

# PENGUIN

(The Ultimate Guide to Excellence)

## ENGLISH MINIMUM MATERIAL

- ✦ Based on New Government Model Paper (Single Paper)
- ✦ Detailed Question - Wise Analysis (1 - 47)
- ✦ Additional Exercises For Each Question
- ✦ Easy Method For Late Bloomers

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# PENGUIN

ENGLISH MINIMUM MATERIAL

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- ❖ In-depth coverage of all the questions
- ❖ Detailed analysis of all the Grammar elements
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## PREFACE

It is indeed a privilege to publish this new **English Minimum Material for class X with question-wise analysis based on the new question pattern.**

The question paper has been dealt with in detail and sufficient exercises have been given for each question pattern. Special coverage has been given for late bloomers, so that they can understand the concepts and score good marks. The book caters to the needs of all the students of different levels.

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- Publisher

- Penguin Team

-All the best -

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WORD	SYNONYMS	WORD	SYNONYMS
ledge	- a narrow piece of rock	shrilly	- high-pitched sound
waves	- gesture	plateau	- high ground
scraped	- corner	uttered	- articulated
tapping	- knock	seized	- captured
seized	- captured	swoop	- dive
beckoning	- attract	beneath	- underneath
plunge	- jump	daintily	- casually
dozing	- nod off	starve	- suffer from hunger
cackle	- giggle	motionless	- frozen
headlong	- sudden	shrieking	- amused
exhausted	- dead	muster up	- gather, assemble
precipice	- a steep rock	sheer	- mere
cowardice	- lack of bravery	gnaw	- chew
mocking	- derisive	monstrous	- cruel
soaring	- climbing	amused	- entertained
sank	- capsize		



WORD	SYNONYMS	WORD	SYNONYMS
chaos	- confusion	rapidly	- quickly
burglar	- robber	beagle	- detective
peered	- associate	intuitively	- spontaneous
tinkled	- chime	bang	- smack
beveled	- angle	slam	- bang
closet	- cabinet	sprang	- bounce

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indignant	- annoyed	blaspheme	- desecration
hullabaloo	- a fuss	faint	- unclear
tiptoed	- cautious	shine	- gleam
aroused	- awaken	wham	- bang
enormous	- colossal	cops	- police woman
crisscross	- conflicting	whoop	- hoot
ransack	- plunder	hammer	- batter
coward	- aggressor	grab	- capture
attic	- loft	creaked	- squeak
gripped	- clutch	slammed	- bang
gruffly	- hoarse	narrow	- small
patrol	- inspect	hoarse	- gravel
stabbed	- pierce	yank	- jerk / pull
sprawl	- drape	hysterical	- crazy
phony	- bogus		



WORD	SYNONYMS	WORD	SYNONYMS
escort	a guard	currently	presently
accomplishment	achievement	tremendous	aweinspiring, terrific
gives	a good	deity	a god
indigenously	natively	located	widespread
extensive	widespread	trails	to put into active service
commissioned	to put into active service	suite	a group of related computer programs distributed together
circumnavigated	to sail round the world	array	various data structures
consonance	agreement	empower	authorize
attain	achieve	potential	ability
depicting	portraying	thrust	force
initiative	first move	feature	characteristic
non-conventional	a radical practice in society	renewable	act of recycling
resource	raw material	meteorological	relating of weather forecasting

consonance	agreement	empower	authorize
attain	achieve	potential	ability
depicting	portraying	thrust	force
initiative	first move	feature	characteristic
non-conventional	a ungeneral prattice in society	renewable	act of recycling
resource	raw material	meteorological	relating of weather forecasting
accurate	exact	skipped	captained



WORD	SYNONYMS	WORD	SYNONYMS
ancestral	- forefathers	surprised	- astonished
dilated	- widened	ruins	- destruction
acute	- severe	strewn	- scattered
jealous	- envious	intently	- eagerly
venting	- to let	grievances	- complaints
eventually	- finally	justified	- proved right
crumbled	- to break into small pieces	striped	- a long narrow band with a variety of colours on the surface
revive	- to recall	certainly	- surely
crazy	- insane	savouries	- snacks
curious	- interested	affluent	- wealthy
stared	- looked fixedly	peered	- looking closely
amazed	- overwhelmed	absolutely	- completely
restored	- to return	ventilator	- allow fresh air to pass through
antique	- belonging to ancient time	smoothing	- comforting
rectify	- to set right, to correct	bifurcated	- divided into two
recollected	- remembered, recalled	rustic	- rural, unsophisticated
cursed	- accused of, ruin	gesture	movement of the body
ascertained	- confirmed ensured	overwrought	- upset, distressed
heaved	- to utter painfully	unperturbed	- undisturbed

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**UNIT 5**

WORD	SYNONYMS	WORD	SYNONYMS
exhausted	- empty	combined	- together
freedom	- liberty	inclusion	- attachment
era	- period	catridges	- containers
impairment	- defective	interested	- concerned
rely	- depend	required	- needed
reality	- true	opening	- beginning
selected	- chosen	access	- admission
pre defined	- pre set	faster	- quicker
deprived	- denied	capable	- ability
grapple	- fight	independent	- self-reliant
disabled	- differently abled	latest	- recent
mounted	- fixed	receive	- get
spare	- attachitional, extra	command	- order
barriers	- hazards	better	- well
frustrating	- disappointing	easier	- simpler
interactive	- mutual	swapping	- moving
replacement	- substitute		


**UNIT 6**

WORD	SYNONYMS	WORD	SYNONYMS
dread	- fear	edge	- crest
woods	- trees	tempting	- enticing
fright	- fear	terrible	- horrible
edges	- corners	gentle	- mild
grave	- serious	tone	- sound
solemn	- serious	put off	- delay
blame	- fault	fancy	- imagine
dreadful	- terrible	worn	- reduced
amazed	- surprised	leaned	- bent
gesture	- sign	twined	- tangled
struck	- rang	bulletin board	- news stand
chirping	- twittering	drilling	- parading

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dismissed	- closed	draft	- plan, outline
apprentice	- a learner	out of breath	- gasping
rapping	- thumping	classmates	- class fellows
frightened	- scared	except	- apart from
attentive	- concentrated	mounted	- went up
give up	- sacrifice	seeking	- finding out
all through	- through out	logical	- reasonable
enslaved	- made slave	patience	- ability to wait
chanted	- sang, recited	beetles	- insects with hard
shell	- like back	scolding	- rebuking, chiding
sawmill	- a mill for sawing timber	hurried off	- rushed off, went in a hurry
in unison	- combined, all together	still	- silent, without motion, motionless
counted on	- depended on	commotion	- noise and confusion
prize	- important, significant	primer	- a book for beginners
inspection	- examination	a while ago	- a little time before
thunderclap	- loud sound of thunder	cranky	- whimsy, strange
recite	- to say something loudly	hold fast	- hold tightly, hold firmly
anxious	- worried, careful	hopvine	- vine of hop plant
angelus	- a bell rung for prayers	trumpets	- horn-like wind instruments
choked	- blocked the throat	gazing	- looking intently
resist	- control. overcom		

## UNIT 7

WORD	SYNONYMS	WORD	SYNONYMS
gloomy	- dark	gaunt	- lean
dreadful	- fearful	delirious	- excited
persuade	- convince	frail	- weak
pretending	- acting	sliding	- move on a surface smoothly
ignorant	- unknowledgeable unaware	butler	the chief man-servant of a house
sinking	- depressed	flushed	- reddish

tongs	- a tool with two movable arms that are joined at one end	coincidence	- a remarkable instance of things happening at the same time by chance
scuffle	- a short, confused flight or struggle	horrified	- terrified
aroused	- stimulated	stipulated	- specified
hesitant	- reluctant	fetch	- go and bring
trembling	- shivering	evidence	- proof
startle	- shocked and surprised	mantel	- a narrow slab over, a fire slab
mention	- refer to something briefly	listless	- unenthusiastic
contagious	- spreading by contact	approaching	- going near
symptoms	- signs, indications	practitioner	- one who practices
bolted	- fastened with a bolt	dejection	- down heartedness
nutritious	- full of nutrients	exactly	- precisely, accurately
foggy	- misty		

***Choose the appropriate synonyms for the italicised words :***



- The young seagull was alone on his *ledge*.  
a) shelf                      b) floor                      c) tree                      d) nest
- As father and mother had come around calling to him *shrilly*.  
a) gainly                      b) loudly                      c) showed                      d) chilly
- His old brother catch his first herring and *devour* it.  
a) favour                      b) cover                      c) eat                      d) swallow
- The sun was now *ascending* the sky.  
a) shining                      b) rising                      c) setting                      d) soared
- Now, there was not a single *scrap* of food left.  
a) slice                      b) rough                      c) metal                      d) stone
- The sight of the food *maddened* him.  
a) Furious                      b) cool                      c) composed                      d) pacified

7. He uttered a low **crackle**.  
 a) Laugh                      b) scold                      **c) sharp noise**                      d) scorn
8. She was standing on a little high **hump** on the plateau.  
**a) Bump**                      b) hollow                      c) hole                      d) crack
9. He was soaring **gradually** downwards and outwards.  
 a) Quickly                      **b) slowly**                      c) meekly                      d) largely
10. He was now falling **headlong** now.  
**a) Diving**                      b) running                      c) howling                      d) growling



1. The **slamming** of the door aroused mother.  
 a) knocking                      b) tapping                      c) opening                      **d) shutting noisily**
2. She **peered** out of her room.  
 a) vanished                      b) pulled                      c) emerged                      **d) appeared**
3. "Nothing" he said **gruffly**.  
 a) softly                      b) politely                      **c) harshly**                      d) concernedly
4. Mother made one of her **quick** incomparable decisions.  
 a) clumsy                      **b) fast**                      c) idle                      d) slow
5. She **flung** up a window of her bed room. Which faced the bed room windows of the house of a neighbour.  
 a) faced                      b) caught                      c) **threw**                      d) cast
6. She picked up a shoe, and **whammed** it through a pane of glass.  
 a) tap slightly                      b) push roughly                      c) **struck forcibly**                      d) pull violently
7. Flash lights shot **streaks** of gleam up and down the walls.  
 a) **signals**                      b) marks                      c) rays                      d) shadows
8. 'Open up' cried **a hoarse** voice  
 a) **rough**                      b) sweet                      c) husky                      d) gentle
9. I wanted to go down and **let** them in  
 a) forbid                      b) **allow**                      c) wander                      d) prevent

10. We could hear the **tromping** of the other police  
 a) walking slowly    b) **walking heavily**    c) staggering    d) limping
11. "What on earth are you boys doing?" she **demand**  
 a) replied    b) requested    c) responded    d) **asked**

### UNIT 3

1. Women **occupy** almost all the major positions in society  
 a) conceive    b) **hold**    c) with hold    d) change
2. **Currently** women's accomplishments are tremendous  
 a) once upon a time    b) **at present**    c) ancient    d) in due course
3. Currently women's accomplishments are **tremendous**.  
 a) excellent    b) huge    c) **enormous**    d) awesome
4. All-women Indian Navy crew who **circumnavigated** the world for 254 days  
 a) chase around    b) move around    c) immobilized    d) **travel around**
5. INSV **stands** for Indian Naval Ship Vessel.  
 a) ranges    b) means    c) **denotes**    d) spins
6. Tara-Tarini is the **patron** deity for sailors  
 a) trainer    b) coach    c) **protector**    d) assailant
7. Tara-Tarini is **worshipped** for safety and success at sea.  
 a) praised    b) appreciated    c) **adored**    d) criticized
8. Tara-Tarini is worshipped for **safety** and success at sea.  
 a) risk    b) threat    c) **protection**    d) hazard
9. It is a 55 foot sailing vessel built **indigenously** in India.  
 a) globally    b) gloriously    c) **locally**    d) domestically
10. The special feature of this sail boat is that it **encouraged** use of environment  
 a) worried    b) dejected    c) disappointed    d) **supported**

### UNIT 4

1. We had reached a point where the road **bifurcated**.  
a) connected      b) diverted      **c) divided into two**      d) linked
2. If we drove ten kilometres along the road that **branches** off to the right,....  
a) wide spread      b) deviated      c) divided      **d) out spread**
3. I asked Aditya whether he was interested in **revisiting** the place of his birth.  
a) going down      b) leaving      **c) going over**      d) going to
4. Trying to **revive** old childhood memories may proved is appointing.  
**a) bring up**      b) bring back      c) bring out      d) bring down
5. Trying to revive old childhood memories may prove **disappointing**.  
a) convincing      b) pleasing      **c) disheartening**      d) loving
6. He said he wished to visit the tea shop of Nagen Uncle, if it still **existed**.  
a) continued      b) discontinued      **c) survived**      d) seized
7. We drove to Brahmapur of which Aditya's **ancestors** were once the Zamindars.  
**a) fore fathers**      b) descendants      c) brothers      d) uncle
8. The **attic** has always been a favourite place for children.  
a) verandah      b) portico      c) yard      **d) loft**
9. A portion of the wall of the attic **crumbled** down.  
a) developed      **b) crushed**      c) demolished      d) destroyed
10. and through the window that has been **created**  
a) demolished      b) destroyed      c) made      **d) developed**



1. Anything which is below a **pre-defined** time or below certain threshold can be self-ordered.  
**a) defined in advance**      b) defined at right time      c) defined to do      d) not at all defined
2. Anything which is below a pre-defined limit or below certain threshold should can be self-ordered by the **appliance**  
a) approach      b) reproach      c) application      **d) machine**
3. Your refrigerator can directly link to the e-commerces ite and order for milk if it is about to be **exhausted**  
a) Vigorous      b) vehement      **c) finished**      d) refreshed

4. Consumable products such as Ink **cartridges** may be capable of self ordering replacements  
a) bottles                      b) packages                      c) glasses                      **d) containers**
5. Technology can **communicate** and control our environment  
a) hide                      b) conceal                      c) reveal                      **d) speak**
6. Technology can communicate and control our **environment**  
**a) surrounding**                      b) circumference                      c) neighbours                      d) promoters
7. It can help us study, get **qualifications** and fine opportunities for work  
a) commitments                      **b) certification**                      c) agreement                      d) disagreement
8. It can make us **confident** and independent.  
a) certain                      **b) hopeful**                      c) doubtful                      d) desperate
9. It can make us confident and **Independent**.  
a) self-defense                      b) self-respect                      c) self-confident                      **d) self-reliant**
10. It has increased the number of words he uses meaningfully and **comment** socially.....  
**a) remark**                      b) notify                      c) criticize                      d) blame

## UNIT 6

1. .... the black smith Wachter, who was there with his apprentice reading the **bulletin**  
a) news paper                      b) magazine                      **c) official statement** d) record
2. Usually, when school began, there was a great **bustle** the opening and closing of desks  
**a) busy**                      b) idea                      c) idle                      d) lazy
3. The teacher's **ruler** was rapping on the table.  
a) emperor                      b) king                      **c) scale**                      d) measure
4. The teacher's ruler was **rapping** on the table.  
a) hanging                      b) pulling                      **c) tapping**                      d) knocking
5. But now it was all so **still**  
**a) quiet**                      b) loud                      c) noisy                      d) grumble
6. I had **counted** on the commotion to get to my desk.  
**a) taken advantage** b) measured                      c) taken as disadvantage d) taken un due advantage

7. I had counted on the **commotion** to get to my desk.  
 a) happiness      **b) Chaos**      c) cheer      d) joy
8. M.Hamel was sitting **motionless** in his chair.  
 a) moved      **b) unmoved**      c) hopeless      d) afraid
9. It was the most beautiful language in the world the clearest, the most **logical**.....  
 a) loud      b) moving      **c) reasoning**      d) understanding
10. When people are **enslaved** as long as  
 a) liberalized      b) freed      c) released      **d) captured**



1. In the dim light of **foggy** November day, the sick room was a gloomy spot.  
 a) snowy      **b) misty**      c) light      d) wintry
2. In the dim light of foggy November day, the sick room was a **gloomy** spot  
 a) bright      b) happy      c) sad      **d) dark**
3. It was the **gaunt** face staring form....  
 a) fresh      b) flou rishing      **c) skeletal & thin**      d) refreshing
4. ....that brought **chill** to my heart.  
 a) boldness      b) courageousness      **c) fear**      d) happiness
5. His eyes had the brightness of fever, his cheeks were **flushed**.  
**a) reddened**      b) brightened      c) shine      d) blazed
6. It is **deadly** and contagious,  
 a) alive      **b) fatal**      c) live      d) soft
7. It is deadly and **contagious**  
 a) harmful      b) harmless      **c) spreads**      d) dangerous
8. I said **advancing** towards him  
**a) move forward**      b) move backward      c) move towards      d) unmoved
9. My feelings as doctor were **aroused**.  
**a) awakened**      b) slumbered      c) slept      d) distorted

10. I will examine your *symptoms*

a) emblem

b) signs

c) gesture

d) voice

**Q. NO.  
4 TO 6  
3 MARKS**

**ANTONYMS**

**UNIT 1**

WORD	ANTONYMS	WORD	ANTONYMS
attempt	X retreat	beneath	X above
muster up	X deaden	blazing	X dark
far	X near	wide	X narrow
preen	X dirty	plaintive	X happy
gnaw	X freshen	exhausted	X able
ledge	X dip	plunge	X rise
cackle	X cry	warm	X cool
scrap	X chunk	plateau	X valley
thrust	X pull	trot	X stop
soar	X decline	whet	X blunt
afraid	X brave	shrill	X calm
cliff	X relaxed	previous	X next
sheer	X successful	mocking	X respectful
utter	X incomplete	amused	X bore

**UNIT 2**

WORD	ANTONYMS	WORD	ANTONYMS
chaos	X orderliness	faint	X clear
despondent	X hopefully	intuitively	X induced
conclusion	X beginning	whoop	X calm
sprawl	X straighten	enormous	X common
phony	X authentic	hullabaloo	X calm
creaked	X gruff	peer	X inferior

gripped	X released	banging	X slowly
yank	X push	sprang	X ceased
hysterical	X apathetic	blaspheme	X reverence
attic	X cellar	gripped	X release
aroused	X calm	narrow	X wide
cops	X civilian	closet	X clear
hammer	X praise	indignant	X pleased
suspected	X trusted	rapidly	X slowly
shine	X darkness	gruffly	X gently
grab	X free	hoarse	X nice
ransack	X protect	coward	X hero

### UNIT 3

WORD	ANTONYMS	WORD	ANTONYMS
indoors	X outdoors	changed	X unchanged
freedom	X slavery	safety	X danger
success	X defeat	famous	X infamous
essential	X inessential	non conventional	X conventional
renewable	X non renewable	collected	X scattered
accurate	X inaccurate	defense	X offense
replenishment	X depletion	necessary	X unnecessary
personal	X impersonal	allowed	X disallowed
entry	X exit	successfully	X unsuccessfully
brilliant	X dull	pleasant	X unpleasant
honour	X dishonour	consonance	X disagreement

### UNIT 4

WORD	ANTONYMS	WORD	ANTONYMS
interested	X disinterested	decided	X undecided
acute	X blunt, dull	particular	X general
essential	X inessential	heaved	X shrank, compressed
crumbled	X built	overwrought	X calm, cool
stretched	X contracted	continue	X discontinue

cursed	X blessed	affluent	X poor
soothing	X disturbing	created	X destroyed
existed	X discontinued	ascertained	X unconfirmed
raising	X dropping	strewn	X gathered
unperturbed	X disturbed	created	X destroyed
recognizable	X unrecognizable	revive	X destroy, abolish
expanded	X contracted	intently	X distractedly
normal	X abnormal	reaction	X inquire
venting	X blocking		

## UNIT 5

WORD	ANTONYMS	WORD	ANTONYMS
receive	X give	latest	X outdated
combined	X isolated, separated	disabled	X abled, able-bodied
capable	X incapable	freedom	X slavery
pre-defined	X post-defined	mounted	X dismantled
swapping	X unmoving	access	X exclusion
reality	X false	opening	X closing
command	X request	deprived	X provided
grapple	X accept	better	X worse
entire	X part	selected	X rejected
spare	X scanty	combined	X separated
rely	X independent	easier	X harder
frustrating	X encouraging	exhausted	X full
impairment	X intact	interactive	X individual
required	X needless	interested	X unconcerned

## UNIT 6

WORD	ANTONYMS	WORD	ANTONYMS
scolding	X praising	carefully	X carelessly
thanking	X ungrateful	logical	X illogical
often	X rarely, seldom	gentle	X rude
bright	X dull	smooth	X rough

understood	X misunderstood	lost	X won
faithful	X unfaithful	plenty	X less
enslaved	X freed	patience	X impatience
gave	X cheerful, light	mounted	X dismounted
courage	X timidity	apprentice	X master
quiet	X noisy	honour	X dishonour
preferred	X hated	motionless	X moving
beautiful	X ugly	warm	X cold
low	X high	attention	X inattention
commotion	X clarity		



WORD	ANTONYMS	WORD	ANTONYMS
sinking	X depressed	gloomy	X dark
replied	X questioned	gloomy	X lightness
certainly	X doubtfully	frail	X strong
silence	X noisy	admitted	X denied, refused
horrified	X terrified	gaunt	X lean
never	X always	brightness	X dullness
knowledge	X ignorance	ignorant	X knowledgeable
kindness	X cruelly	illness	X disease, sickness
flushed	X reddish	disobey	X obey
approaching	X retreating	contagious	X non-contagious
deadly	X non-destructive	agreed	X disagreed, denied

***Choose the appropriate antonyms for the italicised words :***



- She screamed back *mockingly*.  
 a) disrespectfully    b)ridiculously    **c) respectfully**    d) happily
- He kept calling *plaintively*.  
 a) sadly    **b)cheerfully**    c) sorrowfully    d) loudly

3. He **uttered** a joyful scream.  
a) expressed      b) articulated      **c) suppressed**      d) emitted
4. He uttered a **joyful** scream.  
**a) sorrowful**      b) cheerful      c) happiness      d) graceful
5. He leaned out **eagerly**.  
a) Interestingly      b) earnestly      c) Willingly      **d) unwillingly**
6. Then a **monstrous** terror seized him.  
a) terrible      b) horrible      **c) beautiful**      d) credible
7. His heart stood **still**.  
**a) moving**      b) Immovable      c) static      d) stationary
8. It only **lasted** a moment.  
a) continued      b) persisted      **c) discontinued**      d) allowed
9. He felt his wings **spread** out wards.  
a) Stretched      b) extended      **c) shrunk**      d) abridged
10. His legs **sank** into it.  
a) immersed      **b) floated**      c) plunged      d) extended



1. The cops were **reluctant** to leave without getting their hand on somebody.  
a) disinclined      b) unwilling      **c) eager**      d) interested
2. ....before I could **intervene** or explain.....  
a) Interfere      b) Interrupt      c) regard      **d) disregard**
3. He was going through a **phase in** which he believed that....  
a) stage      b) level      **c) whole**      d) part
4. General Meade's men were beginning to **retreat** and even desert.  
a) escape      **b) advance**      c) withdraw      d) back
5. General Meade's men were beginning to retreat and even **desert**.  
a) quit      b) relinquish      c) abandon      **d) join back**

6. ....the night had been **distinctly** a defeat for them.  
 a) clearly                      b) lucidly                      c) **vaguely**                      d) surely
7. ...the night had been distinctly a **defeat** for them.  
 a) failure                      b) **success**                      c) triumphantly                      d) loss
8. They **obviously** did not like the layout.  
 a) clearly                      b) evidently                      c) certainly                      d) **doubtfully**
9. We thought at first he had **forgotten** all about what had happened.  
 a) **remembered**                      b) overlooked                      c) removed                      d) memorized
10. He **glared** at Herman and me.  
 a) cried                      b) uttered                      c) **smiled**                      d) observed

### UNIT 3

1. We don't have to use any means of **repulsion**.  
 a) **Attraction**                      b) distaste                      c) hate                      d) horror
2. It was **rare** to watch that in those months, that too from sea.  
 a) unlikely                      b) **common**                      c) occasional                      d) unfamiliar
3. We were absolutely a **we struck as** we were not expect in git.  
 a) wondered                      b) surprised                      c) **bored**                      d) astonished
4. ....to see the **entire** sky lit up in green light.  
 a) partly                      b) partiality                      c) **partial**                      d) whole
5. We **picked up** some hobbies and kept posting pictures of delicacies.  
 a) preferred                      b) chose                      c) selected                      d) **ignored**
6. We picked up some hobbies and kept posting pictures of **delicacies**.  
 a) elegancy                      b) softness                      c) beauties                      d) **eyesore**
7. I **indulged** in baking.  
 a) took part                      b) participated                      c) **abstained**                      d) yielded
8. I love it when people **appreciate** the food that I cook.  
 a) love                      b) like                      c) **despise**                      d) praise

9. You have to be **honest** with yourself.  
 a) upright                      **b) corrupt**                      c) sincere                      d) noble
10. We **witnessed** the brilliant southern Lights from sea.  
 a) observed                      **b) unobserved**                      c) watched                      d) deposited
11. When we were crossing the Tasman Sea, we witnessed the **brilliant** southern lights from sea.  
 a) shining                      b) glaze                      **c) dull**                      d) ordinary

## UNIT 4

1. The owner of the shop, now over sixty, was **rustic in** appearance.  
 a) rural                      b) village                      c) country                      **d) urban**
2. The owner of the shop, now over sixty, was rustic in **appearance**.  
 a) happening                      b) occurrence                      **c) disappearance**                      d) vanished
3. ....with his white **neatly** combed hair and clean look....  
 a) tidily                      **b) untidily**                      c) clean                      d) uncleanly
4. ..with his white neatly combed hair and **clean** look.....  
 a) tidily                      b) untidily                      **c) dirty**                      d) uncleanly
5. The jeweler **remarked** that it was an antique.  
 a) noted                      b) commented                      **c) ignored**                      d) stated
6. Though I was little **curious**, I didn't ask Aditya anything.  
 a) usual                      b) uninterested                      **c) ordinary**                      d) interested
7. We **entered** the house and went to the room.  
**a) exit**                      b) returned                      c) emigrated                      d) immigrated
8. Sasanka Uncle was **busy** reciting verses from Tagore.  
 a) active                      b) ideal                      **c) Idle**                      d) engaged
9. The spoiled child of **affluent** parents.  
**a) Poor**                      b) prosperous                      c) educated                      d) wealthy
10. After about ten minutes we came to the **local** school.  
 a) domestic                      b) native                      **c) foreign**                      d) town



## UNIT 5

1. Technology has not made a normal person's life easier.  
a) **abnormal**      b) Usual      c) unfair      d) rarely
2. Technology has not made a normal person's life easier.  
a) blessing      b) stronger      c) **harder**      d) pleasant
3. It is a boon to citizens with special needs.  
a) faster      b) gift      c) wish      d) **bane**
4. It is a *boon* to citizens with *special* needs.  
a) normal      b) **ordinary**      c) usual      d) common
5. India is a home to 2.7 crore people living with one or other kind of *disability*.  
a) quality      b) capability      c) potentiality      d) **ability**
6. We can now look *forward*.  
a) upward      b) downward      c) **backward**      d) toward
7. We can now look forward to a more *inclusive* way of learning.  
a) **exclusive**      b) suppressive      c) excessive      d) added
8. Your *entire* water and energy management can be taken care.  
a) **partial**      b) complete      c) whole      d) incomplete
9. It has made me more *independent* and I am now able to study on my own.  
a) free      b) **dependent**      c) held      d) captive
10. I know my teacher would be *proud* of me.  
a) **ashamed**      b) happy      c) delighted      d) fabulous



## UNIT 6

1. It was so *warm*, so bright  
a) heat      b) **cool**      c) hot      d) glow
2. It was so warm, so *bright*.  
a) **dull**      b) shine      c) gloomy      d) light

3. It was all much more **tempting** than the rule for participles.  
a) attractive      b) fascinating      **c) unattractive**      d) repulsive
4. I had the **strength** to resist  
a) sturdy      **b) weakness**      c) strong      d) powerful
5. I **hurried** off to school.  
**a) slowed**      b) rushed      c) fastened      d) hastened
6. I had the strength to **resist**.  
a) giveaway      b) oppose      **c) yield**      d) control
7. **Usually** when the school began, there was a great bustle.  
a) normally      b) regularly      **c) unusually**      d) occasionally
8. Usually when the school **began**, there was a great bustle.  
a) started      b) commenced      c) set off      **d) closed**
9. ....lessons repeated in **unison**.....  
a) harmony      **b) disharmony**      c) unity      d) coherence
10. ....lessons repeated in unison, very **loud** and the teacher's great ruler.  
a) noisy      **b) calm**      c) booming      d) sound



1. I have learned that much during my **recent** researches.  
a) now      **b) past**      c) new      d) relevant
2. I said going **towards** the door.  
a) next      b) near      c) besides      **d) faraway**
3. **Never** have I had such a shock when the dying man bolted the door.  
**a) ever**      b) not ever      c) occasionally      d) rare
4. Never have I had such a **shock** when the dying man bolted the door.  
a) terrible      **b) surprise**      c) horrify      d) unexpected
5. The butler **appeared** at the door way  
a) showed      **b) disappeared**      c) visible      d) cleared

6. I **pushed** past the butler.  
 a) dragged                      b) **pulled**                      c) rubbed                      d) retrieved
7. I pushed past the butler and **entered** the room.  
 a) **exit**                      b) came into                      c) evict                      d) reached
8. I saw a **frail** man with bald head sitting.  
 a) **strong**                      b) sturdy                      c) weak                      d) thin
9. ....but the matter cannot be **delayed**.  
 a) post poned                      b) belated                      c) leisurely                      d) **quickened**
10. With a **sinking** heart I reached Holmes' room.  
 a) **floating**                      b) emerging                      c) raising                      d) dawning



### Plurals of different form

singular	plural	singular	plural	singular	plural
goose	geese	focus	foci	aquarium	aquaria
terminus	temini	genie	genii, genies	alumna (masculine)	alumni
axis	axes	memorandum	memoranda	medium	media
crisis	crises	stratum	strata	datum	data
buffalo	buffaloes (or) buffalos	piece of furniture	pieces of furniture		
alumnus (feminine)	alumnae				

**Note 1 : Some nouns remain the same form in the singular and plural**

singular	informa- tion	species	furniture	corps	sheep	deer	swine
plural	informa- tion	species	furniture	corps	sheep	deer	swine

**Note 2 : Most compound nouns form their plural with an attachment of "s"**

singular	dining room	spoon ful	grown up	cup ful
plural	dining rooms	spoons ful	grown ups	cups ful

**Note 3 : In some Compound Nouns, the plural is formed by attaching "s" to the first part of the Compound word.**

singular	plural	singular	plural
son-in-law	sons-in-law	mother-in-law	mothers-in-law
daughter-in-law	daughters-in-law	father-in-law	fathers-in-law
brother-in-law	brothers-in-law	govemor general	govemors general
sister-in-law	sisters-in-law	runner-up	runners-up

**Note 4 : In some Compound Nouns, the plural is formed by attaching "s" to both**

singular	plural	singular	plural
man servant	men servants	woman student	women students

**Note 5 : Some nouns are always plural. They have no singular form.**

singular	plural	singular	plural	singular	plural
cattle	spectacles	scissors	premises	trousers	pant

**Note 6 : Some nouns form the plural by a vowel change**

singular	man	woman	mouse	tooth	goose	foot	louse
plural	men	women	mice	teeth	geese	feet	lice

**Note 7 : Nouns that end in - m an but are not compound s for m the plural regularly by attaching "s"**

singular	norman	human	german
plural	normans	humans	germans

**Note 8 : Nouns that end in - "o" proceed by a vowel, form the plural by attaching - "s" to the singular**

singular	radio	solo	folio	piano	tattoo	octavo
plural	radios	solos	folios	pianos	tattoos	octavos

**Note 9 : Takes "es"**

singular	hero	potato	tomato
plural	heroes	potatoes	tomatoes

**Note 10 : Nouns form foreign language**

singular	plural	singular	plural
analysis	analyses	monsieur	messieurs
basis	bases	phylum	phyla
datum	data	appendix	appendices/appendixes
bacterium	bacteria	cherub	cherubim/cherubs
criterion	criteria/criterions	focus	foci, focuses
index	indices/indexes	formula	formulae, formulas
radius	radii		

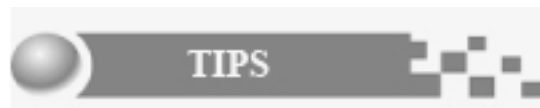
### Attaching "es" to singular sending in 's', 'ss', 'sh', ch, x, z

singular	bus	ass	bunch	box	bush	fish
plural	buses	asses	bunches	boxes	bushes	fishes

**Note : In some case 'fish' is used both in singular and plural**

### Attaching 's' to singular ending in 'y' after a vowel.

singular	plural	singular	plural	singular	plural
day	days	donkey	donkeys	toy	toys
ray	rays	monkey	monkeys	key	keys
storey	storeys	boy	boys		



singular	is	um	a	us	oo	ix
plural	es	a	ae	i	ee	ices

### Changing the 'y' of singular noun sending in 'y' after a consonant into "ies" :

singular	plural	singular	plural	singular	plural
baby	babies	body	bodies	knife	knives
army	armies	family	families	cry	cries
duty	duties	story	stories	try	tries
fairy	fairies	dictionary	dictionaries	butterfly	butterflies

singular	plural	singular	plural	singular	plural
chair	chairs	box	boxes	eskimo	eskimos
lady	ladies	radius	radii	formula	formulae
child	children	deer	deer	loaf	loaves
hero	heroes				

**Additional plural forms :**

singular	plural	singular	plural	singular	plural
elf	elves	calf	calves	knife	knives
man	men	person	people	mouse	mice
foot	feet	tooth	teeth	goose	geese
sheep	sheep	ox	oxen	appendix	appendices
louse	lice	cactus	cacti	cod	cod/cods
shrimp	shrimp / shrimps	fish	fish/fishes	quail	quail/quails

**Change the singular nouns to plurals by either attaching 's', 'ies', 'es' 'ves' :**

singular	plural	singular	plural
1. leaf	leaves	6. lamp	lamps
2. lorry	lorries	7. doll	dolls
3. bat	bats	8. biscuit	biscuits
4. clock	clocks	9. knife	knives
5. table	tables	10. loaf	loaves

**INTRODUCTION**

A prefix is a word such on **a, dis, fore**, etc., put at the beginning of a word to change or modify its meaning and get a new word.

**EXAMPLES**

a+wake = awake;      dis+respect = disrespect;      mis+behaviour = misbehaviour;  
fore+hand = forehand;      in+active = inactive.

A suffix is a word like **able, ish, ness**, etc., address to the end of a word to change its meaning and get new word.

**EXAMPLES**

child+ish = childish;      boy+hood = boyhood;      king+dom = kingdom;  
kind+ness;      love+able = lovable.



Using given prefix and suffixes form new words from the words listed below :  
(a prefix or suffix can be used only once)

prefix	root word	new word
1. en	vision	envision
2. in	secure	insecure
3. ig	noble	ignoble
4. un	quenchable	unquenchable
5. sub	way, standard	subway, substandard
6. em	power	empower
7. ultra	violet	ultraviolet
8. hyper	tension	hypertension
9. trans	form	transform
10. over	load	overload
11. de	code, form, frost	decode, deform, defrost
12. dis	charge, like, connect	discharge, dislike, disconnect
13. il	legal, logical, legitimate	illegal, illogical, illegitimate
14. im	proper, possible, moral, pure	improper, impossible, immoral, impure
15. in	complete, active	incomplete, inactive
16. ir	regular, rational	irregular, irrational
17. mis	take, lead, fortune	mistake, mislead, misfortune
18. non	violence, sense, co-operation, vegetarian	non-violence, non-sense, co-operation, non-vegetarian
19. un	happy, fortunate, real	unhappy, unfortunate, unreal
20. arch	enemy, angel, bishop	archenemy, archangel, archbishop
21. extra	ordinary, curricular	extraordinary, extracurricular
22. hyper	tension, active	hypertension, hyperactive
23. mini	bus, skirt	minibus, miniskirt
24. out	law, live, line	outlaw, outlive, outline
25. over	flow, confident	overflow, overconfident

**Choose the correct plural form of the following :**

1. Choose the correct plural form of **life**  
a) **lives**                      b) live                      c) lifes                      d) life.
2. Choose the correct plural form of **goose**  
a) **geese**                      b) geoses                      c) geeses
3. Choose the correct plural form of **buffalo**  
a) buffalo                      b) **buffaloes**                      c) buffalos
4. Choose the correct plural form of **piece of furniture**  
a) **pieces of furniture**      b) pieces of furnitures      c) piece of furnitures
5. Choose the correct plural form of **species**  
a) specie                      b) specy                      c) **species**
6. Choose the correct plural form of **son – in – law**  
a) son-in-laws                      b) **sons –in- law**                      c) sons –in-laws
7. Choose the correct plural form of **human**  
a) humen                      b) **humans**                      c) human
8. Choose the correct plural form of **Talisman**  
a) **Talismans**                      b) Talismen                      c) Talisman
9. Choose the correct plural form of **woman student**  
a) **women student**      b) woman students      c) women students
10. Choose the correct plural form of **Governor General**  
a) **Governors General**      b) Governor Generals      c) Governors Generals



**Form a derivative by adding the right suffix to the word**

1. Attach a suitable suffix to the word **document** : [MQP]  
There has been considerable document.....  
a) ly                      b) ism                      c) **ation**                      d) sion

2. Attach a prefix to the word '**polite**' from the list given below to complete the sentence. The shop-keeper dismissed his assistant because he was .... polite to his customers.

- a) un                      b) dis                      c) **im**                      d) mis

3. Attach a suffix to the word 'associate' from the list given below to complete the sentence. He had close **associate** ... with many learned person.

- a) ly                      b) ness                      c) **ion**                      d) or

4. Attach a prefix to the word '**obey**' from the list given below complete sentence. Children should not .... obey their elders.

- a) un                      b) mis                      c) **dis**                      d) in

5. Attach a prefix to the word '**placed**' from the list given below to complete the sentence. Geetha... placed the book that she borrowed from me.

- a) dis                      b) un                      c) **mis**                      d) en

6. Attach a prefix to the word '**visible**' from the list given below to complete the sentence. The artists are the ones who might be able to help us with our internal .... visible lives.

- a) **in**                      b) dis                      c) im                      d) il

7. Attach a prefix to the word **kind** from the list given below to complete the sentence. Even a small help is an act of kind.

- a) **ness**                      b) our                      c) ship                      d) ment

8. Attach a prefix to the word **legal** from the list given below to complete the sentence. The act was proved.... legal by the court.

- a) un                      b) **il**                      c) en                      d) dis

9. Attach a suffix to the word **announce** from the list given below to complete the sentence. The headmater made an announce

- a) er                      b) ing                      c) ship                      d) **ment**

10. Attach a suffix to the word **danger** from the list given below to complete the sentence. A snake is a very dange..... reptile.

- a) ness                      b) **ous**                      c) able                      d) ly



## ABBREVIATION & ACRONYMS

### ABBREVIATION :

a) An abbreviation is shortening by any method. It can be spelt word by word.

**Eg :** prof. sr. B.Tech B.A. M.A

b) A contraction is a reduction of size **Eg :** Dr, Er, can't they're

c) An acronym is a word form with the first letters of the words in the phrase. It can be pronounced as a word.

**Eg :** UNESCO, AIDS, SIM, AVADI, AIR

**Expand the following abbreviations or acronyms :**

(page 133)

1. SIM	Subscriber Identification Module	6. LASER	Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
2. ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation	7. MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
3. WHO	World Health Organisation	8. CRY	Child Rights and You
4. CCTV	Closed Circuit Television	9. RAM	Random Access Memory
5. HDMI	High Definition Multimedia Interface	10. ROM	Read Only Memory
11. CPU	Central Processing Unit	12. ALU	Arithmetic Logic Unit

No.	Abbreviation	Expansion	No.	Abbreviation	Expansion
1.	P.A.	Personal Assistant	6.	Dr.	Doctor
2.	P.S.	Personal Secretary / PostScript	7.	G.M.	General Manager
3.	B.Tech.	Bachelor of Technology	8.	S.B.I.	State Bank Of India
4.	B.P.	Blood Pressure	9.	B.Pharm.	Bachelor of Pharmacy
5.	A.I.R.	All India Radio	10.	S.S.L.C.	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
11.	B.Com	Bachelor of Commerce	16.	M.B.B.S.	Bachelor of Medicine And Bachelor Of Surgery

12.	M.Com	Master of Commerce	17.	B.E.	Bachelor of Engineering
13.	B.Sc	Bachelor of Science	18.	M.E.	Master of Engineering
14.	M.Sc	Master of Science	19.	B.L.	Bachelor of Law
15.	M.S.	Master of Surgery	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			

### Additional Important Abbreviations

1. ATM	Automated Teller Machine	6. M.Phil.	Master of Philosophy
2. B.Tech	Bachelor of Technology	7. DEO	District Educational Officer
3. B.A.	Bachelor of Arts	8. OTP	One Time Password
4. B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science	9. ECG	Electro Cardio Gram
5. M.A.	Master of Arts	10. SCERT	State Council of Education Research
11. BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation	16. C A	Chartered Accountant
12. BCCI	Board of Cricket for Control in India	17. CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education
13. FIR	First Information Report	18. CCE	Continuous and Comprehensive
14. BPO	Business Process Outsourcing	19. CEO	Chief Educational Officer
15. BPT	Bachelor of Physiotherapy		

### Additional Important Acronyms

1. AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	6. NASA	National Aeronautics and Space
2. AIR	All India Radio	7. NEWS	North East West South
3. CAT	Common Aptitude Test	8. PIN	Postal Index Number

4. INSAT	Indian National Satellite	9. RADAR	Radio Detection and Ranging
5. LAN	Local Area Network	10. SAT	Scholastic Aptitude Test administration



- Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of 4G is
  - Fourth Group
  - Fourth Gender
  - Fourth Generation**
  - Fourth Gear.
- Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of P.A is
  - Private assistant
  - Personnel Assistant
  - Personal Assistant**
  - Personal Accountant
- Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of P.S is
  - Personal Secretary**
  - Personnel Secretary
  - Private Secretary
  - Public Secretary
- Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of BPO is
  - Business Private Organization
  - British Post Office
  - Business Process Outsourcing**
  - Bank Process Outsourcing
- Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of KPO is
  - Knowledge Process Outsourcing**
  - Known Post Office
  - Knowledge Public Organization
  - Kerala Power Organization
- Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of B.Tech is
  - Bachelor of Technicality
  - Bachelor of Technology**
  - Bank of Technology
  - BioTechnology
- Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of SBI is
  - Southern Bank of India
  - Society of British Institution
  - State Bank of India**
  - Southern Book of India
- Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of RRB is
  - Regional Recruitment Board
  - Regular Review Bank
  - Right Research Board
  - Railway Recruitment Board**

9. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of UFO is  
 a) United Force Organization                      **b) Unidentified Flying Objects**  
 c) Union of Flying Officers                        d) Unaccounted Finance Officer
10. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of CA is  
 a) Computer Account                                b) Chartered Assistant  
 c) **Chartered Accountant**                        d) Catholic Authority

Q. NO.  
10  
1 MARKS

PHRASAL VERB

### MODEL QUESTION

Choose the suitable phrasal verb for the following.

The mother instructed the maid to \_\_\_\_\_ the child carefully.

- a) look on                      b) look upon                      **c) look after**                      d) look into

**A phrasal verb is an idiomatic phrase consisting of a verb and another element, typically an adverb or a preposition or both, the meaning of which is different from the meaning of its separate parts.**

### EXAMPLES

1. The crew **ran out** of water and food before they could expedition.
2. The Police personnel instructed the mob to **go away** from the place during the strike.
3. The air hostess instructed the passengers to wear the seat belt during the **take off**.
4. Venkat felt happy to **get along** with the neighbours in the new locality.
5. There will be a **shut down** next week in the office.
6. Doing **warm up** every day in the morning keeps one healthy.
7. The mother instructed the maid to **look after** the child carefully.

**Idiomatic phrases and their meanings: (Text Book)**

1. go far	succeed	2. blow up	explode
3. show up	reveal	4. call on	require / visit
5. break off	finish	6. knuckle under	submit
7. come across	to meet or find by chance	8. work out	to exercise
9. bring on	to accept a challenge with confidence	10. get along	to have a friendly relationship
11. hand on	to keep something	12. put on	wear
13. come in	enter	14. try again	repeat
15. walk away	go	16. time out	rest
17. try again	attempt	18. fond of	love / like something
19. hidden away	hide / conceal	20. lock up	shut up
21. laughed at	make fun of / ridicule	22. look at	observe, examine
23. gave up	abandon, stop	24. bring up	develop, grow, rear
25. went through	examine	26. finish off	complete
27. figure out	assess, understand		

### Additional Phrasal Verbs

1. back up	support	2. bring up	rear, grow
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**Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate phrasal verb given below :**

- I can't \_\_\_\_\_ your laziness.  
a) put off                      b) put forward                      **c) put up with**                      d) put out
- Students should know how \_\_\_\_\_ with other students in the class.  
a) get up                      b) get back                      **c) get on**                      d) get into
- I will \_\_\_\_\_ these letters.  
**a) throw out**                      b) throw off                      c) take off                      d) take up
- \_\_\_\_\_ smoking is good for health.  
**a) Giving up**                      b) Giving to
- I can \_\_\_\_\_ your handwriting.  
a) make for                      b) make up                      **c) make out**                      d) make in
- Smoking is injurious to health. So everyone must \_\_\_\_\_ the habit.  
a) give away                      b) give in                      **c) give up**                      d) give out

7. The champion \_\_\_\_\_ to the strength of his opponent.  
a) gave on                      **b) gave back**                      c) gave in                      d) gave up
8. The teacher said, " \_\_\_\_\_ the map on the wall."  
a) look on                      b) look into                      **c) look at**                      d) look up
9. The match was \_\_\_\_\_ due to heavy rain.  
**a) put off**                      b) put up with                      c) put on                      d) put in
10. The old man \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
a) passed on                      b) passed by                      **c) passed away**                      d) passed for



### Compound words function as:

#### 1. Compound nouns:

- i) noun+noun                      ii) adj +noun  
iii) gerund+noun                      iv) adv + noun.

i) **noun+noun** : sun light, pen friend, college student, lamp post, table cloth, foot ball, cloth merchant, gas light, rice mill, text book, pipe water, wood cutter, car driver, post man, rain drop, raw dust, arm chair, motor cycle.

ii) **adjective+noun** : black board, blue print, poor man, strong hold, rich girls, sweet heart, dark room, second class, nice man, honest man, wise man, tall girl, short hand

iii) **Gerund+noun** : driving licence, walking stick, dining hall, reading room, Swimming pool

iv) **Adverb+noun** : after noon, fore sight, over coat, afterthought.

#### 2. Compound verbs.

- i) verb+adverb                      ii) noun +verb  
iii) adj+verb                      iv) adv + verb.

i) **Verb+adverb**: take over, make up, break down.

ii) **Noun+verb** : snake bite, dog bite, day break, blood test, birth control, rain fall, gun fight, sun rise, sun set, hair cut, home work, tooth ache

iii) **Adjective+verb**: good run, well taken, well said, good show, clever attack, good attempt

iv) **adv+verb**: out spoken, in come.

#### 3. Compound adjectives.

- i) noun+adj                      ii) adj+adj                      iii) adv +participle.

- i) **Noun+adj**: tax free, life long, duty free, air tight, knee dip, home sick, water tight, sea blue  
life long
- ii) **adj+adj**: dark blue, pale yellow, light green.

**Compound words are formed by the combination of two words.**

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

**Read these sentences:**

- Beyond the iron gates were the playing field and the **two-storeyed** school building.
  - The owner of the tea shop, now over sixty, a little rustic in appearance, with his white **neatly-combed** hair and clean look, was the same as before.
  - His nerves seemed **over wrought** for some reason.
- The words highlighted are Compound words. A compound word is a combination of two or more words that function as a single unit of meaning.

**Complete the following table with two more compound words.**

Noun+Noun	kindergarden, sun light
Noun+Verb	mouth wash, sun rise
Verb+Noun	watch man, pop corn
Preposition+Noun	over coat, inbox
Gerund+Noun	bleaching powder, washing machine
Noun+Gerund	house keeping, note making
Adjective + Preposition +Noun	good for nothing, sweet at heart
Noun + Preposition+Noun	mother-in-law, day to day

**Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word to form a compound word :**

- Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***gazing*** to form a compound word?  
a) goat                      **b) star**                      c) boy                      d) land
- Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***moon*** to form a compound word?  
a) bed                      **b) light**                      c) hood                      d) port
- Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***child*** to form a compound word?  
a) ship                      **b) hood**                      c) law                      d) game
- Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***break*** to form a compound word?  
a) car                      **b) fast**                      c) house                      d) stone
- Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***head*** to form a compound word?  
a) role                      b) leader                      c) manager                      **d) master**
- Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***sea*** to form a compound word?  
a) toll                      b) roar                      c) thunder                      **d) food**
- Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***air*** to form a compound word?  
a) sea                      **b) port**                      c) pool                      d) loom
- Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***fast*** to form a compound word?  
a) play                      **b) food**                      c) run                      d) cycle
- Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***hand*** to form a compound word?  
a) light                      b) mark                      c) write                      **d) written**
- Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***walking*** to form a compound word?  
a) pole                      **b) stick**                      c) belt                      d) cane

11. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word **land** to form a compound word?

a) hood

b) mark

c) load

d) drive



**Preposition:** A preposition is a word used before a noun. It shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and other words in the sentence.

### Kinds of preposition

**1. Simple prepositions:** in, on, at, for, out, to, till with, by, from, of, through, up

1. Lincoln was born <b>in</b> America.	2. Bharathi was born <b>at</b> Ettayapuram
3. There was a book <b>on</b> the table	4. We should fight <b>for</b> our country
5. She went <b>out</b> of the kitchen	6. A new car was bought <b>by</b> my father
7. We went to Chennai <b>to</b> attend a marriage	8. Please remain in the exam hall <b>till</b> the bell rings
9. Don't write the exam <b>with</b> your ball point pen	10. He returned <b>from</b> the USA yesterday
11. Please go <b>through</b> your textbook	12. He climbed <b>up</b> the hill

**2. Compound prepositions:** among, along, across, about, above, amidst, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, inside, outside, without, within

Eg :

<b>among</b>	There should be unity <b>among</b> the people along They walked <b>along</b> the road
<b>across</b>	There is a bridge <b>across</b> the river
<b>about</b>	The President delivered <b>about</b> the duty of students above We were flying <b>above</b> the clouds
<b>amidst</b>	There was nounty <b>amidst</b> the bullocks below The river is flowing <b>below</b> the bridge.
<b>between</b>	The function will be held <b>between</b> 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. beyond The ball fell <b>beyond</b> the boundary line



Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate preposition given below.

1. At the moment, she is recovering \_\_\_\_\_ her injuries.  
a) at                      b) of                      **c) from**                      d) with
2. I'm dreaming \_\_\_\_\_ becoming a famous scientist one day  
a) for                      b) with                      **c) about**                      d) into
3. My cousin is married \_\_\_\_\_ a famous American  
a) with                      b) for                      **c) to**                      d) from
4. I am responsible \_\_\_\_\_ training the new recruits.  
a) at                      b) about                      c) with                      **d) for**
5. Many people took advantage \_\_\_\_\_ the low prices offered by the new shop.  
**a) of**                      b) for                      c) with                      d) to
6. I was not quite satisfied \_\_\_\_\_ the exam results.  
a) at                      b) for                      **c) with**                      d) about
7. The president was thankful \_\_\_\_\_ everyone who helped in the campaign.  
a) to                      b) with                      **c) for**                      d) at
8. Everyone in this town will benefit \_\_\_\_\_ the new hospital.  
**a) from**                      b) with                      c) at                      d) into
9. For two full days, the man was fighting \_\_\_\_\_ his life.  
a) up                      b) with                      c) at                      **d) for**
10. My dad shouted \_\_\_\_\_ me because I didn't do what he said.  
a) to                      **b) at**                      c) with                      d) towards
11. She insisted \_\_\_\_\_ helping me with the dishes.  
**a) on**                      b) with                      c) for                      d) about
12. We are very excited \_\_\_\_\_ our trip to Spain next week.  
a) at                      b) with                      **c) about**                      d) over



Tense	Affirmative/Negative/Question	Use	Signal Words
Simple Present	A: He speaks. N: He does not speak. Q: Does he speak?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action in the present place once, never or several times</li> <li>• facts</li> <li>• action taking place on after another</li> <li>• action set by a time table or schedule</li> </ul>	always, every ..., never, normally, often, seldom, sometimes, usually if sentences type I (If I talk, ...)
Present Progressive	A: He is speaking. N: He is not speaking. Q: Is he speaking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action taking place in the moment of speaking</li> <li>• action taking place only for a limited period of time</li> <li>• action arranged for the future</li> </ul>	at the moment, just, just now, Listen!, Look!, now, right now
Simple Past	A: He spoke. N: He did not speak. Q: Did he speak?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action in the past taking place once, never several times</li> <li>• action taking place one after another</li> <li>• action taking place in the middle of another action</li> </ul>	yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday if sentence type II (If I talked, ...)
Past Progressive	A: He was speaking. N: He was not speaking. Q: Was he speaking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action going on at a certain time in the past</li> <li>• actions taking place at the same time</li> <li>• action in the past that is interrupted by another action</li> </ul>	when, while, as long as

Present Perfect Simple	A: He has spoken. N: He has not spoken. Q: Has he spoken?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• putting emphasis on the result</li> <li>• action that is still going on</li> <li>• action that stopped recently finished action that has an influence on the present</li> <li>• action that has taken place once, never or several times before the moment of speaking</li> </ul>	already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now
Present Perfect Progressive	A: He has been speaking. N: He has not been speaking. Q: Has he been speaking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• putting emphasis on the course or duration (not the result)</li> <li>• action that recently stopped or is still going on</li> <li>• finished action that influenced the present</li> </ul>	all day, for 4 years, since 1993, how long?, the whole week
Past Perfect Simple	A: He had spoken. N: He had not spoken. Q: Had he spoken?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action taking place before a certain time in the past</li> <li>• sometimes interchangeable with past perfect progressive</li> <li>• putting emphasis only on the fact (not the duration)</li> </ul>	already, just, never, not yet, once, until that day if sentence type III (If I had talked, ...)
Past Perfect Progressive	A: He had been speaking. N: He had not been speaking. Q: Had he been speaking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action taking place before a certain time in the past</li> <li>• sometimes interchangeable with past perfect simple</li> <li>• putting emphasis on the duration or course of an action</li> </ul>	for, since, the whole day, all day

Future I Simple	A: He will speak. N: He will not speak. Q: Will he speak?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action in the future that cannot be influenced</li> <li>• spontaneous decision assumption with regard to the future</li> </ul>	in a year, next ..., tomorrow If-Satz Typ I (If you ask her, she will help you.) assumption: I think, probably, perhaps
Future I Simple (going to)	A: He is going to speak. N: He is not going to speak. Q: Is he going to speak?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• decision made for the future conclusion with regard to the future</li> </ul>	in one year, next week, tomorrow
Future I Progressive	A: He will be speaking. N: He will not be speaking. Q: Will he be speaking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action that is going on at a certain time in the future</li> <li>• action that is sure to happen in the near future</li> </ul>	in one year, next week, tomorrow
Future II Simple	A: He will have spoken. N: He will not have spoken. Q: Will he have spoken?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action that will be finished at a certain time in the future</li> </ul>	by Monday, in a week
Future II Progressive	A: He will have been speaking. N: He will not have been speaking. Q: Will he have been speaking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action taking place before a certain time in the future</li> <li>• putting emphasis on the course of an action</li> </ul>	for ..., the last couple of hours, all day long
Conditional I Simple	A: He would speak. N: He would not speak. Q: Would he speak?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action that might take place</li> </ul>	if sentences type II (If I were you, I would go home.)

Conditional I Progressive	A: He would be speaking. N: He would not be speaking. Q: Would he be speaking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action that might take place</li> <li>• putting emphasis on the course / duration of the action</li> </ul>	
Conditional II Simple	A: He would have spoken. N: He would not have spoken. Q: Would he have spoken?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action that might have taken place in the past</li> </ul>	if sentences type III (If I had seen that, I would have helped.)
Conditional II Progressive	A: He would have been speaking. N: He would not have been speaking. Q: Would he have been speaking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action that might have taken place in the past</li> <li>• puts emphasis on the course / duration of the action</li> </ul>	

**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. [MQP]  
a) will finish      b) finish      c) was finishing      **d) had finished**
- I \_\_\_\_\_ of visiting America.  
**a) am thinking**      b) are thinking      c) had thinking      d) have thinking
- He \_\_\_\_\_ ill since last week.  
a) was      b) had been      **c) had been**      d) is
- My dog is very silly he \_\_\_\_\_ after cats.  
**a) always runs**      b) is always running      c) will run      d) had been
- The steamer \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
a) has sailed      **b) sailed**      c) is sailing      d) was sailing
- We \_\_\_\_\_ anything from them for month.  
a) hadn't heard      **b) haven't heard**      c) didn't hear      d) couldn't hear

6. I phoned her because I \_\_\_\_\_ to talk.  
a) **wanted**                      b) was wanting                      c) have wanted                      d) had wanted
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ her parents tomorrow.  
a) see                      b) **am seeing**                      c) have seen                      d) had seen
8. I didn't know how long she \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
a) was sitting                      b) has been sitting                      c) **had been sitting**                      d) were been sitting
9. The Rhine \_\_\_\_\_ into the north sea.  
a) has run                      b) **runs**                      c) is running                      d) will be running
10. When I reached home I noticed that water \_\_\_\_\_ down the wall.  
a) run                      b) **was running**                      c) has been running                      d) had been running.



Type of linker	Examples	Broad meaning	Example
cause and effect	because, so, accordingly, thus, consequently, hence, therefore, as	introduces a reason and show result	we had to wait <b>because</b> , It was raining
comparison	similarly, likewise, whereas, but, on the other hand, except by comparison when compared to, equally, in the same way	identifies similarities between two ideas	life is difficult in extreme polls; <b>similarly</b> , it is horrible near the Equatorial regions.
contrast	but, however, yet, still, even though, nevertheless, on the hand, otherwise, after all, for all of that, on the contrary, notwithstanding, in contrast, unlike, whereas, instead of, alternatively, although	identifies differences between two ideas	raj did not perform well in the exam; <b>nevertheless</b> , he got a distinction In english

time	at once, immediately, meanwhile, at length, in the meantime, at the same time, in the end, when, then as, before that, after that	indicates time and frequency of events	the bell rang and the students left <b>immediately</b>
addition	and, also, even, again, moreover, further, furthermore, similarly, in addition, as well as	adds ideas in support of the main idea	it is very hot today; <b>moreover</b> , there is a power outage.
example	for example, such as, for instance, in this case, in another case, on this occasion, in this situation, in this manner, to illustrate	introduces illustrations in support of the main idea	i think he is very rich; <b>for example</b> , he gave a hundred rupee note to a beggar.
sequence	first, second, third, next, then, following, now, at this point, after, after this, subsequently, eventually, finally, previously	shows the importance of the ideas by listing according to the priority	there is a students' procession today; <b>therefore</b> , they diverted the traffic.
summary	in brief, on the whole, in sum, to sum up, thus	draws conclusion by summarizing the ideas	it is a love story, the actors performed well, the direction is excellent, the settings are beautiful; <b>in brief</b> , it is a good film.

**Choose the most appropriate linker from the given four alternatives.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ he is ninety years old, he is in the pink of health.  
a) When                      b) Since                      **c) Even though**                      d) yet
- She did well in the test, \_\_\_\_\_ Tom didn't.  
a) despite                      b) when                      c) inspite of                      **d) where as**
- She came to work \_\_\_\_\_ her cold.  
a) where as                      **b) inspite of**                      c) how ever                      d) although
- We arrived safely, \_\_\_\_\_ the train was two hour late.  
a) despite                      b) while                      c) because                      **d) although**

5. She went to school \_\_\_\_\_ her mother told her to.  
a) **because**                      b) though                      c) even if                      d) while
6. I am going to the palace even \_\_\_\_\_ I have been there before.  
a) despite                      b) never the less                      c) **though**                      d) however
7. Debbie hid her diary \_\_\_\_\_ nobody could read it.  
a) **so that**                      b) where as                      c) because                      d) while
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Johnny eats fish, his brother won't touch it.  
a) When                      b. In spite of                      c) **Although**                      d) However
9. I can't stand pop music \_\_\_\_\_ my sister loves it.  
a) because                      b) **however**                      c) where as                      d) never the less
10. \_\_\_\_\_ I have lost a few pounds I am still over weight.  
a) Despite                      b) **Although**                      c) Where as                      d) When

**Q. NO.  
15 TO 18  
2 MARKS**

**PART II  
SECTION I  
PROSE**

**PROSE 1**

**a. Why did the seagull fail to fly?**

The young seagull thought that it may **fall from the steep rock** and hurt itself.

**b. What did the parents do, when the young seagull failed to fly?**

The parents **encouraged him to fly** in the beginning. Then they threatened him to **starve** on his ledge unless he flew away. They wanted him to take his first flight.

**c. What was the first cat chof the young seagull's older brother?**

His brother's first catch was a **herring fish**.

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

He could find only a **fish tail** and dried pieces of **egg shell**.

**e. What did the young bird do to seek the attention of this parents?**

He stepped slowly to the brink of the ledge and **closed his eyes**, pretending to be **falling asleep**.

**f. What made the young seagull go mad?**

The **sight of the food** mad dened the young seagull.

**g. Why did the young bird utter a joy ful scream?**

The mother picked up a **piece of fish** and was flying across to him.

**Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.****a. Where was the author when he heard the noise?**

He had come out of the **bathtub**.

**b. What did the narrator think the unusual sound was?**

He unusual sound was that of a **ghost**.

**c. What were the various sounds the brothers heard when they went down stairs?**

[MQP]

They heard the **steps of someone** and the circling of **steps of a man**.

**d. Who were the narrator neighbours?**

The neighbours were **Bodwell**, a retired engraver and **his wife**.

**e. How did the Bod well sreact, when as hoe was thrown into their house?**

Bode wells were **shouting** and **raising his fist**.

**f. What did the Bod wells think when they heard the mother shout**

Bodwells thought that there was a **burglar in their house**.

**g. What was the grandfather wearing?**

The grandfather was wearing a long flannel **nightgown**, long **woolen pants**, a **cap** and a **leather jacket**

**a. What does INSV stand for?**

INSV stands for **Indian Naval Ship Vessel**.

**b. When was INSV Tarini commissioned to Indian Navy service?**

INSV Tarini commissioned to Indian Navy service on **18th February 2017**.

**c. Who is Tara-Tarini? After whom was the sail boat named?**

Tara-Tarini is a **sailboat**. The boat was named after the famous **Tara-Tarini temple in Ganjam district** of Odisha.

**d. Where did the crew undergo their basic training?**

The crew under went their basic training in **Mumbai** at the **Indian Naval Water man Ship Training Centre (INWTC)**.

**e. How long were they trained to under take this voyage?**

They were trained for **three years** to under take this voyage.

**f. Which skill was considered important in the selection process?**

**Survival skill** was considered important in the selection process

**g. Who mentored the crew?**

Commander **Dilip Donde** mentored the crew.

**a. When did Aditya leave the local school?**

Aditya had left after he had **passed the matriculation examination** from the local school to continue his studies in Calcutta.

**b. Why did Aditya think that the school would not be recognisable?**

Aditya thought that the school would not be recognizable because the school building would have **undergone many changes**.

**c. Who were Aditya's ancestors?**

Aditya's ancestors were once the **Zamindars**.

**d. How was the landscape through which they travelled.**

On either side of the road were **paddy fields**, as far as the eye could see. Harvest was over and there had been a **good crop** that year.

**e. What did Aditya visit?**

Aditya visited his **old school**.

**f. Where was nagen uncle's shop?**

Nagen uncle's tea shop was **next to a grocery shop** and opposite a temple dedicated to Lord Shiva.

**g. Besides tea, what did Nagen uncle have in his shop?**

Besides tea, Nagen uncle had **biscuits and savouries**.

**a. What is the future of technology?**

**Auto mating all the activities** like refilling the items in there frigerator or requesting your smart TV to show your social media feed are some of the future of technology. If got struck in a traffic jam, let the kettle be informed to make some tea which can be sipped the moment we reach home.

**b. How many people in India suffer with disability?**

**2.21 percent** of India's population in India suffers with disability.

**c. Who is Kim?**

Kim is the **Assistive Technologist** in Alisha's school.

**d. How does Kim help Alisha?**

Kim introduced her **Dragon Dictate** and trained her to understand her voice.

**e. Why is technology important according to David?**

Technology is very important because it **enables him to communicate** and be independent.

**f. Which instrument does David control with his eye movements?**

**Liberator Communication Device** controls with his eye movements.

**g. What devices help David to move from one place to other?**

**ECO2 with ECO point** helps David to move from one place to other.

**a. What kind of news was usually put upon the bullet in board?**

For the past two years all the **bad news** had come from the bulletin board

**b. What was the usual scene when school began everyday?**

There would be lot of commotion and the students **repeating the lesson** in chorus, the **closing of the benches** were the usual scene when the school began.

**c. Other than the students, who were present in the class?**

The **village people, old Hauser, Mayor and the Postman** were present in the class.

**d. Why did Mr.Hamel say it was the last French lesson?**

There was an **order from Berlin to teach only Germany** and a new teacher will assume office the next day. So it was the last class for Mr. Hamel.

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

Franz was asked to recite the **rule of participle** but he was not able to answer.

**f. Why did Mr.Hamel blame himself?**

Hamel had blamed himself because he had asked him to **water his flowers** and **declared holiday** when he wanted to go fishing.

**g. What did M. Hamel say about the French language?**

The French language was the **most beautiful language** in the world. It is clear and logical and we must guard it.

**a. How did Watson feel when he heard of Holmes illness?**

Watson **was shocked** of not having heard about his friend's illness before.

**b. Why didn't the land lady call the doctor?**

Sher lock Holmes **didn't allow the landlady** to call the doctor

**c. What was the condition of Holmes when Watson saw him?**

He was indeed a sad sight with the **gaunt face** staring from the bed. His eyes had the **brightness of fever, his cheeks were flushed**, and his hand twitched all the time. He lay listless.

**d. According to Holmes what was the disease he was suffering from?**

He was suffering from a rare tropical disease from Sumathra (**Tapanuli fever**).

**e. Who did Watson see when he entered the room?**

Watson saw the **butler** when he entered the room.

**f. What were the instructions given by Holmes to Watson?**

Holmes tells Watson to **turn the gaslight** on, but only half-full. He then instructs Watson to **bring Mr Culverton Smith** of 13 Lower Burke Street to see Holmes, but to make sure that Watson returns to Baker Street before Smith arrives.

**g. Why did Holmes plead with Smith?**

Holmes pleaded Smith **to cure him**.

**Q. NO.  
19 TO 22  
2 MARKS**

**SECTION II  
APPRECIATION  
QUESTIONS**

**POEM I**

*Read the following lines from the poem and answer the questions that follows.*

1. *Let me but live my life from year to year,  
With for ward face and unreluctant soul;*
  - a. Who does the word 'me' refer to?  
The word 'me' refers to the poet.
  - b. What kind of life does the poet want to lead?  
The poet wants to lead a joyful life.
2. *Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;  
Not mourning for the things that disappear*
  - a. Why do you think the poet is not in a hurry?  
The poet is not in a hurry because he neither wants to hurry nor move away from his goal.
  - b. What should one not mourn for?  
No one should mourn to the things, if the things were vanished.
3. *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.*
  - a. What does the poet mean by the phrase 'in the dim past'?  
The poet said that we should overcome from our past things without fear.
  - b. Is the poet afraid of future?  
No. The poet was not afraid of future.
  - c. How can one travel on with cheer?  
We prefer to live our life with a whole and happy heart which cheerfully travels from youth to old age.

4. *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,*

**a. How is the way of life?**

The way of life goes up or down the hill, rough and smooth.

**b. How should be the journey of life?**

The journey of life should be joyful.

**c. What did the poet seek as a boy?**

The poet seeks as a boy – new friendship, high adventure and a crown.

5. *My heart will keep the courage of the quest,  
And hope the road's last turn will be the best.*

**a. What kind of quest does the poet seek here?**

The poet's heart will remain courageous and pursue his desires.

**b. What is the poet's hope?**

The poet's hopes that every turn in his life's journey will be the best.



*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.

2. *They growl at that and they growl at this;  
What ever comes, there is something amiss;*

**a. What does the word 'growl' mean here?**

'Growl' means make a low guttural sound in the throat.

**b. Why do they find everything amiss?**

They found every thing not quite right because they won't bother whatever happens.

3. *Nothing goes right with the folks you meet  
Down on that gloomy Complaining Street.*

a. What is the opinion about the folks you meet down the street?

In my opinion nothing is right down the street when I met the folks.

b. What does the word 'gloomy' mean here?

'Gloomy' means to appear depressing or frightening.

4. *The worst thing is that if any one stays  
Among them too long, he will learn their ways.*

a. What is the worst thing that can happen if any one stays with them?

If any one stays with them they too learn their ways.

b. What are the ways of the Grumble family?

The ways of the Grumble family are dissatisfaction, awry, growl, dark and dreadful confusion.

5. *And so it were wisest to keep our feet  
From wandering into Complaining Street;*

a. What is the wisest thing that the poet suggests?

The poet suggests to keep away our feet from complaining street is the wisest thing.

b. What does the phrase 'to keep our feet from wandering' refer to?

'To keep our feet from wandering' refers to, to travel from place to place especially on



*Read the lines and answer the questions.*

1. *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."*

a. What does the word summer mean here?

'Summer' refers to hopelessness in life.

b. How does she take life?

She takes life optimistically.

c. What does she mean by "spring will come again"?

She means that the period of hopelessness will end and new and fresh life will unfold.

2. *Strong is she in her faith and belief.  
"Persistence is the key to everything," says she.*

**a. What is she strong about?**

She has strong faith in herself. Her self belief is very high.

3. *Despite the sighs and groans and moans,  
She's strong in her faith, firm in her belief!*

**a. Is she complaining about the problems of life?**

No. She is not complaining about the problems of life.

**b. Pick out the words that show her grit.**

Strong, faith, firm, belief.

4. *Don't ever try to show her pride, herself-respect.  
She knows how to show you, how you—so be ware!*

**a. What do the words show and how mean here?**

She will be calm and gentle and at the same time she knows when to punish a person who affects their pride.

**b. What is the tone of the author?**

The author is very bold and courageous in her view on women. She is also straightforward in expressing her anger.

5. *She's today's woman. Today's woman dear  
Love her, respect her, keep her near...*

**a. Describe today's woman according to the poet.**

Today's women are very kind and loving.

**b. How should a woman be treated?**

Women should be treated with love and respect. They should be accepted by all.



*Based on your understanding of the poem, read the following lines and answer the questions given below.*

1. *A silly young cricket accustomed to sing  
Through the warm, sunny months of gay summer and spring.*

**a. What was the routine of the cricket?**

Singing during the summer and the spring season was the routine of the cricket.

**b. Name the seasons mentioned here.**

Summer and spring are the seasons mentioned here.

2. *Began to complain when he found that, at home,  
His cupboard was empty, and winter was come.*  
a. Who does he refer to? '  
He refers to cricket.  
b. Why was his cupboard empty?  
His cupboard was empty because he had not saved and stored any food for the winter.
3. *Not a crumb to be found.  
On the snow-covered ground;*  
a. What couldn't he find on the ground?  
The cricket could not find even a piece of bread on the ground.  
b. Was the ground covered with snow?  
The ground was covered with snow because it was winter.
4. *At last by starvation and famine made bold,  
All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold,*  
a. What made the cricket bold?  
Starvation and famine made the cricket bold.  
b. Why did the cricket drip and tremble?  
Since the cricket had to stay in the snow he became wet. He trembled due to severe cold.
5. *Away he set off to a miserly ant,  
To keep it, to keep him alive, he would grant  
Him shelter from rain,  
And a mouthful of grain.*  
a. Whom did the cricket want to meet? Why?  
The cricket wanted to meet the ant so that he could stay alive with the help of the ant.  
b. What would keep him alive?  
Shelter from the rain and mouthful of grains would keep him alive.



1. 'And a thousandth of an inch to give us play.'  
Which of the following do the machines want to prove from this line?  
a. Once Machines are fed with fuel, they take a very long time to start.  
b. Once Machines are fed with fuel, they start quickly.

2. And now, if you will set us to our task,  
We will serve you four and twenty hours a day!

a. Who does the pronoun 'you' refer to here?

You' refers to 'man'.

b. Whose task is referred to as 'our task' here?

'Our task' refers to functioning of the machine.

c. Open conditional clause is used in the given line. Why is the future tense 'will set' and 'will serve' used both in the 'if clause' and in the 'main clause'?

The machines accept that they are creation of human brain. Then can function only if man handles. Otherwise they cannot fulfill their purpose. Hence the poet uses future tense in both clauses.

d. Do the machines serve us twenty four hours a day?

Yes. Machines serve us twenty-four hours a day



*Based on the understanding of the poem, read the following lines and answer the questions given below.*

1. 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.

a. What is found beneath all uniforms?

Human body is found beneath all uniforms.

b. What is same for every one of us?

The human body is same for every one of us.

c. Where are we all going to lie finally?

We are all going to lie finally on the same land where we live.

2. They, too, aware of sun and air and water,  
Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter starv'd.

a. What is common for all of us?

The sun, air and water are common for all of us.

b. How are we fed?

We are fed by the peaceful harvest that we get from our lands.

**c. Mention the season referred here?**

Winter

3. *Their hands are ours, and in their lines weread  
A labour not different from our own.*

**a. Who does 'their' refer to?**

'Their' refers to our enemies.

**b. What does the poet mean by 'lines we read'?**

Our dreams and aspirations in the army are same as our enemies.

**c. What does not differ?**

Our duty as soldiers does not differ.

4. *Let us remember, when ever we are told  
To hate our brothers, it is our selves  
That we shall dispossess, be tray, condemn.*

**a. Who tells us to hate our brothers?**

The commanders in the army tell us to hate our brothers.

**b. What happens when we hate our brothers?**

When we hate our brothers we dispossess ourselves.

**c. What do we do to our selves?**

We show our disloyalty and affect our own lives.

5. *Our hells offire and dust out rage the innocence  
Of air that is every where our own,  
Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.*

**a. What outrages the innocence?**

Wars and battles outrage the innocence.

**b. Who are not foreign?**

No man on this earth is not foreign.

**c. What is not strange?**

No countries on this earth are strange.



*Read the given lines and answer the questions given below.*

1. *It satalone. What happened there is still  
today unknown. It is a very my sterious place,  
And inside you cantel litha sat on of space,  
But at the same time it is bare to the bone.*
  - a. What does 'It' refer to?  
'It' refers to the house on the Elm street.
  - b. Pick out the line that indicates the size of the house?  
"And inside you can tell it has a ton of space."
2. *I drive past the house almost every day.  
The house seems to be a bit brighter.  
On this warm summer day in May.  
It plays with your mind.*
  - a. To whom does 'I' refer to?  
'I' refers to the poet.
  - b. Pick out the alliterated words in the 2nd line.  
be – bit – brighter
3. *It never grows leaves,  
Not in the winter, spring, summer or fall.  
It just sits there never getting small or ever growing tall*
  - a. What does 'it' refer to?  
'It' refers to the tree beside the house.
  - b. In what way the tree is amystery?  
Leaves never grow on the tree in all seasons. It either gets small nor grows tall.
4. *Rumors are constantly being made,  
And each day the house just begins to fade.  
What happened in side that house?*
  - a. Does the house remain the same everyday?  
No. The house does not remain the same everyday.
  - b. How does the poet consider the house to be amystery?  
The poet considers the house to be a mystery because it begins to fade day by day.
5. *What happened inside that house?  
I really don't know  
I guess it will always be a mystery*

**a. Does the poet know what happened in the house?**

No. The poet does not know what happened in the house.

**b. What is the mystery about the house?**

Something was happening inside the house. It is the mystery about the house.

**Rewrite the following sentence to the other voice :**

Voice is the form of the verb which indicates whether a person or a thing does something or something has been done to a person or a thing.

**Kinds of Voice:**

There are two kinds of voice, namely

1. Active Voice
2. Passive Voice

**LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:**

<b>Children</b>	<b>like</b>	<b>ice cream</b>
Subject	Verb	Object

Doer of the action. The subject is active. So it is active voice.

**Passive voice:** Ice cream is liked by children.

2. She wrote an essay	Active voice
3. An essay was written by her	Passive voice

**Note :** In passive voice, the subject is inactive (passive) So, it is called passive voice.

4. Uma is writing a letter	Active voice
5. A letter is being written by uma	Passive voice

**6. Changes :**

<b>She</b>	<b>we</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>You</b>	<b>He</b>	<b>They</b>	<b>Anitha</b>	<b>Arun</b>
by her	by us	by me	by you	by him	by them	by Anitha	by Arun

TENSES	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Simple Present	She likes mango.	Mango is liked by her.
Simple Past	He wrote a letter.	A letter was written by him.
Simple Future	They will do this sum.	This sum will be done by them.
Present Continuous	Sam is doing home work.	Home work is being done by Sam.
Past Continuous	Kannan was writing a letter.	A letter was being written by Kannan.
Present Perfect	He has written a letter.	A letter has been written by him.
Past Perfect	Ram had drawn a picture.	A picture had been drawn by Ram.
Future Perfect	She will have written a letter.	A letter will have been written by her.

**Note:** There is no passive form for

1. Future continuous tense	2. Present perfect continuous tense
3. Past perfect continuous tense	4. Future perfect continuous tense

Active Voice	Passive Voice
He draws some pictures.	Some pictures are drawn by him.
They wrote the test.	The test was written by them.
He will draw a picture.	A picture will be drawn by him.
Shiam is painting the walls.	The walls are being painted by Shiam.
The dog was killing a rabbit.	A rabbit was being killed by the dog.
Arun invited his friends.	His friends were invited by Arun.
Mathi has collected stamps.	Stamps have been collected by Mathi.
Vina had painted a picture.	A picture had been painted by Vina.
He will have collected the stamps.	The stamps will have been collected by him.

### Some Special Categories

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Shut the door.	Let the door be shut.
Open your book.	Let your book be opened.
Draw a picture.	Let a picture be drawn.
Close your books.	Let your books be closed.
Don't open the door.	Let not the door be opened.
Don't make noise.	Let not noise be
Don't park your car here.	Let not your car be parked here.

Please open the door.	You are requested to open the door.
May God bless all the creatures.	May all the creatures be blessed by God.
Share your leisure time with birds	Let your leisure time be shared with birds and animals.
Don't let appearances deceive you.	Don't be deceived by appearances.
Don't disturb the hibernating birds.	Let not the hibernating birds be disturbed.
Open the door	Let the door be opened
Close the window	Let the window be closed
Take your pen	Let your pen be taken
Don't shut the door	Let not the door be shut
Don't park your car here	Let not your car be parked here
Don't open the door	Let not the door be opened
Please give me your pen	You are requested to give me your pen
Please check your bag	You are requested to check your bag

**Yes or no questions**

Active Voice	Passive voice
Do you like coffee?	Is coffee liked by you?
Did the farmer kill the tiger with an umbrella?	Was the tiger killed by the farmer with an umbrella?
Did he take his meal?	Was his meal taken by him?

**“Wh” question**

Active Voice	Passive voice
When did she pay the fee?	When was the fee paid by her?

**PASSIVE VOICE INTO ACTIVE VOICE**

Passive Voice	Active Voice
A chair was made by me	I made a chair
The cricket match was being watched by them	They were watching the cricket match. Don't tease the dog
You are requested to meet the principal	Please meet the principal. Meal was being taken by them
The exam will be written by them	They will write the exam
Let the door be opened	Open the door

**Change the following sentences to the other voice.****1. The manager appointed many office assistants.**

Many office assistants were appointed by the manager.

**2. You are making a cake now.**

A cake is being made by you now.

**3. That portrait was painted by my grandmother.**

My grandmother painted the portrait.

**4. Malini had bought a colourful hat for her daughter.**

A colourful hat had been bought by Malini for her daughter.

**5. They have asked me to pay the fine.**

I have been asked to pay the fine.

**6. The militants were being taken to prison by the police.**

The police were taking the militants to the prison.

**7. His behaviour vexes me.**

I am vexed by his behaviour.

**8. Rosy will solve the problem.**

The problem will be solved by Rosy.

**9. Our army has defeated the enemy.**

The enemy has been defeated by our army.

**10. The salesman answered all the questions patiently.**

All the questions were answered by the salesman patiently

**Exercises**

1. Ms Sullivan teaches us grammar.
2. The teacher praised him.
3. The firemen took the injured to the hospital.
4. An earth quake destroyed the town.
5. The boy's work pleased the teacher.
6. The fire damaged the building.
7. Who taught you French?
8. The manager will give you a ticket.
9. Spectators thronged the streets.
10. Everyone will blame us.
11. The wind blew down the trees

**Answers**

1. We are taught grammar by Ms Sullivan.
  2. He was praised by the teacher.
  3. The injured were taken to the hospital by the fire men.
-

4. The town was destroyed by an earth quake.
5. The teacher was pleased with the boy's work.
6. The building was damaged by the fire.
7. By whom were you taught French?
8. You will be given a ticket by the manager.
9. The streets were thronged with spectators.
10. We will be blamed by everyone.
11. The trees were blown down by the wind



**There are two forms of reported speech.**

- 1. Direct speech**
- 2. Indirect speech**

**Look at the following**

**1. Nehru said, "I like rose" - Direct speech**

This can be reported as follows.

**Nehru said that he liked rose - Indirect speech**

reporting verb-said (past tense) So, **like** becomes **liked** (past tense) conjunction "that" is added.

**2. Bala says, "I shall meet your friend"**

Reporting verb – says (present tense) So, the tense in indirect speech will not change.

**Bala says that he will meet his friend**

**Changes:** "I" becomes "he" "Your" becomes "his" conjunction – 'that'

**3. Kala will say "I am going to my village"**

reporter–Kala reporting verb – will say(future)

**Note:** When the reporting verb is in present tense or future tense, the tense will not change in indirect speech (reported speech).

**Kala will say that she is going to her village.**

When the reporting verb is in past tense, then the tense in direct speech will change as follows in reported speech.

## TENSE CHANGES

DIRECT	INDIRECT
<b>Present Simple</b> He said, "I <b>write</b> letters."	<b>Past Simple</b> He said that he <b>wrote</b> letters.
<b>Present Continuous</b> He said, "I <b>am writing</b> letters."	<b>Past Continuous</b> He said that he <b>was writing</b> letters.
<b>Present Perfect Simple</b> He said, "I <b>have written</b> letters."	<b>Past Perfect Simple</b> He said that he <b>had written</b> letters.
<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b> He said, "I <b>have been writing</b> letters."	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> He said that he <b>had been writing</b> letters.
<b>Past Simple</b> He said, "I <b>wrote</b> letters."	<b>Past Perfect Simple</b> He said that he <b>had written</b> letters.
<b>Past Continuous</b> He said, "I <b>was writing</b> letters."	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> He said that he <b>had been writing</b> letters.
<b>Future Simple</b> He said, "I <b>will write</b> letters."	<b>Conditional Simple</b> He said that he <b>would write</b> letters.
<b>Future Continuous</b> He said, "I <b>will be writing</b> letters."	<b>Conditional Continuous</b> He said that he <b>would be writing</b> letters.
<b>Imperative</b> I said, " <b>Write</b> letters!"	<b>to + root of verb</b> I told him <b>to write</b> letters.
<b>Modals</b>	
He said, "I <b>can write</b> letters."	He said that he <b>could write</b> letters.
He asked, " <b>Shall I write</b> letters?"	He asked if he <b>should write</b> letters.
He said, "I <b>may write</b> letters."	He said that he <b>might write</b> letters.
He said, "I <b>have to / must write</b> letters."	He said that he <b>had to write</b> letters.

## REPORTED SPEECH

Reported Speech is the way we represent / report the speech of other people or what we ourselves say.

**Direct speech** is a representation of the actual words some one said.

**Indirect speech** does not give the exact words uttered but focusses on the content of what some one said. Repeating the words as exactly as spoken by the speaker. Reporting the words spoken by the speaker.

e.g. The teacher said to the students, "I shall take you to the museum tomorrow."

e.g. The teacher informed the students that he would take them to the museum the next day.

## EXERCISES

1. "We should tell her the truth."  
He was sure that we ...**should tell her**.....the truth.
2. "Who broke the windows?"  
The principle wanted to know ...**who had broken**.....the windows.
4. "Jill wants to sing at the concert next week."  
He realized that Jill .....**wanted to sing**.....at the concert the following week.
5. "Please, explain that to me again."  
Helen begged the teacher politely ...**to explain**.....that .....**to her**.....again. (infinitive construction)
6. "I lived in St. Paul some years ago."  
Suzanne told us that ...**she had lived**....in St. Paul... **some years before**.....
7. "This dress suits you very well."  
Everybody maintained (that) that dress ...**suits / suited her**.....very well.
8. "Did you copy your homework?"  
Mr. Clever asked the lazy boy if ...**he had copied his**.....homework.
9. "Don't copy your home work."  
Mother told us ...**not to copy our**.....home work. (infinitive construction)
10. "I didn't tell anybody about that."  
The little boy maintained that ...**he hadn't told**.....anybody about that

### ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

1. He said, "I like this song."  
→ He said ..**he likes/liked that song**.....
2. Where is your sister?" she asked me.  
→ She asked me ...**where my sister was**.....
3. "I don't speak Italian," she said.  
→ She said ....**she didn't speak Italian**.....
4. "Say hello to Jim," they said.  
→ They asked me ....**to say hello to Jim**.....

5. "The film began at seven o'clock," he said.  
→ He said ...**the film had begun at seven o'clock**.....
6. "Don't play on the grass, boys," she said.  
→ She told the boys ..**not to play on the grass**.....
7. "Where have you spent your money?" she asked him.  
→ She asked him ..**where he had spent his money**.....
8. "I never make mistakes," he said.  
→ He said ...**he never made mistakes**.....
9. "Does she know Robert?" he wanted to know.  
→ He wanted to know ...**whether/if she know Robert**.....
10. "Don't try this at home," the stunt man told the audience.  
→ The stunt man advised the audience ..**not to try that at home**.....
- (1) "I'm going to France next week."  
He said that ..**he was going**....to France ....**the following/the next**.....week.
- (2) "They haven't spoken to their parents for six years."  
She said that they ..**hadn't spoken**.....to their parents for six years.
- (3) "Sue doesn't want to go out with me."  
He said that Sue .....**didn't want**.....to go out with.....**him**.....
- (4) "You'll have to be here at 3 o'clock this afternoon."  
She told me that I ...**had to be there**.....at 3 o'clock.....**that afternoon**...
- (5) "I moved into my flat three years ago."  
I said that I ...**had moved**.....into my flat three years.....**before**.....
- (6) "If I hear anything I'll phone you."  
He told me that if he ....**heard**.....anything he...**would phone me**.....
- (7) "You can move into the flat as soon as you want."  
She told .....**them**.....that they ....**could move**.....into the flat as soon as...**they wanted**...
- (8) "You must bring me the money tomorrow."  
He told us that ...**we must/had to bring**.....the money.....**the next/following day**.....
- (9) "I often go to the cinema."  
She told us that she often .....**goes/went**.....to the cinema.

(10) "I'm going to do it now if you'll let me."

She told him that she ....**was going to do it then**.....if he...**would let her**.....



<b>1. Full stop (.)</b>	It is used at the end of a sentence that is not a question or an exclamation. Eg: She knocked at the door.
<b>2. Comma (,)</b>	It is used to separate words in a list. Eg: She purchased a book, a pen, and a pencil.
<b>3. Question mark (?)</b>	is used at the end of an interrogative sentence. Eg: What is your father? How are you?
<b>4. Exclamation mark (!)</b>	It is used at the end of an exclamatory sentence. Eg: What a beautiful building the Tajmahal is! How beautiful the rainbow is!
<b>5. Quotation marks (" ")</b>	To enclose words and punctuation in direct speech. Eg: "I'll fetch it", she replied Ravi said, "The story is very interesting"
<b>6. Capital letters: (A, B, C, D,)</b>	It is used at the beginning of any sentence. Murcury is the thickest liquid. Proper nouns should begin with capital letters. Eg: The earth moves round the sun. Eg: Raman, Gopi, Ganges, Sattur; Himalayas, Arabian Sea
<b>7. Hyphen (-)</b>	To form a compound word Eg: hard-hearted, pro – European When writing compound numbers Eg: Twenty – four, Seventy – five
<b>8. Apostrophe (')</b>	The students' books John's book Eg: My friend's brother

**Exercise:**

**1. ga ga ga he cried**

'Ga, ga, ga,' he cried.

**2. be not so amazed, daughter miranda said prospero**

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

**3. twelve years ago miranda continued prospero**

“Twelve years ago, Miranda,” continued Prospero.

**4. wherefore said miranda did they not that hour destroy us**

“Wherefore,” said Miranda, “did they not that hour destroy us?”

**5. o my father said Miranda what a trouble must i have been to you then**

“O my father,” said Miranda, “what a trouble must I have been to you then!”

**6. no, my love said prospero**

“No, my love,” said Prospero.

**7. heaven thank you my dear father said miranda**

“Heaven thank you, my dear father,” said Miranda.

**8. come on, young man said prospero to the prince you have no power to disobey me**

“Come on, young man,” said Prospero to the Prince; “you have no power to disobey me.”

**9. where are we going sir asked the aero-coach man**

‘Where are we going, Sir?’ asked the aero-coach man.

**10. and the results of that discovery**

‘And the results of that discovery?’

**11. will no one come mother mother**

“Will no one come? Mother! Mother!”

**12. what's the matter he called Are you hurt**

“What’s the matter?” he called. “Are you hurt?”

**Q. NO.**

**26**

**2 MARKS**

**SIMPLE, COMPOUND,  
COMPLEX**

**SIMPLE SENTENCE**

**A single sentences consists of only one main clause with or without a phrase.**

**Ex:** I got back the money. They gave him a warm welcome.

### COMPOUND SENTENCE

**A Compound sentence consists atleast two or more main clauses and no subordinating clause. These main clauses are linked with co-ordinating conjunctions like but, and, or, otherwise, andso, and immediately.**

**Ex :** I got the money back bold my friends lost their money.  
They gave him a warm welcome bold they listened to him with regard.

**The following table will help you to transform the sentences :**

Complex	Compound	Simple
1. Though / Although/ Even though	but / yet / still	inspite of + v + ing Despite of + v + ing
2. If	and	incase of + v + ing
3. unless (If . . not)	or / otherwise	incase of + not + v + ing
4. after(sub+perfect+ Tense)	and then	after + v + ing / Having + pp
5. As / Since / Because	and so	v + ing
6. When	and	on + v + ing
7. As soon as	and immediately	on + v + ing
8. Before	and before that	before + v + ing
9. Till / until	and till then	till + v + ing
10. That	-	of / to
11. so .... that .... not	very .... and so too ..... to	

### SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES

SIMPLE SENTENCE	COMPOUND SENTENCE	COMPLEX SENTENCE
1. Inspite of his poverty, he helps others	He is poor, but he helps others	Although he is poor, he helps others
2. On account of his illness, he didnot come to school	He was ill and so he didnot come to school	As he was ill, he did not come to school
3. Being tired, he could not work briskly	I as tired and so he could not work briskly	As he was tired, he could not work briskly

4. In the event of your hard work you will succeed	Work hard, or you will not succeed	If you work hard, you will succeed
5. There being heavy rain, the match was Cancelled	There was heavy rain and so the match was cancelled	As there was heavy rain the match was cancelled
6. She is too weak to walk fast	She is very weak and so she cannot walk fast	As she is very weak, she cannot walk fast
7. He worked hard, in order to get admission in the Medical College	He worked very hard and so he could get admission in the Medical College	He worked hard so that he could get admission in the Medical College
8. We eat to live	We eat and so we can live	We eat so that we can live
9. On his arrival, the people gave him a warm welcome	He arrived and the people gave him a warm welcome	When he arrived, the people gave him a warm welcome
10. On seeing the police man, the thief ran away	The thief saw the policeman and so he ran away	As soon as the thief saw the policeman, he ran away
11. She practises well so as to win the match	She practises well and so she can win the match	She practises well so that she can win the match
12. A rolling stone gathers no moss.	A stone rolls and so it gathers no moss	A stone that rolls gathers no moss
13. Having, written his Annual Exam Sankar left for Ooty	Sankar wrote his Annual Exam and then he left for Ooty	Sankar left for Ooty after he had written his Annual Exam
14. Balu admitted his guilt	Balu was guilty and he admitted it	Balu admitted that he was guilty
15. Banu declared her innocence	Banu was innocent and she declared it	Banu declared that she was innocent
16. Life is too wonderful for me to be spent worrying	Life is very wonderful and so it should not be spent worrying	Life is so wonderful that it should not be spent worrying
17. I heard of his ill health	He had been ill and I heard it	I heard that he had been ill
18. Ganesh got down from the running Bus	The bus was running and Ganesh got down from it	Ganesh got down from the bus which was running
19. The workers returned home at Sun set	The Sun set and so the workers returned home	When the Sun set, the workers returned home
20. I don't know the arrival time of the Nellai Express	The Nellai Express will arrive at the station but I don't know the time	I don't know when the Nellai Express will arrive at the station



**Transform the following sentence into a simple sentence (MQP 2019)**

**As Catherine is a voracious reader, she buys a lot of books.**

**Catherine being a voracious reader, she buys a lot of books**

**A. Transform the following sentences as instructed.****1. On seeing the teacher, the children stood up.(into Complex)**

When the children saw the teacher they stood up.

**2. At the age of six, Varsha started learning music.(into Complex)**

When Varsha was six, she started learning music.

**3. As Varun is a voracious reader, he buys a lot of books.(into Simple)**

Being a voracious reader, Varun buys a lot of books.

**4. Walk carefully lest you will fall down. (into Complex)**

Unless you walk carefully you will fall down.

**5. Besides being a dancer, she is a singer.(into Compound)**

She is not only a dancer but also a singer.

**6. He is sick but he attends there hearsal.(into Simple)**

In spite of being sick he attends there hearsal.

**7. If Meena reads more, she will be come proficient in the language.(into Compound)**

Meena reads more and she will become proficient in the language.

**8. He confessed that he was guilty. (into Simple)**

He confessed his guilt.

**9. The boy could not attend the special classes due to his mother's illness.(into Compound)**

The boy's mother was ill so he could not attend the special classes.

**10. He followed my suggestion. (into Complex)**

He followed what I had suggested.

**It is best to teach word order when introducing new structures.**

For example, when teaching the simple past tense of make, it is important to emphasize "Mary made a cake." as opposed to "Mary a made cake." The second sentence of course is incorrect. Breaking structures into sections will help your students immensely. For this example, teach them Subject+Verb+Object SVO to help them remember.


**MODEL EXERCISES**

1. Rearrange the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.(DMQP2019)

a) **in the platform / saw the train / he rushed / when he**

When he saw the train, he rushed in the platform.

b) **to Chennai / our way / we / are on**

We are on our way to Chennai.

c) **the first cricket / cup in 1983 / world / India won**

India won the first cricket cup in 1983.

d) **is a / pollution / in India / major issue.**

Pollution is a major issue in India.

e) **a graduate / I am / employment / seeking.**

I am seeking a graduate for employment.

3. a) **them / being / is / a house / constructed / by.**

A house is being constructed by them.

b) **the door / not / slammed / be / let.**

Let the door not be slammed.

c) **one / finish / work / early / can / go / and / a / for / walk / one's**

One can finish one's work early and go for a walk.

d) **music / lives / our / in / place / important / has / in**

Music has an important place in our lives.

e) **I love / because / the / I / can / down / dress / and / weekend / he / myself**

I love the week end because I can be myself and dress down.

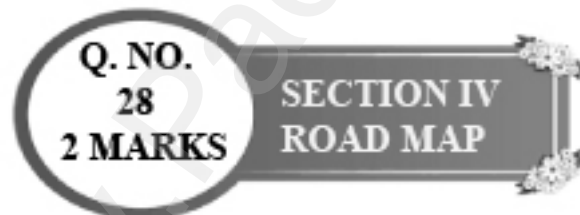
4. a) **good books / in / home / every / and / up / the / lamp / magazines / and / light / of / knowledge.**

Good books and magazines light up the lamp of knowledge in every home.

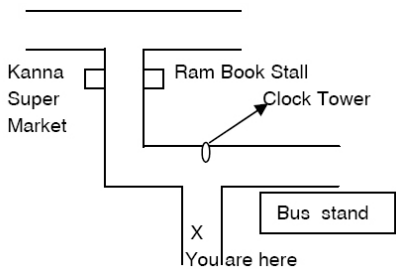
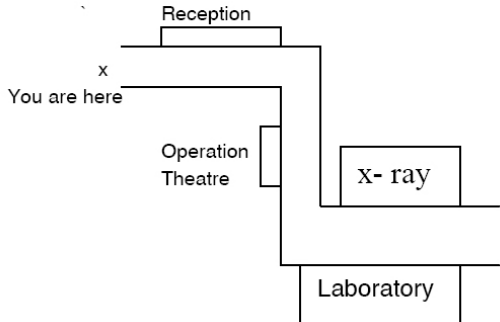
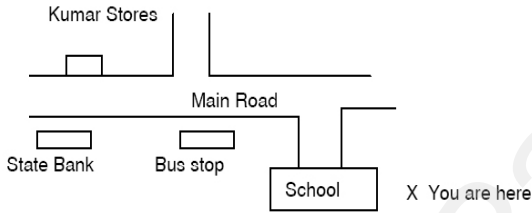
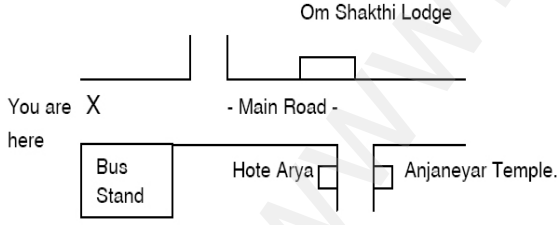
b) **eating / cool / is / to / off / cream / ice / way / good**

Eating ice cream is a good way to cool off.

- c) **vibin / nextyear / for / a / holiday / to / come / hopes / back / to / Disney land / the**  
Vibin hopes to come back to the Disney land for a holiday next year.
- d) **The / gave / baby / mother / her / apple / red / a**  
The mother gave her baby a red apple.
- e) **too / the / spoil / broth / cooks / many**  
Too many cooks spoil the broth.
5. a) **I / will / opportunity / right / for / wait / the / strike / to**  
I will wait for the right opportunity to strike.
- b) **the king / that / authority / curbed / was / his / annoyed / was**  
The king was annoyed that his authority was curbed.
- c) **they / the / fit / body / and / keep / fresh**  
They keep the body fit and fresh.
- d) **the doctor / serious / operate / may / the / case / if**  
The doctor may operate the case if serious.
- e) **unlike / animals / maps / travelers / human / have / do / not**  
Animals do not have maps unlike human.



<p>28. A stranger wants to visit the library. Write the steps to guide him to reach his destination.</p> <p>1.</p>	<p><b>Answer:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walk along the road and turn right.</li> <li>• Walk along the Anna Road and turn left.</li> <li>• Take the big street and turn right.</li> <li>• You can find the library on your left</li> </ul>
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<p><b>2. Direct a Stranger to Kanna Super Market</b></p> 	<p><b>Answer:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Go straight</li> <li>• you will see a clock tower</li> <li>• turn left to it</li> <li>• keep walking straight</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Direct a stranger to reach the laboratory.</b></p> 	<p><b>Answer:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walk straight till the turning</li> <li>• Turn right and proceed</li> <li>• Walk and pass the operation theatre</li> <li>• Reach turning and turn left</li> <li>• Walk forward for the while</li> <li>• Opposite to X-ray you will find the laboratory</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Direct a Stranger to a bank</b></p> 	<p><b>Answer:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Go straight</li> <li>• Turn left and go a head</li> <li>• Walk a mile</li> <li>• Don't turn left</li> <li>• Opposite to Raja stores you will find</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Direct a stranger to reach Anjaneyar Temple.</b></p> 	<p><b>Answer:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Go straight</li> <li>• Reach the right turning</li> <li>• Turn right</li> <li>• Go on walking straight</li> <li>• You will find Hotal Arya</li> <li>• Opposite to it is Anjanayar Temple</li> </ul>

**Q. NO.  
29 TO 32  
5 MARKS**

**PART III  
SECTION I  
PROSE PARAGRAPH**

## PROSE 1

- This is an interesting and true parable of a seagull.
- He was afraid of flying.
- He was full of pessimism.
- He did not have self confidence.
- He was left alone for a day.
- He ate nothing.
- He begged his mother for food.
- His family joined him in his first flight.
- They praised him for his efforts.
- They offered him scraps of dog fish.

## PROSE 2

- The narrator heard some footsteps down stairs one mid night.
  - He woke up his brother Herman.
  - They thought it might be a ghost.
  - Their mother was a wakened.
  - She thought that they were burglars.
  - She threw a shoe at the neigh bouring house.
  - Her neighbor called the police.
  - They searched the house.
  - They found nothing.
  - Grand father shot a police in his shoulder.
  - The next morning he told them that he came down to drink water.
  - Now the narrator realised it was not ghost but his own grand father.

## PROSE 3

- INSV stands for Indian Naval ShipVessel.
- INSV Tarini is the second sail boat of Indian Navy.
- It is a 55 foot sailing boat in India.
- It has advanced navigation and communication system.
- The crew comprises six women.
- They went round the world within 254 days.
- They completed the expedition successfully.

## PROSE 4

- The narrator and Aditya visited their native place.
- They went to Nagen Uncle's tea shop.
- There they met Sanyal.
- He recited a poem of Tagore.
- Sanyal was a class mate of Aditya.
- Aditya went to his old house.
- He took an article from the attic.
- Then they went to a jeweller to find out the weight of the article.
- The jeweller estimated 150 rupees for the article.
- Aditya then went to meet Sanyal and offered him 150 rupees.
- But Sanyal did not accept the offer.
- So Aditya gave him the medal after 29 years.

## PROSE 5

- 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.

## PROSE 6

- Franz is afraid of going to school as he has not learnt participles.
- Wants to enjoy the beauty of nature - the bright sunshine - the birds chirruping in the woods - Prussian soldier's drilling but resisted.
- On reaching school Franz notices; unusual silence - Villagers occupying the last benches - teacher well dressed - everybody looked sad.
- M. Hamel announces; Today is the last lesson in French.
- Franz regrets and realizes why he had not taken his lesson seriously.
- Understands the reason why teacher is well dressed and villagers sitting at the back.
- M. Hamel realizes that all three, he himself, the children and the parents are to be blamed for losing respect and regards for the mother tongue.

## PROSE 7

- Sherlock Holmes was infected by a rare disease.
- He instructed Watson to bring Mr.Culverton Smith to cure his disease.
- Watson met Smith and told about Holmes sickness.
- Smith came to meet the dying Holmes.
- He confessed about the murder of his nephew.
- The inspector arrested Smith.
- Actually, Holmes wanted to trap Mr.Culverton Smith to confess the murder.
- So he pretended to be sick.

**Q. NO.**  
**33 TO 34**  
**2 MARKS**

**SECTION II**  
**POEM**  
**PARAGTAPH**

### POEM 1

- The poet wants to live his life with happiness.
- He doesn't want to be in hurry.
- He doesn't feel sad.
- Till the last day he wants to live happily.
- Even the life is full of up sand downs, he wants to lead a joyful journey.
- The poet is in search of new friendship.
- The poet is hopeful of the best life journey.

### POEM 2

- The Grumble Family lives alone.
- They live in the Complaining street.
- They never satisfy with what they have
- They have a river of discontent beside them.
- They find faulty with everything.
- So the poetess asks the readers not to grumble

### POEM 3

- Every woman is naturally beautiful.
- She is a symbol of power and strength.

- She is very optimistic in her approach.
- She finds a ray of hope.
- She has no fear.
- She is strong in her faith and beliefs.
- She is a lioness. So be ware of her.
- She is a today's woman.
- Love her, respect her and keep her dignified.

#### 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.

#### POEM 5

- Machines are made using different metals.
- After many processes they are made into machines.
- Some machines run on water, some on coal and some on oil.
- They run the whole day.
- They don't take any rest.
- They don't have any emotional feelings.
- However they are the children of human brain.

#### POEM 6

- The house was on Elm street was a lonely one.
- None knows what happens there.
- It is a mysterious place.
- The poet drove past the house every day.
- It seemed unique.
- Rumours are spread every day.
- But it remains a mystery.



## POEM 7

- The house is alone.
- It is a mysterious place.
- The house is very big and empty.
- Lights flickers on and off.
- The poet never enters the house.
- The house seems to be bright in May.




## MODEL QUESTIONS

*The weather is always too hot or cold;  
Summer and winter alike they scold.  
Nothing goes right with the folks you meet  
Down on the gloomy Complaining street.* (DMQP 2019)

- Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines.**  
Cold, scold ; meet, street
- Write the rhyme scheme of the poem.**  
aabb
- Identify the figure of speech employed in the fourth line of the given stanza.**  
Epithet
- Pick out the alliterating words.**  
Summer cold



## POEM 1

- c. Write any two martial arts of India?  
d. What are the five animal styles followed in Shaolin Kung Fu?

(OR)

Read the following poem and answer the questions given below :

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,  
Be a scrub in the valley-but be  
The best little scrub by the side of the rill;  
Be a bush, if you can't be a tree.  
If you can't be a bush, be a bit of the grass,  
And some highway happier make;  
If you can't be a muskie, then just be a bass-  
But the liveliest bass in the lake!  
We can't all be captains, we've got to be crew,  
There's something for all of us here.  
There's big work to do and there's lesser to do  
And the task we must to do is the near.  
If you can't be a highway, then just be a trail,  
If you can't be the sun, be a star;  
It isn't by size that you win or you fail-  
Be the best of whatever you are!

Questions:

- a. Where does the best scrub grow?  
b. What makes a highway traveller happy?  
c. Does size matter? Give reason.  
d. What is the underlying theme of the poem?

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**Selvam Books** - 4243367027, **Palaniyappa** - 0424-2256261. • **Harur** : **Srikalyani Store** - 9789966464. • **Hosur** : **Gowri Book Centre** - 9443541320. • **Kallakurichi** : **Sri Kiruba Stationery Shop** - 8122457114. • **Karur** : **Book Park** - 9944531896, **Vani Book Shop** - 9443941210, **SPN Note books** - 04342-262795. • **Krishnagiri** : **Vijaya book centre** - 04343-231210. **Sri Ramana Book House** - 9445060536 / 9025313661. • **Kumbakkonam** : **Jaisri Books** - 9952882002, **Sri Books** - 944374884, **Sri Markandeya Book Depot** - 9488337750, **Sri Balaji Books** - 9688356093. • **Kanchipuram** : **VBC Books** - 044-27228343. • **Madurai** : **Arasu Book Stall** - 9865706255, **Jayam Book Centre** - 9894658036, **Mano Book Centre** - 0452-2621577, **Meenakshi Book Shop** - 0452-2627010, **Sunmathi Traders** - 0452-2338966, **Vetri Book Centre** - 9843461624, 0452-2627839. • **Mayiladuthurai** : **Balaji** - 09865768502. • **Nagapattinam** : **Sri Kalaimagal Book Emporium** - 9894669926. • **Nagerkovil** : **M.Arumugampillai Book Shop** - 04652-230728, **M.S Books** - 9443744493, **Golda Stores** - 9791402491. • **Paramakudi** : **Lakshmi Book Center Mdp** - 9488022699. • **Namakkal** : **Saravana Books** - 097880 14000. • **Nannilam** : **Mullai Book Shop** - 072002 42836. • **Pattukottai** : **Arasu Paper Store** - 9791950463, **Arasi** - 043732 57507. • **Pollachi** : **Vasavi Stationaries** - 94437-38383. • **Pondicherry** : **Saraswathi Book Stall** - 9894440532 / 9500703094, **Balaji Book Stall** - 9894043457, **Saraswathi Book Centre** - 9361057339, **Selvi Stores** - 9488121105, **Sri Lakshmi Book Stall** - 94430 85499, **Sri Saraswathi Book Stall** - 9443790398. • **Perambalur** : **Chandra Stores** - 9842360332. • **Rajapalayam** : **Sri Durga Stores** - 9842168949. • **Ramanathapuram** : **Aruna Stores** - 9443491772, **Aruna Note Book Stores** - 9842537005. • **Rasipuram** : **Sakthi Books** - 9443752673, **Babu Books** - 04287-223159. • **Salem** : **A.K.Chandraiah Chettair & Sons** - 9787552233, **Ajantha Book Centre** - 0427-417755, **Kalaivani Book Centre** - 2450979, **Pattu Book Centre** - 98424-28861, **Sri Rajaganapathy Cards** - 9443006703, **The Ajantha Agencies** - 0427-2266194, **Saraswathi Paper Store** - 0427-2211794, **Sree Vignesha Book Centre** - 0427-4020409, 9150780853. • **Srivilliputhur** : **Aandavar Stores** - 94864621 02. • **Seerkazhi** : **Semmalar** - 9626506207. • **Sivagangai** : **New Ayyanar Books** - 999 4079 013. • **Thanjavur** : **L.K.R.Puthaga Nilayam** - 04362-2333109, **Sri Murugan Publications** - 9944144446. • **Theni** : **Maya Super Bazaar** - 9500621295, **Raja Kai Stores** - 253323. • **Thenkasi** : **Maheswari Book Centre** - 04633-224406. • **Thiruvanamalai** : **Pichandimudaliar.A** - 9443214725, **Sri Vasavi Stationery & General Store** - 94438-85507. • **Thiruvarur** : **Arasu Book Centre** - 9443742424, **Manonmoney Vilas** - 9443491894, **Anand Papers** - 04366-222306, **Enbajothy Vilas** - 04366-220584. • **Tiruchengode** : **Sri Chola Book House** - 9842853949. • **Tirunelveli** : **Padma Book Stall** - 0462-2337650, **Eagle Books** - 0462-2578899, **Sri Shyamala Puthaga Angadi** - 0462-232 2277. • **Tirupattur** : **Sri Sundar Stores** - 9486242313. • **Tirupur** : **Chola Book House** - 0421-3263608, **Maheswari Puthaga Nilayam** - 9442004254, **S.P.S. Agencies** - 0421-4334702, **Sampath Stores** - 0421-2201397, **Senthil Stores** - 2247274, **Surya Papers** - 94431-35864. • **Trichy** : **Raghavendra Stores** - 9788757427, **Murugan Book Centre** - 0431-4011516, **P.R.&Sons** - 9443370597, **Rasi Publications** - 0431-2703692, **Sumathy Publications** - 0431-2703230, **Viswas Book Centre** - 0431-2701965, **Mani Puthaga Nilyam** - 0431-270 8966. • **Thoothukudi** : **Eagle Books** - 0461-2392333, **Sri Durga Stores** - 09600333452. • **Udumalpet** : **Vela Book Centre** - 04252-221847. • **Vellore** : **Bharath Book House** - 9597449340, **Radhakrishna Book Depot** - 9442147266, **Radhakrishna Stores** - 9443489890, **Vellore Book Centre** - 0416-2225034, **Swami Vivekananda Book House** - 0416-2224406. • **Vilupuram** : **Sabarinathan Brothers** - 04146-222581, **Book Park** - 04146-220266. • **Virudhunagar** : **Sethu's Book Centre** - 04562-248400.