



ENGLISH - SSLC SUCCESS MATERIAL



Name of the Student:

School :

My Marks : /100



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English Reading Spoken , SSLC Channel : <https://www.youtube.com/@dhilipteacher>
SSLC Playlist : <https://t.ly/snuj>



Q 1-3-SYNONYMS

LESSON-1

1. Ledge-shelf
2. shrilly-high pitched
3. stretched-extended
4. plunge-dive
5. devour-swallow
6. mackerel -a sea fish
7. gnaw-chew
8. trot-jogged
9. whet-sharpened
10. beckoning-signalling

LESSON -2

1. hullabaloo-noise
2. patrolman-police officer
3. attic-storage space inside the roof
4. slamming-banging
5. gruffly-harshly
6. intuitively-spontaneously
7. whammed-threw
8. beveled-slope
9. rending-tearing to pieces
- 10 .yanked-pulled

LESSON -3

1. circumnavigate-went around
2. indigenously-domestically
3. consonance-agreement
4. skipper-captain/master
5. expedition-journey/voyage
6. replenishment-restoration
7. apprehensive-anxious/fearful
8. contention-heated disagreement
9. auxiliary-additional/supportive
10. anticipate-expected

LESSON -4

1. bifurcated-divided
- 2.revive-refresh
- 3.soothing-comforting
- 4.dilated-enlarge
- 5.ascertained-verified
- 6.overwrought-tensed
- 7.crumbled-broken
- 8.spire-tower
- 9.unperturbed-undisturbed
- 10.affluent-wealthy
- 11.smacks-tastes

LESSON -5

- 1.grapple-wrestle/fight
- 2.dragon dictate-speech convert into text
- 3.gaze-stare
- 4.inclusion-co-operation
- 5.cloister-enclosed by

LESSON -6

- 1.chirping-sound/twitter
- 2.bustle-commotion
- 3.unison-harmony/relevant
- 4.rapping-striking
- 5.thumbed-shivered
- 6.cranky-strange
- 7.angelus-prayer

LESSON -7

- 1.gaunt-lean
- 2.twitched-shivered/jerked
- 3.contagious-infectious/spreading
- 4.groan-despair
- 5.plague-bacterial disease
- 6.bolted-closed
- 7.mantlepiece-around the fire place
- 8.half-crown-equal to two shillings
- 9.tongs-a device used for picking up
- 10.delirious-restlessness

Part – I (1 Mark Questions : 14 Marks)

1-3. Synonyms

Choose the appropriate synonyms for the italicised words.

1. The mother seagull *swooped* upwards. (MDL – 19)

a) leap b) rush c) **move very quickly** d) ascend

2. The *attic* has always been favourite with children.

(MDL – 19)

a) **loft** b) terrace c) apartment d) strong room

3. It is a 55-foot sailing vessel built *indigenously* in India. (MDL – 19)

a) fully b) collectively c) **innately** d) specially

4. It was the *gaunt* face staring from the bed that brought chill to my heart. (PTA - 1)

a) fat b) round c) **lean** d) sad

5. When school began, there was a *bustle*. (PTA - 1)

a) **rush** b) change c) noise d) confusion

6. They continue to *grapple* with the changes. (PTA - 1)

a) settle b) **fight** c) move d) stop

7. How *cranky* he was. (PTA - 2)

a) normal b) **strange** c) abnormal d) happy

8. His parents circled around raising a proud *cackle*. (PTA - 2)

a) **sharp noise** b) blunt noise c) high pitch d) shout

9. Trying to *revive* old childhood memories may prove disappointing. (PTA - 2)

a) review b) **revitalize** c) restore d) rescue

10. The spoilt child of *affluent* parents. (PTA – 3,5)

a) influenced b) **wealthy** c) happy d) poor

11. Scraping his beak now and again to *whet* it. (PTA - 3)

a) clean b) blunt c) **sharpen** d) wet

12. My *contention* was to make sure that we go by the rules. (PTA - 3)

a) continuous effort b) disturbed effort c) unhappy effort d) **strenuous effort**

13. He was *delirious*. (PTA - 4)

a) **sick** b) disappointed c) troubled d) forced

14. The whole family was laughing at his *cowardice*. (PTA - 4)

a) strength b) bravery c) courage d) **lack of bravery**

15. My mother was asleep in one room upstairs, grandfather was in the *attic*. (PTA - 4)

a) bedroom b) a room c) **a space in the roof** d) kitchen

16. World *renowned* physicist Stephen Hawking is the best example of how.... (PTA - 5)

a) **famous** b) special c) popular d) unique

17. But something *choked* him. (PTA - 5)

a) praised b) **blocked** c) answered d) encouraged

18. The great *expanse* of sea stretched down beneath. (PTA - 6)

a) **large space** b) narrow space c) small space d) deep area

19. He said in a hopeless tone of a *despondent* beagle. (PTA - 6)

a) angry b) affluent c) **despairing** d) strong

20. They were *apprehensive* and supportive too. (PTA - 6)

a) confident b) inquisitive c) **anxious** d) special

Q4-6-ANTONYMS

LESSON-1

1.brink × middle

2.sank× swam

3.encourage×discourage

4.praising×scolding

5.courage×timidity

6.starve×well fed

7.plaintively×happily

8.desperate×hopeful

9.exhausted×energized

10.beneath×above

LESSON -2

1.advent×departure

2.hullabaloo×silence

3.conclusion×beginning

4.gripped×released

5.gruffly×gently

6.suspected×trusted

7.gleamed×dark

LESSON -3

1.tremendous×tiny

2.accurate×inaccurate

3.prediction×reality

4.poked×released

- 5.potential×incapability
6.indigenous×non-indigenous/foreign
7. blissful x unhappy

LESSON -4

- 1.bifurcated×merged
2.existed×disappeared
3.antique×new/modern
4.recognized×ignored/unrecognized
5.vent×control/conceal
6.overwrought× calm
7.ascertained×disproved

LESSON -5

- 1.achieve×fail
2.exhausted×refilled/rejuvenated
3.marvelous×terrible
4.inclusion×exclusion
5.arrogant×humble
6.gloomy×cheerful

LESSON -6

- 1.unison×conflict
2.choked×unblocked
3.quickly×slowly
4.attentive×inattentive
5.honour×dishonour
6.patience × impatience
7.amazed ×casual
8.nuisance×beneficial

LESSON -7

- 1.dare×evade
2.delirious×balanced
3.pleaded × demanded
4.frail×strong
5.persuade×dissuade
6.contagious×non
4-6.Antonyms -PRACTISE

Q4-6-Choose the appropriate antonym for the italicised words.

1. She screamed back *mockingly*. (MDL – 19)
a) disrespectfully b) ridiculously c) jeeringly
d) respectfully
2. We don't have to use any means of *repulsion*. (MDL – 19)
a) attraction b) distaste c) hate d) horror
3. I *indulged* in banking. (MDL – 19)
a) took part b) participated **c) abstained** d) yielded
4. The project was taken in *consonance* with the National Policy. (PTA – 1)
a) agreement b) constant c) **disagreement** d) harmony
5. The sun was *soothing*. (PTA – 1)
a) pleasing b) relaxing c) disturbing **d) burning**.
6. She picked up a shoe and *whammed* it through the window. (PTA – 1)
a) tapped b) threw c) struck **d) pulled**
7. We look forward to a more inclusive way of learning, instead of the *cloistered* existence. (PTA – 2)
a) enclosed b) detached c) **opened** d) united.
8. 'Nothing' he said *gruffly*. (PTA – 2)
a) happily b) roughly c) sadly d) plainly.
9. Boost the *morale* in the country. (PTA – 2)
a) fear b) attitude c) mettle d) confidence
10. The little man was *startled*. (PTA – 3)
a) surprised b) excited c) saddened **d) at ease**
11. The birds were *chirping* at the end of the woods. (PTA – 3)
a) singing b) shouting c) tweeting **d) alarming**
12. One can control the computer screen with a *gaze*.
a) blink b) stare c) look d) trace
13. Then a monstrous terror *seized* him. (PTA – 4)
a) released b) grasped c) snatched d) conquered
14. The light still shone *palely* down the stairs. (PTA – 4)
a) dim b) weak c) **bright** d) faint
15. I *indulged* in banking. (PTA – 4)
a) dynamic b) lively c) energetic **d) inactive**
16. The sick-room was a *gloomy* spot. (PTA – 5)
a) dark b) dim c) dull **d) bright**
17. I am *glad* that we were able to finish it successfully. (PTA – 5)
a) happy b) pleased c) **sorry** d) joyful
18. The cops were *reluctant* to leave without getting their hand. (PTA – 5)
a) eager b) unwilling c) opposed d) averse

19. "How **ignorant** you are! Watson!" He said with a groan. (PTA - 6)

a) illiterate b) uneducated c) **well informed** d) rude

20. I had counted on the **commotion** to get to my desk without being seen. (PTA - 6)

a) confusion b) disturbance c) unrest d) **calmness**

21. So we can now look **forward** to a more inclusive way of learning. (PTA - 6)

a) further b) ahead c) proceed d) **backward**

Q7- SINGULAR PLURAL

Tips: இந்த மந்திரத்தை நினைவில் வைத்துக்

Remember this to easily solve- Uma- Usi-Ona-Ooe-
Aae-Xces-Fves-ises-yies

Tips	
Um-a	Datum-Data
Us-i	Focus-Foci
Ona	Criterion-Criteria
OOee	Tooth-Teeth
Aae	Formula-Formulae
Xces	Matrix-matrices
Fves	Loaf-Loaves
ises	Thesis-Theses
yies	Lady-ladies

SAME SINGULAR AND PLURAL	
advice	advice
aircraft	aircraft
baggage	baggage
crossroads	crossroads
deer	deer
dice	dice
dozen	dozen
fish	fish**
furniture	furniture
gymnastics	gymnastics
headquarters	headquarters
information	Information
kennels	kennels
knowledge	knowledge
means	means
moose	moose

music	music
news	news
offspring	offspring
public	public
salmon	salmon
scenery	scenery
series	series
species	species
staff	staff
swine	swine

Q7. Singular-Plural - PRACTISE

1. Choose the correct plural form of **alga** from the following: (MDL - 19)

a) algum b) algi c) **algae** d) algas

2. Choose the correct plural form of **loaf** from the following. (PTA - 1)

a) loafs b) **loaves** c) loavs d) loafes

3. Choose the correct plural form of **lorry** from the following. (PTA - 2)

a) lorrys b) lorry c) lories d) **lorries**

4. Choose the correct plural form of **Child** from the following: (PTA - 3)

a) Childs b) childrens c) childes d) **children**

5. Choose the correct plural form of **syllabus** from the following: (PTA - 4)

a) syllables b) syllabus c) **syllabi** d) syllabus

6. Choose the correct plural form of **alumnus** (PTA - 5)

a) alumna b) alumnae c) **alumni** d) alumnuses

7. Choose the correct plural form of **deer** (PTA - 6)

a) deers b) door c) dear d) **deer**

Q8-PREFIX SUFFIX

PREFIXES:

ஒரு சொல்லிருந்து மற்றொரு சொல்லை அமைக்க, அச்சொல்லுக்கு முன் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் ஒரு அசை (Syllable) ஆகும்

எ.கா re + act = react

இதில் act என்பது கொடுக்கப்பட்ட / ஏற்கனவே உள்ள வார்த்தை, re என்பது Prefix ஆகும். இதனை act உடன் முன் சேர்க்க react என ஒரு புதிய வார்த்தை உருவாகிறது.

mis, be, un, under, over, fore, dis, counter, ex, in, pre, post, re, super, ultra, non, il, sub, extra, semi, anti, auto, pro போன்றவைகள் prefix ஆக

பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

Q8. Prefix & Suffix

1. Form a derivative by adding the right suffix to the word – document. (MDL – 19)

a) –ory b) –ise c) –ation d) –ly

2. Form a derivative by adding the right prefix to the word _____ *natural*. (PTA - 1)

a) ir b) mis c) **super** d) il

3. Form a derivative by adding the right suffix to the word *fashion* ____ (PTA - 2)

a) ly b) **able** c) ty d) tion

4. Form a derivative by adding the right prefix to the word _____ *relevant*. (PTA - 3)

a) il b) im c) **ir** d) mal

5. Attach a suitable prefix to the word _____ *activate*. (PTA - 4)

a) en- b) non- c) **de-** d) dis-

6. Attach a suitable prefix to the word _____ *large*. (PTA - 5)

a) **en-** b) non- c) de- d) dis-

7. Attach a suitable suffix to the word *excellent* _____. (PTA - 6)

a) **ly** b) ism c) ication d) ness

Q 9-ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

"Abbreviation" என்பதன் தமிழ் அர்த்தம் "சுருக்கம்" என்பதாகும். இவை நீண்ட வாக்கியங்கள் அல்லது சொற்றொடர்கள் போன்றவற்றை எளிதாகப் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு உதவுபவைகளாகும்.

"Acronyms" என்றால் ஒரு சொற்றொடரின் முதல் எழுத்துக்களை எடுத்து அவற்றை இன்னுமொரு புதியச் சொல் போன்று பேசப்படும் சுருக்கப்பெயர்களாகும்.

No.	Abbreviation	Expansion
1.	P.A.	Personal Assistant
2.	P.S.	Personal Secretary / Post Script
3.	B. Tech.	Bachelor of Technology
4.	B.P.	Blood Pressure
5.	A.I.R.	All India Radio
6.	Dr.	Doctor
7.	G.M.	General Manager
8.	S.B.I.	State Bank Of India
9.	B. Pharm.	Bachelor of Pharmacy
10.	S.S.L.C.	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
11.	B.Com	Bachelor of Commerce
12.	M.Com	Master of Commerce

13.	B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science
14.	M.Sc.	Master of Science
15.	M.S.	Master of Surgery
16.	M.B.B.S	Bachelor of Medicine And Bachelor Of Surgery
17.	B.E.	Bachelor of Engineering
18.	M.E.	Master of Engineering
19.	B.L.	Bachelor of Law
20.	B.Ed.	Bachelor of Education
21.	M.Ed	Master of Education
22.	L.P.G.	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
23.	F.A.O.	Food and Agriculture Organization
24.	A.U.T.	Association of University Teachers
25.	F.C.A.	Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants
26.	G8	Group of Eight Nations
27.	C.M.	Chief Minister
28.	P.M.	Prime Minister
29.	F.M.	Frequency Modulation
30.	A.T.M.	Automated Teller Machine
31.	D.E.O.	District Educational Officer
32.	A.E.O.	Assistant Educational Officer
33.	I.A.S.	Indian Administrative Service
34.	I.P.S.	Indian Police Service
35.	M.L.A.	Member of Legislative Assembly
36.	M.P.	Member of Parliament
37.	B.P.O.	Business Process Outsourcing
38.	K.P.O.	Knowledge Process Outsourcing
39.	C.B.I.	Central Bureau of Investigation
40.	K.K.N.P.P.	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant
41.	B.B.C.	British Broadcasting Corporation
42.	C.C.T.V.	Closed Circuit Television
43.	R.T.E.	Right To Education
44.	S.A.T.	Scholastic Aptitude Test

45.	C.A.D.	Computer Aided Designing
46.	C.D.	Compact Disc
47.	C.P.U.	Central Processing Unit
48.	M.B.A.	Master of Business Administration
49.	M.Phil.	Master of Philosophy
50.	I.F.S.	Indian Foreign Service (Or) Indian Forest Service
51.	N.D.A.	National Defence Academy
52.	L.A.N.	Local Area Network
53.	U.P.S.	Uninterrupted Power Supply
54.	S.M.S.	Short Messaging Service
55.	N.S.S.	National Service Scheme
56.	U.N.O.	United Nations Organization
57.	V.I.P.	Very Important Person
58.	U.G.C.	University Grants Commission
59.	P.I.N.	Postal Index Number
60.	T.N.P.S.C.	Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
61.	M.C.A.	Master of Computer Application
62.	W.H.O.	World Health Organization
63.	T.O.E.F.L.	Test Of English as a Foreign Language
64.	I.E.L.T.S.	International English Language Testing System
65.	G.A.T.E.	Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering
66.	C.A.T.	Common Aptitude Test
67.	I.S.R.O.	Indian Space Research Organization
68.	N.A.S.A.	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
69.	AVADI	Armed Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India
70.	TANSI	Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries
71.	PAN	Permanent Account Number

72.	AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
73.	RAM	Random Access Memory
74.	ROM	Read Only Memory
75.	VISCOM	Visual Communication
76.	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
77.	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
78.	UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
79.	NEWS	North East West South
80.	HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development
81.	POTA	Prevention Of Terrorist Activities Act
82.	ESMA	Essential Services Maintenance Act
83.	SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
84.	UFO	Unidentified Flying Object
85.	ILO	International Labour Organization
86.	TAFE	Tractor And Farming Equipment
87.	RBI	Reserve Bank Of India
88.	SSC	Staff Selection Commission
89.	IOC	Indian Oil Corporation
90.	NGO	Non-Government Organization

Q9. Abbreviations & Acronyms:

1. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation **SIM**. (MDL – 19)

- a) Subscriber Information Module b) **Subscriber Identification Module**
c) Student Identification Module d) School Identification Module

2. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation **IMF** (PTA - 1)

- a) Indian Monetary Fund b) International Mutual Fund
c) **International Monetary Fund** d) Indian Mutual Fund.

3. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation **MRI**. (PTA - 2)
 a) Magnified Resonance Imaging b) Magnified Reasoning Imagery
 c) **Magnetic Resonance Imaging** d) Magnetic Resonance Imagery
4. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation **IIT**. (PTA - 3)
 a) International Institute of Teaching b) Indian Institute of Teaching
 c) **Indian Institute of Technology** d) International Institute of Technology
5. The common expansion of **CBI** is (PTA - 4)
 a) **Central Bureau of Investigation** b) Central Banks of India
 c) Central Bureau of Investigators d) Central Bureau of Investors
6. The common expansion of **IIT** (PTA - 5)
 a) **Indian Institute of Technology** b) International Institute of Technology
 c) Industrial Institute of Technology d) Italian Institute of Technology
7. The common expansion of **GPS** is (PTA - 6)
 a) Geometric Position System b) **Global Positioning System**
 c) Global Pointing Structure d) Globe Position System

Q.10. Phrasal Verbs (Idiomatic Phrases) / Idioms

What is a phrasal verb?

Look at the following sentences.

1. I **exercise** every day.
2. I **work out** every day.

In the first sentence verb is a single word. In the second sentence verb is a phrase (two words).

A phrasal verb is a phrase that combines a verb with a preposition or an adverb or both. Phrasal verb differs in meaning with the combined meaning of the individual words.

1. Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate phrasal verb given below: (MDL - 19)

The crew _____ of water and food before they could complete their expedition.

- a) ran on b) ran about c) ran in d) **ran out**

2. There will be a _____ in the office next week. (PTA - 1)
 a) warm up b) run out c) **shut down** d) take off
3. It helps to _____ the calories. (PTA - 2)
 a) **warm up** b) stretch out c) put on d) burn off
4. The airhostess instructed the passengers to wear the seat belts during the _____. (PTA - 3)
 a) warm up b) stretch out c) put on d) **take off**
5. Doing _____ every day in the morning keeps one healthy. (PTA - 5)
 a) warm in b) **warm up** c) warm out d) warm into

Q11-COMPOUND WORDS

Word 1	Word 2	Compound word
air	port	airport
hand	written	handwritten
over	load	overload
child	hood	childhood
safe	guard	safeguard
type	write	typewrite
soft	ware	software
walking	stick	walking stick
fast	food	fast food
water	fall	water fall
cricket	ground	cricket ground
head	light	headlight
wind	screen	wind screen
eye	brow	eye brow
car	park	car park
second	class	second class
nice	man	nice man
honest	man	honest man
wise	man	wise man
tall	girl	tall girl
short	hand	short hand
driving	licence	driving licence
walking	stick	walking stick
dining	hall	dining hall
reading	room	reading room
resting	hall	resting hall
cloak	room	cloak room
after	noon	afternoon
fore	sight	fore sight
over	coat	over coat

Q.11. Compound words

1. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word **'watch'** to form a compound word. (MDL - 19)
a) hall b) house c) **man** d) clock
2. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word **alarm** to form a compound word. (PTA - 1)
a) sound b) **clock** c) time d) watch
3. Choose the suitable option to pair with **green** to form a compound word. (PTA - 2)
a) dress b) **house** c) glass d) pen
4. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word **traffic** to form a compound word. (PTA - 3)
a) police b) signal c) **jam** d) light
5. Choose the suitable option to pair it with **'boarding'** to form a compound word. (PTA - 4)
a) pause b) **pass** c) parts d) fast
6. Choose the suitable option to pair with **'sea'** to form a compound word. (PTA - 5)
a) shine b) **shore** c) soar d) pool
7. Choose the suitable option that do not pair with **life** to form a compound word. (PTA - 6)
a) skill b) time c) boat d) **leave (not a compound word)**

Q.12. Preposition:

A word or phrase that is used before a noun or pronoun to show place, time, direction, etc.

1. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition given below: (MDL-19)

Mulan heard this _____ her tent.

- a) by b) **from** c) at d) for
2. He was _____ the sea now. (PTA - 1)
a) on b) to c) **near** d) with
3. There was pin drop silence _____ the room. (PTA - 2)
a) **in** b) to c) near d) with
4. The entire province trembled _____ dread. (PTA - 3)
a) in b) of c) on d) **with**
5. Keep the books _____ the table. (PTA - 4)
a) **on** b) to c) into d) with
6. Peter closed the hole _____ his finger. (PTA - 5)
a) in b) **with** c) on d) into
7. The fox jumped _____ the well. (PTA - 6)
a) on b) to c) **into** d) with

Q.13. Tense

1. Complete the following sentence using the most appropriate tense form of the verb given below:

After he _____ his lunch, he went across to the window. (MDL-19)

- a) will finish b) finish c) was finishing d) **had finished**
2. The governor was _____ at the wit of the youth. (PTA - 1)
a) pleases b) **pleasing** c) pleased d) please.
3. The medal _____ in the attic for twenty-nine long years. (PTA - 2)
a) hide b) hidden c) had hidden d) **had been hidden**
4. I wish most of all to _____ home to my family. (PTA - 3)
a) returned b) returning c) **return** d) has returned
5. He _____ to the American academy of arts and letters. (PTA - 4)
a) elected b) **was elected** c) electing d) has elected
6. Peter closed the hole _____ his finger. (PTA - 5)
a) in b) **with** c) on d) into
7. The poem _____ about the multifaceted nature of women. (PTA - 6)
a) is talking b) talked c) **talks** d) has talked

Q14-LINKERS

ஒன்றிற்கு மேற்பட்ட வார்த்தைகளையோ, வாக்கியங்களையோ இணைப்பதற்கு பயன்படுவது linkers / connectors / conjunctions எனப்படும்.

இரண்டு வாக்கியங்களை and, but, so, but also என்னும் வார்த்தைகள் கொண்டு இணைக்கவும்.

1	Coordinating Linkers	and, but, for, or, nor, also, still, either...or, neither.....nor
2	Correlating Linkers	both.....and, not only..... but also, either.... or, neither.....nor [These words (pairs) are placed immediately before the words to be connected]
3	Sentence Linkers	also, besides, hence to, however, otherwise, so, still, then, though
4	Sub-ordinating Linkers	although, though, as, because, before, after, just as, so that, in order that, while, whether, as far as, as long as, if, since, that than, till, unless.

Q.14. Linkers / Connectors

1. Choose the most appropriate linker from the given four alternatives. (MDL-19)

_____ he is ninety years old, he is in the pink of health.

a) When b) Since c) **Even though** d) Yet

2. _____ I looked up, I saw Mr. Hamel sitting motionless. (PTA - 1)

a) **When** b) But c) How d) Whenever

3. _____ did Muthu solve the problem? (PTA - 2)

a) When b) **But** c) How d) Whenever

4. _____ you work hard, you cannot secure good marks. (PTA - 3)

a) When b) But c) **Unless** d) Whenever

5. _____ winter comes, he gets worried. (PTA - 4)

a) though b) but c) how d) **whenever**

6. Women are strong, brave _____ resolute (PTA - 6)

a) still b) but c) **and** d) however

15 to 18. Prose Questions (3 out of 4)

LESSON - 1 HIS FIRST FLIGHT

1. Why did the seagull fail to fly? The seagull fail to fly, because he was afraid to fly.

2. What did the parents do when the young seagull failed to fly?

His parents called to him shrilly. They scolded and threatened to let him starve.

3.. What did the young seagull manage to find in his search for food on the ledge?

The young seagull managed to find the dried piece of egg shell to eat.

4. What made the young seagull go mad?

The sight of the food made the young seagull go mad.

5. Why did the young bird utter a joyful scream?

The seagull's mother showed him food. So, the young seagull uttered a joyful scream.

6. What did the young birds family do when he started flying?

His father and mother flew over him screaming. His two brothers and sister were flying around him soaring and diving.

7. How was the young seagull's first attempt to fly?

The young seagull was afraid. He felt that his wings would never support him. So, he was desperate.

8. What prompted the young seagull to fly finally?

The young seagull was maddened by hunger. He wanted his mother to offer him the fish. This made him dive at the fish.

LESSON 2 THE NIGHT THE GHOST GOT IN

1. Where was the author when he heard the noise?

The author had just stepped out of the bathtub when he heard the noise.

2. What did the narrator think the unusual sound was?

The narrator thought that the unusual sound was that of a ghost.

3.. What were the various sounds the brothers heard when they went downstairs?

When the brothers went downstairs they heard the steps like a man running.

4. What did the Bodwells think when they heard the mother shout?

The Bodwells thought that there were burglars in their house.

5. What conclusions did grandfather jump to when he saw the cops?

The grandfather thought that the cops were all deserters from General Meade's army.

6. What do you understand by the mother's act of throwing the shoe?

I feel the mother's act of throwing the shoe was incomparable. It was unnecessary at that moment.

7. Why do you think Mrs. Bodwell wanted to sell the house?

Mrs. Bodwell wanted to sell the house because her husband had mild attacks earlier.

8. Why were the policeman prevented from entering grandfather's room?

The grandfather was going through fits and he may be shocked to see them at night. So the policemen were prevented from entering grandfather's room.

LESSON 3-EMPOWERED WOMAN

1..What does INSV stand for?

Indian naval ship vessel

2. When was INSV Tarini commissioned to Indian Navy service? **On 18 Feb 2017**

3. Who is Tara-Tarini? After whom was the sailboat named?

Patron deity for sailors. It was named after a famous Tara tarini Temple

4. Where did the crew undergo their basic training?

Indian naval waterman ship training centre INWTC

5. How long were they trained to undertake this voyage?

For almost 3 years

6. Which skill was considered important in the selection process? **Survival skills**

7. Who mentored the crew? **Vartika Joshi**

8. Which quality of the skipper helped to bring out a successful expedition?

Honesty and teamwork

9. Who among the crew mentioned about teamwork? **Payal Gupta**

10. When did they witness the brilliant southern lights from the sea? How did the sky appear there?

While crossing Tasman Sea. Entire sky lit up in green light.

11. What festival did they celebrate during their expedition? **Diwali**

12. Mention the special features of INSV Tarini.

Eco friendly , Renewable energy Updated meteorological ocean and wave data

13. What does the term circumnavigation mean?

To travel all the way around the earth

14. How did the all-women Indian Navy crew go about their voyage?

15. When did the crew start their voyage?

On 10 Sep 2017.

16. When did they return back to India?

In April 2018.

17. How many days did it take to complete the expedition?

254 days

18. What sort of training did the crew undergo before their expedition?

Theoretical courses on navigation communication and weather prediction.

Hands on training , Tactical aspects

19. How did the crew members work as a team to make their expedition successful?

With mutual understanding and tolerance

20. What challenging tasks did the team face during their voyage?

They encountered a storm

LESSON 4. THE ATTIC

1. Why did Aditya think that the school would not be recognizable?

The school had undergone many changes. So, Aditya thought that the school would not be recognizable.

2. How was the landscape through which they travelled?

The landscape through which they travelled were with paddy fields on either side of the road.

3. What did Nagan uncle tell about Sanyal?

Nagan uncle told that Sanyal was short of sight and hearing. He had no money to buy spectacles.

4. Why was the attic “ a favourite place” for the children?

The child seems to be in a world of its own away from the adult world. So, attic was their favourite place.

5. What did Aditya do on reaching the attic?

On reaching the attic, Aditya searched for an article and found it on the top of the packing case in the attic.

6. What was the condition of the attic?

The attic had probably been the worst hit by wind and weather. The floor was strewn with twigs and straw and pigeon droppings.

7. Why was Aditya and his friend go to the jeweller?

Aditya and his friend went to a jeweler to find out the weight of the antique medal.

LESSON 5-TECH BLOOMERS

1. What is the future of technology?

The future of technology is More advanced

2. How many people in India suffer with disability?

2.7 crore people living with disability

3. Who is Kim?

Kim is assistive technologist

4. How does Kim help Alisha?

By introducing dragon dictate

5. Why is technology important according to David?

It enables him to communicate and be independent

6. Which instrument does David control with his eye moments?

Liberator communication device (LCD)

7. What device CE helps David to move from one place to other?

Electric wheelchair

8. What are the benefits of the internet to the common man?

It helps to expand his knowledge and to communicate with people

9. Do you think technology has improved communication? How?

Yes. It even helps to disable people

10. How does David operate computer without LCD?

With his eyes

11. Which devices are controlled using activ controller?

Television, music player and Blu Ray.

12. Who says this lines :I want everyone to know the difference tech knowledge has made in my life?

David

13. Which software helps Elisha to overcome had difficulty in typing? **Dragon dictate**

14. name a few Indian innovations which are helpful to the disabled and make their day to day life easier.

Lechal shoes, Blee watch, ,IGEST.

15. Is it possible to control the computer screen with eye gaze? **Yes**

16. Suggest ways of making our society inclusive?

Inclusive education

17. How would you help the people with disabilities in our neighbourhood?

I will introduce them LCD and dragon dictate.

LESSON 6. THE LAST LESSON

1. What was the usual scene when school began everyday?

when school began, there was a great commotion, which could be heard out in the street. Students would open and close the desks and would repeat lessons in union, very loud, and the teacher would go around with a great ruler rapping on the table.

2. What was Franz asked to tell? Was he able to answer?

Franz was asked to tell the rules of participles and he was not able to answer the question.

3. What did M. Hamel say about the French language?

Teacher said that the French language was the most beautiful, clearest and most logical language of the world.

4. How many years had M. Hamel been in the village?

M. Hamel had been in the village for forty years.

5. Why did Franz dread to go to school that day?

Franz did not study participles and the teacher would ask questions on participles. So he was afraid to go to school.

6. What was Franz sorry for?

Franz was sorry for having not learnt French properly.

7. What were the thoughts of the narrator's parents?

The narrator's parents thought that it would be better to go to work and earn some extra money than to learn French.

LESSON 7. THE DYING DETECTIVE

1. Why didn't the landlady call the doctor?

Holmes did not allow the landlady to call a doctor. She did not want to disobey Holmes.

2. Who did Watson see when he entered the room?

Watson saw a small black and white ivory box with sliding lid when he entered the room.

3. Who was responsible for Victor Savage's death? What was the evidence for it?

Smith was responsible for Victor Savage's death. His self-proclamation was the evidence for it.

4. How was Holmes able to look sick?

Holmes did not eat for three days and he did some make-up to look sick.

5. Why didn't Holmes let Watson examine him?

Actually Holmes was not sick; he pretended to be sick to solve a murder case. So he did not let Watson examine him.

6. What did Watson find on the table near the mantle-piece?

Watson found an ivory box on the table near the mantle-piece.

7. Who arrested Smith? What were the charges against him?

Inspector Morton arrested Smith. Smith was the murderer of his nephew Savage and he attempted to murder Holmes.

19 to 22. Poem Comprehension (3 out of 4)

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடல் வரிகளில் வினாவிிற்கான வார்த்தை உள்ள பாடல் வரியை விடையாக அமையுமாறு எழுதவும்

Example Read the following lines from the poem and answer the questions given below.

1. *There's a family nobody likes to meet;
They live, it is said, on Complaining Street*

a. Where does the family live?

The family lives in a complaining street.

b. Why do you think the street is named as "Complaining Street"?

The street is named as "Complaining Street" because nobody is satisfied with one's circumstances.

Q.23. Active Voice & Passive Voice

Rewrite the following sentence to the other voice.

1. Please assemble in the ground.

Answer: You are requested to assemble in the ground. (MDL-19)

2. I noticed a sudden change in Aditya's face.

Answer: A sudden change in Aditya's face was noticed by me. (PTA - 1)

3. The doctor kindly warned me.

Answer: I was kindly warned by the doctor. (PTA - 2)

4. M. Hamel mounted his chair.

Answer: M.Hamel's chair was mounted by him. / His chair was mounted by M.Hamel. (PTA - 3)

5. They have asked me to pay the fine.

Answer: I have been asked to pay the fine by them. (PTA - 4)

6. You are making a cake now.

Answer: A cake is being made by you now. (PTA - 5)

7. Why have you left your brother at home?

Answer: Why has your brother been left at home by you? (PTA - 6)

Q.24. Direct - Indirect Speech

Rewrite using indirect speech.

1. "Where are we going, sir?" asked the aero-coachman. (MDL-19)

Answer: The aero-coachman asked the gentle man where they were going.

2. "How did he get it?", he asked. (PTA - 1)

Answer: He asked how he had got it.

3. He said, "I am glad they are strong". (PTA - 2)

Answer: He said that he was glad they were strong

4. "Let not thine eyes be blinded, my son", she said. (PTA - 3)

Answer: She advised her son not to let his eyes be blinded.

6. Srivatsav said, "I have been waiting for my friend in the park since 6 a.m." (PTA - 5)

Answer: Srivatsav told that he had been waiting for his friend in the park since 6 a.m.

6. Report the following dialogue: (PTA - 6)

Mohan : I lost my wallet on the way

Sathya : Did you have any money?

Mohan told Sathya that he had lost his wallet on the way then Sathya asked him if he had any money.

Q.25. Punctuation

Punctuate the following sentence.

1. Wherefore said miranda did they not that hour destroy us (MDL-19)

Answer: "Wherefore," said

Miranda, "did they not that hour destroy us?"

2. stand back stand right back he cried (PTA - 1)

Answer: "Stand back! Stand right-back!", he cried.

3. no its the inhabitants corley replied (PTA - 2)

Answer: "No it's the inhabitants", Corley replied.

4. i said no i'm not don't be silly (PTA - 3)

Answer: I said, "No, I'm not, don't be silly.

5. we had ghosts i said (PTA - 4)

Answer: "We had ghosts", I said.

6. he was near the sea now flying straight over it facing out over the ocean (PTA - 5)

Answer: "He was near the sea now, flying straight over it, facing out over the ocean."

7. be not so amazed daughter Miranda said Prospero.
(PTA - 6)

Answer: “ Be not so amazed, daughter Miranda ” ,
said Prospero.

Q.26. Simple, Compound, Complex

1. Transform the following sentence into a simple sentence.

As Catherin is a voracious reader, she buys a lot of books. (MDL-19)

Answer: Being a voracious reader, Catherin buys a lot of books.

2. Transform the following sentence into a simple sentence. (PTA - 1)

He is sick but he attends the rehearsal.

Answer: In spite of his sickness, he attends the rehearsal./ In spite of his being sick, he attends the rehearsal./ Despite his sickness, he attends the rehearsal.

3. Transform the following sentence into a compound sentence. (PTA - 2)

Answer: If Ryan reads more, he will become proficient in the language. / Ryan must read more then only he will become proficient in the language.

4. Transform the following sentence into a Complex sentence. (PTA - 3)

Neela followed my suggestions.

Answer: Neela followed what I suggest.

5. Combine the sentence using the appropriate connector. (PTA - 4)

Sita saw a snake. At once she ran away.

Answer: As soon as (When) Sita saw a snake, she ran away. / Sita saw a snake and at once (and) she ran away. / As (Since) Sita saw a snake, she ran away. / Sita saw a snake so (and so) she ran away.

6. Transform the following sentence as directed. (PTA - 5)

The students were intelligent. They could answer the questions correctly. (Combine it into complex sentence)

Answer: Srivatsav told that he had been waiting for his friend in the park since 6 a.m.

7. Transform the following sentence as directed. (PTA - 6)

Walk carefully lest you should fall down. (into complex)

Answer: If you don't walk carefully, you will fall down

Q.27. Re-arrange the jumbled words

Rearrange the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences: (MDL-19)

1. a) he saw / When / in the / platform / the train / he rushed.

b) as / I / healthy / are you / am / as.

Answer: a) When he saw the train in the platform, he rushed.

b) I am as healthy as you are.

2. a) he sent / At the / for me / I was a / time / clerk. (PTA - 1)

b) slept/ But / on / Zigzag / undisturbed.

Answer: a) At the time he sent for me, I was a clerk.

b) But Zigzag slept on undisturbed.

3. a) beckoning/calling/They were/to him/shrilly (PTA - 2)

b) amazed/ how/to see/I was/well/I/it/understood.

Answer: a) They were beckoning to him, calling Shrilly.

b) I was amazed to see how well I understood it.

4. a) Why / Nagen / uncle / asked / there / were / we. (PTA - 3)

b) was / alone / the / seagull / young / his / on / ledge.

Answer: a) Uncle Nagen asked, why we were there.

b) The young seagull was alone on his ledge.

5. a) must / them / the / be / by / culprits / arrested (PTA - 4)

b) results / they / the / will / publish.

Answer: a) The culprits must be arrested by them.

b) They will publish the results.

6. a) writing – system – telephone – am – to – I – about – banking – your – complain (PTA - 5)

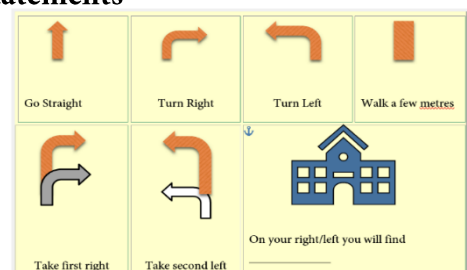
b) You – believe – hear – should what never you.

Answer: a) I am writing to complain about your telephone banking system.

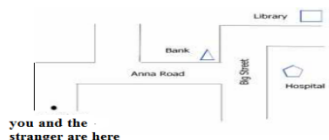
b) You should never believe what you hear.

Q.28. Road Map (Compulsory)

General Statements



1. A stranger wants to visit the library. Write the steps to guide him to reach his destination. (MDL-1)



Answer :Instructions to the stranger:

- Walk along the road and turn right
- Walk along the Anna Road and turn left
- Walk along the Big street and turn right
- You can find the library on your left.

Q29-32.PROSE PARAGRAPH

PROSE 1 - His First Flight

- A young seagull was afraid of flying.
- He was hungry.
- His mother approached him with a fish.
- He tried to grasp the fish and fell down.
- He made his first flight.
- He was even afraid of swimming.
- Being tired, he landed on the sea.
- He finally overcame his fear.

PROSE 2 -The Night the Ghost Got In

- The narrator and his brother heard a sound in the kitchen.
- They thought it was a ghost.
- But their mother thought it was a burglar.
- The police broke into their house.
- They found no one.
- One policeman approached his hallucinated grandfather.
- He snatched the gun and shot a policeman in his arm.
- The next day everyone came to know that it was grandfather who walked in the kitchen the previous night. (The strange sound was the grandfather's.)

PROSE 3-Empowered Women Navigating the World

- Six women Naval officers sailed around the world in 254 days.
- They underwent training for 3 years.
- They sailed on INSV Tarini.

It was under the project Navika Sagar Parikrama.

- INSV Tarini was a 'Make in India' Product.
- They proved women could excel in all fields.

PROSE – 5-Tech Bloomers

- ▲ Technology made the life of human being simple.
- ▲ We can manage TV, Computer, Washing Machine etc by voice commands.
- ▲ Technology helps the disabled to lead normal life.
- ▲ Dragon Dictate helps Alisha type on screen when she spoke.
- ▲ A computer screen can be controlled with Eye Gaze.
- ▲ David uses technology for verbal communication and he became independent.
- ▲ Technology will assist human in all walks of life.

Q 33-34-POEM PARAGRAPH

POEM – 1-Life

- The poet wants a forward life.
- He wants to achieve a goal.
- He wants a happy life.
- He wants to accept ups and downs.
- He wants a joyful journey.
- He want adventure, friendship and crowns.
- He wants the best at the end.

POEM – 2-The Grumble Family

- The grumble family is always discontent.
- They complain about everything.
- They complain all weather.
- They complaint even if there is nothing.
- They never acknowledge their complaint.
- Let us stop complaining.

POEM – 3-I Am Every Woman

- Woman is beautiful.
- She is brave.
- She is real.
- She is a sacrifice.
- She is fearless.
- She is persistent.
- She is strong.
- She is a lioness.
- She is dangerous for the intruders.
- We should love, respect and care the women

POEM - 4

- The ant saves for future during summer.
- The cricket sings and dances happily in the summer.
- The cricket doesn't save anything for the future.
- When winter comes, he is without food.
- So he seeks the help of the ant.
- But the ant refused.
- The poet says that this is applicable to human beings too.

Q.35- Poetic Devices

Rhyming Words

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடல் வரியில் இறுதியில் உள்ள வார்த்தைகளை அடிகோலிட்டு எழுதுக

Example :

- But remember, please, the Law by which we live,
We are not built to comprehend a lie,
We can neither love nor pity nor forgive,
If you make a slip in handling us you die!

Rhyming words -Live -forgive , Lie - Die

Rhyming Scheme

கண்டுபிடித்த ரை மிங்க் வார்த்தைகளுக்கு A,B,C ஆங்கில எழுத்துக்களை எழுதுக

Live -A Lie - B forgive- A Die-B

So the scheme is ABAB

Alliteration

ஒரே மெய் எழுத்துக்களில் தொடங்கும் வார்த்தைகள் அல்லிட்டரேஷன் எனப்படும். உயிர் எழுத்துக்களில் தொடங்கும் வார்த்தைகள் அசோனான்ஸ் எனப்படும்.

Example: Law-live -Alliteration

Figures of Speech : Read all the poetic lines and poetic devices given at the end of this material.

Q 36.PARAPHRASE THE POEM

Step 1:

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள Poem Lines எந்த Poem - ல் இருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்டது மற்றும் Poet பெயர் எழுதவும்.

These lines are from The Secret of the Machines by Rudyard Kipling.

Step 2:

The poet says that என எழுதி கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடல் வரிகளை தொடர்ந்து கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு paragraph போல் எழுதவும்.

The poet says that We can pull and haul and push and

lift and drive, We can print and plough and weave and heat and light, We can run and race and swim and fly and dive, We can see and hear and count and read and write!

Step 3

தேவையான இடங்களில் நிறுத்தற்குறி(Full stop) இடுக. முதல் முறை I, We, You ஆகியவை வந்தால் brackets () ல் உள்ள வார்த்தைகளையும் இரண்டாவது முறை அதே வார்த்தைகள் வரும் போது he, she, it மற்றும் they ஆகியவற்றுள் பொருத்தமான வார்த்தைகளையும் பயன்படுத்துக.

Answer

The poet says that the machines can pull and haul and push and lift and drive. They can print and plough and weave and heat and light. They can run and race and swim and fly and dive. They can see and hear and count and read and write.

Q-37 –Coherent Order

இந்த வினாவில் கதையில் உள்ள சம்பவங்களை சரியான வரிசையில் எழுதவும்

Example :SUPPLEMENTARY - 1

- He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
- Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
- He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
- Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
- Ariel was instructed to bring Ferdinand, the Prince of Naples to his cave.

Answer:

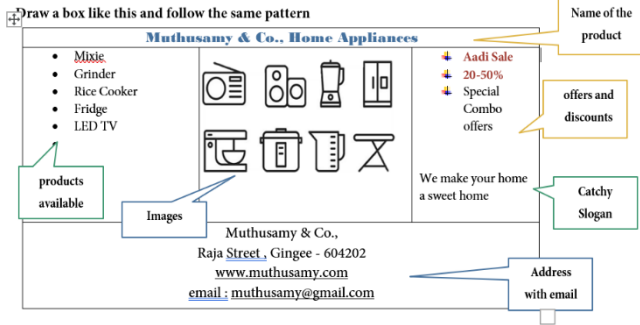
- Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
- Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
- He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his inmates.
- He ordered the Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
- Ariel was instructed to bring Ferdinand, the Prince of Naples to his cave.

Q 38 – Supplementary Comprehension

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள கதை சுருக்கத்தை நான்கு படித்து வினாக்களில் உள்ள வார்த்தை அமைந்துள்ள வரியின் கருத்தை புரிந்து உங்கள் சொந்த நடையில் எழுதவும்

Q-39 -Advertisement

- விளம்பர பொருளின் பெயர் - Name of the product ,
- கடையின் முகவரி - Address with email and web address
- விளம்பரத்திற்கேற்றப் படங்கள் – Images and pictures
- உரிய வாடிக்கையாளரை குறிப்பிடுக -Target Audience
- தள்ளுபடி – Discount , Sale ,Offer
- சிறப்பம்சங்கள் – Specialties
- நன்மைகள் – Benefits or Uses
- அலங்கரிக்கார வாக்கியங்கள் - Catchy phrases
- கருப்பு பென்சிலால் அலங்கரிக்க- Make it attractive with black pencil



Q41-Notice Writing

- வினாவில் அறிவிப்பிற்கான கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் தகவல்களை நன்கு படிக்கவும்.
- கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள மாதிரி அறிவிப்புகளைப் பின்பற்றி விடை எழுதுக
- நோட்டீஸ், இடம், ஆறிவிப்பின் தலைப்பு மற்றும் தேதியை தவறாமல் எழுதவும்

Sample 1:

You are Dhilip, school pupil leader of GHSS, Gingee. Prepare a notice on behalf of your school inviting the grandparents of the students to celebrate World Elders' Day in your school auditorium on the 20th of next month.

NOTICE
GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
Gingee
World elder's day
15 November 2019

All the students are informed that our school is celebrating world elders day on the 20th of December at 3:30 p.m. in our school auditorium. Interested students are requested to bring their grandparents for the celebration. Tea and snacks will be provided. Fun activities will also be organised.

Dhilip
Head boy

Q42-Picture Comprehension

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள படத்தை கூர்ந்து கவனித்து அதன் கருத்துக்களை 8 வாக்கியங்களால் சுருக்கமாக எழுத வேண்டும்.
- படத்திற்கு பொருத்தமான தலைப்பை கொடுக்கவும்.
- கீழ்க்கண்ட குறிப்புகளை மாணவர்கள் எழுதினால் முழு மதிப்பெண்கள் பெறலாம்.

GENERAL EXPRESSIONS

- This picture is about _____
- The picture has many ideas
- I can see _____ a lot of _____
- I like this picture
- There is/There are _____ in this picture
- The given picture is nice / wonderful/fantabulous.
- The picture denotes unity/nature's beauty etc.

Example

- This picture is about thirsty crow
- I can see _a lot of pebbles.
- There is a Pot with some water
- I like this picture story of crow
- The given picture is wonderful
- This picture story gives a good moral .



Q43-Note Making / Summarising

- கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பத்தியை நன்கு புரிந்துக் கொண்ட பின் முக்கியமான குறிப்புகளை எழுதிக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
- பத்திக்கு ஒரு பிரதான தலைப்பு கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.
- பின்பு அதிகபட்சமாக 4 உட்தலைப்புகள் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.
- பிறகு கொடுத்த பத்தியை மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்காக சுருக்கி எழுதி தனிதனியாக பொருத்தமான தலைப்பை எழுத வேண்டும்

HINTS

1. Read the passage twice or thrice
2. Get idea of the theme
3. Underline the main points
4. Reduce the lengthy Sentences.
5. Write the notes pointwise / using the dasher
6. Give a suitable note for the passage.

II.Summary writing tips.

- 1.Understand the given paragraph well
2. Write a rough copy
- 3.Write finally fair copy
- 4.Words in the given passage
5. Words in the fair copy

6. Avoid Illustrations and Phrases

7. Use Simple Sentences.

Q 45-Memory Poem

LIFE

Let me but live my life from year to year,
With forward face and unreluctant soul;
Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To youth and Age, and travels on with cheer
So let the way wind up the hill or down,
O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy:
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,
My heart will keep the courage of the quest,
And hope the road's last turn will be the best.
- Henry Van Dyke

I AM EVERY WOMAN

A woman is beauty innate,
A symbol of power and strength.
She puts her life at stake,
She's real, she's not fake!
The summer of life she's ready to see in spring.
She says, "Spring will come again, my dear".
Let me care for the ones who're near."
She's the woman – she has no fear!
Strong is she in her faith and beliefs.
"Persistence is the key to everything,"
Says she. Despite the sighs and groans and moans,
She's strong on her faith, firm in her belief!
She's lioness; don't mess with her.
She'll not spare you if you're a prankster.
Don't ever try to saw her pride, her self-respect.
She knows how to thaw you, saw you – so beware!
She's today woman. Today's woman, dear.
Love her, respect her, keep her near...

- Rakhi Nariani Shirke

THE SECRET OF THE MACHINES

We were taken from the ore-bed and the mine,
We were melted in the furnace and the pit
We were cast and wrought and hammered to design,
We were cut and filed and tooled and gauged to fit.
Some water, coal, and oil is all we ask,
And a thousandth of an inch to give us play:
And now, if you will set us to our task,
We will serve you four and twenty four hours a day!
We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive,

We can print and plough and weave and hear and light,

We can run and race and swim and fly and dive,
We can see and hear and count and read and write!
But remember, please, the Law by which we live,
We are not built to comprehend a lie,
We can neither love nor pity nor forgive,
If you make a slip in handling us you die!
Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes,
It will vanish and the stars will shine again,
Because, for all our power and weight and size,
We are nothing more than children of your brain!
- Rudyard Kipling

NO MEN ARE FOREIGN

Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign
Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes
Like ours: the land our brothers walk upon
Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie.
They, too, aware of sun and air and water,
Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter
starv'd.

Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read
A labour not different from our own.
Remember they have eyes like ours that wake
Or sleep, and strength that can be won
By love. In every land is common life
That all can recognise and understand.
Let us remember, whenever we are told
To hate our brothers, it is ourselves
That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.
Remember, we who take arms against each other
It is the human earth that we defile.
Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence
Of air that is everywhere our own,
Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries
strange.

- James Falconer Kirkup

Q 46 -Hints Development

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள குறிப்புகளை விரிவாக்கி கதை சுருக்கமாக எழுதவும். தொடக்கத்தில் கதை தலைப்பு கதாப்பாத்திரங்கள் இறுதியில் கதையின் கருத்து ஆகியவற்றை எழுதவும்.

Write a paragraph of about 150 words by developing the following hints.

Many years ago- China- the emperor ordered- one

man from-family-join army- Mulan heard- told father- she join army- father objected- she is a girl- Mulan- wore-fathers robes cuts her hair- convinced father- she has learnt- Kung fu- no one will find - she is a girl. Mulan left - village -fought bravely-war- given top- position- very soon- fever swept -the army- Mulan - sick- doctor examines - finds the truth- spreads the news in the army- everyone objects- to follow a girl leader- Mulan stood tall- gave command - soldiers - followed her- attacked enemies- won the battle-Emperor glad- offered Mulan positions-court- Mulan refused- went back- village-royal-gifts.

Step: 1

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள குறிப்புகள் எந்த துணைப்பாடத்தில் இருந்து வந்திருக்கின்றனோ அதனுடைய தலைப்பை எழுதிக் கொள்ளவும்.

Story	Main Characters
Tempest	Prospero
Zigzag	Zigzag
The story of Mulan	Mulan
The Aged Mother	Farmer
A Day in 2889 of an American Journalist	Francis Bennet
The Little Hero of Holland	Peter
A Dilemma	Tom

The Story of Mulan

Step: 2

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகளின் இடையே இருக்கின்ற Hyphens (-) எடுத்துவிட்டு பொருளுள்ள வாக்கியங்களாக எழுதவும். தேவையான இடங்களில் நிறுத்தற்குறியீடு இடவும்.

Many years ago- China- the emperor ordered- one man from-family-join army-

The Story of Mulan

Many years ago, in China, the emperor ordered that one man from every family must join army.

இவ்வாறு கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள அனைத்து குறிப்புகளையும் பொருளுள்ள வாக்கியங்களாக மாற்றி எழுதவும்

Many years ago, in China, the emperor ordered that one man from every family must join

army. Mulan heard this order told her father that she wished to join army but her father objected because she was a girl. Mulan wore her father's robes and cut her hair. She became ready to join the Army. She convinced her father that she had learnt Kung Fu and she would ensure that no one would find her as a girl. Mulan left her village and joined the Army. She fought the war bravely and she was given a top position in the army. Very soon, a strange fever swept the whole army. Mulan also fell sick. When doctor examined her he found the truth and spread the news in Army. Everyone objected to follow a girl Leader. When there was a surprise attack from the enemy Mulan stood tall and gave commands to the soldiers who followed her. They attacked the enemies and won the battle. The emperor was glad and offered Mulan top position in the court but she refused. She went back her to her village with the royal gifts.

Step: 3: The theme of the story is என எழுதி அந்த கதையின் மைய கருத்தை எழுதவும்.

Story	Theme
Tempest	forgiveness
Zigzag	Humour
The story of Mulan	Women empowerment
The Aged Mother	Wisdom
A Day in 2889 of an American Journalist	Future Technology
The Little Hero of Holland	bravery
A Dilemma	Curiosity

The theme of the story is women empowerment

Answer

The Story of Mulan

Many years ago, in China, the emperor ordered that one man from every family must join army. Mulan heard this order told her father that she wished to join army but her father objected because she was a girl. Mulan wore her father's robes and cut her hair. She became ready to join the Army. She convinced her father that she had learnt Kung Fu and she would ensure that no one would find her as a girl. Mulan left her village and joined

the Army. She fought the war bravely and she was given a top position in the army. Very soon a strange fever swept the whole army. Mulan also fell sick. When doctor examined her he found the truth and spread the news in Army. Everyone objected to follow a girl Leader. When there was a surprise attack from the enemy Mulan stood tall and gave commands to the soldiers who followed her. They attacked the enemies and won the battle. The emperor was glad and offered Mulan top position in the court but she refused. She went back her to her village with the royal gifts.

The theme of the story is women empowerment

Write a paragraph of about 150 words by developing the following hints.

1.The Tempest

Prospero - overthrown - his brother - went to island - daughter Miranda - Magical powers - ordered Ariel- created storm - cast ashore - Antonio - repent - forgive - restored Dukedom.

Name of the story: THE TEMPEST

Theme: Revenge of Prospero, upon his brother, Antonio

Characters: Prospero, Miranda, Antonio Ariel Prospero, the Duke of Milan was overthrown by his brother, Antonio. He and his daughter, Miranda went to an island and lived in a cave. He learnt to use magical powers. He ordered Ariel and created a storm in the sea. All the men inside were cast ashore. Antonio repented to Prospero. He forgave and restored the Dukedom.

2. Zig-Zag

Somu - sent a pet - Dr.Krishnan - snoring and snoring - pounded the eardrums - e-mail to somu - replied never heard zig-zag snoring - Mrs.Krishnan adamant -return it- took to clinic - started commanding - silence - 'great help'.

Name of the story: Zig-zag

Theme: Commotions in a Doctor's Family in growing a pet.

Characters: Dr.Krishnan, Mrs. Krishnan, Doctor Somu, The Bird.

Doctor Somu, sent a pet to Dr.Krishnan to take care. It was an African bird named Zig-Zag. It started snoring

and snoring all days and nights. It pounded the eardrums of the whole family. Dr.Krishnan wrote an e-mail to Doctor Somu about the bird snoring. He replied that he never heard Zig-zag snoring. Mrs. Krishnan was adamant to return the Bird. He took it to clinic. There, it started commanding and created silence in the clinic. Finally, He told that Zig zag was a 'great help.

3.The Story of Mulan

Emperor - China - ordered - one in family- Army - Mulan- brave warrior- won battles - General- felt sick - Doctor found her - Soldiers opposed - sudden attack - Won the battle- saved China- Emperor Glad - Royal Gifts- returned village.

Name of the story: The Story of Mulan

Theme: Disguise of a woman as Male Soldier and Truth revealed.

Characters: Mulan, Mulan's Father, The King, Soldiers & Army men,

The Emperor of China, Ordered to send one Soldier from each Family to the Army. Mulan, a teenage girl, disguised as Male Soldier and joined the War. She was a Brave warrior and won many battles. She became Army General. One day, She felt sick. A doctor came and found her and revealed the truth that she was a Woman. A few soldiers opposed for a Woman as their General. A sudden attack came from the enemy. With the kobra plan of Mulan, they won the battle. The China was saved. The Emperor was glad and gave her Royal gifts. Finally, she returned to her Village happily.

4.The Aged Mother

country- Shining - despotic leader - decree - old - put to death - farmer - loved his mother - took to mountain - to leave there - returns - love - hid her in kitchen - leader - ask - rope of ashes - mother suggests - son - burnt the straw - leader understands wisdom - abolishes law.

Name of the story: The Aged Mother

Theme: Understanding the Wisdom of Old People.

Characters: The Poor Farmer, Farmer's Mother, Shining Leader.

The Country Shining was ruled by a Despotic leader. He sent a decree that the old must put to death. A poor Farmer loved his mother very much. So, he took her to a

mountain to leave her there. But, he returned home due to love and hid her in the kitchen. The Country Leader asked for the rope of Ashes. The Mother suggests to burn the straw to get rope or ashes. The Leader understood the wisdom of Old people. Finally, he abolished the law.

5.A day in 2889 of an American Journalist

On 25th July morning - 2889 - Francis Bennett - bad temper - switched on his phototelephote - wife went to France 8 days ago - feeling lonely - wife appear mirror - name - spoken - mechanised room - washed saved brushed - buttoned - went reporters room - 1500 reporters - passing all to subscribe the news - come during the lights - addition to telephone - each reporter - series of commutations.

Name of the story: A day in 2889 of an American Journalist

Theme: Technology in the year 2889

Characters: Francis Bennett, His Wife, Reporters.

On 25th July morning in the year, 2889. Francis Bennett was in bad temper and switched on his phototelephote as hi wife had went to France 8 days ago. He was feeling lonely. Suddenly, his wife appear on the mirror when he called her name. She had spoken and he went into his mechanized room, where the machine washed, shaved and dressed, buttoned from top to toe. When Francis Bennett went into reporters room, there were 1500 reporters, where passing all to subscribe the news, which had come during the lights. In addition to the telephone, each reporter had a series of commutations.

6.The Little Hero of Holland

Holland - land below sea level - dykes protected the country - years ago little boy Peter - lived - Peter's mother gave cakes - to old blind friend - Peter visited - returning - heard water trickling - a small hole in dike - called for help - dark and rain - little finger - throughout night - morning passerby found - Holland saved.

Name of the story: The Little Hero of Holland

Theme: Little boy Peter saved Holland bravely.

Characters: Little boy Peter, Peter's mother, Village people.

Holland is the land below sea level where dykes protected the country. Many years ago a little boy Peter

lived there. One day Peter's mother gave cakes to the old blind friend. Peter visited the blind old friend and gave the cakes. On returning home, he heard water trickling from a small hole.He called for help. As it was dark and raining nobody Came there. So he put his little finger in the hole in the dike. Throughout nigh,t he was there. In the morning, a passerby found him and informed the villagers. Finally, Holland was saved by the little Hero.

7.A Dilemma

uncle Philip - sents for Tom - death bed - gives his treasure box - letter - warned of explosion - if opened - worries of opening - wishes to possess - precious stones - jewels - get help - doctor advise - many - but in vain - neither science nor religion helps him - moves to village - hides the box - writes letter to officials - hesitates - finally donates.

Name of the story: A Dilemma

Theme: Mystery

Characters: Uncle Philip, Tom, Family doctor

One day, Uncle Philip sent for Tom as he was in the Death bed. He gave him a treasure box with a letter. It warned about the explosions if opened. Tom worried of opening but wished to possess precious stones and Jewels. So, he got help from many people. One day, his doctor advised him to forget about it. But, in vain. Neither science nor religion helped him. So, he moved to village and hid the box and he wrote a letter to officials to take the box. But, he hesitated to give up. However, finally, he donated it to SFPHV (Society For Preservation of Human Vivisection)

Q 47- Passage or Poem Comprehension

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பத்தி அல்லது பாடலை படித்து வினாக்களுக்கு விடை அளிக்க வேண்டும் இதில் பத்தி வினாவை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து கொள்ளவும் . வினாக்களை நான்கு படித்து வினாவிிற்கான விடையை பத்தியிலிருந்து வரிகளை புரிந்து கொண்டு உங்கள் சொந்த நடையில் எழுதவும் .

GENERAL (PROSE) COMPREHENSION

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளப் பத்தியை நன்கு படிக்கவும்
- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வினாவில் உள்ள வார்த்தைகள் பத்தியில் இருந்தால் அந்த

வாக்கியம் முழுமையும் விடையாக எழுதவும்.

- நான்கு வினாக்களுக்கும் விடைகளை பத்தியிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக

Read the following passage and answer the questions

1(Knowledge of English is important as we can get to know how to frame sentences, how to use words in dialogues while speaking to others)1. As every word has a particular context where it fits right, using words in such a manner in English is a art that can only be mastered by practice. And with such command, we can easily communicate with others on any level. Mostly,2(listening and speaking improves our command on English language)2. 3(Daily listening to English speakers and trying speaking in English, helps you to know how to use the language)3, where to use each word and when to use it in a correct manner.

Concentration on learning English communication skills in this new millennium, is a tremendous move towards speaking and writing fluently in English. Also our way of pronunciation of different words will be improved if we learn good communication. We can make conversation, practice dialogues, give high-quality presentations if we learn English communication language skills.

4(Communicating with people in English on a daily basis also improves our pitch & voice/tone of our speech.)4 how to speak in a correct form & for correct usage.

- Why is knowledge of English important?
- Which skills of English improves your command over the language?
- How can you improve your language usage?
- Suggest some ways to improve your pitch and voice.

Blogspot	
Material By	National Awardee S.DHILIP GHSS,Sathiyamangalam. Villupuram Dt
Video lessons	https://t.ly/snui



**If You
Believe
In Yourself,
You Do Not
Have To
Fear Any
Challenge. I
Wish You All
The Success
For Your
Exam!**



Success does not lie in the
"results" but in "efforts".
"Being" the best
is not so important,
"doing" the best
is all that matters...

Q.40. LETTER WRITING TIPS

Example: 1

You are Oviya studying X std in GHSS, Salem – 08. Write a letter to your Headmaster / Headmistress requesting bona fide certificate to apply for a competitive examination.

<p>Read the question and identify if the letter should be formal or informal.</p> <p>In case of formal letter, write the addresses of the sender and receiver.</p> <p>Know the receiver of the letter and use a proper salutation.</p> <p>Mention the subject of the letter in case of a formal letter.</p> <p>Main body of the letter is the most important aspect.</p> <p>Subscription</p>	<p>Write a letter to your Headmaster / Headmistress requesting bona fide certificate to apply for a competitive examination.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Formal Letter</p> <p>22/12/22</p> <p>From</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Oviya X - A GHSS, Salem - 08</p> <p>To</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The Headmistress, GHSS, Salem - -8</p> <p>Respected Madam,</p> <p>Sub: Requesting Bona fide certificate to apply for a competitive exam</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">I am Oviya studying in X standard in our school. I am going to apply for National Talent Search competitive examination. I need to produce bona fide certificate for the same. I request you to provide me with the certificate.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Thank you</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Yours truly, Oviya</p>
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Q 25. USES OF PUNCTUATION MARKS:

1. Full Stop (.)
 - a. To indicate the end of a sentence.
 - b. To follow an abbreviation.
2. Comma (,)
 - a. To separate different ideas.
 - b. To separate items in a list
3. Question mark (?)
 - a. At the end of an interrogative sentence
4. Exclamation Mark (!)
 - a. At the end of a sentence that indicates joy, sorrow, excitement or any other emotion.
5. Capital Letter A, B, C,)
 - a. In the beginning of a sentence
 - b. In the first letter of Proper Nouns
6. Apostrophe (')
 - a. In contractions in place of omitted letters.
 - b. To show possession.
7. Quotation Marks (" ")
 - a. In Direct Speech
 - b. To denote a word or phrase used ironically
 - c. To denote the titles of articles, book chapters, etc.

Q 35. FIGURES OF SPEECH

Poem 1

<u>Not hurrying to</u> , nor turning from the goal; <u>Not mourning</u> for the things that disappear	Anaphora
<u>In the dim past</u>	Metaphor
From what the <u>future unveils</u>	Personification
<u>To Youth and age</u>	Contrast
So let the <u>way</u> wind up the <u>hill or down</u> ,	Personification/Contrast
O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy:	Oxymoron
New friendship , high adventure , and a crown	Metaphor
And hope the <u>road's last turn</u> will be the rest.	Metaphor
And <u>happy heart</u> , that pays its toll.	Personification
With forward face and unreluctant <u>soul</u> ; Not hurrying to , nor turning from the <u>goal</u> ;	Couplet

Poem 2

They live, it is said, on <u>Complaining Street</u>	Personification
In the <u>city of Never –Are-Satisfied</u>	Personification
The <u>River of Discontent</u> beside	Personification
<u>They growl</u> at that and <u>they growl</u> at this;	Repetition
And whether the station be <u>high or humble</u>	Contrast
The weather is always <u>hot or cold</u>	Contrast
<u>Summer and winter</u> alike they scold	Contrast
Down on that <u>Complaining Street</u>	Epithet

Poem 3

A symbol of <u>power and strength</u> .	Metaphor.
The <u>summer of life</u> she's ready to see in spring.	Metaphor
<u>She's a lioness</u> ; don't mess with her.	Metaphor
<u>Persistence is the key</u> to success.	Metaphor
She's <u>today's woman</u> . <u>Today's woman</u> dear.	Repetition

Poem 4

A <u>silly young</u> cricket , accustomed to sing	Personification
Away he set off to a <u>miserly ant</u>	Personification
<u>He'd</u> repay it tomorrow.	Personification
"I'm your servant and friend"	Personification
But tell me <u>dear cricket</u> .	Personification
That <u>I</u> sing <u>day and night</u>	Personification
Go then" says the ant, "and dance the winter away"	Personification
<u>Not a flower</u> could he see, <u>Not a leaf</u> on a tree.	Anaphora
<u>For all nature</u> looked gay <u>For all nature</u> looked gay	Repetition
<u>Some crickets</u> have four legs and some have two.	Metaphor
On the <u>snow-covered ground</u>	Epithet

Poem 5

We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive	Personification
<u>We</u> are not build to comprehend a <u>lie</u>	Personification
<u>We</u> can neither love nor pity nor forgive.	Personification
<u>We were</u> taken from the ore-bed and the mine	Anaphora
<u>We were</u> melted in the furnace and the pit	
<u>We can</u> pull and haul and push and lift and drive	Anaphora
<u>We can</u> print and plough and weave and heat and light.	
And a <u>thousandth</u> of an inch to give us play.	Hyperbole
We will serve you <u>four and twenty hours</u> a day	Hyperbole
Though our smoke may hide the <u>Heavens from your eyes</u>	Connotation
We can see and hear and count and read and write	Imagery

Poem 6

They , too, aware of sun and air and water	Transferred Epithet.
Are fed by peaceful <u>harvests</u> , by war's long winter starv'd	Metaphor
Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read.	Metaphor
Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence	Metaphor
Remember no men are foreign, no countries strange	Anaphora
Remember no men are foreign, no countries strange	
Remember they have eyes like ours that wake.	Contrast
Remember no men are....Remember they have eyes.....	Repetition
Remember we who.....	

Poem 7

It sat alone	Personification
Beside the house <u>sits a tree</u>	Personification
And inside you can tell it has a <u>ton of space</u>	Hyperbole
Lights <u>flicker</u> on and off	Onomatopoeia
Lights flicker <u>on and off</u>	Contrast
But at the same time it is <u>bare to the bone</u>	Personification
It sits there never <u>getting small</u> or ever <u>growing tall</u> .	Paradox
How could this be?	Rhetorical Question
What happened inside the house?	Rhetorical Question

Q.14.Linkers

Connectors	Functions
and, not only.... But also, as well as, moreover, furthermore, besides, in addition to	to add information கூடுதல் தகவல்
but, yet, still, nevertheless, on the other hand, though, although, even though, however, on the contrary	to express contrast எதிர் விளைவு
when, while, after, before, till, until, as soon as, as long as	to indicate time செயலின் காலத்தை குறிக்க
or, either.....or, neither..... nor, otherwise, or else	to denote comparison இரண்டு செயல்களை ஒப்பிடுவதற்கு
likewise, similarly	to express choice இரண்டு செயலில் தேவையை குறிக்க
Where, wherever	to denote place இடத்தை குறிக்க

Q23.Voice

Q.No.23. ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Read these sentences

a. Rani sang a song.

TRANSFORMATION IN ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE			
Step 1 - Interchange Subject and Object Step 2 - Active to Pasiive - Add 'by' Passive to Active - Remove 'by'			
Step 3 - Change Verb			
	Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
	Simple Tense	V1 & V1+s	am/is/are + V3
		V2	was/were + V3
		shall/will + V1	shall/will+ be +V3
	Continuou s Tense	am/is/are/was/were + Verb+ing	am/is/are/was/were+ being +V3
		will be/shall be+Verb+ing	No passive form
	Perfect Tense	have/has + V3	Add been before V3
		had + V3	
		shall/will+have+V3	
	Perfect Continuou s Tense	have/has+been+Verb+ing	No passive form
		had+been+Verb +ing	
		shall/will+have+been+Verb+ing	
	Modal verbs	can/could/must/may+ V1	can/could/must/may+ be +V3
Step 4 - Write the remaining part of the sentence			

b. A song was sung by Rani.

In sentence (a) Rani – Subject, sang – Verb, a song – Object. Here, the Subject is the doer of the action hence the Subject is active. The verb in this sentence is said to be in Active Voice.

In sentence (b) A song – subject. Here, the Subject is not the doer of the action hence the subject is not active, that is, passive. The Verb In this sentence is said to be in Passive Voice

PASSIVE VOICE = 'BE' VERB + PAST PARTICIPLE

TENSES	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Simple Present	Write/writes	Am/is/are written
Present Continuous	Am/is/are writing	Am/is/are being written
Present Perfect	Have/has written	Have/has been written
Simple Past	wrote	Was/were written
Past Continuous	was/were writing	Was/were being written
Past Perfect	had written	Had been written
Simple Future	will/ shall write	Will/shall be written
Future Perfect	will/shall have written	Will/shall have been written

EXAMPLES:

ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
I help a beggar.	A beggar is helped by me.
She is drawing a picture.	A picture is being drawn by her.
I met my brother last week.	My brother was met by me last week.
He was answering the question.	The question was being answered by him.
My father had bought a car.	A car had been bought by my father.
The teacher will teach grammar.	Grammar will be taught by the teacher.

IMPERATIVE & INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES:

ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Open the door.	Let the door be opened.
Don't park your car here.	Let your car not be parked her.
Please teach me Hindi.	You are requested to teach me Hindi.
May God bless all creatures.	May all creatures be blessed by God.
Work hard.	You are advised to work hard.
Can you do this work?	Can this work be done by you?
Do you like tea?	Is tea liked by you?

Q.24.Reported Speech is also known as Direct and Indirect Speech or Narration. In Indirect Speech, we convey the speaker's message in our own words. Thus, the message can be conveyed in 2 ways.

Direct Speech and Indirect Speech

Rule 1. Remove inverted commas and use 'that': While changing direct speech into indirect speech, remove inverted commas and use that instead of commas.

Example:

Dhilip says, "There are eight planets." (Direct Speech)

Dhilip says that there are eight planets. (Indirect Speech)...

Note:- In indirect speech, tense does not change:

If the reported speech (the part of the sentence which is inside inverted commas) is habitual action or universal truth. If the reporting verb is in the present tense then the tense will not be changed.

For example: My teacher says, "The earth is round."

Rule 2. Change in tense: When the reporting verb is in the past tense then reported speech will be changed into past tense in indirect speech.

Example:

Purvika said, "I will go." (Direct Speech)

Purvika said that she would go. (Indirect Speech)

Changes in tense

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Simple Present	Simple Past
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Simple Past	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Will	Would
May	Might
Can	Could
Shall	Should

Rule 3: Change in Pronoun: The pronoun or subject of the reported speech is changed according to the subject or the pronoun of the reporting verb (first part) of the sentence. The possessive pronouns (his, hers, mine) are also changed sometimes according to the personal or object pronoun.

Rule 4. Change in Time: If the word related to time is given in the sentence then it will be changed in indirect speech. Some rules must be followed while doing this and those are given in the following table.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Today	That day
Tomorrow	Next day or the following day
Yesterday	Previous day
Now	Then
Tonight	That night
Yesterday night	Previous night
Tomorrow night	Following night
Here	There

Rule 5. Interrogative sentences: No conjunction is used, if a sentence in direct speech starts with a question word (what/where/when)

as the "question-word" itself acts as conjunction.

Example

"Where are you going?" asked the boy. (Direct Speech)

The boy asked where I was going. (Indirect Speech)

Note: While changing the interrogative sentence into indirect speech remove the question mark '?'.

Rule 6. Yes/No Interrogative sentences: If a direct speech sentence starts with an auxiliary verb/helping verb, the joining clause will be changed into if or whether.

Example:

He asked me “Do you come with me?” (Direct Speech)

He enquired whether/if I am coming with him. (Indirect Speech)

Note: While changing the interrogative sentence reporting verbs (verbs used in the first part) such as ‘said/ said to’ changes to enquired, asked, or demanded.

Rule 7. Request, Command, Wished, Enquired: Some verbs, such as requested, ordered, urged, and advised, are used in indirect speech. For the negative statements, the word forbidden is used. As a result, in indirect communication, the imperative mood that is present in direct speech is replaced by the infinitive word.

Example

She said to her, “Please do this work.” (Direct Speech)

She requested her to complete that work. (Indirect Speech)

Rule 8. Exclamatory Sentence: Interjections words are removed from exclamatory sentences that express (grief, sorrow, delight, or applaud) and the sentence is transformed into an assertive sentence.

Example

Students said, “Hurrah! India has won the match.”(Direct Speech)

Students exclaimed with joy that India had won the match.(Indirect Speech)

Q 41(b) .REPORT WRITING

Format of a report.

- ✓ Title of the report
- ✓ Report Writer’s name
- ✓ What...? (name of the event)
- ✓ When...? (day and time of the event)
- ✓ Where...? (venue of the event)
- ✓ Why...? (the purpose of the event)
- ✓ Who...? (Chief guest,)
- ✓ How...? (details of the event, its impact etc.)
- ✓ Use simple sentences in the Past Tense.
- ✓ Be brief. Do not exaggerate the event.

Example:

You are the coordinator of the science forum of your school. An event had been organized on account of National Science Day for the members of the forum. Now, write a report on the observation of “National Science Day” at your school.

National Science Day

- XXX

28th February 2020

The Science Forum of GHSS, YYY organised ‘National Science Day’ on 28th February at 3.00.p.m. The well-known physician of our town Dr. Arun was the chief guest. Lot of exhibits were displayed. Our chief guest was much impressed. Our Headmaster delivered welcome speech. Our chief guest’s speech was awesome. At last the vote of thanks was delivered by Xxx, the coordinator of the Science Forum. The programme was ended with the National Anthem.

Q 43. Make notes or write a summary of the following passage:

There are many different kinds of books that are published each year. These are the new titles available for us to read. Besides these, there are books that have been published through the years. Together, there are millions of books available throughout the world in as many languages as are spoken by people. There are different genres in which books are published. There are fiction and non-fiction categories in books, and each of these categories has many different genres of books. The academic books we study at school belong to the text book category. We study them to complete our syllabus and pass the examinations at the end of each academic session. There are other books that we read for our pleasure and enrichment. We read story books of different types. There are comedy, horror, detective and thriller stories in prose, plays and poetry forms. Books are our best friends

Notes:

BOOK PUBLISHING

Different books - published - each year - different genres – fiction, non-fiction, text book – books for pleasure, enrichment - story books - comedy, horror, detective, thriller stories - prose, plays, poetry forms - best friends.

Title – 1 Mark

**Notes
- 4 Marks**

Summary

Rough Copy:

BOOK PUBLISHING

There are many different kinds of books that are published each year. There are different genres in which books are published. There are fiction and non-fiction categories in books, and each of these categories has many different genres of books. The academic books we study at school belong to the text book category. There are other books that we read for our pleasure and enrichment. We read story books of different types. There are comedy, horror, detective and thriller stories in prose, plays and poetry forms. Books are our best friends.

**Rough Copy
– 2 Marks**

Fair Copy:

BOOK PUBLISHING

There are many books in different genres that are published each year. They are fiction and non-fiction. The academic books we study at school belong to the text book category. We read story books of different types which give us pleasure and enrichment.

Title – 1 Mark

**Fair Copy
– 2 Marks**

Words in the passage : 113; Words in my summary : 40

Email Writing

You are Karthik/Manjula. You have been invited to attend the wedding of your friend's sister during summer vacation. Write an e-mail to him/her regretting your inability to attend it.

Answer:

To	Nandini @ gmail.com
From	Manjula @ gmail.com
Subject	Inability to attend the function
<p>Dear Nandini,</p> <p>Thank you for your cordial invitation of your sister's wedding. I, however, regret my inability to be with you on this happy occasion as we shall be leaving for Munar for summer holidays on Pt May, 20XX. Please excuse my absence. Do convey my regards and best wishes to the couple.</p> <p>Yours sincerely Manjula</p>	