

KSJ GUIDE

XII ENGLISH

(Based on New Syllabus)

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PART – 1 (Sample)

Synonyms

LESSON – 1

Brisk	–	active/ energetic
Cautious	–	careful/alert
Disapprove	–	deny/refuse
Eager	–	keen/anxious
Engaging	–	charming/pleasant
Humble	–	modest/simple
Nobility	–	dignity/virtue
Persuade	–	convince
Resistance	–	refusal /opposition
Scarce	–	deficient/insufficient
artless	-	innocent, guileless
chatter	-	a series of short, quick high-pitched sounds
demeanour	-	appearance and behavior
deserted	-	uninhabited , unoccupied
emigrate	-	take up citizenship of another country.
hawk	-	vend
intrude	-	enter without permission
rubble	-	debris, broken bricks
shrug	-	raise one’s shoulders slightly and momentarily
slackened	-	reduced
tunic	-	garment
vestibule	-	lobby
vexation	-	annoyance

LESSON – 2

Civilization	-	a society in an advanced state of social development
Disputes	-	conflicts
Liabile	-	responsible / likely
Stimulated	-	motivated / excitement / encouragement
Stray	-	gathered
Controversial	-	arguable / disputable
Cookery	-	food preparation
Curious	-	interesting
Dangling	-	hanging freely / suspended
Despised	-	hated
Etiquette	-	socially acceptable behaviour / decorum
Mysterious	-	incomprehensible / secretive
Optimistic	-	positive / hopeful
Rationing	-	restricting the consumption / controlled distribution
Virtues	-	admirable qualities / merits

2. ANTONYMS

Lesson -3

Prevalent	x rare
Intrepid	x fearful
Malignant	x benign
Fiction	x fact
Diffidence	x confidence
Boredom	x recreation
Criticize	x appreciate
Consideration	x thoughtlessness
Agony	x joy
Perforated	x patch/seal
Ennoble	x demean / degrade
Sophisticated	x primitive
Solace	x torture
Disfigure	x beautify
Amputate	x reattach
Profound	x shallow, superficial

Lesson - 4

Frozen	x warm
Grim	x cheerful
Hoisted	x lowered
Sharply	x gradually
Narrowed	x broadened
Concealed	x opened
Hollow	x raised
Disguise	x real
Sparingly	x carelessly
Grin	x frown
Persisted	x stopped
Urgency	x ordinary
Frequent	x seldom
Cautiously	x carelessly
Firm	x soft
Descending	x ascending
Exhausted	x plenty
Perpetual	x temporary

3. Question Tags

(Text Page No: 79, 80, 81, 82, 217)

- ✓ A **short question** following a sentence is called a question tag.
- ✓ The **sentence** and the **question tag** must be in the **same tense**.

The steps for question tags:

- ✓ Find out the auxiliary verb of a sentence.
- ✓ If there is no auxiliary verb, use 'do' form verb by splitting the main verb.
E.g. go = do + go goes = does + go went = did + go
- ✓ If the sentence is positive, add 'not' after the auxiliary verb.
- ✓ If the sentence is negative, don't add 'not' after the auxiliary verb.
- ✓ Always use contracted form of '**helping verb**' and '**not**'. e.g isn't, wasn't, aren't, weren't, hasn't, haven't, hadn't, doesn't, don't, didn't, won't, can't, wouldn't, shouldn't, couldn't, mustn't, needn't, oughtn't, daren't.
- ✓ Then, add the pronoun of the subject, followed by question mark (?).
- ✓ Use comma (,) between a statement and a question tag.
- ✓ Question tag should be in small letters.

✓ **Format of the question tags:**

A positive statement	A negative question tag			
Ragu goes to the shop. (goes = does + go) Ragu = He	Auxiliary verb Does	Add 'not' n't	Pronoun of the subject He	Add '?' ?
A Negative Statement	A positive question tag			
Ragu does not go to the shop.	Auxiliary verb Does	Don't add 'not'	Pronoun of the subject He	Add '?' ?

Table - 1

Subject of a sentence	Pronoun in the question tag	Example
Plural noun (referring to people or animals or things in plural)	they	The toys in the box are not new, are they? The young should learn to take up responsibilities, shouldn't they?
Someone Somebody Anyone Anybody No one Nobody Everyone Everybody	They	Someone has arranged a picnic, haven't they? Somebody entered the garden, didn't they? No one was interested in it, were they? Nobody lives in this house, do they? Nobody has seen God, have they? Everybody has left, haven't they? Everybody was upset, weren't they? These weren't yours, were they?

These Those		Those are flowers, aren't they ? Nobody has arrived yet, have they? Everyone will attend the part, won't they?
Everything Something Anything This That Nothing (negative)	It	Everything looks beautiful, doesn't it ? Something happened, did not it ? Anything is possible, is not it ? This is an expensive book, is not it ? That was not a big surprise, was it ? Nothing goes wrong, does it ? Something has gone wrong in the circuit, hasn't it ? This is not your dad's car, is it ?
There	there	There is no water, is there ? There were no good schools in the town, were there ? There is not much time left, is there ? There was a pond beside the temple, wasn't there ?
Each of __plural noun Either of __plural noun Neither of __plural noun Both of __plural noun All of __plural noun	They	Neither of my two brothers helped me in that situation, did they ?
Each of us Either of us Neither of us Both of us All of us	We	All of us are not eligible to apply for this course, are we ?
Collective noun (singular, plural)	It/they	The jury has taken its decision, hasn't it ? The audience have taken their seats, haven't they ?

Table - 2

Negatives	Positive question tag
hardly, seldom, scarcely, rarely, barely, never, no, not, nor, none, no one, nobody, nothing, neither, nevertheless, under no circumstances, few, little	We rarely visit our native town, do we ? Ajith seldom speaks in English, does he ? Nirmala can never sing well, can she ? I had hardly any money, had I ? He seldom smiles, does he ? They rarely lose their points, do they ? Raj scarcely listens in class, does he ? Few planets can be seen, can they ? Ram shows little care in his studies, does he ? Little do your parents know about this problem, do they ?
<p>Note: a little/ a few – positive. So, it takes negative tag. E.g. A little sugar is added to sauces, isn't it? I have a few chocolates to share, haven't I?</p>	

Table - 3

Sentence	Question tag	Example
I am.....	Aren't I?	I am a very honest being, aren't I?
I am not....	am I?	I am not a doctor, am I?
Let us.....	Shall we?	Let's close our eyes, shall we? Let's all go to the beach this evening, shall we?
Imperative sentence	Will you? or Would you?	Please, bring me a glass of water, would you? (polite request) Always follow the traffic rules, would you? (obligation) Join us for lunch tomorrow, will you? (invitation) Don't ever meddle with my papers, will you? (warning)

Text book Exercises: Task 1 – Page No: 81

Add suitable question tags to the following sentences.

1. The children are very happy today.	The children are very happy today, aren't they?
2. You have not returned my books yet.	You have not returned my books yet, have you?
3. We enjoyed the trip very much.	We enjoyed the trip very much, didn't we?
4. Let's clean the shelves this weekend.	Let's clean the shelves this weekend, shall we?
5. My mother rarely travels by bus.	My mother rarely travels by bus, does she?
6. Somebody must bell the cat.	Somebody must bell the cat, mustn't they?
7. Anita never comes late to office.	Anita never comes late to office, does she?
8. I am always the winner.	I am always the winner, aren't I?
9. Don't commit this mistake again.	Don't commit this mistake again, will you?
10. There is a pharmacy near that bus stand.	There is a pharmacy near that bus stand, isn't there?
11. Bacteria can never survive in extreme weather conditions.	Bacteria can never survive in extreme weather condition, can they?
12. I am not as smart as you are.	I am not as smart as you are, am I?
13. The boys broke the window pane last evening.	The boys broke the window pane last evening, didn't they?
14. Leaves wither during autumn.	Leaves wither during autumn, don't they?
15. You should add a little salt to the buttermilk.	You should add a little salt to the buttermilk, shouldn't you?

Task 2 -(Text Page No: 81, 82)

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

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. The evil doers cannot cross the path of truth, can't they? | – can they? |
| 2. The vegetables in the fridge are still fresh, aren't it? | – aren't they? |
| 3. The village head understood the intention of the politician, doesn't he? | – didn't he? |
| 4. I claim to be a person of faith and prayer, aren't I? | – don't I? |
| 5. The employees are seldom allowed to meet their boss, aren't they? | – are they? |
| 6. Let's organize a trip to Goa, can we? | – shall we? |
| 7. The landlady will charge me for the damage, shan't she? | – won't she? |
| 8. Both the sisters have left for Canada, aren't they? | – haven't they? |
| 9. That's definitely not the right thing to do in this situation, isn't that? | – is it? |
| 10. We needn't apply for a bank loan, do we? | – need we? |
| 11. The Chief Guest spoke a few words, did he? | – didn't he? |
| 12. The rhinoceros has a horn made of keratin, haven't they? | – doesn't it? |

Task – 3 (Text Book Page No: 217)

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. These children look very weak and tired, | don't they? |
| 2. Nobody can resolve this issue, | can they? |
| 3. We seldom speak to our neighbours, | do we? |
| 4. The old woman sells dolls made of sea-shells, | doesn't she? |
| 5. I have captured some beautiful moments in my camera, | haven't i? |
| 6. Pragathi put the bunch of flowers in the vase, | didn't she? |
| 7. Arun was in a great dilemma at that time, | wasn't he? |
| 8. I am an expert in cooking, | aren't i? |
| 9. Let's take this matter to court, | shall we? |
| 10. Don't forget to hand over this file to my manager, | will you? |
| 11. The pair of shoes near the door is not yours, | is it? |
| 12. They have a resort in Yercaud, | haven't they? |
| 13. Our dog scarcely sleeps at night, | does it? |
| 14. You do a lot of social service, | don't you? |
| 15. There is a stadium near your office, | isn't there? |

4. Singular and Plural

Singular	Plural	Example
-s, sh, ch, -x	es	s- Class- classes, bus – buses, lass – lasses sh – brush-brushes, dish – dishes, wish – wishes ch – match – matches, watch –watches, bench – benches x – box – boxes, fox – foxes, tax – taxes
-o (preceded by a vowel) Vowel+o = s	s	Bamboo – bamboos, cuckoo – cuckoos, curio – curios, studio – studios, folio – folios, portfolio – portfolios, radio – radios
-o (preceded by a consonant) consonant + o = es	es	Buffalo – buffaloes, hero – heroes, echo – echoes, volcano – volcanoes, mango – mangoes, tomato – tomatoes, cargo – cargoes Exception: Photo-photos, piano – pianos, canto – cantos, solo-solos, proviso-provisos, dynamo –dynamos, memento – mementos, embryo – embryos, ratio -ratios
-y (preceded by a vowel) Vowel+y=s	s	Boy – boys, storey – storeys, valley – valleys, play – plays, key – keys, toy –toys
-y (preceded by a consonant) Consonant +y=ies	ies	Baby – babies, lady – ladies, city – cities, fly – flies, army – armies, lorry – lorries, variety – varieties
-f, fe	ves	Calf – calves, leaf – leaves, loaf – loaves, wife – wives, wolf- wolves, knife – knives, life – lives, thief – thieves, shelf – shelves, half – halves Exception: Brief – briefs, belief – beliefs, chief – chiefs, café – cafes, dwarf – dwarfs, cliff – cliffs, grief – grieves, gulf – gulfs, proof – proofs, roof – roofs, safe – safes, kerchief – kerchiefs
-us	i	Alumnus – alumni, bacillus – bacilli, locus – loci, stimulus – stimuli, focus – foci, terminus – termini, nucleus – nuclei, radius – radii, fungus – fungi, syllabus – syllabi

		Exception: Bonus – bonuses, campus – campuses, chorus – choruses, circus – circuses, virus – viruses, corpus – corpora, genus – genera
A	ae	Alumna – alumnae, alga – algae, larva – larvae, antenna – antennae, formula – formulae, nebula – nebulae Exception: Area – areas, arena – arenas, dilemma – dilemmas, diploma – diplomas, drama – dramas
Um	a	Addendum – addenda, agendum – agenda, bacterium – bacteria, corrigendum – corrigenda, erratum – errata, stratum – strata, memorandum – memoranda, symposium – symposia Exception: Album – albums, museum – museums, ultimum – ultimatums
-ex, -ix	ices/xes	Apex – apexes, apices, index- indexes, indices, vortex – vortexes, vortices, appendix – appendixes, appendices, matrix-matrixes, matrices
Is	es	Axis – axes, basis – bases, crisis – crises, diagnosis – diagnoses, analysis – analyses, ellipsis – ellipses, hypothesis – hypotheses, thesis – theses, oasis – oases Exception: Metropolis – metropolises
On	a	Criterion – criteria, phenomenon – phenomena Exception: demon – demons, electron – electrons, neutron – neutrons, proton – protons

A few Exceptions:

Internal change	Foot-feet, goose-geese, man-men, woman- women, louse-lice, mouse-mice, tooth-teeth, Child-children, ox-oxen, cow-cows/kine, brother – brothers/brethren
Same plural and singular	Deer, salmon, swine, sheep, aircraft, corps,
Only plural, no singular	Scissors, tongs, pincers, spectacles, fetters, drawers, pants, trousers, measles, mumps, billiards, bowels, intestines, annals, nuptials, obsequies, assets, credentials, auspices, wages, premises
Only singular, no plural	Mathematics, physics, statistics, civics, economics, mechanics, dynamics, politics, statistics, ethics, gymnastics, news, innings, phonetics, luggage, baggage, breakage, advice, furniture, information, scenery, poetry, work, food, bread, fish, machinery
Compound word	Daughter-in-law – daughters-in-law Runner-up – runners-up Governor-general – Governors-general Father-in-law – fathers-in-law Passer-by – passers-by Man-servant – men-servants

5. LINKERS

(8, 46,47,48)

Cause and Effect		
Consequently (Adverb)	<u>As a result</u>	My car broke down. Consequently , I arrived late.
Therefore (adverb)	<u>For that reason</u>	He is out of the country and therefore unable to attend the meeting.
Thus (adverb)	<u>as a result of something that you have just mentioned</u>	Most of the evidence was destroyed in the fire. Thus it would be almost impossible to prove him guilty.
Because (conjunction)	<u>for the reason that</u>	We didn't enjoy the day because the weather was so awful.
Due to (Preposition) Syn. Because of, owing to (due to – more formal than 'because of')	<u>because of something</u>	Sales also fell due to competition from rivals.
Contrast and compare		
However (Adverb) Syn. Nevertheless (but – more formal than 'however')	<u>to introduce a statement that contrasts with something that has just been said</u>	We thought the figures were correct. However , we have now discovered some errors. This is a cheap and simple process. However , there are dangers. He says that he is a socialist. However , he owns three houses and four luxury cars. I tried to lift the box. However , it was too heavy for me.
Despite (Preposition) Syn. In spite of something	<u>to show that something happened or is true although something else might have happened to prevent it</u>	We won the game despite having two fewer players. Despite working hard, she failed the exam. Her voice was shaking despite all her efforts to control it. He appeared relaxed, despite the danger. Our vacation was a lot of fun, despite the cold weather. Despite the pain in his leg he completed the marathon.
In spite of (Preposition)	<u>without being affected or prevented by something</u>	In spite of his poor vision, he reads books. In spite of my good advice, he failed. Our plane arrived on time in spite of the delay during takeoff. We went out in spite of the rain. In spite of having a headache, I enjoyed the film. We went shopping in spite of the bad weather. He enjoys his job in spite of the low salary.
Unlike (Preposition)	<u>used when saying how one person or thing is different from another/completely different from a person/thing</u>	His boss allows him to work from home, unlike mine. She's very friendly, unlike her sister. I don't come to work by car, unlike most people in the office. I cannot swim unlike my brother. Unlike his other writings, this book was not for scientists.

	<p>She is unlike her mother; she is tall and her mother is very short. He is friendly, unlike his father.</p>
Like (preposition)	<p><u>Similar to somebody/something</u> She is wearing dress like mine. He is very like his brother. The garden looked like a jungle. You speak like a native speaker. She looks like a princess.</p>
Likewise (Adverb) Syn. Similarly	<p><u>in a similar way</u> He donated money and encouraged others to do likewise. My sister hates green beans, and I, likewise, do not like the vegetable. Nathiya put on a shawl and told the girls to do likewise. The first lab experiment showed great results; likewise, the second experiment showed promising results as well. Her first book was very interesting, and her second novel is likewise full of surprises.</p>
Instead of (preposition)	<p><u>in the place of somebody/something</u> He used Latin terms instead of English ones in a letter. We just had soup instead of a full meal. You probably picked up my keys instead of yours. I will try to make friends instead of enemies. I'd like to have tea instead of coffee. We learned Russian instead of French. I'll buy an iPhone instead of a Samsung phone.</p>
Instead (Adverb)	<p><u>in the place of somebody/something</u> Ragu couldn't go to the meeting, so I said I'd go instead. We didn't have enough money for a <u>movie</u>, so we went to the <u>park</u> instead. She didn't go to Madurai. Instead, she went to Palani. Teacher, Don't punish Peter. Punish me instead. He didn't buy a pen. Instead, he bought two pencils. He didn't reply. Instead, he turned on his heel and left the room.</p>
Otherwise (Adverb)	<p><u>to connect two clauses where the second clause shows the bad thing that would happen if the first clause doesn't happen.</u> My parents lent me the money. Otherwise, I couldn't have afforded the trip. You need the proper license. Otherwise you can't do business. You'll have to go now, otherwise you'll miss your bus. Walk slowly on the ice, otherwise you'll fall. Turn off the gas when the milk boils. Otherwise it will be spilt. I felt really sick last night; otherwise, I would have come to your party. Hurry up; otherwise, you'll be late.</p>
Whereas (Conjunction)	<p><u>in contrast with/ to say that although something is true of one thing, it is not true of another</u> We thought she was arrogant, whereas in fact she was just very shy. The old system was fairly complicated whereas the new system is really very simple. Summer is extremely warm whereas winter is very cold. All of my sisters are doctors, whereas I am a teacher. Whereas I am a vegetarian, my whole family eats meat.</p>

	My husband is allergic to dogs, whereas I'm a dog lover.
On the other hand (connect two contrasting sentences)	<u>It is used to say something that is different from the first thing mentioned.</u> I like playing football. On the other hand , my brother likes playing basketball. This private school is very expensive. On the other hand , education of the school is very well. We had no money but, on the other hand , we were very happy.
Nevertheless (Adverb) Syn. However Nevertheless is more formal than 'however'	<u>in spite of a fact that you have just mentioned</u> Many marriages fail. Nevertheless , people continue to get married. Murugan stopped working as a teacher in 2016. Nevertheless , he remained active in his research. There was little chance of success. Nevertheless , we didn't give up. The place was so beautiful; nevertheless , we did not want to spend our holiday in here. They lost the game; nevertheless , they continued to play. It is a very crowded city. Nevertheless , thousands of migrants come to the city each year.
Notwithstanding (preposition, Adverb) In spite of something	<u>In spite of something</u> He continues to exhibit the same behaviors, our warnings notwithstanding . Notwithstanding two players getting red card, the team won the game. The bad weather notwithstanding , the event was a great success. She never forgot her hometown, her fame and fortune notwithstanding .
Adding	
As well as (preposition)	<u>in addition to somebody/something; too</u> They sell books as well as newspapers. We need to look at the positive as well as the negative points. She published historical novels as well as scientific fictions.
Moreover (Adverb) More formal	<u>In addition</u> It was a very long journey. Moreover , it was uncomfortable. The whole report is badly written. Moreover , it's inaccurate. Smoking gives you bad breath. Moreover , it is harmful to your health. There was a man immediately behind her. Moreover , he was observing her strangely. She was a talented actor. Moreover , she sang well.
Too (Adverb)	<u>Also, in addition</u> It's a more efficient system and it's cheaper too . There were people from all over Africa, and America too . Can I come too ?
Furthermore (Adverb) Syn. Moreover	<u>in addition to what has already been said</u> This chairman is an incompetent leader. Furthermore , his management is financially irresponsible. Reading is an excellent way to increase your vocabulary. Furthermore , it can help you improve your grammar. The furniture is beautiful. Furthermore , it is cheap.

	This house is on the best street in the neighborhood; furthermore , it has easy access to the highway. He was cold and tired, and, furthermore , he was hungry.
Besides (Adverb, preposition)	<u>In addition to; moreover</u> She knows French besides Spanish. She knows four hundred words besides numerous proper nouns.

Adverbs:

Meanwhile : in the meantime *Meanwhile we had little chat.*

Alternatively : It is used to propose another possibility.

*You can play football. **Alternatively**, you can go to the cinema with me.*

*We could take the train or **alternatively** go by car.*

Subsequently: means "following closely in time or order."; afterwards; following that;

*He **subsequently** became chairman of the party.*

*He apologized **subsequently**.*

Consequently: means "as a result of"

*We were late for the meeting; **consequently**, we missed the reading of the minutes.*

Conversely : It is used to express an idea that is different from or opposite the other idea mentioned before.

*I thought she would not come to the party; **conversely**, she came to the party with her mother.*

Subsequently:	meanwhile:	correspondingly:	Alternatively:
conversely:	eventually:	finally:	similarly:
Especially:	in particular:		

Such as – for example ('Such as' is used in the middle of the sentence, followed by two nouns.)

*Children should avoid eating junk food **such as** burgers and chips.*

*Cartoon characters **such as** Mickey Mouse and Snoopy are still popular.*

For instance / For example – for example (use at the start of a sentence)

*Children should eat less junk food. **For example**, they should avoid eating burgers and chips.*

PART – II (SAMPLE)

Poetry Appreciation Questions:-

Unit – III

Poem: All the World's a Stage – William Shakespeare

FOR BRIGHT STUDENTS

Answer the questions given below.
92

Text Page No: 91,

1) What is the world compared to?

The world is compared to a stage.

2) “And they have their exits and their entrances” - What do the words ‘exits’ and ‘entrances’ mean?

‘Exits’ means death and ‘entrance’ means birth.

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

Infant is the first stage of human life.

4) Describe the second stage of life as depicted by Shakespeare.

The second stage of life is the school boy. Like a snail, he moves to the school without interest.

5) How does a man play a lover's role?

As a lover, he composes sad songs (ballad) for his beloved and longs for her attention.

6) Bring out the features of the fourth stage of a man as described by the poet.

The fourth stage of man is soldier. He becomes aggressive and ambitious in his pursuit of glory. He endangers his life for the fame.

7) When does a man become a judge? How?

In the fifth stage, a man becomes a judge. He is firm and serious about his opinions. He quotes many proverbs and modern instances.

8) Which stage of man's life is associated with the “shrunk shank”?

The sixth stage of man's life i.e, old age is associated with the “shrunk shank”. His legs have grown narrower with age.

9) Why is the last stage called second childhood?

The last stage is the end of man's life. He is like a child without teeth, sight and taste in this stage.

10) Find out the meaning for the phrases used in this poem:-

- ‘jealous in honour’ – The young man takes great care of his honour. He becomes ambitious in the pursuit of the glory.
- ‘sudden and quick in quarrel’ – A man becomes violent and aggressive in the pursuit of the glory.
- ‘seeking the bubble reputation, even in the cannon's mouth’ – He is ready to

stand in front of guns for a short-lived glory.

- **'lean and slipped pantaloons'** – a man becomes lean and thin in this stage. He looks a funny old man in his loose clothes.
- **'shrunk shank'** – Man's legs became weak and thin.
- **'oblivion'** – Man forgets completely and he is forgotten completely in the last stage.

11) **"Then a whining school boy with his satchel
And shining morning face creeping like snail
Unwilling to go to school".**

Text Page No: 93

i. Which stage of life is being referred to here by the poet?

The second stage of life i.e the school boy is being referred to here by the poet.

ii. What are the characteristics of the stage?

Innocence, carefreeness, happiness are the characteristics of the stage.

iii. How does the boy go to school?

The uninterested school boy walks slowly like a snail while going to school.

iv. Which figure of speech has been employed in the second line?

Simile is employed in the second line.

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

i. What is the soldier ready to do?

The soldier is ready to die for name and fame.

ii. Explain 'bubble reputation'.

Reputation is as short-lived as the life of a bubble.

iii. What are the distinguishing features of this stage?

A man in this stage is very aggressive and ambitious. He has a beard like a panther. He is quick to take up any argument and risks his own life for a short-lived reputation.

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

i. Whom does justice refer to?

Justice refers to a man in his fifth stage.

ii. Describe his appearance.

He is fat and huge. He has a pot belly, serious look and a formal beard.

iii. How does he behave with the people around him?

He behaves impressively as a learned man.

iv. What does he do to show his wisdom?

He quotes many proverbs and modern instances to show his wisdom.

14. Identify the figure of speech in the following lines:-

- a) All the world's is a stage - Metaphor.
- b) And all the men and women merely players - Metaphor.

- c) And shining morning face, creeping **like snail** - Simile.
 d) Full of strange oaths, and bearded **like a pard** - Simile.
 e) Seeking the **bubble reputation** - Metaphor.
 f) His youthful hose, **well sav'd a world too wide** - Alliteration.
 g) and his big manly voice, turning again towards **childish treble** -Personification.

15. Pick out the words in Alliteration in the following lines

- a) and all the men and women merely players - men – merely.
 b) And one man in his time plays many parts - man – many.
 c) Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel - quick – quarrel.

For Late-Bloomers:

The world is compared to _____	A stage
The meaning of exits and entrances?	Exits – death; Entrance – birth
What is the first stage of a human's life?	Infant
What is the second stage of a human's life?	The school boy
How does a man play a lover's role?	He composes sad verses and longs for her.
What are the features of the fourth stage of man?	The fourth stage is soldier; aggressive and ambitious.
When does a man become a judge?	He becomes a judge in the fifth stage through his wisdom.
'shrunk shank' is associated with _____ stage.	The sixth stage of man's life
The last stage is the second childhood. Why?	He takes the role of child once again. He is like a child without teeth, sight and taste.
What are the characteristics of the schoolboy stage?	Innocence, carefreeness and happiness
How does the boy go to school?	He walks like a snail and goes to school unwillingly.
What is the soldier ready to do?	ready to die for name and fame.
Explain 'bubble reputation'.	short-lived reputation like the bubble
Describe the appearance of justice.	He is fat and huge. He has a pot belly, serious look and a formal beard.
How does Judge behave?	As a learned man
What does Judge do to show his wisdom?	By quoting many proverbs and modern instances in his speech.

Reported Speech

(Text Page No:14, 15, 16, 215, 216)

Direct Speech

It repeats the exact words of the speaker.

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

Indirect Speech / Reported Speech

It reports the words spoken by the speaker.

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

When the reporting verb of direct speech is in the present tense, we don't make changes in the tense.

e.g. Direct speech - *Uma says, "I like chocolates."*
Indirect speech - *Uma says that she likes chocolates.*

When the reporting verb is in past tense, we must change the tense.

e.g. Direct speech - *Uma said, "I like chocolates."*
Indirect speech - *Uma said that she liked chocolates.*

1. Changes in Tenses

S.NO.	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1	Simple Present <i>Sindhu said, "I play chess."</i>	Simple past <i>Sindhu said that she played chess.</i>
2	Present continuous <i>Jayashree said, "I am working in a school."</i>	Past continuous <i>Jayashree said that she was working in a school.</i>
3	Present perfect <i>Satya said, "I have completed my work."</i>	Past perfect <i>Satya said that she had completed her work.</i>
4	Present perfect continuous <i>Bala said to me, "I have been learning English for seven months."</i>	Past perfect continuous <i>Bala told me that he had been learning English for seven months.</i>
5	Simple past <i>Madhu said, "I bought a pen yesterday."</i>	Past perfect <i>Madhu said that she had bought a pen yesterday.</i>
6	Past continuous <i>Madhu said, "I was walking along the street."</i>	Past perfect continuous <i>Madhu said that she had been walking along the street.</i>
7	Past perfect <i>Vijay said, I had taken swimming lessons before.</i>	Same tense <i>Vijay said that he had taken swimming lessons before.</i>
8	Past perfect continuous <i>Nisrin said, "I had been living in Namakkal for two years."</i>	Same tense <i>Nisrin said that she had been living in Namakkal for two years.</i>
9	Simple future <i>Joseph and Mary said, "We will go shopping tomorrow."</i>	Conditional <i>Joseph and Mary said that they would go shopping the next day.</i>
10	Future continuous <i>Albert said, "I will be playing cricket next week."</i>	Conditional continuous <i>Albert said that he would be playing cricket the following week.</i>
11	Future perfect	Conditional perfect

	<i>Kathir said, "I will have completed my work by tomorrow."</i>	<i>Kathir said that he would have completed his work by the following day.</i>
12	Future perfect continuous <i>Rafiq said, "I will have been working on my project for three months next month."</i>	Conditional perfect continuous <i>Rafiq said that he would have been working on his project for three months the following month.</i>

2. Modals in Direct and Indirect Speech

S.No	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1.	Can`	Could
2.	Could	Could
3.	May	Might
4.	Might	Might
5.	Shall	Should
6.	Should	Should
7.	Will	Would
8.	Would	Would
9	Must	Must/had to

3. Changes in Pronouns

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech		
	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
I	He	She	---
You (subject)	He	She	They
You (object)	Him	Her	Them
Your	His	Her	Their
My	His	Her	Their
Myself	Himself	Herself	Themselves
We	---	---	They
Us	---	---	Them

4. Changes in Adverbs

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
This	That
These	Those
Now	Then
Ago	Before
Here	There
Thus	So
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Yesterday	The previous day / the day before
Tomorrow	The next day / the following day
Last night	The previous night / the night before
Next day	The following day
Next week	The following week / the week after
Last week	The previous week / the week before

5. Verb conversions in Direct and Indirect Speech

Types of sentences	Verbs in Direct Speech	Verbs in Indirect Speech	Conjunction
I. Statement	Says/said Says to/said to	Says /said tells/told	That that
II. Question 1. Yes or no type 2. Wh-type	Said/said to Said/said to	asked asked	If Same wh-word
III. Imperative 1. Positive imperative 2. Negative imperative (Don't+V ₁)	Said/said to Said/said to	requested/ordered	to + V ₁ not to + V ₁
IV. Exclamatory	Said... Hurrah Said... Alas	exclaimed with joy exclaimed with sorrow	that

I. Statements in Direct Speech and Indirect Speech

S.No.	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1	She said, "I have won the first prize."	She said that she had won the first prize.
2	Kowsalya said, "We watched a film yesterday."	Kowsalya said that they had watched a film that day before.
3	Sundar said to me, "I'll see you later."	Sundar told me that he would see me later.

II. Questions in Direct Speech and Indirect Speech

S.No.	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1	Shankar said to me, "Do you know me?"	Shankar asked me if I knew him.
2	Zuber said to Saira, "Are you living here?"	Zuber asked Saira whether she was living there.
3	Senthil said, "Where is the post office?"	Senthil enquired where the post office was.
4	Shanathi said to Baskar, "What are you doing now?"	Shanathi asked Baskar what he was doing then.

III. Requests in Direct Speech and Indirect Speech

S.No.	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1	The old woman said to the boy, "Please help me."	The old woman requested the boy to help her.
2	The librarian said to the students, "Speak softly."	The librarian instructed the students to speak softly.
3	Raj said to Sukumar, "Please drop me at the station tonight."	Raj requested Sukumar to drop him at the station that night.
4	Banu said, "Do not spoil the eco-system."	Banu requested me not to spoil the eco-system.

IV. Exclamatory Sentences in Direct Speech and Indirect Speech

S.No.	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1	They said, "Hurrah! We have won the match"	They exclaimed with joy that they had won match.
2	He said, "Alas! My friend met with an accident."	He exclaimed with sorrow that his friend had met with an accident.
3	He said, "What a dreadful idea!"	He exclaimed that it was a dreadful night.
4	She said, "How beautiful the rose is!"	She exclaimed that the rose was very beautiful.

Task 1

Page 15

Read what these people say and rewrite as sentences.

Answer

1. I am very busy.

Raja said that he was very busy.

2. I have completed my work.

Satya said that she had completed her work

3. I don't like to go out.

Johnson said that he did not like to go out.

4. I have just come back from Chennai.
Chennai

Rehana said that she had just come back from

5. I am learning English.

Jayan said that he was learning English

6. I bought a pen yesterday.
day

Madhu said that he had bought a pen the previous

7. We will go for shopping tomorrow.
day.

Joseph and Mary said that they would go for shopping the next

8. We can't attend the party.

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

9. How are you?

Satish asked how he was

10. I am fine. Thank you.

Victor said that he was fine and he thanked him.

Task 2 - Read the following dialogue and complete the report in the space provided.

a) **Priya** : Where are you going?

Vijay : I am going to the Railway station.

Priya : Why are you going there?

Vijay : I want to receive my uncle who is coming from Bengaluru.

Priya asked **Vijay** where he was going. **Vijay** replied that he was going to the Railway station. **Priya** further inquired why he was going there. **Vijay** said that he wanted to receive his uncle who was coming from Bengaluru.

b) **Teacher** : Why are you late?

Divya : I missed the bus.

Teacher : You should have reached the bus stop on time.

Divya : My grandmother is ill. So, I had to take her to the doctor.

Teacher : I am sorry. What ails her?

Divya : She has high fever.

The teacher asked **Divya** why she was late. **Divya** replied that (a) she had missed the bus. The teacher told her that (b) she should have reached the bus stop on time. **Divya** said that her grandmother was ill so she had to take her to the doctor. The teacher felt sorry and further asked her (c) what ailed her. **Divya** explained that she (d) had high fever.

Task 3 - Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

a) The pilot said to the passengers, "The plane will land in Delhi at 9 p.m."

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

b) The Principal said, “Young students must think about the ways to control the use of plastic band in the school campus.”

The Principal said that young students must think about the ways to control the use of plastic band in the school campus.

c) Gowtham said to me, “I was very ill last week, but I am better now.”

Gowtham told me that he had been ill last week, but he was better then.

d) Priya said, “I want to give my sister a present.”

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

e) Madhu said to me, “I am so happy you have completed your project.”

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

f) The manager said, “I will speak to you on Friday.”

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

g) Mani said to his coach, “I shall improve, if you guide me.”

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

h) My mother said to me, “You can go swimming tomorrow.”

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

i) Sandeep said to John, “Would you like to watch a movie with me?”

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

j) Geetha asked Angel, “Will you help me to pack my bag?”

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

k) The librarian said to the students, “You are not allowed to scribble anything on the library books.”

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

l) The motorist said to me, “Can you direct me to the post office?”

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

m) Umar said to his mother, “Could you make me a cup of coffee?”

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

n) The little boy said to me, “Alas! My dog is dead.”

The little boy exclaimed sorrowfully that his dog was dead.

o) Grandmother said to her grandson, “May God bless you.”

Grandmother prayed that God might bless her grandson.

PART – III (SAMPLE)

Explain with reference to context:

6. Incident of the French Camp – Robert Browning

i. “Then off there flung in smiling joy,
And held himself erect”

Context:

These lines are taken from the poem, ‘Incident of the French Camp’ written by Robert Browning.

Explanation :

Napoleon was standing on a mound and he was anxious about the results of the war. A young soldier appeared from the battery - smokes. Riding at great speed, he jumped off his horse. He was smiling out of joy. He stood straight with the help of the horse’s mane. He rushed to the spot to announce the news of the victory of the French army.

ii. "I'm killed, Sire!" And, his Chief beside,
Smiling, the boy fell dead".

Context:

These lines are taken from the poem 'Incident of the French Camp' written by Robert Browning.

Explanation :

When Napoleon inquired whether the boy was wounded, the boy-soldier replied with contradiction. The boy soldier proudly declared that he was killed, not wounded. He felt joy and satisfaction in giving his life for his country. Finally, he fell dead with a smile.

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

Context :

These lines are taken from the poem 'Incident of the French Camp' written by Robert Browning.

Explanation :

The soldier felt a special kind of joy and pride in the fact that he, with his own hands, had flown the French flag over Ratisbon. The flag had the figure of the bird, eagle on it. Thus, when the flag fluttered in the air, it seemed as though the bird was flapping its wings.

POEM CLUE WORDS

S. N o.	Poem & Poet	Poem clue words(bold words for slow-learners)
1	The Castle – Edwin Muir "They seemed no threat at all", "How can this shameful tale be told?", "I will maintain until my death", "Our only enemy was gold",	No threat, Shameful tale, death, gold
2	Our Casuarina Tree - Toru Dutt "Dear is the Casuarina to my soul", "It is the tree's lament, an eerie speech -----" "Unto thy honor, Tree beloved of those Who now in blessed sleep for aye repose".	casuarina, tree's lament, blessed sleep, Creeper, python, trunk, gallantly, giant, scarf, crimson, Bird, bee, casement, baboon, puny, kokilas, hoar, water lilies, enmassed, magnificence, sweet companions, dear, memory, dirge, shingly, eerie speech, distant lands, wraith, France, Italy, sublime, tranced Fain, consecrate , repose, borrowdale, trembling-hope, death, time, rehearse, oblivion,
3	'All the World's a Stage' (From As You Like It) – Shakespeare "They have their exists and entrances And one man in his time pays many parts"	World's a stage – players – exits and entrances – seven ages and parts – nurse's arms – schoolboy – creeping like snail – woeful ballad – oaths –

	<p>”Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel Seeking the bubble reputation”</p> <p>“Is second childishness and mere oblivion Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything”.</p>	<p>jealous in honour – quick in quarrel – bubble reputation – cannon’s mouth – capon lined – wise saws - slipped pantaloons – shrunk shank – second childishness – oblivion</p>
4	<p>‘Ulysses’ - Alfred Tennyson “I cannot rest from travel: I will drink Life to the lees”:</p> <p>“I am become a name; For always roaming with a hungry heart”</p> <p>“How dull it is to pause, to make an end, To rust unburnished, not to shine in use”!</p> <p>“To follow knowledge like a sinking star, Beyond the utmost bound of human thought”.</p> <p>“He works his work, I mine”.</p> <p>“....you and I are old; Old age hath yet his honour and his toil”;</p> <p>“The long day wanes: the slow moon climbs: the deep Moans round with many voices”.</p> <p>“It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles, And see the great Achilles, whom we knew”.</p> <p>“We are not now that strength which in old days Moved earth and heaven”;</p> <p>“To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield”.</p>	<p>Drink life, Hungry heart, Rust, Sinking star, Work, Toil, slow moon, Happy Isles, earth and heaven, strive, Idle, Crag, Dole, Savage, Hoard, Travel, Lees, Shore, Scudding, Hyades, Vext, Manners, Councils, Government, Battle, Peers, Troy, Arch, Gleams, Unburnish’d, Eternal silence, Three suns, Gray spirit, Knowledge, Telemachus, scepter, Isle, Rugged people, Port, Vessel, Mariners, Oldage, Newer world, Smite, Furrows, Sunset, Baths, Happy isles, Achilles, Fate, Seek, Find, Yield</p>
5	<p>‘A Father to his Son’ - Carl August Sandburg</p> <p>and guide him among sudden betrayals and tighten him for slack moments. Brutes have been gentled where lashes failed.</p> <p>Yet learning something out of every folly hoping to repeat none of the cheap follies</p> <p>He will be lonely enough to have time for the work</p>	<p>Guide, Brutes, cheap follies, time for the work</p>
6	<p>‘Incident of the French Camp’ - Robert</p>	<p>Prone brow – smiling joy – flag-bird</p>

<p>Browning “Then off there flung in smiling joy, And held himself erect”</p> <p>“I’m killed, Sire!’ And, his Chief beside, Smiling, the boy fell dead”.</p> <p>“To see your flag-bird flap his vans Where I, to heart’s desire, Perched him”!’</p>	<p>– mother-eagle – you are wounded – I’m killed, Sire! - Stormed Ratisbon – mound –out-thrust – my plans that soar – rider, army-leader – full-galloping – lips compressed – shot in two – Emperor – His plans soared up like fire – pride touched to the quick</p>
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Prose Short answer:

Lesson – 5

I. Answer the questions in one or two sentences based on your understanding of the lesson.

1. Which is considered the oldest work in Tamil? When was it written?

The Tolkappiyam is the oldest work in Tamil. It was written about 200 BCE.

2. What is the evidence that support the findings of the oldest Tamil work?

The earliest Tamil inscriptions like olaichuvadi are the evidence for the oldest Tamil work, the Tolkappiyam.

3. Mention the Tamil works that date to the first two centuries of the current era.

The Sangam anthologies and the Pattupattu date to the first two centuries of the current era.

4. Name the Tamil work that speaks volumes on ethics.

The greatest Tamil work ‘Thirukkural’ speaks volumes on ethics.

5. What are the other classical languages mentioned by the author?

Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Chinese, Persian and Arabic are the other classical languages.

6. Can you define and list the themes explored in the Tamil Literature? Why?

Yes, I can define. The themes are Tamil Hinduism, Indian culture and tradition, Indian sensibility, ethics and different facets of human existence. Tamil, the only pre-modern Indian literature, dealt with the subaltern extensively.

7. What is unique about Tamil and its sources?

Tamil is the only Indian literary tradition that is not derived from Sanskrit. Tamil is also one of the primary independent sources of modern Indian culture and tradition.

8. Modern Indian languages are productive on earth. Why does the author say so?

Modern Indian languages are the most fertile and productive languages in the world. They have begotten their own modern literature. Each such modern Indian literature can stand on par with any of the major literatures of the world.

9. Which language is as old as Latin?

Tamil language is as old as Latin.

10. Why is it said that Tamil has the most independent tradition?

Tamil arose as the most independent tradition on its own with no influence of Sanskrit or other Indian languages.

11. What is the role of classical Tamil in modern Tamil and Malayalam?

Classical Tamil is the source language of modern Tamil and Malayalam. Linguists use it as the

touchstone to understand the nature and development of Dravidian.

II. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each.

a) Supreme works in Tamil elevate to be treated as sacred as Vedas. How?

The great sacred works of Tamil Hinduism began with the Sangam Anthologies. Their ideas were taken into the Bhagavata Purana and other texts. Tamil has its own sacred works like the Vedas. They are recited alongside Vedic mantras in the great Vaisnava temples of South India.

b) Tamil is a touchstone to understand the Dravidian's nature and development. Elucidate.

Tamil is the source of modern Tamil and Malayalam. It is the most conservative of Dravidian languages. So Tamil is a touchstone for linguists to understand the Dravidian's nature and development.

c) How do you correlate the richness of Tamil language with Indian culture?

The richness of Tamil language is evident in the Thokappiyam, Thirukkural, the Sangam Anthologies and the Pattuppattu. The ancient Tamil literature is indescribably vast and rich. The greatest classical Tamil tradition is an integral part of the greatness and richness of Indian culture.

Dialogue Writing

(Text Page No: 74, 75)

Dialogue is a conversation between two or more persons in a narrative style.

Asking a question and offering a reply is common in dialogue.

Dialogue starts with a greeting and closes with a proper ending.

A dialogue may be formal or informal.

Extend the dialogue:

Question	Example
Did + you + verb₁?	Did you meet/give/buy/help ?
Have + you + verb₃?	Have you met / given / bought / helped ?
Wh-word + did + you + verb₁?	Where did you meet / buy ?
Wh-word + have + you + verb₃?	Where have you met / bought?

When- vg;ngnOJ Where -vq;Nf How -vg;;gb why -Vd; How long -vt;tsTfhyk;
 How much-vt;tsT Who-ahh; What - vd;d Whom -ahiu For whom- ahUf;fhf

- A: Hai, How are you?
- B: I am fine. What about you?
- A: Me too fine. How is your life getting on?
- B: Yah, very well.
- A: _____
- B: _____
- A: Ok. See you. Feel free to contact me.
- B: Of course. Good bye.

Useful terms:

Good morning. I am glad to meet you	What are you doing?	How are you?
What do you mean?	What do you think?	Where are you from?
Would you be interested in?	How are things?	You seem a bit

		tired/stressed.
You are kidding!	You are joking!	Really!
I am sure thing will get better soon.	You are right.	Of course/certainly/sure
I think so.	Could you?	Shall I?
As far as I'm concerned...	Take care, Bye.	Let me.....
I am fed up with...	I apologize....	Thank you.

1. Write a dialogue between a passenger and a railway staff regarding the cancellation of the reserved tickets.

Passenger : Good Morning, Sir. What should I do to cancel my reservation?

Railway staff : Could you tell me the date of trip, your name and phone number?

Passenger : Arun, 9876543210. My reservation begins on 14th April.

Railway staff : Let me check it. Please wait for a minute.

Passenger : Yah, sure.

Railway staff : I can see your reservation on my computer. Let me hit the delete button and your reservation will be cancelled.

Passenger : Thank you. I'll make another reservation as soon as I can.

Railway staff : It's been my pleasure to help you.

2. Write a dialogue between two friends about the NSS camp which they are going to attend.

Ragu : Are you ready to join with me?

Vimal : yes, I am getting ready.

Ragu : Have you packed all the things for the NSS camp?

Vimal : Yes, I have packed everything including some medicine.

Ragu : Medicine? For what?

Vimal : We can't predict our health condition as it is a two-week programme.

Ragu : You are correct. Shall I get it from you in case of emergency?

Vimal : Sure. Where should we assemble for the inauguration?

Ragu : We have to assemble in the school campus itself. The in-charge will guide us.

Vimal : OK. Let us make a move.

PART – IV (SAMPLE)

Prose Paragraph:

LESSON – 3 (for Bright students)

'In Celebration of Being Alive' is an extract from a speech of Dr. Barnard. He tells an incident about two critically ill children and their zest of life that transforms him. The doctor had started thinking about suffering since the car accident. He was against his father's view on suffering i.e 'God's way of testing to make one noble'. In his hospitalization, he witnessed an incident in a Children's hospital. The two little boys took over a breakfast trolley. One boy was 7 years old who lost both eyes due to his mother's mishap of lantern. The blind boy served as the mechanic of the trolley. Another boy suffered from a hole in his heart and a tumour of the bone. His shoulder and arm were amputated. There was little hope of his recovery. Yet, this one-armed boy served as the driver of the trolley. They pushed it all over the ward and enjoyed the game. The patients too laughed with joy. This incident made him understand that

One cannot enjoy life unless one experiences suffering.

We must be happy with what we have left with.

LESSON – 3 (For late-bloomers)

3. In Celebration of Being Alive – Dr.Christiaan Barnard

- Dr.Barnard thinks over suffering in ‘In Celebration of Being Alive’.
- He was against his father’s view on suffering i.e ‘God’s way of testing to make one noble’.
- He witnessed an incident in a Children’s hospital.
- The two little boys took over a breakfast trolley.
- One boy suffered from a hole in his heart and a tumour of the bone.
- His shoulder and arm were removed.
- Yet, this one-armed boy served as the driver of the trolley.
- Another boy was 7 years old who lost both eyes due to the burns.
- The blind boy served as the mechanic of the trolley.
- They pushed it all over the ward, enjoyed and made all the patients feel happy.
- The author learned from the incident that
 - **One cannot enjoy life unless one experiences suffering.**
 - **We must be happy with what we have left with.**

Poem Paragraph: (For Bright Students)

5. A FATHER TO HIS SON – CARL AUGUST SANDBURG

“A Father to his Son” by Carl August Sandburg captures a loving father’s invaluable advice to his son. The poet gives his worldly wisdom to his son at his manhood. He advises his son to face life’s challenges and sudden betrayals confidently like a rock. Life is like a fertile soil. Being gentle, one can make life fruitful. One should have a deep desire and strong will to achieve. Greed for money is a deadly thing. Even good men have fallen prey in quest for easy money. Time for leisure is not a waste. The poet advises his son not to feel ashamed for unknown things when seeking knowledge. He should learn from his mistakes and never repeat them. The poet asks his son to introspect often and accept his shortcomings. He should avoid white lies to protect self against other people. The poet encourages his son to spare time for solitude. It helps to be creative. Final decisions are taken in silent rooms. The poet wants his son to be unique and different from others. The poet motivates his son to find his inherent abilities and seek what he is born for. He asks his son to use free imaginations to bring changes to the world. He wants his son to be on his own. The poet advises his son to work hard to achieve like Shakespeare, the Wright brothers, Pasteur, Pavlov and Michael Faraday.

Poem Paragraph: (For Late-bloomers)

5. A FATHER TO HIS SON - CARL AUGUST SANDBURG

- The poem “A Father to his Son” describes a loving father’s invaluable advice to his son.
- The poet gives his worldly wisdom to his son at his manhood.
- He asks him to face life’s challenges and sudden betrayals confidently like a rock.
- The poet advises his son to take life as it comes.
- Deep desire and strong will is necessary to achieve.
- Greed for money is a deadly thing.
- Time for leisure is not a waste.

- The poet's advice to his son:
 - Never feel ashamed for unknown things.
 - Learn from his mistakes and never repeat them.
 - Introspect often and accept the shortcomings.
 - Spare time for solitude to be creative.
 - Be unique.
 - Find inherent abilities.
 - Use free imaginations to bring changes to the world.
 - Work hard to achieve.

Supplementary Paragraph: (for Bright students)

3. The Hour of Truth- Percival Wilde

The one-act play is an intense psychological study of the corrupting influence of money on people. The play explores greed and its effects on individuals and also virtue and its rewards on the truthful persons. Baldwin leads a simple life with his wife, Marsha and his son John and daughter Evie. He is working as the secretary of the national bank. He is a man of principles. He is an honest, hardworking and loyal employee. But, Gresham is the President of the national bank. He is corrupt and selfish. He misappropriates money from his own bank. So, he is arrested. Gresham offers Mr. Baldwin one hundred thousand dollars as bribe to say three words 'I don't remember' at the trial. All the members of Baldwin's family change their outlook for money and insist Baldwin to give false testimony at the trial. But, he strongly rejects the offer of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Gresham feels ashamed of his moral corruption. He is forced to confess his crime. At the end, Baldwin's honesty is rewarded with a job in the Third National Bank by its president, Marshall. Thus, the play highlights the evils effects of money and the reward for being honest.

Supplementary Paragraph: (for Late-bloomers)

3. The hour of truth - For slow-learners

- This one-act play is a study of the corrupting influence of money on people.
- Baldwin leads a simple life with his wife, Marsha.
- He is working as the secretary of the bank.
- He is an honest and hardworking employee.
- But, Gresham, the President of a bank, is corrupt and selfish.
- He misuses the bank money. So, he is arrested.
- Baldwin is the only witness.
- Gresham offers one hundred thousand dollars to Baldwin to give false testimony in trial.
- Baldwin's family members insist him to accept the bribe.
- But, Baldwin strongly rejects the bribe even if he loses his job.
- Gresham confesses his crime.
- Marshall gives Baldwin a job in the Third National Bank for his honesty.

Supplementary One-word Questions:

3. The Hour of Truth - Percival Wilde

1. "The Hour of Truth" is written by **Percival Wilde**.
2. The scene is set at **Baldwin's cottage**.
3. It is **Sunday afternoon**.
4. **Gresham** is the President of the national bank.
5. Gresham is arrested for **the misappropriation of the bank money**.
6. Baldwin is **the only witness** against Gresham.
7. Baldwin lives with his wife, **Marsha** and his son **John** and daughter **Evie**.
8. Baldwin's son, John Gresham meets the assistant cashier, **Donovan** at the **Athletic Club**.

9. Donovan is working in the bank for **8** years.
10. Baldwin's son, John Gresham is named after **John Gresham**, the president of the bank.
11. Baldwin works in the bank of **Gresham**.
12. Baldwin's salary is **60 dollars** a week.
13. Gresham has paid Baldwin low salary for the last **35** years.
14. Gresham offers Mr. Baldwin **one hundred thousand dollars** to give false testimony.
15. Gresham insists Mr. Baldwin to say three words '**I don't remember**' at the trial.
16. Baldwin's **honesty** prompts Gresham to confess his guilt.
17. John Gresham, the president of the bank, sponsored **John's baptizing**. (Baldwin's son)
18. All the members of Baldwin's family tried to convince Baldwin to accept the bribe. Their arguments are as follows:
19. **Martha's argument** : their son, John bore Baldwin's friend name, John Gresham. If he was jailed, it would be a disgrace for their son. At present, John was the breadwinner of the family. So, his income was not enough.
20. **Evie's argument**: Depositors would hate Baldwin if the settlement of money was done immediately.
21. **John's argument**: Baldwin could become John Gresham's business partner if he was not found guilty. "Nobody wants to see him punished".
22. Baldwin's full name is **Robert Baldwin**.
23. Baldwin calls his family members '**shams**' '**liars**' '**hypocrites**' '**thieves**'.
24. Mr. Marshall is the **President** of **Third National Bank**.
25. Marshall offers Baldwin a **job** in his bank.

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