



**DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS SHEET**

**DPP NO. 1**

**TOPIC : DETERMINERS**

**Direction : Mark the correct answer**

1. The appropriate determiner is  
(A) one Hilton. (B) a Hilton. (C) an Hilton. (D) the Hilton.
2. Ronak is  
(A) youngest of all the sons. (B) the youngest of all the sons.  
(C) a youngest of all the sons. (D) an youngest of all the sons.
3. The correct option is  
(A) A wounded were taken to hospitals. (B) An wounded were taken to hospitals.  
(C) Wounded were taken to hospitals. (D) The wounded were taken to hospitals.
4. The correct option is  
(A) Mihika bought dozen eggs. (B) Mihika bought the dozen eggs.  
(C) Mihika bought a dozen eggs. (D) Mihika bought an dozen eggs.
5. Tania is  
(A) the heir to her aunt's property. (B) a heir to her aunt's property.  
(C) an heir to her aunt's property. (D) heir to her aunt's property.
6. Using a specific (the) or general (a/an) determiner, the correct option is  
(A) Square has four sides. (B) The square has four sides.  
(C) All square has four sides. (D) A square has four sides.
7. It is  
(A) Principal's office. (B) a Principal's office.  
(C) the Principal's office. (D) someone Principal's office.
8. The correct option is  
(A) Andamans. (B) An Andamans. (C) The Andamans. (D) A Andamans.
9. The correct option is  
(A) by hand. (B) by the hand. (C) by a hand. (D) by an hand.
10. There were two poets.  
(A) Each poet recited his poem. (B) Every poet recited his poem.  
(C) Some poet recited his poem. (D) All poet recited his poem.
11. The correct option is  
(A) Every man knows his duty. (B) Each man knows his duty.  
(C) Many man knows his duty. (D) Any man knows his duty.
12. The correct option is  
(A) The all class was absent. (B) Class was absent.  
(C) The both class was absent. (D) The whole class was absent.
13. I bought a book.  
(A) The book was very cheap. (B) A book was very cheap.  
(C) An book was very cheap. (D) Book was very cheap.

14. The correct option is  
 (A) She has all daughters. (B) She has a daughters.  
 (C) She has the daughters. (D) She has three daughters.
15. 'They' is a personal pronoun. With an appropriate possessive the correct option is  
 (A) They must do his duty. (B) They must do her duty.  
 (C) They must do its duty. (D) They must do their duty.
16. The correct option is  
 (A) People are worried about rising crime. (B) A people are worried about rising crime.  
 (C) The people are worried about rising crime. (D) All people are worried about rising crime.
17. The correct option is  
 (A) Prakrit arrived at a Indira Gandhi International Airport at 9 am.  
 (B) Prakrit arrived at an Indira Gandhi International Airport at 9 am.  
 (C) Prakrit arrived at the Indira Gandhi International Airport at 9 am.  
 (D) Prakrit arrived at Indira Gandhi International Airport at 9 am.
18. 'This is his car'. With the help of a possessive pronoun we can replace the same sentence as  
 (A) This car is her. (B) This car is their. (C) This car is mine. (D) This car is his.
19. The correct option is  
 (A) Isn't there any warmth in this house? (B) Isn't there a warmth in this house?  
 (C) Isn't there the warmth in this house? (D) Isn't there some warmth in this house?
20. The correct option is  
 (A) The girl took off her glasses. (B) The girl took off the glasses.  
 (C) The girl took off his glasses. (D) The girl took off its glasses.

---

**DPP NO. 2**

**TOPIC : TENSE**

---

**(A) Choose the correct verb form from given options :**

1. Raman \_\_\_\_\_ in the ground since morning.  
 (A) has been playing (B) is playing (C) was playing (D) has played
2. The stars \_\_\_\_\_ at night.  
 (A) are twinkling (B) twinkles (C) twinkle (D) will twinkle
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ the Taj Mahal last year.  
 (A) had visited (B) have visited (C) visit (D) visited
4. My brother will go to watch a movie when his friend \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) has come (B) comes (C) come (D) will come
5. And still the little dog blinked at the lights and the conductor \_\_\_\_\_ to and fro on the pavement.  
 (A) walk (B) was walking (C) walked (D) had walked
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ the rule and broken its spirit.  
 (A) has kept (B) kept (C) have kept (D) keep
7. My fater had to \_\_\_\_\_ the whole thing from the beginning.  
 (A) explain (B) explained (C) been explained (D) explaining
8. As the days passed, I \_\_\_\_\_ his shadow.  
 (A) become (B) will become (C) have become (D) became
9. It \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to be a good parent and a good friend at the same time.  
 (A) was (B) is (C) had been (D) has been

10. I continued \_\_\_\_\_ at that shoe store until it was time to leave for college.  
 (A) for working (B) at working (C) to working (D) to work
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ games in the evening everyday.  
 (A) plays (B) play (C) played (D) had played
12. She usually \_\_\_\_\_ at the back of the class.  
 (A) is sitting (B) was sitting (C) sit (D) sits
13. The sun rises in the east and \_\_\_\_\_ in the west.  
 (A) is setting (B) set (C) sets (D) has set
14. The students \_\_\_\_\_ cricket match on every Sunday.  
 (A) plays (B) play (C) will play (D) have played
15. An honest person usually \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.  
 (A) will speak (B) spoke (C) has spoken (D) speaks
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ my lunch before my friend comes to my house.  
 (A) will take (B) would have taken (C) will have taken (D) took
17. That fool always \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake.  
 (A) made (B) make (C) makes (D) has made
18. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ hungry since morning.  
 (A) is (B) had been (C) was (D) has been
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ in London for six years.  
 (A) live (B) have been living (C) had lived (D) lived

**(B) Each sentence is given in five different forms. Only one of these is correct grammatically. Choose the correct option.**

1. (A) I didn't knew this would happen.  
 (B) I hadn't knew this would happen.  
 (C) I didn't knows this would happen.  
 (D) I did knew this would happen.  
 (E) I didn't know this would happen.
2. (A) On Saturday, we will be living in this house for a year.  
 (B) On Saturday, we will have been living in this house for a year.  
 (C) On Saturday, we will live in this house for a year.  
 (D) On Saturday, we will have lived living in this house for a year.  
 (E) On Saturday, we had lived in this house for a year.
3. (A) The clients stopped in front of each design, studied each one, and then will take notes.  
 (B) The clients stopped in front of each design, studied each one, and then will have been taking notes.  
 (C) The clients had stopped in front of each design, studied each one, and then will take notes.  
 (D) The clients stopped in front of each design, studied each one, and then took notes.  
 (E) The clients will stop in front of each design, studied each one, and then took notes.
4. (A) Then, something incredible happened; she and her sister had fainted from the shock.  
 (B) Then, something incredible will happen; she and her sister had fainted from the shock.  
 (C) Then, something incredible happened; she and her sister will faint from the shock.  
 (D) Then, something incredible have happened; she and her sister had fainted from the shock.  
 (E) Then, something incredible happened; she and her sister fainted from the shock.
5. (A) If you had called him, he would come  
 (B) If you would called him, he would come  
 (C) If you had called him he would have come  
 (D) If you will be calling him, he will have come  
 (E) If you have called him he would have come

**PASSAGE # 1**

Chlorofluorocarbons, commonly referred to as CFCs, are non-combustible liquids that were, at one time, frequently used as refrigerants and aerosol propellants, as well as for cleaning products. Since scientists discovered CFCs caused the depletion of the ozone layer, CFCs have been phased out, but old refrigerators and other devices that use CFCs might still be in use. Through inhalation, digestion or other physical contact, as well as from exposure to harmful levels of ultraviolet rays, CFCs can have a negative impact on human health. Since CFCs contribute greatly to the loss of the protective ozone layer, which blocks ultraviolet rays from the sun, spending too much time in direct sunlight can cause skin cancer. According to the University of Georgia, one in five Americans develops skin cancer. Even without the occurrence of skin cancers, some individuals experience premature ageing—meaning the skin becomes wrinkled, thick or leathery from too much sun exposure. Also, increased contact with ultraviolet rays can cause cataracts, macular degeneration and other eye damage.

Inhalation of CFCs affects the central nervous system, according to the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Sciences. The result is intoxication similar to alcohol intake and also includes light-headedness, headaches, tremors and convulsions. Inhalation of CFCs can also disturb heart rhythm, which can lead to death. Exposure to large amount of CFCs could potentially cause asphyxiation, according to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention.

According to the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Sciences, exposure to pressurised CFCs, such as that from a refrigerant leak, can cause frostbite on the skin. Direct skin exposure to CFCs has not been linked to cancer, according to the Scottish Environment Protection Agency. Ingestion of CFCs can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea or other upset to the digestive tract.

Since direct exposure to CFCs is linked to negative effects with the central nervous system, these substances can generally impair the human immune system. Problems might include difficulty breathing or injury to the heart, kidneys and liver. The University of Georgia also reports that overexposure to the sun suppresses overall immune function or the skin's natural defences.

**Read the passage and answer the following questions :**

- a. What are chlorofluorocarbons commonly known as?
- b. What have CFCs caused?
- c. CFCs are released from \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Why are CFCs harmful?
- e. What could cause asphyxiation?
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ can cause frostbite on the skin.
- g. CFCs gives rise to which diseases?
- h. \_\_\_\_\_ can impair the immune system.

**PASSAGE # 2**

Spices bring to mind images of tempting culinary art, fascinating travels and the bitter struggle for supremacy. Expressions like 'Variety is the spice of life' and 'Sugar and spice and all that's nice' show how spellbound were men of letters about spices.

To Orientals, spices are indeed the soul of food. In the Western world, it evokes dreams of exotic tropical islands, exciting expeditions to find routes to the source and the rise and fall of empires. Columbus went westwards in 1492 from Europe to find a sea route to the land of spices but found the New world. Eight years later, Vasco da Gama went round Africa and touched Kozhikode on the South-West coast of India. Long before that, Arabs started trading with the Orient through land routes. During the 13th century, Marco Polo experienced the attraction of spices in his travels. Even the European conquests and trade arrangements in India and the East Indies had a lot to do with spices.

Thousands of years ago, great masters of Ayurveda (the Indian system of medicine), notably Susruta and Charaka, discussed in detail the use of spices for culinary and medicinal purposes. Enterprising soldiers of fortune took the knowledge of spices to Egypt. There they used spices and aromatic herbs in food, medicine, cosmetics and for embalming. The conquest of Egypt and Asia by Alexander the Great, made spices an article of commerce in Mediterranean countries and later in central and northern Europe. There are reports of pepper being used in meat, both to aid preservation, and to mask the unwelcome odour of deterioration of quality, during the long winter storage,

Hippocrates, the father of modern medicine, and Theophrastus, a Greek scholar and botanist, wrote treatises on medicinal plants, including spices. India has been home to most of the major spices of the world with varieties from Kerala dominating international trade.

**Read the passage and answer the following questions :**

- a. Why do spices fascinate people ?
- b. Where do Orientals live?
- c. Where did Columbus want to reach ?
- d. What is meant by 'culinary skills'?
- e. What did Susruta and Charaka discuss in detail?
- f. What made spices an article of commerce in Mediterranean countries?
- g. Who have written treatises on medicinal plants, including spices?
- h. Give an expression from the passage that uses the word 'spice' in it.

**DPP NO. 4**

**TOPIC : INTEGRATED GRAMMAR BASED ON TENSE AND DETERMINERS**

**1. Fill in the blanks using correct form of tenses.**

British scientists (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) what they claim (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a super broccoli, which (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (protect) people against heart diseases and cancers, a statement of the Institute of Food Research and John Innes Centre in Norwich (d) \_\_\_\_\_ (say). The new strain, Beneforte, (e) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) like normal broccoli, but it (f) \_\_\_\_\_ (contain) three times as much of a health boosting nutrient (g) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) glucoraphanin. Research (h) \_\_\_\_\_ (show) that glucoraphanin can help protect against heart diseases and cancers.

**2. In the passage given below, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it.**

	<b>Before</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>After</b>
Experiments at the world's biggest			
(a) particle smasher confirmed the	_____	_____	_____
existence of two subatomic particles.			
(b) The discoveries part of the baryon	_____	_____	_____
(c) family of particles. Baryons composite	_____	_____	_____
particles composed of three quarks. The			
(d) work carried out in 2011 and 2012. A	_____	_____	_____
(e) paper reporting the finding been submitted.	_____	_____	_____
(f) The facility going through an upgrade	_____	_____	_____
(g) now. A related baryonic particle found	_____	_____	_____
by an experiment in 2012.			

**3. Choose the correct answer from the options given below :**

Unfortunately, (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (a lot/few) of the companies which we sent offers to showed interest in our products. Last month was a good month for the company. We found (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (many/either) new customers and also increased our profit. We have to speed up, there is very (d) \_\_\_\_\_ (few/little) time to finish the project. There were (d) \_\_\_\_\_ (fewer/all) people than usual in the supermarket to buy our product. It will take me (e) \_\_\_\_\_ (a little/neither) time, but I'm sure everyone will learn ho to use the new software eventually. I have (f) \_\_\_\_\_ (many/little) money but more time than I did ten years ago.

**4. The following passage has not been edited. Ther is an error relating to determiners in each line. Write the incorrect world and the correction in your answer sheet as given below. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied.**

	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
(a) See here, Mr Allison, give me the break,	_____	_____
(b) wont' you. I've got to get a story or an editor will	_____	_____
(c) fire me. Please do tell me anything about yourself.	_____	_____
(d) How did you happen to get into that work?	_____	_____
(e) Do you have some family? Please	_____	_____
(f) do give me a answer. Well, if you won't	_____	_____
(g) talk, I'll write mine own story, but you	_____	_____
(h) may not like the all story you'll read.	_____	_____
(i) You have few minutes to consider my offer. I'll return after visiting the warden.	_____	_____

**DPP NO. 5**

**TOPIC : ACTIVE-PASSIVE VOICE**

**A. In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active or Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive or Active-Voice.**

1. People claim to have seen the suspect in several cities.
  - (A) The suspect is claimed to have been seen by people in several cities
  - (B) The suspect was seen by people in several cities
  - (C) The suspect is being seen in several cities
  - (D) The suspect has been seen by the people in several cities
  
2. After driving Professor Rangaswamy to the theatre Mr. Jackson dropped him at his hotel.
  - (A) Professor Rangaswamy was being driven to the theatre first, then he was being dropped at his hotel.
  - (B) After being driven to the theatre , Professor Rangaswamy was dropped at his hotel by Mr.Jackson.
  - (C) After Mr. Jackson was driving Professor Rangaswamy to the theatre Mr. Jackson was dropping him a his hotel.
  - (D) After Mr. Jackson had driven Professor Rangaswamy to the theatre Mr. Jackson had dropped him at his hotel
  
3. Somebody told me that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall.
  - (A) I was informed that there was an explosion in the Town Hall.
  - (B) I was told by somebody that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall.
  - (C) I was told by somebody about the explosion in the Town Hall.
  - (D) I was told about he explosion in the Town Hall.

4. We hope that we shall win the match.  
 (A) It is hoped that the match will be won by us. (B) Winning the match will be hoped by us.  
 (C) The match is hoped to be won (D) Match winning is our hope.
5. A lion may be helped even by a little mouse  
 (A) A little mouse can even help a lion (B) Even a little mouse ought to help a lion  
 (C) A little mouse ought to help a lion (D) Even a little mouse may help a lion

**B. Use the verbs given in brackets either in Active or Passive according to sense.**

1. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ a letter now. (write)
2. The student \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment. (punish)
3. She always \_\_\_\_\_ work in time. (do)
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport yesterday. (see)
5. Smoking has to \_\_\_\_\_ in public places. (ban)
6. Do it or you \_\_\_\_\_ (punish)
7. It \_\_\_\_\_ to jill that she returned from America last month. (know)
8. Ritu \_\_\_\_\_ by next week when I reach India. (marry)
9. He is honest and so he \_\_\_\_\_ in the town. (respect)
10. The serial \_\_\_\_\_ on Metro Channel from next Monday. (telecast)
11. Nobody came to his help when he \_\_\_\_\_ help. (need)
12. The letters \_\_\_\_\_ by pigeons even today. (carry)
13. The dead body \_\_\_\_\_ by his relatives to the cremation ground last evenings. (bear)
14. After he \_\_\_\_\_ the child, the body \_\_\_\_\_ into the river. (murder, throw)
15. A new house \_\_\_\_\_ recently by my uncle for personal use. (construct)

---

**DPP NO. 6**

**TOPIC : SUBJECT-VERB CONCORD**

---

**Direction : Mark the correct option**

1. There  
 (A) is beautiful flowers in this garden. (B) are beautiful flowers in this garden.  
 (C) was beautiful flowers in this garden. (D) have beautiful flowers in this garden.
2. Twenty kilometers  
 (A) are a long distance to go on foot. (B) is a long distance to go on foot.  
 (C) were a long distance to go on foot. (D) have a long distance to go on foot.
3. The news  
 (A) are too good to be true. (B) were too good to be true.  
 (C) is too good to be true. (D) have too good to be true.
4. War and Peace  
 (A) is a very good book. (B) are a very good book.  
 (C) were a very good book. (D) am a very good book.
5. The jury  
 (A) are deciding the fate of the accused. (B) is deciding the fate of the accused.  
 (C) were deciding the fate of the accused. (D) have been deciding the fate of the accused.

6. The committee  
(A) are undecided. (B) is undecided. (C) was undecided. (D) has undecided.
7. A number of people  
(A) is watching the match. (B) are watching the match.  
(C) was watching the match. (D) have watching the match.
8. Mathematics  
(A) are considered to be a difficult subject. (B) is considered to be a difficult subject.  
(C) am considered to be a difficult subject (D) have considered to be a difficult subject.
9. Three score oranges  
(A) costs eighty rupees (B) is cost eighty rupees.  
(C) cost eighty rupees. (D) are cost eighty rupees.
10. Some of the students  
(A) has passed. (B) was passed. (C) is passed. (D) have passed.
11. Neither of the choices  
(A) appears satisfying. (B) appear satisfying.  
(C) were appearing satisfying. (D) are appearing satisfying.
12. The beautician and dietician  
(A) are going to launch a new beauty product. (B) is going to launch a new beauty product.  
(C) were going to launch a new beauty product. (D) am going to launch a new beauty product.
13. The captain, along with his other players,  
(A) is totally committed. (B) are totally committed.  
(C) were totally committed. (D) am totally committed.
14. Neither Panipat nor Karnal  
(A) are far from Delhi. (B) were far from Delhi.  
(C) is far from Delhi. (D) was far from Delhi.
15. Each of these mangoes  
(A) are found in India. (B) is found in India. (C) am found in India. (D) were found in India.
16. Arthritis  
(A) cause pain in the body. (B) is cause pain in the body.  
(C) are cause pain in the body. (D) causes pain in the body.
17. Rising population, as well as deforestation,  
(A) concerns mankind. (B) are concern mankind.  
(C) concern mankind. (D) is concern mankind.
18. When a team loses the match, either the coach or the captain  
(A) are blamed. (B) is blamed. (C) were blamed. (D) was blamed.
19. Hard work and discipline  
(A) are the key to success. (B) were the key to success.  
(C) am the key to success. (D) is the key to success.
20. The Simpsons  
(A) is his favourite TV show. (B) are his favourite TV show.  
(C) were his favourite TV show. (D) have his favourite TV show.

---

**DPP NO. 7****TOPIC : INTEGRATED GRAMMAR BASED ON SUBJECT-VERB CONCORD AND ACTIVE-PASSIVE)**

---

1. In the following passage, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it.

	Before	Missing	After
(a) Winston Castle damaged in the fire	_____	_____	_____
(b) last night. Although no one hurt,	_____	_____	_____
(c) two people rescued from upstairs.	_____	_____	_____
(d) It not that there was no damage.	_____	_____	_____
(e) A number of priceless paintings destroyed.	_____	_____	_____
(f) It not known how the fire started.	_____	_____	_____
(g) Some wires which hanging loose.	_____	_____	_____
(h) might caused the fire.	_____	_____	_____

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb and subject-verb agreement.

Headbands (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) great for keeping the irritating locks out of your face and will stop you from touching your hair, which (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (lead) to greasy strands. Bad hair days (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a thing of the past now. Headbands (d) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the perfect accessory for disguising greasy roots and taming flyaways. Donning a headband (e) \_\_\_\_\_ (require) smooth hair to start with. Frizzy, unkempt hair (f) \_\_\_\_\_ (be not) work with a headband. This (g) \_\_\_\_\_ (be not) mean you have to (h) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) straight hair.

3. Complete the following passage by choosing the correct passive forms of the verbs given in brackets.

Yesterday, the city (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (hit) by a thunderstorm. Many trees (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (uproot) and streets at several places (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (flood), resulting in traffic jams.

4. Complete the following passage by choosing the correct passive forms of the verbs given in brackets.

Last Monday, the Annual Function (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) in our school. Shri Abdul Kalam (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) as the Chief Guest. The prizes (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (given away) for the best performance of the year. The Chief Guest appreciated the arrangements of the event and the discipline among the students.

---

**DPP NO. 8****TOPIC : Modals**

---

Direction : Mark the correct answer

1. Rohan is obliged to his neighbours for their hospitality. He  
(A) would give them a token of thanks. (B) used to give them a token of thanks.  
(C) should give them a token of thanks. (D) shall give them a token of thanks.
2. I don't think Roopal will drown as she  
(A) ought to swim. (B) must swim. (C) might swim. (D) can swim.
3. This year, it  
(A) cannot rain that much. (B) ought not rain that much.  
(C) may not rain that much. (D) must not rain that much.
4. When the traffic eased, we  
(A) could return home. (B) might return home.  
(C) may return home. (D) were able to return home.

5. Mother said she  
 (A) would visit Delhi in April. (B) will visit Delhi in April.  
 (C) can visit Delhi in April. (D) may visit Delhi in April.
6. When Neha came to pick you up, you  
 (A) would have gone with her. (B) could have gone with her.  
 (C) will have gone with her. (D) shall have gone with her.
7. Tomorrow, it  
 (A) can be Saturday. (B) may be Saturday. (C) will be Saturday. (D) might be Saturday.
8. The culprits have not been nabbed yet. Where  
 (A) can they have hidden? (B) shall they have hidden?  
 (C) ought to they have hidden? (D) will they have hidden?
9. I want to go to  
 (A) Bhopal. Must I take a week-long off? (B) Bhopal. Will I take a week-long off?  
 (C) Bhopal. Shall I take a week-long off? (D) Bhopal. Ought to I take a week-long off?
10. In order to become a good writer, you  
 (A) must improve your vocabulary. (B) can improve your vocabulary.  
 (C) may improve your vocabulary. (D) might improve your vocabulary.
11. All the tickets have been sold out. You  
 (A) can have come early. (B) may have come early.  
 (C) should have come early. (D) will have come early.
12. Reena does not know that I am here. If she  
 (A) should come here, she will be surprised. (B) may come here, she will be surprised.  
 (C) can come here, she will be surprised. (D) will come here, she will be surprised.
13. She is very reserved. She  
 (A) should only keep to herself. (B) must only keep to herself.  
 (C) ought to only keep to herself. (D) will only keep to herself.
14. That salesman is very annoying. He  
 (A) may not enter my house again. (B) shall not enter my house again.  
 (C) could not enter my house again. (D) can not enter my house again.
15. On November 24, I  
 (A) may turn 25. (B) can turn 25. (C) could turn 25. (D) will turn 25.
16. Father came late yesterday. He  
 (A) shall have spent more time in the office yesterday.  
 (B) will have spent more time in the office yesterday.  
 (C) might have spent more time in the office yesterday.  
 (D) can have spent more time in the office yesterday.
17. Why did you take an auto? You  
 (A) could have gone in the bus. (B) might have gone in the bus.  
 (C) will have gone in the bus. (D) shall have gone in the bus.
18. You look so shabby. You  
 (A) would pay a little more attention to your appearance.  
 (B) could pay a little more attention to your appearance.  
 (C) might pay a little more attention to your appearance.  
 (D) can pay a little more attention to your appearance.
19. Rizwi said that he  
 (A) can come to Delhi after two years. (B) may come to Delhi after two years.  
 (C) could come to Delhi after two years. (D) shall come to Delhi after two years.
20. I thought that bus fares  
 (A) will come down. (B) shall come down. (C) would come down. (D) may come down.

---

**DPP NO. 9**  
**TOPIC : PREPOSITION**

---

**Direction : Choose the most appropriate preposition :**

1. Our tragic experience in the recent past provides an index \_\_\_\_\_ the state of lawlessness in this region.  
(A) of (B) In (C) at (D) by
2. Pakistan is not enamoured \_\_\_\_\_ the bomb for its own sake.  
(A) with (B) for (C) of (D) by
3. Very often we do not get what we pine \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) about (B) for (C) at (D) on
4. Your conduct smacks \_\_\_\_\_recklessness.  
(A) of (B) with (C) from (D) in
5. The customer smashed his fist down \_\_\_\_\_ the table.  
(A) into (B) at (C) on (D) against
6. He has suffered heavy losses, yet he was rolling \_\_\_\_\_ wealth.  
(A) for (B) with (C) from (D) in
7. peasant refused to bow \_\_\_\_\_ his master.  
(A) on (B) about (C) upon (D) to
8. It is dangerous to enter \_\_\_\_\_ the enemy's camp.  
(A) in (B) into (C) on (D) none
9. President Saddam Hussain has been familiar \_\_\_\_\_ a gun all his life.  
(A) with (B) for (C) by (D) on
10. The mother was concerned \_\_\_\_\_ the safety of her child.  
(A) at (B) about (C) for (D) upon
11. The monkeys are sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.  
(A) to (B) on (C) above (D) in
12. In the morning, I simply take a glance \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper headlines.  
(A) at (B) on (C) of (D) through
13. He thought that his father was not happy \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
(A) with (B) about (C) for (D) at
14. I was disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ not finding the doctor in his seat.  
(A) on (B) from (C) at (D) over
15. Let this be an example \_\_\_\_\_ the troublemakers.  
(A) for (B) about (C) against (D) to
16. There is no exception \_\_\_\_\_ this rule.  
(A) in (B) to (C) for (D) about
17. Nobody in our group has a genius \_\_\_\_\_ winning friends and in convincing people.  
(A) for (B) in (C) of (D) at
18. My uncle was afflicted \_\_\_\_\_ a serious illness and was almost confined \_\_\_\_\_ bed \_\_\_\_\_ more than two months.  
(A) by; on; for (B) by ; on ; since (C) with; to; for (D) to ; to ; since
19. The boys looked \_\_\_\_\_ the old kites maker \_\_\_\_\_ the same indifference as they showed \_\_\_\_\_ the shoemaker.  
(A) to; with; for (B) on; in; to (C) at; in; to (D) at; with; to
20. It is a long time \_\_\_\_\_ I saw my friend who lives \_\_\_\_\_ his parents \_\_\_\_\_ the neighbouring town.  
(A) when; at; of (B) since; with in (C) when; for; in (D) since; for; of

1. In the following passage, one modal needs to be inserted in each line. Write the missing modal along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it.

	Before	Missing	After
Let's go shopping. I have to buy many things.			
(a) I believe I get them all in this shop.	_____	_____	_____
(b) You see, I buy a present for my friend.	_____	_____	_____
(c) What we look at first?	_____	_____	_____
(d) Gloves. I think they be on this floor.	_____	_____	_____
(e) I see just the kind we want.	_____	_____	_____
(f) You try these on.	_____	_____	_____

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable modals.

If we sit in an incorrect posture, we (a) \_\_\_\_\_ strain our back. As far as possible, this (b) \_\_\_\_\_ be avoided. If the posture becomes a part of habit, a low back pain invariably develops. It (c) \_\_\_\_\_ be cured if we become conscious of our posture. We can also take time out to perform a few exercises. If the exercises are done regularly, the backache (d) \_\_\_\_\_ certainly be cured. It (e) \_\_\_\_\_ also improve the blood circulation within the spine.

3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

If you want to go (a) \_\_\_\_\_ bus, you have to go (b) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop. You look (c) \_\_\_\_\_ the time table. Then you wait (d) \_\_\_\_\_ your bus. When the bus arrives, you get (e) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus. You buy a ticket (f) \_\_\_\_\_ the conductor or show your pass (g) \_\_\_\_\_ him. When you arrive (h) \_\_\_\_\_ your destination, you get (i) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.

4. In the given passage, one word has been omitted from each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and after it in the space provided.

	Before	Missing	After
(a) Toto jumped of Dorothy's arms and	_____	_____	_____
(b) hid the bed, and the girl started to catch him. Aunty	_____	_____	_____
(c) threw open the trap door the floor and	_____	_____	_____
(d) climbed down the ladder the small, dark hole.	_____	_____	_____
(e) Dorothy caught Toto last and started to follow.	_____	_____	_____
(f) her aunt. When she was halfway the room, there.	_____	_____	_____
(g) came a great shriek the wind, and the house shook.	_____	_____	_____
(h) so hard that she sat down suddenly the floor.	_____	_____	_____

**PASSAGE # 1**

How you can best improve your English depends on where you live and particularly on whether or not you live in an English speaking community. If you hear English spoken every day and mix freely with English speaking people, that is on the whole an advantage. On the other hand, it is often confusing to have the whole language, poured over you at once. Ideally, a step-by-step course should accompany this experience. It will also help a great deal if you can easily get the sort of English books in which you are interested.

To read a lot is essential. It is stupid not to venture outside the examination 'set books' or the textbooks you have chosen for intensive study. Read as many books in English as you can, not as a duty but for pleasure. Do not choose the most difficult books you find, with the idea of listing and learning as many new words as possible : choose what is likely to interest you and be sure in advance that it is not too hard. You should not have to be constantly looking up new words in the dictionary, for that deadens interest and checks real learning. Look up a word here and there, but as a general policy try to push ahead, guessing what words mean from the context. It is extensive and not intensive reading that normally helps you to get interested in extra reading and thereby improve your English. You should enjoy the feeling which extensive reading gives of having some command of the language. As you read, you will become more and more familiar with words and sentence patterns you already know, understanding them better and better as you meet them in more and more contexts, some of which may differ only slightly from others.

Some people say that we cannot learn to speak a language better with the help of a book. To believe this is to believe that the spoken language and the written language are quite different things. This is not so. There is a very great deal in common between the two. In learning the patterns and vocabulary of the written form, we are learning to a considerable extent those of the spoken form too. We are, in fact, learning the language and not merely one form of the language.

**Read the passage and answer the following questions :**

- a. What advantage does the author talk about in the first paragraph?
- b. Why is it essential to read books?
- c. Which form of reading may improve your English?
- d. Can we learn to speak a language from a book?
- e. Which word in paragraph 3 means 'notably large or significant'?
- f. Find the antonym of the word 'essential'?
- g. Why one should not choose to read difficult books?
- h. On what two things how best can you improve your English depends?

**PASSAGE # 2**

A great defect of our civilisation is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science has given us powers fit for the Gods, yet we use them like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants. Yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his masters. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines. And the machines are very stern masters. They must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work or burst with rage and blow up and spread ruin and destruction all round them. So we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can to keep them in a good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines and a time may come when they will rule us altogether, just as we rule the animals.

And this brings me to the point where I want to ask, what we do with all the time which the machines have saved for us and the new energy they have given us? On the whole, it must be admitted, we do very little. For the most part we use our time and energy to make more and better machines which will give us still more

time and still more energy, and what are we to do with them? The answer I think is that we should try to become more civilised. For, the machines themselves and the power which the machines have given us are not civilisation, but aids to civilisation. But being civilised means making and liking beautiful things, thinking freely and living rightly and maintaining justice. Man has a better chance today to do these things than he ever had before; he has more time, more energy, less to fear and less to fight against. If he will give his time and energy, which his machines have won for him, to making more beautiful things, to finding out more and more about the universe, to removing the causes of quarrels between nations, to discovering how to prevent poverty, then I think our civilisation would undoubtedly be greater, as it would be more lasting than it has ever been.

- a. What is the defect of our civilisation?
- b. How can we say that the machines are demanding?
- c. What does being civilised mean? How should we use the extra time we have now?
- d. Man has a better chance to be civilised now. Support the statement.
- e. Which word in paragraph 1 means 'violent behaviour'?
- f. Find the antonym of the word 'stern' from paragraph 1.
- g. What were machines made to be?
- h. What does man do with all the time that machine has saved for him?

**DPP NO. 12**

**TOPIC : CONNECTORS**

**I. Complete the sentences with although/ in spite of / because of .**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.
2. a \_\_\_\_\_ all our careful plans, a lot of things went wrong.  
b \_\_\_\_\_ we had planned everything carefully, a lot of things went wrong.
3. a. I went home early \_\_\_\_\_ I was feeling unwell.  
b. I went to work the next day \_\_\_\_\_ I was still feeling unwell.
4. a. She only accepted the job \_\_\_\_\_ the salary, which was very high.  
b. She accepted the job \_\_\_\_\_ the salary, which was rather low.
5. a. I managed to get to sleep \_\_\_\_\_ there was a lot of noise.  
b. I couldn't get to sleep \_\_\_\_\_ the noise.

**Use your own ideas complete the following sentences.**

6. a. He passed the exam although \_\_\_\_\_  
b. He passed the exam because \_\_\_\_\_
7. a. I didn't eat anything although \_\_\_\_\_  
b. I didn't eat anything in spite of \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Make one sentences from two. Use the word(s) in brackets in your senteces.**

1. I couldn't sleep. I was tired. (despite)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The have very little money. They are happy. (in spite of)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. My foot was injured. I managed to walk to the nearest village. (although)  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. I enjoyed the film. The story was silly. (in spite of)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. We live in the same street. We hardly ever see each other. (despite)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. I got very wet in the rain. I had an umbrella. (even though)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**III. What do you say in these situations? Use in case.**

1. It's possible that Mary will need to contact you, so you give her your phone number.  
You say : Here's my phoen number. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A friend of yours is going away for a long time. Maybe you won't see her again before she goes, so you decide to say goodbye now.  
You say : I'll say \_\_\_\_\_
3. You are shopping in a supermarket with a friend. You think you have everything you need but perhaps you've forgotten something. Your friend has the list. You ask him to check it.  
You say : Can you \_\_\_\_\_

**DPP NO. 13**

**TOPIC : INTEGRATED GRAMMAR BASED ON CONNECTORS**

1. **The following passages have not been edited. There is a mistake in each line concerning the use of a sentence connector. Write the correct connector in place of the wrong one. Underline your answer as shown in example.**

	Incorrect	Correct
When the genie thundered, "Your wish is my command !" Raju's hope awakened until he uttered out that he was unhappy since he didn't have a flat. The genie jwhich was enthusiastic when he heard it vanished slowly. Because he vanished, he said, "If I could find a flat, would I live in a coconut ?"	(a) _____	_____
	(b) _____	_____
	(c) _____	_____
	(d) _____	_____
	(e) _____	_____
	(f) _____	_____

2. **In the passages given below there is a sentence connector missing in each line. Find this missing word I words and write it along with the word that comes before it and the word that comes after it. Underline your answer as shown in example.**

	Before	Missing	After
Our Chemistry teacher was teaching us about atom said, "Atom had been long considered as indivisible is not really so. However, it was divided, it was found that the electrons were weightless carried an electric charge was negative.	(a) _____	_____	_____
	(b) _____	_____	_____
	(c) _____	_____	_____
	(d) _____	_____	_____
	(e) _____	_____	_____

3. **Choose the most appropriate option from the brackets to complete the following passages. Write the answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Do not copy the whole pas-sage.**

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ (Since/When/While/Which) a man and his daughter were driving, they met bandits  
 (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (since/when/who/as) had guns, (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (As/When/Who/While) the daughter was quick witted, she put the valuables into her mouth. So the bandits found nothing worthwhile (d) \_\_\_\_\_ (as/when/but/since) they took away the car. The man said, "(e) \_\_\_\_\_ (When/Then/While/If) your mother had been here, we could have, perhaps, saved the car too."

4. The underlined words in the following passages have not been used appropriately. Replace them by choosing the most appropriate option from the ones given below the passage.

But, Ratan (a) which had no philosophy wandered about the post office (b) when she had seen the postmaster at work. It may be (c) which she had still the hope (d) for the postmaster would return. That was (e) so she could not tear herself away from the place (f) when the postmaster could come.

- |               |            |            |           |
|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| (a) (i) when  | (ii) where | (iii) who  | (iv) that |
| (b) (i) where | (ii) when  | (iii) why  | (iv) who  |
| (c) (i) where | (ii) that  | (iii) when | (iv) how  |
| (d) (i) when  | (ii) who   | (iii) that | (iv) till |
| (e) (i) where | (ii) when  | (iii) how  | (iv) why  |
| (f) (i) why   | (ii) where | (iii) that | (iv) so   |

---

**DPP NO. 14**

**TOPIC : CONDITIONALS**

---

**Direction : Mark the correct answer**

- The waves are high  
(A) unless the sea is stormy  
(B) if the sea is stormy.  
(C) so that the sea is stormy.  
(D) else the sea is stormy.
- I would have succeeded as a singer  
(A) so that I had training in classical music.  
(B) if I had trained in classical music.  
(C) until I had training in classical music.  
(D) therefore I had training in classical music.
- Mother will not let us watch the movie  
(A) so that we finish our homework.  
(B) unless we finish our homework.  
(C) therefore we finish our homework.  
(D) if we finish our homework.
- I will take my credit card  
(A) whereas we don't run out of money.  
(B) if we don't run out of money.  
(C) as long as we don't run out of money.  
(D) so that we don't run out of money.
- I would have called Sonia to the party  
(A) so that I had her new contact number.  
(B) provided I had her new contact number.  
(C) unless I had her new contact number.  
(D) even if I had her new contact number.
- Crime in NCR is increasing  
(A) even though the police department is on high alert.  
(B) if the police department is on high alert.  
(C) as long as the police department is on high alert.  
(D) because the police department is on high alert.
- The cat crosses the road  
(A) whenever the lady comes out of the house.  
(B) whereas the lady comes out of the house.  
(C) so that the lady comes out of the house.  
(D) unless the lady comes out of the house.
- I would come with you to watch the movie  
(A) even if I felt better.  
(B) if I felt better.  
(C) because I felt better.  
(D) as much as I felt better.
- My daughter falls sick  
(A) therefore she eats too much chocolate.  
(B) so that she eats too much chocolate.  
(C) if she eats too much chocolate.  
(D) provided she eats too much chocolate.

10. It is better to call the doctor  
 (A) in case of any emergency. (B) unless any emergency.  
 (C) provided any emergency. (D) even if any emergency.
11. I would like to work here  
 (A) provided they offer me a handsome salary. (B) whenever they offer me a handsome salary.  
 (C) whereas they offer me a handsome salary. (D) unless they offer me a handsome salary.
12. The strike will be successful  
 (A) as soon as we all stay united. (B) as long as we all stay united.  
 (C) whereas we all stay united. (D) so that we all stay united.
13. We will need more staff  
 (A) either we start a new project. (B) whereas we start a new project.  
 (C) in case we start a new project. (D) unless we start a new project.
14. We caught the train  
 (A) unless we reached the station. (B) even if we reached the station.  
 (C) as soon as we reached the station. (D) if we reached the station.
15. She was not able to give the answer  
 (A) as soon as she had been a teacher for years.  
 (B) either she had been a teacher for years.  
 (C) although she had been a teacher for years.  
 (D) because she had been a teacher for years.
16. Parul will not come to the party  
 (A) would have her father permits her. (B) even if her father permits her.  
 (C) even her father permits her. (D) when if her father permits her.
17. Akshay joined the gym  
 (A) so that he could reduce his weight. (B) provided he could reduce his weight.  
 (C) as long as he could reduce his weight. (D) if he could reduce his weight.
18. The players cannot be ordered to practice  
 (A) because the coach permits. (B) so that the coach permits.  
 (C) if the coach permits. (D) unless the coach permits.
19. I can get more profit  
 (A) even if I invest in this business. (B) because I invest in this business.  
 (C) if I invest in this business. (D) so that I invest in this business.
20. You might suffer from stomach ulcer  
 (A) so that you remain hungry for such a long duration.  
 (B) if you remained hungry for such a long duration.  
 (C) unless you remain hungry for such a long duration.  
 (D) even if you remain hungry for such a long duration.

---

**DPP NO. 15**

**TOPIC : INTEGRATED GRAMMAR BASED ON CONDITIONALS**

---

**Direction : Fill in the blanks :**

1. I'll take you out in the evening if \_\_\_\_\_ (let/do/work/now-persuasion)
2. If you travel without reservation, \_\_\_\_\_ (be/ask/to get off the train-persuasion)
3. If you insult my brother again, \_\_\_\_\_ (complain/to/the principal-threat)

4. If the rain continues to be heavy, \_\_\_\_\_(school sports day/be/concel-possibility)
5. If he exercises regularly, \_\_\_\_\_(lose weight-ability)
6. If your claims are in order \_\_\_\_\_(get refund-possibility)
7. If you've completed your project \_\_\_\_\_ (leave at once-permission)
8. \_\_\_\_\_, if you want me to give you good marks. (improve/handwriton-command)
9. If you meet my sister, \_\_\_\_\_? (you/ ask/ her/ call/ me-request)

---

**DPP NO. 16**

**TOPIC : REPORTED SPEECH**

---

**Direction : Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :**

1. My father said, "Honesty is the best policy".
2. I said to him, "I will not go there tomorrow."
3. The clerk said to me, "I will not attend the office tomorrow."
4. Hari said to them, "Mohan did not sleep here yesterday."
5. Gita said to Rita, "Will you help me in this work?"
6. Sadhna said to me, "Can you go with me to the station?"
7. Her father said to me, "Do you know where Prem is?"
8. I said to him, "Who are you?"
9. Ram said to me, "Why do you not go home?"
10. My mother said, "Watch the milk. Don't let it boil over?" .
11. He said to her, "Go away from here at once."
12. The teacher said to the boys, "Work hard."
13. The doctor said to the patient, "Do not eat much to escape from disease."
14. The servant said to him, "Sir, grant me leave for two days."
15. He said, "Rahul. Good Morning !"
16. He shouted, "Let me go."
17. The spectators said, "Bravo! Well done."
18. The captain said, "Hurrah! We have won the match."
19. The doctor said, "Alas! The Poor man is no more."
20. The teacher said to me, "What a beautiful picture it is !"
21. Mohan said, "Hi Ajay ! What are you doing ?!"

---

**DPP NO. 17**  
**TOPIC : CLAUSES**

---

1. **Join the following sentences paying particular attention to word order.**
- (a) Look at the teacher. He is talking to his pupil.
  - (b) Ireland exports computer components. They are mostly made in Dublin.
  - (c) John looked anxiously at his watch. He wished he hadn't come to the party.
  - (d) There were a lot of people here earlier. They wanted to talk to you.
  - (e) There was an actor there. His work took him all over the world.
2. **Join the two sentences into one keeping in mind the uses of clauses.**
- (a) A plane crashed into the ocean yesterday. It was carrying 345 passengers.
  - (b) The paintings have now been recovered. They were stolen from a mansion in London.
  - (c) At the end of the street is a path. The path leads to a lake.
  - (d) I live in a very nice flat. It overlooks some beautiful gardens.
  - (e) Somebody phoned while you were in town. He was called Jack.
3. **Complete the following sentences keeping in mind the uses of clauses.**
- (a) My grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ was an extraordinary pianist, lived till the age of 78.
  - (b) The book \_\_\_\_\_ we read in the course was written by Roald Dahl.
  - (c) For years he lived a life \_\_\_\_\_ was very pleasurable.
  - (d) My car, \_\_\_\_\_ I bought in Germany, needs repairing.
  - (e) Jeremy, \_\_\_\_\_ is a famous author, is coming to see me today.
4. **There is an error in following sentences. Find the error and rewrite the sentences correctly**
- (a) Mr Carlisle, whom I spoke last night, is very interested in our new project.
  - (b) She couldn't come to the conference that was a pity.
  - (c) Suzanna has many friends, most of which she went to school with.
  - (d) She tried on several jackets, none of whom fit her.
  - (e) Melanie, that has just bought a house near Gatwick, is getting married.
5. **Complete the following dialogue. There may be more than one possible answer.**
- Astha**                                      Could you do me a favour (a) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- Tanmay**                                     First tell me (b) \_\_\_\_\_
- Astha**                                     Please go to Jyoti's place and bring my book (c) \_\_\_\_\_
6. **There is an error in the following sentences. Rewrite them correctly.**
- (a) She told me which she would be delighted to come.
  - (b) Pay careful attention to whom I am going to say.
  - (c) I went to see which had happened.
  - (d) Which you should cheat me, hurts me.
  - (e) I don't know which I can get out of this mess.
  - (f) I don't know whose he wants.
  - (g) I thought whom she would arrive tomorrow.
  - (h) He asked me unless I knew his name.
  - (i) I want to know whom she is angry with me.
  - (j) I often wonder whose he is getting on.

1. Read the dialogue and complete the following passage based on it.

**Susan** Why have you not brought my party dress?

**Jenny** I haven't brought it because I had gone to my uncle's house with my parents, so I forgot to keep it.

**Susan** Don't give me silly excuses. I want to know the truth.

**Jenny** I am sorry Susan. I was chatting with my friends till late. I forgot that you needed it urgently today. Susan asked Jenny (a) \_\_\_\_\_ Jenny said that she (b) \_\_\_\_\_ Susan (c) \_\_\_\_\_ Jenny said that she was sorry and further added that she was chatting with her friends and she had forgotten that Jenny needed it urgently that day.

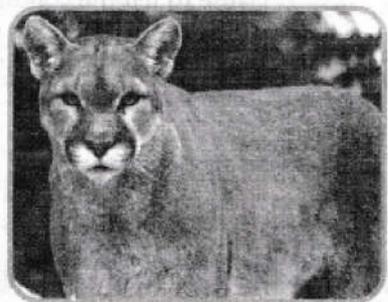
2. In the passage below, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word as well as the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in the space provided. Underline the word which you have added.

	Before	Missing	After
(a) One thing we all must do to cooperate	_____	_____	_____
(b) with police and pay heed to their advice.	_____	_____	_____
(c) They warn us not touch unidentified,	_____	_____	_____
(d) unclaimed suspicious objects like transistors,	_____	_____	_____
(e) briefcases etc. We need watch out for	_____	_____	_____
(f) abandoned cars, scooters report the	_____	_____	_____
(g) details such objects to the nearest police	_____	_____	_____
(h) control room dialling 100. One should	_____	_____	_____
not touch the objects till the bomb disposal squad arrives.			

3. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet. The first one has been done as an example.

	Incorrect	Correct
The man, whose looked pale, was sick. He	whose	who
(a) was sitting in the emergency room, who was very crowded.	_____	_____
(b) He called to a nurse because was nearby. The nurse	_____	_____
(c) called a doctor, which came quickly. The doctor,	_____	_____
(d) that looked very worried, asked the man to lie down.	_____	_____
(e) The nurse gave the man an injection, who made him go to sleep.	_____	_____

4. The cougar (also known as puma or catamount) is a member of the cat family (a) \_\_\_\_\_ grows around 8 feet in length. Cougars sometimes prey on sheep and goats, so they may be killed by the farmers (b) \_\_\_\_\_ animals they attack. The cougar lives in deserts, forests, plains and mountains, but according to scientists (c) \_\_\_\_\_ have studied the animal, it is becoming endangered in some areas. The cougar has powerful legs (d) \_\_\_\_\_ it uses to climb and to jump onto trees. However, cougars very rarely attack humans, (e) \_\_\_\_\_ they are usually afraid of.



- |              |            |             |           |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| (a) (i) whom | (ii) which | (iii) that  | (iv) who  |
| (b) (i) who  | (ii) whose | (iii) which | (iv) whom |
| (c) (i) who  | (ii) which | (iii) whom  | (iv) when |
| (d) (i) who  | (ii) which | (iii) whose | (iv) whom |
| (e) (i) that | (ii) which | (iii) whom  | (iv) who  |