

English Practice Paper

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HOMEWORK (solved)

1. **Spot the Error:**

- Identify the sentence in which there is a grammatical error.
- a) Neither the teacher nor the students were aware of the changes.
- b) The news of his success have made everyone happy. (has)
- c) Each of the books are on the shelf.

2. **Fill in the Blank:**

- Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.
- The committee members were divided _____ the issue of budget allocation.
- a) about b) in c) with d) for

3. **Sentence Improvement:**

- Choose the option that improves the underlined part of the sentence.
- The company needs to adopt more sustainable practices for the benefits of the environment.
- a) for the benefits b) to the benefits c) to benefit d) for benefiting X

4. **Synonyms and Antonyms:**

- Choose the word that is most similar or opposite in meaning. - Serene
- a) Agitated b) Turbulent c) Calm d) Chaotic

5. **Active and Passive Voice:**

- Change the following sentence from active voice to passive voice.
- The chef prepared a delicious meal for the guests.

A delicious meal was prepared for the guests by the chef.

6. **Direct and Indirect Speech:**

- Convert the following sentence from direct speech to indirect speech.
- The teacher said, "The exam will be held next week."

The teacher said that the exam would be held the next week.

7. **Idioms and Phrases:**

- Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom or phrase.
- To turn a blind eye
- a) To close one's eyes in bright light b) To ignore something c) To focus intently d) To see clearly

8. **Sentence Jumble:**

- Arrange the following words to form a coherent sentence.
- (a) long / many / has / it / been / since / I / visited / so / your / place.

It has been so long since I visited your place.

10. **Prepositions:**

- Choose the correct preposition to fill in the blank.
- He is allergic _____ pollen.
- a) for b) at c) to d) with

4.(a) Rewrite the following sentences after making necessary corrections. Do not make unnecessary changes in the original sentence:

1×10-10

(i) My sister prefers dogs than cats.

My sister prefers dogs to cats.

(ii) I don't approve to your smoking in public.

(iii) One of my student has got the prestigious Commonwealth Scholarship this year.

(iv) The fresher the fruit, the best it tastes.

(v) He questioned my motif behind meeting the director.

(vi) The director went and bidded goodbye to the composer.

(vii) His acceptance of your fancy story indicates his credible nature.

Have you been invited to the office party?
(viii) Are you [invited for the office party?]

(ix) When I will reach home, I will let you know the details of the event.

(x) The University comprises of several Departments.

4.(b) Supply the missing words:

1x5=5

(i) The homestay provides its guests with all the facilities.

(ii) At last, I got rid of my old scooter.

(iii) All my expenses were paid off by the office.

(iv) A waiter is a person who waits on customers at a restaurant.

(v) The company entered into an agreement with the supplier.

4.(c) Use the correct forms of the verbs given in brackets:

1x5=5

(i) My goodness, someone took away my phone and left his place by mistake. (Take) away my phone and left his in its

(ii) If you don't reach in time, I'll leave without you. (Reach)

(iii) I am learning the rules of grammar these days. (Learn)

(iv) I used to have a pair of binoculars, but I pawned it yesterday because I needed money. (Pawn) it yesterday

(v) The decision before I joined the meeting. (Make)

4.(d) Write the antonyms of the following:

1x5=5

- (i) Guilty - Innocent
- (ii) Impoverish - Enrich
- (iii) Approve - Disapprove
- (iv) Eligible - Ineligible
- (v) Scarce - Abundant

5.(a) Rewrite the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning:

1×10-10 In indirect speech, we often change the tense of the reporting verb. The question "were you present" becomes "had been present" in the reported speech.

(i) Has anyone ever hypnotized you? (Change into passive voice)
 Have you ever been hypnotised?

(ii) The judge said to the witness, "Were you present at the scene of crime?" (Change into indirect speech)
 The judge asked the witness if he had been present at the scene of the crime.

(iii) He does not love his daughter. He does not love his wife either. (Join the sentences into one by using 'neither - nor')
 He neither loves his daughter nor his wife.

(iv) Much though I wanted, I could not reach her. (Rewrite the sentence using 'however')
 However much I wanted, I could not reach her.

(v) As soon as the concert ended, it began to rain. (Replace 'as soon as' with 'hardly', making other suitable changes)
 Hardly had the concert ended, when it began to rain.

(vi) As the bus to the airport was late, we could not catch the plane. (Begin the sentence with 'Had the bus.... not')
 Had the bus to the airport not been late, we could have caught the plane.

(vii) He was so nervous that he could not perform well in the interview. (Use 'too-to' combination)
 He was too nervous to perform well in the interview.

(vii) He was so nervous that he could not perform well in the interview. (Use 'too-to' combination)

He was too nervous to perform well in the interview. *caught the plane.*

(viii) I have never kept a pet as I don't enjoy their company. (Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'since')

Since I don't enjoy their company, I have never kept

(ix) They will enjoy the programme. (Add a question tag)

They will enjoy the programme, won't they? *a pet.*

(x) If you are going out take an umbrella as it is cloudy today. (Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'It being-')

It being a cloudy day, take an umbrella if you are going out.

5.(b) Use the following words to make sentences that bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change the form of the words. (No marks will be given for vague and ambiguous sentences):

1x5=5

(i) Philanthropist

The philanthropist generously donated to various charities, supporting them to improve their lives.

(ii) Temperamental

Her temperamental nature made it quite challenging to predict her mood swings.

(iii) Sarcastically

He sarcastically responded to the criticism, using biting humour to express his displeasure.

(iv) Devise

The inventor had to devise a new method to overcome the technical challenges

(v) Preclude

Strict safety measures can preclude accidents in the factory.

5.(c) Choose the appropriate word to fill in the blanks:

1x5=5

(i) The man had a guilty conscience (conscience/conscious) so he turned himself in..

discretion

(ii) I used my ----- to help my neighbour (discretion/discrimination)

(ii) I used my ----- to help my neighbour. (discretion/discrimination)

(iii) The train has been stationary ----- for an hour. (stationary/stationery)

(iv) A horde ----- of shoppers crowded the market after the lockdown was lifted.
(hoard/horde)

(v) My experiences in the alien place were ----- climactic (climactic/climatic) due to issues of food and language.

5.(d) Use the following idioms/phrases in sentences of your own to bring out their meaning clearly:

1x5=5

(i) Length and breadth

- Exploring the length and breadth of the ancient city of Mesopotamia, we discovered its hidden gems.

(ii) Rank and file

The rank and file of the company worked diligently to achieve their common goals.

(iii) A thorn in the flesh

Dealing with that difficult colleague is like having a constant thorn in the flesh.

(iv) Move heaven and earth

Determined to succeed, Seema was ready to move heaven and earth to achieve her dreams.

(v) Step into someone's shoes

Before criticizing someone, we must try to step into their shoes to understand their perspective.

HOMEWORK ↓

Read the passage given below carefully and write your answers to the questions that follow in clear, correct and concise language:

15x5=75

Life on planet earth has been possible for millions of years largely because of certain basic services associated with the biosphere. Important among these are: Climate and radiation regulation; Microbial transformations and decomposition; Biological diversity; and Opportunities for sustainable advances in

biological productivity.

We now find ourselves in a state where these essential services are in jeopardy, largely as a result of human induced damage to the basic life support systems of land, water, flora, fauna and the atmosphere. Symptoms of an impending and general breakdown of the life support and ecological systems are already here. Some of these are mounting population growth; vanishing source of drinking water; vanishing forests, plants and animal biodiversity; intensifying drought and floods; loss of grazing lands; growing degradation of fertile land and desertification; deterioration of the quality of air and water; accumulation of toxic and non-biodegradable wastes in the biosphere; explosive growth of rural and urban unemployment and mushrooming of urban slums. It is the poor and the marginalized urban and rural people who are suffering most from such environmental breakdown.

The threats to climate change and radiation regulation are receiving the most prominent public attention largely because of all-pervasive nature of their potential harmful impact. "Our Common Future" the report of the World Commission of Environment and Development by the United Nations is indicative that ecologically the fates of people whether rich or poor everywhere are intertwined. Recent reports on the state of the world paint a frightening picture of the rapid depletion of the world's natural resources coupled with rising social and economic problems. They reflect the widespread frustration about the inability of current approaches to solve the interlinked problems of environment and development and call for major changes in the way people think, use the finite resources of earth and programme their development. Developing countries like ours are faced with the urgent need for accelerating economic growth in a manner that the poor become the main beneficiaries and not the rich. We should also avoid proceeding on those developmental paths where environmental costs are high and the developmental activities cannot be sustained for long. The new paradigm of development should promote economic activities and life-styles based on the concept of "man with nature" and not "man against nature".

Today, we are passing through an era of global change whether it is in politics or economics. Inequity in the resource distribution and consumption between the developed and the developing nations of world has become most apparent. The earth is undergoing drastic climatic changes. The last few years have been the warmest ones ever recorded. The heat trap works differently in different latitudes and altitudes having a tremendous effect on major crops like wheat. The protective ozone layer is being slowly damaged giving rise to medical problems for human beings and affecting several plants and their yield, animals and their behaviour. Though the causes of pollution of our soils, lakes and vegetation are different, the effect is the same. Mercilessly everyday pristine wild habitats are being destroyed. Nearly half of our country is tilled for agriculture and only 11 per cent of the land area has to bear the brunt of growing population, housing, roads and factories and its "carrying capacity" is under severe stress.

The dreaded nuclear autumn or nuclear winter is a potential threat to the environment which might result in large scale habitat destruction, species extinction, air pollution, toxic chemicals, acid rain, ozone depletion etc. A nuclear non- proliferation movement with abolition of nuclear weapons, has to be spearheaded enthusiastically.

- Experts have predicted that serious food shortages could occur during this decade. Such a prognosis is based on three major factors Soil erosion; Unsustainable utilization of groundwater; and Deforestation. They are together reducing the global potential for food production by nearly 14 million tonnes each year. New technologies, including biotechnology, are unlikely to help in achieving a quantum jump in productivity improvement at least during this decade. Due to the continuing damage to the ecological foundations of stable and sustainable agriculture, land degradation and water depletion ecological access to food may become the most important food security challenge of the 21st century.

(a) According to the passage what are the factors responsible for the evolution of life on earth? 15

(b) What does the author mean by environmental breakdown? What are its impacts? 15

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(b) What does the author mean by environmental breakdown? What are its impacts? 15

(c) What suggestions does the author offer to balance environment, development and inequity in consumption? 15

(d) How is life on earth being affected by climate change as per the passage? 15

(e) How is environmental breakdown related to probable food shortage? 15

15 marks = 200 to 250 words.

Examples of Question Tags

Positive verb, negative tag

It's cold today, isn't it?

They live in Ankara, don't they?

She worked in a bank, didn't she?

We've met before, haven't we?

You will be ok, won't you?

Negative verb, positive tag

She isn't here, is she?

They don't smoke, do they?

You didn't like the film, did you?

She hasn't been to Paris, has she?

You won't come, will you?

Question Tags in English

Verb Tense

Present be -She is American, **isn't she?**

Present simple -You study English, **don't you?**

Past simple -You were at home, **weren't you?**

Past continuous -Tom was watching TV, **wasn't he?**

Present Perfect -He has written 5 letters, **hasn't he?**

Past Perfect -You had had lunch, **hadn't you?**

Some more examples-

He'll read this book, **won't he?**

He can read this book, **can't he?**

She isn't American, **is she?**

You don't study English, **do you?**

You weren't at home, **were you?**

Tom wasn't watching TV, **was he?**

He hasn't written 5 letters, **has he?**

You hadn't had lunch, **had you?**

He won't read this book, **will he?**

He can't read this book, **can he?**