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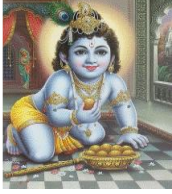
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2020 -2021



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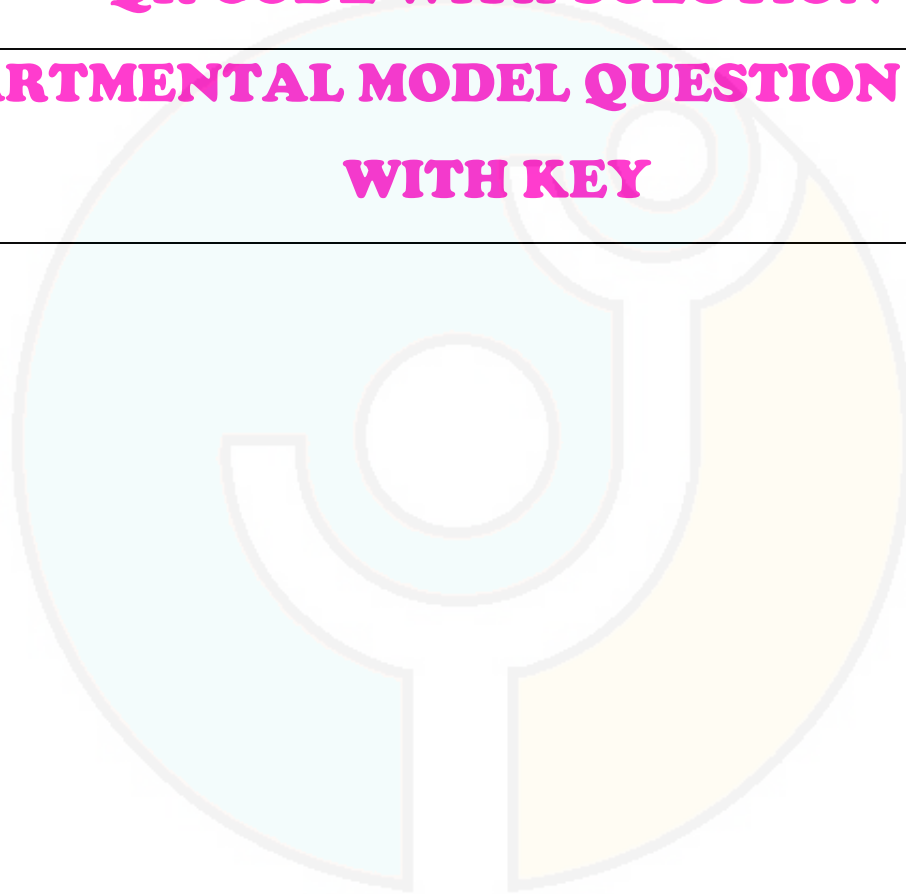
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UNIT-1**PROSE****TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA****A.J. CRONIN****GLOSSARY:**

WORD	MEANING	ANTONYMS
shrug	raise one's shoulders slightly and momentarily	Release/let go
tunic	a loose outer garment without sleeves	---
slackened	reduced	raised/alert/tight/smart
demeanour	appearance and behavior	---
artless	innocent, guileless	artful/complicated
hawk	sell things crying out loudly, going from place to place	---
deserted	uninhabited, unoccupied	inhabited, occupied
emigrate	take up citizenship of another country	stay/remain
vexation	annoyance	delight/pleasure
vestibule	lobby	---
chatter	a series of short, quick high-pitched sounds	---
intrude	enter without permission	withdraw/leave
rubble	debris, broken bricks	---

ADDITIONAL:

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
Foothills	a low hill at the base of a mountain or mountain range.	---
Alps	a high mountain	---
Outskirts	The outer parts of a town or city/a remote part	Center/interior/down town
Cautions	careful	careless certain foolish/ thoughtless/in cautions
Shabby	ill-dressed, dressed in old/ worm clothes poor and dirty	clean/fresh/good
skinny	lean and thin	fat
Gazing	look steadily/intently admired surprised	despise/dislike/look a way disbelieve/over
barely	hardly/scarcely	frequently/sufficiently /adequately
tangled	confused/mixed together	clear/obvious/ordered/ untangled
Public square	open public space/community gathering
provoked	kindled/stimulate	dissuade/discourage/halt un provoked turn off/ dull/put out
errands	charged assignment/ duty/manage/job
Tiny	small	large
destination	end/aim/ambition/target	start/beginning
Cubicle	compartment/booth/cell/room
resemblance	similarity	difference/unlikeness/dissimilarit y
persuaded	continued	dissuade/fail
scarce	lack	adequate/sufficient/ample
spirit	enthusiasm/courage/vigor vitality	apathy/cowardice fear/ indifference

SHORT ANSWER:**I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES EACH BASED ON YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE STORY.**

- a. Who did the narrator meet at the outskirts of Verona?

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

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

Luigi, the cautious driver did not approve of the two boys because of their **untidy and ragged appearance**. Moreover, he felt that better quality of strawberry would be found at Verona.

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

The boys did not wish to spend any money on themselves. They just ate the minimum required for survival. **Lucia's treatment was expensive so they willingly gave away all the money they earned for her recuperation (recover)**. Their own misery or poverty did not mean anything to the boys.

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

No, the boys were not saving money to go to the states. They were saving money for their sister's treatment. They said, "We have other plans".

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

The nurse asked the author if he would not like to go inside to meet Lucia as it would make her happy. He shook his head and turned away as **he could not bear to intrude upon that happy family union**.

- f. What was Lucia suffering from?

Lucia was the twenty years old sister of Nicola and Jacopo. **She was suffering from spinal tuberculosis and was being treated at a hospital**.

- g. What made the boys join the resistance movement against the Germans?

The boys showed resistance towards the Germans because **their house had been bombed by the Germans their parents had been killed in the war**. They had not only been orphaned but their sister had also taken ill, because of the starvation and extreme situations during the War.

- h. What made the boys work so hard?

The boys were working hard to provide all possible help, to their sister, Lucia, who was suffering from tuberculosis of the spine. The two boys worked day in and day out, took every possible job, starved themselves to provide for their sister's treatment.

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

Despite leading a destitute (poor) life, the boys didn't disclose their problems to the author because **they did not want their private suffering be made public**. They would

like to live with self-respect and had strong will power to accept responsibility for their own lives.

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN THREE OR FOUR SENTENCES EACH.

- a) Describe the appearance of Nicola and Jacopo.

The two boys were dressed in rags and shabby appearance. Nicola had on a worn jersey and cut-off khaki pants, the other (Jacopo) a shortened army tunic gathered in loose folds about his skinny frame with tangled hair, dark earnest eyes, and brown skin. They appeared to be pathetic.

- b) What were the various jobs undertaken by the little boys?

They did different things like **selling newspapers, fruits, polishing shoes, delivering messages, showing the tourists around the city, etc.,** they worked very hard to pay the bills of the hospital so that their sister could lead a normal life again.

- c) How did the narrator help the boys on Sunday?

The narrator is very impressed by the hard work and zest exhibited by the two brothers. His visit was coming to an end, so the narrator offered help **as the last sign of goodwill.** Jacopo requested the narrator to take them to Poleta, which was 30 km away. Since the narrator had already given the day off to his driver, he volunteered to drive the boys, himself.

- d) Who took the author to the cubicle?

The nurse led the author through a cool, tiled hall into the villa which was more of a hospital. At the door of a little cubicle the nurse paused, put her finger to her lips, and with a smile gestured him to look through the glass partition.

- e) Describe the girl with whom the boys were talking to in the cubicle.

The girl with whom the boys were talking to in the cubicle was Lucia, the twenty years old sister of Nicola and Jacopo. Who was suffering from spinal tuberculosis and was being treated at a hospital. The boys used to do odd jobs to earn enough money to pay for the hospital expenses.

- f) Recount the untold sufferings undergone by the siblings after they were rendered homeless.

Nicola and Jacopo faced a lot of hardships at a very young age. Their childhood was marred by war, poverty, disease and ill fortune. Yet they toiled and suffered to work too a better future their home was bombed out in the war and they also lost their father early on in the war. The odds were against them but they did not given up. They were exposed to harsh weather and starvation. They had always known a comfortable and cultured life and now they were out on the streets. They built a

shelter from amidst the rubble and managed to survive. After the war was over, they discovered that their sister Lucia was suffering from tuberculosis of spine. They too their sister to the hospital and persuaded them to take her in. They worked hard to ensure that they made the fee payment every week. They did odd jobs to earn money. They sold fruits, shined shoes, hawked newspapers, and conducted tourists around the town. They did not complain or cry. War did not break their spirit. Their only endeavor was to see their sister get well and they worked hard to ensure that she got proper medical care. They proved, without a doubt, that where there is a will, there is a way.

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

The narrator observed, that the boys preferred to keep their sister's illness and their family's misfortune secret, **he simply didn't want to interrupt the earnestness displayed by the two boys and hurt their pride by intruding upon their privacy.**

PARAGRAPH:

TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA

A.J. CRONIN

Archibald Joseph Cronin (1896-1981) was a Scottish novelist, dramatist and physician. A doctor by training, Cronin was one of the most renowned storytellers of the twentieth century. Cronin has very well carved the idea of 'selfless help' and explained the importance of dedication towards relationships in the story Two Gentlemen of Verona. The story revolves around the two boys named Nicola and Jacopo who do numerous things to earn money only to pay for their sister's treatment who suffers from tuberculosis of the spine. The story begins with the narrator driving down the foothills of the Alps. Here is when he first encounters the two brothers selling wild strawberries, They had dressed in rags and shabby appearance with tangled hair, dark earnest eyes, and brown skin even after the driver forbade the narrator to buy the wild fruits, he bought the biggest basket and drove towards the town. This scene emphasizes on the first step of growing intimacy between the narrator and the two boys. Next day, the boys were found shining shoes in the public square. This amazed the narrator. Here is when they revealed the fact that they did numerous kinds of things to earn money. Here, the narrator is shown to develop a soft corner for them in his heart. He finds them to be innocent, serious, pleasant and earnest.

"Their love and emotional strength is exemplary but most exemplary is their maturity and sense of responsibility".

The boys are very useful for the narrator. They are very willing to satisfy all that the narrator required. They were also found selling newspapers by the narrator one stormy night. One day, when the narrator asked if he could help them in any way they said they would be very grateful if they got a lift to the nearby village Poleta. Although it didn't come in the narrator's way he took them there. The boys got down in a building and asked the author to wait in a nearby café while they would be back within an hour. Eagerness led the narrator to follow the boys up to a place which was actually a hospital. On peeping through a room led by a nurse, he realized that the boys were talking to a girl who resembled them. He did not feel like intruding and thus asked the nurse the details about the boys. This is when the nurse told him the heart rendering story about their father being killed in a war and home being destroyed in a war and their sister suffering from tuberculosis. The brothers lived in a shelter and literally starved only so that they could pay for their sister's treatment. Them keeping a secret and helping their sister showed that war had not shaken their spirit. They were noble and gentle and great human beings in their own special yet subtle way. This story distinctly talks about how true the amplification says. "All that glitters is not gold". In turn explaining the fact that appearances are deceptive.

“WHERE THERE IS A WILL, THERE IS A WAY”

POEM
THE CASTLE

- EDWIN MUIR

GLOSSARY:

turret wall	-	a small tower on top of a castle
mowers	-	people who trim grass and level the lawns
provender	-	food
towering battlements	-	tall towers with openings to shoot the enemies
tier	-	one above the other
friendly allies	-	helpful or supporting nations or armed forces
foothold	-	advantageous position
quick	-	alive
bait	-	something intended to entice someone to do something
wicked	-	evil or morally wrong
wicket gate	-	a small gate
wizened warder	-	an aged or old guard
maze	-	a winding, intricate confusing path
treacherous	-	disloyal

groan	-	lament, cry
citadel	-	a safe and strong fort
overthrown	-	conquered, defeated

I. BASED ON YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE POEM, ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Who is the narrator in the poem?

Edwin Muir is the narrator in the poem.

2. How long had the soldiers been in the Castle?

The soldiers had been in the Castle throughout the summer season (21st June-23 September)

3. Why were the soldiers in the castle fearless?

Because their gates were strong and the walls were thick/the Soldiers were confident of their castle's physical strength.

4. Where were the enemies?

The enemies were standing half - a- mile away from the castle.

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

The narrator says that the enemy was no threat at all as the enemies were half-a-mile away and the soldiers were watching them from the turret wall.

6. Did the soldiers fight with the enemies face to face?

No, the soldiers did not fight with the enemies face to face

7. Who had let the enemies in ?

The wizened warder had let the enemies in.

8. How did the enemies enter the castle?

The enemies offered the wizened warder with gold and entered through a little private gate.

9. Why were the secret galleries were bare?

Because the enemies ransacked after the castle was overthrown.

10. What was the 'shameful act'?

The 'shameful act' was betrayal of the castle by the wizened warder.

11. Why didn't the narrator want to tell the tale to anybody?

Since the defeat of the castle was treacherous but not by face to face war, the narrator did not want to tell the tale to anybody.

12. Why did the narrator feel helpless?

The narrator's troop and castle were defeated by the enemies. He could not accept this treacherous defeat. So he felt helpless.

13. Who was the real enemy?

The gold which was got as bribe by the warder, was the real enemy.

II. READ THE GIVEN LINES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW IN A LINE OR TWO.

STANZA -I

*“All through the summer at ease we lay,
And daily from the turret wall
We watched the mowers in the hay
And the enemy half a mile away
They seemed no threat to us at all.”*

i. **Who does ‘we’ refer to?**

‘We’ refers to the soldiers guarding the castle.

ii. **How did the soldiers spend the summer days?**

The soldiers spent the summer days stress free and relaxed

iii. **What could they watch from the turret wall?**

They could watch the mowers and enemy was found up to the distance of half-a-mile.

iv. ‘at ease’ refers to?

Free from worry or awkwardness, relaxed atmosphere.

v. What is turret wall?

A small tower on top of the castle. We watched the mowers while on top of the castle.

vi. From where were the mowers watch?

The mowers were watched from the turret wall.

vii. Threat refers to?

A person or thing likely to cause damage or danger.

STANZA -II

*“For what, ‘We thought, had we to fear
with our arms and provender load on load
Our towering battlements, tier on tier
And friendly allies drawing near
On every leafy summer road”*

i What is provender?

Provender means food.

ii What is towering battlements?

A towering battlements is defensive architecture such as the city walls or castles in which gaps indentations, which are often rectangular, occur at intervals to allow for the launch of arrows.

iii Who said these words?

One of the soldiers said these words.

iv Why were they not afraid?

They were not afraid because they had enough arms to fight and food for many days.

v What is the meaning of 'drawing near'?

'coming closer'.

vi What do these lines convey?

These lines convey that the friendly armies are coming to help them.

vii Why were the soldiers confident that they were safe?

The soldiers were confident of the physical strength of the castle. They had plenty of weapons and food in stock.

viii. Who are friendly allies?

Friendly allies are helping or supporting nations or armed forces.

ix. What does the poet meant by "every leafy summer road"?

Every leafy summer road means the castle is surrounded by pleasantries of spring and nature .

x. Who are supporting the soldiers?

Neighbouring countries are supporting the soldiers.

STANZA -III

"Our gates were strong, our walls were thick,

So smooth and high, no man could win.

A foothold there, no clever trick

Could take us dead or quick,

Only a bird could have got in."

i. **How safe was the castle?**

The castle's gates were strong, our walls were thick

ii. What was the firm belief of the soldiers?

The firm belief of the soldiers was no man could win/The soldiers firmly believed that no one could enter into the strong and well produced castle.

iii. What was challenging?

- ***It was challenging to get a foothold in the castle and thus to capture the soldiers dead or alive.***
- ***The height of the castle wall was challenging. The walls were so high that only a bird could enter the castle.***

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

The strength of the gate and the wall aspect is conveyed the above line.

v. What is foothold?

There is a foothold from which an advance Military operation is made. Men who try to enter through this by clever trick could be dead or alive.

vi. "quick" refers to

quick refers to alive.

vii. Who could have got in the castle?

Only a bird could have got in the castle.

STANZA –IV

"What could they offer us for bait?"

Our captain was brave and we were true....

There was a little private gate,

A little wicked wicket gate.

The wizened warder let them through."

i What could they offer us for bait?

The narrator says that their captain was brave and all soldiers were loyal. Hence, the enemies could not use a bait to enter the castle.

ii "bait" refers to?

Bait refers to bribe or prey.

iii Them refers to?

"Them" refers to enemies.

iv Who is wizened warder?

The wizened means an old aged warder who was guarding the castle.

v Who let the enemies through?

The wizened warder let them (enemies) through private gate.

vi What attitude of the soldiers do these lines convey?

These lines convey the confidence of the soldiers.

vii What does the poet say about the captain and the soldiers?

The captain was very brave and the soldiers were very true to the captain.

viii What do you mean by a 'wicked wicket gate'?

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

STANZA -V

"Oh then our maze of tunneled stone

Grew thin and treacherous as air.

The castle was lost without a groan,

The famous citadel overthrown,"

i. Bring out the contrast in the first two lines.

The first line the poet says the castle is strong as stone. In the second line the poet says that it has become thin as air.

ii. What happened to the castle?

The castle was conquered by the enemies and the famous galleries inside the castle became bare.

iii. Why the castle grow thin and treacherous as air?

The castle grow thin and treacherous as air because their winding and confusing path grow weak and disloyal as the air and paved the way for the enemies to enter.

iv. What is Citadel?

The Citadel means castle.

v. Is their cause was lost without a lament?

Yes their cause was lost without a lament.

vi. cause refers to?

cause refers to prime aim.

vii. Citadel is over thrown by?

The Citadel was over thrown by the enemies and all its secret galleries became empty.

viii. Is the secret galleries became empty?

Yes , their secret galleries became empty.

STANZA -VI

"We could do nothing, being sold

'Our only enemy was gold

And we had no arms to fight it with'.

Our only enemy was gold,

And we had no arms to fight it with."

i. Why couldn't they do anything?

Because they were betrayed by the warder/they could not do anything because they (the enemies) won an unspecified battle.

ii. Why did they feel helpless?

The narrator's troop and castle were defeated by the enemies. He could not accept this treacherous defeat. So he felt helpless.

iii. Why did the poet say 'our only enemy was gold'?

The enemies captured their castle by bribing the gold to their guard. So the poet says their enemy was gold.

iv. What does the word 'it' refers to?

'It' refers to the 'gold'

v. How can this shameful act or tale to be told to anyone?

The narrator wanted to hold the tale until his death.

Read the poem and complete the table with suitable rhyming words.

lay	-	hay
trick	-	quick
stone	-	groan
sold	-	gold

Identify the figure of speech used in the following lines.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| a) A little wicked wicket gate. | - | Alliteration/Personification |
| b) Oh then our maze of tunneled stone | - | Apostrophe |
| c) Grew thin and treacherous as air. | - | Simile |
| d) How can this shameful tale be told? | - | Rhetorical question |
| e) Our only enemy was gold. | - | Personification/metaphor |

Explain the following with reference to the context in about 50-60 words each.**a) They seemed no threat to us at all.**

Reference : This line is taken from 'The Castle' written by Edwin Muir.

Context : The narrator talks about the confidence of the soldiers.

Explanation : The soldiers were watching from the turret wall. They could see the mowers in the hay and the enemies half a mile away. Their castle had strong gates and the walls were thick and tall. So the enemies posed no threat to them.

b) How can this shameful tale be told?

Reference : This line is taken from 'The Castle' written by Edwin Muir.

Context : The narrator reveals the shameful act of the old guard in this context.

Explanation : The soldiers were very confident that the enemies could not enter their castle because they had very strong gates and thick and tall walls. But all their strength became very weak due to the treacherous act of a wizened warder. He received bribe and opened the gates to the enemies. This tale of shame cannot be told to others.

c) I will maintain until my death.

Reference : This line is taken from 'The Castle' written by Edwin Muir.

Context : The narrator lamented over the disloyalty of the greedy warder. As it was a shameful tale, he decided not to reveal it to anyone until his death.

Explanation :

The soldiers were very confident that the enemies could not enter their castle because they had very strong gates and thick and tall walls. But all their strength became very weak due to the treacherous act of a wizened warder. He received bribe and opened the gates to the enemies. This tale of shame cannot be told to others. He has decided not to reveal this to anyone till his death.

d) Our only enemy was gold

Reference : This line is taken from 'The Castle' written by Edwin Muir.

Context : The narrator insists that his only enemy was gold.

Explanation : The soldiers were very confident that the enemies could not enter their castle because they had very strong gates and thick and tall walls. Moreover they had enough quantity of stock and more amenities and provisions for the soldiers. They thought that the enemies could never win over them. But a wizened warder after receiving gold from the enemies opened the gate to the enemies so the castle fell to the hands of the enemies. Their enemy was not human but gold. So they could not fight.

THE CASTLE

- EDWIN MUIR

EDWIN MUIR lived from 15th May 1887 to 3rd January 1959. He was a novelist and translator as well as one of Scotland's most important poets of 1900s. "The Castle" by Edwin Muir details a post event of castle's over taking through account of a soldier, who witnessed the castle's fall first hand. It tells the story of an unspecified battle. The soldiers of the Castle were totally stress free and related. They were confident of their castle's

physical strength. Through the turrets, They were able to watch movers and no enemy was found up to the distance of half-a-mile and so it seemed no threat to the castle. Secondly the fear of enemies diminished that is they had plenty of weapons to protect and a large Quantity of ration in stock to take care of the well-being of the soldiers, who were inside the castle. There was a foothold, from which an advance military operation is made. They believed that the castle was absolutely safe because their captain was brave and soldiers were loyal. Even by a trick no one could enter into the castle. Only a bird could fly over the wall and reach the castle. No soldiers would be attracted with a bribe for the entry inside the castle. But there was evil old guard, who was fascinated by the bribery of the enemies and let them in through a little private gate. He became a victim of bribery given by the enemies. Hence the enemies conquered the castle. The citadel was known for its secret galleries and intricated path. The strong castle became weak and thin because of the greedy disloyal warder. The narrator lamented over the disloyalty of the guard and he was feeling ashamed to tell anyone about this shameful act of the guard. The citadel was captured by the enemies for gold. He regretted for not finding any weapon to fight with enemy called gold. Thus "Human greedy led to the mighty fall of the citadel".

"BETRAYAL IS SECRET AND SUBTLE AND THAT AN ARMY IS ONLY STRONG, IF ITS MEN CAN'T BE BRIBED"

SUPPLEMENTARY READER

GOD SEES THE TRUTH, BUT WAITS

- LEO TOLSTOY (1828 - 1910)

Leo Tolstoy was a Russian writer who is regarded as one of the greatest authors of all time. In "God sees the truth, But waits" the author's deep seated faith in God and moral values is expressed. We have the theme of guilt, forgiveness, faith, conflict, freedom and acceptance. Ivan Dmitrich Aksionov is a merchant living in Vladimir, town in Russia. Aksionov was a business man. He was respected by all the inmates due to his gentle behavior. He lived with his wife and children. He was full of life. He sang and played the guitar occasionally drank too. Once he got ready to go to the fair. His wife tried to stop him saying that she had a bad dream.

“ I dreamt you returned from the town,
and when you took off your cap I saw that your hair was quite grey”

But Ivan ignored his wife warning and went to the fair. As he liked cool weather, he left the inn early. He was intercepted by the police who searched his belongings. Finding a blood stained knife in his bag, he was arrested on charges of murder. His wife's petition for clemency(mercy) to the czar was turned down. His wife's unwillingness to trust him was more devastating than czar's rejection of mercy petition. He was flogged. After the wounds healed he was sent to work in the mines of Siberia. Staying 26 years in Siberia he grew a long beard. He became grandfather to the prisoners. He read "The lives of saints" and was found praying and singing in the choir. He was respected both by the fellow prisoners and the jail authorities for his gentle behavior. They called him grandfather and 'The Saint'. Everyone in the jail believed in his innocence and unjust condemnation. One day a new convict namely Makar Semeyonich came there. When Makar blurted out how the knife went to his bag kept under his head, Ivan recognized Makar as the real murderer of the merchant. Ivan had a chance to expose Makar to the jail authorities. But he kept quiet. Makar became remorsefully(regretful) and asked Ivan's forgiveness. He forgave him. Makar confessed to the authorities. The order of pardon came but then Ivan Was dead. It is very easy to take revenge, but it is very difficult to forgive others. In this story, though Makar had murdered a merchant he was the cause for the twenty six years imprisonment of Aksionov yet he was forgiven by Aksionov. This act of Aksionov made Makar to suffer humiliation and he admitted his fault to the authorities. He wept bitterly and beat his head on the floor. Thus Aksionov's forgiveness is the best form of revenge on Makar.

Moral :

“FORGIVENESS IS THE SWEETEST FORM OF REVENGE”

POEMFIGURES OF SPEECH – A GLANCE

1. The Castel	2. Our Casuraina Tree
3. All the World's a Stage	4. Ulysses
5. A Father to his Son	6. Incident of the French Camp

1.	Simile	<p>It is a comparison made between two objects of different kinds which have some resemblance/similarities. It is introduced by a word of comparison, such as, “like, so, as, as so’.</p> <p>(e.g.) “Grew thin and treacherous <u>as</u> air” (Poem 1)</p> <p>The path grew weak and disloyal <u>as</u> air.</p> <p>“And shining morning face, creeping <u>like</u> snail” (Poem 3)</p> <p>The schoolboy's movement is compared to snail's movement. Direct comparison, using the word, <u>like</u></p> <p>“To following knowledge <u>like</u> a sinking star”. (Poem 4)</p> <p>The pursuit of knowledge is directly compared to a sinking star using the word, <u>like</u></p>
2.	Metaphor	<p>It is a figure of speech that makes an implicit, implied, or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated, but which share some common characteristics.</p> <p>(e.g) “Oh then our maze of tunneled stone”. (Poem 1)</p> <p>The tunneled stone is compared to maze. It is an implied comparison, without using the words “like” or “as”, or “so”.</p> <p>“For always roaming with a hungry heart” (Poem 4)</p> <p>Ulysses compares himself to a predatory animal. It is an implied comparison, without using the words “like” or “as” or “so”</p>
3.	Alliteration	<p>It is the repetition of the same consonant sound in successive or nearby words. Note that in alliteration the sound and sense go together.</p> <p>(e.g) “There lies the port the vessel puffs her sail” (Poem 4)</p> <p>In this line, “<u>p</u>” is repeated (“<u>p</u>ort, <u>p</u>uffs” are alliterated Swords.)</p> <p>“Let once my army-leader Lannes” (Poem 6)</p> <p>In this line, “<u>L</u>” is repeated (<u>L</u>et-<u>L</u>ead-<u>L</u>annes).</p> <p>“Waver at yonder wall” (Poem 6)</p> <p>In this line, “<u>w</u>” is repeated (<u>w</u>aver-<u>w</u>all)</p>

4.	Repetition	It is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a few times to make an idea clearer and more memorable. (e.g) “Tell him to be alone often and get at himself and above all tell himself no lies about himself” (Poem 5)
5.	Anaphora	Repetition of a certain word or phrase at the beginning of successive lines, or repetition of a word or a phrase at the beginning of a sequence of sentences, paragraphs. (e.g) “ <u>Tell him</u> time as a stuff can be wasted. <u>Tell him</u> to be a fool every so often” (Poem 5) “Tell him’ is the Anaphora used here, as it is the repetition of words at the beginning of successive lines to create a sonic effect.
6.	Personification	An inanimate object or abstraction is given human qualities or abilities, (i.e.) giving human qualities to non-living things. (e.g.) “There was a little private gate A little wicked wicket gate” (Poem 1) The small door or gate is personified as an evil one.
7.	Antithesis	It is a literary device that emphasizes the idea of contrast. (e.g.) “The growth of a frail flower in a path up has sometimes shattered and split a rock” (Poem 5) “Brutes have been gentled where lashes failed” (Poem 5)
8.	Transferred Epithet	It is a figure of speech in which an epithet grammatically qualifies a noun other than the person or a things, it is actually meant to describe. (e.g.) “and left them <u>dead years</u> before burial:” (Poem 5) “Let him have <u>lazy days</u> seeking his deeper motives” Days are not lazy, but his son should be lazy enough to seek his in born abilities. “Bringing changes into a <u>world resenting</u> change” (Poem 5) The people in the world are referred here to dislike the change.
9.	Allegory	An allegory is a complete narrative that involves characters and events that stand for an abstract idea or event. IN other words, a story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal of hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one. (e.g.) “The Castle’ an allegorical poem.
10.	Zoomorphism	It is the shaping of something in animal form or terms. This is used to illustrate movement, making the tree seem more actively alive and also implying movement. This is a subtle indication of the process of life. (e.g.) “LIKE a huge Python, winding round and round The rugged trunk, indented deep with scar”. (Poem-2)

		The vine is described in animal terms (as a python). (Since the vine is compared with a python, using the word “like”, we can tell the figure of speech applied in the first line as <u>Simile</u> also).
11.	Onomatopoeia	Onomatopoeia is a sound related word. e.g. (i) When snaps the knee, and cracks the wrist (ii) I heard a thousand blended notes
12.	Hyperbole	When a character is exaggerated, it is called hyperbole. e.g. (i) He’s broken every human law, he breaks the law of gravity In this line, the character cat breaks the ‘law of gravity’.
13.	Archaism	Certain words, which are no longer in use, are used in poetry. (old usage) e.g. While in a grove I sate reclined, (‘sate’ is the oldest form of ‘sat’)
14.	Rhetorical Question	A rhetorical question is one which is asked in order to make a statement rather than to get an answer. e.g. What could they offer us for bait?
15.	Oxymoron	When two opposite meaning words are used next to each other. e.g. (i) Noisy silence, (ii) True lies
16.	Imagery/irony	The expression of one’s meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect. e.g. With our arms and provender load on load “A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound No other tree could live. But gallantly The giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung....” (Poem-2) “and his big manly voice, turning again toward childish treble” (Poem-3)
17.	Synecdoche	“A figure of speech in which a part is made to represent the whole or vice-versa” e.g. You know, we French stormed Ratisbon. Here, the word ‘French’ refers to the country and not the army.
18.	Rhyming word	It is making the last words in the lines produce the same sound. All through that summer at ease we <u>lay</u> , And daily from the turret <u>wall</u> We watched the mowers in the <u>hay</u> And the enemy half a mile <u>away</u> They seemed no threat to us at <u>all</u> .

VOCABULARY-LEXICAL COMPETENCIES

UNIT- 1

- (a) READ THE FOLLOWING WORDS TAKEN FROM THE STORY. GIVE TWO SYNONYMS AND ONE ANTONYM FOR EACH OF THESE WORDS. USE A DICTIONARY, IF REQUIRED.**

WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
cautious	careful/alert	careless/reckless
disapprove	dislike/object to	approve
brisk	quick/swift/fast	dull/sloppy
engaging	charming/agreeable	repulsive
humble	ordinary/meek/submissive	grand/proud
eager	excited/anxious/impatient	indifferent/apathetic
resistance	opposition/hostility	submission/acceptance
persuade	convince/induce	abundant/dissuade
scarce	rare/scant/insufficient	plentiful/abundant
nobility	greatness/virtue/goodness	meanness/dishonor

- (b) HOMOPHONES AND CONFUSABLES:**

HOMOPHONES /HOMOGRAPHS/HOMONYMS

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

i. Homographs

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

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

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

ii. Homophones

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

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

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

e.g. lead – a metal / lead – guide, minute – a period of time / minute – very small

BOOK BACK:

1) GIVEN BELOW IS A LIST OF COMMON CONFUSABLES. DISTINGUISH THE MEANING OF EACH PAIR OF WORDS BY FRAMING YOUR OWN SENTENCES.

a) emigrate(leaving homeland) – immigrate(come to live permanently in a foreign country)

- My friend wants to emigrate from India.
- He wants to immigrate to Australia.

b) beside(at the side of) – besides(in addition to)

- I was sitting beside my friend.
- Besides a car, Radha has a scooter.

c) judicial(relating to justice) – judicious(wise/prudent)

- The minister is facing a judicial enquiry.
- Education should be a judicious mixture of skill and knowledge.

d) eligible(qualified) – illegible(not clear to read)

- He is eligible to enter the university.
- His handwriting is illegible so we cannot read the letter.

e) conscience(a person's moral sense of right and wrong) – conscious(being aware of)

- As he did not receive any bribery his conscience is clear.
- He is conscious of the mistake he committed.

f) industrial(relating to industry) – industrious(diligent/hardworking)

- Japan is an industrial country.
- Ant is known to be the most industrious of all insects.

g) eminent(famous) – imminent(something bad likely to happen very soon)

- Mr. Rajan is an eminent scientist.
- After storm, heavy rain is imminent.

h) illicit(unlawful/illegal) – elicit(to evoke a response)

- He was caught by the police because he sold illicit liquor.
- The teacher elicited the answer from the student.

i) prescribed(set down rules) – proscribed(prohibited)

- The doctor prescribed medicine for the child.
- Certain organizations are proscribed in Kashmir.

j) affect(acted upon) – effect(result/impact of something)

- The severe cold affects the child.
- The child is cured because of the effect of the medicine.

k) aural (related to hearing)– oral(verbal/spoken only)

- The patient received something to assist her aural functioning.
- Oral medicine is prescribed for the child.

l) born(related to birth) – borne(carried by)

- She has borne the adversity with dignity.
- She was born in Ireland.

II) FILL THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE HOMOPHONES OR CONFUSABLES.

wallet	valet	hoard	horde
fairy	ferry/faerie	desert	dessert
medal	metal/meddle	night	knight
wait	weight	sweet	sweat
yoke	yolk	plain	plane
grown	groan	might	mite
earn	urn/yearn	quite	quiet

ADDITIONAL

Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct options given.

1. Niteesh bought a new (knew/new) cricket bat.
2. The shepherd heard (herd/heard) the cry of his sheep.
3. Lakshmi completed her baking course (course/coarse) successfully.
4. Priya has broken her fore (four/fore) limbs.
5. Leaders of the world must work towards the peace (peace/piece) of human race.

Complete the tabular column by finding the meaning of both the words given in the boxes. Use them in sentences of your own.

Word	Meaning	Sentence
pocket (n)	a small bag sewn into or on clothing to keep carry small things	Santa filled his <u>pocket</u> with candies.
packet (n)	a paper or cardboard container, typically one in which goods are sold	Maheswari carried a <u>packet</u> of ribbons.
fond (adj.)	having an affection or liking for	Puppies are <u>fond</u> of soft balls.
found(v)	having been discovered by chance or unexpectedly	Rosalin <u>found</u> a 100 rupee note on her way back home.
lost (v)	to stop having something or some	People <u>lost</u> confidence in the

	quality	government.
last (adj.)	most recent or nearest to the present time	My friend was working in a bank when I met him <u>last</u> .
paused (v)	to stop speaking or doing something for a short time before starting again	She <u>paused</u> for a moment.
passed (v)	to come up to a particular place or person or object and go past them	We <u>passed</u> by a group of students neat the hall.
pitcher (n)	a container for holding and pouring a liquid	She carried the water in a <u>pitcher</u> .
picture (n)	a drawing or painting	I like the <u>picture</u> of the flowers.

TASK-1

1. I had no peace He gave me a piece of advice. (piece / peace)
2. The story told by the credulous old man is not credible. (credible / credulous)
3. They had dates for dessert in the desert. (dessert / desert)
4. The police tried to elicit information from the bootlegger who sells illicit liquor. (illicit / elicit)
5. The most eminent scientist in the world has been warning about the imminent danger of nuclear war. (imminent / eminent)
6. The book which has been prescribed for the BA class has been proscribed for containing some remarks against a particular religion. (proscribed / prescribed)
7. They sell cell phones here. (cell / sell)
8. The principle followed by my principal is appreciable. (principle / principal)
9. The council referred the case to the Mayor for counsel. (counsel / council)
10. The moisture is due to the heavy dew. (dew / due)
11. The doctor tried to get the vein in vain. (vain / vein)
12. He remained quiet for quite a long time. (quiet / quite)
13. Though sore with wound, the bird tried to soar. (soar / sore)
14. The colonel ate the kernel of the coconut. (kernel / colonel)
15. The protruding root of the tree obstructed our route. (route / root)
16. I don't know whether the weather will permit us to go out. (whether / weather)
17. We sell different types of cell phones in our shop. (sell / cell)
18. The ewe stood beneath the yew tree. (yew / ewe)

19. In Japan even stationery stores are not stationary for they float on boats.
(stationary / stationery)
20. Our principal is a person of principle. (principal / principle)
21. Birla is industrious and he can solve any industrial problem. (industrious / industrial)
22. Last week he did not attend the school as he was weak. (weak / week)
23. Those who are conscious of their conscience dare not do mistakes.
(conscience / conscious)
24. She threw the rubbish through the window yesterday. (threw / through)
25. Niveditha's adopted son adapted himself to the new environment. (adapted / adopted)
26. None has seen such a scene created by monster waves so far. (seen / scene)
27. He is fully conscious about his conscience in doing things. (conscience / conscious)
28. Due to his illegible hand writing, he is not eligible for the post.
29. Sharmila's adopted daughter adapted to the new situation well.
30. The fourth emperor went forth to conquer the world.

TASK-2

EXERCISE WITH ANSWERS

1. We -----different types of -----phones in our shop. (cell/sell)
2. In Japan even -----stores are not -----for they float on boats.
(Stationary / stationery)
3. Our -----is a person of -----(principal / Principle)
4. Birla is -----and he can solve any -----problem. (industrious / industrial)
5. I don't know -----the -----will permit us to go out (weather/ whether)
6. Last -----he did not attend the school as he was -----(weak/week)
7. The -----referred the case to the mayor for -----(council/counsel)
8. The moisture is -----to the heavy -----(due/dew)
9. The doctor tried to get the patient's -----in (vain / vein)
10. He remained -----for -----a long time (quiet / quiet)
11. Though -----with wound, the bird tried to -----(sore/sour)
12. The -----ate the -----of the coconut. (colonel/kernel)
13. The protruding -----of the tree obstructed our -----(route/root)
14. I had no-----of mind until he gave me a -----of advice. (peace/piece)
15. He -----a book -----the window(through/threw)
16. As you -----, -----shall you reap (so/sow)

17. Cricket is a -----game in a -----country like India (popular / populous)
18. As your handwriting is -----your essay is not -----for full marks.
(illegible/eligible)
19. My -----bungalow is situated in the middle of the -----garden.
(luxuriant / luxurious)
20. My boss is not -----even in -----matter. (official / officious)
21. Army -----never care for their -----safety. (personnel/personal)
22. -----approach is important for -----matters. (judicious/judicial)
23. -----instruction classes boost the -----of students. (morale/moral)
24. Most of the -----from Pakistan are considered illegal-----in India.
(emigrants/immigrants)
25. my moral -----makes me be -----of right and wrong. (conscience/conscious)
26. The -----was standing beneath the -----tree (yew/ewe)
27. In the -----below, they -----foreign goods. (cell/sell)
28. The -----products were exhibited in the -----order. (cereal/serial)
29. The huge hike in bus -----is not -----(fair/fare)
30. As the child had -----sick, he began to -----(groan/grown)
31. I will tell you a -----about my dog's -----(tale/tail)
32. The wound on your -----will not -----easily. (heel/heal)
33. Like a -----the clouds covered the -----(vale/veil)
34. If we -----together, we will not fall a -----to temptations. (prey/pray)
35. Generally -----trees don't grow on the -----(beech / beach)

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. sell, cell | 2. stationery, stationary | 3. principal, principle |
| 4. industrious, industrial | 5. whether, weather | 6. week, weak |
| 7. council, counsel | 8. due, dew | 9. vein, vain |
| 10. quiet, quite | 11. sore, soar | 12. colonel, kernel |
| 13. root, route | 14. peace, piece | 15. threw, through |
| 16. sow, so | 17. popular, populous | 18. illegible, eligible |
| 19. luxurious, luxuriant | 20. officious, official | 21. personnel, personal |
| 22. judicious, judicial | 23. moral, morale | 24. emigrants, immigrants |
| 25. conscience, conscious | 26. ewe, yew | 27. cell, sell |
| 28. cereal, serial | 29. fare, fair | 30. grown, groan |

31. tale, tail

32. heel, heal

33. veil, vale

34. pray, prey

35. beech, beach

(c) PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verbs can be defined as units consisting of verb and one or more adverbs or prepositions. They often have idiomatic meaning.

BOOK BACK:

Give the meanings of the following Phrasal Verbs and frame sentences using them.

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	SENTENCE
cut off	stop providing something/remove	The rebels have cut off electricity from the capital. The branch was cut off from the main tree
come upon	to meet/encounter unexpectedly	I came upon an old friend in the street today.
put out	stop or extinguish	It took three hours to put out the fire.
draw up	to arrange in order/halt/stop	Together, they began to draw up plans for their first home. Ram drew up his car on seeing the red signal.
pass out	to distribute/become unconscious	We will pass out copies of the agenda. The old woman passed out when a coconut fell on her head.
take off	depart from the ground	The plane will take off in a minute.
turn away	reject/refuse	Hard times are forcing community colleges to turn away students. The people at the gate were turned away .
stand by	to support an idea or person	I will stand by you whatever happens.

bank on	to depend on / rely on confidently	You can <u>bank on</u> him to get the job done quickly We can always <u>bank on</u> our English teacher
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ADDITIONAL-1

GIVEN BELOW IS A LIST OF PHRASAL VERBS WITH PARTICLES.

- I.
- break
- in (Interrupt / enter a building)
 - out (escape)
 - off (fail)
 - up (end / disperse)
- a) break in - Robbers broke in at the bank last night.
- b) break out - Fire broke out in the building.
- c) break off - You should not break off from your duty.
- d) break up - The function broke up at 11.00p.m.

- II.
- Call
- upon (invite / appeal to)
 - up (recall)
 - for (require / demand)
 - off (cancel)
 - on (visit)
- a) call upon - I call upon you to help me.
- b) call up - I called up my childhood days.
- c) call for - Your poor performance calls for improvement.
- d) call off - The match was called off due to heavy rain.
- e) call on - The Prime Minister called on the President.

- III.
- Cut
- in (interrupt)
 - off (separate / stop the supply)
 - short (reduce)
 - up (divide into small pieces)
- a) cut in - Don't cut in on our conversation.
- b) cut off - His finger was cut off.

UNIT-1

SHRI KRISHNA'S XII - ENGLISH

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- c) cut short - The lengthy essay must be cut short.
 d) cut up - She cuts up the vegetables.

- IV.
- Wait
- around (stay at a place impatiently)
 - behind (stay at a place, especially to meet someone)
 - on (attend to someone by serving food)
 - up (not going to bed until someone returns home)
- a) wait around - I waited around the bus stop.
 b) wait behind - I waited behind after the class in order to meet our teacher.
 c) wait on - He waited on his boss at the dinner
 d) wait up - The lady waited up for the return of her son.
- V.
- see
- over (inspect a place carefully)
 - through (not to be deceived by somebody or something)
 - to (attend)
 - about (deal with)
- a) see over - The police saw over the meeting spot.
 b) see through - Children don't see through the tricks of the adults.
 c) see to - You must see to the problem at once.
 d) see about - My brother will see about the transport arrangement for our picnic.

- VI.
- Keep
- away (not to go near)
 - up (continue / maintain)
 - on (continue)
 - off (avoid contact / touching / using)
- a) keep away - We must keep away from bad habits.
 b) keep up - You must keep up your good habits.
 c) keep on - Tendulkar is always expected to keep on his good batting.
 d) keep off - It is better to keep off bad company.

- VII.
- Look
- out (be alert and watchful)
 - after (take care of)
 - into (investigate / examine)
 - over (inspect/ examine)

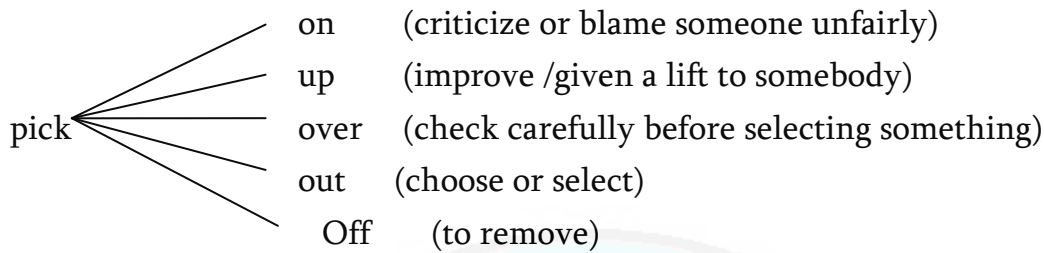
look out for spelling mistakes while writing the essay.

We must look over the flat before buying it.

My parents look after me very well.

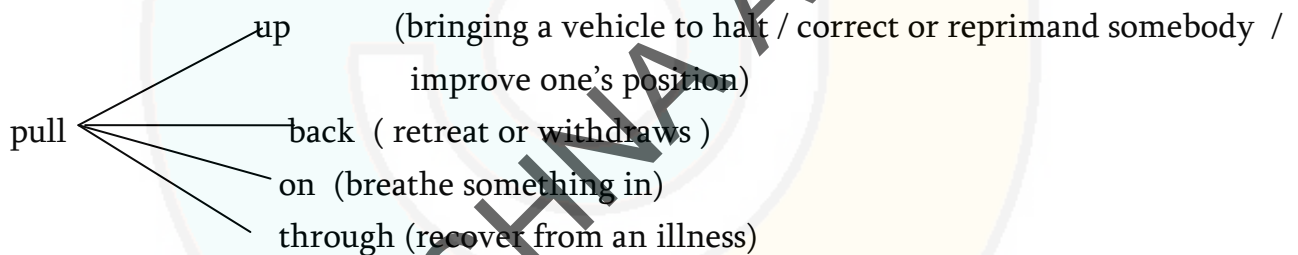
The CBI looked into the murder case.

VIII.



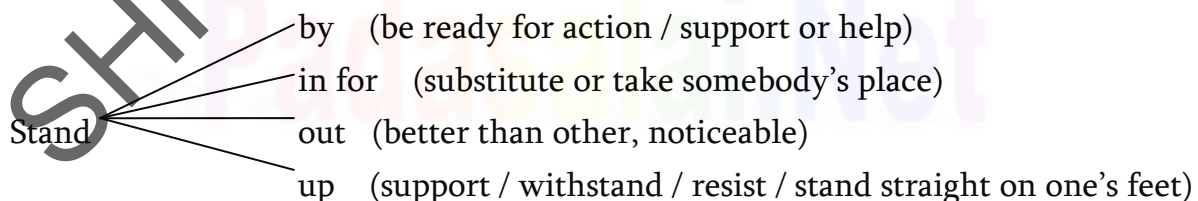
- a) Pick on - The captain always picks on the team members for defeat.
- b) pick up - His health is picking up gradually.
- c) pick over - I spent one hour and picked over this jeans.
- d) pick out - Pick out the correct answer from the passage.
- e) pick off - We picked off all the weeds from the garden.

IX.



- a) pull up - I pulled up the car in front of the gate.
- b) pull back - India demands Pakistan to pull back from Kashmir.
- c) pull on - He pulled on fresh air as soon as he reached the hill top.
- d) pull through - The doctor said that my father would pull through within two days.

X.



- a) stand by - My friends stood by me during the crisis.
- b) stand in for - Raina is standing in for sachin on the field.
- c) stand out - Golden letters stand out from the dark back ground.
- d) stand up - I will stand up for my rights.

ADDITIONAL -2

S.No.	Phrasal verb	Meaning
1.	cordoned off	to prevent (people from getting into an area)
2.	emanated from	to come from something or somewhere
3.	fight back	to resist strongly
4.	put up with	tolerate
5.	quarrel with	oppose
6.	hang around.	move with no aim
7.	broke out	started suddenly
8.	tore up	destroy
9.	push forward	to continue (with a plan in a determined
10.	ran into	To meet
11.	eat out	to have a meal in a restaurant
12.	cope with.	cope with (battle)
13.	figure out	to understand; solve: to calculate; compute.
14.	counting on	to trust
15.	argue into	to persuade
16.	hunt down	to search for
17.	bag off	Send to, switched to
18.	melt away	to disappear
19.	cave in	to fall down and towards the centre
20.	nose around	to look for
21.	engage in	to take part (in a particular activity, especially
22.	pile on	to increase quickly
23.	hand down	Delivered (to give)
24.	revert to	To return

(d) PREFIX & SUFFIX

In the English language, new words can be formed by a process called affixation. Affixation means adding affixes to the root word to form a new word. Affixes can be classified into prefix and suffix. If an affix is attached to the beginning of a word, it is called a Prefix. If an affix is attached to the end of the word, it is called as Suffix.

Example :

Prefixes :

illiterate, disqualify, supernatural, suburban, malnutrition

Suffixes :

childhood, ability, examination, establishment, slavish.

“Her silver locks were scattered untidily over her pale, puckered face, and her lips constantly moved in **inaudible** prayer.”

In the above sentence, the word ‘inaudible’ is formed by adding the prefix **in-** to the root/base word ‘audibl

A **prefix** is a letter or a group of letters which is added to the beginning of a root word in order to modify it. Usually, the new word formed is the opposite of the given word.

In the above sentence, we also come across the word ‘constantly’. Here the suffix **-ly** is added to the root word ‘constant’.

A **suffix** is a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a root word. By adding suffixes, the grammatical function of the word changes.

Words that are derived or formed from the base word by adding prefixes and suffixes are called **derivatives**.

BOOK BACK:

d) Form two derivatives from each of the following words by adding prefixes and suffixes.

Word	Prefix	Suffix
patient	impatient	patiently
honour	dishonour	honourable
respect	disrespect	respectable/respectful
manage	mismanage	management
fertile	infertile	fertility
different	indifferent	difference/differently
friend	befriend	friendly/friendship

obey	disobey	obedience
------	---------	-----------

ADDITIONAL

Form new words by adding appropriate prefix/suffix

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. accurate | – <u>in</u> accurate |
| 2. understand | – <u>mis</u> understand |
| 3. practice | – <u>mal</u> practice |
| 4. technology | – Technological |
| 5. fashion | – <u>fashionable</u> |
| 6. different | – <u>in</u> different |
| 7. child | – <u>childhood</u> |
| 8. national | – <u>nationality</u> |
| 9. origin | – <u>original</u> |
| 10. enjoy | – <u>enjoyment</u> |

GRAMMATICAL COMPETENCIES**UNIT-I****TENSES****THE VERB****TENSES****1. Present Tense :**

- ❖ Refers to present time
- Eg : I write , I love.

2. Past Tense:

- ❖ Refers to past time
- Eg: I wrote, I loved.

3. Future Tense:

- ❖ Refers to future time
- ❖ Eg: I shall write , I shall love.

CONJUGATION

TENSE	FORM	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
Present Simple	S + V1 + O	I play basket ball every week.
Present Continuous	S + am/is/are + V+ing + O	I am playing basketball now
Present Perfect	S + have/has + V3+ O	I have just played basketball
Present Perfect Continuous	S + have/has been + V+ing+O	I have been playing basketball for 3 hours.
Past Simple	S + V2 + O	I played basketball yesterday.
Past Continuous	S + was/were + V + ing + O	I was playing basketball the whole evening.
Past Perfect	S + had + V3 + O	I had played basketball whole evening.
Past Perfect Continuous	S + had been + V + ing + O	I had been playing basketball when he came.
Future Simple	S + will + V + O	I will play basketball tomorrow
Future Continuous	S + will be + V + ing + O	I will be playing basketball by this time tomorrow.
Future Perfect	S + will/shall have + V3 + O	I will have played basket ball tomorrow.
Future Perfect Continuous	S + will/shall have been + V3 + O	I will have been playing basket ball this time tomorrow.

THE USES OF THE TENSES

TENSE	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
Simple Present Tense	i) For habitual action ii) For instantaneous present (commentaries, demonstration) iii) future expressed with certainty. iv) To indicate possession v) In proverbs vi) Universal truths vii) Scientific facts viii) Conditional Clause - I	I get up early in the morning. Sehwag hits a sixer. My uncle arrives from Delhi next week. I have a Maruti car. Slow and steady wins the race.] The Sun rises in the east. Water boils at 100°C If you study well , you will pass .
Present Continuous Tense	i) To refer to an action in progress at the moment of speaking. ii) An action which is planned	They are playing cricket now. Mr. Obama is visiting India

	to take place in near future.	next week.
Present Perfect Tense	i) To refer to an action which has just completed. ii) To refer to a past action recollected at the present time iii) To refer to a past action whose effect is even at present.	He <u>has just finished</u> his work. I <u>have seen</u> all his films. It <u>has rained</u> all through the night.
Present Perfect Continuous Tense	To refer to an action that began in the past and is still in progress.	He <u>has been studying</u> <u>since</u> morning.
Simple Past Tense	i) To refer to past events ii) In conditional Clause II iii) In reported speech	I <u>met</u> him last week. If I <u>were</u> an angel, I <u>would help</u> you. He told me that he was a good boy.
Past Continuous Tense	i) To refer to an action in progress in the past ii) To refer to an action which began and continued before the action in the simple past.	I <u>was searching</u> for a good job <u>when</u> I was in Chennai. <u>When</u> I saw Tom, <u>he was talking</u> Sam.
Past Perfect Tense	i) To refer to the earlier of the two past actions ii) In Conditional Clause- III.	The train <u>had already left</u> before he <u>reached</u> the station. If <u>had known</u> of your arrival, I <u>would have received</u> you.
Past Perfect Continuous Tense	To indicate an action which began before a certain point in the past and continued upto that time.	The workers <u>had been demanding</u> a hike in the salary throughout last year.
Simple Future Tense	To refer to future events with certainty.	They <u>will visit</u> us tomorrow.
Future Continuous Tense	To refer to an action as going on some time in the future.	He <u>will be writing</u> his public examinations <u>next month</u>
Future Perfect Tense	To indicate the completion of an action by a certain time.	They <u>will have reached</u> Chennai <u>by</u> 4.00 p.m. tomorrow.
Future Perfect	To refer to an action which is	<u>By</u> the end of <u>next month,</u>

Continuous Tense	in progress and will be completed in future.	Shankar <u>will have been shooting</u> his next film.
------------------	--	--

BOOK BACK:**Task 1**

Tick the correct option and complete the dialogue.

A: Hello, What ~~do you watch~~ / **are you watching?**

B: A programme about the Jallian Walabagh massacre, which I recorded last night. ~~I study~~ / **I am studying** about it this term.

A: All that **I know** / ~~I've known~~ about it is that hundreds of people died / **had died** in it.

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

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

B: Ok. **I've already done** / ~~I already did~~ my practice, so I have got time to watch TV. See you later.

Task 2

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

- Tell** (tell) exactly what **happened** (happen) last night.
- Mrs. Mageshwari is my maths teacher. She **has been teaching** (teach) me for four years.
- I **had never thought** (never / think) of a career in medicine before I spoke to my Biology teacher but now **I am seriously considering** (seriously / consider) it.
- Oh no! **I have forgotten** (forget) to bring my assignment! What am I going to do? This is the second time I **have done** (do) this!
- I can't remember what my teacher **said** (say) yesterday about our homework. I **did not listen** (not listen) properly because Hussain **was talking** (talk) to me at the same time.
- Last year we **went** (go) on a school trip to Kanyakumari. We **had** (have) a very interesting time.
- At the moment I **am thinking** (think) about what course to pursue next year but I **haven't made** (not make) a final decision yet.
- I **get** (get) up at 7 every morning but this morning I **was sleeping** (sleep) for a long time and I **did not get** (not get) up until 8.

Task 3

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

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

EXERCISE

(i) Fill in the blanks using the given verb in suitable form:

1. The Prime Minister ----- (leave) for Britain next week.
2. Yesterday we ----- (buy) a costly necklace.
3. My father ----- (return) from Singapore.
4. When I reached the station the train ----- (leave).
5. Now we ----- (live) in the welfare state.
6. It ----- (rain) since 6 A.M.,
7. The teacher ----- (open) the lid of the jar.
8. The workers ----- (paint) the walls.
9. The players ----- (continue) the match in spite of the rain.
10. I ----- (buy) a necklace yesterday.
11. My friend ----- (show) you the photo graphs.
12. The dogs ----- (hear) the sound and began to bark.
13. The Director ----- (inaugurate) the symposium.

14. My friends------(greet) me on my birthday.
15. He ------(break) my hand in anger.
16. I ------(give) him a piece fo my mind, yesterday.
17. The manager ------(instruct) his subordinates to complete the given work in time.
18. He ------(select) as the captain.
19. I ------(tell) him the matter.
20. He ------(bring) me a gift on my birthday.
21. I ------(give) them money, if I had more.
22. A star------(shine) in the sky.
23. They ------(play) hockey.
24. I ------(write) notes.
25. I ------(have) my breakfast.
26. The pain ------(grow) worse.
27. The peon ------(ring) the bell.
28. I ------(sleep) well last night.
29. He ------(write) a letter to me.
30. The parrot ------(fly) away.
31. You ------(make) a mistake.
32. His clothes ------(catch) fire.
33. He ------(lose) all hope.
34. we ------(listen) to music now.
35. The boy ------(make) a kite.
36. My father ------(buy) me a computer.
37. Saraswathi ------(finish) her hone work.
38. The President ------(leave) for Japan on Friday.
39. India ------(win) the match.
40. Shiny ------(sing) well at the competition yesterday.
41. The President ------(leave) for Japan.
42. Pradeep ------(meet) me two years back at Bangalore.
43. Tomorrow owing to the Bandh all shops ------(open) at 6 pm in the evening.
44. The Republic Day Parade ------(commence) at 6.00 am tomorrow.
45. A stitch in time ------(save) nine.
46. If I ------(be) the wind, I would travel everywhere.
47. Raghu ------(ask) his boss for a bike last year.
48. Once there was a hobby show------(organize) by a great university.
49. The children ------(stop) writing after the bell had rung.
50. I ------(study) in a village school until my tenth year.

51. He -----(go)to Dubai.
 52. I------(take)a course in Russian.
 53. The police -----(order) to lathi charge.
 54. Each girl -----(give) a dress.
 55. Vanaja -----(watch) the sun rise every morning.
 56. They -----(work) on it for a month.
 57. Two children -----(sing) on the road.
 58. When I went to her house, she -----(play) cards with her friend.
 59. When I saw her, she -----(wear) a red frock.
 60. He -----(work) in a factory when I met him last.
 61. I -----(help) her tomorrow.
 62. A cold wind -----(below) since morning.
 63. If you -----(try), you could have done it.
 64. While rome -----(burn), Nero was fiddling.
 65. I -----(listen) to music at 10O'clock last night.
 66. It -----(rain) all night.
 67. I -----(write) a letter at that time.
 68. My father -----(write) a novel.
 69. I -----(do) my home work.
 70. We -----(wait) for the bus.
 71. The farmer -----(cut) the ripe corn.
 72. God -----(love) everyone.
 73. The bangles -----(is) too big for her.
 74. The dog -----(kill) the mouse.
 75. The dog -----(bit) by a snake.

Ans :	1.	will be leaving	26.	is growing	51.	has gone
	2.	bought	27.	will ring	52.	am taking
	3.	has returned	28.	slept	53.	was ordered
	4.	had left	29.	wrote	54.	has been given
	5.	are living	30.	flew	55.	watches
	6.	has been raining	31.	have made	56.	have been working
	7.	opened	32.	caught	57.	were singing
	8.	Are painting	33.	has lost	58.	was playing
	9.	continued	34.	are listening	59.	was wearing
	10.	bought	35.	made	60.	was working

11.	showed	36.	has bought	61.	will be helping
12.	heard	37.	has finished	62.	had/has been blowing
13.	inaugurated	38.	has left	63.	had tried
14.	greeted	39.	will win	64.	was burning
15.	broke	40.	sang	65.	was listening
16.	gave	41.	has left	66.	was raining
17.	instructed	42.	had met	67.	was writing
18.	has been selected	43.	will open	68.	is writing
19.	told	44.	will commence	69.	have done
20.	brought	45.	saves	70.	are waiting
21.	would have given	46.	were	71.	cut
22.	is shining	47.	had asked	72.	loves
23.	are playing	48.	organised	73.	are
24.	am writing	49.	had stopped	74.	killed
25.	had	50.	had studied	75.	was bitten

(ii) Fill in the blanks using the correct tense of the verb:

1. He -----(buy) me a necklace on my birth day.
2. This lesson -----(interest).
3. If you play well you -----(include) in the school team.
4. If you -----(answer) all the questions you would have scored high.
5. If I were you I -----(accept) the challenge.
6. If I get about 98% I -----(join) IIT, Chennai.
7. If you had taken my advice you -----(lost) the money.
8. Unless you start now you can't -----(catch) the train.
9. Slow and steady -----(win) the race.
10. I -----(think) I could ask you a favour.
11. She -----(have) a new bike.
12. The teacher -----(ask) me why I was late.
13. He -----(visit) his father every day.
14. Tendulkar -----(bat) since morning.
15. Raghu -----(ask) his boss for a bike last year.
16. The news -----(reach) them.
17. Sudha -----(see) the doctor tomorrow evening.
18. I -----(see) all his movies.
19. The manager -----(give) you the ticket.

20. We -----(enjoy) playing the game.
21. My father -----(read) the news paper every-day.
22. I----- (visit) the museum tomorrow.
23. When he switched on the computer the power -----(fail)
24. She -----(draw) the picture since morning.
25. She -----(break) the glass.
26. As soon as I -----(reach) Bombay, I paid a visit to my uncle.
27. He had hardly -----(enter) the room when the supply went off.
28. A theologian's photographs -----(appear) in the international year book.
29. The train -----(leave) before I reached the station.
30. He -----(act) in film for twenty years.
31. Tom -----(finish) his work before I called him.
32. The thief -----(run) away before the police came.
33. A group of officers -----(stand) with the minister.
34. The bunch of grapes -----(dry)
35. Sarathi----- (play) football every-day.
36. They -----(paint) for a week before I met them.
37. Misha -----(wait) for a bus at the bus stop.
38. Rohan was afraid because it -----(get) dark.
39. The bus had nobody in it but the engine -----(run)
40. My father -----(talk) about you the other day.
41. I----- (type) all the letters by 6 O'clock.
42. He -----(take) the examination next week.
43. If he -----(took) his doctors advice, he might not have died.
44. When I----- (reach) the station the train had left.
45. When we -----(go) to school, we saw an accident.
46. The river -----(flow) under the bridge.
47. They -----(go) to Kentucky.
48. He ----- (teach) us English.
49. He -----(balance) his books.
50. I -----(revise) my lessons now.

51. I wish my mother -----(is) here.
52. She -----(sing) a beautiful song.
53. The bird -----(fly) over the house.
54. The bell -----(ring) and the boys began to shout.
55. A stone -----(strike) him on his head.

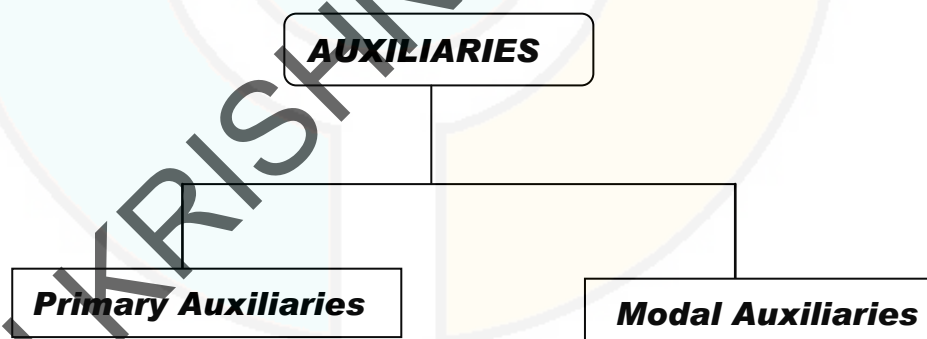
56. the snake ----- (creep) out of its hole and hid behind the bushes.
 57. Rahul ----- (buy) vegetables for all.
 58. Vimal ----- (appreciate) by his uncle.
 59. Vidyut ----- (request) the peon to bring tea.
 60. The soldiers ----- (fight) bravely.
 61. A cold wind ----- (blow) since morning.
 62. Hiranyakasipu ----- (exhaust) all his means to kill Prahalada.
 63. Brahma ----- (grant) the loan.
 64. the students ----- (decide) to call off the strike.
 65. The stolen money ----- (hid) under the tree.
 66. He ----- (take) a strong decision to join the engineering course.
 67. The teacher ----- (listen) to the flute eagerly.
 68. Letters ----- (write) to friends and dear ones.
 69. The children ----- (kneel) down and said their prayers.
 70. The general ----- (lead) the army.
 71. The women ----- (draw) water from the well.
 72. Ram ----- (write) neatly.
 73. Rain ----- (fall) at the time he looked out.
 74. This work ----- (finish) by me by evening.
 75. He ----- (live) here for a long time.

ANS:					
1.	bought	26.	reached	51.	was
2.	is interesting	27.	entered	52.	sang
3.	will be included	28.	appeared	53.	flew
4.	had answered	29.	had left	54.	rang
5.	would have accepted	30.	has been acting	55.	struck
6.	will join	31.	had finished	56.	crept
7.	wouldn't have lost	32.	ran	57.	will buy /bought
8.	catch	33.	were standing	58.	is appreciated
9.	wins	34.	is dry	59.	requested
10.	thought	35.	is watching	60.	fought
11.	has	36.	had been painting	61.	had been blowing
12.	asked	37.	is waiting	62.	exhausted
13.	visits	38.	was getting	63.	granted
14.	has been batting	39.	was running	64.	decided

15.	had asked	40.	was talking/talked	65.	was hidden
16.	reached	41.	shall have typed	66.	took
17.	will be seeing	42.	will be taking	67.	listened
18.	have seen	43.	had taken	68.	are written
19.	has given/will give	44.	reached	69.	knelt
20.	enjoyed	45.	were going	70.	led
21.	reads	46.	flows	71.	drew
22.	will visit	47.	are going /have gone /will go	72.	writes
23.	failed	48.	teaches	73.	was falling
24.	has been drawing	49.	has balanced	74.	will have been finished
25.	broke	50.	am revising	75.	has lived

MODALS**AUXILIARIES**

- ❖ An auxiliary is a verb which is used with another verb to help make tenses other than simple present and simple past.
- ❖ There are two kinds of auxiliaries

**PRIMARY AUXILIARIES**

- Be and its form
- Have and its form
- Do and its form

BE

- In the formation of the continuous tenses: as
Eg. He is working
He was writing
- In the formation of the passive : as

Eg : The gate was closed

- To denote command.

Eg: Sister says you are to go to market at once.

☞ **HAVE**

- It is used in the formation of perfect tense.

Eg: I have to be there by 8 ' o' clock

- Have is unique in the sense it can be used to talk about possession, take, experience and receive

Eg:

- They have a luxuriant garden.(possession)
- I have my breakfast at 9.00 am. (take)
- Vivek had a miled heart – attack.(experience)
- Seenu has a parcel from the British council for you. (receive)

☞ **DO**

- It is used to form negative and interrogative.

Eg: She does not work.

Did she work?

- To avoid repetition of a previous ordinary verb.

Eg: Do you know her? Yes I do.

Ravi eats chicken and so do you.

- Do is also used to emphasize the affirmative nature of a statement.

Eg: You do look pale.

- In the imperative – do makes a request or invitation more persuasive : as

Eg: Do be quiet.

☞ **MODAL AUXILIARIES**

- ❖ Modals are always the first word in a verb group.
- ❖ Modals have only one form.
- ❖ Two modals cannot occur one after the other in a sentence.
- ❖ Modals help to form not only negatives and questions but also a wide variety of meanings.
- ❖ Must can be used as noun also.

Modal Auxiliaries	
can	Ability : I can speak English. Permission : Can I go to the library? Request : Can you wait a moment, please? Offer : I can lend you my pen.
could	ability : (past) I could speak English. polite request : Could you wait a moment, please?
may	Possibility : It may rain today. Permission : May I go to the cinema?
might	possibility (less possible than may) : It might rain today.
must	force, necessity : I must go to the supermarket today. Recommendation : You must read the new novel by Bhagat.
shall	Suggestion : Shall I carry your bag?
should	Advice : You should drive carefully on the highway. Obligation : You should switch off the lights when you leave the classroom.
will	wish, request, demand, order : Will you please shut the door? prediction, assumption : I think it will rain on Friday. spontaneous decision : Can somebody take me to the hospital? I will.
would	wish, request : Would you shut the door, please? habits in the past : Sometimes he would bring me some flowers.
Semi / Quasi / Marginal Modals	
Ought to	Duty : You ought to submit your assignment on time. moral obligation : We ought to help the needy. Necessity : We ought to hire some furniture for the party.
Used to	habits in the past: My grandfather used to walk for long hours when he was young.
Need to	Necessity : I need to buy a packet of milk. moral obligation : We need to keep our environment clean.
Dare to	Boldness : I dare not go out in the dark. Challenge : How dare you enter my room?

BOOK BACK:**Task 1**

Fill in the blanks with modal auxiliaries.

- The candidates **must** answer five out of ten questions.
- How **dare / can** you open my bag?
- Tajudeen **will** finish this work by Monday.
- Can / Shall** I go to school today?
- I wish you **would** tell me the truth

- f) Poonam **could** not catch the bus yesterday.
- g) People who live in glass houses **should / must** not throw stones.
- h) You **need** not go to the market as I have brought vegetables.
- i) **Must** you have taken all this trouble?
- j) You **must** be joking.
- k) I tried to climb up the tree, but **could** not.
- l) Hima Das ran so fast that she **could** win the medal.
- m) You **can** lead a horse to water, but you **cannot** make it drink.
- n) I **would** like to have a cup of coffee.
- o) My grandfather **used to / would** visit this temple when he was young.

Task 2

Complete the following sentences with modals using the clues given.

- a) You **must / ought to** help the needy. (moral obligation)
- b) If I were you, I **would** not behave like that. (conditional Sentence)
- c) I **will** never tell a lie. (determination)
- d) My uncle **might** have reached by now. (possibility)
- e) The patient is critical. He **must** be taken to the hospital. (compulsion)
- f) I **used to / would** to play hockey when I was a student. (past habit)
- g) You **must** not attend my class. (order)
- h) He **might** come today. (remote possibility)
- i) You **must / ought to** follow the traffic rules. (regulation)
- j) He **will** play the match. (willingness)
- k) You **need** not waste time on it. (necessity)
- l) Had the doctor come in time, he **would** have saved the patient. (probability)

ADDITIONAL

1. Eye-teasers **must** be severely punished.
2. A good teacher **can** make even boring lessons interesting.
3. In the army, soldiers **must** obey their officers.
4. The sky is overcast. It **may** rain, but I don't think it **will**.
5. The patient is very critical, but who knows he **may** recover.
6. The world **must** avoid war, in the larger interest of the human race as a whole.
7. I **can** smell something burning in the kitchen. It **may** be the meat in the oven.
8. **May** I come in? Yes, of course, you **may / can**
9. One **should** always keep one's promises.
10. All citizens **must** obey the laws of the land.

11. He asked his boss, “may / could I ask you for a favour?”
12. I wish you would tell me the truth.
13. During my teens, I would always sit for hours together before the TV.
14. Visit us tomorrow. My mother will be happy to see you.
15. If you worked hard, you would pass.
16. Don't worry. This may happen to anyone.
17. May God bless you.
18. I shall gladly do it for you.
19. Soldiers sacrifice their lives that others may / could be happy.
20. During our trip to the States shall we visit the Niagra Falls?
21. Even if you ask me not to go, I will.
22. Caesar's wife must be above suspicion.
23. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
24. Give me a fish I shall / will live for a day. Teach me to fish I will live for a lifetime.
25. No man can call back yesterday.
26. God can not be everywhere, so He made mothers.
27. He who pays the piper will call the tune.
28. It will / may make a man scratch where he doth not itch to see a man live poor to die rich.
29. Thou shall not steal.
30. One never knows what the future will bring.
31. Law makers should not be law breakers.
32. I hope he will succeed.
33. May / can I use your telephone?
34. How can you speak so rudely to me?
35. I will definitely help you.
36. The medicine must be kept in the refrigerator.
37. He can lift heavy weights.
38. My father said, “you may / can go and play”.
39. His father was very doubtful about the possibility of his passing the exam. So he said,
“He might pass”.
40. They would rather die than surrender.

41. You must maintain silence in the classroom.
42. India will win the match.
43. She can play chess very well.
44. Could you show me the way to the station?
45. You must not light a match, the room is full of gas.
46. Would you like another cup of coffee?
47. Shall I carry the box into the house for you?
48. I can swim across the river.
49. He might come, but I should be surprised.
50. You should be punctual.
51. We must obey the rules of the road.
52. Men may come and go but I go forever.
53. If you don't mind, shall I make a call.
54. I would like to hear you play the flute.
55. We must keep the rules of the road.
56. Priya said that she would do it.
57. It is cloudy and it may rain.
58. You must be 18 to become a voter.
59. You must not smoke in public.
60. I should visit my friend in the hospital.
61. You must have a passport to visit a foreign country.
62. He will arrive exactly at 6.00 pm.
63. He can swim but he can't drive.
64. You should not write on the wall.
65. As you keep scoring low marks, you will work hard.
66. They would allow them if they paid the fees.
67. We will help you, if you remain honest.
68. Students must not bring calculators to the examination hall.
69. can you speak Hindi?
70. We should help the needy.
71. If you start now, you will reach on time.

❖ **SEMI MODALS**

Ought to, Used to, Need and Dare are semi-modals/quasi modals, because technically speaking they are not modals. They do not share all the properties of other modal verbs. 'Dare' and 'need' can be used both as lexical (main) and auxiliary verbs.

1. We have been here for more than an hour. Need we wait any longer?
2. You ought to feel sorry for what you have done.
3. When I was in the army we used to undergo a rigorous and punishing schedule.
4. How dare you ask me such a question?
5. As his class mates, we ought to stand by him through this crisis.
6. I used to wake up at 5 O' clock in the morning when I was a young boy.
7. She dare not play with pets.
8. You need not read every chapter.
9. He used to play football in his college days.
10. My marks are so poor that I dare not show my progress report to my father.
11. You need not submit your assignment today.
12. The firefighter dare to brave the raging fire.
13. You need not buy me a new dress. I already have one.
14. You ought to see the boss immediately. It is very urgent.
15. When my grandfather was young, he used to go for a long walk.
16. India ought to win the match.
17. We ought to help the needy.
18. I dare swim in this river against the current.
19. You ought to pay your debts.
20. I used to be an atheist but now I believe in God.
21. I don't need your advice.
22. How dare you contradict me?
23. He is so timid that he dare not go out in the dark.
24. How dare you oppose the leader?
25. He ought to be ashamed of his conduct.
26. Students ought to submit the record note books on time.
27. He used to play cricket before his marriage.
28. You need not trouble yourselves.
29. He used to read many books during his school days.
30. You need not come tomorrow.

31. Need he beat the boy for this small mistake?
32. He dare not take the risk.
33. I used to swim in the river everyday when I was young.
34. “He doesn’t need to work so late, does he?”
35. She dare not swim in this river against the current.
36. We used to go for walking when we were in Chennai.
37. I need to buy a carton of milk.
38. He used to play football in his college days.
39. you need not poke your nose in my matter.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH **REPORTED SPEECH**

Change of Reporting verb: (step -1)

	Types of Reported Sentences	DIRECT	INDIRECT
I	Statement	Said said to says to	said told tells
II	Question	said / said to	asked
III	Imperative	said / said to	commanded/ordered requested/advised informed/warned, etc (according to the sense of the reported sentence)
	Let -----	Said	suggested / proposed
IV	Exclamatory	Said	exclaimed / exclaimed with joy / exclaimed with sorrow

Adding Conjunction:(step -2)

Types of Reported Sentence	Conjunction Word
Statement	that
Question a) Wh-type	the same question word if / whether

b) Yes/No – type	
Imperative	to
a) Affirmative	not to
b) Negative (don't ---)	that
c) Expressing suggestion / proposal (Let--)	
Exclamatory	that

Change of Pronoun : (step -3)

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
I person pronouns denote the speaker	
I	he/she
My	his/her
Me	him/her
Mine	his/hers
Myself	himself/herself
We	they
We	they
Us	them
Our	their
Ourselves	themselves
Ours	theirs
II Persons Pronouns denote the Listener	
$\left. \begin{matrix} you(s) \\ you(p) \end{matrix} \right\} \text{subject pronoun}$	he/she they
$\left. \begin{matrix} you(s) \\ you(p) \end{matrix} \right\} \text{object pronoun}$	him/her they
yours (s)	his/her
your (p)	their
Yourself	himself/herself
Yourselves	themselves
III Person Pronouns denote neither the speaker nor the listener. The remain unchanged. (he, she, it, they, his, her, its, their, etc.,)	

IV. Change of Tense : (step -4)

Reporting Verb	Reported Verb	
	Direct	Indirect
1. Past Tense	1. Simple Present	Simple Past

	2. Present Continuous	Past Continuous
	3. Present Perfect	Past Perfect
	4. Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
	5. Simple Past	Past Perfect/ Simple Past
	6. Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
	7. Past Perfect	No Change
	8. Past Perfect Continuous	No Change
	9. Simple Future	Simple Future in the (would +V)
	10. Future Continuous	Future Continuous in the past
	11. Future Perfect	Future Perfect in the past
	12. Future Perfect Continuous	Future Perfect Continuous in the past
2. Present Tense	Any Tense	No change
3. Future Tense	Any Tense	No change
Past Tense	Modals	
	Can	Could
	May	Might
	Must	Must/had to would have to
	Should	Should
	Ought to	Ought to
	Universal truth(Any Tense)	No Change

V. Change of special words: (step -5)

Direct	Indirect
this	that
these	those
here	there
now	then
ago	before
hence	thence
today	that day
tonight	that night
yesterday	the day before / the previous day
last night	the night before / the previous night
next week	the week after / the following week
day after tomorrow	day after the next day
day before yesterday	day before the previous day
thus	so
tomorrow	the next day

BOOK BACK**Task 1**

Read what these people say and rewrite as sentences.

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.

Rehana said that she had just come back from Chennai

5. I am learning English.

Jayan said that he was learning English

6. I bought a pen yesterday.

Madhu said that he had bought a pen the previous day

7. We will go for shopping tomorrow.

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

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

(a) where he was going

Vijay replied

(b) that he was going to the Railway station

Priya further inquired

(c) why he was going there.

Vijay said that

(d) 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

Rewrite the following passage in indirect speech.

Pradeep got out of bed with much excitement. "It is going to be a lovely sunny day," he remarked to his sister Varshini.

"Just let me sleep a bit longer, Pradeep," Varshini begged, "and since you are feeling so enthusiastic," she suggested, "Why don't you go and help mother in cooking?"

"Sure, I will", said Pradeep. "Can I help you, mum?", he said to his mother.

"Yes, of course. There are idlis and vadas on the dining table. Have your breakfast."

"Thank you mum, I'll surely help you by eating them."

Pradeep got out of bed with much excitement. He remarked to his sister Varshini that it was going to be a lovely sunny day. Varshini begged him to let her sleep a bit longer. She suggested that he should go and help mother in cooking since he was feeling so enthusiastic. Pradeep said that he would and asked the mother whether he would help her. She said that he could and continued that there were idlis and vadas on the dining table and asked him to have his breakfast. He thanked his mother and said that he would surely help her by eating them.

ADDITIONAL

1. She said, "How tall the building is!"

She exclaimed that the building was very tall.

2. He said to me, "Please, switch off the fan."

He requested me to switch off the fan.

3. I said, "Can you repeat it again?"

I asked if he could repeat that again.

4. She asked me, "Do you have the address?"

She asked me whether I had the address.

5. . You said to her, "I studied in Chennai."

You told her that you had studied in Chennai.

6. The doctor asked me, "When did you meet me last?"

The doctor asked me when I had met him last.

7. He says, "I am paying the bill now."

He says that he is paying the bill now.

8. He said, "The sun sets in the west."

He said that the sun sets in the west.

9. I said, "I will definitely write to him."

I said that I would definitely write to him.

10. My father said to me, "You must have some rest."

My father told me that I must have some rest.

11. I said to my teacher, "I left the note book at home"

I told my teacher that I had left my notebook at home.

12. We said, "We are attending a meeting."

We said that we were attending a meeting.

13. Sheela said to us, "I visited Shimla four years ago."

Sheela told us that she had visited Shimla four years earlier.

14. Ravi said, "This is the book I lost."

Ravi told that that was the book he had lost.

15. I said, "Where are the boys?"

I asked where the boys were.

16. She asked me, "Why are you late?"

She asked me why I was late.

17. The teacher said, "Do not bring the book."

The teacher asked me not to bring the book.

18. The speaker said, "I am confident that it is very much possible to achieve the status of a developed nation in the next twenty years."

The speaker said that he was confident that it was very much possible to achieve the status of a developed nation in the following twenty years.

19. The tourist said, "What a lovely piece of art it is!"

The tourist exclaimed that it was a very lovely piece of art.

20. The policeman asked the driver, "Do you have a licence?"

The policeman asked the driver whether he had a licence.

21. The boy said, "Can I take my book?"

The boy asked if he could take his book.

22. My father said, "Where is your bicycle?"

My father asked where my bicycle was.

23. The teacher said, "Why are you late, Ravi?"

The teacher asked Ravi why he was late.

24. The student said, "The book is very cheap."

The student said that the book was very cheap.

25. The shop keeper said, "I don't have the soap you want."

The shop keeper said that he didn't have the soap I wanted.

26. Ravi said, "What an easy paper it is!"

Ravi, exclaimed with joy that it was an easy paper.

27. We all said, "How hot the day is!"

We all exclaimed with irritation that the day was very hot.

28. I asked Kala, "Did you bring my book?"

I asked Kala if she had brought her book.

29. The boy asked, "Will it rain today?"

The boy asked whether it would rain that day.

30. My brother said, "How did you arrive at the answer?"

My brother asked me how I had arrived at the answer.

31. The tourist said, "When will the museum open?"

The tourist asked when the museum would open.

32. The teacher said to the student, "You have done well in the examination."

The teacher told the student that he had done well in the examination.

33. The librarian said to the student, "When will you return the book?"

The librarian asked the student When he would return the book.

34. The policeman said to the driver, "Do you have a license?"

The policeman asked the driver if he had a license.

35. The tourist said, "What a beautiful monument it is!"

The tourist exclaimed with wonder that it was a beautiful monument.

36. The clerk said to the manager, "Please permit me to use the computer."

The clerk requested the manager to permit him to use the computer.

37. The master said to the servant, "Clean the front room."

The master ordered the servant to clean the front room.

38. The stranger said to me, "Could you please show me the way to the bus stop?"

The stranger requested me if he could show him the way to the bus stop.



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