

VISWABHARATI – GUDIVADA
OBJECTIVE ASSIGNMENT

CLASS: X

WORK SHEET – 4

SUB: ENGLISH – II

Q.No – 16: Read the paras and write the synonyms of the underlined words using the words given in the box.

1) Essential, food, pure, began, environment, resources

From the time we started (a), we were trying to respond to the basic (b) needs of people in the rural areas; and people were asking for clean (c) drinking water, for food, for energy (which is mostly firewood, for building material, for fodder (d) for the animals. And all these come from the land. So we knew that what the people in the rural areas were asking for had to do with the environment. they did not have those things because the environment was degraded. So, from the very beginning were understood that we have to rehabilitate the environment.

a) b).....c).....d).....

2) Manage, damaged, resources, pristine, wealth, battles

Many wars (a) that are fought in the world are fought over natural resources (b). some wars are fought because the environment is so degraded (c) that it is not able to support communities and so they fight over the little that is left. Others are fought because some people want to take a lot of the resources, to control (d) them, and to keep many other people out.

a) b).....c).....d).....

3) Dissatisfaction, impartial, manage, damaged, international, local

Now whether this happens at the national level or at the regional (a) level, or even at the global (b) level, sooner or later there is discontent (c) ; and when that discontent is strong enough, there is conflict. So good management of the natural resources, equitable (d) distribution of these resources, is important for peace. At the same time good management of the natural resources is not possible if you do not have democratic space, respect for human beings, respect for human rights, giving other people dignity.

a) b).....c).....d).....

4) Impartial, administration, dissatisfaction, control, bowl, linked

That is why the three themes are related (a), like the African stool, with three legs and the basin (b) on which you sit. The three legs; one leg is peace, the other leg is good governance (c), the third leg is sustainable management (d) of resources. When you have those legs, now you can put the basin, which is development. And if you try to balance that stool without those three, it won't happen.

a) b).....c).....d).....

5) Administration, tank, natural, control, hold, harm

As a result, these forests, which were the water towers, were no longer able to contain (a) the water, so when the rains fell the water ran downstream and ended up in the lakes and oceans instead of going down into the underground reservoir (b) so that it could come back to us in the form of rivers. One thing we noted is that not only did the rain patterns change became less, but also the rivers started drying up. We lost our local biological (c) diversity. So that's a lot of damage (d) to our environment..

a) b).....c).....d).....

Q.No – 17: Read the paragraph and match the words under 'A' with their antonyms under 'B'. Write your answers and their corresponding numbers in the answer book.

1) The last time the two friends (a) met, Ray was in hospital on his death-bed. It was a Sunday and Roberge, true to habit, arrived (b) on the dot at 9 a.m. , “He had grown so weak that he looked frail (c) as a child. I did not stay long (d), and as I w as leaving, Manikda said, ‘bhalo laglo’.

- | A | B |
|--------------------|-------------|
| a) Friends [] | 1. Capable |
| b) Arrived [] | 2. Departed |
| c) Frail [] | 3. Reached |
| d) Long [] | 4. strong |
| | 5. enemies |
| | 6. short |

2) It was **unique** (a) **friendship** (b) that developed between a French-Canadian priest and one of the world's greatest film directors and had a singular impact on Bengali films both a academically and practically. It was en route to India in 1961, at a stopover in New York, that 26-year-old Fr. Gaston Roberge was **acquainted** (c) with the works of Satyajit Ray through the Apu Trilogy. He **found** (d) the world of Apu so fascinating that he saw all three films in one sitting; and there began his long standing love affair with the people of India and Bengali cinema and culture, which led to path breaking work in those fields.

- | A | | B | |
|---------------|---------|---------------|--|
| a) Unique | [] | 1) enmity | |
| b) friendship | [] | 2) unfamiliar | |
| c) acquainted | [] | 3) onerous | |
| d) found | [] | 4) irregular | |
| | | 5) lost | |
| | | 6) common | |

3) Roberge does not **endorse** (a) the accusation of Ray's **detractors** (b) that the master director made his reputation selling India's poverty to the West. "What struck me most was not the material poverty depicted in the film, but the enormous **spiritual** (c) poverty of some rich people is much more deplorable than material **poverty** (d)," he said. Roberge does not speak with the arrogance of the West "I was here on a quest to know the world and in the process know myself. I did not come here to convert. In fact, I am the one who got converted," he said.

- | A | | B | |
|---------------|---------|---------------|--|
| a) endorse | [] | 1) rescue | |
| b) detractors | [] | 2) abundance | |
| c) spiritual | [] | 3) supporters | |
| d) poverty | [] | 4) refuse | |
| | | 5) richness | |
| | | 6) secular | |

4) But it took him nine years after reaching Calcutta (now Kolkata) and joining St.Xavier's College, to muster up the confidence to meet Ray in person. "Although I wanted to meet him right away. I didn't want to just go and see him like he was a **living** (a) museum piece. I wanted to prepare myself, get to know his works more, so that when we met, there could be a **worthwhile** (b) dialogue," he said. When they **finally** (c) met, it was the beginning of a close **friendship** (d) that lasted 22 years-until Ray's death in 1992.

- | A | | B | |
|---------------|---------|--------------|--|
| a) Living | [] | 1) formally | |
| b) Worthwhile | [] | 2) worthless | |
| c) Finally | [] | 3) initially | |
| d) Friendship | [] | 4) intimacy | |
| | | 5) dead | |
| | | 6) enmity | |

5) It was a very **quiet** (a) friendship that developed over the years. Manikda (as Ray was **affectionately** (b) called by his friends) was a shy person and always very discreet about displaying his emotions," said Roberge. Though to outsiders, Ray's **massive** (c) stature-physical and intellectual-might have made him come across as cold, aloof and even intimidating, he was in reality a very **simple** (d) and unassuming man with a subtle sense of humour.

- | A | | B | |
|-------------------|---------|-------------|--|
| a) Quiet | [] | 1) official | |
| b) Affectionately | [] | 2) complex | |
| c) Massive | [] | 3) simple | |
| d) Simple | [] | 4) coldly | |
| | | 5) loud | |
| | | 6) tranquil | |

Q.No – 18: Fill in the blanks with the right form of the words given in brackets:

1) For me, my _____ (a) (great / greater / greatest) activity is to plant a tree. I think that a tree is a _____ (b) (wonder / wonderful / wonderfully) _____ (c) (symbol / symbolic / symbolize) for the _____ (d) (environment / environmental / environmentally) and when we plant a tree we plant hope.

2) That is why the three themes are related, like the _____ (a) (Africa / African / Africans) stool, with three legs and the basin on which you sit. The three legs : One leg is peace, the other leg is good _____ (b) (government / governance / govern), the third leg is _____ (c) (sustain /

sustaining / sustainable) management of resources. When you have those three legs, now you can put the basin, which is _____ (d) (developed / developing / development).

3) From the time we started, we were trying to _____ (a) (response / respond / responsible) to the basic needs of people in the rural areas; and people were asking for _____ (b) (clean / cleanly / cleanliness) drinking water, for food, for energy (which is mostly firewood), for building _____ (c) (material / materially / materialism), for fodder for the animals. And all these come from the land. So we knew that what the people in the rural areas were asking for had to do with the environment. they did not have those things because the environment was degraded. So, from the very beginning we understood that we have to rehabilitate the _____ (d) (environmentally / environmental / environment)

4) Now whether this happens at the national level or at the _____ (a) (regional / regionally / region) level, or even at the global level, sooner or later there is discontent ; and when that discontent is _____ (b) (strength / strong / strongly) enough, there is conflict. So good management of the natural resources is not possible if you do not have _____ (d) (democracy / democratic / democratically) space, respect for human beings, respect for human rights, giving other people dignity.

5) That is why the three themes are related, like the African stool, with three legs and the basin on which you sit. The three legs : one leg is peace, the leg is good _____ (a) (govern / governance / government), the third leg is _____ (b) (sustainability / sustainable / sustain) management of resources. When you have those three legs, now you can put the basin, which is _____ (c) (develop / developed / development). And if you try to balance that stool without those three, it won't _____ (d) (happening / happen / happened)

Q.No – 19: Complete the following spellings with ‘ou, ee, oa, or ie’ etc...

- 1) Wangari Maathai started the Green Belt Movement and also f____ght for eq____l rights for women in Africa.
- 2) a) She is the first African woman to win the Nobel P____ce Prize.
b) Read the excerpts from her interv____w with Nippon Hoso Kyokai (NHK) Radio (Japan)
- 3) From the time we started, we were trying to respond to the basic needs of p____ple in the rural ar____s ;
- 4) And people were asking for cl____n drinking water, for food, for energy (which is mostly firewood), for building mater____I, for fodder for the animals.
- 5) The forested m____ntains were the source of water and the source of rain, so when you deforest, you cause a shortage of water and a change of r____nfall patterns and therefore people are not able to get food and water.

Q.No – 20: Complete the words with correct suffixes given in brackets:

- 1) a) It was an unspoken arrangement between the two of them to meet on Sundays at 9 a.m. at Ray's resid____ (ence / ance) on Bishop Lefroy Road, Kolkata. (b) Ray would invite Roberge over for private secrrenings of his lat____ (er / est) films and welcomed comments on them.
- 2) But this (a) happen _____ (ing / ed) only after the (b) friend _____ (lines / ship) had cemented, for in the early days of their dialogue Ray's shyness prevented him from talking about his own films.
- 3) To Roberge, the (a) great _____ (er / est) mark of Ray's (b) apprecia_____ (tion / sion) for him was that he often addressed the French-speaking priest in Bengali.
- 4) a) "In spite of my lack of eleg_____ (ence / ance) in that language, and the fact that Ray knew both English and Bengali so well".
b) "Ray's screenplay manuscripts were an art by them _____ (self / selves)", Roberge says...."
- 5) "I asked him whether he was planning to take nay action, and he said no, and (a) explain _____ (d/ed) to me that he did not want to hurt the (b) reputa_____ (tion / sion) of the person.

Q.No – 21: Find the wrongly spelt word and write the correct spelling :

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1) a) interviewe | excerpt | material | rehabilitate | Ans: _____ |
| b) mountain | source | patern | sustain | Ans: _____ |
| 2) a) resource | conflict | global | equitable | Ans: _____ |
| b) sustainable | governence | especially | equitably | Ans: _____ |
| 3) a) acquir | majority | indigenous | establish | Ans: _____ |
| b) hemisphere | eucalyptous | diversity | flora | Ans: _____ |
| 4) a) reservoir | biological | foder | restore | Ans: _____ |
| b) vegetation | campain | restore | rehabilitate | Ans: _____ |
| 5) a) plant | proffessional | illiterate | produce | Ans: _____ |
| b) cultivate | nurture | treat | dificult | Ans: _____ |

Q.No – 22: Read the following dictionary entry of the words given below.

1) **Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'vacillate' given below. 2 × 1 = 2**

vacil·late /'væsəleɪt/ *verb* [I] (*formal*) to keep changing your opinion or thoughts about sth, especially in a way that annoys other people **SYN** waver ▶ **va·cil·la·tion** /'væsə'leɪʃn/ *noun* [U, C]

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

- a) What is the part of speech of the word 'vacillate' ?
A.
- b) What is the synonym of the word 'vacillate' ?
A.

Additional Questions :

- c) What is the headword in the above entry ?
A.
- d) What is the noun form of the word 'vacillate' ?
A.
- e) What does 'I' denote ?
A.

2) **Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'primarily' given below. 2 × 1 = 2**

pri·mar·ily **AWL** /praɪ'merəli; BrE also 'praɪməreli/ *adv.* mainly **SYN** chiefly: a course designed primarily for specialists ◊ *The problem is not primarily a financial one.*

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

- a) Write the synonym of the word 'primarily'.
A.
- b) What is the part of speech of the word 'primarily' ?
A.

Additional Questions :

- c) What is the meaning of the word 'primarily' ?
A.
- d) What is the italicized sentence / phrase given in the above entry ?
A.

3) **Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'honesty' given below. 2 × 1 = 2**

hon·esty /'ɒnəsti; NAmE 'ɑ:n-/ *noun* [U] the quality of being honest : *She answered all my questions with her usual honesty.* ◊ *His honesty is not in question.*
IDM ▶ **in all 'honesty** used to state a fact or an opinion which, though true, may seem disappointing: *The book isn't, in all honesty, as good as I expected.*

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

- a) What is the idiom mentioned in the above entry ?
A.
- b) What kind of noun is the word 'honesty' ?
A.

Additional Questions :

- c) What is the part of speech of the word 'honesty' ?
A.
- d) Does the word 'honesty' have plural form ?
A.

4) Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'purport' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

pur·port *verb, noun*
 ■ **verb** /pə'pɔ:t; NAmE pər'pɔ:rt/~ **to be / have sth** (formal) to claim to be sth or to have done sth, when this may not be true
SYN **profess**: *The book does not purport to be a complete history of the period.*
 ■ **noun** /'pɜ:pɔ:t; NAmE 'pɜ:rpɔ:rt/ [sing.] **the ~ of sth** (formal) the general meaning of sth

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the part of speech of the word 'purport' ?
A.

b) Write the synonym of the word 'purport'.
A.

Additional Questions :

c) What does 'the ~ of sth' denote ?
A.

d) Is the word 'purport' used in formal expressions or informal expressions ?
A.

1. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'strained' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

strained /streɪnd/ *adj.* **1** showing the effects of worry or pressure **SYN** **tense**: *Her face looked strained and weary. He spoke in a low, strained voice.* **2** (of a situation) not relaxed or friendly **SYN** **tense**: *There was a strained atmosphere throughout the meeting.* ♦ *Relations between the two families are strained.* **3** not natural; produced by a deliberate effort **SYN** **forced**: *She gave a strained laugh.*

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What are the synonyms of the word 'strained' mentioned in the above entry ?
A.

b) What is the part of speech of the word 'strained' ?
A.

Additional Questions :

c) How many shades of meanings are given for the word 'strained' ?
A.

d) Write the collocations consisting of the word 'strained'.
A.

Q.No – 23: Put the following words under the correct heading:

1) Pessimistic, optimistic, generous, cowardly, arrogant, courageous, independent, dependent

Positive qualities	Negative qualities
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____

2) Lazy, rude, sociable, trusting, creative, quarrelsome, sarcastic, reliable

Positive qualities	Negative qualities
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____

3) Sullen, exuberant, sneaky, bossy, cautious, competitive, imaginative, aggressive

Positive qualities	Negative qualities
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____

4) Intrepid, outgoing, finicky, solvency, malicious, enthusiastic, observant, haughty

Positive qualities	Negative qualities
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____

5) Haughty, stingy, exuberant, malicious, idealistic, mean, meticulous, logical

Positive qualities	Negative qualities
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____

Q.No – 24: Use the following expressions in sentences of your own.

A)

1. A) Phrasal Verbs - kick down,
got into run over,
freak out,
bounced back.

B)

- B) Idioms - the driving force,
turn blue,
get her way,
nothing short of far certain

- C) Binomials - pick and choose,
give and take,
heart and soul,
thick and thin
odds and ends

- D) Foreign expressions - en masse
viva voce
In to to
alma mater
ex – officion

Q.No – 25: Match the following one-word substitutes with their meanings.

- 1) Part – A
- | | | |
|----------------|-----|--|
| 1. Fatalist | [] | A) one who can do anything for money |
| 2. Centenarian | [] | B) one who is the first to study and develop a particular area of knowledge culture etc. |
| 3. Omnipresent | [] | C) a person who believes in fate |
| 4. Mercenary | [] | D) one who cannot be corrected |
| | | E) a person who is above hundred years |
| | | F) one who is present everywhere |
- 2) Part – A
- | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|
| 1. misogynist | [] | A) one who can do anything for money |
| 2. Monogamy | [] | B) a life history written by somebody else |
| 3. Autobiography | [] | C) a life history written by oneself |
| 4. Biography | [] | D) one who cannot be corrected |
| | | E) a practice of having one wife or husband |
| | | F) one who hates women |
- 3) Part – A
- | | | |
|-------------------|-----|---|
| 1. philanthropist | [] | A) a sentence whose meaning is unclear |
| 2. pioneer | [] | B) a position for which no salary is paid |
| 3. honorary | [] | C) a life history written by oneself |
| 4. ambiguous | [] | D) one who cannot be corrected |
| | | E) one who is the first to work in a particular area of knowledge |
| | | F) one who devotes his service or wealth for the love of mankind |
- 4) Part – A
- | | | |
|----------------|-----|--|
| 1. inimitable | [] | A) a person who abstains from taking alcohol |
| 2. theist | [] | B) a position for which no salary is paid |
| 3. spendthrift | [] | C) a life history written by oneself |
| 4. teetotaller | [] | D) one who spends too much |
| | | E) one who believes in God |
| | | F) that which cannot be imitated |
- 5) Part – A
- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| 1. polyglot | [] | A) using more words than needed |
| 2. intellectual | [] | B) a person or thing that cannot be corrected |
| 3. incorrigible | [] | C) a person of good understanding, knowledge and reasoning power |
| 4. versatile | [] | D) a person who knows many languages |
| 5. verbose | [] | E) one who believes in God |
| | | F) one who possesses many talents |