



# **VETREE TUITION CENTRE**

299, ALAGARNAGAR BUS STOP, ALAGARKOIL MAIN ROAD, K PUDUR, MADURAI 007

92445 39449, 92450 41486

# **VETREE TUITION CENTRE**

## **10<sup>TH</sup> ENGLISH IMPORTANT STUDY MATERIALS**

## **PUBLIC EXAM 2024**

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## 10<sup>TH</sup> ENGLISH IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

### PROSE IMPORTANT 2 MARK QUESTIONS

NO.S	QUESTIONS	UNIT
1.	How was the young seagull's first attempt to fly?	1
2.	What did the parents do, when the young seagull failed to fly?	1
3.	What did the young bird do to seek the attention of his parents?	1
4.	What did the young bird's family do when he started flying?	1
5.	What happened to the young seagull when it landed on the green sea?	1
6.	What made the young seagull go mad?	1
7.	What prompted the young seagull to fly finally?	1
8.	What was the first catch of the young seagull's older brother?	1
9.	Why did the seagull fail to fly?	1
10.	Why did the young bird utter a joyful scream?	1
11.	How did the cops manage to enter the locked house? (L2)	2
12.	What did the Bodwells think when they heard the mother shout?	2
13.	What did the narrator think the unusual sound was?	2
14.	What was the grandfather wearing?	2
15.	What woke up the mother?	2
16.	Who used the zither and how?	2
17.	Who were the narrator's neighbors?	2



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18.	Why did Herman and the author slam the doors?	2
19.	How did your crew spend time deep in the sea?	3
20.	Mention the celebrations which the crew enjoyed during their expeditions.	3
21.	Mention the special features of INSV Tarini..	3
22.	What does INSV stand for?	3
23.	What does the term circumnavigation mean?	3
24.	What factor motivated the crew to undertake this expedition?	3
25.	What festival did they celebrate during their expedition?	3
26.	What sort of training did the crew undergo before their expedition?	3
27.	When did the crew start their voyage? When did they return to India? How many days did it take to complete the expedition?	3
28.	When did they witness the brilliant southern lights from the sea? How did the sky appear there?	3
29.	When was INSV Tarini commissioned to Indian Navy service?	3
30.	Where did the crew undergo their basic training?	3
31.	Which quality of the skipper helped to bring out a successful expedition?	3
32.	Who is Tara-Tarini?	3
33.	Who mentored the crew?	3
34.	What did Aditya offer Sanyal?	4
35.	What did Aditya visit?	4
36.	What did Nagen uncle tell about Sanyal?	4
37.	What did the jeweler say about the article?	4



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38.	What was engraved on the medal?	4
39.	What was the daily routine of Sanyal?	4
40.	Where was Nagen uncle's shop? (or) Where was Nagen uncle's tea shop?	4
41.	Who were Aditya's ancestors?	4
42.	Why did Aditya decide to visit his ancestral home?	4
43.	Why was the attic 'a favorite place' for the children?	4
44.	Write a few lines about the owner of the shop.	4
45.	Do you think technology has improved communication? How? (15)	5
46.	How does David operate computers with the Liberator Communication Device?	5
47.	How does Kim help Alisha?	5
48.	How many people in India suffer with disability?	5
49.	How would you help the people with disabilities in your neighborhood?	5
50.	What are the benefits of the internet to the common man?	5
51.	What devices help David to move from one place to another?	5
52.	What is the future of technology?	5
53.	Which devices is controlled using ACTIV controller?	5
54.	Which software helps Alisha to overcome her difficulty in typing?	5
55.	Why is technology important according to David?	5
56.	How many years had M. Hamel been in the village?	6
57.	Other than the students, who were present in the class?	6
58.	What did M. Hamel say about the French language?	6
59.	What kind of news was usually put up on the bulletin board?	6



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60.	What was Frank sorry for?	6
61.	What was the usual scene when school began every day?	6
62.	What were the various things that tempted Franz to spend his day outdoors?	6
63.	When and how did M. Hamel bid farewell to the class?	6
64.	Why did Franz dread to go to school that day?	6
65.	Why does M. Hamel say that we must guard our language?	6
66.	How did Watson feel when he heard of Holme's illness?	7
67.	How was Holmes able to look sick?	7
68.	What were the instructions given by Holmes to Watson?	7
69.	Who arrested Smith? What were the charges against him?	7
70.	Who is Mr. Culverton Smith?	7
71.	Who was Mrs. Hudson? Why was she worried?	7
72.	Why didn't Holmes let Watson examine him?	7
73.	Why didn't the landlady call the doctor?	7



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## POEM IMPORTANT 2 MARK QUESTIONS

Let me but live my life from year to year, With forward face and unreluctant soul;	<p>a. Whom does the word 'me' refer to?</p> <p>b. What kind of life does the poet want to lead?</p>
Strong is she in her faith and beliefs. "Persistence is the key to everything," says she.	<p>a) What is she strong about?</p> <p>b) How does she deal with the adversities in life?</p> <p>c) What is meant by persistence here?</p>
At last by starvation and famine made bold, All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold,	<p>a) What made the cricket bold?</p> <p>a) Why did the cricket drip and tremble?</p>
What happened inside that house? I really don't know I guess it will always be a mystery	<p>a. Does the poet know what happened in the house?</p> <p>b) What is the mysterious about the house?</p>
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear From what the future veils; but with a whole And happy heart, that pays its toll To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.	<p>a. What does the poet mean by the phrase 'in the dim past'?</p> <p>b. Is the poet afraid of future?</p> <p>c. c. How can one travel on with cheer?</p>
Began to complain when he found that, at home,	<p>a) Who does 'he' refer to?</p> <p>a. Why was his cupboard empty?</p>



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His cupboard was empty, and winter was come.	
Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes	b) What is found beneath all uniforms? c) What is same for every one of us? d) c) Where are we all going to lie finally?
It never grows leaves, Not in the winter, spring, summer or fall. It just sits there never getting small or ever growing tall	a) What does 'it' refer to? b) In what way the tree is a mystery? c) Name the seasons mentioned here d) What is found near the house?
A silly young cricket accustomed to sing Through the warm, sunny months of gay summer and spring.	a) What was the routine of the cricket? a) b) Name the seasons mentioned here.
My heart will keep the courage of the quest, And hope the road's last turn will be the best.	a. What kind of quest does the poet seek here? b) What is the poet's hope?
We were taken from the ore-bed and the mine, We were melted in the furnace and the pit	b. Who does 'we' refer to? c. Where are they melted? d. what was melted in the furnace e. What is a furnace? f. What is 'wrought'?
It never grows leaves, Not in the winter, spring,	a) What does 'it' refer to?





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summer or fall. It just sits there never getting small or ever growing tall	b) In what way the tree is a mystery?
Nothing goes right with the folks you meet Down on that gloomy Complaining Street.	a) What is the opinion about the folks you meet down the street? b) What does the word 'gloomy' mean here? c) What are the seasons mentioned here?
A silly young cricket accustomed to sing Through the warm, sunny months of gay summer and spring.	a) What was the routine of the cricket? a) Name the seasons mentioned here.
They, too, aware of sun and air and water,Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter starv'd.	a) What is common for all of us? b) How are we fed? b) Mention the season referred here.
Some water, coal, and oil is all we ask, And a thousandth of an inch to give us play	a) What does 'we' refer to? b) What do the they/machines ask?
And now, if you will set us to our task, We will serve you four and twenty hours a day!	a) Whom does 'you' refer to? b) Who will serve us whole day? c) Can a machine do a task without human? d) How long the machines will serves you? e) Whose task is referred here? f) What does 'we' refer to?





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	<p>g) How long will they serve you?</p> <p>h) Rewrite the given lines with ending of '365 days a year'</p>
<p>Beside the house sits a tree. It never grows leaves,</p>	<p>a) Where is the tree?</p> <p>b) What does 'it' refer to?</p> <p>c) In what way the tree is mystery?</p> <p>d) What is found near the house?</p> <p>e) b) Why does it never grow leaves</p>
<p>They, too, aware of sun and air and water, Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter starv'd.</p>	<p>a) What is common for all of us?</p> <p>b) How are we fed?</p> <p>a) Mention the season referred here.</p>
<p>Let us remember, whenever we are told To hate our brothers, it is ourselves That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.</p>	<p>a) Who tells us to hate our brothers?</p> <p>b) What happens when we hate our brothers?</p> <p>b) What do we do to ourselves?</p>
<p>Let us learn to walk with a smile and a song, No matter if things do sometimes go wrong;</p>	<p>b) What does the poet expect everyone to learn?</p> <p>c) What should we do when things go wrong sometimes?</p>
<p>So let the way wind up the hill or down,</p>	<p>a) How is the way of life?</p>

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<p>O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy: Still seeking what I sought when but a boy, New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,</p>	<p>b) How should be the journey of life? c) What did the poet seek as a boy? d) What kind of quest the poets seek here? e) Does the poet achieve his childhood wish? f) What is the poet's hope?</p>
<p>The summer of life she's ready to see in spring. She says, "Spring will come again, my dear Let me care for the ones who're near."</p>	<p>a) What does the word summer mean here? b) How does she take life? a) What does she mean by "spring will come again?"</p>
<p>Not a crumb to be found On the snow-covered ground;</p>	<p>a) What couldn't he find on the ground? b) Why was the ground covered with snow?</p>
<p>And happy heart, that pays its toll To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.</p>	<p>a) Who pays the toll to whom? b) What does make cheerful travel here?</p>
<p>They growl at that and they growl at this; Whatever comes, there is something amiss;</p>	<p>a. What does the word 'growl' mean here? b. Why do they find everything amiss? c. What is their reaction to rain or sun? d. Are they pleased with anything?</p>
<p>Don't ever try to saw her pride, her self-respect. She knows how to thaw you, saw you – so beware!</p>	<p>a) What do the words thaw and saw mean here? a. What is the tone of the author?</p>



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<p><b>“ You sang, Sir, you say? Go then”, says the ant, “and dance the winter away”.</b></p>	<p><b>b) To whom does the ant say this? c) Was the ant angry with the cricket?</b></p>
<p><b>Rumors are constantly being made, And each day the house just begins to fade. What happened inside that house?</b></p>	<p><b>b) Does the house remain the same every day? c) Why does the poet consider the house to be a mystery? d) Does the poet know what happened inside the house? e) What is mystery inside/about the house?</b></p>
<p><b>They, too, aware of sun and air and water, Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war’s long winter starv’d.</b></p>	<p><b>a) What is common for all of us? b) How are we fed? c) Mention the season referred here.</b></p>
<p><b>Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal; Not mourning for the things that disappear</b></p>	<p><b>a) Why do you think the poet is not in a hurry? b) What should one not mourn for?</b></p>
<p><b>She's today's woman. Today's woman dear. Love her, respect her, keep her near...</b></p>	<p><b>a) Is the poet talking about the women of the previous generation? b) How should a woman be treated?</b></p>
<p><b>There's a family nobody likes to meet; They live, it is said, on Complaining Street</b></p>	<p><b>a. Where does the family live? b. Why do you think the street is named as ‘Complaining Street’?</b></p>



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<p>So let the way wind up the hill or down, O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy: Still seeking what I sought when but a boy, New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,</p>	<p>a. How is the way of life? b. How should be the journey of life? c. What did the poet seek as a boy?</p>
<p>It sat alone. What happened there is still today unknown. It is a very mysterious place, And inside you can tell it has a ton of space, But at the same time it is bare to the bone.</p>	<p>a. What does 'it' refer to? b. Pick out the line that indicates the size of the house c. What happened inside it?</p>
<p>The worst thing is that if anyone stays Among them too long, he will learn their ways;</p>	<p>a. What is the worst thing that can happen if anyone stays with them? b. What are the ways of the Grumble family?</p>
<p>Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read A labor not different from our own.</p>	<p>a) Who does 'their' refer to? b) What does the poet mean by 'lines we read'? c) What does not differ?</p>
<p>Nothing goes right with the folks you meet Down on that gloomy Complaining Street.</p>	<p>a. What is the opinion about the folks you meet down the street? b. What does the word 'gloomy' mean here?</p>
<p>At last by starvation and famine made bold, All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold,</p>	<p>a. What made the cricket bold? b. Why did the cricket drip and tremble? c. Is the cricket happy according to the first line?</p>



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	<p>d. Why did they tremble?</p> <p>a. How is a woman?</p> <p>b. What does she symbolize?</p>
<p>A woman is beauty innate, A symbol of power and strength. She puts her life at stake, She's real, she's not fake!</p>	
<p>Despite the sighs and groans and moans, She's strong in her faith, firm in her belief!</p>	<p>c. Is she complaining about the problems of life?</p> <p>d. Pick out the words that show her grit.</p>
<p>I drive past the house almost every day. The house seems to be a bit brighter. On this warm summer day in May. It plays with your mind.</p>	<p>a. Who does 'I' refer to?</p> <p>b. Pick out the alliterated words in the 2nd line.</p> <p>c. What does the poet say about the house?</p>
<p>She's a lioness; don't mess with her. She'll not spare you if you're a prankster.</p>	<p>a. How a woman is is described here?</p> <p>b. Who is prankster?</p>
<p>Not a flower could he see, Not a leaf on a tree.</p>	<p>a. Who does 'he' refer to?</p> <p>b. Name the season in which you cant see leaf or flower in that tree?</p>
<p>But we ants never borrow; we ants never lend.</p>	<p>a. Why do you think ants neither borrow nor lend?</p> <p>b. Who says these lines to whom?</p>



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<p><b>We can pull and and push and lift and drive, But remember, please, the law by which we live, We are not built to comprehend a lie</b></p>	<p><b>a. Whom does 'we' refer to? b. What is meaning of the word 'haul'?</b></p>
<p><b>Don't ever try to saw her pride, her self-respect. She knows how to thaw you, saw you so beware</b></p>	<p><b>(a) What does the poet expect us to remember? (b) How are the machines not built?</b></p>
<p><b>Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence Of air that is everywhere our own, Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.</b></p>	<p><b>(a) What do the words 'thaw' and 'saw' mean here? (b) What is the tone of the author?</b></p>
<p><b>There's a family nobody likes to meet; They live, it is said, on Complaining Street</b></p>	<p><b>a) What outrages the innocence? b) Who are not foreign? c) What is not strange?</b></p>
<p><b>We were cast and wrought and hammered to design, We were cut and filed and tooled and gauged to fit.</b></p>	<p><b>a. Where does the family live? b. Why do you think the street is named as 'Complaining Street'?</b></p>
<p><b>(a) Whom does 'we' refer to? (b) How are they made? Or How are they made to fit?</b></p>	



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## SYNONYMS – ANTONYMS

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
affluent	wealthy	Poor
anticipate	Foresee, expect, realize beforehand	Doubt
antique		
appreciate	admire	Depreciate
apprehensive	Anxious, fearful	Calm, confident
ascertained	confirmed	Unconfirmed
attain	Gain, achieve	Lose
attentive	listen	Inattentive
attic	A space, room inside	
auxiliary	Additional, extra	Main, essential
beckoning	Approach (or) follow	opening
beneath	below	Above
bifurcated	Divided in two	United
boon		
brilliant	bright	Dull
brink	edge	Centre
bustle		
cackle	cluck	-----





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<b>cartridges</b>	<b>containers</b>	
<b>ceased</b>	<b>stopped</b>	<b>Began</b>
<b>chirping</b>		
<b>choked</b>	<b>clogged</b>	<b>Clear</b>
<b>circumnavigate</b>	<b>Travel around</b>	
<b>cloistered</b>		
<b>Comfort</b>	<b>soothe, console</b>	<b>frighten, terrify</b>
<b>Commenced</b>	<b>started</b>	<b>Ended</b>
<b>commissioned</b>	<b>Assigned, engaged</b>	<b>Rejected, neglected</b>
<b>commotion</b>	<b>chaos</b>	<b>Peace/ clarity</b>
<b>competent</b>		
<b>consonance</b>	<b>Agreement, accord , compatibility</b>	<b>Discord</b>
<b>contagious</b>		
<b>contention</b>	<b>Strenuous effort, submission</b>	<b>Resistance ,defiance</b>
<b>courage</b>	<b>boldness</b>	<b>cowardice</b>
<b>cowardice</b>	<b>Fear, timidity</b>	<b>Courage</b>
<b>cranky</b>		
<b>crazy</b>		
<b>Crumbled</b>	<b>broken</b>	<b>Built</b>
<b>curious</b>		



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<b>cursed</b>	<b>Damned, doomed</b>	<b>Blessed</b>
<b>daintily</b>	<b>Casually, moderately</b>	<b>Clumsily, awkwardly</b>
<b>deadly</b>		
<b>defeat</b>	<b>failure</b>	<b>Success</b>
<b>deity</b>	<b>god</b>	<b>Demon</b>
<b>delicious</b>		
<b>desperate</b>	<b>hopeless</b>	<b>Hopeful</b>
<b>devour</b>	<b>Eat quickly</b>	<b>Nibble</b>
<b>dilated</b>	<b>widened</b>	<b>Contracted</b>
<b>distinctly</b>	<b>clearly</b>	<b>Unclearly</b>
<b>dozing</b>	<b>Snoozing, napping</b>	<b>Awake</b>
<b>dread</b>	<b>fear</b>	<b>Bravery</b>
<b>engraver</b>	<b>Artist</b>	<b>civilian</b>
<b>essential</b>	<b>important</b>	<b>Inessential</b>
<b>exhausted</b>	<b>empty</b>	<b>Full</b>
<b>expanse</b>		
<b>expedition</b>	<b>Journey, voyage</b>	<b>Blockage, stoppage, halt</b>
<b>faint</b>	<b>Dim, dull</b>	<b>Bright</b>
<b>frail</b>		
<b>frighten</b>	<b>terrify</b>	<b>Comfort</b>
<b>frustrating</b>	<b>disappointing</b>	<b>Encouraging</b>
<b>gaunt</b>	<b>Thin and exhausted</b>	<b>Fresh and healthy</b>



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<b>gazing/gaze</b>		
<b>gloomy</b>	<b>Vague / sad</b>	<b>Bright</b>
<b>gnawed</b>	<b>chewed</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Google</b>		
<b>grapple</b>	<b>fight</b>	<b>Accept</b>
<b>groan</b>		
<b>gruffly</b>	<b>harshly</b>	<b>Pleasantly</b>
<b>honesty</b>	<b>morality</b>	<b>Dishonesty</b>
<b>honesty</b>	<b>morality</b>	<b>Dishonesty</b>
<b>horrified</b>	<b>Un pleasant / shocked</b>	<b>Pleasant/ calm</b>
<b>inclusion</b>	<b>addition</b>	<b>Exclusion</b>
<b>indigenously</b>	<b>Domestically, natively, naturally, innately, inherently</b>	<b>Foreignly, globally</b>
<b>indignant</b>	<b>angry</b>	<b>Happy</b>
<b>indulged</b>	<b>Took care of</b>	<b>Abstained, avoided</b>
<b>Inferior</b>	<b>lesser, lower, poorer</b>	<b>tremendous, enormous</b>
<b>intently</b>	<b>Carefully, closely</b>	<b>Distractedly</b>
<b>jealous</b>		
<b>justified</b>		
<b>ledge</b>	<b>A narrow shelf</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>logical</b>	<b>In order</b>	<b>Illogical</b>



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mockingly	jeeringly	Respectfully
morale	confidence	Fear
motionless		
Moving forward / forward	advancing	Retreating
nothing		
outside		
overcome	Conquer, defeat	Fall
overwrought	upset	Calm, cool
pale / palely	dull	Bright
persuade	force	Dissuade
plaintively	Sadly, mournfully	Cheerfully
plead / pleaded	beg / begged	Force / forced
pleasant	enjoyable, pleasing	terrible
potential	capacity	Inability
preening	Grooming, cleaning	Dirtying
rapidly	Very quickly	Slowly
rapping/rapped		
rare		
receive	get	Give
reluctant	Unwilling	Eager
replenishment	Restoration, resupply	Removal
repulsion	Hatred, aversion	Attraction



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review		
revive	Bring back, renew	Destroy, abolish
rushed		
rustic	rural	Urban
sank		
scuffle		
selected	chosen	Rejected
slamming / slammed	Shutting forcefully	Opening
smack	Sharp slap	
smiled		
soothing	calming	Disturbing
stands		
startled	surprised	Calm
swooped	dived	Soared
tempting / tempted	attracting	Repelling
terrible	frightening	Pleasant
tremendous	enormous	Inferior
trotted	jogged	Stood
twitched		
unison	together	Separate
unperturbed	Undisturbed, calmed	Angry, uneasy
unpleasant		



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<b>ventured</b>	<b>dared</b>	<b>Stopped</b>
<b>whammed</b>	<b>Struck forcefully</b>	
<b>whet / whetted</b>	<b>sharpen</b>	<b>Blunt</b>
<b>wretched</b>		
<b>yanked</b>	<b>pulled</b>	<b>Pushed</b>

## SINGULAR – PLURAL

<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>PLURAL</b>
<b>accessory</b>	<b>accessories</b>
<b>aircraft</b>	<b>aircraft</b>
<b>alga</b>	<b>algae</b>
<b>alumnus</b>	<b>alumni</b>
<b>axis</b>	<b>axes</b>
<b>bacterium</b>	<b>Bacteria</b>
<b>child</b>	<b>children</b>
<b>cod</b>	<b>cod/cods</b>
<b>crisis</b>	<b>Crises</b>
<b>datum</b>	<b>Data</b>
<b>deer</b>	<b>deer</b>
<b>diagnosis</b>	<b>Diagnoses</b>
<b>Eskimo</b>	<b>Eskimo</b>



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<b>foot</b>	<b>feet</b>
<b>formula</b>	<b>formulae</b>
<b>goose</b>	<b>Geese</b>
<b>hero</b>	<b>heroes</b>
<b>knife</b>	<b>Knives</b>
<b>Lady</b>	<b>ladies</b>
<b>loaf</b>	<b>loaves</b>
<b>lorry</b>	<b>lorries</b>
<b>medium</b>	<b>media</b>
<b>memorandum</b>	<b>Memoranda</b>
<b>millennium</b>	<b>millennia or as millenniums</b>
<b>mosquito</b>	<b>mosquitoes</b>
<b>Passer- by</b>	<b>Passers- by</b>
<b>photo</b>	<b>Photos</b>
<b>piano</b>	<b>pianos</b>
<b>policeman</b>	<b>policemen</b>
<b>radius</b>	<b>radii</b>
<b>sheep</b>	<b>sheep</b>
<b>shelf</b>	<b>shelves</b>
<b>species</b>	<b>species</b>





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## PREFIX AND SUFFIX

<b>abnormal</b>
<b>appearance</b>
<b>aware-ness</b>
<b>bicycle</b>
<b>bicycle</b>
<b>childhood</b>
<b>comfortable</b>
<b>comfortably</b>
<b>deactivate</b>
<b>differentiate</b>
<b>discomfort</b>
<b>discomfort</b>
<b>dismiss-al</b>
<b>disobey</b>
<b>disqualify</b>
<b>documentary</b>
<b>documentation</b>
<b>documentation</b>
<b>empower</b>
<b>enlarge</b>



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<b><u>en</u>vision</b>
<b><u>est</u>ablishment</b>
<b><u>est</u>ablishment</b>
<b><u>ex</u>cellently</b>
<b><u>f</u>ashionable</b>
<b><u>g</u>overnment</b>
<b><u>il</u>legal</b>
<b><u>il</u>literate</b>
<b><u>im</u>possible</b>
<b><u>in</u>appropriate</b>
<b><u>in</u>tended</b>
<b><u>irr</u>ational</b>
<b><u>irr</u>elevant</b>
<b><u>mal</u>nutrition</b>
<b><u>mi</u>croscope</b>
<b><u>mis</u>understand</b>
<b><u>na</u>tionality</b>
<b><u>no</u>ntoxic</b>
<b><u>sla</u>vish</b>
<b><u>stu</u>pidity</b>
<b><u>su</u>pernatural</b>
<b><u>tra</u>nsform</b>



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ultraviolet

## COMPOUND WORD

alarm + clock

bird + watching

blue + tooth

boarding + pass

fare + well

fare + well

foot + ball

foot + wear, foot + ball

green + house

hair + cut

hand + craft

hand + wash

house + keeping

kitchen + garden

land + mark

life + boat

mouth + wash

mouth + wash



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radio + active
rain + fall
rain + fall
safe + guard
sea + shore
side + way
soft + ware
star + show
street + light
sun + glasses
table + spoon
throw + ball
toll + gate
traffic + light
waiting + room`
wall + paper
watch + house



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## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AIR</b>	<b>All India Radio</b>
<b>AM</b>	<b>Ante Meridiem</b>
<b>BPT</b>	<b>Bachelor Of Physiotherapy</b>
<b>CA</b>	<b>Chartered Accountant</b>
<b>CBI</b>	<b>Central Bureau Of Investigation</b>
<b>CJI</b>	<b>Chief Justice Of India</b>
<b>COVID 19</b>	<b>Coronavirus Disease 2019</b>
<b>DSLR</b>	<b>Digital Single-Lens Reflex</b>
<b>EMIS</b>	<b>Education Management Information Systems</b>
<b>ETC</b>	<b>Et Cetera</b>
<b>GPS</b>	<b>Global Positioning System</b>
<b>IIT</b>	<b>Indian Institute Of Technology</b>
<b>IMD</b>	<b>The India Meteorological Department</b>
<b>IMF</b>	<b>International Monetary Fund</b>
<b>INSAT</b>	<b>Indian National Satellite</b>
<b>IQ</b>	<b>Intelligence Quotient</b>
<b>JEE</b>	<b>Joint Entrance Examination</b>
<b>MNC</b>	<b>Multi-National Company</b>
<b>MRI</b>	<b>Magnetic Resonance Imaging</b>
<b>NEET</b>	<b>National Eligibility Cum Entrance Test</b>



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<b>NLC</b>	<b>Neyveli Lignite Corporation</b>
<b>NMMS</b>	<b>The National Means-Cum-Merit Scholarship</b>
<b>PDF</b>	<b>Portable Document Format</b>
<b>PM</b>	<b>Post Meridien</b>
<b>RAM</b>	<b>Random Access Memory</b>
<b>SIM</b>	<b>Subscriber Identification Module</b>
<b>SSLC</b>	<b>Secondary School Leaving Certificate</b>
<b>TOEFL</b>	<b>Test Of English As A Foreign Language</b>
<b>UIDAI</b>	<b>Unique Identification Authority Of India</b>
<b>UPSC</b>	<b>Union Public Service Commission</b>
<b>VSB</b>	
<b>WHO</b>	<b>World Health Organization</b>



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## PUNCTUATE THE FOLLOWING

Wherefore said Miranda did they not that hour destroy us	"Wherefore," said Miranda, "did they not that hour destroy us?"
Be not so amazed daughter Miranda said Prospero	"Be not so amazed, daughter Miranda," said Prospero
We had ghost I said	'We had ghosts,' I said
the general is a woman yelled the soldiers	"The General is a woman?" yelled the soldiers.
raju said what a colourful flower	
an amazing movie shouted kokila	
that's my delicate ariel said prospero	"That's my delicate Ariel," said Prospero.
this is madness holmes I said	"This is madness, Holmes," I said.
what a pretty girl you are exclaimed ravi	
give the water please holmes groaned	"Give me water, please," Holmes groaned.
theres something downstairs I said	'There's something downstairs!' I said.
come on young man said prospero to the prince	"Come on, young man," said Prospero to the Prince
may I take zigzag to school papa	'May I take Zigzag to school, Papa?
come here come here he called	"Come here; come here," he called.





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the teacher said to his students set alarm clock  
for five o'clock

## ERRORS IN THE SENTENCES

Sentences	Error corrected
As we were late so we apologized	"We were late, so we apologized." The grammar error in the original sentence was the use of "as" to connect the two clauses. "As" is not suitable in this context. Instead, a coordinating conjunction like "so" is more appropriate to indicate the cause-and-effect relationship between being late and apologizing.
I am born in Chennai	"I was born in Chennai." The grammar error in the original sentence was the use of "am born" which is not the conventional way to express birth. Instead, you use the simple past tense "was born" to convey the idea of being born at a particular place.
Each one of you has to write a diary daily	"Each of you has to write a diary entry every day." The original sentence is grammatically sound, but the suggested modification provides a more fluid and natural expression.
Look to this beautiful	"Look at this beautiful picture."



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picture	The grammar error in the original sentence was the preposition "to." When referring to looking at something, it is more appropriate to use "at" instead of "to."
He is taller to me	"He is taller than me." The comparative form "than" should be used when comparing two things, such as height in this case.
My son is fond to music	"My son is fond of music." The preposition "of" is used to indicate a person's fondness or liking for something.
The horse carriage are at the door	"The horse carriage is at the door." Since "carriage" is singular, you should use the singular form of the verb "is" instead of the plural "are."
Neither food nor water are found here	"Neither food nor water is found here." Since "neither...nor" pairs are used to connect two singular subjects, you should use the singular form of the verb "is" instead of the plural "are." Top of Form
Though he is rich but	"Though he is rich, he is happy."



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happy	In this case, use a comma after "rich" and start a new clause with "he is happy." This helps to separate the contrasting ideas more clearly.
My father gave me an one rupee coin	"My father gave me a one-rupee coin." Remove the article "an" before "one-rupee coin." In this context, it should be "a one-rupee coin."
You may speak politely to the elders	The sentence "You may speak politely to the elders" is already correct. However, if you want to make it slightly more concise, you could say: "Speak politely to the elders." This maintains the same meaning while reducing unnecessary words.
Sita goes to the market yesterday	"Sita went to the market yesterday." In the past tense, the verb "go" should be changed to "went" to correctly indicate that the action occurred yesterday.
Games and sports helps in recreation	"Games and sports help in recreation." When referring to multiple activities or items (in this case, "games and sports"), use the plural form of the verb, which is "help" in this context. Top of Form



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<b>What is the time in your watch?</b>	<p><b>"What time is it on your watch?"</b></p> <p>When asking about the time, it's more common to use "What time is it" instead of "What is the time." Additionally, the preposition "on" is used to refer to the time on a watch.</p>
<b>I live in United States</b>	<p><b>"I live in the United States."</b></p> <p>When referring to a specific country, use "the" before the country name.</p>
<b>He has good knowledge of English Grammar</b>	<p>The sentence "He has good knowledge of English Grammar" is grammatically correct. However, you can make it slightly more concise by saying:</p> <p><b>"He has a good knowledge of English grammar."</b></p> <p>Both versions are acceptable, but the second one is a bit more streamlined.</p> <p><b>Top of Form</b></p>
<b>His son-in-laws have come home</b>	<p>The correct term for the plural of "son-in-law" is "sons-in-law."</p> <p>Therefore, the corrected sentence is:</p> <p><b>"His sons-in-law have come home."</b></p> <p><b>Top of Form</b></p>



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<p><b>He is taller than me</b></p>	<p>The phrase "he is taller than me" is correct. However, if you prefer a more formal or traditional style, you might say: "He is taller than I am." Both versions are grammatically acceptable.</p>
<p><b>She love her father</b></p>	<p>"She loves her father." When referring to the third person singular (she, he, it), the verb form "loves" is used.</p>
<p><b>I don't know who is she</b></p>	<p>"I don't know who she is." When asking about or identifying a person, the subject pronoun "she" typically comes before the verb "is."</p>
<p><b>Could the train be on time?</b></p>	<p>The sentence "Could the train be on time?" is correct. It is a grammatically accurate and natural way to inquire about the possibility of the train being punctual. Top of Form</p>
<p><b>As a result of his hard work, so he achieved the target</b></p>	<p>"As a result of his hard work, he achieved the target." The conjunction "so" is not needed in this context. The sentence reads more smoothly without it.</p>
<p><b>This is Varun whom father</b></p>	<p>"This is Varun, whose father is an architect."</p>



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<p><b>is an architect</b></p>	<p><b>The possessive form "whose" is used to indicate possession or relationship.</b></p>
<p><b>Guilliver's travels are an excellent story</b></p>	<p><b>"Gulliver's Travels is an excellent story." Here, "Gulliver's Travels" is treated as a singular entity, so "is" should be used instead of "are."</b></p>
<p><b>The India is a democratic country</b></p>	<p><b>"India is a democratic country." In this correction, the definite article "The" is removed before "India." When referring to countries, we generally do not use the definite article "The" before the name of the country. The corrected sentence follows standard English grammar conventions for expressing this idea.</b></p>
<p><b>If I was the captain, we would win the match</b></p>	<p><b>"If I were the captain, we would win the match." In the conditional sentence you provided, the correct use of the past subjunctive mood is "were" instead of "was" after "if." This is because the statement is expressing a hypothetical or unreal condition. The past subjunctive is commonly used in the "if" clause of unreal conditional sentences.</b></p>
<p><b>He, his friends, have visited this place many times</b></p>	<p><b>"He and his friends have visited this place many times." In this correction, I've used "and" to connect "he" and "his friends" because they are both part of the subject. Additionally, the verb</b></p>



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	"have visited" is used to match the plural subject "he and his friends."
The news spreaded like smoke in the air	"The news spread like smoke in the air." The verb "spread" does not need the past participle form "spreaded." "Spread" itself is the correct past tense form in this context.
He drank all the water, don't he?	"He drank all the water, didn't he?" In English, when forming a negative tag question after a positive statement, you generally use the auxiliary verb in its negative form. So, "don't" is used here as the contraction of "do not."
Hari is one of the best student in the class	"Hari is one of the best students in the class." In this correction, "student" is changed to the plural form "students" to agree with the phrase "one of the best." The plural form is used because you are referring to one of a group of students.
I don't know who are you	"I don't know who you are." In this correction, "are" is used instead of "are you." The standard word order in English for a declarative sentence is subject-verb-object, while in a question, it is typically verb-subject-object. The original sentence has a mix of these structures, so the correction aligns it with the standard declarative form.
When the teacher entered the class room and at once	"When the teacher entered the classroom, the students stood up at once."





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the students stood up	<p><b>Changes made:</b></p> <p>"class room" is corrected to "classroom" for proper spelling.</p> <p>"and at once" is rephrased to "the students stood up at once" for improved clarity and flow.</p>
The manager as well as his staff have visited this place	<p>"The manager, as well as his staff, has visited this place."</p> <p>In this correction, "have" is changed to "has" to ensure subject-verb agreement. When a singular noun phrase (such as "the manager") is connected with "as well as," the verb typically agrees with the closer part of the subject, in this case, "his staff," which is singular.</p>
The boy is writing his home work for 30 minutes	<p>"The boy has been writing his homework for 30 minutes."</p> <p>In this correction:</p> <p>"Home work" is changed to "homework" for proper spelling.</p> <p>The verb tense is adjusted to "has been writing" to indicate an ongoing action over a period of time.</p>
I bought an book this morning	<p>"I bought a book this morning."</p> <p>In this correction, "an" is changed to "a" before "book" because the word "book" begins with a consonant sound, and "a" is used before consonant sounds.</p>
We have not eaten anything from a long time	<p>"We have not eaten anything for a long time."</p> <p>In this correction, "from" is changed to "for" to indicate the duration of time. The preposition "for" is used to express a period or duration, while "from" is typically used to indicate a starting point.</p>
David is either a cricket	<p>"David is neither a cricket player nor a football player."</p>



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player nor a foot ball player	In this correction, "either" is replaced with "neither" for proper negation, and "nor" is used to connect the two negative options in the sentence.
I watched the sheeps grazing in the field	"I watched the sheep grazing in the field." In this correction, "sheeps" is corrected to "sheep." The term "sheep" is both singular and plural, so it does not change when referring to more than one.
The poet and actor are dead	"The poet and actor are dead." In this correction, "are" remains unchanged because both "poet" and "actor" are singular nouns, and the plural verb "are" is appropriate when referring to multiple individuals.
He has grey hairs	"He has grey hair." In this correction, "hairs" is changed to "hair" to reflect that you're talking about the color of his hair in general rather than individual strands. When referring to hair as a collective concept, it is often treated as a singular noun.
I am born in 2005	"I was born in 2005." In English, when referring to one's birth, it's more common to use the past tense "was born" instead of the present tense "am born."
He is angry on me	"He is angry with me." In English, we typically use "with" rather than "on" when expressing someone's anger toward another person.



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<p><b>One of the girl is tall</b></p>	<p><b>"One of the girls is tall."</b>  <b>In this correction, "girl" is changed to "girls" to agree with the singular verb "is." Since you're referring to one among a group of girls, the plural form is needed.</b></p>
<p><b>I would accept the offer if was you</b></p>	<p><b>"I would accept the offer if I were you."</b>  <b>In English, when expressing a hypothetical or unreal condition, the correct form is "if I were" instead of "if I was." Therefore, "if I were you" is the appropriate phrase in this context.</b></p>
<p><b>She is sleeping for five years</b></p>	<p><b>"She has been sleeping for five years."</b>  <b>In English, when expressing the duration of an ongoing action that started in the past and continues into the present, we use the present perfect continuous tense. Therefore, "has been sleeping" is the appropriate construction in this context.</b></p>
<p><b>The elephant is a largest animal in the world</b></p>	<p><b>"The elephant is the largest animal in the world."</b>  <b>In this correction, "a" is changed to "the" to indicate that you are referring to a specific category or instance, in this case, "the largest animal in the world."</b></p>
<p><b>Water boils on 100 c</b></p>	<p><b>"Water boils at 100°C."</b>  <b>In this correction, "on" is replaced with "at" to accurately convey the temperature at which water boils.</b></p>



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I received the informations	<p><b>"I received the information."</b></p> <p><b>"Informations" is not a standard English word. The word "information" is used in both singular and plural forms, so there's no need to add an "s" to it when referring to multiple pieces of information.</b></p>
I place great confidence of you	<p><b>"I place great confidence in you."</b></p> <p><b>In this correction, "of" is replaced with "in" to convey that the confidence is placed in someone.</b></p>
His father is a MLA	<p><b>"His father is an MLA."</b></p> <p><b>In this correction, "a" is changed to "an" to maintain proper grammar. The use of "an" before "MLA" is based on the pronunciation of the acronym, where "MLA" is pronounced as individual letters, and "an" is used before words starting with a vowel sound.</b></p>
As Ravi was suffering from fever he didn't come to school	<p><b>"As Ravi was suffering from fever, he didn't come to school."</b></p> <p><b>Adding a comma after "fever" helps separate the clauses and improves the overall readability of the sentence.</b></p>
If I was a bird I would fly	<p><b>"If I were a bird, I would fly."</b></p> <p><b>In English, when expressing unreal or hypothetical situations, the past subjunctive form "were" is used, even for singular subjects.</b></p>
His pet dog fell across the river	<p><b>"His pet dog fell into the river."</b></p> <p><b>Explanation: The correction clarifies that the dog fell into the river. In the original sentence, the phrase "fell across the river" was</b></p>



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	ambiguous, and it wasn't clear whether the dog fell into the river or somewhere else. Using "into the river" provides a more specific and accurate description of the situation.
Have anyone attended the function?	"Has anyone attended the function?" Explanation: In the correction, "Have" is changed to "Has" to match the singular subject "anyone." When the subject is a singular pronoun like "anyone," the third person singular form of the verb, which is "has," should be used.
One of the boys are missing	"One of the boys is missing." Explanation: In this correction, "are" is changed to "is" to ensure subject-verb agreement. When "one" is the subject, it should take a singular verb form, which is "is."
This is the boy whom win the race	"This is the boy who won the race." Explanation: In the correction, "whom win" is changed to "who won" for proper grammar. When "who" is used as a relative pronoun to introduce a clause, it should be followed by a verb in its base form ("won" in this case).
He come late to school everyday	"He comes late to school every day." Explanation: The correction involves changing "come" to "comes" to match the third-person singular subject "He." Additionally, "every day" is two words when used to indicate each day.
If you study well, you	"If you study well, you will pass."



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would pass	This modification replaces "would" with "will" to maintain consistency in expressing a likely future outcome based on the condition presented in the first part of the sentence. Using "will" is more appropriate in this context.
My parents gave me advise	"My parents gave me advice." Explanation: The correction involves changing "advise" to "advice." "Advise" is a verb, while "advice" is the noun form, which is more suitable in this context.
My uncle is a LIC agent	"My uncle is an LIC agent." In this correction, "a" is changed to "an" before "LIC" to ensure smoother pronunciation since "LIC" starts with a vowel sound.
The deer is a fastest animal	"The deer is the fastest animal." Explanation: In this correction, "a" is changed to "the" and "fastest" is used to indicate that the deer is being compared to other animals in terms of speed.
If he had invited me, I would attend the function	"If he had invited me, I would attend the function." In this sentence, the past perfect tense "had invited" is used in the conditional clause, and the modal verb "would" is used in the main clause to indicate the hypothetical action in response to the hypothetical invitation.



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<p><b>I am studying English now, amn't I?</b></p>	<p><b>"I am studying English now, aren't I?"</b>  <b>In English, when the main clause is positive, the tag question typically uses the negative form of the auxiliary verb. So, "am not" becomes "aren't" in the tag question.</b></p>
<p><b>Though he is ill but he is present</b></p>	<p><b>"Though he is ill, he is present."</b>  <b>In this correction, the conjunction "but" is removed because "though" already conveys the contrast between being ill and being present. The sentence is now grammatically correct and more concise.</b></p>
<p><b>The manager with all the employees are present</b></p>	<p><b>"The manager, with all the employees, is present."</b>  <b>In this correction, "are" is changed to "is" for subject-verb agreement. The subject of the sentence is "the manager," and the additional phrase "with all the employees" doesn't affect the verb agreement; thus, "is" is the appropriate verb form.</b></p>
<p><b>She is my cousin sister</b></p>	<p><b>"She is my cousin."</b>  <b>The term "cousin" already implies the familial relationship, and there's no need to add "sister" after it.</b></p>
<p><b>She dances very beautiful</b></p>	<p><b>"She dances very beautifully."</b>  <b>In this correction, "beautiful" is changed to "beautifully." The adverb "beautifully" is the appropriate form to modify the verb "dances." Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, and in this case,</b></p>





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	it describes how she performs the action of dancing.
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An American lives near my house	The sentence "An American lives near my house" is correct. However, depending on the context, you might consider specifying what you mean by "an American" – whether you are referring to an American person or someone from the United States. For instance: "A person from the United States lives near my house." This provides additional clarity about the nationality or origin of the individual mentioned.
His son-in-law have come here	"His son-in-law has come here." In this correction, "have" is changed to "has" for proper subject-verb agreement. Since "son-in-law" is a singular noun, the correct verb form is "has."
My uncle is richest man in my village	"My uncle is the richest man in my village." In this correction, "richest" is changed to "the richest" to indicate the superlative degree. When comparing someone or something to all others in a particular group, you typically use the superlative form, which includes "the."
If you play well, you would	"If you play well, you will win."





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win	In this correction, "would" is changed to "will." When expressing a likely or certain future outcome based on a condition, the modal verb "will" is commonly used.
An earth goes around the sun	"Earth goes around the sun." In this correction, "An" is removed as it is not needed before "Earth" in this context. The sentence now conveys a straightforward statement about the Earth's orbit around the sun.
India is one of the developing country in the world	"India is one of the developing countries in the world." In this correction, "country" is changed to "countries" to maintain agreement with the plural form of "developing." This adjustment ensures grammatical correctness by matching the plural noun with the plural adjective.
We bought some furnitures yesterday	"We bought some furniture yesterday." In this correction, "furnitures" is changed to "furniture." "Furniture" is an uncountable noun in English, so it does not have a plural form.
Many people behave rudely now a days	"Many people behave rudely nowadays." In this correction, "now a days" is changed to "nowadays" to reflect the proper usage of the term, which means "at the present time" or "currently."



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<b>He came late to school</b>	<p>The sentence "He came late to school" is grammatically correct. However, for smoother expression, you might consider: "He arrived late at school."</p> <p>This alternative phrasing maintains the same meaning while providing a slightly more natural flow.</p>
<b>Is this a book you want to buy?</b>	<p>Yes, the sentence "Is this a book you want to buy?" is grammatically correct. It's a well-structured question in English, seeking information about the speaker's desire to purchase a particular book.</p>
<b>Many students has turned up for seminar</b>	<p>"Many students have turned up for the seminar."</p> <p>In this correction, "has" is changed to "have" to ensure subject-verb agreement. "Have" is the correct form when the subject is plural, as in the case of "many students."</p>
<b>She has been waiting since 3 hours</b>	<p>In this correction, "since" is changed to "for," and the phrase "3 hours" is spelled out for clarity. The preposition "for" is used to indicate the duration of time, and it's more appropriate in this context. Additionally, using "three hours" instead of the numeral "3" enhances the readability of the sentence.</p>
<b>One must not reveal his secret to all</b>	<p>The sentence "One must not reveal his secret to all" is grammatically correct, but for more inclusive language, you might consider:</p>



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	<p><b>"One must not reveal their secret to all."</b>  <b>This adjustment uses the gender-neutral pronoun "their" to avoid specifying a gender and to be more inclusive.</b></p>
<p><b>One of the boys are missing</b></p>	<p><b>"One of the boys is missing."</b>  <b>In this correction, "are" is changed to "is" to ensure subject-verb agreement. When the subject is "one of the boys," the singular verb "is" should be used because "one" is a singular quantity.</b></p>
<p><b>I prefer coffee than tea</b></p>	<p><b>"I prefer coffee to tea."</b>  <b>In English, when expressing a preference between two options, "to" is used instead of "than." Therefore, the correct phrasing is "prefer coffee to tea."</b></p>
<p><b>The ruby are valuable</b></p>	<p><b>"The ruby is valuable."</b>  <b>In this correction, "are" is changed to "is" to ensure subject-verb agreement. "Ruby" is a singular noun, so the correct form of the verb is the singular "is."</b></p>
<p><b>Rani lives in urban area when huge buildings touch the sky</b></p>	<p><b>"Rani lives in an urban area where huge buildings touch the sky."</b>  <b>In this correction, "in urban area" is changed to "in an urban area," and "when" is changed to "where" for improved clarity. Adding "an" before "urban area" helps with the correct use of articles.</b></p>



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	<p>Additionally, "where" is used to indicate a location or situation in which huge buildings touch the sky.</p>
<p>Now she could speak several languages</p>	<p>The sentence "Now she could speak several languages" is grammatically correct, but it implies a past ability that may or may not be continuing in the present. If you want to emphasize that she still has this ability, you might consider: "Now she can speak several languages." This emphasizes her current ability to speak multiple languages.</p>
<p>My teachers made me to speak English fluently</p>	<p>"My teachers helped me speak English fluently." In this correction, "made me to speak" is changed to "helped me speak," which is a more natural and idiomatic way to express the idea that your teachers assisted you in becoming fluent in English.</p>
<p>If I am a teacher, I would reward the winners</p>	<p>"If I were a teacher, I would reward the winners." In English, when expressing a hypothetical or unreal condition, it's common to use the past subjunctive mood, and "were" is used instead of "am" after "if." Therefore, the corrected sentence uses "If I were a teacher" to convey the hypothetical situation.</p>
<p>I live on third floor</p>	<p>"I live on the third floor."</p>



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	<p>In this correction, "on third floor" is changed to "on the third floor." Adding "the" before "third floor" is necessary for proper phrasing in English.</p>
<p>Each girl should submit their project in time</p>	<p>"Each girl should submit her project on time." In this correction, "their" is changed to "her" for gender agreement. "Each" is a singular pronoun, so the possessive pronoun "her" should be used to match.</p>
<p>Pranav have good knowledge in geography</p>	<p>"Pranav has good knowledge in geography." In this correction, "have" is changed to "has" to ensure subject-verb agreement. When the subject is singular, the correct form of the verb "to have" is "has."</p>
<p>You have to choose among rose milk and almond milk</p>	<p>"You have to choose between rose milk and almond milk." In this correction, "among" is changed to "between" for more precise usage. "Between" is used when there are two choices, whereas "among" is used for three or more choices.</p>
<p>No sooner had the teacher entered the class than the students stood up</p>	<p>"No sooner had the teacher entered the class than the students stood up." This construction is a correct example of a correlative conjunction ("no sooner...than") used to show the immediate sequence of events.</p>



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	<b>Well done!</b>
<b>This is second paper</b>	<p><b>"This is the second paper."</b></p> <p>In this correction, "second" is changed to "the second" to indicate a specific paper in a sequence. Adding "the" before "second" makes the sentence grammatically correct and more precise.</p>
<b>John is best student in the class</b>	<p><b>"John is the best student in the class."</b></p> <p>In this correction, "best" is changed to "the best" to indicate that John is the top-performing student in the class. Adding "the" before "best" is necessary for proper phrasing.</p>
<b>The dog fell along the river</b>	<p>The sentence "The dog fell along the river" is grammatically correct, but it may benefit from some context or clarification for a more complete understanding. If you mean the dog fell into the river, you could say:</p> <p><b>"The dog fell into the river."</b></p> <p>If you mean something else, please provide more details for further assistance.</p>
<b>Each of the cycles are damaged</b>	<p><b>"Each of the cycles is damaged."</b></p> <p>In this correction, "are" is changed to "is" to ensure subject-verb agreement. When using "each," the verb should agree with the</p>



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	<b>singular noun it refers to, so "is" is the correct form.</b>
<b>She is seventy but her hairs are not grey</b>	<b>"She is seventy, but her hair is not grey." In this correction, "hairs" is changed to "hair" to indicate the general condition of her hair. The term "hair" is usually treated as a mass noun and is used in the singular form when referring to the overall appearance or color of one's hair.</b>
<b>He wears HMT watch presented by my uncle</b>	<b>"He wears an HMT watch presented by my uncle." In this correction, "HMT watch" is preceded by "an" for correct article usage, and "presented by my uncle" is retained to indicate who gave the watch.</b>
<b>Though he was hungry but he didn't eat</b>	<b>"Though he was hungry, he didn't eat." In this correction, "but" is changed to a comma to create a correct compound sentence. This construction helps convey the contrast between being hungry and not eating more smoothly.</b>
<b>Is this a book that you wanted to buy?</b>	<b>The sentence "Is this a book that you wanted to buy?" is grammatically correct. It is a well-formed question in English.</b>
<b>I bought an book this morning</b>	<b>"I bought a book this morning." In this correction, "an" is changed to "a" before "book." The use of</b>





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	"a" is appropriate here because "book" begins with a consonant sound.
We have not eaten anything from a long time	"We have not eaten anything for a long time." In this correction, "from" is changed to "for." The correct preposition to use with the expression "a long time" in this context is "for," indicating the duration of time during which the action (not eating anything) has taken place.
The ship with its crew were drowned	"The ship, with its crew, was drowned." In this correction, "were" is changed to "was" for subject-verb agreement. The subject here is "the ship," and even though there's additional information about the crew, "was" is used because "ship" is a singular noun.
He is angry on me	"He is angry with me." In English, when expressing someone's anger toward another person, it's more common to use "with" instead of "on." So the correct phrase is "angry with me."
Games and sports helps in recreation	"Games and sports help in recreation." In this correction, "helps" is changed to "help" to maintain subject-verb agreement. When you are referring to multiple things (games





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	and sports), the plural form of the verb "help" should be used.
<b>The poet and actor are dead</b>	<b>"The poet and actor have died."</b> In this correction, "are dead" is changed to "have died" for proper verb tense. Using "have died" is more grammatically accurate to convey that both the poet and actor have passed away.
<b>One of the teeth is painful</b>	<b>"One of the teeth is painful."</b> In this correction, "teeth" is retained in its plural form since it is clear from the context that we are discussing one specific tooth out of a set.
<b>Rahul always prefers coffee than tea</b>	<b>"Rahul always prefers coffee to tea."</b> In English, when expressing a preference between two items, we use "to" rather than "than." The corrected sentence uses the correct preposition, making it "Rahul always prefers coffee to tea."
<b>Every students like this teacher</b>	<b>"Every student likes this teacher."</b> In this correction, "students" is changed to "student" to make the subject agree with the singular determiner "every." The correct form is "every student" when referring to the entire group collectively.
<b>I look forward to meet you</b>	<b>"I look forward to meeting you."</b> In English, after the phrase "look forward to," we use the gerund form



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	of the verb, which is "meeting" in this case.
Where I can find the bank?	"Where can I find the bank?" In English, when forming questions, the subject and auxiliary verb are often inverted. The corrected sentence follows the typical question word order.
My flight departs in 5 am	"My flight departs at 5 am." In this correction, "in" is changed to "at" to properly indicate the time at which the flight departs.
One of the boy sang well	"One of the boys sang well." In this correction, "boy" is changed to "boys" to agree with the use of "one of." When referring to a single member from a group, "boys" is the appropriate term to use.
Neither Ram nor his friends was injured in this accident	"Neither Ram nor his friends were injured in this accident." In this correction, "was" is changed to "were" to ensure subject-verb agreement. When "neither...nor" connects singular and plural subjects, the verb should agree with the nearer subject, which, in this case, is "friends," making "were" the correct form.
Arun went to abroad	"Arun went abroad."



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<p><b>Arun went to foreign</b></p>	<p>In English, we typically do not use "to" before "abroad." The preposition "abroad" already implies the idea of going to or being in a foreign country. Therefore, it is more natural to say, "Arun went abroad."  <b>"Arun went abroad."</b>          In English, it is more common to say "went abroad" rather than "went to foreign." "Abroad" itself implies going to a foreign country, so you don't need to use "to" before it.</p>
<p><b>He do not have a music system</b></p>	<p><b>"He does not have a music system."</b>          In this correction, "do not" is changed to "does not" to match the third person singular subject "he." When using the base form of the verb "have" with third person singular subjects, the auxiliary verb "does" is necessary.</p>
<p><b>He said that he is ill that day</b></p>	<p><b>"He said that he was ill that day."</b>          In this correction, "is" is changed to "was" to maintain consistency in verb tense. When reporting someone's words in the past, the verb tense in the reported speech usually shifts to the past.</p>
<p><b>She scored first rank</b></p>	<p><b>"She achieved the first rank."</b>          This alternative phrasing is often used to convey the idea of</p>



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	achieving or attaining a rank, especially in the context of academic achievements.
<b>He left to Delhi</b>	<b>"He left for Delhi."</b> In this correction, "to" is changed to "for." When indicating the destination of a journey, "for" is commonly used. Therefore, it should be "He left for Delhi."
<b>We are lining in India</b>	<b>"We are living in India."</b> In this correction, "lining" is changed to "living." The correct verb to use in this context is "living," which indicates residence or habitation.
<b>Would I have your autograph?</b>	<b>"Could I have your autograph?"</b> This modification uses "could" instead of "would" to make the request more polite and common in everyday English. Both "could" and "would" are generally acceptable, but "could" is often perceived as slightly more polite in requests.
<b>Many a student were awarded at the function</b>	<b>"Many a student was awarded at the function."</b> In this correction, "were" is changed to "was" for subject-verb agreement. The phrase "many a student" is treated as a singular unit, and therefore, the singular verb "was" is used.



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<b>If you listen carefully, you understand my point</b>	<b>If you listen carefully, you will understand my point.</b> This modification introduces the future tense "will understand" to indicate a potential outcome based on the condition presented in the first part of the sentence.
<b>He is working in Netherlands</b>	<b>"He is working in the Netherlands."</b> In English, "the" is used before the name of a country, so it should be "the Netherlands" instead of "Netherlands."
<b>She has been reading for 6am</b>	<b>"She has been reading since 6 am."</b> In this correction, "for" is replaced with "since" to indicate the starting point in time. The preposition "since" is used to specify the beginning of a period, such as "since 6 am."
<b>She dances very beautiful</b>	<b>"She dances very beautifully."</b> In this correction, "beautiful" is changed to "beautifully." "Beautiful" is an adjective, and when describing an action like "dances," you should use the adverb form "beautifully" to convey how she performs the action.
<b>You and I am friends</b>	<b>"You and I are friends."</b> In this correction, "am" is changed to "are" to ensure subject-verb



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	<p>agreement. When the subject is "You and I," the correct verb form is "are" since it refers to more than one person.</p>
<p>Her cousins as well as she is hard working</p>	<p>"Her cousins, as well as she, are hardworking." In this correction, "is" is changed to "are" to ensure subject-verb agreement. When the subject includes both "cousins" and "she," the verb should agree with the plural noun "cousins," and thus, "are" is used. Additionally, a comma is added after "as well as she" for better clarity and punctuation.</p>
<p>One of the tyre is in bad condition</p>	<p>"One of the tires is in bad condition." In this correction, "tyre" is changed to "tires." The term "tires" is the standard American English spelling, while "tyre" is the British English spelling. Choose the spelling that corresponds to the variant of English you are using. Additionally, "is" is used to match the singular subject "one."</p>
<p>If you had given the money in advance, I would buy the book</p>	<p>"If you had given me the money in advance, I would have bought the book." This adjustment adds "me" after "given" for clarity and includes "have" after "would" to form the correct past perfect tense in the second part of the conditional statement.</p>



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## PARAPHRASE THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS

**Remember, we who take arms against each other  
It is the human earth that we defile.  
Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence  
Of air that is everywhere our own,  
Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.**

**Here's a paraphrased version of the paragraph in simpler language:**

**"Think about it, when we fight with each other, it's our shared home, the Earth, that we harm. The pollution and destruction caused by our conflicts affect the clean air that belongs to everyone. Keep in mind that all people are like us, and no countries are really unfamiliar."**

**A woman is beauty innate,  
A symbol of power and strength.  
She puts her life at stake,  
She's real, she's not fake!**



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At last by starvation and famine made bold,  
All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold,  
Away he set off to a miserly ant,  
To see if, to keep him alive, he would grant

The summer of life she's ready to see in spring.  
She says, "Spring will come again, my dear.  
Let me care for the ones who're near.  
" She's The Woman – she has no fear!

Go then", says the ant, "and dance the winter away".  
Thus ending, he hastily lifted the wicket,  
And out of the door turned the poor little cricket.  
Folks call this a fable. I'll warrant it true:

It is the human earth that we defile.  
Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence  
Of air that is everywhere our own,  
Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.





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**Beside the house sits a tree.  
It never grows leaves,  
Not in the winter, spring, summer or fall.  
It just sits there, never getting small or ever growing tall,  
How could this be?**

**They, too, aware of sun and air and water,  
Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter starv'd.  
Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read  
A labour not different from our own.**

**The summer of life she's ready to see in spring.  
She says, "Spring will come again, my dear.  
Let me care for the ones who're near.  
" She's The Woman – she has no fear!**

**We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive,  
We can print and plough and weave and heat and light,**



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**We can run and race and swim and fly and dive,  
We can see and hear and count and read and write!**

**A labour not different from our own.  
Remember they have eyes like ours that wake  
Or sleep, and strength that can be won  
By love. In every land is common life**

**She's a lioness; don't mess with her. She'll not spare you if you're a prankster. Don't ever try to  
saw her pride, her self-respect. She knows how to thaw you, saw you - so beware!**

## CHANGE THE VOICES

<b>They have asked me to pay fine</b>	
<b>Vani will solve the problem</b>	
<b>You are advised not to be careless</b>	
<b>A colourful hat had been bought by Malini for her daughter</b>	
<b>The militants were being taken to prison by the police</b>	



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Let the test be written	
They have asked me to pay fine	
Who has arranged this meeting?	
don't be careless	
the Indian airways has cancelled all the flights	
vani will solve the problem	
the defense minister of India flagged the voyage	
somebody has taken away my wallet	
please assemble in the ground	
Please, write the exam	
cross the road carefully	78
our army has defeated the enemy	
please don't use the mobile phone in the class room	
please don't use the mobile phone here	
Mallika has cooked mutton sauce already	
please don't walk on the grass	
he gave a watch for his birthday	
Will you help me?	
the salesman answered all the questions	



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<b>patiently</b>	
<b>When will you finish the building?</b>	
<b>flowers were being sold by her</b>	
<b>rosy will solve the problem</b>	
<b>Who has arranged the meeting?</b>	
<b>his behavior vexes me</b>	
<b>don't waste water</b>	
<b>you are making cake now</b>	
<b>no one has bought the tickets</b>	
<b>don't watch TV serials</b>	
<b>the doctor kindly warned me</b>	
<b>Please don't use mobile phone here</b>	