

**USS  
Part D  
ENGLISH**

### **Guidelines for Teachers**

1. Students should be made familiar with both the question paper and the OMR sheet.
2. Students are given a cool-off time of 20 minutes. They should be given proper guidance on how to utilise it properly.
3. There are 10 questions in total and all the questions are compulsory.
4. Maximum time to find solution for one question is 2 minutes.
5. Practicing model questions will enable them with proper time management.
6. Questions come from specific areas and students should be given practice on the corresponding areas.
7. Learners are expected to perform based on the learning outcomes of the previous classes also.
8. Students should be thoroughly be familiarized with poems and grammatical items in the text.

The areas are

1. Passage comprehension - questions based on vocabulary, usage, understanding and application.
2. Poem comprehension - questions based on understanding, rhyme scheme, images, figures of speech (simile, metaphor, hyperbole, alliteration and personification)
3. Details of authors and poets.
4. 4 Special poetic forms like Limerick.
5. Vocabulary ( Synonymns & Antonymns, idioms and phrases, phrasal verbs, collocation etc.), adding prefixes and suffixes.
6. Grammatical items -
  - a. Parts of speech - naming words, describing words, pronouns, verbs, preposition, articles etc.)
  - b. Conditionals (First and Second)
  - c. Model Auxiliaries

d. Relative Pronouns

e. Framing questions

f. simple present tense and subject - verb agreement.

g. Irregular verbs

7. Not only ... but also, as well as, either ... or neither ... nor, I wish ... I had, I wish ... I could, I wish ... I were

Simple proverbs

**Read the passage and answer the questions that follow**

**Passage - 1**

The office Mr. Chandra works in is very near to a public park. Mr. Chandra stills rounds it once before he goes to work. Promptly at one O' clock, Mr. Chandra comes out and makes straight for the park. The bench he usually sits, is near the fountain and his lunch is eaten in with the background music of falling water and chirping birds. At five minutes to two, Mr. Chandra goes back to his office. At five O' clock, he is again on his usual bench in the park. It is the time of the day he likes best. Mr. Chandra has made friends with some children who come to the park, shepherded by their "ayas". He tells them stories; they listen to him with wide-eyed attention. Crowding around him, they fight for a place next to the story teller in the park.

Answer the following questions.

1. Mr. Chandra is probably a .....

a) teacher b) writer c) labourer d) clerk

2. Mr. Chandra gets down from his bus .....

a) in front of his house b) at the park c) behind his office d) near the beach

3. At one O' clock, Mr. Chandra comes out and makes straight for the park.

The expression 'make straight for the park' means:

a) goes to the park b) plays in the park c) sits in the park d) leaves the park

4. Which expression shows that the children are eager to listen to the story of Chandra?

a)shepherded by b) crowded around c) listen with wide-eyed attention c) drop off

5. The most pleasant part of the day for Chandra is .....

a) morning b) noon c) evening d) none of these.

Answers

1.d; 2.b; 3.a; 4.c; 5.c

### Passage – 2

A great historian wanted to write a book on World History. He collected all the materials required for writing the book from all possible sources and fixed an auspicious day to start his writing. When he was about to start,he heard a noise outside. He peeped out of the window and saw two women quarrelling in the street; some people there were trying to intervene and settle the quarrel. He got out of his house and asked everyone who was present at the scene. Everyone gave some reason which was different from what others gave. The historian was unable to find the true reason and was quite baffled; he came back to his room and said to himself, "If I am not able to find out the reason for a minor quarrel that took place right in front of my house, how am I to find out the causes of the wars and such other events that took place long, long ago?" So he gave up the very idea of writing the book!

1. What preliminary work did the historian do for writing a history of the world?

- a) fixed a favourable date to start writing.
- b) did a lot of research and collected information.
- c) collected enough money for publishing the book.
- d) equipped himself with all the writing material.

2. The historian wanted to find out the ..... of the quarrel.

- a) the true cause b) the result c) the relevance d) the justice

3. The historian failed to gather correct information because .....

- a) people would not tell him anything.
- b) he could not meet many people.
- c) people could not answer his questions.

- d) different people came up with different versions.
4. The word "baffled" in the passage means almost the same as .....
- a) frightened b) puzzled c) defeated d) disappointed
5. The historian gave up the idea of writing the book because.....
- a) his faith in the truth of history was shaken.
- b) he could not find out the truth regarding the quarrel.
- c) he thought it impossible to know the truth about wars in olden days.
- d) he realised that more research and study were required.

Answers 1.b; 2.a; 3.d; 4.c; 5.c

### Passage 3 - Dolphins

Dolphins are regarded as the friendliest creatures in the sea and stories of them helping drowning sailors have been common since Roman times. The more we learn about dolphins, the more we realize that their society is more complex than people previously imagined. They look after other dolphins when they are ill, care for pregnant mothers and protect the weakest in the community, as we do. Some scientists have suggested that dolphins have a language but it is much more probable that they communicate with each other without needing words. Could any of these mammals be more intelligent than man? Certainly the most common argument in favor of man's superiority over them that we can kill them more easily than they can kill us is the least satisfactory. On the contrary, the more we discover about these remarkable creatures, the less we appear superior when we destroy them.

1. Find out the word that is closer in meaning to 'drowning'.
- a) planting b) moving c) sinking d) thinking
2. Which word in the passage means 'take care of'?
- a) look after b) on the contrary c) probable d) realise
3. Man's superiority over other animals is manifested by his ability to ....
- a) look after other animals b) think intelligently c) to travel faster d) to kill other animals
- 4) If we discover more about other creatures, man will appear .....

a) more intelligent b) more funny c) less superior d) less intelligent

5. The passage is about ....

a) man and nature b) drowning sailors c) sea dwellers d) life style of dolphins

Answers

1.c; 2.a; 3.d; 4.c; 5.d

### Learners will be able to realize the

I. Use of idioms in sentences

#### Common Idioms and phrases

1. The pros and cons - the arguments for and against
2. A feather in one's cry - an achievement of which one can be proud of
3. Keep one's word - do as one promise
4. Let the cat out of the bag - the secret is no longer
5. Beat around the bush - to talk about lots of unimportant things
6. Hit the nail on the head - doing or saying something that is precisely right
7. A hot potato - Speak of an issue which many people are talking about and which is usually disputed
8. A penny for your thoughts – A way of asking what someone is thinking
9. Action speak louder than words – People's intention can be judged better by what they do than what they say.
10. Add insult to injury - To worsen an unfavourable situation
11. At the drop of a hat - without any destination
12. Cry over sp... milk - When you complain about a loss in the past
13. Curiosity killed the cat - Being inquisitive can lead you into an unpleasant situation
14. Cut corners - something done badly to save money

### **Excercise**

1. When the thief was questioned he let the cat out of the bag
2. Our school has won the first prize in the state level Hockey Competition. It is a feather in our cap
3. Before we take a decision on the issue , we must examine the pros and cons
4. Give promises only if one can key one's and world

### **Idioms and phrases list**

Hit the nail

Beat around the bush

A feather in one's cap

The pros and cons

Keep one's word

Let the cat out of the bag

To smell a rat

Crocodile tears

A hot potato

A penny for your thoughts

Action speaks louder than words

Add insult to injury

At the drop a hat

Cry over spilt milk

Curiosity kill the cat

Cut corners

Bolt in the sky

Apple of the eye

Add fuel to the fire

**Idioms and phrases with meanings.**

A hot potato- speak of an issue

A penny for your thoughts - a way of asking what someone is thinking.

Action speaks louder than words - people's intentions can be judged better by what they do than what they say.

Add insult to injury - to worsen an unfavourable situation.

At the top of a hat - without any hesitation

Cry over spilt milk - when you complain about a loss in the past.

Curiosity killed the cat - being inquisitive can lead you into an unpleasant situation.

Cut corners - something done badly to save money.

Match the idioms with their meanings.

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Pros and cons              | a. The secret is no longer a secret            |
| 2. A feather in one's cap     | b. Do as one promises                          |
| 3. Keep one's word            | c. The arguments for and against               |
| 4. Let the cat out of the bag | d. An achievement of which one can be proud of |

Fill in the blanks with appropriate idioms.

1. When the thief was questioned, he .....
2. Our school has won the first prize in the State Level Hockey Competition. It is .....
3. Before we take a decision on an issue, we must examine the ..... of it.
4. Give promises only if one can .....

**Phrasal verbs**

The learners will be able to imbibe

The meanings of the phrasal verbs with 'get' – (refer to a dictionary)

get away - escape



- get across - to communicate clearly  
get off - to dismount  
get over - to overcome  
get through - to finish something completely  
get up - to rise from bed  
get on/get along- to have a good relationship

1. A courageous person never get away from difficult situations.
2. John got off his bike to help the accident victim
3. Mary finally got over the fever
4. You should get through the work before the weekend
5. Ali gets up every day at sunrise to go jogging
6. She finds it difficult to get on with her new roommate

The learners will be able to analyze the meaning of the proverb

Proverbs are the power houses of language. They contain threads of common meaning that weave the fabric of humanity. Proverbs say a lot in few words

Eg:

1. God helps those who help themselves  
Meaning – God will not come to the aid of those who refuse to try and help themselves.
2. Don't cry over spilt milk – Do not be upset about a mistake or a misfortune
3. The early bird catches the worm – if a bird starts to search for food early it can catch the worm easily without much trouble.
4. Barking dogs seldom bite –  
They lack courage and they only bark to frighten people by their bark.
5. A friend in need is a friend indeed
6. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush (Don't take the chance of losing something you have, in search of something better)

7. An apple a day keeps the doctor away- If you eat the right food, you will be healthy
8. A stitch in time saves nine – Don't put off doing or dealing with something one else it will become worse and cause extra work.
9. The proof of the pudding is in the eating – you can't be sure about something until you try it.
10. Too many cooks spoil the broth – One good person can get the job done quicker

### **Collocations**

Certain words in English are often used together. Such natural pairing or grouping of words is known as collocations.

A combination of words in a language, that happens very often and more frequently than would happen by chance.

Examples for collocations

greatly agitated

heated debate

make demands

commit a mistake

fast food

high mountain

commit suicide

deeply ashamed

tiring journey

hasty opinion

strong decision

### **Use of prepositions**

1. A preposition is a word, phrase which is used before a noun, a noun phrase or a pronoun connecting it to another word.

Eg : We jumped into the lake

2. She drove slowly down the track
3. Preposition are used state a member of relationships including time, location, manner, means, quantity, purpose and state of condition.

Eg : an off man is sitting on a bench. He has kept his walking stick beside him. We can see a boy lying on the grass who is writing something with the pen and a girl flying a kite. The kite is flying above the man, there is another tree surrounded by a fence. Two birds are sitting on the tree.

### **Conditionals**

First Conditional -Real

Second Conditional - Imaginary

First Conditional - If he wins, he will get an opportunity to sing in the films.

Second Conditional - If he won, he would get an opportunity to sing in the films.

First Conditional - If we walk, it will take us an hour to reach there.

Second Conditional - If we walked, it would take us an hour to reach there.

First Conditional - If it rains, the match will be put off.

Second Conditional - If it rained, the match would be put off.

### **Relative Pronoun**

The learners will be able to realize the use of relative pronouns

A relative pronoun describe the word that comes before it.

Note : 'that' and 'which' are used to der. Objects.

'who' is used to describe people

1. This is the house which I purchased from Ramu
2. He said something that surprised

3. I saw a girl who was carrying a basket on her head
4. The woman who lives next door is a teacher
5. The house that Jack built collapsed yesterday

## II. Structure 'I Wish'

I wish I had a bicycle.

I wish I had a good friend

I wish I had an umbrella.

I wish I were a butterfly.

I wish I were the Prime Minister

I wish I were a millionaire.

I wish I could fly to somewhere.

I wish I could help you.

I wish I could be like you.

## 'As if'

Clauses that start with 'as if' or 'as though' describe an unreal or improbable situation, if they are followed by past tense.

We use the past tense after 'as if' to indicate improbability or doubt. Both 'as if' and 'as though' means the same.

'As if' or 'as though' is used to describe how a situation seems to be.

He looked. He knew the answer.

He looked. He hadn't slept for days.

John treats Mary. She were her servant.

Anil behaves. He owned the house.

He is rich. But he walked ..... (poor)

Raju treats Roy ..... (servant)

We laughed ..... (joke)

He lay on the floor ..... (dead)

### **Convert from singular to plural.**

Rewrite the sentences using the words given in brackets.

1. He thinks Tansen has the most wonderful voice on the whole world. (They .....)
2. Akbar enquires about the person. (The courtiers...)
3. They find him busy with his daily chores. (Tansen ....)
4. Tansen and the Emperor reach his hut. ( The emperor)

### **Proverbs and sayings**

Don't cry over spilt milk.

God helps those who help themselves.

The early bird catches the worm.

Barking dogs seldom bite.

A friend in need is a friend in deed.

Proverbs with meanings.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. - Don't take the chance of losing something you have, in search of something better.

An apple a day keeps the doctor. - If you eat the right food, you will be healthy.

A stitch in time saves nine. - Don't put off doing or dealing with something or else it will become worse and cause extra work.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. - You can't be sure about something until you try it.

Too many cooks spoil the broth. - One good person can get the job done quicker.