

**Adjectives describing positive and negative qualities.**

- |                 |     |                                       |
|-----------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Sullen       | [ ] | A. angry and silent                   |
| 2. Sneaky       | [ ] | B. having new and exciting ideas      |
| 3. Exuberant    | [ ] | C. lazy, untidy and careless          |
| 4. Bossy        | [ ] | D. not willing to spend money         |
| 5. Cautious     | [ ] | E. willing to meet people             |
| 6. Imaginative  | [ ] | F. good at noticing things            |
| 7. Observant    | [ ] | G. happy; full of energy              |
| 8. enthusiastic | [ ] | H. angry                              |
| 9. outgoing     | [ ] | I. careful to avoid danger            |
| 10. haughty     | [ ] | J. fearless; brave                    |
| 11. slovenly    | [ ] | K. careful about small details        |
| 12. obnoxious   | [ ] | L. feeling or showing interest        |
| 13. stingy      | [ ] | M. secret and dishonest               |
| 14. idealistic  | [ ] | N. seeming sensible                   |
| 15. affable     | [ ] | O. unkind and cruel                   |
| 16. aggressive  | [ ] | P. telling people what to do          |
| 17. competitive | [ ] | Q. intelligent and polite             |
| 18. finicky     | [ ] | R. offensive, rude and unpleasant     |
| 19. intrepid    | [ ] | S. not generous                       |
| 20. malicious   | [ ] | T. very friendly                      |
| 21. logical     | [ ] | U. following standards                |
| 22. mean        | [ ] | V. be determined                      |
| 23. cultured    | [ ] | W. proud and unfriendly               |
| 24. meticulous  | [ ] | X. concerned with unimportant details |
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**Combine the following pairs of sentences using 'who' and 'which'.**

1. The meeting was a great success. It was held in the town hall.
2. Some people live in glass houses. They must not throw stones.
3. The teachers have taught Abhiram. They say that he is an exceptionally brilliant student.
4. Napoleon died at St. Helena. He won the French honour.
5. The silk sarees are popular all over the world. They are made in Benares.

**Match the one-word substitutes with their definitions.**

- |                  |     |                                      |
|------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 1. fatalist      | [ ] | A. one who hates women               |
| 2. Inimitable    | [ ] | B. one who is well-educated          |
| 3. Biography     | [ ] | C. one who is present everywhere     |
| 4. Misogynist    | [ ] | D. one who can do anything for money |
| 5. Centenarian   | [ ] | E. one who believes in God           |
| 6. Teetotaler    | [ ] | F. one who believes in fate          |
| 7. Ambiguous     | [ ] | G. one who spends too much           |
| 8. Autobiography | [ ] | H. one who is above hundred years    |

9. Monogamy [ ] I. that cannot be imitated  
 10. Omnipresent [ ] J. impossible to read  
 11. Mercenary [ ] K. life history written by someone else  
 12. Spendthrift [ ] L. the practice of having one spouse  
 13. Theist [ ] M. a person who knows many languages  
 14. Honorary [ ] N. having unclear meaning  
 15. Indelible [ ] O. not paid  
 16. Illegible [ ] P. able to read and write  
 17. Incurable [ ] Q. impossible to forget or remove  
 18. Unintelligible [ ] R. having bad habits that cannot be changed or improved  
 19. Intellectual [ ] S. one who abstains from taking alcohol  
 20. Snob [ ] T. life history written by oneself  
 21. Literate [ ] U. impossible to understand  
 22. Linguist [ ] V. a person who thinks they are much better than others  
 23. Grammarian [ ] W. able to speak two languages  
 24. Polyglot [ ] X. an expert in the study of grammar  
 25. Bilingual [ ] Y. able to do many different things  
 26. Versatile [ ] Z. knowing, using or written in more than one language

**Match the words with their definitions**

1. Prodigy [ ] A. words that are said or written about a dead person, especially on a gravestone  
 2. Gifted [ ] B. having a lot of natural ability or intelligence  
 3. Epitome [ ] C. a perfect example of something  
 4. Epistle [ ] D. a speech at the end of a book or film  
 5. Epilogue [ ] E. a long, serious letter on an important subject  
 6. Epitaph [ ] F. a young person who is unusually intelligent or skillful for their age

**Greek and Latin plurals**

**Put the following words under correct headings.**

Erratum, datum, diagnosis, thesis, syllabus, crisis, species, fungus

**Latin**

**Greek**

Write the plural forms of the following words from Greek/Latin. Write whether they are Greek or Latin.

Serial No.	Word	Plural form	Greek/Latin?
1.	Crisis		
2.	Syllabus		
3.	Thesis		
4.	Fungus		
5.	Datum		
6.	Diagnosis		
7.	Phenomenon		
8.	Species		
9.	erratum		

**Write whether the following words are true or false.**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Fungus and syllabus are Latin words. | [ | ] |
| 2. Greek 'is' becomes 'us'.             | [ | ] |
| 3. Greek 'us' becomes 'a'               | [ | ] |
| 4. Latin 'us' becomes 'i'.              | [ | ] |
| 5. Plural of 'species' is 'speces'.     | [ | ] |
| 6. Species is a Latin word.             | [ | ] |
| 7. Latin 'um' becomes 'a'.              | [ | ] |
| 8. Plural form of 'axis' is 'axes'.     | [ | ] |

**Words often confused.**

Match the words with their definitions.

- |                |   |   |  |
|----------------|---|---|--|
| 1. alter       | [ | ] | A. manner of walking                                     |
| 2. altar       | [ | ] | B. to tell somebody that they should do something        |
| 3. gait        | [ | ] | C. the activity of hunting seals                         |
| 4. gate        | [ | ] | D. a printed form used for paying money.                 |
| 5. Principal   | [ | ] | E. praise  |
| 6. Principle   | [ | ] | F. not moving  |
| 7. Canvas      | [ | ] | G. an opinion or suggestion                              |
| 8. Canvas      | [ | ] | H. a barrier like a door                                 |
| 9. Check       | [ | ] | I. to add to something to improve it                     |
| 10. Cheque     | [ | ] | J. the top inside surface of a room                      |
| 11. Ceiling    | [ | ] | K. moral rule  |
| 12. Sealing    | [ | ] | L. a holy table in a church or temple                    |
| 13. Complement | [ | ] | M. to examine  |
| 14. Compliment | [ | ] | N. the person-in-charge of s a school/college/university |
| 15. All ready  | [ | ] | O. before now or before a particular time                |
| 16. Already    | [ | ] | P. everything ready                                      |
| 17. Stationary | [ | ] | Q. a strong heavy rough cloth                            |
| 18. Stationery | [ | ] | R. to ask somebody's support                             |
| 19. Advise     | [ | ] | S. to change   |
| 20. Advice     | [ | ] | T. materials for writing                                 |

**Write what the following idioms mean. Use them in your own sentences.**

Set foot		
Get one's own way		
Get rid of		
At length		
Take somebody by surprise		
For ages		

Drive a hard bargain		
On purpose		
Give way		
At a loss		

**Combine the following sentences using 'enough' as a determiner or adverb**

**(adjective) Enough + noun**

**Verb/Adjective/Adverb + enough (Adverb)**

1. Harish is strong. He can become a wrestler.
2. He was not strong. He could not win the race.
3. My grandfather is very fit. He can run four miles at a stretch.
4. My neighbor can buy whatever he wants. He is very rich.
5. The room was very spacious. It could easily accommodate 50 people.
6. The orator spoke very loudly. I could hear him.
7. There is plenty of time. We can play one more game.
8. The mangoes are ripe. You can eat them.
9. You can buy oranges. They are cheap.
10. She spoke very slowly. Everyone could understand.

**Use the following compound prepositional phrases. The same compound prepositional phrase can be used more than once.**

In front of, for the sake of, apart from, in spite of, by means of, according to, ahead of, by way of, in place of, on account of, along with, due to, in case of

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the weatherman, we can expect more cold weather this week.
2. The game has been postponed \_\_\_\_\_ rain.
3. My car is parked \_\_\_\_\_ the house.
4. I'm teaching Maths today \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Narayana, who is sick.
5. He was able to complete his work \_\_\_\_\_ illness.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ his habit of taking too much, I have nothing in particular against him.
7. We have to take Physical Education \_\_\_\_\_ all the academic courses.
8. He has reached this high position \_\_\_\_\_ his own abilities, without help.

9. You should have told us \_\_\_\_\_ time that you were coming.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ enemy attack, seek shelter at once and await instructions from your officer.
11. We entered Italy \_\_\_\_\_ France.
12. He treated her badly, but she stayed with him \_\_\_\_\_ the children.
13. I was unable to go to the party \_\_\_\_\_ previous engagement.

### Using it's time

#### **Read the following contexts and express them using expressions 'It's quitetime', 'It's high time', 'It's time' or 'It's about time'**

1. Bhavani usually wakes up at 6 a.m. daily. It is 6.15 a.m. now. Bhavani has not woken up yet. You feel it is already late. Express your idea using 'It's high time'.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
2. You and your friend have spent more time than you spend daily in the playground. You feel it is late and better to go home. What would you say to your friend? Use the expression 'It's time'.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
3. You to your friend: 'You have not thought seriously about what you want to do in your life.' How would you express this idea using 'It's high time'.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Your friend promised you to make a phone call at 7 a.m. But you haven't received any phone call from him yet. Now it is 7.30 a.m. How would you express this idea using 'It's time'?  
A: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Your friend has been working on a project for 5 months. But he has not completed it yet. You feel that your friend should take your help to complete the project fast. Give him/her advice using 'It's time'.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_

### Simple Past and Present Perfect

#### **Read the following sentences. Complete the conversations with the appropriate forms of the verbs.**

1. "Is your brother in?"  
"No, he isn't. He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Chennai."  
"When \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Chennai?"  
"Yesterday."
2. "I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) my pencil. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) it anywhere?"  
"No, I \_\_\_\_\_ . When \_\_\_\_\_ you last \_\_\_\_\_ (use) the pencil?"  
"I \_\_\_\_\_ (use) it when I was in the class."  
"Perhaps you \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) it in the class."
3. A: \_\_\_\_\_ Madhu \_\_\_\_\_ (not arrive) yet ?  
B: No, he \_\_\_\_\_ .  
C: But he \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) already!  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to him?  
C: No, I \_\_\_\_\_ . I merely \_\_\_\_\_ (see) him.  
B: That cannot be Madhu. He may have been somebody else.

4. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (call) me, mother?  
 B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) my diary today?  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ (put) it on the table last night. I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) all over the house for it. But I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, find) it anywhere.  
 A: I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) it on the table this morning, if I remember right.  
 Maybe father \_\_\_\_\_ (take) it with him by mistake.
5. "Do you know Mrs. Geetha ?"  
 "Yes, I do. I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) her for nearly four years. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at a High School that I first \_\_\_\_\_ (see) her in 2009. I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) with her for several years. Recently we \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) at the wedding of a mutual friend of us."

**Arrange the following reduplicative words under correct headings.**

- |             |             |              |                |             |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| ding-dong   | aye-aye     | bow-wow      | chuk-chuk      | easy-peasy  |
| tata        | ping-pong   | bang-bang    | zigzag         | see-saw     |
| okey-dokey  | hip-hop     | hodge-podge  | helter-skelter | chop-chop   |
| papa        | itsy-bitsy  | boo-boo      | hush-hush      | tip-top     |
| chit-chat   | ha ha       | nitty-gritty | pitter-patter  | hanky-panky |
| teeny-weeny | hurly-burly | mish-mash    | night-night    | tick-tock   |

Rhyming	Duplicative	Alliterative

**Answer each of the following questions using a reduplicative word.**

1. What does the clock say?
2. What does the school bell say?
3. How does the rain drop?
4. What does the dog say?
5. How do you laugh?

**Put the Past Simple or the Past Perfect.**

1. When their mum \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home last night, the children \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) their dinner.
2. Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a woman who \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at school with my grandfather. Isn't it strange?
3. It started to rain and I \_\_\_\_\_ (remember) that I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to close my bedroom window.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a book that I \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ (read)
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to change the plane tickets but it was too late they \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (edit) the boarding pass.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) I \_\_\_\_\_ (met) this girl before.

**Fill the gaps with the verb in brackets using the Past Perfect.**

1. By the time we got to the cinema the film \_\_\_\_\_ (start), so we missed the first five minutes.
2. When I rang the bell there was no answer. The neighbour told me that they \_\_\_\_\_ (go) about half an hour ago.
3. I saw New York for the first time last night. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) it before.
4. There was so much to see in London. I \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) to see a lot of things but there wasn't enough time. I'll have to come back
5. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (take) my advice, it wouldn't have happened.
6. We wouldn't have had an argument, if they \_\_\_\_\_ (not mention) politics.
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not park) there, you wouldn't have got a parking fine.
8. John told me he \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car.
9. When we arrived in Ireland, the airline company \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) our luggage, so we had to wait two days to get it back. Fortunately they delivered it to the hotel.

**Combine the following sentences using 'Adverbial Clauses'.**

1. I had to do a bit of catching up. So I walked fast. (as)
2. I heard father's voice. I was going to take my first sip. (As)
3. He decided to go to his work place because he got into debts. (because)
4. There was nobody in the village to carry the author's luggage. Everybody was engaged in some important work. (because)
5. The roads were not good. He preferred less luggage. (as)
6. He wanted to stay at home for some more days. He wanted to apply for leave. (since)
7. You may not attend the class. You don't want to come again. (if)
8. The boy was about to come down the stairs. Then it crumbled down. (As)