



பள்ளிக் கல்வித்துறை
செங்கல்பட்டு மாவட்டம்

10ஆம் வகுப்பு

ஆங்கிலம்

மெல்ல ழ்ளரும் மாணவர்களுக்கான
சிறப்புக் கையேடு

2024 - 2025

வெளியீடு : முதன்மைக்கல்வி அலுவலகம், செங்கல்பட்டு

இதனை இதனால் இவன்முடிக்கும் என்றாய்ந்து
அதனை அவன்கண் விடல்.

– குறள்.

அன்பார்ந்த மாணவர்களே!

1. உங்களின் இயல்பினை அறிந்து, அனைவரும் வெற்றி பெறும் நோக்கத்துடன் எனது வழிகாட்டுதலின் பேரில் உருவாக்கப்பட்ட சிறப்பு வழிகாட்டி இது. இந்த வழிகாட்டி முழுமையும் படித்தால் நீங்கள் வெற்றி பெறுவது உறுதி.
2. படித்ததை எழுதிப் பழகுங்கள், மேலும் படித்த வினா விடைகளை, சக மாணவர்களோடு கலந்து பேசி தெளிவாகுங்கள் வெற்றி எளிது..
3. முயன்றால் முடியாதது எதுவுமே இல்லை. உங்களால் முடியாதது வேறு எவராலும் முடியாது என்பதை உணருங்கள்.
4. நாளை நூட்கள் உங்களுக்காகவே காத்திருக்கின்றன. இச்சிறப்பு வழிகாட்டி உங்களை வெற்றிக்கு அழைத்துச் செல்ல இருக்கிறது. கல்வியிலும், வாழ்க்கையிலும் வசந்தம் பெற வாழ்த்துக்கள்.....!

முதன்மைக்கல்வி அலுவலர்,
செங்கல்பட்டு.

SSLC ENGLISH - QUESTION PAPER CONTENTS

Time: 15 mins + 3 hrs

Marks: 100

PART - I ('1 MARK' QUESTIONS) (14 MARKS)

Q.NO: 1 to 3:	Synonyms	3 x 1 = 3
Q.NO: 4 to 6:	Antonyms	3 x 1 = 3
Q.NO: 7 to 14:	Other Exercises:	8 x 1 = 8
7. Singular and Plural	8. Prefix and Suffix	
9. Abbreviations	10. Phrasal Verbs	
11. Compound words	12. Preposition	
13. Tense	14. Connectors / Linkers	

PART - II ('2 MARK' QUESTIONS) (20 MARKS)

Section - I	Q.NO: 15 to 18	- Prose Questions (any three)	3 x 2 = 6
Section - II	Q.NO: 19 to 22	- Poem Comprehension (any three)	3 x 2 = 6
Section - III	Q.NO: 23 to 27	- Grammar Section (any three)	3 x 2 = 6
	23. Active & Passive Voice		
	24. Direct - Indirect Speech		
	25. Punctuation		
	26. Simple, Complex, Compound		
	27. Re-arrange the jumbled words		
Section - IV	28. Road Map		1 x 2 = 2

PART - III ('5 MARK' QUESTIONS) (50 MARKS)

Section - I	Q.NO: 29 to 32	- Prose Paragraph (2 out of 4)	2 x 5 = 10
Section - II	Q.NO: 33 to 36	- Poem Questions (2 out of 4)	2 x 5 = 10
	33 & 34	- Poem Paragraph	
	35. Poem Literary Appreciation		
	36. Poem Paraphrase		
Section - III	Q.NO: 37 & 38	- Supplementary (1 out of 2)	1 x 5 = 5
	37. Coherent Order		
	38. Answer Questions based on the given Supplementary passage		
Section - IV	Q.NO: 39 to 44	- Skills based Questions (4 out of 7)	4 x 5 = 20
	39. Advertisement		
	40. Letter writing		
	41. Notice writing (or) other writing skill questions		
	42. Picture Comprehension		
	43. Notes or Summary Writing		
	44. Correct the errors		
Section - V	45. Memory Poem		1 x 5 = 5

PART - IV ('8 MARK' QUESTIONS) (16 MARKS)

Q.No: 46 & 47	(Either or Questions)	
46. Paragraph Questions from Supplementary		1 x 8 = 8
47. General Comprehension / Poem Comprehension		1 x 8 = 8

PART - I

Q.NO: 1 to 3: SYNONYMS

LESSON - 1

1. Ledge - shelf
2. Shrilly - high pitched
3. Stretched - extended
4. Plunge - dive
5. Devour - swallow
6. Mackerel - a sea fish
7. Gnaw - chew
8. Trot - jogged
9. Precipice - a cliff
10. Whet - sharpened
11. Preening - cleaning
12. Plaintively - mournfully
13. Swoop - fly
14. Beckoning - signalling
15. Cackle - sound

LESSON - 2

1. Hullabaloo - noise
2. Patrolman - police officer
3. Attic - storage space inside the roof
4. Slamming - banging
5. Gruffly - harshly
6. Intuitively - spontaneously
7. Whammed - threw
8. Beveled - slope
9. Rending - tearing to pieces
10. Yanked - pulled
11. Zither - a musical instrument
12. Guinea pig - a rodent
14. Creaking - squeaking sound
15. Indignant - angry
16. Holster - leather bag of handgun
17. Rafter - beam of roof
18. Deserter - escaper

LESSON - 3

1. Circumnavigate - went around
2. Indigenously - domestically
3. Consonance - agreement
4. Skipper - captain/master
5. Expedition - journey/voyage
6. Replenishment - restoration
7. Apprehensive - anxious/fearful
8. Contention - heated disagreement
9. Auxiliary - additional/supportive
10. Anticipate - expected
11. Bio luminescence - light emitting organism
12. Golgappas - pani puri
13. Morale - confidence/spirit

LESSON - 4

1. Bifurcated - divided in two
2. Revive - refresh
3. Soothing - comforting
4. Dilated - enlarge
5. Ascertained - verified
6. Overwrought - tensed
7. Crumbled - broken
8. Spire - tower
9. Unperturbed - undisturbed
10. Affluent - wealthy
11. Smacks - slap / spank / strike

LESSON - 5

1. Grapple - wrestle/fight
2. Dragon dictate - speech convert into text
3. Gaze - stare
4. Inclusion - incorporation / addition
5. Cloister - enclosed by

LESSON - 6

1. Chirping - sound/twitter
2. Bustle - commotion
3. Unison - harmony/relevant
4. Rapping - striking
5. Thumbed - shivered
6. Cranky - strange
7. Saar - a river

LESSON - 7

1. Gaunt - lean
2. Twitched - shivered/jerked
3. Contagious - infectious/spreading
4. Groan - moan / muramer
5. Plague - bacterial disease
6. Bolted - closed
7. Mantlepiece - around the fire place
8. Half-crown - equal to two shillings
9. Tongs - a device used for picking up
10. Delirious - restlessness
11. Frail - weak
12. Startled - alarmed
13. Scuffle - fight

Q.NO: 4 to 6: ANTONYMS

LESSON - 1

1. Brink x middle
2. Sank x swam
3. Encourage x discourage
4. Praising x scolding
5. Courage x timidity
6. Starve x well fed
7. Plaintively x happily
8. Desperate x hopeful
9. Exhausted x energized
10. Beneath x above / overhead

LESSON - 2

1. Advent x departure
2. Hullabaloo x silence
3. Conclusion x beginning
4. Grippd x released
5. Gruffly x gently
6. Suspected x trusted
7. Gleamed x dark

LESSON - 3

1. Tremendous x tiny
2. Accurate x inaccurate
3. Prediction x reality
4. Poked x released
5. Potential x incapability
6. Indigenous x non-indigenous/foreign
7. Blissful x unhappy

LESSON - 4

1. Bifurcated x merged
2. Existed x disappeared / vanished
3. Antique x new/modern
4. Recognized x ignored/unrecognized
5. Vent x control/conceal
6. Overwrought x calm
7. Ascertained x disregarded

LESSON - 5

1. Achieve x fail
2. Exhausted x refilled/rejuvenated
3. Marvelous x terrible
4. Inclusion x exclusion
5. Arrogant x humble
6. Gloomy x cheerful

LESSON - 6

1. Unison x conflict
2. Choked x unblocked
3. Quickly x slowly
4. Attentive x inattentive
5. Honour x dishonour
6. Patience x impatience
7. Amazed x casual
8. Nuisance x beneficial

LESSON - 7

1. Dare x evade
2. Delirious x balanced
3. Pleaded x demanded
4. Frail x strong
5. Persuade x dissuade
6. Contagious x non contagious
7. Deadly x harmless
8. Dejection x happiness

7. SINGULAR-PLURAL**1. s - es**

Crisis - Crises
 Basis - Bases
 Axis - Axes
 Analysis - Analyses
 Diagnosis - Diagnoses
 Synopsis - Synopses
 Hypothesis - Hypotheses
 Oasis - Oases
 Thesis - Theses

2. f - ves

Calf - Calves
 Wife - Wives
 Loaf - Loaves
 Self - Selves
 Thief - Thieves
 Knife - Knives
 Leaf - Leaves
 Life - Lives

3. ix - ices

Matrix - Matrices
 Appendix - Appendices
 Vertex - Vertices
 Medium - Media
 Stadium - Stadia

4. Um - a

Acquarium - Acquaria
 Agendum - Agenda
 Bacterium - Bacteria
 Curriculum - Curricula
 Corrigendum - Corrigenda
 Datum - Data
 Erratum - Errata
 Forum - Fora

5. on - a

Criterion - Criteria
 Automation - Automata
 Phenomenon - Phenomena
 Polyhedron - Polyhedra

6. us - i

Stimulus - Stimuli
 Radius - Radii
 Alumnus - Alumni
 Focus - Foci
 Syllabus - Syllabi
 Cactus - Cacti
 Terminus - Termini
 Nucleus - Nuclei
 Fungus - Fungi

7. us or a / era exception : a - ae

Corpus - Corpora
 Formula - Formulae
 Genus - Genera
 Vertebra - Vertebrae
 Antenna - Antennae
 Flora - Florae
 Alumna - Alumnae

8. f - s (exception)

Roof - Roofs
 Grief - Griefs
 Kerchief - Kerchiefs
 Hoof - Hoofs

9. o - s

Radio - Radios
 Folio - Folios
 Studio - Studios
 Cameo - Cameos

10. ex - ices

Index - Indices/indexes
 Apex - Apices

11. y - ies (consonant)

Army - Armies
 Lady - Ladies
 Baby - Babies
 Duty - Duties
 City - Cities

12. y - s (vowel)

Boy - Boys
 Day - Days
 Tray - trays
 Essay - Essays
 Kidney - Kidneys
 Chimney - Chimneys
 Toy - Toys

13. s/sh/ss/ch/x - es

Class - Classes
 Brush - Brushes
 Glass - Glasses
 Church - Churches
 Tax - Taxes
 Box - Boxes
 Fox - Foxes

14. o - s (exceptions)

Dynamo - Dynamos
 Piano - Pianos
 Kilo - Kilos
 Photo - Photos
 Memo - Memos

15. oo - ee

Foot - Feet
 Tooth - Teeth
 Goose - Geese

16. Extras

Commander-in-chief - Commanders-in-chief
 Son-in-law - Sons-in-law
 Daughter-in-law - Daughters -in-law
 Governor general - Governors general
 Passer by - Passers by
 Court martial - Courts martial
 Runner-up - Runners-up
 Man servant - Men servant
 Spoonful - Spoonfuls
 Grown -up - Grown-ups
 Dining room - Dining rooms
 Woman student - Women student
 Man - Men
 Woman - Women
 Child - Children
 Ox - Oxen
 Mouse - Mice

Singular also in Plural form

Corps - Corps
 Eyeglasses - Eyeglasses
 Innings - Innings
 Kudos - Kudos
 Means - Means
 News - News
 Premises - Premises
 Scissors - Scissors

Singular - Plural (same)

Aircraft - Aircraft
 Cattle - Cattle
 Deer - Deer
 Elk - Elk
 Furniture - Furniture
 Sheep - Sheep
 Shrimp - Shrimp
 Swine - Swine
 Advice - Advice
 Bison - Bison
 Scenery - Scenery
 Stationery - Stationery

Singular - Plural (same)

Luggage - Luggage
 Information - Information
 Fish - Fish
 Equipment - Equipment
 Vacation - Vacation
 Staff - Staff
 Spectacles - Spectacles
 Police - Police

SUFFIX

1.	announcement	20.	American	39.	communist
2.	musician	21.	attendance	40.	socialist
3.	miserly	22.	assistance	41.	humanist
4.	security	23.	contestant	42.	arrangement
5.	needy	24.	inhabitant	43.	engagement
6.	brightness	25.	dictionary	44.	happiness
7.	narration	26.	missionary	45.	eagerly
8.	performance	27.	stationary	46.	secretive
9.	colourful	28.	kingdom	47.	admiration
10.	dangerous	29.	freedom	48.	carelessness
11.	privacy	30.	lioness	49.	failure
12.	accuracy	31.	Child hood	50.	inclusion
13.	marriage	32.	Man hood	51.	intensity
14.	carriage	33.	Boy hood	52.	punishment
15.	arrival	34.	action	53.	engineer
16.	denial	35.	selection	54.	respectful
17.	proposal	36.	education	55.	association
18.	dismissal	37.	socialism	56.	heroism
19.	Indian	38.	communism		

PREFIX

1.	unfold	13.	mistake	25.	arch angel
2.	subway	14.	mislead	26.	arch bishop
3.	substandard	15.	misfortune	27.	extra ordinary
4.	empower	16.	non violence	28.	extra curricular
5.	ultra violet	17.	non sense	29.	hyper active
6.	ultra modern	18.	non co-operation	30.	mini bus
7.	hyper tension	19.	non vegetarian	31.	mini skirt
8.	trans form	20.	co-operation	32.	out law
9.	over load	21.	multi national	33.	out live
10.	over power	22.	inter look	34.	out line
11.	en vision	23.	fore tell	35.	over flow
12.	dis charge	24.	dis regard	36.	over confident

BOOK EXERCISES**1. Form new words by adding appropriate prefix/suffix:****Accurate** - Inaccurate, accuracy**Different** - Indifferent, difference, differentiate**Understand** - Misunderstand, understanding**Practice** - Practical, impractical, malpractice**Child** - Childish, childhood, childlike**National** - Nationally, nationality, international**Technology** - Technologist, technological**Origin** - Originally, originality, originate**Fashion** - Fashionable, Fashion ate**Enjoy** - Enjoyment, enjoyable**2. Fill in the blanks by adding appropriate prefix/suffix to the words given brackets**1. He was sleeping **comfortably** in his couch. (comfort)2. Kavya rides a **bicycle** to school. (cycle)3. There was only a **handful** of people in the theatre. (hand)4. It is **illegal** to cut sandalwood trees. (legal)5. The **arrival** of the President has been expected for the last half an hour. (arrive)6. The man behaved **abnormally** in front of the crowd. (normal)7. Swathi had no **intention** of visiting the doctor. (intend)8. The bacteria are so small that you need a **microscope** to see them. (scope)**9. Abbreviations, Acronyms and Contractions**

No.	Abbreviation	Expansion
1.	P.A.	Personal Assistant
2.	P.S.	Personal Secretary / Post Script
3.	B. Tech.	Bachelor of Technology
4.	B.P.	Blood Pressure
5.	A.I.R.	All India Radio
6.	Dr.	Doctor
7.	G.M.	General Manager

8.	S.B.I.	State Bank Of India
9.	B. Pharm.	Bachelor of Pharmacy
10.	S.S.L.C.	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
11.	B.Com	Bachelor of Commerce
12.	M.Com	Master of Commerce
13.	B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science
14.	M.Sc.	Master of Science
15.	M.S.	Master of Surgery
16.	M.B.B.S	Bachelor of Medicine And Bachelor Of Surgery
17.	B.E.	Bachelor of Engineering
18.	M.E.	Master of Engineering
19.	B.L.	Bachelor of Law
20.	B.Ed.	Bachelor of Education
21.	M.Ed	Master of Education
22.	L.P.G.	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
23.	F.A.O.	Food and Agriculture Organization
24.	A.U.T.	Association of University Teachers
25.	F.C.A.	Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants

26.	G8	Group of Eight Nations
27.	C.M.	Chief Minister
28.	P.M.	Prime Minister
29.	F.M.	Frequency Modulation
30.	A.T.M.	Automated Teller Machine
31.	D.E.O.	District Educational Officer
32.	A.E.O.	Assistant Educational Officer
33.	I.A.S.	Indian Administrative Service
34.	I.P.S.	Indian Police Service
35.	M.L.A.	Member of Legislative Assembly
36.	M.P.	Member of Parliament
37.	B.P.O.	Business Process Outsourcing
38.	K.P.O.	Knowledge Process Outsourcing
39.	C.B.I.	Central Bureau of Investigation

40.	K.K.N.P.P.	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant
41.	B.B.C.	British Broadcasting Corporation
42.	C.C.T.V.	Closed Circuit Television
43.	R.T.E.	Right To Education
44.	S.A.T.	Scholastic Aptitude Test
45.	C.A.D.	Computer Aided Designing
46.	C.D.	Compact Disc
47.	C.P.U.	Central Processing Unit
48.	M.B.A.	Master of Business Administration
49.	M.Phil.	Master of Philosophy
50.	I.F.S.	Indian Foreign Service (Or) Indian Forest Service
51.	N.D.A.	National Defence Academy
52.	L.A.N.	Local Area Network
53.	U.P.S.	Uninterrupted Power Supply
54.	S.M.S.	Short Messaging Service
55.	N.S.S.	National Service Scheme
56.	U.N.O.	United Nations Organization
57.	V.I.P.	Very Important Person
58.	U.G.C.	University Grants Commission
59.	P.I.N.	Postal Index Number
60.	T.N.P.S.C.	Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
61.	M.C.A.	Master of Computer Application
62.	W.H.O.	World Health Organization
63.	T.O.E.F.L.	Test Of English as a Foreign Language
64.	I.E.L.T.S.	International English Language Testing System
65.	G.A.T.E.	Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering
66.	C.A.T.	Common Aptitude Test
67.	I.S.R.O.	Indian Space Research Organization
68.	N.A.S.A.	National Aeronautics and

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

10. PHRASAL VERB

A. Read the given sentences carefully and fill in with appropriate phrasal verbs. Choose them from the help box.

[Get along with, take off, shut down, look after, warm up]

1. The airhostess instructed the passengers to wear the seat belts during the **take off**.
2. Venket felt happy to **get along with** the neighbors in the new locality.
3. There will be a **shut down** next week in the office.
4. Doing **warm up** every day in the morning keeps one healthy.
5. The mother instructed the maid to **look after** the child carefully.
6. I don't **put on** weight easily.
7. I never **work out** in the gym and the only time I **stretch out** is when I need something from the top shelf.
8. I tried aerobics several times but I couldn't **keep up** with others.
9. I take my pet for a walk thrice a day, and that helps to **burn off** the calories.
10. She **warms up** every day with push-ups, sit ups, stretches and a jog around the park.
11. She says it's important to **build up** good levels of strength and stamina.
12. I don't want to overdo it though. A fitness regime like hers would **tire me out!**

B. Read out the given passage carefully and fill in the blanks with suitable phrasal verbs from the help box:-

[burn off, keep up, build up, tire out, warms up, put on, work out, stretch out]

Riya is a young dancer. Who feels contented and satisfied with herself. Let's hear from her. Hi! Everyone I am Riya. I suppose I'm really lucky because I don't **put on** weight easily. I never **work out** in the gym and the only time I **stretch out** is when I need something from the top shelf. I tried acrobats several times but I couldn't **keep up** with the others. I take my pet for a walk thrice a day though, and that helps to **burn off** the calories. I usually watch what I eat but I sometimes bring on ice cream.

My sister Divya is a real fitness fanatic. Before she works out, she **warms up** every day with pushups; sit ups, stretches and a jog around the park. She says, it is important to **build up** good levels of strength and stamina. I don't want to overdo it though. A fitness regime like hers would **tire me out!**

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE:

A. Replace the underlined word with one of the phrase verbs / idioms given to convey the same meaning:

1. The sports meet was **cancelled** due to the rain. [Ans: called off]
2. Our workers **perform** their jobs well. [Ans: carry out]
3. we must not **yield** to temptations. [Ans:- give in]
4. The plane **left** as scheduled. [Ans:- took off]
5. You must **keep** some money **for future** use. [Ans:- lay by]
6. It is **raining heavily** now. [Ans:- raining cats and dogs]
7. He **makes a new beginning** in his life. [Ans: turns over a new leaf]
8. We can do nothing, she **exaggerates the problem**.
[Ans:- makes a mountain out of a mole hill]
9. She might live **anywhere in the earth**. [Ans:- under the sun]
10. she is in **big trouble**. [Ans:- in deep waters]

B. Replace the underlined phrasal verb or idiom with one of the word given to convey the same meaning:-

1. I shall **look for** the information using the internet. [Ans : search]
2. He **gave up** his wealth and became a social worker. [Ans : renounced]
3. Sometimes we must **stand out** for our own view. [Ans : continue to resist]
4. The meeting was **put off** due to bad weather. [Ans : postponed]
5. The lawyer **dealt with** the case cleverly. [Ans : managed]
6. I do not agree with you in this matter. So don't **harp on** the same string.
[Ans : repeat continuously]
7. Before was a **chicken hearted person**. [Ans : arrogant]
8. I am **in two minds** about taking up the job offered. [Ans : Very doubtful]
9. I am **feeling under the weather**. [Ans : feeling sick]
10. I had to **burn the midnight oil**. [Ans : work late in the night]

11. Compound words

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

TENSE

A. Complete the sentences in present tense forms.

1. Saravanan always **goes** (go) for a walk in the morning.
2. We **gather** (gather) here for a meeting and the Chair person is yet to arrive.
3. Sheeba **moves / will move** (move) to a new house next week.
4. Aruna **has** eagerly **been waiting** (wait) to meet her friend since morning.
5. Naseera **attends** (attend) music classes regularly.
6. Ilakiya and Adhira **enjoy** (enjoy) each other's company very much.
7. Mani **has been working** (work) in this school for five years.
8. It **is pouring** (pour) outside now.

B. Complete The Sentences in Past Tense Forms.

1. I **went** (go) to her place on foot.
2. The children **were playing** (play) in the ground when the teacher arrived.
3. If you **had worked** (work) hard, you would have won the relay match.
4. Joanna and Joy had already **left** (leave) for Ooty, when the others reached the station.
5. We all **sang** (sing) in the choir last week.
6. Nancy **had** always **been asking** (ask) for help.
7. They **were requesting** (request) him when the manager arrived.
8. The office goers **waited** (wait) for the train.

C. Fill In the Blanks Using the Verbs In The Brackets in The Future Form.

1. We **shall** not **go** to the market, in case it rains. (go)
2. Keerthi **will have done** his work by next week. (do)
3. The peon **will have rung** the bell by the time I reach the school. (ring)
4. I **shall visit** my sister's house next April if I go to Uttarakhand. (visit)
5. If you listen carefully, you **will understand** my point. (understand)
6. By next year, I **shall have lived** in Chennai for fifteen years. (live)
7. The new edition of this book **will come** out shortly. (come)
8. She hopes you **will help** her. (help)

D. Underline The Verbs And Identify The Tense Forms.

1. I am working hard day and night - Present Continuous Tense
2. The Moon revolves around the Earth - Simple Present Tense
3. Were the milk men milking the cow? - Past Continuous Tense
4. He received your messages last night - Simple Past Tense
5. I have been ill for a couple of days - Present Perfect

1. HIS FIRST FLIGHT.

1. Why did the seagull fail to fly?

The seagull failed to fly because of fear.

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

The parents shrieked, called, scolded and threatened him.

3. What was the first catch of the young seagull's older brother?

His older brother caught his first herring.

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

He gnawed at the dried pieces of eggshell and dirt-caked straw nest.

5. What did the young bird do to seek the attention of his parents?

He pretended to be falling asleep.

6. What made the young seagull go mad?

The sight of food made the young seagull go mad.

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

His mother screamed back mockingly. So, he uttered a joyful scream.

8. Did the mother bird offer any food to the young bird?

No, the mother bird did not offer any food to the young bird.

9. How did the bird feel when it started flying for the first time?

He just felt a bit dizzy.

10. What did the young bird's family do when he started flying?

His family supported him when he started flying.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

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

The young seagull tried to flap its wing. But it failed to fly because of fear.

2. How did the parents support and encourage the young seagull's brothers and sister?

The parents helped the brothers and sister with the art of flying. They also taught them to glide on the waves and dive for fish.

3. Give an instance that shows the pathetic condition of the young bird.

The young bird ate dried pieces of eggshell to eat. That shows the pathetic condition.

4. How did the bird try to reach its parents without having to fly?

The bird walked from one end of the ledge to the other to reach its parents without having to fly.

5. Do you think that the young seagull's parents were harsh to him? Why?

No, the young seagull's parents were not harsh to him. They only wanted him to learn art of flying.

6. What prompted the young seagull to fly finally?

The sight of the food and his mother's motivation prompted the young seagull to fly finally.

7. What happened to the young seagull when it landed on the green sea?

The young seagull's feet sank into the green sea and it was floating on it.

Paragraph for slow learners

- It is seagull's first flight.
- His brothers and sisters have done it already
- He is scared of height.
- He watches his family hunting, eating and flying.
- His mother plays a trick.
- She lets the food before him.
- He made his maiden flight catch the food.

Moral: Bend the tree, while it is young.

2. THE NIGHT THE GHOST GOT IN

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

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

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

The narrator thought that a man was walking around the dining-table.

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

They only heard the steps.

4. Who were the narrator's neighbours?

Mr. Bodwell and his wife were the narrator's neighbors.

5. How did the Bodwell react, when a shoe was thrown into their house?

When a shoe was thrown into their house Mr. Bodwell was frothing a little and shaking his fist.

Mrs. Bodwell wanted to sell the house and go back to Peoria.

6. What did the Bodwell think when they heard the mother shout?

When they heard the mother shout they thought that there were burglars in the house.

7. What was the grandfather wearing?

The grandfather was wearing a long flannel nightgown over long woolen pants, a nightcap, and a leather jacket around his chest.

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

When the grandfather saw the cops, he thought that they were the deserters from Meade's army.

9. Were the policemen willing to leave the house?

No. The policemen were not willing to leave the house.

10. What made the reporter gaze the author?

The author put on his mother's dress. So, the reporter gazed at him.

11. Why was the narrator sorry to have paid attention to the footsteps?

The narrator could not find anyone in the house. So, he felt sorry to have paid attention to the footsteps.

12. Why did Herman and the author slam the doors?

Herman and the author heard steps and light shone down the stairs. So, they slammed the doors.

13. What woke up the mother?

The slamming of the doors woke up the mother

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

She threw the shoe to seek attention of Bodwell.

15. Who used zither and how?

Guinea pig used zither to sleep on it.

PARAGRAPH:

James, the author had just stepped out of the bathtub when he heard the voice.

He and his brother assumed it was a ghost.

Their mother thought that there were burglars in the house.

When a shoe was thrown into their house, Mr. Bodwell was frothing a little and shaking his fist.

Mrs. Bodwell wanted to sell the house and go back to Peoria

Then mother called the cops with the help of Bodwell.

When the grandfather saw the cops, he thought that they were the deserters from Meade's army.

He messed the situation

The policemen were not willing to leave the house.

The next morning Grandfather revealed the truth that he had come to drink water.

Moral: Misunderstanding always leads to chaos.

3. EMPOWERED WOMEN - NAVIGATING THE WORLD.

1. What does INSV stand for?

INSV stands for “Indian Naval Ship Vessel”.

2. When was INSV Tarini commissioned to Indian Navy service?

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

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

Tara-Tarini is the deity for sailors and is worshipped for safety and success at sea. The sailboat was named after the famous Tara – Tarini temple in Ganjam district of Odisha

4. Where did the crew undergo their basic training?

The crew underwent their basic training in Mumbai at the Indian Naval Waterman ship Training centre and in the southern naval base in Kochi.

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

They were trained for almost 3 years to undertake this voyage.

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

Little survival skills were considered important in the selection process.

7. Who mentored the crew?

Commander Dhipil Donde mentored the crew.

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

The quality of honesty helped them to bring out a successful expedition.

9. Who among the crew mentioned about teamwork?

Lt. Payal Gupta was the one, who mentioned about teamwork.

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

When they were crossing the Tasman Sea, they witnessed the brilliant Southern lights from the sea. The entire sky was lit up in green light.

11. What festival did they celebrate during their expedition?

They celebrated Diwali during their expedition.

12. Mention the special features of INSV Tarini.

INSV Tarini is the second sail boat of the Indian Navy. The boat had all facilities and encouraged eco-friendly resources. It collected and updated meteorological, ocean and wave data regularly.

13. What does the term circumnavigation mean?

Circumnavigation means to travel around the world in a ship.

14. When did they return back to India? How many days did it take to complete the expedition?

The crew started the journey on 10 September 2017 from Goa. They returned to Goa on 21 May 2018. It took 254 days to complete the expedition.

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

The crew underwent some theoretical courses on navigation, communication and weather prediction. They also learnt how to repair things and how to deal with emergencies.

16. Mention the celebrations which the crew enjoyed during their expeditions.

They celebrated Diwali, three birthdays and the first birthday of the sail boat. They celebrated specific occasions like crossing the equator, the International Date Line.

17. What factor motivated the crew to undertake this expedition?

The National policy to empower women to attain their full potential motivated the crew to undertake this expedition. The prayers of the entire country to the moral support and motivated to fulfill

PARAGRAPH:

- Advancement of technology shows the real power of women.
- All women Indian crew travel the world for 254 days in a boat, „INSV Tarini“.
- Indian Naval ship Tarini, is the second sailboat of Indian Navy located in Goa.
- It is taken into service on 18th February 2017.
- Navika Sagar Parikrama project, National policy for women empowerment was done.
- Six women crew was led by Lt. Commander Vartika Joshi.
- The crew started Voyage on 10th September 2017 from Goa – a historic day.
- They returned Goa Port on 21st May 2018.
- Six members crew broke record stereo types.
- They faced unpredictable challenges during their expedition.

Moral: Woman is the will power of the nation.

4. THE ATTIC**1. When did Aditya leave the local school?**

Aditya left the local school, after he had passed the matriculation examination.

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

It would not be recognizable as it had undergone many changes in course of time.

3. Who were Aditya’s ancestors?

Aditya’s ancestors were once the Zamindars.

4. How was the landscape through which they travelled?

On the either side of the road were paddy fields. Harvest was over.

5. What did Aditya visit?

Aditya visited his school first.

6. Where was Nagen uncle’s shop?

Nagen uncle’s shop was next to grocery shop and opposite to a Shiva temple.

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

Besides tea, he had biscuits and savouries.

8. What did Nagen uncle tell about Sanyal?

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

9. In what way was Mr. Sanyal’s behaviour strange?

He suddenly stood up and began to recite a poem by Tagore. After reciting, he left the place making gesture of Namaste to nobody in particular.

10. What did Nagen uncle tell about Sanyal’s past life?

Sanyal lost his wife and only son. He sold his lands for his daughter’s marriage. Since then he was not somewhat changes and not really normal.

11. How did Sanyal show that he had a sense of self-respect?

Sanyal had tea and biscuits in Nagen’s tea shop. But he never failed to pay for it. This showed his sense of self-respect.

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

The attic was a favourite place because it seemed to be children’s own world.

13. What did Aditya do on reaching the attic?

He searched for an article and found it on the top of the packing case.

14. What did the jeweller say about the article?

The jeweller said it was an antique.

15. Was Sanyal happy about his visitors?

No, he was not happy about his visitors.

16. Why did Sanyal recite the poem in the tea shop earlier?

Sanyal just remembered his childhood days. So he recited in the tea shop.

17. What was engraved on the medal?

Sriman Sasanka Sanyal – Special Prize for Recitation – 1948.

18. What was the daily routine of Sanyal?

Sanyal had tea and biscuits regularly in Nagen's tea shop. But he never failed to pay for it.

19. What did Aditya offer Sanyal?

Aditya offered Sanyal sum of 150 rupees.

20. Which months are called as Magha?

The months of January and February are called as Magha.

PARAGRAPH - [SLOW LEARNERS]

- Aditya and narrator decided to go to Bramhapur, Aditya left there 29 years ago.
- They reached Nagen uncle's tea shop, where they saw a man called Sanyal.
- He recited the poem of Tagore.
- Aditya went to his ruined, ancestral house.
- He went to the attic and searched for a silver medal which is antique.
- Sanyal got that medal as a prize while studying with Aditya.
- But Aditya kept it as he was jealous.
- Now, after 29 years, Aditya gave Sanyal Rs. 150 as the price of medal.
- But Sanyal refused to accept the money.
- Sanyal asked for medal. Then Aditya gave the medal to Sanyal.

Moral: Time changes everyone.

5. TECH BLOOMERS**1. What is the future of technology?**

The future of technology is beyond our imagination but certainly possible with modern gadgets.

2. How many people in India suffer with disability?

2.7 Crore people in India suffer with disability.

3. Who is Kim?

Kim is the Assistive Technologist at Alisha's school.

4. How does Kim help Alisha?

Kim introduced Alisha to Dragon Dictate, which had opened up the world to Alisha. It has made her more independent and she is able to study on her own.

5. Why is technology important according to David?

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

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

David uses a Liberator Communication Device, which he controls with his eye movements for his verbal communication.

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

ACTIV, AAC device and ECO2 with ECO point are the devices that help David to move from one place to another place.

8. Which devices are controlled using ACTIV controllers?

TV, Blu-ray and music players are controlled using ACTIV controller.

9. Which software helps Alisha to overcome her difficulty in typing?

Dragon Dictate is the software which helped Alisha to overcome her difficulty in typing.

10. What are the benefits of internet for the common man?

Technology impacts the environment, people and the society as a whole. The internet benefits a common man to travel, to communicate, to learn, to do business and to live in comfort.

PARAGRAPH:

- This is the lesson how technology is useful for the normal and disabled persons.
- Alisha has cerebral palsy and she can't type as fast as she thinks.
- Her teacher motivated her to do her GCSE.
- Kim, the Assistive Technologist, introduced her to Dragon Dictate.
- Using it she can speak and type the words appear on her screen.
- Only then she had the confidence to do the GCSE.
- David was born with 'Athetoid Cerebral Palsy'. He has been using a high tech communication aid since he was 8 years old
- 21 years old David uses 'Liberator Communication Device', which he controls with his eye movements.
- He has been interested in AAC. Then he started using ECO2 and ECO point, making his selection with a foot switch.
- Using these he is able to speak in complete sentences.
- Technology allows the differently abled learners to learn with confidence.

Moral: Technology is the boon to us.

6. THE LAST LESSON**1. What kind of news was usually put up on the bulletin board?**

All bad news like lost battles, the draft, the orders of the commanding officers, came from the bulletin board.

2. What was the usual scene when school began every day?

When school began every day, there was a great bustle of opening and closing of the desks, lessons were repeated in unison loudly and the teacher's ruler rapped on the table.

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

The village people, old Hauser, the former Mayor, the former postmaster and several others were present in the class, besides the students.

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

The order had come from Berlin to teach only German in the Schools of Alsace and Lorraine. So Mr. Hamel said that was the last French lesson.

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

Franz was asked to recite the rule for participle all through. He was not able to answer.

6. Why did Mr. Hamel blame himself?

Mr. Hamel blamed himself because he had often sent Franz to water his flowers and gave holiday when he went for fishing.

7. What did Mr. Hamel say about the French language?

Mr. Hamel said that French was the most beautiful, the clearest, and the most logical language in the world. So they must guard it and never forget it.

8. How many years had Mr. Hamel been in the village?

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

9. What are the various things that tempted Franz to spend his day outdoors?

The weather was warm and bright and birds were chirping, the drilling of the Prussian soldiers in open field were the various things that tempted Franz.

10. When and how did M. Hamel bid farewell to the class?

M. Hamel stood up and wrote, "Long Live France" on the board. Thus he bid farewell to the class.

11. What was Frank sorry for?

Frank was sorry for not learning his French

PARAGRAPH:

- The story is narrated by a French student Franz.
- He disliked studying French and hates his teacher Mr. Hamel.
- Berlin ordered that German language is to be taught in the schools, instead of French.
- It was the last day for Mr. Hamel, French teacher who had been there for 40 years.
- As a mark of respect the village men also attend his „last lesson“.
- Franz failed to recite the rules for participle.
- Now suddenly he got interested in learning and understanding taught on that day
- Mr. Hamel blamed himself because he had often sent Franz to water his flowers and gave holiday when he went for fishing.
- Mr. Hamel said that French was the most beautiful, the clearest, and the most logical language in the world and that they must guard it and not to forget it.
- They realized the importance of learning their mother tongue.

Moral: Mother tongue is our true identity, don't forget to learn.

7. THE DYING DETECTIVE**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION:****1. How did Watson feel when he heard of Holmes' illness?**

Watson felt horrified when he heard of Holmes' illness.

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

The landlady didn't call the doctor because Holmes would not allow her.

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

Holmes had a gaunt face. His eyes had a brightness of fever, cheeks were flushed and his hands twitched all the time. He lay listless.

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

Holmes was suffering from Tarpaunli or black Formosa plague.

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

Watson saw Mr. Culverton Smith when he entered the room.

6. What were the instructions given by Holmes to Watson?

Holmes did not want Watson to go before six. He asked Watson to persuade Smith to meet the dying Holmes. He should return before Smith's arrival. He asked Watson to light the gas and keeps it half-on.

7. Why did Holmes plead with Smith?

Holmes pleaded with Smith to cure him of his disease.

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

Culverton Smith was responsible for Victor Savage" death. The ivory box was the last piece of evidence.

9. What explanation did Holmes give for speaking rudely to Watson?

Holmes explained that he spoke rudely to Watson because he wanted to bring Smith there and he didn't want Watson to know that he wasn't ill.

10. How was Holmes able to look sick?

Holmes starved for three days without food and water to look really sick.

11. Who arrested Culverton smith? What were the charges against him?

Inspector Morton arrested Smith. Smith killed Victor Savage and attempted to kill Holmes.

12. Why did Holmes want Smith to treat him?

He wanted Smith to confess the murder of Victor.

13. Who was Mrs. Hudson? Why was she worried?

Mrs. Hudson was the landlady of Holmes. She was worried of Holmes illness.

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

Holmes was acting to be a sick person. So he didn't let Watson examine him.

PARAGRAPH:

- Watson felt horrified when he heard of Holmes" illness
- The landlady didn't call the doctor because Holmes would not allow her.
- Holmes had a gaunt face. His eyes had a brightness of fever, cheeks were flushed and his hand twitched all the time. He lay listless.
- Holmes was suffering from Tarpaulni or black Formosa plague.
- He asked Watson to bring Culverton Smith to cure him.
- He should return before Smith's arrival and to light the gas and keep it half-on.
- Culverton Smith was responsible for Victor Savage" death.
- He came to Holmes" home to take the ivory box which was the last piece of evidence.
- At last he was arrested by the idea of Holmes.
- Holmes starved for three days without food and water to look really sick.

Moral: Presence of mind is the quality to be a detective

POEM - PARAGRAPH:**POEM - 1-Life**

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

POEM - 2-The Grumble Family

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

POEM - 3-I Am Every Woman

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

POEM - 4

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

Supplementary Paragraph

Unit - 1

THE TEMPEST

- Prospero was the King of Milan.
- People loved him very much.
- He trusted his brother Antonio.
- But Antonio overthrew Prospero.
- Prospero and Miranda reached an Island.
- Prospero made a storm in the sea.
- Ferdinand was captured by Ariel.
- There he met Prospero's daughter Miranda.
- Prospero tested him.
- Antonio implored his brother's forgiveness.

Moral: "Forgiveness and freedom."

Unit - 2

ZIGZAG

- ❖ Dr.Somu gave Zigzag to Dr.Krishnan
- ❖ It can speak 21 languages.
- ❖ Arvind gave fruits and nuts to Zigzag.
- ❖ The bird fell asleep.
- ❖ It snored loudly.
- ❖ It spoiled the paintings of Mrs.Krishnan.
- ❖ So, she got angry.
- ❖ Dr. Krishnan took it to his clinic.
- ❖ The painting was sold for Rs.5000.
- ❖ They wanted to keep Zigzag.

Moral: "Bird gives happiness"

41. NOTICE WRITING

5 Marks

Write these 5 to get 5 Marks

1. Name of the function , 2. Date , 3. Time , 4. Place 5. Student's name

NOTICE

Government Higher secondary School - Manampathy

(i) _____
March 25, 2022

All the students are informed that our school has planned (i) _____ On (ii) _____ at (iii) _____ in our (iv) _____. Tea and Snacks will be provided. Fun activities will also be conducted.

(v) _____
School Pupil Leader

1. You are Nikil/Nikitha, School Pupil Leader of GHSS – Trichy. Prepare a notice on behalf of your school inviting the grandparents of the students to celebrate World Elder's Day in your school auditorium on the 20th of next month.

NOTICE

Government Higher secondary School - Trichy
World Elder's Day

March 15, 2022,

All the students are informed that our school has planned to celebrate World Elder's Day On March 20, 2022 at 3:00 pm in our School auditorium. Tea and Snacks will be provided. Fun activities will also be conducted.

Nikil
School Pupil Leader

2. You are the School Monitor, of Modern Matriculation School, Villupuram. Your School Principal has requested you to inform the students about a trip to Yercaud for 3 days. Prepare a notice about amount, dress code etc.

NOTICE

Modern Matriculation School - Villupuram Trip to Yercaud

March 20,2022,

All the students are informed that our school has planned a Trip to Yercaud On March 25,2022. Bus will start at 8:00 am in our School Campus. This 3 days trip fee is Rs.500. Bring casuals and sweaters.

Kayalvizhi
School Pupil Leader

3. You are the Secretary of Park circus Residents Welfare association. Write a notice to inform the residents of your colony, of a Meditation programme under the guidance of Dr.P.Ranjit. It will be conducted on the second Saturday of the following month from 7.00am to 9.00am at the Children's Park.

NOTICE

Park circus Residents Welfare association. Meditation Programme

March 15,2022,

All the Residents of our Colony are informed that our Colony has planned a Meditation programme under the guidance of Dr.P.Ranjit On March 20,2022 from 7:00am to 9.00am in our Children's park. Tea and Snacks will be provided. Fun activities also be conducted.

S.Kumar
School Pupil Leader

43. Note Making

1. Make notes of the following passage

No study of English can be complete without a reference dictionary of idioms. A very useful and easily available reference material is The Collins Dictionary of English Idioms. This dictionary contains clearly explained meanings of over three thousand common English idioms. To make the meaning even clearer, and to show you how the idiom can be used, each idiom is provided with a suitable ample sentence. In this dictionary, the emphasis is on 'true' idioms. These are expressions whose meanings cannot be easily worked out from the words they contain. The dictionary also provides a great many variation sin the way these idioms are used. The main emphasis, however is on providing an understanding of the meaning of the idioms, rather than attempting to be a complete guide to idiomatic usage. **(131 words)**

Notes :

ENGLISH IDIOMS

Importance - Reference dictionary - idioms Use - Collins Dictionary - This dictionary- clearly explained - three thousand common - English idioms- meaning clearer- show you - idiom - used, each idiom - provided - suitable ample sentence – dictionary - English Idioms - meanings - over three - sample sentence - emphasis - 'true' idioms - variations - usage - main emphasis - understanding.

Words in the given passage = 131

Words in my Notes = 44

2. Make notes of the following passage

Trees not only supply us with many of the conveniences of our daily life. They do much more than that. They support the life of living things. They help to replace the oxygen in the air constantly being used up and turned into carbon-dioxide when animals breathe and things burn. The green leaves of trees Absorb the carbon-dioxide from the air and with the help of sunlight, break it up into carbon and oxygen; the carbon is used to make starch and oxygen is released in the atmosphere. That is how trees help to replace the oxygen in the atmosphere. The green cells of leaves are wonderful little laboratories where all the starch in the world is produced. Since starch forms an important part of the food of men and animals, their life depends on the work done by the green cells of plants. **(144 Words)**

Notes :

TREES

Trees – support life - living things – green leaves - They support - living things - They help - replace - oxygen - air constantly being used - turned - carbon-dioxide - animals breathe - things burn - absorb carbon dioxide - The green cells - leaves - little laboratories - starch world - Wonderful laboratories – produce starch – food – great friend.

Words in the given passage = 144

Words in my Notes = 44

43.Summary Writing

1. Make Summary of the following Passage.

No study of English can be complete without a reference dictionary of idioms. A very useful and easily available reference material is The Collins Dictionary of English Idioms. This dictionary contains clearly explained meanings of over three thousand common English idioms. To make the meaning even clearer, and to show you how the idiom can be used, each idiom is provided with a suitable ample sentence. In this dictionary, the emphasis is on 'true' idioms. These are expressions whose meanings cannot be easily worked out from the words they contain. The dictionary also provides a great many variations in the way these idioms are used. The main emphasis, however is on providing an understanding of the meaning of the idioms, rather than attempting to be a complete guide to idiomatic usage. (131 words)

Summary

Rough copy

ENGLISH IDIOMS

No study of English can be complete without a reference dictionary of idioms. A very useful and easily available reference material is The Collins Dictionary of English Idioms. Each idiom is provided with a suitable sample sentence. It emphasizes the understanding of idioms.

Fair copy

ENGLISH IDIOMS

Study of English will not complete without a reference dictionary of idioms. 'Collins dictionary of English idioms' is useful for understanding English idioms. It has more than three thousand idioms with their meaning and sample sentences. It will help the learner to understand idioms.

Words in the given passage = 131

Words in my Summary = 44

2. Make Summary of the following Passage.

Trees not only supply us with many of the conveniences of our daily life. They do much more than that. They support the life of living things. They help to replace the oxygen in the air constantly being used up and turned into carbon-dioxide when animals breathe and things burn. The green leaves of trees absorb the carbon-dioxide from the air and with the help of sunlight, break it up into carbon and oxygen; the carbon is used to make starch and oxygen is released in the atmosphere. That is how trees help to replace the oxygen in the atmosphere. The green cells of leaves are wonderful little laboratories where all the starch in the world is produced. Since starch forms an important part of the food of men and animals, their life depends on the work done by the green cells of plants. Thus trees are great friends of man. (Words 151)

Summary

Rough copy

TREES

Trees not only supply us with many of the conveniences of our daily life. The green leaves absorb carbon dioxide which is released by all living beings. They break it into oxygen and carbon, using sunlight. They produce starch. Thus, trees are the great friends of man.

Fair copy

TREES

Trees are supporting life of all living beings. The green leaves absorb carbon dioxide which is released by all living beings. They break it using sunlight. Then they release fresh oxygen to the atmosphere. They produce starch, of all living beings. Thus, trees are the great friends of man.

Words in the given passage = 151

Words in my Summary = 48

5 Mark

45. MEMORY POEM

1. Life

Let me but live my life from year to year,
With forward face and unreluctant soul;
Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.

So let the way wind up the hill or down,
O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy:
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,
My heart will keep the courage of the quest,
And hope the road's last turn will be the best.

- Henry Van Dyke

3. I am Every Woman

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

The summer of life she's ready to see in spring.
She says, "Spring will come again, my dear.
Let me care for the ones who're near."
She's The Woman – she has no fear!
Strong is she in her faith and beliefs.
"Persistence is the key to everything,"
says she. Despite the sighs and groans and moans,
She's strong in her faith, firm in her belief!

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!

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

- Rakhi Nariani Shirke

5. The Secret of the Machines

We were taken from the ore-bed and the mine,
We were melted in the furnace and the pit
We were cast and wrought and hammered to design,
We were cut and filed and tooled and gauged to fit.

Some water, coal, and oil is all we ask,
And a thousandth of an inch to give us play:
And now, if you will set us to our task,
We will serve you four and twenty hours a day!

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

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

Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes,
It will vanish and the stars will shine again,
Because, for all our power and weight and size,
We are nothing more than children of your brain!

-Rudyard Kipling

6. No Men Are Foreign

Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign
Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes
Like ours: the land our brothers walk upon
Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie.

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

Remember they have eyes like ours that wake
Or sleep, and strength that can be won
By love. In every land is common life
That all can recognise and understand.

Let us remember, whenever we are told
To hate our brothers, it is ourselves
That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.
Remember, we who take arms against each other
It is the human earth that we defile.

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

- James Falconer Kirkup