



DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS SHEET

DPP NO. 1

TOPIC : READING COMPREHENSION

Direction (1 to 5) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below each passage.

The camel is the oldest of domestic animals. It has been used for thousands of years, by the desert people of Africa and Asia to supply many of their needs. On the fertile edges of the desert, camels pull ploughs, the wheels to irrigate the fields and carry goods to market. In the desert itself, they are still almost the only means of transport.

They supply food, milk and clothing in the form of wool and leather.

This useful animal is well adapted to life in harsh, arid lands. The Arabian camel has one hump; the Bactrian camel has two. The hump is, in fact, a store of fat which is used as a source of energy when food and water are scarce. The camel can take up to 100 litres of water in ten minutes.

The camel has broad, soft feet for a steady grip in the sand. A thick skin protects it from the fierce daytime sun and bitterly cold nights. The camel's eyes have three eyelids to help keep out sand; its ears and nose are also adapted to keep out sand storms. Often called 'The ships of the desert', they can carry loads of 200 kilos and more, travelling up to 160 kilometres a day.

- Camel is the mainstay of the desert people of the world because it _____.
(A) does many works relating to their life (B) ploughs
(C) transports things (D) supplies them many things
- Without camels the life of the desert people shall stop because _____.
(A) camels supply them many things (B) they do various duties
(C) they provide them with essential things (D) they are domestic animals
- Camels don't drink water almost daily because _____.
(A) they store it in their bodies (B) they don't have much thirst
(C) their taking up much more water lasts long (D) they have no liking for it
- It is rightly said that camels are called the ships of the desert because _____.
(A) without them desert life is not possible (B) they do many jobs
(C) they help the desert people in many ways (D) they are never tired

Direction (5 to 7) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below each passage.

But I did not want to shoot the elephant. I watched him beating his bunch of grass against his knees, with the preoccupied grandmotherly air that elephants have. It seemed to me that it would be murder to shoot him. I had never shot an elephant and never wanted to. (Somehow it always seems worse to kill large animal.) Besides, there was the beast's owner to be considered. But I had got to act quickly. I turned to some experienced-looking Burmans who had been there when we arrived, and asked them how the elephants had been behaving. They all said the same thing; he took no notice of you if you left him alone, but he might charge if you went too close to him.

- The phrase 'Preoccupied grandmotherly air' signifies _____.
(A) being totally unconcerned (B) pretending to be very busy
(C) a very superior attitude (D) calm, dignified and affectionate disposition
- From the passage it appears that the author was _____.
(A) an inexperienced hunter (B) kind and considerate
(C) possessed with fear (D) a worried man
- The author did not want to shoot the elephant because he _____.
(A) was afraid of it
(B) did not have the experience of shooting big animals
(C) did not wish to kill animal which was not doing anybody any harm
(D) did not find the elephant to be ferocious

Direction (8 to 11) :Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below each passage.

Harold, a professional man who had worked in an office for many years, had a fearful dream. In it, he found himself in a land where small slug-like animals with slimy tentacles lived on people's bodies. The people tolerated the loathsome creatures because after many years they grew into elephants which then became the nation's system of transport, carrying everyone wherever he wanted to go. Harold suddenly realised that he himself was covered with these things, and he woke up screaming. In a vivid sequence of pictures this dream dramatised for Harold what he had never been able to put in to words; he saw himself as letting society feed on his body in his early years so that it would carry him when he retired. He later threw off the "security bug" and took up freelance work.

8. In his dream Harold found the loathsome creatures_____.
(A) in his village (B) in his own house
(C) in a different land (D) in his office
9. Which one of the following phrases best helps to bring out the precise meaning of 'loathsome creatures'?
(A) Security bug and slimy tentacles (B) Fearful dream and slug-like animals
(C) Slimy tentacles and slug-like animals (D) slug-like animals and security bug
10. The statement that 'he later threw off the security bug' means that_____.
(A) Harold succeeded in overcoming the need for security
(B) Harold stopped giving much importance to dreams
(C) Harold started tolerating social victimisation
(D) Harold killed all the bugs troubled him
11. Harold's dream was fearful because_____.
(A) it brought him face to face with reality
(B) it was full of vivid pictures of snakes
(C) he saw huge elephant in it
(D) in it he saw slimy creatures feeding on people's bodies

Direction (12 to 15) :Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below each passage.

Laws of nature are not commands but statements of acts. The use of the word "law" in this context is rather unfortunate. It would be better to speak of uniformities in nature. This would do away with the elementary fallacy that a law implies a law giver. If a piece of matter does not obey a law of nature it is not punished. On the contrary, we say that the law has been incorrectly started.

12. If a piece of matter violates nature's law, it is not punished because_____.
(A) it is not binding to obey it
(B) there is no superior being to enforce the law of nature
(C) it cannot be punished
(D) it simply means that the facts have not been correctly stated by law
13. Laws of nature differ from man-made laws because_____.
(A) the former state facts of Nature (B) they must be obeyed
(C) they are natural (D) unlike human laws, they are systematic
14. The laws of nature based on observation are_____.
(A) conclusion about the nature of the universe. (B) true and unfalsifiable.
(C) figments of the observer imagination. (D) subject to change in the light of new facts.
15. The author is not happy with word 'law' because_____.
(A) it connotes rigidity and harshness
(B) it implies an agency which has made them
(C) it does not convey the sense of nature's uniformity
(D) it gives rise to false beliefs

DPP NO. 2
TOPIC : SENTENCES

Direction : Tick mark the correct answer :-

1. The tennis team won the state championship. The subject is
(A) tennis (B) team (C) championship (D) None of these
2. Several thousand people watched the parade. The predicate is
(A) several (B) watched (C) parade (D) None of these
3. Identity theft is a significant problem in the United States. The predicate is
(A) theft (B) is (C) problem (D) None of these
4. The study of human populations is called demography. The predicate is
(A) study (B) populations (C) is called (D) None of these
5. We were puzzled by her explanation. The subject is
(A) we (B) were puzzled (C) explanation (D) None of these
6. Sally never finishes her homework on time.
(A) Exclamatory (B) Interrogative (C) Imperative (D) Declarative
7. Who helped you feed the dogs?
(A) Declarative (B) Exclamatory (C) Interrogative (D) Imperative
8. I can't believe they won the game!
(A) Interrogative (B) Imperative (C) Exclamatory (D) Declarative
9. Did you finish your homework last night?
(A) Exclamatory (B) Declarative (C) Imperative (D) Interrogative
10. Watch the ball.
(A) Interrogative (B) Exclamatory (C) Declarative (D) Imperative
11. Mr. Brown can be very strict.
(A) Imperative (B) Interrogative (C) Declarative (D) Exclamatory
12. Wash the dishes before dinner.
(A) Declarative (B) Imperative (C) Interrogative (D) Exclamatory
13. I am so excited, we are going to Paris!
(A) Exclamatory (B) Interrogative (C) Imperative (D) Declarative
14. Did you see that baseball game?
(A) Interrogative (B) Exclamatory (C) Imperative (D) Declarative
15. Mrs. Smith needs help watering her roses.
(A) Declarative (B) Imperative (C) Interrogative (D) Exclamatory
16. The professor handed out a syllabus the first day of class. The subject is
(A) professor (B) syllabus (C) class (D) None of these
17. Most colleges offer several computer science courses. The predicate is
(A) colleges (B) offer (C) courses (D) None of these
18. Typing is an important skill. The subject is
(A) typing (B) is (C) skill (D) None of these
19. Everyone recognizes the name Oprah. The subject is
(A) Everyone (B) name (C) Oprah (D) None of these
20. A schedule helps students with time management. The predicate is
(A) schedule (B) helps (C) management (D) None of these

DPP NO. 3
TOPIC : NOUNS

Direction : Tick mark the correct answer :-

1. The noun form of 'responsible' is
(A) responsibility (B) responsibility (C) responsibility (D) responsibly
2. The proper noun in the following is
(A) Kabir (B) market (C) army of soldiers (D) bravery
3. The masculine gender of the noun 'bee' is
(A) drone (B) fly (C) drake (D) bee
4. John has hatred for swimming. The abstract noun is
(A) John (B) for (C) swim (D) hatred
5. The correct collective noun in the following is
(A) a pride of peacocks (B) a flock of peacocks
(C) a herd of peacocks (D) a colony of peacocks
6. The noun 'parliament' means
(A) a cultural body in any country (B) a religious body in any country
(C) an entertaining body in any country (D) a legislative body in any country
7. The proper noun in the sentence is
(A) seed (B) table (C) deer (D) Kanpur
8. The collective noun 'choir' means
(A) a group of singers (B) a group of ladies (C) a group of ants (D) a group of birds
9. The feminine form of the noun 'monk' is
(A) friar (B) lady (C) woman (D) nun
10. The noun form the verb 'dine' is
(A) dinely (B) dinner (C) dining (D) dineless
11. The collective noun for 'lion' is
(A) a herd of lions (B) a pack of lions (C) a pride of lions (D) a heal of lions
12. The feminine form of the noun 'lord' is
(A) lady (B) lordess (C) lordy (D) sister
13. The abstract noun of 'Dangerous' is
(A) danger (B) dangerously (C) dangerousness (D) dangerous
14. The correct sentence is
(A) Whose books are these? (B) Who books are these?
(C) Whom books are these? (D) Where books are these?
15. The meaning of 'pharmacy' is
(A) a kids store (B) a fancy store (C) a drug store (D) a pet store
16. The feminine gender of 'horse' is
(A) colt (B) mare (C) filly (D) stag
17. The plural form of 'mouse' is
(A) mice (B) mouses (C) mices (D) mouse
18. The antonym of the abstract noun 'gloomy' is
(A) cheerly (B) cheerful (C) cherish (D) cheers
19. The collective noun of 'thieves' is
(A) a swarm of thieves (B) a team of thieves (C) a den of thieves (D) a spring of thieves
20. Neuter gender in the following is
(A) child (B) teacher (C) computer (D) poetess

DPP NO. 4
TOPIC : PRONOUNS

Direction : Tick mark the correct answer :-

1. My wife and _____ went to see the movie.
(A) I (B) me (C) my (D) myself
2. I love you more than _____.
(A) he (B) him (C) his (D) their
3. You and Ram have done _____ work.
(A) his (B) our (C) your (D) their
4. Three of _____ went to Pune.
(A) us (B) ours (C) those (D) theirs
5. The rivers of America are longer than _____ of Europe.
(A) this (B) these (C) those (D) that
6. The jury were divided in _____ opinion.
(A) it (B) his (C) its (D) their
7. Neither of the teachers could express _____ ideas.
(A) his (B) this (C) these (D) their
8. I _____ washed my clothes.
(A) I (B) my (C) am (D) myself
9. Sheela absented _____ from the office.
(A) himself (B) him (C) his (D) herself
10. She has not completed the task _____.
(A) herself (B) her (C) him (D) his
11. Lalita can _____ find the lost key.
(A) himself (B) him (C) his (D) herself
12. _____ Raj or Kamal will come today.
(A) Either (B) All (C) Every (D) Each
13. _____ student of this class is allowed to go to the library.
(A) Those (B) All (C) Every (D) These
14. _____ has to look after one's own business.
(A) Two (B) Three (C) Five (D) One
15. _____ pen is this ?
(A) What (B) Who (C) Whose (D) Which
16. _____ is sweeter than honey ?
(A) Who (B) What (C) Whom (D) Which
17. There were four problems _____ had to be tackled.
(A) who (B) what (C) that (D) which
18. Any person _____ does not listen to you is a fool.
(A) what (B) whom (C) that (D) which
19. All _____ glitters is not gold.
(A) who (B) that (C) those (D) which
20. All of them depend upon _____.
(A) one other (B) each other (C) one another (D) both 'B' and 'C'

DPP NO. 5
TOPIC : ADJECTIVES

Direction : Tick mark the correct answer :-

1. Her hair is long and _____.
(A) curly (B) happy (C) slim (D) late
2. He drives a bright red sports car. It's very _____.
(A) wild (B) shallow (C) fast (D) tall
3. Today, the weather's going to be _____.
(A) hopeful (B) warm (C) blue (D) urgent
4. This house is _____ and old.
(A) awkward (B) electric (C) large (D) fat
5. I'm feeling really _____ today.
(A) late (B) long (C) happy (D) round
6. The food at this supermarket is always _____.
(A) gentle (B) hopeful (C) empty (D) fresh
7. Her new husband is very _____.
(A) high (B) smart (C) urgent (D) relaxing
8. Take care of this letter, it's _____.
(A) urgent (B) round (C) blonde (D) fresh
9. I had a brilliant holiday. It was really _____.
(A) relaxing (B) loving (C) low (D) straight
10. I have fallen in love with a _____ woman.
(A) closed (B) beautiful (C) wooden (D) handsome
11. Which word is an adjective?
(A) after (B) pretty (C) taste (D) none of these
12. Which word is an adjective?
(A) dirty (B) ran (C) away (D) none of these
13. Which word is an adjective?
(A) eat (B) hot (C) meal (D) none of these
14. Which word is an adjective?
(A) beautiful (B) over (C) wave (D) none of these
15. It is very _____ to write clearly.
(A) dangerous (B) important (C) silly (D) none of these
16. There are no more _____ towels in the cupboard.
(A) white (B) dirty (C) empty (D) none of these
17. I can't afford that coat. I need to find a _____ one.
(A) black (B) cheaper (C) fashionable (D) none of these
18. I've lost my glasses so I'm wearing my _____ ones.
(A) clean (B) better (C) old (D) none of these
19. Be careful - the roads are _____ after the rain.
(A) slippery (B) long (C) bendy (D) none of these
20. How many adjectives are there in this sentence? I thought the film was very long and boring.
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) none of these

Direction : Fill in the blanks using correct degree of adjectives.

1. Her dress is (pretty) _____ than mine.
2. Cheetahs are (fast) _____ animals we can find.
3. Eating fruit and vegetables is (healthy) _____ than eating hot dogs.
4. I like milk (good) _____ than coffee.
5. China has (many) _____ people than any other country in the world.
6. The blue whale is (heavy) _____ animal in the world.
7. Which is (big) _____, Portugal or Spain?
8. Travelling by plane is (comfortable) _____ than travelling by car.
9. He is (untidy) _____ person in class.
10. Buying things from plastic is (bad) _____ than buying things from recycled paper.
11. The Nile is (long) _____ river in the world.
12. In Mark's opinion History is (difficult) _____ than Geography. However, it is (interesting) _____.
13. Antarctica is one of (cold) _____ places on Earth.
14. Greece is (hot) _____ than England.
15. Mirror, mirror on the wall, who's (pretty) _____ of them all?
16. Elvis Presley is one of (popular) _____ rock singers ever.
17. Jenny is (tall) _____ than Alice even though she is (young) _____.
18. Switzerland is one of (rich) _____ countries in the world.
19. People in Africa are the (poor) _____ in the world.
20. Alexander the Great was a (good) _____ leader than Xerxes.

DPP NO. 7
TOPIC : VERBS

Direction : Pick out the correct verb from the four alternatives suggested below.

1. They
(A) doesn't enjoy watching TV . (B) don't enjoy watching TV.
(C) hasn't enjoy watching TV. (D) haven't enjoy watching TV.
2. The past and past participle for verb hide is
(A) hide and hidden (B) hid and hid (C) hid and hidden (D) hide and hade
3. Find verb in the following
(A) former (B) formation (C) form (D) from.
4. Her roommate usually
(A) help her. (B) helps her. (C) is helping her. (D) was helping her.
5. Karuna and Kamla
(A) are teachers (B) is teachers (C) be teachers (D) am teachers
6. The past participle of verb 'trot' is
(A) troted (B) trots (C) trotting (D) trotted
7. The past tense of verb 'try' is
(A) tryed (B) tried (C) tred (D) tryded
8. The past and past participle of hit is
(A) hitted and helled (B) hit and hat (C) hat and hut (D) hit and hit
9. Sentence with helping verb is
(A) has made a picture. (B) made a picture. (C) makes a picture. (D) make a picture.
10. The verb in the following list of words is
(A) large (B) fair (C) examination (D) interfere
11. The antonym of tie is
(A) untie (B) tied (C) tier (D) tired
12. The past tense of fly is
(A) flown (B) flied (C) flyed (D) flew
13. The past of hop is
(A) hoped (B) hopping (C) hopped (D) hopeded
14. Tina sat in the chair and
(A) read the book (B) has read the book (C) is reading the book (D) readed the book
15. While he was watching TV, his brother
(A) were played cricket. (B) plays cricket. (C) was playing cricket. (D) played cricket.
16. The past of chew is
(A) chewd (B) chew (C) chewn. (D) none
17. He has
(A) eat his food. (B) eaten his food. (C) ate his food. (D) eated his food.
18. I have never
(A) drank coconut milk. (B) drink coconut milk. (C) dranked coconut milk. (D) drunk coconut milk.
19. They have
(A) did their work. (B) do their work. (C) done their work. (D) does their work.
20. The past and past participle of 'know' is
(A) knew, known (B) knowed, knowed (C) know, known (D) knew, knewed

DPP NO. 8
TOPIC : ADVERBS

Direction : Tick mark the correct answer :-

1. The correct interrogative adverb in the sentence is
(A) When are you going to London? (B) Where are you going to London?
(C) Which are you going to London? (D) Who are you going to London?
2. The antonym of the adverb 'delightfully' is
(A) agreeable (B) sorrowfully (C) pleasantly (D) enjoyably
3. Sunday morning I woke up
(A) later (B) lately (C) late (D) latest
4. My telephone is
(A) temporarily out of order. (B) temporary out of order.
(C) temporate out of order. (D) temper out of order.
5. Vimal drove
(A) to avoid being late quickest. (B) quickly to avoid being late.
(C) quick to avoid being late. (D) quicker to avoid being late.
6. The correct sentence is
(A) How old is your son now? (B) What old is your son now?
(C) Which old is your son now? (D) Where old is your son now?
7. He is
(A) absolute wonderful. (B) absolutefully wonderful.
(C) absolutely wonderful. (D) absolutely wonderful.
8. Razia spoke to me
(A) angrily. (B) angry. (C) anger. (D) angrily.
9. He spoke well at
(A) the meeting night last. (B) the meeting last night.
(C) the meeting night last. (D) last the meeting night.
10. I like your handwriting. You write very
(A) neat. (B) illegibly. (C) neatly. (D) neatful.
11. The water in the pond is
(A) extreme dirty. (B) extremely dirty. (C) extremeful dirty. (D) extremelessly dirty.
12. I haven't seen him
(A) lately. (B) late. (C) latest. (D) later.
13. The redwood tree was
(A) impressively tall. (B) impressly tall. (C) impressive tall. (D) impressfully tall.
14. We
(A) usual have breakfast at eight. (B) used to have breakfast at eight.
(C) usually have breakfast at eight. (D) usuality have breakfast at eight.
15. These mangoes are
(A) most ripe. (B) almost ripe. (C) almostly ripe. (D) almostfully ripe.
16. Rajesh was
(A) part responsible for the crime. (B) partfully responsible for the crime.
(C) partly responsible for the crime. (D) partingly responsible for the crime.
17. Raj drives
(A) in a careful manner. (B) carefully. (C) with caution. (D) carefull.
18. The sentence with correct adverb in the following sentence is
(A) I looked for the keys anywhere but didn't find them.
(B) I looked for the keys many where but didn't find them.
(C) I looked for the keys everywhere but didn't find them.
(D) I looked for the keys somewhere but didn't find them.
19. I
(A) quickfully opened the gold envelope. (B) quickly opened the gold envelope.
(C) quickful opened the gold envelope. (D) quicker opened the gold envelope.
20. He is
(A) probable in the park. (B) probability in the park.
(C) probably in the park. (D) probablely in the park.

DPP NO. 9
TOPIC : PREPOSITIONS

Direction: Choose suitable prepositions :

1. She was sitting _____ her two sisters.
(A) between (B) among (C) in (D) on
2. She has been waiting _____ the bus-stop for two hours.
(A) for (B) on (C) at (D) in
3. She was cutting vegetables _____ a knife.
(A) from (B) to (C) by (D) with
4. He lends money _____ interest.
(A) on (B) at (C) by (D) with
5. There was a fly _____ the milk.
(A) in (B) on (C) over (D) into
6. The car ran _____ the snake.
(A) over (B) on (C) at (D) to
7. My friends always go home _____ foot.
(A) by (B) with (C) on (D) upon
8. She always looks _____ her guests.
(A) for (B) after (C) about (D) into
9. Wise people do not believe _____ superstitions.
(A) in (B) about (C) of (D) to
10. What are you wearing _____ the party ?
(A) at (B) on (C) after (D) for
11. He will meet you _____ the evening of July the first.
(A) in (B) on (C) at (D) for
12. This is the knife _____ which the murder was committed.
(A) by (B) on (C) with (D) from
13. She has lived in that town _____ several years.
(A) from (B) by (C) for (D) since
14. I expect him _____ call me today.
(A) at (B) on (C) with (D) to
15. I had two eggs _____ breakfast.
(A) between (B) with (C) among (D) for
16. Man is entirely different _____ other animals.
(A) with (B) for (C) from (D) on
17. I have given _____ smoking.
(A) of (B) from (C) up (D) out
18. The boats are _____ the bridge.
(A) under (B) in (C) over (D) on
19. Birds are flying _____ the bridge.
(A) on (B) over (C) with (D) under
20. I have not seen him _____ Monday.
(A) on (B) from (C) for (D) since

DPP NO. 10
TOPIC : DETERMINERS

Direction : Tick mark the correct answer :-

1. Very_____ people fly just because of terrorist activities.
(A) little (B) much (C) many (D) few
2. Johnny is a keen player but unfortunately he has_____ skills.
(A) few (B) none (C) some (D) little
3. If we don't move faster, we'll miss our transfer to Munich. There isn't _____ time to waste.
(A) little (B) any (C) many (D) few
4. Unfortunately, I haven't got_____ time for watching TV.
(A) few (B) no (C) much (D) little
5. You can buy these maps at_____ station. They all have them.
(A) a lot of (B) several (C) some (D) any
6. The correct option for the sentence is
(A) How many books did you buy? (B) How much books did you buy?
(C) How many a books did you buy? (D) How a lot of books did you buy?
7. The correct option is
(A) There was little hope for the patient. (B) There was the little hope for the patient.
(C) There was few hope for the patient. (D) There was a few hope for the patient.
8. 'This is her purse'. With the help of a possessive pronoun we can replace the same sentence as
(A) This purse is his. (B) This purse is hers. (C) This purse is theirs. (D) This purse is mine.
9. The correct option for the sentence is
(A) Few members were absent from the meeting.
(B) Little members were absent from the meeting.
(C) A few members were absent from the meeting.
(D) A little members were absent from the meeting.
10. Using a specific (the) or general (a/an) determiner, the correct option is
(A) The Ravi is a boy. (B) Ravi is an boy. (C) Ravi is the boy. (D) Ravi is a boy.
11. If you have_____ questions, I'm ready to answer.
(A) little (B) any (C) much (D) plenty
12. I didn't have_____ trouble getting the passports. I only had a problem with my photo because it was an old one.
(A) much (B) any (C) no (D) several
13. There is_____ water left, so drink only if you must.
(A) some (B) little (C) few (D) much
14. There isn't_____ point at all in getting upset about it.
(A) few (B) several (C) any (D) many
15. _____ coat will do. It doesn't need to be a raincoat.
(A) Little (B) No (C) Any (D) Few
16. The correct option is
(A) at the dinner. (B) at a dinner. (C) at an dinner. (D) at dinner.
17. Using a specific (the) or general (a/an) determiner, the correct option is
(A) Mr. Ritwik is a M.L.A. from Manipur. (B) Mr. Ritwik is an M.L.A. from Manipur.
(C) Mr. Ritwik is the M.L.A. from Manipur. (D) Mr. Ritwik is M.L.A. from the Manipur.
18. I am
(A) a English teacher. (B) an English teacher.
(C) any English teacher. (D) each English teacher.
19. The correct option for the sentence is
(A) How many hours do you work? (B) How much hours do you work?
(C) How many a hours do you work? (D) How a lot of hours do you work?
20. 'He' is a personal pronoun. With an appropriate possessive the correct option is
(A) He is going to its house. (B) He is going to their house.
(C) He is going to my house. (D) He is going to his house.

DPP NO. 11
TOPIC : CONJUNCTIONS

Direction : Tick mark the correct answer :

1. The little girl smiles
(A) whenever she sees me. (B) after she sees me.
(C) because she sees me. (D) by the time she sees me.
2. I was allowed to go home
(A) so that I could take rest. (B) after I take rest.
(C) till I take rest. (D) before I take rest.
3. You can have ice-cream
(A) before you no longer have fever. (B) so that you no longer have fever.
(C) until you no longer have fever. (D) now that you no longer have fever.
4. The news was published
(A) as all could know about it. (B) as soon as all could know about it.
(C) in order that all could know about it. (D) provided that all could know about it.
5. You can take a leave
(A) provided that you return on time. (B) so that you return on time.
(C) only that you return on time. (D) even if you return on time.
6. You can either hire an auto rickshaw
(A) but come on foot. (B) after you come on foot.
(C) nor come on foot. (D) or come on foot.
7. The stadium was empty
(A) until the match ended. (B) by the time the match ended.
(C) while the match ended. (D) till the match ended.
8. She was spending so much
(A) that she won a lottery. (B) unless she won a lottery.
(C) while she won a lottery. (D) as though she had won a lottery.
9. Amitabh is tall
(A) although Jaya is short. (B) even if Jaya is short.
(C) if Jaya is short. (D) whereas Jaya is short.
10. Give me a call
(A) now that you find him. (B) while you find him.
(C) if you find him. (D) since you find him.
11. She got the job
(A) and she does not have any experience. (B) as if she does not have any experience.
(C) while she does not have any experience. (D) though she does not have any experience.
12. I ate so much
(A) since I could not walk. (B) though I could not walk.
(C) as I could not walk. (D) that I could not walk.
13. Raunak is taller
(A) as Vineet. (B) before Vineet. (C) than Vineet. (D) for Vineet.

14. I will go to school
 (A) because it is raining. (B) if it is raining.
 (C) where it is raining. (D) although it is raining.
15. I have not met him
 (A) wherever he took up a new job. (B) since he took up a new job.
 (C) until he took up a new job. (D) though he took up a new job.
16. He came last
 (A) as he ran very fast. (B) since he ran very fast.
 (C) till he ran very fast. (D) although he ran very fast.
17. He is both cunning
 (A) or selfish. (B) nor selfish. (C) and selfish. (D) yet selfish.
18. I was absent
 (A) after I was ill. (B) though I was ill. (C) before I was ill. (D) because I was ill.
19. You cannot succeed
 (A) after you work hard. (B) before you work hard.
 (C) unless you work hard. (D) so you work hard.
20. I will confess
 (A) before I leave. (B) because I leave. (C) so I leave. (D) though I leave.

DPP NO. 12

TOPIC : ACTIVE & PASSIVE VOICE

Direction : Tick mark the correct answer :

1. The teacher is teaching the class. The correct passive form of the sentence is
 (A) The class is being taught by the teacher.
 (B) The class was being taught by the teacher.
 (C) The class will be taught by the teacher.
 (D) The class has been taught by the teacher.
2. She was cooking dinner when I arrived. The passive form of this sentence is
 (A) The dinner is being cooked when he arrived.
 (B) The dinner was being cooked when he arrived.
 (C) The dinner was cooked when he arrived.
 (D) The dinner is cooked when he arrived.
3. Before the semester was over, the programme
 (A) had approved. (B) was being approved.
 (C) had been approved. (D) is being approved.
4. Our plan is still
 (A) being considered. (B) been considered.
 (C) has considered. (D) was considered.
5. When the Director came, the problem
 (A) was already been solved. (B) is already been solved.
 (C) had already been solved. (D) will already been solved.

6. I will introduce you to my friend tomorrow. The passive voice of this sentence is
 (A) you are been introduced to my friend tomorrow.
 (B) you will be introduced to my friend tomorrow.
 (C) you have been introduced to my friend tomorrow.
 (D) you had been introduced to my friend tomorrow.
7. The bridge
 (A) is still built. (B) was still built. (C) will still built. (D) is still being built.
8. The Old Man and the Sea
 (A) was being wriiten by Hemingway. (B) was wriiten by Hemingway.
 (C) has written by Hemingway. (D) was wrote by Hemingway.
9. The last day's match
 (A) has disrupted due to heavy rain. (B) has been disrupted due to heavy rain.
 (C) have been disrupted due to heavy rain. (D) is been disrupted due to heavy rain.
10. We buy and sell old books. The passive voice of the sentence is
 (A) Old books is bought and sold here. (B) Old books are bought and sold here.
 (C) Old books have bought and sold here. (D) Old books shall bought and sold here.

Direction : Write the Passive form of the following sentences:

1. I have taken food.
Ans. _____
2. Stand up.
Ans. _____
3. Please have a seat.
Ans. _____
4. Let him open the door.
Ans. _____
5. All like it.
Ans. _____
6. They are shouting slogans.
Ans. _____
7. He killed a mouse.
Ans. _____
8. She was mourning her grandpa's death.
Ans. _____
9. Shut up.
Ans. _____
10. Let John do it.
Ans. _____

DPP NO. 13
TOPIC : DIRECT INDIRECT SPEECH

Direction : Tick mark the correct answer :-

1. The children said, "Hurray! We have won the competition." Indirect speech is
 - (A) The children said that they have won the competition.
 - (B) The children exclaimed with joy that they had won the competition.
 - (C) The children asked that they have won the competition.
 - (D) The children asked whether they had won the competition.

2. They said that
 - (A) they have been planning on an adventure trip for sometime.
 - (B) they had been planning on an adventure trip for sometime.
 - (C) they are planning on an adventure trip for sometime.
 - (D) they had planned on an adventure trip for sometime.

3. They told us that all the employees
 - (A) were invited for a buffet lunch on this occasion.
 - (B) were invited for a buffet lunch on that occasion.
 - (C) were inviting for a buffet lunch on that occasion.
 - (D) will invited on this occasion.

4. "I need a reasonable explanation", said the warden. Indirect speech is
 - (A) I need a reasonable explanation, told the warden.
 - (B) The warden said I needed a reasonable explanation.
 - (C) The warden said that she needed a reasonable explanation.
 - (D) The warden told that she needs a reasonable explanation.

5. They said that
 - (A) we are going to be delayed.
 - (B) we were going to be delayed.
 - (C) they were going to be delayed.
 - (D) they going to be delayed.

6. The police announced that
 - (A) the station has to be evacuated as there is a terror alert.
 - (B) the station has to evacuate as there is a terror alert.
 - (C) the station had to be evacuated as there was a terror alert.
 - (D) the station had to be evacuated as there is a terror attack.

7. The contestants complained that
 - (A) they will have performed better if they are given more time.
 - (B) they will have performed better if they were given more time.
 - (C) they would have performed better if they were given more time.
 - (D) they would performed better if they were given more time.

8. Divya said, "I will visit my maternal aunt tomorrow."
 - (A) Divya said that she will visit my maternal aunt tomorrow.
 - (B) Divya said that she visited her maternal aunt tomorrow.
 - (C) Divya said that she would visit her maternal aunt the next day.
 - (D) Divya said that she would visit her maternal aunt the previous day.

9. All my friends said that
 - (A) they should has be informed about the reunion in advance.
 - (B) they should have be inform about the reunion in advance.
 - (C) they should have been inform about the reunion in advance.
 - (D) they should have been informed about the reunion in advance.

10. He said, "Honesty is the best policy".
 - (A) He said that honesty is the best policy.
 - (B) He said that honesty was the best policy.
 - (C) He said that honesty had been the best policy.
 - (D) He said that honesty has been the best policy.

11. The guests said that
 (A) they had been waiting outside the venue.
 (B) we have been waiting outside the venue.
 (C) they are waiting outside the venue.
 (D) we are waiting outside the venue.
12. "Go and clean the mess in your room right now", said his elder brother. Indirect speech is
 (A) His elder brother asked him to cleaned the mess in your room right now.
 (B) His elder brother ordered him to clean the mess in his room right then.
 (C) His elder brother requested him to clean the mess in his room right then.
 (D) His elder brother asked him to clean the mess in his room right now.
13. Rohan said that
 (A) I have been a fervent admirer of Indian classical music.
 (B) I had been a fervent admirer of Indian classical music.
 (C) he has been a fervent admirer of Indian classical music.
 (D) he had been a fervent admirer of Indian classical music.
14. Their aunt
 (A) said that switch off the television and go to sleep.
 (B) said that they switch off the television and go to sleep.
 (C) ordered them to switch off the television and go to sleep.
 (D) told them that switch off the television and go to sleep.
15. "Will they be able to meet the deadline?" asked she. Indirect speech is
 (A) She asked will they be able to meet the deadline.
 (B) She asked whether they will be able to meet the deadline.
 (C) She asked would they be able to meet the deadline.
 (D) She asked whether they would be able to meet the deadline.
16. Reema asked me, "Will you attend the seminar?"
 (A) Reema asked me will I attend the seminar.
 (B) Reema said to me will I attend the seminar.
 (C) Reema asked me whether you would attend the seminar.
 (D) Reema asked me whether I would attend the seminar.
17. Riya asked Shreya, "Are you aware of this route?"
 (A) Riya asked Shreya that is she aware of this route.
 (B) Riya asked Shreya whether she was aware of that route.
 (C) Riya asked Shreya was she aware of that route.
 (D) Riya asked Shreya that whether she was aware of that route.
18. Our elders said to us, "Hard work is the key to success."
 (A) Our elders told us that hard work was the key to success.
 (B) Our elders told us that hard work is the key to success.
 (C) Our elders told us that hard work has been is the key to suces.
 (D) none of these
19. He said ."The earth is round."
 (A) He told that the earth was round. (B) He told that the earth has been round.
 (C) He said that the earth is round. (D) He said that the earth had been round.
20. "Leave me alone, I am not in a mood to talk right now", said Lisa to her friend.
 (A) Lisa said to her friend that leave me alone I am not in a mood to talk.
 (B) Lisa asked her friend to leave her alone she was not in a mood to talk right now.
 (C) Lisa told her friend to leave her alone as she was not in a mood to talk then.
 (D) Lisa told her friend that leave me alone as I was not in a mood to talk then.

DPP NO. 14
TOPIC : SUBJECT VERB CONCORD

Direction : Tick mark the correct answer :-

1. One hundred dollars
(A) is a lot for this pair of trousers. (B) are a lot for this pair of trousers.
(C) were a lot for this pair of trousers. (D) have been a lot for this pair of trousers.
2. A number of people
(A) are waiting to see you. (B) is waiting to see you.
(C) was waiting to see you. (D) has been waiting to see you.
3. The chairman, along with his two assistants
(A) have planned to visit London. (B) plan to visit London.
(C) plans to visit London. (D) were planned to visit London.
4. There
(A) are too much crime today. (B) have too much crime today.
(C) were too much crime today. (D) is too much crime today.
5. Bread and butter
(A) are his only food. (B) were his only food.
(C) is his only food. (D) have been his only food.
6. One of my best friends
(A) are a doctor. (B) is a doctor. (C) were a doctor. (D) have a doctor.
7. Few mountain climbers
(A) has reached the peak. (B) have reached the peak.
(C) was reached the peak. (D) is reached the peak.
8. None of them
(A) had ready to do this work. (B) are ready to do this work.
(C) were ready to do this work. (D) have been ready to do this work.
9. None
(A) had helpless. (B) was helpless. (C) are helpless. (D) has been helpless.
10. Not only the players but also the coach
(A) was happy. (B) were happy. (C) have been happy. (D) are happy.
11. There
(A) is many reasons for the delay. (B) was many reasons for the delay.
(C) has many reasons for the delay. (D) are many reasons for the delay.
12. The team
(A) run during practice. (B) were running during practice.
(C) have run during practice. (D) runs during practice.
13. Every boy and every girl
(A) was given a gift. (B) were given a gift.
(C) are given a gift. (D) have been given a gift.
14. The doctor who has helped thousands of patients
(A) is here. (B) are here.
(C) were here. (D) have been here.
15. Social Studies
(A) are an interesting subject. (B) have an interesting subject.
(C) were an interesting subject. (D) is an interesting subject.
16. Dogs and cats
(A) are both playing. (B) is both playing. (C) was both playing. (D) has been both playing.
17. Every one of them
(A) has done their duty. (B) has done his duty. (C) are done their duty. (D) were done their duty.

18. The United States
 (A) are having a big navy. (B) were having a big navy.
 (C) have a big navy. (D) has a big navy.
19. A car and a bike
 (A) are means of transportation. (B) is means of transportation.
 (C) were means of transportation. (D) have means of transportation.
20. Two hours
 (A) is a long time to wait for the doctor. (B) are a long time to wait for the doctor.
 (C) were a long time to wait for the doctor. (D) have been a long time to wait for the doctor.

DPP NO. 15
TOPIC : MODALS

Direction : Tick mark the correct answer :-

1. You _____ go now. It is too late.
 (A) must (B) will (C) can (D) may
2. When he grows up he _____ like to be an engineer.
 (A) would (B) should (C) must (D) will
3. Nobody _____ enter this room without permission.
 (A) must (B) can't (C) mustn't (D) shall
4. That _____ to be Raju's car.
 (A) used (B) must (C) can (D) should
5. He _____ to go for swimming once a week.
 (A) ought (B) used (C) should (D) must
6. She _____ go there now because her brother has done her work.
 (A) must not (B) need not (C) can not (D) should not
7. Run fast lest you _____ miss the train.
 (A) will (B) can (C) should (D) ought to
8. _____ we read this book ?
 (A) shall (B) can (C) would (D) may
9. He _____ come anytime.
 (A) may (B) must (C) can (D) will
10. Soliders _____ obey orders.
 (A) must (B) may (C) should (D) can
11. If I were a parrot, I _____ fly.
 (A) can (B) would (C) may (D) will
12. I _____ rather fail than adopt unfair means.
 (A) should (B) might (C) will (D) would
13. We _____ pay our taxes.
 (A) can (B) might (C) would (D) must
14. _____ you play with us ?
 (A) can (B) may (C) shall (D) will
15. He ran as fast as he _____
 (A) can (B) could (C) may (D) might
16. You _____ have worked harder.
 (A) need not (B) might (C) can (D) should
17. You _____ to finish your work in time.
 (A) ought (B) shall (C) should (D) must

18. You _____ tell the truth.
 (A) can't (B) must (C) won't (D) may
19. He was very strong, he _____ hunt all day and dance all night.
 (A) can (B) could (C) would (D) might
20. The swimmer was tired but he _____ reach the shore before he collapsed.
 (A) could (B) will (C) was able to (D) must

DPP NO. 16

TOPIC : PUNCTUATIONS

Direction : Tick mark the correct answer :-

1. Which of this is not a punctuation mark?
 (A) Full stop (B) Comma (C) Colon (D) Hashtag
2. Which of these is used after a nominative absolute?
 (A) Colon (B) Comma (C) Full stop (D) Question mark
3. Which of these is used to separate short co-ordinate clauses of a compound sentence?
 (A) Semicolon (B) Comma (C) Full stop (D) Colon
4. Which of these is used to separate a series of loosely related clauses?
 (A) Comma (B) Full stop (C) Semicolon (D) Colon
5. Which of these is used between sentences which are grammatically independent?
 (A) Colon (B) Semicolon (C) Comma (D) Hyphen
6. Which of these is used to convey proportions?
 (A) Semicolon (B) Colon (C) Comma (D) Hyphen
7. Choose the correct statement :
 (A) My aunt who lives in Mumbai is a doctor. (B) My aunt, who lives in Mumbai, is a doctor.
 (C) My aunt, who lives in Mumbai is a doctor. (D) My aunt who lives in Mumbai, is a doctor.
8. Choose the correct statement :
 (A) I met a beautiful, European woman. (B) I met a beautiful European woman.
 (C) I met a beautiful European, woman. (D) I met a beautiful, European, woman.
9. Which sentence has the correct ending punctuation mark?
 (A) Tom went to the store to buy bread, (B) Tom went to the store to buy bread!
 (C) Tom went to the store to buy bread. (D) Tom went to the store to buy bread?
10. Which sentence has the correct ending punctuation mark?
 (A) Bob and Bill won the fishing contest and the prize was \$1,000,
 (B) Bob and Bill won the fishing contest and the prize was \$1,000!
 (C) Bob and Bill won the fishing contest and the prize was \$1,000?
 (D) Bob and Bill won the fishing contest and thr proze was \$1,000.
11. Which sentence has the correct ending punctuation mark?
 (A) When is your birthday. (B) When is your birthday
 (C) When is your birthday? (D) When is your birthday!
12. Whchih sentence has the correct ending punctuation mark?
 (A) The parade is coming and I am going to get lots of candy?
 (B) The parade is coming and I am going to get lots of candy!
 (C) The parade is coming and I am going to get lots of candy
 (D) The parade is coming and I am going to get lots of candy,
13. When will you return to our city....
 (A) ? question mark (B) ! exclamation mark
 (C) . full stop (D) None of these
14. Wow....You really obtained a gold medal in the Olympics.
 (A) ? question mark (B) ! exclamation mark
 (C) . full stop (D) None of these

15. They offered the children bananas....apples...pears and plums.
 (A) , a comma (B) ; semi-colon
 (C) - a hyphen (D) None of these
16. The rich man was a self...made man.
 (A) No punctuation mark (B) - a dash
 (C) - a hyphen (D) None of these
17. ...I haven't seen Carol today,...said Tom
 (A) () brackets (B) " " speech marks
 (C) , commas (D) None of these
18. The children were told to bring the following items... a pen, a pencil, a ruler and an exercise book.
 (A) , a comma (B) ; a semi-colon (C) : a colon (D) None of these
19. Jim lives in Australia...his brother lives in England.
 (A) - a hyphen (B) ; semi-colon (C) : colon (D) None of these
20. I found Claire..s jacket on the chair.
 (A) - a hyphen (B) , a comma (C) ' an apostrophe (D) None of these

DPP NO. 17
TOPIC : ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

Direction : In questions given below out of four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given word/sentence.

1. Extreme old age when a man behaves like a fool
 (A) Imbecility (B) Senility (C) Dotage (D) Superannuation
2. That which cannot be corrected
 (A) Unintelligible (B) Indelible (C) Illegible (D) Incurable
3. The study of ancient societies
 (A) Anthropology (B) Archaeology (C) History (D) Ethnology
4. A person of good understanding knowledge and reasoning power
 (A) Expert (B) Intellectual (C) Snob (D) Literate
5. A person who insists on something
 (A) Disciplinarian (B) Stickler (C) Instantaneous (D) Boaster
6. State in which the few govern the many
 (A) Monarchy (B) Oligarchy (C) Plutocracy (D) Autocracy
7. A style in which a writer makes a display of his knowledge
 (A) Pedantic (B) Verbose (C) Pompous (D) Ornate
8. List of the business or subjects to be considered at a meeting
 (A) Schedule (B) Timetable (C) Agenda (D) Plan
9. Leave or remove from a place considered dangerous
 (A) Evade (B) Evacuate (C) Avoid (D) Exterminate
10. A prima facie case is such
 (A) As it seems at first sight (B) As it is made to seem at first sight
 (C) As it turns out to be at the end (D) As it seems to the court after a number of hearings
11. A person pretending to be somebody he is not
 (A) Magician (B) Rogue (C) Liar (D) Imposter
12. A person who knows many foreign languages
 (A) Linguist (B) Grammarian (C) Polyglot (D) Bilingual
13. One who has little faith in human sincerity and goodness
 (A) Egoist (B) Fatalist (C) Stoic (D) Cynic
14. One who possesses many talents
 (A) Versatile (B) Nubile (C) Exceptional (D) Gifted

15. Words inscribed on tomb
(A) Epitome (B) Epistle (C) Epilogue (D) Epitaph
16. One who eats everything
(A) Omnivorous (B) Omniscient (C) Irrestible (D) Insolvent
17. Malafide case is one
(A) Which is undertaken in a good faith (B) Which is undertaken in a bad faith
(C) Which is undertaken after a long delay (D) Which is not undertaken at all
18. The custom or practice of having more than one husband at same time
(A) Polygyny (B) Polyphony (C) Polyandry (D) Polychromy
19. Tending to move away from the centre or axis
(A) Centrifugal (B) Centripetal (C) Axiomatic (D) Awry
20. Teetotaller means
(A) One who abstains from theft (B) One who abstains from meat
(C) One who abstains from taking wine (D) One who abstains from malice

DPP NO. 18
TOPIC : IDIOMS

Direction : Some proverbs/idioms are given below together with their meanings. Choose the correct meaning of proverb/idiom, If there is no correct meaning given, E (i.e.) 'None of these' will be the answer.

1. To make clean breast of
(A) To gain prominence (B) To praise oneself
(C) To confess without of reserve (D) To destroy before it blooms
(E) None of these
2. To keeps one's temper
(A) To become hungry (B) To be in good mood
(C) To preserve ones energy (D) To be aloof from
(E) None of these
3. To catch a tartar
(A) To trap wanted criminal with great difficulty (B) To catch a dangerous person
(C) To meet with disaster (D) To deal with a person who is more than one's match
(E) None of these
4. To drive home
(A) To find one's roots (B) To return to place of rest
(C) Back to original position (D) To emphasise
(E) None of these
5. To have an axe to grind
(A) A private end to serve (B) To fail to arouse interest
(C) To have no result (D) To work for both sides
(E) None of these
6. To cry wolf
(A) To listen eagerly (B) To give false alarm
(C) To turn pale (D) To keep off starvation
(E) None of these
7. To end in smoke
(A) To make completely understand (B) To ruin oneself
(C) To excite great applause (D) To overcome someone
(E) None of these
8. To be above board
(A) To have a good height (B) To be honest in any business deal
(C) They have no debts (D) To try to be beautiful
(E) None of these
9. To put one's hand to plough
(A) To take up agricultural farming (B) To take a difficult task
(C) To get entangled into unnecessary things (D) Take interest in technical work
(E) None of these

10. To pick holes
 (A) To find some reason to quarrel (B) To destroy something
 (C) To criticise someone (D) To cut some part of an item
 (E) None of these
11. To leave someone in the lurch
 (A) To come to compromise with someone (B) Constant source of annoyance to someone
 (C) To put someone at ease (D) To desert someone in his difficulties
 (E) None of these
12. To play second fiddle
 (A) To be happy, cheerful and healthy (B) To reduce importance of one's senior
 (C) To do back seat driving (D) To support the role and view of another person
 (E) None of these
13. To be the question
 (A) To refer to (B) To take for granted (C) To raise objections (D) To be discussed
 (E) None of these
14. A black sheep
 (A) An unlucky person (B) A lucky person
 (C) An ugly person (D) A partner who takes no share of the profits
 (E) None of these
15. A man of straw
 (A) A man of no substance (B) A very active person
 (C) A worthy fellow (D) An unreasonable person
 (E) None of these
16. To smell a rat
 (A) To see signs of plague epidemic (B) To get bad smell of a bad dead rat
 (C) To suspect foul dealings (D) To be in a bad mood
 (E) None of these
17. To hit the nail right on the head
 (A) To do the right thing (B) To destroy one's reputation
 (C) To announce one's fixed views (D) To teach someone a lesson
 (E) None of these
18. To set one's face against
 (A) To oppose with determination (B) To judge by appearance
 (C) To get out of difficulty (D) To look at one steadily
 (E) None of these

DPP NO. 19

TOPIC : PHRASAL VERBS

Direction : Tick the correct phrasal verb.

1. He could feel the back of his neck_____ when they started talking about the tragedy.
 (A) burn on (b) burn in (c) burn up (D) burn of
2. Candace has a bad habit of_____ when others are talking.
 (A) but in (B) but (C) but into (D) but against
3. Ken tried to _____ his teachers in order to get a good report card.
 (A) butter up (B) butter over (C) butter in (D) butter down
4. The guard had to _____ the dogs when Henry menacingly approached the locked gate.
 (A) call on (B) call down (C) call off (D) call for
5. Everyone could see by the grimace on his face that he didn't_____ the meal in front of him.
 (A) care on (B) care for (C) care of (D) care up
6. He didn't_____ to new concepts easily.
 (A) catch on (B) catch up (C) catch with (D) catch in

7. They _____ the hotel late last night.
(A) checked into (B) checked on (C) checked down (D) checked at
8. Due to his illness, he had lagged behind, so he worked hard to _____ with his missed school work.
(A) catch on (B) catch up (C) catch (D) catch in
9. The couple _____ of the hotel early this morning.
(A) checked out (B) checked in (C) checked about (D) check down
10. Ronu always tried to _____ on rainy days.
(A) cheer everyone on (B) cheer everyone up (C) cheer everyone (D) cheer everyone in
11. Most of the kids at school thought he was scared and that he would _____ of the race.
(A) chicken out (B) chicken (C) chicken in (D) chicken up
12. The supervisor asked everyone to _____ to arrange for the manager's birthday present.
(A) chip (B) chip over (C) chip in (D) chip about
13. He _____ when the police officers started to question him about the robbery.
(A) clammed (B) clammed up (C) clammed about (D) clammed down
14. Prime minister is determined to _____ a change in the cabinet.
(A) bring in (B) bring across (C) bring about (D) bring at
15. Rishi _____ a terrible cold this week.
(A) came up with (B) came about with (C) came down with (D) came in with
16. Lily was _____ her friends to help her move.
(A) counting down (B) counting about (C) counting on (D) count over
17. The new police chief is trying to _____ on the current drug mafia in the city.
(A) crack down (B) crack over (C) crack (D) crack upon
18. John is trying to _____ on fatty foods.
(A) cut down (B) cut up (C) cut about (D) cut off
19. The custody battle _____ for many months.
(A) dragged down (B) dragged on (C) dragged in (D) dragged off
20. The architect _____ some blueprints for you last week.
(A) drew on (B) drew up (C) drew down (D) drew with

DPP NO. 20
TOPIC : PROVERBS

Direction : Tick mark the correct answer :-

1. With open arms
(A) Warmly (B) Cold blooded (C) Resemble (D) Coldly
2. By leaps and bounds
(A) very fast (B) very slow (C) in details (D) aimlessly
3. Lions share
(A) look angrily (B) major share (C) minor share (D) heart of the prey
4. To cry wolf
(A) To refer to (B) To emphasise (C) To have no result (D) To give false alarm
5. Out of question
(A) Resemble (B) Easy (C) Impossible (D) For the end
6. A hard nut to crack
(A) To be deceived (B) Lazy (C) To confirm (D) A difficult problem
7. Every trick in the book
(A) Nothing Happening (B) Be optomistic
(C) Try every possible way (D) Forgive someone

8. A black sheep
(A) Stranger (B) On the run
(C) Scoundrel (D) Gentleman
9. A turn coat
(A) One who changes one's opinion or party (B) A wet coat
(C) A poor man (D) Man of principal
10. Bag and baggage
(A) All the clothing (B) Without any belonging
(C) Leave (D) With all one's belongings
11. To end in smoke
(A) To come to nothing (B) To gain importance
(C) To praise oneself (D) To reach target
12. At arm's length
(A) Length of arm (B) At a distance (C) Insult (D) Very near
13. Get rid of
(A) Invite someone (B) Attend an occasion
(C) To begin to do something (D) Dispose of
14. Tie the knot
(A) To get married (B) To get educated (C) To hit someone (D) To be turned away
15. At daggers drawn
(A) real cause (B) to be puzzled (C) at enmity (D) at friendship
16. Up to the mark
(A) Feel greatly (B) Standard (C) Extinguish (D) Below standard
17. Lean and mean
(A) To destroy something (B) To create something
(C) Using only what is necessary (D) Not afraid dangerous situations
18. All and Sundry
(A) Everybody without distinction (B) only rich person
(C) together (D) selected people
19. A cock and bull story
(A) Interesting story (B) A detective story (C) An absurd tale (D) A relevant story
20. A bone of contention
(A) Bone of lion (B) A reason for discord (C) Cause of friendship (D) Continued to bed

DPP NO. 21

TOPIC : SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Direction : Choose the correct SYNONYM of Bold words.

1. He is a **fast** runner.
A) Quick B) Slow C) Energetic D) Calm
2. I am **terrible** at Mathematics.
A) Good B) Great C) Awful D) Fantastic
3. Have you looked at the **invoice**?
A) Pen B) Bill C) Sheet D) Paper
4. Do you think I am **stupid**?
A) Dumb B) Intelligent C) Brilliant D) Fast
5. He never **comes** on time.
A) Sees B) Does C) Goes D) Arrives
6. This toy is **inexpensive**.
A) Cheap B) Over priced C) expensive D) Good

7. The music is **loud**.
A) Soft B) Blaring C) Pleasant D) Catchy
8. I **require** three big boxes.
A) Need B) Threw C) Found D) got
9. He has a **big** house.
A) Small B) Tiny C) Large D) Great
10. My girlfriend is very **pretty**.
A) Ugly B) Strange C) Beautiful D) Stupid

Direction : Choose the correct ANTONYM of Bold words.

11. He is **tall**.
A) Short B) Big C) Huge D) Hungry
12. It is **hot** outside.
A) Warm B) Breezy C) Cold D) Stormy
13. This seems like a **good** hotel.
A) Brilliant B) Bad C) Great D) Dirty
14. She is **foolish**.
A) Dumb B) Idiomatic C) Brainy D) Wise
15. That seems **expensive**.
A) Overpriced B) Wealthy C) Great D) Inexpensive
16. This house is **magnificent**.
A) Big B) Small C) Unimpressive D) Gigantic
17. Why are you being so **arrogant**?
A) Snooty B) Stupid C) Humble D) Cunning
18. What about this restaurant? It's very **popular**.
A) Infamous B) Dirty C) Unpopular D) Crowded
19. Do you want to go the **beautiful** valley?
A) Ugly B) Dirty C) Filthy D) Nice
20. I do not want to live in this **filthy** colony.
A) Nice B) Dirty C) Clean D) Pretty

DPP NO. 22

TOPIC : JUMBLED WORDS

Direction : Rearrange the following words into meaningful sentences :

1. on/televisions/internet/the/accessed/is
2. carry/we/laptop/can/easily
3. important/is/it /eat/to/ breakfast
4. about/is/education/and/teaching/learning
5. America/colombus/discovered
6. sharda/the/room/being/was/cleaned/by
7. the/boy/naughty/window/broke/pane/the
8. soldiers/a/battle/fought/was/by/the
9. the/wrote/Mahabharata/who
10. the/sweeps/sweepers/floor/the
11. differences/air temperature/is caused/it/by/in
12. weighs/warm air/less than/so/and/rises/it/cold air
13. rushes in/cooler air/underneath it/creating winds/then/lts place/take/to
14. is free/a the din and noise/village/from/city/of/the
15. crowdfree/there/open/and/atmosphere/is

DPP NO. 23
TOPIC : GAP FILLING

Direction : Fill in the blanks

1. Sher Singh's father was known far and wide (a).....'Sher Singh Bahadur'. He lived a quiet life here in Laldwani village, grazing his cattle. cultivating his bit of land. But (b)..... there was an expedition (c)the jungle in search of big game, (d)to shoot or photograph them, they sent (e)..... this man, Bahadur the Brave. He (f).....find tigers where there were (g)..... tigers at all. He could look at the dry grass and tell everything (h).....had happened there.
2. An American geologist Paul Walker, concerned (a).....the melting of ice, buried a message in a bottle, during his exploration (b).....'Ward Hunt Island' in Nunavut, Canada (c)..... 1959. He measured the distance - about 1.2 metres - from a glacier to (d).....he buried the message in a bottle requesting that (e)who found the note (f)..... contact him with an update on the glacier's distance to the bottle site.
3. A millionaire Indian couple facing charges (a) enslaving and torturing two Indonesian women (b) released (c)bail. (d)of the time the women (e) be kept (f) strict vigilance.
4. Located on (a).....Grand Trunk Road between Khanna (b).....Ludhiana, this serai-fort was built by Mughal chieftain Lashkari Khan (c)..... the 16th century. Much of the structure is in ruins and has (d).....vandalised. The serai gained attention (e).....parts of the Bollywood film "Rang de Basanti" (f).....shot here.

DPP NO. 24
TOPIC : OMISSION + ERROR SPOTING

Omission

In the following passages one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and after it in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Ensure that the word that forms your answer is underlined.

1. In evening when we reached home e.g. In the evening
(a) of us were too tired to even think. (a) _____
(b) All decided to have tea and snacks. (b) _____
(c) Being eldest I had to prepare everything. (c) _____
(d) I opened the refrigerator to find there wasn't milk (d) _____
(e) to prepare ten cups of tea and very butter to make (e) _____
(f) sandwiches. Somehow I managed to prepare tea. (f) _____
(g) Everyone enjoyed tea and the snacks that (g) _____
(h) I served but there wasn't tea left for me. (h) _____
2. (a) Macbeth not really like to play fool. (a) _____
(b) But the witches promised him greatness, (b) _____
(c) and already two of their predictions had proved true. (c) _____
(d) Now his mind to be obsessed with the intense (d) _____
(e) desire for the third prediction to come true. It only (e) _____
(f) human to want this greatness. As the seeds of ambition (f) _____
(g) growing his mind to think dark thoughts about getting (g) _____
(h) rid of Duncan and his sons. Being king a very attractive (h) _____
proposition indeed.

Error Spotting

The following passages have not been edited. There is one error in each of the lines. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet as given below against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied.

	Incorrect	Correct
1. The house on which we were to live was in one end of the village. It was hiding behind a screen of mango and orange tree and bushes of hibiscus full from enormous scarlet flowers. The house were adequate without be luxurious. We had just finished unpacking when they were greeted by the housekeeper which name was Paula.	e.g. on (a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____ (e) _____ (f) _____ (g) _____ (h) _____	in _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
2. Dance is an art form is well known, for dance as a therapy is not known in many. Dance therapy involves a synthesis of the grace and vigour on Indian classical and folk dance movements into a innovative holistic therapy. It brings over the inner feelings for the participants and can help them with develop a healthy personality.	e.g. is (a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____ (e) _____ (j) _____ (g) _____ (h) _____	as _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

DPP NO. 25 THREE QUESTIONS

1. Why did the king send two messengers throughout his kingdom?
2. How did the king promise to reward the person who would answer his questions correctly?
3. Whose advice did the king finally think of seeking?
4. Who did go along with the king to meet the hermit?
5. During which time of the day would the hermit would leave the forest and go out?
6. Why was the king advised to listen to his soldiers?
7. Why did the king refuse to give reward to anyone?

THE SQUIRREL

1. What is being compared to a gray overcoat?
2. Discuss the posture of the squirrel as discussed in line 3 of the poem.
3. Having observed the squirrels around us, can we say that a squirrel is a fast paced animal?
4. What does the poem say about the poet's choice of subject?

DPP NO. 26 A GIFT OF CHAPPALS

1. Who is Mridu and with whom Mridu went to Rukku Manni's place?
2. Why was Ravi dragging Mridu towards the backyard?
3. Why were the red chilli kept in the backyard?
4. The beggar was leaning against what in Ravi's garden?
5. Mridu had noticed in front of Meena's house a pair of chappals. Whom did they belong to?
6. What was in the cat's name that pleased Mridu?
7. How did Ravi link his cat with the Pallava kings?

THE REBEL

1. What does the rebel do when everybody talks during the lessons?
2. Why does the rebel choose to wear fantastic clothes?
3. Why do rebels always contradict the others?
4. Why does the society disapprove of the rebels?

DPP NO. 27

GOPAL AND THE HILSA-FISH

1. How did the fishmongers lure the customers to buy Hilsa?
2. Who was Gopal?
3. What did Gopal's wife think about him?
4. What were the remarks of two men on seeing Gopal in the market?
5. What was the king's reaction when he came to know that he had lost the challenge?
6. What happened when the king hear his courtiers talking about Hilsa fish?
7. Why did Gopla's wife find his activities strange?

THE SHED

1. Why were the hinges of the door rusty?
2. What does the speaker usually do while lying in the bed?
3. What did the speaker's brother say about the shed?
4. Comment on the speaker's resolve to go inside the shed?

DPP NO. 28

THE ASHES THAT MADE TREES BLOOM

1. What did the kind farmer do with the money he made from the gold?
2. How did the daimios reward the kind farmer?
3. What did the leader of the van do with the kind old man?
4. Why did the wicked couple drop their tools?
5. How did the wicked couple behave with the dogs passing by their house?
6. How did the kind old couple treat their dog?
7. Describe the change the cherry tree underwent after the kind old poured a pinch of ash over it.

CHIVVY

1. Why do the grown-ups tell the children not to talk with their mouth full?
2. What all instructions are given by the adults regarding noise?
3. What happens when the adults give too many instructions to the children?

DPP NO. 29

QUALITY

1. What proves that Mr Gessler was not an Englishman?
2. Where did Mr Gessler live?
3. What distinction Mr Gessler's shop had?
4. How did Mr Gessler found that the boot was not comfortable for author?
5. What material Mr Gessler used to make the boots?
6. Why did author preferred boots made by Mr Gessler than that of big firms?
7. The author felt sorry for complaining about his boots. What made him feel so?

TREES

1. Who have tea parties under the trees?
2. To what use a mother puts the trees?
3. Why do the fathers find trees useful?
4. Why the chopped down trees are called timber?

DPP NO. 30
EXPERT DETECTIVES

1. Why Maya called Nishad Seven?
2. Name the narrator in the lesson 'Expert Detectives'.
3. According to Maya what was the cause behind Mr Nath's scars?
4. What did Mr Nath thought Nishad had come to his place the second time for?
5. How was Nishad spending his unexpected holiday?
6. What made Nishad turn sympathetic towards Mr Nath?
7. Give a brief description about Mr Nath's visitor.

MYSTERY OF THE TALKING FAN

1. What does the phrase, "he ran as still as water" mean?
 2. What was troubling the talking fan?
 3. Why was all the 'mystery' spoilt?
 4. Who do you think or understand what the talking fan wished to convey?
-

DPP NO. 31
THE INVENTION OF VITA-WONK

1. According to Charlie, what lives the longest?
2. Bristlecone pine trees live the longest. Whom did Mr Wonka asked Charlie to confirm his fact with?
3. What was unique about the Great Glass Elevator?
4. Whose knucklebones were collected by Willy Wonka?
5. Where did the old flea collected by Mr Wonka live?
6. What was the need for Mr Wonka to invent Vita-Wonk?
7. Name five ancient things collected by Mr Wonka.

DAD AND THE CAT AND THE TREE

1. How many times does the narrator's father try to climb the tree?
 2. From where did the narrator' father get the ladder?
 3. Describe the tone in which the narrator's father dismissed his wife's warning every single time.
 4. Discuss plan A, B and C and the reasons for their respective failures.
-

DPP NO. 32
FIRE : FRIEND AND FOE

1. Why the early man was afraid of fire?
2. Give some examples of fuel.
3. Why a newspaper or stick lying in the open does not catch fire on its own?
4. Why gaps are left between buildings during construction?
5. How the discovery of fire has helped the mankind?
6. How fire is a good servant?
7. Before fire brigades were set out, how people tried to put out fire?

MEADOW SURPRISES

1. What kind of surprise could be found while walking on the grass?
2. Why is one unable to see a rabbit initially?
3. Which all houses are characterised by the term 'meadow houses'?
4. Describe the various sights that one comes across in the meadows.

DPP NO. 33

A BICYCLE IN GOOD REPAIR

1. Where did the author planned to do alongwith his friend?
2. Who the author called the right person to shake the bicycle?
3. Which was the toughest part of the bicycle that the author's friend found the toughest to fix?
4. How the author and his friend spent the entire day?
5. Was it right for the author's friend to dismantle the bicycle?
6. How did the author said to encourage his friend to fix the gear-case?
7. What happened to the ball bearings?

GARDEN SNAKE

1. Why did the narrator run away seeing the garden snake?
 2. What does a garden snake eat?
 3. What makes the child comfortable the next time he sees the garden snake?
 4. What lesson does the young child narrator learn from his mother?
-

DPP NO. 34

THE STORY OF CRICKET

1. Name one cricket ground that is oval in shape.
2. Mention the year when the cricket rules were written for the first time.
3. State two changes that were seen in the game of cricket around 1780.
4. The game of cricket traces its origin from where?
5. Where and by which community cricket was initially played in India?
6. What are the changes the cricket bat has undergone with time?
7. CK Nayudu name is recorded in his history of cricket. What are the reasons that make him a legend?