

ENGLISH

CLASS – VIII (CBSE)

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VIBRANT ACADEMY (India) Private Limited



DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS SHEET

DPP NO. 1

TOPIC : READING COMPREHENSION

Direction : Read the following passages and Answer the questions given below.

Passage - 1

In our approach to life, be it pragmatic or otherwise, basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmistakably is the desire for peace, security and happiness. Different forms of life at different level of existence make up the teeming denizens of this earth of ours. And, no matter whether they belong to the higher groups such as human beings or to the lower groups such as animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort and security. Life is a dear to a mute creature as it is to a man. Even the lowliest insect strives for protection against dangers that threaten its life. Just as each one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all other creatures.

1. The author's point is that
(A) different forms of life are found on earth
(B) different levels of existence are possible in nature
(C) peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings
(D) even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life
2. Which one of the following assumptions or steps is essential in developing the author's position
(A) All forms of life have a single overriding goal
(B) The will to survive of creature is identified with a desire for peace
(C) All beings are divided into higher and lower groups
(D) A parallel is drawn between happiness and life, and pain and death

Passage -2

In many of our schools, children who 'complete' Primary school are not fully functional in the language that serves as the medium of their education. One would expect that a class VI student, almost twelve years old with five years / of schooling behind him, would be able to read understand and write the language. Unfortunately, surveys conducted among rural school children in the state reveal that this is not the case. A majority of the school population was found to be at the frustration level in understanding the texts. The surveys also reveal the enormous heterogeneity of the linguistic and cultural background of the children, contrary to the belief that they all come from Hindi-speaking backgrounds.

1. The phrase 'not fully functional' means that the children
(A) are not able to do any work on their own
(B) cannot read the textbook properly
(C) cannot write letters to their friends
(D) do not have any general knowledge
2. A class VI student who is twelve years old has 'five years of schooling behind him'. This means that he
(A) has attended school for five years
(B) has skipped his primary school
(C) refuses to attach school till he is twelve
(D) does not attach any importance to primary education
3. The surveys conducted in the state reveal that
(A) there are very few primary schools in the rural areas
(B) there is no single medium of instruction for them
(C) all languages are taught in a haphazard manner
(D) the students cannot understand the textbooks
4. Before the surveys we had the belief that
(A) all the children were good students
(B) the schools taught Hindi very efficiently
(C) all the children spoke Hindi at home
(D) Hindi was a compulsory subject
5. In the given context, 'the enormous heterogeneity of children' is due to the fact that these children
(A) speak different languages
(B) come from various states
(C) belong to different classes of society
(D) come from different cultural milieux

Passage - 3

By human obligations I mean the ability to behave in a reasonable way, to observe restraint so that restraints do not have to be imposed, to be able to think clearly and objectively so that false doctrines cannot gain ground. I believe that it also means the ability to see through nonsense, political, economic, scientific and so on, and the feeling that it is a duty to resist it.

- Human obligations do not include
(A) behaving in a disciplined manner (B) acquiring knowledge
(C) making others feel that you are always right (D) thinking clearly
- If one does not observe restraint
(A) people around one will grow hostile (B) one's friends will ignore one
(C) one's life will be miserable (D) people will see to it that one behaves responsibly
- When one does not think clearly and objectively
(A) one falls to achieve success (B) one tends to believe in the wrong things
(C) one is considered a fool (D) one tends to make mistakes in day-to-day life
- It is one's duty to resist
(A) all political propaganda (B) religious practices
(C) unsatisfactory plans and programme (D) irrational ideas
- In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with
(A) moral conduct (B) a humane approach to our problem
(C) the scientific point of view (D) the acquisition of specialized knowledge

Passage - 4

Science and technology have relieved mankind of degrading drudgery. They have added to man's comfort, health and enjoyment of existence. The average life span of a man on earth has been greatly increased. Science has added to the dignity and stature of the individual. When man is relieved from the battle for physical safety, he becomes a little creator. Every challenge of science has added to man's moral stature. As we find that the world is much more wonderful than we ever dreamed it to be, we are led into new fields of awareness, new ranges of attainment, a new realization of destiny. New knowledge is both a challenge and an opportunity. 'For it is not yet known what man may be'. He must therefore, without haste and without rest, strive to reach the quality of human greatness that is greatness in humanity.

- Science and technology have relieved making of
(A) difficulties in life (B) unpleasant situations
(C) hard, boring work (D) humiliating experiences
- A man becomes a little creator when he
(A) indulges in creative writing
(B) is free from risks to his physical existence
(C) works hard to improve his life
(D) gets inspiration to do good to others
- According to the passage, scientific achievements have
(A) made man materialistic (B) turned man into an atheist
(C) enhanced man's intellectual ability (D) given man a higher moral stature
- New knowledge is both a challenge and an opportunity because it
(A) opened up new fields of activity
(B) has made man self-confident
(C) has increased man's potentiality exceedingly
(D) has increased man's curiosity about things around him
- According to the passage, man should strive to
(A) achieve a higher social status in life
(B) get material prosperity
(C) inspire others to do good things in life
(D) achieve that greatness which makes him a good human being

Passage -5

If India takes up the doctrine of the sword, she may gain temporary victory. Then India will cease to be the pride of my heart. I am wedded to India because I owe my all to INDIA. I believe absolutely that she has a mission for all the world. She is not to copy Europe blindly. India's acceptance of the sword will be the hour of my trial. I hope I shall not be found wanting. My religion has no geographical limits. If I have a living faith in it, it will transcend my love for India herself. My life is dedicated to the service of India through the religion of non-violence.

1. Indian will cease to be a pride of the writer's heart when it
(A) copies others (B) does not fight for its cause
(C) follows the path of violence (D) has no mission for the world
2. A religion has no geographical limits when
(A) it is followed by a small community (B) it rises above the interests of a country
(C) many people follow it (D) people fight for their religion
3. The expression 'hour of trial' in the passage given above means the time
(A) of trial in a court of law (B) when a person gets some punishment
(C) when one's principles are put to test (D) when a man faces some difficult problems in life
4. The expression 'doctrine of the sword' means
(A) dictatorship (B) belief in the use of violent methods
(C) fighting with a sword means (D) habit of carrying arms
5. The author of the passage is
(A) very critical of his own philosophy of life (B) deeply aware of his failures in life
(C) unsure of what religion can do to politics (D) morally strong and invincible

DPP NO. 2

TOPIC : NOUN

Direction : 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 of 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. 3

TOPIC : PRONOUN

Direction : Write the correct form of pronoun in the following :

1. They scored as many marks as _____ [They, Them]
2. Can you dance as well as _____ ? [They, them]
3. Let you and _____ try what we can do. [I, me]
4. Wait for Tarry and _____. [I, me]
5. Nobody but _____ was present. [he, him]
6. Whom can I trust, if not _____ ? [He, him]
7. Raman drives the car as well as _____. [I, me]
8. It was _____ that gave you the money. [he, him]
9. None is so blind as they that will not see. [they, them]
10. They are not so fortunate as _____. [we, us]
11. Goldy is as strong as _____. [I, me]
12. He is the man _____ wallet was stolen by the thieves. [whose, whom]
13. The player _____ scores the most runs shall be praised. [whom, who]
14. It is known to all as to _____ you mean. [what, that]
15. I invited my friend to my house, _____ is near Jain Temple. [which, that]

Direction : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer.

16. Let your mother / and myself serve / food for you.
(A) (B) (C)

17. Offer the chocolates to / whoever comes to the door and / mentions whom sent them.
 (A) (B) (C)
18. We are ordered to fire over the / head of whoever tries to cross the river. Balram Singh /
 (A) (B)
 and me will try to get at the position from the rear.
 (C)
19. Her and I often / went to the / films together.
 (A) (B) (C)
20. Don't you realize / that Mr. Sharma is richer / than your and me ?
 (A) (B) (C)

DPP NO. 4
TOPIC : ADJECTIVE

Direction : Supply suitable adjectives :

1. He was listened to in _____ silence.
2. He was a man of _____ ambition.
3. Every cloud has a _____ lining.
4. _____ errors are not easily corrected.
5. He always walks with a _____ step.
6. I have no _____ cash.
7. Nelson won for himself _____ fame.
8. He stands _____ feet in his stockings.
9. An _____ man will not reason calmly.
10. There were riots in _____ places.
11. _____ anxiety has undermined his health.
12. Have you any _____ reason to give?
13. The _____ bird catches the worm.
14. India expects _____ man to do his duty.
15. You cannot have it _____ ways.
16. The injured man wants _____ advice.
17. His reading is of a very _____ range.
18. Here is Rs. 50 ; pay the fare and keep the _____ money.
19. The _____ tidings were a heavy blow to the old man.
20. It is a _____ lie.

DPP NO. 5
TOPIC : ADVERBS

Direction : Underline the adverbs and tell their kinds.

1. He usually gets up late. _____
2. Come as early as possible. _____
3. I hurt my knee yesterday. _____
4. I have spoken to him already. _____
5. The end soon came. _____

6. He looked up. _____
7. Surely you are mistaken. _____
8. She sings delightfully. _____
9. Don't go far. _____
10. He is far better now. _____
11. I do not know him. _____
12. He seldom comes here. _____
13. I am fully prepared. _____
14. Slowly and sadly we laid him down. _____
15. We shall now begin to work. _____

Direction : Find errors in the following:

16. He fought cowardly.
Ans. _____
17. She spends money miserly.
Ans. _____
18. He behaves weird.
Ans. _____
19. Rahul lives princely.
Ans. _____
20. He drives rash.
Ans. _____

DPP NO. 6
TOPIC : PREPOSITION

Direction : Fill in the blanks with appropriate Preposition.

1. I invited him _____ the party.
2. Throw yourself _____ the mercy of the Lord.
3. The cat jumped _____ the table
4. Mom put the blanket _____ the child.
5. He has been known _____ me for a long time.
6. I always write _____ a pen.
7. Which room do you sleep _____?
8. I want a pen to write _____.
9. There is a bridge _____ the river.
10. He put a ladder _____ the wall.
11. He leaned _____ the desk.
12. Prop the bicycle _____ the tree.
13. Richa has been waiting for the bus _____ 8 o' clock.
14. She wrote all her answers _____ black-ink.
15. We saw a lion while passing _____ the forest.
16. Vandana met her aunt _____ the railway station.

17. Have you got any money _____ you ?
18. My house is situated _____ a temple.
19. He is not pleased _____ me.
20. Joshi has been speaking _____ an hour.

DPP NO. 7
TOPIC : DETERMINERS

Direction : Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners.

1. How _____ milk did he drink?
2. _____ of the students came out with flying colours.
3. Our garden looks awful this summer. There are too _____ weeds.
4. I didn't ask about _____ student.
5. _____ experts say you should fertilize your lawn in the summer. But it didn't seem to do my lawn _____ good.
6. They say _____ knowledge is a dangerous thing.
7. But it does him _____ good when the whole system goes down.
8. He drank the _____ milk that was there in the glass.
9. Rahul lost the _____ friends he had.
10. I saw _____ one-eyed man.
11. I have _____ European friend.
12. I enjoyed _____ lunch held at the Crown Plaza.
13. _____ U.K. has ruled most of the countries of the world.
14. _____ Americans are hard working.
15. _____ Janshatabdi is about to arrive.
16. I sometimes go to _____ school of my son to review his progress.
17. He has developed intimacy with _____ Sharmas.
18. Have you got _____ books I sent by courier ?
19. _____ Pluto is the farthest from the sun.
20. _____ Hindu is an English daily.

DPP NO. 8
TOPIC : CONJUNCTIONS

Direction : Complete these sentences with suitable conjunctions.

1. I work hard _____ he idles away his time.
2. _____ you are a rich man, no one will object to you.
3. Giving up wrong pleasure is not self-sacrifice, _____ self - culture.
4. His ambition was inordinate, _____ he was jealous of every man of ability.
5. _____ we approached the house, we heard the sound of music.
6. _____ he but all of us are pursuing our studies diligently.
7. _____ you study, you will fail.
8. The employees work only _____ the boss is in the office.

9. He is _____ stupid to understand this.
10. Pranav is _____ a good politician _____ a good doctor.
11. They would have attended the conference _____ the Mayor refused to pay him the fixed amount.
12. Do some more practice _____ your opponent will flat you down in the arena.
13. She was punished _____ she had lied to the teacher.
14. I would rather stay here _____ go out ?
15. I attended the seminar _____ I had been ill.

Direction : Join these sentences using appropriate conjunctions :

1. Pay the income tax well in time. Pay the penalty.
Ans. _____
2. He is very frail. He cannot do it.
Ans. _____
3. He is not so good. He should not be appreciated.
Ans. _____
4. Maintenance of law and order is important. The crime graph will go up.
Ans. _____
5. Books will not be issued to students. They produce their library card.
Ans. _____

DPP NO. 9
TOPIC : TENSE

Direction : Choose the correct form of the verb from those given in the bracket.

1. I (will have finished, will finish) the work before you come back.
2. It started drizzling while we (played, were playing) cricket.
3. John will meet Sarah when he (will come, comes) back from work.
4. Harry (finished, has finished) his work just now.
5. Prabhat (is jogging, jogs) every morning.
6. The meeting began after the chief guest (arrived, had arrived).
7. As soon as he (finished, had finished) the book, he informed the publisher.
8. Prem told me that he (had decided, decided) to take the examination.
9. I wish I (work, worked) harder.
10. His brother is always (troubling, troubles) me.

Direction : Rectify the errors in the given sentences and rewrite the correct sentences :

1. Vicky has been staying in Kanpur from 2003.
2. Aditya left for Punjab before Madhu reached there.
3. Did you went there yesterday?
4. Karina has bought a new scooty last month.
5. You won't succeed until you worked hard.
6. Have you been played cricket since morning?
7. She is going to done this work.
8. I will leave after you had come.

9. He has been singing since two hours.
10. He will have went there by tomorrow.

DPP NO. 10
TOPIC : ACTIVE – PASSIVE VOICE

Direction : Change the following sentences from the Active Voice to the Passive Voice:

1. Sit and wait there.
Ans. _____
2. Help me, please.
Ans. _____
3. Do they invite you to their parties?
Ans. _____
4. Did he read a book?
Ans. _____
5. Shall I ever forget those happy days?
Ans. _____
6. Was he not selling his books?
Ans. _____
7. She listened to me.
Ans. _____
8. Was John plucking flowers?
Ans. _____
9. Do it.
Ans. _____
10. Bring me a glass of water.
Ans. _____
11. The rose smells sweet.
Ans. _____
12. One should speak the truth.
Ans. _____
13. Why did the teacher punish you?
Ans. _____
14. Somebody snatched my pen.
Ans. _____
15. The hunter wants to kill the lion.
Ans. _____
16. Who broke the table?
Ans. _____
17. Women like men to adore them.
Ans. _____
18. We do not know him.
Ans. _____
19. Who has done this mischief?
Ans. _____
20. Why was the teacher scolding you?
Ans. _____

DPP NO. 11
TOPIC : DIRECT & INDIRECT SPEECH

Direction : Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech:

1. He said to me, "I have never been to Delhi."
Ans. _____
2. Seema said to me, " I don't like ice-cream."
Ans. _____
3. "You have spoken the truth" , he said to me.
Ans. _____
4. I shall say to mother, "Your sister is ill."
Ans. _____
5. Sita will say to Ram, "You will help me in my work."
Ans. _____
6. He said to the driver, "you killed a dog."
Ans. _____
7. Manish said, "I must leave for home immediately."
Ans. _____
8. She said to me, "I did not have tea today"
Ans. _____
9. She said, " I have tolerated you for too long."
Ans. _____
10. My father said, "The sun rises in the east."
Ans. _____
11. I said to Anand, "May you always be happy !"
Ans. _____
12. They said, "Long live our Prime Minister!"
Ans. _____
13. Govind said to me, "May God bless you with long life!"
Ans. _____
14. Stela said to me, "Good morning!"
Ans. _____
15. Rakesh said to his friend, "When do you go to school ?"
Ans. _____
16. My father said to me, "Go to bed."
Ans. _____
17. My boss said to me, "Are you happy with your new job ?"
Ans. _____
18. She said to me, " Wow, what a nice car!"
Ans. _____
19. He said to me, "Where are you going ?"
Ans. _____
20. Sohan said to you, "I think Mohan is right."
Ans. _____

DPP NO. 12
TOPIC : MODALS

Direction : Fill in the blanks with Modal Auxiliaries.

1. We _____ to respect our teachers.
2. You _____ not drive fast on crowded roads.
3. He prayed that God _____ bless me.
4. If she were a doctor, she _____ treat you.
5. He is working hard so that he _____ get good marks.
6. _____ I get you food ?
7. Rakesh lives next door to you, you _____ know him.
8. One _____ be honest.
9. _____ she come by bus ?
10. _____ you please help me ?
11. He _____ have caught the bus if he had hurried.
12. _____ I help you to pack ?
13. You _____ do it again.
14. This is a wonderful book. You _____ read it.
15. Bharti _____ be cheerful before her marriage.
16. She is not _____ understand French.
17. _____ we leave ?
18. Seema _____ help her old mother.
19. You _____ go to Jaipur.
20. He _____ play cricket when he was in college.

DPP NO. 13
TOPIC : SUBJECT-VERB CONCORD

Direction : Fill in the blanks :

1. More books than one _____ been stolen. (has/have)
2. More than one accident _____ occurred in this place. (has/have)
3. He is one of the students who _____ the class. (disturb/disturbs)
4. The Arabian Nights _____ my favourite book. (is/am/are)
5. A number of students _____ using unfair means during exams. (was/were)
6. George, and not his sister _____ punished for cheating during the exam. (was/were)
7. Two and two _____ four. (make/makes)
8. Not only my friends but also my brother _____ selected for the show. (was/were)
9. Neither of the brothers _____ contacted me so far. (has/have)
10. The number of viewers watching Reality Shows on TV _____ on the rise. (is/am/are)
11. One of my intimate friends _____ going there. (was/were)
12. My strength _____ you. (is/am/are)
13. It's I who _____ in love with you. (is/am/are)

14. It's she who _____ it. (do/does)
15. Was it you who _____ making a noise ? (was/were)
16. Rahul and not his friends _____ to music. (listen/listens)
17. The professor and writer _____ coming to motivate the students. (is/am/are)
18. The politician and the writer _____ been invited. (has/have)
19. He as well as I _____ teaching at Resonance. (is/am/are)
20. He as well as his brothers _____ involved in this matter. (is/am/are)

DPP NO. 14

TOPIC : CONDITIONALS

Direction : Mark the correct answer.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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 : PHRASES AND CLAUSES

Direction : In the space before each group of words, mark P if it is a phrase, D if it is a dependent clause and I if it is an independent clause.

1. Over my head_____
2. Because I was afraid_____
3. I didn't get very much sleep_____
4. That night_____
5. I knew what happened_____
6. So that I could get some rest_____
7. I heard the cat's meow_____
8. Sitting by the broken plate licking the crumbs_____
9. When I finally got up_____
10. I got so tired_____

Direction : There is an error in the following sentences. Rewrite them correctly.

1. She told me which she would be delighted to come.
2. Pay careful attention to whom I am going to say.
3. I went to see which had happened.
4. Which you should cheat me, hurts me.
5. I don't know which I can get out of this mess.
6. I don't know whose he wants.
7. I thought whom she would arrive tomorrow.
8. He asked me unless I knew his name.
9. I want to know whom she is angry with me.
10. I often wonder whose he is getting on.

DPP NO. 16

TOPIC : IDIOMS AND PHRASES

Direction : In the following questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase which is bold in the sentence. Choose the one that presses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase:

1. His most trusted friend proved to be **a snake in the grass**.
(A) an unreliable person (B) a hidden enemy
(C) low and mean (D) cowardly and brutal
2. The captors of the kidnapped kept his family **on tenter-hooks**.
(A) in anxious suspense (B) on constant move
(C) in seething anger (D) in excited wait
3. I have come to know of your **hole-and-corner methods** of dealing with people.
(A) suspicious (B) secret (C) servile (D) strict
4. They are sure to **steal a march upon** their competitors.
(A) outshine (B) defy (C) challenge (D) resist
5. Despite being under debt, Rohit still **keeps a good table**.
(A) keeps up an outward show of prosperity
(B) entertains his guests sumptuously
(C) helps his friends with money
(D) is lively and gay when his friends call
6. The authorities **took him to task** for his negligence.
(A) gave him additional work (B) suspended his assignment
(C) forced him to resign (D) reprimanded him
7. I am sure they will **fight tooth and nail** for their rights.
(A) with all their rights (B) with all their might
(C) without any weapon (D) very cowardly
8. The detective left **no stone unturned** to trace the culprit.
(A) took no pains (B) did very irrelevant things
(C) restored to illegitimate practices (D) used all available means
9. **A golden handshake** is a payment
(A) received as an inducement to leave job.
(B) received in advance for a new job.
(C) received as a bribe in return of a favour.
(D) received as a prize.

10. Harassed by repeated acts of injustice, he decided to **put his foot down**.
 (A) not to yield (B) resign (C) withdraw (D) none of these
11. Harshad Mehta could be easily arrested because the police were **tipped off in** advance.
 (A) bribed (B) cautioned
 (C) given advance information (D) threatened
12. You **cannot have your cake and eat it too**.
 (A) enjoy for ever (B) enjoy without payment
 (C) cannot have it both ways (D) absolve yourself of guilt
13. In the beginning of his career, he was practically **rolling in money**.
 (A) wasting a lot of money (B) spending more than his earnings
 (C) very rich (D) saving lot of money
14. Those were only **crocodile tears**.
 (A) pretended sadness (B) a weeping sign
 (C) mild regret (D) very gloomy
15. He was murdered **in cold blood**.
 (A) coolly (B) nicely
 (C) unfeelingly (D) thoughtlessly
16. The students were **in the blues** when they heard that the examination would not be postponed after all
 (A) cheerless and depressed (B) violent and angry
 (C) wearing blue badges (D) singing sad songs
17. **Making a mountain out of a mole hill**
 (A) mountains make molehills (B) climbing a mountain to find a molehill
 (C) finding things very difficult (D) fussing too much over a small problem
18. The captain played with determination because the honour of the team was **at stake**.
 (A) at the top (B) in danger (C) very low (D) appropriate
19. The inspector was **caught red handed**.
 (A) quickly (B) caught in the act of committing the crime
 (C) caught with dirty hands (D) found with hands tied
20. She **cut a sad figure** in her first performance on the stage.
 (A) made a sorry figure (B) cut a sorry face
 (C) did not do well (D) performed a sad role

DPP NO. 17

TOPIC : PHRASAL VERBS

Direction : Tick the correct alternative.

1. Mr. Sharma has **put in** for the post of a teacher.
 (A) applied for (B) served (C) recommended (D) selected
2. The Secretary has **put forward** the idea that the staff should work on Saturday.
 (A) accepted (B) suggested (C) rejected (D) requested
3. I am afraid you will have to **put up with** this condition.
 (A) fight (B) bear (C) watch (D) remove
4. Sarthak **put across** the point yesterday.
 (A) ignored (B) repeated (C) communicated (D) successfully
5. Mohan did not **put by** much.
 (A) save (B) offer (C) plan (D) need
6. You must **put down** everything .
 (A) leave (B) forget (C) write down (D) lie down

7. The patient died because of the doctor's negligence but the doctor **escaped punishment**.
 (A) did away with it (B) went along with it (C) got away with it (D) run away with it.
8. You must **give back** your uniform when you leave the army.
 (A) turn in (B) turn up (C) turn down (D) put up
9. I shall **support you** through thick and thin.
 (A) stand for (B) stand by (C) depend on (D) turn in
10. You will have to **compensate** the loss.
 (A) make for (B) make up (C) stand for (D) give up
11. He has promised to **investigate** the matter.
 (A) go into (B) look out (C) make out (D) find out
12. Don't forget to _____ the light.
 (A) turn up (B) turn off (C) turn in (D) turn away
13. Could you _____ the gas so that I can light the fire.
 (A) turn in (B) turn on (C) turn up (D) turn down
14. The factory _____ five hundred pieces a month.
 (A) turns on (B) turns away (C) turns out (D) turns off
15. The business _____ two crore per year.
 (A) turns over (B) turns up (C) turns back (D) turns on
16. The candidates _____ for the interview.
 (A) turned over (B) turned up (C) turned out (D) turned down
17. Fire _____ in the market.
 (A) broke away (B) broke out (C) broke down (D) broke up
18. The government is _____ a new legislation to curb hoarding.
 (A) bringing in (B) bringing out (C) bringing up (D) bringing on
19. The orders must be _____ at once.
 (A) carried in (B) carried over (C) carried forward (D) carried out
20. Even if it rains I shall not _____ my journey.
 (A) put away (B) put off (C) put out (D) put by

DPP NO. 18

TOPIC : IRREGULAR VERBS

Direction : Write the past and past participle forms of the following verbs.

	Base Form	Past Form	Past participle Form
1.	Lie	_____	_____
2.	Light	_____	_____
3.	Lose	_____	_____
4.	Behold	_____	_____
5.	Bend	_____	_____
6.	Buy	_____	_____
7.	Cast	_____	_____
8.	Sink	_____	_____
9.	Sit	_____	_____
10.	Upset	_____	_____

Direction : Change the verb into the past simple

1. I _____ (hear) a new song on the radio.
2. I _____ (read) three books last week.
3. They _____ (speak) French to the waitress.
4. He _____ (understand) during the class, but now he doesn't understand.
5. I _____ (forget) to buy some milk.
6. She _____ (have) a baby in June.
7. You _____ (lose) your keys last week.
8. They _____ (swim) 500m.
9. I _____ (give) my mother a CD for Christmas.
10. At the age of 23, she _____ (become) a doctor.

DPP NO. 19

TOPIC : SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Directions : Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. LOATHE
(A) cherish (B) detest (C) prize (D) reject (E) caress
2. PROSPER
(A) blossom (B) fizzle (C) dishonor (D) flourish (E) omit
3. CONSENT
(A) discard (B) surrender (C) oppose (D) approve (E) sanction
4. PRIMITIVE
(A) elementary (B) modern (C) juvenile (D) withering (E) infant
5. PROVOKE
(A) invoke (B) insult (C) aggravate (D) encourage (E) soothe
6. RESOLUTE
(A) cruel (B) steadfast (C) careless (D) fickle (E) loyal
7. PROPEL
(A) activate (B) cede (C) hasten (D) reduce (E) retreat
8. DESPERATE
(A) daring (B) peaceful (C) hopeful (D) violent (E) useless
9. ELIGIBLE
(A) disqualified (B) undesirable (C) proper (D) clumsy (E) suitable
10. HAZARDOUS
(A) vivid (B) convenient (C) dangerous (D) secure (E) risky

Direction : In each of the following sentences replace the underlined word with another word that means the same. Choose your answers from the given options.

(insensitive, commencement, at odds, crippled, unnoticeable, unruly, unjustifiable, provoked, suspicious, inconclusive)

1. Memorial Day marks the inception of summer for most people.
2. A leg injury incapacitated the athlete for the season.
3. She gave me an incredulous glance.
4. The result of the race was indecisive and we had to run it again.

5. Your purchase of a mink coat was an indefensible waste of money.
6. The dictator's cruel decree incited the people to open rebellion.
7. That raucous voice is incompatible with her fragile looks.
8. It was inconsiderate of him to play the music so loud.
9. The film star preferred to remain inconspicuous by wearing a very simple outfit.
10. The incurable boy was in and out of reform school for years.

DPP NO. 20

TOPIC : ONE WORD SUBSTITUTIONS

Direction : Tick the correct alternative.

1. One who walks in one's sleep.
(A) dreamer (B) somnambulist (C) neomatic (D) ignorant
2. A person suffering from nervous breakdown.
(A) eccentric (B) neurotic (C) lunatic (D) mongrel
3. A book or paper written by hand.
(A) handwritten (B) manuscript (C) edition (D) draft
4. Unable to pay one's debt.
(A) beggar (B) insolvent (C) poor (D) borrower
5. Born of unmarried parents.
(A) legitimate (B) illegitimate (C) orphan (D) adopted
6. An instrument for measuring the force of the wind.
(A) manometer (B) micrometer (C) telescope (D) anemometer
7. A person's first speech.
(A) maiden (B) extempore (C) opener (D) preface
8. A decision on which all are agreed.
(A) anonymous (B) unanimous (C) obsolete (D) confession
9. One for whom the whole world is one home.
(A) cosmopolitan (B) humanitarian (C) international (D) tourist
10. A job without salary.
(A) free service (B) honorary (C) voluntary (D) amateur
11. A cure for all diseases.
(A) panacea (B) cure (C) antibiotic (D) remedy
12. The study of birds
(A) ornithology (B) philology (C) orology (D) geology
13. An insect with many legs is called
(A) centipede (B) mammal (C) herbivorous (D) vertebrate
14. A disease which ends in death.
(A) fatal (B) cancer (C) lifesucking (D) deadly
15. That which can be carried.
(A) portable (B) edible (C) potable (D) bearable
16. A person who tries to deceive people by claiming to be able to do wonderful things
(A) Trickster (B) Imposter (C) Magician (D) Mountebank
17. A dramatic performance
(A) Mask (B) Mosque (C) Masque (D) Mascot

18. One who does not marry, especially as a religious obligation
 (A) Bachelor (B) Celibate (C) Vigin (D) Recluse
19. That which is perceptible by touch is
 (A) Contagious (B) Contingent (C) Tenacious (D) Tangible
20. Very pleasing to eat
 (A) Appetising (B) Palatable (C) Tantalising (D) Sumptuous

DPP NO. 21

TOPIC : CONFUSABLE WORDS

Direction : Differentiate between the following words.

1. Overdo _____
 Overdue _____
2. Perspective _____
 Prospective _____
3. Supposedly _____
 Supposably _____
4. Torpid _____
 Turgid _____
5. Vicious _____
 Viscous _____
6. Wave _____
 Waive _____
7. Desert _____
 Dessert _____
8. Device _____
 Devise _____
9. Divers _____
 Diverse _____
10. Aid _____
 Aide _____

Direction : Tick the correct alternative.

1. I'm tired, so I'm going to sleep late in the morning _____, tomorrow is a holiday.
 (A) Beside (B) Besides
2. If you _____ up straight, you will have less back and neck pain.
 (A) set (B) sit
3. Many medications have other _____ besides the intended one.
 (A) affects (B) effects
4. The cloth _____ over the table, and then set the vase of flowers on it.
 (A) Lay (B) Lie
5. My great-grand parents _____ from Ireland in the 1840s.
 (A) emigrated (B) immigrated
6. Tens of thousands of people in Sub-Saharan Africa are _____ of AIDS.
 (A) dyeing (B) dying

7. In a wedding ceremony the bridesmaids the bride _____ down the aisle.
(A) precede (B) proceed
8. Luis has come up with a good _____ for our group presentation.
(A) idea (B) ideal
9. From the gloomy way the sky looked, we _____ that we would have to cancel the picnic.
(A) implied (B) inferred
10. He has been the acting head of the company, but today he was _____ given the title of company president.
(A) formally (B) formerly

DPP NO. 22
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 optimistic
(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. 23

TOPIC : ERROR SPOTTING

Direction : Spot the errors in the following sentences.

1. His mouth watered / when he saw / a bouquet of grapes / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. My brother-in-laws / who live in Bombay / have come to stay with us / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. The customer handed over / a hundred-rupees note / to the shopkeeper / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. The blinds / deserve / our sympathy / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. They have / placed order / for books / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
6. The flock of lions / roamed about / fearlessly in the jungle / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
7. A trained gang of sailors / was employed / on the ship / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
8. The sound of / a gun shot / scattered the flock of birds / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
9. The interviewer asked the candidate / to what district / he came from / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
10. The ruling party stood / for implementation of the Bill / and was ready to stake their political
 (A) (B) (C)
 existence / No error.
 (D)
11. This is the boy / whom I think had won / the gold medal in the Dance competition / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
12. He is / taller / than me / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
13. You must either tell me / the whole story or, at least / the first half of it / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

14. The old woman has had the best medical facilities available / but she will not be cured / unless she does not
(A) (B)
have a strong desire to live / No error.
(C) (D)
15. My book has been / missing from my room / till yesterday / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
16. Kolkata is further / from Alwar / than Jaipur / the Capital of Rajasthan / No Error
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
17. Ramesh is smarter / enough to get / selected for this / post, without any recommendations. / No Error
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
18. He said, "Priyanka / is the most unique / singer of / our college. / No Error
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
19. This shirt is / comparatively better / than that / we saw in corner shop yesterday / No Error
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
20. Everyone was surprised to note / that Rahim married a girl / who was more beautiful and more tall / than he.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
/ No Error
(E)

DPP NO. 24

TOPIC : THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT IN THE WORLD

1. What jobs did Hans Wolf and Jim Macpherson have when they were not soldiers?
2. Which war does the story talk about?
3. Which was Hans Wolf's favourite book?
4. What was Jim ashamed of?
5. Why was the narrator unable to sleep, having read Jim's letter to Connie?

THE ANT AND THE CRICKET

1. When did the cricket realise a change in his circumstances?
2. Why is the adjective 'gay' used to describe summer and spring?
3. Describe the sufferings of the cricket.
4. How different are the ant and the cricket from each other?

DPP NO. 25

TOPIC : THE TSUNAMI

1. How many times did Meghna see the relief helicopters?
2. To which place had Tilly and her family travelled to celebrate Christmas?
3. How did Tilly become aware of the upcoming calamity?
4. How was the fate of other tourists different from the tourists who were present on the Phuket beach?
5. Why does Almas Javed refuse to talk about the incident?

GEOGRAPHY LESSON

1. From a certain height a mile got reduced to.....inches.
2. Why did the city look haphazard on the ground?
3. What were the poets thoughts when he sees the city from the sky?
4. Discuss the tone of the poem.

DPP NO. 26**TOPIC : GLIMPSES OF THE PAST**

1. What were the two conflicting views with which the Indians welcomed the British during the years 1757 and 1849?
2. Why had the Indians lost respect in the eyes of the British?
3. Ram Mohan Roy's concept of knowledge was very different from that of the traditional idea of knowledge in the Indian scheme of things. Why?
4. Why did the Indian soldiers feel that they had lost their religion on account of the British?
5. Why did Tipu fight with the British till his last breath?

MACAVITY : THE MYSTERY CAT

1. What is Macavity called?
2. Where Macavity could never be found?
3. How can one recognise Macavity?
4. What does the poet reveal about Macavity in the final stanza of the poem?

DPP NO. 27**TOPIC : BEPIN CHOUDHARY'S LAPSE**

1. Discuss a regular feature of Bepin Choudhury's Monday evenings.
2. According to Parimal Ghose he had arranged a car for Bepin Babu to travel to which place?
3. Why was Bepin Choudhury unable to consult his friend, Haridas Bagchi?
4. Why does Dr Chanda call Bepin Babu's case a peculiar case?
5. What role does Dinesh Mukherji play in the story?

THE LAST BARGAIN

1. Who all had the man encountered till the evening?
2. Did the man compromise?
3. Why did the man turn down the offers made by the kings, the old man and fair lady?
4. What do the sword, the gold and the smile of the fair lady signify?

DPP NO. 28**TOPIC : THE SUMMIT WITHIN**

1. In which year did HPS Ahluwalia undertake the expedition to Everest?
2. Which was the most dominant emotion that he experiences on reaching the top?
3. According to Ahulwalia, why do people climb mountains.
4. Why does the author become sad on reaching the top of the mountain?
5. Why does HPS Ahulwalia compare climbing the mountain to a battle?

THE SCHOOL BOY

1. Why is the speaker of the poem unhappy?
2. What is the boy fond of doing?
3. What does the poet intend to convey through this poem?
4. Do, you think the boy is imaginative?

DPP NO. 29**TOPIC : THIS IS JODY'S FAWN**

1. Why was Penny proud of his son?
2. Penny Baxter was worried about how they would feed the fawn. What does Jody suggest?
3. Were Doc Wilson and Mill-wheel supportive of Jody's decision?
4. What excuse does Jody give to the Mill-wheel for not accompanying him?
5. Describe the meeting between Jody and the fawn.

THE DUCK AND THE KANGAROO

1. Why was the duck fascinated by the kangaroo?
2. What were the Dee and Jelly Bo Lee?
3. What objection did the kangaroo raise?
4. What solution did the duck offer?

DPP NO. 30

TOPIC : A VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE

1. Give the name of the book written by Stephen Hawking?
2. Why had the writer come to England?
3. What makes the writer feel stronger in weak times?
4. How does the writer overcome his depression over his disintegrated body?
5. Why does the writer's association with England change altogether by the time journey comes to an end?

WHEN I SET OUT FOR LYONNESSE

1. What time of the day the poet set out on his journey?
2. How far was Lyonesse?
3. Where was Lyonesse?
4. What happened to the poet when he returned from Lyonesse?

DPP NO. 31

TOPIC : A SHORT MONSOON DIARY

1. In what form has the chapter been written?
2. Write two adjectives used to describe the early monsoon rain.
3. What is the colour of the minivets that arrive with the rains? How does the writer describe them?
4. Why was the writer unable to sleep on the night of 2nd August?
5. How does the writer get to know that the monsoon was coming to an end?

ON THE GRASSHOPPER AND CRICKET

1. What happens to birds during summer?
2. Where do the birds hide to avoid the heat of the sun?
3. Discuss the common features between the grasshopper and the cricket?
4. Why does the poet believe that the poetry of earth is never dead?

DPP NO. 32

TOPIC : THE GREAT STONE FACE I

1. Why did Ernest wish to speak to the Great Stone Face?
2. From whom did Ernest's mother hear the story about the Great Stone Face?
3. Describe the immediate reaction of Ernest on hearing the story.
4. Write a note describing the appearance of Gathergold.
5. Why did Ernest and the other people leave their works on the day of the general's arrival?

DPP NO. 33

TOPIC : THE GREAT STONE FACE II

1. Which new character is introduced in the second part of the story?
2. Who all came to pay a visit to Ernest?
3. Whom does Ernest assume to be a likeness of the Great Stone Face? Does his assumption prove right?
4. Why does Ernest become sad on being introduced with the author of the book he used to read?
5. How different was the poet from Ernest's assumptions of the poet?