

## SEMESTER 4 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

### Unit I

#### Vocabulary: Phrasal verbs

#### Exercise I

Choose the correct phrasal verb from the options given at the end of the sentence.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ but no one has seen my mobile. (asked around)
2. The firemen had to \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen to rescue the residents. (break into)
3. My boss \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting because of heavy rain. (called off)
4. Don't forget to take the room keys when you \_\_\_\_\_. (check in)
5. Diabetic patients are advised to \_\_\_\_\_ sweets and oily food. (cut back on)
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ the bus when it reached our stop. (got off)
7. This is your time to \_\_\_\_\_ your old parents now. (look after)
8. She loves to \_\_\_\_\_ with her friends on weekends. (hang out)
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ an old friend of mine at the theatre. (ran into)
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ her father. Both love to read books. (takes after)

#### Exercise II

Complete the phrasal verbs with the correct particle.

1. I don't know where my phone is. I must look \_\_\_\_\_ it. (for)
2. Fill \_\_\_\_\_ the form with pencil. (in)
3. The music is too loud. Please turn the volume \_\_\_\_\_. (down)
4. Turn \_\_\_\_\_ the lights when you leave the room. (off)
5. Put \_\_\_\_\_ your slippers when you enter the bathroom. (on)
6. Please switch \_\_\_\_\_ the TV. I want to watch the match. (on)
7. Take \_\_\_\_\_ your shoes when you enter the computer room. (off)
8. The food was stale. I had to throw it \_\_\_\_\_. (away)
9. The firemen put \_\_\_\_\_ the fire. (out)
10. Hurry \_\_\_\_\_, we are getting late. (up)

#### Exercise III

Choose the most suitable phrasal verb from among those given in the box and fill the blanks.

bring forth	bring back	bring in	bring out	bring forward
bring up	bring down	bring on	bring off	bring about

1. The administration wants to bring about a change in the work culture.
2. Old photos never fail to bring back old memories.
3. Because of the hot summer, the parents want the school to bring forward the exam dates.
4. No one expected the new player to bring off a sensational victory.
5. The publisher hopes to bring out the book next month.
6. The opposition party tried hard to bring down the government.
7. The government wants to bring in a new law to deal with cyber crimes.
8. His casual comments sometimes bring forth strong reactions.

9. He was advised to bring up his proposal at the meeting.
10. Classical music does not bring on a headache.

### Grammar: Concord

#### Exercise I

Identify the **subject** and the **verb** in the following sentences.

Example: The girl *sings* very well. (Subject: girl, Verb: *sings*)

1. A Supreme Court judge *retires* at 65.
2. The survey covering fifty villages *reveals* interesting facts.
3. The list of items *is* very long.
4. There *were* many important leaders at the meeting.
5. The manager *is* a hard worker who *spends* a lot of time in the office.
6. Everyone in the group *is* welcome to *give* suggestions.
7. His meticulous data *amazes* everyone.
8. During the celebrations, we all *sat* outside in the hot sun.
9. The laces on these shoes never *stay* tied.
10. The temptation *is* to treat children as though they *don't know* anything.

#### Exercise II

Choose the correct form of the verb that agrees with the subject.

1. My father and my mother are (is/are) attending the meeting.
2. Nobody knows (know/knows) what the truth is.
3. The news is (are/is) at seven.
4. The management doesn't (don't /doesn't) know how to treat teachers.
5. Five hundred rupees is (are /is) what I paid for the ticket.
6. There were (was/were) ten books in that box.
7. Each one of those books is (is/are) a classic.
8. The film, including all the advertisements, takes (take/takes) about three hours to watch.
9. Civics was (were/was) my favourite subject.
10. Are (Are/Is) there scissors at home?

#### Exercise III

Correct the verbs in the following sentences to make them agree with the subjects.

1. Ramesh and Robert *is* good friends. (are)
2. Each of us *have* some work experience. (has)
3. Here *is* my car keys. (are)
4. My pair of pants *require* stitching. (requires)
5. Neither the student nor the parent *know* the answer. (knows)
6. Either the director or the actor *are* responsible for the failure. (is)
7. Neither the script nor the dialogues *was* interesting. (were)
8. The sale of water and soft drinks *increase* during summer. (increases)
9. Six months *are* all I have to find a job (is)
10. The book, including the CD and the free gifts, *are* not worth the money. (is)

## Unit II

### Vocabulary: Commonly confused words

#### Exercise I

Fill in the blanks with the correct alternative.

1. You have made fewer mistakes this time.
2. The sun rises in the east.
3. The park is by the lake.
4. The scheme has lost its purpose.
5. What is the principal objective of your research?
6. A tie is a perfect complement to a suit.
7. Practice well so that you don't lose the match.
8. Most drugs have side effects.
9. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
10. An introduction should precede the presentation.
11. The captain's decision met with much dissent.
12. The violent child was taken to a counsellor.
13. The case needs further investigation.
14. I liked the latter part of the film.
15. Every student should have access to a good library.

#### Exercise II

Fill in the blanks choosing the correct word from the box.

accept	except	lead	led	historic	historical
formally	formerly	already	all ready	quite	quiet

1. Before the bell rang, students were all ready to go home.
2. Chennai was formerly known as Madras.
3. He discovered some historical records during his research.
4. I don't think he will accept the invitation.
5. I have already eaten. So I am not hungry now.
6. I like all books except the badly written ones.
7. Now you can find pencils without lead.
8. The exercise is quite easy.
9. The signing of the peace treaty was a historic event.
10. Writers need a quiet place to write.
11. Gurgaon was formally renamed Gurugram in 2016.
12. The captain led from the front.

### Grammar: Determiners

#### Exercise I

Choose the appropriate determiner.

1. I have very (little) money left in my bank account.
2. The government has to spend (much) time on implementing the schemes.
3. My mother sent me to buy (some) rice.
4. Stephen Hawking wrote (the) book A Brief History of Time in 1988.
5. I can speak English (a little), but not very fluently.

6. Please give me (some) more coffee.
7. The students didn't pay (much) attention to the lecture.
8. Can't you see (this) book, it's right here!
9. I have been reading for (many) hours now, and I am still in the first chapter.
10. Give me (a few) pencils to colour this picture.

## Exercise II

Identify and correct the mistakes in the use of determiners.

1. How many free time does he have to spare for the social cause? (much)
2. She never makes much mistakes in grammar. (many)
3. I gave her an advice. (some/a piece of)
4. She found several informations on the internet. (a lot of information)
5. India is facing much challenges. (many)
6. He bought notebook at the book store. (a notebook)
7. My brother went to the supermarket to pick up some few things. (a)
8. Every day I drink glass of milk. (a glass)
9. Do you often get this headaches? (these)
10. An education is important for economic security. (Education)

## Exercise III

Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct determiner from the box.

little	much	whose	both	a
the	every	any	some	few

1. How much homework have you completed?
2. I need to finish the English essay that I started in the morning.
3. My friend took a small gift for the child in the orphanage.
4. My sister rarely drinks any coffee.
5. When you are driving, it is advisable to carry some cash in your wallet.
6. Every candidate was declared successful.
7. The street looks deserted. There are few people around.
8. Excuse me, whose pencil is this?
9. He has two sisters. Both sisters like playing basket ball.
10. I have little time for sports.

## Unit III

### Vocabulary: Technical Vocabulary (Business, Media)

#### Exercise I

Fill in the blanks with the correct option.

1. To make an "informed" choice, is to make a wise choice.
2. The company wants to assess the demographics (age, income, etc.) of their customer base.
3. The company's mission is to provide high quality educational services.
4. A 'white paper' is an authoritative document.
5. Inventory is the supply of goods a company has for sale.
6. When something is "on someone's radar", it means that the person is aware of something.
7. To 'hammer out' a deal is to reach a deal.

8. To accept the first offer is to accept the initial bid
9. If the talks are at a 'stand still', it means that there is no progress
10. If you take 'ownership' of a task, it means you are responsible for it.
11. In corporate jargon, action items means "things that have to be done".
12. If you pay upfront it means you pay in advance.
13. If everyone is on board it means that they all agree to a proposal.
14. To "get the ball rolling is to start something.
15. A vendor is one who supplies the goods.

## Exercise II

Match the words in the box with their meanings below.

a) Flier	b) Sitcom	c) Advert	d) Editorial
e) Talk-show	f) Column	g) Paparazzi	h) Soap opera
i) Phone-in	j) Network	k) Propaganda	l) Talking heads
m) Trial balloons	n) Yellow journalism	o) Investigative journalism	

1. A group of associated television or radio channels. (Network)
2. A photographer who follows celebrities in order to photograph them and sell the pictures to newspapers or magazines. (Paparazzi)
3. The term used to describe sensational news reporting. (Yellow journalism)
4. A radio or television programme where listeners or viewers telephone the studio and participate in the programme. (Phone-in)
5. A recurring piece or article in a newspaper or magazine. (Column)
6. The use of detective-like reporting methods to unearth scandals. (Investigative journalism)
7. A serial television or radio drama dealing with daily events in the lives of the same group of characters. (Soap opera)
8. A shot of a person's face talking directly to the camera. (Talking heads)
9. A television or radio programme in which stars and celebrities are invited to talk informally about various topics. (Talk-show)
10. An article presenting the opinion of the editors or publishers. (Editorial)
11. Comedy programme based on everyday experiences. (Sitcom)
12. Commercial promotion of a product or service. (Advert)
13. Information leaked to determine what the political reaction will be. (Trial Balloons)
14. Small printed notice or advertisement. (Flier)
15. The dissemination of information aimed at influencing the opinions or behaviours of large numbers of people. (Propaganda)

## Reported Speech

### Exercise I

Fill in the blanks with *say, said, tell* or *told*.

1. She told them she wanted to resign.
2. The principal told us to participate in inter-collegiate sport competitions.
3. You don't need to tell us that.
4. He didn't say a word.
5. I remember every word you said yesterday.
6. Why didn't you tell her that in the morning?
7. My friend said that he had completed his project report.
8. She called me last night and said, "Don't worry. I will manage on my own".
9. The girl said that she could speak Japanese fluently.
10. She said she had already seen the film.

### Exercise II

Correct the following sentences:

11. The traffic police *told* me I couldn't park my two-wheeler there.
12. He *said* he was Aishwarya Rai's husband.
13. He *said* he was sure that justice will be done.
14. The doctor advised me *to take* bed rest and eat nutritious food.
15. They wanted to know what *my name was*?
16. He told me to come back *the next day*.
17. She said she was asked to come *there*.
18. I wondered whether he *could* help me.
19. My cousin *told* him that he should go out.
20. He said he had bought the bicycle 10 years *before*.

### Exercise III

Change the following sentences from direct to reported speech. Pay attention to pronouns, tenses and time/place markers. Use suitable reporting verbs.

1. They said, "Dogs were fun to play with."  
(They said that dogs are fun to play with.)
2. She said, "Do you live near the school?"  
(She asked me if I lived near the school.)
3. The guest said, "I don't like sugar in my coffee."  
(The guest said she didn't like sugar in her coffee.)
4. Elisa said to me, "How old are you?"  
(Elisa asked me how old I was.)
5. She said to him, "When will you be back in your office?"  
(She asked him when he would be back in his office.)
6. The boss said to the secretary, "Don't forget to order A3 size paper."  
(The boss reminded the secretary not to forget to order A3 size paper.)
7. My friend said to me, "I am meeting my project head tomorrow."  
(My friend informed me she was meeting her project head the next day.)
8. They said, "We were planning to visit you next week."  
(They told us that they were planning to visit us the week after.)
9. He said, "Please help me lift these bags."  
(He requested me to help him lift those bags.)

10. The watchman said to us, "Don't play cricket in the garden."  
The watchman warned us not to play cricket in the garden.

#### Exercise IV

Now report the interview in indirect speech. Pay attention to tense, pronoun, and time/place markers. Use different reporting verbs wherever possible.

(Key)

1. The interviewer congratulated the winner and asked him how he felt. The interviewer also asked him how long he had been singing.
2. The winner thanked the interviewer and replied that he felt elated. He added that he had started singing when he was five.
3. Next, the interviewer asked him what the secret behind his success was.
4. The winner emphasised that it was hard work. He was there that day because of his hard work and perseverance.
5. Next, the interviewer enquired how it was receiving the trophy from India's most popular cricketer.
6. The winner answered it had been a dream-come-true to receive the trophy from his cricket idol.
7. The interviewer asked how it had felt to perform in front of other celebrities.
8. The winner replied that it was amazing. He added that all of them had complimented him on his singing.
9. The interviewer then asked what his future plans were.
10. The winner said that it was just the beginning and added that he wished to achieve a lot more.
11. Finally the interviewer asked if he had any message for young people.
12. And the winner advised the young to work hard, to stay focused and to aim to excel in the field you choose and was confident that success was bound to chase them.





