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SHRI KRISHNA ACADEMY

NEET,JEE & BOARD EXAM(10th,+1,+2) COACHING CENTRE

SBM SCHOOL CAMPUS, TRICHY MAIN ROAD,NAMAKKAL

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VIII - ENGLISH

NEW PATTERN MATERIAL

2019 - 2020

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

ENGLISH

UNIT - 1 PROSE

Sir Isaac Newton -The Ingenious Scientist

Nathaniel Hawthorne



A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Issac Newton was born at England
2. Grandmother was advised to apprentice him to a Clock maker.
3. Isaac made a clock, by the dropping of Water
4. The sun-dial made by Isaac is still in existence at Woolsthorpe
5. Isaac constructed a model of the Wind mill.

Additional Questions:

1. Isaac Newton was born in the year 1642
2. Newton's mother was married to a Clergy man.
3. Isaac was remarkable for his ingenuity in mechanical occupations.
4. Isaac might easily have made the miniature figure of a man.
5. Isaac received the honor of Knighthood from the king.
6. Isaac was studied in Cambridge university.
7. According to Isaac falling of an apple leads him to discover of gravitation.
8. Newton was died in 1727.
9. Woolsthorpe is located in England.
10. David Rittenhouse is an American scientist.

B. Choose the correct synonyms for the italicized words.

1. Isaac was chiefly remarkable for his ingenuity.
a. Common **b. notable** c. neglected d. unknown
2. He will make a capital workman.
a. Wealth b. excellent c. profitable d. head
3. Nobody could tell what the sunshine was composed of.
a. Made b. known c. full d. felt
4. But he cared little for earthly fame and honors.
a. Disrespect b. attraction c. proud **d. popularity**

Additional questions.

1. As often as the pendulum vibrates.
a. rarely **b. frequently** c. more d. show
2. He could contrive to tell what O'clock it.
a. create b. destroy c. exhibit d. publish
3. He had constructed a model of the wind mill.
a. dropped b. advised **c. build** d. destroy
4. He was most curious if a handful of grains.
a. kind **b. eager** c. faith d. knowledge
5. He spend a night in a lofty tower.
a. high b. low c. small d. long

C. Choose the correct antonym for the italicized word.

- His Grandmother was very ***kind*** to him.
a. affectionate b. loving c. disrespectful **d. cruel**
- The boy seemed to have a ***taste*** for mathematics.
a. delicious b. sweet **c. dislike** d. against
- Isaac ***possessed*** a wonderful faculty of acquiring knowledge.
a. owned b. controlled **c. lacked** d. have
- He was observed to be ***usually*** busy with his tools.
a. common **b. rarely** c. unwantedly d. usually

Additional questions:

- You have ***forgotten*** one thing.
a. remembered b. unremembered c. out of mind d. possible
- He ***assist*** her in managing the farm at woolsthorpe.
a. helpless b. help c. work d. energy
- He was ***gazing*** at the heavenly bodies through a telescope
a. surprise b. intently **c. dispise** d. thought
- He is still searching out the infinite ***wisdom***
a. stupidity b. knowledge c. insight d. clever
- He whirled found very ***swiftly***
a. rapidly b. fast c. speed **d. slowly**

B. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.**1. Who was taking care of Newton after his father's death?**

Old grandmother was taking care of Newton after his father's death. She was very kind to him and sent him to school.

2. What did Isaac manufacture at his young age?

He had a set of little tools, and saws of various sizes, manufactured by himself.

3. How did the young boy find the strength of the wind?

Isaac jumped against the wind and by length of his jump, he could calculate the strength of the wind.

4. Why were his friends attracted by the windmill?

It is not so large the boys setup the box-trap to catch squirrels. It's little sails were neatly made of linen and whirled round very swiftly. So his friends were attracted by the windmill.

5. How was he honoured by the king?

He was honoured by the king as a member of parliament, and received the honor of knighthood from the king.

C. Answer the following in about 100 words.**1. Why did some of Newton's friends advice his grandmother to apprentice him to a clockmaker?**

Newton's friend advised Isaac's grandmother to apprentice him to a clock maker, for besides his mechanical skill, the boy seemed to have a taste for mathematics which would be very useful to him in that profession. Isaac would set up for himself manufacture curious clocks like those that contain sets of dancing figures. Which issue from the dial-plate when the hour is struck or like those where a ship sails across the face of the clock and is seen tossing up and down on the waves as often as the pendulum vibrates.

2. How did Newton learn about the way a windmill operated?

Not far from his grandmother's residence there was a windmill, which operated on a new plan. Isaac was in the habit of going there frequently and would spend hours in examining its various parts. While the mill was at rest. He pried into its internal machinery. He watched the process by which the mill stones were made to revolve and crush the grain that was put into the little hopper. He was observed to be unusually busy with his tools.

3. Mention some of Newton's inventions.

Newton's inventions such as

- ❖ The water clock
- ❖ The little windmill
- ❖ The force of gravitation
- ❖ The mechanism of the universe
- ❖ The steam engine and
- ❖ The railroads

Write a sentence of your own for each homonyms.

1. a. **Bright** - very smart or intelligent
Tom is bright student.
- b. **Bright** - filled with light
The new moon shines bright all around.
2. a. **Express** - something done fast
Please send it by express mail
- b. **Express** - convey
Ravi is able to express his self.
3. a. **Kind** - type
I like to eat different kinds of food.
- b. **Kind** - caring
She is always been kind to me.
4. a. **Well** - in good health
I don't feel very well.
- b. **Well** - water resource
The villagers still uses well water.

PHRASAL VERBS

A phrase that consists of a verb with a preposition or adverb or both, the meaning of which is different from the meaning of its separate parts:

"Catch on" is a phrasal verb which means to understand.

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
call on somebody	visit somebody	We called on you last night but you weren't home.
call back	To return a phone call	Could please call back in ten minutes?
get rid of	To eliminate	Please get rid of that old t-shirt. It's so ragged.
keep on	To continue doing something	If you keep on making that noise I will get annoyed.
kick off	To begin, start	The rugby match kicked off at 3 o'clock.
look after somebody/ something	take care of	I have to look after my sick grandmother.

Write the meaning for the phrasal verbs.

1. look into - to try/ to discover
2. give up - to stop doing / to surrender
3. put off - to cancel
4. get on - to have a good relationship in something
5. take off - to leave

Use the following phrasal verbs in your own sentence.

1. put up with - skill

The team put up with a great performance.

2. keep on - to continue, to allow

The child keeps on watching Tom and Jerry

3. look after - to take care

It is hard to look after three children.

4. takeover - to replace, to control

Try to let negative thoughts take over. / The army is threatening to take over if civil unrest continues.

5. go through - to look at

I always start the day by going through the newspaper.

LISTENING

Listen to the passage carefully and write the answer.

Fleming's thought at breakfast

Sir Alexander Fleming. Who discovered penicillin, was once forced into an interview in New York by two journalists just as he was about to have breakfast. One of them asked him, 'Sir, what are you thinking about right now? We wish to know what a great scientist think while getting ready for breakfast'.

Fleming mused awhile on the question and he replied, 'I am thinking of something very special.' The journalist, who were all ears, drew themselves forward. 'I am thinking, whether to have one egg or two'.

Questions

1. Name the scientist.

Sir Alexander Fleming

2. What did he discover?

He discovered Pencillin.

3. Who approached the scientist?

Two Journalist approached the scientist.

4. What was the question asked by the journalist?

What are you thinking about right now?

5. When did they meet the scientist?

They met the scientist at breakfast.

WRITING

Write a formal email to the young scientist Mr. Sundar Pitchai CEO, Google requesting for an appointment to interview him.

To: sundarpitchai123@gmail.com

Subject : Meeting Appointment - reg

Dear sir,

I am writing to request a meeting appointment with you at your earliest convenience. I would like to discuss about your life time achievement. I know you are very busy, but I would very much appreciate you taking the time to meet with me. Are you available at 4.00pm on Monday? If not, please let me know when would be a good time for you. I appreciate you making some space in your busy schedule for me.

Regards

xxx.

GRAMMAR CONJUNCTIONS

Connectors

'Connector' is a word or a phrase that joins two sentences or group of words, together. They are also known as 'conjunctions'.

Coordinating conjunctions join words, phrases or clauses of equal importance.



She ran fast **and** won the race.

Those are: and, but, or, therefore, both...and, as well as, not only...but also, too, no less...than, either...or, neither...nor, else, otherwise, still, yet, while, however, so, consequently, for, etc...

Subordinating conjunctions join words, phrases or clauses of unequal importance.

Those are: after, as, until, unless, when, whenever, as soon as, as if, as though, because, before, even if, even though, if, since, so that, though, till, where, wherever, whether, while, why, etc.....



The bus had left **before** he came.

A correlative conjunction is a type of conjunction that functions in a pair.



I am **not only** a singer **but also** a dancer.

Those are: either...or, both....and, neither....nor, not only....but also, such...as, such....that, so....as, as....as, as....so, no sooner....than, rather....than, whether....or....

I. Coordinating Conjunctions

These conjunctions join words, phrases or clauses of coordinate i-e, of equal rank.

Example:

1. She ran fast **and** won the game.
2. God made the country **and** manmade the town.
3. Get ready soon **or** you will miss the bus.
4. I requested him **but** did not leads the work.
5. Behave better **else** you will suffer.

II. Subordinate conjunctions.

These conjunctions join two clauses. One of which is subordinate to the other.

OF TIME

Example:

- i. Make hay **while** the sun shines.
- ii. Ravi reached the exam hall **before** the school bell rang.

OF PLACE

Where, wherever, when, whether

Example:

- i. You will find your looks **where** you had placed them.
- ii. You can see the beauty of this nature **wherever** you go in Ooty.

OF CONCESSION:

Though, although

Example:

- i. The alarm woke me up, **eventhough** it wasn't very loud.
- ii. The child was not covered, **although** it was very cold.

OF COMPARISON:

as, than

Example:

- i. He is not **as** clever as you.
- ii. Rekha is better **than** her brother.

III. Correlative conjunctions.

These pairs of conjunctions require equal structures after each one.

Example:

1. Shruthi wants **either** the chocolates **or** the cake.
2. She said **that** she would like to have **both** the chocolates and the cake.
3. You can have **neither** the cake **nor** the ice-cream.
4. I have not yet decided **whether** I will have the cake **or** the ice-cream.
5. She ate **not only** the chocolates **but also** the ice-cream.
6. Gomathy is **both** cute and lovely.

1. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with suitable conjunctions from the box:

[**If** **after** **unless** **until** **and**
till **although** **so** **because** **but**]

1. I returned home **after** the bus had started.
2. I respect him **because/although** he is very strict.
3. Sudharshan will succeed **if** he works hard.
4. Aravinth **and** Arun are classmates from their childhood.
5. You can't have your fruits **unless** you take your food.

2. Choose the correct conjunctions from the options given in the brackets.

1. Everyone likes him **because** he is very helpful. (because/for)
2. **As** it was cloudy, we decided to take an umbrella. (so/as)
3. Rathi found her watch **where** she left it. (wherever/where)
4. I don't know **whether** I can afford to buy a new dress. (whether/why)
5. **Though** he was ill, he went to the doctor. (as/though)

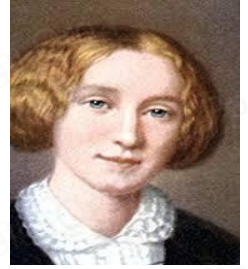
3. Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences.

1. Revathy **and** Rohini are friends.
2. **If** you say **so**, I will believe it.
3. Shekar is intelligent **but** careless.
4. The bus was overcrowded **so** Arun avoided travelling in it.
5. **Though** Vinay is ill, he doesn't skip the class.

POEM

MAKING LIFE WORTH WHILE

- George Eliot



1. Comprehension questions.

1. What should we learn from every soul?

We should learn courage, gleam, grace, aspiration and glimpse from every soul.

2. What qualities will help us to brave the thickening ills of life?

Faith will help us to brave the thickening ills of life.

3. Why should we make this life worthwhile?

We make this life worthwhile because it is valuable. It is precious and purposeful

4. What does the poet assure if we make our life worthwhile?

Life is certain (sure) so the poet assured our life worthwhile.

5. Pick out any two lines of repetition from the poem.

One – One

2. Paragraph:

Write a summary of the poem Making Life Worth While.

We should learn courage, gleam, grace, aspiration and glimpse from every soul. Faith will help us to brave the thickening ills of life. We never lose our hope. We shine brightly in the darkening sky. We make this life worthwhile because it is valuable. It is precious and purposeful. Life is certain (sure) so the poet assured our life worthwhile.

3. Fill in the blanks.

1. We should have a **hope(optimism)** in life.
2. A **Courage** is need for the darkening sky.
3. One must have a **glimpse** of brighter skies to make the life worthwhile.

4. Figure of speech.

Repetition:

Repetition is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a few times to make an idea clearer and more memorable. It is used to emphasize a feeling or idea, create rhythm, and bring attention to an idea.

"The woods are lovely, dark, and deep,

But I have promises to keep

And miles to go before I sleep,

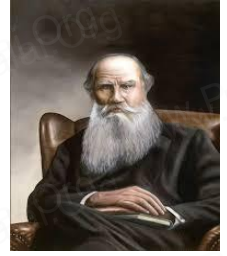
and miles to go before I sleep." - **Robert Frost**

ANS: And miles to go before I sleep,
and miles to go before I sleep."

SUPPLEMENTARY

THE THREE QUESTIONS

- LEO TOLSTOY



A. Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- The king wanted to know the answers for ----- questions.
a) **three** b) five c) nine
- The hermit lived in a ----- .
a) cottage b) palace c) **wood**
- widely renowned for his wisdom.
a) **Hermit** b) messengers c) warriors

Additional questions:

- The bearded man was wounded in his -----
a) finger b) **stomach** c) knee d) head
- The king went out into the porch and looked around for the -----
a) **hermit** b) bearded man c) messenger d) villagers
- The king promised the bearded man to restore his -----
a) brother b) slave c) **property** d) land

B. Fill in the blanks.

- The answer for the first question was to have a wise man to fix the proper time for everything.
- Magicians were referred to know the right time for every action.
- The king decided to consult a Hermit.

Additional questions:

- The hermit was widely renowned for his wisdom.
- The king was satisfied with hermit's answer
- The king was slept all through the summer night.

C. Who said these words?

- "They all answered his questions differently".**
Learned men to the king.
- How can I learn to do the right thing at the right time?**
Council of wise men to the king.
- "Now rest awhile – and let me work a bit"?**
The hermit said to the king.

Additional questions:

- "I came to you, wise man, for an answer to my questions.**
The king said to the hermit.
- "I will serve you as you most faithful slave"**
The bearded man to the king.
- "I do not know you, and have nothing to forgive you for"**
The king to the bearded man.

D. Give short answers for the following in 50 words.**1. What were the king's questions?**

The king's three questions were, he always knew the right time to begin everything. Who were the right people to listen to and whom to avoid, and he always knew that was the most important thing to do.

2. Was the king satisfied with the answers? Why?

No, the king was not satisfied with the answer. Because he wishes to find the right answers to his questions.

3. Why was the king advised to go to the magicians?

The king was advised to go to the magicians, because the magicians only known before hand what was going to happen.

4. Whose advice did the people say would be important to the king in answer to the second question?

The people said the king most needed were his councilors, the priests, the doctors and the warriors to the second question.

Section II**A. Write 'True or False' for the following statement.**

1. The bearded man was an enemy of the king. - **True**
2. The king and the hermit refused to help the wounded man. - **False**
3. The wounded man asked for the king's forgiveness. - **True**
4. The king promised to restore the property of the bearded man. - **True**

Additional questions:

1. The king was satisfied with the wise man's answers. - **False**
2. The hermit was living in a palace - **False**
3. The king wear simple clothes to meet hermit. - **True**

B. Match the words in column 'A' with their meanings in column 'B'.

1. Physician - medical practitioner
2. Restore - bring back
3. Repent - regret
4. Ambush - surprise attack

C. Give short answers for the following.**1. Who came running out of the wood? What happened to him?**

A bearded man came running out of the wood. The man was wounded in his stomach and blood was flowing under them.

2. How did the king and the hermit restore the life of a wounded man?

The king and the hermit unfastened the man's clothing. There was a large wound in his stomach. The king washed it as best he could and bandaged it with his hand kerchief and with a towel the hermit had.

3. Why did the king sleep through the night?

The king was so tired from his walk and from the work he had done that he crouched down on the threshold and he fell asleep.

4. What were the changes in the behaviour of the wounded man at the end?

The wounded man said that, I wished to kill you and you have saved my life. Now, if I live and if you wish it. I will serve you as your most faithful slave.

D. Answer the following in 100 words.

1. What were the answers to the three questions? What is the message of the hermit?

It is the most important time because it is the only time when we have any power. The most necessary person is the one with whom you are, for no man knows whether he will ever have dealings with anyone else and the important affair is to do that person good, because for that purpose alone was man sent into this life. I was the most important man; and to do me good was your most important business. Afterwards, when that man ran to us, the most important time was when you were attending to him, for if you had not bound up his wounds he would have died without having made peace with you.

2. Why did the bearded man ask for the king's forgiveness? What did the king do to show his forgiveness?

The wounded man said that I wished to kill you and you have saved my life, Now if I live and is you wish it. I will serve you most faithful slave and will bid my sons do the same. Forgive me!" The king was very glad to have made peace with his enemy so easily and to have gained him for a friend and he not only forgave him but said he would send his servants and his own physician to attend him and promised to restore his property.

VOCABULARY

Commonly Confused Words.

The error with this pair results from mispronunciation and failure to distinguish between a noun and a verb.

Example:

Advice/Advise

The c in advice is pronounced with the sound of /s/. Advice is a noun meaning "recommendation regarding a decision".

The s in advise is pronounced with the sound of /z/. Advise is a verb meaning "to recommend".

1. **Complement** : It is something that completes something else.

Compliment : It is a nice thing to say.

2. **Empathy** : It is the ability to understand another person's perspective or feelings.

Sympathy : It is a feeling of sorrow for someone else's suffering.

3. **Inquiry** : Inquiry and enquiry both mean "a request for information."

It is the standard American English spelling.

Enquiry : It is the British spelling.

4. **Stationary** : It means unmoving.

Stationery : It refers to letter writing materials and especially to high quality paper.

5. **Effect** : An effect is a result or a consequence. (usually a noun) Effect may also function as a verb meaning "to bring about something."

Affect : An affect is to have an impression, influence, or effect on something. (usually a verb).

6. **Lie** : Use lie when the object is laying itself down.

Lay : Use lay when the object is being laid down.

7. **Rise** : Use rise when the object is lifting itself.

Raise : Use raise when the object is being risen by another force.

EXERCISE

Complete the following sentences using appropriate confusable words.

1. The sugar had a negative effect on the science experiment. (effect/affect)
2. I am going to lay down for an hour. (lie/lay)
3. The gas prices continue to raise (raise/rise).
4. She always gives me good advice (advice/advise).
5. The war had no affect on oil prices. (affect / effect)

Anagram.

An anagram is a word or phrase formed by rearranging the letters of another word or phrase. Anagrams can be useful by helping a learner become aware of both spelling and spelling patterns.

Example:

1. are – ear
2. god – dog
3. note – tone
4. earth – heart
5. care – race
6. won – now
7. meat – team
8. slip – lips

Exercise:

1. bowl – blow
2. study – dusty
3. plum – lump
4. flow – wolf
5. march – charm
6. chin – inch
7. snail – nails
8. eat – tea

Antigram.

Anagrams are words or phrases created by rearranging the letters of another word or phrase. An anagram becomes an antigram when it is opposite in meaning to the original word or phrase.

Example:

1. Santa – Satan
2. Epitaphs – Happiest
3. United – untied
4. Harmfulness – Harmless fun

Exercise:

1. Earliest – arise late
2. Festival – evil fast
3. Funeral – real fun
4. Violence – nice love

Step to success

Read the English folk tale given below and fill up the blank spaces with suitable words.

There were once three tortoises – a father, a mother and a baby. On one fine morning during spring, they decided that they would like to go for a picnic. They picked the place where they would go, a nice wood at some distance, and they began to put their things together. They got tins of cheese, vegetable, meat and fruits. They were ready for the picnic. They set out carrying their baskets after eighteen months they sat down for rest. They enjoyed the picnic very much.

SHRI KRISHNA ACADEMY

✍ **CREATIVE QUESTIONS :**

ONE MARKS, TWO MARKS & FIVE MARKS AVAILABLE in ALL SUBJECTS.

✍ **MATERIALS(GUIDE) FOR**

V-STD, VIII-STD AVAILABLE in ALL SUBJECTS.

→ **For MORE DETAILS - 99655 31727 , 94432 31727**