

JARA QUICK REFERENCE

ENGLISH MATERIAL FOR HSC - II YEAR (2019-20)

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PART – I

Q.NO : 1-20 (ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS)

20X1 = 20 MARKS

| 1. SYNONYMS | 2. ANTONYMS |
|--|---|
| LESSON : 1 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artless – Innocent • Barely – Hardly • Chatter – Talk (Short, High-Pitched Sound) • Demeanour – Behaviour • Deserted – Uninhabited, Lonely • Emigrate – Leaving One’s Country • Frequently – Often • Frequently – Often • Gathered – Collected • Hawked – Sell Things Crying Out Loudly • Intrude – Interfere (Enter without Permission) • Leaped – Jumped • Pause – Silence • Persuaded - Convinced • Rubble – Debris, Ruins • Scarce – Rare • Shabby- Ill-Dressed, Poor Maintained • Shrugged – Raised The Shoulders • Slackened – Reduced • Trade – Business • Tunic – A Loose Outer Garment Without Sleeves • Vestibule – Lobby • Vexation – Annoyance • Worn – Old And Damaged | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bought x Sold • Brisk x Slow • Comfortable x Uncomfortable • Deserted x Habited • Destroyed x Created • Disappeared x Appeared • Devotion x Disloyalty • Early x Late • Earnest x Frivolous, Indifferent • Engaging x Unappealing • Exposure x Concealment • Extremely x Mildly, Moderately • Frequently x Seldom • Hopefully x Doubtfully • Horribly x Attractively • Imagined x Unimagined • Lively x Dull, Gloomy • Loose x Tight • Paused x Continued • Pleasant X Ugly • Pretty x Ugly • Scarcely x Sufficiently • Selfless x Selfish • Seriously x Casually • Shabby x Neat |
| LESSON – 2 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cauldron – A Big Pot Used For Boiling • Controversial – Debatable • Curious – Interested • Dangling – Hanging • Despised – Hated • Etiquette – Decorum • Liable – Likely • Mysterious - Secretive • Mysterious – Secretive • Optimistic – Positive, Hopeful • Rationing – Restricting the Consumption of a Scarce Commodity During War • Regard – Consider • Spout – The Pipe-Like opening in a teapot through which tea is poured Out • Stimulation – Encouragement, Motivation • Virtues – Merits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerable X Insignificant • Controversial x Certain • Curious x Indifferent • Despised x Loved, Liked • Dispute x Agreement • Forward X Backward • Invariably X Never • Mysterious x Clear • Rarity x Commonness • Reasonable X Unreasonable • Ruin X Create • Shallow x Deep • Subtilized X Unrefined • Unanswerable X Answerable • Violent x Calm • Virtues x Vices • Worth X Worthless |
| LESSON – 3 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agony – Pain • Amputated – Removed • Career - Profession • Cripple – Disabled • Disfigured – Spoiled Or marred in appearance • Ennobles – Improves • Fate – Destiny • Finale – Final / Climax | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agony x Comfort, Happy • Amputated x Joined • Appreciate X Condemn • Celebration X Failure • Clouded x Untroubled • Confidence X Diffidence • Ennobles X Humiliates • Fact X Fiction |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grand Prix – One of Several International Motor-Racing events • Gripped – Held Tightly • Important – Significant • Intrepid – Fearless • Mutilating – Injuring • Prevalent – Predominant • Profound – Deep (Here Great) • Solace – Comfort • Sophisticated – Refined • Tumour – Diseased Growth in some part of the body | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloomy × Happy • Important X Unwanted • Malignant X Harmless • Nobility × Dishonour • Particularly × Commonly • Severe × Mild • Sophisticated × Unrefined • Suffering X Enjoying • Trust × Disbelief • Trust X Disbelief |
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LESSON – 4

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornice - Overhanging mass of snow or ice along a ridge, shaped like the curling crest of a wave • Cramponed - Climbing on ice wearing spike shoes • Crest – Top crossing • Cwm - An enclosed arm-chair shaped hollow situated at the head of a valley • Descending – Coming down • Donned – Wore • Fierce – Ferocious • Firmer - Stronger • Grin – Happiness • Heaved – Pulled • Ridge – Higher edge • Scraped - Scratched • Scrambling - Climbing hurriedly on hands and knees • Spurred – Prompted • Steady – Firm • Summit - Meadow • Tantalize - Tease or taunt • Trail – Exhausted • Traverse - the name given to such a wave • Wriggle - To move with a twist or turn • Zest – Enthusiasm | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cautiously × Carelessly • Collapsed x Refreshed • Concealed × Opened • Concluded x Commenced • Crawled x Raced • Descending × Ascending • Disguise × Real • Distant x Near • Exhausted × Plenty • Firm × Soft • Frequent × Seldom • Frozen × Warm • Grim × Cheerful • Grin × Frown • Hoisted × Lowered • Hollow × Raised • Loomed x Vanished • Narrowed × Broadened • Perpetual × Temporary • Persisted × Stopped, Slopped • Regaining x Losing • Sharply × Gradually • Springly × Carelessly • Urgency × Ordinary |
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LESSON - 5

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthologies – Book or other collection of selected writings by various authors • Antiquity – Ancientness • Conservative – Traditional • Considerable – Ample, Sizable • Dravidian – A Family of languages spoken in Southern India and Sri Lanka • Edited - Compiled • Emerge - Arise • Esthetics – American Spelling for Aesthetics, Sense of Beauty • Facet – Feature, Character • Fecund – Fertile • Illuminated – Lucid Or Clear • Indigenous – Native • Indo-Aryan – Indo-European People • Inscriptions – A Historical, religious, record cut, • Myriad – Indefinitely Great Number • Offshoot – Outgrowth, Sprout • Patently – Clearly, Undoubtedly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquity × Modernity • Classical × Modern • Conservative × Liberal • Considerable × Negligible • Currently × Formerly • Delighted X Sad • Deny × Agree • Deny X Accept • Fecund X Infertile • Illuminated × Darkened • Indigenous × Foreign • Modern - Ancient • Obvious × Obscure • Pre-Dates – Comes In Last • Sacred × Unholy, Profane • Secular × Religious • Tradition X New Look • Unequivocally × Ambiguously • Unique × Common • Vital × Insignificant |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profundity – Solidity, Sophistication • Secular – Non Religious, Temporal • Subaltern – Subordinate, Inferior • Touchstone – A Standard Or Criterion • Undergird – Fundamental Support • Unique – Distinctive | |
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LESSON - 6

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|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodate - Fit In With • Anarchy – Lawlessness/ Rebellion • Chaos – Confusion • Confusion – Mess • Consideration – Scrutiny • Contract – Commitment • Conventional - Normal • Curtailed - Reduced • Fancy – Desire • Indifferent – Unconcerned • Insolence - Rudeness • Interfere – Hinder • Liberty – Freedom • Pavement – Sidewalk/platform • Pedestrians – Persons Who Walk In The Streets • Peril – Danger / Risk • Pointed – Indicated • Preserved – Maintained • Ridiculous – Comical • Shandy – Lemonade • Tyranny - Autocracy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation x Refusal • Anarchy x Order • Chaos x Normalcy, Orderliness • Common Place x Unique • Confusion x Clarity • Conventional x Unconventional • Curtail x Lengthen • Danger x Safe • Heroism x Cowardliness • Hurry x Relaxed • Indifferent x Interested • Inquire x Respond • Judgment x misjudgement • Liable x Unlikely • Liberty x Slavery • Peril x Safety • Pointed x Ignored • Preserved x Destroyed • Qualified x Incompetent • Reality x Unreality • Ridiculous x Appreciable • Stout x Frail, Thin • Tyranny x Democracy |
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3. ABBREVIATION (TEXTUAL EXAMPLES 139,145)

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|---|---|
| RAW – Research and Analysis Wing CIA – Central Intelligence Agency MI6 - Military Intelligence Section – 6 Mossad – The Institute for Intelligence and Special operation ASIS – Australian Secret Intelligence Service MSS – Ministry of State Security FSB Federal Security Bureau of Russian Federation | BC – Before Christ AD – Anno Domini BCE – Before Common Era (or) Before Christian Era CE - Common Era (or) Current Era |
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|-------|--|------|---|
| AIBA | Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur | MNC | Multi National Company |
| AIDS | Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome | MRI | Magnetic Resonance Imaging |
| ATM | Automated Teller Machine | NCC | National Cadet Corps |
| AVADI | Armed Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India | NASA | National Aeronautics and Space Administration |
| BBC | British Broadcasting Corporation | NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| BPO | Business Process Outsourcing | NLC | Neyveli Lignite Corporation |
| BPT | Bachelor of Physiotherapy | NRI | Non-Resident Indian |
| BSNL | Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited | NSS | National Service Scheme |
| CA | Chartered Accountant | OPAC | Online Public Access Catalogue |
| CAD | Computer Aided Designing | PA | Personal Assistant |
| CBSE | Central Board of Secondary Education | PAN | Permanent Account Number |
| CCTV | Closed-Circuit Television | PC | Personal Computer |
| CD | Compact Disc | PIN | Postal Index Number |
| CLRI | Central Leather Research Institute | PSU | Public Sector Unit |

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|-------|---|--------|---|
| CPU | Central Processing Unit | PTA | Parent-Teacher Association |
| DTP | Desk Top Publication | RADAR | Radio Detection And Ranging |
| ECG | Electro Cardio gram | RAM | Random Access Memory |
| FM | Frequency Modulation | RRB | Railway Recruitment Board |
| GATE | Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering | RSC | Referee Stopped Contest |
| GATT | General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs | SAARC | South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation committee |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product | SIM | Subscriber Identification Module |
| GST | Goods and Service(s) Tax | SR | Southern Railways (Service Record) |
| ICU | Intensive Care Unit | SMS | Short Message Service |
| IELTS | The International English Language Testing System | SSC | Staff Selection Commission |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation | STD | Subscriber Trunk Dialing |
| IIM | Indian Institute of Management | TNPSC | Tamilnadu Public Service Commission |
| IIT | Indian Institute of Technology | TOEFL | Test of English as a Foreign Language |
| IPC | Indian Penal Court | UGC | University Grants Commission |
| ISD | International Subscriber Dialing | UK | United Kingdom |
| ISRO | Indian Space Research Organisation | UNESCO | United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation |
| ITI | Industrial Training Institute | UNICEF | United Nations International Children Emergency Fund |
| LASER | Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation | UNO | United Nations Organisation Committee |
| LED | Light Emitting Diode | UPS | Uninterrupted Power Supply |
| LIC | Life Insurance Corporation | USA | United States of America |
| LKG | Lower Kindergarten | VAT | Value Added Tax |
| LPG | Liquefied Petroleum Gas | VCR | Video Cassette Recorder |
| LTD | Limited | VIRUS | Vital Information Resources Under Siege |
| MCI | Medical Council of India | WHO | World Health Organisation |
| MBA | Master of Business Administration | WWW | World Wide Web |
| MHRD | Ministry of Human Resource Development | ZIP | Zone improvement Plan |

4. COMPOUND WORDS - TEXTUAL EXERCISE

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Form a phrase with the following pairs of nouns fibre + tissue – fibrous tissue 1. muscle + pain – muscular pain 2. skeleton + system – skeletal system 3. nerve + disorder – nervous disorder 4. digestion + enzymes – digestive enzymes 5. surgery + instruments – surgical instruments 6. agony + experience – agonizing experience 7. glory + victory – glorious victory 8. fancy + idea – fanciful idea 9. emotion + song – emotional song 10. sense + issue – sensitive issue</p> | <p>f. Fill the empty boxes with suitable words under each word class. NOUN - VERB - ADJECTIVE - ADVERB amusement - amuse- amusement - amusingly appreciation - appreciate-appreciable- appreciably success -succeed - successful - successfully pride - pride - proud - proudly hope - hope - hopeful - hopefully</p> |
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| Noun + Verb = airtight, benchmark, bus stop, daybreak, finger print, haircut, hand wash, headache, headline, machine wash, moon walk, | Verb+Noun = Bath room, breakfast, call taxi, crossword, crybaby, fire place, guidebook, handle bar, passport, popcorn, |
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|--|--|
| paint brush, rain fall, root cause, snow fall, sunrise, sunset, toothache, toothbrush | rest room, show room, stop clock, walk man, watch dog, watch man, workroom |
| Noun +Noun = air ticket, bedroom, bed time, book stall, bus station, chess men, class room, dream world, eye liner, fireman, hand bag, iceaxe, icefall, postwar, railroad, postcard, postman, handcuff, honey bee, knife-edge, notebook, rabbit-hole, riverbank, seashore shoelace, timetable, waterproof, water tank, windproof | Noun + Adjective = age-old, black gold, black cat, careless, deadslow, downtrodden, duty free, henpecked, homeless, homesick, jet black, knee –deep, lifelong, merciless, milk white, partly-full, red hot, silver white, sky blue, snow white, tax free, world famous |
| Gerund + Noun = biting cold, cooking gas, dancing bird, dining table, driving licence, driving school, fishing net, looking glass, reading room, setting sun, sleeping-bags, swimming pool, visiting card, waiting list, walking stick, washing machine, writing pad | Noun + Gerund = air conditioning, book binding, cat walking, cross questioning, day – dreaming, hand writing, mind blowing, mind reading, Oil-bathing, story- telling, thanks giving, train-spotting, white-washing, |
| Adverb+verb = back drop, back track, fore ground, input, intake, outlive, output, outset, overact, overcharge, overcome, over grow, overspend, overthrow, undercharge, under estimate, undergo, under rate, undertake, upkeep, upset | Adjective+Noun = blackboard, black box, blue berry, blue cross, blue print, clever boy, deep well, full moon, gentleman, green house, half-way, hardware, highway, nobel man, red cross, short change, software, white board |
| Adjective+Gerund = curious-looking, dry-cleaning, easy going, easy-going, good looking, hardworking, never-ending, public speaking, shabby-looking | Adjective+Verb = black list, clear cut, highlight, long awaited, long forgotten, safeguard, sidewalk, whitewash |
| Preposition + Noun = afternoon, back ground, by lane, downfall, downstream, foresee, inbox, inside, offspring, outclass, outpatient, overage, overcoat, overconfidence, underclass, Up stream | Preposting+Verb = byline, outlook, outnumber, overact, over-ride, undercharge, under-estimate, understand, upload |

5. PREFIX - TEXUAL EXERCISES

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

| Word | Prefix | Suffix | Word | Prefix | Suffix |
|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Patient | impatient | patiently | honour | dishonor | honourable |
| Respect | disrespect | respectable | manage | mismanage | |
| management | | | | | |
| Fertile | infertile | fertility | different | indifferent | difference |
| friend | befriend | friendly | obey | disobey | obedience |

| | |
|---|--|
| a - atheist, aglow, anew, attribute | anti - antinational, anticlimax, antibiotic |
| mis - misunderstand, mistake, misplace, misuse, misspell, mistrust | multi - multinational, multivitamins, multilingual, multichannel |
| co - cooperate, coincide, cprocessor, copolymerize, coexist | non - non-violence, non-cooperative, non-vegetarian |
| de - degrade, depart, deface, design, decode | out - outdoor, outline, output, outcome, |
| dis - disagree, dishonest, disprove, disconnect, dislike discovered, disrespect | over - overlap, overcut, overjoy, overtax, overact, overcome, overlook |
| en - encourage, enlarge, encounter, enclose | poly - polysyllabic, polytechnic, polytrophic |
| em - empower, emancipate, embalm, emblaze | post - post paid, post man, post poned |
| ex- exminister, exservice man | pre - prepaid, preface, precaution, |
| fore- forehead, foretold, forenoon, forefather | pro - proclaim, proactive |
| hyper - hyperactive, hypertension, hypersensitive | re - reappear, recheck, rearrange, |
| il - illegible, illiterate, illegal | semi- semicircle, semifinal, semiliquid |
| ig - ignoble, ignorant, ignitable | sub - substandard, subdivide, subscription |
| micro - microbiology, microbeam | sur - surface, surname, surpass, surplus |
| in - income, indirect, ineffective, irrelevant | tele - telephone, telecom, telebank |
| im - immortal, immature, impossible, imprison, immobile, impression, impatient | ir - irrespective, irrational, irregular, irrelevant |
| trans - transform, transport, transnational, | un - unable, unacceptable, uncommon, |

| | |
|---|---|
| transcultural | uncertain, unnatural, unaware, unfortunate |
| mal – malfunction, malpractice, malnutrition | under – underestimate, understand |
| inter – interact, interchange, interview, international | uni - unicorn, uniform, unicellular, unilateral |

SUFFIX

| | |
|--|---|
| -ish - boyish, greenish, bookish, childish, feverish, girlish, grimish | -ile - docile, voltaile, fragile, ductile, juvenile |
| -ment - engagement, government, appointment, adjustment, improvement... | -ous - joyous, desirous, chivalrous, victorious, thunderous, vigorous, miraculous |
| -mania - squandermania, megalomania, bibliomania, kleptomania | -er - teacher, follower, driver, keeper, preacher, adviser, thinner, lawyer, boxer, fighter, speaker.. |
| -ism - pessimism, optimism, communism, euphemism, patriotism, organism, humanism, chauvnisism, realism, isomerism, sadism, racism | -ly – gladly, happily, highly, lovely, loudly, lowly, carefully, correctly, badly, normally, perfectly, shortly, softly, wrongly, slowly... |
| -ise - familiarise, popularise, verbalise, cirticise, vandalise, publicise | -ness - fitness, clearness, goodness, neatness, cleanliness, weakness, fineness.... |
| -eteer - noveletee | logy - psychology, physiology, zoology, radiology, biology, astrology, geneology |
| -ling - princeling, hireling, duckling | -al - partial, regional, formal, visual, nominal, final, initial, proposal, terminal |
| -hood - boyhood, manhood, childhood, brotherhood | -ship - kinship, scholarship, relationship, fellowship, authorship, friendship |
| -let - leaflet, bracelet, eaglet, booklet | -graph - auto graph, photograph, video graph |
| tion - superstition, suction, reception, collection, section, distribution, prevention, corporation, cooperation, election, selection... | -ity - activity, possibility, relativity, creativity, mobility, originality, agility, surity, fidelity, formality, normality, morality, ... |

6. DEFINITION OF THE WORD - TEXUAL EXERCISES

1. Numismatics - The study of money and coins
2. Electro Dynamics- The study of the way that electric current and magnetic fields affect each other
3. Phonetics - The study of speech sounds
4. Aesthetics - The study of principles of beauty
5. Genetics - The study of genes
6. Statistics - The study of analysing information given in numbers
7. Politics - The study of government and using power in public life
8. Aeronautics - The study of building and flying air-craft
9. Informatics- The study of processing data for storage and retrieval

d) Collocation

It is a pair or group of words that always appears in the same order. Some collocations picked from the lesson subtlety and profundity, greatness and richness, culture and tradition vast and rich, read and write, pros and cons, sooner or later, dead or alive, null and void, black and white

Identify the words that mean the following.

Indigenous myriad conservative indescribable antiquity aesthetics universality secular

1. This is something that is related to ancient time antiquity.
2. The word that describes pleasing in appearance aesthetics.
3. Things that are not specifically religious secular.
4. The word to mention a large number myriad.
5. This describes something which is produced or belongs to a particular region indigenous.
6. The thing that cannot be described indescribable.
7. This one is something which cannot come out of tradition conservative.
8. The quality of existing or involving everywhere universality.

TEXUAL EXERCISE (PAGE NO – 71)

c) Frame illustrative sentences to distinguish the meaning of the words in the clusters.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. career – carrier – courier | 6. lesson – lessen – liaison |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|

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|---|---|
| <p>a) We should be careful in choosing our career. b) My cycle has a carrier behind the seat. c) I sent the parcel through courier.</p> <p>2. patients – patience – patents a) Nurses look after the patients. b) Gita is known for her patience. c) Scientists get patents before create something new.</p> <p>3. accident – incident – incidence a) My neighbour met with an accident. b) The roads were sealed off because of some major incident. c) There's still a high incidence of Malaria in the area.</p> <p>4. scraping – scrapping – scrubbing a) The scrapings were collected from the lathe. b) Government is thinking of scrapping the use of a particular aircraft. c) The floor needs scrubbing</p> <p>5. accept – except – expect a) She accepts the new offer. b) Everybody attended the class except Sundar. c) We expect to get the results on Monday.</p> | <p>a) We should thorough the lesson before the exam. b) This medicine will lessen the pain. c) He is the liaison to deal with the problem between the workers and the management.</p> <p>7. severe – sever – sewer a) Radha suffers from severe stomach ache. b) The trunk of the tree was severed by the woodcutter. c) The sewer is under repair.</p> <p>8. raise – rise– rice a) David raised his hands to join the competition. b) The sun rises in the east. c) Rice is the staple food of south Indians.</p> <p>9. quiet – quite – quit a) The teacher asked the students to keep quiet. b) I saw quite a big snake. c) He decided to quit the job.</p> <p>10. final – finale – feline a) The painter was giving the final touch. b) The competitors were getting ready for the finale. c) She moves with a feline grace.</p> |
|---|---|

DEFINITION OF THE TERMS AND WORDS

| Term | Definition | Term | Defintion |
|-------------|--|--------------|--|
| Absenteeism | Habitual failure to be present at work | Heroism | Exceptional courage when facing with danger |
| Amateurism | Participating in sports as a hobby rather than for money | Idealism | Belief that the best possible concepts should be pursued |
| Barbarism | A brutal barbarous, savage act | Optimism | Hopeful feeling that all will turn out well |
| Criticism | A serious examination and judgement of something | Patriotism | Love of country |
| Egocentrism | Concern for your own interests and welfare | Racism | Superiority of one race over another |
| Feminism | A doctrine that advocates equal rights for women | Nationalis m | The doctrine that your country's interests are superior |

CIDE – MEANS KILLING

| WORDS | MEANINGS | WORDS | MEANINGS |
|-------------|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Acaricide | Chemical agent used to kill mites | Infanticide | Killing an infant |
| Bactericide | An drug that destroys bacteria | Matricide | Killing of mother |
| Herluicide | A chemical agent that destroy plants | Parricide | Killing your own father or mother |
| Genocide | Killing of people | Patricide | Killing of father |
| Germicide | An agent that destroys micro organisms | Perdiculicide | A chemical agent that kills lice |
| Fratricide | Killing of sibling | Regicide | Killing a king |
| Homocide | Killing of another person | Suicide | Killing of self |

| WORDS | DEFINITION | WORDS | DEFINITION |
|--------------|---------------------------|----------------|--|
| Andrology | Study of male health | Nanotechnology | the study of machines at the molecular level |
| Anthropology | Study of humans | Nephrology | the study of the kidneys |
| Archaeology | Study of ancient cultures | Neurology | the study of nerves |
| Biology | Study of life | Ornithology | Study of birds |

| | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------|---|
| Cardiology | study of the heart | Paleontology | Study fossils |
| Criminology | Scientific study of crime | Pathology | Study diseases |
| Dermatology | the study of the skin | Phonology | the study of vocal sounds |
| Diabetology | the study of diabetes mellitus | Physiology | the study of the functions of living organisms |
| Ecology | the study of the relationships between living organisms and their environment | Psychology | the study of mental processes in living creatures |
| Entomology | the study of insects | Rhinology | the study of the nose |
| Epidemiology | the study of the origin and spread of diseases | Seismology | the study of earthquakes |
| Geology | the study of the Earth | Sociology | the study of society |
| Gynecology | the study of medicine relating to women | Somatology | study of human characteristics |
| Hematology | the study of blood | Somnology | the study of sleep |
| Hepatology | the study of the liver | Technology | the study of the practical arts |
| Methodology | the study of methods | Traumatology | the study of wounds and injuries |
| Metrology | the study of measurement | Typology | the study of classification |
| Microbiology | the study of micro-organisms | Volcanology | the study of volcanoes |
| Mineralogy | the study of minerals | Zoology | the study of animals |
| Musicology | Study of music | | |

PHOBIA – UNKNOWN FEAR OF SOMETHING

| WORDS | DEFINITION | WORDS | DEFINITION |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Ablutophobia | Fear of bathing | Kleptophobia | Fear of stealing |
| Achluophobia | Fear of darkness | Megalomania | Mental illness |
| Acousticophobia | Fear of noise | Monophobia | Fear of solitude or being alone |
| Ailurophobia | Fear of cats | Osmophobia | Fear of smell |
| Algophobia | Fear of pain | Phasmophobia | Fear of ghosts |
| Anglophobia | Fear of using English | Poinophobia | Fear of punishment |
| Antlophobia | Fear of floods | Potophobia | Fear of alcohol |
| Arsonphobia | Fear of fire | Pyromania | Set fire to things |
| Autophobia | Fear of being alone | Rupophobia | Fear of dirt |
| Biliomania | A craze for books | Satanophobia | Fear of Satan |
| Claustrophobia | Fear of enclosed space | Scolionophobia | Fear of school |
| Cyberphobia | Fear of work in computer | Snakephobia | Fear of snakes |
| Galephobia | Fear of cats | Squandermania | Spending money recklessly |
| Hydrophobia | Fear of water | Tachophobia | Fear of speed |
| Kakorrhaphiophobia | Fear of failure or defeat | Xenophobia | Fear of strangers or foreigners |
| Katsaridaphobia | Fear of cockroaches | Zoophobia | Fear of animals |
| Kleptomania | Strong desire to steal | | |

7. FOREIGN WORDS

| WORDS | MEANINGS | WORDS | MEANINGS |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| Ad hoc | for a particular purpose | In cognito | In disguise |
| Ad interim | Temporarily | In toto | totally |
| Alias | Otherwise known as | Liaison | coordination of activities |
| Avan garde | New or modern ideas | Postmortem | after death |

| | | | |
|------------|--|-------------|----------------------------|
| Bon voyage | saying goodbye | Prima facie | at first sight |
| Bonafide | genuine | Proforma | For the sake of form |
| De facto | in fact | Rapport | a close relationship |
| Elite | Belonging to the higher class | Resume | a summary |
| En masse | as a whole group | Sine die | without a date being fixed |
| En route | on the way | Status quo | the situation |
| Erratum | error | Verbatim | Quote exactly same words |
| Ex gratia | given as a favour through there is no legal obligation | Versus | Against |
| Exparte | On one side | Via | by way of |
| Faux pas | Mistake | Via media | middle course |
| In camera | secret session | Viva voce | a spoken examination |

8. QUESTION TAGS – TEXTUAL EXERCISE (PAGE NO:79,80,81,217)

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Task 1 Add suitable question tags to the following.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The children are very happy today, aren't they? You have not returned my books yet, have you? We enjoyed the trip very much, didn't we? Let's clean the shelves this weekend, shall we? My mother rarely travels by bus, does she? Somebody must bell the cat, mustn't they? Anita never comes late to office, does she? I am always the winner, aren't I? Don't commit this mistake again, will you? There is a pharmacy near that bus stand, isn't there? Bacteria can never survive in extreme weather condition, can they? I am not as smart as you are, am I? The boys broke the window pane last evening, didn't they? Leaves wither during autumn, don't they? You should add a little salt to the buttermilk, shouldn't you? | <p>Task 2 Correct the error found in the question tag in each of the following.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The evil doers cannot cross the path of truth, can't they? – can they? The vegetables in the fridge are still fresh, aren't it? – aren't they? The village head understood the intention of the politician, doesn't he? – didn't he? I claim to be a person of faith and prayer, aren't I? – don't I? The employees are seldom allowed to meet their boss, aren't they? – are they? Let's organize a trip to Goa, can we? – shall we? The landlady will charge me for the damage, shan't she? – shalln't she? Both the sisters have left for Canada, aren't they? – haven't they? That's definitely not the right thing to do in this situation, isn't that? – is it? We needn't apply for a bank loan, do we? – need we? The Chief Guest spoke a few words, did he? – didn't he? The rhinoceros has a horn made of keratin, haven't they? – doesn't it? |
|--|--|

More examples

| | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> You are a student, aren't you? Aji is not a lawyer, is she? Lawrence saw the snake sliding into the hole, didn't he? Jordi attends the class regularly, doesn't he? Madhav doesn't speak Telugu, does he? Cities are increasingly becoming urbanised, aren't they? They experiment with ways to improve air quality, don't they? The aim should be to reduce congestion, shouldn't it? It changes the way people commute in cities, doesn't it? These shared AVs will run at higher utilization rates, didn't they? The neighbours like us,? don't they | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pragathi put the bunch of flowers in the vase, doesn't she? didn't she Arun was in a great dilemma at that time, didn't he? wasn't he? I am an expert in cooking, am n't I? aren't I Let's take this matter to court, can we? shall we? Don't forget to hand over this file to my manager, will you? The pair of shoes near the door is not yours, is it? They have a resort in Yercaud, haven't they? Our dog scarcely sleeps at night, does it? You do a lot of social service, don't you? There is a stadium near your office isn't there? These should not be thought of as luxury but |
|---|--|

12. We have another carton of milk, ? don't we
13. These children look very weak and tired, don't they?
9. Nobody can resolve this issue, can they?
10. We seldom speak to our neighbours, do we?
11. The old woman sells dolls made of sea-shells, doesn't she?
12. I have captured some beautiful moments in my camera, haven't I?

- as necessity, should they?
24. He plays football? doesn't he
 25. Mary is going to see that movie, ? isn't she
 26. You're living in France, ? aren't you
 27. You live in France, ? don't you
 28. Thomas is coming over tonight ? isn't he
 29. Fiona is Irish? isn't she
 30. Peter and Nancy are coming to the party? aren't they

9. IDIOMS MEANING / PHRASAL VERBS MEANING - TEXT BOOK EXERCISES

Give the meanings of the following phrasal verbs and frame sentences using them.

1. cut off – to remove something by cutting
The branch was cut off from the main tree.
2. come upon – meet someone by chance
I came upon my English teacher in Chennai.
3. put out – stop something burning
The firefighters put out the fire.
4. draw up – stop
A taxi drew up outside the hotel.
5. pass out – become unconscious / faint .
The politician passed out when the IT officials came
6. take off – start flying; remove clothing
The flight took off at the right time.
As soon as I reached my house I took off my coat.
7. turn away – refuse permission
Minister turned away to give interview to reporters
8. stand by – help someone who is in difficulty,
My friends stood by me all the time.
9. bank on – depend on
The whole team is banking on him to win the match.

Let us learn a few more with their meaning.

ice-berg- extremely large mass of ice floating in sea

ice-cap - a layer of ice permanently covering parts of the earth, especially around North and South Poles

ice-floe - a large area of ice floating in the sea

ice-sheet - a layer of ice that covers a large area of land for a long period of time

ice-rink - specially prepared flat surface of ice, where you can ice-skate;

PHRASAL VERBS

1. My manager turned on a new account with the bank.
2. The son took over the company from his father.
3. During our last summer we set off to Ooty
4. The match was put off due to rain.

see off - start off / to begin a journey

stop over - to go to station or airport to say good bye to some one

set off - to stay at a place for a short period of time when travelling to another place

get in – enter a bus, train place

get off – leave a bus or train etc.

get on – arrive inside train, bus etc.

get away – to go away from home for a vacation.

check in – arrive and register at airport or hotel

check out – pay the bill when leaving a hotel

let down – disappointed

chuckled to himself – laughed softly to himself

take cheer – to be encouraged

raise the devil – to complain or scold

black with anger – become enraged

take chances – try one's luck / take a risk

d) Semantic Network

- i) Match the following with their right field choosing appropriately from the box given.
- snow-board – sports ; snow-storm – weather
- snow-mobile – transportation; snow-bird – travel
- snow-chains – machinery ; snow-belt – geography

I

IDIOMS (PAGE NO : 117)

- i) Given below are some idiomatic expressions with their meanings. Understand the meaning
- a) wait for the dust to settle - to wait for a situation to become clear or certain
 - b) get/have all your ducks in a row - to have made all the preparations needed to do something
 - c) fetch and carry (for somebody) - to do a lot of little jobs for somebody as if you were their servant
 - d) do the math - to think carefully about something before doing it, so that you know all the relevant facts or figures
 - e) round the corner - very near

- ii) Fill in the blanks with the right idioms. Choose from the above given idioms.

- a) The Sherpas are cheerful, gallant men, who fetch and carry tents, oxygen, food etc., for climbers during their ascent of the summit.
 b) The team does the math carefully so as to reach the summit successfully.
 c) When they had to climb through deep snow the party sometimes had to wait for the dust to settle.
 d) Each member of the team had all their responsibility to get all their ducks in a row.
 e) We could not believe that with a few more whacks of the ice axe in the firm snow we were round the corner to the top.

iii) Understand the meaning of the given idiomatic expression and choose the right one to complete the sentence.

the icing on the cake – something extra and not essential, but is added to make it even better
 break the ice – to make people more relaxed, especially at the beginning of the meeting

- a) The conference room was silent though packed. The chairman introduced an interactive session to break the ice.
 b) Our headmistress not only promised us to take us for an excursion, but also announced that on return we would get a holiday. It was like the icing on the cake.

| WORDS | MEANING | WORDS | MEANING |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| A Bolt from the blue | Unexpected event | In hot pursuit | Chasing |
| A drop in the ocean | A very small amount compared with what is needed | In the face of danger | To take great risk |
| A hard nut to crack | Difficult problem to solve | In the pink of health | Perfectly health |
| A man of noble blood | A noble family (high society) | In two minds | Doubt / confusion |
| A shadow of one's self | At present lacking the ability | Inside out | Examine thoroughly |
| A stone's throw | A very short distance | It's raining cats and dogs | It's raining hard |
| A yellow streak | Cowardice in one's character | Kecked the bucket | Passed away |
| Above board | Honest | Laid down their arms | Surrendered |
| Add insult to injury | To worsen an unfavourable situation | Lion's share | Major share |
| All walks of life | Various activity | Look after | Take care |
| At snail's pace | Very slowly | Look back | Think about past |
| At the end of one's tether | To have no patience | Look for | Try to find something |
| At the mercy of | Be helpless under the power of someone | Look forward | To be excited about something that going to happen |
| Back bone | Apt people | Look in | To make a short visit |
| Bank on | Depend on | Look out | Try to spot somebody or something |
| Barking up the wrong tree | Accusing the wrong person | Look over | To review something |
| Be armed with | Be equipped with | Make both ends meet | Live within means |
| Be hand and glove | Closely associated | Make fun of | Ridicule |
| Bear with | Tolerate | Make out | Understand |
| Bed of roses | Comfortable position | Matter of concern | Something to worry about |
| Blank fired | Fire-shots in the air | Nip in the bud | Cut off in earliest stage |
| Brought under control | Functioning smoothly | Once and for all | Completely and finally |
| Call on | Visit | pass out | become unconscious / |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | | | faint |
| Can't judge a book by its cover | Cannot judge something primarily on appearance | Pay for it | Punished for something |
| Caved in | Collapsed | Pay one's debt | Repay a loan |
| check in | arrive and register at airport or hotel | Point to point | One point to another |
| check out | pay the bill when leaving a hotel | Put on airs | Behave in unnatural way |
| come upon | meet someone by chance | put out | stop something burning |
| Down to earth | Practical | Red as fire | Eyes look red colour |
| Draw up | Stop | see off | To go to station or airport to say good bye to some one |
| Eleventh hour | Very last moment | set off | start off / to begin a journey |
| Every cloud has a silver lining | Good –things come after bad things | Spill the beans | Give away a secret |
| Eyewash | Something to deceive | Stand by | Help someone who is in difficulty, to be ready |
| Fall a prey to | Become a victim | stop over | to stay at a place for a short period of time when travelling to another place |
| Feel the pinch | Feeling unpleasant | Take off | Start flying, remove clothing |
| Fortune favours the bold | Take risks | Taken aback | Surprised |
| From door to door | From start to finish of journey | The Burning question | A crucial issue |
| To take the chair | To preside | Thick and fast | In large numbers |
| get in | enter a bus, train place | To be at logger heads | To disagree strongly |
| get off | leave a bus or train etc. | To be on cloud nine | To be extremely happy |
| get on | arrive inside train, bus etc. | To give a piece of one's mind | To disapprove of one's behavior |
| Get through | Pass | To lose ground | lose one's advantage during a conflict |
| Give in | Yield | To stand a chance | Have a chance |
| Go a long way | To continue to a great extent | get away | to go away from home for a vacation. |
| Hands and knees | Pleaded | Trial and error | To try many times to succeed |
| Honour bound | Moral duty | Tricks of the trade | Expert in business |
| In a nutshell | Briefly | Turn away | Refuse permission |
| In deep waters | In trouble | Whole nine yards | Everything, all of it |

10. PREPOSITION

Edit the following by circling the incorrect prepositions and writing the correct

1. Dolphins are regarded as the friendliest between the sea creatures. 1. among
2. There have been several stories of dolphins helping drowning sailors. 2. about
3. The more we learn on dolphins, the more we realise how 3. about
4. Amazing they are, they care of the sick, protect the weakest 4. for
5. At danger, they communicate very well with each other. 5. In

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He sat <u>on</u> the chair. • There is some milk <u>in</u> the fridge. | Double Prepositions |
|---|---------------------|

- She was hiding under the table.
- The cat jumped off the counter.
- He drove over the bridge.
- She lost her ring at the beach.
- The book belongs to Anthony.
- They were sitting by the tree.
- We are running in the gym today.
- The sun is above the clouds.
- She lives near her workplace.
- He goes to work by train.
- She drew the picture with a crayon.
- He swam at the lake.
- I walked down the street.
- We located the key for the door.
- She drove to the store.
- The car went through the tunnel.
- I got a package from a friend.
- I have liked that song since 1999.
- She put the flowers by the window.
- The food was placed on the table.

- Once upon a time, there was a beautiful princess.
- The baby climbed onto the table.
- It is up to us to find the answer.
- The loud noise came from within the stadium.
- She never leaves without her phone.
- The bird sat atop the oak tree.
- The caterpillar turned into a butterfly.
- I was unable to get out of the appointment.

Compound Prepositions

- She sat beside Marie.
- I attended a quick meeting before leaving for the day.
- A terrible storm raged across the mountains.
- My dog ran along the track with me.
- He found a penny beneath the couch.
- He was between jobs at the moment.
- My car is parked behind the store.

TEXTUAL EXAMPLE (PAGE NO : 43- 45)

- The English language is vital in the medical field.
- He climbed up the stairs to get into the terrace.
 - This seat is not very comfortable to sit in.
 - My father gave me some pictures to look at.
 - Was it worth waiting for?

A) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate prepositions.

- In case of difficulty, you should refer to a dictionary and then respond to the question.
- The clothes that he has put on are very impressive. He is going to his hometown to pay homage to the village head.
- The nearest hospital to this place is at a distance of twenty kilometers. You can reach it either by car or by a bicycle.

B) Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with suitable prepositions

Mr. Beek of New Jersey has invented a floating life-preserver, which gives complete protection (1) _____ people who have been shipwrecked. The upper section is large enough for the wearer to be able to move his head and arms (2) _____, and a month's supply (4) _____ food and drinking water can also be stored (3) _____ it. The cover can be closed in rough weather, and the wearer can see (4) _____ the window in the front, and breathe (5) _____ a curved pipe. The life preserver is made (6) _____ water proof cloth attached (7) _____ circular metal tubes, which protect the wearer (8) _____ sharp rocks and hungry fish. Answer: 1. to 2. about 3. of 4. in 5. through 6. through 7. of 8. from

C) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences, using prepositions if necessary.

- The new machines are quite different from the old ones. They are able to work at a much faster pace, a _____ substantially reduced risk for the environment.
- The students discussed the problem among themselves. However, they did not arrive at any conclusion. _____ They went to their class teacher and discussed with her. She gave a solution to it and they were happy.

D) Choose the right word and complete the paragraph. Read the paragraph aloud.

The wreck (1) _____ (up/of) the RMS Titanic lies (2) _____ (in/at) a depth of (3) _____ (about/ above) 12,500 feet about 370 miles south east (4) _____ (of/off) the coast of Newfoundland. It lies (5) _____ (in/on) two main pieces about a third (6) _____ (of/off) a mile apart. The bow is still largely recognizable (7) _____ (with/ within) many preserved interiors, despite the damage it sustained hitting the sea floor. A debris field

(8) ___ (of/for) the wreck contains thousands (9) ___ (on/ of) items spilled (10) ___ (from/of) the ship as it sank. She sank (11) ___ (in/at) the year 1912. Answer: 1. of 2. at 3. above 4. off 5. In 6. of 7. with 8. of 9. of 10. from 11. in

Complete the sentences using the prepositions given in brackets.

- The boy jumped into a narrow stream.
- My brother will meet me on Friday morning.
- A temple is near/beside a bank.
- My friend with his brother will meet me tomorrow.
- There is usually a garden in front of a bungalow.
- Yuvashree has been studying well since childhood.
- A trekker climbed on a mountain meticulously.
- There was a skirmish between my brother and sister.
- The laudable thoughts were apparent among many scholars in a conference.
- It is easy to work under the aegis of a visionary leader

Task 2 - Complete the following passages using prepositions given brackets. (among, for, at, to, in,)

- When Lakshmi was 1) at school, she was keen 2) to learn music and languages. She involved herself 3) in the school orchestra. She was responsible 4) for conducting many programmes. She was very popular 5) among her schoolmates, as she was good friendly and helpful. (after, with, on, before, of, in, for)
- 1) Before the interview started, Riaz was confident 2) of getting the job. He knew that he was qualified 3) for the job. He was interested 4) in discharging his duty perfectly. The interview panel was impressed 5) with his attitude and skills. So 6) after the interview, he was 7) on cloud nine.

Prepositional Phrase (P.NO : 45-48) is made up of a preposition and a noun phrase.

Task 1 Underline the prepositional phrases. The first two examples have been done for you.

- With reference to your advertisement in a local news paper, I am applying for the post of a salesman.
- The assignment will be completed in a few weeks.
- Ravi was appreciated by his teachers.
- We feel sorry for our mistakes.
- The boy studied well in spite of many obstacles.
- Our nation is famous for its glorious culture.
- We are proud of our children.
- My brother will return home in the evening.

Task 2 Fill in the blanks with the suitable prepositional phrase given in brackets.

- Instead of Kiran, Rajesh may attend a programme.
- Many tourists visited Ooty in spite of heavy rains.
- Expressing gratitude on behalf of others is common in a vote of thanks.
- On the whole, I had a happy childhood.
- Our teacher always acts in favour of her students.
- On account of his laziness, the boy remained passive for a long time.
- According to Gandhiji, ahimsa means infinite love.
- In case of rain, take an umbrella.

Conjunction

A conjunction is a word that joins together words, phrases, clauses or sentences. There are two types of

conjunctions, namely coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions.

1. Coordinating Conjunctions

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Cumulative conjunctions | - | and, also, as well as |
| Choice conjunctions | - | or, or else, otherwise |
| Contrast conjunctions | - | yet, but, still, nevertheless, whereas, while |
| Consequence conjunctions | - | so, and so, therefore, consequently, for |

2. Subordinating Conjunctions

- | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Time | - | before, after, when, while, till |
| Place | - | where, wherever, whether, whither |

| | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| manner | - | as, as if, as though |
| comparison | - | as, than |
| cause / reason | - | because, since, for |
| result / consequence | - | that, so that |
| purpose | - | so that, in order that |
| condition / concession | - | if, unless, provided, even if |
| contrast | - | though, even though, although |

Conjunction Spot the errors in the following sentences. Correct and rewrite them.

- Neither Ramya is a singer nor a dancer.
Ramya is neither a singer nor a dancer.
- Scarcely had the workers stepped out, than the building collapsed.
Scarcely had the workers stepped out when the building collapsed.
- No sooner did the power resume, when the children screamed in joy.
No sooner did the power resume than the children screamed in joy.
- My friend can type so fast as I.
My friend can type as fast as I
- Sitha had no other assignment, but that of collecting the data.
Sitha had no other assignment than that of collecting the data.
- Rekha cooks like her mother does.
Rekha cooks as her mother does.
- Professor Usha is not only a writer but an orator.
Professor Usha is not only a writer but also an orator
- Your neighbours are not so wicked like you think.
Your neighbours are not so wicked as you think.
- The girl both won an award and a scholarship.
The girl won both an award and a scholarship.
- Three years have passed when my cousin resigned his job.
Three years have passed since my cousin resigned his job.

Task 1 - Choose the appropriate linker from within the brackets and complete the sentences.

- I could not complete my paper in the examination because (because, but) I was slow in answering the questions.
- It started raining, so (yet, so) we could not play.
- As (as, if) I got up early, I managed to reach school on time.
- Though (though / whereas) he committed a mistake, he apologised and (and /since) promised that he would not repeat it.
- This is how (how/what) it must be done.
- The vendor saw the train moving slowly from the platform, therefore (therefore / until) he got in.
- I was not well, so (but / so) I did not attend the class
- (When/ If) When the ball hit the glass window, the owner of the house warned the children.
- (If / Unless) Unless you register your name, you cannot participate in the competitions.
- (As soon as / Besides) As soon as my father arrived home, I narrated the incident.
- Be quick to hear and (then/ and) slow to speak.
- I am an ascetic neither (neither/either) in theory nor (nor/or) in practice.
- We fail to harness the rain water; consequently (consequently, nevertheless) we suffer.
- My brother will certainly clear GRE; for (yet, for) he works very hard.

Task 2 - Combine the sentences and rewrite them using the words given in the brackets.

- The well was deep. Therefore, the fox could not get out of the well. (because)
The fox could not get out of the well because it was deep.
- The work was over. We went home. (when)
When the work was over, we went home.
- A library is a public place. We see a number of books kept there for reading. (where)
A library is a public place where we see a number of books kept for reading.
- The culprit was caught. Immediately, he was taken to the police station. (as soon as)
As soon as the culprit was caught, he was taken to the police station.
- The boys were stealing mangoes from a grove. At that time, the owner of the grove came in. (while)
While the boys were stealing mangoes from a grove, the owner of the grove came in.
- Artificially flavoured juices are hazardous to health. Moreover, they lead to kidney problems. (and)

- Artificially flavoured juices are hazardous to health and they lead to kidney problems.
- g) Adit has been promoted . Ranjan has been promoted. (as well as)
Adit as well as Ranjan has been promoted.
- h) Caesar was declared emperor. The conspirators killed him. (After)
After Caesar had been declared emperor, the conspirators killed him.

Task 3 - Fill in the blanks with appropriate correlative conjunctions.

- a) She is such an understanding person that everybody likes to be with her.
b) Suraj owns both a typewriter and a computer.
c) Vani is not only a good singer but also a good dancer.
d) Amit did not know whether his father met his class teacher or not .
e) I would rather starve than beg.

Phrase / link words

1. Despite/In spite of working hard, he failed in his exams
2. She kept on reading in spite of / Despite the disturbance
3. In case of / In the event of your playing well, you will win the match
4. He became a great businessman due to/ owing to/ because of his hard work
5. Please wait here till/until I return
6. When/ As the cat is away, the mice are at play
7. I reached on time but/yet I missed my train
8. Man proposes but God disposes
9. Though his mother tongue is Tamil, he always speaks English
10. He works hard and so he may get a medical seat
11. Hurry up or else/or/otherwise you will be late.
12. They continued the match though it rained
13. Wise men love virtue but fools shun it
14. The bus was crowded so we had to stand
15. We are hungry and thirsty
16. I like chocolate, yet I do not eat chocolate ice cream
17. She was late to work, so her boss made her stay after five
18. Would you prefer coffee or tea?
19. I take milk and sugar in my tea.
20. Switzerland is not in the European Union, nor is it a member of NATO.
21. I've drunk six cups of coffee today, so I've got a headache.
22. I like coffee, but my wife prefers tea.
23. He doesn't eat cake, nor does he eat biscuits.
24. I wanted to go to the beach, but Mary refused.
25. I am a vegetarian, so I don't eat any meat.

11. CLIPPED WORDS

| CLIPPED WORDS | SHORT FORM | CLIPPED WORDS | SHORT FORM | CLIPPED WORDS | SHORT FORM |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Advertisement | Ad | Graduate | Grad | Pantaloons | Pant |
| Aeroplane | Plane | Grandfather | Grandpa | Parachute | Chute |
| Alligator | Gator | Grandmother | Grandma | Perambulator | Pram |
| Automobile | Auto | Gymnasium | Gym | Perquisite | Perk |
| Brother | Bro | Hamburger | Burger | Photograph | Photo |
| Bridegroom | Groom | Handkerchief | Kerchief | Professional | Prof |
| Cabriolet | Cab | Helicopter | Copter | Professor | Prof |
| Cafeteria | Cafe | Hippopotamus | Hippo | Public House | Pub |
| Capsule | Caps | Influenza I buy | Flu | Raccoon | Coon |
| Caravan | Van | Information | Info | Reference | Ref |
| Celebrities | Celebs | Introduction | Intro | Refrigerator | Frige |
| Champion | Champ | Jet aircraft | Jet | Representative | Rep |
| Chimpanzee | Chimp | Kilogram | Kilo | Rhinoceros | Rhino |
| Demarcate | Mark | Laboratory | Lab | Signature | Sign |
| Demonstration | Demo | Lubricate | Lube | Spectacles | Specs |
| Discotheque | Disco | Luncheon | Lunch | Statistics | State |
| Dormitory | Dorm | Market | Mart | Stereophonic | Stereo |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------|--------|-----------------|-------|
| Debutante | Debut | Mathematics | Math | Submarine | Sub |
| Earthquake | Quake | Matriculation | Matric | Suitcase | Case |
| Examination | Exam | Mayonnaise | Mayo | Taxicab | Taxi |
| Executive | Exec | Memorandum | Memo | Teenager | Teen |
| Fanatics | Fan | Microphone | Mike | Telepathy | Tele |
| Fascimile | Fax | Moving Picture | Movie | Telephone | Phone |
| Fountain pen | Pen | Necktie | Tie | Temperature | Temp |
| Gasoline | Gas | Omnibus | Bus | Umpire | Ump |
| Gentlemen | Gents | Pajamas | Jams | Viva voce | Viva |
| | | | | Zoological park | Zoo |

12. SUBSTITUTE WORDS / EUPHEMISMS

Euphemism is the use of an inoffensive word or phrase in place of a harsh or possibly offensive one. E.g. This school is for the visually challenged (blind)

| | |
|---|--|
| Accidental death - collateral damage | House wife - homemaker / domestic engineer |
| Accidental death - Collateral damage | Idiot - intellectually challenged |
| Barber - Hair dresser | Jail - correctional facility |
| Beating children - with a cane corporal punishment | Killed - whacked |
| Blind – visually impaired | Killing someone - neutralizing the target |
| Cheap - economical | Lavatory - rest room |
| Dead - dearly departed | Old person - senior citizen |
| Deaf - hearing impaired | Poor - people in poverty |
| Death - put to sleep, going to the other side | Prison camp - center |
| Die - bite the big one | Retarded - mentally challenged |
| Died - passed away, bit the dust , croaked, kicked the bucket | Short - vertically challenged |
| Fat - obese, big-boned, full-figured | Slow-learners - late – bloomers |
| Fat - full-figured | Stupid - academically challenged |
| Handicapped - differently-abled | Toilet - restroom |
| Handicapped - physically challenged | Undertaker - funeral director / mortician |
| Homeless - on the streets | Unemployed - between jobs |
| House wife - home maker | Very poor - in the low income level |
| director / mortician - undertaker | |

13. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Tips :

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|--------------|
| Person _____ Verb | = | who |
| Thing / action _____ Verb | = | which / that |
| Person _____ Pronoun / thing | = | whom |
| Person _____ Person / place | = | whose |
| Place _____ Pronoun | = | where |
| Verb _____ Pronoun | = | what |

- This is the boy who won the race
- Is there anyone who can help me?
- The teacher who teaches Biology put the snake in a jar
- My father who is over eighty, is an ardent fan of Dhanraj Pillai
- Shakespeare who lived in the 16th century is considered to be the greatest dramatist
- The film is about a leader who led the freedom struggle of his country
- Students who speak English fluently will easily get jobs
- The water which is brought by the lorries is contaminated with rusted iron particles
- We saw a snake which had just swallowed a frog
- The tallest building, which has a restaurant on the thirteenth floor, was on fire
- Show me the book that/which you bought yesterday
- The wrong deeds that/which we do are more often remembered than our good ones
- This fountain pen, which I bought only a week ago, leaks badly
- The Chairman whom you want to meet is busy now
- Most of the friends whom she invited came for her wedding
- My friend whose father works in Agra, has made a clay modal of the Taj Mahal
- Kumaraswamy whose house I live in, owns most of the mills in this town

18. Kala Nag whose eyes burnt like embers, was still alive
19. Ravi whose office I work in, owns an expensive car
20. The cow whose milk we drink is a useful animal
21. Siva whose father is a rich man, donated liberally for the cause
22. That is the house where I was born
23. This is what I heard about him
24. You can't lose what you never have
25. I mean what I say

MORE EXAMPLES

1. The doctor is my friend. He performed the operation.
The doctor who performed the operation is my friend.
2. The terrorists hid in this locality. They were found out.
The locality where the terrorists hid themselves was found out.
3. My mother presented me a computer. It is very expensive.
My mother presented me a computer which is very expensive.
4. I have met many girls. Most of them were not able to answer the question.
Most of the girls whom I have met are not able to answer the question.
5. We bought a car yesterday. This is it.
This is the car that we bought yesterday.
6. A boy won the heart of our teacher. He is the boy.
He is the boy who won the heart of our teacher.
7. Malar is a teacher. Her daughter got state first rank.
Malar is a teacher whose daughter got state first rank.
8. Rama is my Lord. I am mostly devoted to him.
Rama is my Lord whom I am mostly devoted to.
9. Everyone likes to have this flower. Jasmine is the flower.
Jasmine is the flower which everyone likes to have.
10. I bought a book yesterday. It is 'My experiment with Truth'.
'My experiment with Truth' is the book which I bought yesterday.
11. These are my friends. We often meet at the hotel.
These are my friends who we often meet at the hotel.
12. Mani is my sincere friend. I disclose my heart to him.
Mani is my sincere friend to whom I disclose my heart to.
13. One day Harold Abbott saw a man. That man had no legs.
One day Harold Abbott saw a man who had no legs.
14. I saw a person. He eats bricks and tube lights.
I saw a person who eats bricks and tube lights.
15. Those people feel miserable. They try to imitate others.
People who try to imitate others feel miserable.
16. Shakespeare lived in the 16th century. He is a great dramatist.
Shakespeare who lived in the 16th century is a great dramatist.
17. I borrowed a book from the library. I lent it to my neighbour.
I lent the book to my neighbour which I borrowed from the library.
18. Ravi had been driving all day, He was tired and wanted to stop.
Ravi who had been driving all day was tired and wanted to stop.
19. Saravanan is my classmate. His sister got the state first rank in +2.
Saravanan whose sister got the state first rank in +2 is my classmate.
20. The stone keeps on rolling. It can never gather moss.
Stones which keep on rolling can never gather moss.

14. BLENDING WORDS

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Agriculture + business | = Agribusiness | Medical + claim | = Medclaim |
| Beauty + utility | = Beautility | Melody + drama | = Melodrama |
| Binary + digit | = bit | Motor + bike | = Mobike |
| Binary + table | = byte | Motorway + hotel | = motel |
| Biographical + picture | = biopic | News + broadcast | = newscast |
| Breakfast + lunch | = Brunch | Oxford + Cambridge | = Oxbridge |
| Breath + analyzer | = breathalyzer | Parachute + troops | = paratroops |
| Camera + Recorder | = Camcorder | Sky + laboratory | = skylab |
| Documentary + drama | = docudrama | Smoke + fog | = Smog |

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Education + entertainment = edutainment | Spoon + fork = Spork |
| Education + Satellite = Edusat | Technical + wizard = technowizard |
| Electro + execute = electrocute | Technology + Wizard = Technowizard |
| Electronic + mail = E-mail | Teleprint + exchange = Telex |
| Emotion + Icon = Emoticon | Television + broadcast = Telecast |
| Fantastic + fabulous = Fantabulous | Television + photogenic = telegenic |
| Friend + enemy = Frenemy | Transfer + resistor = transistor |
| Helicopter + airport = heliport | Travel + catalogue = travelogue |
| High + technology = High tech | Travel + catalogue = travelogue |
| High + technology = high tech | Vegetable + burger = vegburger |
| Information + commercial = informercial | Volcanic + ash = vash |
| Information + Technology = Infotech | Web + blog = Blog |
| International + police = Interpol | Web + seminar = webinar |
| Laundry + automat = Laundromat | Wireless + fidelity = Wifi |
| Lecture + demonstration = lecdem | Wireless + fidelity = wifi |
| Man + animal = Manimal | Work + alcoholic = Workaholic |
| Medical + care = medicare | Work + welfare = workfare |

15. IDENTIFY THE SYLLABLES

| MONOSYLLABIC | DYSYLLABIC | TRISYLLABIC | TETRASYLLABIC | PENTASYLLABIC |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Air, look | Don – Key | Fan – tas - tic | Fa – ci – li - tate | As – so – ci – a- tion |
| Blast, school | De - fact | Cu – cum - ber | For – mi – da - ble | Si – mul – ta – neous-ly |
| Bond, man | Daugh - ter | Sta – tis - tics | In – tel – li - gent | Ad-mi-nis-tra-tor |
| Bright, pay | Stu - pid | Ba – na - na | As – tro – lo - gy | An-ti-ci-pa-ted |
| Call , tell | a-cross | Ac – ci - dent | In – sti – tu - tion | Bi-o-lo-gi-cal |
| Chair, plea | An-cient | Con – fi - dence | In – spi – ra - tion | Dis-a-bi-li-ty |
| Deed, ten | Be-come | Lib – ra - ry | Ac-ti-vi-ty | E-lec-tri-ci-ty |
| Drove, pray | Bless-ed | Pre – si - dent | Ag-ri-cul-ture | In-hu-ma-ni-ty |
| Fear, urge | Con-fess | Ar-gu-ment | En-gi-neer-ing | Ma-the-ma-ti-cal |
| First, rain | Cor-ner | Do-mes-tic | Lib-er-a-tion | Par-ti-ci-pa-ted |
| God, rain | Dis-charge | Cal-cu-late | Po-li-ti-cal | Sen-si-ti-vi-ty |
| Jew, rule | di-vide | Cal-en-dar | Pop-u-la-tion | Ar-gu-men-ta-tive |
| Lake, write | Don-key | Com-pul-sion | Ap-pa-ra-tus | Ap-pre-ci-a-tion |
| Law, yet | Fee-ble | Com-pu-ter | Bi-o-lo-gy | Xen-o-phi-bi-a |
| Past, box | Fur-ther | Ed-u-cate | E-ra-di-cate | Phi-lo-lo-gi-cal |
| Neck, nose | Sent-ence | Ex-pen-sive | Ge-o-gra-phy | Or – ga – ni – za – tion |
| Pen, call | Typ-ist | Mag-a-zine | Ad-ver-tise-ment | E – xa - mi – na – tion |
| Love, queue | Teach-er | Mul-ti-ply | Cal-cu-la-tion | Cor-po-ra-tion-al |
| Pair, share | vi-sion | Ec-cen-tric | Es-tab-lish-ment | E-lec-tri-ca-ly |

16. AMERICAN ENGLISH / BRITISH ENGLISH

SPELLING:

| | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| AMERICAN | BRITISH | AMERICAN | BRITISH | AMERICAN | BRITISH |
| odor | odour | theater | theatre | check | cheque |
| program | programme | gray | grey | parlor | parlour |
| behavior | behavior | apologize | apologise | humor | humour |
| color | colour | labor | labour | | |

| BRITISH ENGLISH | AMERICAN ENGLISH | BRITISH ENGLISH | AMERICAN ENGLISH |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Autumn | Fall | Mad | crazy |
| Biscuits | Cookies | Maize | Corn |
| Crisps | Potato chips | Mobile phone | Cell phone |
| Film | Movie | Nappy | Diaper |
| Ground floor | First floor | Notice board | Bulletin board |
| Holiday | Vacation | Paraffin | Kerosene |
| Advertisement | Advert | Parking lot | Car park |
| Aerial | Antenna | Pavement | Sidewalk |

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Anti clockwise | Counter clockwise | Pedestrian crossing | Crosswalk |
| Balcony | Gallery | Petrol | Gasoline |
| Bin | Can | Porridge | Oat meal |
| Boat | Trunk | Post | Mail |
| Chairman | President | Post code | Zip code |
| Chemist | Druggist | Prams | Trunk |
| Cooker | Oven, stove | Purse | Valet |
| Cotton | Thread | Queue | Line |
| Cup board | Wardrobe | Queue | Line |
| Curriculum citae | Resume | Railway | Railroad |
| Draps | Curtains | Shop | Store |
| Dust bin | Garbage can | Shop | Store |
| Flat | Apartment | Storm | Tempest |
| Foot ball | Soccer | Sweet | Candy |
| Fully | Full | Tap | Faucet |
| Garden | Yard | Taxi | Cab |
| Garden | Yard | Tea cup | Tea pot |
| Generator | Dynamo | Terminus | Depot |
| Goods | Freight | Timetable | Schedule |
| Gum | Glue | Tin | Can |
| Hand bag | Purse | Tire | Tyre |
| Indicator | Turn signal | Torch | Flash light |
| Interval | Intermission | Trumpet | Horn |
| Jam | Jelly | Underground | Subway |
| Jug | Pitcher | Veranda | Porch |
| Lift | Elevator | Waist coat | Vest |
| Loo | Rest room | Washbasin | Sink |
| Lorry | Truck | Washing | Laundry |
| Luggage | Baggage | wind screen | wind shield |

17. SINGULAR/PLURAL

| SINGULAR | PLURAL | SINGULAR | PLURAL |
|------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Agendum | Agenda | House | Houses |
| Alumunus | Alumni | Hypothesis | Hypotheses |
| Analysis | Analyses | Index | Indexes |
| Antenna | Antennae | Key | Keys |
| Axis | Axes | Knife | Knives |
| Bacterium | Bacteria | Louse | Lice |
| Basis | Bases | Matrix | Matrices |
| Belief | Beliefs | Medium | Media |
| Bench | Benches | Memorandum | Memoranda |
| Brush | Brushes | Mother-in-law | Mothers-in-law |
| Butterfly | Butterflies | Mouse | Mice |
| Cactus | Cacti | Nucleus | Nuclei |
| Calf | Calves | Ox | Oxen |
| Chef | Chefs | Person | People |
| Chief | Chiefs | Phenomenon | Phenomena |
| Child | Children | Photo | Photos |
| City | Cities | Piano | Pianos |
| Commando | Commandos | Potato | Potatoes |
| Crisis | Crises | Potato | Potatoes |
| Curriculum | Curricula | Poultry | Poultry |
| Datum | Data | Radius | Radii |
| Deer (no change) | Deer | Ray | Rays |
| Dictum | Dicta | Roof | Roofs |
| Elf | Elves | Series (no change) | Series |
| Erratum | Errata | Sheep (no change) | Sheep |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| Father –in-law | Fathers-in-law | | Stadium | Stadia |
| Feet | Foot | | Staff (no change) | Staff |
| Fez | Fezzes | | Stratum | Strata |
| Fish (No change) | Fish | | Syllabus | Syllabi |
| Focus | Foci | | Terminus | Termini |
| Formula | Formulae | | Teeth | Tooth |
| Fungus | Fungi | | Ultimatum | Ultimate |
| Furniture (No change) | Furniture | | Valcano | Valcanoes, Valcanos |
| Gas | Gasses | | Wife | Wives |
| Goose | Geese | | Woman | Women |

18. SENTENCE PATTERN

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| SV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ram plays God forgives The crowd laughed The phone rang Collector visit | SVO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brutus stabbed Caesar Ravi has donated blood I love my dad I bought a phone The collector inspected the school | SVC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ram is a clerk Mala is a teacher Brutus is an honourable man Rose looks beautiful This lesson is interesting |
| SVIODO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mani gave her a beautiful gift Mani taught me Hindi Owner gave the workers bonus You lend me your ears The teacher gave the class assignment | SVOC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students elected him as a secretary Mani painted the car blue People elected him as a CM Counsel declared him as a winner Director appointed him as an manager | SVOA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The crowd cheered him lustily Children plays cricket at ground Mala bought a laptop yesterday Teacher gave the assignment last week Geetha sings a song today |

Additional Exercises:

- Mr. Raja / is / a teacher = S+V+C
- He / is / my friend = S+V+C
- I / wrote / him / a letter = S+V+IO+DO
- Ram / invited / me / to Sriperumpudur / last week = S+V+O+A+A
- We / travelled / in his car = S+V+A
- His car / is painted / green = S+V+C
- We both / enjoyed / the trip = S+V+O
- We / are meeting / on Friday = S+V+A
- Alagu/ is/ a professor/ with lot of experience = S+V+C+A
- My mother / keeps / the house / clean = S+C+O+C
- Dr. Nanjappa / is / a dentist = S+V+C
- His clinic / is / at Nungampakkam = S+V+A
- He / shows / kindness / to his patients = S+V+DO+IO
- He / has dedicated / his life / for their welfare = S+V+O+A
- Jacopo / works / cheerfully / throughout the day = S+V+A+A
- Never / is / he / tired = A+S+V
- He / loves / his profession = S+V+O
- All his patients / adore / him = S+V+O
- I / come / to bury Caesar = S+V+C
- Alagu /looks / beautiful / today = S+V+C+A

19. **NON FINITE VERBS** : Non-finite verb (also known as a verbal) is the term to describe a verb that does not show tense. In other words, it is a verb form, which does not function as a verb. There are three verbals– gerunds, infinitives and participles. All these are formed from verbs, but are never used alone as action words in sentences. Instead verbals function as nouns, adjectives, and adverbs.

- The gerund ends in –ing and is actually a verb form but it functions as a noun too.

- Jumping is fun. (subject to a verb)
- My son enjoys skiing. (Object to a verb)
- Mrs. Kala has a unique way of teaching. (Object to a preposition)
- It is no use crying. (In Opposition to a pronoun)
- The Infinitive is the base form of a verb with 'to' –(to + verb). Usually it functions as a noun, although it can also function as an adjective or an adverb.
- To jump is fun. (noun : Subject of the verb 'is')
- My son likes to ski. (noun : direct object of the verb 'like')
- I have a suggestion to offer. (adjective modifying suggestion)
- The manager called her to give a last warning. (adverb modifying the verb 'called')
- A participle is a verb that ends in –ing (Present participle) or-ed, _d, _t, _en, _n, (past participle). Participles may function as adjectives, describing or modifying nouns.
- The dancing parrots entertained the crowd.
- The wrecked sailboat washed up on shore.

Task 1 - Underline the gerunds in the following sentences.

1. Boys love playing cricket.
2. I love eating ice creams.
3. Jessie enjoys bothering others.
4. Painting is an interesting hobby.
5. Dancing gives me joy.

Task 2 - Use the gerundial form of the verb in the brackets and fill in the blanks.

1. Exercising (exercise) is good for health.
2. Flying (fly) a kite is fun.
3. Shopping (shop) is my favourite hobby.
4. My friend waited for the meeting (meet).
5. Huckleberry Finn was responsible for signaling (signal).

Task 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct infinitives.

1. Deva forgot to post the letter.
2. The doctor advised the patient to take his medicines without fail.
3. Rajesh went to the airport to receive his friend.
4. The bear climbed up the tree to drink the honey.
5. The boys went to the forest to watch birds.
6. I tried hard to make both ends meet.
7. The archaeologists are trying to study the ruins of Keelady.
8. Solar energy is used to generate electricity.
9. To get concession, you have to apply well in advance.
10. We have plans to go to London during summer vacation.

Task 4 Combine each of the following pairs of sentences using participles.

Example: I didn't know what to do. I phoned the police.

Not knowing what to do, I phoned the police.

1. The baby cried. She was feeling sleepy.

Feeling sleepy, the baby cried.

2. He lived alone. He had forgotten everybody.

Having forgotten everybody, he lived alone.

3. She walked out. She was smiling.

She walked out smiling.

4. The child says he needs attention. He shouts loudly.

Shouting loudly the child says she needs attention

5. I threw the pen. It was broken.

I threw the broken pen.

6. His coat is tattered. It needs mending.

His tattered coat needs mending.

7. I heard the noise. I turned around.

Hearing the noise I turned around.

8. He was dissatisfied. He quit his job.

Being dissatisfied he quit the job.

9. The politician entered the campus. He was accompanied by many comrades.

Accompanied by many comrades the politician entered the campus.

10. The girl entered the room. She was singing a song.

Singing a song the girl entered the room.

Non-finite Verbs

Fill in the blanks using suitable gerunds.

1. My friend is good at playing the saxophone.
2. They don't like working on Saturdays.
3. They started late, so they were afraid of missing the train.
4. She enjoys watching horror movies.
5. Walking on the wall can prove dangerous.
6. Driving a two wheeler without a helmet may prove fatal.
7. Wearing uniform to school is compulsory.
8. Growing trees is a must, to prevent soil erosion.
9. Seema apologized for coming late.
10. Completing an event successfully is a challenge.

Unscramble the sentences.

1. rupees / lunch / to buy / it / twenty / costs

It costs twenty rupees to buy lunch.

2. become / my / is / a doctor / dream / to

My dream is to become a doctor.

3. eight years / to win / it / took / the world cup

It took eight years to win the world cup.

4. as / a / I / want / collector/ to see / you

As a collector I want to see you.

5. divine / is / to forgive

To forgive is divine.

Complete the conversation with the words from the box.

Man : Could you show the way to the hospital?

Woman : Sure. I will guide you (1) to reach the hospital. In about 15 minutes you will get there. Start by taking the GST Road for about 10 minutes. Remember, (2) to drive carefully. The road is usually very busy. After 10 minutes you will reach a grey wall. From there you have (3) to turn right and go straight. As you drive along you will notice a bank. It is also important for you (4) to pay attention to the road as there is a school nearby. Once you cross the school, you will get (5) to know the whereabouts of the hospital.

Rewrite changing the gerund in each of the following sentences to infinitives

1. Teach me swimming.
Teach me to swim.
2. Giving is better than receiving.
To give is better than to receive.
3. Seeing is believing.
To see is to believe.
4. I like reading.
I like to read.
5. He managed reaching there in time.
He managed to reach there in time.
6. Walking in the sun is harmful to the eyes.
To walk in the sun is harmful to the eyes.
7. Stealing is a crime.
To steal is a crime.
8. What I hate most is running across traffic.
What I hate most is to run across traffic.
9. Sitting here is wasting time.
To sit here is to waste time.
10. Exercising is good for health.
To exercise is good for health.

Spot the errors, if any.

1. She wants to continuing her studies abroad.
She wants to continue her studies abroad.

2. It was a shame breaking up.
It was a shame to break up.
3. It will be a waste throwing the food away.
It will be a waste to throw the food away.
4. She made me to cry.
She made me cry.
5. My company has delayed to give pay rise due to economic problems.
My company has delayed giving pay rise due to economic problem.
6. There's someone to talk on the phone, but they cannot hear me.
There's someone talking on the phone, but they cannot hear me.
7. My friends and I were sitting in a cafe and to talk.
My friends and I were sitting in a café talking.
8. To carry a heavy pile of books, she tripped and fell.
Carrying a heavy pile of books, she tripped and fell.

20. Articles and Determiners

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ARTICLES | DEMONSTRATIVE | POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES |
| a, an, the | This, that, these, those | My, your, his, her, its our, your their |
| QUANTIFIERS | NUMBERS | ORDINALS |
| Some, any, few, little, more, much, many, every.. | One, two, three, four, twenty, hundred... | First, second, third, last, next... |

Indefinite Articles - a, an

an—used before singular count nouns beginning with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) or vowel sound:

- an apple, an elephant, an issue, an orange

a—used before singular count nouns beginning with consonants (other than a, e, i, o, u):

- a stamp, a desk, a TV, a cup, a book

Definite Article - the

Can be used before singular and plural, count and non-count nouns

1. Indefinite Article (a, an)

Used before singular nouns that are unspecified:

- a pencil
- an orange

Used before number collectives and some numbers:

- a dozen
- a gallon

Used before a singular noun followed by a restrictive modifier:

- a girl who was wearing a yellow hat

Used with nouns to form adverbial phrases of quantity, amount, or degree:

- I felt a bit depressed.

2. Definite Article (the)

Used to indicate a noun that is definite or has been previously specified in the context:

- Please close the door.
- I like the clothes you gave me.

Used to indicate a noun that is unique:

- Praise the Lord!
- The Columbia River is near here.

Used to designate a natural phenomenon:

- The nights get shorter in the summer.
- The wind is blowing so hard.

Used to refer to a time period:

- I was very naïve in the past.
- This song was very popular in the 1980s.

Used to indicate all the members of a family:

- I invited the Bakers for dinner.
- This medicine was invented by the Smiths.

TEXTUAL EXAMPLES- Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles or determiners. (PAGE – 150)

1. We met some/few/many Americans at the restaurant.

2. Monisha has some/few/many films in her hands.
3. I am the eldest in my family.
4. There are only few chocolates left for you.
5. Can you get me some butter?
6. They haven't got many roses in their garden.
7. Samuel hasn't got any homework today, so he is playing cricket.
8. Please give me a/the hammer and a/the nail.
9. My mother is an honest woman.
10. She bought a useful gadget.
11. Please give me an ice cube.
12. We need some light in the room.
13. Why are you reading this book?
14. My boss wanted the draft of the report in a day.
15. The hand-out is available online.

Task 1 - Complete the following exercise using a/ an/ the/ 'o' (no article) in the underlined space where appropriate. Change capital letters to lower case letters at the beginning of a sentence if necessary.

According to (1) the National Weather Report, cyclones are winds circulating (2) 'O' counter clockwise in (3) the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in (4) the southern Hemisphere. Cyclones are usually accompanied by (5) 'O' stormy weather. Tornadoes and hurricanes are types of cyclones. (6) The hurricane is (7) a cyclone that forms over (8) the tropical oceans and seas. (9) The hurricane rotates in (10) the shape of (11) an oval or a circle. (12) The Hurricane Andrew, which hit (13) the coasts of Louisiana and Southern Florida in August 1992, caused (14) 'O' extreme devastation. It was one of (15) the most devastating hurricanes ever to hit (16) the U.S. Fourteen people died of (17) the Andrew's effect.

Task 2 - Complete the following sentences using appropriate determiners.

1. Only a few people can afford to buy a flat in Chennai.
2. She earns so little that she could not make a decent living.
3. Some information that she gave proved false.
4. How much sugar do you want?
5. I am very tired today, as I had many guests today.
6. Some of my students have become doctors.
7. Little do I know about his personal life.
8. How many pages did you read?
9. Some fertilizer used these days spoils the soil.
10. During my student life I used to give little trouble to my teachers.

Agreement of the subject with the verb Task 1

- I. Choose the correct option and complete the sentences.
 1. Manoj _____ (was, were) present along with his parents. Ans: was
 2. Each of these boys _____ (has, have) passed. Ans: has
 3. Neither Lekha nor Leela _____ (has, have) been selected. Ans: has
 4. Every man, woman and child _____ (was, were) happy. Ans: was
 5. One of the machines _____ (is, are) defective. Ans: is
 6. A number of books _____ (is, are) missing. Ans: are
 7. Sekar or his brothers _____ (has, have) done it. Ans: have
 8. To make a promise and then not to keep it _____ (is, are) dishonesty. Ans: a
 9. One or the other of those men _____ (has, have) lodged a complaint. Ans: has
 10. Each leaf and each flower _____ (was, were) stripped off the tree. Ans: was

Task 2 II. Identify the errors in each of the following sentences and rewrite them Correctly.

1. Either Shyam or Ram have to pay the fine. - Either Shyam or Ram has to pay the fine.
2. Abdul as well as Karim deserve praise. - Abdul as well as Karim deserves praise.
3. Ten thousand rupees a month are an insufficient income. - Ten thousand rupees a month is an insufficient income.
4. Many a student were awarded at the function. - Many a student was awarded at the function.
5. Neither Veena nor her sisters has been informed of the accident. - Neither Veena nor her sisters have been informed of the accident.
6. Mithra as well as her daughters enjoy singing. - Mithra as well as her daughters enjoys singing.

7. You, who is my friend, should help me. - You, who are my friend, should help me.
8. My scissors is missing. - My scissors are missing.
9. A variety of pleasing objects charm the eye. - A variety of pleasing objects charms the eye.
10. Sixty miles are a long distance. - Sixty miles is a long distance.

PART – II (POETRY)

II. ANSWER ANY SEVEN OF THE FOLLOWING: Q.NO: 21-26

4X2 = 8 MARKS

I. Read the poetic lines answer any four of the following

POEM -1 The Castle Glossary of the poem

| | |
|---|---|
| turret wall – a small tower on top of a castle people who trim mowers – grass and level the lawns provender – food towering battlements – opening to shoot the enemies tier – one above the other friendly allies – supporting nations or armed forces foothold – position quick – alive maintain – believe | bait – something intended to entice someone to do something wicket – evil or morally wrong wicket gate – a small gate wizened warder – an aged or old guard maze – a winding, intricate confusing path treacherous – disloyal groan – lament, cry citadel – a safe and strong fort overthrown – conquered, defeated |
|---|---|

- a) Who is the narrator in the poem?
One of the soldiers in the castle (Poet)
- b) How long had the soldiers been in the castle?
Throughout the summer.
- c) Why were the soldiers in the castle fearless?
Because their gates and walls were strong. Their captain was brave and the soldiers sincere.
- d) Where were the enemies?
Half a mile away.
- e) Why does the narrator say that the enemy was no threat at all?
The narrator was confident that no one could trick them to enter the castle
- f) Did the soldiers fight with the enemies face to face?
No, they did not fight with the enemies face to face.
- g) Who had let the enemies in?
A wizened warder
- h) How did the enemies enter the castle?
The wizened warder opened the gate for bribe (gold). So the enemies entered through the tunnels.
- i) Why were the secret galleries bare?
As the gate was opened to the enemies by the warder, secret galleries were bare
- j) What was the 'shameful act'?
The wizened warder's act of opening the gate to the enemies was the shameful act
- k) Why didn't the narrator want to tell the tale to anybody?
Because it would spoil the name of all the soldiers and it was a matter of shame.
- l) Why did the narrator feel helpless?
As the gate was opened to the enemies, the soldiers didn't have time to stop them. So he was helpless
- m) Who was the real enemy?
The real enemy was gold.

I. Read the given lines and answer the questions that follow in a line or two.

1. "What we thought had we to fear
With our arms and provender load on load".
 - i. Who said these words?
One of the soldiers said these words.
 - ii. Why were they not afraid?
They were not afraid because they had enough arms to fight and food for many days.
2. "And friendly allies drawing near
On every leafy summer road".
 - i. What is the meaning of 'drawing near'?
'coming closer'.

ii. What do these lines convey?

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

3. "What could they offer us for bait?

Our captain was brave and we were true"

i. What attitude of the soldiers do these lines convey?

The confidence of the soldiers.

ii. What does the soldier say about the captain and the soldiers?

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

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

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| lay hay | bait gate | wall all true through |
| fear tier | stone groan | load road air bare |
| thick quick told sold | win in | death with |

III. Underline the alliterated words in the following lines.

a) With our arms and provender, load on load.

b) A little wicked wicket gate.

c) The wizened warder let them through.

IV. Identify the figure of speech used in the following lines.

a) A little wicked wicket gate. - Alliteration

b) Oh then our maze of tunneled stone - Imagery

c) Grew thin and treacherous as air. - Personification

d) How can this shameful tale be told? - Rhetorical Question

e) Our only enemy was gold, - Personification

2. POEM - CASUARINA TREE GLOSSARY OF THE POEM

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| rugged – rough | repose – rest |
| eerie – strange | sublime – beautiful |
| intended – planned | baboon – monkey |
| wail – moan | fain – eager |
| summit – top | wend – proceed |
| slumbered – slept | consecrate – bless |
| gallantly – graciously | dirge – lament |
| tranced – dreamy | aye – yes |
| boughs – branches | shingle – stony |
| form – method | rehearse – practice |

a) What is the creeper compared to?

Python.

b) How does the creeper appear on the tree?

The creeper has wound itself around the rugged trunk of the casuarina tree, like a huge python.

c) Describe the garden during the night.

A bird produces sweet sound which is like a song.

d) How does the poet spend her winter?

She looks through the window. Mostly in winters a gray baboon is seen sitting on the crest of the tree seeing the sunrise with her younger ones leaping and playing in the tree's boughs.

The shadow of the tree appears to fall on the huge water tank.

e) Name the bird that sings in the poet's garden.

Kokila, a bird similar to cuckoo sings

f) Why is the Casuarina Tree dear to her heart?

Toru Dutt along with her siblings spent happy moments under it.

g) Does nature communicate with human beings?

Yes, nature communicates with human beings.

h) What has Wordsworth sanctified in his poem?

The Yew trees of Borrowdale.

i) To whom does Toru Dutt want to consecrate the tree's memory?

For the sake of those who are now dead.

j) The casuarina tree will be remembered for ever. Why?

The tree will be remembered out of love and not just because it cannot be forgotten.

3. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow.

a) "A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound

No other tree could live”.

i. Which tree is referred to in the above lines?

Casuarina Tree

ii. How does the tree survive the tight hold of the creeper?

The tree is so strong that it bears the tight hold of the creeper.

iii. Why does Toru Dutt use the expression 'A Creeper Climbs'?

Toru Dutt uses the expression because really a creeper climbs on the casuarina tree.

b) “The giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung

In crimson clusters all the bough among----”!

i. Who is the giant here?

The casuarina tree

ii. Why is the scarf colourful?

Because it is made of crimson coloured flowers.

c) “Fear, trembling Hope, and Death, the skeleton,

And Time the shadow, “and though weak the verse

That would thy beauty farm, oh, fain rehearse,

May Love defend thee from oblivion’s curse”

i. What does the poet mean by the expression 'May love defend thee from oblivion’s curse'?

The tree should not be forgotten.

ii. What does the expression 'fain' convey?

'Fain' means eager. The poet is eager to make the tree holy.

iii. What does the poet convey through the expression 'Fear, trembling hope'?

The poet hopes that the memory of this tree will live on in her poem as the memory of trees celebrated by Wordsworth has lived on in that poet’s work.

Additional - Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow.

1. “Like a huge Python, winding round and round

The rugged trunk, intended deep with scars”

i. What looks like a python?

The creeper looks like a python.

ii. What did the trunk have on it?

The trunk had deep scars on it.

2. “Whereon all day are gathered bird and bee;

And oft at nights the garden overflows

With one sweet song that seems to have no close”,

i. Who gathered on the tree?

Birds and bees gathered on the tree.

ii. What happens at night?

The garden seems to overflow with a sweet song which has no end.

3. “Beneath it we have played; though years may roll,

O sweet companions, loved with love intense,

For your sakes, shall the tree be ever dear”.

i. What did they do under the tree?

They played under the tree.

ii. Why should the tree be dear to the poet?

Because of the dear and beloved ones with whom he played under the tree.

Poetic devices:

4. Identify the figure of speech used in each of the extracts given below and write down the answer in the space given below. The first one is done for you.

a) “Like a huge Python, winding round and round

The rugged trunk, indented deep with scars”.

- Simile.

b) “A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound

No other tree could live. But gallantly

The giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung.....”

- Metaphor.

c) “A grey baboon sits statue - like alone”

- Simile.

d) “The water-lilies spring, like snow enmassed”

- Simile.

e) What is that dirge - like murmur that I hear

Like the sea breaking on a shingle-beach?

- Simile.

3. POEM – All the World’s a Stage (Glossary)

| | |
|--|---|
| time – lifetime parts – here, characters ages – here, periods of time mewling – a small weak noise that a cat makes puking – vomiting whining – expressing unhappiness creeping – walking slowly satchel – a shoulder bag furnace – place where fire is made woeful – unhappy oaths – promises | pard – a large cat, such as a leopard justice – here, a judge, someone very respected saws – sayings pouch – a small bag for carrying money hose – tights, thin trousers that men wore in Shakespeare’s time a world too wide – much too big pipes – a high sound second childishness – being like a child again sans – without |
|--|---|

2. From the understanding of the poem answer the questions briefly in a sentence or two.

- What is the world compared to?
A stage.
- “And they have their exits and their entrances” - What do the words ‘exits’ and ‘entrances’ mean?
‘Exits’ means death and ‘entrance’ means birth.
- What is the first stage of a human’s life?
Infant
- Describe the second stage of life as depicted by Shakespeare.
A school child. He slings his bag over his shoulder and creeps most reluctantly to school.
- How does a man play a lover’s role?
As a lover, he is busy composing sad songs for his beloved and yearns for her attention.
- Bring out the features of the fourth stage of a man as described by the poet.
Soldier is the fourth stage. Here man seeks fame though it is temporary and short lived.
- When does a man become a judge? How?
Man becomes a judge in fifth stage. He develops a round belly. He has a formal beard and quotes many proverbs and modern instances.
- Which stage of man’s life is associated with the “shrunk shank”?
In the sixth stage man’s life is associated with the “shrunk shank”.
- Why is the last stage called second childhood?
The last stage ends the eventful history of man. In this stage he is like a child without teeth, sight and taste.

Poem – 4 ULYSSES - GLOSSARY

| | |
|---|--|
| drink life to the lees – drink to the very last drop; here ‘live life to the fullest’ scudding – moving rapidly because of the wind Hyades – a group of stars in the constellation Taurus often associated with rain vext – (past tense of ‘vex’) upset to rust unburnish’d – to let go waste three suns – three long years Telemachus – son of Ulysses smite – strike | furrow – mark made in the water by the ship baths – outer ocean or river that the Greeks believed to surround the flat earth Happy Isles – a fortunate island situated in the Atlantic Ocean, popularly known as Greek Paradise Achilles – the greatest of Greek warriors (as an infant his mother dipped into the river Styx, which made him invulnerable everywhere but the feet by which she held him) |
|---|--|

2. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.

- ‘Ulysses is not happy to perform his duties as a king.’ Why?
Ulysses does not want to be an idle king who would meet the people to talk to them about the laws. He knows that he cannot retire from travel.
- What does he think of the people of his kingdom?
The people of his kingdom are savage people.
- What has Ulysses gained from his travel experiences?
He has seen and known people of many cities. He has come to know the manner, climate, councils and governments of different cities.
- Pick out the lines which convey that his quest for travel is unending.
“Yet all experience is an arch wherethro’
Gleams that untravell’d world whose margin fades

- e) 'As tho' to breathe were life!' – From the given line what do you understand of Ulysses' attitude to life?
Ulysses does not like to stay in a place; he is always for adventures. For him life is not merely for breathing.
- f) What does Ulysses yearn for?
Ulysses yearns for knowledge; he looks at every hour as a bringer of new things.
- g) Who does the speaker address in the second part?
He addresses the sailors who are willing to join him for adventure.
- h) Why did Ulysses want to hand over the kingdom to his son?
Because he wanted to go with the sailors to experience new adventures.
- i) How would Telemachus transform the subjects?
Telemachus would fulfil his duties towards his subjects with care and prudence.
- j) 'He works his work, I mine' – How is the work distinguished?
Ulysses' work is to go to different places seeking adventure. Telemachus, his son's work is to rule his kingdom.
- k) In what ways were Ulysses and his mariners alike?
Ulysses and his mariners were old but they had the honour of the old age. They were closer to death but they wanted to do some noble work before their end.
- l) What could be the possible outcomes of their travel?
The sea in Gulf may wash them down and they may reach the Happy Isles which are known as Greek Paradise. They may see the great Achilles.
3. Identify the figures of speech employed in the following lines.
- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| a) "Thro' scudding drifts the rainy HyadesVext the dim sea..". | - | eg. 'Personification' |
| b) "For always roaming with a hungry heart" | - | Metaphor. |
| c) "And drunk delight of battle with my peers"; | - | Metaphor. |
| d) ".....the deep Moans round with many voices". | - | Personification. |
| e) "To follow knowledge like a sinking star". | - | Simile. |
| f) "There lies the port the vessel puffs her sail" | - | Personification. |
4. Read the sets of lines from the poem and answer the questions that follow.
- a) "... I mete and dole
Unequal laws unto a savage race,
That hoard, and sleep, and feed, and know not me".
- i. What does Ulysses do?
Ulysses meets people and talks to them about the laws.
- ii. Did he enjoy what he was doing? Give reasons.
He did not enjoy what he was doing. His main goal was to travel for adventure. He called his people a savage race.
- b) "Yet all experience is an arch wherethro'
Glams that untravell'd world, whose margin fades
For ever and for ever when I move".
- i. What is experience compared to?
Experience is compared to an arch through which one can see the unknown world.
- ii. How do the lines convey that the experience is endless?
When we see through the arch, the end fades away and immediately a new sight emerges.
So the experience is endless.
- c) "Little remains: but every hour is saved
From that eternal silence, something more,
A bringer of new things; and vile it were"
- i. How is every hour important to Ulysses?
Ulysses wants to utilise whatever time is left with him. So every hour is important to him.
- ii. What does the term 'Little remains' convey?
The term 'Little remains' conveys that only little time is left with Ulysses because he is already old.
- d) "This is my son, mine own Telemachus,
To whom I leave the sceptre and the isle
Well-loved of me",
- i. Who does Ulysses entrust his kingdom to, in his absence?
In his absence, Ulysses entrusts his kingdom to his son Telemachus.
- ii. Bring out the significance of the 'sceptre'.
Sceptre is the decorated staff carried by kings. It is a symbol of kingly power.

- e) "That ever with a frolic welcome took
The thunder and the sunshine, and opposed"
- What do 'thunder' and 'sunshine' refer to?
'Thunder' and 'sunshine' refer to the easy and difficult situations they meet when they travel.
 - What do we infer about the attitude of the sailors?
Sailors are ready to accept any situation on the way. They have positive attitude.
- f) "Death closes all: but something ere the end,
Some work of noble note, may yet be done,
Not unbecoming men that strove with Gods"
- The above lines convey the undying spirit of Ulysses. Explain.
Ulysses has a strong and determined mind to travel. He will not be frightened of any difficult situation on the way.
 - Pick out the words in alliteration in the above lines.
noble – note.
- g) ".....for my purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
Of all the western stars, until I die".
- What was Ulysses' purpose in life?
Ulysses' purpose in life was to travel to unknown lands.
 - How long would his venture last?
His venture would last till his death.
- h. "One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield".
- Though made weak by time and fate, the hearts are heroic. Explain.
Ulysses and the sailors may be weak due to the age and their fate but they all have a very strong will.
 - Pick out the words in alliteration in the above lines.
heroic – hearts; weak – will; strive – seek.

Read the sets of lines from the poem and answer the questions that follow.

- a) "I will drink
Life to the lees; All times have enjoyed
Greatly, have suffer'd greatly both with those"
- How does Ulysses want to live?
He wants to live his life to the fullest.
 - Describe the experiences of Ulysses.
Ulysses has enjoyed greatly and suffered also greatly.
- b) "For always roaming with a hungry heart
Much have I seen and known; cities men
And manners, climates, councils, governments"
- How did Ulysses go around?
He always went around with a hungry heart. He wanted to explore new places.
 - What did Ulysses come to know out of his vast travel?
Ulysses came to know different cities, their men, manners, climate and the types of governments.
- c) "Well-loved of me, discerning to fulfil
This labour, by slow prudence to make mild
A rugged people, and thro' soft degrees"
- Who is well-loved of Ulysses?
Telemachus, his son is well-loved of Ulysses.
 - What is the labour mentioned here?
The labour mentioned here is ruling the people.

5 POEM - GLOSSARY (A Father to His Son)

humdrum monotony – boring routine
soft loam – fertile soil
lashes – whips
thwarted – frustrated

white lies – lies told to avoid hurting one's feelings
quest of lucre – money gained in a dishonourable way
resenting – disliking

- 2) Based on your understanding of the poem answer the questions in one or two sentences.

- a) How would the poet's advice help his son who is at the threshold of the manhood?
Poet's advice help his son to face life's challenges and sudden betrayals confidently.
- b) 'A tough will counts.' Explain.
One should have a deep desire and strong will power to achieve.
- c) What happened to the people who wanted too much money?
They dead years before their burial.
- d) What has twisted good men into thwarted worms?
The search for more in a dishonourable way has twisted good men into thwarted (frustrated) worms.
- e) How would his being alone help the boy?
Being alone will help him to be creative and make final decisions.
- f) Where are the final decisions taken?
The final decisions are taken in silent rooms.
- g) What are the poet's thoughts on 'being different'?
The poet says that instead of being one among many, his son should be different if it is easy and natural.
- h) Why does the poet advise his son to have lazy days?
The son may need lazy days to seek his deeper motives and find his inherent talents.
- i) The poet says
'Without rich wanting nothing arrives' but he condemns 'the quest of lucre beyond a few easy needs.'
Analyse the difference and write.
One should earn money honestly. He should be satisfied with sufficient money to lead his life. So without the desire for earning money, we cannot satisfy our basic needs. But the search For money dishonestly should be discouraged. One should not accumulate money beyond essential needs.
3. Here are a few poetic devices used in the poem.
- a. Antithesis
- It is a literary device that emphasises the idea of contrast.
e.g. The growth of a frail flower in a path up has sometimes shattered and split a rock.
Brutes have been gentled where lashes failed.
- b. Transferred Epithet
- It is a figure of speech in which an epithet grammatically qualifies a noun other than the person or a thing, it is actually meant to describe.
e.g. and left them dead years before burial:
Let him have lazy days seeking his deeper motives.
Bringing changes into a world resenting change.
- c. Repetition
- It is a figure of speech.
e.g. Tell him to be alone often and get at himself
and above all tell himself no lies about himself
4. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow.
- a) "Life is hard; be steel; be a rock."
- i) How should one face life?
One should face life by being like a rock.
- ii) Identify the figure of speech in the above line.
Metaphor.
- b) Life is a soft loam; be gentle; go easy,
And this too might serve him."
- i) Why does the poet suggest to take life easy?
Life is like a fertile soil. We can make our life fruitful by being gentle and taking life easy.
- ii) Identify the figure of speech in the above line.
Metaphor.
- c) Tell him solitude is creative if he is strong
and the final decisions are made in silent rooms.
- i) Can being in solitude help a strong human being? How?
Yes. Being in solitude helps a strong human being to introspect and make final decisions.
- ii) Identify the figure of speech in the above line.
Transferred Epithet.
- d) Tell him time as a stuff can be wasted.

Tell him to be a fool every so often

i) Why does the poet suggest that time can be wasted?

Time can be wasted for leisure.

ii) Identify the figure of speech in the above line.

Repetition.

e) Tell him to be a fool ever so often

and to have no shame over having been a fool

yet learning something out of every folly

hoping to repeat none of the cheap follies

i) Is it a shame to be a fool at times?

No, it is not a shame to be a fool at times. But follies should not be repeated.

ii) What does one learn from every folly?

One learns some lessons from every folly and hopes not to repeat anyone of the follies.

f) "----- Free imaginations

Bringing changes into a world resenting change".

i) How does free imagination help the world?

Free imagination helps the world by introducing changes.

ii) Identify the figure of speech.

Transferred epithet.

g) Pick out the alliterated words from the poem and write.

And this might stand him for the storms

stand – storms.

Additional - Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow.

a) And this might stand him for the storms

and serve him for humdrum monotony

i) What might stand the poet's son for the storms?

Being like a hard rock might stand for the poet's son while facing the challenges of life.

ii) Give the meaning of the phrase 'humdrum monotony'.

It means boring routine.

b) The growth of a frail flower in a path up

has sometimes shattered and split a rock

i) What has sometimes split a rock?

The growth of a tender flower has sometimes split the rock.

ii) Write the words in alliteration in these lines.

frail – flower ; sometimes – shattered – split.

c) So does a rich soft wanting

Without rich wanting nothing arrives

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

Without the desire to earn sufficient money, one cannot satisfy one's basic needs for survival.

ii) Identify the figure of speech.

Repetition.

d) Tell him too much money has killed men

And left them dead years before burial

i) What happened to the people who wanted too much money?

Too much money has left men dead before their burial.

ii) Write the words in alliteration in the above lines.

much – money – men ; before – burial

e) Tell him to be different from other people

if it comes natural and easy being different

i) What are the poet's thoughts on being different?

The poet thinks that instead of being one among many, his son should stand different if it is natural and easy.

ii) What condition does the poet lay for being different?

The poet's son can be different if that is his nature.

f) Let him have lazy days seeking his deeper motives

Let him seek deep for where he is born natural

i) Why does the poet advise his son to have lazy days?

The poet advises his son to have lazy days for finding his deeper motives and inherent talents.

- ii) What is the figure of speech employed in the first line?
Transferred Epithet.

6. INCIDENT OF THE FRENCH CAMP - GLOSSARY

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>stormed – sudden violent attack Lannes – Duke of Montebello, a general in Napoleon's army Ratisbon – (German Regensburg) a city in Austria bridle – the head gear used to control a horse mound – hillock/ hill compressed – pressed together out-thrust – extended forward</p> | <p>anon – soon fancy – imaging flag – the imperial eagle on the French flag prone – inclined downward perched – sat on, rested oppressive – harsh, domineering sheathes – covers mused – thought deeply</p> |
|--|---|

2. Based on your understanding of the poem, answer the questions in one or two sentences a.

- a. Who do you think is the narrator of the poem?
One of the French soldiers
- b. Where was the narrator when the incident happened?
The narrator was in the French Camp
- c. Who took the city of Ratisbon by storm?
The French army
- d. Where was Napoleon standing on the day of attack on the city of Ratisbon?
On a little mound near the battle field.
- e. Describe the posture of Napoleon.
Napoleon was standing with his neck out-thrust, legs wide and arms locked behind.
- f. Who came galloping on a horse to Napoleon?
A young soldier came galloping on a horse to Napoleon.
- g. What does the phrase 'full galloping' suggest?
The horse is running at its fastest.
- h. Why was the rider in a hurry?
To give the happy news of victory to the emperor.
- i. What did the rider do when he reached Napoleon?
The rider exclaimed with pride that French had conquered Ratisbon and he himself had hoisted the flag of France.
- j. Why did the rider keep his lips compressed ?
He wanted to block the flow of blood from his mouth.
- k. Where did the rider plant the French flag after Ratisbon was captured?
The rider planted the French flag in the market-place.
- l. What was Napoleon's reaction on hearing the news of victory?
Napoleon's eyes flashed and his plans soared up like fire
- m. When did the narrator find that the boy was badly wounded?
When the boy kept his lips compressed to prevent the flow of blood from his mouth, the narrator found that he was badly wounded.
- n. Why did Napoleon's eyes become soft as a mother eagle's eyes?
When he found that the young soldier was wounded.
- o. How did the young soldier face his end?
He faced his end courageously and proudly.

3. Literary Devices.

"Alliteration is the repetition of the same consonant sound in successive or nearby words."

Note that in alliteration the sound and sense go together.

- a. Mark the rhyme scheme of the following lines :
- With neck out-thrust, you fancy how, – a
Legs wide, arms locked behind, – b
As if to balance the prone brow – a
Oppressive with its mind. – b
- a. Find the rhyme scheme of the following lines :
- As if to balance the prone brow – a
Legs wide, arms locked behind, – b
With neck out-thrust, you fancy how, – a
Oppressive with its mind. – b
- b. Pick out the words in alliteration.

stood, storming – day
bound, bound
flag-bird, flap

legs, locked
held, himself
softened, sheathes

balance, brow
marshal, market-place
bruised, breathes

waver, wall

4. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

a) "Legs wide, arms locked behind,
As if to balance the prone brow
Oppressive with its mind".

i. Whose action is described here?

Napoleon's action is described here.

ii. What is meant by prone brow?

The phrase, 'prone brow' means eye brow inclined downward. It conveys anxiety and concern.

iii. What is his state of mind?

Napoleon was anxious

b) 'You're wounded!' 'Nay', his soldier's pride

Touched to the quick, he said:

i. Why did the boy contradict Napoleon's words?

The boy felt proud to die for his country. So he contradicted Napoleon's words by saying that he was killed and not wounded.

ii. Why was his pride touched?

His pride was touched to the quick when Napoleon said that he was wounded.

c) "A film the mother-eagle's eye
When her bruised eaglet breathes"

i. Who is compared to the mother eagle in the above lines?

Napoleon is compared to the mother eagle.

ii. Explain the comparison.

The concerned mother eagle sees her bruised eagle that breathes painfully. Likewise Napoleon worriedly looks at the wounded soldier.

Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow :

1. "Just as perhaps he mused, 'My plans'
That soar, to earth may fall,
Let once my army leader Lannes
Waver at yonder wall".

i. Why did Napoleon think that his plans that soared might fall to earth?

Napoleon was anxious about the result as Austrians were defending Ratisbon. So he feared that his plans that soared might fall to earth.

ii. Find the rhyme scheme of the above lines.

abab.

2. "Out 'twixt the battery - smokes there flew
A rider, bound on bound
Full - galloping".

i. Who was riding at his fastest?

A young soldier was riding at his fastest.

ii. What does the phrase 'Full-galloping' mean?

The phrase, 'Full-galloping' means the horse running at its fastest.

3. You hardly could suspect

(So tight he kept his lips compressed scarce any blood came through)

i. What could one hardly suspect?

One could hardly suspect that he was wounded.

ii. Why did the young soldier keep his lips compressed?

The young soldier kept his lips compressed to prevent the flow of blood from his mouth.

iii. What happened to the rider?

He was wounded in the war.

4. "And you'll be there anon,
To see your flag - bird flap his vans
When I, to heart's desire
Perched him".

i. Who does 'you' refer to?

'You' refers to Napoleon.

ii. Who hoisted the flag? Where?

- The young soldier hoisted the flag in the market-place.
- iii. Pick out the words in alliteration.
flag - bird, flap.

II) DO AS DIRECTED (ANY THREE) Q.NO: 27-30

3X2 = 6 MARKS

27. TEXTUAL EXERCISES (Page No: 14 – 16) - REPORTED SPEECH

- We can narrate spoken words in two ways — Direct and Indirect speech. Direct speech repeats the exact words of the speaker. Reported speech conveys something that has been said, without using the speaker's actual words. When the reporting verb is in the present tense, we don't make changes in the tense.
- Eg: Uma says, "I like chocolates."
- This can be reported as, Uma says that she likes chocolates. Study the following table to learn how the tenses change when the reporting verb is in the past tense.
- (The word 'said' can be replaced by one which expresses a more precise shade of meaning: (explained, declared, agreed, conveyed, told, argued etc.)

Tense Direct Speech Reported Statements

Present Simple Sindhu said, "I play chess." Sindhu said that she played chess.

Present Continuous Jayashree said, "I am working in a school."

Jayashree said that she was working in a school.

Past Simple Mani said, "I bought a car." Mani said that he had bought a car.

Direct Question Reported Question

Shankar said to me, "Do you know me?" Shankar asked me if I knew him.

Senthil said, "Where is the post office?" Senthil enquired where the post office was.

Direct Request Reported Request

The old woman said to the boy, "Please help me." The old woman requested the boy to help her.

The librarian said to the students, "Speak softly." The librarian instructed the students to speak softly.

Read what these people say and rewrite as sentences.

1. I am very busy. Raja said that he was very busy.
2. I have completed my work. Satya said that she had completed her work
3. I don't like to go out. Johnson said that he did not like to go out.
4. I have just come back from Chennai. Rehana said that she had just come back from Chennai
5. I am learning English. Jayan said that he was learning English
6. I bought a pen yesterday. Madhu said that he had bought a pen the previous day
7. We will go for shopping tomorrow. Joseph and Mary said that they would go for shopping the next day.
8. We can't attend the party. Afsar and Ayesha said that they could not attend the party.
9. How are you? Satish asked how he was
10. I am fine. Thank you. Victor said that he was fine and he thanked him.

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

a) Priya : Where are you going?

Vijay : I am going to the Railway station.

Priya : Why are you going there?

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

Priya asked Vijay (a) where he was going

Vijay replied (b) that he was going to the Railway station

Priya further inquired (c) why he was going there.

Vijay said that (d) he wanted to receive his uncle who was coming from Bengaluru.

b) Teacher : Why are you late?

Divya : I missed the bus.

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

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

Teacher : I am sorry. What ails her?

Divya : She has high fever.

The teacher asked Divya why she was late. Divya replied that (a) she had missed the bus.

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

Task 3 - Rewrite the following passage in indirect speech.

Pradeep got out of bed with much excitement. "It is going to be a lovely sunny day," he remarked to his sister Varshini. "Just let me sleep a bit longer, Pradeep," Varshini begged, "and since you are feeling so enthusiastic," she suggested, "Why don't you go and help mother in cooking?" "Sure, I will", said Pradeep. "Can I help you, mum?", he said to his mother. "Yes, of course. There are idlis and vadas on the dining table. Have your breakfast." "Thank you mum, I'll surely help you by eating them." Pradeep got out of bed with much excitement. He remarked to his sister Varshini that it was going to be a lovely sunny day. Varshini begged him to let her sleep a bit longer. She suggested that he should go and help mother in cooking since he was feeling so enthusiastic. Pradeep said that he would and asked the mother whether he would help her. She said that he could and continued that there were idlis and vadas on the table and asked him to have his breakfast. He thanked his mother and said that he would surely help her by eating them.

Reported Speech - Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

- a) The pilot said to the passengers, "The plane will land in Delhi at 9 p.m."
The pilot told the passengers that the plane would land in Delhi at 9 p.m.
- b) The Principal said, "Young students must think about the ways to control the use of plastic band in the school campus."
The Principal said that young students must think about the ways to control the use of plastic band in the school campus.
- c) Gowtham said to me, "I was very ill last week, but I am better now."
Gowtham told me that he had been ill last week, but he was better then.
- d) Priya said, "I want to give my sister a present."
Priya said that she wanted to give her sister a present.
- e) Madhu said to me, "I am so happy you have completed your project."
Madhu told me that he was happy I had completed my project.
- f) The manager said, "I will speak to you on Friday."
The manager said that he would speak to me on Friday.
- g) Mani said to his coach, "I shall improve, if you guide me."
Mani told his coach that he would improve if he guided him.
- h) My mother said to me, "You can go swimming tomorrow."
My mother told me that I could go swimming the next day.
- i) Sandeep said to John, "Would you like to watch a movie with me?"
Sandeep asked John whether he would like to watch a movie with him.
- j) Geetha asked Angel, "Will you help me to pack my bag?"
Geetha asked Angel whether she would help her to pack her bag.
- k) The librarian said to the students, "You are not allowed to scribble anything on the library books."
The librarian told the students that they were not allowed to scribble anything on the library books.
- l) The motorist said to me, "Can you direct me to the post office?"
The motorist asked me whether I could direct him to the post office.
- m) Umar said to his mother, "Could you make me a cup of coffee?"
Umar asked his mother whether she could make her a cup of coffee.
- n) The little boy said to me, "Alas! My dog is dead."
The little boy exclaimed sorrowfully that his dog was dead.
- o) Grandmother said to her grandson, "May God bless you."
Grandmother prayed that God might bless her grandson.

Reporting the Dialogue

Tips :

Present perfect - Past perfect ; Past perfect - Past perfect
Present continuous perfect - Past continuous perfect ; Present perfect perfect - Past perfect perfect

Am, is - was , Are - were, Have, has - had ; Now- then, this- that, these- those, ago- before, thus- so
Can, may, will, shall - Could , might, would, should ; I, we - Me, us , He, she, it, they - him, her, it, them

yesterday- the day before or previous day, today- that day ; tomorrow - the next day Says – said that, said (Question mark ?) – asked that, request – requested that, (Exclamatory !) – Exclaimed that

Teacher : Mala, why were you absent yesterday?

Mala : Yesterday, I had cold and fever, teacher, I couldn't inform you beforehand.

Teacher : That's Okay. Take care of your health.

Answer: The teacher asked Mala why he had been absent the day before. Mala replied that he had cold and fever and added that he was not able to inform him beforehand. The teacher advised him to take care of his health.

DETAIL EXPLANATION OF REPORTED SPEECH

| Tense | Direct Speech | Reported Speech |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| present simple | I like ice cream | She said (that) she liked ice cream. |
| present continuous | I am living in London | She said (that) she was living in London. |
| past simple | I bought a car | She said (that) she had bought a car OR She said (that) she bought a car. |
| past continuous | I was walking along the street | She said (that) she had been walking along the street. |
| present perfect | I haven't seen Julie | She said (that) she hadn't seen Julie. |
| past perfect* | I had taken English lessons before | She said (that) she had taken English lessons before. |
| will | I'll see you later | She said (that) she would see me later. |
| would* | I would help, but..” | She said (that) she would help but... |
| can | I can speak perfect English | She said (that) she could speak perfect English. |
| could* | I could swim when I was four | She said (that) she could swim when she was four. |
| shall | I shall come later | She said (that) she would come later. |
| should* | I should call my mother | She said (that) she should call her mother |
| might* | I might be late | She said (that) she might be late |
| must | I must study at the weekend | She said (that) she must study at the weekend OR She said she had to study at the weekend |

CHANGES IN ADVERBS

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|--|
| Now | Then | yesterday | the day before (or) the previous day |
| Here | There | tomorrow | the next day (or) the following day |
| here after | there after | last week | the week before (or) the previous week |
| This | That | next week | the week after (or) the following week |
| these | Those | last month | the month before (or) the previous month |
| Ago | Before | next month | a month after |
| Thus | So | hither | thither |
| to-day | that day | hence | Thence |
| to-night | that night | last night | the previous night |

| Phrase in Direct Speech | Equivalent in Reported Speech |
|--|--|
| Simple present "I always drink coffee", she said | Simple past She said that she always drank coffee. |
| Present continuous "I am reading a book", he explained. | Past continuous He explained that he was reading a book |
| Simple past "Bill arrived on Saturday", he said. | Past perfect He said that Bill had arrived on Saturday. |
| Present perfect "I have been to Spain", he told me. | Past perfect He told me that he had been to Spain. |
| Past perfect "I had just turned out the light," he explained. | Past perfect He explained that he had just turned out the light. |
| Present perfect continuous They complained, "We have been waiting for hours". | Past perfect continuous They complained that they had been waiting for hours. |
| Past continuous "We were living in Paris", they told me. | Past perfect continuous They told me that they had been living in Paris. |
| Future "I will be in Geneva on Monday", he said. | Present conditional He said that he would be in Geneva on Monday. |

1. (Statement type – 6 steps):
Ameer said to Banu, "I went to Chennai last week." - Ameer told Banu that he had gone to Chennai the previous week.
2. (Interrogative Wh-Qn type – 7 steps):
Siva said to me, "When will you meet me?" - Siva asked me when I would meet him
3. (Interrogative Yes or No type – 7 steps):
Prem said to Preethi, "Are you mad?" - Prem asked Preethi if she was mad
4. (Imperative type – 6 steps):
I told my assistant, "Get me your certificates." - I ordered my assistant to get me his certificates.
5. (Exclamatory type – 7 steps):
Salim said, "How tall this building is!" - Salim exclaimed that that building was very tall.
6. (Statement – 6 steps) :
Ram told Raja that he wanted to meet him then. - Ram said to Raja, "I want to meet you now."
7. (Interrogative Wh-Qn type – 7 steps):
I asked Louis where he had gone the previous day. - I said to Louis "Where did you go yesterday?"
8. (Interrogative Yes or No Questions type – 7 steps):
Kishore asked Louis whether he had completed his home work. - Kishore said to Louis, "Have you completed your home work?"
1. (Imperative type – 6 steps):
Dinesh requested me to give him my book. - Dinesh said to me, "Please, Give me your book."
2. (Exclamatory type – 7 steps):
Renuka exclaimed Rani that she was very clever. - Renuka said to Rani, "How clever you are!"

Exercises: Rewrite these sentences into indirect speech:

1. He said, "I will be in New York on Sunday"
He said that he would be in New York on Sunday.
2. The teacher said to Mohan, "Why were you absent to school yesterday?"
The teacher asked Mohan why he had been absent to school the previous day.
3. All the visitors said, "What an excellent sculpture it is!"
All the visitors exclaimed that it was an excellent sculpture.
4. The headmaster said to Mohan, "Bring your father to school tomorrow."
The headmaster asked Mohan to bring his father to school the next day.
5. Anbu said to the girl, "Will you come to the function tomorrow?"
Anbu asked the girl if she would come to the function the next day.
6. Sudha said to Afroj, "Please, Give me your laptop."

- Sudha requested Afroj to give her Afroj's laptop.
7. Dhivya said to her brother , "Don't use mobile phone while driving."
Dhivya advised her brother not to use mobile phone while driving
 8. Monica said, "Hurrah! I have scored 490 marks."
Monica exclaimed joyfully that she had scored 490 marks.
 9. She said that she had written to her the previous day.
She said, "I wrote to her yesterday."
 10. She told Rama that she wouldn't come with him to the forest.
She said to Rama, "I won't (shan't) come with you to the forest."
 11. The doctor asked the patient if he had slept well the day before.
The doctor said to the patient, "Did you sleep well yesterday?"
 12. The teacher advised the boys not to waste their precious time.
The teacher said to the boys, "Don't waste your precious time."
 13. Leela requested Meena to lend her her bicycle.
Leela said to Meena, "Please, lend me your bicycle."
 14. Ravi asked Rani when she would return his book.
Ravi said to Rani, "When will you return my book?"
 15. Durai exclaimed joyfully that his son won the atheletic championship and also said that he wanted to put him in a sports hostel.
Durai said, "Ah! My son wins the atheletic championship. I want to put him in a sports hostel."
 8. Hashini exclaimed to Harini that she was very smart. Hashini said to Harini, "How smart you are!"
 16. The teacher said to the students, "We are going on an excursion to Kerala next week".
The teacher told the students that they were going on an excursion to Kerala the following week (the week after).
 17. Rangan said to Ashok, "I have completed this exercise. Now I can submit it without fail tomorrow. Rangan told Ashok that he (Rangan) had completed that exercise and also added that then he (Rangan) could submit it without fail the next day.
 18. The teacher said to the boy, "I have often warned you to concentrate on your studies"
The teacher told the boy that he/she had often warned him to concentrate on his studies.
 19. The blind lady requested the student to help her cross the road.
The blind lady said to the student , "Please, help me cross the road."
 20. "What a beautiful view it is!" said my friend.
My friend exclaimed that it was a beautiful view.
 21. Praveen said, "I don't go to movies often, and my mother will not allow it".
Praveen said that he didn't go to movies often and added that his mother would not allow it.
 22. Guru told Mukhil that he had completed his assignment and he needed to take rest for sometime.
Guru said to Mukhil, "I have completed my(your) assignment and I need to take rest for sometime."
 23. Gopi requested Suresh to lend him a pen.
Gopi said to Suresh, "Please lend me a pen."
 24. The teacher instructed the students not to write on both sides of the paper.
The teacher said to the students, "Don't write on both sides of the paper."
 25. The teacher asked me whether I was going to join the Medical course or the Engineering course.
The teacher said to me, "Are you going to join the Medical course or the Engineering course?"

28. Transforming the sentences TEXTUAL EXERCISES Kinds of sentences. (PAGE – 121 -124)

a) Simple Sentence - A simple sentence has just one independent clause - it has only one subject and one predicate.

TASK 1 Pick out the finite verbs in the following sentences.

- a) You can solve this problem in different ways. – can solve
- b) The professor has been working on the last chapter of the book since March. – has been working
- c) Despite being a celebrity, Ravi mingles easily with everyone. – mingles
- d) You must speak clearly to make yourself understood. – must speak
- e) The chairman being away, the clerk is unable to approve the proposal. – is
- f) Getting down from the car, the Chief Guest walked towards the dais amidst applause. – walked
- g) The old man struggled to walk without support. – struggled

- h) In case of emergency, please contact this number. – contact
- i) The sun having set, the temperature fell rapidly. – fell
- j) But for your help, I could not have completed the assignment. – could not have completed

Task 2 - Read the following passage and identify the simple sentences.

Sunflowers turn according to the position of the sun. In other words, they 'chase the light'. Have you ever wondered what happens on cloudy, rainy days when the sun is completely covered by clouds?

If you think the sunflower withers or turns its head towards the ground, you are completely mistaken. Do you know what happens? Sunflowers turn to each other to share their energy. Learning from Nature, we too should support and empower each other.

b) Complex Sentence - A complex sentence has one main clause and one or more Subordinate clauses.

TASK 1 - Look at the following complex sentences. Circle the Main clauses, underline the Subordinate clauses.

- a) Nobody knows when the power supply will resume.
- b) Please tell me what the time is.
- c) The man who directed the film was my schoolmate.
- d) I believe that all men are basically good.
- e) No one knows when he will return.

Task 2 - Pick out the complex sentences in the following passage.

A man saw a lion in the bush, as he was walking through the forest. He did not know what to do. He was helpless. He was too scared to turn around and run. He just knelt down as if he were getting ready to pray. He closed his eyes, thinking that the lion would pounce on him anytime. Out of the corner of his eye, he saw the lion on its knees too. Shocked, he asked the lion what it was doing. The lion replied that he was praying before he started his meal.

c) Compound Sentence Two Main clauses connected by a conjunction form a compound sentence.

Task 1 - Identify the two Main clauses and conjunction in each of the following sentences.

- a) It started raining suddenly and people ran for shelter.
 - It started raining suddenly
 - people ran for shelterconjunction – and
- b) Understand the concept well, otherwise you cannot solve the problem.
 - understand the concept well
 - you cannot solve the problemconjunction – otherwise
- c) Fifty candidates appeared for the interview, but only five were selected.
 - Fifty candidates appeared for the interview
 - only five were selectedconjunction – but
- d) Ramesh did not know Spanish, so he wanted a translator.
 - Ramesh did not know Spanish
 - he wanted a translatorconjunction – so
- e) He is a good actor, still he is not popular.
 - He is a good actor
 - he is not popularconjunction – still

Task 2 - Pick out the compound sentences in the following passage.

The food we eat has to be digested and then thrown out of the body. The air we breathe in, has to be thrown out, to help us survive. But we hold negative emotions like insecurity, anger and jealousy within ourselves for years. If these negative emotions are not eliminated, the mind grows corrupt and diseased. Let us do away with hatred and lead a healthy life filled with peace and joy.

Task 3 - Complete the sentences choosing the right endings.

We were thoroughly disappointed – to find out his address
 Hardly had he stepped out – we could not go further
 They wanted – since our team did not get a prize
 Since we had run out of petrol – was his reckless driving
 The cause of his injury – when it began to rain

Answer

We were thoroughly disappointed since our team did not get a prize.
 Hardly had he stepped out when it began to rain.
 They wanted to find out his address.
 Since we had run out of petrol we could not go further.
 The cause of his injury was his reckless driving.

Kinds of Sentences (Simple, Compound, Complex) Do as directed.

- a) Besides being a singer, she is also a dancer. (Rewrite as a compound sentence)
 She is not only a singer but also a dancer.
- b) Praveen ran into the field so that he might congratulate the winners. (Rewrite as a simple sentence)
 Praveen ran into the field to congratulate the winners.
- c) The mountain was steep but he was able to climb it. (Rewrite as a complex sentence)
 Though the mountain was steep he was able to climb it.
- d) Smita carried out the survey and presented her report. (Rewrite as a simple sentence)
 Having carried out the survey, Smita presented her report.
- e) Unless you have a valid passport you cannot leave the country. (As compound sentence)
 Have a valid passport or you cannot leave the country.
- f) This is not the way to answer. (Rewrite as a complex sentence)
 This is not the way one should answer.
- Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into a single sentence.
- a) I met a man at the party. He is the Chairman of a computer form.
 I met the Chairman of a computer form at the party. (Simple Sentence)
 I met a man who is the Chairman of a computer form at the party. (Complex sentence)
 I met a man at the party and he is the chairman of a computer form. (Compound Sentence)
- b) Mahatma Gandhi stood for Ahimsa. The whole world knows it.
 The whole world knows that Mahatma Gandhi stood for Ahimsa. (Complex Sentence)
 Mahatma Gandhi stood for Ahimsa and the whole world knows it. (Compound Sentence)
- c) Concentrate on your strengths. You will reap success in your life,
 Concentrate on your strength to reap success in your life. (Simple Sentence)
 If you concentrate on your strength you will reap success in your life. (Complex Sentence)
 Concentrate on our strength and then you will reap success in your life. (Compound Sentence)
- d) Consider all the facts once again. Then make your decision.
 Make your decision after considering all the facts once again. (Simple Sentence)
 Consider all the facts once again and then make your decision. (Compound Sentence)
- e) A number of books are missing from the library. Measures should be taken to retrieve them.
 As a number of books are missing from the library measures should be taken to retrieve them.
 (Complex)
 A number of books are missing from the library and so measures should be taken to retrieve them.
 (Compound)
 Measures should be taken to retrieve a number of books missing from the library. (Simple)

| S.No | SIMPLE | COMPLEX | COMPOUND |
|------|--|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Inspite of / Despite | Though / Although | But / yet / still |
| 2 | Being/ Due to / Owing to / Because of / On account of | As / Since / because | So / and so |
| 3 | Having | After | And then |
| 4 | In the event of / in case of | If | Or / or else / otherwise |
| 5 | On seeing | As soon as | And at once |
| 6 | In order to / ...too..to | So that | ...very....and so |

| | | | |
|---|---------|---|----------------------|
| 7 | Besides | - | Not only....but also |
|---|---------|---|----------------------|

SIMPLE, COMPLEX & COMPOUND

1. Simple : In spite of his being poor, he helps others
Complex : Though he is poor, he helps others
Compound: He is poor but he helps others
2. Simple : In the event of your running fast, you can catch the bus
Complex: If you run fast, you can catch the bus (or) Unless you run fast, you cannot catch the bus
Compound: You must run fast or you cannot catch the bus
3. Simple : Being sick, my brother did not attend the class
On account of / Due to / Owing to his sickness, my brother did not attend the class
Complex: As my brother was sick, he did not attend the class
Compound: My brother was sick and so he did not attend the class
4. Simple : Seeing the cat away, the mice are at play
Complex: When / As soon as the cat is away, the mice are at play
Compound: The cat is away and so the mice are at play
5. Simple : The sum is too difficult for me to understand
Complex: The sum is so difficult for me that I cannot understand it
Compound: The sum is very difficult and so I cannot understand it
6. Simple : He worked hard in order to get more mark
Complex: He worked so hard that he could get more marks
Compound: He worked very hard and so he could get more marks
7. Simple : They appointed engineer, is my brother
Complex: The engineer who is appointed, is my brother
Compound: My brother is appointed and he is an engineer
8. Simple : Having finished his work, he went to bed
Complex: After he had finished his work, he went to bed
Compound: He finished his work and then he went to bed
9. Simple : My friend being not there, I had to come back disappointed
Complex: As my friend was not there, I had to come back disappointed.
Compound: My friend was not there and so I had to come back disappointed
10. Simple : He confessed his guilt
Complex: He confessed that he was guilty
Compound: He was guilty and he confessed it

29. ACTIVE / PASSIVE VOICE TEXTUAL EXERCISES (PAGE NO: 77-78) Change the voice

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. Gayathri gave a set of pens to Mani. (Active) A set of pens was given to Mani by Gayathri | 11. Raman is known to me since childhood (Passive) I know Raman since childhood. |
| 2. By whom will the new stadium be built? (Passive) Who will build the new stadium? | 12. Don't insult the poor and weak. (Active Voice) Let the poor and weak not be insulted. |
| 3. Where will the holidays be spent by your family? (Passive Voice) | 13. Who has broken the chair? (Active Voice) By whom has the chair been broken? |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Where will your family spend the holidays?</p> <p>4. They offered the job to Sundari. (Active Voice) The job was offered to Sundari by them.</p> <p>5. Could some money be lent to me by your father? (Passive Voice) Could your father lend some money to me?</p> <p>6. Let the door not be opened. (Passive Voice) Don't open the door.</p> <p>7. Sophia sold her old car to Selvi. (Active Voice) Sophia's old car was sold to Selvi by her.</p> <p>8. Don't touch the electric wire with bare hands. (Active Voice) Let the electric wire not be touched with bare hands.</p> <p>9. I cannot agree to your proposal. (Active Voice) Your proposal cannot be agreed to by me.</p> <p>10. Kindly complete the assignment in time. (Active) You are requested to complete the assignment in time.</p> | <p>14. His shoulder was hurt in an accident. (Passive) He hurt his shoulder in an accident.</p> <p>15. It is time for the bell to be rung. (Passive Voice) It is time to ring the bell.</p> <p>16. We wish you forget this episode. (Active Voice) It is wished by us that this episode is forgotten by you.</p> <p>17. They would not have done this shameful act. (Active Voice) This shameful act would not have been done by them.</p> <p>18. How do you know my uncle? (Active Voice) How is my uncle known to you?</p> <p>19. It is believed that he is an honest man. (Passive) People believe that he is an honest man.</p> <p>20. My request was acceded to by the authorities. (Passive Voice) The authorities acceded to my request.</p> |
| <p>Task 1 Change the following sentences into Passive Voice.</p> <p>a) The Governor inaugurated the exhibition at ten o' clock. The exhibition was inaugurated by the Governor at ten o' clock.</p> <p>b) The crowd expected their leader to arrive early in the morning. Their leader was expected by the crowd to arrive early in the morning.</p> <p>c) Who taught her Computer Science? By whom was she taught Computer Science?</p> <p>d) They unanimously named Ravi the captain of team. Ravi was named the captain of the team by them unanimously.</p> <p>e) The President gave the commander an award. The commander was given an award by the President. An award was given to the commander by the President.</p> <p>f) Do not tell a lie. Let a lie not be told.</p> <p>g) Please open the door. You are requested to open the door.</p> <p>h) It is time to stop the work. It is time for the work to be stopped.</p> <p>i) They say he is a spy. It is said that he is a spy.</p> <p>j) One should keep one's promise. Promise should be kept.</p> <p>k) People burn a great deal of wood in winter. A great deal of wood is burnt by people in winter.</p> <p>l) Where had you kept the book? Where had the book been kept by you?</p> <p>m) When did you feel the tremors?</p> | <p>Task 2 Change the following sentences into Active Voice.</p> <p>a) The smuggler has been nabbed by the police. The police have nabbed the smuggler.</p> <p>b) By whom were you interviewed? Who interviewed you?</p> <p>c) Why were you scolded by your parents? Why did your parents scold you?</p> <p>d) Not a word was spoken by the convict in self-defence. The convict did not speak a word in self-defence.</p> <p>e) Good news is expected shortly. People expect good news shortly.</p> <p>f) The mail has just been received. He has just received the mail.</p> <p>g) Sundari has been taken to hospital by her husband. Sundari's husband has taken her to hospital.</p> <p>h) Our television is being repaired now. The mechanic is repairing our television now.</p> <p>i) Sweets have not been distributed to children by the organisers. The organisers have not distributed sweets to children.</p> <p>j) Prizes were being given by the chief guest. The chief guest was giving prizes.</p> <p>k) Nobody has been seen in the library this week. The librarian has not seen anybody in the library this week.</p> <p>l) Nobody would have known the truth if you had not disclosed it. The truth would not have been known if it had not been disclosed by you. (Passive voice)</p> <p>m) You are advised to help the poor and needy. Help the poor and needy.</p> <p>n) You are requested to make a cup of tea for the</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| When were the tremors felt by you? n) How did you do the experiment? How was the experiment done by you? o) Whose car did someone park in front of your gate? Whose car was parked in front of your gate? | guest. Please make a cup of tea for the guest. |
|---|---|

VERB POSITION IN ACTIVE TO PASSIVE

| Tense | Active | Passive |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Present Tense | go, goes | is gone (Singular) are gone (Plural) |
| Past Tense | Went | was went (Singular) were went (Plural) |
| Future Tense | will / can / may / must => go | will / can etc. => be gone |
| Present Continuous Tense | am going is going | is being going (Singular) are being going (Plural) |
| Past Continuous Tense | are going was going were eating | was being gone (Singular) were being gone (Plural) |
| Future Continuous Tense | will be going shall be going | No Passive Voice |
| Present Perfect Tense | have gone has gone | have been gone (Plural) has been gone (Singular) |
| Past Perfect Tense | had gone | had been gone |
| Future Perfect Tense | shall have gone will have gone | will have been gone |
| Present Perfect Continuous Tense | has been going have been going | No Passive Voice |
| Past Perfect Continuous Tense | had been going | No Passive Voice |
| Future Perfect Continuous Tense | shall have been going will have been going | No Passive Voice |

| | | Active Voice | Passive Voice |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Changes of pronouns | Active Voice | I write a letter | A letter is written by me |
| | | We must keep the rule | The rule must be kept by us |
| | Passive Voice | You bought a book | A book have been bought by you |
| | | He closed the window | The window was closed by him |
| | Active Voice | She was writing letters | Letters were being written by her |
| | | I had posted a letter | A letter had been posted by me |
| | Passive Voice | I do not drink tea | Tea is not drunk by me |
| | | She does not eat a mango | A mango is not eaten by her |
| | Active Voice | He will have finished his work | The work will have been finished by him |
| | | They are digging a well | A well is being dug by them |

| | |
|------|------|
| You | you |
| He | him |
| She | her |
| It | it |
| They | them |

If the sentence in the active voice is in imperative, use 'Let' for passive. Hence Passive Voice = Let + Object + be + Past Participle

| Active Voice | Passive Voice |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Help me | Let me be helped |
| Sing a song | Let a song be sing |
| Open the door | Let the door be opened |
| Don't eat this fruit | Let not this fruit be eaten |

QUESTIONS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE

| Active Voice | Passive Voice |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Are you writing a letter? | Is a letter being written by you? |
| Is she beating the child? | Is the child beaten by her? |
| Will you accept the position? | Will the position be accepted by you? |
| Who broke the window? | By whom was the window broken? |
| Why did you write such a letter? | Why was such a letter written by you? |
| Where can you hide this box? | Where can this box be hidden by you? |

30. Degrees of Comparison TEXTUAL EXERCISES (PAGE 157 -158)

Type - 1

- No other profession is as noble as teaching. (Positive)
- Teaching is nobler than any other profession. (Comparative)
- Teaching is the noblest of all professions. / Teaching is the noblest profession. (Superlative)

Type - 2

- Very few professions are as noble as teaching. (Positive)
- Teaching is nobler than many other / most other professions. (Comparative)
- Teaching is one of the noblest professions. (Superlative)

Type - 3

- Apples are costlier than mangoes in the summer season. (Comparative)
- Mangoes are not so costly as apples in the summer season. (Positive)

Type - 4

- Apples are not more expensive than mangoes during winter. (Comparative)

- Mangoes are as expensive as apples during winter. (Positive)
- Type - 5
- We have not watched such a thrilling movie as this. (Positive)
 - This movie is more thrilling than any other movie, we have ever watched. (Comparative)
 - This is the most thrilling movie, we have ever watched. (Superlative)
- Type - 6
- My brother can climb a tree as fast as a monkey. (Positive)
 - A monkey cannot climb a tree faster than my brother. (Comparative)

Task 1 Transform each of the sentences using the comparative degree without changing the meaning.

1. Very few Indian languages are as ancient as Tamil.
Tamil is more ancient than many other Indian languages.
2. Hurricanes are as dangerous as tornadoes.
Tornadoes are not more dangerous than hurricanes.
3. This is the most challenging task I have ever undertaken.
This is more challenging than any other task I have ever undertaken.
4. E-mail is the fastest means of communication.
E-mail is faster than any other means of communication.
5. Compulsive gambling is the worst habit a man can develop.
Compulsive gambling is worse than any other habit a man can develop.

Task 2 - Rewrite each of the following sentences using the superlative degree retaining the meaning.

1. Shakespeare is greater than many other dramatists of the world.
Shakespeare is one of the greatest dramatists of the world.
2. Some people think that nothing is as important as money in life.
Some people think that money is the most important thing in life.
3. The peacock is more colourful than any other bird found in India.
The peacock is the most colourful bird found in India.
4. Very few people in this town are as generous as Mr. Mohan.
Mr. Mohan is more generous than many other people in this town.
5. No other planet in our solar system is as cold as Neptune.
Neptune is the coldest planet in our solar system.
6. I cannot do anything better for you than this.
This is the best thing I can do for you.

Task 3 - Replace the comparative adjectives in the following sentences with their positive forms.

1. Rural life is certainly more peaceful than urban life.
Urban life is certainly not so peaceful as rural life.
2. The pen is mightier than the sword.
The sword is not so mighty as the pen.
3. Train journey is more comfortable than bus journey.
Bus journey is not so comfortable as train journey.
4. My mother can speak more sweetly than anyone else.
No one can speak so sweetly as my mother.
5. Gold is not more useful than iron.
Iron is as useful as gold.

Examples

- 1) by addition of '-er' and '-est' to the positive degree

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| bright | brighter | brightest |
| black | blacker | blackest |
| bold | bolder | boldest |
| clever | cleverer | cleverest |
| cold | colder | coldest |
| fast | faster | fastest |

| | | |
|--------|----------|-----------|
| great | greater | greatest |
| high | higher | highest |
| kind | kinder | kindest |
| long | longer | longest |
| rich | richer | richest |
| small | smaller | smallest |
| strong | stronger | strongest |
| sweet | sweeter | sweetest |
| tall | taller | tallest |
| thick | thicker | thickest |
| young | younger | youngest |

2. by addition of '-r' and '-st' to the positive degree ending in 'e'

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| brave | braver | bravest |
| fine | finer | finest |
| large | larger | largest |
| nice | nicer | nicest |
| noble | nobler | noblest |
| pale | paler | palest |
| simple | simpler | simplest |
| wise | wiser | wisest |
| white | whiter | whitest |

4) when the positive degree ends in a consonant with a vowel before it, we double the consonant & then add '-er' and '-est'

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| big | bigger | biggest |
| dim | dimmer | dimmest |
| fat | fatter | fattest |
| hot | hotter | hottest |
| thin | thinner | thinnest |

5) by addition of '-er' and '-est' to the positive degree when it ends in '-y'

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| gay | gayer | gayest |
| grey | greyer | greyest |

6) by placing 'more' and 'most' before the positive form

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE | POSITIV E | COMPAR ATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| active | more active | most active | bad | worse | worst |
| attractive | more attractive | most attractive | evil | worse | worst |
| beautiful | more beautiful | most beautiful | good | better | best |
| brilliant | more brilliant | most brilliant | ill | worse | worst |
| careful | more careful | most careful | far | farther | farthest |
| courageous | more courageous | most courageous | well | better | best |
| cunning | more cunning | most cunning | late | later | latest (time) |
| difficult | more difficult | most difficult | | | |
| famous | more famous | most famous | late | later | last (position) |
| faithful | more faithful | most faithful | little | less | least |
| important | more important | most important | much | more | most |
| proper | more proper | most proper | many | more | most |
| popular | more popular | most popular | near | nearer | nearest |
| splendid | more splendid | most splendid | old | older | oldest |
| suitable | more suitable | most suitable | old | elder | eldest |

Another example is given below

- Very few countries in the world are as large as China. (Positive)
- China is larger than most other countries in the world. (Comparative)
- China is one of the largest countries in the world. (Superlative)
- No other man was as strong as Hercules. (Positive)
- Hercules was stronger than any other man. (Comparative)
- Hercules was the strongest man in the world. (Superlative)
- No other boy in the class is as intelligent as James. (Positive)
- James is more intelligent than any other boy in the class. (Comparative)
- James is the most intelligent boy in the class. (Superlative)
- Very few Indian saints were as popular as Vivekananda. (Positive)
- Vivekananda was more popular than most other Indian saints. (Comparative)
- Vivekananda was one of the most popular Indian saints. (Superlative)
- Maria is not as intelligent as Sonia. (Positive)
- Sonia is more intelligent than Maria. (Comparative)

When a comparison is made between two individuals we do not normally use the superlative
Alice is the prettier of the two sisters. (More natural than 'Alice is the prettiest of the two sisters.')

Identify the error in each of the following sentences and correct them appropriately.

- Oxygen is more heavier than hydrogen.
Oxygen is heavier than hydrogen.
- Very few indoor games are more interesting than chess.
Very few indoor games are as interesting as chess
- Henry is the most strongest of all the players in the team.
Henry is the strongest of all the players in the team.
- Faster you run, sooner you get tired.
The faster you run, the sooner you get tired.
- Diamond is more precious than any gem.
Diamond is more precious than any other gem.
- Mr. Sridhar is wiser than all men in our family.
Mr. Sridhar is wiser than all other men in our family.
- The Biology lab in our school is spacious than the Chemistry lab.
The Biology lab in our school is more spacious than the Chemistry lab.
- This is one of the busier streets in our town.
This is one of the busiest streets in our town.
- The sparrow is the most unique bird.
The sparrow is a unique bird.
- Beema is stronger among the five Pandava brothers.
Beema is the strongest among the five Pandava brothers.
- An ounce is lesser than a gallon.
An ounce is less than a gallon.
- Let me introduce my oldest daughter to you all.
Let me introduce my eldest daughter to you all.
- Of the two sisters, Helen is the prettiest.
Of the two sisters, Helen is the prettier.
- This is the most least mark I have ever scored.
This is the least mark I have ever scored.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE

Conditional Clauses - Rephrasing sentences with starters

- If you had come in time, you would have attended the interview. (Begin with 'Had')
Had you come in time, you would have attended the interview
- If you should be interested, I could buy you a season ticket for the music festival (Begin with should)
Should you be interested, I could buy you a season ticket for the music festival
- If I were an angel, I would give you whatever you wished. (Begin with 'Were')
Were I an angel, I would give you whatever you wished

TEXTUAL EXERCISE (PAGE NO: 124-125) Task 1

Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks.

- a. If I were (be) a spider, I would weave (weave) webs.
- b. If Raj were (be) a sculptor, he would make (make) beautiful idols.
(or) If Raj is a sculptor he will make beautiful idols.
- c. If Mary had an umbrella, she would lend (lend) it to me.
- d. Rex would have played with me, if he had had (has) time.
- e. If I were you, I would accept (accept) this offer.
- f. We will select (select) story books for kids, if we allot time for storytelling.
- g. The Education Minister will visit (visit) our school tomorrow, if he goes by this way.
- h. You will be rewarded by the wise, if you stand (stand) for truth.
- i. If my mother knows (know) of my poor performance in the exam, she will not allow me to watch a movie.
- j. If I had won the lottery, I would have donated (donate) relief materials for the flood victims.

Task 2 - Rewrite the following sentences using 'If' without changing the meaning.

Example : Unless you go for a walk regularly, you cannot reduce your weight. (Use 'If')

If you do not go for a walk regularly, you cannot reduce your weight.

- a) Sindhu would not have won the world championship, unless she had had single-minded devotion.
Sindhu would not have won the world championship, if she had not had single-minded devotion.
- b) You will not reach your goal, unless you chase your dream.
You will not reach your goal, if you do not chase your dream.
- c) Unless we plant more trees, we cannot save our planet.
If we do not plant more trees, we cannot save our planet.
- d) The rescue team would not have saved the victims unless they had received the call in time.
The rescue team would not have saved the victims if they had not received the call in time.
- e) The palace cannot be kept clean, unless we appoint more people.
The palace cannot be kept clean, if we do not appoint more people.
- f) The portraits would not have been so natural unless the artist had given his best.
The portraits would not have been so natural if the artist had not given his best.
- g) The manager would not have selected Nithiksha unless she exhibited good accounting skill.
The manager would not have selected Nithiksha if she had not exhibited good accounting skill.
- h) The policeman would not have arrested the man unless he had violated the rules.
The policeman would not have arrested the man if he had not violated the rules.
- i) Mr Kunaal would not sponsor my higher education unless I studied well.
Mr Kunaal would sponsor my higher education if I studied.
- j) Kavın will not stop flying kites unless he understands the risk involved in it.
Kavın will not stop flying kites if he does not understand the risk involved in it.
- k) Tanya would not know the answer unless she referred to the answer key.
Tanya would know the answer if she referred to the answer key.
- l) My village cannot achieve 100 % literacy rate, unless the elders of the village cooperate with the education department.
My village cannot achieve 100 % literacy rate, if the elders of the village do not cooperate with the education department.

Conditional Clauses . CONDITION + RESULT

| | |
|--|--|
| Zero Conditional If you stand in the rain, you get wet. If you heat ice, it melts. Present Simple + Present Simple Uses : Facts which are generally true or scientific facts The condition always has the same result | First Conditional If it rains, we will cancel the trip. If you study, you will pass the exam. Present Simple + Will/ Won.t/Verb Uses : A possible situation in the future Predicting a likely result in the future (if the condition happens) |
| Second Conditional If I won the lottery, I would travel a lot. If they sold their houses, they would be rich. Past Simple +Would + Verb Uses : Hypothetical or unlikely situations Unreal or improbable situation now or in the | Third Conditional If you had studied, you would have passed the exam. If I hadn.t been sick, I would have gone to your party. Past Perfect + Would have+ Past Participle |

| | |
|--------|--|
| future | Uses : The person imagining a different past. Imaginary situation that did not happen |
|--------|--|

Form

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| If-clause Type | If-clause | Main clause |
| If-clause Type I: | Simple Present | will + infinitive |
| If-clause Type II: | Simple Past | would + infinitive |
| If-clause Type III: | Past Perfect | would + have + Past Participle |

CONDITION + RESULT EXAMPLES WITH ANSWERS

- i) Complete the following with appropriate conditional clauses. (Page 117)
- We will miss our train,..... if we go to the station by walk
 - Jayashree would travel to France,.....if she planned
 - People get sun-burnt,.....if they don't use sunscreen
 - Vicky would have passed.....if he had studied
 - I wouldn't refuse,.....if you gave me a good offer
 - Sundar would have waited,if it hadn't rained
 - Vijayshree will be busy,if her relatives come
 - Adhvika will not go to play,if she is sick

PART – III (7X3 = 21 MARKS)

I. 31-33 Explain ANY TWO OF the following with reference to the context 2X3 = 6 MARKS

1. THE CASTLE – EDWIN MUIR

CLUE WORDS OF THE POEM

Summer, turret, mowers, hay, enemy, half a mile away, threat, provender, battlements, allies, gates, foothold, dead, bird, bait, captain, wicked, wizened, maze, treacherous, groan, citadel, galleries, shameful, maintain, sold, gold, fight.

a) They seemed no threat to us at all.

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

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

b) How can this shameful tale be told?

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

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

c) I will maintain until my death.

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

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

d) Our only enemy was gold

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

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

2. OUR CASUARINA TREE – TORU DUTT

CLUE WORDS

Python, trunk, stars, creeper, gallantly, giant, crimson, bird and bee, garden, sweet, repose, casement, dawn, winter, baboon, sunrise, leap, kokilas, wend, shadow, hoar, enmassed, magnificence, Casuarina, played, companions, sakes, images, memory, murmur, shingle, eerie, unknown, heard, sheltered, wraith, waves, moon, tranced, music, sublime, prime, clime, consecrate, honor, alas, numbered, borrowdale, branches, skeleton, rehearse, oblivion's

a) "Dear is the Casuarina to my soul",

Reference : This line is taken from 'Our Casuarina Tree' written by Toru Dutt.

Explanation : The poet feels that the tree is dear to her not for its gallant appearance but for the nostalgic memories of her happy childhood that it brings to her. Toru Dutt says that it is not because of the majestic appearance of the Casuarina Tree that it is dear to her heart and soul, but also that she along with her siblings spent happy moments under it.

b) "It is the tree's lament, an eerie speech -----"

Reference : This line is taken from 'Our Casuarina Tree' written by Toru Dutt.

Explanation : The poet feels that the tree is dear to her not for its gallant appearance but for the nostalgic memories of her happy childhood that it brings to her. The poet laments the loss of her loved ones. She already imagines consolations for such a loss. She alludes to an "unknown land" that is nevertheless "well-known to the eye of faith"

c) "Unto thy honor, Tree beloved of those
Who now in blessed sleep for aye repose".

Reference : This line is taken from 'Our Casuarina Tree' written by Toru Dutt.

Explanation : The poet feels that the tree is dear to her not for its gallant appearance but for the nostalgic memories of her happy childhood that it brings to her. The poet wishes to consecrate the tree's memory and importance for the sake of those who are now dead - and looks ahead to death, hoping that the tree should be spared from obscurity.

3. ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE - SHAKESPEARE

CLUE WORDS

Stage, players, entrances, parts, infant, mewling, satchel, creeping, school, woeful, soldier, oaths, quarrel, reputation, justice, capon, beard, instances, pantaloons, pouch, hose, shrunk, pipes, whistles, history, oblivion, sans.

a) "They have their exits and entrances
And one man in his time plays many parts"

Reference : These lines are taken from 'All the World's a Stage' which is an extract from Shakespeare's 'As You Like It'.

Explanation : In this extract Shakespeare says that the world is a stage. Man enters this stage through his birth and he leaves the stage through death. In between birth and death he plays – seven roles.

b) "Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel
Seeking the bubble reputation"

Reference : These lines are taken from 'All the World's a Stage' which is an extract from Shakespeare's 'As You Like It'

Explanation : In this extract Shakespeare says that the world is a stage. Man plays many roles on the stage. These lines explain the fourth stage i.e. of a soldier. In this stage he takes great care of honour and reputation. He is quick to get into any argument. He tries to get reputation which is as short lived as a bubble.

c) "Is second childishness and mere oblivion
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything".

Reference : These lines are taken from 'All the World's a Stage' which is an extract from Shakespeare's 'As You Like It'.

Explanation : In this extract Shakespeare says that the world is a stage. Man plays many roles on the stage. These lines explain the last stage of man. In this stage he becomes like a child and it is his second childishness. It is the stage of oblivion. He forgets everything about the past. He loses his teeth, sight, taste and everything and finally his life too.

4. ULYSSES – TENNYSON

CLUE WORDS

Idle king, barren crages, dole, savage race, hoard, drink, life to the lees, greatly, shore, Hyades, Vext, hungry, cities, governments, myself, peers, Troy, met, wherethro, gleams, little, eternal, bringer, three Suns, yearning, knowledge, bound, Telemachus, scepter, discerning, prudence, rugged, subdued, sphere, common, tenderness, household, works his work, puffs, mariners, wrought, frolic, thunder, foreheads, hath, ere the end, noble note, unbecoming, twinkle, wanes, moans round, newer, smite, furrows, baths, western stars, gulfs, Happy Isles, Achilles, abides, old days, heaven, heroic hearts, time and fate, not to yield

a) "I cannot rest from travel: I will drink

Life to the lees":

Reference : These lines are taken from the poem 'Ulysses' written by Alfred Tennyson.

Explanation : In the poem 'Ulysses' he describes his intention to travel to unknown places to gain knowledge and experience. Though he is a king he does not show any interest to rule the kingdom. He says he cannot take rest from travel. He wants to live life to the fullest. He gets the fullest satisfaction only from travel.

b) "I am become a name;

For always roaming with a hungry heart"

Reference : These lines are taken from the poem 'Ulysses' written by Alfred Tennyson.

Explanation : In the poem 'Ulysses' he describes his intention to travel to unknown places to gain knowledge and experience. His ship may drift from one place to another because of strong wind. He has earned a name for himself a constant traveller. He always roams around with a hungry heart. Hungry heart stands for his strong desire to travel to unknown places.

c) "How dull it is to pause, to make an end,

To rust unburnished, not to shine in use!"

Reference : These lines are taken from the poem 'Ulysses' written by Alfred Tennyson.

Explanation : In the poem 'Ulysses' he describes his intention to travel to unknown places to gain knowledge and experience. He does not want to stop his travel to unknown places. It will be boring for him to give a short gap between travels. He wants to travel continuously. If he stops his travel his life will be rusted like the unused swords. Only when we use the swords do they shine. In the same way his life will shine only when he travels.

d) "To follow knowledge like a sinking star,

Beyond the utmost bound of human thought".

Reference : These lines are taken from the poem 'Ulysses' written by Alfred Tennyson.

Explanation : In the poem 'Ulysses' he describes his intention to travel to unknown places to gain knowledge and experience. His quest for knowledge goes beyond ordinary people. He wants to follow knowledge like a sinking star. He wants to gain knowledge which may be beyond the human thoughts.

5. A FATHER TO HIS SON – CARL AUGUST SANDBURG

CLUE WORDS

Manhood, father, son, rock, storms, humdrum, betrayals, slack, loam, serve, Brutes, path up, touch will counts, wanting, killed men, burial, quest, enough men, thwarted, stuff, fool, folly, follies, intimate, numbering, alone, lies, protective, against, solitude, silent, different, natural, motives, natural, Shakespeare, Pasteur, Michael, resenting, time for the work, own

a) and guide him among sudden betrayals

and tighten him for slack moments.

Reference: These lines are taken from the poem 'A Father to his Son' written by Carl August Sandburg.

Explanation: The poet wants to direct his son who is reaching manhood. He motivates his son to be like a hard rock. He can face life's challenges and untoward breach of trust by being firmly resolved. 'Slack moments' refers to a state of depression.

b) Brutes have been gentled where lashes failed.

Reference : This line is taken from the poem 'A Father to his Son' written by Carl August Sandburg.

Explanation: The poet motivates his son reaching manhood to be steely resolved. This will make him face the challenges of life and sudden betrayals. At times gentleness overtakes harshness. Thrashing

may fail to change a man. But a gentle approach will make a brute good-natured.

c) Yet learning something out of every folly
hoping to repeat none of the cheap follies

Reference : These lines are taken from the poem 'A Father to his Son' written by Carl August Sandburg.

Explanation: The poet directs his son who is reaching manhood to be a successful person. From his experience he advises his son to be careful in certain areas. Here he says that making mistakes is not something to feel ashamed of. We can learn many things from our mistakes. But we should be careful not to repeat the mistake.

d) He will be lonely enough
to have time for the work

Reference : These lines are taken from the poem 'A Father to his Son' written by Carl August Sandburg.

Explanation: The poet wants his son to know how free imagination brings changes to the world which resents change. During such resentment he will know that it is time for him to be his own and try to achieve like great people.

6. INCIDENT OF THE FRENCH CAMP – ROBERT BROWNING

CLUE WORDS

French, mile, Napoleon, storming, thrust, legs, prone, oppressive, mused, soar, lannes, yonder, twixt, rider, bridle, until, smiling, himself, horse's man, suspect, compressed, blood, breast, shot, god's grace, Ratisbon, Marshal, anon, flag-bird, desire, perched, soared, chief, sheathes, mother-eagle, eaglet, pride, touched

a). "Then off there flung in smiling joy,
And held himself erect"

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

Explanation : When Napoleon was standing on a mound and watching the war between France and Austria, he saw a young soldier approaching him. A young soldier appeared from the battery - smokes. Riding at great speed, he jumped off his horse. He was smiling out of joy. He stood straight with the help of the horse's mane. He approached the mound where Napoleon was standing to announce the happy news of victory.

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

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

Explanation : The young soldier was severely wounded. In spite of it, he rode fast and approached Napoleon to give the news of victory. The young soldier kept his lips compressed to prevent the flow of blood from his mouth. He exclaimed with pride that French had conquered Ratisbon. Hearing the news, Napoleon became extremely happy. But his eyes softened when he saw that the soldier was severely wounded. The soldier felt proud to say that he was killed and fell dead with a smile.

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

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

Explanation : The young soldier informed Napoleon that French had conquered Ratisbon. The French army had a tough battle at Ratisbon. Finally they conquered Ratisbon. The young soldier himself had hoisted the French flag in the market place.

II. 34-36 ANSWER ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY

2X3 = 6 MARKS

Lesson - 1

a) Who did the narrator meet at the outskirts of Verona?

The narrator met two brothers, Nicola and Jacopo at the outskirts of Verona.

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

The boys looked very shabby and the driver thought that the fruits might not be neat and clean.

- c) The boys did not spend much on clothes and food. Why?
Because they had to pay every week for the treatment of their sister
- d) Were the boys saving money to go to the States? How do you know that?
The boys did not have any idea of going to the States. They told the narrator they had some other plans
- e) Why did the author avoid going to Lucia's room?
The author saw the boys talking to their sister in the hospital. He didn't want to interfere in the family get-together.
- f) What was Lucia ailing from?
Lucia was ailing from tuberculosis.
- g) What made the boys join the resistance movement against the Germans?
The boys lost their father and the house because of the war. When the Germans started ruling them, they hated them. So they joined the resistance movement against the Germans.
- h) What made the boys work so hard?
Their wish to cure their sister of tuberculosis made them work so hard.
- i) Why didn't the boys disclose their problem to the author?
The boys wanted to keep their family matter with themselves. So they did not disclose their problem to the author.

2. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences.

- a) Describe the appearance of Nicola and Jacopo.
Nicola and Jacopo were brothers. Nicola was 13 and Jacopo seemed to be 12. They looked shabby with a worn jersey and a shortened army tunic. They had brown skins, tangled hair and earnest eyes.
- b) What were the various jobs undertaken by the little boys?
The little boys sold fruit to the tourists, shoe-shined at the public squire, guided the tourists to different tourist centers and sold newspapers.
- c) How did the narrator help the boys on Sunday?
On every Sunday the boys used to travel to a village Poleta, 30 kilometres from their place. They usually hired cycles to go there. Jacopo asked the narrator to take them to Poleta in his car. He readily accepted and took them to Poleta in his car.
- d) Who took the author to the cubicle?
The nurse took him to the cubicle.
- e) Describe the girl with whom the boys were talking to in the cubicle.
The two boys were sitting near a girl of about twenty. She wore a pretty lace jacket. Her eyes were soft and tender. She resembled the two boys. The nurse informed the author that she was Lucia, the sister of those boys and she was being treated for tuberculosis.
- f) Recount untold sufferings undergone by the siblings after they were rendered homeless.
They lost their father in the War. Shortly after they lost their house in bombing. So the three children were thrown into the street. They all suffered from near starvation and severe cold. For few months they lived in a make-shift shelter they managed to build. Then the girl was affected by tuberculosis.
- g) The narrator did not utter a word and preferred to keep the secret to himself. Why?
Substantiate the statement with reference to the story.
The boys did not want to reveal that they were earning to treat her sister for tuberculosis. When the narrator went to Poleta with the boys he came to know about their problem. Once he asked the boys whether they were earning to emigrate to the States, they said they had some other plan. So the narrator understood they wanted to keep it as a secret. He did not want to spoil their dignity.

LESSON – 2

1. Based on the understanding of the text, answer each of the following questions in one or two sentences

- a) What seems 'curious' to the author?
Preparing a nice cup of tea seems curious to the author.
- b) Why does the author say that it is important to include a tea recipe in cookery books?
There are lots of disputes to find out the best way of preparing a nice cup of tea.
- c) Mention the countries in which tea is a part of civilization.
Briton, Erie, Australia and New Zealand have tea as part of their civilization.
- d) Which tea does the author prefer- China tea or Indian tea?
The author prefers Indian tea to China tea.

- e) According to the author, what does the phrase 'a nice cup of tea' refer to?
It means that something suits someone nicely.
- f) What is the second golden rule in the preparation of tea?
The second golden rule is that tea should be made in teapot in small quantities. The teapot should be made of China or earthenware.
- g) How does Army tea taste?
Army tea tastes of grease and whitewash.
- h) Do tea lovers generally like strong tea or weak tea?
Tea lovers generally like strong tea.
- i) Why should tea be directly added to the pot?
Tea should be directly added to the pot. Even if some stray leaves are left over there is nothing wrong in eating few leaves.
- j) Why does the author prefer the cylindrical cup to a flat cup?
The cylindrical cup keeps the heat for some time. So he prefers the cylindrical cup.
- k) What should be poured into the cup first- tea or milk?
According to the author, tea should be poured first.
- l) Why does the author advise removing cream from the milk?
Creamy milk will give a sticky taste to the tea. So the author advises to remove cream
- m) Does the author like drinking tea with sugar? Give reasons.
No, the author does not like drinking tea with sugar. Sugar will destroy the flavour of tea.
- n) Why does the author refer to himself being in 'a minority'?
Drinking tea without sugar may not be liked by many. In this case he is 'a minority'.
- o) Whom does the author call 'misguided people'? What is his advice to them?
The author calls those who would like to drink tea with sugar 'misguided youth'. He advises them to taste tea without sugar for two weeks.
- p) How many points are explained by George Orwell about the preparation of tea?
George Orwell explains eleven points about the preparation of tea.
- q) In some countries what are fitted in teapots? Why?
In some countries the tea pots are fitted with dangling baskets under the spot. This is to catch the stray leaves which are supposed to be harmful.

LESSON - 3

- a. What thoughts troubled Dr. Christiaan Barnard as he neared the end of his career as a heart surgeon?
Suffering of the people and it troubled him as he neared the end of his career as a heart surgeon.
- b. What were Dr. Barnard's feelings when he was hospitalized after an accident?
He experienced agony, fear and anger. He questioned himself why that had happened to him.
- c. When and where did the accident occur?
A few years ago. When he was crossing a street with his wife, a car knocked him down.
- d. How did the hospitalization of Dr. Barnard and his wife affect their routine?
Dr. Barnard could not do the scheduled surgery and he and his wife could not look after their young baby.
- e. How was Dr. Barnard's attitude to suffering different from that of his father?
Dr. Barnard was angry at his suffering but his father would take it as God's test on a person because suffering would improve a person to become better.
- f. How was the unattended trolley put to use?
Two little boys, one blind and another crippled pushed the unattended trolley for fun.
- g. What roles did the duo take up?
The two boys took the roles of a driver and a mechanic. The blind boy was the mechanic and the boy with one arm was the driver.
- h. Why did the choice of roles prove to be easy for them?
Because the mechanic was totally blind and the driver had only one arm.
- i. Who encouraged them and how?
The other patients encouraged them by their laughter and shouts of encouragement.
- j. What does Dr. Barnard compare this entertainment to?
Dr. Barnard compares the entertainment to the Grand Prix of Indianapolis.
- k. What happened in the grand finale?
In the grand finale the silverware and plates were scattered and the nurse was angry with the boys who were responsible for that.

l. How does Dr. Barnard know the boy who played the trolley's driver?

The trolley driver had a hole in his heart and it was closed by Dr. Barnard. The boy came back to the hospital with a malignant tumour of the bone. A few days before the trolley incident, his shoulder and arm were amputated.

m. What was the profound lesson that Dr. Barnard learnt from the boys?

The business of living is joy in the real sense of the word, not just something for pleasure, amusement and recreation. The business of living is the celebration of being alive.

LESSON - 4

1. Based on your reading of the text answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

a) What did Hillary do with his wet boots?

Hillary cooked the boots on the stove to remove the frozen ice from them

b) Name an equipment and a tool carried by the climbers during their expedition.

Oxygen cylinder and ice-axe

c) Why did Hillary become clumsy-fingered and slow-moving?

The oxygen was running out so he became clumsy-fingered

d) What did Hillary find in a tiny hollow?

Hillary found two oxygen cylinders left by the previous climbers.

e) When did Hillary feel a sense of freedom and well-being?

When Hillary removed the oxygen cylinder he felt a sense of freedom and well-being.

f) What did Hillary mean by saying "We had had enough to do the job, but by no means too much"?

When they reached their tent they had to do a lot of work but because of the sense of success the work did not seem to be much.

2. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each.

a) How did the mountaineers belay?

The mountaineers tied a rope around all the mountaineers and the other end of the rope was attached to a rock.

b) Why was the original zest fading away?

The time was passing and the ridge seemed never ending. They were a little tired.

c) What did Edmund Hillary do to escape the large overhanging ice cornices?

Hillary cut a line of steps down to where the snow met the rocks on the west.

d) What did Tenzing and Edmund Hillary gift to the God of lofty Summit? How did they do it?

Tenzing gifted to Gods a bar of chocolate, a packet of biscuits and a handful of lollies.

Edmund Hillary gifted to God the crucifix given by Colonel Hunt.

e) What did the photograph portray?

The North ridge, showing the North Col and the old route which had been made famous by the struggles of those great climbers of the 1920's and 1930's.

f) The soft snow was difficult and dangerous. Why?

The soft snow was not firm to get foot-hold. It might slip or it might give way under the foot.

g) How did the firm snow at the higher regions fill them with hope?

The firm snow gave them good foot-hold. They could cut steps up the last steep slopes and They could walk with the crampon shoes to the South Peak. It filled them with hope.

LESSON - 5

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

a) Which is considered the oldest work in Tamil? When was it written?

Tolkappiyam. It was written about 200 BCE.

b) What is the evidence that support the findings of the oldest Tamil work?

The oldest work in Tamil, the Tolkappiyam contains parts that date back to about 200 BCE.

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

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

d) Name the Tamil work that speaks volumes on ethics.

Thirukkural speaks volumes on ethics.

e) What are the other classical languages mentioned by the author?

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

f) Can you define and list the themes explored in the Tamil Literature? Why?

Indian sensibility, ethics, different facets of human existence and Tamil Hinduism are some of the themes explored in Tamil literature.

g) What is unique about Tamil and its sources?

Tamil constitutes the only literary tradition native to India that is not derived from Sanskrit.

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

Modern Indian languages are productive on earth because they rose on pre-existing conditions and developed in the millennium besides having begotten a modern literature.

i) Which language is as old as Latin?

Tamil is as old as Latin.

j) Why is it said that Tamil has the most independent tradition?

Tamil has the most independent tradition because it had not been influenced by Sanskrit or other languages.

k) What is the role of classical Tamil in modern Tamil and Malayalam?

Classical Tamil is the source language of modern Tamil and Malayalam. It can be the touchstone that linguists must consult to understand the nature and development of Dravidian.

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

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

The great sacred works of Tamil Hinduism began with the Sangam Anthologies. They have lent fundamental support to the development of modern Hinduism. Their ideas were taken into the Bhagavata Purana and other texts. Tamil has its own works as sacred as the Vedas, and they are recited alongside Vedic mantras in the Vaisnava temples of South India.

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

Just as Sanskrit is the source of the modern Indo-Aryan languages, classical Tamil is the source of modern Tamil and Malayalam. Tamil is the most conservative of Dravidian languages. It is the touchstone that linguists must consult to understand the nature and development of Dravidian.

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

Thirukkural, one of the greatest works on ethics adds to the glory of Indian culture. The Sangam Anthologies have lent fundamental support to the development of modern Hinduism. So it is the central part of richness of Indian culture.

LESSON - 6

1. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.

a) Why did the lady think she was entitled to walk down the middle of the road?

The lady thought that she had liberty to walk wherever she liked.

b) What would be the consequence of the old lady's action?

The old lady's action would lead to great confusion of the traffic. There is risk for her.

c) What does the 'rule of the road' mean?

In order to preserve the liberties of all, the liberties of everybody must be curtailed.

d) Why should individual liberty be curtailed?

Individual liberty should be curtailed for a social order.

e) How would a reasonable person react when his actions affect other person's liberty?

A reasonable person would reflect that if the policeman did not interfere with him he would interfere with no one and the result would be utter chaos.

f) Define liberty as perceived by the author.

Liberty as a social contract. It is an accommodation of interests.

g) According to the author, what are we more conscious of?

The imperfections of others in the case of accommodating individual liberty to the liberty of others.

h) What is the foundation of social conduct?

A reasonable consideration of the rights or feelings of others

i) How can we sweeten our life's journey?

The little habits of common intercourse sweeten our life's journey.

j) What does the traffic policeman symbolize?

The traffic policeman symbolizes liberty and not tyranny.

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

a) What is 'liberty' according to the old lady?

Walking where she likes is her personal liberty. She thinks that people have got liberty now. She gives importance to individual liberty.

b) How would 'liberty' cause universal chaos?

If an individual asserts his liberty and ignores the liberty of others, it would cause universal chaos. If everybody gets in everybody's way nobody would reach anywhere.

3. Answer the following questions.

a) What did the old lady fail to understand?

The old lady failed to understand that if liberty entitled the pedestrian to walk down the middle of the road, it would create universal chaos.

b) Mention one or two examples to show that you are as free as you like.

I can go down the road in a dressing gown. I can dye my hair or wax my moustache as I like.

c) What happens when we step out of 'our kingdom'?

When we step out of our kingdom, our personal liberty of action becomes qualified by other people's liberty.

d) What does the author mean by 'insolence of office'? Do you think the policeman really shows insolence of his office?

'Insolence of office' refers to rudeness of power. The police man does not abuse his power in the process of controlling the traffic. If he does not interfere to control the traffic, there would be maelstrom and no one could cross it.

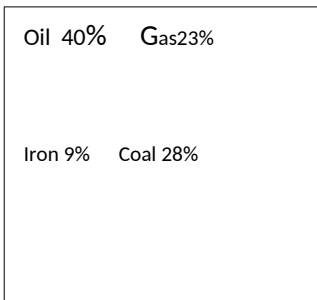
f) According to the author, what makes us civilized or uncivilized?

A reasonable consideration for the rights or feelings of others is the foundation of social conduct. It is in the small matters of conduct, in the observance of the rules of the road that we pass judgement upon ourselves. This makes us civilized or uncivilized.

III. ANSWER ANY THREE OF THE FOLLOWING

3X3 = 9 MARKS

37. A. NON VERBAL - Study the pie-chart given and answer the question that follow:



- a) Which is the most available source of energy? - Coal
- b) Which is the second largest source? - Oil
- c) Difference between Iron & Coal? - (40-28 = 12%)

(OR)

B) Study the pie-chart carefully and answer the questions that follow.

| Sl.No. | Nation | Percentage of people who speak each language as their first language |
|--------|------------|--|
| 1. | Mandarin | 12.44% |
| 2. | Spanish | 4.85% |
| 3. | English | 4.83% |
| 4. | Arabic | 3.25% |
| 5. | Hindi | 2.68% |
| 6. | Bengali | 2.66% ; |
| 7. | Portuguese | 2.62% |
| 8. | Russian | 2.12% |
| 9. | Japanese | 1.80% |
| 10. | German | 1.33% |

| | | |
|-----|----------|--------|
| 11. | Javanese | 1.25% |
| 12. | Other | 60.17% |

Use expressions such as .Generally. , A majority.. ,Most of the. , Some of the , Minority of . , In conclusion

- Which language is spoken by most people?
Mandarin is spoken by most people.
- What are the Indian languages that rank among the top five spoken languages?
Hindi is the only language that ranks among the top five spoken languages..
- Which are the languages that are spoken by less than three percent of people?
Hindi, Bengali, Portugese, Russian, Japanese, German and Javanese are the languages that are spoken by less than three percent of people.

38. Build a conversation for the following situations with a minimum of five exchanges.

Dialogue

- Practise the dialogue with another student. Then write a similar dialogue

between a student and the class teacher regarding an educational trip.

Class teacher : Sundar, I am planning to take our class students on an educational trip.

Student : Oh! Wonderful! Where madam?

Class teacher : That's what I am thinking about. Do you have any suggestion?

Student : I have one or two places in my mind. It depends on the duration of the trip.

Class teacher : Maximum we can spend two days. I got permission from the principal only for twodays

Student : I think we can go to Madurai and Kodaikanal.

Class teacher : Why these two places?

Student : Madam, in Madurai we can see many historical places including the famous Meenakshi Amman Temple. The next day we can go to Kodaikanal and get lot of information about garden.

Class teacher : Where can we stay?

Student : Surely in Kodaikanal.

Class teacher : Then I will inform other students. Let us wait and see how they receive this idea.

- A passenger and a railway staff regarding the cancellation of the reserved tickets.

Passenger : Sir, what should I do to cancel my reserved tickets?

Railway staff : When do you want to travel? Where?

Passenger : Tomorrow to Chennai.

Railway staff : You will lose 30% of the fare.

Passenger : Ok sir, how to cancel that?

Railway staff : Did you book online or did you get the ticket from the counter?

Passenger : I got it from the counter.

Railway staff : Then ok. Fill the form and give it to me.

Passenger : Is this the form I should fill in?

Railway staff : Yes, fill it and give it to me.

- Two friends about the NSS camp which they are going to attend.

Sukanya : Are you getting ready for the NSS camp?

Ramya : Yesterday only I got permission from my father.

Sukanya : I too had some problem to get permission but somehow I got it.

Ramya : As it is a 10 day programme, our mother was a little anxious.

Sukanya : Ok. Let us talk about our preparation.

Ramya : First day we are working near the temple. It will be very interesting.

Sukanya : Third day I will be in charge of food.

Ramya : I will also join you.

Sukanya : Thank you. It will be very interesting.

Ramya : I have to complete my packing. See you tomorrow.

- A salesman and a customer at an electronic shop.

Salesman : Yes sir, what can I do for you?

Customer : The CD player in my lap has some problem.

Salesman : Do you have your lap with you now?

Customer : Yes I have. Here it is.
 Salesman : Let me check it. We can't use it.
 Customer : Do you have new one?
 Salesman : Yes I have.
 Customer : Shall I see that?
 Salesman : Do you want to keep it inside or do you want one to fix outside?
 Customer : I want to have it inside.
 Salesman : You can select it.

5. A father and his daughter about the advantages of the habit of reading newspaper.

Father : My dear, get today's news paper from the portico.
 Daughter : Here it is. Why does your day start with the newspaper?
 Father : Yes dear, this is a way to know what is happening around us.
 Daughter : TV news can also give it to us.
 Father : Newspaper will give the news and the views of many people like activists, scientists and the reporters.
 Daughter : Does it make any difference dad?
 Father : Yes of course. Editor's column gives the view of that newspaper. Many columnists write articles on economy, education, science and so on.
 Daughter : Oh, it is very informative to talk to you.
 Father : If you are interested to read the newspaper there are items for your age group.
 Daughter : Surely I will read them father. (OR)

EXTEND THE CONVERSATION

EXERCISE - 1

TTR : Ticket please.
 Traveller : Sorry sir, somehow I have lost my ticket.
 TTR : ... (i).....?
 Traveller : Yes, Sir. I have bought it.
 TTR : Then ... (iii).....?
 Traveller : Just a minute sir... (iv).....?
 TTR : Be quick.
 Answers: i) Have you really bought the ticket? ii) where is it? iii) Shall I search it ?

Exercise – 2:

Madam : Could I meet the Headmaster, please?
 Clerk : Sorry, (i).....
 Madam : May I know when he will be back?
 Clerk : (ii) Why do you need to see him?
 Madam : (iii)..... I have brought a letter from my father and my sister's wedding invitation too.
 Answers: i) He is on leave. ii) He will be back tomorrow. iii) Because

Exercise-3

Father : Your school van had left. Why are you still at home?
 Son : (i).....
 Father : Can you go on your own by bus?
 Son : (ii) Yes, Dad.....
 Father : (iii).....?
 Son : No, Dad. I will reach school by 8.40 a.m.
 Answer i) I missed the school van ii) I will go on my own by bus iii) Will you reach your school by 8 am

Exercise - 4

Teacher : Where can we see zebra?
 Student : We can see them in the zoo, Sir.
 Teacher : (i).....?
 Student : Yes Sir, I have visited it in Chennai.
 Teacher : (ii).....?
 Student : I visited it last year.
 Teacher : (iii).....?
 Student : I visited it with my uncle.

Answers: i) Have you visited it? ii) When did you visit it? iii) With whom did you visit it?

39. Describe the process

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| For removing stain <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply soap or few drops of lemon juice.• Rub it gently.• Wash your cloth.• Use a dry cleaning solvent. | For preparing tea/coffee <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boil some water.• Add tea/coffee powder and allow it to boil.• Add a cup of milk.• Add sugar to taste.• Stir it, filter it and serve it. | For preparing Lemon Juice <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take a glass of water.• Squeeze half a lemon in it• Add sugar to taste.• Add two mint leaves and ice• Mix it well and serve it. |
|--|---|---|

Task 1 - Preparation of apple juice

You plan to delight your parents and sister, serving them chilled apple juice. Here is the process: (Complete the sentences with the right form of the verbs)

Four or five apples are taken (take) and washed (wash) well. They are wiped (wipe) dry and cut into pieces of medium size. The seeds are removed (remove). Then the apples are put (put) into the mixer. Some milk is added (add). The apples are crushed (crush) and a fine liquid is obtained (obtain). This liquid is filtered (filter) and the juice is stored (store) in the refrigerator. It is taken (take) out whenever needed, and after adding sugar, it is served (serve) in cups.

Task 2 - Installing a computer

The description of installing a computer in your study room is given in the form of jumbled sentences. Rearrange the sentences in the right order and form a coherent paragraph.

1. Once you connect the CPU, connect the keyboard and mouse.
2. Before turning on the power, check that all parts are connected to the CPU.
3. First open the box and take out the computer parts.
4. Plug both the computer and the monitor with a power cord.
5. Set the computer on a table or flat surface.
6. Finally turn on the power.

Answer : First open the box and take out the computer parts. Set the computer on a table or flat surface. Once you connect the CPU, connect the keyboard and mouse. Plug both the computer and the monitor with a power cord. Before turning on the power, check that all parts are connected to the CPU. Finally turn on the power.

Task 3 -Attempt a description of the following processes, in about 100 words each, either using the imperative or the passive.

1. Preparing your favourite dish

Preparing a favourite dish

- Take a bowl and mix fennel seeds, mustard seeds, cumin seeds and asafoetida.
- Heat oil in another pan.
- Add the seed mixture.
- Add small pieces of onion when crackling sound is heard.
- Saute till the onions turn pink.
- Add paneer, turmeric, chilli and pepper.
- Stir for sometime.
- Add coriander and salt.
- Bring them to a boil.
- Serve Achaari Paneer hot.

2. Organising a birthday party in your house

Organising a birthday party in the house

- Prepare a list of friends, relatives and neighbours to invite.
- Collect their phone numbers.
- Order a big birthday cake and milk chocolates.
- Arrange for tea according to the number of people invited.
- Buy colour papers or festoons.
- Decorate the hall where the party will be held.
- Invite the people two days before the birthday party.
- Buy ready-made garments and wear them on the birthday.
- Cut the cake and distribute the pieces of cake and chocolates.
- Serve tea after getting blessings.

3. Sending a letter by courier service

The letter is put in an envelope which is covered with gum. The address of the receiver is written on the front side. The address of the sender is written on the reverse side of the envelope. It is taken to a courier service office. It is weighed. Money is paid according to the weight of the envelope. The bill with the details of the envelope is obtained.

4. Obtaining a demand draft from a bank

- Collect a DD application.
- Fill in the details such as the sender's address and the beneficiary's address.
- Mention the exact sum of money to be sent and add the commission amount.
- Mention the mode of payment either in cash or by cheque.
- Mention the place where the DD can be encashed.
- Affix your signature and hand over the form to the clerk.
- Obtain a counterfoil and wait for your Demand Draft.

PROCESS FOR REMOVING A SPECIFIED STAIN ON DRESS OR WRITE INSTRUCTIONS FOR GIVEN TOPIC

1. How will you remove grease stains on a dress? Describe the process briefly

1. Generously apply a concentrated dish detergent directly to the stain
2. Using a small brush, or old tooth brush, scrub the stain in a circular motion for several minutes
3. Allow the fabric to rest for 30 minutes.
4. Wash in warm water on heavy duty cycle

2. How will you prepare coffee? Describe the process briefly

1. Start boiling a cup (250 ml) of milk.
2. Add 2 teaspoonsful of coffee powder
3. Add 1 teaspoon of sugar
4. Stir your coffee and serve it.

3. How will you prepare Tea? Describe the process briefly

1. Start boiling some water.
2. Add 2 teaspoonsful tea powder and let it boil.
3. Add a cup (250 ml) of milk.
4. Add sugar and spices.
5. Stir your tea and serve it

4. How will you remove ink stains on a dress? Describe the process briefly

1. Fill a bucket with warm water and add half a scoop of Washing powder
2. Mix the solution by hand until the detergent is completely dissolved
3. Add the ink stained garments to the solution and leave to soak for an hour
4. Gently wring out the excess water before adding it to your wash with similar items

5. HOW TO OPEN A Opening S/B Account

- Get an application from the counter. Fill in the details properly.
- Attach your passport – size photograph.
- Obtain the signature of an introducer.
- Hand over the application with a chalan and initial amount
- Get your passbook.

40. SLOGAN WRITING

Toothpaste Water purifier

SMILEY TOOTHPASTE - Protects gums, Prevents Germs.

GANGA WATER PURIFIER - Purity in every drop

Camera Laddus - CAMMY DIGITAL CAMERA ; Nourish live memories or Cherish sweet memories

YUMMY LADDUS - Melts in your mouth; not in your hand.

Write slogans to create awareness of the following topics using the tips given above.

- Junk food - Fast food, Fast death.
- Labour Day - Salute those who sweat and struggle for us.
- Save Water - Conserve water. Preserve life.
- Yoga - For a healthy, brisk and bustling life.
- Blood Donation - Donate Blood. Save Life.

| S.NO | PRODUCT AND SLOGAN | S. NO | PRODUCT AND SLOGAN |
|------|--|-------|--|
| 1 | Onida TV - Owner's pride | 21 | Calendar- Real guide to arrange events |
| 2 | Credit Card - Buy now Pay later | 22 | Five star hotel - For a luxurious stay |
| 3 | Tooth Paste - Clean with glee / pearls in your mouth | 23 | Nail polish - Let your fingers talk |
| 4 | Computer - Knowledge | 24 | Sewing Machine -Your fashion comes true |
| 5 | Glass - Handle with care | 25 | Mineral water - Safe and bacteria free |
| 6 | Lipstick -Paint the town red | 26 | Ice-cream-Delicious taste / Children's favourite |
| 7 | Air- Conditioner -Bring Switcherland into your room | 27 | Lens - Gives clear vision |

| | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 8 | Digital camera - The world at a click | 28 | Dairy -A golden book to carve your memories |
| 9 | Basmati Rice -Prove to ensure your health | 29 | Ointment- For external use |
| 10 | Ball point pen - Flawless writing | 30 | Dress - For dashing and smashing looks |
| 11 | Eraser - Erases everything but the past | 31 | Gum / Quick Fix- Fixes everything except broken heart |
| 12 | Tea – The cup that cheers most Indians | 32 | Newspaper -World news for a rupee |
| 13 | Music – Hear more, enjoy more | 33 | Dictionary -Increase your word power |
| 14 | Shoes - Put your best foot forward | 34 | Mixer grinder - Kitchen mate |
| 15 | Motor bike – Move at the speed of wind | 35 | Lock - It guarantees great safety |
| 16 | Mouse – The world at a click | 36 | Washing powder- Removes the most adamant dirt |
| 17 | Cell phone – Keep in touch | 37 | Looking glass - Made for perfect reflection |
| 18 | Watch – Sharp time for sharp people | 38 | Floor tiles - Brings people within your palm |
| 19 | Paint – Colour your life | 39 | Dairy Milk Chocolate- For sweet celebration |
| 20 | Perfume – Smell the humour | 40 | Inverter - Power cut, Don't worry |

COMPLETE THE PROVERBS WITH SUITABLE OPTIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. is the mother of invention- Necessity | 16.is the best help. - Self help |
| 2. The pen is mightier than the- sword | 17.while the iron is hot. - Strike |
| 3.vessels make much noise. -Empty | 18.is the the best teacher.- Experience |
| 4.is the index of the mind. - Face | 19.never fails. - True friendship |
| 5. Fortune favours the - bold | 20. Make hay while theshines- sun |
| 6. Never look a giftin the mouth- horse | 21.always triumphs. - Truth |
| 7. ..of water make a mighty ocean- Little drops | 22. Lookyou leap. - before |
| 8. All that glitters is not - gold | 23.makes waste. - Haste |
| 9.is wealth. - Health | 24.makes many things. - Money |
| 10. Barking dogs seldom - bite | 25. Too many cooksthe broth- dishes |
| 11.is the best policy. - Honesty | 26. Time andwait for none- tide |
| 12.home is best. - East or west | 27. Speech is silver, is gold - silence |
| 13. Failure teaches - success | 28.water run deep - Still |
| 14.wins the race. - Slow and steady | 29.is better than precept - practice |
| 15.is better than cure.- Prevention | 30. Man proposes,disposes- God |

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS - Punctuate the following.

1. Indias prime minister lal bahadur shastri who coined the slogan jai jawan jai kisan was a man of humble origin

India's Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shatri, who coined the slogan 'Jai Jawan! Jai Kisan!' was a man of humble origin.

2. When were stressed we eat a lot of sweets chocolates and ice creams because the word stressed when spelled backwards becomes desserts

When we're stressed, we eat a lot of sweets, chocolates and ice creams because the word 'stressed' when spelled backwards becomes desserts.

3. To lead a healthy life man needs three things clean water unpolluted air and bright sunshine
To lead a healthy life, man needs three things-clean water, unpolluted air and bright sunshine.

4. The notice displayed on the pin-board read those who can do those who cant do learn those who cant learn quit

The notice displayed on the pin-board read, "Those who can do. Those who can't do learn. Those who can't learn quit."

5. When we transport something by car its called a shipment but when we transport something by ship its called cargo

When we transport something by car, it's called a shipment but when we transport something by ship, it's called cargo.

EXPAND THE PROVERB

1. Slow and steady wins the race

This proverb is a reference to the fable of the hare and the tortoise. While the hare, confident of success, took things too easy, the slow tortoise plodded steadily on and managed to win the race. We should not be discouraged by the size of the task we have to do. If we do it little by little and steadily, we can achieve success. The following quotation from Ovid sums up the ideas: "What is harder than rock, or softer than water? Yet soft water hollows our hard rock. Only persevere.

2. Honesty is the best policy

It has been truly said "Honesty is the best policy". We should always be sincere in the work we do. It is, nevertheless, very difficult to accept honest means of livelihood. Gandhiji always preached us to lead a happy and contented life by being truthful. At present, our society has been trapped by fraudulent people, who in just few years want to become rich. Thus, we can see it is really difficult to lead an honest life among the fraudulent people all around. In spite of so many fraudulent people, honest men still thrive and lead their life with honest means of livelihood.

3. Hard work is the key to success / Work is worship

An active person depends too much on luck and opportunity. If we continue to work hard and have full faith in God, nothing can stop us from going ahead and touching the sky. We can very well see how hard work has helped men to achieve great heights. We can see the lives of various eminent scientists, who with their hard work have achieved success and received nob prizes for their work. It has been truly said that a person who works hard is always blessed with success. Thus, if we have to attain success in our lives we must work hard.

4. Prevention is better than cure

The famous proverb „Prevention is better than Cure" means that we should take necessary steps to keep ourselves healthy. Often, people ignore their health, fall sick and then go for treatment. In order to avoid illness, we should take proper care of our health. We should regularly go for exercise, eat fresh fruits, drink boiled water and keep our house clean and hygienic by cleaning it every day with anti-germ cleaning agents. Thus, by maintaining all these we can surely fight against illness and remain healthy.

5. A friend in need is a friend indeed

It is an old saying that a „friend in need is a friend indeed". Friends are important part of our lives. They influence us very much. Their influence is so much that a good friend always shows the path of goodness, whereas a friend with bad qualities teaches bad qualities to his fellow member. One must be careful while choosing a friend.

6. Where there is a will there is a way

If you have the determination to do something, you are sure to find a way of doing it. There is usually nothing that is impossible to do. Napoleon, who rightly believed nothing to be impossible, ordered the army to march into Italy. "Sire, the Alps" said general. "There shall be no Alps", said the Emperor composedly. And no Alps came in his way. What may seem impossible will turn out to be easy to accomplish, if you go on to do it with determination.

Expand the following news headlines in a sentence.

1. +1 students to receive laptops soon.
Chennai, March-25: Tamil Nadu Government is going to issue free laptops to +1 students of Government Schools soon. The Education Minister announced it.
2. 108 service welcomed by the poor. Chennai, April 2:
State Government of Tamil Nadu has introduced Emergency Ambulance Service for poor people in every Block. People can dial 108 to make use of this service.
3. Andhra XI beat Viva to enter football cup semi-finals. Chennai, June 5:
Andhra XI team beat Mumbai Viva team yesterday. They are going to meet Tamilnadu XI in the Football Cup semi-finals.
4. Bird census commences in TN. Chennai, March-25:
The Government of Tamilnadu has planned to conduct Bird census this year. The work starts from Vedanthangal in Chengalpet.
5. Bus driver prevents major accident Madurai, June 20:
Bus driver Raja averted a major bus accident in Madurai last evening. He has saved the lives of nearly 100 passengers.
6. Business campaign launched in China. Delhi. April 2:
A Business campaign was launched in China. Our Indian Finance Minister inaugurated the function.

7. Chennai celebrates Madras Week. Chennai, Oct.19:
Chennai people celebrated Madras Week. Various cultural programmes were conducted during this ceremony.
8. Diabetic day celebrated with Free check up. Trichy, June 20:
The World Diabetic Day was celebrated in Trichy Diabetic Care yesterday. They had organised a free diabetic check up. Nearly 500 people got benefited.
9. Diminishing water supplies - farmers worried. Chennai, Nov-25:
Geologists identified that water supplies are diminishing. Farmers express their grief over this situation. The authorities assured help to the formers.
10. Earthquake in Turkey – over 250 dead. Isthambul, June 20:
There was a heavy earthquake in Turkey yesterday. Reporters said that over 250 people died and many were injured.

PART – IV (7X5 = 35 MARKS)

41. Answer any ONE paragraph from the two in 100- 150 words.

PROSE - 1 TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA - SUMMARY

When the narrator entered the hospital he saw those boys talking to a girl who was a patient in the hospital. He tried to find out from the nurse about the girl in the hospital and the boys. Later, the nurse told him that Lucia was the sister of those two boys and was suffering from tuberculosis. She also mentioned that a bomb destroyed their home during the war. And even their father, a widower, was killed during the early part of the war. When he died, his three children were left to starve. She told the narrator that the boys became a part of the resistance movement. Once the war was over, Lucia got afflicted with tuberculosis and the boys had to admit her to the hospital. So, they had been trying their best to make the payments regularly to the hospital. The narrator waited outside the room. He did not say anything to the boys on their way back in order to give the impression that he did not know about their secret.

A) Write a character sketch of Nicola and Jacopo.

Title Two Gentlemen of Verona - Author A.J. Cronin Theme Selfless sacrifice of sibilings
The two 'Gentlemen' of Verona are the boys by name Nicola and Jacopo. Nicola, aged 13, was the elder brother of Jacopo aged 12. Both the siblings were very sincere and self-sacrificing. They

were prepared to do anything for helping their sister Lucia to recover from tuberculosis. They lived a hard life and did all sorts of odd jobs. Right from shining shoes, selling fruit, distributing newspapers, to working as tourist guides and running their errands, they still looked contented and maintained their self-respect. They did not have the intention of talking about their family problem and wanted to keep it a secret. During the war period, they started hating the Germans and also joined the resistance movement for their country's freedom.

B) What message is conveyed through the story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'?

Title Two Gentlemen of Verona Author A.J. Cronin Theme Selfless sacrifice of sibilings
A. J. Cronin wrote this memoir after visiting Verona. The title of the short story is inspired by a popular Shakespeare's play. Nevertheless, the main idea of the author is to underline the virtues that make a man a real man. The story captures the sentiment that true humanity is not about letting go, and it is about courage and determination. The two young gentlemen of Verona face their difficulties head on without a single complaint. When the author tried to tell them they were working too much, they simply said they had no complaint. Their love and emotional strength are truly commendable. The boys' maturity and sense of responsibility are also praiseworthy. The author says that in both the boyish faces there was a seriousness which was far beyond their age. These boys display exemplary courage amidst extreme poverty and devastation. The author manages to find real inspiration from their lives.

PROSE – 2 A Nice Cup of Tea - George Orwell- SUMMARY

The first impressions from reading George Orwell's essay "A Nice Cup of Tea" include Orwell explaining the proper ways of handling the essences of drinking tea. The speaker guides the reader through instructions on how to prepare and drink tea and then talks about many of the faults people are currently making when drinking their tea. The title of the essay directly refers to the essay's content as well as the idiom which means that something suits someone nicely such as the elegant way Orwell describes tea in general. The central meaning within this essay relates to the method of making the perfect cup of tea. He is of the opinion that many cookery books leave some important points about preparing tea. Preparing tea is important because tea has come to stay in our culture.

According to him there are eleven points to follow to prepare a nice cup of tea. First of all one should select Indian or Ceylonese tea. China tea does not have the stimulation and one does not feel good after drinking China tea. Secondly, tea should be made in teapot in small quantities. Tea should not be made in a big vessel. The teapot should be made of china or earthenware.

Thirdly the pot should be warmed beforehand keeping it on the hob. Fourthly, to make strong tea we should take six heaped teaspoons of tea. Fifthly, the tea should be put straight into the pot without using strainers or muslin bags. Sixthly, the teapot should be taken to the kettle and not the other way about. The water should be actually boiling at the time when tea is dropped inside. Seventhly, after making the tea, one should stir it or give the pot a good shake. Afterwards tea leaves can be allowed to settle. Eighthly, one should use a breakfast cup to drink tea. The cylindrical type of cup will keep the heat longer. Ninthly cream should be removed from the milk before using it for tea. Tenthly, one should pour the tea into the cup first. But some people pour milk first. If the milk is added second one could regulate the amount of milk. Lastly tea should be drunk without sugar.

a) Summarise George Orwell's distinctive ideas in "A Nice Cup of Tea".

The first impressions from reading George Orwell's essay "A Nice Cup of Tea" include Orwell explaining the correct ways of handling the essences of drinking tea. The central meaning within this essay relates to the methods of creating a perfect cup of tea. According to him there are eleven points to follow to prepare a nice cup of tea. First of all one should select Indian or Ceylonese tea. Secondly, tea should be made in teapot in small quantities. The teapot should be made of china or earthenware. Thirdly the pot should be warmed beforehand keeping it on the hob. Fourthly, to make strong tea we should take six heaped teaspoons of tea. Fifthly, the tea should be put straight into the pot without using strainers or muslin bags. Sixthly, the teapot should be taken to the kettle and not the other way about. Seventhly, after making the tea, one should stir it or give the pot a good shake. Afterwards tea leaves can be allowed to settle. Eighthly, one should use a breakfast cup to drink tea. The cylindrical type of cup will keep the heat longer. Ninthly cream should be removed from the milk before using it for tea. Tenthly, one should pour the tea into the cup first and milk second. If the milk is added second, one could regulate the amount of milk. Lastly tea should be drunk without sugar.

b) What are the points mentioned by George Orwell to prepare a nice cup of tea?

Title A Nice Cup of Tea Author George Orwell Theme Perfect preparation of Tea with all essences
The first impressions from reading George Orwell's essay "A Nice Cup of Tea" include Orwell explaining the correct ways of handling the essences of drinking tea. According to him there are eleven points to follow to prepare a nice cup of tea. First of all one should select Indian or Ceylonese tea. Secondly, tea should be made in teapot in small quantities. The teapot should be made of China or earthenware. Thirdly the pot should be warmed beforehand keeping it on the hob. Fourthly, to make strong tea we should take six heaped teaspoons of tea. Fifthly, the tea should be put straight into the pot without using strainers or muslin bags. Sixthly, the teapot should be taken to the kettle and not the other way about. The water should be actually boiling at the time tea is dropped inside. Seventhly, after making the tea, one should stir it or give the pot a good shake. Afterwards tea leaves can be allowed to settle. Eighthly, one should use the cylindrical type of cup which will keep the heat longer. Ninthly cream should be removed from the milk before using it for tea. Tenthly, one should pour the tea into the cup first. But some people pour milk first. If the milk is added second, one could regulate the amount of milk. Lastly, tea should be drunk without sugar.

PROSE – 3 IN CELEBRATION OF BEING ALIVE - SUMMARY

Dr. Christiaan Barnard, a South African surgeon, who created history by performing the first heart transplant surgery, designed artificial heart valves and wrote extensively on the subject. In this essay Dr. Barnard ruminates on why people suffer. One day after a meal Dr. Barnard and his wife were crossing the road. A car hit him and knocked him into his wife. She was thrown into the other lane and was hit by a car from the opposite direction. Barnard suffered from eleven broken ribs and a perforated lung. His wife had a fractured shoulder. As he recuperated in the hospital, Barnard reflected on what his father would have said. "Suffering is God's testing, refining, purifying, and ennobling us." Barnard did not see anything noble about a patient in pain and anguish, or a child wailing in the ward. One day his father showed him a half-eaten biscuit. It was the last one his brother had before he died with a congenital heart problem. He found the sufferings of children pathetic. Children implicitly trust doctors and nurses believing that they can help them. Even if they can't help them, they accept their fate. Several years earlier, one day Dr. Barnard had witnessed what he called a "Grand Prix". Two boys, a driver, and a mechanic drove the hospital's breakfast trolley. The blind mechanic provided the motor power, and the driver steered with one arm. The other patients joined in

the fun and frolic, till the plates were scattered. The mechanic was a seven year old boy. His mother flung a lantern at his drunken father. The lantern missed its mark and broke on the boy's head, resulting in the third degree burns, and loss of eyesight. At that time of Grand Prix, he was a sight to look at. He had been earlier operated upon by Dr. Barnard for a hole in his heart. He was in hospital now, for a malignant tumour of the bone. His shoulder and arm had been amputated. There was little hope of his recovery. Dr. Barnard learnt an important lesson about life from these boys. "The business of living is the celebration of being alive". Dr. Barnard realized that it is not what you have lost that is important, but what you have been left with. Light can't be appreciated without knowing darkness, nor can warmth, without knowing cold.

a. Give an account of the medical problems for which the two boys were hospitalized.

Title In Celebration of Being Alive Author Dr. Christiaan Barnard Theme Light can't be appreciated without knowing darkness

Dr. Christiaan Barnard, a South African surgeon, designed artificial heart valves, and wrote extensively on the subject. In this essay Dr. Barnard ruminates on why people suffer. One day Dr. Barnard had witnessed what he called a "Grand Prix". Two boys - a driver and a mechanic drove the hospital's breakfast trolley. The blind mechanic provided the motor power, and the driver steered with one arm. The other patients joined the fun and frolic till the plates were scattered. The mechanic was a seven year old boy. His mother flung a lantern at his drunken father. The lantern missed its mark and broke on the boy's head, resulting in the third degree burns, and loss of eyesight. At that time of Grand Prix, he was a sight to look at. The driver had only one arm. He had been earlier operated upon by Dr. Barnard for a hole in his heart. He was in hospital now, for a malignant tumour of the bone. His shoulder and arm had been amputated. There was little hope of his recovery.

b) What does Dr. Barnard want to convey in the lesson 'In Celebration of Being Alive'?

Title In Celebration of Being Alive Author Dr. Christiaan Barnard Theme Light can't be appreciated without knowing darkness

Dr. Christiaan Barnard, a South African surgeon, designed artificial heart valves, and wrote extensively on the subject. In this essay Dr. Barnard ruminates on why people suffer. One day Dr. Barnard and his wife met with an accident. As he recuperated in the hospital, Barnard reflected on what his father would have said. "Suffering is God's testing, refining, purifying, and ennobling us." Barnard did not see anything noble about a patient in pain and anguish, or a child wailing in the ward. He found the suffering of children pathetic. Children implicitly trust doctors and nurses believing that they can help them. Even if the doctors can't help them, they accept their fate. One day Dr. Barnard saw two boys prank. The two boys drove the hospital's breakfast trolley. The blind mechanic provided the motor power, and the driver steered with one arm. The other patients joined in the fun and frolic, till the plates were scattered. The mechanic was a seven year old blind boy. The driver had been earlier operated upon by Dr. Barnard for a hole in his heart. He was in the hospital then, for a malignant tumour of the bone. His shoulder and arm had been amputated. There was little hope of his recovery. Dr. Barnard learnt an important lesson about life from these boys. "The business of living, is the celebration of being alive". Dr. Barnard wants to convey that it is not what you have lost that is important, but what you have been left with. Light can't be appreciated without knowing darkness, nor can warmth, without knowing cold.

PROSE - 4. The Summit - Edmund Hillary

The well-organized expedition was launched in the spring of 1953. After a pair of climbers failed to reach the top on May 27, Hillary and Tenzing set out for it early on May 29. By late morning they were standing on the summit. Hillary and Tenzing conquered Everest summit. At 11:30 a.m. on May 29, 1953, Edmund Hillary of New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay, a Sherpa of Nepal, became the first explorers to reach the summit of Mount Everest, which at 29,035 feet above sea level is the highest point on the earth. Hillary and Tenzing drank lemon juice and got ready for the journey. They tested the oxygen cylinders. Hillary's boots were frozen with cold. He kept them over the fire to soften them. They put on three pairs of gloves on their hands and windproof over their body. At 6.30 they moved out of the tent with their oxygen cylinders on them. Tenzing paved steps towards the ridge and they reached the top of the ridge which was about 28000 feet. The snow was soft over the ridge and it made their route dangerous. After several hundred feet they came to a hollow. There they found two oxygen cylinders which had been left by Evens and Bourdillon on their previous attempt. Hillary was happy to find that the cylinders had hundreds of liters of oxygen which they could use for the downward journey. They continued their journey though the snow was little dangerous. With some difficulties they reached firmer snow higher up. They cut steps on the last steep slopes and walked on

with their spike shoes to the South Peak. It was then 9 a.m. They cut a seat for themselves and removed the oxygen cylinder which was exhausted. Now they had light weight of 20 lb. The snow was firm and they could cut it with their ice axe. It gave hope to them. They could make a step large enough to keep their over-sized High Altitude boots. At this time they were comfortable with the rope around them. Now they moved one by one. Tenzing was managing the rope around them and Hillary was cutting the steps. In many places they had difficulty to move because of the overhanging ice. To their east side there was a large cornice and a crack was between the cornice and the rock. Tenzing was holding Hillary with the rope and Hillary entered the crack and lifted his body off the ground. Using the power of his whole body Hillary moved backward up the crack. He moved slowly but steadily. Tenzing was leaving the rope and Hillary was moving inch by inch to reach the top of the rock. Then slowly he came out of the crack and reached a wide ledge. Now he felt that nothing would stop him from reaching the top. He stood on the ledge and signaled Tenzing to come up. Tenzing somehow came through the crack and reached the ledge.

The ridge seemed to be never ending. They had to cut hump after hump to move forward. Their original enthusiasm gave place to grim struggle. They saw a narrow snow ridge going up to the top. They made few more beating of the ice axe and they reached the top. They felt relieved from the troublesome journey. They shook hands and embraced each other. It was 11.30 A. M. They saw some unclimbed peaks like Makalu, Kanchenjunga and some more peaks in Nepal. After ten minutes Hillary changed his oxygen set. Tenzing made a small hole and placed some small articles like a bar of chocolate, a packet of biscuits and a handful of lollies. They were meant to be gifts to gods. Colonel Hunt, who was the head of the expedition, had given a crucifix to Hillary to take it to the top. He too made a small hole and kept the crucifix in the hole. After a few minutes they moved down. They could not waste their time because oxygen was running out. Finally they reached the South Peak. They moved to the reserve cylinders on the ridge. They carried the extra cylinders and reached their tent at 2 p.m. Then they started descending to the South Col. George Lowe and Wilfrid Noyce met them with hot soup and emergency oxygen. They had much work to do there but it was not too much for them. They went to their tent with delight and entered their sleeping bags.

A) Describe the feelings of Edmund Hillary and Tenzing as they reached the top of the Summit.

Title The Summit Author Edmund Hillary Theme Adventures are always full of thrills and frills.

The well-organized expedition was launched in the spring of 1953, After a pair of climbers failed to reach the top on May 27, Hillary and Tenzing set out for it early on May 29. By late morning they were standing on the summit. The ridge seemed to be never ending. They had to cut hump after hump to move forward. Their original enthusiasm gave place to some great struggle. They saw a narrow snow ridge going up to the top. They made few more beating of the ice axe and they reached the top. They felt relieved from the troublesome journey. They shook hands and embraced each other. It was 11.30. They saw some unclimbed peaks like Makalu, Kanchenjunga and some more peaks in Nepal.

B) How did Edmund Hillary and Tenzing achieve their goal of reaching Mt. Everest?

Title The Summit Author Edmund Hillary Theme Adventures are always full of thrills and frills

The well-organized expedition was launched in the spring of 1953, After a pair of climbers failed to reach the top on May 27, Hillary and Tenzing set out for it early on May 29. By late morning they were standing on the summit. They drank lemon juice and got ready to leave their camp with the oxygen cylinders. Following a ridge they reached a bump at 28000 feet. They continued their path on the ridge leading to the 400 feet to the southern summit. They had to cross many overhanging ice cornices. Then they came to a crack and Hillary entered the crack. With difficulty he moved in the crack and came out. Then he signaled Tenzing to come through it and he too did it. With a few more steps they reached the top at 11.30 am. on May 29, 1953

PROSE – 5 The Status of Tamil as a Classical Language - George L Hart - SUMMARY

In his letter to Professor Maraimalai, Mr. George I. Hart, a linguistic anthropologist, writes about the position of Tamil as a classical language. He categorically affirms that by any benchmark one may adopt, Tamil is one of the greatest classical literatures and traditions of the world. He gives the reasons one by one to strengthen his statement. First, Tamil is of ample ancientness. It predates the literature of other modern Indian languages by more than a thousand years. The Tholkapiyam, its oldest work, dates back to about 200 BCE. The greatest works of ancient Tamil, the Sangam anthologies and the Pattupattu date to the first two centuries of the current era. Second, Tamil possesses the only literary tradition native to India. Its literatures bloomed in all its fragrance before

the influence of Sanskrit in the South turned to be strong. It boasts of its own poetic theory, its own grammatical tradition and universe literature. Third, in terms of quality, Tamil literature can stand beside the great literature of Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Persian and Arabic. The nicety and solidity of its works, their varied scope and universal appeal qualify Tamil as one of the greatest classical traditions. The Tirukkural can be cited as an example, supporting this barometer. Finally Tamil is one of the primary independent sources of modern Indian culture and tradition. The great sacred works of Tamil Hinduism have lent fundamental support to the development of modern Hinduism. Tamil has its own works as holy as the Vedas. They are recited along with vedic mantras in the Vaishnava temple in South India. Classical Tamil is the source language of Tamil and Malayalam. Tamil is the most conservative of the Dravidian Languages. It is the criterion for understanding the nature and development of Dravidian. Hence to deny that Tamil as a classical language is to deny a vital part of the glory and richness of Indian culture.

a) How does the author justify the statement that Tamil is a classical language?

Title The Status of Tamil as a Classical Language

Author George L Hart

Theme The glories of Tamil, a classical language

First, Tamil is of ample ancientness. It predates the literatures of other modern Indian languages. One of the evidences is the Tolkappiyam that dates back to about 200 BCE. Second, Tamil is the only literary tradition native of India without any influence from any other Indian languages including Sanskrit. Tamil has its own poetic theory, its own grammatical tradition, its own aesthetics and rich and vast intellectual tradition. Thirdly, the nicety, solidity of its works, their varied scope and their universality qualify Tamil to stand as one of the greatest classical literatures of the world. Finally, Tamil is one of the primary independent sources of modern Indian culture and tradition. The great sacred works of Tamil Hinduism begin with the Sangam Anthologies that has lent fundamental support to the development of modern Hinduism. Thus, the author justifies the statement that Tamil is a classical language, satisfying all the benchmark.

b) Tirukkural is a fine example of an outstanding quality of classical Tamil Literature.

Substantiate.

Title The Status of Tamil as a Classical Language

Author George L Hart

Theme The glories of Tamil, a classical language

Tirukkural is one of the world's greatest works on ethics. It is one of a great number of major and extremely varied works that comprise the Tamil classical tradition. It was written 2000 years ago. It consists of 1330 couplets dealing with what is right and what is wrong in life. It is also known as Muppai. It has not left any facet of human existence unexplored. It has a universal appeal. So it is a fine example of understanding the quality of classical Tamil Literature.

PROSE 6. On the Rule of the Road - A.G. Gardiner - Summary

Alfred George Gardiner is one of the most delightful essayists of the modern times. In this essay "On the Rule Of the Road" he points out what constitutes true liberty. A stout old lady was walking down in the middle of a street in Petrograd causing great confusion in the traffic. When this was pointed out, the old lady replied that she has the liberty to walk where she likes to roam. But the old lady doesn't know that if liberty entitles the pedestrian to walk down the middle of the road, it also entitles the cab driver to drive on the pavement. The end of such liberty would be a universal chaos. The author points out that this kind of individual liberty would become a social anarchy. The rule of the road means that in order "to preserve the liberties of all, the liberties of everybody must be curtailed". When the policeman put out his hand at Piccadilly circus street, we must not think that our liberty has been violated. If we are reasonable persons we will reflect that he didn't interfere and hence result would be that we would never cross the Piccadilly circus street at all. We have submitted to a curtailment of private liberty in order that we may enjoy a social order, which makes our liberty a reality.

The author points out that liberty is not a personal affair, but it is a social contract. It is an accommodation of interests. He lists out some examples like wearing a gown and walking down the street, having long hair, walking with bare foot, dyeing one's hair or waxing, going to bed early and getting up late. We have a whole kingdom in which we rule alone. But when we step out of that kingdom, our personal liberty becomes qualified by other's liberty. If one practices a trombone from midnight until three in the morning, no one would ask that, but if we intend to play it in the street, the neighbours will remind us that our liberty to blow the trombone interferes with their liberty to sleep in quiet. The author concludes the essay by saying that we have to preserve both the individual liberty and social liberty. It is in the small matter of conduct in the observance of the rule of the road, that we

pass judgement upon ourselves and declare that we are civilized or uncivilized. These little habits of commonplace intercourse make up the great sum of life and sweeten or make bitter the journey.

a) What do you infer from Gardiner's essay 'On the rule of the Road'?

Title On the Rule of the Road Author A.G. Gardiner Theme Freedom is a social contract
In the lesson 'On the Rule of the Road', Gardiner emphasises that liberty is not a personal matter but a social contract. According to him, the rule of the road means that the liberties of everybody must be curtailed for the liberties of all to be preserved. If everybody gets in everybody else's way, nobody will get anywhere. Individual liberty would become social anarchy. In matters which do not touch others' liberty we can be as free as we like. We can choose to go down the road in a dressing gown. We can go to bed late or get up early. We need nobody's permission in these matters. It is personal liberty. We can practice our trombone in our house without disturbing our neighbours. But if we do it in the street, the neighbours will raise objections. They will argue that our liberty to blow trombone must not interfere with their liberty to sleep in quiet. So we must accommodate our liberty to the liberties of others.

b) Where is the border between personal liberty and public liberty? Illustrate from the text.

Title On the Rule of the Road Author A.G. Gardiner Theme Freedom is a social contract
In matters which do not breach the public liberty, we may be as free as we like. We need not seek anybody's permission when the choice of our liberty does not disturb or offend others. We must remember that 'my right to swing my fist ends, where your nose begins'. We might like to practise on the trombone from midnight till three in the morning. But if I do it in my bedroom, my family will raise objections. If I desire to scale the height of Mount Everest, I can please myself. If I play on the musical instrument in the street, my neighbours have every right to object to my liberty. Because my liberty to blow the musical instrument is not supposed to interfere with their liberty to sleep calmly. So we must consider the feelings of those around us. Our personal liberty is restricted and restrained where the public liberty is disregarded. So we have to accommodate our personal liberty to the liberties of others.

42. Answer in a paragraph on POETRY any ONE from the two in 100-150 words

1. The Castle - Edwin Muir - (Summary)

Act of one warder which led to the fall of the castle. It is written in the form of a monologue Edwin Muir, in his poem 'The Castle', describes the confidence of the soldiers in the beginning and the treacherous. The whole narration is done by a soldier. Throughout the summer season the enemy was trying to take over the castle. But the soldiers were watching the movements of the enemy from their defensive wall. They watched their own farmers working in their field without any fear. They had enough provisions and more arms and other amenities. Moreover their allies were coming to help them. Their gates were very strong and their walls were very thick so no one could enter the castle. Only a bird could fly over the wall and reach the castle. The soldier was confident that no one could bribe them to open the gates because he thought that the captain was brave and the soldiers were true to their profession. But they were cheated by a warder who opened the gate for the enemy to enter the castle. Though they had a maze of tunnels, the enemies walked through the tunnels with ease. They lost the castle without any groan. The famous castle was overthrown. No one can narrate this tale without shame. They could do nothing as they were sold out to the enemy. Their only enemy was gold and they had no weapon to fight against gold.

1. Read the poem again and complete the summary using the words given in box.

Stanza 1-3

'The Castle' by Edwin Muir is a moving poem on the (1) capture of a well-guarded (2) castle. The soldiers of the castle were totally stress-free and relaxed. They were (3) confident of their castle's physical strength. Through the turrets they were able to watch the movers and no enemy was found up to the distance of (4) half-a-kilometre and so it seemed no threat to the castle. They had (5) plenty of weapons to protect, a large quantity of (6) ration in stock to take care of the well-being of the soldiers inside the castle. The soldiers stood one above the other on the tower (7) watching, to shoot enemies at sight. They believed that the castle was absolutely safe because their captain was (8) brave and the soldiers were loyal.

Stanza 4-6

Even by a trick no one but the birds could enter. No one would be lured with the (9) bait for their entry inside the castle. But there was a wicket gate guarded by a (10) wicked-guard. He(11) let in the enemies inside the famous citadel that had been known for its secret gallery and intricate path. The

strong castle became (12) weak and thin because of the greedy disloyal warder. The (13) citadel was captured by the enemies for (14) gold. The narrator (15) lamented over the (16) disloyalty of the useless warder and also decided not to disclose this (17) shameful story to anyone. He was (18) helpless and wondered how he would keep this truth to himself. He regretted for not finding any (19) weapon to fight with the (20) enemy called 'gold'.

Read the poem and answer the following in a short paragraph of 8-10 sentences each.

a) How safe was the castle? How was it conquered?

Poem The Castle Poet Edwin Muir Theme Avarice for gold annihilates glories
Edwin Muir, in his poem 'The Castle', describes the confidence of the soldiers in the beginning and the treacherous act of one warder which led to the fall of the castle. It is written in the form of a monologue. The whole narration is done by a soldier. They had enough quantity of ration and more arms and other amenities. Moreover their allies were coming to help them. Their gates were very strong and their walls were very thick so no one could enter the castle. Only a bird could fly over the wall and reach the castle. The soldier was confident that no one could bribe them to open the gates because he thought that the captain was brave and the soldiers were true to their profession. But they were cheated by a warder who opened the gate for the enemy to enter the castle. The soldiers did not have any time to fight with the enemies. The famous castle was overthrown. No one can narrate this tale without shame. They could do nothing as they were sold out to the enemy. Their only enemy was gold and they had no weapon to fight against gold.

2. Our Casuarina Tree – Toru Dutt (SUMMARY)

The poem begins with the description of the tree. The poet says that the creeper has wound itself around the rugged trunk of the casuarina tree, like a huge Python. The creeper has left deep marks on the trunk of the tree. The tree is so strong that it bears the tight hold of the creeper. The tree is described as being gallant, and possibly brave, as very few trees could survive in the strangle-hold of this creeper. The poet then goes on to describe the life that thrives amidst every facet of the tree. The tree is metaphorically described as a giant due to its huge size, strength and boldness. The casuarina tree is covered with creeper bearing red crimson flowers which appear as though the tree is wearing a colorful scarf. Often at night, the garden echoes and it seems to be jubilant and the song (of a nightingale) has no end. It continues till dawn. At dawn when the poet opens her window she is delighted to see the casuarina tree. Mostly in winters a gray baboon is seen sitting on the crest of the tree seeing the sunrise with her younger ones leaping and playing in the tree's boughs. The shadow of the tree appears to fall on the huge water tank. Toru Dutt says that it is not because of the majestic appearance of the casuarina tree that it is dear to her heart and soul, but also that she along with her siblings spent happy moments under it. Toru Dutt has brought out the theme of nature as something that shares feeling with humans that lightens the burden on the heart.

The poet continues with a description of how strong the image of the tree is, even when in lands far away. Even in France and Italy (where the poet studied), she can hear the tree's lament. The poet wishes to consecrate the tree's memory and importance for the sake of those who are now dead and looks ahead to death, hoping that the tree should be spared from obscurity (or that no one will remember it). She immortalizes the tree through this poem like Wordsworth sanctified the Yew trees of Borrowdale. She says "May love defend thee from Oblivion's curse"- expressing her wish that love would shield her tree against the curse of forgetfulness, that the tree would be remembered out of love and not because it cannot be forgotten.

SHORT SUMMARY

The Casuarina Tree is tall and strong, with a creeper winding around it like a (1) python. The tree stands like a (2) giant with a colourful scarf of flowers. Birds surround the garden and the sweet song of the birds is heard. The poet is delighted to see the Casuarina tree through her (3) casement. She sees a grey monkey sitting like a (4) statue on top of the tree, the cows grazing and the water lilies (5) springing in the pond. The poet feels that the tree is dear to her not for its (6) gallant appearance but for the (7) nostalgic memories of her happy childhood that it brings to her. She strongly believes that (8) nature communicates with human beings. The poet could communicate with the tree even when she is in a far-off land as she could hear the tree (9) lamenting her absence. The poet (10) consecrates the tree's memory to her loved ones, who are not alive. She immortalizes the tree through her poem like the poet Wordsworth who (11) sanctified the yew tree of Borrowdale in verse. She expresses her wish that the tree should be remembered out of love and not just because it cannot be (12) forgotten.

3. All the World's a Stage - William Shakespeare (SUMMARY)

The poem 'All the World's a Stage' is taken from William Shakespeare's play 'As You Like It'. With these words begins the monologue by a character Jacques in Act II of the play. Shakespeare views life realistically. The theme of the poem is that man is the ultimate loser in the game of life. He says that the world is a stage and all men and women are players on the stage. Every player has many parts to play and he plays seven roles during his life. The first stage is that of an infant. He is a helpless child in his mother's arms. He merely vomits in the nurse's arms. In the second stage, he is a child who goes to school unwillingly. It may be noted that man keeps losing one's quality and blessing while qualifying for another one. The third stage brings before us the lover who sings sad ballads for his lady love. In the youthful age when man is full of energy, he may do everything to please his beloved. Even this life filled with merry making and joyous songs passes so quickly. Soldier is the fourth stage. Here man seeks fame though it is temporary and short lived. He endangers his life for it. But it is nothing more than a bubble. Fifth role is of a middle aged man. He has a round belly. He cites modern instances. In the sixth stage, man becomes very weak. He has pouches to carry money and his tight hose has become too big for him because he has become very lean. His big manly voice is turning again towards childish treble. In the last stage, the condition of man becomes very miserable. Now he has grown very old and weak. In this stage he loses his teeth, eyes, taste and everything one by one and finally his life too. He becomes almost like a child and forgets everything about the past.

1. Fill in the blanks using the words given in the box to complete the summary of the poem.

Shakespeare considers the whole world a stage where men and women are only (1) actors. They (2) enter the stage when they are born and exit when they die. Every man, during his life time, plays seven roles based on age. In the first act, as an infant, he is wholly (3) dependent on the mother or a nurse. Later, emerging as a school child, he slings his bag over his shoulder and creeps most (4) reluctantly to school. His next act is that of a lover, busy (5) composing ballads for his beloved and yearns for her (6) attention. In the fourth stage, he is aggressive and ambitious and seeks (7) reputation in all that he does. He (8) promises solemnly to guard his country and becomes a soldier. As he grows older, with (9) maturity and wisdom, he becomes a fair judge. During this stage, he is firm and (10) serious. In the sixth act, he is seen with loose pantaloons and spectacles. His manly voice changes into a childish (11) treble. The last scene of all is his second childhood. Slowly, he loses his (12) faculties of sight, hearing, smell and taste and exits from the roles of his life.

How does Shakespeare bring out the life of man stage by stage from infant to old man?

Poem All the World's a Stage ; Poet William Shakespeare ; Theme Man plays seven roles in the life of drama

The poem 'All the World's a Stage' is taken from William Shakespeare's play 'As You Like It'. He says that the world is a stage and all men and women are players on the stage and they play seven roles during their lives. The first stage is that of an infant. He is a helpless child in his mother's arms. He merely vomits in the nurse's arms. In the second role, he is a child who goes to school unwillingly. The third stage brings before us the lover who sings sad ballads for his lady love. In the youthful age when man is full of energy, he may do everything to please his beloved. Soldier is the fourth stage. Here man seeks fame though it is temporary and short lived. Fifth role is of a middle aged man. He has a round belly. He cites modern instances. In the sixth stage, man becomes very weak and lean. His tight hose has become too big for him because he has become very lean. In the last stage, the condition of man becomes very miserable. He has lost all – teeth, eyes, taste. He becomes almost like a child and he forgets everything. Shakespeare wants us to realise that life on this earth is not permanent.

4. Ulysses - Alfred Tennyson – (SUMMARY)

"Ulysses" was published in 1842 in the collection of poetry that secured Tennyson's literary fame. It had been written nine years earlier, when he was 24 years old, following the death of his closest friend, Arthur Henry Hallam. This poem is written as a dramatic monologue: the entire poem is spoken by a single character, whose identity is revealed by his own words. Ulysses complains that he is "idle" as a king, being at home with his elderly wife and getting stuck passing enlightened laws for a "savage race" that sleeps and eats but does not know him. He does not want to cease his travels. He has made the most of his life, having suffered and experienced pleasure both with others and alone and both at sea and on the shore. He has seen the world and has been honoured everywhere. He also has enjoyed battling at Troy with his fellow warriors. He is "a part of all that I have met," but this is

not the end, for his experience is an archway to new experiences, with the horizon always beyond reach. It is boring to stop and wither away and remain useless in his old age; simply breathing is not life. Multiple lives would be too little to get the most out of existence, and little of his one life but at least he is alive and there is time for "something more." It would be a shame to do nothing for even three days; he does not want to store himself away. His "gray spirit" yearns to attain knowledge and follow it "like a sinking star." In contrast, his son Telemachus, who will succeed him as king, seems content to stay put and simply rule the people. Ulysses loves him and knows that he will use his prudence to govern wisely, turning the "rugged" people "mild". He is "blameless" and "decent" in his "common duties." He honors the family's gods. Yet, Telemachus does not have his father's energy. "He works his work, I mine." Ulysses looks at the port and the sea beyond, calling to him. He recalls "the thunder and the sunshine" of his mariners' exciting travels together, their "free hearts" and free minds, and understands that he and they are old. Yet, they still can do something noble suited to their greatness, especially as they are men who once fought with gods. Light fades, and the day wanes. Ulysses calls out that it is not too late to discover a "newer world." They can leave this shore and sail beyond the sunset, exploring until he dies. Perhaps they even will reach the Happy Isles and meet Achilles. Although they are weak in age, much vigor remains; they still have "heroic hearts" which are "strong in will" and want to persevere, to explore and discover and never give up.

1. Complete the summary of the poem, choosing words from the list given below.

Lines 1 to 32

Ulysses is (1) unwilling to discharge his duties as a (2) king, as he longs for (3) adventure. He is filled with an (4) unquenchable thirst for (5) adventure and wishes to live life to the (6) fullest. He has travelled far and wide gaining (7) knowledge of various places, cultures, men and (8) matters. He recalls with delight his experience at the battle of Troy. Enriched by his (9) experience he longs for more and his quest seems endless. Like metal which would (10) rust if unused, life without adventure is meaningless. According to him living is not merely (11) breathing to stay alive. Though old but zestful, Ulysses looks at every hour as a bringer of new things and yearns to follow knowledge even if it is (12) unattainable. fullest unquenchable unattainable experience knowledge king matters rust adventure unwilling travel breathing

Lines 33 to 42

Ulysses desires to hand over his (1) kingdom to his son Telemachus, who would fulfil his duties towards his subjects with care and (2) prudence. Telemachus possesses patience and has the will to civilize the citizens of Ithaca in a (3) tender way. Ulysses is happy that his son would do his work blamelessly and he would pursue his (4) quest for travel and knowledge. prudence kingdom quest tender

Lines 44 to 70

Ulysses beckons his sailors to (1) gather at the port where the ship is ready to sail. His companions who have faced both (2) thunder and sunshine with a smile, are united by their undying spirit of adventure. Though death would end everything, Ulysses urges his companions to join him and sail beyond the sunset and seek a newer (3) world, regardless of consequences. These brave hearts who had once moved (4) heaven and earth, may have grown old and weak physically but their spirit is young and (5) undaunted. His call is an inspiration for all those who seek true knowledge and strive to lead (6) meaningful lives. world thunder meaningful gather undaunted heaven

What makes Ulysses seek newer adventures?

Poem Ulysses Poet Alfred Tennyson Theme Quest for travel and knowledge

The poem 'Ulysses' has been written by Alfred Tennyson. Ulysses complains that he is idle as a king, stays with his elderly wife and keeps passing enlightened laws to his people. He does not want to stop his travels. He suffered and experienced pleasure both with others and alone and both at sea and on the shore. He is a famous name; he has seen the world and has been honored everywhere. He also has enjoyed battling at Troy with his fellow warriors. He is a part of all that he has met, but this is not the end, for his experience is an archway to new experiences, with the horizon always beyond reach. It is boring to stop and wither away and remain useless in his old age because simply breathing is not life. When he is alive there is time for something more. It would be a shame to do nothing for even three days. He does not want to store himself away. His spirit" yearns to attain knowledge and follow it like a sinking star.

The poem 'Ulysses' has been written by Alfred Tennyson. In the poem he describes his intention to travel to unknown places to gain knowledge and experience. In contrast, his son Telemachus, who will succeed him as king, seems content to stay in the kingdom and simply rule the people. Ulysses loves him and knows that he will use his prudence to govern wisely, turning the rough people mild, and he is blameless and decent in his common duties. He honors the family's gods. Yet, Telemachus

does not have his father's energy. He will do his work well leaving Ulysses to do his work as a traveller.

5. A Father to his Son - Carl August Sandburg (SUMMARY)

The poet Carl August Sandburg describes how an affectionate and concerned father directs his son who is reaching manhood. The loving father wants him to be like a rock and face the storms of life and betrayals. Life is like soft soil and so he directs him to go easy. When punishment fails, cruel people can be mended through a gentle approach. The growth of a flower can split a rock. He expects his son to have a tough will to achieve. He warns his son about greed for money because too much money has left the people dead before their burial. Being called a fool is not a matter of shame but he should learn from his mistakes and never repeat them. He wants his son to avoid white lies and tells him that solitude is creative. Final decisions are made in silent rooms. It would be better to be different from others. The son may have his lazy days to seek his inner motives and find his talents. Free imaginations bring changes to the world. He must work to achieve like Shakespeare, Wright Brothers, Pasteur, Pavlov and Michael Faraday.

1. Fill in the blanks choosing the words from the box and complete the summary of the poem

Lines 1-25

The poet Carl Sandburg gives a vivid description of a father's worldly (1) wisdom directing a son who is at the threshold of his (2) manhood. Here the father motivates his son to be like a hard (3) rock and withstand life's (4) challenges and sudden betrayals. (5) Life is like a fertile soil. We can make our life fruitful if we are gentle, and take life as it comes. At times (6) gentleness overtakes harshness. The growth of a (7) tender flower can split a rock. One should have a (8) deep desire and strong will to achieve. Greed for (9) money has left men dead before they really die. Good men also have fallen prey in quest for (10) easy money. Time for (11) leisure is not a waste. When you seek knowledge never feel ashamed to be called a (12) fool for not knowing, at the same time learn from your (13) mistakes and never (14) repeat it. deep, desire manhood gentleness mistakes challenges easy leisure fool life money repeat tender flower rock wisdom

Lines 26-44

Do (15) introspect often, and do not hesitate to accept your shortcomings, avoid (16) white lies to protect self against other people. Solitude helps to be (17) creative and (18) final decisions are taken in silent rooms. Instead of being one among many, be (19) different if that is your nature. The son may need lazy days to find his (20) inherent abilities, to seek what he is born for. He will then know how free imaginations bring (21) changes to the world, which (22) resents change. During such resentment, let him know that it is time for him to be on his own and (23) work to achieve like Shakespeare, the Wright brothers, Pasteur, Pavlov and Michael Faraday.

2. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 100 words each.

a) Explain how the poet guides his son who is at the threshold of manhood to face the challenges of life.

Poem A Father to his Son Poet Carl August Sandburg Theme A father's worldly wisdom for his son's progress and prosperity

The poet, Carl August Sandburg motivates his son to be like a hard rock to face the challenges of life and betrayals. He can make his life fruitful if he is gentle and takes life easy. He must have a firm will power and deep desire to achieve. He should earn sufficient money to satisfy his basic needs. But he must remember that too much money has killed men and left them dead before their burial. He must know that it is not a shame to be called a fool. At the same time, he must learn lessons from the mistakes and avoid repeating the follies. He must introspect often and accept his weaknesses. He must not tell white lies to protect himself. Being alone will help him make wise decisions. He can be different if that is his nature. Finding his inherent talents and deeper motives, he must work to achieve like Shakespeare, the Wright Brothers, Pasteur and Pavlov.

6. INCIDENT OF THE FRENCH CAMP - SUMMARY

The poem, 'Incident of the French Camp' by Robert Browning describes an act of bravery. During the attack of the French Army on Ratisbon, a city in Austria, Napoleon was anticipating the result. He was watching the war standing on a mound near the battle field. Suddenly, a young soldier was found riding towards the mound. He showed no sign of pain. With a smile of joy, he jumped off the horse. He exclaimed with pride that Ratisbon had been conquered. He himself hoisted the French flag there. On hearing the happy news, Napoleon's plans soared up like fire. But his eyes softened when he saw that the soldier was fatally wounded. Like a concerned mother eagle seeing the bruised eagle,

Napoleon asked him if he was wounded. The valiant soldier said that he was killed. Smiling, he fell dead.

Fill in the blanks choosing the words from the box and complete the summary of the poem.

The poet Robert Browning narrates an incident at the French Camp in the war of 1809 between France and Austria, in a (a) dramatic version. He describes the brave action of a (b) valiant soldier, whose heroic devotion to duty and his (c) pride in it is inspiring and worthy of (d) admiration. During the attack of the French army on Ratisbon, Napoleon was anxious about the (e) result. Austrians were defending Ratisbon with great (f) determination and courage. Napoleon was watching the war standing on a (g) mound near the battlefield. All of a sudden a rider appeared from the closed smoke and dust. Riding at great speed, jumping and leaping, he approached the mound where Napoleon stood. As he came closer, the narrator noticed that the rider, a young boy, was severely wounded. But the rider showed no sign of pain and smiling in joy, jumped off the horse and gave the happy news of (h) victory to the emperor. He exclaimed with pride that French had (i) conquered Ratisbon and he himself had hoisted the flag of France. When Napoleon heard the news, his plans (j) soared up like fire. His eyes (k) softened when he saw that the soldier was severely wounded. Like a caring mother eagle, the emperor asked if he was wounded. The (l) wounded soldier replied proudly that he was killed and died heroically.

1. The young soldier matched his emperor in courage and patriotism. Elucidate your answer.

Poem Incident of the French Camp Poet Robert Browning Theme Patriotism

The young soldier, though wounded fatally, became determined to convey the happy news of victory to Napoleon. He rode the horse at his fastest. He approached the mound where the emperor was standing. He kept his lips compressed in order to prevent the flow of blood from his mouth. His breast was shot in two but he was courageous enough to conceal his severe wound. He showed little sign of pain. Smiling in joy, he jumped off the horse and gave the happy news of victory to the emperor. He exclaimed with pride that French had conquered Ratisbon and he himself had hoisted the flag of France. When Napoleon heard the news, his eyes flashed. But presently, he became concerned. He asked if he was wounded. The wounded soldier proudly said that he was killed. Indeed he died heroically.

The poem, 'Incident of the French Camp', narrates an actual event in the war in 1809 between France and Austria. Napoleon was standing on a mound near the battle field. He was anticipating the result of the battle. He said to himself that all his ambitious plans would come to nothing if Lannes failed to storm Ratisbon. All of a sudden a young soldier appeared from the closed smoke. Riding at great speed, he approached the mound where Napoleon was standing. He was severely wounded. He kept his lips compressed to prevent the flow of blood from his mouth. He jumped off the horse and announced the happy news of victory. He exclaimed with pride that French had conquered Ratisbon and he himself had hoisted the flag of France. When Napoleon heard this news, his plans soared up like fire. Instantly, his eyes softened when he saw that the soldier was wounded. Napoleon asked him if he was wounded. He replied proudly that he was killed. Saying this, he fell dead heroically.

43. Write a paragraph by developing the hints (SUPPLEMENTARY) (EITHER OR)

1. God Sees the Truth, But Waits - Leo Tolstoy Summary

In Russia during the nineteenth century, a young, attractive businessman named Ivan Dmitrich Aksionov lived with his wife and children. Although he had been a bit wild in his youth, he had now settled down and lived a responsible, productive life. One day he decided to make a trip to a fair where he could sell some of his merchandise. Although his wife had had a bad dream about this trip, Aksionov decided to proceed. On the way, he stopped at an inn, where he met another merchant, a person he knew. They decided to stay at the inn in rooms next to one another. The next morning, he proceeded on his way. After travelling twenty-five miles, however, he was stopped by a local police officer, who questioned him closely about the time he had spent at the inn. It turned out that the other merchant had been found with his throat slit open, and Aksionov seemed a likely suspect since their rooms had been adjacent. Aksionov vehemently denied any involvement in the murder. However, when his bags were checked, a bloody knife was found. Although Aksionov protested his innocence, he was arrested and charged with the murder. Even his wife wondered if he might have been involved, since the circumstantial evidence was so striking. After being severely flogged, he was sent to work in the mines in Siberia. During his twenty-six years of imprisonment there, his hair turned white, his happy-go-lucky personality disappeared, and his body began to weaken; he never showed any signs of happiness and he frequently prayed to God. While imprisoned, he became a boot-maker, thus earning enough money to buy a book called The Lives of the Saints. He read this book whenever

possible. On Sundays he took a prominent role in the religious services, and he sang in the choir of the prison church. The wardens and guards appreciated his humility, and the other prisoners regarded him with respect, calling him "Grandfather" and "The Saint." When a new shipment of prisoners arrived one day, Aksionov eventually realized that one of the men, Makar, was from his own home town. In response to Aksionov's questions, Makar informed the old man that Aksionov's family was prosperous. Makar seemed to know Aksionov somehow, leading the latter to wonder if Makar knew anything about the murder of the merchant. Makar's reply led Aksionov to begin to suspect that it was Makar who had in fact committed the crime. Makar ignored the accusation. Aksionov had caught Makar trying to dig a tunnel to escape the prison. Aksionov could easily have reported this deed to the authorities, but he chose to keep quiet, even after Makar threatened him. When the tunnel was eventually discovered, no one would identify Makar as the culprit who had been doing the digging. (Even Aksionov, who was closely questioned by the Governor of the prison because the Governor knew that his testimony would be honest, denied knowing who had been digging). He did not want to see Makar harshly punished and even began to wonder if he had wrongly suspected Makar of murdering the merchant. Later that night, Makar came to Aksionov's bed and begged the old man for forgiveness. He confessed that he had indeed killed the merchant and had hidden the bloody knife in Aksionov's belongings. He offered to confess to this crime so that Aksionov could be released from prison and go back to his home and family. Makar continued to beg Aksionov for forgiveness, especially since Aksionov had not revealed what he knew about Makar and the tunnel. Both men were soon weeping, and Aksionov said "God will forgive you! . . . Maybe I am a hundred times worse than you." Having said this, he suddenly felt unburdened and no longer cared about leaving prison. He only desired death. Makar did eventually confess to having killed the merchant, but by the time Aksionov's pardon arrived, he was already deceased

Discuss the meaning and importance of the saying "God Sees the Truth But Waits".

Title God Sees the Truth, But Waits Author Leo Tolstoy Theme Forgiveness is sweet revenge

Leo Tolstoy in his short story "God Sees the Truth But Waits" describes a good merchant who was punished wrongly for a murder due to circumstantial evidence. Even his wife wondered if he might have been involved, since the circumstantial evidence was so striking. When his wife suspected him he hid his face in his hand and wept. He said to himself that only God alone seemed to know the truth. It was only to Him alone he could appeal. Only from God could he expect mercy. Then he stopped writing any appeal for mercy to the government. He only prayed to God. In this story only God knows the true criminal but He allows the innocent Aksionov to suffer in prison. Aksionov also accepts the imprisonment. He spent nearly twenty six years in prison. God waits to reveal the truth. Now Makar the real culprit came to the same prison but refused to accept his hand in the murder. At the end he was made to surrender. Thus God knows the truth but waits to reveal it.

2 SUPPLEMENTARY Life of Pi - Yann Martel - SUMMARY

Pi Patel (Irfan Khan), an immigrant from Pondicherry in India living in Montreal, Canada, is approached by a local novelist (Rafe Spall) who has been referred to him by his "uncle" believing that Pi's life story would make a great book. Pi relates an extended tale. His parents had named him Piscine Molitor after a swimming pool in France. He changes his name to "Pi" (the mathematical symbol,) when he begins secondary school (Gautam Belur), even repeating numerous digits of pi, because he is tired of being taunted with the nickname "Pissing Patel". His family owns a local zoo, and Pi takes an interest in the animals, especially a Bengal tiger named Richard Parker because of a clerical error. Pi tries to feed the tiger, endangering himself to being attacked, and to teach him the reality of the tiger's nature as a carnivore, Pi's father, Santosh Patel (Adil Hussain) forces him to witness it killing a goat. He is raised

a Hindu and vegetarian, but at 12, he is introduced to Christianity and then Islam, and starts to follow all three religions as he "just wants to love God." When asked if he is also Jewish, he replies that he lectures in Kabbalah at the university. When Pi is 16 (Ayush Tandon), his father decides to close the zoo and move his family to Canada, and sell the zoo animals to ensure a good future for his children. They book passage with their animals (to be sold in North America) on a Japanese freighter named the Tsimtsum. On board the ship, Pi's father gets into an argument with the ship's cook (Gerard Depardieu) when he speaks to Pi's mother, Gita Patel (Tabu) rudely. One night, the ship encounters a heavy storm and begins to sink while Pi is on deck marveling at the storm. He tries to find his family, but a crew member throws him into a lifeboat; from the rough sea, he watches helplessly as the ship sinks, killing his family and its crew. After the storm, Pi finds himself in the lifeboat with an injured zebra, and is joined by an orangutan, named Orange Juice, who lost her offspring in the shipwreck. A

spotted hyena emerges from the tarp covering half of the boat, and kills the zebra. To Pi's distress, the hyena also mortally wounds the orangutan in a fight. Suddenly Richard Parker emerges from under the tarp, and kills and eats the hyena. Pi finds emergency food and water rations on the boat. He builds a small raft of flotation devices so that he can stay at a safe distance from the tiger. The lifeboat eventually reaches the coast of Mexico. Finally back on land, Richard Parker stumbles away from Pi and stops at the edge of the jungle. Pi expects that the tiger will turn toward him and acknowledge him, but instead he looks into the jungle for a while and goes in. Pi, too weak to follow, lies in the sand. He is rescued by a group who carries him to hospital, but he weeps that the tiger had walked away without him.

How did the presence of Richard Parker influence the attitude of Pi during his stay in the boat?

'Life of Pi' is an abridged version of the famous novel titled 'Life of Pi' written by Yann Martel. Pi was on his way to Canada with his father, mother and animals of his zoo. But unfortunately the ship was wrecked and Pi escaped in a lifeboat. In the same lifeboat he had a tiger named Richard Parker, an orangutan, a zebra and a hyena. At the end he was left with the tiger. Parker's presence was a protection for him from other animals. It behaved as if it was sedated and it suffered from sea sickness. Other animals were silent because of the fear of the bigger animal. Pi accepted that Parker calmed him down. He said that one who scared him brought him peace. He wanted to tame him. His attitude was that the tiger should die first. But suddenly he realised that part of him loved the tiger. He did not want to be left alone. So he wanted to live with the tiger.

Water is the elixir of life. Substantiate the statement with reference to the story of 'Life of Pi'.
'Life of Pi' is an abridged version of the famous novel titled 'Life of Pi' written by Yann Martel. Pi was on his way to Canada with his father, mother and animals of his zoo. But unfortunately the ship was wrecked and Pi escaped in a lifeboat. In the same lifeboat he had a tiger named Richard Parker, an orangutan, a zebra and a hyena. At the end he was left with the tiger. Parker's presence was a protection for him from other animals. It behaved as if it was sedated and it suffered from sea sickness. Other animals were silent because of the fear of the bigger animal. Pi accepted that Parker calmed him down. He said that one who scared him brought him peace. He wanted to tame him. His attitude was that the tiger should die first. But suddenly he realised that part of him loved the tiger. He did not want to be left alone. So he wanted to live with the tiger.

3. SUPPLEMENTARY – 3 THE HOUR OF TRUTH - SUMMARY

Percival Wilde's play "The Hour of Truth" is an intense psychological study. It studies the corrupting influence of money on people. The plot of the play explores greed from different angles. Almost all individuals in this play are tempted by money. This one act play particularly shows how easily people forget their moral values and principles. But at the end of the play the reader realizes that money only brings isolation, punishment, deception, frustration and endless shame. The play brings a positive note when the bad people get punished and the good people get rewarded. We can see the battle between self and society in the characters of Mr. Robert Baldwin, the secretary of a bank and the bank president, Mr. John Gresham. Mr Baldwin represents an everyday American man. He works hard for a living. His salary is not enough to support his family. When Mr. Gresham, Baldwin's boss is accused of misappropriating the bank's money, everything changes. It hurts the clients of the bank. Mr. Baldwin considered Mr. Gresham as a good boss. When Mr. Gresham was arrested, we lose confidence in his character. Mr Gresham was totally changed with his greed for money. He teaches the readers how badly money influences people. After the arrest, Mr. Gresham begs Mr. Baldwin to say three words at the time of his trial: "I don't remember". As a reward he offered him one hundred thousand dollars. It was really a large amount of money. At this offer, we see how his virtuous family members changed their opinions. When they heard about the bribe, they persuaded Robert to tell those three words. Thus we can see how money changes the people's outlook.

It is at this time we can see the moral stature of Mr Baldwin. He rejects the offer. This made Mr Gresham feel ashamed and he was forced to confess his crime. This story ends with a positive note. We see honesty is rewarded in the end. Robert Baldwin's honesty and integrity brought him a job in another bank. He was proved again as a decent and dignified man. Marshall was impressed by Baldwin's honesty. The play ends with Marshall offering Baldwin a job in the Third National Bank.

SHORT Summary

Baldwin was an honest and upright man, working under John Gresham, in a bank. Gresham and

Baldwin had been thick friends for over 30 years and Baldwin had even named his son after Gresham. Gresham had been arrested for misappropriation of money at the bank and Baldwin was to testify against him. Baldwin, who returned home after meeting Gresham, informed his family that Gresham had offered a hundred thousand, if he would utter the words 'I don't remember' in court, during the trial. The family members who were initially against Gresham, changed their mind on hearing the huge sum offered by him. The family members tried to justify Gresham's act and enticed Baldwin into accepting the money. Baldwin felt disgusted with himself and the attitude of his family members. To save Baldwin, Mr. Marshall, President of the Third National, visited him and informed him that Gresham had confessed his crime, in order to free him from betraying his trusted friend and testifying painfully against him. Mr. Marshall also offered Baldwin a job in his Bank, to reward him for his honesty and integrity. Thus 'The Hour of Truth' had dawned relieving Baldwin of the heavy burden and guilt.

Trace the bond of friendship between Baldwin and Gresham.

Title The Hour of Truth ; Author Percival Wilde Theme Honesty rewards honourable men
Percival Wilde's play "The Hour of Truth" is an intense psychological study. It studies the corrupting influence of money on people. The plot of the play explores greed from different angles. Almost all individuals in this play are tempted by money. This one act play particularly shows how easily people forget their moral values and principles. Baldwin was an honest and upright man, working under John Gresham, in a bank. Gresham and Baldwin had been thick friends for over 30 years and Baldwin had even named his son after Gresham. Gresham had been arrested for misappropriation of money at the bank and Baldwin was to testify against him. Gresham had been a sincere person and Baldwin was an honest man. Both were good friends but when Baldwin came to know about the misappropriation of money he decided to part with him. Though Gresham promised to give him 100000 dollars for saving him Baldwin did not accept the offer. At the end Baldwin's family wanted to help Gresham because they were greedy to get the money from Gresham. But Baldwin kept his honesty till the end.

4. Supplementary The Midnight Visitor - Robert Arthur – SUMMARY

The story revolves around three characters, two rival spies named Ausable and Max and one mystery writer Fowler. Ausable is a chubby, lethargic, messy and clumsy man while Max is slender and rugged. The story is a short but intriguing insight into the life of a spy which may not be as glamorous as in the movies but still full of danger and suspense. Ausable meets Fowler, a writer fascinated by spies and secrets. Ausable was expecting a sensitive document to arrive that night and so asks Fowler to follow him through the night. Though Fowler is disappointed at Ausable's appearance and mannerisms, he agrees to do the same. Suddenly, Ausable gets a phone call regarding someone who has entered his hotel room. Alarmed but not overly worried he beckons Fowler to follow him to his room. The room is on the 6th floor. As they enter the room, they are startled by a pistol-toting individual staring at them. It is Max, the rival spy of Ausable. He asks them to enter and lock the room. He threatens Ausable and warns him to hand over the documents to him as soon as they arrive at his room later that night. Playing rather composed Ausable sits down and complains about the balcony window that he thought Max used to break into his room. Max claims that he used the master key to get inside and had he known about the balcony he would have used that instead. Ausable reiterates that he has complained to the management about the balcony window several times and has had previous break-ins. Fowler is listening to the conversation intently. Suddenly there is a loud clamor at the door. Ausable suggests that it must be the police that he has arranged to give extra protection to the documents. Max gets anxious and asks Ausable to turn them away while he hides in the balcony. He threatens to shoot if he smells any trickery. As soon as Max leaps outside the window he yells out of horror as he crashes to the road below. The room has no balcony after all. Next, the door opens and Fowler sees a waiter holding Ausable's drinks. There is no policeman. Fowler is relieved and impressed by Ausable's presence of mind. He realizes that looks can truly be deceiving.

Do you think physical appearance matters most for a secret agent?

Title The Midnight Visitor Author Robert Arthur Theme Intelligence outsmarts deception

Ausable was a spy but he did not look so. He was smart and shrewd Max was another spy who looked like a spy in every aspect. When Ausable entered his room with Fowler he was little alarmed to see Max inside his room with an automatic pistol in his hand. He threatened Ausable to hand over the documents to him as soon as they arrived at his room later that night. Playing rather composed Ausable sat down and complained about the balcony window that he thought Max used to break into his room. Ausable reiterated that he had complained to the management about the balcony window

several times and had had previous break-ins. Suddenly there was a loud knocking at the door. Ausable said that it must be the police that he had arranged to safe keep the documents. Max believed it and got anxious. He asked Ausable to turn them away while he hid in the balcony. As soon as Max leapt outside the window he yelled out of horror as he crashed to the road below. There was no balcony at all and no police man was there. It was the waiter who had knocked at the door. Max's appearance as a real spy did not help him. So physical appearance does not matter for a secret agent

5. SUPPLEMENTARY- All Summer in a Day - Ray Bradbury - SUMMARY

'All Summer in a Day' is a science fiction that explores the theme of life on Venus. This science fiction has been written by Ray Bradbury. The children in the classroom on the planet Venus are getting ready to see the sun that appears once in seven years. It has been raining for seven years. There have been tidal waves over the islands. A thousand forests were crushed under the rain and grown up a thousand times to be crushed again. This is the way of life on the Venus. Seven years ago, the sun came out for an hour. The children remembered a warmness like a flushing in the face. All say that yesterday they read about the sun and wrote small stories and poems on it.

Margot wrote a poem about the sun but others did not like it. They teased her. Margot would play no games with them. The moment they sang about the sun, her lips moved. She had come to the Venus five years ago. She remembered the way the sun was when she was four in Ohio, USA. Once a month ago, she had refused to shower in the school shower rooms. She screamed that the water must not touch her. There was a talk that her parents would take her back to the earth next year. So the children hated her for all these reasons. That day they locked her in a room. They go back to the class when the teacher arrives. They are wonderstruck to see the sun coming out. It is the colour of the flaming bronze. The children rush out of the classroom, turning their faces up to the sky. They feel the sun on their cheeks like a warm iron. They run among the trees, push each other and play hide and seek. In the midst of their running, one of the girls wails. She holds out the hand with the rain drop. The sun having faded, a few cold drops fall on their faces. Their smiles vanish away as they return to the classroom. At once, one of the girls remembers Margot and shouts for her. They walk over to the closet door slowly. They unlock the door and let Margot out.

a) What is the conflict between Margot and the other children in the story, "All Summer in a day"?

Title All Summer in a Day ; Author Ray Bradbury ; Genre Sci-fi

Margot has come from US to Venus. She remembers the sun and the way the sun was and the sky was when she was four in Ohio. But the other children were only two years old when the sun last appeared. They have totally forgotten the colour and the heat of it. Margot remembers and recalls that it is like a penny. But the other children cry that it is not so. Margot says that the sun is like a fire in a stove. But the children cry that she is lying and she does not remember. But she remembers it very well. The children hate her pale snow face, her waiting silence, her thinness and her possible future. She would play no game with them. She is different from the other children. Hence there is a conflict between Margot and the other children.

b) How do the children react to the long awaited event in the story?

Title All Summer in a Day ; Author Ray Bradbury Genre Sci-fi

The children are just thrilled seeing the sun come out. They rush out of the classroom shouting happily. They run and turn their faces up towards to the sky. They feel the sun on their cheeks like a warm iron. They take off their jackets and allow the sun to burn their arms. They lie out on the jungle mattresses with laughter. They run among the trees, slip and fall. They push each other and play hide and seek. Most of all they squint at the sun until tears roll down their faces. They put their hands up to the yellowness and the amazing blueness. They keep on listening to silence. They look at everything wildly like the animals that escaped from their caves. They keep on running and shouting in circles. They run non-stop for an hour.

Supplementary – 6 REMEMBER CAESAR – GORDON DAVIOT - Summary

The play, 'Remember Caesar' is about a pompous and proud judge, who fears a life threat after he discovers a message, 'Remember Caesar' scribbled on a piece of paper in his pocket. Once Lord Weston and Roger, his assistant were talking in the morning. He said that as a judge he had won honours by hard work. He did not like Roger to ask for a half holiday. Suddenly he took out a scrap of paper from his pocket. Reading the words 'Remember Caesar' written on it, he felt horrified. Coming to know from Roger that it was the fifteenth of March, he jumped to conclusion that someone was going to kill him. He remembered a man having brushed against him the previous day as he was

leaving the court. He asked Roger to go downstairs to lock and chain all the doors and send the cook and the gardener away. In the meantime, Lady Weston came in. Weston said that her husband's life was in grave danger. Lady Weston sarcastically told him that the last time it was in danger he had been eating meat. When she read the words on the piece of paper, she just asked him if it was a riddle. When Weston mentioned the date, she coolly said that it was his sister's birthday. Lord Weston was angry with her lightness of mind. He told her that all the doors would be locked and none would be allowed to enter the house. She light-heartedly said that a boy was coming with groceries. Weston was wondering if a little pepper was more to her than her husband's life. But she replied that it was not pepper but it was flour. She would see that all the downstairs windows were shuttered and the groceries could be hauled through an open window. Then she left the room. The package seen by Lord Weston contributes to the humour of the play. He thought that it might explode. He put it in a pail of water. Then he put six books in it. When asked what the parcel contained, Lady Weston said that it was his new velvet cloak. In a few minutes, there was a loud knocking on the front door downstairs. Both Roger and Weston became alert. Weston asked Roger not to open the window to see who the visitor was. Roger brought a stool and climbed on it. To his surprise, he found Mr. Caesar knocking at the door. He was to come to see Weston that morning about rose trees. Roger reminded Weston that he had made a note of it. Now Weston realized that the words, 'Remember Caesar' were written by himself.

Complete the summary of the play, choosing the appropriate words from the list given below

Lord Weston was a (1) well-known judge in England. Being pompous and vain, he told his secretary Roger that he had attained glory by hard work and (2) zealous service. He expressed his displeasure over Roger's request for a half-holiday. Suddenly, he discovered a piece of paper with the words (3) Remember Caesar in his pocket, and he feared that the message was a warning conveyed by his enemies who had received legal punishments from him. As the message was sent on the 15th of March, (the day Julius Caesar was assassinated), he was (4) convinced that someone affected by his fair judgement was plotting his murder. Sensing the definite attack, Lord Weston ordered his secretary to (5) shut all the doors and windows. But his wife remained (6) unperturbed by the threat. So, Lord Weston was angered by her (7) callous reaction. He ordered Roger to send the cook and the (8) gardener away. Both Weston and Roger took elaborate precautionary measures to thwart the (9) assassination attempt. Finally, Weston was able to recollect that he had written the message "Remember Caesar" himself as a (10) reminder. Caesar was actually a gardener who had an appointment to visit Weston's garden. The play revolves around Weston's absent-mindedness which is the crux of the play. callous unperturbed well-known gardener reminder zealous service Remember Caesar assassination shut convinced

"Remember Caesar" is a light hearted comedy. Discuss the statement in a group and identify various aspects such as title, plot and characterisation that contribute to the humour in the play

'Remember Caesar' is full of humour and irony. The title reminds the readers of the great Roman Monarch, Julius Caesar. The words 'Remember Caesar' written on a scrap of paper, seems to Lord Weston a threatening message. The date of seeing the message is the thirteenth of March, the date of the murder of Julius Caesar. So, Lord Weston jumps to conclusion that his life is in great danger as some one has plotted to murder him. But finally, Roger reminds him about a man by name Mr. Caesar. Weston recollects that he himself has written the message. The precautionary steps taken by Weston and the light-hearted talk of Mrs Weston add humour to the play. When Weston tells Lady Weston that her husband's life is in grave danger, she is cool and calm enough to say that the last time it was in danger, he had been eating meat. Readers burst into laughter when Lord Weston tries to defuse the infernal machine, thinking that it will explode at any time. It is nothing but a parcel of velvet cloak for Weston. Thus the title, plot and characterization contribute humour to the play.

44. Read the following passage and make notes (or) write a summary

Ants are among a few kinds of animals that divide up their work. Ants are of innumerable kinds. They are scattered wide over the world. Ants are called social insects because of the way they live. They live in groups or colonies. An ant colony is mostly made up of worker ants. The workers are female ants but they do not lay eggs. only queen ants lay eggs. The young queens and the male ants have wings. Some of the worker ants of a colony gather food. Some do the house keeping and take care of the queen and baby ants. Some guard the nest. The workers that guard the nest may be bigger and have stronger jaws than the other workers. So they are called soldiers. Army ants march from place to place and they even build bridges and rope ways with their bodies by holding on one another. These

ants are very fierce. Even elephants will try to get out of the way of an ant army. An ant colony is often marked by an anthill. To make rooms underground to line in, the workers carry sand up to the surface and dump it. But not all ants live underground. Carpenter ants live in dead wood. Some ants live inside people's houses. All ants have four stages in their life history. First, they are eggs, then tiny worm like larvae, next pupae and finally full grown ants.

Answer

Note Making:

Ants

Ants - divide up -work - innumerable kinds - scattered - world -called social insects - because of - way they live - live in groups or colonies - ant colony - made up of worker ants - female ants - not lay eggs - queen ants lay eggs - young queens, male ants have wings - Some gather food - Some housekeeping - take care of - queen, baby ants - some guard nest – guard workers -bigger, stronger jaws - called soldiers - army ants march, build bridges, rope ways - fierce - Even elephants - get out - way of an ant army - ant colony - anthill - to make rooms - underground to line in - workers carry sand up to the surface - dump it - not all ants live underground - Carpenter ants - live in dead wood - some live inside - people"s houses - four stages in life – eggs, larvae, pupae and grown ants.

(OR)

Summary:

Rough Copy

There are innumerable kinds of ants in the world. They are called social insects, since they live in groups. An ant colony is called anthill. Queen ants lay eggs. Young queens and male ants have wings. Worker ants gather food, do housekeeping, take care of queen and baby ants and guard the nest. Some ants build bridges. They have bigger and stronger jaws. They are called soldiers. Some ants live in dead wood and some live in people's houses. There are four stages in ant's life. They are eggs, larvae, pupae and full grown ants.

Fair Copy

Ants

There are innumerable kinds of ants in the world. They are called social insects, since they live in groups. An ant colony is called anthill. Queen ants lay eggs. Young queens and male ants have wings. Worker ants gather food, do housekeeping, take care of queen and baby ants and guard the nest. Some ants live in dead wood and some live in people's houses. There are four stages in ant's life. They are eggs, larvae, pupae and full grown ants.

45. LETTER WRITING- RESPOND TO THE ADVERTISEMENT

WANTED

YOUNG AND DYNAMIC MALE GRADUATES FOR THE POST OF SALES REPRESENTATIVE
With good communication skills and 2 years experience

THE MANAGER

Orient Culture Book Society
110, Anna Salai, Chennai – 600 002

From

XXX
YYY.

To

THE MANAGER
Orient Culture Book Society
110, Anna Salai,
Chennai – 600 002

Sir,

Sub : Application for the post of Sales Representative.
Ref : Your advertisement in 'The Hindu' dated 06.03.2020

With reference to your advertisement, I would like to apply for the post of Sales Representative. If I am selected, I assure you Sir I will discharge my duties to your satisfaction. I have enclosed my Bio-Data here with.

Thank You,

08.03.2020
YYY

Yours Sincerely,
XXX

BIO – DATA

Name : XXX
Father's Name : Mr. ZZZ
Age and Date of Birth : 20 years, 20.06.1996
Nationality : Indian
Sex : Male
Languages Known : Tamil, English
Educational Qualification : B.Sc., Computer Science
Experience : 2 Years worked at Chennai Silks
Salary Expected : Rs. 10000/- Per Month
Address : YYY
Contact Number : ZZZ
Reference : Mr. XXX (9842772366)

Certificate

Hereby I certify that the all details given by me are true to my knowledge.

08.03.2020
YYY

Yours Sincerely,
XXX

TEXTUAL EXERCISE (UNIT – I) PAGE NO. - 18

a) You had been to your Grandma's house during summer holidays. You enjoyed your stay in her company. Write a letter to your Grandma stating how much you miss her after returning to your place.

24, Arunai Colony,
Yercaud.
July 8, 2019.

Dear Grandma,

I hope you are doing well and your knee pain is ok now. I thank you for the wonderful time I had with you during my summer holidays. The place itself is wonderful and your affection and concern made my stay very memorable and pleasant. Our walk around the garden still rings a bell in my mind and I will cherish such experience throughout my life. Now I miss you a lot. I am waiting for next chance to be with you.

Yours lovingly,
XXX

b) You are the Head of the English department in a renowned institution. You are invited to preside over the inauguration of English Literary club in your alma mater. Respond to the letter you have received either accepting the invitation or expressing your inability to attend the function.

Date : July 8, 2019

From
XXX
H O D English
St. Mary's College of Arts and Science
Tirunelveli.

To
Principal
Alpha Higher Secondary School
Erode

Respected Sir,

I was very happy to receive the invitation from you to inaugurate Literary Club in our school. It is my pleasure to visit my alma mater after 22 years. I am sure I will have nostalgia when I visit the school. I am happy to accept the invitation and it is my pride to visit my alma mater. Thank you.

Yours faithfully,
XXX

c) Write a letter to the Headmaster of a school requesting him to help you obtain a duplicate mark sheet of class, which you had lost while travelling. (You had completed standard XII)

From
XXX
21, Amirtha Colony,
Thiruchengode.
July 21, 2019.
To
The Headmaster,
Govt. Higher Secondary School,
Thiruchengode.
Respected sir,
Sub: Requisition for duplicate mark sheet - Reg.

I was a student of XII your school during 2011 – 2012. My name is G. Kannan and my class no. was 12. My exam register no was 6759231. I am sorry to inform you that I lost my mark sheet when I was travelling to Chennai. I made a complaint to the police and an FIR copy is attached with this letter. I request you to give a duplicate mark sheet at the earliest.
Thank you.

Yours faithfully,
XXX

d) Write a letter to AZ Company requesting them to replace the defective juicer that you bought recently. Include the following details: the problem, date of purchase, receipt number, model and warranty.

From
XXX
34, II Cross Street, NSN Colony,
Virudhunagar.
July 15, 2019.
To
The Manager,
AZ Company, Market Street
Virudhunagar.
Sir,

I bought a juicer from your shop on 13th July 2019. Now I have found out that it is very defective and I cannot use it at all. The actual problem is in its motor. So I want to exchange this for a new piece.

The following are the details about the juicer bought by me.

Date of purchase – July 13, 2019

Receipt No. – J 92340

Model – 45562

Warranty – one year

Please do the needful to exchange the juicer.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,
XXX

e) You wish to become a pilot. Write a letter to the college enquiring details of a Pilot training course offered by the college. Include the following details in your enquiry: duration of the course, fee structure, scholarships, hostel facilities and placement details.

From
XXX
12 – III cross street,
NSK Township,
Salem.
March 8, 2019.
To
Dean of Studies,
VST College of Technology,
Salem Main Road,
Karur.
Sir,

I have completed BE in Aeronautical Engineering. Now I am interested to pursue a course in Pilot Training. I am happy to know that you have a training centre in your college. I would like to know the details cited below about the course.

- * Duration of the course
 - * Fees structure
 - * Any scholarship available. If so what are the requirements?
 - * Hostel facilities
 - * Placement details
- May I request you to send me the details as early as possible?
Thank you.

Yours faithfully,
XXX

f) Write a letter to the manager of Waves Furniture Company ordering furniture for a coaching centre. Include the following details: description of the furniture, number of pieces, mode of payment, time and delivery options.

From
XXX
24 – III Cross Road,
N S K Coaching Centre,
Nagercoil.
June 22, 2019.
To
The Manager,
Waves Furniture Company,
Bridhavan Road,
Tirunelveli – 3.
Sir,

We are in need of some furniture for our coaching centre. I am giving the details of the required furniture.

- Office tables: 3" x 4" with three drawers in the right side - 2
- Executive chairs - 2
- Students' writing table - 40
- Chairs for the students - 40

We will send you a cheque on the receipt of the consignment. Delivery can be done via parcel service. We should be much obliged if you could send us the furniture at the earliest.

Yours faithfully,
XXX

g) Write an application for the post of Personal Secretary to the Managing Director of a company. Include the following details: Educational qualification, experience, various other qualifications required for the post.

From
XXX
12 – Selvanagar,
K T Colony,
Salem 12.
June 11, 2019.
To
The Managing Director,
Rainbow Industries,
Coimbatore – 17.
Sir,

Sub : Application for the post of Personal Secretary - Reg.
Ref : Your ad/in the Hindu dated 10th June.

With reference to your advertisement in the Hindu dated 10th June, I wish to be considered for the post of Personal Secretary to the Managing Director of your company. I completed my MBA with HR as my specialization in 2015. I have the requisite experiences to match your expectations. I have attached my resume.

Resume

Name : XXX
Mobile No. : 9444788736
Educational Qualification : B.A English Literature from University of Madras – 2013
MBA from Madras University – 2015
Experience : 1. SNF Industries, Erode for 2 years
2. Gupta Metal Services, Madurai for 1 year
3. Fine Boards Info, Trichy – till now
Other qualification : Tally completed
Computer knowledge in Microsoft Office, Word, Excel, PPT.
If I am given a chance to work under you I will do my best to the satisfaction of my superiors.
Thank you.

Yours faithfully,
XXX

h) Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper about the nuisance created by the roadside vendors blocking the pavements and occupying the parking zone.

From
XXX
7 – West Street,
Arasar Colony,
Erode - 2.
To
The editor,
The Hindu,
Coimbatore - 1.
Sir,

Sub : Complaint about the nuisance caused by the roadside vendors - Reg.

I request you to publish the following letter in your daily to address an important issue which needs immediate notice. Many roadside vendors occupy the road side for their business. It is accepted that they too need a place to sell their goods and earn their living. But it should not be at the risk of others' life. In our area most of the vendors occupy the parking zone for their business. So the two wheeler riders have a tough time to park their vehicles. They park their vehicles in such a way that it gives trouble to the pedestrians and other cars and autos. So the municipal authorities should take necessary action to solve this problem.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,
XXX

i) Write a letter to your relative or friend who is admitted in hospital for treatment of jaundice. Advise him/ her not to worry about the illness and be positive. Assure him/her of your psychological and financial help during the crisis.

32, Weavers' Colony,
Salem – 13.
August 14, 2019.
Dear Aunt,

I am sorry to hear that you have been admitted in hospital for the treatment of jaundice. It is heartening to know that you are improving day by day. These days jaundice is not a very dangerous disease. The important point is that it should be diagnosed properly. In your case it was done well and your case is not the B type. So you need not worry about it. I am sure you will be out of hospital within a few days. Of course you have to be careful about your food hereafter. Your liver should not be affected again. I am sure people at home will take care of you. You have to take rest some time. You can come home and stay with us for a month or so. If you have any financial crunch please let me know. It will be taken care of. We all pray for your speedy recovery.

Yours lovingly,
XXX

(OR)

GENERAL TOPICS PARAGRAPH

Task 1 Write an article of 150 words for your school magazine to create an awareness on the dangers posed by indiscriminate use of plastics. Expand the ideas given below as notes.

a. Introduction

- (i) Plastic – synthetic material – doesn't decompose in soil
- (ii) inevitable role of plastic – man's day-to-day life
- b. Human Health Hazard
 - (i) Leeching of plastic into food – micro plastic entering food chain
 - (ii) Human body's inability to deal with this unnatural substance
 - (iii) Reaction of micro plastic in human body and ill-effects
- c. Adverse effects on plants and animals
 - (i) Plastic particles choking waterways – affect aquatic animals
 - (ii) Ingestion by aquatic and terrestrial animals - blocking of intestines and respiratory passages
- d. Environmental Degradation
 - (i) Manufacturing process & burning of plastics – pollute atmosphere
 - (ii) Plastic – non-biodegradable – interferes with soil microorganisms – affects soil fertility
- e. Conclusion
 - (i) suggestions for restricted use –alternatives for one-time use of plastics
 - (ii) segregation of plastic waste – for recycling

Introduction

Plastic is a synthetic material. The main problem with the plastic is that it does not decompose in soil. So it even blocks water to seep in. Its presence in the soil spoils the soil and it becomes barren. But is it that easy to abolish plastic with a law against it? It has an inevitable role to play in the life of man. It has become a part of man's day-to-day life.

Human Health Hazard

Though it is useful to man, it poses a health hazard. The micro part of plastic enters our food. It becomes like a leech in our food. It produces indigestion problem to aquatic and terrestrial animals. Its presence inside our body blocks intestines and respiratory passages.

Environmental Degradation

Manufacturing process and burning of plastics pollute atmosphere. It is non-biodegradable so it interferes with soil micro-organism and affects soil fertility.

Conclusion

Total ban on plastic may affect the livelihood and the facility of our public. But we cannot allow the plastic to be used as we do now. So we can go for restricted use of plastic. The plastic companies may be restricted to make one-time use plastics. All the plastic waste should be segregated into different types and used for recycling.

Hints:

- a) Introduction – 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness' – brief explanation
- b) Personal Hygiene
 - (i) Frequent washing of hands & regular bathing
 - (ii) Brushing of teeth, cutting of nails & hair
 - (iii) Wearing clean clothes
- c) Keeping diseases at bay
 - (i) Avoid street food
 - (ii) Keep food containers closed with lids
 - (iii) Drink boiled water
 - (iv) Wash fruits and vegetables in flowing water
- d) Keeping living area, surroundings and the environment clean
 - (i) Disposal of domestic organic waste on a daily basis, and hazardous waste in designated places
 - (ii) Regular sweeping, mopping and dusting
 - (iii) Disinfection of toilets and bathing areas
 - (iv) Avoid littering of public places
 - (v) Avoid spitting, urinating and defecating in public places

e) Conclusion – Hygiene – a collective exercise – everyone's involvement and practice, a must – ensure community – health and happiness – celebrate life

a) Introduction

'Cleanliness is next to Godliness'. This adage shows the importance of cleanliness. Cleanliness is important for healthy life. If we keep ourselves and our place clean, we can avoid many diseases. Through the practice of proper cleanliness we can keep ourselves physically and mentally clean, which really makes us good, civilized and healthy human beings. Cleanliness brings a feeling of physical, mental and social well-being.

b) Personal Hygiene

Our personal hygiene is important. Most of the time we neglect this. We should wash our hands frequently. Regular bathing is necessary to maintain our hygiene. Then brushing of teeth should be done every day before we take our first food. Cutting of nails and hair is also essential. We should always wear clean clothes.

c) Keeping diseases at bay

We should keep the diseases away from us. For this we should follow certain rules. We should avoid street food though they may be tasty. Our food should be kept in closed containers. We should drink only boiled water. Fruits and vegetables should be washed in flowing water.

d) Keeping living areas, surroundings and the environment clean

Our living area and surroundings should be kept clean. Domestic organic waste should be disposed of on daily basis. The health hazardous waste should be kept in the designated places so that it would not affect anyone. Our area should be swept, moped and dusted regularly. Disinfection lotion should be used in the toilets and bathing area. Littering of public places should be avoided. We should avoid spitting, urinating and defecating in public places.

e) Conclusion

Hygiene is a collective responsibility and it is a collective exercise. Everyone's involvement is needed. If we can ensure a healthy and happy community we can celebrate our life.

1. IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL EXERCISE/ SPORTS AND GAMES.

Health is wealth. We keep guards to protect our wealth from thieves. Similarly we should protect our health from disease. Physical exercise guards our health. Good health is impossible without proper exercise. Physical exercise prevents the attack of disease. There are some diseases which can be cured through physical exercise. Different people do different exercises. It depends upon their physical constitution and their likings. Morning walk and evening walk are recommended for all. But those who have weak constitutions are advised not to go for gymnastics. Free-hand exercises can be easily practiced by all. In villages, some rural sports are played. Those include kho-kho, kabadi, monkey-dance on trees etc. Young boys climb trees to collect fruits. These kinds of games and habits serve as exercises. Boating and riding are also good examples of exercise. Playing football, hockey and cricket in school and college has become very popular. In advanced age, people should adopt morning walk in order to keep themselves active and agile. Mental work has increased for modern man. He does more mental work and less of physical work. In this way he ruins his body. He becomes an easy victim to different ailments. Only physical exercise can help him maintain his health. It is a matter of concern that the scope for physical exercise is gradually decreasing. Students are busy in preparing for competitive examinations. They are not paying attention to their health. They believe that only good food can keep them healthy. But it is a wrong idea. They can be healthy and strong only if they do regular physical exercise. Swami Vivekananda says, "you can be nearer to God by playing football rather than by reading the Gita".

2. WATER CONSERVATION

Water is a precious gift from Mother Nature to all the living beings on earth. We all understand the importance of water in our lives and could not imagine life without water. Human beings, animals, trees, plants, insects and other living things depend on water for survival. The balance of water on earth is maintained through the process of rain and evaporation. Three-fourth surface of the earth is covered by water. However it contains very less percentage of the clean water which is fit for human use. So, the problem is with the scarcity of lean water and if the quantity of clean water decreases it will create major issues in future. We should join our hands together and take a pledge for using water according to the need without wasting it. We should also avoid the contamination of water by not throwing medicines or oils in water outlets. We should save water from being polluted and avoid the mixing of industrial wastes into the water. There should be proper waste management system which must be followed by everyone. In conclusion, clean water is a very essential component of life, so we need to conserve water for the future safety. Clean water is not only a necessity of human beings but it is also important for the survival of other species. If we save water we will also be helping other species to survive on earth and help to preserve the biodiversity of a place. "To a thirsty man, a drop of water is worth more than a sack of gold."

3. CHILD LABOUR

Child labour has become the biggest social issue in India which needs to be solved on war-footing scale. It is not the responsibility of the government only. It should be solved and taken care by all the parents, employers and other social organizations. It is the issue of everyone which should be solved

personally as it can happen with the child of any person. In many developing countries child labour is very common because of abject poverty and poor schooling opportunities. The highest incidence rate of the child labour is still more than 50 percent in which children of age group 5 to 14 are working in the developing countries. The rate of child labour is high in the agriculture field which is mostly found in the rural and informal urban economy where most of the children are predominantly employed into the agriculture work by their own parents instead of sending them to the school. The issue of the child labour has now been an international concern as it highly inhibits the growth and development of the country. Healthy children are the bright future and power of any country. Thus child labour is crippling and destroying the future of the children and finally the country.
“Little ones are destroyed when child labour is employed.”

4. MOBILE PHONES ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Nowadays, the mobile phone plays a major role in our lives, which brings many benefits to us but also contains some drawbacks. Generally, the mobile phone will certainly bring about a lot of advantages. First of all, the mobile phone is considered the quickest means of communication in our daily life. We can contact easily our friends and our relatives wherever they are by calling or sending messages. Second, the mobile phone is also a means of entertainment for people. We can listen to music and play games on mobile phone. Moreover, by using the latest apps for smart phones, we can access the internet to watch film and check our profile in social networks and update our status wherever we are. If we have a smart phone in hand, our studying becomes more effective, and looking up dictionary and finding out many sources of reference on internet, make learning a fun. On the other hand, the mobile phone has also many disadvantages. First, mobile users become addicted to their phone. Moreover, the ability of human communication is limited if the mobile phone is more present in some event such as class meetings, on the bus, in the park etc. Some people only focus on their phone without communicating. We should not use mobile phone while we are driving because it can cause traffic accidents. Children waste their invaluable time playing games on the phone. Anti-social elements use the phone for personal gains. In conclusion, mobile phone is necessary for our modern lives today. However its usefulness depends on our ways of using it. It will be better if we use it for true purpose and in an appropriate time. “Cell phones are so convenient that they’re an inconvenience.”

5. VALUE EDUCATION

Education is a must for both men and women equally as both together make a healthy and educated society. It is an essential tool for getting bright future and it plays the most important role in the development and progress of the country. Citizens of the country become responsible for the better future and development of the country. Highly educated people become the base of the developed country. So, proper education makes the bright future for both, the individual and the country. It is only educated leaders who build the nation and lead it to the height of success and progress. Education makes people as perfect and noble as possible. Good education gives many directions to the life such as enhancement of personal advancement, desirable social status, better health, economic progress and success to the nation. It motivates us to set goals of life, make us aware of many social issues and gives solutions to solve environmental problems and other related issues. Now-a-days, education has become very simple and easy because of the implementation of distance learning programmes. Modern education system is fully capable of removing the social issues of illiteracy and inequality among the people of different race, religion and caste. Education develops the people’s minds to a great level and helps in removing all the differences in the society. It makes us able to become a good learner and understand every aspect of life. It enables us to understand all the human rights, social rights, duties and responsibilities towards the country.

“An investment in knowledge pays the best interest” - Benjamin Franklin

6. THE PROFESSION YOU WOULD LIKE TO CHOOSE

In olden days, choosing a profession was not all a cause of worry. A farmer’s son became a farmer, a potter’s son a potter, a king’s son a king and so on. But in the modern era, it is skill and knowledge, not the caste or community of a person which decides what profession to choose. The choice of a right profession is one of the most dreadful tasks a child has to face in his transition from childhood to adolescence. My desire is to become a software engineer when I grow up. My interest in this field has been since my primary school days. I have always had a fascination for computers. I love playing computer games very much. It was this interest in computer games that sparked off my curiosity about how software code is written and how graphics and animation are done. The basic skill required for a software engineer is to have a sense of logic and commonsense, a mind that can think in many

dimensions simultaneously and the knack of solving problems. I am well aware of the pros and cons of becoming an IT engineer. A software professional has to work under tremendous pressure, work late nights and has to meet almost impossible deadlines. He might get no time for family and friends. And as one moves up the ladder, the pressure would only increase. On the brighter side, this job provides the best salary in the industry. Apart from regular salary hikes, one also gets ample opportunities to travel abroad and in the process makes a lot of money. More than the money, there are a lot of learning opportunities. Also there is a deep sense of satisfaction in helping to build systems that make people's lives easier. My plan is to do my bachelor and master degree in engineering from the best engineering college in the country and then bag a job in a reputed company like Microsoft or Google. I hope that God willing, everything will turn out fine and I will get a chance to pursue the career of my choice and live the life of my dreams.

7. IMPORTANCE OF BALANCED DIET

A balanced diet is a key to healthy lifestyle. A balanced diet should contain all right foods in right quantities like carbohydrates, high fiber content, water, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals. If you want to lead a healthy lifestyle, eating healthy food is crucial. A balanced diet is not all about eating the right foods, but having them at correct time in right proportions. Fluids are very essential for human body to have healthy lifestyle. Nearly 80% of human cell is filled with water as water is a co-factor in many of the metabolic activities and reactions. We should maximize the intake of fresh fruits and vegetables which will help avoid many health disorders. Our balanced diet should contain all five elements which are bitter, pungent, sour, sweet, and salt. We must avoid eating processed food and packed food which may wipe out nutrients. Healthy eating starts with smart eating. Most people do not recognize the importance of chewing as it is essential to digest many of components. It is obligatory that we eat slowly rather than swallow. We must avoid eating when we don't have appetite. Excess food may lead to overweight in the long run. We must avoid eating while working or watching TV which could disturb our concentration. It may lead to heartburn and colitis, if we eat with stress. If we want to know more about health, we can read health related magazines and search through various health related websites.

8. THE RICH AND THE POOR

A rich man had a neighbour who was suffering from acute poverty. The rich man was proud of his wealth and treated his poor neighbour with disrespect and derision. One day, a fortuneteller told the rich man that all his wealth would be possessed by his neighbour within a month. The rich man became greatly worried and spent sleepless nights. He did not know how to safeguard his wealth round the clock. Suddenly he thought of a plan. He disposed of everything he had and with all that money, he bought a large, precious diamond. He sewed up the diamond in his turban. He proudly said to himself, "Now, there's no way. My poor neighbour can never secure my wealth. The words of the fortune-teller will prove false."

The rich man was walking around happily with the diamond in his turban. The poor man was suffering without enough food. But he was not much worried about his plight. The rich man's turban attracted the attention of many people. They talked about the size and the way the turban was worn. Some people made some insulting comments also. For a few days he did not mind anything about the comment. One day he was walking past the poor man. At that time another villager told the rich man that a lizard was sitting on his turban. He raised his hand above the turban and pushed down the lizard. When he saw the lizard on the ground he was happy and walked away. But without his knowledge the diamond fell near the poor man who took it without knowing the value of it and kept it in his house. When the old man reached his house he realised that the diamond was missing. He had no idea where it must have fallen. He was worried about the loss but he could not reveal it to anyone. Thus he lost all his wealth to the poor man.

9. THE TEACHER I LIKE MOST

Our teachers are all our role models whom we are fortunate to follow. Among them is our English teacher, Ms. Gita, who is patience-personified. She radiates confidence and compassion. Her command over English is outstanding and we are spell-bound by her oratorical skill. She teaches us English adopting innovative techniques. She teaches grammar using audio-visual aids that make us understand difficult concepts easily. Her smile is infectious and our dullness and tiredness will vanish the moment she enters our class room. She is pro-active and guides us. She handles the late bloomers patiently. Many a time I have seen her helping some poor boys by rendering financial support. So I like my English teacher the most as she is an inspiration to the students.

10. THE IMPORTANCE OF READING

“Think before you speak but read before you think” is a famous quote on the importance of reading. Books are our never failing friends. They make us cheerful, enthusiastic and energetic. We wipe out our ignorance by reading books. We become better informed and make wise choices. Reading books makes us effective communicators. We acquire problem-solving and decision – making skills. They motivate us to do our best in everything. Creativity is stimulated by reading the books of great minds. Our sorrows and sufferings are lessened by reading books. We come into communion with great souls and our character is elevated and ennobled. Margret Fuller says, “Today a reader, tomorrow a leader.” The books ‘Civil Disobedience’ and ‘Unto This Last’ changed the thinking of Gandhiji and gave him the most potent weapon, non-violence. As Bacon says, ‘Reading makes a man.’

46. READ THE FOLLOWING AND SPOT THE ERRORS

TEXTUAL EXERCISE- Spot the errors in the following sentences and rewrite them correctly.

1. My grandfather is well-known in the village for his nobel deeds.
My grandfather is well known in the village for his noble deeds.
2. I had my evening meals in a restaurant near my office.
I had my evening meal in a restaurant near my office.
3. The Boss had full confidence on his Manager for successful completion of the project.
The Boss had full confidence in his Manager for the successful completion of the project.
4. After the complicated surgery, the patient hoped of complete recovery.
After the complicated surgery the patient hoped for complete recovery.
5. The new health care scheme announced by the Government will bring relief to the children suffering with acute tuberculosis.
The new health care scheme announced by the Government will bring relief to the children suffering from acute tuberculosis.
6. In spite of his poverty and setbacks, he was able to launch his dream carrier.
In spite of his poverty and setbacks, he was able to launch his dream career.

Correct the errors in the underlined words.

Taking a career aptitude test. There is dozens of career aptitude tests online that asks a series of questions. These is formulated to find out what kind of work would suits you the best. These tests analyzes your strengths, weaknesses, interests, and personality to help you narrow down your career choice. You can also does an Internet search for “career aptitude tests” and takes several so you can compare the results. Once you have an idea of what field you want to work in, consider all the options within that field. For instance, if you would wants to work in healthcare, you could be a nurse or a doctor, you can also considers paramedical careers in physiotherapy, occupational therapy and micro-biology.

Answer:

Taking a career aptitude test.

There are dozens of career aptitude tests online that ask a series of questions. These are formulated to find out what kind of work would suit you the best. These tests analyze your strengths, weaknesses, interests, and personality to help you narrow down your career choice. You can also do an Internet search for “career aptitude tests” and take several so you can compare the results. Once you have an idea of what field you want to work in, consider all the options within that field. For instance, if you want to work in healthcare, you could be a nurse or a doctor, you can also consider paramedical careers in physiotherapy, occupational therapy and micro-biology.

Task 2 - Edit the following passages by correcting the spelling mistakes:

Passage – 1 - Some parents are (notorius) notorious in maintaining a somber environment at home, (especialy) especially during the period when their children have examinations. They should understand that brief (divertions) diversions from the main task can dramatically improve their attention span. Entertainment is, without any doubt, (indispensible) indispensable for children. However, parents should educate their children to use (modaration) moderation in their entertainments, and above all, not to (seak) seek enjoyment at the (expence) expense of their health and success.

Passage – 2 - (Tolerance) Tolerance refers to an attitude of (openness) openness and respect for the differences that exist among people. It was originally used to refer to (ethenic) ethnic and (religeous) religious differences and the concepts of diversity. But in the present times, (forbaerance) forbearance can also be applied to gender, people with physical and intellectual (diseibilities,) disabilities and other differences, too. (Tolerance) Tolerance means respecting others, (valueing) valuing differences,

(bridging) bridging cultural gaps, rejecting unfair (stereotypes,) stereotypes discovering common ground, and creating new bonds

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES - SPOT THE ERRORS.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. He gave me an one rupee coin | - | He gave me <u>a</u> one rupee coin |
| 2. An European invented this machine | - | <u>A</u> European invented this machine |
| 3. My brother is an university rank-holder | - | My brother is <u>a</u> university rank-holder |
| 4. I have headache | - | I have <u>a</u> headache |
| 5. I bought a HMT watch | - | I bought <u>an</u> HMT watch |
| 6. He plays --- piano very well | - | He plays <u>the</u> piano very well |
| 7. We speak the English | - | We speak English |
| 8. John is best student in the class | - | John is <u>the</u> best student in the class |
| 9. ---Sun rises in the east | - | <u>The</u> sun rises in the east |
| 10. He is confident on his success | - | He is confident <u>of</u> his success |
| 11. She congratulated him for his success | - | She congratulated him <u>on</u> his success |
| 12. I congratulate you of your success | - | I congratulate you <u>for</u> your success |
| 13. Though he is poor but he is honest | - | Though he is poor, he is honest |
| 14. If I was a bird, I would fly | - | If I <u>were</u> a bird, I would fly |
| 15. If he had studied well, he would pass | - | If he studied well, he <u>would pass</u> |
| 16. One of the boys look happy | - | One of the boys <u>looks</u> happy |
| 17. On seeing the snake and he ran away | - | On seeing the snake, he ran away |
| 18. Ravi is senior than me | - | Ravi is senior <u>to</u> me |
| 19. He gave me a lot of advices | - | He gave me a lot of <u>advice</u> |
| 20. I bought a new furnitures | - | I bought a new <u>furniture</u> |
| 21. Mathematics are my favorite subject | - | Mathematics <u>is</u> my favorite subject |
| 22. Two and two make four | - | Two and two <u>makes</u> four |
| 23. Slow and steady win the race | - | Slow and steady <u>wins</u> the race |
| 24. He is my cousin brother | - | He is my cousin |
| 25. No one know the answer (knows) | - | No one <u>knows</u> the answer |
| 26. Let us hope through the best | - | Let us hope <u>for</u> the best |
| 27. Raju met in an accident | - | Raju met <u>with</u> an accident |
| 28. Neither Ram nor Arun are present | - | Neither Ram nor Arun <u>is</u> present |
| 29. Suresh went to abroad | - | Suresh went abroad |
| 30. He come late to school | - | He <u>comes</u> late to school |
| 31. She goes to school by feet | - | She goes to school <u>on</u> feet |
| 32. Jim is one of the best student in his class- | - | Jim is one of the best <u>students</u> in his class |
| 33. I prefer to travel in train | - | I prefer to travel <u>by</u> train |
| 34. The horse which I rode ran fastly | - | The horse which I rode ran <u>fast</u> |
| 35. My uncle will come on next Monday | - | My uncle will come next <u>Monday</u> |
| 36. Kavi has been working here from 2003 | - | Kevin has been working here <u>since</u> 2003 |
| 37. I bought a blue colour shirt and a tie | - | I bought a <u>blue shirt</u> and tie |
| 38. Have you had your meal? | - | Have you had your <u>meals</u> ? |
| 39. He jumped in the well | - | He jumped <u>into</u> the well |
| 40. The three brothers shared the property between themselves - The three brothers shared the property <u>among</u> themselves | - | |

(OR)

47. IDENTIFY THE FIELD WORDS

| S.NO | SENTENCE | WORDS |
|------|--|-------------|
| 1 | Some people suffer from insomnia | Medicine |
| 2 | There are four main methods in surface irrigation | Agriculture |
| 3 | The Nilgiri's Biosphere has been affected by pollution | Environment |
| 4 | Newspapers bring news from all parts of the world | Media |
| 5 | Mahatma Gandhi wrote "My Experiments with Truth" | Literature |

CLUE WORDS:

- Agriculture - Tiling, pesticide, yield, manure, plough, crop, harvest, fertilizer, stagnation, banting
 Computer - Virus, hacker, scanner, modem, www, database, spreadsheet
 Education - Dropout, competency, curriculum, three R's pedagogy, enrolment
 Environment - Greenhouse effect, global warming, pollution, acid rain, ecology, ozone layer, ultra violet, deforestation
 Media - Block buster, columnist, leader, soap opera, episode, prime slot, chat show

- Medicine - Physician, diagnosis, laparoscopic, operation, health, infection, malaria, Ebola, virus
- Nutrition & Dietetics – Dieting, stodgy, spicy, intake, motel, calorie, vitamins
- Science & Technology – Chromosome, robot, virology, thermal, taxonomy, mutation, cybernetics, atomic
- Space - Satellite, orbit, the milky way, galaxy, comet, shuttle, launch, cosmos, astronaut, NASA, sputnik, meteor, asteroid, voyager
- Sports - Goal, winning, match, cricket, football, medal, wrestling, boundaries, over, sixer, Olympics,
- Travel - Jet, visa, embassy, ferry, luxury, skipper, landing, yacht, visa,

47. Tense Form Example Sentence (PAGE NO : 10-12)

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

Task 1 - Tick the correct option and complete the dialogue.

- A: Hello, What do you watch / are you watching?
- B: A programme about the Jalian Walabagh massacre, which I recorded last night. I study / I am studying about it this term.
- A: All that I know / I've known about it is that hundreds of people died / had died in it.
- B: Yes, it was much, much worse than anyone has expected / had expected. It went on/ has gone on for hours. Do you want / Have you wanted to watch the programme with me?
- A: No, thanks, I have got to do some veena practice. I've just remembered / I just remembered that we've got a concert tomorrow and I don't have/ I haven't had time to practise my new piece this week.
- B: Ok. I've already done / I already did my practice, so I have got time to watch TV. See you later.

Task 2 - Complete the sentences with the correct tense form of the verbs in brackets.

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

Task 3 - Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

- a) Every one was sleeping / had slept when the earthquake hit the small town. (sleep)
- b) Evangelene quit her job a couple of years ago. (quit)
- c) Where did you spend your last holidays? (you spend)
- d) I think Suresh is leaving / will leave for Tiruvallur next morning. (leave)
- e) I was angry that I had made such a mistake (make).
- f) My mother was tired yesterday because she did not sleep / had not slept well the night before (not sleep)

- g) Her parents are / will be in Coimbatore for two weeks from today (be).
 h) Nothing much had happened when I got to the meeting (happen).
 i) Scientists predict that by 2050, man will have landed on Mars. (land)
 j) Sh! Some one is listening to our conversation. (listen)!
 k) The plane will take off in a few minutes. (take)
 l) They were talking about me when I interrupted their conversation. (talk)
 m) John and his parents are living in an apartment right now because they can't find a cheap house. (live)
 n) Rajini Prem's family is in Chengalpet now. (be).
 o) Yusuf goes to the movies once in a while (go)
 p) This has been an easy quiz so far (be).
 q) Our team did not win any games last year. (not win)
 r) We saw a wonderful film in the cinema last night. (see)
 s) Hurry up! The movie has already begun. (already, begin)

MODAL VERBS

TIPS: May – go, come, god, rain, help, know , Would – like to, mind, hope.
 Should – punish, rules, law, needy, poor , Can – good, teacher, soldier, lift, speak, answer

| Modal Verb | Expressing | Example |
|-----------------|---|--|
| must | Strong obligation | You must stop when the traffic lights turn red. |
| | logical conclusion / Certainty | He must be very tired. He's been working all day long. |
| must not | Prohibition | You must not smoke in the hospital. |
| can | Ability | I can swim. |
| | Permission | Can I use your phone please? |
| | Possibility | Smoking can cause cancer. |
| could | ability in the past | When I was younger I could run fast. |
| | polite permission | Excuse me, could I just say something? |
| | Possibility | It could rain tomorrow! |
| may | Permission | May I use your phone please? |
| | possibility, probability | It may rain tomorrow! |
| might | polite permission | Might I suggest an idea? |
| | possibility, probability | I might go on holiday to Australia next year. |
| need not | lack of necessity/absence of obligation | I need not buy tomatoes. There are plenty of tomatoes in the fridge. |
| should/ought to | 50 % obligation | I should / ought to see a doctor. I have a terrible headache. |
| | Advice | You should / ought to revise your lessons |
| | logical conclusion | He should / ought to be very tired. He's been working all day long. |
| had better | Advice | You had better revise your lessons |

Fill in the blanks with Suitable Modal Verbs

- It _____ rain in the evening. Ans : May
- The medicine _____ be kept in the refrigerator. Ans : Should
- You _____ not buy me a new dress. I already have one. Ans : need
- You _____ see the boss immediately. It is very urgent. Ans : must
- My father said, "You _____ go and play. Ans : can
- You _____ obey your elders. Ans : must
- He looks familiar. I _____ have seen him some where. Ans : might
- _____ I take leave of you? Ans : can / may
- They _____ rather die than surrender. Ans : Would
- His father was very doubtful about the possibility of his passing the exam. so, he said He _____ pass.- May

Task 1 Fill in the blanks with modal auxiliaries.

- a) The candidates must answer five out of ten questions.
- b) How dare / can you open my bag?
- c) Tajudeen will finish this work by Monday.
- d) Can / Shall I go to school today?
- e) I wish you would tell me the truth
- f) Poonam could not catch the bus yesterday.
- g) People who live in glass houses should / must not throw stones.
- h) You need not go to the market as I have brought vegetables.
- i) Must you have taken all this trouble?
- j) You must be joking.
- k) I tried to climb up the tree, but could not.
- l) Hima Das ran so fast that she could win the medal.
- m) You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make it drink.
- n) I would like to have a cup of coffee.
- o) My grandfather used to / would visit this temple when he was young.

Task 2 - Complete the following sentences with modals using the clues given.

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

Ought to

Duty : You ought to submit your assignment on time.
moral obligation : We ought to help the needy.
Necessity : We ought to hire furniture for the party.

Used to

habits in the past : My grandfather used to walk for long hours when he was young.

Need to

Necessity : I need to buy a packet of milk.
moral obligation : We need to keep our environment clean.

Dare to

Boldness : I dare not go out in the dark.
Challenge : How dare you enter my room?

SEMI/QUASI MODALS EXERCISE

- "I dare not press the issue any further."
- "How dare she talk to me like that?"
- "Dare he meddle with the laws of nature?"
- "They daren't give him a reason to be angry."
- "He needn't have called; I told him I would be late."
- "You needn't worry about my grades."
- "Nothing need change simply because my father is no longer here."
- "Does she need to know where the house is?"
- "You have plenty of time, so you don't need to rush."
- "He needed a place to stay, so I offered him one."
- "I used to get up early when I lived in New York."
- "This watch used to belong to my father."
- "With the cost of airfares so high, in-flight meals ought to be free."
- "We ought to arrive in the evening."
- "I think we ought to turn back."

Homophones and Confusables - TEXT BOOK EXERCISES (PAGE NO – 6)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Our <u>principal</u> is a man of <u>principles</u> . | a) emigrate – immigrate |
| 2. We <u>sell</u> different types of <u>cell</u> phones. | • My friend wants to emigrate from India. |
| 3. The <u>adopted</u> son <u>adapted</u> himself to the situation. | • He wants to immigrate to Australia. |
| | b) beside – besides |

4. The stationary lorry is loaded stationery things.
5. Cricket is a popular game in a populous country like India.
6. Ambani is an industrious and he can solve any industrial problem. interpol
7. I don't know whether the weather is hot or cold in Ooty.
8. I didn't attend the class last week as I was weak.
9. The council referred the case to the Mayor for counsel.
10. The moisture is cool due to the heavy dew.
11. Mala remained quiet for quite a long time.
12. Due to the illegible handwriting Ravi is not eligible to get good marks.
13. My luxurious bungalow is in the luxuriant garden.
14. Ravi is not official even in official matters.
15. Army personnel never care for their personal safety.
16. Judicious approach is important for judicial matters.
17. My moral conscience makes me be conscious of right and wrong.
18. If we pray together, we will not fall a prey to temptations.
19. Generally beech trees don't grow on the beach.
20. I had no peace he gave me a piece of advice

Fill up with suitable words given in brackets

1. The child threw the toy through the window. (through / threw)
 2. The criminal was seen at the scene of the crime. (scene / seen)
 3. My mother received the scent which was sent from Mumbai, for her. (sent/scent)
 4. The workers spent the whole day repairing the hole in the water (whole / hole)
 5. Juju has not allowed to read the book aloud. (allowed / aloud)
 6. She wanted to know whether the weather would improve. (weather / whether)
 7. You will waste your life if you let your waist grow bigger. (waist / waste)
 8. They will check the signature on the cheque leaf. (cheque/check)
 9. The wound in his heel took a long time to heal.(heel / heal)
 10. The fair young lady asked the conductor about the fare to Trichy. (fair/fare)
- i) Distinguish the meaning of each pair of words
 wallet valet ; hoard horde ; fairy ferry
 desert dessert ; medal metal ; night knight
 wait weight; sweet sweat ; yoke yolk ; plain
 plane grown groan; might mite ; earn urn ;
 quite quiet

- I was sitting beside my friend.
 - Besides a car, Radha has a scooter.
- c) judicial – judicious
- The minister is facing a judicial enquiry.
 - Education is a judicious mixture of skill & Knowledge
- d) eligible – illegible
- He is eligible to enter the university.
 - His handwriting is illegible so I can't read Letter.
- e) conscience – conscious
- Clear conscience fears nothing
 - He is conscious of the mistake he committed.
- f) industrial – industrious
- Japan is an industrial country.
 - Ant is the most industrious of all insects.
- g) eminent – imminent
- Mr. Rajan is an eminent scientist.
 - After storm, heavy rain is imminent.
- h) illicit – elicit
- He was caught by the police as he sold illicit liquor.
 - The teacher elicited the answer from the student.
- i) prescribed – proscribed
- The doctor prescribed medicine for the child.
 - Certain organisations are proscribed in Kashmir.
- j) affect – effect
- The severe cold affects the child.
 - The child is cured with the effect of the medicine.
- k) aural – oral
- The patient received something to assist her aural functioning.
 - Oral medicine is prescribed for the child.
- l) born – borne
- She has borne the adversity with dignity.
 - She was born in Ireland.

Homonyms, Homophones and Homograph

Complete the following with appropriate words from the box given.

1. My mother brought an expensive watch as a birthday present.
2. Everybody accepted the fact that overeating could easily lead to obesity.
3. In the middle ages, people were trained to become a knight at a young age.
4. Akshitha's brother plays the bugle in his school band.
5. The weather is fine and the air is filled with the scent of lemons.
6. What a splendid reign the emperor Alexander's might have been!
7. Humans have foot, animals have paws.
8. They know how to sell their mobile phones online.
9. In our class all the students are present today.
10. The cars were stationary in the traffic jam.
11. It is not easy for him to tie bows in his shoe laces.

Reading the comprehension answers the questions given below

If a person suddenly encounters any terrible danger, the change of nature one undergoes is equally great. Sometimes fear numbs our senses. Like animals, one stands still, powerless to move a step in fright or to lift a hand in defense of our lives, and sometimes one is seized with panic, and again, act more like the inferior animals than rational beings. On the other hand, frequently in cases of sudden extreme peril, which cannot be escaped by flight, and must be instantly faced, even the most timid men at once as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage, sharp quick apprehension and swift decision. This is a miracle very common in nature. Man and the inferior animals alike, when confronted with almost certain death 'gather resolution from despair' but there can really be no trace of so debilitating a feeling in the person fighting, or prepared to fight for dear life. At such times the mind is clearer than it has ever been; the nerves are steel, there is nothing felt but a wonderful strength and daring. Looking back at certain perilous moments in my own life, I remember them with a kind of joy, not that there was any joyful excitement then, but because they broadened my horizon, lifted me for a time above myself.

1. The title that best suits the passage would be:-
The Miracle of Confronting Danger
2. A man may react to sudden danger in three different ways. What are they?
He may be paralyzed with fear, or seized with panic, or as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage, and face the danger
3. What is the meaning of the word debilitating?
Enfeeble - To make weak or feeble
4. Explain the phrase 'gather resolution from danger'.
A state of utter hopelessness makes one determined to face the difficulty
5. The author feels happy in the recollection of dangers faced and overcome because
They added a new perspective and lifted him above himself for a time

MODEL QUESTION PAPER 2019-20

Duration: 2.30 Hrs.

PART - 1

Marks -90

I. Answer all the questions. Choose the correct options given below:-

20x1 =20

1. Choose the right synonym : He shrugged his shoulders to convey his disapproval
(a) release (b) let go (c) bounce (d) be still
2. We scrambled cautiously over the rock (Choose the right synonym)
(a) order (b) organize (c) peace (d) rush
3. Replace the underlined phrasal verb into single word You must go by the rules of the institution
a) follow b) avoid c) check d) watch
4. Choose the right idiom of the following : c) When they had to climb through deep snow the party sometimes had to-----
(a) wait for the dust to settle (b) in a happy mood (c) round the corner (d) ducks in a row
5. Choose the antonym of the underlined word : These two children gave me a profound lesson
(a) great (b) large (c) trivial (d) enormous
6. Choose the antonym of the underlined word : Be harsh or easy, conventional or odd
(a) modern (b) common (c) usual (d) traditional
7. Right the correct expansion of CBSE
(a) Central Board of Senior Education (b) Central Board of Secondary Education
(c) Central Board of School Education (d) Centralised Branch of Secondary Education
(a) Adjective + Noun (b) Noun + Noun (c) Adverb + Noun (d) Adjective + Verb
8. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word 'violence'.
(a) out--- (b) non--- (c) inter--- (d) out---
9. Choose the right pair of the compound word 'amuse'
(a) park (b) tion (c) ment (d) ize

10. Choose the meaning of foreign word in the sentence. Mani put up a case with malafide intentions
 (a) genuine b) for property c) for justice d) bad intention
11. Choose the tetra-syllabic word.
 (a) geographical (b) organization (c) fantastic (d) comprehensive
12. Choose the right definition for the given term 'geologist'
 (a) studies space b) studies birds c) studies of earth d) studies ocean
13. Identify the sentence pattern of the following : We call Gandhiji, Mahatma
 a)SVIODO b)SVOC c)SVOA d)SVCA
14. Write the suitable prefix to the root word 'logical'
 a) il b) in c) en d) un
15. Substitute the underlined word with the appropriate polite alternative. He is an old man
 (a) aged man (b) senior citizen (c) white haired man (d) unhealthy man
16. Umar _____ father is an engineer, constructed this building
 a)who b)whose c)which d)whom
17. Mani completes his exam successfully, _____? (Use a question tag)
 a) hasn't he b) hadn't he c) didn't he doesn't he
18. Fill in the blank choosing the correct preposition. He ran _____ the street
 a)in b)at c)into d)to
19. Mala's father is _____clerk (write correct article)
 a) an b) a c) the d) none
20. Choose the correct plural form of 'medium'
 a) mediator b) medii c) media d) mediums

PART - II

II. Answer any seven of the following :

7x2=14

i) Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer any four (4) of the following: (4× 2 = 8)

21. "“What we thought had we to fear
 With our arms and provender load on load”.
 (a) Who said these words? (b) Why were they not afraid?
22. The growth of a frail flower in a path up
 has sometimes shattered and split a rock
 (a) What has sometimes split a rock? (b) Write the words in alliteration in these lines.
23. “.....for my purpose holds
 To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
 Of all the western stars, until I die”.
 (a) What was Ulysses' purpose in life? (b)How long would his venture last?
24. Let him have lazy days seeking his deeper motives
 Let him seek deep for where he is born natural
 (a) Why does the poet advise his son to have lazy days? (b) What is the figure of speech employed in the first line?
25. A film the mother-eagle's eye
 When her bruised eaglet breathes”
 (a) Who is compared to the mother eagle in the above lines? (b) Explain the comparison.
26. Beneath it we have played; though years may roll,
 For your sakes, shall the tree be ever dear”.
 (a) What did they do under the tree? (b) Why should the tree be dear to the poet?

ii) Do as directed (Any three)

(3x2=6)

27. Shakespeare is greater than many other dramatists of the world (Change as Superlative)
 28. The snake was killed by the cat (Change to the other voice)
 29. Change the reported form to direct speech. - Vinodh told that he had studied all the lessons the previous day
 30. Venkat shared his lunch with the boy. He had only one sandwich. (form a complex sentence using 'though')

PART – III

iii) Answer any seven of the following

7X3 = 21

I) Explain any two (2) of the following with reference to the context:

(2 × 3 = 6)

31. Our only enemy was gold
 32. "Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel
 Seeking the bubble reputation"

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

II) Answer any two (2) of the following briefly.

(2x3=6)

34. What is unique about Tamil and its sources?

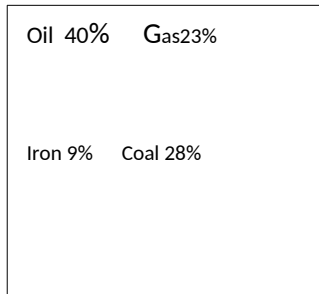
35. Who did the narrator meet at the outskirts of Verona?

36. According to the author, what does the phrase 'a nice cup of tea' refer to?

III) Answer any three of the following

(3x3=9)

37. NON VERBAL - Study the pie-chart given and answer the question that follow:



a) Which is the most available source of energy?

b) Which is the second largest source?

c) Difference between Iron & Coal?

38. Describe the process of making a cup of Coffee

39. Write a dialogue between a doctor and a patient. (minimum of three exchanges)

40. Complete the proverbs using the words given below:

a) A stitch in time saves _____

b) A bird in hand is worth _____ in a bush.

c) Old is _____

(gold, nine, two)

PART - IV

(7x5=35)

41. Answer in a paragraph (of about 150 words) any one (1) of the following:

a. Write a paragraph on Orwell's distinctive ideas in "A Nice Cup of Tea"

b. How does the author justify the statement that Tamil is a classical language?

42. Answer in a paragraph (of about 150 words) any one (1) of the following :

a. "What is the role of the young soldier in the victory of the French at Ratisbon?."

b. Describe the various stages of a man's life picturised in the poem "All the World's a Stage"

43. Write a paragraph of about 150 words by developing the following hints:

Water – elixir - humans can survive – Pi alone – hyena- thirsty- water- hectic- tarpaulin- tiger- beneath- deck- disturbance- tiger- danger- tiger- danger- desperate- quench- cognizance- seasickness- important- risk- thirst [OR]

The play – efforts – panic – against – considers – imminent- catastrophe- paper-between- judge-callous- assassination- bearing- judge- Ides of March- Lord Weston - paper- punished- crazy – Roger- to close – 'the possible bomb- judge himself- about Mr. Caesar a gardener- diffuses- humorous manner

44. Write a summary or Make notes of the following passage .

Large pug marks on the soft sandy bed of the dry seasonal river sets my heart racing in anticipation of spotting a big striped cat. I hear the alarm calls of barking deer and languor and begin to pay attention to every rustle of dry leaves. Minutes later I realize that the tiger has eluded me. But I am not disappointed. It is a misty morning, the air is chilly and thick with the scent of moist wood and I am invigorated. I am at the Jim Corbett National Park in Uttarkhand. Known as Hailey National Park when it was established in 1936, it was renamed in 1957 to honour the British Colonel Edward James 'Jim' Corbett, known best as the hunter of man eaters, naturalist and author, who was instrumental in the park's inception.

45. Read the following advertisement and prepare a resume/bio-data/CV considering yourself fulfilling the conditions specified:

[Write XXXX for your name and YYYY for your address] Wanted Accountant - graduate with computer knowledge, fluency in English and good communication skills, Minimum 2 Years Experience. Apply to : Post Box No : 2756 C/o. The Hindu Chennai - 02. (OR)

Write a paragraph on " The Conservation of Water"

46. Read the following sentences, spot the errors and correct them :

a. He is one hour late.

b. Ramesh plays throwball good.

- c. The little boy wore a red colour shirt.
- d. The news are read daily.
- e. There is an University at Madurai. (OR)

Fill in the blanks appropriately

- a. He had no _____. It gave him a _____ of advice. (Piece / Peace)
- b. Vani _____go to temple on Fridays , when she was young (Semi-modal)
- c. It rained heavily _____ the match was cancelled (Use a suitable link word)
- d. The milkman _____(knock) the door at the moment(Use the verb in the correct form)

47. Identify each of the following sentences with the field in the list given below

- a. The Central Processing Unit is not functioning properly.
 - b. ISRO has successfully launched Mangalyaan to Space.
 - c. The flights have been cancelled due to fog in Jammu.
 - d. Sindhu clinched the championship title at the Asian Open.
 - e. Peace Talks between the two nations is held at Russia.
- [Weather, Space, Sports, Politics, Computer] (OR)

Read the following passage and answer in your own words

The earth is losing its forests. Presently, trees cover about 30 percent of the earth's surface, but they are being destroyed at an alarming rate, especially in the tropics. Timber harvesting is a major reason for the destruction of the forests. Trees are used for building houses, making furniture, and providing pulp for paper products, such as newspapers and magazines. At least 40 hectares of rainforest are being felled every minute, mostly in order to extract the valuable timber. Another way that man is destroying the world's forests is by burning them down. In the Amazon, for example, rainforests are being burnt down at a rate of 20 hectares a minutes. The main reason of burning down the rainforests is to clear the land for farming. In the following years, farmers just clear more land, destroying the forest piece by piece. Already more than 30 tropical countries have reached a critical level of forest destruction and one-time exporters of timber such as Nigeria and Thailand now have to import timber for their domestic needs.

- Questions:
- a. What is the major reason for the destruction of forests?
 - b. Mention any two uses of trees.
 - c. Why do some people burn down the rainforests?
 - d. How many tropical countries have reached a critical level of forest destruction?
 - e. From where do Nigeria and Thailand get timber for their domestic needs?

“AN INSTITUTION IS NOT MADE BY MERE BRICKS & STONES, BUT BY THE STRONG CHARACTER AND INTEGRITY, IT INSTILLS IN ITS STUDENTS “ -

The Great Jawaharlal Nehru .

WISH YOU ALL THE BEST



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