

CA
PAKISTAN



The Institute of
Chartered Accountants
of Pakistan

2015 (Revised)

FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

QUESTION BANK



AFC-01

Question Bank

ICAP

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Functional English

Second (Revised) edition published by
The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan
Chartered Accountants Avenue
Clifton
Karachi-75600
Email: studypacks@icap.org.pk

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Assessment of Fundamental Competencies
Functional English



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Questions

CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH

1.1 (i) Identify the abstract noun(s).

- (a) Mountain (b) Man (c) Love (d) Air

(ii) Identify the adverb(s).

- (a) Fast (b) Quickly (c) Quick (d) Quicker

1.2 Complete the following sentences using an appropriate form of the word given in the brackets.

- (i) Oil accounts for about ten percent of our total energy _____.
(consume)
- (ii) The _____ of a country depends on the readiness of its people to work hard. (prosper)
- (iii) The culprit gave _____ statements to confuse the police. (contradict)
- (iv) The people of the world were shocked to hear about the _____ lifestyles of some of the communist leaders of Eastern Europe. (extravagance)
- (v) People must take the _____ to solve the problems arising out of the flood situation. (initiate)
- (vi) Liaquat Ali Khan's _____ shocked the world. (assassinate)
- (vii) How can you _____ the mistakes you have made? (just)
- (viii) My grandmother had to be taken from room to room in a wheel chair because of her _____ (frail)

1.3 Test your understanding of transitive and intransitive verb forms.

Each question is followed by two suggested answers. Choose the most appropriate one.

- (i) Woodcutters _____ trees
a) fall b) fell
- (ii) _____ still.
a) lie b) lay
- (iii) _____ the basket there.
a) lay b) lie
- (iv) _____ early with the lark.
a) rise b) raise

- (v) _____ your hands.
a) rise b) raise
- (vi) _____ there.
a) sit b) set
- (vii) _____ the lamp on the table
a) sit b) set

1.4 State whether the verbs in the following sentences are used transitively or intransitively.

- (i) Heat expands metals.
- (ii) Metals expand on heating.
- (iii) The driver stopped the car.
- (iv) The car stopped abruptly.
- (v) You must speak the truth.
- (vi) You must speak loudly.
- (vii) The boy is flying the kite.
- (viii) The birds are flying in the sky.
- (ix) The rider fell off the horse and broke his arm.
- (x) The woodcutter felled a huge tree.
- (xi) The explosion sank the ship.
- (xii) The ship sank suddenly.

1.5 State which of the following sentences are compound and which are complex. In the case of a compound sentence, separate the coordinate clauses and mention the conjunction. If the sentence is complex, divide it into its clauses and state the principal clause and the subordinate clause.

- (i) Shariq took out his pen and started writing.
- (ii) The town in which I live is very large.
- (iii) This is the house that Ahmed built.
- (iv) My heart leaps up when I behold a rainbow in the sky.

- (v) God made the country and man made the town.
- (vi) She must weep or she will die.
- (vii) He must have done his duty, for he is a conscientious man.
- (viii) Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise.
- (ix) I went because I was invited.

1.6 Words in English belong to different parts of speech. In each of the following sentences, there is a bolded word. Can you identify what part of speech it is?

1. I want to go **now**.
 - a) Adjective
 - b) Adverb
 - c) Preposition
 - d) Conjunction
2. What are you doing **there**?
 - a) Preposition
 - b) Adjective
 - c) Adverb
 - d) Verb
3. He left **ten** minutes ago.
 - a) Noun
 - b) Adjective
 - c) Conjunction
 - d) Adverb
4. There is a mistake **in** line 9.
 - a) Adverb
 - b) Conjunction
 - c) Preposition
 - d) Noun
5. Masons **build** houses.
 - a) Verb
 - b) Adverb
 - c) Adjective
 - d) Preposition
6. **Though** she was unwell, she went to work.
 - a) Conjunction
 - b) Preposition
 - c) Adverb
 - d) Adjective

7. I have been reading since **morning**.
a) Adjective
b) Noun
c) Verb
d) Adverb
8. He died two years **ago**.
a) Verb
b) Adverb
c) Adjective
d) Preposition
9. **As** she was late, we went without her.
a) Preposition
b) Conjunction
c) Adverb
d) Verb
10. **The Nile** is the longest river in the world.
a) Pronoun
b) Proper noun
c) Preposition
d) Adjective
11. What happened to **you**?
a) Noun
b) Pronoun
c) Conjunction
d) Preposition

1.7 What part of speech is each of the words in italics?

- (i) Muslims fast in the month of Ramzan.
- (ii) He is the right man in the right place.
- (iii) There is not much truth in what he says.
- (iv) His theories are hard to understand.
- (v) A little learning is a dangerous thing.
- (vi) Still waters run deep.
- (vii) What annoys me most is his obstinacy.
- (viii) As he was ambitious, I felt that I shouldn't trust him.
- (iv) He is like his father.

- (x) Do not talk like that.
- (xi) The next moment he was dead.
- (xii) He has been ill since yesterday.
- (xiii) They are all waiting for you.
- (xiv) It has been raining since yesterday.
- (xv) Age brings wisdom.

CHAPTER 2 – THE VERBS

2.1 Select the appropriate form of the helping verb in each of the following sentences:

- (i) My collection of 500 books on different scientific subjects, which (was/were) recently valued at Rupees three hundred thousand (has/have) been destroyed.
- (ii) The star player along with the coach (has/have) disappeared and the rest of the team (is/are) flying home without them.
- (iii) Every one of them (is/are) coming to lunch; not one of them (has/have) declined the invitation.
- (iv) Guitar (is/are) my favourite music and fish and chips (is/are) my favourite food.

2.2 Rewrite these sentences by replacing the words in brackets with the appropriate tense of the verb.

- (i) The people (flee) from their villages as the volcano erupted.
- (ii) The river (flow) through a number of lovely small villages nestling in the valley.
- (iii) The football match will be (broadcast) to eighty countries around the world.
- (iv) Heavy rain has been (forecast) for tomorrow.
- (v) Have you (read) my report yet?
- (vi) Since it was founded in 1979, the company has (undergo) several changes of ownership.

2.3 Read the first sentence. Complete the second sentence so that it follows logically from the first sentence. Use the tense specified at the right side of the sentence.

- (i) The front door was open. Someone _____ it.
- (ii) The glass door was broken. Shahid _____ it.
- (iii) There is no water in the jug. We _____ all the water.
- (iv) How long did you live in this house? We _____ in this house for twelve years.

2.4 Write the past participle of the following:

- (i) to eat
- (ii) to understand
- (iii) to swim
- (iv) to dig
- (v) to build
- (vi) to stand

2.5 Insert the correct tense of verb in the following:

- (i) Wherever he (find) a job, there was someone who (know) that he had been to prison.
- (ii) Recent research (show) that Columbus (not) discover America.

2.6 Put in the past participle of the verbs in brackets.

- (i) Who's _____(break) this glass?
- (ii) I can ride a bike but I haven't _____(ride) one for years.
- (iii) Haven't you _____(sell) your flat yet?
- (iv) It's warm because the heating has _____(be) on.

2.7 Choose the correct answer.

- (i) I can't stand people to **ask/asking** me questions all the time.
- (ii) They stopped the car to **have/having** a chat with their friends.
- (iii) Their house really needs to **paint/painting**.
- (iv) He stopped to **drive/driving** because he was sleepy.

2.8 Correct the following:

- (i) Abdul Jabbar looked at me and tells me to sign the contract.
- (ii) We have met your agent and we gave her our answer.
- (iii) Amir received the crates on Monday but doesn't open them until today.

2.9 Indicate which form of boldfaced verb is correct:

- (i) Tuesday we were busy. We had interviews and the telephones **rang/rung** all morning.
- (ii) When the manual arrived, the cover was all **tore/torn** up.
- (iii) Last week our senior accountant **quitted/quit** his job.
- (iv) Stock prices **have sunk/ have sank** to a new low this quarter.

2.10 Choose the correct form:

- (i) The remains of the body **was/were** thrown into the sea.
- (ii) Everyone was watching the football **match/the** match of football.
- (iii) Three hours **is/are** long enough to look round the museum.
- (iv) E-mail is a relatively new **mean/means** of communication.

2.11 Complete the sentences by filling the blanks with the appropriate phrasal verbs given below:

(Sort out, fell through, put forward, take over, stepped down, left over, carried out)

- (i) The company's boss has _____ after ten years.
- (ii) The two sides were close to an agreement but it _____.
- (iii) Large companies sometimes _____ smaller ones.
- (iv) The consultants _____ a proposal to re-organize the company.

2.12 Fill in the blanks in the following sentence by selecting any one of the given options:

- (i) He could not cut the grass today because the handle of the machine _____ a few days before.
(a) broke (b) break (c) had broken (d) has broken
- (ii) He promised that he _____ the goods in a week's time.
(a) will deliver (b) would deliver
(c) had delivered (d) was delivering
- (iii) He would have passed the examination if only he _____ a little harder.
(a) worked (b) had worked (c) would work (d) could work
- (iv) By the time the police arrived, the thief _____ over the wall.
(a) had bolted (b) bolted (c) would bolt (d) would have bolted
- (v) The chemist claims _____ a new element.
(a) discovered (b) to discover
(c) to have discovered (d) to be discovered

- (vi) Don't leave the room until you _____ to do so.
(a) ask (b) will ask (c) were asked (d) are asked
- (vii) I know that he _____ karate for the past five years, but he has not won any medal so far.
(a) has been practicing (b) practice (c) is practicing (d) had practiced
- (viii) By the time the football season ends this year, he _____ ten important matches.
(a) will play (b) has played
(c) would have played (d) will have played
- (ix) As soon as he reached home yesterday, he _____ the trophy on the wall.
(a) hung (b) hanged (c) was hung (d) had hung
- (x) You may sleep now; I promise you _____ disturbed.
(a) cannot be (b) shall not be (c) will not be (d) may not be
- (xi) You _____ ring the bell as I have a key to the door.
(a) need not (b) shall not (c) must not (d) cannot
- (xii) I know him well. He _____ my classmate since we were at school.
(a) was (b) has been (c) would have been (d) had to be
- (xiii) Would you mind _____ the bag for me?
(a) hold (b) to hold (c) holding (d) the hold of

2.13 Fill in the blanks in the following sentence by selecting any one of the given options:

- (i) What colour are you going to have your house painted? We will _____.
(a) paint it white (b) paint white
(c) have it white painted (d) have it painted white

- (ii) Who is the new secretary of the club? The members _____ recently.
(a) elected Rimsha secretary (b) elected Rimsha as secretary
(c) elected secretary to Rimsha (d) elected secretary Rimsha
- (iii) Will Raza drive to Karachi? No his father persuaded him _____.
(a) for not driving (b) not for driving
(c) not to drive (d) to not drive
- (iv) Do you speak Persian? Yes, I learned _____ In Iran.
(a) it how it speaks (b) how to speak it
(c) speaking to it (d) it to speak
- (v) Fatima talks a lot; doesn't she? Yes she does although there is no reason for _____.
(a) so much her talking (b) her so much talking
(c) her talking so much (d) what the reason can
- (vi) Why is Murtaza so late? I do not know _____ be.
(a) what can the reason (b) can what the reason
(c) what the reason (d) what the reason can
- (vii) Everyone wonders why you took such a risk. I wish they would _____.
(a) stop to guess (b) stop in their guessing
(c) stop guessing (d) stop from guessing
- (viii) Can he swim? I don't think he knows _____.
(a) to swim (b) how to swim
(c) how can he swim (d) the swimming
- (ix) He _____ from his long tour and so he doesn't want to be disturbed at this odd hour.
(a) has lately returned (b) has returned late
(c) has returned latest (d) lately has returned

- (x) You have done very well, _____
(a) haven't you? (b) have you ever? (c) isn't it? (d) is it?
- (xi) It is better not _____ such silly questions.
(a) raising (b) to rise (c) to raise (d) to lift
- (xii) As I looked down the height my head began to _____.
(a) swim (b) turn (c) circle (d) wheel
- (xiii) Please get out of my way, you are _____ me in my way.
(a) stopping (b) preventing (c) hindering (d) Interfering

2.14 Fill in the blanks with appropriate auxiliary verbs. Choose your answers from the options given in the brackets.

- (i) When I was young, I _____ run four miles at a stretch. (could / can / might)
- (ii) Why _____ you not attend the meeting yesterday. (could / can / will)
- (iii) The doctor said he _____ operate on the patient. (will / would / shall)
- (iv) Behave towards others as you _____ like them to behave towards you. (would / will / could)
- (v) If I were a king, I _____ make all my dreams come true. (will / can / would)
- (vi) You _____ take one of those books if you like. (can / must / should)
- (vii) I _____ rather read a book than watch that ridiculous movie. (would / should / must)
- (viii) If I _____ interrupt you for a moment, Sir, how is this new scheme going to improve the situation? (would / should / might)
- (ix) Farmers use fertilizers so that they _____ have a rich harvest. (may / should / would)
- (x) She says she _____ have her own way in the matter. (can / must / might)

2.15 Use appropriate modal auxiliary verbs in the blanks to express the idea indicated in the brackets.

- (i) We _____ visit our friend in the hospital tomorrow. (Futurity)
- (ii) I _____ do this job myself. (Ability)
- (iii) It _____ rain tonight. (Possibility)
- (iv) The exams _____ be postponed. (Remote possibility)
- (v) _____ I get you a gift for your birthday? (Offer)
- (vi) We _____ be truthful. (Compulsion)
- (vii) You _____ give them a costly gift. (Absence of obligation or necessity)
- (viii) When I was younger, I _____ run four miles in 20 minutes. (Past ability)
- (ix) My grandmother _____ tell me many stories. (A habitual activity in the past)
- (x) We _____ walk around the hill every day. (A practice in the past)
- (xi) I _____ rather listen than talk. (Preference)
- (xii) The cashier _____ meet the Manager. (Absence of courage)
- (xiii) Children _____ be given healthy food. (Advice)
- (xiv) Candidates _____ produce their identity cards. (Compulsion)
- (xv) _____ you get me some tea, please? (Polite request)
- (xvi) _____ you mind moving a bit? (Polite request)
- (xvii) You _____ have done that. (Absence of obligation)
- (xviii) She _____ to mend her ways. (Strong obligation/necessity)
- (xix) She _____ read when she was three. (Past ability)
- (xx) Glass _____ be blown. (Theoretical possibility)

2.16 Complete the following sentences using the simple past or present perfect tense form of the verb.

- (i) I _____ the admission card. I _____ it two days ago.
- a) have received, received
 - b) received, have received
 - c) received, received
 - d) have received, have received
- (ii) I _____ the fee. I _____ it only yesterday.
- a) paid, paid
 - b) have paid, paid
 - c) have paid, have paid
 - d) paid, have paid
- (iii) My uncle _____ from the States. He _____ on Friday.
- a) came, arrived
 - b) came, has arrived
 - c) has come, arrived
 - d) has come, has arrived
- (iv) I don't think I will pass the test. I _____ only nine questions.
- a) answered
 - b) have answered
 - c) had answered
- (v) I _____ non-vegetarian food.
- a) never tasted
 - b) have never tasted
 - c) had never tasted
- (vi) I _____ my aunt two months ago. I _____ her since then.
- a) have visited, have not seen
 - b) visited, did not see
 - c) visited, have not seen
 - d) have visited, have not seen
- (vii) They _____ the construction two months ago, but we _____ in

only two weeks ago.

- a) completed, moved
- b) have completed, have moved in
- c) completed, have moved in
- d) have complete, moved in

(viii) When Rizwan _____ to the forest, Sara and Shazia _____ him.

- a) has gone, accompanied
- b) went, accompanied
- c) has gone, has accompanied
- d) went, has accompanied

(ix) He _____ ill last month. He _____ as yet.

- a) fell, has not recovered
- b) has fallen, has not recovered
- c) fell, did not recover
- d) has fallen, did not recover

(x) I _____ my aunt only once.

- a) saw
- b) have seen
- c) have been seeing
- d) did not see

2.17 Complete the following sentences using an appropriate verb form and a time expression.

(i) _____ this town _____ 1990. (not visit)

(ii) He _____ with us _____ over five years. (work)

(iii) They _____ each other _____ two years. (know)

(iv) We _____ not _____ on friendly terms _____ nearly two years. (be)

(v) What _____ (do) since 10 o'clock this morning?

(vi) I _____ not _____ to my native place _____ last

January. (be)

- (vii) He _____ (not pay) his monthly subscription _____ a year now.
- (viii) We _____ (be) in touch with each other _____ one year.
- (ix) His son _____ (undergo) treatment _____ two months.
- (x) _____ when _____ you _____ music? (learn)

2.18 Complete the following sentences using an appropriate verb form that indicates the idea given in the brackets.

- (i) My mother _____ (get) up at 5 am. (Habitual action in the past)
- (ii) Worldly pleasures _____ (be) temporary. (General truth)
- (iii) They _____ (rehearse) for the program. (Action in progress)
- (iv) None of us _____ (see) Shakespeare. (Completed action)
- (v) His father _____ (die) last month. (Completed action)
- (vi) I _____ (get) ready. (Action going on at the moment of speaking)
- (vii) When I was young, I _____ (play) football every day. (Habitual action in the past)
- (viii) When we _____ (sleep) a thief _____ (break) into our house.
- (ix) If I _____ (work) hard, I _____ (pass) (Unfulfilled condition)

2.19 Fill in the blanks with the appropriate tense forms indicating future.

- (i) _____ we _____ tomorrow?
- a) Would, meet b) Will, meet c) Do, meet
- (ii) I think it _____ tomorrow.
- a) rains b) will rain c) would rain
- (iii) Members _____ all the books immediately for verification.

- a) return b) are to return c) would return
- (iv) We _____ a blood donation camp tomorrow in our college.
a) will organize b) are organizing c) organize
- (v) They _____ the Minister at 4 o'clock.
a) will be meeting b) are meeting c) Either 'will be meeting' or 'are meeting'
- (vi) The chief guest _____
a) is about to arrive b) arrives c) would arrive
- (vii) The members of the opposition _____ the bill.
a) are opposing b) are going to oppose
c) Either 'are opposing' or 'are going to oppose'
- (viii) By the time you come back, I _____ the dinner.
a) will prepare b) will be preparing c) will have prepared
- (ix) He _____ half the distance before afternoon.
a) will cover b) will have covered c) will be covering
- (x) We _____ Karachi by 3 p.m. tomorrow.
a) will reach b) will be reaching c) will have reached

2.20 Complete the following sentences using an appropriate auxiliary verb form.

- (i) You have been riding non-stop for hours. You _____ be very tired.
a) must b) can c) ought
- (ii) She _____ be about forty.
a) must b) can c) will
- (iii) I know I left my phone on this table and it is not here now. Somebody _____ it.

- a) must take b) must have taken c) can have taken
- (iv) That _____ be true. She will never do something like that.
a) can't b) shouldn't c) shall
- (v) You _____ him a fool. It really upset him.
a) shouldn't call b) shouldn't have called c) can't have called
- (vi) The doctor said I _____ give up smoking.
a) must b) can c) ought
- (vii) _____ you mind standing up for a moment?
a) Should b) Would c) Either could be used here
- (viii) That was a bad place to go hiking. You _____ your back.
a) could have broken b) should have broken c) would have broken
- (ix) 'Who is at the door?' 'It _____ be the postman.'
a) must b) could c) Either could be used here

2.21 Complete the following sentences using an appropriate form of the verb.

- (i) Suddenly she gave a loud scream and _____ to the ground. (fell / had fallen / has fallen)
- (ii) After questioning he _____ to go home. (allowed / was allowed / had allowed)
- (iii) They would have won if they _____ a bit harder. (played / had played / play)
- (iv) She _____ to say that she disagreed. (heard / was heard / had heard)
- (v) Although they _____ defeated, they did not lose heart. (were / are / have been)
- (vi) Our teacher taught us that virtue _____ its own reward. (is / are / will be)
- (vii) The teacher asked the boys whether they _____ the problems. (had solved / have solved / will solve)
- (viii) He declared that he would not believe it even if he _____ it with his own eyes. (see / saw / would see)

- (ix) The room _____ but the police failed to find anything suspicious.
(searched / was searched / had searched)
- (x) The government has announced that taxes _____
(would be raised / will be raised / will raise)

2.22 Complete the following sentences.

- (i) We _____ in this house for the past three years .
a) are staying
b) have been staying
c) have stayed
d) Either 'have stayed' or 'have been staying'
- (ii) The students _____ on an educational tour.
a) went
b) have gone
c) Either 'went' or 'have gone'.
- (iii) Only those students who _____ 'A' grades will be considered for admission.
a) have secured
b) have been securing
c) are secured
- (iv) Sorry I am late. _____ you _____ long?
a) Have, been waiting
b) Have, waited
c) Are, waiting
- (v) If you _____ that book, you should return it to the library.
a) have been reading
b) have read
c) are reading
- (vi) Sorry about the mess – I _____ the walls.
a) have painted
b) have been painting
c) am painting
- (vii) You _____ ten candies since lunchtime.
a) have been eating

- b) have eaten
c) are eating
- (viii) I _____ six letters since morning.
a) have been writing
b) have written
c) am writing
- (ix) I _____ a lot of films recently.
a) have watched
b) have been watching
c) am watching
- (x) I _____ three films this week.
a) have watched
b) have been watching
c) watched
d) Either 'watched' or 'have watched'

2.23 Complete the following sentences.

- (i) The prize was _____ away by Manchester United.
a) born b) borne c) bore
- (ii) The arches have _____ the weight quite satisfactorily.
a) born b) borne c) bored
- (iii) He was _____ to poor parents.
a) born b) borne
- (iv) She has _____ four children in five years.
a) born b) borne
- (v) He _____ Rs. 2000 for the picture.
a) bid b) bade c) bode

- (vi) After I had _____ him farewell, I hurried away.
a) bid b) bade c) bidden
- (vii) I _____ him go away at once.
a) bid b) bade c) bidden
- (viii) The Minister _____ the foundation stone of the new hospital.
a) lied b) laid c) lay
- (ix) The farmer killed the goose that had _____ a golden egg.
a) laid b) lain c) lied

CHAPTER 3 – THE NOUNS

3.1 Write the plurals of the following words:

- (i) medium
- (ii) spoonful
- (iii) father-in-law
- (iv) enemy
- (v) mouse
- (vi) foot

3.2 Change the gender of the underlined nouns in the following sentences.

- (i) The manager is still a bachelor.
- (ii) Their queen is a widow.
- (iii) The author is writing a book about the emperor.
- (iv) The manservant has worked many years for the duke.
- (v) The landlord owns a stallion and a peacock.

3.3 Choose the correct word from each pair in the brackets to fill in the blank spaces in the following passage:

One _____ (womans'/woman's) work has changed _____ (peoples'/people's) ideas about _____ (chimpanzee/chimpanzees). Jane Goodall lived in a forest in Tanzania for _____ (years / year's) to learn about them. _____ (Goodall/Goodall's) notes tell about the _____ (chimp's / chimps') forest habitat and the animals themselves. She watched a chimp use a piece of grass to get _____ (termites / Termites) from their mound. Goodall's research proved that chimps use _____ (tools / tool's) to get food.

3.4 Combine the following sentences into a single sentence by using a relative pronoun.

- (i) Manufacturers can offer lower prices. Their costs are lower because of mass production.
- (ii) The candidate lost the election. I voted for the candidate.

- (iii) The position of accountant had already been filled. He had applied for the position of accountant.
- (iv) The artist had painted several award winning paintings. I can't remember his name.

3.5 Fill in the blanks using the appropriate pronouns given below:

her hers his His my our ours their

Last week, we had a party at (i) _____ house. Many guests were invited, and there were lots of cars parked outside. At the end of the party, only three persons were left: Arshad, Fauzia and I. However, there were four cars. One of them was a Volkswagon. I didn't remember seeing it before, so I asked whose car it was.

Arshad said it wasn't (ii) _____ car. (iii) _____ is a Toyota pick-up. When I asked Fauzia if it was (iv) _____, she said no, (v) _____ car is a Honda City. I knew it wasn't (vi) _____ car, of course. Finally, I called the police, and they came and examined it. They said it belonged to a family on the next street. Someone stole it from (vii) _____ driveway and left it on (viii) _____.

3.6 Select most suitable word given against each sentence to fill in the blank.

- (i) He rolls in _____.
a) rich b) the rich c) riches d) the riches
- (ii) _____ is a good exercise.
a) walking b) to walk c) the walking d) having walked
- (iii) Ali and _____ are fast friends.
a) me b) I c) myself d) yourself
- (iv) They are more intelligent persons than _____.
a) us b) ourselves c) we d) ourself
- (v) He acquitted _____ of the charge honourably.
a) him b) his c) himself d) none of these
- (vi) Between you and _____ I have no faith in his honesty.
a) I b) myself c) mine d) Me

3.7 Select most suitable word given against each sentence to fill in the blank.

- (i) This book is mine and that is _____.
a) your b) your's c) yours d) you
- (ii) We seldom see _____ as others see us.
a) us b) ourselves c) ourself d) ours

- (iii) In a democratic country one must be regardful of _____ duties.
a) his b) your c) oneself d) one's
- (iv) Did he get a new shirt? Yes, he bought _____ one.
a) himself b) him c) for himself d) his
- (v) He left for Lahore by the _____ train.
a) half past eight b) eight thirty
c) eight thirty O'clock d) thirty minutes past eight
- (vi) Who is the _____ boy to enter the hall?
a) latest b) least c) last d) Lately

3.8 Fill in each blank with the correct reflexive pronoun:

- (i) Why can't you guys do it _____?
- (ii) I hurt _____ while I was skiing.
- (iii) He never took any classes. He taught _____.
- (iv) Did they write that essay _____?
- (v) I live by _____.
- (vi) Why doesn't she do it _____?
- (vii) He saw _____ in the mirror.
- (viii) She likes to think of _____ as a good person.
- (ix) I can't see _____ doing that.
- (x) You don't respect _____.

3.9 Write the correct plural form for each noun (ex. THESIS □ THESES):

1. WOLF: _____
2. THESIS: _____
3. CRISIS: _____
4. ANTENNA: _____

5. SHEEP: _____
6. DEER: _____
7. MOUSE: _____
8. CHILD: _____
9. SCARF: _____
10. ECHO: _____
11. CHERRY: _____
12. KNIFE: _____
13. ENEMY: _____
14. BABY: _____
15. APOLOGY: _____

3.10 Choose the correct response (singular or plural):

1. Tell your _____ (*brother/brothers*) to pick up his car.
2. Maria is the only _____ (*people/person*) that I can trust.
3. Many of my _____ (*friend/friends*) live in this neighborhood.
4. That's her... The _____ (*girl/girls*) I told you about!
5. Tell your _____ (*cousin/cousins*) to show us their photos.

3.11 Choose whether each noun requires MUCH or MANY:

1. How _____ coffee do you drink per day?
2. How _____ cups of coffee do you drink per day?
3. How _____ progress has he made?
4. How _____ gas do we have left?

5. How _____ cake did you eat?
6. How _____ pieces of cake did you eat?
7. How _____ people live in this city?
8. How _____ time do we have?
9. How _____ times have you been to Spain?
10. How _____ furniture are you going to buy?

3.12 Choose the correct PLURAL form of each word.

1. She wears a lot of gold _____ (*necklace/necklaces*).
2. I used to have long _____ (*hair/hairs*).
3. I ate a lot of _____. (*rice/rices*)
4. I want to sell a lot of my _____ (*stuff/stuffs*).
5. They lost my _____ (*luggage/luggages*).

3.13 Complete the following sentences using appropriate relative pronouns.

1. The thief _____ stole the bicycle has been caught.
 - a) that
 - b) which
 - c) who
 - d) that or who
2. Show me the road _____ leads to the railway station.
 - a) that
 - b) which
 - c) who
 - d) that or which

3. He _____ does his best should be rewarded.
a) who
b) that
c) which
d) who or that
4. My grandfather, _____ I loved, is dead.
a) who
b) that
c) which
d) whom
5. That boy _____ you see there sings very well.
a) whom
b) that
c) which
d) whom or that
6. Coal, _____ is a very useful mineral, is found in many parts of India.
a) that
b) which
c) who
d) who or that
7. We bought some apples from _____ we extracted the juice.
a) who
b) whom
c) which
d) whose

3.14 Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns.

1. Jehangir and Shehzad are brothers. I know _____ very well and my father likes _____ very much.
2. This book has many interesting pictures and stories. I like _____ very much.

3. The woman gave sweets to the children, but _____ did not thank _____
4. The teacher said, 'Hamza, you're a naughty boy. _____ don't obey _____'
5. The boys were late so the teacher scolded _____
6. We have a good teacher. _____ advised _____ to work harder.
7. My father told my mother, 'I want _____ to take these jewels and put _____ in a box. When _____ have done that come and see _____ and _____ will tell _____ don't want _____ to keep _____ in that box.'

3.15 Complete the following sentences using appropriate relative pronouns.

1. I talked to the man _____ bag was stolen.
a) whose
b) who's
c) which
2. I don't know _____ he wants.
a) that
b) what
c) which
3. It is an ill wind _____ blows nobody good.
a) that
b) what
c) Either could be used here
4. God helps those _____ help themselves.
a) who
b) which
c) whom

5. Please try to understand _____ I mean.
a) that
b) what
c) which
6. The flowers _____ grow on the mountains are very beautiful.
a) which
b) that
c) Either could be used here
7. This is the only chapter in the book _____ is worth reading.
a) that
b) which
c) Either could be used here
8. All _____ you say is certainly true.
a) that
b) what
c) Either could be used here
9. He _____ dies for a noble cause lives forever.
a) who
b) whom
c) Either could be used here
10. I hope the little _____ I have done has been useful.
a) which
b) that
c) Either could be used here

3.16 Combine each of the following pairs of sentences using appropriate relative pronouns.

1. He is a cheerful boy. Everybody loves him.
2. This is the house. Salim built it.
3. He is the person. I want to see him.

4. He is the offender. The police have arrested him.
5. My father hardly received any formal education. He went on to become a great leader.
6. He was my teacher. I will never forget him.
7. This is the player. The committee selected him captain.
8. That is the road. It leads to the railway station.
9. My uncle died last week. He had been ailing for a while.
10. The car dashed against a tree. It was going at over 100 mph.

3.17 Complete the following sentences using a demonstrative or interrogative pronoun.

1. _____ is that boy sitting next to Daniyal?
2. _____ was a horrible experience.
3. _____ are our children.
4. _____ is the road that leads to the railway station?
5. _____ told you this story?
6. _____ do you mean?
7. _____ shall we invite to preside over the function?
8. _____ is your phone?
9. Are the people living in a village happier than _____ living in a town ?
10. _____ is your father?
11. _____ is the house that belongs to my grandfather.
12. _____ shall we contact?
13. _____ can answer this question?
14. _____ bag is this?

3.18 Combine the following pairs of sentences using a relative pronoun.

1. The parcel reached me this morning. My brother sent it.
2. The boy didn't do his homework. The teacher punished him.
3. He tells lies. He deserves to be punished.
4. I know a man. He wears a prosthetic leg.
5. Bring me the file. The file is on the table.
6. We met a girl. The girl had lost her way.
7. I saw a soldier. He had lost an arm.
8. Once upon a time there lived a giant. The giant was very powerful and cruel.
9. The dog bit the burglar. He was trying to break into the house.

3.19 Say whether the italicized nouns are common, proper, collective or abstract. Put a tick mark against your answer.

1. The jury has announced its verdict.
 - a) Common
 - b) Proper
 - c) Abstract
 - d) Collective
2. Shazia makes models from clay.
 - a) Common
 - b) Proper
 - c) Abstract
 - d) Collective
3. Safvan took out his pen and began to make notes.
 - a) Common
 - b) Proper
 - c) Abstract
 - d) Collective

4. The crocodiles in the river snapped angrily at the boat.
 - a) Common
 - b) Proper
 - c) Abstract
 - d) Collective
5. The boys on bicycles delivered pamphlets.
 - e) Common
 - f) Proper
 - g) Abstract
 - h) Collective
6. Cleopatra was known for her beauty.
 - a) Common
 - b) Proper
 - c) Abstract
 - d) Collective
7. Always speak the truth.
 - a) Common
 - b) Proper
 - c) Abstract
 - d) Collective
8. The Nile overflows its banks every year.
 - a) Common
 - b) Proper
 - c) Abstract
 - d) Collective
9. I believe in his innocence.
 - a) Common
 - b) Proper
 - c) Abstract
 - d) Collective

10. The elephant has great strength.
- a) Common
 - b) Proper
 - c) Abstract
 - d) Collective

3.20 Form abstract nouns from the following adjectives.

1. Long _____
2. Strong _____
3. Wide _____
4. Young _____
5. Humble _____
6. Decent _____
7. Cruel _____
8. Bitter _____
9. Prudent _____
10. Dark _____
11. Wise _____
12. Good _____
13. Vacant _____
14. Sweet _____
15. Human _____
16. Free _____
17. Proud _____
18. Brave _____
19. Novel _____
20. Poor _____
21. Just _____

- 22. Vain _____
- 23. Sane _____
- 24. Ignorant _____

3.21 Complete the following sentences using appropriate collective nouns.

- 1. A _____ of locusts attacked a _____ of cattle.
- 2. A _____ of birds is always a beautiful sight.
- 3. They welcomed the chief guest with a _____ of flowers.
- 4. As we drove down the country side, we saw a _____ of sheep grazing in the fields.
- 5. The _____ of thieves has been arrested by the police.
- 6. There we saw a man carrying a _____ of clothes on his head.
- 7. A _____ of musicians was hired to perform at the party.
- 8. My friend has a fine _____ of old stamps.

CHAPTER 4 – OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH

4.1 Insert the appropriate articles in each of the following sentences:

There was (i) programme on television about dangers to (ii) environment. There was also (iii) article about pollution in the paper. (iv) ozone layer will continue to disappear if we don't find a way to stop it. Last year, (v) oil tanker spilled oil into (vi) sea, damaging wild life. If (vii) Earth was (viii) human being, it would be in hospital.

4.2 Use appropriate article or preposition, if necessary

- (i) _____ Man is mortal.
- (ii) _____ only chance you are left with is to reappear next year.
- (iii) _____ apple _____ day keeps _____ doctor away.
- (iv) Doctor Ali will operate _____ my mother tomorrow.
- (v) The principal has assured me that he will look _____ my application sympathetically.
- (vi) I usually go _____ my office _____ 8:30 am. _____ the morning.

4.3 Use appropriate article against the numbers, if necessary

This is a true story about (1) man who chose (2) worst possible time for his crime. It happened in Karachi in (3) winter of 2012. He stole a car in Karachi. (4) owner of (5) car soon discovered that it was missing and immediately informed (6) police so that they could look for it. Normally, Karachi is quite (7) busy place and it would be difficult to find what you were looking for. On this day, however, there was (8) strike and so there were only few cars moving around in the city. Luckily (9) thief was quickly found and arrested for (10) illegal act.

4.4 From the adverbs given below, make the right selection and insert it in its correct position in the appropriate sentence.

hard safely fluently very often increasingly

- (i) Shahid loved to read books on literature and would walk for miles to borrow a book.
- (ii) A number of people in Pakistan speak two or three languages.
- (iii) It was a very steep path to the mountain peak but all the climbers reached the top.
- (iv) The local Sunday bazar is becoming crowded and dirty.
- (v) If you practice, you might become a star cricketer one day.

4.5 Complete the sentences with adjectives ending in -able, or -ible, derived from the verbs given in brackets.

- (i) Many currencies are now (convert).
- (ii) His moods are very (change).
- (iii) He is in an (envy) position of ruling over the whole empire.
- (iv) Only a limited number of mushrooms are (eat).
- (v) Children's minds are (impress).

4.6 Insert the correct preposition in each of the following sentences:

- (i) As responsible citizens, it is our obligation to abide _____ the decisions of the courts.
- (ii) Please place the director's mail _____ the outward-tray.
- (iii) The new financial year begins _____ July 1, 2015.
- (iv) He continues to spend money _____ luxuries in spite of his meagre income.
- (v) Are you aware _____ your friend's wedding next month?
- (vi) What was she looking _____ in this room?

4.7 Insert the correct preposition in each of the following sentences:

- (i) Though the employee knew every detail of what was done _____ the closed doors, he decided not to disclose it.
- (ii) The fire destroyed everything and she had to re-build her business _____ scratch.
- (iii) The officers often came _____ fire for mismanagement.
- (iv) Most military bases are totally _____ of bounds for reporters.
- (v) If you can find a use for this old computer, _____ all means keep it.
- (vi) We are running out of time so let's get over _____ the shopping.
- (vii) The terms of this agreement are not acceptable to me so I will not be a party _____ it.
- (viii) The heiress will claim her property when she comes _____ age.
- (ix) We should never look down _____ the poor.

4.8 Insert appropriate prepositions into the following sentences:

- (i) The thieves entered the house _____ the broken window.
- (ii) I must complete this assignment _____ my supervisor returns from his vacations.
- (iii) We are familiar and satisfied _____ your company's products.
- (iv) _____ the beginning of a book, there is often a table of contents.
- (v) The dinner served at the wedding was fit _____ a king.
- (vi) I can't put _____ with his aggressive attitude anymore.
- (vii) In the past few years there has been a marked increase _____ the cost _____ living in the country.

4.9 Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions:

- (i) Corn is roasted _____ fire.
- (ii) Wheat, cotton and sugarcane are three _____ the most important crops.
- (iii) Both men and women help _____ the planting of seeds.
- (iv) Cooking is usually done _____ clay pots.

4.10 Complete each of the following sentences with the positive, comparative or superlative form of the adverb given in brackets:

- (i) The _____ you study, the poorer your marks will be. (little)
- (ii) Seagulls fly _____ than ducks do. (well)
- (iii) The _____ you exercise, the stronger you will become. (more)
- (iv) He explains the subject the _____ of all the teachers in the school. (well)
- (v) The _____ I walk, the more refreshed I feel. (far)

4.11 Insert prepositions in the following:

- (i) These terms are very harsh; I doubt that CEO will agree _____ them.
- (ii) I'm afraid that I have to agree _____ your opinion about the new actuary.
- (iii) The trainees are not yet conversant _____ our mode of operation.
- (iv) The new aircraft that your firm purchased are identical _____ ours.
- (v) Before long a prospective buyer will walk _____ the office.
- (vi) The fireplace is a reminiscent _____ those found in Victorian architecture.
- (vii) The paper weight fell _____ his desk.
- (viii) The president was accompanied _____ the firm's chief counsel.

4.12 Fill in the following blanks with suitable prepositions:

- (i) I am not familiar _____ your style of working.
- (ii) Amir is fond _____ music.
- (iii) Your pencil is lying _____ the table.
- (iv) I prefer juice _____ tea.
- (v) He purposely refrained _____ saying more.
- (vi) I exchanged my calculator _____ him _____ a camera.

4.13 Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition:

- (i) He lives _____ 19, Tower Road.
- (ii) Dani and his friend will divide the money _____ themselves.
- (iii) He has been away _____ Friday.
- (iv) Imran, Nawaz and Raheel will discuss the matter _____ themselves.
- (v) I have known her _____ last year.
- (vi) There are many possibilities _____ the one I have mentioned.

4.14 Fill in the blank spaces in the following sentence by selecting any one of the given answers.

1. He avenged himself _____ his enemy.
(a) to (b) from (c) of (d) upon
2. We must have complete trust _____ God.
(a) on (b) at (c) in (d) of
3. He died _____ cholera.
(a) of (b) from (c) with (d) to
4. I am unable to understand _____ You expect of me.
(a) what (b) where (c) who (d) whom
5. No sooner did he meet me _____ He started narrating that tale to me.
(a) when (b) then (c) than (d) before
6. She is _____ finest of all the singers I have met so far.
(a) a (b) the (c) an (d) no article
7. He is _____ Weak to carry this heavy box.
(a) very (b) much (c) so (d) Too

4.15 Select the most suitable option given against each sentence to fill in the blank.

1. Please introduce me _____ your friend.
(a) with (b) to (c) from (d) of
2. It is very difficult for anyone to part _____ his belongings.
(a) from (b) off (c) with (d) of
3. Kindly look _____ this word in the dictionary.
(a) at (b) upon (c) out (d) for
4. Professor Ali will take _____ as a new principal tomorrow.
(a) over (b) upon
(c) to (d) no preposition
5. We all have to adjust ourselves _____ new circumstances.
(a) with (b) to (c) from (d) in
6. His behavior borders _____ lunacy.
(a) over (b) at (c) upon (d) Into

7. Your experience counts _____ nothing in this job.
(a) upon (b) for (c) as (d) to
8. You had better not count _____ an increase in your salary this year.
(a) upon (b) for (c) to (d) about
9. He had reached _____ the station before the train started.
(a) at (b) on
(c) to (d) no preposition
10. Young fans clustered _____ the film star.
(a) about (b) round (c) on (d) Upon

4.16 Select the most suitable option given against each sentence to fill in the blank.

1. She is _____ accomplished girl.
(a) a (b) the (c) an (d) no article
2. Do not be in such _____ hurry.
(a) the (b) an (c) a (d) no article
3. What sort of _____ man is he.
(a) an (b) a (c) the (d) no article
4. I have not heard the _____ news.
(a) last (b) latest (c) lasting (d) none of these
5. His smile was always _____ and never forced.
(a) full (b) complete (c) spontaneous (d) ready
6. The new weapons were not _____.
(a) enough effective (b) effective enough
(c) effectively enough (d) enough of effective
7. His arguments are as _____.
(a) follows (b) follow (c) following (d) none of these
8. I stared at him _____ he spoke.
(a) while (b) when (c) whenever (d) none of these
9. Scarcely had he gone to bed _____ someone knocked at the door.
(a) than (b) when (c) then (d) while

10. Walk quickly _____ you should miss the bus.
(a) so that (b) so as (c) unless (d) lest
11. He walks _____ he were lame.
(a) as though (b) as (c) because (d) last
12. The boss is _____ pleased with you now-a-days.
(a) too (b) very (c) much (d) enough

4.17 Fill in each blank with the proper article (more than one may be acceptable). If no article is required, write "no article":

I don't usually watch _____ (1) action movies, but this one was really interesting. It was about _____ (2) man who tried to rescue his family from _____ (3) hostages. _____ (4) hostages kidnap his family and ask the man to give them _____ (5) Rs.1,000,000 to set them free. He tells them that he will deliver _____ (6) money, but he actually ends up rescuing his family without paying anything. _____ (7) movie was well made, with a lot of _____ (8) interesting scenes. _____ (9) acting was so-so, but the special effects were amazing! It wasn't the best film that I've ever seen, but, like I said, it was _____ (10) pretty good one.

4.18 Fill in each blank with the proper article (more than one may be acceptable). If no article is required, write "no article":

After seeing that there was no milk in _____ (1) refrigerator, Sher Khan decided to go to _____ (2) supermarket to buy some. It took him _____ (3) long time to get there because there was _____ (4) lot of traffic on _____ (5) way. As he got to _____ (6) supermarket, he realized that he had left his wallet at _____ (7) home. So, he got back in _____ (8) car and drove home. Once he got home, he decided that he was too tired to go out again. "I don't feel like driving all _____ (9) way to the supermarket", he thought. "Too bad there isn't _____ (10) convenience store around here."

4.19 Choose whether each sentence requires THE or NO ARTICLE.

1. I work at _____ home.
2. My sister works in _____ center of the city.
3. My friend works at _____ New York Times.
4. I work for _____ IBM.
5. I work for _____ government.
6. I work in _____ same building as my brother.
7. Three of my friends work in _____ New York City.
8. My cousin got a job at _____ Microsoft.
9. My wife and I used to work together, but now we work in _____ different places.

4.20 Choose whether each geographical place requires a definite article (THE), or NO ARTICLE.

1. _____ Dominican Republic
2. _____ Atlantic Ocean
3. _____ Paris
4. _____ Rocky Mountains
5. _____ Tokyo
6. _____ China
7. _____ Mediterranean Sea
8. _____ Caribbean
9. _____ Europe
10. _____ Mexico
11. _____ United States

12. _____ Canada
13. _____ Pacific Ocean
14. _____ South Africa
15. _____ New York City
16. _____ Netherlands
17. _____ Alps
18. _____ Los Angeles
19. _____ Sea of Japan
20. _____ Argentina

4.21 Change each irregular adverb into either its comparative or superlative form, depending on the context (EX. well --> better or well --> best)

1. Amna speaks Japanese _____ (badly) than I do.
2. I smile _____ (much) than my sister.
3. His uncle lives _____ (far) from you than I thought.
4. I sleep _____ (little) than 8 hours a day.
5. He reads the _____ (much) out of all the students.
6. I ate the _____ (little) out of all my brothers.
7. Saira's son behaved the _____ (well) out of all the children.
8. Nabiha sang the _____ (badly) out of all the girls in the choir.
9. Out of all the students, Maria lives the _____ (far) from the school.

4.22 Choose whether the missing word should be an adverb or an adjective. REMEMBER: Adjectives often answer the question **what kind?** and adverbs often answer the question **how?**

1. I was _____ with my test results.
a) happy
b) happily
2. Maryam is the most _____ person I know.
a) honestly
b) honest
3. The test was very _____.
a) simple
b) simply
4. They explained it to me _____.
a) clearly
b) clear
5. It was _____ of him to buy his mother flowers.
a) thoughtfully
b) thoughtful
6. I _____ don't know.
a) honestly
b) honest
7. The band was _____.
a) loudly
b) loud
8. I'm glad that you're _____.
a) safely
b) safe
9. He goes to this bar _____.
a) regularly
b) regular

4.23 Choose the response that sounds more natural:

1. Hans is a _____ architect.
a) successful German
b) German successful
2. The sculpture has an _____ shape.
a) square interesting
b) interesting square
3. She only wears _____ clothes.
a) expensive designer
b) designer expensive
4. The _____ sweater is very warm.
a) wool Italian
b) Italian wool
5. It's close to the _____ building.
a) big blue
b) blue big
6. He wore his _____ hat to the party.
a) black big
b) big black
7. This is _____ development!
a) a new exciting
b) an exciting new
8. She sold the _____ chairs at a yard sale.
a) old wooden
b) wooden old
9. He called me _____ man!
a) an old fat
b) a fat old

4.24 Choose the **correct** response for each sentence:

1. Our customers are almost always _____ with their purchases.
a) satisfying b) satisfied
2. I couldn't drive to work because of the _____ rain.
a) freezing b) frozen
3. I was _____ to find out she was younger than me.
a) shocking b) shocked
4. Why did the cat run away? Because it was _____.
a) frightened b) frightening
5. I don't find his jokes particularly _____.
a) amused b) amusing
6. You forgot her name? That is so _____!
a) embarrassed b) embarrassing
7. I heard that movie is really _____.
a) depressed b) depressing
8. His alibi wasn't very _____.
a) convincing b) convinced
9. Our apartment building was _____ during the storm.
a) damaged b) damaging

4.25 Change the following adjectives into adverbs:

1. EASY _____
2. ANNUAL _____
3. FAST _____
4. CHEERFUL _____

5. ANTICLIMACTIC _____
6. HARD _____
7. TERRIBLE _____
8. EQUAL _____
9. LAZY _____
10. SIMPLE _____

4.26 Rewrite each sentence, changing the adjective in (brackets) to an adverb:

1. We walked very _____. (*quick*)
2. He spoke very _____. (*eloquent*)
3. We agreed _____. (*enthusiastic*)
4. They were screaming _____. (*loud*)
5. I _____ declined. (*polite*)
6. My brother did _____ on his exam. (*poor*)
7. Do it _____. (*careful*)
8. I _____ accepted his invitation. (*happy*)

4.27 Rewrite each sentence, placing the adverb in brackets in the correct position:

1. Sana watches scary movies. (*never*)
_____ .
2. I eat cereal in the morning. (*sometimes*)
_____ .
3. My team wins. (*never*)
_____ .
4. My sister is very generous. (*usually*)
_____ .

5. Hamza is upset. (*always*)

_____ .

6. He is so annoying! (*sometimes*)

_____ .

7. I see him. (*rarely*)

_____ .

8. I have done that. (*never*)

_____ .

4.28 Write the opposite of each adjective or adverb (EX. happy: sad):

1. skinny: _____

2. loudly: _____

3. open: _____

4. quickly: _____

5. hot: _____

6. better: _____

7. wrong: _____

8. worst: _____

9. late: _____

10. near: _____

4.29 Write the opposite of each adjective or adverb (EX. happy: sad):

1. big: _____

2. expensive: _____

3. good: _____

4. well: _____

5. boring: _____
6. rich: _____
7. long: _____
8. asleep: _____
9. stupid: _____
10. clean: _____

4.30 Choose whether each sentence requires a comparative form or a superlative form:

EX: He tried to speak more carefully than the other students. OR He spoke the most loudly out of the group.

1. He ran _____ (*faster/the fastest*) out of all the runners.
2. We got here _____ (*later/the latest*) than the other people.
3. Maryam and her sister were laughing _____ (*harder/the hardest*) than the other students.
4. We did _____ (*better/the best*) out of all the contestants.
5. Ayaz speaks _____ (*more slowly/the most slowly*) than his brother.
6. That woman looked at us _____ (*more suspiciously/the most suspiciously*) out of all the people there.
7. I finished my project _____ (*faster/the fastest*) than all of my co-workers.
8. This glass broke _____ (*more easily/the most easily*) than the others.
9. Farooq did _____ (*worse/the worst*) out of all the students.
10. She played the accordion _____ (*more enthusiastically/the most enthusiastically*) out of all the potential candidates.

4.31 Write the correct comparative form for each of the adverbs (in parentheses):

1. He ran _____ than the other runners. (*fast*)
2. We got here _____ than the other people. (*soon*)
3. Mr. Sabir checks our tests _____ than the other teachers. (*carefully*)
4. She was able to finish the exam _____ than me. (*quickly*)
5. He got up _____ than his wife did. (*early*)
6. Taimur explained the problem _____ than his friend. (*clearly*)
7. San Francisco is _____ from Los Angeles than San Diego is. (*far*)
8. Mary speaks _____ than her sister. (*softly*)
9. Could you speak _____? (*slowly*)

4.32 Choose the correct, most natural-sounding option to complete each of the following sentences:

1. I have _____ to see one of those animals.
a) yet b) already c) both can be used
2. Maria _____ left.
a) yet b) already c) both can be used
3. I can't see the mountains _____.
a) yet b) already c) both can be used
4. Has Maria called her mother _____?
a) yet b) already c) both can be used
5. No, she hasn't called her mother _____.
a) yet b) already c) both can be used
6. Yes, she has _____ called her.
a) yet b) already c) both can be used

4.33 Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions. Choose your answers from the options given in the brackets.

1. This material is different _____ that. (from / to / with)
2. You should explain this _____ them. (to / at / with)
3. He has been absent _____ Monday. (since / for / from)
4. I haven't been to the theatre _____ a long time. (since / for / from)
5. He goes _____ school by car. (to / at / on)
6. This is a comfortable house to live _____ (on / at / in)
7. They are called _____ different names. (by / with / for)
8. We should not spend money _____ luxuries. (for / on / with)
9. I gave him a chair to sit _____ (on / at / in)
10. The new term begins _____ June 1st. (on / in / from)
11. He poured the tea _____ the mug. (into / on / in)
12. He said that he was very pleased _____ my work. (with / on / at)

4.34 Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions of place.

1. Can you see a woman _____ the picture? (in / on / at)
2. London is _____ the river Thames. (on / at / in)
3. The man is sitting _____ a table. (in front of / in / to)
4. The mother sat _____ her children. (beside / besides / across)
5. There are a laptop and a few books _____ the table. (on / at / with)
6. He put the money _____ the box. (in / on / under)
7. The cat was hiding _____ the door. (behind / on / under)
8. Why do you wear that ring _____ your first finger? (in / on / at)
9. Can you see the helicopter _____ the palace? (above / under / on)
10. The plane was flying _____ Scotland. (along / across / above)

4.35 Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

1. The villagers are steeped _____ ignorance and superstition.
2. Their customs are similar _____ ours.
3. I am suspicious _____ his true intentions.
4. He tampered _____ the office files.
5. I can testify _____ his honesty.
6. I am tired _____ reminding him about this.
7. He touched _____ unemployment and allied problems in his speech.
8. Be always true _____ your conscience.
9. He is wanting _____ sympathy and understanding.
10. Do not yield _____ such temptations.
11. Don't run _____ others.

4.36 Complete the following sentences using appropriate prepositions.

1. A dog suddenly ran _____ the road. It was caught _____ the wheels of a speeding truck.
2. I stood _____ the bridge and watched the sky _____
3. When she heard the news she burst _____ tears.
4. The boy was born _____ six o'clock _____ 3rd May.
5. I am staying _____ my friend _____ a lodge not far _____ here.
6. My father goes _____ bed _____ 10 o'clock _____ the night.
7. I would like to stay _____ you _____ two or three days.
8. I will be coming _____ your house _____ four o'clock _____ my sister.

4.37 Choose the best response for each question:

1. We tried to cross the river, but we couldn't get _____.
a) along b) across c) above
2. She hung the painting _____ the table.
a) along b) across c) above
3. We passed _____ a lot of beautiful towns on the way to the resort.
a) along b) across c) through
4. Did you cross the river? No, we just walked _____ the shore.
a) along b) across c) through
5. We saw a deer when we were walking _____ in mountains.
a) at b) on c) in
6. Who was the first man _____ the moon?
a) at b) on c) in
7. Do it _____ the right time.
a) at b) on c) in
8. I'm _____ my way!
a) at b) on c) in
9. I bought our tickets _____ the ticket counter at the railway station.
a) at b) on c) in
10. She's the most beautiful girl _____ the world.
a) at b) on c) in

4.38 Complete the following sentences using appropriate **conjunctions**. In some cases more than one conjunction may be possible.

1. Will you wait here _____ I come back?
a) until
b) unless
c) up to
2. I visit my grandparents _____ I have time.
a) when
b) whenever
c) Either could be used here

3. The car is parked _____ the post office.
a) before
b) in front of
c) Either could be used here
4. He worked at a market _____ he went to university.
a) before
b) as
c) Either could be used here
5. I will make a cake _____ I have time.
a) if
b) unless
c) Either could be used here
6. _____ he received the message, he escaped from the city.
a) as soon as
b) as long as
c) Either could be used here
7. I don't care what job you do _____ you are happy.
a) as long as
b) so long as
c) as far as
8. We must stay united _____ happens.
a) what
b) whatever
c) Either could be used here
9. You must finish it _____ you leave.
a) before
b) when
c) Either could be used here
10. He injured his toes _____ he was working in the garden.
a) while
b) whenever
c) before

4.39 Complete the following sentences using appropriate conjunctions.

1. _____ he is honest, nobody trusts him.
2. _____ you tell me the truth, I will call the police.
3. He is not as clever _____ his younger brother.
4. He must be punished _____ he is guilty.
5. He will be punished _____ he is found guilty.
6. Give every man thy ear, _____ few thy voice.
7. He will die someday _____ all men are mortal.
8. He worked hard, _____ he might pass the examination.
9. I waited for him _____ 11 pm, but he didn't come.
10. You will not get the prize _____ you deserve it.
11. It has been an year _____ I saw him.
12. No sooner did he see the tiger _____ he fainted.
13. Hardly had we reached the platform _____ the train arrived.

4.40 Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into a complex sentence, using an appropriate conjunction.

1. Many members have expressed concerns regarding the viability of the project. What will happen to it?
2. My child falls ill. There may be a slight change in the weather.
3. You don't have to wait. You may be in a hurry.
4. I will buy the car. They have to reduce their asking price.
5. There may be an emergency. Ring 100.
6. The bank will make the loan. We should pledge our jewels.
7. I may not be able to sleep. I take the tablet.

8. I don't care what job you do. You have to be happy.
9. She read the telegram. She started crying.
10. You can go out to play. You have to finish your homework first.

4.41 Combine each of the following pairs of sentences, using conjunctions.

1. He was tired. He completed the work.
2. He may try hard. He will not succeed.
3. He talked about the Prime Minister. He gave the impression that he had known him for years.
4. Some people speak in a certain manner. They create the impression that they know everything.
5. You may or may not like it. We are going ahead with the plan.
6. You should give the respect due to others. Only then you will get respect.

4.42 Combine the following sentences using an appropriate conjunction.

1. Her clothes caught fire. She was cooking in the kitchen.
2. His sons are employed. He has no financial worries.
3. He knows only Urdu. He does not speak any other language.
4. I invited them. They did not come.
5. The weather was bad. Still he went out.
6. Julius Caesar came to Britain in 55 BC. He was a powerful Roman General.
7. The clock struck twelve. I went to bed.
8. This is the new computer. My father bought it yesterday.
9. We live in a village. It is infested with rats.

4.43 Complete the following sentences using an appropriate conjunction.

1. Give me something to drink, or _____ I will die of thirst.
a) else b) otherwise c) Either could be used here
2. _____ you are mistaken or I am.
a) Either b) Neither c) If
3. He asked _____ he might have something to eat.
a) whether b) weather c) that
4. _____ you are called, you must come in at once.
a) When b) While c) As
5. I cannot give you any money _____ I have none.
a) for b) so c) then
6. You will not succeed _____ you work harder.
a) unless b) if c) whether
7. He fled _____ he should be killed.
a) lest b) that c) so
8. We started early _____ we will not get stuck in the traffic.
a) so that b) such that c) so
9. He deserves to succeed _____ he works hard.
a) for b) because c) Either could be used here
10. I hear _____ your brother is in China.
a) that b) what c) Either could be used here

4.44 Complete the following sentences using an appropriate conjunction.

1. I waited for him _____ 7 o'clock and then I went home.
a) until b) till c) Either could be used here
2. I will make a cake _____ I have time.
a) if b) when c) unless
3. They had left _____ the time I reached their place.
a) by b) before c) as soon as
4. _____ the teacher left the classroom, the students started chatting.
a) No sooner b) As soon as c) Hardly
5. I will call you _____ I leave.
a) till b) before c) Either could be used here
6. Take this bag with you _____ you leave.
a) when b) after c) Either could be used here
7. She was depressed _____ she didn't know what to do.
a) because b) because of c) Either could be used here
8. We must reach there _____ he leaves.
a) before b) until c) Either could be used here
9. I cut myself _____ I was shaving.
a) while b) whenever c) Either could be used here
10. We cancelled the trip _____ it was raining.
a) because b) in case c) if

4.45 Fill in each blank with on the following "either", "neither", "so", "too", as required by the sentence:

1. Q: Which cereal do you prefer? A: _____ one is fine. I like both of them.
2. Q: Why didn't you choose an answer? A: Because _____ one seemed correct. They both seemed wrong.
3. I didn't hate that movie, but I didn't like it _____.
4. Asia has a beautiful voice, and _____ does her sister.
5. I don't want to sing, and _____ does Shan.
6. We liked the performance, and my parents liked it _____.
7. Humayun shouldn't have bought that car. He shouldn't have bought that house _____.
8. Humayun should have bought _____ the house or the car, not both.

CHAPTER 5 – VOCABULARY

5.1 Choose the most appropriate synonym of the word in bold.

1. It soon became **clear** that the scam carried out was an inside job.
(lucid, remove, obvious, transparent)
2. The family was soon known for their **insolent** children
(unruly, rude, obnoxious, impolite)
3. Ali was exonerated because the jury believed that it was an **honest** mistake and not a deliberate act.
(genuine, truthful, sincere, just)
4. Tufail had very few friends owing to his habit of **fabricating** stories.
(manufacturing, concocting, inventing, constructing)
5. Shayan loves to **portray** human emotions through art as a medium.
(paint, depict, represent, interpret)
6. Alishba hailing from an affluent family was **considerate** of less fortunate for which she operated a charity.
(thoughtful, kind, aware, understanding)
7. As a child she was painfully shy, today she has successfully overcome her **shyness**.
(bashfulness, reserve, introversion, quietness)
8. The scientist deduced that usage of **contaminated** water was the cause of the disease outbreak.
(impure infected, unhygienic, grimy/ toxic)
9. While shopping he prefers shops offering **discounts**.
(bargains, reductions, concessions, mark downs)
10. He is getting new contracts due to his **association** with the steel king.
(organization, friendship , alliance, connection)

5.2 Use the appropriate form of word in bracket

- (i) Huma spoke _____ to the audience she was _____ that she had a good chance of winning. (confidence)
- (ii) The entrance examination is _____ challenging. Very few people make it into the _____ medical school. (extreme, illustrious)

- (iii) Khizar lived in Spain for several years. He speaks Spanish _____ and knows the culture very _____. (fluent, good)
- (iv) Although Uzma speaks _____ and seems quite _____ she is the leading expert in her field. Don't underestimate her abilities. (soft, timid)
- (v) Mr. Tanver _____ donated Rs1,000,000 to the law school's scholarship fund. With this money, they will be able to help low-income students cope with the _____ cost of education. (generous, increase)
- (vi) The young girl sings _____ well for someone her age. Her performance was _____ to say the least. (amaze, spectacular)

5.3 Choose the appropriate words:

1. He **renounced** the throne for his younger brother.
(relinquished, gave up, abandoned, refused)
2. The company suffered **significant** losses due to his impulsive decision making.
(meaningful, serious, considerable, important).
3. Khalid sternly rebuked Lily warning her that inference will not be tolerated in his personal **business**.
(commerce, trade, industry, dealing)
4. After he broke her favourite **ornament**,
(adornment, embellishment, decoration, pattern)
he silently hid the broken pieces.
5. She cursed her **fate** as she missed the last flight to Karachi by a minute.
(luck, destiny, providence, chance)
6. **Usually** he is punctual but today he arrived late for the meeting.
(normally, generally, typically, habitually)
7. The teacher even after repeated attempts failed to make the students **understand** the topic.
(appreciate, comprehend, realize, know)
8. After the sudden demise of their father the Khans requested media to give them time to **manage** their grief.
(administer, cope, deal, handle)

5.4 Use appropriate words and where applicable apply the correct form

- (i) The damage was controlled only by tightening the _____ (rein/rain/ reign)
- (ii) The success of the project could not be pinned on _____ member, it was _____ due to the diligence and team putting in their _____ in the project (sole/ soul)
- (iii) She was bleeding profusely and her pallor was becoming _____ by the second. (pail)
- (iv) She was _____ to see that her favourite _____ was broken and no one bothered to fix it. (pain)

5.5 Insert the most appropriate word to complete each of the following sentences:

- (a) Aftab looked really weak and _____ after his long illness.
- (b) The research student was given complete _____ to the confidential files.
- (c) The _____ department is interviewing four candidates for recruitment in the library.
- (d) All the children are coming _____ Faiza.
- (e) The former _____ had made great efforts to induct and retain a cadre of competent faculty in the school.

5.6 Convert the following words using appropriate prefixes and suffices and construct sentences.

- (i) moral
- (ii) drama
- (iii) delight
- (iv) judge

5.7 Choose the most appropriate antonym of the bold faced word.

1. The management realized that Zehra is providing **temporary** solutions. (permanent, provisional, stable, impermanent)
2. They have taught their children the norms of **acceptable** behaviour. (suitable, unacceptable, offensive, apposite).
3. Aasia wanted to **conceal** the news of her aunt being hospitalized from her mother. (obscure, reveal, tell, uncover)
4. The robbers **retreated** towards the mountains as they sensed being cornered. (moved, recoiled, advanced, progressed)
5. Rida soon became tired as she **ascended** the mountain. (lowered , fell, dropped, went down)
6. Sometimes Ali feels he is too **polite** with his students. (uncivil, rude, cool, mean)

5.8 Select the most suitable word given below against each sentence to fill in the blank.

1. He bought a _____pen from the market yesterday.
(a) steal (b) still (c) steel (d) steels
2. We stayed in an _____for the night.
(a) house (b) inn (c) in (d) inning
3. He _____many examples in support of his viewpoint.
(a) sighted (b) sited (c) cited (d) set
4. Ashar, being a man of _____, will not accept it at any cost.
(a) principle (b) principal (c) principally (d) principled
5. _____makes a man perfect.
(a) Practise (b) Practice (c) Practising (d) Practitioner
6. My brother is an _____scholar.
(a) eminent (b) imminent (c) eminently (d) Immanent
7. He appealed to the president as a last _____.
(a) resort (b) report (c) resource (d) Retort
8. You are old enough to _____your shoelaces.
(a) bind (b) tie (c) knot (d) Knit

5.9 Select the most suitable word given below against each sentence to fill in the blank.

1. He is suffering from _____.
(a) nimonia (b) pneumonia (c) neumonia (d) Pneumonia
2. The _____ was unanimous on the main issue.
(a) comittee (b) commitee (c) committee (d) committy
3. _____ is no longer an incurable disease.
(a) tuberclosis (b) tubarculosis (c) tuberculosis (d) tuberculosys
4. _____ tastes bitter.
(a) Quenene (b) Quinine (c) Quenine (d) Quanine
5. His _____ was felt by everyone present in the meeting.
(a) abcense (b) absense (c) abcence (d) absence
6. Please arrange some good _____ for him.
(a) acomodation (b) accomodation
(c) accommodation (d) acommodation
7. Don't _____ anyone.
(a) decive (b) deceive (c) decieve (d) diceive
8. His _____ was not at all satisfactory.
(a) explanation (b) explination (c) explannasion (d) explainasion
9. I think it will be quite _____ for me.
(a) managable (b) manageable (c) managiable (d) manageabal
10. Luckily, he found a suitable _____ to meet him.
(a) opportunitly (b) oportunity (c) opportunity (d) Opportuniety

5.10 Insert the most appropriate word to complete each of the following sentences:

1. _____ youths disturb the **tranquil** atmosphere by indulging-in anti - social activities.
(a) Frustrated
(b) Anxious
(c) Agitated
(d) Quarrelsome
2. He was **dismissed** from the office, but when all the charges against him proved to be false, he was _____.
(a) Accepted
(b) Employed
(c) Recalled
(d) Reinstated
3. All her life she has been **insulated from** the harsh realities of the world but now she is _____ all kinds of hardship.
(a) Exposed to
(b) Troubled by
(c) Used to
(d) Worried about
4. Such talks are **absurd**, you should indulge in _____ talks.
(a) Correct
(b) Fictional
(c) Proportional
(d) Rational
5. You shouldn't be **proud**, but be _____ your conduct.
(a) Unsure of
(b) Worried about
(c) Ashamed of
(d) Concerned about
6. Sherlock Holmes is a **fictitious** character and not a _____ one.
(a) Authentic
(b) Concrete
(c) Proven
(d) Real

7. This book seems rather **complicated**, I think this matter should be _____ and categorized.
- (a) Smooth
 - (b) Simple
 - (c) Fragmented
 - (d) Straight
8. We should **condemn** social evils, and those who did a lot to eradicate them.
- (a) Praise
 - (b) Prefer
 - (c) Accept
 - (d) Enamor
9. In these days of rising prices, you must be **economical** in your habits, don't be so _____.
- (a) Cheap
 - (b) Extravagant
 - (c) Miserly
 - (d) Expensive
10. Generally she is **cautious**, but. you can't predict when she is _____
- (a) Kind
 - (b) Fast
 - (c) Rash
 - (d) Hurtful
11. These **spurious** documents can never substitute the _____ ones.
- (a) Obvious
 - (b) Authentic
 - (c) Fictitious
 - (d) Genuine
12. **Absolute** control of the firm is what he wanted, but he ended 'up with _____ powers.
- (a) Little
 - (b) Few
 - (c) Complex
 - (d) Limited

5.11 From the given list of words select the word closest in meaning to the underlined word.

1. There was one problem, though: the negotiations were all a charade.
 - a) Series
 - b) Charter
 - c) Absurd pretense
 - d) Spate
2. Her social activities are circumscribed by her work commitments.
 - a) Limited
 - b) Entangled
 - c) Destroyed
 - d) Eroded
3. Our politicians are a bit of a parochial bunch.
 - a) Generous
 - b) Narrow-minded
 - c) Brave
 - d) Kind
4. I was discomfited to find the boss in the disco.
 - a) Irritated
 - b) Uncomfortable
 - c) Embarrassed
 - d) Displeased
5. He spent most of his life debunking politicians and self-styled god men.
 - a) Exposing
 - b) Cheating
 - c) Pacifying
 - d) Threatening
6. He continued his tirade even after they asked him to shut up.
 - a) Denunciation
 - b) Eulogy
 - c) Discredit
 - d) Speech
7. He was neurotic, vindictive and insensitive as well as thoughtful and charismatic.
 - a) Forgiving
 - b) Vengeful
 - c) Uncomfortable
 - d) Eager

5.12 Complete the following sentences.

1. A cock and bull story is _____.
a) a foolish, unbelievable story
b) a dead letter
c) an epic
d) none of the above
2. Training is _____ to a doctor.
a) irrefutable
b) indispensable
c) inseparable
d) inimitable
3. This is a website for students _____ mother language is not English.
a) that
b) whose
c) of whom
d) which
4. When I asked them who took the money, the boys _____ ignorance.
a) affected
b) effected
c) acted
d) displayed
5. A good manager should _____ from criticizing his subordinates.
a) abstain
b) refrain
c) avoid
d) stop
6. He was an _____ in the murder.
a) accomplice
b) accessory
c) accessary
d) associate
7. When people _____ ill, they consult their doctor hoping to get the best medical care.
a) go
b) get
c) turn
d) fall

8. It is high time she _____ the dues.
a) paid
b) pay
c) pays
d) will pay
9. He tiptoed into the room lest he _____ the baby.
a) should wake up
b) wake up
c) would wake up
d) wakes up

5.13 Choose the most suitable word to complete the sentences.

1. Everyone on my _____ of the family is really tall.
a) mother's side b) mother's c) mother's relatives
2. Baldness is _____. If both your grandfather and father are bald, chances are that you will be as well.
a) heresy b) heredity c) hereditary
3. I'm kind of the _____ of my family. (= outsider/outcast, most "different" member of a family)
a) black sheep b) black goat c) black goose
4. I take vitamin _____ every day.
a) supplements b) medicine c) prescription
5. At first, the doctors _____ him with (= determined that he had) a rare disease. Later, they admitted that they had been wrong.
a) diagnosis b) diagramed c) diagnosed
6. This car gets great _____! 70 miles to the gallon on the highway!
a) miles b) mileage c) milestones
7. Police often refer to cars as "_____".
a) carriages b) vehicles c) rides
8. I'm looking for a big car - Something with _____ 6 people.
a) big enough b) enough for c) enough space for
9. Do you want to _____ (= eat at home) tonight? No, let's go out.
a) eat in b) eat on c) eat away
10. Are you hungry? I'm _____! (= very hungry/famished)
a) strutting b) starving c) striving

5.14 Choose the most appropriate word to complete the sentences.

1. I _____ smoking two years ago.
a) resigned b) quit c) threw
2. I love to play sports, but I hate getting _____.
a) sweet b) sweat c) sweaty
3. They are one of the _____ (= best) teams in the league.
a) top b) topped c) tip-top
4. Are they _____ this year? No, they've lost two games so far.
a) unvanquished b) undefeated c) losers
5. A _____ person loves to compete against others.
a) competitive b) compatible c) competition
6. I'm so happy! My team _____ (= got into) the finals!
a) arrived in b) made up c) made it to
7. They were losing the game, but they _____ and won!
a) came from behind b) came behind c) came wel
8. Do you want my old ice skates? No thanks - I don't even know how to _____.
a) skateboard b) skate c) ski
9. I'm not a fan of skiing. I prefer _____.
a) snowboarding b) snowboard c) to snowboarding

5.15 Select the most appropriate word to complete the sentences.

1. I _____ (= it's hard for me) memorizing new words.
a) have a hard time b) difficulty c) so diff
2. No, you _____ that verb incorrectly.
a) conjured b) conjugated c) conquered
3. I'm _____ in five languages = I speak five languages perfectly
a) flowing b) fluent c) fluid
4. I can _____ in Arabic (= I speak it, but not too well), but I'd like to speak it better.
a) get going b) get by c) get over

5. I have _____ speaking. (= it's difficult for me to speak)
a) trouble b) a problem c) a + b d) difficult
6. English is his _____. (= native language)
a) mother's tongue b) mother tongue c) father tongue
7. A _____ person is someone who speaks two languages.
a) bilingual b) trilingual c) smart
8. I don't need to be able to speak fluently, I just want to be able to _____.
a) commune b) commute c) communicate
9. The English _____ starts with "A" and ends with "Z".
a) letter collection b) word c) alphabet
10. She has lived in the United States for 10 years, but still has a strong _____.
a) access b) accent c) assent

5.16 Choose the best possible response to complete the following sentences.

1. I've been _____ (= taking) these pills for six weeks. I feel much better.
a) with b) at c) on
2. Antibiotics can _____ your immune system if you take them for too long.
a) feeble b) make weak c) weaken
3. He has to have surgery = He has to have _____.
a) an option b) an operation c) an operative
4. A _____ disease is one that you can catch from someone.
a) contagious b) cantankerous c) catchy
5. I went in for my annual _____. The doctor said I was very healthy.
a) check-out b) check-up c) verification
6. Ever since he _____ smoking, He feels like he has a lot more energy.
a) threw out b) resigned c) quit
7. Don't do anything too _____. (= requiring a lot of physical effort)
a) stressful b) strenuous c) strategic

8. Have you been working? No, I've been on _____ (= leave of absence due to illness) for the past week.
a) sick leave b) ill leave c) illness vacation
9. He made a _____ after his operation, and is now back to his normal healthy self.
a) complete recovery b) recovered completely c) complete u-turn
10. I don't like to _____ about my health.
a) complete b) complaint c) complain
11. I hate _____ onions. It always makes me cry!
a) chopping b) cut c) chopped
12. You should cook the chicken on _____ heat. Otherwise it'll burn!
a) medium b) middle c) mid-range
13. Turn the heat _____ a bit, otherwise the turkey won't cook all the way through.
a) higher b) up c) more
14. You should never eat _____ (= uncooked) meat. You could get sick.
a) rare b) broiled c) raw
15. His mother is a great cook. Last Saturday, she prepared an amazing _____ meal for us. (= a meal consisting of three courses)
a) three-course b) three-courses c) triple-course

5.17 Choose the best possible response to complete the following sentences.

1. There's a bit of an emergency at work this weekend. I'm going to have to _____ on Sunday.
a) go in b) appear c) show
2. I had so much fun! The birthday party was _____! (= great)
a) a bomb b) best c) a blast
3. This Saturday is my grandmother's _____ birthday.
a) 70 (seventy) b) 70s (seventies) c) 70th (seventieth)
4. I like to _____ on weekends. I usually don't do anything crazy.
a) take it simple b) take it easy c) relaxation
5. Weekends just seem to _____, (= pass too quickly) don't they?
a) fly b) fly away c) fly by

5.18 Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. It sure is cold today! Yes, it's _____ outside! (= very cold)
a) freezing b) frozen c) frostbite d) b + c
2. Talking to someone about the weather (and other "light" topics) is commonly referred to as "making _____".
a) light chat b) small talk c) sense
3. People who are sensitive to extreme heat should be careful in hot climates - If they stay out too long they might get _____.
a) heat wave b) heat strokes c) heat stroke
4. A _____ is an extended period of time of very hot weather.
a) heat way b) heat wave c) heat stroke
5. It's _____ outside = It's raining heavily
a) boring b) poring c) pouring

5.19 Choose the best possible response.

1. I've been looking for a _____ to Egypt, but everything I've found so far is so expensive!
a) cheap return b) cheap fly c) cheap flight
2. I know an excellent travel agent who always has the _____.
a) best deals b) good deals c) good price
3. Because of the _____ dollar, it has become very expensive for Americans to travel to Europe.
a) week b) weak c) wig
4. I've been _____ Europe. (= everywhere in/ all around)
a) over b) to c) all over
5. My son and his friend went _____ through Asia last year.
a) bag-packing b) back-packing c) back-pack
6. I'll be able to take _____ work this year. Let's go to Brazil.
a) three weeks off b) three weeks from c) three weeks away
7. I'd like to _____ (= to reserve) a flight to Rome on November 20.
a) buck b) book c) bank
8. She has such high standards. She only stays in _____ hotels.
a) five-star b) five-starred c) five-level

CHAPTER 6 – PHRASES AND IDIOMS

6.1 Choose the most appropriate idiom that can be used in the sentence in place of underlined words.

1. The bankruptcy, death of his only son and now divorce is continuation of series of fateful events happening to him.
 - (a) another nail in his coffin
 - (b) seal the deal
 - (c) gone to the wall
 - (d) a wreak havoc
2. Asif has always been pampered by his father, as he is eldest and most loved by him.
 - (a) a pride of his eye
 - (b) an apple of his eye
 - (c) at beck and call
 - (d) look up to
3. Ali understood that children annoy Sadia, but he had to leave them with her, as he and wife went to attend the funeral out of city.
 - (a) run out of steam
 - (b) Not ones cup of tea
 - (c) make no bones about it
 - (d) get in hair
4. Instead of discussing the real reasons for losses, they kept talking about other things.
 - (a) taking bull by its horn
 - (b) nipping in bud
 - (c) getting off the track
 - (d) talking shop
5. She felt relieved when she finally shared the secret with her son. She had felt guilty for years for hiding it.
 - (a) got it off her chest
 - (b) straight up
 - (c) Putting two and two together
 - (d) Make a clean breast of it

6. He was fired from his job when the company found him stealing office supplies.
- (a) penny dropped
 - (b) lost ones bottle
 - (c) got the sack
 - (d) show someone the door
7. After the murder, the police eyed all the relatives with suspicion.
- (a) Under the weather
 - (b) Under a cloud
 - (c) Ups and downs
 - (d) Separate the wheat from the chaff
8. Ahmed and Khan attended a boarding school together and since then have been each other's shadow.
- (a) Dickens to pay
 - (b) Jekyll and Hyde
 - (c) Hand in Hand
 - (d) thick as thieves

6.2 Choose the best option:

1. Ali never _____ and always sticks to his point of view.
- (a) backs out of it (b) backs up (c) backs down (d) bawls out
2. The directors realised they need to _____ the problem to find the solution.
- (a) break down (b) break in (c) break out (d) break up
3. Don't believe anything she says. She always _____ stories .
- (a) makes out (b) makes over (c) made up (d) makes up
4. I _____ because we're going to a barbecue by the beach.
- (a) dressed up (b) dressed down
- (c) dressed quickly (d) none of above
5. He kept _____ how much money he makes.
- (a) carrying on (b) carry for
- (c) carrying on about (d) carrying on with

6.3 Identify the figure of speech used in the following sentences.

1. The camel is the ship of the desert.
a) Metaphor
b) Simile
c) Oxymoron
d) Epigram
2. Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale.
a) Simile
b) Metaphor
c) Hyperbole
d) Apostrophe
3. Variety is the spice of life.
a) Metaphor
b) Simile
c) Hyperbole
d) Antithesis

6.4 Each sentence given below contains an idiom or a phrasal verb part of which has been omitted. Complete these sentences using the omitted part.

1. I have a _____ to pick with him. The other day he called me a liar.
a) bone b) account c) nail d) problem
2. I was almost blown _____ by the wind.
a) out b) over c) up d) in
3. Suddenly the barrel of gun powder blew _____.
a) out b) away c) up d) in
4. He will never listen to us. Why should we waste our _____.
a) breath b) heart c) mind d) words
5. They are _____ to defeat the enemy.
a) racing b) burning c) longing d) none of these
6. He was carried _____ by his enthusiasm.
a) out b) off c) away d) on

7. You hit the _____ on the head when you said that politics is a dirty game.
a) gun b) nail c) man d) trunk
8. He never thought that I would hit him in a _____.
a) flash b) jiffy c) breeze d) none of these
9. I held my _____ when I first saw a tiger in the wildness.
a) heart b) eyes c) breath d) voice
10. I was left _____ and dry when a pickpocket deprived me of all my money.
a) low b) high c) down d) out

6.5 Determine the meaning of the bolded expression. Choose the best answer.

1. Ayaz would have been playing ball **until the cows came home** if it hadn't been for Sadia dragging him away to eat dinner.
a. Ayaz was just about to stop playing ball.
b. Ayaz didn't even want to play ball to begin with.
c. Ayaz refers nature to athletics.
d. Ayaz would have continued playing ball for a long time.
2. Even though Sana already had a new job, she submitted her two week notice and conducted herself in a professional way at her old job because she didn't want to **burn bridges**.
a. Sana didn't want to ruin her positive relationship with her old employer.
b. Sana wasn't ready to start her new job.
c. Sana was really going to miss her old job.
d. Sana was waiting until her last day to rub it in everyone's face that she was leaving.
3. Ayaz had a hard time comparing the iPhone to the Samsung phone because to him they were **apples and oranges**.
a. Ayaz can hardly tell the difference between the two phones because they are so similar.
b. Ayaz believes that the phones are so different from one another that they cannot be compared.
c. Ayaz doesn't know anything about phones so he may as well be thinking about fruits.
d. Ayaz is too hungry to think about phones at this time.

4. Behram felt pretty good about getting a pair of roller-skates for his birthday, until he saw his twin brother Ryan open up his GameBox X-9000, and then Brian felt like he **got the short end of the stick**.
- a. Behram felt like Ryan received a better gift than he.
 - b. Behram was quite pleased with his roller skates.
 - c. Behram wanted a long stick that he could use to support himself on hikes.
 - d. Behram feels bad for Ryan because Ryan wanted roller-skates.

CHAPTER 7 – SENTENCES

7.1 Choose the appropriate option to fill in the blanks:

1. If I _____ early, I'll go jogging.
(a) wake up
(b) will wake up
(c) would have woken up
(d) had woken up
2. He _____ his uncle, if he finishes early.
(a) will visit
(b) visits
(c) would visit
(d) would have visited
3. If she had taken care of her son, he _____ a criminal.
(a) would not become
(b) would not have become
(c) did not become
(d) will not become
4. If I were a star, I _____ the poor.
(a) would help
(b) would have helped
(c) helped
(d) will help
5. She would have been at the top of her class if she _____ hard.
(a) had worked
(b) would work
(c) will work
(d) would have worked

7.2 Choose best option:

- (i) _____ she is beautiful, everybody hates her.
(Although, In spite, Despite, Since)
- (ii) _____ we had planned everything carefully, a lot of things went wrong.
(Although, In spite, Because, Because of)
- (iii) Ali rarely sees Tufail _____ they are neighbours.
(Although, In spite, Despite, Because)

7.3 Arrange the jumbled up phrases in proper sequence to make correct sentences. Each sentence should begin with the underlined word/phrase:

- (i) Little
- a) that he had been let down
 - b) trusted during all these years
 - c) did he realize
 - d) by a colleague whom he had

- (ii) People
- a) at his dispensary
 - b) went to him
 - c) of all professions
 - d) for medicine and treatment

- (iii) He was so kind and generous that
- a) he not only
 - b) made others to do so
 - c) but also
 - d) helped them himself

- (iv) The majestic mahogany table
- a) belongs to an old prince
 - b) which had one leg missing
 - c) who is now impoverished
 - d) but not without some pride

7.4 Structure the following sentences in their logical sequence:

- (a) Shahzeb/and/how/have/been/long/Shazia/married
- (b) this/playing/she/has/Nadia/been/since/was/four/piano
- (c) all/feeling /is/tired/Romana/been/had/because/day/she/working
- (d) early/going/are/a/next/week/party/have/we/to

7.5 Punctuate the following paragraph:

the crocodiles domain includes central and southern Africa the warmer parts of asia tropical islands and northern Australia they also inhabit the warmer parts of the americas but are far outnumbered by their cousins the alligators the difference between crocodiles and alligators are many and technical the most obvious one is that with jaws closed the alligators teeth are invisible while in case of the crocodile the long fourth tooth on each side of the lower jaw fits visibly into a notch on the outside of the upper jaw this gives the crocodile a deceptive grin

7.6 Change the following assertive sentences into exclamatory sentences:

- (i) I wish I were young again
- (ii) An elephant is a wonderful creature
- (iii) It is a very beautiful night
- (iv) Sindhri mangoes have a delicious flavour.

7.7 Frame appropriate questions to obtain the responses given in the following sentences:

- (i) Yes. I am waiting here for my mother.
- (ii) No. I do not know where the Grand Hotel is.
- (iii) I do not know if it will rain tomorrow.
- (iv) I did not work on Tuesday because I had a severe headache.
- (v) The pharmacists will hold their next annual conference in Bhurban.

7.8 Change the speech of the following sentences:

- (i) He said, "I am very happy now."
- (ii) Zafar said to me, "I went to Islamabad last week."
- (iii) He said to me, "Will you always live in this house?"
- (iv) My father said, "I was given the wrong key."
- (v) He asked whether the people were not cheated by the scoundrel?

7.9 Change the following sentences into indirect speech:

- (i) "We went to the new 3D cinema yesterday." Sadia said to me.
- (ii) "I am thinking of migrating to Canada next year." Asif said to his brother.
- (iii) The teacher said to the class, "We may go for a picnic at the end of this month."
- (iv) Maria said, "I was shopping in the Liberty Market when the downpour started."
- (v) Junaid asked his friend, "Do you think that the beggar was telling the truth?"
- (vi) "I will take you to your friend's house tomorrow." Said my father.

7.10 Change the following sentences from direct speech to indirect speech:

- (a) "Do you know where Mrs. Ishrat would be staying in Karachi?" Samia asked me.
- (b) "We have made major organisational changes and the company is now in a much stronger financial position." Mr. Khoker told the reporters.
- (c) "Our neighbours, Mr. and Mrs. Dilawar, have had an accident." My mother said.
- (d) "We may start a van service for our office staff very soon." The supervisor told us.
- (e) "I worked very hard to earn my master's degree." Adnan told Kashif.
- (f) "Can you work on Saturdays?" the employer asked Shahid.
- (g) Jamal said to me, "I went to London last month."

7.11 Change the following sentences into indirect speech:

- (a) "Mr. Sajid will join our office from tomorrow." Mr. Sarwar told the marketing department.
- (b) "We wish we didn't have to take exams," said the children.
- (c) My teacher said, "Honesty is the best policy."
- (d) "I have been spending a lot more time with the children since you left." Moin told his wife.
- (e) The police officer said, "Five to ten persons are dying each day from target killing."
- (f) The director said, "My team is sitting late every day to complete this project in time".

7.12 Change the voice of the following sentences:

- (i) Nobody has lived in this house for ages.
- (ii) The unemployed graduates urged the government to create more jobs.
- (iii) I counted the money and found that it was correct.
- (iv) Why did your supervisor take such a strong disciplinary action when you were innocent?
- (v) You will have to demolish the entire structure as you have not complied with the city building regulations.

7.13 Change the following sentences from passive voice to active voice:

- (i) The house was searched by the police and the stolen goods recovered.
- (ii) This alarm switch should not be touched by the children.
- (iii) The new traffic arrangements were strongly resented by the residents.
- (iv) The new austerity measures were authorised by the board of directors.
- (v) The examination results were announced by the Board on July 25, 2011.

7.14 Each of the following sentences is divided into groups a, b, c, and d. Put a X against the group wherein you find a mistake. If there is no Mistake, put a X next to e.

1. The both friends failed in Mathematics last year.
 - (a) The both
 - (b) friends failed
 - (c) in Mathematics
 - (d) last year.
 - (e) No Error
2. The cattle is grazing in the field.
 - (a) The cattle
 - (b) is
 - (c) grazing
 - (d) in the field.
 - (e) No Error
3. He gave me a cheque for five thousands rupees
 - (a) He gave me
 - (b) a cheque
 - (c) for five thousands
 - (d) rupees.
 - (e) No Error
4. Each of the girls were present in the function.
 - (a) Each
 - (b) of the girls
 - (c) were
 - (d) present in the function.
 - (e) No Error
5. He answered more questions then me.
 - (a) He answered
 - (b) more questions
 - (c) then
 - (d) me.
 - (e) No Error
6. His foot slipped which caused him fall heavily.
 - (a) His foot slipped
 - (b) which
 - (c) caused him
 - (d) fall heavily.
 - (e) No Error

7. Let you and I go to see a movie.
(a) Let you (b) and I
(c) go to see (d) a movie.
(e) No Error
8. It is me who has done this for the good of the poor.
(a) It is (b) me who has done
(c) this work for the good (d) of the poor.
(e) No Error
9. I have read Shakespeare's play who is a great English dramatist.
(a) I have read (b) shakespeare's play
(c) who is (d) a great English dramatist.
(e) No Error
10. It is one of the best book on the subject available in Pakistan
(a) It is (b) one of the best book
(c) on the subject (d) available in Pakistan.
(e) No Error

7.15 Each of the following sentences is divided into groups a, b, c, and d. Put a X against the group wherein you find a mistake. If there is no Mistake, put a X next to e.

1. I don't drink coffee because I prefer tea than coffee.
(a) I don't drink coffee (b) because
(c) I prefer (d) tea than coffee.
(e) No Error
2. They heard to the prime Minister's speech in perfect silence.
(a) They heard to (b) the prime Minister's speech
(c) in (d) perfect silence.
(e) No Error
3. All sort of people visit the coffee-house though the food is of poor quality.
(a) All sort of people (b) visit the coffee-house
(c) though (d) the food is of poor quality.
(e) No Error
4. I have not seen my parents for five years because I had gone foreign.
(a) I have not seen (b) my parents
(c) for five years (d) because I had gone foreign.
(e) No Error

5. He behaves as if he is the president of our Union.
(a) He behaves (b) as if
(c) he is (d) the president of our Union.
(e) No Error
6. Ali as well as his friends Are coming here.
(a) Ali as well as (b) his friends
(c) are (d) coming here.
(e) No Error
7. He is a man whom I believe is trust-worthy.
(a) He is a man (b) whom
(c) I believe (d) is trust-worthy.
(e) No Error
8. I have heard the news an hour ago but I did not believe it.
(a) I have heard (b) the news
(c) an hour ago (d) but I did not believe it.
(e) No Error
9. Only graduates are eligible for this post in Pakistan.
(a) Only graduates (b) are eligible
(c) for this post (d) in Pakistan.
(e) No Error
10. I don't know why the teacher insisted upon him to go.
(a) I don't know (b) why
(c) the teacher insisted (d) upon him to go.
(e) No Error

7.16 Choose the correct response.

1. Don't think there are no crocodiles because the water is calm.
a) Simple Sentence
b) Compound sentence
c) Complex sentence
d) Mixed sentence
2. Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.
a) Assertive sentence
b) Interrogative sentence
c) Imperative sentence
d) Optative sentence

3. Their front door was open but nobody was inside.
 - a) Simple sentence
 - b) Complex sentence
 - c) Compound sentence
4. The coffee machine that I bought for my wife was not expensive.
 - a) Simple sentence
 - b) Complex sentence
 - c) Compound sentence
5. She is the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen.
 - a) Simple sentence
 - b) Complex sentence
 - c) Compound sentence
6. I am tired of listening to advice.
 - a) Simple sentence
 - b) Complex sentence
 - c) Compound sentence
7. She was punished for lying.
 - a) Simple sentence
 - b) Complex sentence
 - c) Compound sentence
8. Jehangir's mother asked me if I knew where he was.
 - a) Simple sentence
 - b) Complex sentence
 - c) Compound sentence
9. I was pleasantly surprised when she told me that she was my fan.
 - a) Simple sentence
 - b) Complex sentence
 - c) Compound sentence
10. My mother has wealth, fame, rank and power.
 - a) Simple sentence
 - b) Complex sentence
 - c) Compound sentence

11. She was not very beautiful yet she was the most popular girl in my class.
 - a) Simple sentence
 - b) Complex sentence
 - c) Compound sentence
12. My husband was working, so I went shopping.
 - a) Simple sentence
 - b) Complex sentence
 - c) Compound sentence

7.17 Complete the following sentences using an appropriate mixed conditional form. Choose your answers from the given options.

1. If you had arrived on time, this _____.
 - a) would not happen
 - b) will not happen
 - c) would not have happened
2. If I were you, I _____ a solicitor.
 - a) will hire
 - b) would hire
 - c) would have hired
3. If I won the jackpot, I _____ a yacht.
 - a) will buy
 - b) would buy
 - c) would have bought
4. If he should happen to be late, we _____ without him.
 - a) will go
 - b) would go
 - c) would have gone
5. If they win this match, they _____ it to the semifinals.
 - a) will make
 - b) would make
 - c) would have made
6. But for your help, I _____ to do it.
 - a) would not have managed
 - b) will not manage
 - c) would not manage

7. If I tell you a secret, _____ you keep it to yourself?
a) will
b) would
8. If you take this medicine, you _____ better in a few days.
a) will be
b) would be
c) would have been
9. If I were you, I _____.
a) will be celebrating
b) would be celebrating
c) would have been celebrating

7.18 Complete the following sentences using an appropriate conditional verb form.

1. If I were you, I _____ tolerate this.
a) will not
b) would not
c) wouldn't have
2. If she asked more politely, he _____ her.
a) will help
b) would help
c) Either could be used here
3. If she _____ there, she wouldn't have been killed.
a) didn't go
b) hadn't gone
c) doesn't go
4. If I _____ about his predicament, I would have helped him.
a) know
b) knew
c) had known
5. Should he be late, we _____ to start without him.
a) will have
b) would have
c) Either could be used here
6. I _____ in bad trouble, if she hadn't helped me.
a) would be
b) would have been
c) will be

8. If you did that, you _____ probably be in trouble.
a) will
b) would
c) Either could be used here
9. If you like it, _____ you buy it?
a) will
b) would
c) Either could be used here
10. If you should happen to finish early, _____ you give me a ring?
a) will
b) would
c) Either could be used here

7.19 Complete the following sentences using an appropriate conditional verb form.

1. He will come if you _____ him.
a) invite
b) invited
c) would invite
d) had invited
2. If you _____ the function, he will be happy.
a) attend
b) attended
c) would attend
d) had attended
3. If you _____ the invitation, he would be happy.
a) accept
b) accepted
c) would accept
d) had accepted
4. She wouldn't have died, if she _____ proper medical care.
a) received
b) receives
c) had received
d) would receive
5. He will not succeed unless he _____ hard.
a) work
b) works
c) worked
d) had worked

6. If she _____ honest, she would not have lost her job.
a) was
b) is
c) has been
d) had been
7. He cannot go to work unless he _____ from his illness.
a) recovers
b) recovered
c) will recover
d) had recovered

7.20 Fill in the blanks using the appropriate form of the verb given in the brackets.

1. If she _____ (invite) me, I _____ (go)
2. If it _____ (rain), we _____ (cancel) the match.
3. If I _____ (get) a promotion, I _____ (buy) a car.
4. If she _____ (be late), we _____ (go) without her.
5. If you _____ (ask) more politely, I _____ (buy) you a drink.
6. If you _____ (not behave), I _____ (throw) you out.
7. If he _____ (win) the first prize, his mother _____ (be) happy.
8. If he _____ (get) proper medical care, he _____ (survive)
9. If the drought _____ (continue), plants and animals _____ (perish).

7.21 This exercise tests your understanding of tenses and conditional forms.

1. If I had a penny, I _____ some peanuts.
a) can buy
b) could buy
c) could have bought
2. If I _____ her address, I could have written to her.
a) knew
b) know
c) had known

3. He _____ if he had been more careful.
a) might not fall
b) may not fall
c) might not have fallen
4. I _____ you if I had enough money.
a) will help
b) would help
c) would have helped
5. If I were in your position, I _____ such a disgraceful act.
a) will not commit
b) would not commit
c) would not have committed
6. What would you do if you _____ the first prize in a bumper draw?
a) get
b) got
c) would have got
7. There might have been a great flood, if the rains _____.
a) had not stopped
b) would not stop
c) did not stop
8. Had the driver been alert, the accident _____.
a) could have been averted
b) could be averted
c) can be averted
9. I would not accept the offer, if I _____ you.
a) am
b) were
c) had been
10. If you were a little more careful, you _____.
a) would not be cheated
b) would not have been cheated
c) will not be cheated

7.22 Identify the type of conditional clauses

1. If I see my enemy on the road, I turn my head away.
a) zero conditional
b) first conditional
c) second conditional

2. If I had a lot of money, I would start a business.
 - a) first conditional
 - b) second conditional
 - c) third conditional
3. If I want to go to Lahore, I will book a ticket on the Kurakurum Express.
 - a) first conditional
 - b) second conditional
 - c) third conditional
4. If you had worked harder, you would have passed the test.
 - a) first conditional
 - b) second conditional
 - c) third conditional
5. If you got a job in Karachi, you could learn Urdu.
 - a) first conditional
 - b) second conditional
 - c) third conditional

7.23 Choose the correct answer.

1. If you had called the police in time, none of this would have happened.
 - a) This sentence is about something that happened in the past
 - b) This sentence is about something that is going to happen in the future.
2. If I were you, I would get that car repaired.
 - a) This is a piece of advice.
 - b) This is an order.
3. If I were you, I would consult a specialist.
 - a) This is about something that is going to happen in the future.
 - b) This sentence refers to the present.
4. If I become President, I will abolish taxes.
 - a) The speaker is a candidate in an election.
 - b) The speaker is a school boy who has absolutely no chances of winning or contesting the election.
5. It would be nice, if you helped me a bit with the housework.
 - a) This is a polite suggestion or request.
 - b) This is an order.
6. If you heat ice, it melts.
 - a) The situation is both real and possible.
 - b) The situation is both unreal and imaginary.

7.24 Complete the following sentences using an active or passive verb form.

1. Most things _____ plastic these days.
a) made of
b) are made of
c) Either could be used here
2. The house _____
a) is built
b) is being built
c) Either could be used here
3. This bag _____ of leather.
a) is made
b) make
c) Either could be used here
4. It _____ disappeared. I can't see it now.
a) has
b) has been
c) Either could be used here
5. Their house _____ last week.
a) sold
b) was sold
c) is sold
6. Do you think that the work _____ by Friday?
a) is completed
c) will be completed
7. These tablets _____ with food.
a) need to take
b) need to be taken
8. The postman _____ this letter in the morning.
a) delivered
b) was delivered
9. You _____ the money last week.
a) should send
b) should have sent
c) send

7.25 Sentences are given in the active voice. From the given options choose the one that correctly expresses the same idea in the passive voice.

1. The cat killed the mouse.
 - a) The mouse was killed by the cat.
 - b) The mouse killed by the cat.
 - c) The mouse has killed by the cat.
2. The man cut down the tree.
 - a) The tree cut down the man.
 - b) The tree was cut down by the man.
 - c) The tree has cut down by the man.
3. Columbus discovered America.
 - a) America has discovered Columbus.
 - b) America was discovered by Columbus.
 - c) America had discovered by Columbus.
4. The teacher praised the boy.
 - a) The boy praised by the teacher.
 - b) The boy had praised by the teacher.
 - c) The boy was praised by the teacher.
5. The dog bit the man.
 - a) The man was bitten by the dog.
 - b) The man was bit the dog.
 - c) The man had been bitten by the dog.
6. The syce feeds the horse every day.
 - a) The horse fed the syce every day.
 - b) The horse feeds by the syce every day.
 - c) The horse is fed by the syce every day.
7. The boys were flying kites.
 - a) Kites were flied by the boys.
 - b) Kites were being flown by the boys.
 - c) Kites were flown by the boys.

7.26 Complete the following sentences using appropriate passive verb forms.

1. The parcels _____ .
a) have sent
b) have been sent
c) have being sent
d) have been send
2. The performance _____ by the spectators.
a) applauded
b) has applauded
c) was applauded
d) was applauding
3. The culprits _____ by the police.
a) have arrested
b) was arrested
c) have been arrested
d) have been arresting
4. The work _____ in a week.
a) will finish
b) will be finishing
c) will be finished
d) would finish
5. The boy _____ by the teacher.
a) praised
b) has praised
c) was praised
d) was praising
6. We _____ grammar by Mr. Arshad.
a) are teaching
b) have taught
c) are taught
d) have been teaching
7. My pen _____
a) has stolen
b) has been stolen
c) stole

8. The horse _____ by the sudden noise.
a) frightened
b) was frightened
c) has frightened
9. The boy _____ by their servant.
a) abducted
b) was abducted
c) had abducted
d) has been abducting
10. This portrait _____ by my grandmother.
a) painted
b) was painted
c) has painted

7.27 Change the following sentences into passive voice.

1. The principal has forbidden smoking on the campus.
2. The principal has forbidden students to smoke on the campus.
3. I advise consulting a good doctor.
4. I advise you to consult a good doctor.
5. They don't allow parking in front of their gate.
6. They don't allow people to park in front of their gate.
7. We advise early booking.
8. We advise passengers to book their tickets early.
9. They made her repeat the whole story.
10. We don't advise pregnant women to go on a diet.

7.28 Find the verbs in the following sentences and state whether they are in the active voice or the passive voice.

1. The tiger killed the deer.
2. The boy is learning his lessons.
3. This house was built by my grandfather.
4. Urooj has been waiting for a long time.
5. Mother was making a cake.

6. The postman was bitten by the dog.
7. The thief was caught.
8. The accused were sent to jail.
9. The loud noise frightened the baby.
10. The dog chased the cat.
11. The letter was posted yesterday.
12. The oldman takes snuff.
13. The cat drank all the milk.
14. That boy of yours has broken my window again.
15. These shoes of mine pinch me terribly.

7.29 Rewrite the following sentences in the exclamatory and interrogative forms.

1. It is kind of you to invite us.
2. It was foolish of him to behave like that.
3. It was prudent of the boy to alert the policeman.
4. It was careless of him to leave the door unlocked.

7.30 Punctuate the following sentences

1. He is not really nice looking and yet he has enormous charm
2. When I was a child I could watch TV whenever I wanted to
3. It is a fine idea let us hope that it is going to work
4. Mrs Ayaz who was sitting behind the desk gave me a big smile
5. I don't like this one bit said Alia
6. If you are ever in London come and see you
7. Looking straight at her he said I cant help you

CHAPTER 8 – COMPREHENSION AND SPEED READING

8.1 One of heaven's best gifts to man is humour, for it adds innocent pleasure to life both in health and in sickness, and helps to promote good feeling among people in their daily interaction with one another. Sydney Smith says, "man could direct his ways by plain reason, and support his life by tasteless food; but God has given us wit and humour, and brightness and laughter and perfumes to enliven the days of man's pilgrimage, and to charm his pained steps over the burning marl." Think for a moment what life would be if there was no humour or wit in the world, no laughter, no fun. Now humour is not the same thing as wit; wit is concerned chiefly with words, while humour deals rather with situations: a man may be witty and yet not possess much humour. Humour is something much larger and more profound than wit. Nearly all our great writers have the gift of humour. But like all the pleasurable things of life, wit and humour have their dangers, and three of the commonest are those of being vulgar, unkind and profane. In other words, those who use these gifts of wit and humour must avoid vulgarity, must see that they do not hurt the feelings of others, and must beware of jesting about sacred things. The only way in which you can acquire a right taste for what is good in the world of wit and humour is for you to read good examples, and fortunately we have many in our literature. Ghalib is a mine in himself, so is Zameer Jafri.

- (a) What does humour do?
 - (i) Humour creates love for life hence creates fears of losing it.
 - (ii) Humour brings pleasure and fun.
 - (iii) Humour creates self-love.
 - (iv) Humour improves intra-personal communication.
- (b) What, in the context of above passage, is the difference between wit and humour?
 - (i) Wit has a broader context than humour.
 - (ii) Wit makes you listen well and pass immediate remarks whereas humour does not need active listening.
 - (iii) Humour is less profound than wit.
 - (iv) Wit is concerned with words while humour deals with situations.
- (c) As per the passage, major dangers of humour include:
 - (i) profanity, vulgarity and unkindness
 - (ii) unkindness, depression and profanity
 - (iii) boredom, vulgarity and cruelty
 - (iv) monotony, profanity and depression

- (d) What does the writer suggest to improve humour?
- (i) Participating in literature festivals.
 - (ii) Reading good writers.
 - (iii) Practice writing.
 - (iv) Being close to the nature.

8.2 Most of us subscribe to the widely held belief – that “small” is synonymous with inconsequential or insignificant or immaterial or trivial. We believe that our small actions have little bearing on the achievements in our lives. We believe that it is only the big things, the big actions and the big decisions that really matter in our lives. But the lives of all great people show that they had achieved outstanding success through small decisions, small choices and small actions that they performed every day. They transformed their lives by working on their day-to-day behaviours - deliberately, steadfastly and consistently. Their transformation did not occur in one giant leap or in one single spectacular action but by adoption of a step-by-step approach. They inculcated and nurtured their good habits and overcame their weaknesses, one step at a time. It was their everyday endeavours and actions that added up to make tremendous difference in the long run. Indeed, in matters of personal growth and character building, there is no such thing as an overnight turnaround or success.

The founder of this country, Mohammad Ali Jinnah understood this and used it to his advantage. He ‘grew up’ in many small ways in his day-to-day affairs. He did not wake up one day to find himself to be the “Quaid-e-Azam”. He consciously and consistently attempted to change and reform himself and grow in some way, everyday.

Day by day, he accepted risks, explored, experimented and learned from mistakes. In seemingly small and big situations alike, he accepted rather than shirked away from challenges. Mindful of the fact that “a journey of thousand miles begins with the first step”, he seized each day as a challenge and as an opportunity and made it count.

He exhibited a level of self-mastery and discipline that was indeed extraordinary. It would, however, be wrong to assume that these things came easily to him. Many people saw him exhibit his self-mastery, but did not see the years of practice and disciplined training that went into the achievement of such great successes. Very few of his peer group were able to see from close his trials and tribulations, fears and anxieties and his inner efforts to overcome them. They saw the achievements and the final victory, but not the struggles.

Commitment, perseverance and steadfastness are the hallmarks of the lives of all great people. By exercising their choices in small ways, they are able to influence and impact their circumstances and their environment. Each of their small seemingly insignificant decisions and actions accumulate to create profound impact in the long run. By understanding this principle, we can move forward and can achieve ultimate success.

- (a) The author makes an impassionate appeal that small actions should be considered:
- (i) insignificant
 - (ii) of considerable consequence
 - (iii) immaterial
 - (iv) none of the above
- (b) Mention three distinctive qualities in the lives of all great people which set them apart from the ordinary people.
- (i) Consistency, modesty and bias
 - (ii) Commitment, perseverance and steadfastness
 - (iii) Impatience, determination and inflexibility
 - (iv) Consistency, perseverance and boastfulness
- (c) Mention the inner challenges which great leaders never show in public.
- (i) Efforts to overcome challenges, steadfastness
 - (ii) Anxieties, tribulations and determination
 - (iii) Tribulations, efforts to overcome challenges and commitment
 - (iv) Trials, anxieties, and fears
- (d) According to the author, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah:
- (i) Never made any mistakes
 - (ii) Was a risk averter
 - (iii) Achieved successes easily
 - (iv) All the above statements are false
- (e) All great leaders have achieved success:
- (i) by taking big actions
 - (ii) by making big decisions
 - (iii) by doing big things
 - (iv) by overcoming weaknesses step-by-step

8.3 In its widest sense, government means the framework and rules by which decisions that affect a community as a whole are arrived at and carried out. In a narrower sense, however, government is a person or body of persons giving effect to the framework or rules. There are different forms of governments depending on the manner in which a government is run such as monarchies, military dictatorships, civilian dictatorships and democracies. Monarchs, military men and civilian dictators often wield unlimited power which might result into tyranny and despotism. A democratically elected government exercises power and authority granted by the constitution and traditions.

A government is good, if it aims for the good of the people. The primary objectives for which such a government comes into existence are to maintain the rule of law, look after its citizens without discrimination and fulfil their needs and work towards the establishment of welfare programmes for the people. Only a government that has come into existence as an expression of the will of the people and adopts policies for the welfare of the people will have popular support. For this reason, a democratically elected government is certainly preferable to a benevolent dictatorship.

In the real world there are three important qualities which citizens look for in their governments. The first is that the government should be representative; the second, that it should provide a reasonable degree of stability; and the third that it should look after the well being of its citizens.

The citizens of a country may sometimes demand policies that are short-sighted and disastrous in the long run. This is often seen in regard to economic policies. A good government is one that formulates and implements policies that are beneficial for the citizens and also ensure future prosperity of the country. That is to say, a good government should be expected to think for the future as well as act for the present requirements - about defence, economic development, education and employment.

A good government should rise above the narrow views of the people and take measures, however unpopular and repugnant they may be when they are taken, to solve present problems and ensure a bright future. It must be prepared to accept constructive criticism and enter into a dialogue with dissident groups with a view to making its policies and measures acceptable. It always aims at the good of the people. The men and women forming such a government are persons who have the support of the people with them in good or bad times.

To conclude, it may be said that a representative government i.e. a democratically elected government which is stable and which can act with circumspection and vision for the prosperity and welfare of its citizens as well as for the future of the nation as a whole is to be considered a good government. A good government should therefore take cognisance of what years ago Jean- Paul Rousseau wrote in his Du Contract Social about the ultimate source of authority of a good government. According to him the government is only an agent of the people in whom vests the ultimate source of authority and for whom the government is functioning.

- (a) State the main objectives that a good government should achieve at all times.
- (i) It should protect the citizens, maintain rule of law and bankrupt its populace.
 - (ii) It should maintain rule of law, protect the citizens, and set up programs for the well-being of people.

- (iii) It should set up welfare programs, engage in aggressive warfare, and give preferential treatment to business class.
 - (iv) It should maintain rule of law, protect public health and create artificial borders.
- (b) Identify the important qualities as per the passage, which citizens normally expect from their government.
 - (i) It should be representative and stable.
 - (ii) It should offer equity to its citizens and should have narrow strategic vision.
 - (iii) It should be representative and should encourage non-commitment.
 - (iv) It should be stable and should be run like a business.
- (c) What are the various forms of governments identified in the passage?
 - (i) Anarchism, fascism, dictatorship and monarchy.
 - (ii) Mobocracy, aristocracy, civilian dictatorship and military dictatorship.
 - (iii) Military dictatorship, aristocracy, democracy and monarchy.
 - (iv) Democracy, civilian dictatorship, military dictatorship and monarchy.
- (d) According to Rousseau, the ultimate source of authority vests in:
 - (i) a representative government
 - (ii) the people
 - (iii) a benevolent dictator
 - (iv) two of the above are true

8.4 *adapted from The Art of Optimism*

by William De Witt Hyde, LL.D.

The world we live in is a world of mingled good and evil. Whether it is chiefly good or chiefly bad depends on how we take it. To look at the world in such a way as to emphasize the evil is the art of pessimism. To look at it in such a way as to bring out the good, and throw the evil into the background, is the art of optimism. The facts are the same in either case. It is simply a question of perspective and emphasis. Whether we shall be optimists or pessimists depends partly on temperament, but chiefly on will. If you are happy it is largely to your own credit. If you are miserable it is chiefly your own fault. I propose to show you both pessimism and optimism, give a prescription for each, and leave you to take whichever you like best: for whether you are a pessimist or an optimist doesn't depend on whether the world is wholly good or wholly bad, or whether you have a hard lot or an easy one. It depends on what you like, and what you want and what you resolve to be. Perchance you are the most fortunate and happy person among my hearers. There are thousands of people who would be miserable were they situated precisely as you are. They would make themselves miserable because that is their temperament; that is their way of looking at things. And even in your happy and enviable condition, with all your health and wealth, and hosts of friends, and abundance of interests, they would find plenty of stuff to make their misery out of. On the other hand, you may be the person of all others among my hearers who has the hardest time, who has lost dearest friends, who has the severest struggle with poverty, who has worst enemies, who meets cruelest unkindness, who seems to have least to live for. Thousands of people would be supremely happy if they were in precisely your circumstances. Life is like the ocean. It drowns one man, because he yields to it passively and blindly. It buoys up the other because he strikes it skillfully, and buffets it with lusty sinews.

There is enough that is bad in every life to make one miserable who is so inclined. We all know people who have plenty to eat, a roof over their heads, a soft bed to lie in, money in the bank to cover all probable needs for the rest of their days, plenty of friends, good social position, an unbroken family circle, good education, even the profession of some sort of religion; who yet by magnifying something that happened to them a long while ago; or something that may happen to them at some time to come; or what somebody has said about them; or the work they have to do; or the slight someone has shown them, or even without anything as definite as even these trifles, contrive to make themselves and everybody else perpetually wretched and uncomfortable. These people have acquired the art of pessimism.

Practically, anybody can be a pessimist who wants to. The art is easily acquired. Here are the rules for it.

Live in the passive voice, intent on what you can get, rather than on what you can do. In the subjunctive mood, meditate on what might be, rather than what actually is. In the past or future tense, either harp on what has been, or worry about what will be, rather than facing the facts of the present. In the third person, find fault with other

people instead of setting your own affairs in order. In the plural number, follow the standards of respectability of other people rather than your own perception of what is fit and proper.

Keep these rules faithfully, always measuring the worth of life in terms of personal pleasure, rather than in terms of growth of character or service of high ends, and you will be a pessimist before you know it. For pessimism is the logical and inevitable outcome of that way of looking at life.

A sound optimism accepts with open eyes all the hard facts on which pessimism builds. Enjoyment is fleeting. Nothing can permanently satisfy us. As Browning said to an artist who complained that he was so dissatisfied with what he had done, "But think, if you were satisfied, how little you would be satisfied with!" Optimism proclaims this very incapacity of ours to be satisfied with anything finite, the glory of our nature, the promise and potency of our progress and development, the assurance of our immortality. If good is a satisfied feeling, which is to be given to us ready-made, then indeed we shall never get it, and pessimism is the ultimate truth. If good is a state of eager and enthusiastic activity of will, then this world of ours is just the best place imaginable to give field for this activity.

Having given rules for the art of pessimism, I suppose I ought to be equally explicit in regard to optimism. I will here again adopt the easily rememberable form in which the rules for pessimism were cast. Indeed, the rules for optimism are simply the inverse of the rules for pessimism.

Live in the active voice, intent on what you can do rather than on what happens to you. In the indicative mood, be concerned with facts as they are rather than as they might be. In the present tense, concentrate on the duty at hand, without regret for the past or worry about the future. In the first person, criticize yourself rather than condemning others. In the singular number, seek the approval of your own conscience rather than popularity with the many. Whoever lives the life of such unselfish devotion to the good of others and of all, and lives it in the active voice, indicative mood, present tense, first person, singular number, is bound to find his life full and rich and glad and free; is bound, in other words, to be an optimist.

The Pursuit of Happiness

by Charles Dudley Warner

Perhaps the most curious and interesting phrase ever put into a public document is "the pursuit of happiness." It is declared to be an inalienable right. It cannot be sold. It cannot be given away. It is doubtful if it can be left by will. The right of every man to be six feet high and of every woman to be five feet four was regarded as self-evident, until women asserted their undoubted right to be six feet high also, when some confusion was introduced into the interpretation of this rhetorical fragment of the eighteenth century.

The pursuit of happiness! It is not strange that men call it an illusion. But I am satisfied that it is not the thing itself, but the pursuit, that is an illusion. Instead of thinking of the pursuit, why not fix our thoughts upon the moments, the hours, perhaps the days, of this divine peace, this merriment of body and mind, that can be repeated, and perhaps indefinitely extended by the simplest of all means, namely, the disposition to make the best of whatever comes to us? Perhaps the Latin poet was right in saying that no man can count himself happy while in this life, that is, in a continuous state of happiness; but as there is for the soul no time save the conscious moment called "now," it is quite possible to make that "now" a happy state of existence. The point I make is that we should not habitually postpone that season of happiness to the future.

Sometimes wandering in a primeval forest, in all the witchery of the woods, besought by the kindest solicitations of nature, wild flowers in the trail, the call of the squirrel, the flutter of the bird, the great world-music of the wind in the pine-tops, the flecks of sunlight on the brown carpet and on the rough bark of the immemorial trees, I find myself unconsciously postponing my enjoyment until I shall reach a hoped-for open place of full sun and boundless prospect.

The analogy cannot be pushed, for it is the common experience that these open spots in life, where leisure and space and contentment await us, are usually grown up with thickets, fuller of obstacles, to say nothing of the labors and duties and difficulties, than any part of the weary path we have trod.

The pitiful part of this inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness is, however, that most men interpret it to mean the pursuit of wealth, and strive for that always, postponing being happy until they get a fortune, and if they are lucky in that, find in the end that the happiness has somehow eluded them, that, in short, they have not cultivated that in themselves which alone can bring happiness. More than that, they have lost the power of the enjoyment of the essential pleasures of life.

- (a) Both the excerpts given above can best be classified as:
- (i) political speeches
 - (ii) informal speeches
 - (iii) acceptance speeches
 - (iv) persuasive speeches
- (b) Both Hyde and Warner seem to be advising their listeners to :
- (i) give money to charities
 - (ii) attend to their duties
 - (iii) spend time in nature
 - (iv) live in the present
- (c) Hyde and Warner share the outlook that :
- (i) the main goal of life is pleasure
 - (ii) it is easier to be happy if you are wealthy
 - (iii) individuals have the power to control the quality of their lives
 - (iv) people should ignore social conventions and do as they like
- (d) A pessimist follows the following rules :
- (i) Intent on what you can do rather than on what happens to you
 - (ii) Intent on what you can get, rather than on what you can do.
 - (iii) Neither in the past nor future tense, never harp on what has been but worry about what will be
 - (iv) Be concerned with facts as they are rather than as they might be.
- (e) According to Charles, the happiness :
- (i) is an illusion.
 - (ii) is the pursuit of wealth, postponing being happy until fortune is earned.
 - (iii) is not an illusion, rather its pursuit is.
 - (iv) is a season that should be postponed to some favourable time in future.

8.5 *The Secret to Happiness*

I'd like to tell you a story...

A certain shopkeeper sent his son to learn about the secret of happiness from the wisest man in the world.

The lad wandered through the desert for forty days, and finally came upon a beautiful castle, high atop a mountain. It was there that the wise man lived.

Rather than finding a saintly man though, our hero, on entering the main room of the castle, saw a hive of activity: tradesmen came and went, people were conversing in the corners, a small orchestra was playing soft music, and there was a table covered with platters of the most delicious food in that part of the world.

The wise man conversed with everyone, and the boy had to wait for two hours before it was his turn to be given the man's attention. The wise man listened attentively to the boy's explanation of why he had come, but told him that he didn't time just then to explain the secret of happiness.

He suggested that the boy look around the palace and return in two hours. "Meanwhile I want to ask you do do something," said the wise man, handing the boy a teaspoon that held two drops of oil. 'As you wander around, carry this spoon with you without allowing the oil to spill.'

The boy began climbing and descending the many stairways of the palace, keeping his eyes fixed on the spoon. After two hours, he returned to the room where the wise man was. "Well," asked the wise man, "did you see the Persian tapestries that are hanging in my dining hall? Did you see the garden that it took the master gardener ten years to create? Did you notice the beautiful parchments in my library?"

The boy was embarrassed, and confessed that he had observed nothing. His only concern had been not to spill the oil that the wise man had entrusted to him.

"Then go back and observe the marvels of my world," said the wise man.

Relieved, the boy picked up the spoon and returned to his exploration of the palace, this time observing all of the works of art on the ceilings and the walls. He saw the gardens, the mountains all around him, the beauty of the flowers, and the tasted with which everything had been selected. Upon returning to the wise man, he related in detail everything he had seen.

"But where are the drops of oil I entrusted to you?" asked the wise man. Looking down at the spoon he held, the boy saw that the oil was gone.

"Well, there is only one piece of advice I can give you." said the wisest of wise men. "The secret of happiness is to see all the marvels of the world, and never to forget the drops of oil on the spoon"

- *The Alchemist* by Paulo Coelho

This little story with a very big message from one of my favorite books begs the question, "Can we appreciate the beauty that surrounds us while staying focused on what is most important."

Simplicity answers the question with a resounding "Yes!"

When life isn't simple and you have to constantly think about debt, shopping, catching up, spending, competing, appointments, health issues, falling behind, family conflict, clutter, stuff etc.

Then there is no time to appreciate the beauty or protect what is most important to you. There is no time to be happy.

Imagine dumping everything in your life that is meaningless. What would be leftover? It's time to prioritize the "leftover". Somehow those most important things, those things (which usually aren't actual things) get shoved back behind all of the things we are "supposed" to be doing, buying, reading, worrying about.

This isn't permission to shirk your obligations, but an invitation to put the most important thing in your life today at the top of your never ending to-do list. While everyone will have a different thing at the top of the list, clearing out, or making a plan to begin clearing out clutter/debt/meaningless stuff should be close to the top until it's gone.

That said, even before you are debt free, clutter free, or free of whatever stands in the way of you and a happier life, prioritize the precious oil in your life and start living, start enjoying immediately.

There is no doubt that clearing clutter will give you the time and space you need to fully embrace life, but you don't have to wait for an empty drawer to get started. I know you think you will be happy when you are debt free, or happy when you fit into your skinny jeans, but I can tell you with great conviction that it's time to be happy right now. You can be happy anytime.

I am not suggesting that you run around with a crazy smile on your face and rainbows shooting out of your pockets, but once you believe that happiness is possible, regardless of your current circumstances, things will start to change. You will change. Your life will change. You will be happy.

Written by Courtney Carver

- (a) According to the "wisest of wise men," what is the secret of happiness?
- (i) The secret of happiness is to be happy for others' fortunes without bitterness.
 - (ii) Keep your eyes on the prize as well as on the big picture.
 - (iii) The secret of happiness is to be happy with what you already have.
 - (iv) The secret of happiness is to "bloom where you are planted."

- (b) Does the writer attempt to say that we all have a spoon that contains drops of oil?
- (i) Yes, he is trying to say that while appreciating the beauty of life, we should not forget to keep striving for our own goals.
 - (ii) No, it was meant specifically for the character of the story.
 - (iii) Because he is trying to say that the oil drops represent our goals and while achieving those goals we should not forget to appreciate the beauty of life.
 - (iv) No, it meant for those participating in a game where the target was to visit the palace in the given time with the oil drops on the spoon.
- (c) Why the wisest man asked the boy to look around the palace and return in two hours?
- (i) Because it was a tradition fulfilled by all those entering the castle.
 - (ii) Because it was a way to punish those breaking the customs of the castle.
 - (iii) Because it was his way to measure the urge of the boy.
 - (iv) Because he wanted to let the boy learn the secret with the help of an example.
- (d) What is your opinion can be generalised on the basis of the given article?
- (i) Happiness is not a way rather is the destination of life.
 - (ii) Happiest people have the best of everything.
 - (iii) Happiness is not something that you postpone for the future; it is something that you design for the present.
 - (iv) Happiness does not exist in acceptance neither in compromise. It must achieve self fulfilment at every cost.

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Assessment of Fundamental Competencies
Functional English



Answers

CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH

- 1.1**
- (i) (c)
 - (ii) (a), (b)
- 1.2**
- (i) Consumption (noun)
 - (ii) Prosperity (noun)
 - (iii) Contradictory (adj)
 - (iv) Extravagant (adj)
 - (v) Initiative (noun)
 - (vi) Assassination (noun)
 - (vii) Justify (verb)
 - (viii) Frailty (noun)
- 1.3**
- (i) Woodcutters fell trees. (Transitive; fell = cause to fall)
 - (ii) Lie still. (Intransitive)
 - (iii) Lay the basket there. (Transitive; lay = cause to lie)
 - (iv) Rise early with the lark. (Intransitive)
 - (v) Raise your hands. (Transitive)
 - (vi) Sit there. (Intransitive)
 - (vii) Set the lamp on the table. (Transitive)
- 1.4**
- (i) Transitive verb – expands (object – metals)
 - (ii) Intransitive verb – expand
 - (iii) Transitive verb – stopped (object – car)
 - (iv) Intransitive verb – stopped
 - (v) Transitive verb – speak (object – truth)
 - (vi) Intransitive verb – speak
 - (vii) Transitive verb – is flying (object – kite)
 - (viii) Intransitive verb – are flying
 - (ix) Intransitive verb – fell off
 - (x) Transitive verb – felled (object – tree)

(xi) Transitive verb – sank (object – ship)

(xii) Intransitive verb – sank

1.5

- (i) Compound sentence; coordinate clauses – Shariq took out his pen; he started writing; conjunction – and
- (ii) Complex sentence; principal clause – the town is very large; subordinate clause – in which I live
- (iii) Complex sentence; principal clause – this is the house; subordinate clause – that Ahmed built
- (iv) Complex sentence; principal clause – my heart leaps up; subordinate clause – when I behold a rainbow in the sky
- (v) Compound sentence; coordinate clauses – God made the country; man made the town; conjunction – and
- (vi) Compound sentence; coordinate clauses – she must weep; she will die; conjunction – or
- (vii) Compound sentence; coordinate clauses – he must have done his duty; he is a conscientious man; conjunction – for
- (viii) Complex sentence; principal clause – it is folly to be wise; subordinate clause – where ignorance is bliss
- (ix) Complex sentence; principal clause – I went; subordinate clause – because I was invited

1.6

- 1. Adverb
- 2. Adverb
- 3. Adjective
- 4. Preposition
- 5. Verb
- 6. Conjunction
- 7. Noun
- 8. Adverb
- 9. Conjunction
- 10. Proper noun
- 11. Pronoun
- 12. Adjective (It modifies the noun parts.)

- 1.7
- (i) Fast: verb
 - (ii) Right: adjective (modifies the noun place)
 - (iii) Truth: abstract noun
 - (iv) Hard: adjective (complement of the noun theories)
 - (v) Dangerous: adjective (modifies the noun thing)
 - (vi) Waters: noun
 - (vii) Annoys: verb
 - (viii) Trust: verb
 - (ix) Like: preposition
 - (x) That: demonstrative pronoun
 - (xi) Next: adjective
 - (xii) Since: preposition
 - (xiii) Waiting: verb
 - (xiv) Since: preposition
 - (xv) Age: abstract noun

CHAPTER 2 – THE VERBS

- 2.1** (i) was has
(ii) has is
(iii) is has
(iv) is is

- 2.2** (i) fled
(ii) flowed/flows
(iii) broadcast
(iv) forecast
(v) read
(vi) undergone

- 2.3** (i) has opened (ii) had broken
(iii) drank (iv) have been living

- 2.4** (i) eaten (ii) understood (iii) swum
(iv) dug (v) built (vi) stood

- 2.5** (i) Wherever he found a job, there was someone who knew that he had been to prison.
(ii) Recent research showed that Columbus did not discover America.

- 2.6** (i) Who's broken this glass?
(ii) I can ride a bike but I haven't ridden one for years.
(iii) Haven't you sold your flat yet?
(iv) It's warm because the heating has been on.

- 2.7** (i) I can't stand people asking me questions all the time.
(ii) They stopped the car to have a chat with their friends.
(iii) Their house really needs painting.
(iv) He stopped driving because he was sleepy.

- 2.8** (i) Abdul Jabbar looked at me and told me to sign the contract.
(ii) We have met your agent and we have given her our answer.
(iii) Amir received the crates on Monday but did not open them until today.

- 2.9** i) Tuesday we were busy. We had interviews and the telephones rang all morning.
ii) When the manual arrived, the cover was all torn up.
iii) Last week our senior accountant quit his job.
iv) Stock prices have sunk to a new low this quarter.
- 2.10** (i) The remains of the body were thrown into the sea.
(ii) Everyone was watching the football match.
(iii) Three hours is long enough to look round the museum.
(iv) E-mail is a relatively new means of communication.
- 2.11** (i) The company's boss has stepped down after ten years.
(ii) The two sides were close to an agreement but it fell through
(iii) Large companies sometimes take over smaller ones.
(iv) The consultants put forward a proposal to re-organize the company.
- 2.12** (i) (c)
(ii) (b)
(iii) (b)
(iv) (a)
(v) (c)
(vi) (d)
(vii) (a)
(viii) (d)
(ix) (a)
(x) (c)
(xi) (a)
(xii) (b)
(xiii) (c)
- 2.13** (i) (d)
(ii) (a)
(iii) (c)
(iv) (b)
(v) (c)
(vi) (d)
(vii) (c)
(viii) (b)
(ix) (b)
(x) (a)
(xi) (c)
(xii) (a)
(xiii) (c)

- 2.14 (i) could
(ii) could
(iii) would
(iv) would
(v) would
(vi) can
(vii) would
(viii) might
(ix) may
(x) must

- 2.15 (i) We **will** visit our friend in the hospital tomorrow.
(ii) I **can** do this job myself.
(iii) It **may** rain tonight.
(iv) The exams **might** be postponed.
(v) **Should** I get you a gift for your birthday?
(vi) We **must** be truthful.
(vii) You **need not** give them a costly gift.
(viii) When I was younger, I **could** run four miles in 20 minutes.
(ix) My grandmother **would** tell me many stories.
(x) We **would** walk around the hill every day.
(xi) I **would rather** listen than talk. (Preference)
(xii) The cashier **dared not** meet the Manager. (Absence of courage)
(xiii) Children **should** be given healthy food. (Advice)
(xiv) Candidates **must** produce their identity cards. (Compulsion)
(xv) **Would** you get me some tea, please? (Polite request)
(xvi) **Would** you mind moving a bit? (Polite request)
(xvii) You **need not** have done that. (Absence of obligation)
(xviii) She **ought to** mend her ways. (Strong obligation/necessity)
(xix) She **could** read when she was three. (Past ability)
(xx) Glass **can** be blown. (Theoretical possibility)

- 2.16**
- (i) I **have received** the admission card. I **received** it two days ago.
 - (ii) I **have paid** the fee. I **paid it** only yesterday.
 - (iii) My uncle **has come** from the States. **He arrived** on Friday.
 - (iv) I don't think I **will pass** the test. I **answered** only nine questions.
 - (v) I **have never tasted** non-vegetarian food.
 - (vi) I **visited** my aunt two months ago. I **have not seen** her since then.
 - (vii) They **completed** the construction two months ago, but we **moved** in only two weeks ago.
 - (viii) When Rizwan went to the forest, Sara and Shazia accompanied him.
 - (ix) He **fell** ill last month. He **has not recovered** as yet.
 - (x) I **have seen** my aunt only once.
- 2.17**
- (i) I **have not visited** this town **since** 1990.
 - (ii) He **has been working** with us **for over five** years.
 - (iii) They **have known** each other **for two** years.
 - (iv) We **have not been** on friendly terms **for** nearly two years.
 - (v) What **have you been doing since** 10 o'clock this morning?
 - (vi) I **have not been** to my native place **since** last January.
 - (vii) He **has not paid** his monthly subscription **for** a year now.
 - (viii) We **have been** in touch with each other **for** one year.
 - (ix) His son **has been** undergoing treatment **for** two months.
 - (x) **Since when have you been** learning music?
- 2.18**
- (i) My mother **used to get** up at 5 am.
 - (ii) Worldly pleasures **are** temporary.
 - (iii) They **are rehearsing** for the program.
 - (iv) None of us **have seen** Shakespeare.
 - (v) His father **died** last month.
 - (vi) I **am getting** ready.
 - (vii) When I was young, I **used to play** football every day.
 - (viii) When **we were sleeping**, a thief **broke into** our house.
 - (ix) If I **had worked** hard, I **would have** passed.

- 2.19**
- (i) **Will** we **meet** tomorrow?
 - (ii) I think it **will rain** tomorrow.
 - (iii) Members **are to return** all the books immediately for verification.
 - (iv) We **are organizing** a blood donation camp tomorrow in our college.
 - (v) They **will be meeting / are meeting** the Minister at 4 o'clock.
 - (vi) The chief guest **is about to arrive**.
 - (vii) The members of the opposition **are going to oppose** the bill.
 - (viii) By the time you come back, I **will have prepared** the dinner.
 - (ix) He **will have covered** half the distance before afternoon.
 - (x) We **will have reached** Karachi by 3 p.m. tomorrow.
- 2.20**
- (i) You **have been riding** non-stop for hours. You **must be** very tired.
 - (ii) She **must be** about forty.
 - (iii) I know I left my phone on this table and it is not here now. Somebody **must have** taken it.
 - (iv) That **can't be** true. She **will never do** something like that.
 - (v) You **shouldn't have called** him a fool. It really upset him.
 - (vi) The doctor said I **must give up** smoking.
 - (vii) **Would you** mind standing up for a moment?
 - (viii) 8. That was a bad place to go hiking. You **could have broken** your back.
 - (ix) 'Who is at the door?' 'It **must / could be the** postman.' (Use must if you are certain that the person at the door is the postman. Use could to express possibility.)
- 2.21**
- (i) Suddenly she gave a loud scream and **fell** to the ground.
 - (ii) After questioning he **was allowed** to go home.
 - (iii) They would have won **if they had played a bit** harder.
 - (iv) She **was heard to** say that she disagreed.
 - (v) Although they **were defeated**, they did not lose heart.
 - (vi) Our teacher **taught us that virtue is** its own reward.
 - (vii) The teacher asked the boys whether **they had solved** the problems.
 - (viii) He declared that he would not believe it even if **he saw** it with his own eyes.
 - (ix) The room **was searched** but the police failed to find anything suspicious.
 - (x) The government has announced that **taxes will be raised**.

- 2.22**
- (i) We **have stayed/have been staying** in this house **for** the past three years.
 - (ii) The students **went/have gone** on an educational tour.
 - (iii) Only those students who **have** secured 'A' grades will be considered for admission.
 - (iv) Sorry I am late. **Have you been waiting long?**
 - (v) If you **have** read that book, you **should** return it to the library.
 - (vi) Sorry about the mess – I **have been painting** the walls.
 - (vii) You **have** eaten ten candies **since** lunchtime.
 - (viii) I **have written** six letters **since** morning.
 - (ix) I **have been** watching a lot of films recently.
 - (x) I **watched/have watched** three films this week.
- 2.23**
- (i) The prize was **borne** away by Manchester United.
 - (ii) The arches have **borne** the weight quite satisfactorily.
 - (iii) He was **born** to poor parents.
 - (iv) She has **borne** four children in five years.
 - (v) He **bid** Rs. 2000 for the picture.
 - (vi) He **bade** them farewell.
 - (vii) After I had **bidden** him farewell, I hurried away.
 - (viii) I **bade** him go away at once.
 - (ix) The Minister **laid** the foundation stone of the new hospital.
 - (x) The farmer killed the goose that had **laid** a golden egg.

CHAPTER 3 – THE NOUNS

- 3.1**
- | | | |
|-------|---------------|----------------|
| (i) | medium | media |
| (ii) | spoonful | spoonfuls |
| (iii) | father-in-law | fathers-in-law |
| (iv) | enemy | enemies |
| (v) | mouse | mice |
| (vi) | foot | Feet |

- 3.2**
- | | | |
|-------|-------------|----------|
| (i) | manager | spinster |
| (ii) | king | widower |
| (iii) | authoress | empress |
| (iv) | maidservant | duchess |
| (v) | landlady | mare |
| | | Peahen |

- 3.3** One woman's work has changed people's ideas about chimpanzees. Jane Goodall lived in a forest in Tanzania for years to learn about them. Goodall's notes tell about the chimps' forest habitat and the animals themselves. She watched a chimp use a piece of grass to get termites from their mound. Goodall's research proved that chimps use tools to get food.

- 3.4**
- (i) Manufacturers whose costs are lower because of mass production can offer lower prices.
 - (ii) The candidate for whom I had voted, lost the election.
 - (iii) The position of accountant for which he had applied had already been filled.
 - (iv) I can't remember the name of the artist who had painted several award winning paintings.

- 3.5** Last week, we had a party at my house. Many guests were invited, and there were lots of cars parked outside. At the end of the party, only three persons were left: Arshad, Fauzia and I. However, there were four cars. One of them was a Volkswagon. I didn't remember seeing it before, so I asked whose car it was.

Arshad said it wasn't his car. His is a Toyota pick-up. When I asked Fauzia if it was hers, she said no, her car is a Honda City. I knew it wasn't my car, of course. Finally, I called the police, and they came and examined it. They said it belonged to a family on the next street. Someone stole it from their driveway and left it on ours.

3.6

- (i) (c)
- (ii) (a)
- (iii) (b)
- (iv) (c)
- (v) (c)
- (vi) (d)

3.7

- (i) (c)
- (ii) (b)
- (iii) (d)
- (iv) (a)
- (v) (b)
- (vi) (c)

3.8

- (i) yourselves
- (ii) myself
- (iii) himself
- (iv) themselves
- (v) myself
- (vi) herself
- (vii) himself
- (viii) herself
- (ix) myself
- (x) yourself

3.9

- 1. wolves
- 2. theses
- 3. crises
- 4. antennae
- 5. sheep
- 6. deer
- 7. mice
- 8. children
- 9. scarves.
- 10. echoes
- 11. cherries
- 12. knives
- 13. enemies
- 14. babies
- 15. apologies

- 3.10 1. brother
2. person
3. friends
4. girl
5. cousins

- 3.11 1. much
2. many
3. much
4. much
5. much
6. many
7. many
8. much
9. many
10. much

- 3.12 1. necklaces
2. hair
3. rice
4. stuff
5. luggage

- 3.13 1. The thief **who / that** stole the bicycle has been caught.
2. Show me the road **that / which** leads to the railway station.
3. He **who / that** does his best should be rewarded.
4. My grandfather **whom** I loved is dead.
5. That boy **whom / that** you see there sings well.
6. Coal **which** is a very useful mineral is found in many parts of India.
7. We bought some apples from **which** we extracted the juice.

- 3.14**
1. Jehangir and Shehzad are brothers. I know **them** very well and my father likes **them** very much.
 2. This book has many interesting pictures and stories. I like **it** very much.
 3. The woman gave sweets to the children, but **they** did not thank **her**.
 4. The teacher said, 'Hamza, you're a naughty boy. **You** don't obey **me**.'
 5. The boys were late so the teacher scolded **them**.
 6. We have a good teacher. **He / she** advised **us** to work harder.
 7. My father told my mother, 'I want **you** to take these jewels and put **them** in a box. When **you** have done that come and see **me** and I will tell **you** why I don't want **you** to keep **them** in that box.'

- 3.15**
1. I talked to the man **whose** bag was stolen.
 2. I don't know **what** he wants.
 3. It is an ill wind **that** blows nobody good.
 4. God helps those **who** help themselves.
 5. Please try to understand **what** I mean.
 6. The flowers **which/that** grow on the mountains are very beautiful.
 7. This is the only chapter in the book **that** is worth reading.
 8. All **that** you say is certainly true.
 9. He **who** dies for a noble cause lives forever.
 10. I hope the little **that** I have done has been useful.

- 3.16**
1. He is a cheerful boy **whom everybody loves**.
 2. This is the house **that Salim built**.
 3. He is the person **whom I want to see**.
 4. He is the offender **whom the police have arrested**.
 5. My father, **who hardly received any formal education**, went on to become a great leader.
 6. He was my teacher **whom I will never forget**.
 7. This is the player **whom the committee selected captain**.
 8. That is the road **which leads to the railway station**.
 9. My uncle, **who had been ailing for a while**, died last week.
 10. The car **which was going at over 100 mph** dashed against a tree.

- 3.17**
1. **Who** is that boy sitting next to Daniyal?
 2. **That** was a horrible experience.
 3. **These** are our children.
 4. **Which** is the road that leads to the railway station?
 5. **Who** told you this story?
 6. **What** do you mean?
 7. **Whom** shall we invite to preside over the function?
 8. **Where** is your phone?
 9. Are the people living in a village happier than **those** living in a town?
 10. **Who** is your father?
 11. **This** is the house that belongs to my grandfather.
 12. **Whom** shall we contact?
 13. **Who** can answer this question?
 14. **Whose** bag is this?

- 3.18**
1. The parcel **which my brother sent** reached me this morning.
 2. The teacher punished the boy **who didn't do his homework**.
 3. He **who tells lies** deserves to be punished.
 4. I know a man **who wears a prosthetic leg**.
 5. Bring me the file **which is on the table**.
 6. We met a girl **who had lost her way**.
 7. I saw a soldier **who had lost an arm**.
 8. Once upon a time there lived a giant **who was very powerful and cruel**.
 9. The dog bit the burglar **who was trying to break into the house**.

- 3.19**
1. Collective noun
 2. Proper noun
 3. Common noun
 4. Common noun
 5. Common noun
 6. Abstract noun
 7. Abstract noun
 8. Proper noun
 9. Abstract noun
 10. Common noun

- 3.20**
1. Long -> length
 2. Strong -> strength
 3. Wide -> width
 4. Young -> youth
 5. Humble -> humility
 6. Decent -> decency
 7. Cruel -> cruelty
 8. Bitter -> bitterness
 9. Prudent -> prudence
 10. Dark -> darkness
 11. Wise -> wisdom
 12. Good -> goodness
 13. Vacant -> vacancy
 14. Sweet -> sweetness
 15. Human -> humanity
 16. Free -> freedom
 17. Proud -> pride
 18. Brave -> bravery
 19. Novel -> novelty
 20. Poor -> poverty
 21. Just -> justice
 22. Vain -> vanity
 23. Sane -> sanity
 24. Ignorant -> ignorance

- 3.21
1. A **swarm** of locusts attacked a **herd** of cattle.
 2. A **flight** of birds is always a beautiful sight.
 3. They welcomed the chief guest with a **bouquet** of flowers.
 4. As we drove down the country side, we saw a **flock** of sheep grazing in the fields.
 5. The **gang** of thieves has been arrested by the police.
 6. There we saw a man carrying a **bundle** of clothes on his head.
 7. A **band** of musicians was hired to perform at the party.
 8. My friend has a fine **collection** of old stamps.

CHAPTER 4 – OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH

- 4.1** There was a programme on television about dangers to the environment. There was also an article about pollution in the paper. The ozone layer will continue to disappear if we don't find a way to stop it. Last year, an oil tanker spilled oil into the sea, damaging wild life. If the Earth was a human being, it would be in hospital.
- 4.2**
- Man is mortal. (No article necessary)
 - The only chance you are left with is to reappear next year.
 - An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
 - Doctor Ali will operate on my mother tomorrow.
 - The principal has assured me that he will look on my application sympathetically.
 - I usually go to my office at 8:30 am. in the morning.
- 4.3** This is a true story about a man who chose the worst possible time for his crime. It happened in Karachi in the winter of 2001. He stole a car in Karachi. the owner of the car soon discovered that it was missing and immediately informed the police so that they could look for it. Normally, Karachi is quite a busy place and it would be difficult to find what you were looking for. On this day, however, there was a strike and so there were only few cars moving around in the city. Luckily the thief was quickly found and arrested for an illegal act.
- 4.4**
- Shahid loved to read books on literature and would very often walk for miles to borrow a book.
 - A number of people in Pakistan speak two or three languages fluently.
 - It was a very steep path to the mountain peak but all the climbers reached the top safely.
 - The local Sunday bazar is becoming increasingly crowded and dirty.
 - If you practice hard, you might become a star cricketer one day.
- 4.5**
- Many currencies are now convertible.
 - His moods are very changeable.
 - He is in an enviable position of ruling over the whole empire.
 - Only a limited number of mushrooms are edible.
 - Children's minds are impressionable.

4.6 (i) by

(ii) in

(iii) from

(iv) on

(v) of

(vi) for

4.7 (i) behind

(ii) from

(iii) under

(iv) out

(v) by

(vi) with

(vii) to

(viii) of

(ix) upon

4.8 (i) through

(ii) before

(iii) with

(iv) at

(v) for

(vi) up

(vii) in, of

4.9 (i) Corn is roasted over fire.

(ii) Wheat, cotton and sugarcane are three of the most important crops.

(iii) Both men and women help in the planting of seeds.

(iv) Cooking is usually done in clay pots.

- 4.10**
- (i) The less you study, the poorer your marks will be.
 - (ii) Seagulls fly better than ducks do. (well)
 - (iii) The more you exercise, the stronger you will become. (more)
 - (iv) He explains the subject the best of all the teachers in the school. (well)
 - (v) The farther I walk, the more refreshed I feel.
- 4.11**
- (i) These terms are very harsh; I doubt that CEO will agree to them.
 - (ii) I'm afraid that I have to agree with your opinion about the new actuary.
 - (iii) The trainees are not yet conversant with our mode of operation.
 - (iv) The new aircraft that your firm purchased are identical to ours.
 - (v) Before long a prospective buyer will walk into the office.
 - (vi) The fireplace is a reminiscent of those found in Victorian architecture.
 - (vii) The paperweight fell off his desk.
 - (viii) The president was accompanied by the firm's chief counsel.
- 4.12**
- i. I am not familiar with your style of working.
 - ii. Amir is fond of music.
 - ii. Your pencil is lying on the table.
 - iv. I prefer juice to tea.
 - iii. He purposely refrained from saying more.
 - vi. I exchanged my calculator with him for a camera.
- 4.13** Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition:
- (i) He lives at 19, Tower Road.
 - (ii) Dani and his friend will divide the money between themselves.
 - (iii) He has been away since Friday.
 - (iv) Imran, Nawaz and Raheel will discuss the matter among themselves.
 - (v) I have known her since last year.
 - (vi) There are many possibilities than the one I have mentioned.

- 4.14**
1. (d)
 2. (c)
 3. (a)
 4. (a)
 5. (c)
 6. (b)
 7. (d)

- 4.15**
1. (b)
 2. (c)
 3. (d)
 4. (a)
 5. (b)
 6. (c)
 7. (d)
 8. (a)
 9. (d)
 10. (b)

- 4.16**
1. (c)
 2. (c)
 3. (d)
 4. (b)
 5. (c)
 6. (b)
 7. (a)
 8. (b)
 9. (b)
 10. (d)
 11. (a)
 12. (c)

- 4.17**
1. no article
 2. a
 3. no article
 4. The
 5. no article
 6. the
 7. The
 8. no article
 9. The
 10. a

- 4.18**
1. the
 2. the
 3. a
 4. a
 5. the
 6. the
 7. no article
 8. the
 9. the
 10. a

- 4.19**
1. no article
 2. The
 3. The
 4. no article
 5. The
 6. The
 7. no article
 8. no article
 9. no article

- 4.20
1. the
 2. the
 3. no article
 4. the
 5. no article
 6. no article
 7. the
 8. the
 9. no article
 10. no article
 11. The
 12. no article
 13. The
 14. no article
 15. no article
 16. The
 17. The
 18. no article
 19. The
 20. no article

- 4.21
1. worse
 2. more
 3. farther
 4. less
 5. most
 6. least
 7. best
 8. worst
 9. farthest

- 4.22**
1. a
 2. b
 3. a
 4. a
 5. b
 6. a
 7. b
 8. b
 9. a

- 4.23**
1. a
 2. b
 3. a
 4. b
 5. a
 6. b
 7. b
 8. a
 9. b

- 4.24**
1. b
 2. a
 3. b
 4. a
 5. b
 6. b
 7. b
 8. a
 9. a

- 4.25
1. easily
 2. annually
 3. fast
 4. cheerfully
 5. anticlimactically
 6. hard
 7. terribly
 8. equally
 9. lazily
 10. simply

- 4.26
1. quickly
 2. eloquently
 3. enthusiastically
 4. loudly
 5. politely
 6. poorly
 7. carefully
 8. happily

- 4.27
1. Sana never watches scary movies.
 2. I sometimes eat cereal in the morning.
 3. My team never wins.
 4. My sister is usually very generous.
 5. Hamza is always upset.
 6. He is so annoying sometimes!
 7. I rarely see him.
 8. I have never done that.

- 4.28**
1. fat
 2. quietly
 3. closed
 4. slowly
 5. cold
 6. worse
 7. correct/right
 8. best
 9. early
 10. far
- 4.29**
1. small
 2. inexpensive/cheap
 3. bad
 4. badly
 5. interesting/exciting
 6. poor
 7. short
 8. awake
 9. smart
 10. dirty
- 4.30**
1. the fastest
 2. later
 3. harder
 4. the best
 5. more slowly
 6. the most suspiciously
 7. faster
 8. more easily
 9. the worst
 10. the most enthusiastically

- 4.31
1. faster
 2. sooner
 3. more carefully
 4. more quickly
 5. earlier
 6. more clearly
 7. farther
 8. more softly
 9. more slowly

- 4.32
1. a
 2. b
 3. a
 4. c
 5. a
 6. b

- 4.33
1. This material is different **from** that.
 2. You should explain this **to** them.
 3. He has been absent **since** Monday.
 4. I haven't been to the theatre **for** a long time.
 5. He goes **to** school by car.
 6. This is a comfortable house to live **in**.
 7. They are called **by** different names.
 8. We should not spend money **on** luxuries.
 9. I gave him a chair to sit **on**.
 10. The new term begins **on** June 1st.
 11. He poured the tea **into** the mug.
 12. He said that he was very pleased **with** my work.

- 4.34**
1. Can you see a woman **in** the picture?
 2. London is **on** the river Thames.
 3. The man is sitting **in front of** a table.
 4. The mother sat **beside** her children.
 5. There are a laptop and a few books **on** the table.
 6. He put the money **in** the box.
 7. The cat was hiding **behind** the door.
 8. Why do you wear that ring **on** your first finger?
 9. Can you see the helicopter **above** the palace?
 10. The plane was flying **across** Scotland.
- 4.35**
1. The villagers are steeped **in** ignorance and superstition.
 2. Their customs are similar **to** ours.
 3. I am suspicious **of** his true intentions.
 4. He tampered **with** the office files.
 5. I can testify **to** his honesty.
 6. I am tired **of** reminding him about this.
 7. He touched **upon** unemployment and allied problems in his speech.
 8. Be always true **to** your conscience.
 9. He is wanting **in** sympathy and understanding.
 10. Do not yield **to** such temptations.
 11. Don't run **down** others.
- 4.36**
1. A dog suddenly ran **across** the road. It was caught **under** the wheels of a speeding truck.
 2. I stood **on** the bridge and watched the sky **above**.
 3. When she heard the news she burst **into** tears.
 4. The boy was born **at** six o'clock **on** 3rd May.
 5. I am staying **with** my friend **at** a lodge not far **from** here.
 6. My father goes **to** bed **at** 10 o'clock **in** the night.
 7. I would like to stay **with** you **for** two or three days.
 8. I will be coming **to** your house **at** four o'clock **with** my sister.

- 4.37
1. b
 2. c
 3. c
 4. a
 5. c
 6. b
 7. a
 8. b
 9. a
 10. c

- 4.38
1. Will you wait here **until** I come back?
 2. I visit my grandparents **when / whenever** I have time.
 3. The car is parked **in front of** the post office.
 4. He worked at a market **before** he went to university.
 5. I will make a cake **if** I have time.
 6. **As soon as** he received the message, he escaped from the city.
 7. I don't care what job you do **as long as / so long as** you are happy.
 8. We must stay united **whatever** happens.
 9. You must finish it **before** you leave.
 10. He injured his toes **while** he was working in the garden.

- 4.39
1. **Though** he is honest, nobody trusts him.
 2. **Unless** you tell me the truth, I will call the police.
 3. He is not as clever **as** his younger brother.
 4. He must be punished **because** he is guilty.
 5. He will be punished **if** he is found guilty.
 6. Give every man thy ear, **but** few thy voice.
 7. He will die someday **for** all men are mortal.
 8. He worked hard, **so** he might pass the examination.
 9. I waited for him **until** 11 pm, but he didn't come.
 10. You will not get the prize **unless** you deserve it.
 11. It has been a year **since** I saw him.

12. No sooner did he see the tiger **than** he fainted. (No sooner is a comparative construction. It should be followed by **than**.)

13. Hardly had we reached the platform **when** the train arrived.

- 4.40
1. **Now that** many members have expressed concerns regarding the viability of the project, what will happen to it?
 2. My child falls ill **whenever** there is a slight change in the weather.
 3. You don't have to wait **if** you are in a hurry.
 4. I will buy the car **if** they reduce their asking price.
 5. **In case** there is an emergency, ring 100.
 6. The bank will make the loan **provided that** we pledge our jewels.
 7. **If** I am not able to sleep, I take the tablet.
 8. I don't care what job you do **as long as** you are happy.
 9. **As soon as** she read the telegram, she started crying.
 10. You can go out to play **provided that** you finish your homework first.

- 4.41
1. **Although** he was tired, he completed the work.
 2. **However** hard he may try, he will not succeed.
 3. He talked about the Prime Minister **as if** he had known him for years.
 4. Some people speak **as if** they knew everything.
 5. **Whether or not** you like it, we are going ahead with the plan.
 6. **Unless** you give the respect due to others, you will not get respect.

- 4.42
1. Her clothes caught fire **while** she was cooking in the kitchen.
 2. **Now that** his sons are employed, he has no financial worries.
 3. He does not know any language **except** Urdu.
 4. **Even though** I invited them, they did not come.
 5. **Though** the weather was bad, he went out.
 6. Julius Caesar, **who** came to Britain in 55 BC, was a powerful Roman General.
 7. **When** the clock struck twelve, I went to bed.
 8. This is the new computer **that** my father bought yesterday.
 9. The village **where** we live is infested with rats.

- 4.43
1. Give me something to drink, or **else** I will die of thirst.
 2. **Either** you are mistaken or I am.
 3. He asked **whether** he might have something to eat.
 4. **When** you are called, you must come in at once.
 5. I cannot give you any money **for** I have none.
 6. You will not succeed **unless** you work harder.
 7. He fled **lest** he should be killed.
 8. We started early **so that** we will not get stuck in the traffic.
 9. He deserves to succeed **because / for** he works hard.
 10. I hear **that** your brother is in China.

- 4.44
1. I waited for him **until** 7 o'clock and then I went home.
 2. I will make a cake **if/when** I have time.
 3. They had left **by** the time I reached their place.
 4. **As soon as** the teacher left the classroom, the students started chatting.
 5. I will call you **before** I leave.
 6. Take this bag with you **when** you leave.
 7. She was depressed **because** she didn't know what to do.
 8. We must reach there **before** he leaves.
 9. I cut myself **while** I was shaving.
 10. We cancelled the trip **because** it was raining.

- 4.45
1. Either
 2. neither
 3. either
 4. so
 5. neither
 6. too
 7. either
 8. either

CHAPTER 5 – VOCABULARY

- 5.1**
1. obvious
 2. rude
 3. genuine
 4. concocting
 5. depict
 6. aware
 7. introversion
 8. infected
 9. concessions
 10. connection

- 5.2**
- | | | |
|-------|-------------|-------------|
| (i) | confidently | confident |
| (ii) | extremely | illustrious |
| (iii) | fluently | well |
| (iv) | softly | timid |
| (v) | generously | increasing |
| (vi) | amazingly | spectacular |

- 5.3**
- (1) relinquished
 - (2) considerable
 - (3) dealing
 - (4) adornment
 - (5) luck
 - (6) normally
 - (7) comprehend
 - (8) cope

- 5.4**
- | | | | | | |
|------|-------------|------|------------------|-------|------|
| (i) | rein, reign | (ii) | sole/solely/soul | (iii) | pale |
| (iv) | pained/pane | | | | |

- 5.5** (a) pale
(b) access
(c) personnel
(d) except
(e) principal
- 5.6** (i) immoral
(ii) dramatic
(iii) delightful
(iv) judgment
- 5.7** (1) permanent
(2) unacceptable
(3) tell
(4) moved
(5) went down
(6) rude
- 5.8** (1) Steel
(2) inn
(3) cited
(4) principle
(5) Practice
(6) eminent
(7) resort
(8) tie
- 5.9** (1) (c)
(2) (c)
(3) (c)
(4) (d)
(5) (c)
(6) (b)
(7) (a)
(8) (a)
(9) (b)
(10) (c)

- 5.10 (1) c
(2) d
(3) a
(4) d
(5) c
(6) d
(7) c
(8) a
(9) b
(10) c
(11) d
(12) d

- 5.11 (1) c) Absurd pretense
(2) a) Limited
(3) b) Narrow-minded
(4) c) Embarrassed
(5) a) Exposing
(6) a) Denunciation
(7) b) Vengeful

- 5.12 (1) A foolish, unbelievable story
(2) Training is **indispensable** to a doctor.
(3) This is a website for students **whose** mother language is not English.
(4) When I asked them who took the money, the boys **affected** ignorance.
(5) A good manager should **refrain** from criticizing his subordinates.
(6) He was an **accomplice** in the murder.
(7) When people **fall** ill, they consult their doctor hoping to get the best medical care.
(8) It is high time she **paid** the dues.
(9) He tiptoed into the room lest he **wake up / should wake up** the baby.

- 5.13 (1) a) mother's side
(2) c) hereditary
(3) a) black sheep
(4) a) supplements
(5) c) diagnosed
(6) b) mileage

- (7) b) vehicles
- (8) c) enough space for
- (9) a) eat in
- (10) b) starving

5.14 (1) b

- (2) c
- (3) a
- (4) b
- (5) a
- (6) c
- (7) a
- (8) b
- (9) a

5.15 (1) a

- (2) b
- (3) b
- (4) b
- (5) c
- (6) b
- (7) a
- (8) c
- (9) c
- (10) b

5.16 (1) c

- (2) c
- (3) b
- (4) a
- (5) b
- (6) c
- (7) b
- (8) a
- (9) a
- (10) c
- (11) a
- (12) a

(13) b

(14) c

(15) a

5.17 (1) a

(2) c

(3) c

(4) b

(5) c

5.18 (1) a

(2) b

(3) c

(4) b

(5) c

5.19 (1) c

(2) a

(3) b

(4) c

(5) b

(6) a

(7) b

(8) a

CHAPTER 6 – PHRASES AND IDIOMS

- 6.1**
- (1) (a)
 - (2) (b)
 - (3) (d)
 - (4) (c)
 - (5) (a)
 - (6) (c)
 - (7) (b)
 - (8) (d)

- 6.2**
1. (c)
 2. (a)
 3. (d)
 4. (b)
 5. (c)

- 6.3**
1. Metaphor
 2. Simile
 3. Metaphor

- 6.4**
1. Bone
 2. Over
 3. Up
 4. Breath
 5. Burning
 6. Away
 7. Nail
 8. Flash
 9. Breath
 10. high

- 6.5**
1. d
 2. d
 3. b
 4. a

CHAPTER 7 – SENTENCES

- 7.1
1. (a)
 2. (a)
 3. (b)
 4. (a)
 5. (a)

- 7.2
- (i) Although
 - (ii) Although
 - (iii) although

- 7.3
- (i) Little did he realize that he had been let down by a colleague whom he had trusted during all these years.
 - (ii) People of all professions went to him for medicine and treatment at his dispensary.
 - (iii) He was so kind and generous that he not only helped them himself but also made others do so.
 - (iv) The majestic mahogany table which had one leg missing belongs to an old prince who is now impoverished but not without some pride.

- 7.4
- (a) How long have Shahzeb and Shazia been married?
 - (b) Nadia has been playing this piano since she was four.
 - (c) Romana is feeling tired because she had been working all day.
 - (d) We are going to have a party early next week.

- 7.5
- The crocodile's domain includes central and southern Africa, the warmer parts of Asia, tropical islands and northern Australia. They also inhabit the warmer parts of the Americas but are far outnumbered by their cousins, the alligators. The difference between crocodiles and alligators are many and technical. The most obvious one is that, with jaws closed, the alligator's teeth are invisible, while in case of the crocodile the long fourth tooth on each side of the lower jaw fits visibly into a notch on the outside of the upper jaw. This gives the crocodile a deceptive grin.

- 7.6
- (i) If only I were young again!
 - (ii) What a wonderful creature an elephant is!
 - (iii) What a beautiful night it is!
 - (iv) What a delicious flavour Sindhri mangoes have!

- 7.7
- (i) Are you waiting for somebody here?
 - (ii) Do you know where is the Grand Hotel?
 - (iii) Will it/(Is it going to) rain tomorrow?
 - (iv) Why did you not work on Tuesday?
 - (v) Where/(Do you know where) will the pharmacists hold their next annual conference?

- 7.8**
- (i) He said that he was very happy then.
 - (ii) Zafar told me that he had gone to Islamabad last/previous/preceding week.
 - (iii) He asked me whether I would always live in this house.
 - (iv) My father said that he was given the wrong key.
 - (v) He said, "were the people not cheated by the scoundrel?"
- 7.9**
- (i) Sadia told/(said to) me that they had gone to the new 3D cinema the day before.
 - (ii) Asif told/informed his brother that he was thinking of migrating to Canada next year/ following year.
 - (iii) The teacher told the class that they might go for a picnic at the end of that/the month.
 - (iv) Maria said that she had been shopping in the Liberty Market when the downpour started.
 - (v) Junaid asked his friend whether/if he thought that the beggar was telling the truth.
 - (vi) My father said that he would take me to my friend's house the next day/day after.
- 7.10**
- (a) Samia inquired/(asked me) if I knew where Mrs. Ishrat would be staying in Karachi.
 - (b) Mr. Khoker told/informed the reporters that they had made major organisational changes and the company was in a much stronger financial position then.
 - (c) My mother told/informed me that our neighbours Mr. and Mrs. Dilawar had had an accident.
 - (d) The supervisor told us that they might start a van service for their office staff very soon.
 - (e) Adnan told Kashif that he had worked very hard to earn his master's degree.
 - (f) The employer asked/(inquired from) Shahid if/whether he could work on Saturdays.
 - (g) Jamal told/(said to) me that he had gone to London last month.
- 7.11**
- (a) Mr. Sarwar (announced to)/told the marketing department that Mr. Sajid would join/ would be joining their office from the next day/the following day.
 - (b) The children said they wished they didn't have to take exams.
 - (c) My teacher said that honesty is the best policy.
 - (d) Moin said to/told his wife that he had been spending a lot more time with the children since she left/had left.
 - (e) The police officer said/informed that five to ten people were dying each day from target killing.
 - (f) The director remarked/informed that his team was sitting late every day to complete that project in time.

- 7.12**
- (i) This house has not been lived in for ages.
 - (ii) The government was urged to create more jobs by the unemployed graduates.
 - (iii) The money was counted by me and found to be correct.
 - (iv) Why was such a strong disciplinary action taken by the supervisor when you were innocent?
 - (v) The entire structure would have to be demolished as you have not complied with the city building regulations.

- 7.13**
- (i) The police searched the house and recovered the stolen goods.
 - (ii) The children should not touch this alarm switch.
 - (iii) The residents strongly resented the new traffic arrangements.
 - (iv) The board of directors authorized the new austerity measures.
 - (v) The Board announced the examination results on July 25, 2011.

- 7.14**
- 1. (a) Both the
 - 2. (b) are
 - 3. (c) for five thousand
 - 4. (c) was
 - 5. (d) I
 - 6. (b) and this
 - 7. (b) and me
 - 8. (b) I who have done
 - 9. (b) The Plays of Shakespeare
 - 10. (b) one of the best books

- 7.15**
- 1. (d) tea to coffee
 - 2. (a) They heard
 - 3. (a) All sorts of people
 - 4. (d) because I had gone abroad
 - 5. (c) he were
 - 6. (c) is
 - 7. (b) who
 - 8. (a) heard
 - 9. (e)
 - 10. (d) upon his going

- 7.16**
1. Compound Sentence
 2. Imperative Sentence
 3. Compound sentence
 4. Complex sentence
 5. Complex sentence
 6. Simple sentence
 7. Simple sentence
 8. Complex sentence
 9. Complex sentence
 10. Simple sentence
 11. Compound sentence
 12. Compound sentence
- 7.17**
1. If you had arrived on time, this **would not have happened**.
 2. If I were you, I **would hire** a solicitor.
 3. If I won the jackpot, I **would buy** a yacht.
 4. If he should happen to be late, we **will go** without him.
 5. If they win this match, they **will make** it to the semifinals.
 6. But for your help, I **would not have managed** to do it.
 7. If I tell you a secret, **will you keep** it to yourself?
 8. If you take this medicine, you **will be better** in a few days.
 9. If I were you, I **would be celebrating**.
- 7.18**
1. If I were you, I **would not** tolerate this.
 2. If she asked more politely, he **would help** her.
 3. If she **hadn't gone** there, she wouldn't have been killed.
 4. If I **had known** about his predicament, I would have helped him.
 5. Should he be late, we **will have** to start without him.
 6. I **would have been** in bad trouble, if she hadn't helped me.
 7. If I had another \$500, I **could buy** a car.
 8. If you did that, you **would probably** be in trouble.
 9. If you like it, **will you buy** it?
 10. If you should happen to finish early, **will you give** me a ring?
- 7.19**
1. He will come if you **invite** him.
 2. If you **attend** the function, he will be happy.
 3. If you **accepted** the invitation, he would be happy.
 4. She wouldn't have died, if she had **received** proper medical care.

5. He will not succeed unless he **works** hard.
6. If she **had been** honest, she would not have lost her job.
7. He cannot go to work unless he **recovers** from his illness.

7.20

1. If she **invites** me, I **will go**.
2. If it **rains**, we **will cancel** the match.
3. If I **get** a promotion, I **will buy** a car.
4. If she **is late**, we **will go** without her.
5. If you **ask** more politely, I **will buy** you a drink.
6. If you **don't behave**, I **will throw** you out.
7. If he **wins** the first prize, his mother **will be** happy.
8. If he **gets** proper medical care, he **will survive**.
9. If the drought **continues**, plants and animals **will perish**.

7.21

1. If I had a penny, I **could buy** some peanuts.
2. If I **had known** her address, I could have written to her.
3. He **might not have fallen** if he had been more careful.
4. I **would help** you if I had enough money.
5. If I were in your position, I **would not commit** such a disgraceful act.
6. What would you do if you **got** the first prize in a draw?
7. There might have been a great flood if the rains **had not stopped**.
8. Had the driver been alert, the accident **could have been averted**.
9. I **would not** accept the offer if I were you.
10. If you were a little more careful you **would not be cheated**.

7.22

1. Zero conditional
2. Second conditional
3. First conditional
4. Third conditional
5. Second conditional

7.23

1. This sentence is about something that happened in the past
2. This is a piece of advice.
3. This sentence refers to the present.
4. The speaker is a candidate in an election.
5. This is a polite suggestion or request.
6. The situation is both real and possible.

- 7.24
1. Most things **are made of** plastic these days.
 2. The house **is being built**.
 3. This bag **is made of** leather.
 4. It **has** disappeared. I can't see it now.
 5. Their house **was sold** last week.
 6. Do you think that the work **will be completed** by Friday?
 7. These tablets **need to be taken** with food.
 8. The postman **delivered** this letter in the morning.
 9. You **should have sent** the money last week.

- 7.25
1. a) The mouse **was killed** by the cat.
 2. b) The tree **was cut down** by the man.
 3. b) America **was discovered** by Columbus.
 4. c) The boy **was praised** by the teacher.
 5. a) The man **was bitten** by the dog.
 6. c) The horse **is fed** by the syce every day.
 7. b) Kites **were being flown** by the boys.

- 7.26
1. The parcels **have been sent**.
 2. The performance **was applauded** by the spectators.
 3. The culprits **have been arrested** by the police.
 4. The work **will be finished** in a week.
 5. The boy **was praised** by the teacher.
 6. We **are taught** grammar by Mr. Arshad.
 7. My pen **has been stolen**.
 8. The horse **was frightened** by the sudden noise.
 9. The boy was **abducted** by their servant.
 10. This portrait **was painted** by my grandmother.

- 7.27
1. Smoking has been forbidden on the campus.
 2. Students have been forbidden to smoke on the campus.
 3. Consulting a good doctor is advised.
 4. You are advised to consult a good doctor.
 5. Parking in front of their gate is not allowed.
 6. People are not allowed to park in front of their gate.
 7. Early booking is advised.
 8. Passengers are advised to book their tickets early.
 9. She was made to repeat the whole story.
 10. Pregnant women are not advised to go on a diet.

- 7.28**
1. verb – killed (simple past); voice – active
 2. verb – is learning (present continuous); voice – active
 3. verb – was built (simple past); voice – passive
 4. verb – has been waiting (present perfect continuous); voice – active
 5. verb – was making (past continuous); voice – active
 6. verb – was bitten (simple past); voice – passive
 7. verb – was caught (simple past); voice – passive
 8. verb – were sent (simple past); voice – passive
 9. verb – frightened (simple past); voice – active
 10. verb -chased (simple past); voice – active
 11. verb – was posted (simple past); voice – passive
 12. verb – takes (simple present); voice – active
 13. verb – drank (simple past); voice – active
 14. verb – has broken (present perfect); voice – active
 15. verb – pinch (simple present); voice – active
- 7.29**
1. How kind of you to invite us! / Isn't it kind of you to invite us?
 2. How foolish of him to behave like that! / Wasn't it foolish of him to behave like that?
 3. How prudent of the boy to alert the policeman! / Wasn't it prudent of the boy to alert the policeman?
 4. How careless of him to leave the door unlocked! / Wasn't it careless of him to leave the door unlocked?
- 7.30**
1. He is not really nice-looking, and yet he has enormous charm.
 2. When I was a child, I could watch TV whenever I wanted to.
 3. It is a fine idea; let us hope that it is going to work.
 4. Mrs Ayaz, who was sitting behind the desk, gave me a big smile.
 5. 'I don't like this one bit,' said Alia.
 6. If you are ever in London, come and see you.
 7. Looking straight at her, he said, 'I can't help you.'

CHAPTER 8 – COMPREHENSION AND SPEED READING

- 8.1**
- (a) (ii) Humour brings pleasure and fun.
 - (b) (iv) Wit is concerned with words while humour deals with situations.
 - (c) (i) profanity, vulgarity and unkindness
 - (d) (ii) Reading good writers
- 8.2**
- (a) (ii) of considerable consequence
 - (b) (ii) Commitment, perseverance and steadfastness
 - (c) (iv) Trial, anxieties and fears
 - (d) (iv) All the above statements are false.
 - (e) (iv) by overcoming weaknesses step by step
- 8.3**
- (a) (ii) It should maintain rule of law, protect the citizens and set up programs for the well-being of people.
 - (b) (i) It should be representative and stable.
 - (c) (iv) Democracy, civilian dictatorship, military dictatorship and monarchy.
 - (d) (ii) the people
- 8.4**
- (a) (iv) persuasive speeches
 - (b) (iv) live in the present
 - (c) (iii) individuals have the power to control the quality of their lives.
 - (d) (ii) Intent on what you can get, rather than on what you can do.
 - (e) (iii) is not an illusion, rather its pursuit is
- 8.5**
- (a) (ii) Keep your eyes on the prize as well as on the big picture.
 - (b) (iii) Because he is trying to say that the oil drops represent our goals and while achieving those goals we should not forget to appreciate the beauty of life.
 - (c) (iv) Because he wanted to let the boy learn the secret with the help of an example.
 - (d) (iii) Happiness is not something that you postpone for the future; it is something that you design for the present.