunrise/sunset Easter/Christmas/the New Year breakfast/supper, etc. time	
3.	in	a few minutes/hours/days, etc.	
		an hour's quarter of/half an hour's	time
		a few, several two/three, etc. two or three/four or five	

E. MORE PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	USAGE/PRACTICE
Carry off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to get hold of (someone or something) and take(it him/her) away by carrying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The robbers <i>carried off</i> the bag of jewels. The soldiers watched the enemy carry their friend off. We tried to save the bird, but the cat carried it off.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To win(a prize, trophy, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was no surprise when Sophie, carried off prize for best all-round student. Emma carried all the English prizes off. There was a special trophy for creative writing and we knew that Ron would carry it off.
Carry out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to act according to (instructions, etc), to put something into practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team carried out the captain's orders. That was the Head Teacher's suggestion and we are carrying it out.
Turn down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To refuse, to say no to(someone or something) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We were surprised that the firm turned Sally down for the publicity job. The club has already turned down several applications for membership. Paul asked Sara to marry him, but she turned him down.
Turn into	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To become (someone or something different) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was sunny morning but it turned into a stormy day. Nick was a charming child, but he turned into a really young man.
Turn out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To empty(something, such as a room or cupboard) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We turned out the cupboard under the stairs and found lots of old bottles. It will be easier if we turn the bedrooms out one at a time. The kitchen cupboards are neat and tidy – we turned them out today.

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

Conclude, Wrap up, Deliberation, Reflection, Impulsiveness ; Infer, Deduce, Conjecture, Obesity, chubbiness, flabbiness, slenderness; Vitality, agile, Lethargy, Delicacies, recipe; dessert, nutrition, nourishment; spicy, peppery, piquant, serene

CARD 76

A.

GARDENING

Since spring was just beginning Mike and Linda felt that they should tidy up the garden because they had neglected it during the winter. They wanted to plant some new bushes but there were other tasks to do first. Linda dug up some old plants, which were past their best, and took them to the compost heap, while Mike said that he would chop down the old apple tree. This was not as easy task as he had thought it would be, and after some vain attempts with an axe, he decided to settle for removing some of the branches. He went to the shed to fetch his saw and began to cut off some of the larger branches. Just then their large black cat Trixie appeared. Some birds had been frightened out of the tree by the noise of sowing and were spotted by Trixie who suddenly pounced on one of them. Mike tried to stop her, but Trixie quickly carried off the wretched bird to the far end of the garden. Fortunately for the bird, Linda caught up with. In fact, it was not injured although very frightened. Linda knew that it was part of a cat's nature to try, to catch birds, but was upset and agreed to leave off gardening for that day.

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. How did Mike and Linda feel when spring began?
2. What did Mile and Linda want?
3. Where did mike go?
4. Why were the birds frightened?
5. Why was Linda upset?

C. PHRASAL VERBS:

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	USAGE
Tidy up	to make neat or neater	The garden had been neglected but we tidied up.
Dig up	to remove by digging	They dug the whole crop up.
Settle for	to accept	Although it is not quite what you wanted. I wanted to go to Europe but I'll settle for a holiday anywhere.
Pounce on	to jump on	The school bully pounced on the younger child at the bus stop.
Carry off	to get hold of	The robbers carried off the bag of jewels.
Make for	to go towards	We're making for the nearest town.
Leave off	to stop doing something	We had to leave off sunbathing as it began to rain.

Source: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

D. STRUCTURES FOR PRACTICE

I'm	always	at home on Sunday's.
I can	hardly ever	hear what Wan says.
Do you	often	play Tennis ?
They don't	often	go to bed late.
You don't	usually	arrive late, do you ?
You should	always	try to be punctual.
She will	occasionally	offer to help
She has	never	had a holiday

We can	generally	get there in time.
Will he	ever	learn anything useful?
I wonder if he'll	ever	arrive.
I have	rarely	seen better work.
They can	seldom	find time for reading.
You must	never	do that again.

E. PHRASAL VERBS:

WORD	PHRASES	MEANING	USAGE
Come	Come up	To happen , to occur	Some important work has come up and I cannot meet you.
	Come across	To find or meet	Julia comes across an old school friend at the conference.
	Come round	To become conscious	My father fell down but soon caught round.
	Come up with	To think of	The boys are trying to come up with ways to make money quickly.
Take	Take out	To ask	Matt took Pam out to the cinema
	Take over	To take charge of	Fred was in charge of the team but Sen took it over when Fred retired.
	Take up on	To accept	I'll take you up on your offer of a cup of tea.
	Take on	To begin to complete against	Next week our team takes on the team which won the league last year.

F. MORE VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES DURING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION

Gardening, Agriculture, Crop growing, Farming, Manure, Beds, Seeds; Pets, Domesticated; Animals, Beasts, Nocturnal, prey

CARD 77

A. A SURPRISE TEST

"You'll never guess what Mr. Fowler has pinned upon the notice board!" said Joe to Simon in the college canteen . "A notice about a history test tomorrow!" Simon looked worried and replied. "That's very short notice .We had better get down to some work right away. I've had so much biology homework recently that I've got behind with history and there's so much to learn" Joe said that he would go and pass on the bad news to their fellow- students. When he told Martha she said that Mr. Fowler had hinted at a possible surprise test the previous week. "It was when he was handling back our essays," she said, "and telling us how bad our work was." They went to find some of the others and Alice said, "I suppose that it's not all that surprising .He's always getting on at us for not doing enough history work. He forgets that we have several other subjects to study." Val was reasonably calm about the test because she was an industrious student who worked away at her various subjects all through the term. Some of the others played more than they worked and had cause for concern. One of these was Sue and she tried to play down the test remarking, "It's only a class test not a final exam.We'll just have to hope that we can muddle through it.",Val muttered to herself, "Somehow I don't think Mr.Fowlerwill like that attitude."

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. What did Joe say to Simon?
2. Why was Simon worried?

3. What had Mr. Fowler hinted at?
4. Why was Val calm?
5. Why did Sue feel that the test was unimportant?

C. PHRASAL VERB

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	USAGE/PRACTICE
Pin up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to fix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher pinned up the chart on the wall.
Get down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to start working hard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have three essays to write, I need to get down to them right away.
Pass on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to give 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My mother passed on a few cooking tips to my sister.
Hint at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to suggest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He hinted me what to do.
Get on at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to criticize 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The children would like a teacher who does not get on at them all the time.
Play down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to minimize 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The police were trying to play down the danger in order to keep the crowd calm.
Work away at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to work hard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The research team worked away at the problem until they solved it.

(Source: Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary)

D. STRUCTURE

every		now and then now and again so often
Once/twice		an hour a day
Three/four, etc.	times	a week
Two or three/three or four, etc.		a month
several		a year, etc.

every every other		Hour/day /morning/week etc.
every two/three,etc. every few		Minutes/hours/days,etc.
Every second/third,etc.		Day/week,etc.

E.

PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	USAGE
Do down	to criticize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brown is a very clever boy but he has low self-esteem and is always doing himself down. • The crafty people try to do down the talented people. • She likes meat but she can do without it. • We cannot do without oxygen, it is necessary for all.
Do without	to survive without having(something)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bus dropped the passengers off at the town hall. • The train dropped me off at my station.
Drop off	to let(passenger)out of a vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sahil dropped out of university because he found the work too hard. • Many children dropped out of the school due to poverty.
Drop out	to stop being involved in or taking part in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He had taken over his property after he returned from England. • The new DM took over the charge of his office.
Take over	an act of taking over	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plane took off an hour late. • The plane is ready to take off.

Take off

to leave ground and begin to fly

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

Amazing, Unexpected, Confusing, Perplexing, Upsetting, Incomprehensible, Unbelievable, Unimaginable
Unusual, bewildering, Confounding, Unremarkable, Surprising, Tense, Astonishing, Eye – opening
Stunning, Staggering, Wondrous, Stupefaction, Unforeseen, Thunderbolt, Whammy, Portent, Marvel

CARD 78

A. TRIP TO THE SEASIDE

The children from the local nursery school were going on a trip to the seaside. The teachers **lined** the children **up** outside the school playground and soon the bus arrived. The teachers found it difficult to **quieten** them **down**. The teacher in charge of the food was worried that there might not be enough food. We will just have to **eke** it **out**,' said one of the other teachers. 'Some of them will **tuck into** the food, but quite a few will be too excited to eat.' When they **got to** the beach, the children ran to play in the sea and sand immediately. One of the little girls was crying. It was one of the twins and few of the teachers could **tell** the sisters **apart**. It was, in fact, Sonia, and she was crying because she had sand in her eyes. One of the teachers **wiped** the sand **off** her face and **tied back** her hair with a ribbon. Then Sonia's sister, Helen, began to weep, because a wasp had **landed on** her sandwich. I'm not sure that I can **summon up** the strength to go back on the bus with them,' said the teacher.

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. What did the teacher do at first when the bus arrived?
2. Why was the teacher-in-charge of food worried?
4. How did the resemblance of twin sisters puzzle the teachers?
5. What had happened to Sonia's sister?

C. PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	USAGE
lined up	• people or things in a row or queue	• Many lined up the chairs in preparation for the meeting.
tuck into	• to eat with pleasure and enthusiasm	• The children had never seen such food and they tucked into it right away.
tied into	• to fasten[something as hair]with ribbon, string etc.	• Amy looks pretty when she ties back her long hair.
landed on	• to come to rest on something	• The child jumped and landed on a sand castle.
summon up	• to try to get together, enough to do something	• I just cannot summon up enough courage to go swimming.
got to	• reached, arrived at something	• We wanted to get to the city before nightfall.

wiped off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • removed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She wiped the sticky mess off the table.
quieten down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to make[someone]less noisy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The teacher would move the desks and lined them up against the wall.
eke out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to make last as long as possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The walkers had to eke out their water supply.
Tell apart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to distinguish(someone from someone or something similar) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The painting and the copy are so similar that only experts can tell them apart.

D. STRUCTURES

We were	glad	to see him.
She is	afraid	to go alone.
My brother is	eager	to join the army.
I shall be	happy	to accept your invitation.
He was	anxious	to meet you.
They are	impatient	to start.

E. PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	USAGE/PRACTICE
face down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to look at someone boldly and confidently in the hope of overcoming or defeating him or her 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mugger did not expect the old man to face him down. The soldier turned round and faced down his pursuer
fall back on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to use or seek someone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shiela does some temporary work for us-we can always fall back on her. We have an open fire which can fall back on if the central heating system fails.
fall for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to be very attracted to someone and fall in love with him. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Les has fallen for his secretary and left his wife.
fall in with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to accept and agree to something. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone happily fell in with Roger's suggestion. It is a very interesting idea, but some members of the committee may well not fall in with it.
fall into	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to begin to be in[a particular state or condition] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They were beautiful houses once, but they have fallen into a state of neglect. A lot of the traditions have fallen into disuse.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to belong to a group or category etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peter is very bright and, indeed, falls into the gifted children category. There are generous people and there are mean people-Tony falls into the latter class.
fall out with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to quarrel with someone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children are always falling out with their friends. Pam won't speak to Pete-she fell out with him last week because he forgot her birthday.
fall over	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to fall to the ground by accident. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The child took some kind of fit and fell over. Don't leave your shoes there-someone will fall over them.
face up to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to accept. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's best to face up to your illness and get treatment for it. Bill has gone for good and we must face up to it

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

Travel, Voyage, Race, Speed, Move, Proceed, Journey, Trip, Cruise, Holiday, Excursion, Outing, Expedition, Dayout, Rationing, Control, Conserve, Budget, Issue, Allot, Dispense, Allocate, Enjoy,

Source: learn-English-today.com, collinsdictionary.com

CARD 79**A. THE PERFECT COTTAGE**

Angela and Phil had taken a trip into the country for the day. It was a beautiful day and they were hoping to find pub, where they could have lunch and **idle away** a few pleasant hours. Suddenly Angela stopped the car and pointed to a cottage with a 'For Sale'. 'Mum and Dad would like that. They had decided on one nearer the city, but someone else offered a higher price. I wonder when they could **see over** this. Angela's parents wanted to buy a country cottage which they would use for family holidays just now, intending to live there permanently on their retirement. Phil **noted down** estate agents' address and telephone number and they planned to ring him up after the lunch. They found the pub easily and after an excellent lunch they asked the land lord where the estate agent office was. Since it was very near to the pub, Angela and Phil drove to the office and asked if someone could show them round the cottage that after noon. The woman in charge of the office **fished out** the cottage keys and drove to the house. Angela and Phil liked it very much, but the woman impressed on them that the cottage in that area usually sold very quickly. 'Your parents might have to **beat off** several other prospective buyers unless they move quickly.' Angel's parents took her up on the suggestion that they see the cottage immediately and were soon its proud owners.

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. Where did Angela and Phil take a trip?
2. What type of day it was?
3. What was written on the cottage wall?
4. What was the wish of Angela's parents?
5. Who were the proud owners of the cottage later on?

C. VOCABULARY/PHRASES

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Idle away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angela and Phil idled away their time in the pub.
Noted down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He noted down the matter in his diary.
Fished out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Found out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lady fished out the cottage keys.
Beat off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defeat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You have to beat off several buyers.
See over	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look up and down 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He saw over all the things.

Source: Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary

D. STRUCTURE

It is	kind	of you	to help me.
	good	of you	to meet him.
	generous	of you	to help him.
	considerate	of you	to help him.
	foolish	of you	to expect from him.

	stupid	of him	to come here.
	unwise	of her	to go there.
	clever	of Rita	to go from there.
	wise	of you	to wish him.
	nice	of you	to welcome him.

E. PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	USAGE
Gather up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To collect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please gather up the information.
Gear up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ready 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gear up for the task.
Get up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To rise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get up early in the morning.

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

Home Home-based, Homegrown ,Household, Family ,Homemade, Domestic

Sea , marine, maritime, aquatic, oceanic, ocean ,deep ,depths

Country republic, nation, state, realm, kingdom, motherland

CARD 80

A

AN IMPORTANT INVITATION

Tess decided to **pop into** her neighbor's house for a chat. Her neighbour was called Liz and she **let** Tess **in** as soon as she knocked. She was looking rather miserable as she **poured** the coffee **out**. Liz's husband, Giles had just rung to say that his boss wanted Liz and Giles to spend the weekend at his house in the country. Liz wanted to **cook up** some excuse for not going, but Giles had insisted that they really could not **duck out of** the invitation. He felt that the weekend would be good for his career prospects .Liz felt that she was being forced into something, which she did not want to do, and that there was not enough time to make arrangements. Tess said that sided with Giles on this occasion, but Liz refused to listen, saying that Giles had not taken into consideration either the children or her work. Tess tried to reason with her and offered to look after the children.

B COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. Why did Tess decide to go to her neighbor's house?
2. What did Giles's boss want them to do?
3. Why did Liz not want to go for a weekend break?
4. What advice did Tess give them?
5. Did she agree finally to go for a weekend break?

C**PHRASAL VERBS**

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	USAGE
pop into	• put or thrust suddenly forcefully	• Pop the pizza into the microwave oven .
let in	• grant to entry	• We can let in non member into our club.
pour out	• express without restrain	• The woman poured out her frustration as the judge listened.
cook up	• (cooking) prepare or cook by mixing ingredients	• Cook up a strange mixture.
duck out of	• to avoid	• He is trying to duck out of working night shift.

Source:-Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

D.**STRUCTURE**

This book is	easy		read.
This rug is	difficult		wash.
His actions are	impossible		justify.
The subject is	hard	to	understand.
His speech was	difficult		follow.
The food is	difficult		digest.
This medicine is	pleasant		take.

E. PHRASAL VERBS:

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	USAGE/PRACTICE
to get	to obtain	I need to get a new battery for my camera.
get together	to meet	Why didn't we all get together for lunch one day.
get up	to awake	I get up early to go to school in time.

get on	continue doing something	The teacher asked the pupils to get on with reading the book.
get off	to leave out a train or other vehicle	He got off the train and went straight to his friend.
get out of	to leave a place	The children got out of the house as the door was opened.

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

Visit, enjoy, enjoyment, enjoyable, homework, complete, hill, pleasant, village, landmark, grandparents, pleasure, weather, curious, carefully, historical, picnic places,

Source:-Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

CARD 81

A. A FOOTBALL CAMP

A group of boys from various local schools were attending a football camp. They had been told by the head coach that he had **set down** a number of rules for their stay and that all the boys must **abide by** these rules. 'You are here to play football, not to have a holiday. We have had some very good players here in the past, and I hope that at least some of you will **measure up to** them.' Before the first training session, the older boys tended to **look down** on the younger one, they thought that they were less experienced players. They felt very superior however; when training began it was one of the younger boys, Derek, whom the coach **singled out** for praise. Derek was a skilful striker and the most boastful older boy, Ally, **let through** a goal kicked by him. The coach **remarked on** the fact that Derek could not only score goals, but that he could also fend off attacks by the opposing team very well. He was a good all-round player.

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. What were groups of boys attending?
2. What did the coach instruct?
3. Why did the older boys tend to look down on the younger one?
4. What were the qualities of Derek?
5. What did the coach remark?

C. VOCABULARY

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	USAGE
Set down	• to record officially, to establish (a law, regulation, etc):	• The school rules are set down by the head teacher.
Abide by	• to act according to	• Pupils must abide to the rules of their school.

	(rule, low, etc):	
Measure up to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to reach the standard of (someone or something), to be as good as (someone or something): 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raj Shekhar is a good student but does not measure up to be the best student.
Look down on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to regard and treat as being inferior or unimportant : 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hari is very rich and looks down on the other householders in the street.
Single out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to treat differently from the other in a group, to select for special treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mohit was no more naughty than the other children in the class.
Let through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to all to pass or enter: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The striker gave the ball a powerful kick and the goalkeeper let it through.
Remark on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to comment on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The skill of the player was so great that all the spectators remarked on it.

D. STRUCTURE

It	is	easy	to learn	Hindi.
	will be	difficult	to give up	smoking.
	may be	bad	to get	the job.
	was	cruel	to borrow	money.
		impossible	to treat	animals in that way.
			to lift	the box.

E. PHRASAL VERBS

S. No	Phrasal Verbs	Meaning	Usage
1	Go about	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to deal with : go about a difficult problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are not going about the job in the right way.
2	Go across	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> go through, pass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We went across the point where the police car had parked.
3	Go to pot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> become ruined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> His business went to pot when economy soured.
4	Take a breath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> breath, respire, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can take a breath better when the air is clean.
5	Take aback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> greatly surprised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The spectators were taken aback on seeing the aerobatic show.
6	Take a bow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> acknowledge praise or accept credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They finally took a bow for what they did.
7	Take a chance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> take a risk in the hope of a favorable outcome 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When you buy these stocks you are taking a chance.

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

Abide ; Skill ; Deliberately; Foul ; Crucial; Intensive; Stand for ; Ability; Intentionally;
Unclean; Vital; Rigorous; Bear ; Talent ; Purposely; Stinking ; Critical ; Severe ; Tolerate ;
Proficiency ; Calculatingly ; Tainted ; Decisive; Serious ; Important; Competence ;
Consciously ; Necessary ; Essential ; Knowingly

Source: Oxford's Advanced Learner's Dictionary

CARD 82

A. THE WINNERS

Alex and Julie were preparing to play in the final of the tennis club mixed doubles. For several years in a row they won it easily, but last year their opponents had beaten them and had walked off with the cup. Neither Alex nor Julie had played well and they felt that they had shown themselves up. They knew also that some people in the club had levelled a great deal of criticism at them. This year they were determined to do well and to win back the trophy, although they were pitted against two very strong players, who were considerably younger than they were. They had even taken time to rough out a game plan. Despite the criticism which they had received, they still had loyal supporters to cheer them on. When they went on court, they were trusting upon luck as well as banking on their tennis skills. Both sets of players were evenly matched and it was a hard –fought match. However, Alex and Julie carried off the trophy.

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What were the names of the two players?
2. Which game were they playing together?
3. Why were some people criticizing them?
4. What had they done to be successful next time?
5. Did they succeed in their plan?

C. VOCABULARY/PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	USAGE/PRACTICE
Walk off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to win a prize, trophy etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alex <u>had walked off</u> with first prize. It doesn't feel too bad. Let me walk it off.
Show up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to make embarrassed, humiliated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She danced very badly and <u>showed herself up</u>. Please come on time: don't just show up whenever you feel like.
rough out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to draw a plan or idea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ram had <u>roughed out</u> a plan to be successful in examination. At the meeting a few people <u>roughed out</u> some ideas for raising money for repairs of the

		village hall.
Cheer on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to support and encourage by cheering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local team has very few people to <u>cheer</u> them on. The large crowd was <u>cheering on</u> the young athlete.
Bank on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to rely on , to expect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm <u>banking on</u> the train being on time. The relay team is <u>banking on</u> Judy.

Source: Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary

D. STRUCTURE

It is no good	asking him for help.
It was no good	talking to her.
It's no use	worrying about it.
It is worth	seeing the film.
It was worthwhile	seeing the exhibition.
It is amusing	watching monkeys.
It has been a pleasure	meeting you.

E. PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	USAGE/PRACTICE
Switch off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To stop thinking about something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When I heard the word 'football', I <u>switch off</u> the television, because I'm not interested in it. Please <u>switch</u> the lights <u>off</u> as you leave the room.
Switch on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turn on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do you <u>switch</u> the thing <u>on</u>? Please <u>switch on</u> the fan.
Switch over	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A change from one system to another 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let's <u>switch over</u> to the next lesson. She <u>switches over</u> from washing clothes to cooking food.
Keep in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not to let someone leave 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The child is not well and her mother is <u>keeping her in</u> bed. The convict appealed against his sentence, but he lost and was <u>kept in</u> prison.
Keep up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To continue or maintain something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Martha could not <u>keep up</u> the pretense any longer. We set such a high standard last year that it is difficult to <u>keep it up</u>.

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

Sports, game, athlete, sporting, races

Determination, will power, resolve, purpose, fortitude, grit, strength of mind

Practice, exercise, training, drill, habit, preparation, rehearsal

Winning, engaging, endearing, captivating, persuasive, game

CARD 83

A. BUYING A CAR

Walter was flicking through some car magazines. I'm going to buy a car and I'm trying to find a model which I like, he explained to his friend, Jim. Apparently prices vary a lot and so I intend to shop around until find one that is reasonably priced. I don't have time to hunt out a real bargain, but I don't want to be overcharged, Jim commented. There've been a lot of articles in the press recently which have hit out at dishonest car dealer. You have to be careful to choose reliable one. Walter and Jim went to a dealer, who had been recommended by Walter's father, and Walter immediately began to enthuse over one of the models on show. 'I had a buyer for that until this morning, but the deal fell through,' said the car dealer. He then went on to say, 'I'm prepared to mark it down for a quick sale,' because I have a lot of new cars coming in. Why don't you try it out? His father knew quite a bit about cars and he loved to tinker with engines.

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. Why was Walter flicking through some car magazines?
2. What did Walter explain to his friend?
3. What did Jim advice to Walter?
4. What did the dealer comment about his cars?
5. What does the passage tell about Walter's father?

C. PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verbs	Meaning	Usage
shop around	Compare prices, quality	If you shop around for a child's bike, you will find one much cheaper than that.
hunt out	To find something after a hard search	I hunted out these old wellingtons from the back of the cupboard.
enthuse over	To show great enthusiasm	Our neighbours were enthused over the new restaurant.
fell through	To fail, not happened	The sale of the house fell through at the last minute.
flick through	To turn over the pages of magazines, books, documents etc.	We flicked through the film magazines to find out what the critic were recommending.
tinker with	To work (something such as engine) to try to make minor repairs	Mohit is an accountant but he loves tinkering with motorbikes as a hobby.

D.

STRUCTURE

It is It was	strange	that he behaved like that.
	likely	that there will be rain this afternoon.
	possible	that he does not understand Hindi.
	doubtful	whether he will be able to come.
	a pity	that you didn't try harder that you escaped the accident.
	fortunate	who could have taken my book?
	a mystery	who's going to win the show?

E.

PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal Verbs		Meaning	Usage
Leave	Leave aside	Not to consider (someone or something) at the present time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let us leave aside the question of payment until the work has been completed. The committee decided to leave the details aside and concentrate on the general principle. Principal decided to leave all the leave applications aside.
	Leave behind	Not to take (something or someone) with you	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have to leave some of our belongings behind as the removal van was too small. I had to leave our suitcase behind as it was too small. I can't find my purse, I must have left in the class room. I can't find my umbrella; I must have left at the office.
	Leave off	To stop doing something	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We had to leave off walking, as it began to rain. It is the time to go to school so just leave off worship. Teacher ordered the students to leave off playing and go to the class.
Run	Run into	To meet (someone) unexpectedly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The other day I ran into an old friend from my school days. We ran into each other when we were shopping. I ran into my cousin in the training programme.
	Run over	To knock down and possibly drive over	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We nearly ran over a cat as we drove off. The dog dashed out into the road and a car ran it over. Watch, you don't get run over as you cross the road.
	Run up	To begin to liable for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tony runs up a huge credit card bill. You should not expect your parents to pay off these bills, when it was you who ran them up.

F.**MORE VOCABULARY FOR DISCUSSION-**

Market –shopping, bargain, commodity, interest, demand, supply, discount, accessible, time, purchase, collection, delivery, cash, payment, debit, credit, need, negotiate, exchange, trade, bill, commercial, value, merchandise, advertisement, brand, coupon, leaflet, endorse, promotion, publicity, auction, barcode, change, customer, grocery

CARD 84**A.****ROOM CLEANING**

The room used by Patsy was looking very untidy by the end of her college term. She decided to make it clean before going on holiday. When she entered the room, she found that papers and books were spread everywhere. Patsy really did not know why she had hoarded up so much stuff. She had too few

VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	USAGE /PRACTICE
Hoard up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep or store large quantities of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monu was hoarding up gold for his hard times ahead.
Fit up with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To equip or supply with something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He fitted up a laboratory in his house.
Empty out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To remove the content from something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The milk was sour and we emptied out the bottle.

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. What did Patsy decide to do?
2. What did Patsy ask her father?
3. What was the boring task for Patsy?
4. What were cluttering up there?
5. What was the reason of Patsy's gladness?

Fill up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make someone/something completely full 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We filled up container with fresh water.
Put back	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To put something back where it was before 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sneha took all her dresses out of the wardrobe and put them back again.
Clutter up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To fill or cover so that it is made untidy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were dirty dishes cluttering up the kitchen worktops.
File away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To store in a file for possible future use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Clerk filed away the day's correspondence.

D. STRUCTURE FOR PRACTICE

It takes me	fifteen minutes	to reach the stadium.
It will take you	only five minutes	to walk to the park.
It took him	two months	to recover from his illness.
It will take us	ten minutes	to get there.
It took me	one hour	to write my composition.

E. PHRASAL VERB

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	USAGE/ PRACTICE
Let down	Disappoint, Fail to keep an arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm afraid she let- us down badly. This machine won't let you down.
Let alone	To say nothing of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many ever see a Minister, let- alone a President. I don't have enough money for new car, let alone a luxury sedan. I wish he would let me alone so I could get some sleep.
Let-off	A chance to escape or avoid something	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She was let off with a warning. He let us off homework today.
Let up	Become less intense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rain's letting up- it'll be clear soon.'

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She didn't let up on Cunningham. • When the rain let's up we'll go for a walk.
Let out	An opportunity to escape from or avoid a difficult situation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have to let -out now. • The convict was let-out of prison after saving five years of an eight-year sentence. • He let out a huge sigh of relief when he heard the results.

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

WASHING	SANITIZING	FLUSHING	SCRUB	HYGIENE
DUSTING	SEWAGE	SUCTION	RINSE	LAUNDRY
STERILIZATION	FUMIGATOR	GROOMING	DETERGENT	STRIPPING
DUSTY	IMPURE	POLLUTED	PURE	SPOTLESS
DIRTY	GRIMY	GRUBBY	MUDDY	SQUALID

CARD 85

A- THE EXAM AFTERMATH

The first year students at Washington College had just **finished** a history exam and were discussing it as they went to the canteen for coffee. Bruce who tended towards optimism, thought that it had been quite an easy exam. Douglas, who had done very little studying for the exam, had thought that it verged on being impossible, while Fracer, who had done even less **preparation**, had already written off the exam. Robin did not know very many historical facts, but he was planning to be professional writer and how to pad out a few facts into a successful essay. Everyone knew that Shally would not be worried. She always studied hard. Undoubtedly she would **sail through** the exam. Len looked at his gloomy fellow-students and said, "There is nothing we can do about it now. Let's stop **brooding over** the exam and have some fun.

B.Comprehension questions

1. What was the subject that the students have written in their exam?
2. Where did the students go for discussion?
3. Who had done very little study for the exam?
4. Who was planning to be a professional writer?
5. What did Len say to the students?

C: VOCABULARY FOR PRACTICE:

WORDS	MEANING	USAGE
Finish (noun) Finish (verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •An end or a final stage •Come to an end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •They have to fight to a finish. •He has finished his work.
Preparation (noun) Prepare (verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The action or process of preparing •Make ready for use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •He is busy in preparation for his board examination. •Ramesh has prepared a set of question paper.
Sail through (phrasal verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To pass or succeed at something very easily •To deal with a situation easily and successfully 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dave sailed through his driving test at his first attempt. •Polly just sails through life – she never seems to have any problem.
Brood over (phrasal verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To think about (something unpleasant, difficult etc.) anxiously for a long time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Shally keeps brooding over her divorce.

Source: Advanced Learner's Dictionary

D**STRUCTURE FOR PRACTICE:**

She is		weak		carry the box.
I am		busy		attend the party.
He talks		fast		be understood.
My sister is	too	young	to	go to school.
She is		proud		listen to me.
The boy is		lazy		work.
He worked		slowly		be of much use to me.

E-**PHRASAL VERBS FOR PRACTICE:**

<i>Phrasal Verb</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Usages</i>
Live off	• To get all the money which you need for living from someone or something)	• Peter owns several flats and lives off the rent from them.
Live for	• To regard (someone or something) as being the most important thing in your life	• Clare just lives for her children
Live on	• To eat something as one's only type of food	• Very young children live on milk
Put down to	• To believe that something is a result of something	• Jeff keeps getting headaches and his doctor puts them down to stress.
Put off	• To delay or postpone something	• Jill hates cleaning the house and she puts it off as long as possible.
Put on	• Place a garment on part of one's body	• Always put on your warm clothes in winter season.
Put in	• To put something in place/ to install something	• We have put in an open fireplace in

F- More Vocabulary TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION

Result, Half-Yearly, Annual, Term, Pass, Detained, Semester, Assessment, Valuation, Unit test, Formative, Summative, Marks allotted, Migration, Result card, Progress report, Mark-sheet, Certificate, Invigilator, Question paper Rank holders, Defaulter, Paper setter, Controller, Yearly, Migration certificate, Competition, Promoted, Grade, Up-grade, Grace – marks

CARD 86**A.****SUDDEN ILLNESS**

When Lucy and Sharon came back from lunch there was an ambulance parked outside the office door. It **moved off** as they approached and when they went into the office everyone was **clustered round** the

reception desk. "Lucy!" said the receptionist Anna. Thank goodness you are here! Linda has gone to hospital in the ambulance and she is **asking for** you. Lucy was very worried, since Linda was her sister. When she asked what had happened, she was told that Linda had suddenly **blacked out** as she rose from her desk. She had not been feeling well and had thought that she was **coming down with** flu. When Lucy said that she would go to the hospital at once, several of the others offered to go too, since they were all anxious about their colleague. However Lucy said, "I don't think that hospital staff will want a whole crowd of people **descending on** them. I'll go and then I 'll phone you." When Lucy arrived at the hospital, several people in white coats were **buzzing round** Linda's bed. A doctor **took** Lucy **aside** saying, "We thought at first that you might have a brain tumour and that we would have to operate on it .We have done some tests and thankfully there is no tumour. Your sister has very high blood pressure and I have given her medication for it. All this has taken a lot out of her and she needs to rest."

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. Where was the ambulance parked?
2. What did the receptionist say to Lucy?
3. Why was Lucy worried to hear about Linda's illness?
4. Who were in white coats in the hospital?
5. What did the doctor say to Lucy about Linda's condition?

C. VOCABULARY/PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	USAGE
Moved off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walk away 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ravi finished the work and moved off.
Clustered round	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather round 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People clustered round the ration shop.
Ask for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shipla's mother was ill and she was asking for medical attention.
Black out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To lose consciousness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hearing the news of his mother's death Mohan blacked out.
Come down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffer from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hari looks very weak. Perhaps he is coming down with some disease.
Descending on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To arrive suddenly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The culprit descended on his friend's house for shelter.
Buzzing round	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To move around 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There had been an accident because there were police buzzing around all over the motor way.

Take aside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To separate from other people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doctor took John aside and told the condition of his father.

Source: Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary

D. STRUCTURE

She is	strong enough	to	carry the box
He is	clever enough		understand it.
The police ran	fast enough		catch the burglar.
You are	old enough		know better.
She was hit	hard enough		be knocked down.
He is	tall enough		reach the picture.
She is	stupid enough		believe us.

E. PHRASAL VERB

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	USAGE/PRACTICE
Look after	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take care of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents look after the children.
Put away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To send 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am just going to put the car away.
Put back	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To return 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you are taking something put it back.
Put behind one	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To push back 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Today everyone wants to put others behind
Cast aside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To get rid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He had a daughter but he cast her aside when he remained.
Fly into	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suddenly to go into 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sally's father flew into a temper when she lost her job.
Leap out at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To move towards suddenly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We were passing the gate when a large dog suddenly leapt out at us.

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

Physician , Diagnose,Cure,Recovery,Improvement,Prescription,Malady, Sickness, Attack, Hospitalization, Disorder, Disability, Seizure, Syndrome, Virus, Dose, Ailing

Card 87

A. A VISIT TO THE ZOO

A group of children from the local Primary School were going to the Zoo. Some of the parents had offered to help and the teachers had gratefully **taken them up** on their offer. When they reached at the gates of the zoo, the teachers had **paired** the children **off**, telling them **to hold onto** tightly the hand of their partners. Before they left the school, the children had **gathered round** the Head Teacher, while she told them to be good and stay with the teachers all the time they were at the zoo. But when they were **going round** the zoo, some of the boys seemed to forget their promises and **hared off** in the direction of the icecream kiosk. One of the teachers soon caught them and returned them to group without any icecream. Then some people claimed that some of the school children had just **barged through** without queuing.

B.COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. Why did the parents, you think, offered their help?
2. Why did the teacher paired off the children?
3. What did the teacher tell them at the school?
4. What promises did the children forget at the school?
5. What lured the children to be hared off?

C.

PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	USAGE
Take up on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To accept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You should take Malcolm up on his offer to pay for the damage. • We must take up on good ideas.
Pair off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To arrange 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dance teacher paired off the children according to their ability. • Pair off the articles as per similarity.
Hold onto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To grip 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little Alice held onto her mothers hand. • John was saved from falling because he held onto the branch of the tree.
Gather round	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forming group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tourists gathered round the guide at the Cathedral. • The soldiers gathered round the captain.
Go round	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walk through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will go round the museum tomorrow. • The team will go round the ground.
Hare off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run off quickly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ravi hared off down the street to catch the bus at the next stop • The boys hared off the school after it broke off.
Barge through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To push ones way rudely through a group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The teens have a tendency to barge through a crowd. • People were barging through for cinema ticket.

D.**STRUCTURES**

It is	so dark	that I can't see anything. That we could not find our way.
He talks	so fast	that you can hardly follow him that he fails in between.
The box fell	so heavily	that it was broken. That it caused a heavy sound.
It was	so hot	that we had to postpone our trip. That we could not go to market.
He was	so furious	that he could not speak. That his face became red.
He walked	so quickly	that we could not catch him up. That we could not pursue him.
I was	so tired	that I could not walk any further that I felt dying.

E.**PHRASAL VERBS**

Make do with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use something instead of something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I needed cream but I really have to make do with milk. In crisis we should make do with less money.
Make for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To go towards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We were making for the nearest town. The athlete was making for his goal.
Make off with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To steal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pickpocket made off with John's wallet. The Dog made off with the meat in the kitchen.
Make out that	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To claim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He made out that he was a rich man. My friend made out to top the list.
Make out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can't make out that why John like Ruby. Some people never let you make out their plans.
Make up for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To compensate for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have to make up for our mistakes The flood victims must be made up for the losses.
Put forth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative people put forth new ideas. The teacher put forth the plan to success.

Put down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To bring to an end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The police put down the riot. Corruption must be put down in all forms.
Put up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To place in a container Construct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You put your lunch in your bag. The building was put up about 100 years ago.

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

Adventure, courage, fortitude, mountains, migrate, arduously, expedition

trip, voyage, danger, hazard, jeopardize, peril, risk, vacation, tour

Source: Oxford Advance Learners Dictionary.

CARD 88

A. HARD WORK REWARDED

Greg was very concerned because Mr. Marr had asked to see him. Greg was afraid that the college authorities were going to **send** him **down**, because he had missed quite a few lectures and not submitted his essays on time. He had to **juggle** his university course **with** two- part time jobs, in order to have enough money to stay at university. Greg just hoped that Mr. Marr had not **put** him **down as** lazy students, and that he would **dissociate** him **from** other students who **stayed away from** lectures, because their lives **centred on** their social engagements. However Greg's mother had **confided in** Mr. Marr and he were able to tell Greg that he could **put in for** a special student grant that the college kept for cases of financial hardship. He said that although decision **rested with** the college Principal, he had personally advised that Greg's application be accepted. There was nothing in Greg's background that **debarred** him **from** applying and Mr. Marr was optimistic. He was right, the college authorities awarded Greg the grant and he gave up the part- time jobs.

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- Who was there in the college that Greg was afraid of?
- What was intensifying Greg's fear?
- How would Greg earn money to meet his expenditure?
- Who were these fellows that Greg imagined to be lived up with?
- How was Mr. Marr really Optimistic?

C. PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANINGS	USAGE
Send down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officially to ask (a student) to leave because of bad behavior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mohan was sent down from his university for stealing money from other students.
Juggle with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To try to cope with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Martha did not realize how difficult it was to juggle child- rearing with a career
Put down as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to regard (someone or something) as being of a particular type or kind although this is not often true 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joseph had put her down as an idle person, but Sara was the brightest student of the class
Dissociate from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> not to associate (people or thing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freda's parents wish to dissociate themselves from their neighbours who have the same name.
Stay away from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> not to go to(somewhere), to avoid(going somewhere) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Their parents found out that the pupils had been staying away from school at least once a week.

Centre on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To concentrate on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joan's life centres on her work and her family.
Confide in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to tell(someone) to be most concerned with(something) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Megha is such a gossip that no- one ever confides in her.
Put in for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to apply for or ask to be considered for(a job, grant, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walter put in for the job of Supervisor.
Rest with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be the responsibility of (someone or something) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The final decision rests with the Planning Committee.
Debar From	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to prevent(someone) from (doing something) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the fight, Ben was debarred from entering the school

D. STRUCTURE

What	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a charming girl a lovely garden a good idea! a terrible noise! a fool a (large) nose a beautiful music a pity! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> she is! it is! you are! he has! they are playing!
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E. PHRASAL VERB

PHRASAL VERB	MEANINGS	USAGE & PRACTICE
open up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to cause(an opportunity,etc.) to be available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The expanding computer market has opened up several opportunities. The railway opened up the east of the country. Exciting possibilities were opening up for her in the new job.
open up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to unlock the door to a building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a queue outside the shop and so we opened it up early The shopkeeper doesn't open up his shop until the evening. There is new Thai Restaurant opening up in the market.
opt out of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to decide no longer to be involved with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wilson opted out of further education and got a job in the family business when he left school. Jessie was near the end of the nursing course, when she suddenly opted out of it.
opt out of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to decide no longer to be involved with(something) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Julia has organized a trip to theatre, but Harry has opted out of it. Martha has opted out of further education and got a job in the family business when she left school.
play along	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To pretend to accept or believe in(something) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We think that Alan's plan is useless, but we're playing along with it, because we don't want to upset him. I cannot play along with his ideas. The boss has some strange ideas about sales technique and John plays along with these.
Play down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To try to make(something) seem unimportant or less important 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The police were trying to play down the danger, in order to keep the crowd calm. My brother always plays down the danger to get something new.
Play off against	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To cause(people) to compete with (each other) or to argue with (each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tom played the two perspective buyers off against each other and got a very good price for his house. She played her two rivals against each other and got the job.

other)

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

Determination ,Strength of mind, purpose, fixed Assistance, help, support, aid, Hard work ,diligent, industrious, laborious, uphill, struggle, workaholic,

Source- Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary

CARD 89

A. LOCKED OUT

Joan had been to the opening of a new art gallery and had just returned to her aunt's house, which she was looking after for a few weeks. Her friend, Paul, who was an art critic had taken her along to the exhibition as his guest. Since Paul was able to rattle off a great deal of information about the paintings and the artists, it had been a very interesting evening.

Joan remembered that she had put it away in her handbag, but then she had changed bags before going to the exhibition. She was faced with the fact that she had locked herself out. It was getting on for midnight and she couldn't puzzle out how to get into the house. Just as she was about to start panicking, a woman appeared who said that she was her aunt's next-door neighbour, Mrs. Grimes. She had been disturbed by the noise of Joan trying to get in and had looked out the spare key that Joan's aunt had given her for emergencies. Joan was very grateful and was soon indoors trying to get warm. After her night-time adventure she warmed up some soup and went to bed.

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. Where did Joan go before coming to her aunt's house?
2. Who is Paul? Where did he take Joan as his guest?
3. What problem did Joan face when she reached her flat?
4. Who helped her and how?
5. How did Joan celebrate getting in her house?

C. PHRASAL VERBS

Word	Meaning	Usage/ Practice
Take along to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To accompany someone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maya planned to <u>take along</u> her friend to Nainital.
Take something down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To remove a structure To write something down 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ram went to the cricket match and <u>took</u> two of his brothers <u>along to</u> it. Reporters <u>took down</u> every word of his speech.
Put away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To place something tidily somewhere, to send somebody to Jail, To save money to spend later. To make somebody look or feel stupid, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mother <u>put away</u> her jewelry in the almirah. He forgot to <u>put away</u> the book on the table. My friend tried to <u>put me down</u> in the class.

Put down		
Look out Look out for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To search for and find Watch carefully for somebody in order to avoid danger. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She promised to <u>lookout</u> the watch for me. I shall <u>look out</u> your purse. The public should be on the <u>lookout for</u> the symptom of the disease. <u>Lookout</u> carefully while crossing the road.
Puzzle out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To think hard in order to find a solution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She tried to <u>puzzle out</u> the meaning of the difficult words We finally <u>puzzled out</u> why my friend was behaving awkwardly.

D

STRUCTURE

How great	a patriot Bhagat Singh was!
How beautiful	the Sansad Bhawan is!
How brave	Rana Pratap was !
How cruel	Shylock was !
How quickly	she picked up her luggage !
How melodious	the nightingale's song is !
How meticulous	our Principal is !

E.

PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	USAGE/ PRACTICE
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Pass over	to ignore or reject	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jill applied for a job in another department but she was <u>passed over</u> and was not given even an interview. In quiz the unanswered question is to <u>pass over</u> to another group.
Pay for	To give money for something	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John's parents are <u>paying for</u> the holiday. If you are not attentive in the class, you have to <u>pay for</u> it .
Pick out	To choose someone or something	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I <u>picked out</u> a car I liked and took it for a test drive. <u>Pick out</u> those of the questions which are easier to solve.

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

Gallery, Balcony, Veranda, Design, Graphics, Painting, Sculpture, Publicize, Broadcast, Advertise, Announce, Exhibition, Display, Demonstration, Presentation, Showcase, Distinguish, Differentiate, Discriminate, Visitors

CARD 90

A.

GEETANJALI (POEM NO.48)

The morning sea of silence broke into ripples of bird songs; and the flowers were all merry by the roadside; and the wealth of gold was scattered through the rift of the clouds while we busily went on our way and paid no heed.

We sang no glad songs nor played; we went not to the village for barter, we spoke not a word nor smiled; we lingered not on the way. We quickened our pace more and more as the time sped by.

The sun rose to the mid sky and doves cooed in the shade. Withered leaves danced and whirled in the hot air of noon. The shepherd boy drowsed and dreamed in the shadow of the banyan tree, and I laid myself down by the water and stretched my tired limbs on the grass.

My companions laughed at me in scorn; they held their heads high and hurried on; they never looked back nor rested; they vanished in the distant blue haze. They crossed many meadows and hills, and passed through strange, far-away countries. All honour to you, heroic host of the interminable path! Mockery and reproach pricked me to rise, but found no response in me. I gave myself up for lost in the depth of a glad humiliation – in the shadow of a dim delight.

The repose of the sun-embroidered green gloom slowly spread over my heart. I forgot for what I had travelled, and I surrendered my mind without struggle to the maze of shadows and songs.

At last, when I woke from my slumber and opened my eyes, I saw thee standing by me, flooding my sleep with thy smile. How I had feared that the path was long and wearisome, and the struggle to reach thee was hard!

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- How is the morning silence broken?
- When does the dove coo?
- Why did the poet stay by the water?
- What pricked the poet to rise again?

C.

VOCABULARY

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Barter (Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange goods or services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He bartered his stamp collection for his comics.
Whirl (Verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move or cause to move rapidly round and round 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She placed her hand on the vamp and her eyes began to whirl hypnotically.
Whirling (Adj.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moving round and round 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whirling motors makes a noise.
Scorn (Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A feeling or expression of contempt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I don't wish to become the object of scorn.
Scornful (Adj.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeling or expressing contempt or derision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I don't wonder he looked so scornful at me.
Vanish (Verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disappear suddenly and completely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We ran out after the thief, but he had vanished into the thin air.
Vanishing(Adj.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To pass out of sight, disappear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vanishing woodlands of Europe was known for its beauty.
Maze (Noun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A confusing mass of information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no path to guide us out of this dismal maze.

(Source: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary)

D.

STRUCTURE

If	you study hard	you will	get a first class.
	it rains	we shall	postpone our picnic.
	I find the pen	I shall	give it to you.
	he runs all the time	he can	get there in time.
	her uncle arrives	she may	not come with you.
	you hit the dog	it will	bite you.

E.

IRREGULAR VERBS

VERB	USAGE AND PRACTICE	MEANING
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Bring Brought Brought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't forget to bring your book. • He brought fruits for me. • He has brought some shocking news. 	To provide somebody/something with
Break Broke Broken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Break the cauliflower into florets. • All the windows broke with the force of the blast. • He has broken this chair. 	To damage and separate something in two or more than two parts.
Meet Met Met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will meet again sometime. • They met by chance. • They have met a terrible sight. 	To be in the same place as somebody by chance.
Catch Caught Caught	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She managed to catch the keys as they fell. • The dog caught the stick in its mouth. • The murderer was never caught. 	To stop and hold a moving object.
Pay Paid Paid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I shall pay for the tickets. • He paid the membership fees. • Have you paid him the rent? 	To give somebody money for work, goods, services etc.

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

Wealthy- rich, affluent, well off, prosperous, comfortable, opulent, propertied, moneyed

Drowsy- somnolent, soporific, dozy, groggy, sedative

Struggle- strive, labour, try hard, fight, grapple, toil, wrestle

(Source: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary)

CARD 91

A.

GITANJALI VERSE 36

THIS IS MY prayer to thee, my Lord-Strike strike at the root of penury in my heart,
Give me the strength lightly to bear my joys and sorrows.
Give me the strength to make my love fruitful in service.

Give me the strength never to disown the poor or bend my knees before insolent might.
 Give me the strength to raise my mind high above daily trifles.
 And give me the strength to surrender my strength to thy will with love.

B.COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- 1.What does the poet wish to get from the almighty?
- 2.Why does he want to get the strength?
- 3.Why is the poet worried to disown the poor?
- 4.Why does the poet want to surrender before almighty?
- 5.Who prays and to whom?

C. VOCABULARY

WORDS	MEANING	USAGES
Strike (Verb)	To hit	It strikes me that nobody is really in favour of the changes.
Strike (Noun)	To engage in a suspension of work	Labourers have gone for two days strike.
Strength (Noun) Strengthen (Verb)	Being physically strong To become stronger	He pushed against the rock with all his strength. Her position in the party has strengthened in recent weeks.
Insolent (Adjective) Insolence (Noun)	Extremely rude Rude	Some of the students are insolent in each class. Her insolence cost her job.
Raise (Verb) Raising (Noun)	Move upwards To collect	She raised the gun and fired. We are raising money for charity.
Trifle (Adjective) Trifle with (Verb)	Slightly Used specially in negative/to deal lightly	She seemed a trifle anxious. He is not a person to be trifled with.
Surrender (Verb) Surrender (Noun)	To allow yourself to be caught The act of surrendering	The rebel soldiers were forced to surrender. Porus regretted his surrendering.

SOURCE 1. 'Gitanjali by Rabindranath Tagore (Verse-36)

SOURCE 2. Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary

D. STRUCTURE

If	you studied hard	you would get a first class.
	I were you	I should not do that.
	we started now	we could be in time.
	you were a millionaire	how would you spend your time?
	he stopped smoking	he might become healthy
	I had a degree	I could get a job easily.

E. IRREGULAR VERBS

VERB	MEANING	USAGE AND PRACTICES
Come Came Come	To move to or towards a person or place	She comes to school by bus. Help came at last. I have come for my book.

Forget Forgot Forgotten	To be unable to remember	I never forget a face They forgot to bring their books. I have forgotten where they live exactly.
Send Sent Sent	To make go or taken to a place	I will send you a text message. She sent the letter by Airmail. Have you sent a postcard to your mother?
Draw Drew Drawn	To make a picture	I tried to draw him aside. She drew a house. Spielberg refused to be drawn on his next movie.
Speak Speak Spoken	To have conversation	Do you speak English? He spoke in favour of the new tax. I have spoken to the manager about it.

SOURCE- Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary

F. LANGUAGE GAME

1. Ask the learners to write a few sentences about their friends especially about their habits. The other groups may be asked to change these sentences in negative / interrogative sentence.
2. Dividing the class in groups and asking them to recite poems, tongue twisters, songs, and idioms and phrases.
3. Divide the class in two groups and ask one group to write some adjectives on the board and the other group to write the synonyms/antonyms of these words, asking the first group to frame some sentences using these words.
4. Ask the learners to write one sentence about their family/nation/neighbours/poet/authors, etc and tear the sentence in parts. Then ask them to give these parts to the person sitting beside them and rearrange to form meaningful sentence.

CARD 92

A. ODE ON SOLITUDE BY ALEXANDER POPE

Happy the man whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe his **native** air
In his own ground. Whose herds with milk,
Whose fields with bread, Whose flocks supply him with **attire**,
Whose trees in summer **yield** him shade,
In winter fire. Bless'd who can unconcern'dly find
Hours, days, and years slide soft away,
In health of body, peace of mind,
Quiet by day; Sound sleep by night:
study and **ease** Together mix'd;
sweet recreation; And innocence,
which most does please, With meditation.
Thus let me live, unseen, unknown,
Thus unlamented let me die;
Steal from the world, and not a stone
Tell where I lie.

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTION:

1. The poem mainly deals with _____. [togetherness; loneliness]
2. The poet appears _____ in the poem. [upset; contented]
3. The poet wants to live a life _____. [amidst crowd; in seclusion]
4. The poet doesn't want even a _____ to tell where he is buried. [star; stone]
5. The poet's innate desire is to remain _____ [well known; unknown]

C.

VOCABULARY

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Content	<p>Something contained[noun] The proportion of a specified substance[noun]</p> <p>Peace of mind; mental or emotional satisfaction [adjective]</p>	<p>the contents of my desk drawer; the contents of an aerosol can. Eggs have a high protein content.</p> <p>He seemed more content, less bitter.</p>
Native	<p>a person born in a specified place or associated with a place by birth[noun]</p> <p>belonging to a person's character from birth; innate [adjective]</p>	<p>A native of Montreal.</p> <p>Some last vestige of native wit prompted Guy to say nothing.</p>
Attire	<p>clothes, especially fine or formal ones[noun]</p> <p>be dressed in clothes of a specified kind</p>	<p>The usually sober attire of people.</p> <p>Lady Christina was attired in an elaborate evening gown.</p>
Yield	<p>Produce; surrender; bend [verb]</p> <p>an amount produced of an agricultural or industrial product</p>	<p>The land yields god harvest ; The government yielded to their demand; The door yielded as he tried to enter</p> <p>The milk yield was poor.</p>
Ease	<p>absence of difficulty or effort[noun]</p> <p>move carefully or gradually:</p>	<p>She finished the toughest job with ease. I eased down the slope with care .</p>
Steal	<p>take (another person's property) without permission or legal right and without intending to return it[verb]</p> <p>move somewhere quietly or surreptitiously[verb]</p> <p>(good) value for money [noun]</p>	<p>Thieves stole her bicycle.</p> <p>He stole down to the kitchen.</p> <p>At such low price, the deal is surely a steal.</p>

SOURCE: OXFORD ADVANCE LEARNER'S DICTIONARY

D.

STRUCTURES

If	you had studied hard	you would have got a first class.
	I had tried again	I should have succeeded.
	I had seen him	I could have saved him from drowning.
	you had left that wasp alone	it might not have stung you.
	you had come to me	I would have not got into trouble.

E.

IRREGULAR VERBS

VERBS	MEANING	USAGE & PRACTICE
Feel Felt Felt	Linking verb to experience a particular feeling or emotion	I was feeling guilt. You felt much heat in Delhi. He had felt much pain while travelling through the desert.
Hear Heard Heard	To be aware of sounds with your ear.	I can not hear very well. She heard a very interesting story. They had heard the voice of their hearts during conversation.
Leave Left Left	To go away from a person or a place	The plane leaves for Delhi at 12.35. We left the place immediately. They had left the station, when the train arrived.
Keep Kept Kept	To stay in a particular position; to make somebody / something do this	We huddled together to keep warm. She kept her promise. The king had kept all his money for his son.
Lend Lent Lent	To give something to, some body or allow them to use something that belongs to you, which they have to return to you later.	Will you lend me your pen. I lent him my book. I have lent the car to a friend.

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

Hug, Promise, Many, Smell, Pot, Light, Fire, Holy, Close, Gate, Scene, Carry, Dilemma, Pleasure, Wish, Affection, Place, Kind, Listen, Several

Card 93

A.

**ODE TO AUTUMN
BY JOHN KEATS**

Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun;
Conspiring with him how to load and bless
With fruit the vines that round the thatch-eves run;
To bend with apples the moss'd cottage-trees,
And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;
To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel shells
With a sweet kernel; to set budding more,
And still more, later flowers for the bees,
Until they think warm days will never cease,
For summer has o'er-brimm'd their clammy cells.

Who hath not seen thee oft amid thy store?
Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find
Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,
Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind;
Or on a half-reap'd furrow sound asleep,
Drows'd with fume of poppies, while thy hook
Spares the next swath and all its twined flowers:
And sometimes like a gleaner thou dost keep

B. VOCABULARY3

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
<p>Mellow</p> <p>To mellow down</p>	<p>pleasantly smooth or soft; free from harshness[adjective]</p> <p>become relaxed ,calm[verb]</p>	<p>She enjoyed the mellow taste of fruits.</p> <p>His anger mellowed down soon.</p>
<p>Conspiring</p> <p>Conspire</p>	<p>make secret plans jointly to commit an unlawful or harmful act [verb]</p> <p>seem to be working together to bring about a particular result</p>	<p>The robbers were conspiring to rob the house.</p> <p>Paulo Coelho — ‘And, when you want something, all the universe conspires in helping you to achieve it.</p>
<p>Clammy</p>	<p>moist ; damp ; sticky [adjective]</p>	<p>There was clammy atmosphere inside the cave.</p>
<p>Drowsed</p>	<p>be half asleep; doze intermittently; be sluggish or inactive.</p>	<p>He was so tired that he kept on drowsing.</p>
<p>Aloft</p>	<p>upwards ; up ; high</p>	<p>The good news sent her spirits aloft.</p>

Treble	high-frequency	The girl sang at a high treble.
	three times as much or as many	The tip was at least treble what she would normally have give.

D. MORE VOCABULARY TO BE USED IN SENTENCES USING CORRECT PRONUNCIATION

Plump; Cease ; Brimming ; Amid; Furrow; Twine ; Laden; Barred; Mourn ; Bleat, Bourn ; Twitter

E. STRUCTURE

I	lent	her	my pen.
The teacher	gave	us	Homework.
We	have paid	him	the money.
The old man	told	us	the whole story.
You	must tell	the police	the truth.
I	have bought	my sister	a watch.
He	did not leave	us	any.
-	Show	me	Your hands
The thief	gave	me	a gift

F. HOMONYMS

- write/right :	Please write your name. Are you right handed?
- no /know:	No dogs are allowed here. Do you know the answer?
- new /knew:	She has a new dog. Dad knew how to make omelets.
- eye /I:	I enjoy reading. The pirate has a patch over one eye.
- see /sea:	Can you see the lights? Whales live in the sea.
- sale /sail:	Is the sailboat for sale? Let's sail to the garage sale.
- fare /fair:	Is it fair that the bus fare is so expensive?
- pair /pear:	Mom put a pair of pears in the refrigerator.
- made/maid:	The hotel maid made our beds each morning.
- be/bee:	Don't be scared of a little bumble bee.
- red /read:	Yesterday, he read the book with the red cover.
- threw /through:	He threw the ball and it rolled through the mud.
- here /hear:	Did you hear that she wants to move here?
- ate/eight:	The kid ate eight pancakes!
- flee/flea:	Why didn't the dog flee when the flea came its way?
- one /won:	He won one medal at the track meet.
- meet /meat:	I have yet to meet someone who doesn't eat meat.
- there /their:	Their new house is over there.

CARD 94

**A. DENTIST AND THE CROCODILE
BY ROALD DAHL**

The crocodile, with cunning smile, sat in the dentist's chair. He said, "Right here and everywhere my teeth require repair." The dentist's face was turning white. He quivered, quaked and shook. He

C.

VOCABULARY

WORDS	MEANING	USAGES
Quivered	tremble ; shake ; shiver	The poor man quivered in cold.
Muttered	a barely audible utterance, especially one expressing dissatisfaction or irritation:	Unable to make out the sound, the old man muttered to himself.
Probe	investigation ; enquiry	The scientists are probing into the new finding.
Grinning	smile broadly	Both friends grinned recalling the mischief done in the past.
Despair	the complete loss or absence of hope	Out of despair, the drowning man shouted to save him.
Shrieked	scream · screech	The little girl shrieked on seeing a spider.
Gorgeous	beautiful; very attractive:	The kids looked gorgeous in lovely dresses.

SOURCE- Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

D.

STRUCTURE

I	lent	my pen	to	a friend of mine.
The teacher	gave	home work	to	all of us.
we	have paid	the money	to	the proprietor.
He	told	the news	to	everybody in the village.
He	promised	the money	to	me (not to you).
I	have bought	a watch	for	my sister.

Mr. Raman	sold	his car	to	a man from Mumbai.
She	made	coffee	for	all of them.

SOURCE- Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

E. HOMOPHONES

WORDS	MEANING	USAGE AND PRACTICE
Bear	Accept	I can't bear having cat in the house
Beer	Alcoholic drink	There are many types of beer.
Deep	measurement	The water was only waist deep.
Dip	To put into a liquid	He dipped the brush into the paint.
Pain	Feeling hurt	She was in a lot of pain
Pane	A part of a window	A few window panes are broken due to heavy storm.

F. WORD WIZARD

Step-1. The teacher asks the group to imagine the following situation: A wizard has taken away all the words from the world. Everybody can keep just four words. Choose four words which you would like to keep and write them down.

Step-2. Each member finds a partner and tries to communicate using only his four words. The pairs share their words with each other so that now both have eight words they can use. Each member shares his eight words with another member, so that both have 16, then twice more. In the end everybody has 64 words.

Step-3. Either alone or with a partner write a story or poem using only these words. These stories/poems are read out or stuck on the wall.

CARD 95

A. DELHI- A GAS CHAMBER!

“Delhi’s Gas Chamber” is nothing new. It was building up thanks to both nature and man.

As per scientist’s reports appearing in media, air pollution is mostly caused due to burning of paddy stubble after harvesting the crop both in Punjab and Haryana. Even the scientists are only partly correct; but not fully **accurate** in **deciphering** the reasons for air pollution. The trouble with even the scientists is that they have not analyzed air pollution in the Indo-Gangetic plain from a **holistic** angle. The primary fault lies with successive governments for very poor urban planning for the national capital. In reality, large industrial parks were developed adjoining Delhi in Faridabad, Gurgaon, and Noida areas on the outskirts with utter disregard to **implementing** strict pollution controls.

Thus, the present state of “Delhi Gas Chamber” was developed over the past 5 decades. Even people colluded in creating the present **mess**. Most importantly, one must add the **fallout** of improved ‘life styles’ in urban households like air conditioners, refrigerators, cleaning products, paints etc. Add to them, use of “plastic’ bags and their disposal by burning, least realizing that they produce toxic fumes over long period contributing to air pollution.

Thus, people are the primary or root cause of Delhi turning into “Gas Chamber” status.

A long term anti air pollution plan needs to be formulated and implemented jointly by the civil society and all state and government department agencies. Otherwise, the exercise of cleansing Delhi’s air will remain a curse for the citizens of Delhi.

(Source: The Hindu)

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What is the primary cause of air pollution in Delhi, according to scientist?
2. Give one reason for air pollution?
3. How life style in metros contributed to air pollution?
4. Who should be part of the long term plan?

C. VOCABULARY

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Accurate	correct ; precise ; exact ; right ; errorless	When she returns from her trip, her descriptions were accurate and vivid.
Deciphering	To make out the meaning of something	She looked at the control panel, trying to decipher any of the symbols.
Holistic	emphasizing the organic or functional relation between parts and the whole	It is needed to have holistic approach towards the earth.
Implementing	put (a decision, plan, agreement, etc.) into effect:	After the announcement of the new law, the government will be implementing it soon.
Mess	untidiness · disorder	He messed up his home, searching for the keys of the cupboard.
Fallout	After effects; adverse reaction	Failure was the fallout of his negligence.

Source : Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary

D. STRUCTURE

The boy	pushed	the door	open.
The smith	beat	it	flat
She	washed	the plates	clean
The thief	broke	the safe	open
He	turned	the lamp	low
You	have made	your shirt	dirty
I	like	my coffee	strong

E. HOMOPHONES

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
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Blue Blew	having the colour of a clear sky to send out air from the mouth	He has a blue shirt. He drew on his cigarette and blew out a stream of smoke.
Cheap Cheep	costing less money bird's sound	Cycling is a cheap way to get around. The shrill cheep of the baby starlings
Ail Ale	to cause problems a glass, bottle	They discussed the problems ailing the steel industry. Two light ales please
Board Bored	a piece of wood feeling tired	I'll write it up on the board. There was a bored expression on her face.
Ant Aunt	a small insect the wife of your uncle	There are many types of ants. My aunt lives in Delhi.
Break Brake	to be damaged a device for stopping vehicles	All the windows broke with the force of the blast. She stopped with a screech of the brakes.
Die Dye	to stop living to change the colour	Her husband died suddenly last week. John dyed black hair.
Dear Deer	loved by somebody an animal with long legs	He is dear to me. There are many types of deer.

(Sources: Oxford Advance Learners Dictionary)

F.

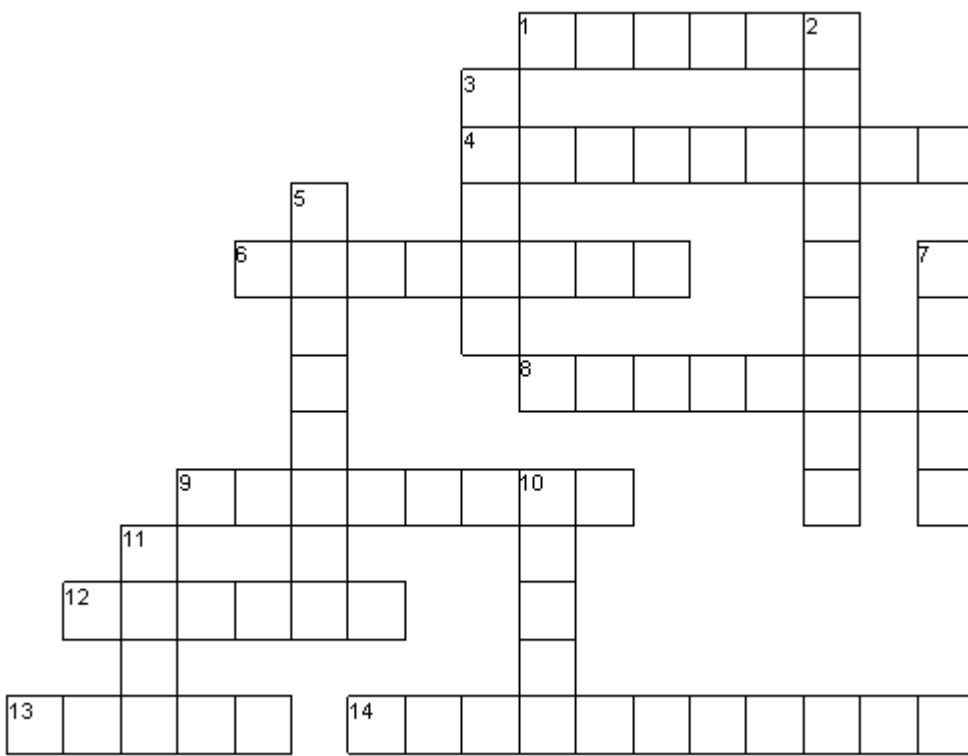
TONGUE TWISTERS

1. Give papa a cup of proper coffee in a copper coffee cup.
2. Sandy saw seven seals at the seashore.
3. Near an ear, a nearer ear, a nearly eerie ear.
4. Nine nice night nurses nursing nicely.
5. A pessimistic pest exists in us.
6. I thought, I thought of thinking of thanking you.

G.

WORD PUZZLES

Based on TRAVEL



www.CrosswordWear.com

N.B. There are no spaces between words.	
Across	Down
1. a long flight causes this	2. useful reading for tourists
4. short trip for tourists	3. a place to sunbathe
6. used for transporting clothes	5. without taxes
8. form of identification	7. place to stay when travelling
9. money used in a country	10. bus for tourists
12. proof of payment when travelling	11. necessary to enter some countries
14. visiting places of interest	

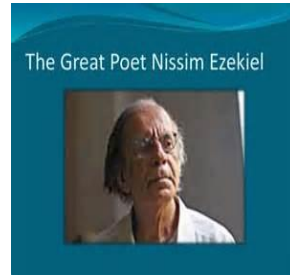
(Sources: www.learnenglish.com)

CARD 96

A. CORRECT THE POEM BELOW USE CORRECT GRAMMAR AND SPELLING

SOAP

*Some people are not having manners,
this I am always observing,
for example other day I find
I am needing soap
For ordinary washing myself purposes.
So I'm going to one small shop
Nearby in my lane and I'm asking
For well-known brand soap*



*That shopman he's giving me soap
But I'm finding it defective version.
So I'm saying very politely___
Though in Hindi I'm saying it,
And my Hindi is not so good as my English,
Please to excuse me
But this is defective version of well-known brand soap.*

*That shopman is saying
And very rudely he is saying it,
What is wrong with soap?
Still I am keeping my temper
And repeating very smilingly
Please to note this defect in soap,
And still he is denying the truth.*

*So I'm getting very angry that time
And with loud voice I am saying
YOU ARE BLIND OR WHAT?
Now he is shouting
YOU ARE CALLING ME BLIND OR WHAT ?
Come outside and I will show you
Then I am shouting
What you will show me?*

*Now small crowd is collecting
And shopman is much bigger than me
And I am not caring so much
For small defect in well-known brand soap.
So I'm saying
Alright OK Alright OK
This time I will take
but not next time.
(BY NISSIM EZEKIEL)*

B.

STRUCTURES FOR THE PRACTICE

1	We	are waiting	for	Suresh.
2	He	agreed	to	our proposal.
3	You	can't count	on	his help.
4	These books	belong	to	me.
5	His uncle	met	with	an accident.
6	She	complained	of	his rudeness.
7	He	failed	in	his attempt.

C.

HOMOPHONES

HOMOPHONES	MEANING	USAGE/ PRACTICE
Flower	The coloured part of the plant	The flowers are beautiful. The plant has a beautiful flower. There is a garden full of flowers. I love flowers.
Flour	Powder made from grain	The Bread is made of flour. We eat chapattis made of flour. She opened the door with floury hands. Wheat flour is the sweetest of all the flours
Son	The male child	She gave birth to a son. He is an obedient son of his parents. His son has passed class XII.
Sun	A star of the planet.	The sun was shining. The sun was blazing hot. The sun was just setting.
Male	A man person or, animal,	The male of the species has a white tail. All the attackers are males.
Mail	The official system used for sending and delivering mail.	My father checks his mail everyday. There isn't much mail today. We do our business by mail.
Sell	To handover in exchange of money	The shopkeeper is selling the readymade clothes. They have sold their houses.
Cell	A small room in which a prisoner is locked	The thief has been locked in a cell.

Source: Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary

CARD 97



A. AN INTERVIEW WITH AN AUTHOR

Forbes India: Tell us about the young Chetan Bhagat, the one before IIT.

Chetan Bhagat: I grew up in West Delhi, and went to The Army Public School. My father was in the army and my mother in a government job .In school, I was a good student, though not extraordinary.

Forbes India: You left a secure and lucrative career to pursue the writing dream, what helped you make the decision?

Chetan Bhagat: I think the continued response to all my books, and the rising fan base made me feel that ultimately A top psychiatrist in Delhi told me that my impact on young minds is tremendous, and I have the power to influence them on how they live their life, if I want to take it.

Forbes India: What, in your opinion, are the ingredients of your personal success story?

Chetan Bhagat:I think I have a talent to entertain, believe in what I do and I do try my best to care for people. That comes from luck, or if you want to be romantic about it, destiny. We also are in a society, where the winner gets a lot more attention than the next guy, who may not be very different.

Forbes India: What inspires you? And what helps you to decide your subjects?

Chetan Bhagat: I think the Indian middle class life, or the so-called 'Indian way' inspires me. Indian values are a mixed bag, live in the past. The new generation is changing. I get a lot of ideas on what I observe,

but everything cannot be turned into a book. Whichever idea keeps knocking in my head hundred times over, wins.

Forbes India :Who are your icons?

Chetan Bhagat :My icons are from the entertainment industry — whether it is Aamir Khan, Farhan Akhtar, Woody Allen, Rob Reiner.

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- What sort of student was Chetan Bhagat in his school?
- What inspires Chetan Bhagat to write?
- What are the ingredients of Chetan Bhagat's success story?
- What does society think about winners?
- Who are the icons of Chetan Bhagat?

C. VOCABULARY

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure (Verb) • Security (Noun) • Securely (Adverb) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain or safe • Protection • Firmly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At last they were able to feel secure about the future. • Politicians need tight security now a days. • Make sure the ropes are securely fastened.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision (Noun) • Decisive(Adjective) • Decide (Verb) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The act of making up mind • Able to decide something quickly with confidence. • To settle on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is really bad at making decisions. • The government must take decisive action on corruption control. • I can't decide what to wear.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspire (Verb) • Inspiration(Noun) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To motivate • Motivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His personality inspires me. • Her charity work is an inspiration to all of us.

Source: Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary

D. STRUCTURE

She	wants	to go.
I	forgot	to post the letter.
He	fears	to speak in public.
They	intend	to postpone the trip.
Ramesh	proposes	to go into business.
We	would like	to visit the museum.
I	hoped	to get a first class.
He	decided	not to go there.

E.

COMMONLY MISPRONOUNCED WORDS

<i>Almond</i>	<i>Bury</i>
<i>Develop</i>	<i>Schedule</i>
<i>Quote</i>	<i>Coupon</i>
<i>Weather</i>	<i>Whether</i>
<i>Undoubtedly</i>	<i>Statue</i>
<i>Severely</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>
<i>Dengue</i>	<i>Athlete</i>
<i>Genre</i>	<i>Artic</i>
<i>Dessert</i>	<i>Comfortable</i>
<i>Bowl</i>	<i>Remuneration</i>
<i>Police</i>	<i>Affidavit</i>
<i>Laboratory</i>	<i>Business</i>

F.

TONGUE TWISTERS

- Can you can a can as a canner can a can?
- I saw Susie sitting in a shoe shine shop
- Where she sits she shines, and where she shines she sits.
- I wish to wish the wish you wish to wish, but if you wish the wish the witch wishes, I won't wish the wish you wish to wish.
- Four fine fresh fish for you.
- I saw a kitten eating chicken in the kitchen.
- I have got a date at quarter to eight, I'll see you at the gate, so don't be late.
- She sells seashells by the sea shore.
- I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice-cream.
- If a dog chew shoes, whose shoes does he choose?

Card 98



A.

SELF DISCIPLINE

Self-discipline is one of the most important and useful quality everyone should possess. This quality is essential in every area of life, and though most people acknowledge its importance, very few do something to strengthen it. Self discipline gives you the power to stick to your decisions and follow them through, without changing your mind, and is therefore, one of the important requirements for achieving goals.

The possession of this skill enables you to carry on with your decisions and plans until you accomplish them. It also displays as inner strength, helping you to overcome addictions, procrastination and laziness, and to follow through with whatever you do. One of its main characteristics is the ability to

reject instant joy and pleasure, in favor of some greater gain, which requires spending effort and time to get it.

Life puts challenges and problems on the path to success and achievement, and in order to rise above them, you have to act with patience and persistence, and this of course, requires self-discipline. The possession of this skill leads to self-confidence and self esteem, and consequently, to happiness and satisfaction. On the other hand, lack of self discipline leads to failure, loss, health and relationships' problems, obesity, and to other problems.

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What is the passage all about?
2. How can self discipline help in achieving goals?
3. What is the main characteristic of self-discipline?
4. What helps to fight against challenges of life?
5. What are the drawbacks of lack of self discipline?

C. VOCABULARY

WORDS	MEANING	USAGES
Acknowledge	To express recognition of; make notice of; To express gratitude or appreciation	We should acknowledge the kindness of others.
Acknowledgement	Recognition or notice; An expression of thanks or appreciation	No act of goodness should be left without acknowledgement.
Accomplish	achieve or complete successfully	To accomplish something, patience is needed.
Accomplishment	something achieved or successfully completed	Hard work and time management leads to accomplishment of goals.
Procrastination	The act of delaying something	Procrastination is the biggest hurdle in the path to get success.
Procrastinate	To postpone or delay needlessly.	When we procrastinate , we waste our time without reason.
Persistence	Ability to continue despite problems	Persistence is a positive quality.

Persist	continue in spite of difficulty or opposition	No matter what, one must persist and carry on.
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SOURCE- OXFORD ADVANCED LEARNER'S DICTIONARY

D. STRUCTURE

1.	I	want	them	to help me.
2.	We	told	him	to finish the work
3.	He	suggested	me	to start the work
4.	She	motivated	him	to study hard
5.	The lawyer	asked	them	to bring the papers
6.	They	instructed	us	to reach in time
7.	I	don't want	you	to shout loud
8.	She	prepared	them	to present the dance

E. COMMONLY MISUSED WORDS

Accept, Except ; Affect, Effect ; Capital, Capitol ; Principle, Principal ; Than, Then; Your, You're

F. METAPHORS

- * He has a heart of stone.
- * She has a heart of a lion.
- * For me time is money.
- * A blanket of snow covered the streets.
- * Her soft voice was music to Andy's ears.
- * His silken lies went unheard in the court of law.
- * Things are going smoothly between the both of them.
- * Her bubbly personality cheered him up.
- * He had a coarse manner of speech, due to which he was liked among his colleagues.

G. VOCABULARY

● SEARCH THE HIDDEN WORDS IN ALL DIRECTIONS:

S	H	J	I	O	E	H	T	A	B
Y	T	W	L	O	C	K	M	E	D
L	Z	U	M	T	K	N	F	V	Z
I	X	G	C	E	E	G	K	E	E
M	A	H	N	K	A	T	Y	R	F
A	W	M	O	T	N	A	Y	Y	M
F	N	Y	O	J	D	O	Z	O	X
U	Y	P	P	T	M	B	R	N	X
Q	K	A	S	N	E	L	R	E	F
T	N	N	C	I	A	N	F	R	P

ANSWERS:

ANT; SPOON; BATH;
EVERYONE; LOCK;
BOAT; STUCK; FAMILY

CARD 99



A. LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir

Children are assets of our country .They should enjoy their childhood and not work in any **hazardous** jobs. Child labour remains a serious problem in many parts of the world. Many of these children live in underdeveloped countries. Their living conditions are **crude** and their chances for education are minimal. Child labour, designation formerly applied to the practice of employing young children in factories, now used to denote the employment of minors generally, especially in work that may interfere with their education or endanger their health. The use of child labour was not regarded a social problem until the introduction of the factory system. Children in **dire** circumstances lead to poor health and suffer from various diseases such as malnutrition, skin diseases etc. Due to lack of literacy level and poverty, parents force their children to work and earn some money. Preventing children from enjoying their childhood, **hampering** their development and causing lifelong physical or psychological damage affects not only families but also communities and the society as well.

Child labour should be banned so that children cannot be **exploited** by traders and industrialists. For this government should provide free education systems to the children.

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What is most important in childhood?
2. Where does child labour prevail the most?
3. What is the result of child labour on children?
4. What is the main reason behind child labour?
5. What can the government do to curtail child labour?

C. VOCABULARY

	WORDS	MEANING	PRACTICE
1	Hazardous	dangerous risky unsafe	It's hazardous to break the rules of the road. Mining is an extra-hazardous occupation.
2	Crude	Basic Rude Rough	They were very rough and crude, but strong enough. There was a crude map to the Pacific Crest Inn.

3	Dire	Terrible dreadful horrible	His childhood was passed in dire poverty. It is of dire importance.
4	Hampering	To Hinder To obstruct To inhibit	The complications of Chinese writing greatly hamper education. Wasting time hampers completion of work.
5	Exploit	utilize make use of put to use	We must not exploit weakness of others. One should exploit time to gain the best.

Source: MS Office Thesaurus, Collins Dictionary

D.

STRUCTURE FOR PRACTICE

1	She	began	singing
2	He	has finished	talking
3	I	hate	borrowing money
4	You	mustn't miss	seeing him.
5	Mr.Amit	loves	teaching
6	My brother	enjoys	playing cricket
7	I	suggest	burning that letter
8	He	doesn't keep	saying that

E.

PRONUNCIATION

Learning Pronunciation through word game

	Jumbled Words	SELECT THE CORRECT PRONUNCIATION
1	oncnrec	Worry, Anxiety, concern, Distress, apprehension
2	usiovb	Clear, Palpable, obvious, Evident, observable
3	tpruisd	Interrupt, Disorder, disrupt, Dislocate, disturb
4	Nenarm	Manage, Ways, Manner, Management, organize

5	yrurh	Urgency, Quickly, Speedily, hurry, suddenly
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Source :-Ms Office Thesaurus

E. LEARNING TENSES

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs given in brackets:

1. The President _____ here tomorrow. (arrive)
2. The sun _____ in the east. It _____ now. (rise, rise)
3. She _____ well. She _____ at the moment. (sing, sing)
4. She _____ that she _____ now. (say, leave)
5. "Someone _____ Go and open the door." (knock)

Source :- Wikipedia

CARD 100



A. SPEECH: FREEDOM AT MIDNIGHT

The appointed day has come-the day appointed by Destiny –and India stands forth again after long slumber and struggle, awake vital, free and independent. The past clings on to us still in some measure and we have to do much before we redeem the pledges we have so often taken. Yet the turning point is past and History begins a new for us. The History which we shall live and act and others will write about.

We rejoice in that freedom, even though clouds surround us and many of our people are sorrow – stricken and difficult problems encompass us. But freedom brings responsibilities and burdens and we have to face them in the spirit of a free and disciplined people.

On this day our first thoughts go to the architect of this freedom , The father of our nation ,who, embodying the old spirit of India , held aloft the torch of the freedom and lighted up the darkness that surround us.

B. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What is the appointed day the writer is talking of?
2. What do you mean by slumber and struggle?
3. Why are the people of the country sorrow-stricken?
4. What does the freedom bring with itself?
5. Why has the writer called the father of the nation 'The architect of India's freedom'?

C. VOCABULARY

WORD	MEANING	USAGE
Slumber (Noun)	Sleep	She fell into a deep and peaceful slumber.
Cling (Verb)	To hold on tightly	She clings onto her baby.
Redeem (Verb)	To make seem bad	The excellent acting was not enough to redeem a weak plot.
Redeemable(Adj.)	That can be exchanged for money or goods	These vouchers are redeemable against any future purchase.

Rejoice (Verb)	Feel happiness	When the war ended, people finally had cause to rejoice.
Encompass(Verb)	To include a large number or range of things	The job encompasses a wide range of responsibilities.
Architect (Noun)	One who designs buildings	He was one of the principal architects of the revolution.
Architecture (Noun)	Art of designing buildings	The architecture of Taj Mahal is unique.
Embodying (Verb)	To express or represent an idea or a quality	This model is embodying many new features.
Embodiment (Noun)	Expression of an idea	Gandhiji was an embodiment of truth and non-violence.

Source: Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary

D. STRUCTURES

I	saw	him	crossing the bridge
We	smell	something	burning
We	noticed	the boy	walking down the street
She	caught	him	opening your letters
They	found	him	playing cards
She	kept	the fire	burning
-	please start	the clock	going

E. TIPS FOR SPEECH

1. Introduction- Respected Principal sir, teachers and my dear friends. Today I stand before you to speak...
2. Content (body of speech)
 - a. fluency
 - b. accuracy
 - c. expression.
3. conclusion

F. EXAMPLE OF SPEECH

“If the room is dark, do you go about beating your chest and crying, “It is dark, dark, dark!” No. The only way to get light is to strike a light, and then the darkness goes. The only way to realize the light above you is to strike the spiritual light within you, and the darkness of sin and impurity will flee away. Think of your higher self, not of your lower.

Men, men these are wanted-everything else will be ready, but strong, vigorous, believing young men, sincere to the backbone, are wanted. A hundred such and the world becomes revolutionized. The will is stronger than anything else. Everything must go down before the will, for that comes from God and God himself. A

pure and strong will is omnipotent. What we want is strength, so believe in yourselves. We have become weak, and that is why occultism and mysticism come to us-these creepy things. There may be great truths in them, but they have nearly destroyed us. Make your nerves strong. What we want is muscles of iron and nerves of steel. We have wept long enough. No more weeping, but stand on your feet and be men. It is a man-making religion that we want. It is man-making theories that we want. It is man-making education all round that we want. And here is the test of truth: Anything that makes you weak physically, intellectually, and spiritually, reject as poison. There is no life in it; it cannot be true. Truth is strengthening. Truth is purity. Truth is all-knowledge. Truth must be strengthening, must be enlightening, must be invigorating.

From lectures of Swami Vivekananda

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