
SECTION A

Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms:

Words with similar meanings are called synonyms of each other. For example: good, fine excellent are synonyms of each other.

Antonyms:

Words with opposite meanings are called antonyms of each other. For example: good and bad are antonyms of each other.

Unlocking the Power of Words: Exploring Antonyms and Synonyms

Language is a fascinating tapestry woven from an intricate web of words. Within this linguistic landscape, antonyms and synonyms play pivotal roles. These two concepts, while seemingly simple, are the building blocks of effective communication, enabling us to convey nuanced meanings and create vivid imagery. Let's embark on a journey to unravel the mysteries of antonyms and synonyms and understand their significance in language.

Antonyms: The Dance of Opposites

Antonyms are words that stand in opposition to each other, like the yin and yang of the vocabulary world. They add depth and contrast to our language, allowing us to express shades of meaning that a single word cannot capture. Antonyms are like the spice that adds flavor to our conversations and writing.

Consider the simple antonym pair: "hot" and "cold." These two words create a vivid spectrum of temperature, helping us describe everything from a scorching summer day to a freezing winter night. Without antonyms, our language would lack the richness and diversity that make it so powerful.

Antonyms also help us clarify ideas. When we say something is "happy," we understand it better when we know the opposite is "sad." The contrast provided by antonyms enhances comprehension and emotional expression.

Synonyms: The Symphony of Similarity

In contrast to antonyms, synonyms are words that share similar meanings. They are the variations in the melody of language, allowing us to express ideas with nuance and precision. Synonyms provide depth and flexibility to our writing and speech, preventing monotony and enriching our communication.

Consider the word "happy." It's a simple, positive emotion. But what if we want to express happiness with a touch of exhilaration? We can turn to synonyms like "joyful," "ecstatic," or "elated." Each of these words carries a slightly different shade of meaning, enabling us to paint a more vivid picture with our words.

Synonyms are also invaluable tools for avoiding redundancy. Repetition can make our writing dull and uninspiring. By employing synonyms, we can rephrase sentences and paragraphs, keeping our audience engaged and interested.

The Art of Word Choice

The selection of antonyms and synonyms is an art as well as a science. It involves understanding the context in which words are used. A synonym that fits one sentence may not be appropriate for another, depending on the desired connotation or emphasis.

Additionally, antonyms and synonyms can vary in intensity. Some antonyms are direct opposites, while others represent gradations of difference. Similarly, synonyms can range from close matches to words that are similar but not identical in meaning. This subtlety allows writers and speakers to fine-tune their expression.

Conclusion: The Power of Words Unleashed

Antonyms and synonyms are the unsung heroes of language. They enhance our ability to communicate by offering contrast and depth, by enabling us to choose the perfect word for the occasion. Through them, we breathe life into our conversations, stories, and essays, making them vibrant and evocative.

So, the next time you write or speak, remember the magic of antonyms and synonyms. Delve into their world, explore their intricacies, and watch as your language blossoms with colour and vitality, opening up new horizons of expression and understanding. After all, words are not just tools; they are the brushes with which we paint the canvas of our thoughts and emotions.

There are some questions about synonyms and antonyms given below for the students to practice:

Q1. From the following options, choose the one which best describes the meaning of the word in bold:

1. Quit talking to me in that **condescending** tone! You always treat me like a child!
 - a. Harsh
 - b. Assuming superiority
 - c. Mellow
 - d. Courteous
2. We are not on talking terms since I came out of the closet. His **apathy** is killing me.
 - a. Cold behaviour
 - b. Lack of concern or interest
 - c. Discouragement
 - d. Judgemental view
3. The protestors were ordered by the court to **abate** the nuisance.
 - a. To counter
 - b. To compromise
 - c. To end
 - d. To explain
4. Before the officers could **make out**, the terrorists already started shooting.
 - a. Find out
 - b. Explain
 - c. Comprehend
 - d. Plan
5. The minister came to see the people affected by flood. He had nothing to offer other than **platitudes**.
 - a. Noble sentiments
 - b. Grand statements
 - c. Stereo-typed statements
 - d. Love
6. That controversial judgement created some serious **altercations**.
 - a. Changes
 - b. Consequence
 - c. Union
 - d. Agreement
7. I was wronged twice. He is very **adept** at manipulation.
 - a. Refine
 - b. Having mastery
 - c. Awful
 - d. Grim
8. The criminal **exudes** no guilt.
 - a. Show
 - b. Release
 - c. Discard
 - d. Neglect
9. He was **dejected** by the news.
 - a. Jubilant
 - b. Romantic
 - c. Irritable
 - d. Disheartened
10. They no longer will fight with us for I have **demarcated** our stuff.
 - a. Cleaned
 - b. Separated
 - c. Thrown
 - d. Banished

11. I find European history **banal**.
 a. Interesting b. Stale c. Thrilling d. Boring
12. It is crucial to treat the offence of **abetment** as any other serious crime.
 a. Encouraging someone to commit crime b. An insistent urge to bet
 c. Gambling d. Wrongdoing
13. His win was **fortuitous**.
 a. Bound to happen b. By chance c. Eventful d. Grand
14. No one wants to befriend you because of your **tempestuous** nature.
 a. Hostile b. Deceptive c. Irritable d. Cool
15. He **shuddered** in fear.
 a. To faint b. To tremble c. To stutter d. To become silent
- Q2. From the following options, choose the most suitable antonym for the word in bold:

Tip: Eliminate the least relevant answers first!

1. The detention of children seemed to be a **punitive** measure.
 a. Retaliatory b. Disciplinary c. Rewarding d. Correctional
2. Her accent is **factitious**.
 a. Natural b. Pseudo c. Admirable d. Phoney
3. Why is the environment here so **pensive**?
 a. Peaceful b. Gloomy c. Hostile d. Joyous
4. He was transferred due to his **obdurate** nature.
 a. Mindful b. Stubborn c. Gullible d. Petty
5. Someone needs to make her understand that such **utopian** world doesn't exist.
 a. Optimistic b. Stark c. Idealistic d. Socialist
6. Faces **wither** over time but the heart stays the same.
 a. Glow b. Droop c. Shivel d. Fade
7. Actors marrying at the **zenith** of their career are perceived bad.
 a. Prime b. Perigee c. Pinnacle d. Rock bottom
8. He befriends people easily due to his **eclectic** taste in music.
 a. Diverse b. Restricted c. Selective d. General
9. They were so **enthralled** by their escapade that the mosquitoes didn't bother them.
 a. Mesmerised b. Star-struck c. Occupied d. Repelled
10. The situation intensified by the **desecration** of the idol.
 a. Consideration b. Vandalization c. Degradation d. Segregation

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11. Impressed by the **serene** river, they decided to stay a little longer.
- a. Queer b. Unperturbed c. Chaotic d. Composed
12. I don't understand why people find cats **ominous**.
- a. Pleasant b. Friendly c. Forbidden d. Distrustful
13. It is his **nonchalant** attitude that irks me the most.
- a. Friendly b. Concerned c. Polite d. Shabby
14. What a **serendipity**! If I hadn't missed my flight, I wouldn't have met her.
- a. Catastrophe b. Surprise c. Luck d. Shock
15. He earned all his wealth through **bequest**.
- a. Hardship b. Intelligence c. Theft d. Honesty
16. They were convicted for **larceny**.
- a. Philanthropy b. Generosity c. Truthfulness d. Injustice
17. After the incident, she has become **taciturn**.
- a. Scared b. Lively c. Loquacious d. Jealous
18. They might run off and get married once it becomes **conducive**.
- a. Useless b. Fruitful c. Possible d. Unfavourable
- Q3. Choose the option that is the best ANTONYM for the given word:
1. HISTRIONIC
- a. Instinctive b. Sincere c. Neurotic d. Corpulent
2. STYMIE
- a. Secede b. Abet c. Engender d. Abnegate
3. PLENITUDE
- a. Humility b. Plethora c. Dearth d. Modesty
4. LOQUACIOUS
- a. Flawless b. Invariable c. Pellucid d. Taciturn
5. RECTITUDE
- a. Turpitude b. Melancholy c. Impeccability d. Malaise
6. SLANDER
- a. Defamation b. Applaud c. Libel d. Denigration
7. MERETRICIOUS
- a. Coarse b. Simulated c. Derogatory d. Sophisticated
8. OBDURATE
- a. Obstreperous b. Flexible c. Obstinate d. Hardy

9. APROBATION
 a. Rectification b. Disapproval c. Destruction d. Appreciation
10. CONSUMMATE
 a. Contractual b. Incommensurate c. Amateurish d. Timorous
11. DOLOROUS
 a. Dismal b. Woeful c. Exhilarated d. Doleful
12. COGITATE
 a. Contemplate b. Ponder c. Meditate d. Disdain
13. PALLIATIVE
 a. Sedative b. Tranquilizer c. Demulcent d. Injurious
14. VOCIFEROUSNESS
 a. Vertigo b. Voraciousness c. Silence d. Perturbation

Q4. Choose the option that is the best SYNONYM for the given word:

1. SERENDIPITY
 a. Aberration b. Precedence c. Malignity d. Coincidence
2. TOUCHSTONE
 a. Awning b. Cornerstone c. Criterion d. Fragment
3. ELIXIR
 a. Belladonna b. Panacea c. Armada d. Infusion
4. TRUCULENT
 a. Contentious b. Banal c. Placid d. Cogent
5. GREGARIOUS
 a. Maladroit b. Extroverted c. Catholic d. Eloquent
6. DOLOROUS
 a. Peppy b. Elated c. Woeful d. Enlivening
7. QUIESCENT
 a. Vivacious b. Quite c. Torpid d. Loyal
8. ANNIHILATION
 a. Pandemonium b. Extermination c. Disarray d. Determination
9. CLAIRVOYANT
 a. Charlatan b. Chirosohist c. Cicerone d. Thespian

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10. VACUITY

- a. Vendetta b. Oblivion c. Imbecility d. Orotundity

11. PAROXYSM

- a. Obsequiousness b. Arrogance c. Ridicule d. Effusion

Q5. Categorise the following words into groups of 4 synonyms:

| | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Covetous | Immaculate | Persevering | Chaste | Epitome |
| Benevolence | Indifference | Bustle | Disdain | Reprimand |
| Tumult | Apathy | Ferocious | Brutal | Altruism |
| Contempt | Chastise | Mammoth | Arrogance | Spacious |
| Berate | Assiduous | Barbarous | Haste | Aloofness |
| Remorseless | Exemplar | Pure | Scorn | Heinous |
| Boldness | Irreverence | Provoke | Attentive | Greed |
| Munificence | Voracity | Haughtiness | Magnanimity | Exasperate |
| Stir | Diligent | Transitory | Virtuous | Fleeting |
| Transient | Villainous | Punish | Ephemeral | Wicked |
| Enormous | Zenith | Cupidity | Nefarious | Colossal |
| Callousness | Despicable | Audacity | Affront | Pinnacle |

Q6. Find the antonyms of the following words from the pool of words given:

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Treacherous | 2. Antipathy | 3. Endeavour |
| 4. Frivolous | 5. Gigantic | 6. Prudent |
| 7. Insinuate | 8. Gallant | 9. Judicious |
| 10. Innocuous | 11. Jovial | 12. Mettle |
| 13. Pungent | 14. Propitiate | 15. Quack |
| 16. Knave | 17. Hideous | 18. Garrulous |
| 19. Forlorn | 20. Lunacy | 21. Laudable |
| 22. Reverence | 23. Rustic | 24. Resentment |
| 25. Relinquish | 26. Repugnant | 27. Substantial |
| 28. Stern | 29. Sporadic | 30. Profligate |

| | | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| Incessant | Glee | Tenuous | Baneful | Refined |
| Quit | Admiration | Taciturn | Considerate | Cultured |
| Sagacity | Diffident | Reprehensible | Vague | Sombre |
| Detain | Epitome | Alluring | Morose | Sanity |

| | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Palatable | Content | Impetuous | Ecstatic | Vicious |
| Enchanting | Slight | Naïve | Annoy | Continue |
| Forthright | Timid | Gracious | Paragon | Fatuous |
| Trained | Jubilant | Significant | Attractive | Fear |
| Retain | Friendliness | Urban | Diminutive | Nebulous |
| Misconception | Reserved | Disrespect | Affront | Vulnerability |
| Devotion | Frugal | Genuine | Coward | Continuous |
| Injudicious | Idle | Condemnable | Euphoric | Quiet |
| Dishonour | Injurious | Cease | Frequent | Conceal |
| Pertinent | Miniature | Abstinent | Benefactor | Infuriate |
| Affable | Aggravate | Friendship | Benevolent | Irrational |
| Withhold | Obnoxious | Conscientious | Spineless | Soothing |
| Persist | Lenient | Upright | Solemn | Cordial |
| Normalcy | Mild | Thrifty | Peevish | Trustworthy |



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SECTION B

Choosing the Correct Word

The Power of Precision: Choosing the Right Word in the English Language

Language is a magnificent tapestry of words, each one carefully crafted to convey a specific meaning, emotion, or image. In English, a language celebrated for its vast vocabulary, the ability to choose the right word is a skill that can elevate your communication to an art form. Whether you're crafting a novel, delivering a speech, or sending a simple text message, selecting the correct word is paramount. Let's explore the art and importance of choosing the right word in the English language.

1. Precision and Clarity

Choosing the right word is akin to selecting the perfect brushstroke for a painting. Each word carries a precise nuance of meaning. When you use a word that accurately reflects your intended message, you ensure clarity in your communication. Precision in language helps avoid misunderstandings and misinterpretations.

For example, consider the word "walk." While it's a generic term for moving on foot, if you're strolling leisurely, you might use "amble" or "saunter" to paint a more vivid picture of your activity. On the other hand, if you're in a hurry, "hasten" or "rush" would be more appropriate.

2. Evoking Emotions

Words are powerful tools for evoking emotions in your audience. The right word can elicit joy, sadness, anger, or empathy. Consider the difference between saying "I'm happy" and "I'm ecstatic." The latter conveys a much stronger sense of joy and excitement, painting a more vivid emotional landscape.

3. Imagery and Descriptiveness

Words can create imagery and convey details that transport readers or listeners to different worlds. Writers often rely on precise word choices to build scenes, characters, and atmospheres. Instead of saying a character "ate quickly," you might opt for "devoured their meal," instantly conjuring an image of voracious appetite.

4. Audience and Context

Selecting the right word also depends on your audience and the context of your communication. Formal documents and academic papers demand a different lexicon than casual conversations with friends. Knowing your audience and the situation helps you tailor your word choices for maximum impact and understanding.

5. The Joy of Variety

English offers a rich lexicon with multiple synonyms for many words. Embracing this variety can make your writing and speech more engaging. Instead of repetitively using the same word, explore synonyms to add variety and interest to your language.

6. The Art of Editing

Choosing the right word often emerges during the editing process. When you review your writing, pay attention to each word's appropriateness. Could a different word better convey your meaning or create a more vivid image? Editing is where your writing truly takes shape and comes to life.

Conclusion: The Craftsmanship of Language

Selecting the correct word in English is an art that combines precision, creativity, and an understanding of the nuances of language. It's a skill that can enhance your ability to communicate, whether you're telling a story, making an argument, or simply having a conversation. As you navigate the vast English lexicon, remember that words are your tools, and by choosing them thoughtfully, you become a craftsman of language, shaping thoughts and emotions with eloquence and finesse.

This section will help the students to improve their spelling skills and will enhance their understanding of phrasal verbs.

Sentence completion:

In these types of questions, the students have to choose the correct word out of the options in order to complete the sentence and make it meaningful.

One-word substitution:

One-word substitution means using only one word instead of a long phrase in order to make the sentence structure more clear and simple.

Phrases:

A phrase is a group of words that works together in a sentence but does not contain a subject or verb. For example: filled with joy.

Phrasal Verbs:

Phrasal verbs are phrases consisting of a verb and another element. The knowledge of phrases and their meanings is important to understand phrasal verbs. For example: calm down.

There are some questions given below for the students to practice:

Q7. From the given words, select the most appropriate word to form correct sentences:

1. They lost _____ case due to lack of evidence. (there/their/they're)
2. She finally took the _____ in her hands. (reigns/rains/reins)
3. She wanted to _____ her milkman for adulteration. (sow/sew/sue)
4. Wow! Such a lovely _____. (weather/whether)
5. The plot _____ is so vast. (site/sight)
6. I coaxed the rabbit to _____ off in the jungle. (hair/heir /hare)
7. People were quite shocked to see Sylvia rise as a potential _____ to the throne. (heir/air)

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8. I like the _____ of jasmine. (cent/scent)
9. This is the best music _____ in the entire city. (choir/quire)
10. I think it'd be better if we _____ over it! (dual/duel)
11. Think with empathy before giving any sort of _____. (advise/advice)
12. The puppies found their shelter under the _____ of the building. (eve/eave)
13. I love the _____ of the flowers! (hue/hew)
14. She has been my _____ since I was little. (idle/idol)
15. The painting deserves to be _____ in the main hall. (hanged/hung)
16. She saw the thieves entering the room through the _____. (islet/eyelet)
17. I tried so hard to impress him, but all in _____! (vein/vain)
18. We should all practise _____ hygiene. (aural/oral)
19. I can't proceed without mother's _____. (ascent/assent)
20. My great grandfather was a prestigious _____. (barren/baron)
21. How can one be friends with them despite their _____ nature? (callous/callus)
22. I have made several attempts at _____, but each time one thing or the other got in my way. (allusion/ elusion)
23. Pollen grains get _____ by insects. (disbursed/dispersed)
24. Prashant is an _____. We can trust him. (ally/alley/alibi)
25. Patients affected with Ebola virus increased exponentially but it was limited to the region of Western Africa only. Ebola is considered a _____. (plague/epidemic/endemic)
26. I am so confused about what am I going to wear. Can you help me decide _____ the two? (between/among)
27. The workers are _____ the carpet now in the hall. (laying/lying)
28. Looking at the severity of crime he deserved to be _____. (hung/hanged)
29. I knew about it, that's way I _____ you against it. (advised/adviced)
30. Many famous novels have been _____ for movies. (adapted/adopted)
31. The temperature _____ sharply in the afternoon. (rises/raises)
32. You should _____ the tiles in the hall very evenly. (lie/lay)

33. Her sermon was not _____ to the occasion. (opposite/ apposite)
34. How conveniently you brushed it off as _____! (illusion/ elusion)
35. I have always admired your _____ giggle. (childish/childlike)
36. Nehruji was a _____ of Gandhiji in political matters. (confident/ confidant)
37. Satish had _____ arguments with his wife on the same matter. He doesn't wish to speak to her again. (continuous/continual)
38. The _____ that I am stingy is a mistake. (illusion/allusion)
39. The minister _____ the allegation that he had taken bribe. (refused/denied)
40. It is his _____ that will bring him success in the domain of research. (ingenuousness/ ingeniousness)
41. The man's _____ about a terrible draught turned out to be true. (prophecy/prophecy)
42. During the Victorian era, writers used a _____ style in their works. (verbal/verbose)
43. Is anyone else coming _____ you? (beside/besides)
44. We have seen a _____ growth in our output after attending the wellness retreat. (luxuriant/ luxurious)
45. I'm finding this _____ need for validation really difficult to deal with. (imminent / immanent)
46. The social organization Jan Manch has demanded that the district administration should _____ that the polling personnel are able to exercise their franchise. (ensure / insure)
47. Since _____ students are capable of doing university-level work, there should be more funding arrangements for them. (depraved/ deprived)
48. While he may have had justification for his annoyance, he should not have behaved in such a _____ manner. (crass / cross)
49. The instructor _____ the cadets for not taking care of their equipment. (rebuked/rebuffed)
50. I love going to work, for the environment is so _____. (amiable/amicable)

Q8. Choose the word from the options which best describes the underlined phrase:

Tip: Read the sentence and try to understand its meaning first and then jump to the options.

1. All the class 12th students are occupied with planning for their future so that they don't have to worry later.
a. Fester b. Premeditate c. Benumb d. Ordain
2. I enjoyed the trip so much that even if it was of 15 days, it seemed to end so quickly.
a. Ephemeral b. Antistrophe c. Catastrophe d. Apostrophe
3. I wasn't expecting them to call me upon stage to share my experience. I spoke there without any preparation despite my stage fright.
a. Dialogue b. Dialect c. Extempore d. Elocution
4. I was a social butterfly in my hometown. Ever since I have moved out, I hardly go out and meet new people.
a. Pedantic b. Venial c. Jolly d. Gregarious
5. The day he disrespected me was the day I decided I've had enough. It will be forever ingrained in my memory.
a. Absent-minded b. Indelible c. Deliverable d. Scatterbrain
6. I warned Raju to not drink from the tap for we didn't know if it was safe to drink.
a. Potable b. Eatable c. Edible d. Healthy
7. There was nothing new in the presentation, he was just repeating what was mentioned in the reports last year.
a. Verbatim b. Echolalia c. Palilalia d. Stutter
8. He has been staying in a large bedroom with his batchmates.
a. Infirmary b. Dormitory c. Hostel d. Hutch
9. Perna spends so carelessly as if she resides where money is printed.
a. Arena b. Casino c. Mint d. Archives
10. People who think highly of their own kind are usually the ones who participate in discrimination.
a. Chauvinistic b. Downbeat c. Cynic d. Dilettante
11. He can't pass the interview round for he is a person who fabricates his experiences way too much.
a. Eccentric b. Boaster c. Egoist d. Proud
12. The board was not clear enough to read since I was sitting at the last bench.
a. Corrigible b. Legible c. Negligible d. Illegible
13. My brother is mute so he expresses himself mostly through gestures.
a. Pantomime b. Mimic c. Depiction d. Ham

14. In my opinion, Imran Khan was a highly skilful actor.
- a. Dabbler b. Virtuoso c. Amateur d. Neophyte
15. You might think that the time when the government was run by kings and queens was unfair for common people had no say in that matter.
- a. Democracy b. Anarchy c. Monarchy d. Polyarchy
16. I can't read books that talk about their authors only.
- a. Autobiography b. Bibliography c. Biography d. Sonography
17. I can't believe he cheated on his wife for I thought he's a one-woman man.
- a. Polygamist b. Bigamy c. Monogamy d. Oogamy
18. Since he doesn't consume alcohol, I asked him to drive me home.
- a. Priest b. Teetotaler c. Vegetarian d. Saint
- Q9. Choose the option from the following which best describes the meaning of the underlined phrase/idiom:
1. I'm really feeling under the weather today, boss. Can we shift the deadline to overmorrow?
- a. Feeling sad b. Feeling unwell
c. Feeling exhausted d. Feeling nervous
2. I might never be able to see eye to eye with you on this. What you're suggesting is simply morally wrong.
- a. Respect someone b. Agree with someone
c. Match height with someone d. Feel embarrassed
3. I was absolutely shocked when the news of her approval came out. I thought she'd agree only when pigs start flying.
- a. Very difficult event b. Takes time in order to happen
c. Impossible event d. Frequently happening event
4. Stop cutting corners! This is my first and last wedding, and I don't want anything below my expectations.
- a. Acting sluggish b. Being thrifty
c. Imitating others d. Showing lack of enthusiasm
5. I still can't believe I got the promotion. This calls for a celebration!
- a. To demand b. To whisper c. To designate d. To draw away
6. I think Payal should break out of her daily routine and go for that yoga retreat.
- a. To escape b. Break the barrier c. To shatter d. Respite
7. When people couldn't endure the atrocities of the government in power, they bore it down.
- a. Come to terms b. Overthrow
c. Lowering by applying pressure d. Become dull
8. You need to back up your research with correct data.
- a. Neglect b. Show your back to
c. Support d. Protect

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9. What do you do for a living? The lifestyle you're living costs an arm and a leg.
- a. Being very expensive
 - b. Requires hard work
 - c. Requires labour and manpower
 - d. Requires basic understanding

Q10. Match the following phrasal words with their meanings:

Exercise 1

| PHRASAL VERBS | MEANINGS |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Go by | a. To divide into parts |
| 2. Call up | b. To make necessary |
| 3. Break down | c. To run away |
| 4. Come upon | d. To hesitate to proceed |
| 5. Go about it | e. To be guided by |
| 6. Play with | f. To obtain |
| 7. Back up | g. To recall |
| 8. Hang back | h. To enter by force |
| 9. Call for | i. To depend on |
| 10. Break out | j. To find by accident |
| 11. Live for | k. To retreat |
| 12. Come by | l. To support |
| 13. Live on | m. To deal with |
| 14. Bear with | n. To attack violently |
| 15. Hang on | o. To steal |
| 16. Lay out | p. To denote one's life to |
| 17. Break in | q. To tolerate |
| 18. Lay about | r. To depend on |
| 19. Fall back | s. To plan something |
| 20. Make away with | t. To trifle with |

Exercise 2

| PHRASAL VERBS | MEANINGS |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Fall upon | a. To resemble |
| 2. Look up to | b. Announce |
| 3. Get on with | c. To record |
| 4. Take to | d. Get into a habit |
| 5. Cry up | e. To despise |
| 6. Take after | f. Take steps towards |
| 7. Cut out for | g. To continue doing |
| 8. Set down | h. To defend |
| 9. Look down upon | i. To praise |
| 10. Pull up | j. Respect |
| 11. Gone through | k. Fit for |
| 12. Fall in with | l. To insult |
| 13. Stand up for | m. Refuse to yield/surrender |
| 14. Stand out against | n. Meet accidentally |
| 15. Set about | o. To attack |
| 16. Give out | p. Experienced |

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SECTION C

Verbal Ability

Verbal ability is the capability of a person to be articulate and express his/her ideas using words in a simple manner. Having a good verbal ability in the English language means to have adequate skills in both vocabulary and grammar.

These are some topics that will deal with enhancing the students' verbal ability:

Error Identification:

The students have to identify the error in the given sentences. These types of questions will test the students' skills and understanding of the parts of speech of English.

Analogies:

In analogies, a particular relationship is given and another similar relationship has to be identified from the alternatives provided. Analogies help enhance the students' logical and analytical reasoning.

Tense:

Tenses play a crucial role in the English language. They denote the time an action takes place, whether sometime in the past, in the present or will take some time in the future. Students are advised to study about all types of tenses: Simple, Perfect, Continuous and Perfect continuous.

Active and Passive Voice:

Voice refers to the form of a verb that indicates when a subject acts or is the receiver of the action. When the subject performs the action it is active voice and when the subject receives the action it is passive voice.

Example:

They were making invitation cards. **(Active Voice)**

Invitation cards were being made by them. **(Passive Voice)**

Direct and Indirect Speech:

Direct speech repeats or quotes the words spoken. Whereas indirect speech or reported speech is usually used to talk about the past, so we normally change the tense of the words spoken.

Example:

David said, "I want to meet your parents". **(Direct Speech)**

David said that he wanted to meet my parents. **(Indirect Speech)**

Sentence Identification:

There are 4 types of sentences:

1. Simple Sentence
2. Complex Sentence
3. Compound Sentence