

B.A. 2nd. Sem. IIIrd. (Eng.)

Session . 2021-22.

SONNET. PASSAGE NO. 1-

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate.
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
and summer's lease hath all too short a date.

Referenc. to the context = These lines are extracted from one of the famous sonnets of Elizabethan poet - William Shakespeare entitled "Shall I compare Thee to a summer's day".
The speaker addresses his friend here in the given lines.
First the speaker proposes his friend to compare him with a summer's day, but the very next-moment he finds his friend more beautiful than a summer's day.

Exp = In these lines the poet compares his friend's beauty with a summer day. He says that his friend is lovelier and more gentle than the summer day.

Sometimes the rough or harsh winds shake the lovely buds in the summer season. The lease of summer is very short. On the other hand, the beauty of his friend is immortal. Thus these lines present tribute to the beauty of the poet's friend.

~~Ans~~ - Quest -

- I Name the poem and the poet -
2. What does the poet say about summer?
3. Who does 'thee' in the first line refer to?
4. What happens in the month of May?

Ans:

1. The name of the poem is "Sonnet XVIII" and that of the poet is William Shakespeare.
2. The poet says that summer stays for too short a time.
3. It refers to the poet's friend.
4. In the month of May, rough winds shake the lovely buds.

but they eternal - - - gives life to these

Ref- These lines are extracted from one of the famous sonnets of Elizabethan poet William Shakespeare entitled-

"Shall I compare thee to a summer's day."

The speaker addresses his friend here in the given lines. Here in these lines the speaker puts emphasis on the assumed immortality of his friend.

Explanation = In these lines the poet says that his friend's beauty is eternal and will never fade away. He says that his friend will never lose the beauty that he possesses. Even death can't boast of taking him away. His friend will always live in his poetry so long as humanity is there in this world. People will read the poet's verses so long as they have eyes to see. Thus the poet pays a rich tribute to his friend.

- Ques:
- 1- Explain the phrase the eternal summer?
 - 2- What shall death not brag about?
 - 3- What does the poet say will live eternally?
 - 4- What rhyme scheme has been used in these lines?

Ans:

1. By it, the poet means the youth and beauty of his friend.
2. The death shall not brag that it has killed his friend.
3. The poet says that his verse will live eternally and his friend's beauty will also live forever through it.
4. The rhyme scheme used in these lines is a b a b c c.

Short Ans Ques:

1. How does the poet eulogize the eternal summer?
- Ans: In the poem, eternal summer stands for the eternal beauty of the poet's friend. In England summer season is the symbol of warmth and beauty. In fact by praising eternal summer the poet praises his friend's beauty.

2. What does the poet say about the month of May?

Ans: The poet says that the month of May is the month of beauty.

One can see lovely buds in this month. But sometimes rough winds shake these buds in this month. Even this month comes to an end. However, his friend's beauty is eternal.

3. How does the poet talk about death?

Ans: The poet has personified death. He says that death boasts of destroying everything in the world. All human beings die one day. But even death has no power to destroy his friend's beauty.

Long Ques:

1. How does the poet compare eternity with mortality? How does he talk about death?
2. What does the poet say about the month of May? How does he eulogize the eternal summer?
3. Sum up the idea of beauty as talked about in the poem.

KNOW THYSELF.

1. Know thyself - - - - - Stoic's Bible.

Ques:

1. What is the poet's advice to man?
2. What is the position of man in this world?
3. What does the poet say about man's wisdom?
4. Why is man not a stoic?

Ans:

1. The poet advises man not to study cruel or his ways. Instead of studying cruel ways he should study himself.
2. Man's position, according to the poet, is between cruel & animal.
3. The poet says that man is a mixture of opposite qualities. He is wise as well as ignorant, man has knowledge but his knowledge is not perfect.
4. Man is not a stoic as he is too weak. Passions make him their slave.

II

He hangs between - - - - - his reason such or too much.

Ques:

1. How does man, hang between?

2. What is the doubt the poet is talking about?
3. What does man do even after being intellectual?
4. What will happen if man thinks too little or too much?

Ans:

1. Man is in a fix whether to work hard or accept his present position.
2. The doubt is whether to ~~work hard~~ he should involve himself in physical pleasures or achieve intellectuality in life.
3. Man has intellect, yet he remains ignorant. He always makes mistakes.
4. Man cannot come out of his ignorance even if he thinks too little or too much.

SHORT: Ques: Ans:

1. What is that man cannot be stoic?
- Ans: Stoic is a person who is mentally strong. Happiness or sorrows do not affect him much. However man is so weak. He is unable to bear even the slightest pain. So, he cannot become a stoic.
2. How is man stuck between an angel and an animal?
- Ans: Man has the qualities of a God as well as a beast. In general he is kind and sympathetic to others. But sometimes he behaves like an animal. Then he becomes cruel and selfish. Thus man is stuck between an angel & an animal.
3. How is man a confused being?
- Ans: Man is confused being because he always remains in doubts. He remains in doubt whether to act or to rest & whether to think himself a God or a beast. He is also doubtful whether to prefer his mind or body.

Long: Ques:

1. What is a Paradox? Give two instances of Paradox in the poem.
2. Explain the line, The Glory, jest and riot of the world.
3. What is the Pope's advice to man in the poem. or Know Thyself?
4. What is Pope's concept of man?

NO-4. ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD.

The curfew tolls - - - - - and to me.

Ques:

1. What announces the parting of the day?
 2. Who can be seen walking over the sea?
 3. Who is feeling weary? Why?
 4. Who is left in darkness?
- Ans:
1. The evening bells announce the parting of the day.
 2. A herd of cattle can be seen walking over the sea.
 3. The farmer is feeling weary as he is returning home after toiling in the field.
 4. The whole of the world along with the poet is left in darkness.

-2-

Beneath those - - - - - lament sleep

Ques:

1. What is called 'rugged' here?
 2. Where do graves of the vicars lie?
 3. Where does the green grass leave?
 4. How have the graves been described?
- Ans:
1. The rough skin of the trunk of the elm tree is called 'rugged' here.
 2. The grave of the vicars lie under the yew trees.
 3. The green grass leaves over the ground of these deserted graves.
 4. The poet says that these graves are like narrow coes.

-3-

Let not Ambition - - - - - annals of the poor.

Ques:

1. What does the poet ask the rich people?
 2. Describe lonely joys.
 3. Explain destiny obscure.
 4. Why is their life called short and simple?
- Ans:
1. The poet asks the rich people not to make fun of the hard work done by the poor people.
 2. Here lonely joys means the simple source of entertainment usually adopted by the poor people.

3. Here the poet wants to say that the obituary of these poor people remain ~~any~~ anonymous or obscure.
In other words we can say that the journey of these poor people do not come to light.

4. Their life is called short & simple because these people have generally scanty resources.
So many of them die soon due to acute poverty.
Moreover, it is called simple because they cannot manage to lead a magnificent life too.

-4-

Cenotaph urn - - - - - ear of death.

Ques.

1. What does the poet observe in these lines?
2. What is written on the decorated urn?
3. What cannot inspire the ash of the dead?
4. What fails to soothe the ears of the dead?

Ans.

1. In these lines the poet observes that nothing on the earth can bring the dead back to life.
2. The life history of the dead is written on the decorated urn.
3. The words of reverence or honours cannot inspire the ash of the dead.
4. The flattery alone to the dead fails to soothe the ears of the dead.

-5-

Their lot forsake - - - - - Muse's flame.

Ques.

1. What do you mean by their lot here?
2. What prevented the villagers from committing crime?
3. Who hides the struggling pangs of truth?
4. What does the poet want to convey through these lines?

1. Here their lot means the fate of the poor villagers.
2. The poverty of the poor prevented them from committing crime.
3. A wealthy & powerful person hides the struggling pangs of truth.
4. The poet wants to convey through these lines that even the poverty is a blessing in disguise.

For who to dwell - - - - - look behind.

Ques.

1. Name the poem, these lines have been taken from.
2. Explain, for who to dwell forgetfulness a prey.
3. What do you mean by worm precincts?
4. What do people generally do while hearing this word?

Ans.

1. These lines have been taken from the poem 'Elegy' written in a Country Churchyard.
2. In this line the poet asks the readers if there is anyone who would like to be forgotten after their death.
3. It means the pleasant area within the walls or boundaries.
4. Those who leave this world, cast a longing look at those who are left behind.

-5-

One morn I missed him - - - - - would was he.

Ques.

1. Name the poem, these lines have been taken from.
2. What would the old villager not see the poet?
3. Where was the poet not seen even the next day?
4. What do you mean by Custom's hill here?

Ans.

1. These lines have been taken from the poem 'Elegy' A Country Churchyard.
2. The old villager would not see the poet in the usual consecrated place on a local hills side or near his favourite tree.
3. Even the next, the poet was not seen near the small stream.
4. Here - Custom's hill means the poet's favourite hill side where he was usually seen.

SHORT Ans. Ques.

1. How were the ploughmen welcomed when they used to return home in the evening?

Ans. The children ran towards them with their sweet-
ling words. They climbed their knees. There used to be
a competition among them as to who would get their kiss
1st of all.

2. What do you understand by Short-Simple annals
of the poor?

Ans. It means that the villagers (who are dead now) lived
a very simple life. Their story is short because their
actions were not recorded in history.
They lived & died unknown.

3. Who are the unknown/unhonoured dead?

Ans. The unhonoured dead are those dead villagers who
lived & died unknown. Their actions were not recorded
in history. No rich elegies were written at their graves.

4. Whose complaints does the narrator hear?

Ans. The narrator hears the complaint of an owl. He is -
complaining to the moon against those people who are disturbing
the peace of the lonely bower.

5. Who is "Hoary-headed Swain" referred to in the poem?

Ans. The hoary-headed Swain is an old villager. The poet
imagines his own death. He says that after his death a
stranger may desire to know about him.

Then this old man with white hair will tell him about
the poet.

6. What is an elegy?

Ans. An elegy is a poem, usually written to praise and
express sorrow for some one who is dead.

Long. Ques.

1. What is the Theme of the poem?

2. What does the poet say about his death?

3. How does the poet describe the dead villagers?

4. What does the poet say about the monuments
on the grave of the poor people?

-5-
THE WORLD IS TOO MUCH WITH US.
Passage - 1.

The world is too - - - - - a socialist born.
Ques.

1. Name the poem these lines have been taken from.
2. How does the modern man remain busy?
3. Whom have we given our hearts to?
4. What is the 'Socialist Born' here?

Ans.

1. These lines have been taken from the poem 'The world is
Too much with us.'
2. The modern man remains busy in earning and spending
money.
3. We have given our heart to materialism.
4. The 'Socialist Born' is the ever growing ~~material~~ materialism
in the world.

Thal.

Great Goo - - - - - Wreath horn.

Ques.

1. Name the poem these lines have been taken from.
2. What does the poet wish to be?
3. What would make the poet feel less forlorn?
4. Whom would he hear blowing a horn?

Ans.

1. These lines have been taken from the poem 'The world is Too
Much with us.'
2. The poet wishes to be a pagan.
3. The glimpses of the beauties of nature would make the
poet feel less forlorn.
4. He would hear 'Dilón' The sea god, blowing his horn.

SHORT. Ques. & Ans.

1. What are we out of time with?
- Ans. We are out of time with nature. The beautiful objects
of nature do not move by now. We have no time
to move in the lap of nature.

2. What is the Soroliel born?

Ans. Man has become totally materialistic. He is out of tune with nature. He worships the God of money. He spends most of his time in earning and spending money.

These materialistic activities disturb his mental peace.

The poet calls his hunger for money the Soroliel born.

3. Who were Proteus & Triton?

Ans. Proteus & Triton were Sea Gods. According to Greek mythology, Proteus could change his form. Like Proteus Triton was also a god in Greek mythology. He blew his horn and controlled the waves of sea.

4. Who is Pagan?

Ans. According to the poet, a pagan was a follower in ancient religion that worshipped several gods. Unlike Christians, a pagan did not believe in singularity of God.

Long. Ques & Ans.

1. This poem expresses the poet's disillusionment with the world. Success.

2. Write a critical summary of the poem "The World is Too Much with Us".

3. What is the theme of this poem?

No. 6 -

ODE ON A GREEK URN

Passage: I

Then still unravished . . . what wild ecstasy.

Ques

1. whose foster-child is the Greek Urn?

2. What do you mean by 'dale' in these lines?

3. Who is showing the struggle to escape?

4. How do the people playing on the pipes & timbrels look?

1. The Greek urn is the foster child of silence & slow time.

2. In these lines 'dale' means valley.

(3) The maidens (girls) are showing struggle to escape.

4. The people playing on the pipes and timbrels look wild with ecstasy. It means they are much excited.

No. 2 -

eth, happy happy . . . a pasching tongue.

Ques

1. Why cannot the boughs shed their leaves?

2. Who will not get tired?

3. What does the poet say about the real life love?

4. Why do the lovers have the burning head & the pasching tongue?

Ans

1. The boughs cannot shed their leaves as they are not real one. They have been depicted on the urn.

2. The happy melotist depicted on the urn will not get tired.

3. Love in actual life leaves the lovers in feeling of deep sorrow.

4. The lovers have the burning head and the pasching tongue because they have deep passion in their heart.

(3)

Who are those coming . . . Can ever return.

Ques

1. Where is the higher being led?

2. What is there on the hill?

3. Where may the town be?

4. Name the poem and the poet.

1. The higher being led to the green altar.

2. There is a citadel on the hill.

3. The town may be near some river or a sea-shore or a peaceful fortress.

4. The name of the poem is 'Ode on a Greek Urn' composed by John Keats.

SHORT Ques & Ans.

1. What does the urn symbolize?
Ans. The urn symbolizes the permanence of art. The poet wants to say that the real life is transient. Men take birth on the earth & then die. However art remains forever. It exists in the world for generations.
2. Why does the poet refer to the urn as 'Cold Pastoral'?
Ans. The poet calls the urn a cold Pastoral because the people & the pastoral scene on it are without life.
3. Which figures on the urn do haunt the poet?
Ans. The urn has many figures on it. A piper is playing on his flute under a tree. There are some men or goats who are pursuing maidens. A priest is leading a calf to the green altar where it will be sacrificed.
4. Comment on — Beauty is truth
truth is beauty.
Ans. Beauty is truth, truth is beauty, is a proverb. It means the real beauty of art lies in its permanence. And only one permanent beauty in this world is truth. Hence, art is the ultimate beauty and truth in this world.

Long Ques.

1. What is the Theme of the Poem?
2. How does the poet praise the permanence of art?
3. Comment on the Theme of relationship of art, life & death in the Poem.
4. Attempt a critical appreciation of 'Ode on a Grecian Urn'.

my LAST DUCHESS.

Sir, I was not
her husband" — — — — — that spot of joy.

Ques.

1. Name the Poem and the poet.
 2. Who has that spot of joy on his/her cheeks?
 3. Who was Fra Pandolf?
 4. Why is there the spot of joy on the cheeks of the lady?
- Ans.
- I The name of the poem is 'my last Duchess' and it is written by Robert Browning.
 - II The Duchess has that spot of joy on her cheeks.
 - III Fra-Pandolf was a monk and a painter.
 - IV The praise of the lady by Fra Pandolf brought the spot of joy on the cheeks of the lady.

- 2 -

She thanked men — — — — — with any body's gift.

Ques.

1. Name the Poem these lines have been taken from.
 2. Who speaks these lines?
 3. What is the speaker's complain?
 4. What do these lines reflect about the speaker as a husband?
- Ans.
1. The name of the Poem from which these lines have been taken is 'my last Duchess'.
 2. The Duke speaks these lines.
 3. The speaker's complain is that his dead wife ranked his gifts equal to any body's gifts.
 4. These lines reflect that as a husband the speaker is too possessive.

- 3 -

Oh Sir she smiled — — — — — As if alive

Ques.

1. Name the Poem and the Poet.
 2. Who is the speaker of these lines?
 3. Whose smile is the speaker talking about?
 4. What could be the commands?
- Ans.
1. The name of the poem is 'my last Duchess' composed by "Robert Browning".
 2. The Duke is the speaker of these lines.
 3. The speaker is talking about his dead wife's smile.
 4. The Duke gave commands to get his Duchess killed.

Short Ques. Ans.

1. What does the Duke call the painting?

Ans. The Duke calls the painting a wonder. It is because the Duchess in the painting looked as if she were alive.

2. Why did the Duke want to remarry?

Ans. The Duke hated his wife's generosity. He could not tolerate her smiling at everyone. So he got her killed. Now he wanted to remarry in a hope to get on good terms once again.

3. What was the envoy curious about?

Ans. The Duke showed the envoy of the Count his dead wife's picture. The envoy was surprised at the liveliness of the picture. He was curious to know the fact about the blush on the cheeks of the Duchess.

4. What do you think happened to the Duchess?

Ans. The Duke did not like the generosity of the Duchess. So he became jealous & suspicious. So he stopped her smiling to everyone and commanded for killing her at once. Then all smiles stopped together.

5. How does the Duke put forward his demand for dowry?

Ans. The Duke is a very diplomatic person. He puts his demand for dowry indirectly. He tells the envoy that the Count is known for his generosity. Then he says that the generous Count will not refuse his demand for reasonable dowry.

Long. Ques.

1. How can you say that the Duke is a man of suspicious nature?

2. Write a brief character sketch of the Duke.

3. Attempt a character sketch of the Duchess.

4. Why did the Duke prefer to get his wife killed instead of correcting her?

NO - 8.

WHEN YOU ARE OLD

Passage

1. When you are old - - - - - their shadows deep.

Ques. & Ans.

1. What is lyric? What are its features?

2. Explain the rhyme scheme used in the poem.

3. How does the poet use personification in the poem?

Ans. 1. A lyric is a poem which expresses personal emotions or feelings. It is spoken in the 1st person.

2. The rhyme scheme used in the poem is - abba cddc effe.

3. The poet has personified love & stars in this poem.

NO - 2.

And bending down - - - - - Crawl of stars.

Ques.

1. Who is the speaker in these lines?

2. To whom does he address these lines?

3. What will be her condition when she is old?

4. How her eyes were when she was young?

Ans.

1. To poet himself is the speaker of these lines.

2. He addresses these lines to his beloved.

3. Her hair will turn grey. She will feel tired and sleepy all the time.

4. When she was young, her eyes had deep shadows. It means either her eyes were dark in colour or deeply mysterious.

SHORT. Ans. Ques.

1. How does Yeats nostalgically recall his lover?

Ans. The poet recalls the days when his beloved was young and beautiful. Her eyes had deep shadows and a soft glow. Many people loved her for her charming nature.

The poet loved her spiritually.

2. Why does the poet call the soul of his lover a "Pilgrim"?

Ans. He calls his lover's soul a "Pilgrim" because there is a certain reason in it. As a pilgrim has the quest of the true form of God, the soul of the poet's lover has also the quest of true love.

3. What will happen to the lady when she turns old?

Ans. When the lady grows old, she will lose her physical beauty. She will be alone. All her lovers will go away from her life. She will feel sleepy almost all the time.

Then she will realise the poet's true love for her.

- Long. Ques.
1. Write in brief the theme of the poem.
 2. Comment on Yeats' views on love as revealed in the poem?
 3. Comment on the significance & role of time in the poem.

WHERE THE MIND IS WITHOUT FEAR

where the mind - - - - - towards perfection.

- Ans.
1. Name the poem and the poet.
 2. How can the head be held high?
 3. What does the poet mean by "Narrow domestic walls"?
 4. How can the poet's countrymen achieve perfection?

- Ans.
1. The name of the poem is "Where the mind is without fear" composed by "Rabindranath Tagore".
 2. The head is held high if the mind is without fear and free of self respect.
 3. According to the poet - "Narrow domestic walls" means the walls of caste, creed and religion.
 4. The poet's countrymen can achieve perfection by striving tirelessly.

SHORT Ques. Ans.

1. What does Tagore mean by "Narrow domestic walls"?
- Ans. Here the poet is talking about the walls of caste, creed & religion. They divide the people of a country and cause communal riots.

2. How can people achieve perfection?
- Ans. They can achieve it by working tirelessly. They should avoid narrow thinking. People should be broad-minded and awakened to achieve perfection.

3. Why does the poet repudiate the idea of narrow domestic walls?

Ans. According to poet narrow domestic walls divide people of the country. They fight on the name of caste, creed & religion. It hampers the progress of the country. That is why the poet repudiates the idea of narrow domestic walls.

Long. Ques.

(1)

1. Write a note on Tagore's concept of "The heaven of freedom".
2. What does Rabindra Nath Tagore mean when he says "Where knowledge is free"?

- 10 -

THE BANGLE SELLERS.

Passage.

1. Some are meet - - - - - New born leaves.

- Ques.
1. Name the poem and the poet.
 2. What does the poet describe in these lines?
 3. What does the poet say about the silver and blue colour of the bangles?
 4. What is the rhyme scheme employed in these lines?

- Ans.
1. The name of the poem is "The Bangle Sellers" composed by "Sarojini Naidu".
 2. The poet describes the beauty of the bangles in these lines.
 3. The poet compares silver & blue colour of the bangles to the mist of the mountains.
 4. These lines have been written in rhyming couplets.

aa bb cc.

- 2 -

Some are purple - - - - - husband's side

Ques.

1. Who is 'she' in these lines?
2. What has she done for her children?
3. How are the bangles described in these lines?
4. With whom does she worship the Gods?

Ans.

1. She is the middle aged woman in these lines.
2. She has brought them up with great love & care.
3. The bangles in these lines are purple & grey in colour with golden of beads on them.
4. She worships the Gods sitting at the side of her husband.

Short Ques & Ans.

1. What is the apprehension in their minds?

Ans. The bangle sellers are going to the temple fair to sell their bangles. They have the apprehension in their mind as to who will buy their bangles.

2. Why does the poet call the bangles 'Tokens of radiant lives'?

Ans. Indian women wear bangles either for their husband's long life or to celebrate a festival. Hence, they are the tokens of their happiness and merry-making.

3. Explain the phrase 'Journeyer through life midway'.

Ans. This phrase refers to the middle-aged women. In fact they have covered the half of the journey of their life. They have performed their household duties faithfully.

Long. Ques.

1. What is the theme of the poem?
2. Describe the bangles meant for a bride.
3. Explain the beauty and significance of bangles as brought out by the poet.

(11)

ANOTHER WOMAN.

Passage. -1-

This money she bought - - - - - Sent at the waist

Ques.

1. Name the poem and the poet.
2. What did the woman buy from the market?
3. Why did she not buy the kadaiish?
4. Where did she tie the coins?

Ans.

1. The name of the poem is 'Another woman' and that of the poet is 'Jitling Sharker'.
2. The woman bought a bunch of green methi.
3. She did not buy the kadaiish as she was very precious & she wanted to save money.
4. She tied the coins into a small bundle at the edge of her sari.

Passage. no-2.

So when the kerosene - - - - - from the tank.

Ques.

1. Name the poem & the poet.
2. How was the kerosene thrown?
3. What was the only choice for the lady?
4. What was the woman's fate?
1. The name of the poem is 'Another woman' composed by 'Jitling Sharker'.
2. The kerosene was thrown by the stove when the lady plunged it.
3. The only choice for the lady was to accept her fate.
4. The woman's fate was to lead a life of suppression.

Passage. no-3-

The usual words. - - - - - people's doors

Ques.

1. Name the poem & the poet.
2. From where did the unusual word come?
3. What 'money' is being referred to here?
4. Why did the woman's mother-in-law curse her parents?
1. The name of poem is 'Another woman' composed by 'Jitling Sharker'.
2. They came from the woman's mother-in-law.
3. It was the money that she had spent on buying methi.
4. She cursed the woman's parents for sending her to darken other people's doors.

SHORT. Ques. Ans.

1. How does the poem bring out the fact that woman is poor?
- Ans. She wanted to purchase a kadaiish but did not because she wanted to save money. Her suppressing desire shows that the woman is poor.
2. How is the woman in this poem insulted and humiliated by her in-laws?
- Ans. Her mother-in-law generally humiliates her. She curses her parents.

one says that they spent sent her to their house as an uncomfortable person. She is also uncomfortable for her husband. She does not dare do look & talk with him.

3. Why do the in-laws speak ill of the woman's parents?
 Ans. The woman's parents are poor. They could give her a good dowry. That is why her in-laws speak ill of her parents.

Long Ques.

1. What is the Theme of the poem "Another woman"?
2. Comment on the significance of the title of the poem "Another woman".
3. Comment on the issues related to gender oppression as analysed in the poem. "Another woman".

Grammar

Choose the correct options (wif. Crestal)

1. If they keep - - - Diligently, they will meet their dead line. (To work - working)
 2. Randa asked - - - the Principal (to meet meeting)
 3. Randa has decided - - - a lawyer (to consult consulting)
- (Prepositions)

1. There are thirty boys - - - the class.
2. The boat is - - - table.
3. She swam - - - the river.
4. The apples are - - - breakfast.
5. I prefer coffee - - - tea.

Phrasal verbs

1. Cholera has - - - in the town (broken down - broken out leaked out)
2. How many of us can - - - our national habits completely?
 Perhaps none - (take out make give up)

5.

5. The workers have - - - the strike.
 (Called out. called off)
 (Called on)

Clauses

1. - - - you will miss the bus.
2. - - - we must make reservations.
3. Those - - - are never petical.
4. Something - - - may be better.
5. This is the Dr. - - -
6. What does the teacher say? Listen to it.
7. You demanded the money, I am ready to lend it.
8. How does he earn his living? Nobody knows this.
9. The thieves have robbed all the money, this the news.
10. You will win. I am confident.

(Synonyms)

1. Possession 3. Order
2. winds 4. Poise.

(Antonyms)

1. Fall. 3. Ignorance
2. Truth 4. Fame

ESSAY WRITING.

1. Communalism in India.
2. Your Ambition in life
3. The problem of rising prices in India.
4. General elections in India.
5. Mass media - Pros and cons