

ENGLISH

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Glossary

Two Gentlemen of Verona

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
1.Shrug	raise one's shoulders slightly	
2.Slackened	Reduced	Increased
3.Demeanour	appearance & behavior	Indecency
4.Artless	innocent, guileless	Skillful
5.Hawk	Sell things crying out loudly,	Buy
6.Deserted	Uninhabited, unnoticed	Crowded
7.Emigrate	Take up citizenship of another country	Immigrate
8.Vexation	Annoyance	Delight
9.Vestibule	Lobby	
10.Chatter	A series of short, quick high-pitched sounds	
11.Intrude	Enter without permission	Abandon
12.Rubble	Debris, broken bricks	
13.Paused	Stop	Start
14.Devotion	Faith, dedication, loyalty	Disloyal
15.scarce	Insufficient, deficient	Frequent, common
16.persuade	Prompt, induce, convince	Dissuade
17.resistance	Defiance, Refusal, opposition, fighting	Assistance
18.cautious	Careful, watchful, alert, vigilant	Careless
19.nobility	Honour, dignity	Dishonour
20.engaging	Employ, Charming, pleasant, captivating	Dismiss

21.Eager	Keen, Anxious, keen, enthusiastic	Unenthusiastic
22.disapprove	Refuse, criticize	Allow, approve
23. Brisk	Active, Energetic, fast, quick	Dull
24. Humble	Modest, simple, poor, inferior, gentle	
25. Nobility	Dignity, virtue	

A Nice cup of Tea

Curious	Interesting
Controversial	Arguable, disputable
Virtues	Admirable qualities
Despised	Hated
Stimulation	Excitement
Optimistic	Positive, hopeful
Cauldron	A big pot used for boiling
Rationing	Restricting the consumption of a scarce commodity during war
Dangling	Hanging freely, suspended
Spout	The pipe-like opening in a teapot through which tea is poured out
Liabe	Responsible
Mysterious	Incomprehensible
Etiquette	Socially acceptable behavior
Disputes	Conflicts
Civilization	A society in an advanced state of social development
Stimulated	Motivated
Stray	Loose
Liabe	Responsible

In Celebration of Being alive

Consideration	Careful thought
Prevalent	Common
Cripples	People with some disability
Agony	Extreme physical and mental suffering
Perforated	Torn and damaged with holes
Ennobles	Makes dignified, morally noble
Thrash around	To move about restlessly
Sophisticated	Well advanced
Mutilating Surgery	Surgery involving removal of tissue even at the risk of worsening of the patient's condition
Grand prix	One of several international motor racing events
Solace	Comfort or consolation in times of grief or pain
Intrepid	Bold and daring
Finale	Climax or an exciting end
Disfigured	Spoiled or marred in appearance
Malignant	Diseases, very harmful to life
Tumour	Diseased growth in some part of the body
Amputated	Cut off by surgical operation
Profound	Very great
Profession	Career
Sorrowful	Gloomy
Decency	Nobility

Destiny	Fate
Hijacked	Commandeered
Motivation	Encouragement
Serious	Severe
Significant	Important

The Summit

Traverse	To cross a mountain slope horizontally
Rope	Links members of climbing party for safety
Cornice	Overhanging mass of snow or ice along a ridge
Cwm	An enclosed arm-chair shaped hollow situated at the end of a valley
Scrambling	Climbing hurriedly on hands and knees
Wriggle	To move with a twist or turn
Cramponed	Climbing on ice wearing spike shoes
Unequivocally	Unambiguously
Considerable	Ample, sizable
Antiquity	Ancientness
Inscriptions	A historical, religious, or other record cut impressed, painted, or other on a hard surface
Anthologies	Book or other collection of selected writings by various authors

Secular	Non religious, temporal
Indigenous	Native
Esthetics	Sense of beauty
Subtlety	Distinction, nuance
Profundity	Solidity, sophistication
Subaltern	Subordinate, inferior
Extensively	Broadly, largely
Universality	Acceptance, prevalence
Myriad	Indefinitely great number
Facet	Feature, character
Illuminated	Lucid or clear
Undergird	Fundamental support
Conservative	Traditional
Dravidian	A family of languages spoken in southern India
Indo-Aryan	Indo European people
Touchstone	A standard or criterion
Fecund	Fertile
Pre-existing	Antecedent, former
Offshoot	Outgrowth, sprout
Indescribably	Indefinably clearly, undoubtedly

The Chair

Portly	Stocky
Spluttered	Cackled, make a series of short sounds
Impudent	Disrespectful
Expounded	Explained
Languorously	Lethargically
Hordes	Crowd, masses
Exasperatedly	Annoyingly
Splendor	Magnificence
Paraphernalia	Things, stuffs
Bereavement	Mourning, grief
Gait	Pace
Subsided	Diminished
Sturdy	Strong
Impudent	Disrespectful
Seasoned	Garnished
Bereavement	Mourning, grief

On the rule of the road

Confusion	Mess
Peril	Risk
Pedestrians	Person who walk on the streets
Chaos	Confusion
Anarchy	Lawlessness, rebellion

Preserved	Maintained
Curtailed	Reduced
Tyranny	Autocracy
Insolence	Rudeness
Interfere	Hinder
Contract	Commitment
Indifferent	Unconcerned
Fancy	Desire
Shandy	Lemonade
Ridiculous	Comical
Conventional	Normal
Accommodate	Fit in with
Consideration	Scrutiny

Antonyms

Cautious	Careless, reckless
Disapprove	Permit, allow, approve
Brisk	Inactive, slow, lethargic
Engaging	Boring, mean, dismiss
Humble	Arrogant, superior,, impolite
Eager	Reluctant, unenthusiastic
Resistance	Acceptance, co-operation
Persuade	Dissuade, discourage
Scarce	Adequate, plentiful, abundant
Nobility	Dishonour
Despised	Liked
Optimistic	Pessimistic
Shallow	Deep
Arrival	Departure
Sufficient	Inadequate
Rare	Prevalent
Primitive	Sophisticated
Fiction	Fact
Fearful	Intrepid
Benign	Malignant
Diffidence	Confidence
Boredom	Amusement
Criticize	Appreciate
Anticipation	Ignorance
Fortuitously	Unfortunately
Splendor	Simplicity
Unmatched	Inferior
Banter	Flattery

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
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 good bye to someone
Stop over	To stay at place for a short period of time when travelling to another destination
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

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

IDIOMS

Wait for the dust to settle	To wait for a situation to become clear or certain
Get/have all your ducks in a row	To have made all the preparations needed to do something/ to be well organized
Fetch and carry (for somebody)	To do a little job for somebody as if you were their servant
Do the math	To think carefully about something before doing it
Round the corner	Very near
The icing on the cake	Something extra but not essential

Break the ice	To make people more relaxed especially at the beginning of the meeting
Cup of tea	Favourite
Save one's skin	To protect oneself from difficulty
Make both ends meet	Manage one's expenses within one's income
A bolt out of a sky	A sudden unexpected news
Go to grave	To exit the world
Have the whip hand	To be the most powerful
Under a cloud	Viewed with suspicion and distrust

COMPOUND WORDS

12th Textbook contents

Word 1	Word 2	Compound word
Ice	Axe	Ice-axe
Ice	Berg	Ice-berg
Ice	Cap	Ice-cap
Ice	Floe	Ice-floe
Ice	Sheet	Ice-sheet

Ice	Fall	Ice-fall
Ice	Rink	Ice-rink
Knife	Edge	Knife-edge
Wind	Proof	Wind-proof
Snow	Board	Snow-board
Snow	Mobile	Snow-mobile
Snow	Board	Snow-board
Snow	Mobile	Snow-mobile
Snow	Chains	Snow-chains
Snow	Storm	Snow-storm
Snow	Bird	Snow-bird
Store	Room	Store-room
Butter	Milk	Butter-milk
Head	Master	Headmaster
Hair	Cut	Haircut
Water	Fall	Waterfall
Public	Speaking	Public-speaking
Diamond	Hard	Diamond-hard

World	Famous	World famous
Show	Cause	Show cause
Draw	Back	Drawback
Over	Step	Overstep
Out	Put	Output
Never	Ending	Never-ending
Partly	Full	Partly-full
Sleeping	Bags	Sleeping-bags
swimming	Pool	Swimming pool
Grand	Mother	Grandmother
Soft	Ware	Software
Half	Way	Half-way
Knife	Edge	Knife-edge

11th Textbook contents

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	Halfhour
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

Compound Words

Noun + Noun	Storeroom, buttermilk
Noun+Adjective	Diamond-hard
Adjective + Noun	Grandmother, milchcow
Adverb + verb	Overstep

Identify the correct combination of the following compound words.

Haircut	Noun + Verb
Headmaster	Noun + Noun
Waterfall	Noun + Verb
Swimming pool	Gerund + Noun
Drawback	Verb + adverb
Public speaking	Noun + Gerund
Output	Preposition + Verb
Software	Adjective + Noun
Show cause	Verb + Noun
World famous	Noun + Adjective

Portmanteau words / Blending words:

Words	Blended words
1.Slash + 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

Clipped words

WORDS	CLIPPED WORDS
1. Chimpanzee	Chimp
2. Photograph	Photo
3. Microphone	Mike
4. Cafeteria	Café
5. Gasoline	Gas
6. Handkerchief	Kerchief
7. Helicopter	Copter
8. Telephone	Phone
9. University	Varsity
10. Memorandum	Memo
11. Influenza	Flu
12. Hippopotamus	Hippo
14. Bridegroom	Groom
15. Fanatic	Fan
16. Demonstration	Demo

17. Refrigerator	Fridge
18.Paragraph	Para
19.Spectacles	Specs
20. Aero plane	Plane
21. Examination	Exam
22. Demarcate	Mark
23. Perambulator	Pram
24.Taxicabe	Taxi
25.Fountain pen	Pen
26.Representative	Rep
27. Agriculture	Agri
28.Diskette	Disc
29.Kilogram	Kilo
30.Luncheon	Lunch
31.Mathematics	Maths
32.Signature	Sign
33. discothèque	Disco
34.Gymnasium	Gym

35.hamburger	Burger
36.Laboratory	Lab
37.Suitcase	Case
38.Advertisement	Ad
39.Market	Mart
40.pantaloon	Pant
41.omnibus	Bus
42.tubelight	Tube

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

Abbreviations & acronyms

1.RAW	Research and Analysis Wing
2.CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
3.MI6	Military Intelligence Section 6
4.ASIS	Australian Secret Intelligence Service
5.MSS	Ministry of State Security
6.FSB	Federal Security Bureau of Russian Federation
7.BC	Before Christ
8.AD	Anno Domini
9.BCE	Before Common Era
10.CBCID	Crime Branch Crime Investigation Department
11.IELTS	International English Language Testing System

12.TNPSC	Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
13.GST	Goods and Services Tax
14.STD	Subscriber's Trunk Dialing
15.ISD	International Subscriber's Dialing
16.MBA	Master of Business Administration
17.MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
18.GPS	Global positioning system
19.NSS	National service scheme
20.PTA	Parent teacher association
21.NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
22.ICU	Intensive Care Unit
23.IIM	Indian institute of Management
24.MRI	Magnetic resonance Imaging
25.ECG	Electro Cardiogram
26.NCC	National Cadet Corps
27.LED	Light Emitting Diode
28.CPU	Central Processing Unit
29.CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education

30.GDP	Gross Domestic product
31.LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
32.NRI	Non-Resident Indian
33.IIT	Indian Institute Of Technology
34.ITI	Industrial Training Institute
35.USB	Universal Serial Buzz
36.ATM	Automated Teller Machine
37.IAS	Indian Administrative Service
38.SSC	Staff Selection Commission
39.EMIS	Educational Management Information Service
40.COVID19	Corona virus December 2019
41.EVM	Electronic voting Machine
42.VAT	Value Added Tax
43.PAN	Permanent Account Number
44.TIN	Trade Index Number
45.NEP	New Educational Policy
46.HDTV	High Definition Television
47.NEET	National Eligibility Cum Entrance Test
50.UPS	Uninterrupted Power Supply

51.RAM	Random Access Memory
52.IPS	Indian Police Service
53.ROM	Read Only Memory
54. IMF	Indian Mountaineering Foundation

FOREIGN WORDS:

Foreign words	English meaning
1. viva voce	a spoken examination
2. sine die	without a date being fixed
3. resume	a brief summary
4.rapport	close relationship with good understanding
5.bonafide	Genuine
6. bon voyage	good bye/ happy journey
7. in toto	Totally
8. liaison	coordination of activities
9.ex-gratia	a payment made as a favour
10.en masse	as a whole group

11.en route	on the way
12.ad hoc	for a particular/special purpose
13.faux pas	improper act / remark
14. par excellence	better than all others of the same kind
15.in camera	secret session
16. status quo	in the former state
17. magnum opus	the most important work of a writer
18. in Cognito	in disguise
19. tete-a-tete	private conversation between two
20. post mortem	after death
21. enfamille	as a family
23. via	by the way of
24. erratum	Error
25. de facto	in fact
26. prima facie	at first sight
27. adieu	good bye
28.proforma	for the sake of form

29.genre	a particular style
30.bons mots	witty remarks

Polite alternatives/ Euphemisms:

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

Harsh / impolite words	Polite alternatives
1. Old man/woman	Senior citizen
2. slow-learners	Late- bloomers
3. jail	House of correction/ Correctional facility
4. unemployed	Job seeker / between jobs
5. poor	Economically backward/ meager or needy
6.second-hand	Pre-owned
7.blind	Visually impaired
8.undertaker	Funeral director
9.fat	Full-figured
10.lavatory	Rest room
11. house wife	Homemaker/domestic engineer
12. barbers	Hairdressers
13.very poor	Below poverty line/in the low-income level
14.beating children with a cane	Corporal punishment
15.handicapped	Physically challenged
Disabled	Physically challenged

SINGULAR – PLURAL

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

-um, -on	A	-is	Es
Datum	Data	Axis	Axes
Stadium	Stadia	Crisis	Crises
Memorandum	Memoranda	Basis	bases
Stratum	Strata	Thesis	Theses
Curriculum	Curricula	analysis	Analyses
Medium	Media		
Bacterium	Bacteria		
Criterion	Criteria		
agendum	Agenda		

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

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

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

-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

Noun -----verb. If there is noun before blank and verb after blank then the answer will be **who**.

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

Noun -----noun. If there is noun before and after blank then the answer will be **whose**.

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

Noun -----pronoun. If there is noun before blank and pronoun after blank then the answer will be **whom**.

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.

JOIN THE SENTENCES USING RELATIVE PRONOUNS :

1. I met a man. He was an advocate.

I met a man who was an advocate.

2. This is the bike. I bought yesterday.

This is the bike which I bought yesterday.

3. He met a girl. Her name is Vimala.

He met a girl whose name was Vimala.

4. This is the hospital. I was born there.

This is the hospital where I was born.

5. This is the boy. I met him yesterday.

This is the boy whom I met yesterday.

6. I have a book. It is written by Rabindranath Tagore.

I have a book which was written by Rabindranath Tagore.

7. Kavita is my teacher. She teaches us English.

8. Kavitha is my teacher who teaches us English.

9. This is Viki. His father is an architect.

This is Viki whose father is an architect.

She invited most of her friends. They attended the party.

She invited most of her friends whom attended the party.

Sentence Pattern

A group of words which gives complete sense is called a sentence.

The sentence patterns are

Sv svo svc svoc svijodo svdoio

Subject - Head of the sentence (nouns & Pronoun)

Verb - action word(verbs)

Complement - After 'be' verbs (am, is, are, was, were) and the intransitive verbs (become, turn, appear, grow)

Eg: The rose is beautiful.

She became a nurse.

Object - It answers the question 'whom' (I.O) and 'what' (D.O)

Eg: He met his friend.

Whom did he meet?-

Eg: My father told me a story.— SVIOD

Adjunct - It answers the questions with 'how', 'where', 'when'

Eg:

They ran fast. - SVA

He went there yesterday. - SVAA

Other patterns:

1. He called him fool - SVOC

2. They elected him captain yesterday. SVOCA

Model Question – Sentence pattern

Identify the pattern of a given sentence: They shout rudely.

a) SVC b)SVA c) SV d) SVO

Nancy danced well. (who danced well)

The child broke the glass. (who broke the glass)

Verb : a verb shows an action or activity or work done by the subject. It also tells the status. To get 'verb' ask what does the subject do?

James wrote a letter. (what did james do?)

Object : to get the object, ask the question 'what?' or 'whom?'.
'what?' is for things and 'whom?' is for persons .

He bought a pen.

He handles the computer.

I saw him.

Direct object: direct object answers the question 'what?'

I like animals.

Indirect object : answers the question 'whom?'

I gave Rosy a pen.

Complement : the word required to complete the meaning of a sentence is called complement.

He is a dentist.

She named the boy John.

Object complement answers for the questions "how" asked on the object.

He painted the car blue. (how did he painted the car?)

We call Kamarajar Karmaveerar.
They selected her leader.

Adjunct : to get adjunct, ask the question where, how, when, why.

My father is a doctor in London.

Where – place how- manner when – time why- reason

Example Sentences

SV

God forgives

The crowd laughed

Gold glitters.

Birds fly.

SVO

Sachin scored century.

The collector inspected the building.

He has donated his eyes.

SVIODO

My uncle gave me a pen.

He taught me hindi.

You lend me your ears.

SVC

This lesson is interesting.

Brutus is an honourable man.

He is a teacher.

I am a student.

SVOC

They elected her the class leader.

The committee declared him the winner.

He painted the car blue.

Term definitions

1.	Bibliophile	a great lover of books.
2.	Teetotaler	one who never consumes alcohol , coffee, tea, milk
3.	Optimist	one who has positive attitude
4.	Philanthropist	One who donates huge sum for social causes
5.	Globetrotter	one who travels widely
6.	Ambidextrous	ability to use both hands
7.	Misanthrope	one who hates or mistrusts mankind
8.	Polyglot	well versed and fluent in multiple languages.
9.	Nonagenarian	one who is between 90 and 99 year old
10.	Thespian	an actor or actress
11.	Sadist	one who gets pleasure from suffering of others.

Professions with relevant job descriptions:

1.	Pathologist	studies diseases.
2.	Ornithologist	studies birds.
3.	Entomologist	studies insects.
4.	Archaeologist	studies artefacts and physical remains.
5.	Sociologist	studies functioning of human society.
6.	Geologist	studies the matter that constitutes the earth.
7.	Linguist	studies languages and their structure.
8.	Seismologist	studies earthquake.

9.	Herpetologist	studies reptiles and amphibians.
10.	Meteorologist	studies atmosphere, weather and climate .
11.	Psychologist	One who studies the human mind and behavior
12	Pugilist	Boxer/fighter

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

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

-ism words

1.	Love of country and willingness to sacrifice for it.	Patriotism
2.	A brutal, barbarous, savage act .	Barbarism.
3.	The doctrine that your country 's interests are superior.	Nationalism
4.	Participate in sports as a hobby rather	Amateurism

	than for money	
5.	Belief that the best possible concepts should be pursued.	Idealism
6.	A serious examination and judgment of something.	Criticism
7.	Habitual failure to be present at work.	Absenteeism
8.	A doctrine that advocates equal rights for women .	Feminism
9.	Concern for your own interests and welfare.	Egocentrism
10.	Exceptional courage when facing danger.	Heroism.
11.	The hopeful feeling that all is going to turn out well	Optimism

Collocation

It is a pair or group of words that always appears in the same order.

Subtlety and profundity
Greatness and richness
Culture and tradition
Vast and rich
Read and write
Pros and cons
Sooner or later
Dead or alive
Null and void
Black and white

Book back exercises

Lesson 1

Given below is list of common confusables. Distinguish the meaning of each pair of words by framing your own sentences.

They decided to **emigrate** to the United States.

My uncle **immigrated** to Australia in 1985.

My house is **beside** the temple.

Besides being a doctor, he is a speaker.

A **judicial** matter may take months for the courts to decide on.

Through **judicious** use of persuasion, I convinced my family to move to Delhi.

All electors are **eligible** to the assembly.

Your handwriting is **illegible**.

The boy's **conscience** made him to admit the truth.

Though he met accident, he was still **conscious**.

Mumbai is an **industrial** city.

Ravi is an **industrious** student.

Newton is an **eminent** scientist.

Our victory was **imminent** in the final match.

Ravi's uncle was involved in **illicit** activities.

Vivek hoped his jokes would **elicit** a great deal of laughter.

The doctor **prescribed** medicine.

Strikes remain **proscribed** in the armed forces.

The bad weather will **affect** the crops.

You will feel the **effect** of meditation within few weeks.

My friend has an **aural** impairment and so he uses a hearing aid.

An **oral** agreement is legal in some places.

I was **born** in the month May.

His story is not **borne** out by any true incidences.

Fill in the blanks with suitable Homophones or confusables.

Wallet	Valet
Fairy	Farey
Medal	Meddle

Wait	Weight
Yoke	Yolk
Grown	Groan
Earn	Yearn
Hoard	Horde
Desert	Dessert
Night	Knight
Sweet	Sweat/suite
Plain	Plane
Might	Mite
Quite	Quiet

Tick the correct option and complete the dialogue.

Hello. What do you watch/are you watching? **Ans: are you**

A programme about the Jallian Wala Bagh massacre, which I recorded last night. I study / I'm studying about it this term. **Ans: I' m studying**

Yes, it was much, much worse than anyone has expected/had expected. It went on/ has gone on for hours. Do you want/have you wanted to watch the programme with me? **Ans: had expected, went on, do you want**

No, thanks. I've go to do some veena practice. I've just remembered/ I just remembered that we've got a concert tomorrow, and I don't have/ haven't had time to practice my new piece this week. **Ans: I just remembered, haven't had.**

OK. **I've already done/ I already did** my practice, so I've got time to watch TV . see you later. **Ans: I've already done**

Complete the sentences with the correct tense form of the verbs in brackets.

- -----(tell)me exactly what----- (happen)last night.
Tell me exactly what happened last night.
- Mrs. Mageswari is my maths teacher. She ----(teach) me for four years.
Mrs. Mageswari is my maths teacher. She has been teaching me for four years.
- I -----(never / think) of a career in medicine before I spoke to my Biology teacher but now I -----(seriously/consider) it.

I never thought of a career in medicine before I spoke to my Biology teacher but now I am seriously considering it.

- Oh no! I ----- (forget) to bring my assignment. What am I going to do? This is the second time I ----- (do) this.

Oh no! I forgot to bring my assignment. What am I going to do? This is the second time I have done this.

- I can't remember what my teacher----- (say) yesterday about our homework. I ---- (not listen) properly because Hussain----- (talk) to me at the same time.

I can't remember what my teacher said yesterday about our homework. I did not listen properly because Hussain was talking to me at the same time.

- Last year we (go) on a school trip to Kanyakumari. We (have) a very interesting time.

Last year we went on a school trip to Kanyakumari. We had a very interesting time.

- At the moment I (think) about what course to pause next year but I (not make) a final decision yet.

At the moment I am thinking about what course to pause next year but I have not made a final decision yet.

- I (get) up at 7 every morning but this morning I (sleep) for a long time and I (not get) up until 8.

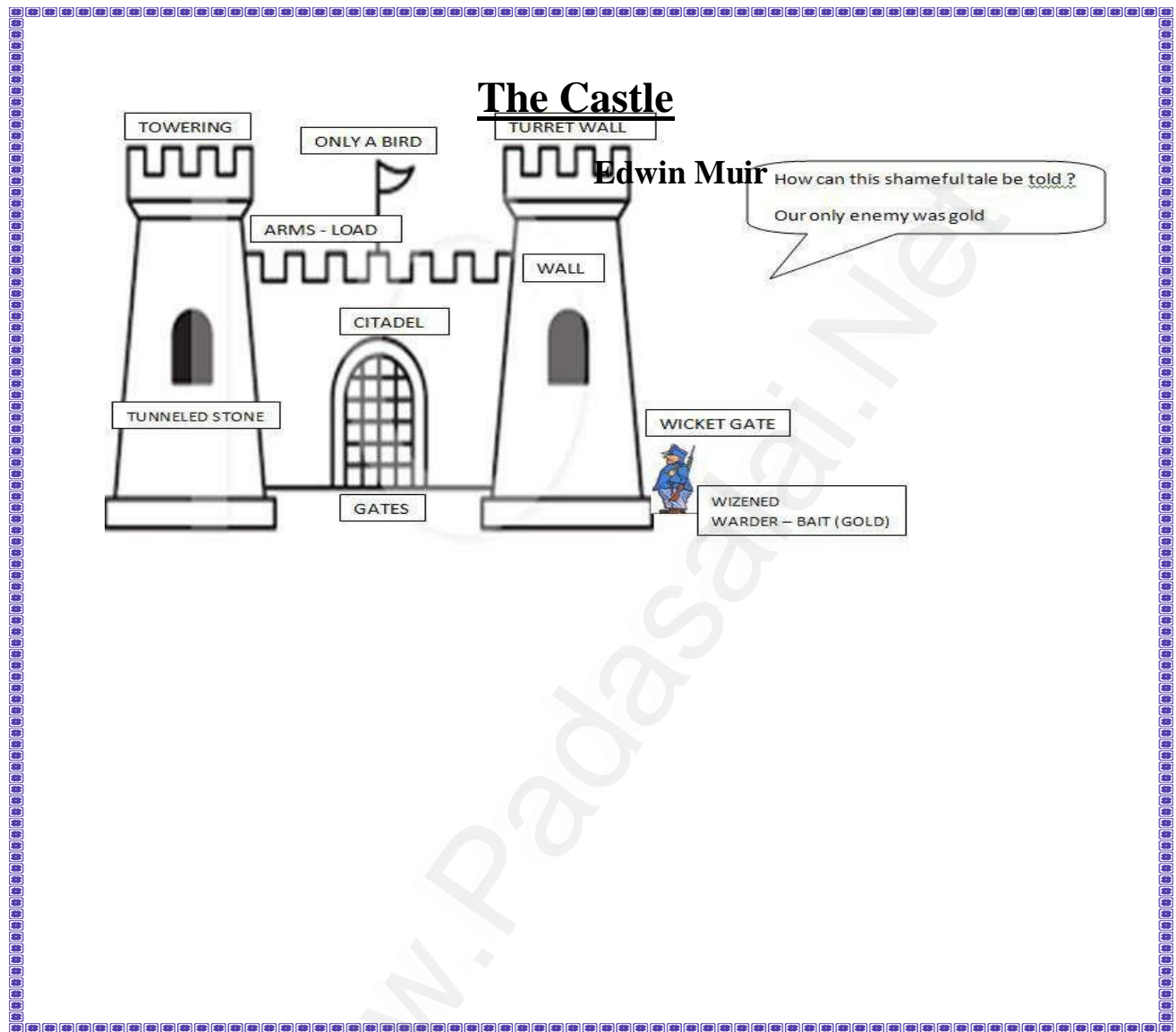
I get up at 7 every morning but this morning I was sleeping for a long time and I did not get up until 8.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

- a. Everyone **was sleeping** when the earthquake hit the small town (sleep).
- b. Evangelene **had quit** her job a couple of years ago.(quit)
- c. Where **did you spend** your last holidays? (you spend)
- d. I think Suresh **will be leaving** for Tiruvallur next morning.(leave)
- e. I was angry that I **had made** such a mistake.(make)
- f. My mother was tired yesterday because she **did not sleep** well the night before. (not sleep)
- g. Her parents **will be** in coimbatore for two weeks from today.(be)
- h. Nothing much **had happened** when I got to the meeting.(happen)
- i. Scientists predict that by 2050, man **will have landed** on Mars. (land)
- j. Sh! Someone **is listening** to our conversation!(listen)
- k. The plane **will be taking** off in a few minutes.(take)
- l. They **were talking** about me when I interrupted their conversation.(talk)
- m. Justin and his parents **are living** in an apartment right now because they can't find a cheap house.(live)
- n. Rajini's family **are** in Chengalpet now.(be)
- o. Yusuf **will go** to the movies once in a while.(go)
- p. This **has been** an easy quiz so far. (be)
- q. Our team **did not win** any games last year.(not win)
- r. We **saw** a wonderful film in the cinema last night.(see)
- s. Hurry up! The movie **has already begun**. (already begin)

Fill the empty boxes with suitable words

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Amusement	Amused	Amusing	Amusingly
Appreciation	Appreciate	Appreciative	Appreciatively
Success	Succeed	Successful	Successfully
Pride	Pride	Proud	Proudly
Hope	Hope	Hopeful	hopefully



Read the given lines and answer the questions that follow in a line or two.

All through that summer at ease we lay

And daily from the turret wall

We watched the mowers in the hay

a. Who does 'we' refer to?

The word 'we' refers to the **soldiers**.

b. How did the soldiers spend the summer days?

The soldiers spent the summer days totally **stress-free and relaxed**.

c. What could they watch from the turret wall?

They could watch the **mowers** around the castle.

Our gates weere strong, our walls were thick,

So smooth and high, no man could win

a. How safe was the castle?

The castle's **gates were strong** and the **walls were thick**.

b. What was the firm belief of the soldiers?

The soldiers firmly believed that **no one could enter into the castle**.

A foothold there, no clever trick

Could take us dead or quick,

Only a bird could have got in.

c. What was challenging?

Entering into the castle was a challenging task.

d. Who could have got in the castle?

Only a bird could have got in the castle.

e. Which aspect of the castle's strength is conveyed by the above line?

The castle had a strong foothold and no clever trick could take anyone dead or alive.

We could do nothing, being sold

a. Why couldn't they do anything?

The soldiers were arrested by the enemies. So they could not do anything.

b. Why did they feel helpless?

They did not expect the enemies to enter into their castle. They had no weapon to fight and protect them. So they felt helpless.

There was a little private gate,

A little wicked wicket gate,

The wizened warder let them through

a. Who had let the enemies in?

The warder/ a gatekeeper

b. How did the enemies enter the castle?

By bribing a gate keeper.

c. What do you mean by a ‘wicked wicket gate’?

A wicked wicket gate is an **evil small door** or gate.

Our only enemy was gold,

And we had no arms to fight it with

a. Who was the real enemy?

Gold

Additional book back questions

Who is the narrator in the poem?

A soldier.

How long had the soldiers been in the castle?

All through the summer.

Why were the soldiers in the castle fearless?

The soldiers had plenty of arms and food.

Where were the enemies?

They were half a mile away from the castle.

Why does the narrator say that the enemy was no threat at all?

They have plenty of arms and food.

Did the soldiers fight with the enemies face to face?

No.

Why were the secret galleries bare?

The castle was captured by enemies.

What happened to the castle?

The castle was captured by enemies.

What was the shameful act?

A disloyal warder let the enemies inside the castle for gold. This was the shameful act.

Why did not the narrator want to tell the tale to anybody?

The capture of the castle was treacherous.

Why did the narrator feel helpless?

The narrator's troops were defeated by enemies. So he felt helpless.

Identify the figure of speech used in the following lines.

A little wicked wicket gate	Metaphor
Oh then our maze of tunneled stone	Metaphor
Grew thin and treacherous as air.	Simile
How can this shameful tale be told?	Rhetorical question
Our only enemy was gold.	Personification

Find out the alliteration in the following lines

A little wicked wicket gate - Wicked Wicket

The wizened warder let them through - wizened, warder

How can this shameful tale be told? - tale told

Explain the following with reference to the context

The Castle

They seemed no threat to us at all.

Reference: The given line is taken from the poem "**The Castle**" written by **Edwin Muir**.

Explanation: The castle is known for its strength. The speaker has immense confidence in the safety of the castle. The enemies are half a mile away. The speaker trusts the strength of the castle and his fellow soldiers.

How can this shameful tale be told?

Reference: The given line is taken from the poem "**The Castle**" written by **Edwin Muir**.

Explanation: the narrator is shattered by the defeat. He believes that however well he defends the cause, the people would question his insufficiency. He bends his hand in shame and says that he will not tell this shameful tale to anyone.

I will maintain until my death

Reference: The given line is taken from the poem “The Castle” written by Edwin Muir.

Explanation: The narrator is shattered by the defeat. He believes that however well he defends the cause, the people would question his insufficiency. He bends his hand in shame and says that he will not tell this shameful tale to anyone. He wishes to die along with the thought process of the infamous happening.

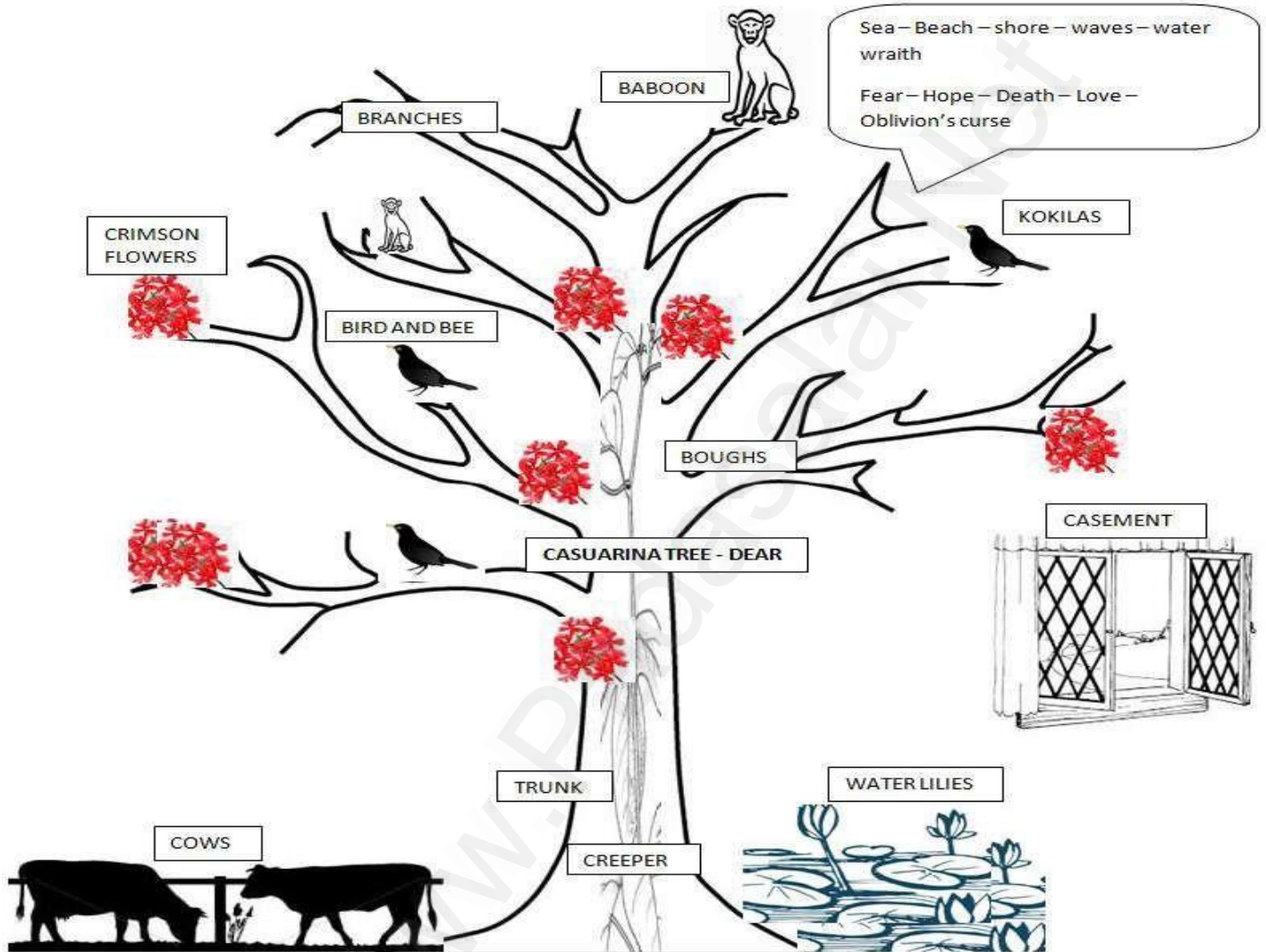
Our only enemy was gold

Reference: The given line is taken from the poem “The Castle” written by Edwin Muir.

Explanation: The narrator is shattered by the defeat. He believes that a greedy warder let the enemies inside the castle by accepting bribery in the form of gold. Hence the narrator feels that their only enemy was gold.

OUR CASUARINA TREE

Toru Dutt



Book back questions

What is the creeper compared to?

The creeper is compared to a python.

How does the creeper appear on the tree?

The creepers appear like a scarf.

Describe the garden during the night.

The garden overflows with sweet song of the nightingale.

How does the poet spend her winter?

The poet spends her winter by watching the baboons, cows and waterlilies.

Name the bird that sings in the poet's garden.

Kokila

Why is the casuarina tree dear to the poet's heart?

The tree is dear to her because it brings nostalgic memories of her childhood.

Does nature communicate with human beings?

Yes.

What has Wordsworth sanctified in his poem?

Yew tree of Borrowdale valley

To whom does Toru Dutt want to consecrate the tree's memory?

To her beloved ones who are not alive.

The casuarina tree will be remembered for ever. Why?

The poet express her wish that the tree should be remembered out of love and not just because it can not be forgotten.

Read the given lines and answer the questions that follow in a line or two.

*A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound
No other tree could live.*

a. Which tree is referred to in the above lines?

A casuarina tree

b. How does the tree survive the tight hold of the creeper?

The tree is so strong like a giant. So it survives the tight hold of the creeper

c. Why does Toru Dutt use the expression ‘ a creeper climbs’?

To emphasize the strength of the creeper and its tight hold.

*The giant wears the scarf and flowers are hung
In crimson clusters all the boughs among*

a. Who is the giant here?

The casuarina tree

b. Why is the scarf colourful?

The scarf has clusters of **crimson flowers**.

*“Fear, trembling Hope, and Death, the skeleton,
And Time the shadow”, and though weak the verse
That would thy beauty fain, oh fain rehearse,*

May Love defend thee from oblivion's curse.

a. What does the poet mean by expression 'may love defend thee from oblivion's curse?'

It means the tree will never be forgotten. It should be remembered out of love.

b. What does the expression 'fain' convey?

Fain means **eagerness** and joy.

c. What does the poet convey through the expression 'Fear, trembling hope'?

The poet has a fear that the tree will be cursed with oblivion. But she hopes that tree will be remembered forever.

Additional questions

- **What looks like a python?**

The creeper.

- **Where is the baboon sitting?**

On the casuarina tree.

What is a 'baboon'?

A kind of large ape with a short tail.

- **What often happens at nights?**

The garden overflows with sweet song of the nightingale.

Figures of speech

Unknown yet well known to the eye of faith	Personification
O Tree, as in my happy prime	Personification

Like a huge python, winding round and round	Simile / zoomorphism
A grey baboon sits statue like alone	Simile
The water lilies spring, like snow enmassed	Simile
What is that dirge-like murmur that I hear Like the sea breaking on a Shingle beach	Personification
A creeper climbs in whose embraces bound No other tree could live. But gallantly The giant wears the scarf	Personification

Find out the alliteration in the following lines

Up to its very summit near the stars – summit stars

A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound - creeper climbs

In crimson clusters all the boughs among - crimson clusters

Whereon all day are gathered bird and bee; - bird bee

With one sweet song that seems to have no close -sweet song

At dawn, my eyes delighted on it rest - dawn delighted

His puny offspring leap about and play - puny play

Explain the following with reference to the context

Dear is the Casuarina to my soul

Reference: The given line is taken from the poem “**Our Casuarina Tree**” written by **Toru Dutt**.

Explanation: Toru Dutt describes a huge casuarina tree. The tree is very strong. When she was a child she played under the tree. She loved the tree and considered it as her soul.

It is the tree’s lament, an eerie speech

Reference: The given line is taken from the poem “**Our Casuarina Tree**” written by **Toru Dutt**.

Explanation: Toru Dutt describes a huge casuarina tree. The tree is very strong. When she was a child she played under the tree. She loved the tree and considered it as her soul. The lament of the tree can be heard by her even when she is far away off the coasts of France and Italy.

Unto thy honour, Tree, beloved of those

Who now in blessed sleep for aye repose.

Reference: The given lines are taken from the poem “**Our Casuarina Tree**” written by **Toru Dutt**.

Explanation: Toru Dutt describes a huge casuarina tree. The tree is very strong. When she was a child she played under the tree. She loved the tree and considered it as her soul. She would create a monument in the honour of the tree. She wishes that her love shall become so strong that it saves the tree from demise.

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE

Shakespeare

INFANT - MEWLING



SCHOOLBOY -
LIKE A SNAIL



LOVER - LIKE
A FURNACE



SECOND
CHILDISHNESS -
SANS EVERYTHING



WORLD - STAGE

MEN AND WOMEN -
PLAYERS

PLAYS - PARTS



PANTALON
(THIN OLD MAN)
VOICE - TREBLE



JUSTICE - CAPON
LINED (FAT) -
WISE SAWS



SOLDIER - LIKE A
PARD - QUARREL -
BUBBLE REPUTATION

Book back questions

What is the world compared to?

The world is compared to a stage.

What do the words 'exit' and 'entrance' mean?

Entrance means birth and exit means death.

What is the first stage of a human's life?

The first stage of human's life is an infant.

Describe the second stage of life as depicted by Shakespeare.

The second stage of a human life is a school boy. He is unwilling to go to school.

How does a man play a lover's role?

A man plays a lover's role by writing ballads.

Bring out the features of the fourth stage of a man as described by the poet?

In the fourth stage as a soldier, man is aggressive and ambitious.

When does a man become a judge? How?

When a man gets maturity and wisdom he becomes a judge. He is firm and serious.

Which stage of man's life is associated with the 'shrunk shank'?

The sixth stage

Why is the last stage called second childhood?

The man loses his senses of sight, hearing, smell and taste in the last stage. So it is called second childhood.

Appreciation questions

*"Then the whining school boy with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwilling to school."*

a) Which stage of life is being referred to here by the poet?

The second stage

b) What are the characteristics of this stage?

The school boy has a shining face but is unwilling to go to school. So he is crying.

c) How does the boy go to school?

The boy goes to school slowly like a snail.

d) Which figure of speech has been employed in the second line?

Simile

*"Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth."*

a) What is the soldier ready to do?

The soldier is ready to die for his country.(or)

The soldier is ready to guard his country.

b) Explain 'bubble reputation'.

It means short lived glory like a bubble.

c) What are the distinguishing features of this stage?

The soldier is full of strange promises to the country. He has a beard like a leopard. He becomes violent during an argument.

*"And then the justice
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances."*

a) Whom does justice refer to?

Justice refers to the judge a matured man with wisdom.

b) Describe his appearance.

He is fair and healthy. He has a round belly. His eyes are severe and he has a beard of formal cut.

c) How does he behave with the people around him?

He is serious and firm with the people around him.

d) What does he do to show his wisdom?

He tells wise sayings and modern instances to show his wisdom.

Additional questions**What does the word 'players' refer?**

Actors

How many stages are in the life time?

Seven

Who is known as a nurse?

Mother

What is the meaning of ‘mewling and puking’?

Weeping and vomiting

Does the boy go to school willingly?

No

Who is compared to the snail?

The school boy

What is the meaning of ‘satchel’?

A shoulder bag

What is the meaning of ‘pouch’?

A small bag for carrying money

What does the boy carry to school?

A shoulder bag

What does ‘woeful ballad’ mean?

Sad song

What does ‘sans’ mean?

Sans means without.

What does ‘oblivion’ mean?

It means forgetfulness

Figures of speech

All the world’s a stage	Metaphor
And all the men and women merely players	Metaphor

And shining morning face, creeping like snail	Simile
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard	Simile
Seeking the bubble reputation	Metaphor

Find out the alliteration in the following lines.

All the men and women merely players - men, merely

One man in his time plays many parts – man-many: play-parts

His youthful hose, will sav'd a world too wide -his-hose:
Well-world-wide

And his big manly voice, turning again toward childish treble -turning-toward- treble

Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel -quick-quarrel

ERC

They have their exits and the entrances;

And one man in his time plays many parts

Reference: The given lines are taken from the poem “All the World's a Stage” written by William Shakespeare.

Explanation: All the world is a stage. Men and women are players. Birth and death of man are considered as the entrance and exit to the stage.

Jealous in honour, sudden and quick inn quarrel

Seeking the bubble reputation

Reference: The given lines are taken from the poem “All the World’s a Stage” written by William Shakespeare.

Explanation: All the world is a stage. Men and women are players.

He plays the role of a soldier in the fourth stage. He is jealous to get honour. He suddenly becomes violent during any argument. He craves for short lived glory.

Is second childishness and mere oblivion;

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

Reference: The given lines are taken from the poem “All the World’s a Stage” written by William Shakespeare.

Explanation: All the world is a stage. Men and women are players. Old age is the seventh stage. In this stage man has to live without teeth, eyes, taste and everything. He is forgotten by all. He is like a child.

ULYSSES

A.L.TENNYSON

Book back questions

Ulysses is not happy to perform his duties as a king. Why?

Ulysses wants to travel to new places.

What does he think of the people of his kingdom?

The people of his kingdom are savage.

What has Ulysses gained from his travel experiences?

Ulysses gained knowledge of various places, cultures, men and matters.

‘as tho’ to breathe were life.- from the given line what do you understand of Ulysses’ attitude to life?

According to Ulysses, life is not simply breathing.

What does Ulysses yearn for?

Ulysses yearns for gaining knowledge.

Who does the speaker address in the second part?

Telemachus

Why did Ulysses want to hand over the kingdom to his son?

Ulysses believes that his son will rule well and fulfill his duties.

How would Telemachus transform the subjects?

Telemachus would transform the rugged people into mild by his slow prudence.

‘He works his work, I mine’.- How is the work distinguished?

Telemachus would rule the country and Ulysses would travel to gain knowledge.

In what ways were Ulysses and his mariners alike?

The mariners have suffered and fought with Ulysses. They were alike.

What could be the possible outcomes of their travel?

The gulfs may wash them down or they may reach the Happy Isles.

Appreciation questions.

....I mete and dole

Unequal laws unto a savage race,

That hoard, and sleep, and feed, and

Know not me.

What does Ulysses do?

Ulysses allots rewards and punishments to his people.

Did he enjoy what he was doing? Give reasons.

No, he did not enjoy what he was doing because he wants to travel to new places.

Yet all experience is an arch where through

Gleams that untraveled world, whose

Margin fades

For ever and forever when I move.

What is experience compared to?

Experience is compared to an arch.

How do the lines convey that the experience is endless?

As he passes one arch it fades away and a new arch awaits him.

*Little remains: but every hour is saved
From that eternal silence, something more,
A bringer of new things, and vile it were*

How is every hour important to Ulysses?

Ulysses says that every hour brings him new experience and knowledge.

What does the term 'little remains' convey?

It means he is old and is left with a few more days of life.

*This is my son, Telemachus,
To whom I leave the scepter and the isle
Well- loved of me,*

Whom does Ulysses entrust his kingdom to in his absence?

Ulysses entrusts his kingdom to his son Telemachus in his absence.

Bring out the significance of the 'sceptre'.

Sceptre is an ornamental rod carried by the rulers as a symbol of sovereignty.

*That ever with a frolic welcome took
The thunder and the sunshine , and opposed*

What do ' thunder' and 'sunshine' refer to?

Thunder refers to bad times and sunshine refers to good times.

What do we infer about the attitude of the sailors?

The sailors are ready to face good times and bad times with a free heart.

*Death closes all: but something ere the end,
Some work of noble note, may yet be done,
not unbecoming men that strove with Gods.*

The above lines convey the undying spirit of Ulysses. Explain

Ulysses says that death is end to all. But, before death he wants to do something great.

*.....for my purpose holds,
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
Of all the western stars, until I die.*

What was Ulysses' purpose in life?

Ulysses' purpose in life was to sail to new places to gain knowledge.

How long would his venture last?

His venture would last till his death.

*Though made weak by time and fate
the hearts are heroic''. Explain*

They are old and weak but their strong will to survive has made them strong enough to face challenges

Additional questions

What does the phrase 'it little profits' means?

It means it is useless.

What does 'hearth' mean?

It means family life.

What means 'I will drink life to the lees'?

It means to live the life to the fullest.

What is meant by 'Hyadas'?

It means a group of stars.

Where is the ship?

The ship is in the port.

What does 'Happy Isles' refer?

A fortunate island situated in the Atlantic Ocean, known as Greek Paradise.

Who is Achilles?

The greatest Greek warrior. Hero of Trojan war.

Figures of speech

Thro' scudding drifts the rainy Hyades vext the dim sea	Personification
For always roaming with hungry heart	Metaphor
And drunk delight of battle with my peers	Metaphor
Moans round with many voices	Personification
To follow knowledge like a sinking star	Simile
There lies the port, the vessel puffs her sail	Personification

I will drink life to the less	Metaphor
Yet all experience is an arch where thro'	Metaphor
Gleams that untraveled world whose margin fades	Metaphor

Find out the alliteration in the following lines:

Life to the lees; all times I have enjoyed life, lees

For always roaming with hungry heart - hungry, heart

And manners, climates, councils, governments - climates, councils

ERC

I can not rest from travel: I will drink

Life to the lees:

Reference: The given lines are taken from the poem “Ulysses” written by Alfred Tennyson.

Explanation: Ulysses is a restless spirit. He does not want to break from roaming the ocean in search of adventure. He wants to live his life to the fullest by travelling and adventure.

I am become a name;

For always roaming with a hungry heart

Reference: The given lines are taken from the poem “Ulysses” written by **Alfred Tennyson**.

Explanation: Ulysses is a restless spirit. He refers to the sailors who have sailed with him braving adverse conditions and who yearn for travel.

How dull it is to pause to make an end

To rust unburnished not to shine in use

Reference: The given lines are taken from the poem “Ulysses” written by **Alfred Tennyson**.

Explanation: Ulysses is a restless spirit. He does not like to lead an idle life, without any adventure. He compares idle life to iron which rusts if it is left unused. Similarly an idle life is useless as rusted iron.

To follow knowledge like a sinking star

Beyond the utmost bound of human thought

Reference: The given lines are taken from the poem “Ulysses” written by **Alfred Tennyson**.

Explanation: Ulysses is a restless spirit. He does not like to lead an idle life, without any adventure. He wants to gain knowledge beyond the bounds of human thought like the sinking star which is far off beyond human reach.

He works his work, I mine.

Reference: The given line is taken from the poem “Ulysses” written by Alfred Tennyson.

Explanation: Ulysses is a restless spirit. He does not like to lead an idle life, without any adventure. He wants to go on travel and leave his kingdom to his son Telemachus. His son would rule with prudence and Ulysses would travel.

....you and I are old;

Old age hath yet his honour and his toil;

Reference: The given lines are taken from the poem “Ulysses” written by Alfred Tennyson.

Explanation: Ulysses is a restless spirit. He does not like to lead an idle life, without any adventure. He and the sailors have become old. But they have the honour and the fruits of their toil. They are all still ready to travel in spite of old age.

The long day wanes,; the slow moon climbs; the deep

Moans round with many voices.

Reference: The given lines are taken from the poem “Ulysses” written by Alfred Tennyson.

Explanation: Ulysses is a restless spirit. He does not like to lead an idle life, without any adventure. The sailors have been sailing endlessly throughout the day and night. The day has ended, night has started, but still they continue their sail.

It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles,

And see the great Achilles, whom we knew.

Reference: The given lines are taken from the poem “Ulysses” written by Alfred Tennyson.

Explanation: Ulysses is a restless spirit. He does not like to lead an idle life, without any adventure. During the sail, he expects to touch the Happy Isles and see the great Achilles. It is the desire of Ulysses.

We are not now that strength which in old days

Moved earth and heaven.

Reference: The given lines are taken from the poem “Ulysses” written by Alfred Tennyson.

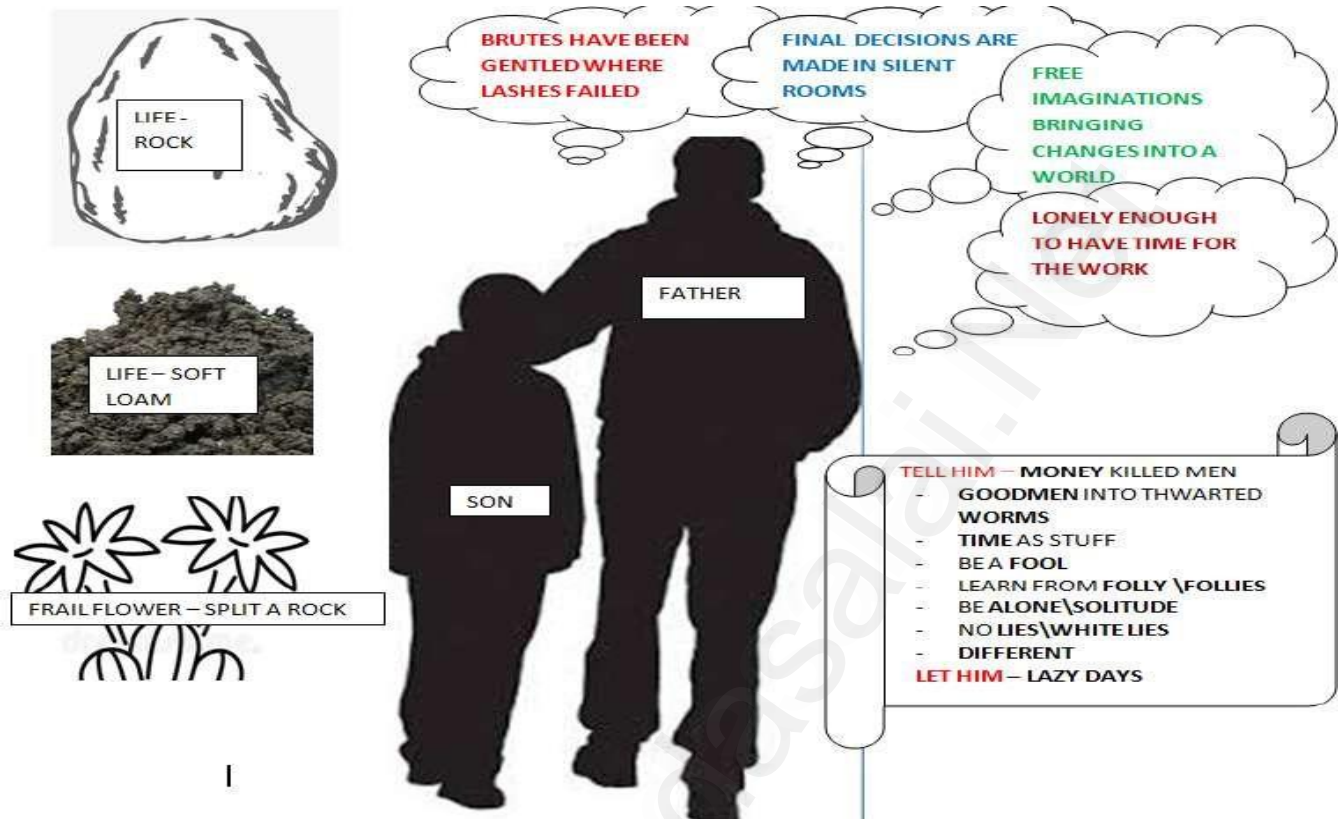
Explanation: Ulysses is a restless spirit. He does not like to lead an idle life, without any adventure. Ulysses and his sailors have become old. They are not as strong as they were in the past. They could perform any great task, and then easily move earth and heaven.

To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.

Reference: The given line is taken from the poem “Ulysses” written by Alfred Tennyson.

Explanation: Ulysses is a restless spirit. He does not like to lead an idle life, without any adventure. Their goal is to strive, to find new knowledge and never to yield to adversity.

A FATHER TO HIS SON



Answer the following questions in one or two sentences

How would the poet's advice help his son who is at the threshold of the manhood?

The poet's advice would help his son to face life's challenges.

‘ a tough will counts.’ Explain.

A strong mind helps the poet's son to face life's challenges.

What happened to the people who wanted too much money?

Too much money has killed men and left them dead before their burial.

What has twisted good men into thwarted worms?

The money gained in dishonourable way has twisted good men into thwarted worms.

How would his being alone help the boy?

If the boy is strong, his being alone will help him to be creative.

Where are the final decisions taken?

Silent rooms

What are the poet's thoughts on 'being different'?

The poet tells his son that he should be unique and different , if it is his nature.

Why does the poet advise his son to have lazy days?

The poet's son may need lazy days to find his inborn abilities.

Appreciation questions

“Life is hard; be steel; be a rock.”

How should one face life?

One should face life like a steel and rock.

“Life is a soft loam; be gentle; go easy.”

And this too might serve him.

Why does the poet suggest to take life easy?

If we are gentle, we can make our life fruitful.

What is life compared to?

A fertile soil.

Tell him solitude is creative if he is strong

And the final decisions are made in silent rooms.

Can being in solitude help a strong human being? How?

Yes, solitude helps a strong human being to be creative.

Tell him time as a stuff can be wasted.

Tell him to be a fool every so often

Why does the poet suggest that time can be wasted?

Time can be wasted as a leisure for person.

*Tell him to be a fool ever so often
And to have no shame over having been a fool
Yet learning something out of every folly
Hoping to repeat none of the cheap follies*

Is it a shame to be a fool at times?

No, It is not a shame to be fool at times.

What does one learn from every folly?

One learns not to repeat his mistake again.

-----free imaginations

Bringing changes into a world resenting change.

How does free imagination help the world?

Free imagination helps to bring about a change in the world.

Additional questions

What does a tender flower can do to a rock?

The tender flower can split a rock.

Explain the phrase ‘humdrum monotony’.

It means boring routine.

What is ‘white lies’ mentioned here?

Lies to avoid hurting one’s feelings.

Whose works will be understood by his son?

Shakespeare, Wright brothers, Pasteur, Pavlov and Michael Faraday.

Life is hard; be steel; be a rock	Metaphor
Life is a soft loam; be gentle; go easy	Metaphor
Tell him time as a stuff can be wasted.	Simile
Brutes have been gentled where lashes failed	Antithesis
The growth of a frail flower in a path up Has sometimes shattered and split a rock	Antithesis
And left them dead years before burial	Transferred epithet
Bringing changes into a world resenting change	Transferred epithet
Let him have lazy days seeking his deeper motives	Transferred epithet
Free imagination bringing changes into a world resenting change	Personification

ERC

And guide him among sudden betrayals

And tighten him for slack moments

Reference: The given lines are taken from the poem “**A Father to his Son**” written by **Carl Sandburg**

Explanation: the poet gives advice to his son to be like a rock to face the challenges in life. Such resolution will help him to face disappointments and recover from them.

Brutes have been gentled where lashes failed

Reference: The given line is taken from the poem “ **A Father to his Son**” written by **Carl Sandburg**

Explanation: the poet gives advice to his son to be soft and gentle like a fertile soil. We can make our life fruitful if we are gentle and take life as it comes. At times gentleness overtakes harness.

Yet learning something out of every folly

Hoping to repeat none of the cheap follies

Reference: The given lines are taken from the poem “**A Father to his Son**” written by **Carl Sandburg**

Explanation: The poet gives advice to his son who is nearing manhood. One should not feel ashamed for committing mistakes, because from every failure one can learn something new, but one should never repeat the same mistakes.

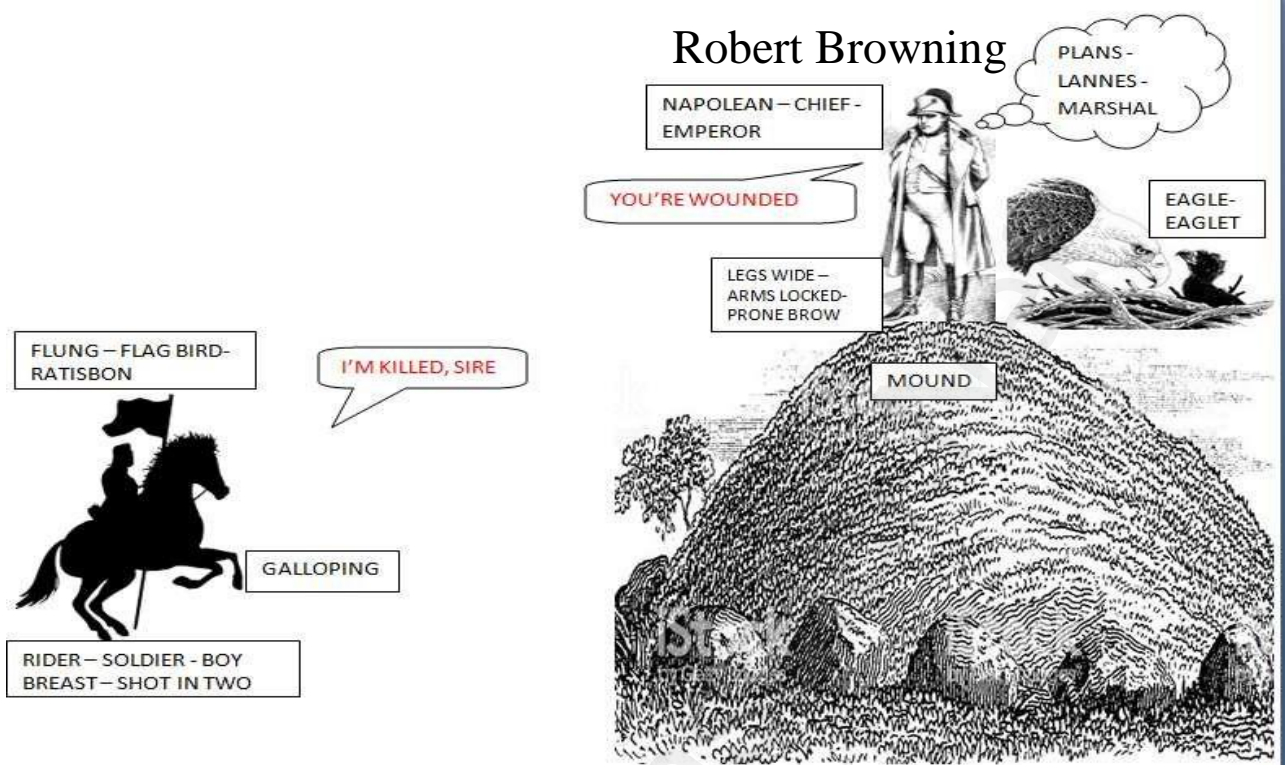
He will be lonely enough

To have time for the work

Reference: The given lines are taken from the poem “**A Father to his Son**” written by **Carl Sandburg**

Explanation: The poet gives advice to his son who is nearing manhood. He says loneliness makes man strong and creative. One can be alone and create new things that can be called his own.

INCIDENT OF THE FRENCH CAMP



Who do you think is the narrator of the poem?

A French soldier

Where was the narrator when the incident happened?

The narrator was at the French camp in the war between France and Austria.

Who took the city of Ratisbon by storm?

The French army

Where was Napoleon standing on the day of attack on the city of Ratisbon?

Napoleon was standing on a mound near the battlefield.

Describe the posture of Ratisbon?

Napoleon was standing on a mound with neck out thrust, legs wide, arms joined behind and with his balanced prone eye brows.

Who came galloping on a horse to Napoleon?

A French soldier

What does the phrase 'full galloping' suggest?

Fastest running of the horse.

Why was the rider in a hurry?

The rider was hurry to convey the news of victory to Napoleon.

What did the rider do when he reached Napoleon?

The rider jumped off his horse and gave the news of victory to Napoleon.

Why did the rider keep his lips compressed?

The rider's mouth was full of blood. He kept his lips compressed to hide that he is wounded.

Where did the rider plant the French flag after Ratisbon was captured?

The rider planted the French flag over Ratisbon.

What was Napoleon's reaction on hearing the news of victory?

On hearing the news of victory, a sparkle of joy and satisfaction came to Napoleon's eyes.

When did the narrator find that the boy was badly wounded?

After hearing the news of victory, Napoleon noticed that the boy was badly wounded.

Why did Napoleon's eyes become soft as a mother eagle's eyes?

On seeing the wounded soldier, Napoleon's eyes become soft as a mother eagle's eyes.

How did the young soldier face his end?

The young soldier fought for his country. He fell down dead by the side of Napoleon.

Appreciation questions

Legs wide, arms locked behind,

As if to balance the prone brow

Oppressive with its mind

Whose action is described here?

Napoleon's action is described here.

2. What is meant by prone brow?

'Prone brow' means inclined brow as he was seriously thinking.

3. What is his state of mind?

He was seriously thinking of capturing Ratisbon.

You're wounded! 'Nay', his soldier's pride

Touched to the quick, he said:

4. Why did the boy contradict Napoleon's words?

Napoleon's words underrated his valour. So the boy contradicted Napoleon's words.

5. Why was his pride touched?

His pride was touched because Napoleon asked him if he was wounded.

A film the mother-eagle's eye

When her bruised eaglet breathes

6. Who is compared to the mother eagle in the above lines?

Napoleon is compared to the mother eagle.

7. Explain the comparison.

On seeing the boy, Napoleon felt like a mother eagle which looked at its eaglet in a helpless manner

**Then off there flung in smiling joy,
And held himself erect**

Reference: The given lines are taken from the poem “**Incident of the French Camp**” written by **Robert Browning**.

Explanation: The wounded soldier brought news of the capture of Ratisbon by the French forces to Napoleon. He dismounted the horse and kept himself erect though he was fatally wounded.

**‘I’m killed, Sire!’ And, his Chief beside,
Smiling, the boy fell dead.**

Reference: The given lines are taken from the poem “**Incident of the French Camp**” written by **Robert Browning**.

Explanation: The wounded soldier brought news of the capture of Ratisbon by the French forces to Napoleon. He was proud that he could sacrifice his life for the country. He told Napoleon that the French were victorious and fell down smiling.

**To see your flag-bird flap his vans
Where I, to heart's desire
Perched him!**

Reference: The given lines are taken from the poem “**Incident of the French Camp**” written by **Robert Browning**.

Explanation: The wounded soldier brought news of the capture of Ratisbon by the French forces to Napoleon. He also told that he had hoisted the French flag over Ratisbon. The flag had the figure of a bird on it. When the flag fluttered in air, it appeared as though the bird was flapping its wings.

GRAMMAR

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 marginals.

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 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.

Task 2: complete the following sentences with modals using the clues given.

- a. You **ought to** help the needy.(moral obligation)
- b. If I **were** you, I would not behave like that.(conditional clauses)
- c. I **shall** never tell a lie.(determination)
- d. My uncle **might** have reached by now.(possibility)
- e. The patient is critical. He **must** be taken to the hospital.(compulsion)
- f. I **used to** play hockey when I was a student.(past habit)
- g. You **must** not attend my class.(order)
- h. He **might** come today.(remote possibility)
- i. You **must** follow the traffic rules.(regulation)

- j. He **will** play the match.(willingness)
- k. You **need** not waste time on it.(necessity)
- l. Had the doctor come in time, he **would** saved the patient.(probability)
- m.

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)

10. 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.

24.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.

Task 1 (pg no: 15)

1. Raja said " I am very busy"

Raja said that he was very busy.

2. Satya said "I have completed my home work".

Satya said that she had completed her home work.

3. Johnson said " I don't like to go out".

Johnson said that he did not like to go out.

4. Akshita said "I have just come back from Chennai".

Akshita said that she had just come back from Chennai.

5. Jayan said " I am learning English".

Jayan said that he was learning English.

6. Madhu said " I bought a pen yesterday".

Madhu said that she had bought a pen the previous day.

7. Joseph and Mary said " We will go shopping tomorrow".

Joseph and Mary said that they would go shopping the next day.

8. Afsar and Ayesha said "We can't attend the party".

Afsar and Ayesha said that they could not attend the party.

9. Satish said to Victor " How are you?"

Satish asked Victor how he was.

10. Victor said 'I am fine. Thank you"

Victor replied that he was fine and thanked him.

Change the following sentences into indirect speech (pg.no:215)

1. The pilot said to the passengers," The plane will land in Delhi at 9pm".

The pilot told the passengers that the plane would land in Delhi at 9pm.

2. The principal said "Young students must think about the ways to control the use of plastics banned in the school campus".

The principal said that young students must think about the ways to control the use of plastics banned in the school campus.

3. Gowtham said to me "I was very ill last week but I am better now".

Gowtham told me that he had been very ill the previous week but he was better then.

4. Priya said "I want to give my sister a present".

Priya said that she wanted to give her sister a present.

5. Madhu said to me, "I am so happy you have completed your project".

Madhu told me that she was so happy I had completed my project.

6. The manager said , 'I will speak to you on Friday'.

The manager said that he would speak to me on Friday.

7. Mani said to his coach, "I shall improve if you guide me".

Mani told his coach that he would improve if he guided him.

8. My mother said to me, "You can go swimming tomorrow".

My mother told me that I could go swimming the next day.

9. Sandeep said to John, "Would you like to watch a movie with me?"

Sandeep asked John whether he would like to watch a movie with him.

10. Geetha asked Angel, "Will you help me to pack my bag?"

Geetha asked Angel whether she would help her to pack her bag.

11. The librarian said to the students "You are not allowed to scribble anything on the library books".

The librarian warned the students that they were not allowed to scribble anything on the books.

12. the motorist said to me," can you direct me to the post office?"

The motorist asked me whether I could direct him to the post office.

13. Umar said to his mother, "Could you make me a cup of coffee?"

Umar asked his mother whether she could make him a cup of coffee.

14. The little boy said to me, "Alas My dog is dead"

The little boy exclaimed with sorrow that his dog was dead.

15. Grandmother said to her grandson, "May God bless you".

Grandmother prayed that God might bless her grandson.

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	I live at ABC Colony in Salem. He asked to meet him at 2'O clock. He asked to meet him at the post office.
In	1. Used before names of larger places, countries, towns, cities. 2. end of period of time 3. period to refer future	Balu called on me at 8'O clock in the evening. The exams will start in a week.

		I shall meet the headmaster in a week. The train will leave in two hours.
But	Except	I have everything but 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. She gave talk of socialism.
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 writes with an old pen. 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	The marriage ceremony will be

	position;,,given,provided.	from 10am to 11am. We start from house at 8 am. They worked from morning to evening. 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. I bought this book through our teacher.
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.

Task : 1**Prepositions (page no: 45)**

The boy jumped **into** a narrow stream.

Afsar will meet me **on** Friday morning.

The temple is **in front of** the bank.

My friend will meet me **with** his brother tomorrow.

There is usually a garden **near/beside** a bungalow.

Yuvan has been studying well **since** childhood.

A trekker climbed **over** a mountain meticulously.

There was a skirmish **between** my brother and sister.

The laudable thoughts were apparent **among** many scholars in a conference.

It is easy to work **under** the aegis of a visionary leader.

Task : 2**Complete the following passages using the prepositions given in brackets.(page no 45)**

(among, for, at, to, in)

When Lakshmi was **at** school, she practised music from Monday **to** Friday. She involved herself **in** the school orchestra. She was responsible **for** conducting many programmes. She was popular **among** her schoolmates, as she was kind, friendly and helpful.

(after, with, on, before, of, in, for)

Before the interview, Solomon was confident **of** getting the job. He knows that he was qualified **for** the job. He was interested **in** discharging his duty perfectly. This interview panel was impressed **with** his attitude and skills. So **after** the interview, he was **on** cloud nine.

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositional phrase given in brackets.(pg.No:46)

(in favour of, in case of, according to, on the whole, on account of, on behalf of, in spite of, instead of)

- **Instead of** Kiran, Rajesh may attend a programme.
- Many tourists visited Ooty **in spite of** heavy rains.
- Expressing gratitude **on behalf of** others is common in a vote of thanks.
- **On the Whole** I had a happy childhood.
- Our teacher always acts **in favour of** her students.
- **On account of** his laziness, the boy remained passive for a long time.
- **According to** Gandhiji, ahimsa means infinite love.
- **In case of** rain, take an umbrella.

Conjunction

Words which connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences are called **conjunctions**.

Different types of **conjunctions**

coordinating conjunctions

used to connect two independent clauses.

and, andso but, for, nor, or, so, and yet — are the seven coordinating conjunctions.

subordinating conjunctions

used to establish the relationship between the dependent clause and the rest of the sentence

Conjunctions Concession

Though, although, even though, while

Conjunctions Condition

If, only if, unless, until, provided that, assuming that, even if, in case (that), lest

Conjunctions Comparison

Than, rather than, whether, as much as, whereas

Conjunctions Time

After, as long as, as soon as, before, by the time, now that, once, since, till, until, when, whenever, while

Conjunctions Reason

Because, since, so that, in order (that), why

Relative Adjective

That, what, whatever, which, whichever

Conjunctions Manner

How, as though, as if

Conjunctions Place

Where, wherever

3. correlative conjunctions

used to join various sentence elements which are grammatically equal.

as . . . as, just as . . . so, both . . . and, hardly . . . when, scarcely . . . when, either . . . or, neither . . . nor, if . . . then, not . . . but, what with . . . and, whether . . . or, not only . . . but also, no sooner . . . than, rather . . . than.

Choose the appropriate linker from within the brackets and complete the sentences.(pg.no:47)

1. I could not complete my paper in the examination **because** (because/ but) I was slow in answering the questions.
2. It started raining **so** (yet/ so) we could not play.
3. **As**(as/ if) I got up early, I managed to reach school on time.
4. **Though** (though/ whereas) he committed a mistake, he apologized **and** (and/ since) promised that he would not repeat it.
5. This is **how** (how/what) it must be done.
6. The vendor saw the train moving slowly from the platform **therefore** (therefore/ until) he got in.
7. I was not well **so**(but/so) I did not attend the class.
8. **Although** (if/ although) she can drive, she travels by bus.
9. **Unless**(If/unless) you register your name, you cannot participate in the competitions.
10. **As soon as**(as soon as / besides) my father arrived home, I narrated the incident.

11. Be quick to hear **and**(then/and) slow to speak.
12. I am **neither** (neither/either) an ascetic in theory **nor** (nor/or) in practice.
13. We fail to harness the rain water, **consequently**(consequently/ nevertheless) we suffer.
14. My brother will certainly clear GRE; **for** (yet /for) he works very hard.

Combine the sentences and rewrite them using the words given in the brackets.(pg no:48)

- The well was deep. Therefore, the fox could not get out of the well. **(because)**
The fox could not get out of the well because the well was deep.
- The work was over. We went home. **(when)**
When the work was over, we went home.
- A library is a public place. We see a number of books kept there for reading. **(where)**
A library is a public place where we see a number of books kept for reading.
- The culprit was caught. Immediately, he was taken to the police station. **(as soon as)**
As soon as the culprit was caught, he was taken to the police station.
- The boys were stealing mangoes from a grove. At that time, the owner of the grove came in. **(while)**

While the boys were stealing mangoes from a grove, the owner of the grove came in.

- Artificially flavoured juices are hazardous to health. Moreover, they lead to kidney problems.(**and**)

Artificially flavoured juices are hazardous to health and they lead to kidney problems.

- Adit has been promoted. Ranjan has been promoted. (**as well as**)
Adit as well as Ranjana has been promoted.
- Caesar was declared emperor. The conspirators killed him (**After**)
After Caesar was declared emperor, the conspirators killed him.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate correlative conjunctions.(pg.no:48)

- She is **such** an understanding person **that** everybody likes to be with her.
- Suraj owns **both** a typewriter **and** a computer.
- Vani is **not only** a good singer **but also** a good dancer.
- Amit did not know **whether** his father met his class teacher **or** not.
I would **neither** starve **nor** beg.

Active and Passive voice

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

Active Voice	Passive Voice
The governor inaugurated the exhibition at ten o' clock.	The exhibition was inaugurated by the Governor at ten O clock.
The crowd expected their leader to arrive early in the morning.	Their leader was expected by the crowd to arrive early in the morning.
They unanimously named Ravi the captain of team.	Ravi was named the captain of the team by them unanimously.

The president gave the commander an award.	The commander was given an award by the president.
One should keep one's promise.	One's promise should be kept by one.
People burn a great deal of wood in winter. Who taught her computer science?	A great deal of wood is burnt in winter by the people. By whom was computer science taught to her.
<u>Let + subject +be+verb3</u> Do not tell a lie.	Let a lie not be told.
Please open the door.	Let the door be opened please.
It is time to stop the work.	It is time for the work to be stopped.
They say he is a spy.	It is said by them that he is a spy.
<u>Wh'word+verb+obj+verb3+by+sub</u> Where had you kept the book?	Where had the book been kept by you.
When did you feel the tremors?	When were the tremors felt by you?
How did you do the experiment?	How was the experiment done by you?
Whose car did someone park in front of your gate?	Whose car was parked by someone in front of your gate?

Change the following sentences into Active Voice(Pg.no:78)

The smuggler has been nabbed by the police.	The police have nabbed the smuggler.
By whom were you interviewed?	Who interviewed you?
Why were you scolded by your parents?	Why did your parents scold you?
Not a word was spoken by the convict in self-defence.	The convict did not speak a word in self-defence.
Good news is expected shortly.	We expect good news shortly.
The mail has just been received.	Someone has received the mail just now.
Sundari has been taken to hospital by her husband.(Pre.perfect)	Sundari's husband has taken her to hospital.
Our television is being repaired now.	Someone is repairing our television now.
Sweets have not been distributed to children by the organizers.	The organizers have not distributed sweets to children.
Prizes were being given by the chief guest.	The chief guest was giving prizes.
Nobody has been seen in the library this week.	We have not seen anyone in the library this week
Nobody would have known the truth if you had not disclosed it.	The truth would not have been known if it had not been disclosed by you.
You are advised to help the poor and needy.	Help the poor and needy.
You are requested to make a cup of tea for the guest.	Please make a cup of tea for the guest.

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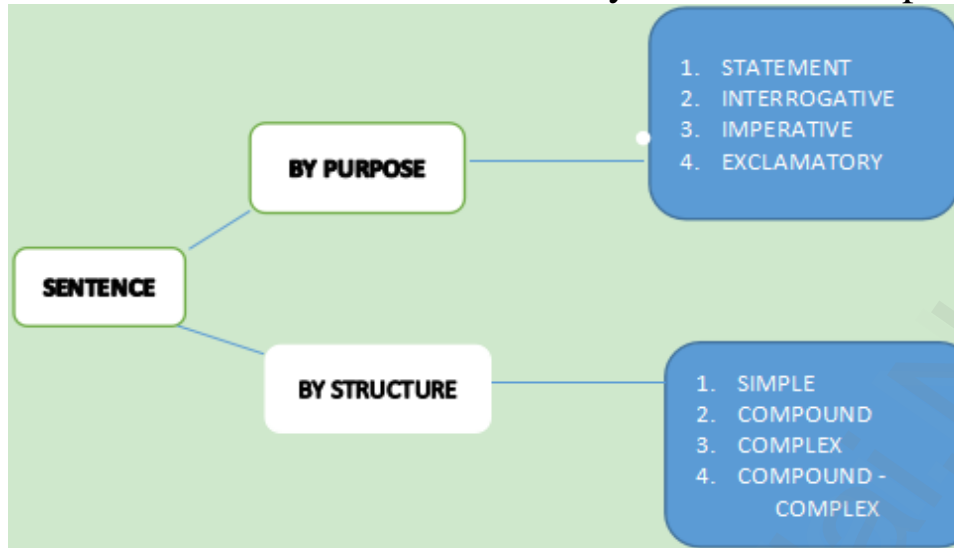
Change the voice of the following sentences(Pg.no:217)

Gayathri gave a set of pens to Mani.(Past) AV	A set of pens was given to Mani by Gayathri. Mani was given a set of pens by Gayathri.
By whom will you the new stadium be built?	Who will build the new stadium?
Where will the holidays be spent by your family?	Where will your family spend the holidays?
They offered the job to Sundari. (Past) AV	Sundari was offered the job by them.
. Could some money be lent to mw by your father?	Could your father lend some money to me.
Let the door not be opened.(Pv)	Do not open the door.
Sophia sold her old car to Selvi.(Past)	Sophia's old car was sold to selvi.
Don't touch the electric wire with bare hands.	You are warned not to touch the electric wire with bare hands.
I cannot agree to your proposal.	Your proposal can not be agreed by me
Kindly complete the assignment in time.	Let the assignment be completed in time, please.
Raman is known to me since childhood.	I know Raman since childhood.

Don't insult the poor and weak.	Let not the poor and weak be insulted
Who has broken the chair?	By whom the chair has been broken.
His shoulder was hurt in an accident.	He hurt his shoulder in an accident.
It is time for the bell to be rung.	It is time to ring the bell.
We wish you forget this episode.	We wish this episode be forgotten by you.
They would not have done this shameful act.	This shameful act would not have been done by them.
How do you know my uncle?	How is my uncle known to you.
It is believed that he is an honest man.	We believe that he is an honest man.
My request was acceded to by the authorities.	The authorities acceded my request.

1. SIMPLE COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES

Sentences can be dealt into two ways, i.e., based on purpose & 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**.

Simple	Complex	Compound	Usage Situations
Inspite of/ Despite+* P.Adj+Ving	Though/Although/ Even though/ Even if	But/yet/still	Contrast ideas (முரண்பாடு)
Incase of / in the event of+P.Adj+Ving	If	And	Condition (நிபந்தனை)
Incase of not+*P.Adj+ving	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 (நேரம்)
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 +verb 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)

Change the following into a compound sentence.

1. Though Raju is weak, he walks fast.

Ans.: Raju is weak but he walks fast.

2. If you run fast, you will win.

Ans. : Run fast and you will win.

3. Unless you learn well, You will not score.

Ans.: Learn well otherwise you will not score.

4. The word is so difficult that I cannot pronounce it.

Ans.: The word is very difficult and so I cannot pronounce it.

5. As you performed well, you were appreciated.

Ans.: You performed well and so you were appreciated.

Change the following into simple sentences

1. I studied well but I did not pass.

In spite of my studying well, I did not pass.

2. 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.

3. 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.

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 hardwork 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 teaam 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.

QUESTION TAG

1. It is a short question asked by the speaker at the end of an utterance.
2. If the sentence is positive, the tag should be negative.
3. If the sentence is negative, the tag should be positive.
4. personal pronouns are used as the subject.
5. 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.
6. If the sentence does not have an auxiliary verb or modal verb the question tag is formed with the appropriate form of 'do'
7. Imperative sentences take 'will' or 'would' as verbs in the question tag.
8. Subjects like someone, somebody, anyone, anybody, no one, nobody, everything, everybody, everyone take they as subject in the tag.
9. The words 'hardly', 'scarcely', 'rarely', 'barely', 'seldom', 'little', 'few', 'neither', 'no', 'never' not, nothing, nowhere are negative words.
10. Sentences begin with 'Let's take shall we as question tag.
11. for warning and invitation “will you” is used.
12. for polite requests and obligation “would you” is used.

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

past tense (verb+ed)- did

let us- shall we : I am _ are I command - will you

Add suitable question tags to the following sentences

1. Mr. Ranjith is a great scholar isn't he?
2. You can complete this project in a week, can't you?
3. Ahalya will *never* accept your proposal will she?
4. Mahathi sings very well doesn't she?
5. These girls sing very well don't they?
6. Mahathi sang very well yesterday didn't she?
7. These girls sang very well yesterday didn't they?
8. Please bring me a glass of water(polite request) would you?
9. Always follow the traffic rules (obligation) would you?
10. Join us for lunch tomorrow (invitation) will you?
11. Don't ever meddle with my papers (warning) will you?
12. The young should learn to take up responsibilities shouldn't they?
13. The toys in the box are *not* new are they?
14. The toy in the box is not new is it?
15. *Nobody* has arrived yet have they?
16. Everyone will attend the party won't they?
17. The peacock is the national bird of India isn't it?
18. The blue frock was more expensive than the pink one wasn't it?
19. Something has gone wrong in the circuit hasn't it?
20. This is *not* your dad's car is it?
21. There is *not* much time left is there?
22. There was a pond beside the temple wasn't there?

23. We *rarely* visit our native town do we?
24. Ajith *seldom* speaks in English does he?
25. A few germs can be viewed through this microscope can't they?
26. *Little* do your parents know about this problem do they?
27. I am a very honest and humble being aren't I ?
28. Let's close our eyes and meditate for sometimes shall we?
29. Let's all go to the beach this evening shall we?
30. All of us are *not* eligible to apply for this course are we?
31. *Neither* of my two brothers helped me in that situation did they?

Task : 1 (page no:81)

- The children are very happy today. aren't they?
- You have not returned my books yet. have you?
- We enjoyed the trip very much. didn't we?
- Let's clean the shelves this weekend. shall we?
- My mother rarely travels by bus. does she?
- Somebody must bell the cat. mustn't someone?
- Anita never comes late to office. does she?
- I am always the winner. aren't I?
- Don't commit this mistake again. will you?
- There is a pharmacy near that bus stand. isn't there?
- Bacteria can never survive in extreme weather conditions. can they?
- I am not as smart as you are. are I?
- The boys broke the window pane last evening. didn't they?

Leaves wither during autumn. don't they?

You should add a little salt to the buttermilk. Shouldn't you?

TASK:2

Correct the error found in the question tag each of the following

The evil doers can not cross the path of truth, can they?

she vegetables in the fridge are still fresh aren't they?

The village head understood the intention of the politician. didn't he?

I claim to be a person of faith and prayer. don't I?

The employees are *seldom* allowed to meet their boss are they?

Let's organize a trip to Goa shall we?

The landlady will charge me for the damage won't she?

Both the sisters have left for Canada haven't they?

That's definitely *not* the right thing to do in this situation. is that?

We needn't apply for a bank loan, do we?

The chief guest spoke a few words. didn't he?

The rhinoceros has a horn made of keratin. hasn't it?

Pg no 217

These children look very weak and tired don't they?

Nobody can resolve this issue can anyone?

We *seldom* speak to our neighbours do we?

The old woman sells dolls made of sea shells doesn't she?

I have captured some beautiful moments in my camera haven't I?

Pragathi put the bunch of flowers in the vase didn't she?

Arun was in a great dilemma at that time wasn't he?

I am an expert in cooking aren't I?

Let's take this matter to court shall we?

Don't forget to hand over this file to my manager will you?

The pair of shoes near the door is *not* yours is it?

They have a resort in Yercaud haven't they?

Our dog *scarcely* sleeps at night does it?

You do a lot of social service don't you?

There is a stadium near your office isn't there?

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

Zero conditional

Present Simple + Present Simple

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.

Improbable condition

Though it has the chance, it will not happen. Here we talk about hypothetical situations. It has no possibility to occur in the past, present and future.

.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 he ran fast, he would get the first prize.

If you had wings, you would fly.

If I went to Delhi, I would stay in a hotel.

If I attended the seminar, I would pass.

Imaginary condition

Ex.

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.

If I were rich, I would travel round the world.

If I were a lion, I would live in a forest.

Impossible condition

Here we talk about the unfulfilled conditions

Ex.

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.

If you had asked me for help, I would have helped you.

If you had shut the gate, the dog would not have gone out.

If I had known all the questions before, I would have got hundred marks.

Zero conditional

Present Simple + Present Simple

Uses: Facts which are generally true or scientific facts

The condition always has the same result

E.X

If you stand in the rain, you get wet.

If you heat ice, it melts.

If you cool water, it becomes ice.

If you heat ice it becomes water.

Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks.(pg.no:124)

If I were (be) a spider, I would weave webs.

If Raj is (be) a sculptor, he will make (make) beautiful idols.

If Mary had an umbrella, she would lend (lend) it to me.

Rex would have played with me, if he had had (has)time.

If I were you, I would accept (accept) this offer.

We will select (select) story books for kids, if we allot time for storytelling.

The Education Minister will visit(visit) our school tomorrow, if he goes(go) by this way.

You will be rewarded by the wise, if you stand (stand) for truth.

If my mother knows (know) of my poor performance in the exam, she will not allow me to watch a movie.

If I had won the lottery, I would have donated (donate) relief materials for the flood victims.

Task:2

Rewrite the following sentences using 'If' without changing the meaning.(pg.no:125)

- Unless you go for a walk regularly, you cannot reduce your weight.(use 'If')

If you **do not** go for a walk regularly, you **cannot** reduce your weight.

- Sindhu would not have won the world championship, unless she had had single minded devotion. (use 'If')

Sindhu would not have won the world championship **if** she **had not** had single minded devotion.

- You will not reach your goal, unless you chase your dream. (use 'If')

You will not reach your goal, **if** you **do not** chase your dream

- Unless we plant more trees, we cannot save our planet. (use 'If')
If we do not plant more trees, we **cannot** save our planet

- The rescue team would not have saved the victims unless they had received the call in time. (use 'If')
- The rescue team would not have saved the victims, **if** they **had not** received the call in time.

- The palace cannot be kept clean, unless we appoint more people. (use 'If')

The palace cannot be kept clean, **if** we **do not** appoint more people

- The portraits would not have been so natural unless the artist had given his best. (use 'If')

The portraits would not have been so natural **if** the artist **had not** given his best

- The manager would not have selected Nithiksha unless she exhibited good accounting skill(use 'If').

The manager would not have selected Nithiksha **if** she **had not** exhibited good accounting skill.

- The policeman would not have arrested the man unless he had violated the rules. (use 'If')

The policeman would not have arrested the man **if** he **had not** violated the rules.

- Mr.Kunaal would not sponsor my higher education unless I studied well. (use 'If')

Mr.Kunaal would not sponsor my higher education **if** I **did not** study well

- Kavin will not stop flying kites unless he understands the risk involved in it. (use 'If')

Kavin will not stop flying kites **if** he **does not** understand the risk involved in it.

- Tanya would not know the answer unless she referred to the answer key. (use 'If')

Tanya would not know the answer **if** she **did not** refer to the answer key.

- My village cannot achieve 100% literacy rate, unless the elders of the village cooperate with the education department. (use 'If')
- My village cannot achieve 100% literacy rate, **if** the elders of the village **do not** cooperate with the education department.

Non-finite verbs

Non finite verb is the term to describe a verb that does not show tense. It is a verb form which does not function as a verb. It is also known as a verbal. There are three verbal

- Gerunds
- Infinitives
- Participles

All these are formed from verbs but are never used alone as action words in sentences. Instead verbal functions as nouns, adjectives and adverbs.

The gerund ends in –ing and is actually a verb but it functions as a noun too.

Jumping is fun.

My son enjoys skiing.

Mrs. Kala has a unique way of teaching.

It is no use crying.

The Infinitive is the base form of a verb with ‘to’(to+verb). Usually it functions as noun, although it can also function as an adjective or an adverb.

To jump is a fun.

My son likes to ski.

I have a suggestion to offer.

The manager called her to give a last warning.

A participle is a verb that ends in –ing(v4) , -ed,-d,-t,-en,-n. participles may function as adjectives.

The dancing parrots entertained the crowd.

The wrecked sailboat washed up on shore.

Task:1(page no:155)

Underline the gerunds in the following sentences.

- Boys love playing cricket.
- I love eating ice creams.
- Jessie enjoys bothering others.
- Painting is an interesting hobby.
- Dancing gives me joy.

Task:2

Use the gerundial form of the verb in the brackets and fill in the blanks.

- Exercising (exercise) is good for health.
- Flying (fly) a kite is fun.
- Shopping (shop) is my favourite hobby.
- My friend waits for the meeting(meet)
- Huckleberry Finn was responsible for signalling(signal)

Task: 3**Fill in the blanks with the correct infinitives.**

- Deva forgot to post the letter.
- The doctor advised the patient to take his medicines without fail.
- Rajesh went to the airport to receive his friend.
- The bear climbed up the tree to take the honey.
- The boy went to the forest to see the birds.
- I tried hard to make both ends meet.
- The archaeologists are trying to examine the ruins of Keelady.
- Solar energy is used to generate electricity.
- To get concession, you have to apply well in advance.
- We have plans to go to London during summer vacation.

Task: 4**Combine each of the following pairs of sentences using participles.**

- I didn't know what to do. I phoned the police.
Not knowing what to do, I phoned the police.
- The baby cried. She was feeling sleepy.
Feeling sleepy the baby cried.
-
- He lived alone. He had forgotten everybody.
Living alone, he had forgotten everybody.

- She walked out. She was smiling.
Giving a smile, she walked out.
- The child says he needs attention. He shouts loudly.
Shouting loudly, the child says he needs attention.
- I threw the pen. It was broken.
Being broken, I threw the pen.
- His coat is tattered. It needs mending.
His tattered coat needs mending.
- I heard the noise. I turned around.
Hearing the noise, I turned around.
- He was dissatisfied. He quits his job.
Being dissatisfied, he quits his job.
- The politician entered the campus. He was accompanied by many comrades.
Accompanied by many comrades, the politician entered the campus.
- The girl entered the room. She was singing a song.
Singing a song, the girl entered the room.

Task : 2

- Only a few people can afford to buy a flat in Chennai.
- She earns so little that she could not make a decent living.
- Every information that she gave proved false.
- How much sugar do you want?
- I am very tired today, as I had some guests today.
- Most of my students have become doctors.
- Much do I know about his personal life.
- How many pages did you read?
- Each fertilizer used these days spoils the soil.
- During my student life, I used to give more trouble to my teachers.

Degrees of comparison

There are three degrees in English-positive, Comparative and superlative

We use positive degree when we do not intend to make any comparison.

We use the comparative degree when we compare two objects or two people.

We use the superlative degree when more than two objects are compared.

	POSITIVE	COMPARITIVE	SUPERLATIVE
TYPE1	so.....as	Than	-
TYPE2	No other	than any other	The
TYPE3	Very few	than most other	one of the

Type 1

Positive: Sub1+ verb+so/as+adjective + as +Sub2

Comparative: Sub2+ Verb+ adjective+than+sub 1

Ravi is as tall as Raja (pos)

Raja is not taller than Ravi(com)

Ooty is as cool as Kodaikanal(pos)

Kodaikanal is not cooler than Ooty.(com)

Bangalore is not so cool as Yercaud(pos)

Yercaud is cooler than Bangalore.(com)

Radha is taller than Anu.(com)

Anu is not so tall as Radha.(pos)

Apples are costlier than mangoes in the summer season.(com)

Mangoes are not so costly as apples in the summer season.

India is larger than Srilanka.(com)

Srilanka is not so large as India(pos)

Football is as interesting as cricket.(pos)

Cricket is not more interesting than football.(com)

Type 2

positive

No other + verb + so/as + adjective + as + subject

comparative

sub+ verb + adjective + than any other

superlative

sub+verb+the+adjective

No other profession is as noble as teaching.(pos)

Teaching is nobler than any other profession.(com)

Teaching is the noblest profession.(sup)

No other metal is as heavy as lead.(pos)

Lead is heavier than any other metal.(com)

Lead is the heaviest metal.(sup)

No other river in the world is as long as the Nile.(pos)

The Nile is longer than any other river in the world.(com)

The Nile is the longest river in the world.(sup)

Type 3

positive

Very few+ verb + so/as +adjective+as+subject

comparative

sub+ verb + adjective +than many other/most other

superlative

sub+verb+one of the+adjective

Very few professions are as noble as teaching.(pos)

Teaching is nobler than most other professions.(com)

Teaching is one of the noblest professions.(sup)

Very few kings are as honourable as Akbar.(pos)

Akbar is more honourable than most other kings.(com)

Akbar is one of the most honourablekings.(sup)

Task:1 (pg.No:158)

Transform each of the following sentences using the comparative degree.

1. Very few Indian languages are as ancient as Tamil.(pos)
Tamil is more ancient than most other languages.(com)
Tamil is one of the most ancient languages.(sup)
2. Hurricanes are as dangerous as tornadoes.(pos)
Tornadoes are not more dangerous than hurricanes.(com)
3. This is the most challenging task I have ever undertaken.
This task is more challenging than any other task, I have ever undertaken.
4. E-mail is the fastest means of communication. (sup)
E-mail is faster than any other means of communication.(com)
No other means of communication is as fast as E-mail. (pos)
5. Compulsive gambling is the worst habit a man can develop.
Compulsive gambling is worse than any other gambling a man can develop.

Task: 2 (pg.No: 158)

Rewrite each of the following sentences using the superlative degree.

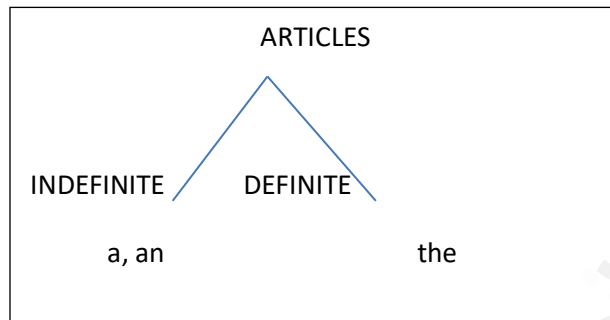
1. Shakespeare is greater than many other dramatists of the world.
Shakespeare is one of the greatest dramatists of the world.

2. Some people think that nothing is as important as money in life.
Some people think that money is the most important in life.
3. The peacock is more colourful than any other bird found in India.
The peacock is the most colourful bird found in India.
4. Very few people in this town are as dangerous as Mr.Mohan.
Mr.Mohan is one of the most generous persons in this town.
5. No other planet in our solar system is as cold as Neptune.
Neptune is the coldest planet in the solar system.
6. I cannot do anything better for you than this.
This is the best thing I can do for you.

ERROR SPOTTING

ARTICLES

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



Indefinite Articles

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

Honest, honourable, heir, heiress, honorary, honour, hour, hourly, M.A., MLA, MBA, LIC, -- an

Europe, European, Uniform, Union, Unique, united, universal, university, usual, one hundred, unicorn -- a

1. Use a/an before singular countable nouns.

A book, a plane, an umbrella

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

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’

I have never known such a wet summer.

Such a thing has never happened before.

EXERCISE

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

The cockroach has survived on this earth for millions of years.

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 Shakespeare of India.

11. Before musical instruments

Mohini can play the violin.

12. Before the names of famous historical events.

The battle of Panipat.

The sepoy mutiny of 1857.

The Quit India movement. The salt sathyagraha.

13. Before the famous books.

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

14. Before the names of political parties

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

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

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

16. Before collective nouns

The army, The Navy, The police, the Jury

17. Before the important building

The Taj Mahal, The Red Fort, The Parliament House, The
Rashtrapati Bhavan, The Tagore Hall

18. 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

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

Eg. 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.

Eg: This is *my* pen.

She has lost *her* book.

It is *his* pen.

Where is *your* book?

India is *our* country.

Adjectives of Number

- They show how many persons or things or meant.
- *One, two, three, four, twenty, hundred, etc.*

Ordinals

- They show in what serial order they stand.
- *First, second, third, next etc.*

Eg: He got the *first* rank.

He is *second* to none.

The exams are postponed to *next* week.

He is my *third* son.

Remember:

-little, very little mean that there is not enough of something.

-a little means that there is not a lot of something, but there is enough.

-few, very few mean that there is not enough of something.

-a few means that there is not a lot of something, but there is enough.

Other Error spots

1. Prefer, prior, senior, junior, inferior, superior அடுத்து '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' pluralவரும்.

Examples :

One of the **boy** என்றுவரும். (Incorrect)

Ram is one of the best **students** in the class. (correct)

மேலும் 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 முன்னள்ள 'an' ஐ அடுத்துவிட்டு 'a' எழுதவும்.

Example:

- Ram is **an** university scholar (Incorrect)
- Ram is **a** university scholar (correct)

4. மேலும் Abbreviation முன்னள்ள M/H/F எழுத்துக்களுக்குமுன் 'a' வராது 'an' வரும். 'h' silent ஆகவரும்வார்த்தைகளுக்குமுன்னால் 'an' வரும்.

Examples:

- Ram is **a**M.Sc Student (Incorrect)
- Ram is **an**M.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)

வாக்கியத்தில் Though-வும் but-ம்வந்தால் but ஐமட்டும்நீக்கிவிட்டுஎழுது.

Example:

- Though he is poor but he is happy (Incorrect)
- Though he is poor he is happy (correct)

வாக்கியம் 'ing'

(working, writing)தொடங்கினால்பின்னர்வரும்andஐநீக்கிஎழுதவும்.

Example:

- Working hard and he passed (Incorrect)
- Working hard he passed (correct)

7. Some verbs உடன்குறிப்பிட்ட preposition

மட்டும்வரும்.(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. மேலும் discuss, enter, told, despite போன்றவார்த்தைகளுடன் உடன் preposition சேர்ந்துவராது.

Example:

- They discuss **about** politics
- They discuss politics (about வராது)
- I enter **in to** the room
- I enter the room (into வராது)
- They **told to** me
- They told me (to வராது)

9. 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 அடுத்து singular verb தான்வரும்.

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) மொழிக்குமுன் 'the' வராது.

Example:

- We speak **the English** (Incorrect)
- We speak **English** (correct)

13. உலகத்தில்உள்ளஒரேஒருபொருளைமட்டும்குறிக்க'the' article'பயன்படுத்தவும்.

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-ம்வந்தால் so ஐமட்டும்நீக்கிஎழுது.

Example:

- As he is poor so he is proud (Incorrect)
- As he is poor he is proud. (correct)

16. Despite- உடன் of வராது

Example:

Despite of his riches he is humble (Incorrect)

- Despite his riches he is humble. (correct)

17. Confusable சுவைத்தும்கேள்விகள்கேட்கப்படும்.

All the boys fared poorly expect Gokul. (Incorrect)

All the boys fared poorly except Gokul. (correct)

இதில் Except என்பதுசரி (தவிர) Expect என்பது (எதிர்பார்த்தல்) என்றுபொருள்தரும்)

18. Infinitive /Gerund பயன்பாடுகளிலும்கேள்விகளவரும்.

(Infinitive –to +verb/Gerund –verb+ing)

To- விற்பின்னால் Verb+ingவராது.

சிலசமயம்வாக்கியத்தில் To தேவைப்படாது

She made me to cry. (இதில்Toதேவையில்லை)

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)

20. **Question tag** பயன்பாடுகளிலும்கேள்விகள்வரும்.

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 singer.

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.

Spot the errors, if any.(pg.no:220)

1. She wants to continuing her studies abroad.

She wants to continue her studies abroad.

2. It was a shame breaking up.

It was a shame to break up

3. It will be a waste throwing the food away.

It will be a waste to throw the food away.

4. She made me to cry.

She made me cry.

5. My company has delayed to give pay rise due to economic problems.

My company has delayed giving pay rise due to economic problems.

6. There's someone to talk on the phone, but they cannot hear me.

There's someone talking on the phone, but they cannot hear me.

7. My friend and I were sitting in a café and **talking**.

My friend and I were sitting in a café and **to talk**.

8. **To carry** a heavy pile of books, she tripped and fell.

Carrying a heavy pile of books, she tripped and fell.

Identify the error in each of the following sentences and correct them appropriately.

Oxygen is **more heavier** than hydrogen.

Oxygen is **heavier** than hydrogen.

Very few indoor games are **more interesting than** chess.

Very few indoor games are **as interesting as** chess.

Henry is the **most strongest** of all the players in the team.

Henry is the **strongest** of all the players in the team.

Faster you run, sooner you get tired.

The faster you run, **the** sooner you get tired.

Diamond is more precious than any gem.

Diamond is more precious than any **other** gem.

Mr. Sridhar is wiser than all men in our family.

Mr. Sridhar is wiser than all **the** men in our family.

The biology lab in our school is spacious than the chemistry lab.

The biology lab in our school is **more** spacious than the chemistry lab.

This is one of the **busier** streets in our town.

This is one of the **busiest** streets in our town.

The sparrow is the **most unique** bird.

The sparrow is **a unique** bird.

Beema is **stronger** among the five Pandava brothers.

Beema is **strongest** among the five Pandava brothers.

An ounce is **lesser** than a gallon.

An ounce is **less** than a gallon.

Let me introduce my **oldest** daughter to you all.

Let me introduce my **eldest** daughter to you all.

Of the two sisters, Helen is the **prettiest**.

Of the two sisters, Helen is the **prettier**.

This is the **most least** mark I have ever scored.

This is the **least** mark I have ever scored.

Two Gentlemen of Verona

Textual Questions

1. Who did the narrator meet at the outskirts of Verona?

The narrator met two brothers Nicola and Jacopo at the outskirts of Verona.

2. Why did the driver not approve of the narrator buying fruits from the boys?

The driver did not approve of the narrator buying fruits from the boys due to their shabby looking appearance.

3. The boys did not spend much on clothes and food. Why?

The boys did not spend much on clothes and food because they had to save money for medical treatment of their sister.

4. Were the boys saving money to go the states? How do you know?

No they were not saving money to go the States, because they had other plans in Verona.

5. Why did the author avoid going to Lucia's room?

The author did not like to intrude into the privacy of the brothers and sister.

6. What was Lucia suffering from?

Lucia was suffering from Tuberculosis of the spine.

7. What made the boys join the resistance movement against the Germans?

The boys hated the Germans because they destroyed their family. So they joined the resistance movement against Germans.

8. What made the boys work so hard?

The boys worked hard to pay for their sister's medical treatment and food.

9. Why didn't the boys disclose their problem to the author?

The boys did not disclose their problems to the author because they did not like to be sympathised.

Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each.**1. Describe the appearance of Nicola and Jacopo.**

Nicola wore a worn out Jersey and cut-off khaki pants. Jacopo wore a shortened army tunic. They had brown skins and uncombed hair. Nicola was 13 years old and Jacopo was 12 years old.

2. What were the various jobs undertaken by the little boys?

The little boys sold strawberries, polished shoes, guided visitors and hawked newspapers.

3. How did the narrator help the boy on Sunday?

Jacopo requested the narrator to drop them at Poleta. The narrator took them in his car on Sunday to Poleta. He also waited for them and drove them back to the city.

4. Who took the author to the cubicle?

A nurse at the hospital took the narrator to the cubicle. She was pleasant looking with steel rimmed spectacles. She was dressed in the white uniform.

5. Describe the girl with whom the boys were talking to the cubicle?

Lucia, the boys' sister was a young girl of twenty. She was wearing a pretty lace jacket. Her eyes were soft and tender. She had a resemblance to her brothers.

6. Recount the untold sufferings undergone by the siblings after they were rendered homeless.

The boys' father died in a war. A bomb destroyed their home. They were thrown out on the street. For months, they lived in the broken building. Their sister also suffered from tuberculosis of the spine.

7. The narrator did not utter a word and preferred to keep the secret to himself. Why? Substantiate the statement with reference to the story.

The narrator observed the brothers. He understood their character well. He knew they did not like to be sympathised. They preferred to keep their problem a secret. So he wanted to keep everything a secret.

A NICE CUP OF TEA

Answer each of the following questions in one or two sentences.

- **What seems ‘curious’ to the author?**

Preparation of tea is not mentioned in cookery books. No ruling on several important points is found in them. It seems curious to the author.

- **Why does the author say that it is important to include a tea recipe in cookery books?**

Most of the people do not know the best manner of making tea. So the author says that it is important to include tea recipe in cookery books.

- **Mention the countries in which tea is a part of civilization.**

Tea is a part of civilization in Australia, New Zealand, England and India.

- **Which tea does the author prefer – China tea or Indian tea?**

The author prefers Indian tea.

- **According to the author, what does the phrase ‘a nice cup of tea’ refer to?**

According to the author ‘a nice cup of tea’ refers to Indian tea.

- **What is the second golden rule in the preparation of tea?**

The second golden rule is that tea should be prepared in small quantities in a tea pot made of China or earthenware.

- **How does army tea taste?**

Army tea tastes of grease and whitewash.

- **Do tea lovers generally like strong tea or weak tea?**

Tea lovers generally like strong tea.

- **Why should tea be directly added to the pot?**

Tea should be directly added to the pot because if the tea is not loose in the pot, it never infuses properly.

- **Why does the author prefer the cylindrical cup to a flat cup?**

The author prefers a cylindrical cup as it holds more and the hotness is well maintained.

- **What should be poured into the cup first – tea or milk?**

Tea should be poured into the cup first.

- **Why does the author advice removing cream from the milk?**

The author advises removing cream from the milk as it gives tea a sickly taste.

- **Does the author like drinking tea with sugar? Give reasons.**

The author does not like drinking tea with sugar because sugar destroys the flavour of tea.

- **Why does the author refer to himself as being in ‘a minority’?**

The author refers himself to be in ‘a minority’ because majority of people drink tea without sugar. He does not like sugar in tea.

- **Whom does the author call ‘misguided people’? What is his advice to them?**

Misguided people are those who needed sugar to take away the taste of the tea.

What are the author's views on China tea?

China tea has many good qualities. It is economical and can be drunk without milk. But there is not much stimulation in it. One may not feel wiser, braver or optimistic after drinking it.

- **How does adding sugar affect the taste of tea?**

Adding sugar destroys the taste of tea. It is similar to adding pepper or salt to tea. By adding sugar we taste only the sugar and not tea. So the tea should be drunk without sugar.

- **Elucidate the author's ideas about tea pots.**

Tea should be made in small quantities in tea pots. Tea pots should be made of china or earthenware. Silver or Britannia ware tea pots produce inferior tea. But pewter tea pot is not bad.

In Celebration of Being Alive

1. **What thoughts troubled Doctor Christiaan Barnard as he neared the end of his career as a Heart surgeon?**

Doctor Barnard was troubled by thoughts as to why people should suffer.

2. **What were Doctor Barnard's feelings when he was hospitalized after an accident?**

Doctor Barnard had a feeling why his wife and he had to suffer.

3. **When and where did the accident occur?**

The accident occurred few years ago when Barnard and his wife crossed a street after having a lovely meal together.

4. How did the hospitalization of Doctor Barnard and his wife affect their routine?

Doctor Barnard was not able to attend the patients who were waiting for him. His wife was not able to take care of her baby.

5. How was Doctor Barnard's attitude to suffering different from that of his father's ?

Barnard's father viewed suffering as the will of God to ennoble the humans. But Barnard could not see anything noble in the suffering of the patients.

6. How was the unattended trolley put to use?

The unattended trolley was used as a car in the hospital by two boys for the fun.

7. What roles did the duo take up?

One of the boys took the role of a driver and the other a mechanic.
(or)

The two little boys took up the roles of the mechanic and the driver.

8. Why did the choice of roles prove to be easy for them?

The choice of roles was easy because the mechanic was totally blind and the driver had only one arm.

9. Who encouraged them and how?

The patience in the hospital encouraged them by laughing and shouting.

10. What does Doctor Barnard compare this entertainment to?

Doctor Barnard compares the entertainment to the Grand Prix of Indian polis 500 car race.

11. What happened in the grand finale?

In the grand finale the two boys were caught up by the nurse and the ward sister. They scolded them and put them back to bed and there were scattered plates and silverware.

12. How does Dr. Barnard know the boy who played the trolley's driver?

Dr. Barnard treated the trolley's driver for a heart problem and closed a hole in his heart. So he knew him.

13. What was the profound lesson that Dr. Barnard learnt from the boys?

The profound lesson that Dr. Barnard learnt was that the business of living is the celebration of being alive.

Answer the following questions in three or four sentences.

14. Detail the statistics Dr. Barnard has provided in his speech.

Out of 125 million children, 12 million children hardly reach the age of one. Another six million will die before the age of five. Many will end up as mental or physical cripples.

15. What was happened when the doctor couples were crossing the street?

When Dr. Barnard and his wife were crossing a street after a meal, a car knocked them in the street.

16. What injuries did they sustain in the accident?

Doctor Barnard had eleven broken ribs and a damaged lung. His wife had a fractured shoulder.

17. Doctor Barnard could not find any nobility in suffering. Why?

Doctor Barnard could not find any nobility in suffering. He could not see anything noble in a patient's trashing around in bed and a child's crying lonely in a ward at night.

18. Why does Doctor Barnard find suffering of children heart breaking?

The children trust the doctors completely. They believe that doctors are going to help them. If the doctors had failed the children accepted it as their fate. So their suffering was heart breaking to Doctor Barnard.

19. How did the boy who played the mechanic lose his eye sight?

His mother threw a lantern at his drunken father. The lantern missed and broke on the boy's head. As a result he lost both his eyes.

20. Why does Doctor Barnard describe the blind boy as a walking horror?

The blind boy had a disfigured face with the third degree burns. Long flap of skin hanged from the side of his neck. His lower jaw became gripped in a fibrous tissue mass.

21. What were the problems the trolley driver suffered from?

The trolley driver had a hole in his heart which was closed by Doctor Barnard. He also suffered from malignant tumour of the bone because of which his shoulder and arm were amputated.

The Summit

1. What did Hillary do with his wet boots?

Hillary removed his wet boots as they were frozen. He warmed them over the fierce flame of the stove to soften them.

2. Name equipment and a tool carried by the climbers during their expedition.

The climbers carried oxygen sets, Ice hammers and crampons.

3. Why did Hilary become clumsy fingered and slow-moving?

Hillary became clumsy fingered and slow moving due to shortage of oxygen.

4. What did Hilary find in a tiny hollow?

Hillary found small articles of food, a bar of chocolate, a packet of biscuits and a handful of lollies in the tiny hole.

5. When did Hillary feel a sense of freedom and well being?

Hillary ran short of oxygen. He moved down to the reserve cylinders and reached his tent. Then he felt a sense of freedom and well being.

6. What did Hillary mean by saying “we had had enough to do the job, but by no means too much”?

Hillary just ran short of oxygen. George and Wilfred came with soup and emergency oxygen. He said they had enough oxygen to do the job but not very much of it.

7. How did the mountaineers belay?

The mountaineers moved one at a time. One would cut a forty foot line of steps and the other belayed him. Then one would

sink his shaft and put a few loops around it. The other would move up. Like this the mountaineers belayed working in turns.

8. Why was the original zest fading away?

Their original zest was fading away because as the time was passing, the ridge seemed never-ending. It was a turning out to be a serious struggle.

9. What did Edmund Hillary do to escape the large overhanging ice cornices?

In order to escape large over hanging ice cornices, Hillary cut a line of steps down to where the snow met the rocks on the west.

10. What did Tenzing and Edmund Hillary gift to the God of lofty Summit? How did they do it?

Tenzing and Hillary offered various small articles of food, a bar of chocolate, a pocket of biscuits and lollies as gift to the God of summit. They placed the gifts in a little hole in the snow.

11. What did the photograph portray?

The photograph portrayed the North col and old route which was made famous by the struggles of climbers during the 1920s and 1930s.

12. The soft snow was difficult and dangerous. Why?

The soft snow made the route on top of the ridge both difficult and dangerous, as it held their weight but often gave way suddenly.

13. How did the firm snow at the higher regions fill them with hope?

The ridge they were scaling was running up to a snowy summit. Whacks of their axes in the firm snow helped them to stand up, have grip and move up. This filled them with hope.

The Chair

1. What was put on the family agenda?

After the visit of the sub judge, making a chair for their home was put on the family agenda.

2. Who visited the family?

One day a sub judge visited the family.

3. Describe the stool that the narrator's family had.

The narrator's family had a three-legged stool measuring three fourth feet. If the weight of a person did not place exactly above the legs, the stool would topple over the person.

4. What was offered Pedanna's suggestion to their father?

Pedanna suggested to buy a chair from the town.

5. What was offered to Maamanaar by their mother?

Maamanaar was offered a tumbler of buttermilk seasoned with asafetida.

6. Why were the two chairs compared to Rama- Lakshmana?

As the chairs looked alike, they were compared as Rama-Lakshmana.

7. When did the children shy away from the chair?

Later the villagers got the chair for placing the corpse on it and returned after the funeral occasion. After that the children shy away from the chair. No one had the guts to sit on it.

8. How did Maamanaar handle the chair at home?

The Maamanar was a person noted for his tidy. Every morning he wiped off the chair. He carried the chair by himself and put it down carefully as placing down gently mud pot brimming with water.

9. What happened to the visitor when he sat on the stool?

One day a sub judge visited the family and he sat on the stool, not knowing about the wretched thing. He fell down with a thud and rolled over.

10. Why did the family find it difficult to make a chair?

The family decided to make a chair for their home. They find it difficult to show a model of chair as there was not a single chair in the village. Besides there was not a single carpenter to make it.

11. What was grandmother's suggestion of wood? Why?

The grandmother suggested to use the teak wood. It will be light to lift and carry and will be strong.

12. How was the chair made and how did the villagers react to it?

The news of the arrival of chair spread round the village. One of the villagers lifted the chair and commented that the chair was heavy and the carpenter made it strong.

13. When did the children get over the fear of sitting on the chair?

The children got over the fear of sitting on the chair when Suganthi from the neighbouring street came by and put her baby brother on the chair.

14. Why did Maamanaar hand over the chair to the villagers to retain it?

After many days the narrator went to maamanaar's house for their chair. But he replied that he handover the chair for ever to villagers for funeral purpose.

On the Rule of the Road

1. Why did the lady think she was entitled to walk down the middle of road?

The lady thought that she has got the liberty to walk where she likes to roam.

2. What would be the consequence of the old lady's action?

The old lady's action would end in chaos.

3. What does 'rule of the road' mean?

The rule of the road means that in order to preserve the liberties of everybody, the liberties of everyone must be curtailed.

4. Why should individual liberty be curtailed?

Individual liberty should be curtailed because if everybody gets into everybody else's way, it would become a social lawlessness.

5. How would a reasonable person react when his actions affect other person's liberty?

A reasonable person will understand that if a policeman did not interfere with him, he would not interfere with anyone. So the result would be a commotion everywhere.

6. Define Liberty as perceived by the author.

According to the author liberty is not a personal affair. It is a social contract and accommodation of interests of others.

7. According to the author, what are we more conscious of?

According to the author we are more conscious of the faults of others than our own.

8. What is the foundation of social conduct?

The foundation of social conduct is the reasonable consideration for the rights or feelings of others.

9. How can we sweeten our life's journey?

The little habits commonplace intercourse make up the great sum of life and sweeten our journey of life.

10. What does the traffic policeman symbolize?

The traffic policeman symbolizes 'liberty'

11. What is 'liberty' according to the old lady?

According to the old lady liberty is to walk wherever she likes to roam". She thinks that she has got the liberty to do so.

12. How would 'liberty' cause universal chaos?

If everyone thought that they had liberty to walk down the middle of the road instead on the pavements, then such liberty would end in universal chaos.

13. Why is there a danger of the world getting 'liberty drunk'?

Nowadays people fight for their rights. Some people may think that they have liberty for everything. Such people argue for unreasonable liberties. They become liberty drunk.

14. 'curtailment of private liberty is done to establish social order'. Do you agree.

Yes. It is true that curtailment of private liberty is done to establish social order. Limiting our private liberties can bring in social order.

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

Workshop on Précis Writing

1st August 2022

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 2022, 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.

ABC Hr.Sec.School, Erode

Educational Tour-2023

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.

Fee:Rs.2000

Days:2

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, 2022 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,

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	

Expand the Headline

Instructions

Develop the given ideas into a meaningful sentence with place and date in the beginning.

Include details like who, when, where, why, how.

Highlight the additional details added.

1. HEAVY RAINS LASH CHENNAI

Chennai, Nov 15, 2023: Heavy rains which lashed Chennai threw normal life out of gear.

2. NEET CLASSES TO BEGIN ON SEPT.20TH

Chennai Nov 12, 2023: The director of Akash Academy announced that NEET coaching classes will begin on September 20th.

3. 12 INJURED AS BUSES COLLIDE

Erode, Dec 12, 2023: 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.

D. Expand the following news headlines in a sentence:

1. Municipal elections in December.

Chennai Nov 12, 2023: The Election Commission announced that municipal elections will be held in the month of December.

2. Telephone customers to get video phone

Chennai Nov 12, 2023: Regional Director of Bharath Sanchar Nigam Limited says that the customers will get video phone soon.

3. Card license to replace paper driving license

Chennai Nov 12, 2023: Paper driving license will be replaced with card license at the earliest.

4. ATM without security guards to close.

Chennai Nov 12, 2023: Reserve Bank of India instructed all the banks to close Automated Teller Machine centers which are functioning without security guards.

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>Yours lovingly,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RAM.</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: right;">Signature</p>

COMPLETE THE PROVERB**Complete the proverbs choosing the correct option:**

(work, look, fire)

- a) There is no smoke without _____.
- b) _____ before you leap.
- c) _____ is worship.

Complete the proverbs choosing the correct option:

- a) Blood is thicker than _____. (bone, water, ink)
- b) One flower makes no _____. (garland, island, fragrance)
- c) Barking _____ seldom bite. (tigers, lions, dogs)

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

- a) Don't cast _____ before swine. (diamonds, pearls, gold)
- b) Learn to walk before you _____ (run, jump, swim)
- c) Like _____ , like son. (grandfather, brother, father)

Complete each of the following proverbs with the right option.

- a) When one door shuts, another _____ (closes, opens, locks)
- b) Where there is a will, there is a _____ (fear, fight, way)
- c) 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.

Two friends about the NSS camp which they are going to attend.

Ravi : Hai Ramu. How are you?

Ramu: I am fine. What about you?

Ravi: I am also fine. Are you ready for the NSS camp?

Ramu: yes, I am packing my things.

Ravi: do you know, we have to be in school this Sunday at 6am?

Ramu: I know that. But it is difficult to get bus at that time.

Ravi: don't your father drop you on the day?

Ramu: he is out of station. So I have come by taxi.

Ravi : Don't forget to take school id.

Ramu: I have taken my id already.

Ravi : ok. Bye Ramu . we meet at the camp.

Ramu: bye Ravi.

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.

Article Writing

An article is a piece of writing penned for a large group of readers, usually intended for publication in newspapers or magazines. Hence it should attract the attention of the readers.

Points to remember while writing an article

Provide a catchy title.

The title should give an idea of the subject to be dealt with.

The title would be followed by the name of the author. (by....)

The language should be simple and formal.

Expand the ideas into 3 or 4 paragraphs.

Describing a process

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 hot water into the flask

Close it and shake well

Clean the inner surface of the flask with brush.

Rinse well three or four times.

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

Decorate the home with balloons and colour papers.

Arrange a table and place the Birthday cake on it.

Keep a knife and candles

Keep the surrounding clean

Invite all your friends and relatives to the party.

Sing the Birthday song and cut the cake.

Share the cake pieces with all.

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

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
Products(Tv,fridge,bike)	Owner's pride, Neighbour's envy

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?

Giving Instructions (pg.no:119 &120)

A teacher giving instructions at the assembly hall, on the eve of the annual exam

- Do not be late to the venue. Reach school at least 40 minutes before the exam commences.
- Remember to take your admit card and ID card
- Carry a pouch with pen, pencil and other stationery items.
- Use a blue or black pen
- Do not carry any paper or book into the exam hall.
- Your presentation should be neat and the handwriting legible.

A health Inspector giving instructions to a group of students in order to prevent malaria and dengue.

- Do not allow water to stagnate in and around your house.
- Keep your surroundings clean
- Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants to cover your arms and legs.
- Don't allow garbage to accumulate around.
- Spray insecticide around the locality.
- Drink only hot water.
- Approach doctor if you feel sick.

A doctor giving instructions to a patient regarding a healthy diet and proper care after a surgery.

- Eat food at regular intervals.
- Drink at least ten glasses of water.
- Eat more greens.

- Go for a walk daily for 15 minutes.
- Drink milk twice a day.
- Avoid non-veg
- Come for regular check up

A traffic police personnel to the public, as to how to move around in safety in crowded public places during festival seasons.

- Do not wear large amount of jewellery.
- Take care of your belongings.
- Do not accept anything from the strangers.
- Do not share your mobile number with unknown person.
- Avoid giving your phone to unknown person.
- Hold your children's hand and keep them safe with you.
- In case of any complaint, approach the police immediately.

A mother to her children, on safety measures to be taken before leaving home on vacation.

- Make a check list of what you need to take to the trip.
- Keep your mobile phones charged fully.
- Turn off the lights, T.V. set and taps in all the rooms.
- Lock all the rooms carefully.
- Avoid keeping jewels and money at home.
- Keep all your things in your bags.

Two Gentlemen of Verona

TITTLE	Two Gentlemen of Verona
AUTHOR	A.J.Cronin
GENRE	Prose
THEME	Two brothers' love towards their sister

Two Gentlemen of Verona is a short story about two boys' greatness.

The narrator and his companion drove through the foothills of Alps.

At Verona they met two brothers-Nicola and Jacopo.

They sold wild strawberries.

The narrator bought a big basket of strawberries.

Later the author saw the boys doing various jobs like selling fruits, polishing shoes, hawking newspapers and guiding visitors.

The author was impressed with the boys' hard work.

They did not spend much on clothes and food.

Once Jacopo requested the narrator to drop them at Poleta.

The narrator dropped them at a villa which was a hospital.

He waited outside the room.

He was told by a nurse about Lucia, the boy's sister who suffered from tuberculosis.

So they earned money to pay for the medical fee.

Their father was killed in the war.

Their house was also destroyed.

Hence the boys hated Germans.

They joined resistance movement.

The narrator knew that the boys would not like to be sympathised.

He felt proud of them.

Such children were a great hope in the war prone world.

Moral: Noble sacrifice gives us pleasure

Late Bloomers paragraph

Nicola and Jacopo were brothers.

War ruined their family.

Their sister Lucia was suffering from Tuberculosis of the spine.

They did all kind of jobs and earned money for her treatment.

The narrator was kind and helpful person.

He helped by buying fruits and dropping in their village.

But the boys did not want anyone's sympathy.

The narrator felt proud of them.

A NICE CUP OF TEA

TITTLE	A Nice Cup of Tea
AUTHOR	George Orwell
GENRE	Essay
THEME	Preparation of Tea

“A Nice Cup of Tea” is a discussion of the art of making tea.

Tea is one of the mainstays of civilization.

Best of making a tea is the subject of violent disputes.

There are eleven outstanding points in making tea.

Firstly, use Indian or Ceylonese tea.

Secondly, tea should be made in small quantities in a teapot.

Thirdly, pot should be warmed before-hand by placing it on the hob.

Fourthly, tea should be strong.

Fifthly, Tea is to be put straight into pot.

Sixthly, take the teapot instead of kettle. Water should be boiling at the moment of impact.

Seventhly, stir the pot after making tea to allow the leaves to settle.

Eighthly, pour the tea into a mug not a tea cup.

Ninthly, pour cream off the milk before using it for tea.

Tenthly, pour tea into the cup first to regulate the amount of milk.

Lastly, tea should be drunk without sugar to get the exact flavour of tea.

Thus Orwell recommends eleven golden rules for making tea. Two of the rules are generally agreeable whereas four are controversial. Rests of the points are convincing.

Late bloomer paragraph

Firstly, use Indian or Ceylonese tea.

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Lastly, tea should be drunk without sugar to get the exact flavour of tea.

In Celebration of Being Alive

TITTLE	In Celebration of Being Alive
AUTHOR	Dr. Christian Barnard
GENRE	Speech
THEME	A person values life more after he undergoes a debilitating suffering

Dr.Barnard was born in South Africa.

He was a famous cardiologist.

He performed the world's first human-to-human heart transplant.

In his speech, he narrates an incident which changed his perspective of life.

A few years ago Dr.Barnard and his wife met with an accident.

They suffered severe injuries.

They experienced not only agony and fear but also anger.

Dr.Barnard could not understand why they had to suffer.

His father believed that suffering was God's way of testing people.

Dr.Barnard did not find any sense in it.

One day he visited Cape Town's Red Cross Children's Hospital.

He witnessed an incident there.

The two ill children took over a breakfast trolley.

One boy was blind and other had only one arm.

The blind boy was the mechanic and other was the driver.

They pushed it all over the ward.

They made all the patients feel happy.

The boy who played the role of mechanic suffered severe third-degree burns and lost both his eyes recently.

The trolley driver had a hole in his heart. Dr. Barnard closed the hole in the boy's heart.

Seeing the boys' happiness Dr. Barnard learnt that one cannot enjoy life, unless one experiences suffering.

What we have lost is not important but what we have left is important.

Hence we must be happy with what we have left.

Moral: strength does not come from physical capacity, it comes from indomitable will.- Gandhi
--

Late bloomer paragraph

Christian Barnard met with an accident and suffered a lot.

He could not find any nobility in suffering.

Once he visited a children's hospital.

There he saw a 'Grand prix' of two disabled boys.

They drove a food trolley happily.

The mechanic of the trolley was blind.

The driver had one arm only.

On seeing them Dr. Barnard realized that the joy of living is the most important.

The Summit

TITLE	The Summit
AUTHOR	Edmund Hillary
GENRE	Prose
THEME	Adventures of Hillary

Adventures and expeditions for the first time are always exciting.

It needs a strong determination and self confidence.

“The summit” narrates the achievement of Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay.

They achieved success in climbing to the summit of the Mount Everest.

It was an expedition of six men namely Edmund Hillary, Tenzing, George Lowe, Alfred Gregory and two Sherpas – Pemba and Ang Nyima.

As Pemba was too ill to climb, others climbed that day to a height of 27900 feet.

On 29, May at 4 am they got ready to climb.

Hillary cleaned and rechecked the oxygen sets. They wore three pairs of gloves- silk, woollen and windproof.

Hillary and Tenzing reached the crest of the ridge.

At about 28000 ft, they saw a snow bump. From there the ridge narrowed to a knife-edge.

First Hillary took the lead. The soft snow was difficult and dangerous because it was slippery.

It could bear the weight of Hillary and gave way suddenly.

It was difficult to climb the ridge. There were giant cornices on the right steep rocks on the left.

They had to cut around many humps one after the other.

Soon Hillary felt a sense of relief as there were no more humps of snow to tantalize them with hopes of success.

Finalaly they reached the summit. Tenzing showed grin of delight. They shook hands.

The conquest of Everest by Hillary and Tenzing is a clear evidence for determination and dedication.

CHAIR

TITTLE	CHAIR
AUTHOR	Rajanarayanan
GENRE	Prose comedy
THEME	Every charitable act is a stepping stone towards heaven

The author's home had no chair.

One day a sub judge visited the family and he sat on the stool, not knowing about the wretched thing.

He fell down and rolled over.

After the visit of the sub judge “ A house without a chair” was put on the family agenda.

The family decided to make a chair for the home.

They find it difficult to show a model of chair as there was not a single chair in the village.

Besides there was not a single carpenter to make it.

The family made two chairs, one for the family and the other for the Maamanar.

As the two chairs looked alike, they were compared as Rama-Lakshmana.

The news of the arrival of the chair spread around the village.

One day an important person in the village died.

So, they came to take the chair to keep the body.

When it was returned a servant cleaned the chair using hay and water.

The children were scared to sit on it again.

The villagers started to ask for the chair again and again.

One day Pedanna directed them to Maamanaar's house and got relieved.

On the Rule of the Road

TITTLE	<u>On the Rule of the Road</u>
AUTHOR	A.G.Gardiner
GENRE	Essay
THEME	Importance of following road rules

In this essay the author points out what is true liberty.

An old lady was walking down in the middle of a street and caused great confusion.

She thought that she had the liberty to walk where she liked.

She did not know that such liberty would become social anarchy.

The liberties of everybody must be curtailed to preserve the liberties of all.

Liberty is not a personal affair, but it is a social contract.

Wearing a gown, having long hair, walking with bare foot, going to bed early, getting up late are a few things that needs no one's permission.

People want to enjoy their own liberty ignoring the liberty of others.

We have to preserve both the individual liberty and social liberty.

The observance of the rule of the road declares that whether we are civilized or uncivilized.

The little habits of common place intercourse make the journey of life sweet or bitter.

The Castle

Edwin Muir

TITLE	The Castle
AUTHOR	Edwin Muir
GENRE	Poem
THEME	Capture of castle

The poem “The Castle” is about the capture of the well guarded castle.

The soldiers of the castle were totally stress free and relaxed.

They had plenty of arms and food to protect the castle.

They were confident of their castle’s physical strength.

The castle’s gate was strong and walls were very thick.

The enemies were of half a mile away from the castle.

The soldiers were able to watch only the mowers.

Hence enemies seemed no threat to the castle.

They had plenty of weapons to protect them.

They believed that the castle was absolute safe because their captain was brave and the soldiers were loyal.

Even by a trick no one but the birds could enter.

There was a wicket gate through which the enemy was let in by an old guard.

He let the enemies inside the citadel for gold.

Thus the castle was captured by the enemies because of the greedy disloyal warder.

The narrator regretted not finding any weapon to fight with the enemy called 'gold'.

Without fight, the castle was captured.

He decided not to disclose this shameful story to anyone.

<p><u>Moral: Greed destroys everything</u></p>

Late bloomers paragraph

The narrator was a soldier.

They had plenty of arms and food.

The castle's gate and wall were strong.

Their captain was brave and soldiers were loyal.

But there was a disloyal warder who let the enemies for money.

Thus the castle was captured.

The narrator decided not to disclose this story to anyone.

Our Casuarina Tree

Toru Dutt

TITTLE	Our Casuarina Tree
AUTHOR	Toru Dutt
GENRE	Poem
THEME	Poet's love of nature

Toru Dutt was a Bengali poet.

She wrote in English and French.

She loved the land of her birth.

“Our Casuarina tree” is a famous poem of Toru Dutt.

The Casuarina tree is tall and strong with a creeper winding around it like a python.

The tree stands like a giant with a colourful scarf of flowers.

Birds surround the garden and the sweet song of the birds is heard.

The poet is delighted to see the casuarina tree through her casement.

She sees a grey monkey sitting like a statue on top of the tree, the cows grazing and the water lilies springing in the pond.

The poet feels that the tree is dear to her not for its gallant appearance but for the nostalgic memories of her happy childhood that it brings to her.

She strongly believes that nature communicates with human beings.

She could communicate with the tree even when she was in abroad as she could hear the tree lamenting her absence.

The poet consecrates the tree's memory to her loved ones who are not alive.

She immortalizes the tree through her poem like Wordsworth who sanctified the yew tree of Borrowdale in verse.

She expresses her wish that the tree should be remembered out of love and not just because it cannot be forgotten.

Late bloomers paragraph

The casuarinas tree is tall and strong.

A creeper winds it around like a python.

The tree stands like a giant with colourful flowers.

Birds fill the garden with sweet songs.

The poet watches a grey monkey sitting on top of the tree.

She watches the cows grazing and the water lilies are springing.

It brings her nostalgic memories of her childhood.

She wants to immortalizes the tree through her poem.

All the World's a Stage

William Shakespeare

TITTLE	All the World's Stage
AUTHOR	Shakespeare
GENRE	Poem
THEME	Seven stages of human life

Shakespeare was a great poet in English.

He wrote 37 dramas and 154 poems.

All the world is a stage is a monologue from his play As you like it.

It is spoken by Jaques in Act II scene VII.

Shakespeare considers all the world is a stage.

All men and women are actors. They have entry and exit.

There are seven stages in man's life.

The first stage is that of an infant who depends on the mother.

The second stage is school boy who does not like to go school.

His next act is that of a lover who is hot and sings woeful ballads.

In the fourth stage as a soldier he is aggressive and ambitious and gets angry quickly.

As he grows older, with maturity and wisdom he becomes a fair judge in the fifth stage.

In the sixth stage, he is seen with loose pantaloons and spectacles. He is breathless due to age.

The last stage is his second childhood. Slowly, he loses his eyesight, teeth, good taste or any other sense.

Slow learners paragraph

Shakespeare considers all the world is a stage.

All men and women are actors. They have entry and exit.

There are seven stages in man's life.

The first stage of man is childhood.

The second stage is school boy who does not like to go school.

His next act is that of a lover who is hot and sings woeful ballads.

In the fourth stage as a soldier he is aggressive and ambitious.

As he grows older, with maturity and wisdom he becomes a fair judge in the fifth stage.

In the sixth stage, he becomes a thin old man.

The last stage is his second childhood. Slowly, he loses his eyesight, teeth, good taste or any other sense.

ULYSSES

A.L.Tennyson

The poem was in the form of monologue.

Ulysses had returned to his country after twenty years of the Trojan War.

He was dissatisfied with the life of his country.

He yearned for knowledge and adventures.

He said that he could not rest from travel.

It was boring for him to stay in one place.

For him life was not merely breathing.

He thought every hour as a bringer of new things.

He wanted to live life to the fullest.

He handed over his kingdom to his son Telemachus.

Though the sailors were old, their spirit was young.

They wanted to do something noble before their death.

They would not yield to any circumstances.

A FATHER TO HIS SON

Carl August Sandburg

In this poem a father is giving advice to his son.

He wants his son to be strong like a steel and rock.

He advises his son should be gentle and go easy like a fertile soil.

Deep desire and ambition are important to achieve in life.

Greed for money is a deadly thing.

Time for leisure is not a waste.

He wants his son to avoid white lies and not to hesitate to accept his shortcomings.

He advises him to learn from his mistakes.

He should find his inherent abilities.

Free imaginations can bring changes into a world.

He should work to achieve like Shakespeare, the Wright brothers and Faraday.

INCIDENT OF THE FRENCH CAMP

Robert Browning

Robert Browning described the courage of a soldier during French attack on Ratisbon.

In 1809 the French army attacked Ratisbon.

The French emperor Napoleon was eager about the result.

He was watching the war standing on a mound near the battlefield.

Suddenly a soldier appeared from the closed smoke and dust.

As he came closer, Napoleon found that the soldier was wounded.

But the soldier showed no sign of pain.

He jumped off the horse and gave the victory news to Napoleon.

He said that French had conquered Ratisbon and he hoisted the flag of France.

Napoleon was very happy to hear this news.

Like a mother eagle, Napoleon asked the soldier if he was wounded.

The soldier replied proudly that he was killed and died heroically.

God sees the Truth but Waits

TITTLE	God sees the truth but waits
AUTHOR	Leo Tolstoy
GENRE	Short story
THEME	Forgiveness is the best form of revenge

The story is about faith and forgiveness of Aksionov.

Aksionov was a merchant in Vladimir.

He lived with his wife and children.

He decided to make a trip to the fair.

His wife tried to stop him because she had a bad dream.

He disregarded his wife's dream and left for the fair.

He met another merchant and stayed with him in an inn.

Next day, at dawn he left the inn.

On the way to fair he was arrested for murdering a merchant.

The knife in his bag confirmed the crime.

A petition of mercy was turned down and he felt devastated.

He had to suffer for the crime which he had not committed.

He became very sad when his wife suspected him.

He was sent to work in the mines of Siberia.

He grew old there.

He frequently prayed to God

He bought the book “The Lives of the Saints” in prison.

He was respected by other prisoners for his gentle behaviour.

One day he met Makar Semeyonich.

Aksionov came to know that Makar only killed the merchant in the inn long ago.

Makar confessed that he murdered the merchant.

Aksionov forgave Makar and died peacefully.

LIFE OF PI

TITLE	Life of Pi
AUTHOR	Yann Martel
GENRE	Novel
THEME	Adventures of Pi

Life of Pi described the adventurous experience of Pi.

‘Pi’ Patel was an Indian boy from Pondichery.

He was the son of a zookeeper.

His family decided to move Canada with zoo animals.

The ship got wrecked.

Pi was alone in the Pacific on a lifeboat.

He was shocked to find a tiger Richard Parker, a zebra, an orang-utan and a hyena on board.

The hyena killed the orang-utan and the zebra.

The tiger killed the hyena.

Pi was left with the tiger.

He was orphaned without food and water for three days.

He felt thirsty and went about finding fresh water.

He found stacks of cans of drinking water.

He came back to life and senses after drinking water.

He realised that Parker only brought him peace.

He understood that Parker only helped him to survive for 227 days.

He left Parker in a jungle and reunited with his family.

The Hour of the Truth

TITLE	The Hour Of Truth
AUTHOR	Percival Wilde
GENRE	One Act Play
THEME	Honesty is the best policy

Baldwin was an honest man who led a simple life with his wife Martha, his son John and daughter Evie.

He was working as the secretary of the National Bank.

He was an honest, diligent and hardworking employee.

Mr. Gresham was the President of The National Bank.

Baldwin and Gresham had been thick friends for 30 years.

Baldwin had even named his son after Gresham.

Gresham had been arrested for misuse of money at the bank.

Baldwin informed his family that Gresham had offered a hundred thousand dollars for false testimony.

The family members tried to justify Gresham's act.

They felt that Baldwin was betraying his friend and he might accept the bribe for his low salary.

Baldwin strongly rejected the bribe.

He was not ready to make any kind of compromise with his morality.

At last knowing Baldwin's honesty, Gresham confessed his crime.

Baldwin was offered a job in another bank for his honesty.

The Midnight Visitor

Ausable was a secret agent but he did not look like that. He was much alert in his work. He had a room on the sixth floor of a French hotel. Fowler was a writer. Ausable told him that he would get an important report on new missiles that night. Fowler saw Max, a spy who threatened Fowler with a pistol demanding the report. He handled Max cleverly by telling a false story. He told him that he would complain to the hotel authorities about the balcony which should be closed

immediately. There was a loud knocking at the door by the waiter. Ausable smiled and told that was the policeman got nervous and asked him to send the police back. In the meantime, he would go and wait on the balcony. Max jumped through the window. In this way Ausable got rid of Max as there was no balcony over there.

All summer in a Day

This science fiction takes place on the planet of Venus.

It has been raining for seven years.

Forests are crushed and the place is filled with rain water.

Sun comes once in seven years to show its face.

The children read about the sun as hot in their books.

Margot quietly recalled everything about the sun.

The rain is stopped and the sun comes out.

They run everywhere to warm themselves.

They lie out on the jungle matters and played.

One girl observes a rain drop on her face.

They understand that it will take seven more years to see the sun.

Suddenly they remember Margot who is locked in the closet.

They let Margot out.

Remember Caesar

Lord Weston was a well known judge in England.

He was displeased about his servant Roger's request for a holiday.

Suddenly he found a piece of paper with the words "Remember Caesar" in his pocket.

He feared that it was a warning conveyed by his enemies who had received punishment from him.

The message was sent on 15 th March when Caesar was assassinated.

He thought that someone was plotting to kill him.

So he ordered his secretary to shut all the doors and windows.

But his wife was calm which made him angry.

He ordered the cook and gardener to be sent away.

Finally Weston was able to recollect that he had written the message himself as a reminder.

Caesar was actually a gardener who had an appointment to visit Weston's garden.

The play revealed the absent mindedness of Weston.

LETTER WRITING

You have chosen Computer Science in the higher secondary course. Write a letter to your friend giving reasons for your choice.

Dear friend,

How are you? I am fine. I would like to inform you that I have chosen Computer Science in my higher secondary course. I took this group because it has a very good scope for future. I wish to become a computer engineer in a software company and go abroad in future. All the best for your IAS preparations. Convey my regards to your parents.

Yours lovingly,

XXX

Address on the envelope

xxxxxx

yyyyyy

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 scoldings 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

xxxxxx

yyyyy

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: Erode

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: 10-01-2024

Warranty : 1 yearReceipt 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: Ammapettai

Date :

Write an application for the post of personal secretary to the Managing director of a company. Include the following details : Educational qualification, experience, various other qualifications required for the post.

From

XXX

YYY

To

XYZ Computers

250, North Car Street

Chennai-600008

Respected Sir

Sub: Applying for the post of personal secretary-reg

Ref: Your advertisement in "The Hindu" on 10-09-2023.

I saw your advertisement in The Hindu on 10-03-19 calling applications for the post of **personal secretary**. 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: 16-03-2023

Place: YYY

BIO DATA

Name : xxx
Father's Name : _____
Date of Birth : 12-5-1997
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 is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature

XXX

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

xxxxxxxx

yyyyyyy

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. Children 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)

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 right 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 Guttman 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 at the top 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 at the top 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.....

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