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ENGLISH

8

Based on the New Syllabus for 2019-2020



TERM - II

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Salem.

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PREFACE

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PROSE

UNIT
1Sir Isaac Newton -
The Ingenious Scientist

Nathaniel Hawthorne

WARM UP

B.P.No. 84

In pairs, identify the great thinkers of the world and write the names from the box.

Vivekananda, Aristotle, A.P.J Abdul Kalam, Einstein, C.V. Raman, Plato, Buddha, Socrates			
			
Aristotle	Swami Vivekananda	A.P.J Abdul Kalam	Buddha
			
Einstein	Plato	C.V. Raman	Socrates

SECTION - I

SUMMARY

Isaac Newton was born on Christmas Day in the year 1642 in England. His grandmother took care of him because his father was dead and his mother got married again to a clergyman. In his earlier years, he made many interesting articles like tools, saws etc. He was appreciated by the neighbours. He had not only mechanical skills but also a taste for maths.

Isaac paid more attention to the manufacture of clocks which would operate by the dropping of water. He also made a sun-dial. He had an amazing skill of acquiring knowledge by the simplest means. Isaac was interested in observing a windmill close to his residence. He constructed a model of the windmill very soon. Its little sails were made of linen. Even a puff of wind from his mouth would set the sails in motion. A handful of grains of wheat would be converted into flour by the little funnel-shaped bins.

GLOSSARY

B.P.No. 87

ingenuity	– the ability to invent things / creativity
contrived	– created / invented
apprentice	– works for someone to learn skills
acquiring	– getting knowledge or skill
gauge	– here estimate / determine
pried	– investigate
hoppers	– funnel shaped bins for feeding grains into mills

I Additional words with meanings.

beheld	– see something
destined	– certain to happen
mystery	– something unknown
creation	– making something new
clergyman	– Christian Priest
reside	– live
chiefly	– mainly or mostly
remarkable	– unusually surprising
occupations	– jobs
manufactured	– make
saw	– a tool used for cutting wood
chisel	– a tool with a flat metal blade used for cutting stone
admiration	– praise
probably	– likely
skill	– ability
profession	– job
curious	– eager

struck	–	hit a musical instrument
pendulum	–	a long thin bar that swings from side to side
vibrates	–	shake very quickly
devote	–	spend a lot of time doing something
wonderment	–	great surprise
confessed	–	accept
in-existence	–	being present
dwelt	–	lived
brisk	–	very active
gale	–	a very strong wind
tempest	–	a severe storm
residence	–	living place
frequently	–	very often
revolve	–	go around
thorough	–	complete
constructed	–	built
whirl	–	spin quickly in circles
swiftly	–	fast
drought	–	cold air
puff of wind	–	blow out air
a pair of bellows	–	a tool used for blowing air into fire
sufficient	–	enough
converted	–	changed
capital	–	important
philosophy	–	the study of theories about life, knowledge, belief etc.

II Antonyms.

creation	×	destruction
ingenuity	×	inability
curious	×	ordinary, dull
admiration	×	condemnation
probably	×	improbably
often	×	seldom
simplest	×	toughest

continually	×	intermittently
internal	×	external
thorough	×	incomplete
swiftly	×	slowly
sufficient	×	inadequate

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

B.P.No. 87

Read and Understand

A. Complete the table.

1642	Newton was born .
Early years	known for ingenuity in all mechanical occupations
Fourteen years	managing the farm at Woolsthorpe
As a man	explained the mechanism of the Universe
1727	he passed away

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 **Ans: b)**

2. He will make a *capital* workman.

a. wealth b. excellent c. profitable d. head **Ans: d)**

3. Nobody could tell what the sunshine was *composed of*.

a. made b. known c. full d. felt **Ans: a)**

4. But he cared little for earthly *fame* and *honors*.

a. disrespect b. attraction c. proud d. popularity **Ans: d)**

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

I. Choose the correct synonyms for the words underlined.

1. Little did her mother think when she beheld her new-born babe.

a) caught b) showed c) saw d) cared **Ans: c)**

2. Many matters which had been a mystery ever since the creation of the world.

a) fact b) secret c) religion d) belief **Ans: b)**

3. chiefly remarkable for his ingenuity in all mechanical occupations.

- a) creativity b) observation c) manufacture d) nativity **Ans: a)**

4. Isaac contrived to make many curious articles.

- a) planned b) designed c) bought d) invented **Ans: d)**

5. as often as the pendulum vibrates.

- a) moves b) shakes c) produces d) makes **Ans: b)**

6. The sun-dial is said to be still in existence.

- a) living b) present c) available d) visible **Ans: b)**

7. After gaining a thorough knowledge of construction.

- a) little b) more c) partial d) complete **Ans: d)**

8. they would soon be converted into snow-while floor.

- a) contained b) changed c) composed d) created **Ans: b)**

II. Choose the correct antonyms for the words underlined.

1. which had been a mystery ever since the creation of the world.

- a) manufacture b) assembly c) destruction d) disaster **Ans: c)**

2. The neighbours looked with vast admiration.

- a) condemnation b) praise c) congratulation d) expression **Ans: a)**

3. Isaac possessed a wonderful faculty of acquiring knowledge by the simplest means.

- a) ordinary b) honest c) toughest d) brightest **Ans: c)**

4. After gaining a thorough knowledge of its construction.

- a) partial b) incomplete c) immediate d) complete **Ans: b)**

5. he was observed to be unusually busy with his tools.

- a) idle b) ideal c) brisk d) interested **Ans: a)**

III Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

1. When and where was Isaac Newton born?

Isaac Newton was born at the small village of Woolsthorpe in England on Christmas day in 1642.

2. What was Isaac Newton remarkable for?

Isaac Newton was remarkable for his ingenuity in all mechanical occupations.

3. What would Isaac Newton's grandmother say about his creative ability?

Isaac Newton's grandmother would say that Newton would make a capital workman. He would be a rich man before he died.

4. What did some of Newton's friends advise his grandmother?

Some of Newton's friends advised his grandmother to apprentice him to a clockmaker.

5. What object made by Newton was a matter of wonderment to all the neighbours?

The clock made by Newton was set going not by wheels but by the dropping of water. This was a matter of wonderment to all the neighbours.

6. Why was Newton's grandmother never at a loss to know the hour?

The water-clock would tell Newton's grandmother the hour in the shade. The dial would tell the hour in the sunshine.

7. What was Newton searching out continually in his boyish sports?

Even in his boyish sports, Newton was continually searching out the secrets of philosophy.

8. What was most curious about the windmill made by Newton?

If a handful of grains of wheat were put into the little hopper they would soon be converted into flour.

SECTION - I**SUMMARY**

Being attracted by Newton's model of the windmill, one of his friends asked where the miller was. Newton thought about the deficiency. He might have made a very small model of a man but he wondered whether it would move about.

As Newton grew older, he began to be engaged in some maths book or natural philosophy. He observed the stars keenly and wondered whether they were worlds like our own. After a year or two of being engaged in farming, he was sent back to school and afterwards to the university of Cambridge.

Newton was the first to find out the nature of light and the force of gravitation. He explained to his fellow-men the mechanism of the universe. He would spend night after night gazing at the sky through a telescope. He cared little for fame and honours. In 1727, where he was 85 years old, he passed away. George remarked that if Newton had only thought of mechanical devices, he might have found out the steam - engine and rail roads and all other famous inventions.

GLOSSARY

B.P.No. 87

enchanted	– delighted
miniature	– very small model
curiosity	– eagerness
accustomed	– something familiar with
gazing	– looking steadily and intently
renown	– fame and respect
ceased	– stopped

I Additional words with meanings.

pretty	– beautiful
consider	– think about
deficiency	– lack of something
perform	– do
quadruped	– any animal that walks on four legs
absorbed	– interested
engaged	– keep one's attention
reverential	– respectful
presentiment	– a feeling that something is going to happen
gravitation	– the force that causes objects to move towards each other
heavenly bodies	– stars and planets
tracked	– follow or find something
orbits	– the curved path in space that is followed by an object going round a planet
lofty	– very high
knighthood	– an honour given by British king that allows a man to use the title 'Sir'
vastness	– extremely large
boundless	– limitless
infinite	– very great and seeming to have no limit
animated	– lively or active
mortal	– human

astronomer	–	one who studies stars and planets scientifically
endowed	–	gifted
genius	–	one which is most intelligent
trifle	–	something insignificant
talent	–	skill
endurable	–	lasting for a long time

II Antonyms.

deficiency	×	efficiency
miniature	×	gigantic
honest	×	dishonest
natural	×	unnatural
reverential	×	contemptuous
curiosity	×	indifference
heavenly	×	earthly
accustomed	×	unaccustomed
renowned	×	infamous
pride	×	humbleness
boundless	×	limited
earnestly	×	insincerely
success	×	failure
animated	×	inanimated
mortal	×	immortal
endowed	×	deprived
perfect	×	imperfect
trifle	×	significance

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

B.P.No. 91

Read and Understand

A. Choose the correct antonym for the italicized word

1. His Grandmother was very *kind* to him.

- a. affectionate b. loving c. disrespectful d. cruel

Ans: d)

2. The boy seemed to have a *taste* for mathematics.

- a. delicious b. sweet c. dislike d. against

Ans: c)

3. Isaac *possessed* a wonderful faculty of acquiring knowledge.

- a. owned b. controlled c. lacked d. Have

Ans: c)

4. He was observed to be *usually* busy with his tools.

- a. common b. rarely c. unwantedly d. usually

Ans: b)

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

I. Choose the correct synonyms for the words underlined.

1. Isaac's playmates were enchanted with his windmill.

- a) disappointed b) satisfied c) interested d) delighted

Ans: d)

2. he set himself to consider how the deficiency should be supplied.

- a) defect b) lacking c) need d) planning

Ans: b)

3.he looked up with reverential curiosity.

- a) eagerness b) acceptance c) worship d) observation

Ans: a)

4. While researching he was accustomed to spend night after night.

- a) common b) rare c) familiar d) active

Ans: c)

5. Newton lived to be a very old man, renowned thinker.

- a) remarkable b) excellent c) rich d) famous

Ans: d)

6. ___ or rather he ceased to live on earth.

- a) continue b) follow c) stopped d) liked

Ans: c)

7. and felt no pride in the vastness of his knowledge.

- a) length b) largeness c) limit d) kindness

Ans: b)

II. Choose the correct antonyms for the words underlined.

1. Newton lived to be a very old man, renowned thinker.

- a) famous b) well-known c) infamous d) hated

Ans: c)

2. he was either absorbed in thought or engaged in some book of mathematics.

- a) uninterested b) careless c) reckless d) watchful

Ans: a)

3. and he felt no pride in the vastness of knowledge.

- a) proudness b) humbleness c) simplicity d) dishonesty

Ans: b)

4. He has left a fame behind him, which will be endurable.
 a) everlasting b) permanent c) hard d) impermanent **Ans: d)**
5. Other great astronomers, besides Newton have been endowed with mechanical genius.
 a) deprived b) presented c) accepted d) prevented **Ans: a)**

B. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. **Who was taking care of Newton after his father died?**
 Newton's grandmother was taking care of Newton after his father's death.
2. **What did Isaac manufacture at his young age?**
 At his young age, Newton manufactured little tools and saws of various sizes.
3. **How did the young boy find the strength of the wind?**
 The young boy jumped against the wind. By the length of his jump, he could calculate the strength of the wind.
4. **Why were his friends attracted by the windmill?**
 Newton's friends were attracted by the windmill because they thought that nothing so pretty and so wonderful had ever been seen in the whole world.
5. **How was he honoured by the king?**
 Newton was honoured with the title of knight by the king.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. **What did Isaac make besides the water clock?**
 Besides the water-clock, Isaac made a sun-dial.
2. **What had Newton forgotten in designing a model of windmill according to his friends?**
 According to his friends, Newton had forgotten the miller.
3. **What subjects were interesting to Newton?**
 Mathematics and natural philosophy were interesting to Newton.
4. **Why did Newton turn his attention to farming for a year or two?**
 The second husband of Newton's mother passed away. So his mother wanted him to assist her in managing the farm. So, he turned his attention to farming for a year or two.

5. How did Newton spend the greater part of his life?

Newton spent the greater part of his life in the worlds that lie thousands and millions of miles away.

6. When did Newton die?

Newton died in 1727 when he was 85 years old.

C. Answer the following in about 100 words.**1. How did Newton learn about the way a windmill operated?**

There was a windmill not far from Newton's grandmother's house. The windmill operated on a new plan. Newton visited the windmill very often. He would spend hours in examining its various parts. When the windmill was at rest, he looked into its internal machinery. When its broad sails were set in motion, he watched how the mill-stones revolved and the grain was crushed. By observing the mechanism of the windmill, he gained a thorough knowledge of its construction.

2. Mention some of his inventions.

Some of Newton's discoveries and inventions are:

- a) the nature of light
- b) the force of gravitation
- c) the mechanism of the Universe
- d) the water clock
- e) law of cooling
- f) the laws of motion

ADDITIONAL**Answer the following in about 100 words.****1. Write a paragraph in about 100 words about a model of the windmill made by Newton.**

Newton constructed a model of the windmill. It appeared to be a box-trap set to catch squirrels. Its little sails were neatly made of linen. They whirled round very fast when the mill was placed in a draught of air. Even a puff of wind from Newton's mouth would set the sails in motion. If a handful of grains of wheat were put into the little hopper, they would soon be converted into flour. Newton's playmates were enchanted with his new windmill.

VOCABULARY

B.P.No. 91

Homonyms

Two or more words having the same spelling but different meanings and origins.

eg: can - ability

can - a container

S.No	Homonyms	Meaning	Example
1	Address	location	This is her address.
	Address	to speak to	She addressed the open-air meeting.
2	Band	a musical group	The band was playing old songs.
	Band	a ring	She always ties her hair back in a band.
3	Bat	mammal	I am afraid of bats.
	Bat	an implement used to hit a ball	I love my cricket bat.
4	Right	correct	He is right.
	Right	direction	Take a right turn.

Write a sentence of your own for each homonyms.

S.No	Homonyms	Meaning	Example
1.	a. Bright	very smart or intelligent	Our class monitor is bright .
	b. Bright	filled with light	Our library is bright with five tube-lights.
2.	a. Express	something done fast	The parcel came express.
	b. Express	convey	I express my thanks for your help.
3.	a. Kind	type	Ravi bought a new kind of scooter.
	b. Kind	caring	The doctor is kind to the patients.
4.	a. Well	in good health	I am well after a bright period of illness.
	b. Well	water resource	The well in our garden is dry.

ADDITIONAL

Write a sentence of your own for each homonyms.

S.No	Homonyms	Meaning	Example
1.	a. arms	weapons	British police do not usually carry arms .
	b. arms	hands	Balu folded his arms across his chest.
2.	a. desert	give up	He will desert his friends in times of difficulties.
	b. desert	dry land	Camels are used to cross the desert .
3.	a. bank	financial institution	There is a long queue in the bank to withdraw money.
	b. bank	shore	Some children are playing on the bank of the river.
4.	a. dates	particular days	He wrote the dates of his stay in a hotel.
	b. dates	fruits	I took dates with honey.
5.	a. park	garden	There are a lot of trees in the park .
	b. park	move a vehicle for leaving	Don't park your car here.
6.	a. bag	container	I put my books in the new bag .
	b. bag	get something before other people take it.	I managed to bag us a table by the window.
7.	a. corner	a place where two roads meet	I bought a newspaper from the shop on the corner .
	b. corner	a difficult situation	The government is in a corner on the subject of new taxes.
8.	a. branch	part of tree	A monkey is sitting on the top branch of the tree.
	b. branch	part of organisation	The new branch of the State Bank of India will be opened in our street.
9.	a. field	area of land	The cattle are grazing in the field .
	b. field	be the team that throws and tries to catch the ball in a match.	India chose to field and put England to bat in the first test match.

S.No	Homonyms	Meaning	Example
10.	a. cast	all the actors in a film	The film has a cast of ten.
	b. cast	exercise vote	I will cast my vote for the best candidate.

Phrasal verbs

A phrasal verbs consists of a verb and a preposition or adverb or both. The meaning is usually different from the meaning of its separate parts.

eg: '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.
take off	start to fly	My plane takes off in five minutes.
think up	imagine	I should think up a good reason for being late.
put off	postpone	My boss asked me to put off the meeting until tomorrow

ADDITIONAL

Write the meaning for the phrasal verbs.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	Meanings
1.	bring	up look after a child
		about make something happen
		in introduce a new law
		down cause a government to lose power
		back cause memories to be in your mind again
2.	break	down stop working
		in enter a building by force
		out start
		off end a relationship
		away escape
3.	call	on visit officially
		off cancel
		for require
		up telephone somebody
		out shout something
4.	give	up abandon
		away distribute
		in stop arguing or competing
		out give something to several people
		off produce something such as heat or smell
5.	put	on wear
		off postpone
		out extinguish
		up display

6.	pull	down	destroy a building
		off	succeed
		on	wear clothes quick
		back	withdraw
7.	look	up	search in a dictionary
		after	take care of
		out	be watchful
		into	examine
		for	search

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 journalist 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 penicillin.

3. Who approached the scientist?

Two journalists approached the scientist.

4. What was the question asked by the journalist?

The journalist asked Fleming what he was thinking about right now.

5. When did they meet the scientist?

When Fleming was about to have breakfast, they met the scientist.

SPEAKING

The intelligence of animals was being discussed in the court of king Krishnadevaraya.

"Cats are most intelligent," said one minister. Others in the court agreed with the minister. They started describing how clever their own cats were. Each one claimed his own cat was the smartest.

The king wanted to hold a competition for cats. "The cat that does something which no other cat can do will be declared the winner," announced the king.

The following week, the courtiers came with their cats. Raman of Tenali also brought his cat to the court. The king wanted to give a treat to the cats first. Milk was served to the cats in golden plates.

The moment they saw the milk, all cats rushed towards it. Only one cat ran in the opposite direction — away from the milk. The king was surprised to see this strange behavior. Raman said with a smile, "Maharaj, all cats ran towards milk. My cat ran away from milk. My cat has done what no other cat has done." Krishnadevaraya agreed and declared Raman's cat as the winner.

When Raman came to collect the prize, the king asked him how he trained his cat to do what no other cat could do. Raman smiled. "I wanted to make sure that my cat gets the best milk. So, I boiled the milk and poured it in a plate to cool it. The moment he saw milk, my cat came running to lap it up. Before I could stop him, he had the first lick and burnt his tongue. Since that day, whenever he sees milk in a plate he runs away."

The king and Raman had a hearty laugh.

Join in any group. Pick and support or oppose any one of the characters. Say some sentences for the one you support and say some sentences against the other one, to win.

Supporting Tenali Raman

Tenali Raman is absolutely right. Cats are not intelligent. Of course, they like milk. But his cat ran away, not taking milk. The cat is afraid. Because it has already experienced taking hot milk. The cat burnt its tongue. But at the same time, other cats have not come across such a testing time or bitter (burning) experience. After all, they are animals, not most intelligent animals.

Opposing Tenali Raman

Those who are in the court have told us how clever their cats are. Tenali Raman's cat is afraid of milk because it has already experienced how harmful taking milk is. He has trained his cat. Therefore it dreads to take even milk cool. The question of intelligence does not rise in this case.

WRITING

e-Mail

An electronic mail or email is used to send letters or messages using the internet. An email is usually considered more informal than a letter, but we can also use it to send a formal letter or a letter of complaint whenever necessary. We must use both grammar and punctuation accurately in all our emails.

Here is an example of a formal email.

Date : 9th March 20xx
 From : sharma32@gmail.com
 To : thehindustantimes@gmail.com
 Subject : Global warning

Dear Sir,

Kindly publish the following in the columns of your esteemed daily.

It is a matter of great concern that global warming has started showing its harmful effects on all of us and the environment. According to the findings of the government panel on Climate Changes, the consequences of environmental changes include an increased risk of floods and droughts in many regions. The global warming has caused decreased agricultural productivity due to weather changes.

Rains and snowfalls have occurred in deserts. Snow is melting from glaciers due to global warming. This may lead to water crisis. The crisis is life threatening all over the globe.

Regards,
 Sharma.

The format of email is :

To :	(email id)
Subject :	
Dear Rani / Venu	[Salutation]
..... [Message]	
.....	
Yours, XXX.	[Complimentary close]
[Signature]	

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

To : sundarpitchai2019@yahoo.com

Subject : Request for appointment to interview

Dear Sir,

Greetings!

We are happy to say that our school is going to publish a special magazine in connection with its Silver Jubilee Celebration this year. We very much wish to have an article in the form of an interview with the most inspirational personality of the century.

We sincerely hope that an interview with you will be a great motivation to the students.

May we request you for an appointment to interview you at your residence in the first week of October 2019?

Regards,

Barani.

(Editorial Board)

GRAMMAR

Conjunctions

Conjunctions / Connectors are words which join together two words or sentences

Co-ordinating Conjunctions

These conjunctions join words, phrases or clauses of coordinate ie of equal rank.

eg : and, or, else, or else, for, but

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

Additional Examples

1. We ran fast **and** joined our friends.
2. Write fast **or** you can't finish on time.
3. He was selected for the school team **but** she was not happy.
4. You should speak slowly **or else** nobody will understand.

Subordinating Conjunctions

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

OF TIME : when, while, till, until, after, before, as long as, as

Examples:

1. Make hay **while** the sun shines.
2. Ravi reached the exam hall **before** the bell rang.
3. **When** the prayer starts, we stand in silence.
4. We waited **till** the rain stopped.
5. **While** my mother is cooking, my sister is playing.

OF PLACE : where, wherever, whence, whither

Examples:

1. You will find your books **where** you had placed them.
2. You can see the beauty of this nature **wherever** you go in Ooty.
3. Prabu arrived at the railway station **whence** (from where) he walked to the bus stop.
4. They did not know **whither** (to which place) they should go.

OF CONCESSION : Though, Although, Eventhough

Examples:

1. The alarm woke me up, **eventhough** it wasn't very loud.
2. The child was not covered, **although** it was very cold.
3. **Though** we wrote well, we scored less marks.
4. **Although** it is 5 o'clock, it is dark.

OF COMPARISON : as, than

Examples:

1. He is not **as** clever **as** you.
2. Rekha is better **than** her brother.
3. Madurai is **as** hot **as** Chennai.
4. Priya is more intelligent **than** Ranjana.

Correlative Conjunctions:

These pairs of conjunctions require equal structure after each one.

OF COMPARISON : both...and, not only but also, neither...nor, either...or, whether...or

Examples

1. Shruti wants **either** the chocolates **or** the cake.
2. She said that she would like to have **both** the cake **and** the chocolates.
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. Choose the correct conjunctions from the options given in the brackets:

1. Everyone likes him _____ he is very helpful. (because/for)
2. _____ it was cloudy, we decided to take an umbrella. (so/as)
3. Rathie found her watch _____ she left it. (wherever/where)
4. I don't know _____ I can afford to buy a new dress. (whether/why)
5. _____ he was ill, he did not go to the doctor. (as/though)
6. They said the movie was very nice _____ I watched it. (so/when)
7. I waited in the hall _____ my friend came. (yet/till)
8. I need to work hard _____ I have to pass the test. (because/so)
9. The boy ran away _____ he was afraid. (as/for)
10. I will not talk to him _____ he apologizes for what he did. (until/for)
11. Take this photo, _____ you can remember me. (so that/while)
12. _____ she calls me, I feel very happy. (therefore/whenever)

Answers

1. because	2. as	3. where	4. whether
5. though	6. so	7. till	8. because
9. as	10. until	11. so that	12. whenever

2. 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 poor, he does not steal.

3. 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 _____ the bus had started.
2. I respect him _____ he is very strict.
3. Sudharshan will succeed _____ he works hard.
4. Aravinth _____ Arun are classmates from their childhood.
5. You can't have your fruits _____ you take your food.
6. I ran fast _____ I missed the train.
7. Don't go _____ I come.
8. He did not succeed _____ he was unhappy.
9. Akash will not leave the classroom _____ he finishes his work.
10. _____ we miss the bus, we shall take a taxi.

Answers

1. after	2. although	3. because	4. and	5. unless
6. but	7. till	8. so	9. until	10. if

ADDITIONAL

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

1. Johnson was late _____ he missed the bus. (so/because)
2. Kandan worked hard _____ became a successful businessman. (but/and)
3. Ibrahim doesn't know _____ he will join a new school. (if/whether)
4. The teacher is very kind _____ all the children like her. (although/so)
5. _____ the bell rang, we ran to the classroom. (when/until)
6. Please wait here _____ we return. (where/until)
7. _____ you don't show your ID card, I will not allow you to enter the hall. (Unless/If)
8. I found my bag _____ I left it. (where/wherever)
9. _____ the doctor had come, the nurse called out the patients. (After/Before)
10. Raju is well _____ he may not attend the function. (so/but)

Answers

1. because	2. and	3. whether	4. so	5. when
6. until	7. If	8. where	9. After	10. but

POEM

UNIT
1

Making Life Worth While

George Eliot

WARM UP

B.P.No. 84

Observe the pictures denoting the moral values and follow them.



SUMMARY

The poet motivates us to make life worthwhile by learning good qualities from others. From everyone who contacts us, we should learn some little kindness. One kindly thought will make our life better. We could realize one aspiration which is unfelt. By obtaining courage from them, we can meet our challenges in life. With faith, we can face the thickening ills of life. By seeing the brighter side of life, we can make our life worthwhile.

GLOSSARY

B.P.No. 100

grace	- elegance; charm.
aspiration	- a hope or ambition of achieving something; desire; wish.
courage	- bravery; valour.
gleam	- shine brightly.
glimpse	- glance; quick look.
worthwhile	- valuable; purposeful.
heritage	- inheritance.

Read and Understand**1. Comprehension questions.****1. What should we learn from every soul?**

From every soul we should learn some good qualities.

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

Courage and faith will help us to brave the thickening ills of life.

3. Why should we make this life worthwhile?

We should make this life worthwhile to enjoy the bliss of life.

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

The poet assures heaven if we make our life worthwhile.

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

One gleam of faith

One glimpse of brighter skies

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. We should have a **gleam of faith** in life.

2. A **bit of courage** is needed for the darkening sky.

3. One must have a **glimpse** of brighter skies to make the life worthwhile.

3. 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.

Example :

"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

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

Read the following lines and answer the questions given below.

1. *Some little grace; one kindly thought;
One aspiration yet unfelt;*

a) Name the poem and the poet.

The poem is 'Making Life Worth While'.

The poet is George Eliot.

b) What does the poet mean by the second line?

The poet means some ambition which hasn't been felt yet.

2. *One bit of courage
For the darkening sky;*

a) How can one face the darkening sky?

One can face the darkening sky by showing a bit of courage.

**b) What do you understand by the phrase,
'For the darkening sky'?**

The phrase, 'For the darkening sky' refers to the helplessness condition one may face.

3. *One gleam of faith
To brave the thickening ills of life;*

a) How can one brave the thickening ills of life?

One can brave the thickening ills of life with faith.

b) What does the phrase, 'the thickening ills of life' refer?

The phrase, 'the thickening ills of life' refers to the extremity of social evils.



SUPPLEMENTARY

UNIT

1

The Three Questions

Leo Tolstoy

SECTION - I

SUMMARY

Once there was a king who wanted answers for his three questions. He announced an award for that. The three questions were i) what was the right time for every action, ii) who were the most necessary people and iii) what was the most important thing to do. The answers he got from some people were not satisfactory. So he decided to consult a hermit who lived in a forest.

The king put on simple clothes. Leaving his guards, he went on alone. When the king approached the hermit, the hermit was digging the ground in front of his hut. He saw the king and greeting him, he went on digging. The king asked him the three questions but the hermit did not answer them. He found the hermit extremely tired and so he took the spade from the hermit. As he went digging, he repeated the questions. But the hermit remained silent. At the sunset, the hermit said that someone was coming.

GLOSSARY

B.P.No. 105

proclaimed

– announce officially

absorbed

– take in or soaked up / having one's attention fully engaged / greatly interested

renowned

– famous, eminent, distinguished, prominent

affairs

– event, incident

I Additional words with meanings.

avoid

– give up

undertake

– agree to be responsible for a job

occurred

– happened

beforehand	–	before a particular event
pastimes	–	hobbies
council	–	an organisation that provides local government
magicians	–	those who entertain people by performing magic tricks
councillors	–	elected members of the council that governs a city
warriors	–	soldiers
occupation	–	job
hermit	–	someone who chooses to live far away from society for religious purpose
dismounted	–	got off a horse
frail	–	weak and not healthy
stuck	–	become firmly fixed in one position
recommenced	–	started again
stretched	–	extended
sink	–	fall

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

Read and Understand

A. Choose the correct answer from the options given below

1. The king wanted to know the answers for _____ questions.

- a) three b) five c) nine

Ans: a)

2. The hermit lived in a _____.

- a) cottage b) palace c) wood

Ans: c)

3. _____ widely renowned for his wisdom.

- a) hermit b) messengers c) warriors

Ans: a)

B. Fill in the blanks

- The answer for the first question was to have a **council of wise men** 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**.

C. Identify the speaker.**1. Who said these words?**

- i. "They all answered his questions differently".
Learned men.
- ii. How can I learn to do the right thing at the right time?
The King.
- iii. "Now rest awhile – and let me work a bit"?
The hermit.

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

The king's questions were :

- what was the right time for every action,
- who were the most necessary people
- what was the most important thing to do

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

No, the king was not satisfied with the answers because all the answers were different.

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

There were certain somethings about which one had at once to decide whether to undertake them or not. In order to decide that, one must know beforehand what was going to happen. It was only magicians who knew that. So the king was advised to go to the magicians.

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

Some said that the advice of his councilors would be important. Others mentioned the priests and some others, the doctors. Some said that the advice of the warriors would be important.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES**I Choose the correct answer from the options given below.****1. _____ answered all of the king's questions.**

- a) Magicians b) Priests c) Learned men d) Doctors

Ans: c)

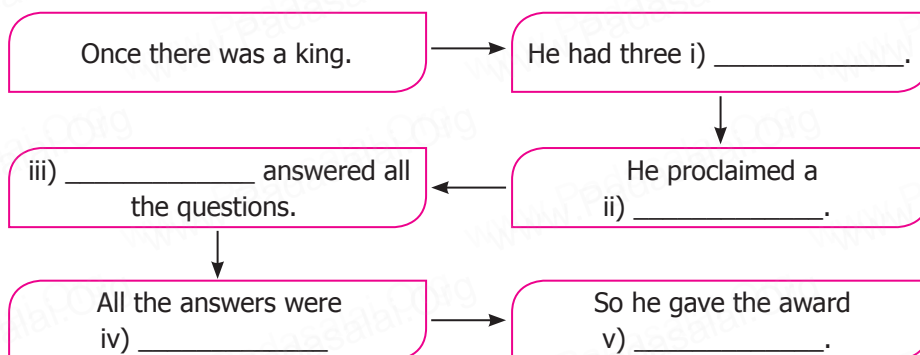
2. Some replied that the most important thing in the world was _____.
a) science b) mercy c) honesty d) money **Ans: a)**
3. The hermit was widely known for his _____.
a) simplicity b) poverty c) humility d) wisdom **Ans: d)**
4. When the king approached, the hermit was digging the _____.
a) field b) hut c) ground d) shore **Ans: c)**
5. The hermit was _____.
a) strong and rich b) strong and humble
c) frail and thin d) frail and weak **Ans: d)**
6. The king wanted to take the spade from the hermit and work for sometime because _____.
a) he found the hermit old and weak b) he found the hermit frail and weak
c) he found the hermit tired d) he wanted to please the hermit **Ans: d)**

II Identify the speaker / character.

- "Let us see who it is"
the hermit.
- "Seeing the king, he greeted him and went on digging"
the hermit.
- "He decided to consult a hermit"
the king.
- "You are tired"
the king.
- I came to you, wise man, for an answer to my questions.
the king.

III Complete the mind-map by filling in with details.

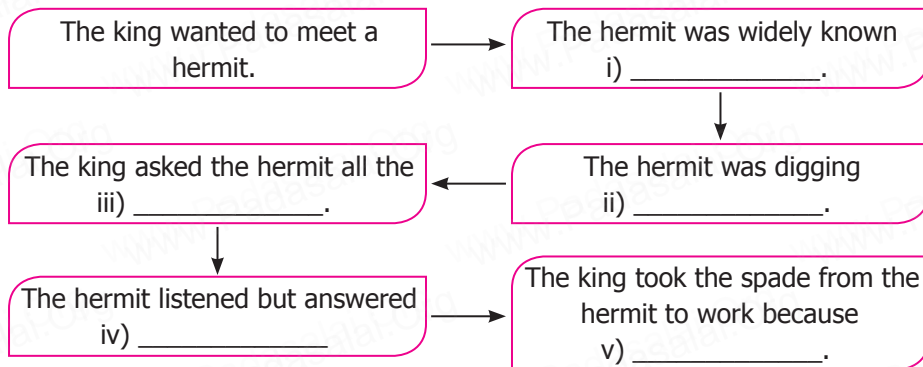
1.



Answers

i) questions in his mind	ii) reward	iii) Learned men
iv) different	v) to none	

2.

**Answers**

i) for his wisdom	ii) the ground	iii) three questions
iv) nothing	v) he found the hermit tired	

SECTION - II**SUMMARY**

A bearded man came running out of the wood. The man tried to prevent the blood coming from his stomach. He fell fainting on the ground. The king washed the wound in his stomach and bandaged it with his handkerchief and the hermit's towel. As the blood did not stop flowing the king again and again removed the bandage, washed and re-bandaged the wound. At last the blood stopped flowing. The man asked for something to drink. The king brought water and gave it to him. The king and the hermit carried the wounded man into the hut and laid him on the bed. The king was very tired and so he fell asleep.

The next day morning, the bearded man woke up and asked for forgiveness. He told the king that he wanted to avenge himself on the king. Because the king executed his brother and seized his property. The soldiers wounded him when he came out from his hiding place to kill the king. As the king saved him, he realised his guilt and wanted to become his most faithful slave. The king forgave him and promised to return his property.

After taking leave of the wounded man, the king approached the hermit and requested him to answer his questions. The hermit replied that the most important time

was now. The most important time was when he was attending to the wounded person. The most important person was the one with whom he was. The most important affair was to do good to that person. Thus, the king got the answers through his own actions.

GLOSSARY

B.P.No. 108

moaning	– sob, cry
crouched	– bend, stop (down)
threshold	– doorstep, entrance
seized	– snatch, grab, hold of suddenly and forcibly
unfastened	– undo, disconnect, untie, disjoin
revived	– restore to life or consciousness
ambush	– surprise attack, trap, entrap, pounce on

I Additional words with meanings.

fainting	– suddenly becoming unconscious
feebly	– not strongly
unfastened	– move the part that holds something
soaked	– wet
ceased	– stopped
revived	– make someone become conscious
meanwhile	– in the meantime
quiet	– silent
crouched	– move your body close to the ground by bending knees
gazing	– looking for a long time
intently	– concentrating hard
swore	– promise to punish
revenge	– something you do to punish
executed	– kill someone as a punishment for a crime
resolved	– decided
ambush	– attack from a hidden position
bid	– offer to do work
physician	– doctor
restore	– bring back
porch	– a small area at the entrance of a building

sowing	–	plant seeds in the ground
repented	–	felt sorry
bound	–	tied

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

A. Write 'True or False' for the following statement.

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

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

Column 'A'		Column 'B'	Answers
Physician	-	bring back	medical practitioner
Restore	-	surprise attack	bring back
Repent	-	medical practitioner	regret
Ambush	-	regret	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. He was severely wounded by the king's guards.

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

The king washed the wound and bandaged it with his handkerchief and the hermit's towel. The blood did not stop flowing. So the king again and again removed the blood-soaked bandage and washed and re-banded the wound. At last the blood stopped flowing. Thus he was revived.

3. Why did the king sleep through the night?

The king was so tired from his walk and from the work he had done. So he fell asleep. He slept through the night.

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

The wounded man was moved by the king's act of saving him. So he requested the king to forgive him for his attempt to kill him. He wanted to serve the king as his most faithful slave. He would ask his sons to do the same.

D. Answer the following in 100 words.**1. What were the answers to the three questions? What is the message of the hermit?**

The most important time was when the king was digging the beds. The hermit was the most important person. To do him good was his most important business. Afterwards, the most important time was when the king was attending to the wounded man. If the king had not bound his wounds, the bearded man would have died without making peace with him. So he was the important man. What the king did for him was his most important business. Thus the king got the answers for his three questions. The message is that 'now' is the most important time and the most necessary person is the one with whom you are. The most important thing is to do that person good.

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

The bearded man planned to avenge himself on the king because the king executed his brother and seized his property. But he was severely wounded by the king's guards when he came out from his hiding place to find the king. Not knowing anything about his attempt to kill him, the king saved his life by attending to him. He took great care in washing and bandaging his wound. The act of mercy on the part of the king moved the wounded man's heart. So he asked for the king's forgiveness. The king forgave him. He arranged for his servants and his own doctor to attend him. He promised to restore his property.

ADDITIONAL**Answer the following in 100 words.****1. How did the king's act change the heart of the wounded man?**

The bearded man was furious with the king who executed his brother and took away his property. So he made up his mind to take revenge. When he came out from his hiding place to find the king in the forest, he was severely wounded by the king's guards. He escaped and ran towards the hermit's hut. Seeing the bearded man bleeding and fainting, the king and the hermit untied his clothing. The king washed the wound and bandaged it with his handkerchief and the hermit's towel. As the blood did not stop flowing, the king again and again removed the blood-soaked bandage. He washed and re-banded the wound. At last the blood stopped flowing. The king fetched him water to drink. The wounded man revived. On realising how kind the king was, the wounded man repented and asked for his forgiveness.

Thus, the king's kind and compassionate act changed the bearded man's heart.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

I Fill in the blank with the best option.

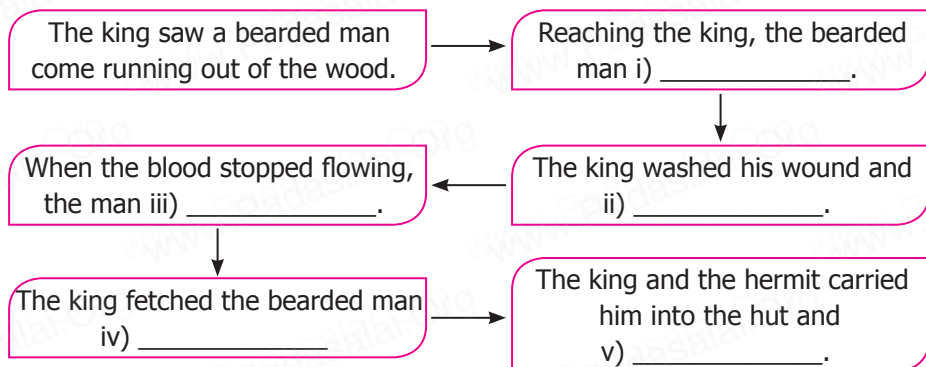
1. The king saw a bearded man running out of the _____.
 a) hut b) wood c) camp d) hiding place **Ans: b)**
2. When the wounded man reached the king, he _____.
 a) tried to kill him b) asked for forgiveness
 c) fell fainting d) shouted for help **Ans: c)**
3. When at last the blood stopped flowing, the bearded man _____.
 a) restored b) smiled c) slept d) revived **Ans: d)**
4. The king had executed the wounded man's _____.
 a) son b) father c) brother d) friend **Ans: c)**
5. The bearded man was severely wounded by _____.
 a) the king's bodyguards b) the hermit
 c) the king d) the king's servants **Ans: a)**
6. The bearded man would have bled to death if the king _____.
 a) had not forgiven him b) had not executed his brother
 c) had not dressed his wound d) had not given him water **Ans: c)**
7. The king sent for his servants and _____ to attend the bearded man.
 a) bodyguard b) his own physician
 c) the hermit d) his minister **Ans: b)**
8. 'Now' is the most important time because it is only the time when _____.
 a) we have any power b) we have to help
 c) we can support d) we can show our kindness **Ans: a)**
9. The most important person is the one _____.
 a) with whom you interact b) with whom you are
 c) with whom you can talk d) whom you can see **Ans: b)**
10. The most important affair is to _____.
 a) do the person good b) take revenge
 c) give forgiveness d) avoid punishment **Ans: a)**

II Identify the speaker / character.

1. "There was a large wound in his stomach"
the bearded man.
2. "Lying on the bed, the man closed his eyes and was quiet"
the bearded man.
3. "Forgive me"
the bearded man.
4. "..... and have nothing to forgive you"
the king.
5. "you have already been answered"
the hermit.
6. "How answered? What do you mean?"
the king.
7. "I was the most important person"
the hermit.

III Complete the mind-map with necessary details.

1.

**Answers**

i) fell fainting	ii) bandaged it with his kerchief and the hermit's towel	
iii) revived	iv) water	v) laid him on the bed

2.

The bearded man planned to kill the king.

He waited for the king to return from i) _____.

The king's body guard recognized him and iii) _____.

He came out from his ii) _____.

He should have bled to death iv) _____.

So, he was saved and requested the king v) _____.

Answers

i) the hermit's hut

ii) ambush to find the king

iii) wounded him

iv) had the king not dressed his wound

v) to forgive him

VOCABULARY

B.P.No. 109

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".

- Complement** : It is something that completes something else.
Compliment : It is a nice thing to say.
- 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.
- Inquiry** : Inquiry and enquiry both mean "a request for information." It is the standard American English spelling.
Enquiry : It is the British spelling.
- 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.

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

Answers				
1. effect	2. lie	3. rise	4. advice	5. effect

Additional Exercise

Complete the following sentences using appropriate confusable words.

- Balan broke his wrist during _____. (practise / practice)
- He has a _____ for good English. (flair / flare)
- The students are getting ready for the _____ examination. (final / finale)
- The teacher asked us to identify the literary _____. (devices / devises)
- We will discuss your problem _____. (later / latter)

Answers				
1. practice	2. flair	3. final	4. devices	5. later

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:

are – ear	care – race	god – dog	meat – team
note – tone	won – now	earth – heart	slip – lips

Exercise:

bowl – blow	march – charm	study – dusty	snail – nails
plum – lump	chin – inch	flow – wolf	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:

Santa – Satan	Epitaphs – Happiest
United – Untied	Harmfulness – Harmless fun

Exercise:

Earliest – Arise late	Festival – Evil fast
Funeral – Real fun	Violence – Nice love

Additional Anagrams

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. fried | – | fired |
| 2. gainly | – | laying |
| 3. the eyes | – | they see |
| 4. dormitory | – | dirty room |
| 5. school master | – | the classroom |

Additional Antigrams

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. butchers | – | cut herbs |
| 2. forty five | – | over fifty |
| 3. honesty | – | on the silent sly |
| 4. listen | – | store scum |
| 5. misfortune | – | it's more fun |

STEP TO SUCCESS

B.P.No. 111

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 _____ a baby. _____ one fine morning during spring, they decided _____ they would like to go for a picnic. They picked the place _____ they would go: a nice wood at some distance, _____ 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 _____ eighteen months they sat down for rest. They enjoyed the picnic very much.

(Answers: and, On, that, where, and, after)

CONNECTING TO SELF**Steps to gain wisdom**

Wisdom is a virtue that isn't innate, but can only be acquired through experience.

Gaining Experience

- Try new things.
- Face your fear.
- Make an effort to talk to people.

Learning from Wise People

- Enrich yourself with education.
- Find wise mentors.
- Read as much as you can.

Putting Wisdom Into Practice

- Be humble in new situations.
- Think before acting.
- Act on your values.
- Learn from your mistakes.
- Share your wisdom with others.

UNIT TEST - 1

ENGLISH

Class: 8

Marks: 20

SECTION - A

I Choose the correct synonym for the underlined word.

2×1=2

- He will make a capital workman.
a) wealth b) excellent c) profitable d) head
- Nobody could tell what the sunshine was composed of.
a) made b) known c) full d) felt

II Choose the correct antonym for the underlined word.

2×1=2

- The boy seemed to have a taste for mathematics.
a) delicious b) sweet c) dislike d) against
- He was observed to be usually busy with his tools.
a) common b) rarely c) unwantedly d) have

III Answer the following questions in a sentence or two. (any 2)

2×2=4

- What did Newton manufacture at his young age?
- How did Newton find the strength of the wind?
- How was Newton honoured by the king?

SECTION - B

IV Read the following lines and answer the questions given below.

2

- One gleam of faith
To brave the thickening ills of life*
a) Name the poem and the poet.
b) What does the poet mean by 'the thickening ills'?

SECTION - C

V 1. Fill in the blanks by choosing the best option.

2×1=2

- The king wanted to know the answers for _____ questions.
i) five ii) two iii) three
- _____ answered the king's questions differently.
i) The hermit ii) Learned men iii) The bearded man

2. Identify the speaker.**2×1=2**

- a) "Now rest a while - and let me work a bit"
 b) "Forgive me"

SECTION - D**VI 1. Choose the correct conjunction from the options given in brackets.****3×1=3**

- a) _____ it is raining, we will go out tomorrow. (When, As, If)
 b) _____ he was injured, he continued playing. (While, But, Though)
 c) The bus was overcrowded _____ I avoided travelling in it. (so, because, as)

2. Write a formal e-mail to the young scientist Mr. Sundar Pitachi CEO, Google requesting him for an appointment to interview him.**3**

Answer Key	
I	1. d 2. a
II	1. c 2. b
V	1. a) iii b) ii 2. a) the hermit b) the bearded man
VI	a) as b) though c) so



PROSE

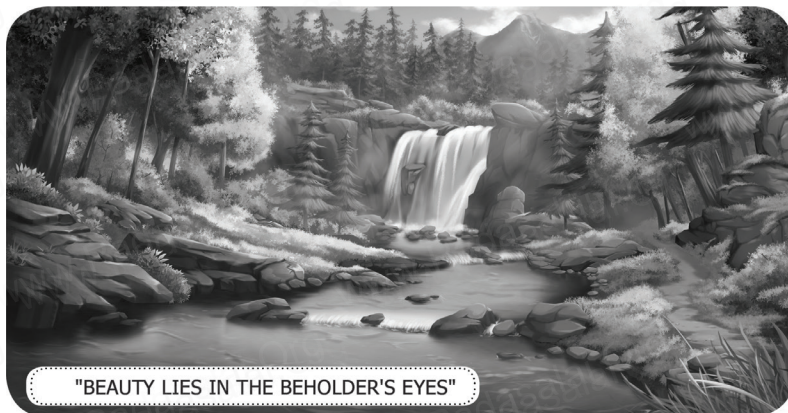
UNIT
2

My Reminiscence

Rabindranath Tagore

WARM UP

B.P.No. 113



- Read the quote and observe the picture.
- Complete this graphic organiser.
- Remember to use suitable adjectives.



SUMMARY

Tagore returned from his second voyage to London. He went to stay with his brother Jyotirindra and sister-in-law, who were living in a river-side villa at Chandernagore. He recollects his experiences of watching the beauty of nature.

Tagore remembers how impressive and beautiful those days were when he enjoyed boating. He was amazed by the Bengal sky-full of light, the south breeze, the flow of river and cool shade of the wooded banks. But time has brought many changes. The river side nests were replaced by mills. There was unrest in every department of life. Some rainy afternoons, Tagore spent singing away old Vaishnava songs with his harmonium. Sometimes, his brother and Tagore would sail in a boat with his brother accompanying his singing with his violin.

Then they would row back to the landing steps of the villa and seat themselves on a quilt on the terrace. He enjoyed a silvery peace on both land and water. The villa they were living in was known as 'Moran's Garden'. In the sitting room, he saw one of the pictures depicting a swing hanging from a branch of a tree and two persons swinging. There was another picture of a flight of steps and men and women in festive clothes going and coming. When the light fell on the windows, these picture shone beautifully.

Tagore used the topmost room of the house for writing poetry. He wrote about this room describing it as his house for poesy (poetry).

GLOSSARY

B.P.No. 87

ineffable	— beyond expression too great to be expressed
languid	— moving slowly
plaintive	— sounding sad
ministrations	— the act of helping or caring
wrought	— (past tense) caused
clustering	— forming a group
belching	— to let air come up
veritable	— more exciting
garb	— clothes

I Additional words with meanings.

longing	— desire
attuned	— suitable to

babbling	–	gentle pleasant sound of water
royal	–	relating to a king or a queen
breeze	–	gentle wind
stretching	–	pulling something to make it wide
glare	–	(here) shining with a strong wide light
siesta	–	a short sleep in the afternoon
hydra-headed	–	many heads
invaded	–	(here) get involved in someone's life without permission
sacred	–	holy
dedicated	–	made for just one purpose
frenzy	–	a state of uncontrolled activity
accompanying	–	going along with
drift	–	to be pushed along slowly
varying	–	changing
declining	–	falling
fringe	–	border
quilt	–	a thick cover for a bed
glimmered	–	shine with a soft, weak light
villa	–	a large house with a big garden
stone-flagged	–	marked with stones
stained	–	leave a mark on something accidentally
dense	–	containing a lot of trees or leaves growing close together
foliage	–	the leaves of a plant or tree
checkered light	–	light with different colours
swinging	–	moving to and fro
festive	–	bright and colourful
eternal	–	everlasting
thence	–	there
save	–	(here) except
poesy	–	an old word meaning 'poetry'
revelry	–	a situation in which people celebrate in a noisy way

Choose the suitable synonym for the underlined word.

1. Again those ineffable days and nights.

- a) interesting b) dull c) impressive d) active

Ans: c)

2.attuned to the plaintive babbling of the river.

- a) beautiful b) sad c) noisy d) calm

Ans: b)

3. and yet time has wrought many changes.

- a) caused b) destroyed c) added d) avoided

Ans: a)

4.men and women in festive garb were going and coming.

- a) colours b) mood c) light d) clothes

Ans: d)

5.the swinging couple making alive with their eternal story.

- a) exciting b) long c) interesting d) everlasting

Ans: d)

II Antonyms.

outset	×	concluding
ineffable	×	dull, unimpressive
languid	×	energetic
laziness	×	liveliness
broad	×	narrow
recognized	×	derecognized
modern	×	ancient
unrest	×	peace
sacred	×	unholy
declining	×	rising
peace	×	violence, agitation
regularly	×	irregularly
dense	×	sparse
alive	×	dead
eternal	×	transient, fleeting
limitless	×	limited

Choose the suitable antonym for the word underlined.

1. this flow of the river, this right royal laziness.

- a) liveliness b) dullness c) passivity d) greatness

Ans: a)

2. By then a silvery peace rested on both land and water.

- a) calm b) agitation c) worry d) rest

Ans: b)

3.this broad leisure stretching from horizon to horizon.

- a) wide b) long c) narrow d) limited

Ans: c)

4.we went on varying the mood of our music with the declining day.

- a) rising b) raising c) falling d) decreasing

Ans: a)

5. The rooms were not regularly arranged.

- a) sincerely b) daily c) irregularly d) possibly

Ans: c)

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

B.P.No. 116

Read and Understand

I. Fill in the blanks.

- The author speaks about the river _____. **Ans: Ganges**
- The author's brother's name is _____. **Ans: Jyotirinda**
- The _____ glimmered over the smooth flowing stream. **Ans: moonlight**
- The beauty of Bengal and the Ganges served as _____ and _____ drink to the author. **Ans: food, drink**
- The afternoons were spent by _____ and _____. **Ans: singing old Vaishnava songs, drifting in a boat**

II. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. Quote the expressions from the text when the author sees the Ganges again.

'Again those ineffable days and nights, languid with joy, sad with longing, attuned to the plaintive babbling of the river along the cool shade of its wooded banks.

2. In what ways have the river and its bank changed?

The river-side nests have been replaced by mills emitting black smoke.

3. How were the rooms arranged in his house?

The rooms were not regularly arranged, nor all on the same level. Some had to be reached by short flights of stairs.

ADDITIONAL

Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. Where were Tagore's brother and sister-in-law living?

Tagore's brother and sister-in-law were living in a river side villa at Chandernagore, Bengal.

2. What did Tagore recognize as the ministrations of a mother? (or)

What served as food and drink to Tagore?

The Bengal sky full of light, the south-freeze, the flow of the river and leisure stretching from horizon to horizon were recognized by Tagore as ministrations of a mother.

3. How did Tagore's lovely days pass by?

Tagore's lovely days passed by like so many dedicated lotus blossoms floating down the stream.

4. What songs did Tagore sing on some rainy afternoons?

On some rainy afternoons, Tagore sang old Vaishnava songs.

5. What was the villa in which Tagore and his brother were living known?

The villa in which Tagore and his brother were living was known as 'Moran's Garden'.

6. Which pictures filled the river-side atmosphere with holiday music, according to Tagore?

The picture of two persons swinging and the picture of men and women in colourful clothes climbing up and down the flight of steps filled the river-side atmosphere with holiday music.

7. Which room did Tagore use for writing poetry?

Tagore used the top most room of the house for writing poetry.

III. Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. How does the author spend his afternoon ? Explain.

Tagore spent some rainy afternoons by singing away old Vaishnava songs to his own tunes accompanying himself on a harmonium. On other afternoons, Tagore and his brother would go in a boat. His brother Jyotirinda accompanied his singing with his violin. Beginning with the Purvai (50), they went on varying the mode of their music with the day falling. On reaching the Behage (50), they saw the western sky close the doors of its factory of golden toys.



2. Describe how the river looks when he rows back.

A silvery peace rests on the river. No boats are found in the river. The fringe of the trees on the bank is reduced to a deep shadow. The moonlight glimmers over the smooth flowing stream.

3. Draw the images in the box after reading the text carefully.



ADDITIONAL

Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. Describe the two pictures seen by Tagore in the sitting room of the villa.

One of the pictures was of a swing hanging from a branch of a tree. Two persons were swinging. There was another picture of a flight of steps leading into some castle-like palace, up and down which men and women in colourful clothes were coming and going. When the light fell on the windows, these pictures shone wonderfully. They seemed to fill the river-side atmosphere with holiday music.

VOCABULARY

B.P.No. 117

a. Refer the dictionary and find the meaning of the sound words of a river.

Sound Words	Meaning
babble	the gentle pleasant sound of water

burble	low continuous bubbling sound
gurgle	the sound of flowing quickly and unevenly
fizzle	uttering sound indistinctly
murmur	continuous low sound
patter	quiet tapping sound
ripple	number of little waves on the surface of water
roar	a very loud noise

b. Match the following to make suitable phrases.

A	B	Answer
1. golden	- cheeks	golden toys
2. silvery	- toys	silvery peace
3. grayish	- eyes	grayish clouds
4. reddish	- clouds	reddish eyes
5. greenish	- peace	greenish cheeks

IDIOMS

An idiom (also called idiomatic expression) is an expression, word, or phrase that has a figurative meaning conventionally understood by native speakers. This meaning is different from the literal meaning of the idiom's individual elements. In other words, idioms don't mean exactly what the words say. They have, however, hidden meaning.

Examples

- "Kick the bucket"
- "Spill the beans"

The meaning of these expressions is different from the literal meaning or definition of the words of which they are made. Their meaning are however used figuratively. They mean respectively:

- "to die"
- "to tell people secret information"

Here are some interesting idioms.

Food Idioms

1. **"Bad Egg"** - A dishonest or ill-behaved person.

Example: He was a bad egg.

2. **"A piece of cake"** - A task that can be accomplished very easily.
Example: English? It is a piece of cake.
3. **"Don't cry over spilt milk"** - Don't fret pointlessly about some mistake or loss when it can't be remedied.
Example: Well, the vase is smashed. There's no point crying over spilt milk.
4. **"In a nutshell"** - In a few words. Concisely stated.
Example: Our profitability has dwindled to a point where we cannot continue to meet our creditors demands. In a nutshell; were broke.
5. **"The apple of my eye"** - Someone who is cherished above all others.

Sport Idioms

1. **"The ball is in your court"** - It is your turn to make a decision.
Example: I've done more than my share in this partnership.
The ball is in your court to decide what happens next.
2. **"Work out"** - Calculate using arithmetic/ Take exercise
Example: I never planned to become a lawyer, that's just how it worked out.
3. **"Saved by the bell"** - Saved by a last minute intervention.
Example: The accused was saved by the bell otherwise the judge would have pronounced the sentence today itself.
4. **"Hat trick"** - A threefold feat in sports or some other activity.
Example: The bowler was really on good bowling form today - three wickets in three deliveries. That's the first hat-trick in the match.
5. **"Drop the ball"** - To drop the ball is to make a mistake or to make a mess of something, often through carelessness.
Example: Records show that our sales team is dropping the ball at the end of the sales cycle. Let's organize some training to help them close sales.

Number Idioms

1. **"Caught between two stools"** - Finding it difficult to choose between two alternatives.
Example: I'd like to go to the game and stay in for the birthday party. I'm between two stools.
2. **"On cloud nine"** - Blissfully happy.
Example: The grandmother was on cloud nine to see her grandson after a long time.

3. *At sixes and sevens* - confused or in a state of disorder.

Example: 'The government were at sixes and sevens over what to do about the unemployment rate.'

4. *At the eleventh-hour* - something happens at the last possible moment just before the deadline or end.

Example: 'The prisoner was saved from execution at the eleventh-hour by the state governor.'

5. *count on* - to expect something to happen

Example: It doesn't matter what happens, you will always be able to count on.

Colours Idioms

1. *Caught red-handed* - to catch someone in the act of doing something

Example: "He was caught red-handed while stealing those candy bars."

2. *Black sheep* - to be the outcast, odd one out, unlike the others

Example: "Rachel is the black sheep in the family because she is an artist whereas everyone else is an economist."

3. *Once in a blue moon* - very rarely

Example: "Once in a blue moon you will see that mean professor smile."

4. *Blue blood* - Used to describe someone from a noble, aristocratic or wealthy family

Example: Many of the blue bloods in our town were invited to the royal wedding.

5. *See pink elephants* - When someone sees things that are not really there, because they are in their imagination.

Example: Anyone who hears his story thinks he sees pink elephants. It's just such a far-fetched story, and very hard to believe.

Animal Idioms

1. *At a snail's pace* - Moving very slowly

Example: Traffic is moving at a snail's pace.

2. *let the cat out of the bag* - reveal a secret

Example: Who let the cat out of the bag about the surprise party?

3. *smell a rat* - begin to suspect trickery etc

Example: I asked my brothers not to tell my parents that I went out, but I could smell a rat.



4. **copy cat** - a person who does the same thing as someone else

Example: My sister is such a copy cat. First she bought the same car as me, and now she's applying to my school.

5. **get someone's goat** - irritate somebody, annoy someone, make someone feel very bad.

Example: My Dad always get goat of everybody with his no sense of humour.

LISTENING

B.P.No. 120

Your teacher will read the text aloud. Listen carefully and answer the questions given below.

Ruskin Bond

Ruskin Bond, short story writer, novelist and poet, the favourite writer of Indian children, was born on 19 May, 1934 at Kasauli in Himachal Pradesh. He had his early education at Bishop Cotton School, Shimla. Writing was in his blood. He was still at school when a story penned by him was published in the Illustrated Weekly of India. His first novel, Room on the Roof, was published when he was still in his teens. This novel won him the John Rhys Memorial Award in 1957. Environment conservation is one of the major concerns of Ruskin Bond. He also writes about children and the simple hill folk of Uttarakhand. Simplicity and fluency of language and an insight into human nature are hallmarks of his style. His major writings include An Island of Trees, A Bond with the Mountains and The India I Love. He has also been honoured with the Sahitya Akademi Award for his contribution to Indian literature.

Complete the sentences:

1. Ruskin Bond was born on _____ at _____ in _____.

Ans: 19 May, 1934, Himachal Pradesh

2. His first novel was _____.

Ans: Room on the Roof

3. _____ is one of the major concerns of Ruskin Bond.

Ans: Environmental Conservation

Questions:

4. **Mention some of his major works.**

- 'An Island of Trees'
- 'A Bond with the Mountains' and
- 'The India I love'.

5. How was he honoured for the contribution of Indian literature?

Ruskin Bond was honoured with the Sahitya Akademi Award for his contribution to Indian literature.

SPEAKING

B.P.No. 121

Take a few minutes and Make hints of the picture. Arrange your thoughts. Using the points you write, deliver a small speech focusing the issue picturised here. Give an interesting and informative speech. your speech should include the cause and the solution.

**Tips for effective speaking**

- Organise your points and ideas well.
- Don't memorise the speech. If you forget a point, it will make you nervous.
- Avoid the things that are of no value or interest to the audience.
- Before you speak, take a deep breath, smile, greet the audience.
- Don't be nervous about making a mistake.
- Interesting speak makes your mistakes nothing.

Speech on Environmental Pollution**Points:**

1. Importance of environment
2. Cause for pollution
 - 2.1 Indifference
 - 2.2 Ignorance
 - 2.3 Violation of rules

3. Solution
 - 3.1 Creating awareness
 - 3.2 Fine and Punishment
4. Concluding remarks

Speech

Good morning to all of you!

It's a matter of pride and pleasure to be in your midst on this special day. I would like to share my views on the topic, 'Environmental Pollution'.

Dear friends,

The world we live in is special because no other planet in the universe has favourable environment for existence of human beings. We have air, land and water that sustain our life. Unless we preserve them, there is little possibility of leading a healthy life. But the unwanted changes pollute the environment because of man's greed and indifference. As a result, we suffer from ecological imbalance. Throwing waste materials like plastic bottles, food stuffs etc into water causes water pollution. Drinking such polluted water poses health hazards.

The air we breathe in is polluted by smoke from vehicles and factories. This is because of man's greed, indifference and ignorance. It causes global warming, and weather patterns drastically change.

So let's make a resolution to work on the solution to prevent environmental pollution. People should be educated on the importance of maintaining ecological balance. Awareness should be created among the students about protecting the environment. Heavy fine should be imposed on those who pollute the environment.

Don't destroy the Nature.

Let's save it for the future!

Thank you for the wonderful opportunity.

WRITING

B.P.No. 122

Notice Writing

What is a Notice?

A notice is a written or printed announcement. They are put up on display boards in schools or at public places.

Why do we need?

It is written in order to inform a large number of people about something that has happened or is about to happen. It could be just a piece of information to be delivered to the targeted audience.

How it could be

A competition An excursion trip A lost and found notice

An inauguration to take place An exhibition

A blood donation camp or any event or information issued in public interest.

How should be the language?

Notices are factual and to-the-point. The language should be simple and formal, not flowery. They are put up on display boards in schools or at public places. . It is generally written in a formal tone. Personal pronouns shouldn't be used.

What should it contain?

- Name of the issuing agency (school, etc)
- Date of issue/release of the notice
- Title/Subject of the Event (what?)
- BODY-Date/time/duration/Place/Venue (when and where?)
- Authorized signatory: Name and signature (contact details)

Sharmila is the in-charge of the cultural committee of GOVT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, Pudur. She has been asked to notify the students of the school about the inter school singing competition. Write a notice with relevant details.

GOVT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, PUDUR.**NOTICE**

October 30, 2019

INTER SCHOOL SINGING COMPETITION

The school is hosting the Inter-School Singing Competition for classes 6 to 12 on Nov, 14 at school auditorium.

All the talented students with gifted voices may appear for the audition to be conducted in the presence of famous singer on Nov, 5 at 9 a.m.

For further details, contact the undersigned .

Sharmila,
Secretary (Cultural in charge).

Exercise:

1. Assume as if the head of GHS, Dindigul. Your school is going to organize an inter school dance competition. Write a notice for your school notice board inviting names of all the interested students.

**GOVT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL,
DINDIGUL.**

NOTICE

October 30, 2019.

INTER-SCHOOL DANCE COMPETITION

Our school Fine Arts Club is organising the inter-school dance competition for classes VI to XII on Nov 14 at school auditorium.

Those who are interested in participating in Group and Solo dance competitions are requested to register their names on or before 10th Nov.

For further details, contact the undersigned.

Vivek

Secretary (Fine Arts Club-in charge).

2. Water supply will be suspended for ten hours (10 am to 8 pm) on 5th of October for cleaning of the water tank. Write a notice in about 50 words advising the residents to store water for a day. You are Athi, Secretary, Housing board, Officer's colony. Madurai.

**HOUSING BOARD OFFICER'S COLONY
MADURAI.**

NOTICE

3rd October, 2019.

Drinking water supply will be suspended for 10 hours from 10 am to 8 pm on 5th October on account of cleaning of the water tank.

The residents are advised to store water for a day on 4th October.

Earnest co-operation is solicited.

Athi,

Secretary (Housing Board, Officer's Colony).

3. You are the head girl/boy Govt High school. Your school is soon going to publish the annual magazine next month. Write a notice for the notice board of your school inviting students to submit write-ups.

**GOVT HIGH SCHOOL,
MADURAI.**

NOTICE

14th November, 2019.

The school annual magazine, 'The Leaflet' is going to be published on the occasion of Silver Jubilee Celebration next month.

Students of classes V and above are requested to contribute articles like essays, one-page short stories, anecdotes, snippets etc both in English and Tamil. The last date of submission of articles is 20th Nov. 2019.

Contact the undersigned for further details.

Nirmala,
(Head girl)

GRAMMAR

B.P.No. 123

Conditional sentences with 'If'

There are three types of conditional sentences.

type	condition
I	Conditional Sentence Type 1
II	Imaginary condition
III	Unfulfill / Impossible condition

Form

type	if-clause	main clause
I	Simple Present	will-future or (Modal + infinitive)
II	Simple Past	would + infinitive *
III	Past Perfect	would + have + past participle *

Example:

type	if clause	main clause
I	If I study,	I will pass the exam.
II	If I studied,	I would pass the exam.
III	If I had studied,	I would have passed the exam.

Example: Affirmative and negative sentences

Type		Examples
I	affirmative	If I study, I will pass the exam.
	negative	If I study, I will not fail the exam. If I do not study, I will fail the exam.
II	affirmative	If I studied, I would pass the exam.
	negative	If I studied, I would not fail the exam. If I did not study, I would fail the exam.
III	affirmative	If I had studied, I would have passed the exam.
	negative	If I had studied, I would not have failed the exam. If I had not studied, I would have failed the exam.

Exercise:**1. Complete the Conditional Sentences. Decide whether to use Type I, II or III.**

- If I had time, I _____ (go) shopping with you.
- If you _____ (speak) English, you will get along with them perfectly.
- If they had gone for a walk, they _____ (turn) the lights off.
- If she _____ (come) to see us, we will go to the zoo.
- I would have told you, if I _____ (see) him.
- Would you mind if I _____ (open) the window?
- If they _____ (invite) me, I wouldn't have said no.
- My friend _____ (meet) me at the station if he gets the afternoon off.
- If I _____ (do) it, nobody would do it.
- If my father _____ (don't pick) me up, I'll take the bus home.

Answers

1. would go	2. speak	3. would have turned	4. comes
5. had seen	6. opened	7. had invited	8. will meet
9. did	10. doesn't pick		

ADDITIONAL**Complete the Conditional Sentences. Decide whether to use Type I, II or III.**

1. If Venu discusses the problem with us, we _____ (feel) happy.
2. If Radhi were rich, she _____ (buy) a new house.
3. I would see your uncle if I _____ (visit) Bengaluru.
4. If Bharathi had invited them, they _____ (attend) the function.
5. If he _____ (not get) angry the manager would not have dismissed him.
6. If Vimala _____ (practise) dancing daily, she will be selected.
7. If you show your ID proof, you _____ (permit) to enter the hall.
8. If Kumar _____ (be) selected for the finals, he would win the cup.

Answers

1. will feel	2. would buy	3. visited	4. would have attended
5. had not got	6. practises	7. will be permitted	8. were

2. Complete the Conditional Sentences Type I.

1. If you (go) _____ out with your friends tonight, I (watch) _____ the football match on TV.
2. I (earn) _____ a lot of money if I (get) _____ that job.
3. If she (hurry / not) _____, we (miss) _____ the bus.

Answers

1. go, will watch	2. will earn, get	3. does not hurry, will miss
-------------------	-------------------	------------------------------

ADDITIONAL**Complete the Conditional Sentences Type I.**

1. If she _____ (write) fast, she will finish on time.
2. They will catch the train if they _____ (go) by taxi.
3. Vijay will be appointed if he _____ (attend) the interview.
4. Sumathi _____ (be) alright if she takes medicine regularly.
5. If he _____ (call) me, I will help him.

Answers

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1. writes | 2. go | 3. attends | 4. will be | 5. calls |
|-----------|-------|------------|------------|----------|

3. Complete the Conditional Sentences Type II.

- If he (try) _____ harder, he (reach) _____ his goals.
- I (buy) _____ these shoes if they (fit) _____.
- It (surprise / not) _____ me if he (know / not) _____ the answer.

Answers

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. tried, would reach | 2. would buy, fitted | 3. would not surprise, did not know |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|

ADDITIONAL**Complete the Conditional Sentences Type II.**

- If Kamala _____ (have) enough money, she _____ (buy) a car.
- I _____ (visit) the exhibition if my mother _____ (allow) me.
- The teacher _____ (praise) the captain if he _____ (win) the match.
- If you _____ (drop) the tumbler, it _____ (break).
- If we _____ (buy) the tickets, we _____ (see) the film.

Answers

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. had, would buy | 2. would visit, allowed | 3. would praise, won |
| 4. dropped, would break | 5. bought, would see | |

4. Complete the Conditional Sentences Type III.

- If we (listen) _____ to the radio, we (hear) _____ the news.
- If you (switch) _____ on the lights, you (fall / not) _____ over the chair.
- She (come) _____ to our party if she (be / not) _____ on holiday.

Answers

- | |
|--|
| 1. had listened, would have heard |
| 2. had switched, would not have fallen |
| 3. would have come, had not been |

ADDITIONAL**Complete the Conditional Sentences Type III.**

1. If I _____ (read) the story, I _____ (tell) you about it.
2. If she _____ (follow) our advice, she _____ (not) suffer.
3. They _____ (feel) happy, if they _____ (select)
4. Padmini _____ (promote) if she _____ (work) hard.
5. Rita _____ (paint) the car is she _____ (have) time.

Answers

1. had read, would have told	2. had followed, would not have suffered
3. would have felt, had been selected	4. would have been promoted, had worked
5. would have painted, had had	

Sentence Pattern

A group of words which gives complete sense, is called a sentence.

The basic sentence patterns are given below:

1. SV Child / laughs.
2. SVO I / play / hockey.
3. SVC He / is / smart.
4. SVOC I / painted / the car / blue.
5. SVIODO My father / presented / me / a watch.
6. SVDOIO She / gave / money / to the poor.

Subject

To get 'Subject' ask the question 'Who?' before the verb.

Example:

- Nancy danced well. (Here "Nancy" - Subject)
 - The child broke the glass. (Here "The child" - Subject)
- Subject (S) - *consists of nouns or pronouns occurs before a verb.*

Verb

In every sentence the most important word is the verb. A verb shows action or activity or work done.



Example:

- He is a doctor. ("Be" form verb)
 - Jems wrote a letter. (Main verb)
 - The baby is crying. (auxiliary verb + Main verb)
- Verb (V) consists of (a) *auxiliaries* (b) *finite verbs*

Object

To get the object 'O' ask the question 'What' or 'Whom'. 'What' is for things and 'Whom' is for persons. Persons may be nouns or pronouns.

Example:

- He bought a pen. (a pen = Object)
 - He handles the computer. (computer = Object)
 - I saw him. (him = Object)
- Direct Object - *direct object answers the question 'what'.*

I like animals.

Indirect Object - *answers the question 'whom'.*

I gave Rosy a pen.**Complement**

The words required to complete the meaning of a sentence are called Complement of the sentence.

Example:

- He is a dentist.
- She became a journalist.
- It grew dark.

Complement (C) - *from the word 'complete' without it the, meaning is incomplete without it the, meaning changes.*

Adjunct

To get 'Adjunct' ask the question why, when, where or how.

Example:

- My father is a farmer in Thiruvavur.

Why? (reason)	When? (Time)	Where? (Place)	How? (Manner)
due to cold	now, later	here, there	by bus / cycle
through floods	after 2 years	every where	through efforts
under compulsion	when young	in the sky	by mixing
carefully	in the morning	at home	by hard work

Exercise:**1. Choose the right pattern.****1. The wall collapsed.**

- A. SV B. SVO C. SVIODO

Ans: A**2. During the war, many people lost their homes.**

- A. SV B. SVIODO C. ASVDO

Ans: C**3. I promised the children a trip to the zoo.**

- A. SVO B. SVDOIO C. SVIODO

Ans: C**4. When he was 12, Frank moved to London.**

- A. ASVA B. ASVO C. SVIODO

Ans: A**5. Pooja hired a bicycle.**

- A. SV B. SVO C. SVA

Ans: B**ADDITIONAL****1. Choose the right pattern.****1. I sent a letter yesterday.**

- a) SVOC b) SVIODO c) SVOA

Ans: c)**2. The pictures are beautiful.**

- a) SVA b) SVC c) SVO

Ans: b)**3. I presented my friend a gift.**

- a) SVOA b) SVIODO c) SVDOIO

Ans: b)**4. Last week, the metting was held secretly.**

- a) ASVA b) ASVO c) ASVC

Ans: a)**5. The cat is on the wall.**

- a) SVO b) SVA c) SVC

Ans: b)

ADDITIONAL

Write two sentences for each pattern.

1.	SV	They are jumping. Rani will be cooking.
2.	SVO	I painted the wall. The leader called you.
3.	SVC	My uncle is a teacher. The leaves turned brown.
4.	SVA	I was waiting near the gate. My relatives will come next week.
5.	SVOC	We elected Vetri leader. The parents named the baby Peter.
6.	SVIODO	He showed me an album. Kavitha sent her friends greeting cards.
7.	ASV	Tomorrow I will return. Here the accident occurred.
8.	SVAA	I will go to market tomorrow. Suresh went in my bike to the theatre.



POEM

UNIT
2

A Thing of Beauty

John Keats

WARM UP

B.P.No. 127

1. Do you admire the beauty of nature, animals, people, places or things? Discuss with your friends.

Yes, I admire the beauty of nature. Admiring nature gives us pleasure. It relieves us of pulls and pressures. It makes our mind calm. It keeps us refreshed physically as well as mentally. It generates pleasant thoughts in us. It increases our creative powers.

SUMMARY

'A thing of Beauty' is an excerpt from the poem 'Endymion: A Poetic Romance' written by John Keats. According to the poet, a thing of beauty is a joy for ever. Its loveliness is always on the increase. Beautiful things never fade away. It will give us a sleep full of sweet dreams. Every morning, we are encircled by beautiful flowers. Beautiful things such as the sun, the moon and trees remove sadness from our lives. A beautiful thing is as pleasant as cool shade. It pours immortal drink from the heaven into our hearts.

GLOSSARY

B.P.No. 129

bower	- shelter under the shade of trees
wreathing	- cover, surround, encircle something
pall	- covering
rills	- clear stream
sprinkling	- falling in fine drops

A. Read the poem aloud twice.

B. Choose the correct answers.

1. According to the poet, a thing of beauty is

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| a. a joy forever | b. a pain forever |
| c. a suffering forever | d. neglected |

Ans: a)

2. Beautiful things never "pass into nothingness " means that they

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| a. never increases | b. create unpleasantness between friends |
| c. never fade away | d. always bring unhappiness |

Ans: c)

3. "Will keep a bower quiet for us" means.....

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Will give us peace and calm | b. will stop unpleasant sound |
| c. make our beds fit to sleep | d. reduces noise |

Ans: a)

4. Of all the unhealthy means.....

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| a. pain | b. neglect | c. suffering | d. ill-health |
|---------|------------|--------------|---------------|

Ans: c)

5. The sun moon, trees, old and young are the things that.....

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| a. depress us | b. remove the pall of gloom from our lives |
| c. makes us laugh | d. gives us oxygen |

Ans: b)

C. Answer the following.

1. How is a thing of beauty joy forever?

A thing of beauty gives us peace and removes our sorrows. It is as pleasant and soothing as cool shade. Beautiful things are like a heavenly drink that keeps us happy for ever.

2. Why do we suffer?

We suffer on account of our greed and lack of help or support.

3. According to the poet, mention the evil things we possess.

Selfishness, greed, indifference to nature, wickedness etc.

4. Identify the figure of speech in the following lines :

A bower quiet for us, and a sleep - metaphor

Of noble natures, of the gloomy days - transferred epithet

That for themselves a cooling covert make - imagery, alliteration

Figure of Speech

Alliteration is the repetition of the same consonant letters or similar sounds at the beginning words in a set or series of words.

For example

- wild wind
- curious clock
- splendid scholar
- memorable moments
- creepy crawlies

Imagery is the way that a writer helps reader visualize or see in their minds what is being described. These images often suggest emotions. Images appeal to one or more of the five senses: sight, hearing, touch, taste or smell.

For example

- It was dark and cloudy in the woods
- The boys were screaming and shouting in the playground
- The mountain was spewing and spitting the smoke
- The sauce was sweet and sour

ADDITIONAL

I. Read the following lines and answer the questions given below.

1. *Its loveliness increases, it will never
Pass into nothingness*

a) What does 'it' refer to?

'It' refers to a thing of beauty.

b) What is the special quality of a thing of beauty mentioned here?

A thing of beauty never fades away.

2. *A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health and quiet breathing*

a) What makes our sleep pleasant with sweet dreams?

A thing of beauty makes our sleep pleasant with sweet dreams.



- b) **Apart from a pleasant sleep, what benefit can we get from beautiful things?**

Apart from a pleasant sleep, we can enjoy sound health.

3. *Some shape of beauty moves away the pall
From our dark spirits*

- a) **What drives out the pall of gloom from our lives?**

Some beautiful things drive out the pall of gloom from our lives.

- b) **Mention the words in alliteration.**

some shape

4. *Trees old and young, sprouting a shady boon
For simple sheep;*

- a) **What do the trees provide?**

The trees provide shade for simple sheep.

- b) **Write out the alliterated words.**

sprouting shady

simple sheep

5. *An endless fountain of immortal drink
Pouring unto us from the heaven's brink*

- a) **What pours into our hearts from the heaven?**

A thing of beauty pours immortal drink into our hearts.

- b) **Mention the rhyming words.**

drink, brink

II Give the substance of the poem, 'A Thing of Beauty' in about 50 words.

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. Its loveliness never fades away. It gives us a pleasant sleep. It drives out our worries and sufferings. Some beautiful things give us peace as well as sound health. Everyday morning, we make garlands of beautiful flowers that bind us to the earth. A thing of beauty pours into our hearts 'an endless fountain of immortal drink'.

SUPPLEMENTARY

UNIT
2

Crossing the River

Manoj Das

SUMMARY

Once there was a Pundit whose disciple was a landlord. The landlord lived on the other side of the river. He asked a milkmaid, Moti to supply a tumblerful of milk to the Pundit everyday in the morning. The milkmaid did her duty faithfully. She crossed the river in a ferry boat in the morning and returned home in the same way. She considered it a pious duty and so never failed in her duty.

One day the Pundit asked the milkmaid to bring him milk an hour before the sunrise for a month. She assured him that she would do so. But the next day, she reached after the day break because the boatman did not turn up early. Moreover, he said that it would not be possible for him to ply the boat in darkness. The Pundit remarked jocularly that according to the mystics, one could cross the ocean of life by uttering the name of Vishnu.

After one month was over, the Pundit told the milkmaid that she had served him without fail. He asked her to tell the boatman how pleased he was with him. The milkmaid said that she never bothered him. She walked across the river uttering the name of Lord Vishnu. The Pundit almost fainted when he saw her reaching the river bank, praying to the river and walking across the river.

GLOSSARY

B.P.No. 134

- | | |
|------------|---|
| prostrated | - falling flat on the ground as a mark of respect |
| eloquent | - fluent; expressive |
| discourse | - discussion; spoken communication |
| spellbound | - fascinating; captivating |
| resolved | - firmly determined to do something. |

ritual	- a religious or solemn ceremony.
enthusiastically	- interest; eager enjoyment.
apologetically	- shows regretful acknowledgment.
spate	- rush; run; flood
jocularly	- humourous; funny
pious	- spiritual; devoutly religious; dedicated.
guffaw	- a loud and hearty laugh.
naivety	- lack of experience; innocence
dawn	- day break; early morning.
intrigued	- arouse the curiosity of; fascinate; attract.
obeisance	- respect; reverence; honour.

I Additional words with meanings.

disciples	- people who admire a religious leader
commissioned	- ordered
discharged	- performed
ferry boat	- a boat that makes short regular journeys between two places
privilege	- special right
sympathise	- take pity
complex	- with a lot of details which makes (something difficult to understand)
possessing	- owning
vow	- promise
mystics	- someone involving mysterious religious powers
commented	- remarked
observation	- spoken comment about something you have seen
murmur	- say in a quiet voice
bowed	- bend your body
bothered	- troubled
muttered	- talk in a quiet voice
scriptures	- holy texts
take recourse	- do action to achieve something
foggy	- full of thick cloud that forms close to the ground

kidding	-	used for saying that you don't believe something
fainted	-	become unconscious
demonstrating	-	show clearly that something is true
miracle	-	wonder
contrast	-	difference
scholarship	-	serious formal study and the knowledge you get from it
surrender	-	act of giving up something

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

A. Fill in the blanks.

- Pundit have many _____ and _____. **Ans: disciples, admirers**
- Moti is a poor _____. **Ans: milkmaid**
- The milkmaid discharged her duties _____. **Ans: faithfully**
- Moti feels it as a _____ to serve the great pundit. **Ans: great privilege**
- The pundit was an _____ speaker. **Ans: eloquent**
- Moti assured to give the milk at the dawn _____. **Ans: enthusiastically**

B. Match the following.

A	B	Answers
1. ritual	- spell bound	vow
2. pundit	- to cross the river easily	eloquent discourse
3. Moti	- eloquent discourse	faithful
4. ferry	- faithful	passenger boat
5. audience	- vow	spell bound
6. secret	- passenger boat	to cross the river easily

C. Answer the following.

1. What was the pundit's discourse about?

The Pundit's discourse was about God and Truth and similar tough and complex matters.

2. Why did Moti, the milkmaid, feel happy?

Moti, the milkmaid was happy that she made a humble contribution towards the Pundit's physical well-being by regularly supplying him with pure milk.

3. What was the resolution of Moti?

Moti resolved that even if the landlord failed to pay her for the milk and her labour, she would not fail in her duty.

4. Give reason for the pundit to ask for the milk at dawn.

The Pundit was under a vow for performing a certain ritual. so he needed the milk an hour before the sunrise.

5. Why did Moti come late on the first day of the ritual?

The boatman did not turn up before the sunrise because the river was in spate. So it would be impossible for him to ply the boat in darkness.

6. Mention an incident that show the naivety of Moti.

The Pundit said that according to the mystics, one could even cross the ocean of life by uttering the name of Lord Vishnu and it was a secret. Moti thanked the Pundit for passing the secret on to her. This incident shows the naivety of Moti.

7. How did the milkmaid cross the river?

The milkmaid uttered the name of Lord Vishnu and walked across the river.

8. What was the secret shared by pundit to milkmaid?

The secret was one could cross even the ocean of life uttering the name of Vishnu.

9. How did the pundit appreciate the milkmaid? Who else did he convey his thanks for?

The Pundit appreciated the pain the milkmaid had taken in getting up in the small hours, milking the cow and delivering the milk at dawn. He conveyed his thanks for the boatman.

10. Why did the pundit faint at the end of the story?

With folded hands, the milkmaid paid obeisance to the river. Picking up the pot, she stepped into the river with ease. As she walked across the river with ease the Pundit fainted.

D. Identify the speaker.**1. "But I apply the secret?"**

Moti, the milkmaid.

2. " Tell the boatman how pleased I am with him."

The Pundit.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

I Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

1. The landlord was the _____ of the Pundit.

- a) friend b) teacher c) disciple d) brother

Ans: c)

2. _____ asked Moti, to deliver the milk to the Pundit every morning.

- a) The milkman b) The landlord
c) The milkmaid d) One of the audience

Ans: b)

3. The milkmaid crossed the river by the help of _____ everyday.

- a) the landlord b) the Pundit c) Moti d) a ferry boat

Ans: d)

4. Whenever the Pundit gave _____, hundreds of people gathered to listen to him.

- a) blessings b) a discourse c) prasadam d) advice

Ans: b)

5. The Pundit kept the audience spell bound by speaking about _____.

- a) God and Truth b) Honesty and Faith
c) the kingdom d) the admirers

Ans: a)

6. The Pundit wanted the milkmaid to supply the milk before the sunrise for only _____.

- a) a week b) five days c) two weeks d) a month

Ans: d)

7. The boatman did not turn up the next day because _____.

- a) it would not be possible to ply the boat in darkness.
b) he wanted more money
c) the milkmaid did not pay regularly
d) he was ill

Ans: a)

8. When the milkmaid walked across the river, the water remained _____ for her.

- a) shallow b) ankle-deep c) deep d) silent

Ans: b)

9. The secret applied by Moti for the last time was _____.

- a) uttering the name of Vishnu and crossing the river
b) paying more money to the boatman for crossing the river
c) requesting the Pundit to help her cross the river
d) closing eyes and crossing the river

Ans: a)



10. While demonstrating the miracle of faith, the story draws a contrast between _____.

- a) scholarship and secret b) scholarship and complete faith
c) knowledge and religion d) service and knowledge

Ans: a)

II Identify the speaker / character.

1. "Only one who is very near to God and Truth can command such wisdom."

Moti the milkmaid

2. "I will do as you say O Master!"

Moti, the milkmaid

3. "That is secret?"

The Pundit

4. What do you mean?

The Pundit

5. "How then did you cross the river?"

The Pundit

6. "Ankle - deep ?

The Pundit

7. "So, now you remembered!"

Moti, the milkmaid

8. "Boat? Why sir?

Moti, the milkmaid

III Complete the mind-map with necessary details.

1.

Once a landlord asked a milkmaid to supply milk to the Pundit daily

The milkmaid discharged her duty
i) _____.

She was amazed at the iii) _____ among the audience

She crossed the river by the help of ii) _____.

She was happy about making a humble contribution towards
iv) _____

She resolved not to
v) _____.

Answers

i) faithfully	ii) a ferry boat	iii) discourse of the Pundit
iv) the Pundit's physical well-being	v) fail in her duty	

2.

Moti, the milkmaid thanked the Pundit for passing the secret on to her.

After a month, the Pundit appreciated the milkmaid's service and thanked
i) _____.

The Pundit did not believe her and so he iii) _____

The milkmaid told him that she crossed the river by uttering
ii) _____.

With folded hands, Moti prayed and
iv) _____

The Pundit almost fainted seeing her crossing the river v) _____.

Answers

i) the boatman	ii) the name of Vishnu	iii) followed her tiptoe
iv) stepped into the water	v) walking with ease	

IV Paragraph.

Write a paragraph about the faithful service and complete faith of Moti, the milkmaid.

Moti, the milkmaid, was happy to supply a tumblerful of milk to the Pundit in the morning everyday. She crossed the river by the help of a ferry boat. Being amazed at the eloquent discourse of the Pundit, she resolved not to fail in her duty. Once the boatman refused to come before the sunrise to take her across the river because the river was in spate. But that did not stop her delivering the milk before sunrise. She believed the words of the Pundit about crossing the river uttering the name of Vishnu. The unshakable faith made her walk across the river with ease.

Step to success**A. Select correct options to fill in the blanks.**

1. As I _____ in the rain for the bus to arrive, it appeared as _____ it would not arrive, _____ it took all my patience.
- a. weighted, though, so b. wetted, if, so c. waited, though, till

Ans: c)

B. Select option that correctly forms the 2nd pair similar to the 1st.

1. Bread : Yeast :: Curd : ?

- a) Germs b) Bacteria c) Fungi d) Virus

Ans: b)

2. Fungi : Fungus :: Species : ?

- a) Specey b) Specy c) Specie d) Species

Ans: d)

3. Throw : Worth :: Tide : ?

- a) Water b) Ocean c) Edit d) Sea

Ans: a)

4. Lion : Forest :: Otter : ?

- a) Cage b) Water c) The Alps d) Burrow

Ans: b)

ADDITIONAL

Analogy

Select option that correctly forms the 2nd pair similar to the 1st.

1. Early : Late :: Dawn : ?

- a) sunrise b) afternoon c) night d) twilight

Ans: d)

2. saw : wood :: knife : ?

- a) car b) bread c) ice d) furniture

Ans: b)

3. Child : Fire :: Pilot : ?

- a) aeroplane b) runway c) reef d) sky

Ans: c)

4. Dermatologist : Skin :: Cardiologist : ?

- a) genes b) heart c) eyes d) ears

Ans: b)

5. Editor : Newspaper : _____ : _____ ?

- a) Lecturer : University b) Teacher : School
c) Nurse : Hospital d) Architect : Designer

Ans: d)

Connecting to self

Avoid littering in ponds and water resources.



Using detergents and cleaners that are not environment friendly.



Throwing chemicals or liquids.



save the rain water.



I never dispose of fish or animal entrails in or around fresh water resources.



Dumping sudsy water into fresh water resources.



UNIT TEST - 2

ENGLISH

Class: 7

Marks: 20

SECTION - A

I. Choose the correct synonym for the word given below.

2×1=2

1. plaintive
a) continuous b) sad c) cheerful
2. wrought
a) caused b) corrected c) removed

II. Choose the correct antonym for the word given below.

2×1=2

1. laziness
a) kindness b) passivity c) liveliness
2. peace
a) calm b) agitation c) confusion

III Answer the following questions in a sentence or two. (any 2)

2×2=4

1. In what ways have the river and its banks changed?
2. How were the rooms arranged in Tagore's house?
3. How did Tagore spend his afternoons?

SECTION - B

IV Read the following lines and answer the questions given below.

2

1. *An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring unto us from the heaven's brink*
a) What provides the heavenly drink?
b) Pick out the rhyming words.

SECTION - C

V 1. Fill in the blanks by choosing the best option.

2×1=2

- a) Moti is a poor _____.
i) pundit ii) disciple iii) milkmaid
- b) The boatman did not turn up because _____.
i) the river was in spate
ii) the milkmaid did not pay for the boat fare
iii) he was ill

2. Identify the speaker.**2×1=2**

- a) "But I apply the secret?"
 b) "Tell the boatman how pleased I am with him"

SECTION - D**VI 1. Choose the right pattern.****3×1=3**

- a) I drove a scooter yesterday.
 i) SVOC ii) SVIODO iii) SVOA
 b) During the war, many people lost their homes.
 i) SVAA ii) SVIODO iii) ASVO
 c) The book is on the table.
 i) SVO ii) SVA iii) SVC

2. Choose the best answer.**2×1=2**

- a) I would tell you if you _____ me.
 i) will ask ii) asked iii) had asked
 b) If she _____ well, she would have won the cup.
 i) plays ii) played iii) had played

3. Choose the best option that gives the meaning of the idiom, 'Once in a blue moon'**1×1=1**

- a) rarely b) eagerly c) faithfully d) often

Answer Key

I	1. b 2. a
II	1. c 2. b
IV	a) A thing of beauty b) drink, brink
V	1. a) iii b) i 2. a) Moti, the milkmaid b) The Pundit
VI	1. a) iii b) iii c) ii 2. a) ii b) iii 3. a)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER - SECOND TERM

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

ENGLISH

Class: 8

Marks: 60

SECTION - A [Vocabulary]

I. Choose the correct synonym for the word given below.

3×1=3

1. fame
a) disrespect b) popularity c) attraction
2. garb
a) clothes b) colours c) clouds
3. sacred
a) simple b) honest c) pure

II. Choose the correct antonym for the word given below.

3×1=3

1. taste
a) sweet b) dislike c) desire
2. possessed
a) lacked b) owned c) controlled
3. peace
a) calm b) non-violence c) agitation

III. Write a sentence of your own for each homonyms.

2×1=2

- a. Express - something done fast _____.
- b. Express - convey _____.

IV. Choose the best option that gives the meaning of the idiom, 'bad egg'. 1×1=1

- a) quick decision b) dishonest person c) useless person d) proud person

V. Make a sentence on each of the idioms.

2×1=2

- a. smell a cat
- b. caught red-handed

SECTION - B [Grammar]

VI. Spot the errors in the following sentences and correct them.

2×1=2

1. I cannot say if he has passed the exam or not.
2. Hardly did the bell ring than I reached the school.

VII. Choose the correct conjunctions from the options given in the brackets.**2×1=2**

1. Suresh found his book _____ he left it. (when, where, wherever)
2. _____ he was ill, he went to the doctor. (as, though, if)

VIII. Choose the right sentence pattern.**2×1=2**

1. He will be travelling to New Delhi next Friday.
a) SVOA b) SVAA c) SVOC
2. Rajesh appears dull.
a) SVO b) SVA c) SVC

IX. Complete the sentences with the correct tense forms of the verbs given in the brackets.**4×1=4**

1. If Ravi saved enough money, he _____ (buy) a dictionary.
2. If Sumathi _____ (invite) us, we will attend her birthday party.
3. If they had not locked the doors, the thieves _____ (break into) their house.
4. If I _____ (be) the Principal, I would make sports compulsory.

SECTION - C [Prose]**X Answer the following questions in a sentence or two. (any 3)****3×1=3**

1. What did Newton manufacture at his young age?
2. Why were Newton's friends attracted by the wind mill?
3. In what ways have the river and its banks changed according to Tagore?
4. How were the rooms arranged in Tagore's house?
5. What were the two pictures in the sitting room that attracted Tagore's attention?

XI Answer the following questions in a paragraph. (any 1)**1×5=5**

1. Mention some of Newton's inventions.
2. How did Tagore spend his afternoon?
3. Describe how the river looked when Tagore rowed back.

SECTION - D [Poetry]**XII Quote from memory from the poem 'Making Life Worth While'.****1×5=5**

From : 'One gleam

To : heritage

XIII A] Appreciation questions.**3×1=3**

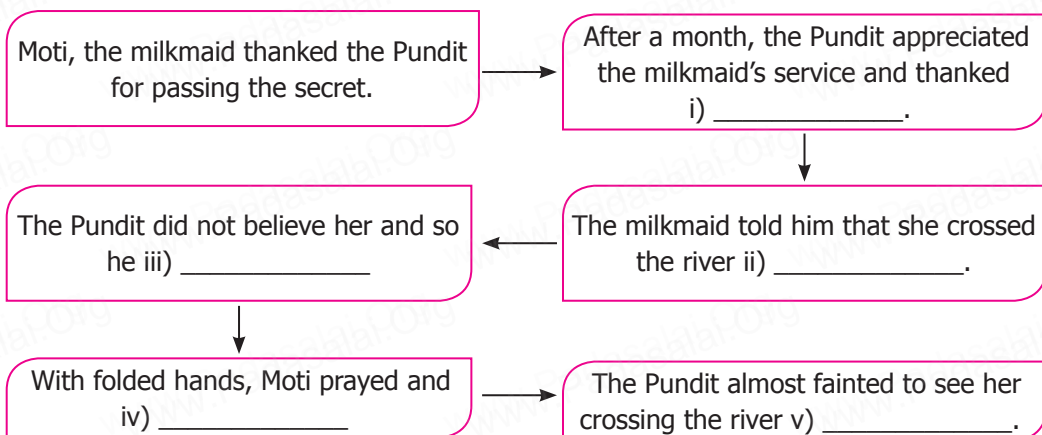
1. *One bit of courage
For the darkening sky*
a) What is essential to face the darkening period of life?
2. *Some shape of beauty moves away the pall
From our dark spirits*
a) What drives out the pall of gloom from our life?
b) Pick out the words in alliteration.

B. Answer the following questions in about 80 words. (any 1)**1×3=3**

1. What makes our life worth while according to George Eliot?
2. How is a thing of beauty is a joy for ever?
3. Do you admire the beauty of nature, animals, places or things? What are your experiences?

SECTION - E [Supplementary Reader]**XIV. Answer the following questions in a paragraph. (any 1)****1×5=5**

1. What were the answers to the three questions? What is the message of the hermit?
2. Why did the bearded man ask for the king's forgiveness? What did the king do to show his forgiveness?
3. Write about the faithful service and complete faith of the milkmaid.

XV. Complete the mind map using the clues given below.**1×5=5**

Clues:

- followed her tiptoe
- walking with ease
- the boatman
- by uttering the name of Vishnu
- stepped into the river

XVI Write a formal e-mail to your friend inviting to your birthday party.

1×5=5

XVII You are the head girl / boy Govt. High School. Your school is going to publish the annual magazine next month. Write a notice for the school notice board inviting the students to submit articles.

1×5=5

Answer Key

I	1. d 2. a 3. c
II	1. b 2. a 3. c
IV	b
VI	1. delete 'if', use 'whether' 2. delete 'than', use 'when'
VII	1. where 2. as
VIII	1. b 2. c
IX	1. would buy 2. invites 3. would have broken into 4. were
XIII	A. 1. one lit of courage 2. a) some beautiful things b) some shape
XV	i) the boatman ii) by uttering the name of Vishnu iii) followed her tiptoe iv) stepped into the river v) walking with ease

Making Life Worth While

- *George Eliot*

Every soul that touches yours -

Be it the slightest contact -

Get there from some good;

Some little grace; one kindly thought;

One aspiration yet unfelt;

One bit of courage

For the darkening sky;

One gleam of faith

To brave the thickening ills of life;

One glimpse of brighter skies -

To make this life worthwhile

And heaven a surer heritage.