

ENGLISH



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GLOSSARY**THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY**

Absurd	Illogical
Fables	Tales
Hobbled	Walked unsteadily
Expand	Widespread
Monotonous	Boring
Shaped	Cut
Seclusion	Isolation
Bedlam	Noisy confusion
Parched	Sad
Rebukes	Scolding
Dilapidated	Damaged
Paller	An unhealthy pale appearance
Shrouded	Cloth used to wrap a dead person

THE QUEEN OF BOXING

Princely	Very large
Appetite	Hunger
Lauded	Appreciated
Conviction	Firm faith or belief
Sate	Satisfy
Palate	Sense of taste
Felicitation	Congratulatory event
Adulation	Appreciation
Etched	Imprinted
Haul	Taking a collection
Speculation	Guess

Forgetting

Vintage	Wine of high quality produced in a particular year
Antipathy	Strong dislike
Fortunes	Huge sum of money
Reluctant	Unwilling
Delinquent	A young person who is regularly involved in wrong doing
Exploits	Daring or heroic acts or actions, feats
Abstracted	Lacking concentration on what is happening around
Prosaic	Dull
Mediocre	Not very good, ordinary
Fallible	Capable of making mistakes
Sieve	Strainer or filter
Audacious	Bold and daring
Eccentric	Tending to act strangely
Indignant	Being very angry
Quivering	Trembling, shivering
Vexation	Irritation, annoyance

Tight Corners

Bloatocrat	A fat and rich person of high station
Electrified	Shocked by something unexpected
Crescendo	Progress towards a climax
Congeaed	Thickened as if frozen
Smothered	Suppressed
nonchalantly	Unconcernedly, coolly
Glibly	Smoothly but not sincerely
Rectitude	Honesty, good behaviour
Baize	Coarse woolen material
Guile	Cunning, deceit
Indelible	Cannot be rubbed out or removed

CONVOCATION ADDRESS

Conferred	Granted a title, degree, benefit or degree
Reiterate	Say or do again
Enunciated	Spoke clearly, proclaimed
Ruggedness	Strength, toughness
Repositories	Storehouse
Emissaries	Ambassadors
Eschewed	Have nothing to do with
Autocracy	Government by one ruler
Feudal	Having to do with the middle ages, old
Confronting	Aggressively resisting
Secluded	Isolated
Cloistered	Restricted
Perseverance	Continued effort, steadfastness
Inherent	Inborn
Perils	Dangers and risks
Indebted	Obliged to repay
Tillers	Persons who produce crops
Toilers	Workers
Replenish	Refill
Despondent	Depressed, frustrated
Sermons	Preaching's, moral teachings
Endowed	Gifted
Crusade	Campaign for a good cause
Inheritors	Successors
Lustre	Glow of reflected light

The Accidental Tourist

Alley	A narrow passage-way between or behind buildings
Enfamille –	(in French) as a family
Yanked	pulled with jerk
Consternation	Worry
Extravagantly	Excessively
Cascade	water fall
Concourse	the open central area in a large public building
Disgorging	Discharging
Gashed	cut deeply
Hysterics	a fit of uncontrollable laughing or crying
Exasperation	Irritation
Catastrophe	a terrible disaster
Bons mots	witty remarks
Suave	polite and sophisticated
Venerable	Valued

ANTONYMS

THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY

Moist	Arid
Frivolous	Serious
Omitted	Included
Protest	Accept
Serenity	Anxiety
Scattered	Gathered
Monotonous	Interesting

Queen of Boxing

Amateur	Novice
Compulsory	Optional
Traditional	Modern
Expensive	Cheap
Hopeful	Desperate
Accepted	Refused

Forgetting

Seldom	Often, frequently
Admitted	Denied
Methodical	Disorderly, haphazard
Reality	Fantasy
Virtue	Vice
Vile	Good
Indignant	Delighted, pleased
Relish	Hate
Fact	Fiction
Forget	Remember

Adventurous	Fearful
Relieved	Worried
Prosperous	Poor
Stunned	Unsurprised
Pondering	Forgetting

Autocracy	Democracy
Dingy	Bright
Eminent	Unknown
Endowed	Denied
Inherent	External

HOMOPHONES

- **Brake/break**
- We have a short **break** between the sessions.
- The car skidded to a halt when I applied the **brake**.
- **Waste/waist**
- Shivani wears a belt around her **waist**.
- We should never misuse or **waste** natural resources.
- **Principal/principle**
 - Oxygen is the **principal** element present in the earth's crust.
 - Both these machines work on the same **principle**.
- **Bread/bred**
 - Turtles should be **bred** in a healthy environment.
 - I like to have toasted **bread** for breakfast.
- **Lesson/lessen**
 - This medicine will **lessen** your pain.
 - Finally, the manager learnt a **lesson** the hard way.
- **Pale/pail**
 - The child looks very sick and **pale**.
 - I need a **pail** of water to wash these cups.
- **Through/threw**
 - Ravi picked the banana peel and **threw** it in the dustbin.
 - The soldiers had to pass **through** a dark tunnel.

- **Corpse/corps**

- The **corpse** was covered with a shroud.
- A five day annual training camp for the senior cadets of the National Cadet **Corps** has been organized.

Homonyms

Homonyms are two or more words that have same pronunciation but different meanings. They are of two types.

Homographs

Homographs are words with same spelling and same sound but different in meanings.

e.g. park – a piece of public land for recreation / park – to leave a vehicle in a particular place

bat – a sport equipment for hitting the ball / bat - a mammal

Homophones

Homophones are two or more words with the same sound but with different spellings and meanings.

e.g. dear – a loved one / deer – a wild animal

Heteronyms also known as heterophones are two or more words with same spelling but different sounds and meanings.

e.g. lead – a metal / lead – guide

Minute – a period of time / minute – very small

Complete the sentences by choosing a suitable word from those given in the brackets.

Nobody can say **whether** there will be an improvement in the **weather** (whether / weather)

Your ring is **loose**. Do not **lose** it, (loose / lose)

We found a **packet** of biscuits in the old man's shirt **pocket** . (pocket / packet)

When the pole vaulter cleared **28feet**, it was declared a record **feat**. (feet / feat)

Explain the **quote** 'Cut your **coat** according to your cloth.' (coat / quote)

The stranger **paused** for a minute before he **passed** me house. (paused / passed)

The **weary** dancer turned **wiry** after the final performance. (weary / wiry)

The chain that I presented to my sister was not made of gold; it was just **gilt**. I am suffering from a sense of **guilt**. (guilt / gilt)

ABBREVIATIONS

IELTS	International English Language Testing System
GST	Goods and Services Tax
ISD	International Subscribers 'Dialing
TNPSC	Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
STD	Subscribers Trunk Dialing
MBA	Master of Business Administration
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
GPS	Global Positioning System
NSS	National Service Scheme
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
ECG	Electro Cardio Gram
IIM	Indian Institute of Management
NCC	National Cadet Corps
LED	Light Emitting Diode
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education

GDP	- Gross Domestic Product
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
NRI	Non Resident Indian
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
USB	Universal Serial Buzz

Refresher Module course exercise

CID	Criminal Investigation Department
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation
CD	Compact Disc
TV	Television
a.m.	ante meridiem
C.E	Common Era
cm	Centimetre
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
UNO	United Nation Organisation
UK	United Kingdom
IQ	Intelligence Quotient

mph	miles per hour
MBBS	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
BHEL	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
UAE	United Arab Emirates
RD	Recurring Deposit
AIR	All India Radio
SSC	Staff Selection Commission
GATE	Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering
LPG _	Liquefied petroleum gas
CAT	Common Admission Test / computer Aided Testing
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
PAN	Permanent Account Number
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation
TA	Travelling Allowance / Terminal Adapter
SAT	Scholastic Assessment Test
BVSC	Bachelor of Veterinary Science
NLC	Neyveli Lignite Corporation

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
BE	Bachelor of Engineering
WHO	World Health Organization
vs	Versus
kg	Kilogram
Dr. –	Doctor
etc. –	et cetera

Compound Words (page no 6)

Word1	Word2	Compound word
Sing	Song	Singsong
Over	Straining	Overstraining
Spot	Less	Spotless
Gentle	Folk	Gentlefolk
Grand	Mother	Grandmother
Court	Yard	Courtyard
Sun	Set	Sunset
Half	Hour	Half hour
Home	Coming	Homecoming
Mantel	Piece	Mantelpiece
Eye	Lashes	Eyelashes
Water	Proof	Waterproof
Bee	Hive	Beehive
Toll	Gate	Tollgate
Door	Knob	Doorknob
Spinning	Wheel	Spinning wheel

Find out the word that cannot be placed after the given word in each set.

1. Snow – fall /White /Clad/Cool.

2. Mind - map/set/game/fresh

3. Life - guard/long/joy/style

4. Show - time/case/full/room.

5. Over - throw/whelming/up/flow.
6. Slow - motion /down /up/show
7. Flower - bed/girl /box/soft
8. Red - thick/alert/hot/carpet.
9. Sun - dial/bath/shine/hot.
10. Sweet - talk/smelling /heart/news.
11. Up - load/coming /stairs /rise
12. Home - bound/coming /sick/love.
13. Dress - circle /code/rehearsal /maker
14. Door - step/lock/knob/knock.
15. Long - run/awaited/term /leave.

Model Question – Compound word

Choose the words from the options given below to form a compound word with 'mantle'

(a) knob (b) piece (c) proof (d) hive

Prefix and Suffix

Word	Prefix	Suffix
Patient	Impatient	Patiently
Honour	Dishonour	Honourable
Respect	Disrespect	Respectable
Manage	Mismanage	Management
Fertile	Infertile	Fertility
Different	Indifferent	Difference
Friend	Befriend	Friendship, friendly
Obey	Disobey	Obedience, obedient

Word	Prefixes	Suffixes
Tidily	Untidily	-
Audible	Inaudible	Audibly
Honest	Dishonest	Honesty
Fortunate	Unfortunate	Fortunately,
Respect	Disrespect	Respectable
Rational	Irrational	Rationally
Direct	Indirect	Direction
Comfort	Discomfort	Comfortable
Regular	Irregular	Regularly
Active	Inactive	Activity
Agree	Disagree	Agreement
Obedient	Disobedient	Obediently
Continue	Discontinue	Continuously
Decent	Indecent	Decently
Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimately
Relevant	Irrelevant	Relevantly
Aware	Unaware	Awareness
Finite	Infinite	Finitely
Necessary	Unnecessary	Necessarily

Manage	Mismanage	Manager, management, manageable
Differ	Indifferent	Different, differently
Beauty	-	Beautiful, beauteous, beautiffulness, beautifully
Peace	-	Peaceful, peacefulness
Arrange	Rearrange	Arranging, arrangement
Collect	Recollect	Collection, collector
Approve	Disapprove	Approval, approver
Narrate	-	Narrator, narration
Class	-	Classify, classification

Model Question – Prefix

Add a suitable prefix to the root word “arrange”

(a) ir (b) di (c) re (d) mis

Phrasal Verbs

Cut off	To remove, to discontinue
Come upon	To meet someone unexpectedly
Put out	Stop something burning, to switch off a light, stop or extinguish
Put on	Wear
Draw up	To arrange in order, to stop, prepare
Pass out	To distribute, come out successful, to become unconscious
Take off	To fly, depart from the ground,
Turn away	Reject, refuse, to refuse to let someone come into a place
Stand by	To support, to be ready to do something
Bank on	To depend on
Turn on	To open
Took over	Take lead
Set off	Start a journey
Put off	Postpone
See off	To go to station or airport to say goodbye to someone
Set off	Start off , to begin a journey
Get in	Arrive inside train, bus
Get off	Leave a bus, train
Get on	Enter a bus, train, plane
Get away	To go away from home for a vacation
Check in	Arrive and register at airport or hotel
Check out	Pay the bill when leaving a hotel
Put on	Wear
Look into	Examine
Put down	Control
Put up with	Endure, tolerate
Carry away	Take away, remove
Call off	Stop/ cancel

Call for	Demand
Give up	Stop
Go against	Oppose
Look after	Take care of
Look out	Be careful
Give away	Distribute
Call on	Visit
Break out	Appear suddenly
Give out	Omit
Drop in	Visit
Stand up -	be held as
Run away	Escape
Look at	observe / study
Run into	met by chance
Stand for	Represent
Look through	Understand

Refresher module course exercise

Pick up	To lift; to answer a telephone
Pick out	To choose something
Pick at	To express a negative opinion of something / eat slowly
Pick on	To harass; to bully
Pick off	To shoot one by one/ remove
Pick over	To separate or remove
Look up	To search for and find information in a book
Look after	To take care of
Look forward	To anticipate with pleasure
Bag out	Behave badly or strangely
Dig in	Criticise

Act up	Maintain a safe distance
Keep back	Like
Care for	Start eating greedily

Model Question – Phrasal verb

Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb. (or)

Substitute the phrasal verb in the sentence with a single word.

Never put off until tomorrow what you can today. (a) continue (b)

Idioms and Phrases(page no: 40,111, 112,173)

Throw in the towel	to give up
In our corner	on your side in an argument or dispute
On the ropes	near collapse or defeat
below the belt	unfair or an unsporting behaviour
square off	prepare for a conflict
Tight corners	difficult situation
Shot his bolt	exhaust one's energy or strength
In a nice pickle	to be in a tight spot
Have cold feet	become nervous and afraid
Alarm bells ringing	sign of something wrong
Back to the wall	in serious difficulty
Grasp /Clutch at straws	try any method to overcome a crisis
Saved by the bell	help at the last moment from a difficult situation
Hang out to dry	abandoning one in difficulty
By the skin of teeth	a narrow escape

Right up one's alley	appeals to one strongly
Drive one up the wall	grew irritated
Hit the road	began the journey.
Take one for a ride	deceive one.
In panic mode	became confused or afraid

Refresher module course exercise

A blessing in disguise	A good thing that seemed bad at first
Better late than never	Better to arrive late than not to come at all
Break a leg	Good luck
Cut somebody some slack	Not to be very critical
Easy does it	Slow down
Get out of hand	Get out of control
Hang in there	Not to give up
It's not rocket science	It's not complicated
Miss the bat	It's too late
Pull someone's leg	To joke with someone
Under the weather	Sick
Break the ice	Make people feel more comfortable
Costs an arm and a leg	Very expensive
To get bent out of shape	To get upset
Raining cats and dogs	Raining heavily

Model Question – Idioms

Choose the meaning of the idiom **“take for a ride”**

CLIPPED WORDS

Chimpanze	Chimp
photograph	Photo
Microphone	Mike
Cafeteria	Café
Gasoline	Gas
Helicopter	Copter
Telephone	Phone
university	Varsity
Memoranda	Memo
Influenza	Flu
Hippopotamus	Hippo
Bridegroom	Groom
Fanatic	Fan
Demonstration	Demo
Refrigerator	Fridge
Handkerchief	Kerchief
Kilogram	Kilo

Suitcase	Case
Aero plane	Plane
Spectacles	Specs
Fountain pen	Pen
Discotheque	Disco
Advertisement	Ad
Mathematics	Maths
Signature Gymnasium	Sign Gym
Laboratory	Lab
Examination	Exam
Paragraph	Para
Taxi cab	Taxi
Perambulator	Pram
Demarcate	Mark
Gentleman	Gent
cinematography	Cinema
Facsimile	Fax
Temperature	Temp

Portmanteau words / Blending words:

Words	Blended words
1.Splash + sputter	Splutter
2.Alphabetic + numeric	Alphanumeric
3.Breakfast + lunch	Brunch
4.Camera + recorder	Camcorder
5.Mechanics + electronics	Mechatronics
6.News + broadcast	Newscast
7.Smoke + fog	Smog
8.Vegetable + burger	Vegburger
9.Motorway + hotel	Motel
10.Helicopter + airport	Heliport
11.International + police	Interpol
12.Binary + digit	Bit
13.Documentary + drama	Docudrama
14.Electric + execute	Electrocute
15.High + technology	Hitech
16.Medical + care	Medicare
17.Travel + catalogue	Travelogue
18.Education + entertainment	Edutainment
19. Lecture + demonstration	Lecdem
20. Technology + wizard	Techno-wizard
21.Information + technology	Infotech
22.Diplomacy + economics	Diplonomics

23.Modulator + demodulator	Modem
24.Sky + laboratory	Skylab
26.Science + fiction	Sci-fi
27.Electronic + mail	e-mail
28.Foreign + exchange	Forex
29.Parachute + troop	Paratroop
27.Motor + pedal	Moped
28.Smack + mash	Smash
27.Lithe + slimy	Slithy
28.Internal + communication	Intercom
29.Biographical + picture	Biopic
30.International + network	Internet
31.Picture + element	Pixel
32.Fourteen + night	Fortnight
33.Website + seminar	Webinar
34.Agricultural + economy	Agronomy
35.Breath + analyser	Breathalyzer
36.Transfer + resistor	Transistor
37. education +satellite	Edusat
38. hunger + angry	Hanger
39.melody + drama	Melodrama
40.information +entertainment	Infotainment

BRITISH ENGLISH & AMERICAN ENGLISH

BRITISH ENGLISH	AMERICAN ENGLISH
1. Bonnets	Hood
2. Pavement	Sidewalk
3. Pull over	Sweater
4. Waistcoat	Vest
5. Chips	Crisps
6. Flat	Apartment
7. Ground floor	First floor
8. Underground	Subway
9. Queue	Line
10. Wind screen	Wind shield
11. Indicator	Turn signal, blinker
12. Timetable	Schedule
13. Post	Mail
14. Holiday	Vacation
15. Autumn	Fall
16. Lift	Elevator
17. Happy	Joyful
18. Fully	Completely
19. Loo	Toilet
20. Sweets	Candies
21. Bin	Garbage can / trash can
22. Cupboard	Closet
23. Chemist	Druggist
24. aerial	Antenna
23. biscuit	Cookie
24. cooker	Stove

25.torchlight	Flashlight
26.gaol	Jail
27.notice board	Bulletin board
28.full stop	Period
29.tap	Faucet
30.loung	Living room
31.interval	Intermission
32.odour	Odor
33.programme	Program
34.parlour	Parlor
35.apologise	Apologize
36.colour	Color
37.chegue	Check
38.theatre	Theater
39.grey	Gray
40.behaviour	Behavior
41.humour	Humor
42.labour	Labor

FOREIGN WORDS

Foreign words	English meaning
viva voce	a spoken examination
sine die	without a date being fixed
Resume	a brief summary
Rapport	close relationship with good understanding
Bonafide	Genuine
bon voyage	good bye/ happy journey
in toto	Totally
Liaison	coordination of activities
ex-gratia	a payment made as a favour
en masse	as a whole group
en route	on the way
ad hoc	for a particular/special purpose
faux pas	improper act / remark
par excellence	better than all others of the same kind
in camera	secret session
status quo	in the former state
magnumopus	the most important work of a writer

in Cognito	in disguise
tete-a-tete	private conversation between two
post mortem	after death
Enfamille	as a family
Via	by the way of
Erratum	Error
de facto	in fact
prima facie	at first sight
Adieu	good bye
Proforma	for the sake of form
Genre	a particular style
bons mots	witty remarks
Bamboo	Wood
Veranda	A roofed platform outside of a house
Bungalow	A house
Coir	Rope
Guru	Master
Bandicoot	Rat

Polite alternatives/ Euphemisms:

Euphemism is the use of a polite word or phrase in place of harsh or impolite.

impolite words	Polite alternatives
Old man/woman	Senior citizen
slow-learners	Late- bloomers
Jail	House of correction/ Correctional facility
Unemployed	Job seeker / between jobs
Poor	Economically backward/ meager or needy
second-hand	Pre-owned
Blind	Visually challenged
Undertaker	Funeral director
Fat	Full-figured
Lavatory/ toilet	Rest room
house wife	Homemaker/domestic engineer
Barbers	Hairdressers
very poor	Below poverty line/in the low- income level
beating children with a cane	Corporal punishment
Handicapped	Physically challenged
Disabled	Physically challenged
Pregnant	In the family way
Server	Bearer
Died	Passed away
Bald	Moon landing
Cheap	Economical

Profession and Job Description

Profession	Job Description
Pathologist	One who studies Diseases
Ornithologist	One who studies Birds
.Entomologist	One who studies Insects
Archaeologist	One who studies artefacts and physical remains
Sociologist	One who studies functioning of human society
Geologist	One who studies the matter that constitutes the earth
Linguist	One who studies languages and their structure
Seismologist	One who studies earthquakes
Herpetologist	One who studies reptiles and amphibians
Meteorologist	One who studies atmosphere, weather and climate
Psychologist	One who studies the human mind and behavior
Teetotaler	A person who abstains from alcohol
Optimist	A person who is always hopeful or positive
Philanthropist	A person who performs charitable actions

Sadist	A person who feels happy by inflicting pain on others
Polyglot	A person who speaks many languages
Globetrotter	A person who likes to travel all over the world
Ambidextrous	A person who can use both his hands
Nonagenarian	A person who is between 90 & 99
Thespian	A person who is a gifted theatre artist
Misanthrope	A person who dislikes mankind

ism words

Meanings	Words
e.g. love of country and willingness to sacrifice for it	Patriotism
A brutal barbarous, savage act	Nationalism
The doctrine that your country's interests are superior	Egocentrism
Participating in sports as a hobby rather than for money	Feminism
Belief that the best possible concepts should be pursued	Criticism
A serious examination & judgment of something	Amateurism

Habitual failure to be present at work	Barbarism
A doctrine that advocates equal rights for women	Idealism
Concern for your own interests and welfare	Heroism
Exceptional courage when facing danger	Absenteeism

Match the –ics words with their appropriate meanings

WORDS	MEANINGS
Linguistics	The scientific study of a language
Numismatics	The study of money and coins
Electro Dynamics	The study of the way that electric currents and magnetic fields affect each other
Phonetics	the study of speech sounds
Aesthetics	The study of principles of beauty
Genetics	The study of genes
Statistics	The study of processing data for storage and retrieval
Politics	The study of government and using power in public life
Aeronautics	The study of building and flying air-craft
Informatics	The study of analysing information shown in numbers

Term Definitions

Bibliophile	a great lover of books and has a huge collection at home.
Teetotaler	one who never consumes alcohol, coffee, tea, milk
Optimist	one who has positive attitude
Philanthropist	One who donates for social causes
Globetrotter	one who travels widely
Ambidextrous	ability to use both hands
Misanthrope	one who hates or mistrusts mankind
Polyglot	well versed and fluent in multiple languages.
Nonagenarian	one who is between 90 and 99 year old
Thespian	an actor or actress
Sadist	one who derives pleasure from inflicting pain on others.

List of specialists:

1.	One who specializes in lung problems	Pulmonologist
2.	One who specializes in skin problems	Dermatologist
3.	One who treats diseases specific to women	Gynecologist
4.	One who treats kidney diseases	Nephrologist
5.	One who treats diseases and disorders of the nervous system	Neurologist
6.	One who treats stomach disorders	Gastroenterologist
7.	One who treats vision problems	Ophthalmologist
8.	One who specializes in critical infants	Neonatologist
9.	One who treats heart problems	Cardiologist
10.	One who treats the problems of ear, nose, tongue	Otolaryngologist

SINGULAR – PLURAL

SINGULAR	PLURAL
-um, -on	A
-us	I
-is	Es
-ex	Ices
-a	Ae
-f, -fe	Ves
-oo	Ee

-us	I
Focus	Foci
Alumnus	Alumni
Syllabus	Syllabi
Radius	Radii
Fungus	Fungi
Stimulus	Stimuli

-um, -on	A
Datum	Data
Stadium	Stadia
Memorandum	Memoranda
Stratum	Strata
Curriculum	Curricula
Medium	Media
Bacterium	Bacteria
Criterion	Criteria

-ex	-ices
index	Indices
appendix	appendices
Apex	Apices
Vertex	Vertices

-is	Es
Axis	Axes
Crisis	Crises
Basis	bases
Thesis	Theses
Analysis	Analyses

A	Ae
antenna	Antennae
Larva	Larvae
alumna	Alumnae
formula	Formulae

-f, -fe	Ves
Leaf	Leaves
Loaf	Loaves
Calf	Calves
Knife	Knives
Wife	Wives
Half	Halves
Scarf	Scarves

-oo	Ee
Foot	Feet
Goose	Geese
Tooth	Teeth

SYLLABIFICATION

Syllabification is the process of dividing vowel sounds in a word.

1 syllable or Mono syllabic word

Fear, head, school, door, act, drop, bus, soul, faith, snake

2 syllable or Di syllabic word

Pro-tect, ma-nage, fa-shion, cur-rent, va-nish, mo-ral, scien-tist

3 syllable or Tri syllabic word

Fu-ne-ral, ad-van-tage, fan-tas-tic, for-tu-nate, im-por-tant

4 syllable Tetra syllabic word

Par-ti-cu-lar, a-ca-de-mic, cer-ti-fi-cate, e-li-mi-nate, bi-olo-gy

5 syllable Penta syllabic word

Ca-pa-bi-li-ty, e-va-lu-a-tion, per-so-na-li-ty, in-ves-ti-gation

6 and above Poly syllabic word

Per-so-ni-fi-ca-tion, au-to-bi-o-gra-phy, ma-the-ma-ti-cian

Choose the tri syllabic word.

a) school b) fantastic c) enter d) development

RELATIVE PRONOUN

Who Used for people

1. The man **who** married many women was arrested.
2. Mani is an artist **who** has arranged an exhibition.
3. This is the boy **who** saved me from an accident.

Whose Used for possessions of people, animals

1. Children, **whose** parents were poor, were exempted from paying the fees.
2. My friend, **whose** father works in Agra, has come.

Whom Used for people when the person is object of the verb

1. The boy **whom** you want to meet is absent.
2. Tell me the address of the lady **whom** you want to meet.
3. Most of the friends **whom** she had invited came.

Which/That

Used for things and animals

1. The pen **which/that** Monisha uses was bought from U.S.
2. This is the key **which/that** opens the human hearts.

Fill in the blank with suitable relative pronoun.

The book _____ I like most is lost.

a)who b)which c) what d) where

Parts of speech

Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection

1. Noun-name of a person, place, thing, etc.,
2. Pronoun - Used instead of noun. A duplicate noun
3. Verb- an action word which denotes an action
4. Adjective- Gives extra information about noun or pronoun
5. Adverb- Gives extra information about verb, adjective, adverb
6. preposition- placed before noun
7. Conjunction - used to join two sentences or phrases
8. interjection - words to express our happiness or sorrow

Demonstrative Adjectives

An adjective of this kind points out which person or thing is meant.

This, that, these, those – Demonstrative adjectives

This and That are used with singular nouns

These and Those are used with plural nouns

Ex.

These apples are sweet.

Take that book away.

Tell those boys to come tomorrow.

This is my pen.

Possessive Adjectives

It indicates possession. My, your, his, her, its, our, your, their are possessive adjectives.

I – My We – Our you - Your He – his She - her
it – its They - Their

Ex:

This is my pen. It is our class room. She has lost her book.
It is his pen. Where is your book? India is our country.

Adjectives of Number / cardinal

They show how many persons or things are meant.

Ex.

One, two, three, four, twenty, hundred, etc.

I have one pen. She has two sisters.

Ordinals

They show in what serial order they stand.

He got the first rank. He is second to none.

The exams are postponed to next week. He is my third son.

Quantifiers

Some

Some means an unknown and indefinite number or quantity, but not very large. It is generally used in affirmative sentences.

E.x

I shall buy some apples. He bought some oranges

Give me some more coffee. Will you buy some clothes?

Few

Few mean not many. It has a negative meaning.Ex

Few men reach the age of one hundred.

Few women can keep secret.

A few

A few means some. It has a positive meaning.

E.x

He has lost a few rupees. I have read a few books.

little

Little means not much. it has a negative meaning.

E.x

There is little hope of her recovery.

I have little money.

I have little influence with my old followers.

A little

A little means some though not much. It has a positive sense.

E.x

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

There is a little hope of her recovery.

Each & Every

Each & Every are similar in meaning. But Every is a strong word than Each.

Each is used in speaking of two or more persons or things, taken one by one. It is used only when the number in the group is limited.

E.x

Each of the four boys got a prize.

last week, it rained each day.

Every is used only in speaking of more than two persons or things. It is used when the number in the group is indefinite. It gives a collective sense.

E.x

Every seat was occupied. Every boy has paid his fees.

It rained every day during my stay at Shimla.

Any

Any expresses an indefinite number or quantity. It is used in negative sentences.

E.x

He had not got any book.

There is not any paper for me to write on.

He did not buy any apples.

Much

Much means a large quantity of. it is used with singular uncountable nouns.

E.x

How much money do you want?

Did you have much difficulty in finding our house?

You can take as much time as you like.

More

More means to a greater or higher degree. It is often used to form the comparative.

E.x

I like children more than toys.

Listening is more important than reading.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners. (page No:11)

1. They came early but there was **little** (little/ a little)work to do.
2. Anand invited **a few** (few/a few) friends for the birthday party.
3. The teacher gave **every** (all/every) student a separate topic for the assignment.
4. **Most** (most/many) of the water overflowed from the tank.
5. **One** (one/any) of my friends wished me on my birthday.
6. Vijay had **no** (no/any) idea about the problem.
7. Adhi had taken **many** (much/many) photos during the programme.
8. **Some** (few/some) girls who attended the class informed the others about the test.

ARTICLES

Articles are used to show whether the speaker is talking about things in general or particular.

ARTICLES

Indefinite

a,an

Definite

the

Indefinite Articles

"a" is used before words beginning with a consonant sound and "an" is used before words beginning with a vowel sound.

Ex.

honest, honourable, heir, heiress, honorary, honour, hourly, M.A., MLA, MBA, LIC - use 'an'

Europe, European, uniform, union, Unique, united, universal, university, usual, one hundred, unicorn - use 'a'

1. use a/ an before singular countable nouns.

Ex. a book, a plane, an umbrella

2. use a/an before the name of profession and occupations.

e.x

My father is a lawyer.

He is an engineer.

I am a doctor. I am a hero. He is a thief.

3. use a/an to indicate the rate of cost or speed or frequency

Milk costs 20 a litre.

Take these tablets twice a day.

4. Before certain numbers

a couple, a dozen

5. Use a/an after the word 'such'

E.x

I have never known such a wet summer.

Such a thing has never happened before.

Exercises

1. An elephant is very strong animal.
2. He studies in a university.
3. Italy is a European country.
4. I shall be back in an hour.
5. I like to give a useful present.
6. It is a great honour.
7. The door was opened by a servant.
8. Everyone respects an honest person.
9. By being a united effort woman achieve success.
10. We stayed at a hotel.

Definite Article (the)

1. Use 'the' when a thing is referred for the second time.

I saw a man. The man was blind.

I bought a book. The book costs Rs. 100.

2. Use 'the' before a singular noun to represent a class.

The cockroach has survived on this earth for million years.

The lion is a ferocious animal.

3. Use 'the' before superlative degree.

Ravi is the tallest boy in the class.

4. Use ' the' before ordinals.

Ravi got the first prize.

5.To indicate unique things

The sun shines by day. The moon shines by night.

The earth is round. The sky is blue.

6. With national adjectives ending in -ch or - sh -se and ss

the Dutch, the Spanish, the Welsh, the Chinese, the Swiss

7.Before the names of the parts of body

I struck him on the head.

8.Before the word same

This is the same building where he lived.

9. After the word all, both, half

Both the books are immensely valuable.

All the people of this colony are rich.

Half the mangoes are ripe.

10. Before a proper noun to make it a common noun.

Kalidas is the Shakesperare of India.

11. Before musical instruments

Mohini can play the violin.

Before the names of famous historical events.

The battle of Panipat.

The sepoy mutiny of 1857.

The Quit India movement. The salt sathyagraha.

12. Before the famous books.

The Mahabharatha, The Ramayana, The Bhagavat Gita, the Bible, the Vedas.

The Quran

13. Before the names of political parties

The Indian national congress, The janata Dal, The Bharatiya Janta party

14. Before the names of a nation, race, community

The Indians, The Hindus, The Sikhs, The Jaints, The Christians, The Guptas, The Muslims

15. Before collective nouns

The army, The Navy, The police, the Jury

16. Before the important building

The taj Mahal, The Red fort, The Parliament house, The Rashtrapati Bhavan, The Tagore hall

17. Before certain names of rivers, seas ,oceans, canals, gulfs, chains of mountains, group of islands, deserts, newspapers, etc

- a. Rivers - the yamuna, The Ganga
- b. Seas - The Arabian, The Red
- c. Oceans - The Indian, the Atlantic
- d. Gulfs - The Persian, The gulf of Mexico
- e. Straits - The palk, The straits of Gibraltor
- f. Canals - The Suez, The Panama
- g. Deserts - The Sahara
- h. newspapers- The hindu, The Times of India,
- i - Group of islands - The Andamans, the West indies
- j - Chains of mountains - the Alps, The Himalayas

MODAL AUXILIARIES

Modal auxiliary is a special auxiliary which is used to denote a particular mood or expression of the subject.

Shall, will, Can, May, Should, Would, Could, Might, Must are called modal verbs in English.

Used to, ought to, dare, need are called semi modal or quasi modal or marginal.

Can

1. Can is used to show the ability to do something.

Ex:

I can speak English very well.

He can drive a car.

She can solve the sum.

2. Can is used to seek permission in an informal manner.

Ex:

Can I go to the library?

Can I smoke here?

3. Can is used to express a possibility

Ex:

Anyone can make such mistakes.

An accident can happen to anyone.

4. Can is used to make a request a person.

E.X

Can you wait for a moment, please?

could

Could is used to express an ability in the past

Ex:

I could drive a car at the age of twenty.

He could speak English fluently during his college days.

Could is used to seek permission or make a polite request in the form of question.

Ex:

Could I use your phone?

Could I open the window?

Could you lend me your bike for a day?

May

May is used to seek or grant permission in a formal way.

Ex:

May I come in sir?

May I leave now?

May is used to express a factual possibility.

Ex:

Light is dim. The match may be cancelled.

The sky is overcast with clouds. It may rain.

May is used to express a personal wish.

May God bless you.

May you live long.

May her soul rest in peace.

Might

1. Might is used to express the past tense of may.

Ex:

I was afraid that if I asked him again he might refuse it.

2. Might is used to express excessive politeness while seeking permission or making a request.

Ex:

Might I make a suggestion?

There is little chance of success, but you might try again.

Might I have a word with you?

3. Might is used to express a doubtful possibility

EX:

She has not promised but she might come.

He might have applied for the job but I am not sure.

It might rain tonight.

Will

Will is used with the first person (I, We) to express determination, intention, promise and threat.

Ex:

I will fight till the last.

I will not take more than two hours.

We will agree for anything.

We will take some strong steps against you.

Will is used with the second person (You) to express a polite request and polite invitation.

Ex:

Will you please close the door?

Will you post this letter for me, please?

Will you have another cup of tea?

Will you attend my birthday party?

Will is used to inquire the intention, willingness and wish of the person spoken to.

Ex:

Will he agree to my proposal?

Can somebody take me to the hospital? I will.

Will you accompany me to the airport?

Will is used to express a prediction or an assumption.

Ex: She will never deceive me.

I think it will rain on Friday.

He will have posted the letter.

Shall

Shall is used with the first person (I, we) to express simple future.

Ex.

I shall see you tomorrow.

Shall is used with the second and third person to express a command, a threat, promise, or an assurance.

He shall report for duty on Friday.

I say you shall do it.

He shall turn you out of the job.

He shall be punished for his misbehaviour.

He has promised that he shall not harm you.

Shall is used in question to know what the person addressed wishes, suggests or thinks.

Shall we go movie?

Shall we have another cup of tea ?

Shall we dance?

Shall I carry your bag?

Would

Would is used to express to the past form of will

Ex:

She said that she would help me.

Sometimes he would bring some flowers.

Would is used in conditional sentences to express the imagined result of an imagined condition

Ex;

If I were a bird, I would fly.

Would is used to express a suggestion or polite request

Ex:

Would you close the door?

Would you lend me your book?

Would is used to express actions that were occurred from time to time

Ex:

His grandmother would feed sparrows every day.

Every Tuesday he would visit the hanuman temple.

Should

Should is used to give advice

Ex:

A rich man should help the poor.

You should not meet him.

You should drive carefully on the highway.

Should is used to express a duty or moral obligation

Ex:

You should obey your elders

You should keep your promises.

You should switch off the lights when you leave the classroom.

Should is used to express a polite command

Ex:

Candidates should write on both sides of every sheet of paper.

Should is used to express a probable condition

Ex:

Should they play well, they will win the match

Must

Must is used to express duty, compulsion, obligation and necessity.

Ex.

You must devote some time to social service. (Obligation)

You must clear the dues by the 12 th April. (Compulsion)

We must hurry. We are very late.(necessity)

I must go to the supermarket today.

You must read the new novel by Bhagat.

Need

Need is used in questions and negative sentences and in the sense of necessity and moral obligation

Ex.

Need I go there?

You need not see him; just write a letter.

We need not hurry. We have plenty of time.

I need to buy a packet of milk.

We need to keep our environment clean.

Dare

It is used as be bold enough to. It means boldness or courage.

Ex.

I dare not go out in the dark.

How dare you enter my room?

How dare you speak to me like that?

The frightened boy dares not enter the principal's room.

I wonder whether he dare stand up in public.

Nobody dared lift their eyes from the ground.

Ought to

Used to express some moral duty or social obligation

Ex.

You ought to obey your parents.

We ought to help the poor.

Society ought to look after the physically challenged.

Used to (when, while,during)**To express a past discontinued habit**

Ex.

My grandfather used to go for a walk every morning when he was alive.
I used to play football during my school days.

Fill in the blanks with suitable modal verbs.(page no:43)

1. We are not completely sure but Kishore **would** come back tomorrow.
2. When Koushik was a child, he **used to** play in the street.
3. **May** I have some more juice, please?
4. We **can** not paint this room now.
5. I **would** rather request you to check my exercise before giving it to the teacher.
6. **May /can/shall** I use your mobile phone?. Its an emergency.
7. In schools, students **must** wear uniforms. It is compulsory.
8. The voyagers did not **have** to drop anchor at the unknown island.
9. Thou **shall** love your neighbor.
10. The Manager **can** not excuse you, if you fail to complete your assignment today.
11. Helen jotted down the important points lest she **would** forget it.
12. You **can** never retain me against my wishes.
13. Being a Monday, the shops **will** not be crowded today.
14. I **would** admit my fault, if I were you.
15. The groom **must** certainly be over 30 years of age.
16. My brother **will** go abroad to pursue his higher studies next year.
17. It's not that urgent. You **can** take your own time.
18. There is a lot of time left, you **need** not panic.

19. **Can/may/shall** I turn on the fan, please?
20. I **can** not believe my eyes. Is Santhosh the one who is standing over there?
21. Dinesh **must** be the richest person in the village. He has just brought two luxury cars.
22. Nirmala **used to** write perfectly when she was seven.

Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliaries.

1. The candidates **must** answer five out of ten questions.
2. How **dare** you open my bag?
3. Taudeen **will** finish this work by Monday.
4. **May** I go to school today?
5. I wish you **would** tell me the truth.
6. poonam **could not** catch the bus yesterday.
7. People who live in glass houses **should not** throw stones.
8. You **need not** go to the market as I have brought vegetables.
9. **Would** you have taken all this trouble?
10. You **must** be joking.
11. I tried to climb up the tree, but **could not**.
12. Hima Das ran so fast that she **could** win the medal.
13. You can lead a horse to water, but you **can not** make it drink.
14. I **would** like to have a cup of coffee.
15. My grandfather **used to** visit this temple when he was young.

Prepositions

Prepositions are so called because they are put before nouns or noun phrases.

TYPES OF PREPOSITIONS	EXAMPLES
Simple Preposition	At, by, for, from, in, near, of, off On, till, to, up, with, by, for, far, out, with, into, over, down
Compound Preposition	About, above, across, amidst, among, against, along, around, behind, beneath, below, Beside, besides, between, beyond, during Inside, outside, through
Phrase Preposition	On account of, because of, owing to, due to, in spite of, despite, in order to, according to

preposition	Usage	Example
At	Specific place & point of time	He asked to meet him at 2'O clock. He asked to meet him at the post office.
In	Used before names of larger places, countries, towns, cities.	Balu lives in Chennai.
But	Except	I have everything except an eraser.
Than	Comparison	Ravi is taller than Ramu.
Upon	Speaking of things in motion	The cat jumped upon the dog.

On	Speaking of things at rest 2. on top of 3. Before months	Birds are sitting on the branches. They were married on June 12.
After	Before time Next, later than	Leela returned from foreign tour after a month. We can meet our teacher only after 4 o'clock. She entered the room after her mother.
Within	Completion of work before the end of a period	They will meet the minister within a week.
Into	With verbs expressing motion	He jumped up into the air
By	Used to show the agent of action, near, by way of, by means of	“Macbeth” was written by Shakespeare. When I saw her she was standing by the window.
With	Before an instrument; by means of ; in the company of	Mother cuts the apple with a knife. She went to America with her son.
Between	When the distribution concerns only two persons	The property was shared between two brothers. She sat between her husband and her father.

Among	When the distribution concerns more than two persons; surrounded by	There was a unity among the students. She built a house among the mountains.
Beside	By the side of	Rama's house is beside Ravi's.
Besides	In addition to	Many businessmen have cars besides lorries.
Since	From a point in past time to till now; during the period after	They have been staying in Japan since 1995. Mrs.Leela has been working in this school since 2015.
From	Used to show a starting point in time or in place or in order or position; set,given,provided.	The marriage ceremony will be from 10am to 11am. We start from house at 8 am. Bread is made from flour. He lives five miles from the city.
For	For a period of time. To show a receiver of something.	They have been staying in Japan for five years. She cooked the rice for her son.
Behind	At the back of Supporting	Raju always stands behind Ramu in the assembly. She stood behind her husband.

Above	Higher than; over(when there is no contact)	The birds were flying above the trees.
Along	From one end to the other end	They were walking along the road. Colourful trees grew along the road.
Before	In front of; earlier than;	The thief was brought before the magistrate. She returned home before 2'O clock.
Below	Lower than;	The picture hung just below the window. Children below the age of five are not admitted here.
In front of	In the position directly before	We saw a car in front of our house.
To	In the direction of ; as far as	She threw the ball to me. He sent a present to his wife.
Through	In one end and out of the other; by way of; by means of	They passed through a big door. The thief came in through the open window.
Over	Above	A sign hung over the door. Grass is growing over the airport.
Of	Belonging to	The wood of this table is quite old. Nepal is to the north of India.

Into	To the inside of	She asked me to come into the garden. They threw the book into the fire.
------	------------------	---

Usage of prepositions

- They live at Salem.
- He is in the class.
- The cat is on the wall.
- Vegetables were cut by knife.
- He went to salem.
- He died of cholera.
- There is an upward shooting star.
- They have lived in Kolkatta for a long time.
- My house is far away from here.
- I shall come with you.
- The post office is near to the school.
- I am suffering from fever.
- The child fell in to the tub.
- I taught my pupils about Akbar.
- The flies fly above the head.
- There is a bridge across the river.
- After 10 am, I have my breakfast.

- Before my arrival the train had left.
- I have been learning since morning.
- Sit under the tree.
- The book is inside the drawer.
- Children below the three years will not be permitted.
- He is leaning against the wall.
- Wordsworth walked along the lake.
- The sweets are distributed among the children.
- We can travel around the world in eight days.
- Somebody was standing behind him.
- The bride is sitting beside the bridegroom.
- Besides a moped, he has a car.
- There should be no dispute between husband and wife.
- Nobody knows what is beyond the sky.
- He is standing outside the class room.
- You can go to Bombay through Bangalore.
- I went towards the zoo.
- You should pay the fee within this week.
- Without your help I cannot do this.
- I act according to his advice.
- In accordance with his advice I took action.

- She has great affection for her children.
- He is ambitious of fame.
- He is capable of anything.
- The child is fond of sweets.
- He is quite confident of success.
- He has no liking for cards.

Prepositions pg No:47

1. We fought against the measure.
2. The cat jumped onto the table.
3. The cat climbed up the tree.
4. My story is shorter than yours.
5. Cats are unlike dogs.
6. Put the cookie in the jar.
7. Let's walk through the park.
8. The vegetables were planted beside the Apple tree.
9. Banu sings like a bird.
10. My story is about my pets.
11. Subash is the president of our class
12. We live by the river.
13. Let's walk into class together.
14. The bank is opposite the park.
15. We live within the city limits.
16. I saw John waving above the crowd.
17. I'm more cautious since the fall.
18. I have a present for you.
19. We strolled along the river.
20. He ran between us.
21. The leaves had collected beneath the trees.
22. I put the book upon the table.
23. Please treat us as equals.

24. Dessert will be served after dinner.
25. My house is near the school.
26. We walked to the store.
27. No eating during class
28. The book fell off my desk.
29. I will not leave until the speech is finished.
30. The store is open every day but Sunday.
31. The dog is outside the house.
32. The cat is hiding below my bed.
33. The cat jumped over the dog.
34. He is hiding behind the book case.
35. Dinner is on the table.
36. I put my hands inside my pockets.
37. We will eat before the play.
38. The cat is sleeping under the bed.
39. This letter is from my aunt.
40. We ran past the other kids.
41. The English language is vital in the medical field.
42. He climbed up the stairs to get into the terrace.

Active and Passive voice

Active voice

Subject does the action.

Passive voice

Something is done to the subject.

ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Present Tense	
Sub+verb1+object	Object + is/are + verb3 +by+sub
Raja writes a letter.	A letter is written by Raja.
Present continuous Tense	
Sub+am/is/are+verb 4 +object	Object + is/are +being + verb3 +by+sub
Raja is writing a letter.	A letter is being written by Raja.
Present perfect Tense	
Sub+have/has+verb3+object	Object + have/has+been + verb3 +by+sub
Raja has written a letter.	A letter has been written by Raja.
Past Tense	
Sub+verb2+object	Object + was/were + verb3 +by+sub
Raja wrote a letter.	A letter was written by Raja.
Past continuous Tense	
Sub+was/were+verb 4 +object	Object + was/were +being + verb3 +by+sub
Raja was writing a letter.	A letter was being written by Raja.

Past perfect Tense	
Sub+had+verb3+object	Object + had been + verb3 +by+sub
Raja had written a letter.	A letter had been written by Raja
Future Tense	
Sub+shall/will/can/may+verb1+object	Object +shall/will/can/may +be+ verb3 +by+sub
Raja will write a letter.	A letter will be written by Raja.
Future perfect Tense	
Sub+shall/will/can/may+ have+verb3+object	Object +shall/will/can/may +have been+ verb3 +by+sub
Raja will have written a letter.	A letter will have been written by Raja.

GRAMMAR: PASSIVISATION (Text pg 78)

Mohammed follows the rules	The rules are followed by Mohammed.
Mohan has completed the course.	The course has been completed by Mohan.
Magdalene is singing the prayer	The prayer is being sung by Magdalene.
Who wrote the complaint?	By whom was this complaint written?
May God bless you with happiness.	May you be blessed with happiness.

A house is being constructed by them.	They are constructing a house.
Do not slam the door.	Let the door not be slammed.
The coach trained the team.	The team was trained by the coach.
The pilot flew the airplane to Bengaluru.	The airplane was flown to Bengaluru by the pilot.
The monkeys ate the bananas.	The bananas were eaten by the monkey.

Interrogative sentences

<u>ACTIVE</u>	<u>PASSIVE</u>
Do, does or did Does he help you?	Am, is are, was were Are you helped by him?
Am, is are, was were Are you doing this work? Was she reading a novel?	Use 'being' after the subject and am, is, are, was were Is this work being done by you? Was reading a novel being read by her?
(has,have, had) Has he helped by you? Had he finished the work?	Has, have had+ sub+been +verb3 Have you been helped by him? Had the work been finished by him?
(shall, can , will, should)	(shall, can, will,should +be)

Can he do this work?	Can this work be done by him?
Will you teach the children?	Will the children be taught by you?
(why,when,how)	(who should replace 'by whom')
Who has done this work?	By whom has this work been done?
When did you do this work?	When was this work done by you?

Imperative sentences

For orders, request and advice

In passive use you are requested, you are ordered and you are advised

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Please come here	You are requested to come here.
Walk slowly.	You are advised to walk slowly.
Let me teach the students (let+sub+verb+obj)	Let the students be taught by me. (let+sub+be+verb3+by)
(one,someone,nobody,police,judgeand people) Someone has beaten me. The police enquired into the case.	Not necessary to mention the agent I have been beaten. The case was enquired into.
His conditions alarmed Ravi.	(use 'at' when there are expression of surprise, astonishment, shock, alarm , disappointment) Ravi was alarmed at his

Your performance in this match disappointed me.	condition. I was disappointed at your performance in this match.
---	---

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

clause is a group of words with subject and verb. It is divided into two-
Main clause and subordinate clause.

Open condition \ possible condition

If+present tense Simple future tense (shall,will,can,may)

Improbable \ Imaginary condition

If+past tense would,could,should,might

Impossible condition

If + past perfect(had+v3) would,could,should,might + have

Possible condition

It has the chance to happen. It may or may not happen.

Ex.

If you study well, you will get (get)good marks.

If you get good marks, you can get MBBS seat easily.

If you get MBBS seat, you will become(become) a doctor.

If you become a doctor, you can earn lot of money.

If you have enough money, you can lead a happy life.

If you run fast, you will win gold medal.

If it rains, we will cancel the trip.

If you study, you will pass the exam.

Improbable condition

Though it has the chance, it will not happen. Here we talk about hypothetical situations.

.Ex.

If Bumrah hit a century, India would win(win) the match.

If I won a lottery, I would travel (travel) a lot.

If they sold their houses, they would be rich.

If I won the lottery, I would travel a lot.

If they sold their houses, they would be rich.

Imaginary condition

If I were (be) a bird, I would fly(fly).

If I were (be) the HM, I would declare holiday tomorrow.

If I were (be) Dhoni, I would catch the ball.

If I were(be) an angel, I would help you all.

Impossible condition

Here we talk about the unfulfilled conditions

Past Perfect + Would have + Past Participle

Ex.

If you had studied, you would have passed the exam.

If hadn't been sick, I would have gone to your party.

If he had played (play) well, he would have won (win) the match.

If he had scored good marks in NEET exam, he would have joined MBBS.

Zero conditional

Present Simple + Present Simple

Uses: Facts which are generally true or scientific facts

The condition always has the same result

If you stand in the rain, you get wet.

If you hear ice, it melts.

i) Complete the following with appropriate conditional clauses. (Page 117)

a) We will miss our train,..... if we go to the station by walk

b) Jayashree would travel to France,.....if she planned

c) People get sun-burnt,.....if they don't use suncream

d) Vicky would have passed,.....if he had studied

e) I wouldn't refuse,.....if you gave me a good offer

f) Sundar would have waited,.....if it hadn't rained

g) Vijayshree will be busy,if her relatives come

h) Adhvika will not go to play,.....if she is sick

QUESTION TAG

1. It is a short question asked by the speaker at the end of an utterance.
2. The question tag always begins with an auxiliary verb(am,is,are,was,were,do,does,did,have,has,had) or a modal verb.
3. If the sentence is positive, the tag should be negative.
4. If the sentence is negative, the tag should be positive.
5. The question tags have personal pronouns (I, we,you,he,she,it,they) as their subjects.
6. The question tag is formed by repeating the auxiliary verb (am,is,are,was,were,do,does,did,have,has,had, shall,will,can,may,should,would,could,might) in the sentence.
7. If the main part of the sentence does not have an auxiliary verb or modal verb the question tag is formed with the appropriate form of 'do'
8. Imperative sentences take 'will' or 'would' as verbs in the question tag.
9. Subjects like someone, somebody, anyone, anybody, no one, nobody, everything, everybody, everyone take they as subject in the tag.
10. The words 'hardly', 'scarcely', rarely', 'barely' , 'seldom', 'little', 'few', 'neither', 'no', 'never' are negative words.
11. Sentences begin with 'Let's' take shall we as question tag.

Exercises

1. I am going to Chennai. aren't I?
2. I am not a doctor. amn't I?
3. Let us go for library. shall we?
4. Let us have a cup of coffee. shall we?
5. Sheela is a dancer. isn't she?
6. They are going to Delhi aren't they?
7. Kohli played well didn't he?
8. She will get first prize won't she?
9. Everyone praised him didn't they?
10. No one talks against him do they?
11. India is an ancient country isn't it?
12. You follow what I say don't you?
13. Time waits for no man does it?
14. The boys broke the window didn't they?
15. The bell has rung already hasn't it?
16. Switch on the fan will you?
17. Bring the chair will you?
18. Cut the tree will you?
19. There is some milk in the bottle isn't there?
20. The baby looks cute doesn't it ?

he,she,it(verb+s)--does

other subject apart from he,she,it (verb+s)-do

past tense(verb+ed)-did

let us-shall we

command(Q.no:16,17,18)-will you

am, are -are

A. Add appropriate question, tags to the following sentences. (Page 121)

1. Cities are increasingly becoming urbanized. aren't they?
2. They experiment with ways to improve air quality. don't they?
3. The aim should be to reduce congestion...shouldn't it?
4. There is an urgent need to provide clean, reliable and affordable energy to their growing populations. isn't there?
5. Automation and shared mobility will play a key role in this transformation. won't they?
6. It changes the way people commute in cities. doesn't it?
7. Before long, a fleet of electric autonomous vehicles (AVs) could drive people to their destinations. couldn't they?
8. These shared AVs will run at higher utilization rates. won't they?
9. They can substantially reduce the cost of mobility and congestion can't they.?
10. These should not be thought of as luxury but as necessity should they?

INVERSION

BEGIN WITH SHOULD/HAD/WERE or Make the inversion of the following conditional clause:

1. If an angel were to tell me such a thing of her, I would not believe it. (Begin with were)

Ans. *Were an angel to tell me such a thing of her, I would not believe it*

2. If it had not rained, we would have gone to the theatre. (Begin with had)

Ans. *Had it not rained, we would have gone to the theatre.*

3. If you should need to meet me, you can call this number. (Begin with should)

Ans. *Should you need to meet me, you can call this number.*

4. If I had come earlier, I would have met my grandfather. (Begin with had)

5. If she had attended the interview, she would have been selected. (Begin with had)

6. If Paul were a rich man, he would help all the poor. (Begin with were)

7. If you should be late once again, you would lose your job. (Begin with should)

8. If he had explained the problem, I would have helped him. (Begin with had)

9. If it were not for the expenses involved, I would go by air. (Begin with were)

1. If I had known you were ill, I would have called on you. (Begin with Had)
11. If he had told them the truth, he would not have been punished. (Begin with Had)
12. If I were a monkey, I would hop from tree to tree. (Begin with Were)
13. If you should need my help again, just give me a call. (Begin with should)
14. If I had enough money, I would donate it to your school. (Begin with „had)
15. If I were a lion, I would kill all the animals in the forest. (Begin with were)

Reported speech

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Present tense	Past tense
Present continuous	Past continuous
Present Perfect	Past perfect
Present perfect continuous	Past perfect continuous
Past tense	Past perfect
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
past perfect	past perfect
Past perfect continuous	Past perfect continuous
Simple future(shall,will,can,may)	should,would,could,might
is.are	was,were
am,is,are+Verb+ing	was,were +verb+ing
Have,has , had	Had
have,has+been+verb+ing	Had+been+verb+ing
shall,will,can,may-	should,could, might,would

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Today	that day
Tonight	that night
Yesterday	the previous day
Tomorrow	the next day
Now	Then
last week	the previous week
last month	the previous month
last year	the previous year
next week/month/ year	the following week/month/year
here	There
this/it	That
these	Those
Thus	So
Ago	Before

Changes in Reporting Verbs and adding Linkers

Sentence	Verb change	Linker/Conjunctions
Statement - said, said to	Said Told	That
Imperative -said to	Asked, requested, Ordered, advised, instructed,	To -finite verb Ex: to stop
Yes/no question – said	Asked	Whether/ if

Wh- Question –said	Asked	-
Exclamatory- said to	Exclaimed	That

Exceptional:

1. Mala says "I like sweets".

Mala says that she likes sweets.

(If the reporting verb is present tense, there is no changes in verb.)

***Statements or declarative sentences:**

Sentence	Verb change	Linker/Conjunctions
Statement –say/says said, said to	Say/says Said Told	That

Mala says "I like sweets".

Mala says that she likes sweets.

Mala said "I like sweets".

Mala said that she liked sweets.

Study the following table to learn how the tenses change when the reporting verb is in the past tense.

Tense	Direct Speech	Reported Statements
Present simple	Sindhu said, "I play chess."	Sindhu said that she played chess.
Present Continuous	Jayashree said, "I am working in a school."	Jayashree said that she was working in a school.
Past Simple	Mani said, "I bought a car."	Mani said that he had bought a car.
Past Continuous	Madhu said "I was walking along the street."	Madhu said that she had been walking along the street.

Present Perfect	Sasi said "I haven't seen her."	Sasi said that he hadn't seen her.
Past perfect	Vijay said "I had taken swimming lesson before."	Vijay said that he had taken swimming lessons before.
Future Simple	Sundar said to me, "I'll see you later."	Sundar told me that he would see me later.

Tense	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Present Tense	Ravi said "I watch Tv"	Ravi said that he watched tv.
Present Continuous	Ravi said "I <u>am</u> watching tv".	Ravi said that he <u>was</u> watching tv.
Present Perfect	. Ravi said "I <u>have</u> watched tv".	Ravi said that he <u>had</u> watched tv
Present Perfect Continuous	Ravi said " I <u>have</u> been watching tv"	Ravi said that he <u>had</u> been watching tv.
Past Tense	Ravi said "I <u>watched</u> tv".	Ravi said that he <u>had</u> <u>watched</u> tv.
Past Continuous	Ravi said " I was watching tv"	Ravi said that he had been watching tv
Past Perfect	Ravi said " I had watched Tv".	Ravi said that he had watched tv.
Simple Future	Ravi said 'I will watch tv"	Ravi said that he would watch tv.

. Mala said to Kamala " I play cricket".

Mala told Kamala that she played cricket.

Kannan said " we will go abroad"

Kannan said that they would go abroad.

The teacher said to the students "The sun rises in the East".

The teacher told the students that the sun rises in the east.

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

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

Question /Interrogative

Reporting Question

'wh' questions (what,where,when,why,who,whom,whose, how,which) -- use the same question word

Yes/no

question(am,is,are,was,were,do,does,did,have,has,had,shall,will,can,may, should,would,could,might,must) -- **whether /if**

use the verb - **asked**

Direct Question	Reported Question
Shankar said to me, "Do you know me?"	Shankar asked me if I knew him.
Zuber said to Saira, "Are you living here?"	Zuber asked Saira if she was living there.
Senthil said, "Where is the post office?"	Senthil enquired where the post office was.

Shanthi said to Baskar, "what are you doing now?"	Shanthi asked Baskar what he was doing then.
---	--

The teacher said Ravi "Why are you late?"

The teacher asked Ravi why he was late.

1. The mother said to her son, "Are you going to cinema?"

The mother asked her son whether he was going to cinema.

2. He said "Has he gone?"

He asked whether he had gone.

3. He said, "Did you hear the news?"

He asked whether he had heard the news.

4. The captain said "Are you ready?"

The captain asked whether they were ready.

5. The teacher said "Do you know answer to the entire question papers?"

The teacher asked me whether I knew answer to the entire question papers.

6. He said "When did they come?"

He asked when they had come.

7. Mother asked me "Why are you late?"

Mother asked me why I was late.

8. The teacher said "Whose book is this?"

The teacher asked whose book that was.

9. The stranger said "Where is the post office?"

The stranger asked where the post office was.

10. The boy said "Where is my lunch box?"

The boy asked where his lunch box was.

11. prabu asked Kiran "What are you doing here?"

Prabu asked Kiran what he was doing there.

12. Teacher said to Mani, "why were you absent yesterday?"

Teacher asked Mani why he had been absent the previous day.

13. Latha said to Mala "What are you looking for?".

Latha asked mala what she was looking for.

14. Student said to clerk " when can I meet the principal?"

Student asked clerk when he could meet the principal.

15. Shopkeeper said the student "why did you bring back this book?"
Shopkeeper asked the student why he had brought back that book.

Report the following dialogue

1. prabu: What are you doing here? I have not seen you for a few months.

Kiran:I have just come back from my native town, Virudhunagar.

Prabu asked Kiran what he was doing there. He had not seen him for a few months. Kiran replied that he had just come back from his native town, virudhunagar.

2. Teacher: Mani, why were you absent yesterday?

Mani: Yesterday I had cold and fever, sir. I could not inform you beforehand.

Teacher: That's ok. take rest

Teacher asked Mani why he had been absent the previous day. Mani replied that he had cold and fever and so he could not inform him beforehand. The teacher advised him to take rest.

3. Latha : What are you looking for?

Mala : I have lost my purse.

Latha : Where did you keep it?

Mala : I remember keeping it in the shelf

latha : Don't worry. We will find it soon.

Latha asked mala what she was looking for. Mala replied that she had lost her purse. Latha asked Mala where she had kept it. Mala replied that she remembered keeping that in the shelf. Latha told that they would find that soon.

4. Student : Sir, when can I meet the principal?

Clerk: During lunch break or after 4.30 pm.

Student : Thank you sir.

Student asked clerk when he could meet the principal. Clerk replied that during lunch break or after 4.30 pm. The student thanked the clerk.

5. Shopkeeper: why did you bring back this book?

Student : Ten pages are missing in it.

Shopkeeper: Please bring the bill, I shall exchange it.

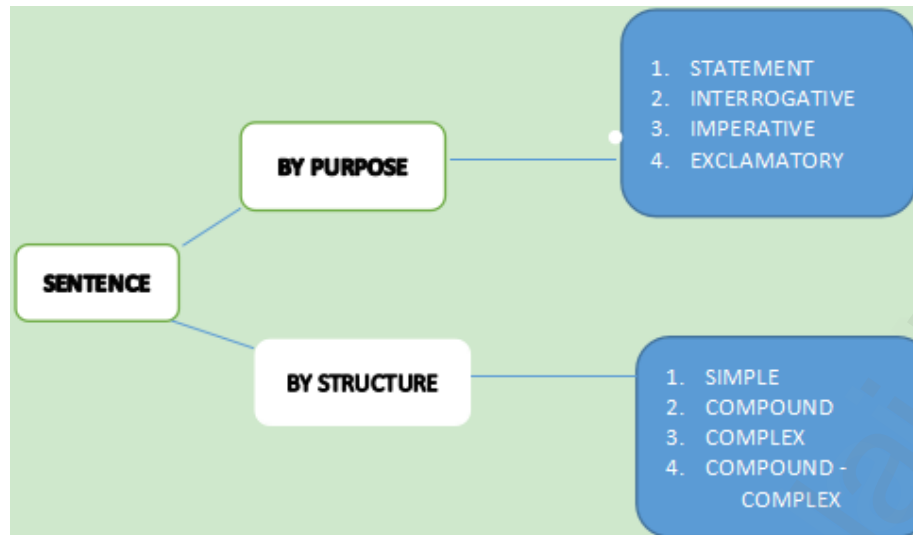
Shopkeeper asked the student why he had brought back that book. The student replied that ten pages were missing in that. The shopkeeper requested him to bring the bill so he would exchange that.

Imperative sentences

Direct Request	Reported Request
The old woman said to the boy, “Please help me.”	The old woman requested the boy to help her.
The librarian said to the students, “Speak softly”.	The librarian instructed the students to speak softly.
Raj said to Sukumar, Please drop me at the station tonight.”	Raj requested Sukumar to drop him at the station that night.

1. SIMPLE COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES

Sentences can be dealt into two ways, i.e., based on purpose and structure.



Phrase

Phrase is a group of words that may have subject or verb *but not both*. It can't be a sentence.

Eg: seeing the bird

Clause

Clause is a group of words which *has both subject and verb*.

Eg: when the sun set

Clause can be **dependent** as well as **independent**.

Transformation of sentences:

Simple	Complex	Compound	Usage Situations
Inspite of/ Despite+* P.Adj+Ving	Though/Although/ Even though/ Even if	But/yet/still	Contrast ideas (மமமமமமமமமம)
Incase of / in the event of+P.Adj+Ving	If	And	Condition (மமமமமமமமமம)
Incase of not+*P.Adj+v-ing	Unless	Or/else/otherwise	
Too.... To	So that I can't/ couldn't	Very.....andso I can't/could's	
Being/V+ing on account of, due to	When	And	Time (மமமமமம)
Being/V+ing	As/Since/ As soon as	And so	Cause and Effect
On + verb4 + M.C	When/ as soon as	And	
Having + verb 3	After + sub +had +v 3	And then	
Besides + verb 4	Not only..... but also	And	

SIMPLE SENTENCE

- Also called independent clause
- It expresses complete thought.
- Has a subject and only one finite verb. There may be one or more non-finite verbs.

Eg: 1. Some students like *to study* in the morning.

Arjun and Dharun play football every afternoon.

COMPOUND SENTENCE

- Contains two independent clauses joined by coordinators.
- The coordinators are For, and, not, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS-hint)

Eg: 1. I tried to speak Spanish, **and** my friend tried to speak English.

COMPLEX SENTENCE

- Has an independent clause joined by one or more dependent clauses.
- Always has subordinators.
- The subordinators are because, since, after, although or when, or a relative pronoun such as that, who or which

Eg: The teacher returned the homework **after** she noticed the error.

Eg: **After** they finished studying, Lakshatra and Mohana went to the movies.

The most common subordinating conjunctions – **after, although, as, because, before, even though, if, since, though, unless, until, when, whenever, whereas, where ever, while etc.**

Simple sentence: Phrase + main clause

Compound sentence: main clause + coordinate conjunction + main clause

Complex sentence: sub-conjunction + dependent clause + main clause

Type 1

In spite of being popular, he can not be called a great speaker.(sim)

Though he is popular, he can not be called a great speaker.(cpx)

He is popular but he can not be called a great speaker.(cpd)

Despite being rich, he is not happy.(sim)

Though he is rich, he is not happy.(cpx)

He is rich but he is not happy.(cpd)

Inspite of being young he is very wise.(sim)

Though he is young he is very wise.(cpx)

He is young but he is very wise.(cpd)

Inspite of being old, he walks fastly.(sim)

Though he is old, he walks fastly.(cpx)

He is old but he walks fastly.(cpd)

Inspite of his poverty he is happy.(sim)

He is poor but he is happy.(cpd)

Though he is poor, he is happy.(cpx)

Type 2

In the event of working hard, you will pass.(sim)

If you work hard, you will pass.(cpx)

You should work hard and then only you will pass.(cpd)

In the event of practicing well, you will win the match.(sim)

If you practise well, you will win the match.(cpx)

You should practise well and then only you will win the match.(cpd)

In case of going by taxi, we will catch the flight.(sim)

If we go by taxi, we will catch the flight.(cpx)

We must go by taxi and then only we will catch the flight.(cpd)

In the event of not admitting your mistakes you will be punished.(sim)

Unless you admit your mistakes, you will be punished. (cpx)

You must admit your mistakes otherwise you will be punished.(cpd)

In the event of not coming early you will miss the bus.(sim)

Unless you come early, you will miss the bus.(cpx)

You must come early otherwise you will miss the bus.(cpd)

Type 3

Lakshmi is too weak to walk.(sim)

Lakshmi is so weak that she can not walk.(cpx)

Lakshmi is very weak and so she can not walk.(cpd)

The tea is too hot for him to drink it.(sim)

The tea is so hot that he can not drink it.(cpx)

The tea is very hot and so he can not drink it.(cpd)

The sum is too difficult for her to solve it.(sim)

The sum is so difficult that she can not solve it.(cpx)

The sum is very difficult and so she can not solve it.(cpd)

He was too tired to work.(sim)

He was so tired that he could not work.(cpx)

He was very tired and so he could not work.(cpd)

She is too weak to carry the weight.(sim)

She is so weak that she can not carry the weight.(cpx)

She is very weak and so she can not carry the weight.(cpd)

Type 4

On seeing my friend I greeted him.(sim)

When I saw my friend, I greeted him.(cpx)

I saw my friend and greeted him.(cpd)

On seeing the snake, he ran away.(sim)

When he saw the he ran away.(cpx)

He saw the snake and ran away.(cpd)

On reaching home, I telephoned my friend.(sim)

When I reached home, I telephoned my friend.(cpx)

I reached home and telephoned my friend.(cpd)

On hearing the news, he fainted.(sim)

When he heard the news, he fainted.(cpx)

He heard the news and fainted.(cpd)

Before going to bed I finish my dinner.(sim)

Before I go to bed, I finish my dinner.(cpx)

I finish my dinner and go to bed.(cpd)

Type 5

Being poor, he applied for a scholarship.(sim)

As he was poor, he applied for a scholarship.(cpx)

He was poor and so he applied for a scholarship.(cpd)

Due to heavy rain, the match was cancelled.(sim)

As it rained heavily, the match was cancelled.(cpx)

It rained heavily and so the match was cancelled.(cpd)

Being ill, he is absent today.(sim)

As he is ill, he is absent today.(cpx)

He is ill and so he is absent today.(cpd)

Type 6

Having finished his homework, he went out to play.(sim)

After he had finished his homework, he went out to play.(cpx)

He finished his homework and then he went out to play.(cpd)

Having studied well, he got first rank.(sim)

After he had studied well, he got first rank.(cpx)

He studied well and then he got first rank.(cpd)

Having read the book, Ravi returned it to the library.(sim)

After Ravi had read the book, he returned it to the library.(cpx)

Ravi studied the book and then he returned it to the library.(cpd)

Type 7

Besides beating the boy, they booked a case.(sim)

Not only they beat the boy but also booked a case.(cpx)

They beat the boy and booked a case.(cpd)

Besides scolding the servant , the master dismissed him.(sim)

Not only the master scolded the servant but also dismissed him.(cpx)

The master scolded the servant and dismissed him.(cpd)

SIMPLE	COMPLEX	COMPOUND
Being tired he cannot play well	As he is tired, he can not play well.	He is tired and so he cannot play well.
Because of hard work he completed the work.	He completed the work because he worked hard.	He worked hard and so he completed the work.
Playing carefully he won the match.	As he played carefully he won the match.	He played carefully and so he won the match.
He is too tired to walk.	He is so tired that he cannot walk.	He is very tired and so he cannot walk.
I am sure to succeed	I am sure that I shall succeed.	I shall succeed and I am sure of it.
Besides being poor he is an active worker.	He is very poor but he is an active worker.	He is very poor but he is an active worker.
On looking at the dog, the child laughed.	When the child looked at the dog, it laughed.	The child looked at the dog and it laughed.
This is the land bought by my father.	This is the land which was bought by my father.	This is the land and it was bought by my father.
The victorious team is from England.	The team which got victory is from England.	The team is victorious and it is from England.
Mani proved his intelligence.	Mani proved that he was intelligent.	Mani was intelligent and he proved it.
Due to laziness, he failed.	As he is lazy, he failed.	He is lazy and so he failed.
After finishing I went home.	After I had finished I went home.	I finished and then I went home.

She worked hard to earn.	She worked hard so that she could earn.	She worked hard and so she earns.
I am confident of centum.	I am confident that I shall get centum.	I am confident and I shall get centum.
Besides having a moped, he has a car.	He is having moped as well as car.	He is not only having moped but also car.
This is the cup won by me.	This is the cup which was won by me.	This is the cup and it was won by me.
I proved my Innocence.	I proved that I was innocent.	I was innocent and I Proved it.

Change the following into a compound sentence.

- Though Raju is weak, he walks fast.
Ans.: Raju is weak but he walks fast.
- If you run fast, you will win.
Ans. : Run fast and you will win.
- Unless you learn well, You will not score.
Ans.: Learn well otherwise you will not score.
- The word is so difficult that I cannot pronounce it.
Ans.: The word is very difficult and so I cannot pronounce it.
- As you performed well, you were appreciated.
Ans.: You performed well and so you were appreciated.

Change the following into simple sentences

- I studied well but I did not pass.
In spite of my studying well, I did not pass.
- If you run three kilometers a day, you will reduce your weight.
In case of your running three kilometers a day, you will reduce the weight.
- The Jamoon is so sweet that I cannot eat more than two.
The Jamoon is too sweet to eat more than two.

4. Karim saw the snake and he ran away.

Seeing the snake, Karim ran away.

5. She sang that song beautifully and so she won the first prize in the concert.

Singing that song beautifully, she won the first prize in the concert.

Do as directed. (pg.No:176)

Dinesh and Prabhu wanted to meet Varsha at the bus stop. They went to the bus stop. (change into a compound sentence)

Dinesh and Prabhu wanted to meet Varsha at the bus stop and so they went there.

2. Harsha reached the railway station. He saw his friends waiting for him. (change into a complex sentence)

When Harsha reached the railway station, he saw his friends waiting for him.

The train was late. She reached on time. (combine using 'in spite of')

In spite of the train being late, she reached on time.

Hussain and Victor were too young to work in the industry. (change into a compound sentence)

Hussain and Victor were very young and so they could not work in the industry.

On seeing the snake, the dog barked. (change into a complex sentence)

When the dog saw the snake, it barked.

Ajay and Tijo went to the canal. They wanted to catch some fish. (combine into a simple sentence)

He tried his best, but he did not succeed. (change into a complex sentence)

Though he tried his best, he did not succeed.

You have to hurry or you will miss the bus. (rewrite as a simple & complex sentence)

If you don't hurry you will miss the bus.

Unless you hurry you will miss the bus.

He is a magician from Mumbai and has performed all over the world. (change into a complex sentence)

Though the battle has been won, the war is not over yet. (change into a compound sentence)

The battle has been won but the war is not over yet.

ONCE UPON A TIME

Gabriel Okara

APPRECIATION QUESTIONS:

I. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow.

*i. 'But now they only laugh with their teeth,
While their ice-block-cold eyes...'*

a. Who are 'they'?

Modern people/ people

b. Explain: Ice-block- cold eyes ?

Eyes lacking warmth

c. Identify the figure of speech used here.

Metaphor

ii. 'Most of all, I want to relearn

How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror

Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!'

a. Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh?

To show real feelings

b. Whom does the poet want to relearn from?

The poet wants to relearn from his son

c. Mention the figure of speech used here.

Simile

Refers

They - people

I, me, my – poet

You – people

"I was like you" – son

What is the relationship between the narrator and the listener?

Father and son

What happens to the poet when he visits someone for the third time?

The door remains shut for the poet.

How does the poet compare his face with dresses?

The changing of faces is like changing of dresses.

What does the poet mean when he says good bye?

When the poet says good bye he has a feeling of relief when an unwanted person leaves.

What does he desire to unlearn and relearn?

He desires to unlearn muting things and relearn qualities of childhood.

How is the poet's laugh reflected in the mirror?

The poet's laugh is reflected like a snake's poisonous teeth.

What does the poet long for?

The poet longs for his childhood days.

Whom is the poet talking to?

The poet is talking to his son.

What does the poet mean by "laugh with their teeth"?

We smile with our teeth rather than with our heart.

Who is the speaker here?

The poet is the speaker here.

What does the poet ask his son to show?

The poet asked his son to show how to laugh and smile.

What is meant by "laugh with their hearts"?

Laugh with emotions and whole heartedness.

How do people shake hands without hearts?

People express fake intimacy with people they don't like.

What is meant by “muting things”?

The poet's real emotions which were in silenced stage.

What do you mean by good riddance‘?

It is an expression of relief at being free of any unwanted person.

What is the poet asking his son to teach him? Why?

The poet is asking his son to teach how to behave as a young boy.

What made the poet's teeth look in the mirror like those of a snake?

The artificial smile of the poet made his teeth look in the mirror like those of a snake.

What is the message conveyed in this poem?

The poet wanted the younger generation to behave naturally and sincerely.

Figures of Speech / Poetic devices

Ice-block-cold eyes	Metaphor
The mirror shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!	Simile
I have learned to wear many faces like dresses	Simile
Conforming smiles like a fixed portrait smile	Simile
Feel at home! Come again	Sarcasm

Alliteration

Search behind my shadow	<u>S</u> earch - <u>S</u> hadow
They used to shake hands with their hearts	<u>h</u> ands - <u>h</u> earts
Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs	<u>s</u> how - <u>s</u> nake

ERCS: Stanza 1

*Once upon a time, son they used to laugh with their eyes
: But now they only laugh with their teeth, while their ice-block-cold eyes
Search behind my shadow*

Context: The above lines are from the poem “**Once upon a time**” written by “**Gabriel Okara**”

. **Explanation:** The poet tells his son that in the past people used to laugh with their hearts. When they laugh, they would do it whole heartedly and with warmth. They used with to laugh with their emotions.

*There was a time indeed they used to shake hands with their hearts
But that's gone, son. Now they shake hands without hearts
While their left hands search My empty pockets.*

Context: The above lines are from the poem “**Once upon a time**” written by “**Gabriel Okara**”

Explanation: The poet says that people in the past showed emotions on their faces coming from the heart when shaking hands or when laughing. It is true that we can see the emotion in one's eyes.

*Feel at home!., Come again: They say,
and when I come Again and feel At home,
once, twice, There will be no thrice –
For then I find doors shut on me.*

Context: The above lines are from the poem “**Once upon a time**” written by “**Gabriel Okara**”

Explanation: The poet says that people in these days are not sincere when they say “feel at home” and “come again”. They do not really expect others to go there.

*So I have learned many things, son.
I have learned to wear many faces Like dresses –*

Context: The above lines are from the poem “**Once upon a time**” written by “**Gabriel Okara**”

Explanation: The speaker tells us that he has learnt to deal with this fake, insincere world by changing himself to one of those people. Like others, he too hides his real feelings. He says that he has learnt —to wear many faces like dresses just like people keep changing dresses to suit different occasions, the poet has learnt to behave differently in different situations.

CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR

Ogden Nash

Appreciation questions.

*With all my heart I do admire
Athletes who sweat for fun or hire*

Whom does the poet admire?

The poet admires the athletes.

For what reasons do the athletes sweat?

The athletes sweat for fun or for money.

*Well, ego it might be pleased enough
But zealous athletes play so rough...*

What pleases the ego?

The daring spirit of the athletes pleases the ego.

Why are the athletes often rough during play?

They play roughly towards their victory.

*When officialdom demands,
Is there a doctor in the stands?*

Why are doctors called from stands by the persons?

Doctors are called from stands to treat the injured players.

Why does the poet make such an observation?

Because injured must be treated immediately

When snaps the knee and cracks the wrist

Identify and explain the use of the literary device in this line.

Onomatopoeia

Why does the poet feel glad that he does not play any game?

He feels that the players play roughly and injure each other.

Do you think the narrator is heroic? Why?

No, the narrator is not heroic. He tells he will do anything except competing with the other.

The poet is satisfied just watching the heroic deeds of others. What could be the reason?

The poet admires the talents of the athletes and their heroic deeds. He is satisfied in appreciating them.

The poet does not wish to exchange position with the runners. Why?

The poet does not wish to exchange position with the runners because it is unsafe for him.

Are the athletes conscious of the feelings of others? Why do you say so?

No, the athletes never mind the feelings of others because they play roughly and injure each other.

Why would the referee ask whether there was a doctor in the stands?

To treat the injured players he asks whether there was a doctor in the stands.

What stand is he referring to?

Stand refers to section in the stadium where players and doctor sit and watch.

**Why does the poet prefer to buy tickets worth their weight in radium?
Bring out the significance of the metal referred to here.**

To highlight that the poet can buy tickets with radium instead of competing with the athletes.

How do the athletes take the field?

The athletes take the field in showy dresses.

What happens when a person knocks the champion to the floor?

The champion breaks his vertebrae and bones.

What is the poet's struggle?

His struggle is between prudence and ego.

What do the officials demand?

They demand a doctor in the stands.

How does the poet satisfy himself finally?

Finally, the poet satisfies himself that he is not an athlete.

What does the poet support?

The poet supports heroic deeds of the athletes.

What does the poet's soul offer?

The poet's soul offers thanks-giving to the modest physiques of athletes.

II. Underline the alliterated words in the following lines.

(i) For this most modest physiques...

Ans: modest, most

(ii) They do not ever in their dealings...

Ans: do, dealings

III. Find out the rhyme scheme of the given stanza.

*One infant grows up and becomes a jockey
 Another plays basketball or hockey
 This one the prize ring hates to enter
 That one becomes a tackle or center...*

Answer: aabb

Explain the following with reference to the context in about 50 – 60 words each.

*I am just glad as glad can be
 That I am not them, that they are not me.*

Context: The above lines are taken from the poem **Confessions of a born spectator** written by **Ogden Nash**

Explanation: In this poem the poet wants to be a mere spectator of sports. He is very glad that he is not gifted with an athletic body by god. He always wants to be spectator but not a participant.

Comment: The poet is very firm in his stand.

*2. They do not ever in their dealings
 Consider one another's feelings*

Context: The above lines are from the poem **Confessions of a born spectator** written by **Ogden Nash**

Explanation: The speaker of the poem is a determined spectator. He knows that athletes play rough. They do not hesitate to inflict injury on their adversaries. They are self-centered and over enthusiastic which make them indifferent to the feelings of others. Even the umpires and referees are not moved by the injury suffered by the athletes. The spectator finds he is unfit for such roughness and callousness.

Comment: Though the poet is emotionally disturbed he takes firm decision of not taking part in any sports activities.

3. *Athletes, I'll drink to you
Or eat with you, Or anything except compete with you.*

Context: The above lines are from the poem **Confessions of a born spectator** written by **Ogden Nash**

. Explanation: Addressing athletes, he says that he will gladly drink for their health and also dine with them, but he will never compete with them in the playground.

Comment: The poet is a determined spectator.

Lines Written in Early Spring

William Wordsworth

*And 'tis my faith that every flower
Enjoys the air it breaths...*

1. What is the poet's faith?

The poet's faith is that every flower enjoys the air it breathes.

What trait of Nature do we see here?

*And I must think, do all I can,
That there was pleasure there....*

What did the poet notice about the twigs?

The twigs are happy to spread themselves to catch the air.

What was the poet's thought about then?

The poet believes that the twigs are enjoying the breeze.

*If this belief from heaven be sent,
If such be Nature's holy plan.*

What does "heaven" refer to?

Nature is the heaven referred to here.

Why does the poet call it "holy"?

Nature always does its best. So the poet calls it holy.

Additional questions

How does the poet feel while enjoying the beauty of Nature?

The poet feels sad thoughts while enjoying the beauty of Nature.

Does Nature affect a person's thoughts and feelings? Explain.

Yes, Nature affects a person's thoughts and feelings.

How do people bring grief and sorrow to one another?

People separate themselves from Nature. Thus they bring grief and sorrow to one another.

c. Why does the poet think that the birds were happy?

The poet sees that the birds hop and play. Hence he thinks that the birds were happy.

d. The poet finds joy in various objects of Nature. Explain.

On seeing the twigs the poet finds that they enjoy the breezy air. He thinks that there is pleasure in realizing Nature.

Bring out the poet's thoughts, while comparing Nature with human behaviour.

It is realized by the poet that the nature is a beautiful holy plan of God. Nature is linked to all the souls of human beings. But they have separated from Nature. They have failed to realize the pleasure of Nature.

What was the mood of the poet?

The poet was in a sweet mood with pleasant thoughts.

What is the meaning of the line "What man has made of man"?

Man has destroyed what nature has given him.

Where did the poet sit?

The poet sits in a small woodland grove.

What are "wreaths"?

A wreath is an arrangement of flowers in the shape of a circle.

Why does the poet lament?

The poet laments because man has destroyed nature.

Poetic Devices

To her fair works did Nature link-
Personification

I heard a thousand blended notes-

Onomatopoeia

What man has made of man?- Aphorism

What man has made of man?-Alliteration

Explain with Reference to the Context(ERC)

In that sweet mood when pleasant

thoughts Bring sad thoughts to the mind.

Context: The given lines are taken from the poem "**Lines Written in Early Spring**" written by **William Wordsworth**.

Explanation: The poet sits in a grove. He is surrounded by the mixed sounds of nature. He thinks about the sad thoughts brought along with the pleasant memories.

Comment: Here the poet describes a bitter sweet moment.

The birds around me hopp'd and play'd

Their thoughts I cannot measure.

Explanation : The poet describes about the joy of birds here. They sang, hopped and played around the poet. Though the poet doesn't understand the language and ways of the birds, he recognizes their movements are out of sheer pleasure and joy.

Comment : William Wordsworth praises the fair of nature.

Have I not reason to lament

What Man has made of Man?

Context: The given lines are taken from the poem "**Lines Written in Early Spring**" written by **William Wordsworth**.

Explanation : These are the concluding lines of the poem. Here the poet questions if this is the belief from heaven and if it is the holy plan of nature to do its fair works to humanity, then what has manmade of man, i.e. himself and his clan, by isolating from joy.

Comment : The poet makes an aphorism by asking what man has made of man

MACAVITY**T.S.Eliot****A. Based on your understanding of the poem answer the following questions in one a sentence or two (Page 128)****I) What is Macavity's nick name?**

Hidden paw is the nick name for Macavity.

iii) Why is the flying squad frustrated?

Flying squad was unable to catch the cat, Macavity. So the flying squad is frustrated

. iii) Which laws does Macavity break?

Macavity breaks the human law and the law of gravity.

Iv) What makes the fakir stare in wonder?

The levitation of Macavity makes the fakir stare in wonder.

v) Describe Macavity's appearance.

Macavity is a ginger cat. He is very tall and thin. His eyes are deeply sunken. His eyebrows are deeply lined with thought.. His whiskers are uncombed.

vi) where can you encounter Macavity?

Macavity can be encountered in a by street or in the square.

vii) why does the poet say Macavity is _outwardly_ respectable?

Macavity is very clever and cunning. Hence Macavity is _outwardly_ respectable.

viii) who does the secret service when a loss is reported?

Macavity does the secret service when a loss is reported. Ix to xii retain the old one.

D. Read the given lines and answer the questions that follow. (Page 129)

Macavity's a Mystery' Cat: he's called the Hidden Paw?

a) Does 'the-poet talk about a real cat?

No, the poet talks about the fictional or imaginary cat.

b) Why is he called the hidden Paw?

c) He is the master criminal. He never obeys any law. Hence he is called the Hidden Paw.

*ii. He''s the bafflement of Scotland Yard, the Flying Squad's despair:
For when they reach the scene of crime - Macavity's not there!*

a) What is _Scotland Yard'?

Scotland Yard is the headquarters of London Metropolitan Police Service.

b) Why does the flying squad feel disappointed?

c) The flying squad rushes to the spot of crime every time to seize Macavity but he could not be found there. Hence the flying squad feels disappointed.

*He sways his head from side to side, with movements like a snake;
iii. And when you think he's, half asleep, he''s always wide awake...*

a) Explain the comparison made here.

The movements of the head of the Macavity is compared to that of the snake. Macavity sways his head from side to side like a snake.

b) What does he pretend to do?

He pretends as if he were half asleep.

iv. *For he's a fiend in feline shape, a monster of depravity.*

a) **How is the cat described in these lines?**

The cat is described like a devil in a shape of a cat. He is also described as the monster of depravity.

b) **Explain the phrase monster of depravity.**

It means the giant of moral corruption.

v. *And his footprints are not found in any file of Scotland Yard's.*

a) **What seems to be a challenge for the Scotland Yard?**

Macavity never gives any clue such as his foot prints in the crime spot. Since there is no trace of evidence, it seems to be a challenge for the Scotland Yard to arrest him.

c) **Why do they need his footprints?**

They need his footprints in order to arrest the Macavity.

vi. *It must have been Macavity!" but he's a mile away.*

a) **What is Macavity blamed for?**

Macavity is blamed for the missing of a file of Treaty from the foreign office or the loss of some plans and drawings of Admiralty.

c) **Where is he?**

He is a mile away from the crime spot

. vii. *There never was a Cat of such deceitfulness and suavity.*

a) **Which cat is being talked of here?**

Macavity, the mysterious cat is being talked of here.

b) **How is he different from the rest?**

He is different from the rest by the qualities such as Depravity, Looting, and Stifling. Rifling, Deceitfulness and Suavity.

E.Explain the following lines with reference to the context.

i. His powers of levitation would make a fakir stare

Context: The above lines are from the poem “**Macavity _ The Mystery Cat**” written by **T.S.Eliot**.

Explanation: In this poem a fakir wonders at the activities of a mysterious cat named Macavity. Macavity jumps to escape from the scene of crime. His powerful jump is appeared as if he were floating in the air. It makes the fakir who also has the power **of** floating to look at his flight in the air with a surprise.

Comment: The poet T.S. Eliot brings out the mystery of the cat here.

ii. And when you think he's half asleep, he's always wide awake

Context: The above lines are from the poem “**Macavity _ The Mystery Cat**” written by **T.S.Eliot**.

Explanation: Macaviy is a cat which acts in mysterious ways. He causes utter confusion to Scotland Yard and despair to Flying squad. He won't be there whenever they reach the crime spot. He breaks both the human law and the law of gravity. He shows his powers of flying in the air which is called as levitation. If you think he is half sleep you are wrong. He is always wide awake.

Comment: *One cant judge the mystery cat _ Macavity.*

iii. *And his footprints are not found in any file of Scotland Yard's*

Context: The above lines are from the poem “**Macavity _ The Mystery Cat**” written by **T.S.Eliot**.

Explanation: Macavity never leaves any clue such as foot print after committing the crime. So his footprints can't be found at the crime spot. So he can't be arrested by Scotland Yard. Hence the detective agency is not able to arrest him.

Comment: Macavity is very clever in the act of crime.

iv, *There may be a scrap of paper in the hall or on the stair But it's useless to investigate..*

Context: The above lines are from the poem “**Macavity _ The Mystery Cat**” written by **T.S.Eliot**.

Explanation: when a scrap of paper is found in the hall or on the stairs, there will be no use in investigating the matter as Macavity is not responsible for those actions. The secret service may blame Macavity for the loss of life of Treaty from the foreign office or the loss of some plans and drawings of Admiralty. But there will be no evidence of it. He will be far away from the spot of crime.

Comment: Macavity is smart even in the act of crime.

i. Identify the literary devices used in the following lines:

He sways his head from side to side, with movements like a snake.	Simile
They say he cheats at cards	Personification

ii. Give four instances where the poet has used alliteration in the poem.

Macavity's, mystery
scotland, squad
broken, breaks

head, highly

iv. What is the rhyme scheme used in the poem?

Aabb

EVEREST IS NOT THE ONLY PEAK – KULOTHUNGAN

I. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow

*1. Our nature it is that whatever we try
We do with devotion deep and true.*

a. Who does 'we' refer to?

Virtuous people

b. How should we carry out our duties?

We should carry out our duties with sincerity and honesty

Refers

we, our – devoted people

you, he – diligent person

2. Defeat we repel, courage our fort;

a. How do we react to defeat?

React with force without moving back

b. Which is considered as our stronghold?

Courage and Braveness is our stronghold.

*3. We are proud of the position we
hold; humble as we are,*

a. What is the speaker proud of?

Their position in life.

b. How is the speaker both humble and proud?

It comes from the way he leads his life.

c. Pick out the alliteration in these lines.

proud, position

4. *He, who does not stoop, is a king we adore.*

We bow before competence and merit;

a. Who is adored as a king?

One who is not corrupt and does not do things for money.

b. What is the figure of speech used in the first line?

Metaphor

5. *Honour is a property, common to all:*

In dignity and pride no one need to be poor.

a. Who are considered rich?

People live with dignity.

b. What is their asset?

Honour

Additional question

Which line is repeated in the poem? What is the effect created by this repetition?

“we are proud and feel so tall” is repeated in this poem. It motivates the readers.

Who are the ‘deserving ones’?

The people who do their duties with true devotion are deserving ones.

Which quality does the speaker wish to nourish? What is his

mission?

He wants to strengthen and build the world. It is the poet's duty and mission in life to bless and praise the deserving ones.

4. Which path should we follow in life?

A path of dignity should be followed in life.

6. What does 'hillock' refer to in the line —Every hillock has a summit to boast?

Hillock stands for a small hill.

7. Why does the speaker say —Everest is not the only peak?

The poet states that Everest is not the only peak since there are also a hillock which has a summit to boast.

8. What does the ladder symbolize?

Ladder symbolizes development of human beings

THE HOLLOW CROWN

William Shakespeare

Refers

I, me, - King Richard

we, our, us, your, you – king
Richards and his men

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS:

1. What do the three words, 'graves, worms and epitaphs' refer to?

They refer to death.

2. What does the executor mentioned in the poem do?

The executor puts one's terms of will into effect.

3. Who is Bolingbroke? Is he friend or foe?

Bolingbroke is King Richard's cousin. He is a foe to the king.

4. Are all deposed kings slain by the deposer?

No, all deposed kings are not slain by the deposer.

5. What does the crown of rulers stand for?

The crown of rulers stands for the power of king for a little while.

6. What hides within the crown and laughs at the grandeur?

Death hides within the crown and laughs at the grandeur.

7. What does flesh 'mean here?

Flesh means human body.

8. What are the various functions and objects given up by a defeated king?

The various functions and objects given by a defeated king are the state, pomp, respect, ceremonious duties and his royal state.

9. How does the king establish that he and his subjects are equal in the state?

The king desires and feels sad and need friend. He also dies in the end like his subjects.

10. Bring out King Richard's feelings when he was defeated.

The king realizes the human mortality when he was defeated. He is sad. Finally he admits that all are equal in front of death.

Figures of speech

<i>Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes</i>	Metaphor
<i>And yet not so – for what can we bequeath Save our deposed bodies to the ground?"</i>	Interrogation
<i>"Keeps Death his court, and there the antic sits, ... " –</i>	Personification
<i>How can you say to me, I am a king?"</i>	Rhetorical

<i>Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp,</i>	Personification
<i>Bores through his castle wall, and farewell king!</i>	Personification

II. Pick out the alliteration from the following lines:

i. “*Our lands, our lives, and all, are Bolingbroke’s,...*”

- Ans: lands, lives

ii. “*And tell sad stories of the death of kings:*” - Ans :sad, stories

iii. “*Comes at the last, and with a little pin...*” - Ans: last, little

D. Explain the following lines with reference to the context in about 5 to 8 lines: (Page 187)

*Our lands, our lives; and all, are Bolingbroke’s,
And nothing can we call our, own but death;||*

Context : The above given lines are taken from the poem “**The Hollow Crown**” written by **William Shakespeare**.

Explanation : The king admits that everything belongs to Bollingbroke except death. When the king comes face to face with the reality of his crumbling world and his imminent fate, he succumbs to deposit momentarily. It is then he speaks of how his lands, life and everything belong to Bollingbroke. Nothing can be called his own except death.

Comment : the attitude of king reveals out his experiences overwhelming distress at the horror of his circumstances.

*All murdered - for within the hollow crown
That rounds the mortal temples of a king Keeps Death his court,*

Context : The above given lines are taken from the poem “**The Hollow Crown**” written by **William Shakespeare**

. **Explanation** : The king is compelled to recognize the mortality of human beings when he undergoes the experiences of overwhelming distress at the horror of his circumstances. He mentions the above lines to the subject. He speaks of the death of kings. Everyone is murdered for the hollow crown. The crown is empty in the middle. This crown connotes that the power is not a solid one, strong and permanent.

Comment: Here death is portrayed as a court jester

. *Comes at the last, and with a little pin*
Bore through his castle wall, and farewell king!||

Context : The above given lines are taken from the poem “**The Hollow Crown**” written by **William Shakespeare**.

Explanation : Here the king speaks of the might of death to his subjects. He tells that death comes at the end and with little effort kills the body. He bids farewell to the king by realizing his imminent fate.

Comment : King Richard succumbs to despair momentarily.

Paragraph Questions

THE PORTRAIT LADY

PARAGRAPH

TITLE	THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY
AUTHOR	KHUSHWANT SINGH
THEME	BOND BETWEEN GRANDMA AND GRANDSON
GENRE	STORY

In this story, Khushwant singh describes a pen picture of his grandmother. He describes how he had spent his childhood with her in the village. The author's grandmother was short, fat and slightly bent. She hobbled around the house in white clothes. She had white silvery hair. She woke the author in the morning. She would get him ready for school. She prepared his breakfast. She also took him to school. While the author sang alphabet with other children, she sat inside the temple reading scriptures. They would walk back home after school.

After well settled in city, the author's parents had taken them to the city. The author was sent to an English school. Primary education was given in the village school. The students were taught about alphabets, god, and scriptures. But in city school English, Science and Music were taught.

The grandmother liked what was taught in village school. She always helped him in his studies. She insisted in good manners and love for all living things. When the author went abroad for higher studies she did not show any emotions. She came to the railway station and kissed him on his forehead. It shows she was strong minded. She spent the last few hours of her life by reciting prayers. She did not like to talk anyone. She lay peacefully in bed. Soon she was dead.

THE QUEEN OF BOXING

TITLE	THE QUEEN OF BOXING
AUTHOR	MARY KOM
THEME	HARDSHIPS OF A SPORTSMAN
GENRE	AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Mary kom was born on 1st March 1983 in Manipur. She was an Indian Boxer. She was selected for the World's Women Boxing Championship in USA. Her father gave her Rs. 2000. Two MPs donated her Rs.5, 000 and 3,000each. A few amounts were collected from the people. All the people in her place had donated Mary Kom for her trip to USA. Hence she thought she should not return empty-handed. Mary Kom heard that things were expensive in America and people were nice. When she reached America she found it was cold, beautiful and snowing.

Mary Kom did not have any match on the day of her arrival. So she called herself lucky. She faced her opponents bravely and went to the finals. Unfortunately she lost in the final. The main reason for losing in the final was her loss of appetite and loss of weight. But she was the only one in the team to win a silver medal in the competition. Hence she believed that she could face any boxer in the Championship.

Mary Kom received a warm welcome. She was greeted with garlands, drum beats and dancing in the Delhi Airport. There were victory ride around the city. A felicitation program was held in Langol. After that she participated in many international tournaments. Once in China she was given two chopsticks to eat her Chinese meals. Managing the sticks to eat the food was the difficulty she faced. After her second world championship, the Manipur government offered her the post of a Sub-inspector in 2005. She earned a salary of Rs.15000. in the first job. Her medal haul continued even after her marriage. She won the third and

fourth world women's Boxing Championships in 2005 and 2006. Retaining the world title in 2006 by defeating Stetula Duta of Romania in the fourth world Championship in New Delhi was her greatest achievement. She was honoured with the Padma Shri in 2010 and the Padma Bhushan in 2013 for her wonderful achievements in the field of sports. She wrote her autobiography 'Unbreakable' in 2013.

FORGETTING

TITLE	<u>FORGETTING</u>
AUTHOR	<u>ROBERT LYND</u>
THEME	FORGETFULNESS OF PEOPLE
GENRE	ESSAY

In his essay 'Forgetting' Robert Lynd takes a humourous look at the nature and effects of forgetfulness. This essay deals with the things which people don't forget and usually forget. Even people with good memory power, have problems with forgetfulness. It may also be termed as absent mindness. The author wonders at the efficiency of human memory. A person easily remembers the telephone numbers, addresses of his friends, the names of actors, actresses, cricketers, footballers and murderers. The Psychologists say that we forget things because we wish to forget them. An ordinary man remembers to take the medicine in time. But some people forget to take medicine properly. So their illness is not cured. Hence they pay more money to the chemists. The matter of posting letters is the common type of forgetfulness. The author himself forgets books, walking-sticks and umbrella. The sportsmen are the citizens of dreamland. Their imaginations are filled with a vision of the playing. The poet and angler are the imaginative people. The story of a father who forgets to bring back his child from the shopping is a humorous one.

TIGHT CORNERS

TITLE	TIGHT CORNERS
AUTHOR	E.V.LUCAS
THEME	RESCUING FROM HUMILIATION BY A STROKE OF LUCK
GENRE	SHORT STORY

In **Tight corners** E.V.Lucas narrates the story of how he was rescued from humiliation at an auction house by a sudden stroke of luck. The narrator entered Christie's as his friend persuaded him to visit the sale room. The narrator kept bidding just for fun. Every time someone else made a higher bid and the narrator was caught. After sometime a picture was put up and a bid for 4000 guineas was raised. The narrator on a sudden impulse added 50 more guineas to the amount offered. Unfortunately he had made the highest bid. The picture was declared sold out to the narrator. The narrator had only 63 pounds with him. His friend had left the place. The narrator thought of all his relations from whom he could borrow. He even thought of borrowing from money lenders. Suddenly he heard that the gent who had made the bid of 4000 guineas would offer him the additional 50 guineas and buy the picture. The narrator was quite happy at the offer but demanded 100 guineas instead of the 50. Now there was no need of him to make any payment. The picture was given away to the other bidder and the narrator was saved from humiliation.

TITLE	CONVOCATION ADDRESS
AUTHOR	ANNA
THEME	DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF STUDENTS
GENRE	ADDRESS/SPEECH

This is an enlightening speech of Arignar Anna to the graduates at the convocation function of the Annamalai University on Nov 18, 1967.

He focuses on the role of education in building a better society.

He said that Universities have got an important role to play.

They are the store houses of knowledge and service.

The universities have to train the youngsters, guide and lead them.

Their role is to shape an individual to be fitted for the society.

The immediate concern for every individual after higher education is finding a job.

The university education is an advantage to them.

So they are deeply obliged to repay to the community they belong.

The state government spends most of the amount for higher education.

A good percentage of revenue comes from the workers.

Anna asks the graduates how they are going to repay their debts to them.

If the students don't refill the treasure generously, only an empty copper will be kept for the coming generations.

Once Upon a Time

TITLE	ONCE UPON A TIME
AUTHOR	GABRIEL OKARA
THEME	REAL VS FAKE
GENRE	MONOLOGUE

The poem “Once Upon a Time” is a criticism of modern life. In this poem father is talking to his son. It is in the form of monologue. The poet laments about the fake behavior of the modern people. They do not laugh whole heartedly. Their handshake has no warmth in it. Everything seems to be a mere formality. Now a day’s relationships are measured in terms of how much money one has. People exchange pleasantries. But those words come only from their tongues. They also change their facial expressions according to situations. The poet says;

I have learned to wear many faces

Like dresses-home face

Office face, street face, host face

They have become so selfish. They are concerned only about their own personal benefits. Their smiles are like a fixed portrait smile.

It has no specific expressions. The poet wants to become a child again. He wants to unlearn the unreal things. When he laughs before the mirror he sees no expression. So he asks his son to show him how to laugh the way he used to laugh. Thus the poem describes what happens when a traditional African culture and civilization meets with the western culture.

Confessions of a born spectator

TITLE	CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR
AUTHOR	OGDEN NASH
THEME	HAPPINESS OF A SPECTATOR
GENRE	HUMOROUS SATIRE

In this poem, the poet talks about how people choose different sports to become athletes. The poet is glad that he is not an athlete. He admires the athletes who work hard and sweat for fun or being hired. The athletes carry their activities in the field with showy dresses. They injure each other. The poet admires their heroic deeds. He does not wish to take their place. He does not expect any honour in this. His ego is pleased to become an athlete but his prudence will never wish to exchange places with them. The players play rough games without even caring other's feelings. Victory is the only aim of the players. Their eyes swell, fists gnarl, knees snap and the wrists crack. No doctor can cure these. The poet's soul offers thanksgiving to the modest physiques of athletes. The poet concludes the poem by saying that he will do anything for the athletes except compete with them. He is ready to offer even radium for tickets to watch their events. He is glad that he is not an athlete.

Lines Written in Early Spring

William Wordsworth

TITLE	LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING
AUTHOR	WILLIAM WORDSWORTH
THEME	POET'S LOVE OF NATURE
GENRE	POEM

“Lines written in Early Spring” by William Wordsworth is in a form of a ballad. In this poem the poet expresses his appreciation of the nature. The poet is walking near Alford. While sitting under a tree he heard mixed musical notes of nature. He appreciated the nature for her god like abilities. He also feels sad while thinking the cruelty of man towards nature. He feels happy to be in the middle of Primrose bunches. He believes that even flowers enjoy ounce of the air it breathes. He is happy to see the joyiness of the singing birds. While he finds solace in the company of nature, it also reminds him of bad thoughts. He feels sad to see the branches leafless but catches the breeze. He questions if this heaven of nature what man has made of man. He feels sad to see the man's attitude towards nature. Thus Wordsworth reminds the readers the need to protect the nature from harm.

TITLE	MACAVITY
AUTHOR	T.S.ELIOT
THEME	FINDING A MISCHIEVOUS CAT
GENRE	HUMOROUS POEM

Macavity is a humorous poem by T.S.Eliot. It is a fictional character created by him. The poet wrote the poem after he got inspiration of villain character from Sherlock Holmes. He describes Macavity as “The Hidden paw” and Napoleon of crime. Macavity commits a crime at every possible opportunity. He is an elusive master criminal who leaves no evidence after he commits a crime. Even the Scotland Yard, the London detective agency is unable to arrest him. The flying squad is desperate because every time they rush to the crime spot to seize Macavity, he is not there. He breaks the human law as well as the law of gravity. He baffles even a Fakir with his powers of levitation. Macavity appears tall and thin with sunken eyes. He is always preoccupied with some serious thought. His coat is dusty and his whiskers are unkempt. He is a devil in the guise of cat. He appears to be respectable but his actions disprove it. He loots the larder, ransacks the jewel-case, and breaks the green house glass. But he is not to be found anywhere there. He is always a mile away from the scene of crime, happily relaxing or doing difficult division sums. He is clever at making up an alibi every time he plots a crime. All the notorious cats are nothing but the agent of Macavity, the Napoleon of crime.

Everest is not the only Peak

The poet expresses his views of life.

He gives his opinions on the quality of life.

We should always feel proud and high of ourselves.

Though we have few good qualities we should be proud of those.`

We should not fail to do what we have promised.

`Our pride arises from the way we live and our path.

Mount Everest is not the highest peak. Every small hill has the highest point to boast.

We don't care of the height we reach.

We adore the person, who does not bend his head or body to gain monetary benefits, as a king. We should respect such persons.

THE HOLLOW CROWN

TITLE	THE HOLLOW CROWN
AUTHOR	WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
THEME	DEATH CONQUERS ALL
GENRE	TRAGIC SONG

William Shakespeare portrays King Richard II being reminded the power of death in this poem. It overshadows everything including the rulers power and renders them as powerless. The poet tells the truth the people left nothing behind and can call nothing. Death penetrates silently. It came without notice like a sharp pin this bidding farewell to pride and other qualities which a king possesses. People need bread to live in common. Most of the people need friends. —Tears shed for another person are not a sign of weakness. They are a sign of a pure heart.¶

After Twenty Years

TITLE	AFTER TWENTY YEARS
AUTHOR	O.HENRY
THEME	CHANGE OF TIME
GENRE	SHORT STORY

After Twenty Years by O Henry is an example of situational irony.

Bob and Jimmy Wells were thick friends. They grow as two brothers in New York. They decided to depart to lead a good life. They also decided to meet after twenty years at the same time and same place. Jim stayed in New York. Bob planned to go to west. Bob became a smuggler in Chicago. Jimmy wells became a Policeman in Newyork. Bob was waiting outside of a hardware store after twenty years to meet Jimmy. Jimmy confirmed that Bob was an expected criminal in Chicago. He sent an officer with a note to meet Bob. The officer introduced himself as Jimmy.

Bob identified with the nose of the officer that he was not Jimmy. The officer gave a note to Bob. Jimmy wrote to him that he identified Bob. He could not arrest his friend. Hence he sent a man to arrest him.

TITLE	A SHOT IN THE DARK
AUTHOR	H.H.MUNRO
THEME	SEEING IS BELIEVING
GENRE	SHORT STORY

Philip Sletherby was travelling by train to Brill Manor. His companion in the train was a Youngman who was searching for something. The Youngman introduced himself as Bertie, the son of Saltpen Jago. Bertie had left his purse behind, after sealing an envelope with the crest on the purse. Bertie needed three pounds and asked Sletherby to lend it to him. Sletherby pointed out to him that his mother's letter had a greyhound courant crest. Bertie stated that it was the Jago crest. He further added that his mother's hair was brown similar to his hair. He explained that Saltpen crest was that of a demi-lion. Sletherby suspected him. He did not give him money because he knew Mrs.Saltpen Jago was a blonde. He was received by Claude people K.C. who had kept on talking about various things. All the time Sletherby was gazing at the door panel of the car on which were the two crests- a demi lion and a greyhound courant. While describing the appearance of Saltpen Jago , K.C. referred to her altered hairstyle. Sletherby was shocked to know that Mrs.Saltpen Jago had changed her dark brown hair to a blonde, just five weeks ago. Sletherby wished to please Saltpen jago by paying a visit. He could have done it by helping her son. Suspecting him, he refused his request. Hence it may lead to his failure in nomination.

THE FIRST PATIENT

TITLE	THE FIRST PATIENT
AUTHOR	C.V BURGESS
THEME	MISUNDERSTANDING OF EVENTS CAN LEAD TO CONFUSION
GENRE	DRAMA

A number of patients wait at the waiting room of a dentist's clinic. Everybody is tensed at the thought of a painful tooth being removed. One of the women is keen on showing her photos to others. After the dentist arrived, Joe was called in. Sometime later, the nurse comes out and goes with a hammer. Everybody is afraid at this. Once again the nurse comes out to fetch a large pair of pliers and hacksaw. A little boy confesses that he pretended to have toothache. The loud noise from the room makes everyone to leave the clinic. Finally there are two women wait at the waiting room. Joe's wife worried about her husband. But Joe comes out and explains everything to his wife. The dentist finds out the key of his tool cabinet. He had been trying to open it using hammer, the pliers and the hacksaw. The woman with the photos is surprised to see that the queue has moved quickly. She was the next patient to go in. Thus this play is an example to the proverb "Assumption leads to confusion".

With the photographer

TITLE	WITH THE PHOTOGRAPHER
AUTHOR	STEPHEN LEACOCK
THEME	REALITY VS TECHNICAL EXPERTISE
GENRE	SHORT STORY

Stephen Leacock had an annoying experience with a photographer when he went to the studio. He was waiting for an hour to be called by the photographer. The photographer commented on the face of Leacock. He also told that he did not like the face of the author. He twisted Leacock's face. He asked Leacock to open and close his mouth. He mentioned that the ears of the author were bad. He instructed Leacock to expand the lungs, hump the neck and contract his waist. Leacock got irritated and got up from the stool in anger. The photographer clicked the face of the author in a moment of animation. He asked the author to come on Saturday to look at the proof of his photo. On Saturday the author got shocked in silence. The photographer removed his eye brows and adjusted his face. Leacock told that the photo did not look like him out of irritation. Actually he wanted to have his photograph to give it to his friends after his death. He left the studio saying that the photograph was a worthless bauble.

TITLE	NEVER NEVER NEST
AUTHOR	CEDRIC MOUNT
THEME	BUY NOW PAY LATER
GENRE	ONE ACT PALY

Jack and Jill the couple call their house a little nest. Like birds the ideal couple made their nests from wires, fibres, leaves and grass. Birds collected all free of cost. Jack and Jill also made their nest. They hope in buying all commodities in installments. Jack's salary was not high. But they lived in a decent beautiful house with all the facilities such as radio, a car and a refrigerator. They hope that it was wise to do so. He was a practical man with regard to buying things in easy installment plan rather than spending all his earnings for paying rent. Jack had to pay more than seven pounds per week. But he was earning only six pounds. He had to borrow from a trust to pay the balance. He had to pay the Trust in installment in return. At the end of the play humour takes on wings and we hear that the couple had their baby in installment. This play emphasizes the fact that hire purchase system enables the low income group to have things, which they cannot buy on ready cash. They cultivate the habit of borrowing which makes unhappy forever. So there is the double negative in the title —Never - Never Nestl.

Writing a Curriculum Vitae.(Page 177)

A resume is a document used by a person to present his educational backgrounds and professional skills.

TEXTUAL EXAMPLE

Vijayaraj Joseph is an M.Sc graduate in Mathematics from Madurai Kamaraj University. He is seeking a job in his core-field. He has been asked to submit a resume. Here is the resume' of Mr. Vijayaraj Joseph.

VIJAYARAJ JOSEPH

Mobile- 9444100000

Email:jvraj@gmail.com Address: 30/16, Grace Garden, Chennai -600 021

CAREER OBJECTIVE

Looking for a challenging career which demands the best of my professional ability in terms of mathematical and analytical skills, and helps me in enhancing my current skill and knowledge.

SYNOPSIS

A postgraduate with a Degree in Mathematics from SSV College, Madurai Kamaraj University.

PROFILE

Good knowledge of Computers

- ü Analytical, good at problem solving and excellent in maintaining interpersonal relationship
- ü Good verbal and written skills

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

- ü M.Sc. (Maths) First - - Class with distinction
- ü B.Sc. (Maths) First Class
- ü 12th with aggregate 85% from GHSS, Nagarkoil in 2012
- ü 10th with aggregate 91% from GHSS, Nagarkoil in 2010

SOFTWARE SKILLS

Operating Systems Windows all, Linux, Microsoft Office

HARDWARE SKILLS

- ü Assembling of PC
- ü Networking & Troubleshooting PC

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN

- ü Statistics and Survey.

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

- ü NSS Volunteer 'and School Student Secretary
- ü Basket ball - District player

STRENGTHS

- ü Hardworking and punctual
- ü Positive attitude and open minded

PERSONAL DETAILS

Date of Birth : 09/06/1993

Sex : Male

Marital Status : Single

Languages known : Tamil, English, Hindi

Declaration

I hereby declare that the above cited information is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. If given a chance, I shall prove myself

.
Vijayaraj Joseph:

Advertisement

Respond to the following advertisement considering yourself fulfilling the conditions specified. (Write XXX for your name and YYY for your address)

<p style="text-align: center;">Wanted Sales manager An experienced graduate either male or female with pleasing personality and fluency in English. Apply with full Bio-Data to XYZ Computers 250 North Car Street Chennai-600008</p>

From

XXX

YYY

To

XYZ Computers
250, North Car Street
Chennai-600008

Respected Sir

Sub: Applying for the post of Sales Manager-reg

Ref: Your advertisement in "The Hindu" on 10-09-23.

I saw your advertisement in The Hindu on 10-09-23 calling applications for the post of Sales Manager. I would like to offer myself for the same. I have necessary qualifications. If I am selected I will prove my worth. Herewith I attached my Bio-Data for your reference.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

XXX

Date:16-09-2023

Place: YYY

BIO DATA

Name : xxx

Father's Name : _____

Date of Birth : 12-5-1998

Sex : Male / Female

Marital Status : Single

Address : YYY

Nationality : Indian

Religion : Hindu

Community : Mbc

Education : M.Sc

Computer Knowledge: DCA, TALLY

Languages known : Tamil and English

Experience : 2 years

Salary Expected : 15,000

Declaration

Hereby I declare that all the given information are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature

Short Answer

The Portrait of a Lady

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1 Describe the grandfather as seen in the portrait.

The grandfather wore big turban and loose-fitting clothes. His white beard made him look like a hundred years old man.

2. Why was the author left with his grandmother in the village?

The author's parents had gone to live in the city. So, they left him with his grandmother.

3. Where did the author study in his childhood?

The author studied in a village school which was attached to a temple.

4. Why did the grandmother accompany the author to school?

The grandmother accompanied the author to school as it was attached to the temple.

5. What made the dogs to follow the grandmother after school hours?

The dogs followed the grandmother after school hours for the chappathis which she threw to them.

6. Why didn't the grandmother feel sentimental when the author went abroad?

The grandmother was serious about the author's education. So she didn't feel sentimental.

7. What was the happiest time of the day for grandmother?

Feeding the sparrows daily in the afternoon is the happiest time of the grandmother.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

- **Describe the author's grandmother.**

The grandmother was short, fat and slightly bent. She hobbled around the house in white clothes. She had white silvery hair.

- **What was the daily routine of the grandmother at home?**

The grandmother woke the author in the morning. She would get him ready for school. She prepared his breakfast. She also took him to school.

How is school education in the village different from that in the city?

Primary education was given in the village school. The students were taught about alphabets, god, and scriptures. But in city school English, Science and Music were taught.

The grandmother appreciated value of education. Give instances in support of your answer.

The grandmother liked what was taught in village school. She always helped him in his studies. She insisted in good manners and love for all living things.

- **The grandmother was strong minded. Justify.**

When the author went abroad for higher studies she did not show any emotions. She came to the railway station and kissed him on his forehead. It shows she was strong minded.

- **How did the grandmother spend the last few hours of her life?**

She spent the last few hours of her life by reciting prayers. She did not like to talk anyone. She lay peacefully in bed. Soon she was dead.

The Queen of Boxing

- 1. How did Mary Kom manage to get financial support for her trip to the USA?**

Mary kom was selected for the World's Women Boxing Championship in USA. Her father gave her Rs. 2000. Two MPs donated her Rs.5, 000 and 3,000each. A few amounts were collected from the people.

- 2. Why did Mary Kom think that she should not return empty -handed?**

All the people in her place had donated Mary Kom for her trip to USA. Hence she thought she should not return empty-handed..

- 3. What was her first impression of America?**

Mary Kom heard that things were expensive in America and people were nice. When she reached America she found it was cold, beautiful and snowing.

- 4. Why did she call herself lucky?**

Mary Kom did not have any match on the day of her arrival. So she called herself lucky.

5. What was the main reason for losing in the finals?

The main reason for losing in the final was her loss of appetite and loss of weight.

6. What made her feel confidence about the competitive players?

Explain

Mary kom was the only one in the team to win a silver medal in the competition. Hence she believed that she could face any player in the Championship.

- **What difficulty she experience while eating Chinese food?**

Mary Kom was given two chopsticks to eat her Chinese meals. Managing the sticks to eat the food was the difficulty she faced.

- **How was she felicitated on her return to India?**

Mary Kom received a warm welcome. She was greeted with garlands, drum beats and dancing in the Delhi Airport. There was victory ride around the city. A felicitation program was held in Langol.

- **What did she consider her greatest achievement? Why?**

Retaining the world title in 2006 by defeating Stetula Duta of Romania in the fourth world Championship in New Delhi was her greatest achievement.

FORGETTING

Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.

a) What does Lynd actually wonder at?

Lynd actually wonders at the great efficiency of human memory.

b) Name a few things that a person resembles easily.

The telephone numbers, addresses of friends, appointments for lunch and dinner, the names of actors and actresses, cricketers, footballers, murderers, are the things that a person resembles easily.

c) How do psychologists interpret forgetfulness?

Psychologists interpret forgetfulness that human beings forget things because they wish to forget them.

d) What is the commonest type of forgetfulness, according to Lynd?

The matter of posting the letter is the most common type of forgetfulness according to Lynd.

e) What does the author mean when he says the letter in his pocket leads an unadventurous life?

Forgetfulness which is due to long chain of circumstances leads an unadventurous life after the letter comes to the hands of the author Lynd.

f) What are the articles the writer forgets most often?

The author forgets books, umbrellas and walking sticks most often.

g) Who are the citizens of dreamland'? Why?

Sports personalities are the citizens of dreamland'. It is because they have their imaginations filled with a vision of the playing field. They are abstracted from the world outside them.

h) What is common about the angler and the poet'?

Both angler and poet are imaginative people. Their minds are filled with more glorious matters. Absent mindedness is the common about the angler and the poet.

Answer the following questions in two or four sentences each:

a) What made people wonder about the absentmindedness of their fellow- beings?

The publication of a list of articles lost by railway travelers and the sale of the same at a great London station makes people wonder at the absent mindedness of their fellow – beings.

b) What are our memories filled with?

Our memories are mostly filled with the telephone numbers and addresses of their friends and the names of actors, actresses, cricket players, footballers and even murderers.

c) When does human memory work with less than its usual capacity?

Human memory works with less than its usual capacity when a very methodical man always remembers to take the prescribed pills on time.

d) Why, according to Lynd, should taking medicines be one of the easiest actions to remember?

Medicines have to be taken before, during or after meals as a rule should be a reminder. Hence taking medicines should be one of the easiest actions to remember.

e) How do the chemists make fortunes out of the medicines people forget to take?

Generally human beings hate medicines. That's why they forget to take. It is due to the people forgetting to take medicines, chemists make a lot of money. As a result of forgetting, their sickness is not cured. Hence the people pay more and more money to the chemists to buy more quantity of medicines.

f) The list of articles lost in trains suggests that sportsmen have worse memories than their ordinary serious minded fellows.

Why does Lynd say this?

Sportsmen forget to take their footballs and cricket bats when they leave the train. It is because they have their imaginations still filled with a vision of the playing fields. But the ordinary man arrives at his destination with his entire luggage safe. So Lynd rationalizes their acts.

g) What kind of absent mindedness is regarded as a virtue by Lynd?

The angler may forget to take his fishing rod due to over pleasure of getting fish. A poet may forget to post the letter since his mind filled with matter more glorious. Such a kind of absentmindedness is regarded as a virtue by Lynd.

h) Narrate the plight of the baby on its day out.

Lynd narrates a funny story of a father who takes his baby out in a pram one fine morning. While he was crossing a pub, he was tempted to have glass of beer. He left the pram outside the pub in the street. He went into the pub. After a few minutes his wife came there for shopping. She was horrified to see her baby sleeping in the pram. She was very angry. She wheeled away the pram. She expected that her husband would tell that their baby had been stolen. But, her husband came at the lunch time cheerfully. He had completely forgotten about the child.

TIGHT CORNERS

1. What is a tight corner? What happens when are finds oneself in a tight corners? ‘

‘Tight Corner’ means a difficult situation people try to find their way out of that situation.

2. What is the different between a physical and mental tight corner?

Mental tight corners are tighter than the physical.

3. Why did the narrator visit Christie’s?

The Narrators friend forced him to enter Christie’s, an auction shop.

4. The narrator heard his own voice saying and fifty what does this suggest?

The Narrator had interest in auction.

5. What was the narrator's financial condition?

The narrator had only 63 pounds in his account.

6. The Narrator could not pretend to have made a mistake in bidding why?

Because he was bidding regularly.

7. What would have been the best way for the narrator to get himself out of the tight corner?

Confessing his poverty that he had only 63 pounds in his accounts was the best way for the narrator to get himself out of the tight corner.

8. Why did the narrator feel he could have welcomed a firing party?

The narrator made the bidding without any money. His bid was upheld and he was caught. So he felt that he could have welcomed a firing party.

9. What was the bidder's offer to the narrator?

The bidder offered extra fifty guineas.

10. How did the narrator take advantage of the situation?

The narrator demanded extra hundred guineas .it was the profit for him.

Convocation Address

1. Who does the speaker claim to represent?

The speaker claims to represent the common man.

2. Why are universities necessary for a society?

They give wisdom and service to society.

What was the role of scholars and poets in olden days?

To adorn Royal Chambers.

4. In what ways have universities improved the society?

They produce talented individuals who are useful to society.

5. ‘Universities develop broad mindness’ how does Dr.Radhakrishnan drive home this idea?

Appreciate other’s points of view to save Democracy.

6. What should the youngsters aim in life after their graduation?

Youngsters should contribute to the society.

7. How can a graduate give back to his/her society?

In terms of service and giving hope to the depressed.

B. Based on your understanding, answer the following questions in three or four sentences each:

1. Wisdom was meant for the mansion, not for the market place|| what does this statement signify?

Universities had to train the scholars and poets to adorn the chambers of royalty or the glided mansion of the Lords and nobles during the monarchical days. Their wisdom was meant for the royal people and not for the common man.

2. According to the speaker, how should Universities mold the students of the present day?

The university had to train, guide and lead the students. It is to fashion out of him an individual fitted and equipped for the task of creating democracy fruitful and effective.

3. How does Arignar Anna highlight the duties and responsibilities of graduates to the society?

The society was in a position to contribute a lot for the students who pursue higher education. Hence the students have to repay the society. They should do service to the society. They should tone up, bring light into the dark alleys, bring sunshine into dingy places, solace to the afflicted, hope to the depressed and a new life to all.

4. What are the hindrances a graduate faces in his / her way?

The influence of the environment, disturbing the determination, facing unpleasant sight of practices are some of the hindrances a graduate faces in his / her way.

The Accidental Tourist

Based on your understanding of the lesson, answer the following questions in one or two sentences each (Page 171)

- **Give a few instances of Bryson's confused acts.**
- Bill Bryson used to forget the way to lavatory. He ends up standing in an alley on the wrong side of self-locking door. He came back to hotel desks twice or thrice a day. He often asks what his room number is

- **What were the contents of the bag?**

Newspaper cuttings, other loose papers, a 14 ounce tin of pipe tobacco, magazines, passport, English money and film were the contents of the bag.

3. Describe the fluttery cascade of things tumbling from the bag.

A hundred carefully sorted documents came raining down in a fluttery cascade, coins bounced to a variety of noisy oblivions and the lidless tin of tobacco rolled madly across the open central area discharging its contents as it went.

4. Why did the author's concern over tobacco shift to his finger?

The finger of the author got hurt by the zip of the bag. He was bleeding profusely. Seeing this, he was confused and he was in a panic state.

. 5. What happened to Bryson when he learned to tie his shoelace?

The person who is in ahead of Bryson pushed back the seat of Bryson into a full recline when he leaned to tie his shoelace. So Bryson got stuck in the kneel down position.

6. How did Bryson free himself from the crash position?

By clawing the leg of the man who is next to him, Bryson freed himself from the crash position.

7. Give a brief account of the embarrassing situation of Bryson when he knocked down the drink.

Once Bryson knocked a soft drink onto the lap of a sweet lady is sitting beside him. The flight attendant came and cleaned her up. She brought another drink which he knocked again on to the lap of the woman. Immediately the woman uttered bad words in angry which Bryson never heard in public before.

8. What was Bryson's worst accident on a plane?

Once Bryson was writing something in a notebook. At the same time he was sucking the end of the pen and fell into a conversation with an attractive young lady. After twenty minutes, he found that his pen had leaked and his mouth, chin, tongue, teeth and gums were navy blue. This was Bryson's worst accident on a plane.

9. What did Bryson wish to avoid in his life?

To rise from a dinner table without looking as if he had just experienced an extremely localized seismic event * to get in a car and close the door without leaving his coat outside * to wear light coloured trousers without sitting on a chewing gum, ice cream, cough syrup and motor oil The above things Bryson wished to avoid in his life.

10. How would staying away from liquid mischief benefit Bryson?

Staying away from liquid mischief would at least cut down on the laundry bills for Bryson

B. Answer the following questions in about three to four sentences each (Page 171)

Why doesn't Bryson seem to be able to do easily what others seem to? Give a few reasons

. Bill Bryson can't do a simple day to day activity without creating a mess. He often forgets the way to lavatory. He often asks what his hotel room number is. He easily forgets about everything which is required to carry out the routine activity. It is all wired up in brains. But there are some like Bryson find it difficult.

What was the reaction of Bryson's wife to his antics?

Bryson's wife was astounded by the way Bryson has created a mess all around himself. She knew his skill of creating misery for himself. Hence as a precautionary measure, she asked her children to do normal routine activities for their father.

Briefly describe the accidents encountered on the flight to Bryson?

- While travelling once, Bryson leaned to tie his shoelace. The person who is in ahead of Bryson pushed back the seat of Bryson into a full recline when he leaned to tie his shoelace. So Bryson got stuck in the kneel down position. By chewing the leg of the man he freed himself. Once Bryson was writing something in a notebook. At the same time he was sucking the end of the pen and fell into a conversation with an attractive young lady. After twenty minutes, he found that his pen had leaked and his mouth, chin, tongue, teeth and gums were navy blue.

Q. N. 37-40 ANSWER ANY THREE OF THE FOLLOWING

Pie-Chart

i) Study the given data and answer the questions:

Tamil Nadu State Expenditure:

Electricity 9%

Agriculture 59%

Diary 6%

Roads 9%

Others 17%

Questions:

- How much the state spends on agriculture?
- Which of the utilities have equal amount of expenditure?
- Which utility has the least expenditure?

COMPLETE THE PROVERB

Complete the proverbs choosing the correct option:

(work, look, fire)

- There is no smoke without_____.
- _____before you leap.
- _____is worship.

Complete the proverbs choosing the correct option:

- Blood is thicker than_____. (bone, water, ink)
- One flower makes no_____. (garland, island, fragrance)
- Barking_____seldom bite. (tigers, lions, dogs)

. Complete each of the following proverbs with the right option.

- Don't cast_____before swine. (diamonds, pearls, gold)
- Learn to walk before you_____ (run, jump, swim)
- Like_____, like son. (grandfather, brother, father)

Complete each of the following proverbs with the right option.

- When one door shuts, another_____ (closes, opens, locks)
- Where there is a will, there is a_____ (fear, fight, way)
- Fools rush in where_____fear to tread. (devils, intellectuals, angels)

Complete the following proverbs.

- a) A stitch in time _____ nine. (saves, stops, heals)
- b) A bad workman always _____ his tools. (supports, uses, blames)
- c) All good _____ come to those who wait. (ideas, words, things)

PROVERBS

1. Still water runs deep.
2. Even Homer nods.
3. All the world is a stage.
4. History repeats itself.
5. Add fuel to fire.
6. A sound mind in a sound body.
7. No man is an island.
8. Brevity is the soul of wit.
9. Blood is thicker than water.
10. Look before you leap.
11. The face is the index of the mind.
12. Make hay while the sun shines.
13. Health is wealth.
14. As is the father so is the son.
15. Actions speak louder than words.
16. Rome was not built in a day.
17. To err is human.
18. To forgive is divine.
19. All that glitters is not gold.
20. Fortune favours the brave.
21. Better late than never come.
22. A picture is worth a thousand words.
23. There is no place like home.
24. Cleanliness is next to godliness.
25. Practice makes perfect.
26. Easy come easy go.

27. Familiarity breeds contempt.
28. Honesty is the best policy.
29. Empty vessels make the most noise.
30. You can't judge a book by its cover.
31. Necessity is the mother of invention.
32. Too many cooks spoil the broth.

DIALOGUE WRITING

d) Conversation between a student who wishes to open an account and a bank clerk:

Student : Good morning, Sir.

Bank Clerk : Good morning, what can I do for you?

Student : I would like to open an account in your bank.

Bank Clerk : Why do you want to open an account?

Student : My class teacher asked me to open an account for receiving government scholarship.

Bank Clerk : Here is the application form and fill it up.

Student : Should I enclose any document?

Bank Clerk : Yes, you should enclose your bonafide certificate.

Student : Sure Sir, Thank you.

Bank Clerk : You are welcome.

e) Conversation between a passenger and a railway staff regarding the cancellation of the reserved ticket:

Passenger: Good morning, Sir.

Staff : Good morning. What can I do for you?

Passenger: I want to cancel the reserved ticket.

Staff : why do you want to cancel?

Passenger: We cancelled our trip.

Staff : OK. Give me the ticket.

Passenger: Here it is.

Staff : Shall I proceed with cancellation?

Passenger: Yes, Sir. What is the amount will be refunded?

Staff : You can get Rs. 2500.

Passenger: Thank you, Sir.

Staff : You are welcome.

f) A salesman and a customer at mobile shop/ electronic shop:

Salesman: Good morning, Sir. What can I do for you?

Customer: I want to buy a mobile.

Salesman: What brand do you need?

Customer: What are the brands available?

Salesman: We have Samsung, Oppo, MI.

Customer: I want MI.

Salesman: Here is the latest model, Sir.

Customer: What is the configuration?

Salesman: It is 4GB RAM, 64 GB ROM, 48MP rear camera and 13MP front camera.

Customer: What is the cost?

Salesman: It costs Rs. 9999/-

Customer: Is there any discount?

Salesman: It is after deducting the discount, Sir. MRP is Rs. 13999/-

Customer: Do you accept debit card?

Salesman: Yes Sir.

Customer: Thank you.

Salesman: You are welcome.

Slogan writing

Tooth Paste	Pearls in the mouth
Water Purifier	Sure for pure water
Camera	catch all the moments
Apples	An apple a day keeps the doctor away
Junk Food	Tasty food but not healthy one
Labour Day	Work is worship
Save Water	Water is the elixir of life
Yoga	practice yoga stay healthy
Blood Donation	Donate blood save life

NOTICE

A notice is a written or printed piece of information which is given to a large group of people.

Tips

Enclose in a box

Do not exceed 50 words

Be brief

Include details of event

Avoid pronouns

Use passive form

Examples

Govt.Hr.Sec.School, Salem

Workshop on Précis Writing

1st August 2023

This is to inform all the students of class XI and XII that a workshop on Précis Writing will be held at 9a.m. on 2nd September 2023, in the school auditorium. It is compulsory for all the students to attend the workshop. For any type of query, please contact the under signed.

Mr. Dinesh

In charge

Prepare a notice to be displayed on the notice board of your school for the students of class XI informing them about the educational tour that has been arranged for them next month.

<p style="text-align: center;">ABC Hr.Sec.School, Erode</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Educational Tour-2023</p> <p>This is to inform that students of class XI will be taken to Mysore in August on an educational tour. Those willing to participate can register their names to the class teacher.</p> <p>Fee:Rs.2000</p> <p>Days:2</p>
--

Write a notice about the inauguration of a laughter club in your school.

<p style="text-align: center;">ABC Hr.Sec.School, Erode</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Laughter Club Inauguration</p> <p>All the students of class XI and XII are invited to the inauguration function of our Laughter Club by actor Sri. Santhanam at 2pm on 18-8-23 at our auditorium. All are requested to assemble without fail.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">XXXX</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Secretary- Laughter Club</p>
--

Write a notice about the musical event in your school.

MODERN SCHOOL, Erode

ATTENTION! MUSIC LOVERS

The school is hosting the 6th Inter-School Musical carnival for classes VI-IX on 10th October, 2023 at Indian Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road at 9:00a.m.

All the talented students with gifted voice may appear for the audition to be conducted in the presence of Mr. Rahuman, the well known singer on 22nd September, 2023 at 9a.m. in the school auditorium. For further details contact the undersigned. Varun Malhotra Secretary,

Write a notice about the transport route change.

DELHI TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

This is to inform all the commuters that the blue line buses plying on all the routes will be temporarily discontinued till 17th October, 2023 due to the ongoing Commonwealth Games. All commuters are requested to check the bus time table uploaded at www.dtc.nic.in to avert any last minute confusions. 2000 additional buses are being added to avoid any inconvenience to the commuters. For further details contact

Deepak Chopra. Secretary Delhi Transport Authority
30th September, 2023

MESSAGE

A message is a verbal, written or recorded communication sent to or left for a recipient who cannot be contacted directly.

Valli attends a phone call during her father's absence. It is from her father's friend. Later, she leaves a message for him, as she has to leave for her dance class.

	2PM
	15 SEP
Hi dad,	
Your friend Mr.Bala, from Salem, called this morning, to inform you that he has come to Chennai and will be visiting us this evening with his family.	
Valli	

You are the Sports Captain of your school. Write a message to the Physical Director, requesting him to be present during the foot ball team selection scheduled for tomorrow.

	10 AM 10TH FEB
Respected Sir,	
Tomorrow there is a selection process at the indoor auditorium for the football team. Kindly be there at the scheduled time of 10.30	
PREM	

Expand the Headline

1. Chennai Nov 15, 2023. HEAVY RAINS LASH CHENNAI
Heavy rains which lashed Chennai threw normal life out of gear.

2. Chennai Sep10, 2023. NEET CLASSES TO BEGIN ON SEPT.20TH
The director of Akash Academy announced that NEET coaching classes will begin on September 20th.

3. Erode, Mar 10, 2023. 12 INJURED AS BUSES COLLIDE
Two buses collided with each other at the four ways near Bhavani and as a result 12 persons were injured and admitted in Madurai Rajaji Govt Hospital.

1. Chennai, Nov 15, 2023. Municipal elections in December.
The Election Commission announced that municipal elections will be held in the month of December.

2. Delhi, Mar 10, 2023. Telephone customers to get video phone
Regional Director of Bharath Sanchar Nigam Limited says that the customers will get video phone soon.

3. Chennai, Nov 15, 2023. Card license to replace paper driving license
Paper driving license will be replaced with card license at the earliest.

4. Chennai, Nov 15, 2023. ATM without security guards to close.
Reserve Bank of India instructed all the banks to close Automated Teller Machine centers which are functioning without security guards.

Describe the process

How to prepare tea

Ingredients

milk, water, tea powder , sugar

Switch on the stove

Keep a vessel

Take two glasses of water

Boil it

Add tea powder and milk

- Filter it

Stir with sugar

Serve with smile

Describe a process to prepare chocolate cake.

Ingredients

1 cup flour, 1/4 cup cocoa powder, 1 1/4 tsp baking powder, 1/4 cup butter, 3/4 cup castor sugar, 1/4 cup water, 2 eggs, 1/2 tsp vanilla essence, 1/8 tsp salt.

Sift the flour, cocoa powder and baking powder

Add butter, sugar, salt, water and vanilla.

Beat the mixture until it is smooth.

Transfer it to a baking tin.

Keep the baking tin in pressure cooker for 20minutes

Now cake is ready

Serve with smile

How to open an account

Visit the nearby bank

Take Aadhar card, ration card, 2photos

Meet the manager

Get the application form

Fill it and give it to the manager with essential proofs

HOW TO SEND AN E-MAIL

Switch on the computer and internet

Go to Google page

Search G-Mail

Open the mail box.

Click Compose mail

Write the Sender address

Write the message

At last click the Send button

The message will be sent.

2. Here is a recipe to make chocolate cake in a pressure cooker.

The flour, cocoa powder and baking powder are first sifted in a mixing bowl. · Then the butter, sugar, salt, water and vanilla are added and beaten using a whisk. · The eggs are then added and beaten until the batter is smooth. · The batter is transferred into the baking tin. · The pressure cooker is covered with the lid and is heated without pressure for about 3 – 4 minutes on high heat. · Then the cake tin is placed in the empty cooker without adding water. · The lid is closed and it is cooked for about 30 minutes with lower flame.

3. Write the process of wrapping a Christmas gift

The gift is placed in a rectangular box. Then the amount of paper needed is measured and cut. · The gift is placed on the paper and the loose end is wrapped up and over after which a cut is made. · The gift is placed down and centered on the paper. · The first edge is brought up and taped in place onto the box and then the other side is also brought up and taped in place. · Then the sides are folded in against the edges of the box and the diagonal flaps are creased. · The top edge is folded down. · It is taped to the box after which the bottom edge is folded up and taped. · At last a gift tag, bow and a ribbon is added to make it look classy and impress the recipients.

Preparation of apple juice

Take four or five apples

Wash them well

Cut into pieces of medium size.

Put the pieces into the mixer.

Add some milk.

Crush the apples well to get the liquids.

Filter the liquid.

Add sugar and ice cube.

Serve with smile.

Installing a computer

First open the box and take out the computer parts.

Set the computer on a table.

Plug both the computer and the monitor with a power cord.

Before turning on the power, check that all parts are connected to the CPU.

Once you connect the CPU, connect the keyboard and mouse.

Finally turn on the power.

Process of cleaning a flask

Take a pinch of washing powder or washing soda.

Put it inside the flask

Pour a mug of water into the flask

Close it and shake well

Clean the inner surface of the flask with brush.

Also clean the cap of the flask.

Preparing your favourite dish

My favourite dish is Upma

Ingredients

2 cups rava, 3 red chillies , oil, salt, onion, ginger

Pour 3 teaspoons of oil and heat it.

Add spices

Add rava and 3 cup of water.

Mix and leave it to boil.

Add chopped red chillies, onion and ginger.

Add required salt.

Allow it to boil and become a semisolid.

Serve with chutney.

Organising a birthday party in your house

Invite all your friends and relatives to the party.

Buy a cake to cut.

Buy a new dress.

Keep a knife and candles.

Keep the surrounding clean

Decorate the room with balloon and flowers.

Sending a letter by courier service

Visit the nearby courier office.

Put a letter in an envelop.

Cover it with gum.

Weigh your letter

Enter your details and the receiver's details

Pay the amount to the officer

Get your shipping label and stick it on cover.

Obtaining a demand draft from a bank

Visit nearby bank

Ask for a demand draft application

Fill the form

Mention the sum of money to be sent

Pay the cash

Obtain a counterfoil and DD from the officer

E-mail

When writing an e-mail, please note,

(i) Short forms, symbols, recognizable abbreviations can be used .

(ii) Receiver's / sender's address, date, need not be used as they are already programmed in the computer.

(iii) The communication should resemble a message / formal / informal letter, depending on the purpose and the receiver.

A Sample E-mail

To: dhoni@abcmail.com
Cc: anandv@notmail.com , dumsthy@zahoo.com
Subject: Invitation – Annual Sports Day
Dear Sir, We are happy and honoured that you have agreed to be the Chief Guest on our 34 th Annual Sports Day on 5 th January, 2024. Our students are very thrilled about this and eagerly look forward to seeing you on that great day. We expect your esteemed presence by 5 p.m. at the stadium. Please find attached a copy of our invite. Regards, Principal, ABC GHSS.

a) Write an email to your uncle thanking him for the gift that he had sent from abroad

To: rameshtnr2@gmail.com
Cc: anandv@notmail.com , dumsthy@zahoo.com
Subject: Thanking for gift – reg
<p>Dear Sir,</p> <p>My dear Uncle, Received your gift on my birthday. It is very useful for me. I feel regret of your absence. Hope we will meet soon. Convey my regards to aunt.</p> <p>lovingly, RAM.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yours</p>

b) Write an e-mail to a charitable trust requesting for a scholarship.

To: nesakarangaltrust@gmail.com
Cc: anandv@notmail.com , dumsthy@zahoo.com
Subject: Requesting for scholarship
<p>Dear sir,</p> <p>I am doing B.com in a private college in Erode. I lost my father last year. Due to family situation i am unable to pay the college fee. Hence I request you to provide scholarship to continue my studies.. Kindly consider my application and sanction me the scholarship.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Signature</p>

Error spots

1. Prefer, prior, senior, junior, inferior, superior 'than'- க்குபதிலாக 'to' எழுதவும்

Examples:

- Ram is junior **than** me (Incorrect)
- Ram is junior **to** me (correct)
- He is older **than** me (Incorrect)
- He is elder **to** me (correct)

2. One of the க்குப் பிறகு 'Noun' pluralல் வரும்.

Examples :

One of the **boy**என் றுவரும் . (Incorrect)

Ram is one of the best **students** in the class. (correct)

one of the boys வந்தால் singular
'verb'(looks,is)வரும் .

Examples:

- One of the boys **look** happy (Incorrect)
- One of the boys **looks** happy (correct)
- One of the boys **are** happy (Incorrect)
- One of the boys **is** happy (correct)

3. One rupee, university, universal, useful, European, union

Example:

- Ram is **an** university scholar (Incorrect)
- Ram is **a** university scholar (correct)

4. Abbreviation முன் உள்ள M/H/F எழுத்துக்களுக்குமுன் 'an'வரும்.

Examples:

- Ram is aM.Sc Student (Incorrect)
- Ram is anM.Sc Student (correct)
- Ram is a honest man (Incorrect)
- Ram is an honest man (correct)
- I bought a HMT watch (Incorrect)
- I bought an HMT watch (correct)
- Saminathan is a M.L.A (Incorrect)
- Saminathan is an M.L.A (correct)

Though-ம் but-ம் வந்தால் but ஐமட்டும் நீ க்கிவிட்ட

Example:

- Though he is poor but he is happy (Incorrect)
 - Though he is poor he is happy (correct)
- வாக்கியம் 'ing'
(working, writing) ததாடங் கினால் பின் னர்வரும் and ஐநீ க்கிஎழுதவும்.

Example:

- Working hard and he passed (Incorrect)
- Working hard he passed (correct)

7. Some verbs உடன் குறிப்பிட்ட preposition (confident of, hope for, met with, by foot, congratulate on)

Examples:

- He is confident on his success (Incorrect)
- He is confident of his success (correct)
- Let us hope through the best (Incorrect)
- Let us hope for the best (correct)

- I met **in** an accident (Incorrect)
- I met **with** an accident (correct)
- He goes to school **by** foot (Incorrect)
- He goes to school **on** foot (correct)
- He congratulated **of** his success (Incorrect)
- He congratulated **on** his success (correct)

8. discuss, enter, told, despite மபான் றவார்த்தகளுடன் உடன் preposition.

Example:

- They discuss **about** politics
- They discuss politics
- I enter **in to** the room
- I enter the room
- They **told to** me

9. They told me Neither...nor, either...or உடன் singular verb (look, is) வரும்.

Example:

- Neither you nor he **are** active (Incorrect)
- Neither you nor he **is** active (correct)

10. Physics, Economics, Politics, Mathematics, Civics, News singular verb தான் வரும்.

Example:

- The news **are** very good (Incorrect)
- The news **is** very good (correct)

11. Some words are used only in Singular form. Eg: advice, furniture, meal.

Example:

- He gave a lot of **advices** (Incorrect)
- He gave a lot of **advice** (correct)
- I bought new **furnitures**(Incorrect)
- I bought new **furniture** (correct)
- He has finished his **meals** (Incorrect)
- He has finished his **meal** (correct)

12. (Language) 'the'

Example:

- We speak **the English** (Incorrect)
- We speak **English** (correct)

Example:

- **Sun** rises in the east (Incorrect)
- **The sun** rises in the east. (correct)

14. Other models

Example:

- Two and two **make** four (Incorrect)
- Two and two **makes** four. (correct)
-
- He is my **cousin brother** (Incorrect)
- He is my **cousin**. (correct)
-
- No one **know** the answer (Incorrect)
- No one **knows** the answer. (correct)
-
- He plays **piano** very well (Incorrect)

- He plays **the piano** very well. (correct)

15. வாக்கியத்தில் as/since/because-ம் வந்தால் remove so

Example:

- As he is poor so he is proud (Incorrect)
- As he is poor he is proud. (correct)

16. Despite- உடன் of வராஈ

Example:

Despite of his riches he is humble (Incorrect)

- Despite his riches he is humble. (correct)

17. Confusable

All the boys fared poorly expect Gokul. (Incorrect)

All the boys fared poorly except Gokul. (correct)

)

18. Infinitive /Gerund பயன் பாடுகளிலும் ககள்விகளவரும்.
(Infinitive –to +verb/Gerund –verb+ing)

She made me to cry. She made me cry.

To carry a heavy pile of books, she tripped and fell.(incorrect)

Carrying a heavy pile of books, she tripped and fell.(correct)

My friends and I were sitting in a cafe and to talk(incorrect)

My friends and I were sitting in a cafe and talking. (Correct)

21. **Question tag** பயன் பாடுகளிலும் வரும்
22. .Nandhini is a bright student, isn't it?(**incorrect**)
Isn't she? (correct)

Spot the errors in the following sentences and rewrite them correctly.

1. My grandfather is well-known in the village for his **nobel** deeds.

My grandfather is well-known in the village for his **noble** deeds.

2. I had my evening **meals** in a restaurant near my office.

I had my evening **meal** in a restaurant near my office.

3. The Boss had full confidence **on** his Manager for successful completion of the project.

The Boss had full confidence **in** his Manager for the successful completion of the project.

4. After the complicated surgery, the patient hoped **of** complete recovery.

After the complicated surgery, the patient hoped **for** complete recovery.

5. In spite of his poverty and setbacks, he was able to launch his dream **carrier**.

In spite of his poverty and setbacks, he was able to launch his dream **career**.

6. Neither Ramya is a singer nor a dancer.

Ramya is neither a singer nor a dancer.

7. Scarcely had the workers stepped out, **than** the building collapsed.

Scarcely had the workers stepped out, **then** the building collapsed.

8. No sooner did the power resume, **when** the children screamed in joy.

No sooner did the power resume, **than** the children screamed in joy.

9. My friend can type **so** fast as I.

My friend can type **as** fast as I.

10. Sitha had no other assignment **but** that of collecting the data.

Sitha had no other assignment **except** that of collecting the data.

11. Rekha cooks **like** her mother does.

Rekha cooks **as** her mother does.

12. Professor Usha is not only a writer but an orator.

Professor Usha is not only a writer but **also** an orator.

13. Your neighbours are not so wicked **like** you think.

Your neighbours are not so wicked **as** you think.

14.The girl **both** won an award and a scholarship.

The girl won **both** an award and a scholarship.

15.Three years have passed **when** my cousin resigned his job.

Three years have passed **since** my cousin resigned his job.

Incorrect

correct

He is a M.Sc. student	He is an M.Sc. student
One of his sons are a doctor in Chennai.	One of his sons is a doctor in Chennai.
Civics are an easy subject.	Civics is an easy subject.
I have not met you before isn't it?	I have not met you before have I?
The workers formed an union for their welfare.	The workers formed a union for their welfare.
One of the machines are not working.	One of the machines is not working.
Ravi prefers reading than playing.	Ravi prefers reading to playing.
Sitting near the window and he was the crowd.	Sitting near the window he was the crowd.
Though he was rich but he was unhappy.	Though he was rich he was unhappy.
He joined an European university.	He joined a European university.
If he had come to the party i would hand over the parcel to him.	If he had come to the party I would have handed over the parcel to him.

One of the boy look happy.	One of the boy looks happy.
He gave me an one rupee note.	He gave me a one rupee note.
Though she is weak but she is active.	Though she is weak she is active.
She kept the book in the table.	She kept the book on the table.
None of you know the answer.	None of you knows the answer.
We speak the English.	We speak English.
Mala is a M.A. in English	Mala is an M.A. in English
Children prefer tv games than story books.	Children prefer tv games to story books.
Two and two make four.	Two and two makes four.
Sheela is junior than me.	Sheela is junior to me.
Rameh went to abroad.	Rameh went abroad.
The principal with all the teachers are present.	The principal with all the teachers is present.
He is confident on his success.	He is confident of his success.
My father gave me a lot of advices.	My father gave me a lot of advice.
He took up gymnastic when he was seven years old.	He took up gymnastics when he was seven years old.
He come late too school.	He came late to school.
A group of twelve students are travelling together.	A group of twelve students is travelling together.
John is best student in the class.	John is the best student in the class.
The cat was sitting in a wall.	The cat was sitting on a wall.
A honest man is always respected.	An honest man is always respected.
Mathematics are my favourite subject.	Mathematics is my favourite subject.

If i was a bird, i would fly.	If I were a bird, I would fly.
He is my cousin brother.	He is my cousin .
No one know the answer.	No one knows the answer.
She goes to school by feet.	She goes to school on feet.
Sun rises in the east.	The Sun rises in the east.
Neither Ravi nor Ram are present today.	Neither Ravi nor Ram is present today.
They discussed about the matter.	They discussed the matter.
The luggages are heavy.	The luggage are heavy.
As i am suffering from fever, so give me two days leave.	As I am suffering from fever, give me two days leave.
The news are very good.	The news is very good.
He wears a Hmt watch.	He wears an Hmt watch.
He has finished his meals.	He has finished his meal.
She said that she can drive a car.	She said that she could drive a car.
Working hard and he passed.	Working hard he passed.
Raju met in an accident.	Raju met with an accident.
Kavin has been working here from 2018.	Kavin has been working here since 2018.
Unless you study well, you will pass.	Unless you study well, you will not pass.
You can neither earn or learn.	You can neither earn nor learn.

LETTER WRITING

You had been to your grandma's house during the summer holidays. You enjoyed your stay in her company. Write a letter to your Grandma stating how much you miss her after returning to your house.

Dear Grandma,

How are you grandma? I am fine here. How is your health? I miss you a lot Grandma. After returning Chennai, I always think about you. I enjoyed a lot in your company in village. I miss your stories, your food, your scolding etc. I am longing to see you again. I look forward to meet you and spend time with you. Take care of your health.

Yours lovingly,

XXX

Address on the envelope

xxxxxxxxx

yyyyyyyy

You are the Head of the English Department in a renowned institution. You are invited to preside over the inauguration of the English Literary club in your alma mater. Respond to the letter you have received either accepting the invitation or expressing your inability to attend the function.

From

Raja

Professor of English

Head of the Department

ABC Arts and Science college

Chennai- 600008

To

The Principal

ABC Higher Secondary school

Erode- 600012

Dear sir,

Sub: accepting your invitation-reg

I am extremely happy to receive your invitation. I will preside over the function. I feel honoured to visit my old school. I thank you for your invitation. Please inform the date and time of the function.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

Raja

Place: Chennai

Date :

Write a letter to the headmaster of your school requesting him to help you obtain a duplicate mark sheet of class XII which you lost while travelling.

From

Raja
12, Gandhi street
Ammapettai
Erode-600010

To

The Principal
ABC Higher Secondary school
Erode- 600012

Respected Sir

I studied XII during 2019-2021. I have passed the exam. I lost my mark sheet while I was travelling. So I kindly request you to help to get duplicate mark sheet of my XII.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

Raja

Place: Ammapettai

Date :

Write a letter to AZ company requesting them to replace the defective juicer that you bought recently. Include the following details: the problem, date of purchase, receipt number, model and warranty.

From

Raja

12, Gandhi street

Ammapettai

Erode-600010

To

The Manager

AZ company

Erode-638543

Sir

Sub: replacement of the defective juicer-reg

I bought a juicer from your shop. It was a blue colour Preethi juicer. Its cost was Rs. 2000. But the juicer is not working. It is defective. I request you to kindly replace the same. I have enclosed a copy of the bill.

Model : Preethi , model no22Date of purchase: 10-08-20223

Warranty : 1 year Receipt no : 6504

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,
Raja

Place: Ammapettai

Date :

You wish to become a pilot. Write a letter to a college enquiring about the details of the pilot training course offered by the college. Include the following details in your enquiry: duration of the course, fee structure, scholarships, hostel facilities and placement details.

From

Raja

12, Gandhi street

Ammapettai

Erode-600010

To

The Principal

ABC Arts and Science College

Chennai- 600008

Dear sir,

Sub: Pilot training – details – reg

I want to join the pilot's training course in your college. I request you to kindly furnish the following details about the course.

Duration of the course, fee structure, scholarship details and about placement facilities.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

Raja

Place: Ammapettai

Date :

Write a letter to the manager of Waves Furniture Company ordering furniture for a coaching centre. Include the following details: description of the furniture, number of pieces, mode of payment, time and delivery options.

From

Raja

12, Gandhi street

Ammapettai

Erode-600010

To

The Manager

Waves Furniture

Chennai- 600008-

Dear sir,

We are starting a coaching centre for the school students. So we need some furniture for this. Kindly send us the following furniture to the above address.

Writing tables – 10

Chairs - 30

Stools(small)- 10

We need these furniture before June 10. I will pay the cash on delivery.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

Raja

Place: Erode

Date :

Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper about the nuisance created by the roadside vendors blocking the pavements and occupying the parking zone.

From

Raja

12, Gandhi street

Ammapettai

Erode-600010

To

The Editor

The Hindu

234, Anna Salai

Chennai- 600008

Dear sir,

Sub: Nuisance created by the roadside vendors-reg

We are the residents of Teachers colony in Gandhi Nagar, Chennani. We are facing nuisance created by the roadside vendors. They block the pavements and occupy the parking zones. Kindly publish about this in your newspaper.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

xxx

Date:16-09-2023

Place: YYY

Write a letter to your relative or friend who is admitted in hospital for treatment of jaundice. Advice him/her not to worry about the illness and be positive. Assure him/her of your psychological and financial help during the crisis.

My dear friend,

I am sorry to hear that you are admitted in the hospital for the treatment of jaundice. You will soon get well and come out of the hospital in good health. Be positive always. Don't have negative thoughts about the illness. If you need any money, I am there to help you. I pray to God for your speedy recovery.

Yours lovingly,

XXX

Address on the envelope

xxxx

yyyy

47. a. Identify each of the following sentences with the fields given below.

- a. Our Chief Minister has inaugurated Naan Mudhalvan Scheme for students.
- b. The hybrid variety of paddy was a great success.
- c. Nowadays people communicate through e-mail.
- d. The price of petrol goes up day by day.
- e. Indian women cricket team missed a chance to qualify for the semi-final.

(Commerce, Economics, Education, Computer, Sports, Agriculture, Religion)

Identify each of this following sentences with the fields given below.

- 1. Apple has launched the new water – resident iphone 7.
- 2. The number of dropouts has reduced drastically.
- 3. India is a democratic country.
- 4. Nowadays people have lost their faith in newspapers.
- 5. Covid – 19 has collapsed the Indian economy.

(Media, Education, Economics, History, Science, Technology, Politics)

Identify each of the following sentences with the fields given below.

- a. Our farmers should develop natural farming methods.
- b. Chiddren can use internet facility to learn new skills.
- c. India has not exported mangoes to the US for the last two years.
- d. Most of the Tamilians love to listen to Ilayaraja songs.
- e. Equitable access to safe and effective vaccines is critical to end the Covid-19 pandemic.

(Sports, Commerce, Medicine, Politics, Computer, Music, Agriculture)

PROSE COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Discipline is the most essential virtue you should acquire when you are young. It is a complex quality. It shapes your mind to religious, social and economic patterns when you grow up to be an active citizen. At a young age, we do not realize the value of discipline. An athlete disciplines himself and keeps himself fit. He refrains from smoking, observes good food habits and keeps good health. Discipline increases the human energy and implies control, resistance and adjustment. Our energy is saved and made vital for a good output.

Questions:

- i) When should we acquire discipline?
- ii) How does discipline help you?
- iii) Do we realize the value of discipline at a young age?
- iv) How does an athlete discipline himself?
- v) What does discipline increase?

b. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Proper and good education is very important for all of us. It facilitates quality learning all through the life among people of any age group, caste, creed, religion and region. It is the process of achieving knowledge, values, skills, beliefs and moral habits. Getting proper education is the birth rights of everyone restricting which is the crime. In order to live a better and peaceful life, we need to be educated. It transforms us completely from inside and outside by changing our mind and personality as well as improving our confidence level. It changes our life completely as it is constructive in nature.

Questions:

- i. What is very important for us?
- ii. What makes one achieve knowledge?
- iii. What do we need to live peaceful life?
- iv. What does education facilitate?
- v. Can education change our life?

b. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

In 1960, Sir Ludwig Guttmann founded the Paralympic Games in Rome for the physically impaired. The games, supported by Italian Olympic Committee and the Italian Institute for Disabled Workers, took place for six days. Eight different sports events conducted were suitable for the disabled. During the opening ceremony on the 18th September, five thousand spectators greeted the wheelchair athletes' colourful entry. The host Italy finished atop and during the closing ceremony, the founder said that the Games were a new pattern of re-integration of the paralysed into society and sports.

Questions:

- a. Who founded the Paralympic Games?
- b. When did the Paralympics start?
- c. How many sports events were conducted in the Paralympic Games?
- d. Which country finished atop in the Paralympic Games ?
- e. How many days did the Paralympic Games take place?

NOTE MAKING & SUMMARIZING

Summarizing is to briefly sum up the various points from the notes made from the original passage.

Steps

Read the passage

Write down the important points

Leave out examples and quotations

Write rough draft

Make fair draft

Give a suitable title

Rough copy

Fair copy

Title:

No. of words given in a paragraph : 200

No. of words in rough copy : 150

No. of words in fair copy : 100

Note making

Note making is used to make the important points from the long text.

Steps

Give a title to the passage

Pick out the key points to extend the title idea.

Pick out the supporting ideas.

Condense the points using relevant phrases, abbreviations, etc

Pick out the concluding ideas

Organize the points and number them in the following procedure.

- 1.....
 - A).....
 - B).....
 - C).....
- 2.....
 - A).....
 - i.....
 - ii.....
 - B).....
 - i.....
 - ii.....
- 3.....

- A).....
- i.....
 - ii.....
- B).....
- i.....
 - ii.....

Paragraph for late bloomers

The portrait of a lady

The story describes the author's grandmother.

She was fat and slightly bent.

She hobbled around the house in white clothes.

The author was left with her in the village.

She took him to school as it was attached to temple.

She insisted in good manners and love for all living things.

In the city he went to an English school.

She disliked city school because there was no teaching about God.

Feeding the sparrows was her only happiest time in the city.

She died peacefully after his return from abroad studies.

The queen of Boxing

Mary Kom is a great Indian boxer.

She is a six time world title winner.

She took part in the World Women's Boxing championship in USA.

She was helped by two MPs and others.

She won the silver medal in the event.

She was honoured for winning the medal.

After that she took part in many events.

She won the bronze medal in summer Olympics.

She won the gold medal in Asian Games.

She was honoured with the Padma shri and the Padma Bhushan.

She is called the 'Queen of Boxing' and 'Magnificent Mary'.

Forgetting

Robert Lynd analyses the reason for forgetfulness.

He wonders at the efficiency of the human memory.

A person remembers the names of actors and cricketers.

We forget things because we wish to forget them.

The author forgets to post the letters.

He also forgets books, walking sticks and umbrellas.

Sportsmen and anglers often forget their things.

Many people forget to take medicines.

So their illness is not cured.

Generally a man without good memory is an eccentric.

Poem paragraphs

Once upon a time

The poet talks about the fake life of modern people.

It is a criticism of modern life.

In this poem father is talking to his son.

In the past, people laughed with their hearts.

But modern people laugh falsely.

Their eyes lack a feeling of warmth.

They change their faces like dresses.

The poet sees no expression in his laugh.

His teeth are bare like the fangs of a snake.

He asks his son to show him how to laugh.

Confessions of a born spectator

The poet is happy that he is a spectator.

He admires the players who work for fun or money.

He is unwilling to compete with players.

The poet gets happiness from watching them.

They never care for others' feelings.

They play rough games towards victory.

The poet wonders about their modest physiques.

The poet likes to dine with them.

He is ready to buy tickets to watch their games.

But he is not ready to take part in sports.

Lines Written in Early Spring

It is a poem about nature.

It is in the form of ballad.

The poet is a great lover of nature.

He sits in a beautiful grove.

He hears birds' sweet songs.

He can associate himself with nature.

He feels everything is happy in nature.

He is sad as man is exploiting nature.

Nature always desires peace.

But man has damaged nature and fellow beings.

He reminds the need to protect nature from harm.

Supplementary paragraph

After Twenty Years

Bob and Jimmy wells were close friends.

Bob was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty.

They grow as two brothers in New York.

Bob moved to the west in search of fortune.

Jimmy stayed in New York.

They agreed to meet after twenty years.

Bob came to meet Jimmy at the same place.

Jimmy, a policeman identified Bob as a criminal in Chicago.

He could not arrest his friend.

So he sent another policeman to arrest Bob.

A Shot in the Dark

Sletherby wished to become a politician.

He went to meet Mrs.Saltpen Jago to get her support.

Bertie, her son was his companion in the train.

He asked Sletherby to lend him three pounds.

He said that his mother had dark brown hair.

Sletherby had seen Mrs.Saltpen Jago with blonde hair.

Due to a doubt, he refused to offer money to Bertie.

Claude said that Mrs.SaltpenJago changed her brown hair into blonde.

Hence it may lead to his failure in politics.

The First Patient

Many patients were waiting at the dentist's clinic.

Joe was called in after the arrival of dentist.

The nurse came out from operation room and went with hammer.

Everyone was tensed to see this.

The loud noise from the room made everyone to afraid.

The nurse again came out and went with a pair of pliers and hacksaw.

Shocked to see this other patients left one by one.

Joe came out and explained everything.

The dentist replaced his tool cabinet key.

He had been trying to open the cabinet by using hammer and hacksaw.

Finally he found the key.

The woman with the photos was the next patient to go in.

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