



12 - ENGLISH SPECIAL GUIDE

KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT 2024-2025.

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ஒரு மதிப்பெண் வினாக்கள் (ENGLISH)

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1. Synonyms and Antonyms**1) Two Gentlemen of Verona**

Word	Synonym	Antonym
Artless	innocent, guileless	Skillful, Cunning
Brisk	Alert	Inactive
Cautious	Careful	Careless
Demeanour	appearance and behaviour	Indecency
Deserted	uninhabited/ unoccupied	Occupied
Devotion	dedication / loyalty	Disloyal
Disapprove	deny/ refuse	Allow
Engaging	Employ	Dismiss
Humble	Gentle	Impolite
Intrude	enter without permission	Abandon
Nobility	dignity / honour	dishonour
Persuade	Induce	dissuaded
Resistance	Struggle	assistance
Scarce	Scant / insufficient	frequent
Slackened	Reduced	increased
Vexation	annoyance/irritation	delight

2) A Nice Cup of Tea

Word	Synonym	Antonym
Arrival	Advent/entrant	departure
Civilization	Advanced social development	barbaric
Controversial	arguable/disputable	certain
Curious	interesting/eager	unconcerned
Despised	Hated	admired/ liked
Disputes	Conflicts	agreements
Liable	responsible	irresponsible
Optimistic	positive/hopeful	pessimistic
Shallow	depthless/flat	deep
Stimulation	motivation/encouragement	uninspired / discouragement
Stray	Loose	fixed
Sufficient	adequate/plentiful	inadequate
Virtues	good qualities	vice

3) In Celebration of Being Alive

Word	Synonym	Antonym
Amputated	cut off / removed	attached/ joined
Agony	pain/ suffering	ecstasy

Amusement	Entertainment	boredom
Fiction	Fantasy	fact
Gloomy	depression	cheerful
Hijacked	Commandeered	rescue/release
Intrepid	bold and daring	Fearful
Malignant	very harmful to life	Benign
Perforated	torn/damaged/punctured	Closed
Prevalent	Common	Rare
Profession	Career	Avocation
Profound	very great	mean / stupid
Significant	Important	worthless / trivial
Solace	comfort/consolation	Distress
Sophisticated	well advanced	archaic/ primitive
Sorrowful	Gloomy	Joyful

4) The Summit

Word	Synonym	Antonym
Concealed	Covered	Disclosed
Exhausted	Drained	Energized
Fierce	wild/intense	dull/mild/ gentle
Perpetual	Eternal	Temporary
Summit	Peak	Base
Tantalize	tease or taunt	Satisfy
Traverse	travel / walk on mountain	Stay
persisted enormous	continued hugs	dis continue Tiny -

5) The Chair

Word	Synonym	Antonym
Anticipation	Expectation	Ignorance
Bereavement	grief / sorrow	Happiness
Sturdy	strong	weak
Impudent	Disrespectful	polite, respectful
Portly	stocky/well-built / stout/ fat	skinny, slim, thin
Seasoned	Garnished	Plain
Splendor	Magnificence	dullness / simplicity
Spluttered	cackled, make a series of short sounds	Shout
Subsided	Diminished	Appeared
Chide languorously	scold / rebuke lethargically	praise / applaud dynamic

6) On the Rule of the Road

Word	Synonym	Antonym
Accommodate	fit in with	unfit/ refusal
Anarchy	Lawlessness	Harmony
Chaos	Mess/confusion	calm/ clear

Consideration	Scrutiny	Disregard
Contract	Commitment	expand / increase
Conventional	normal/traditional	different/ unconventional
Curtailed	Reduced	Extend
Fancy	Desire	Dislike
Insolence	rudeness/arrogance	Politeness
Interfere	hinder/hurdle	Advance
Liberty	Freedom	Slavery
Pedestrians	Side walkers	Driver
Peril	risk/danger	Safe
Preserved	maintained/ protected	Abandoned
Ridiculous	Comical	Serious
Shandy	Lemonade	
Tyranny	Autocracy	Democracy

2. Compound Words

A compound word is a combination of two or more words that function as a single unit of meaning. Examples (i) ice-fall, (ii) wind proof, etc.

Compound Word	Combinations	Compound Word	Combinations
Ice fall	Noun + Verb	Drawback	Verb + preposition
Knife edge	Noun + Noun	Public speaking	Noun + Gerund
Wind proof	Noun + Noun	Output	Preposition + Verb
Sleeping bags	Gerund + Noun	Software	Adjective + Noun
Half way	Adverb + Noun	Show case	Verb + Noun
Never ending	Adverb + Gerund	World famous	Noun + Adjective
Partly full	Adverb + Noun	Store room	Noun + Noun
Ice axe	Noun + Noun	Buttermilk	Verb + Noun
Haircut	Noun + Verb	Diamond hard	Noun + Adjective
Headmaster	Noun + Noun	Grandmother	Adjective + Noun
Waterfall	Noun + Verb	Milch cow	Adjective + Noun
Swimming pool	Gerund + Noun	Overstep	Adverb + Verb
Washing machine	Gerund + Noun	Toll plaza	Noun + Noun
Water proof	Noun + Noun	Beehive	Noun + Noun
Incoming	Preposition + Gerund	House arrest	Noun + verb

Model Question:

- 1). Choose the word that can be placed after the word “**wind**” to form a compound word
 (a) Fan (b) man (c) **proof** (d) pulse (July 2021)

2). Identify the correct combination of the compound word Sunlight. (Mar 23)

(a) Adjective + Verb (b) Gerund + Verb (c) Adverb + Verb (d) **Noun+ Noun**

3) The word that **cannot be added** after **over** to form a compound word

a) piece **b) board** c) flow d) coat

3. Prefix and Suffix

Word	Prefix	Suffix	Word	Prefix	Word	Suffix
Patient	Impatient	Patently	Lucky	Unlucky	Satisfy	Satisfaction
Honour	Dishonour	Honorable	Tour	Detour	Comfort	Comfortable
Respect	Disrespect	Respectable	Dominate	Predominate	Willing	Willingness
Manage	Mismanage	Management	Legal	Illegal	Resemble	Resemblance
Fertile	Infertile	Fertility	Tension	Hypertension	Noble	Nobility
Different	Indifferent	Differently	Way	Subway	Propose	Proposal
Friend	Befriend	Friendly/ness	Fair	Unfair	Beauty	Beautiful
Obeys	Disobey	Obedience	Cycle	Bicycle	Music	Musician
Frequent	Infrequent	Frequently	Power	Empower	Social	Socialism
Regular	Irregular	Regularly	Large	Enlarge	Child	Childhood
Power	Empower	Powerful	Give	Forgive	Fear	Fearless
Kind	Unkind	Kindness	Head	Forehead	Act	Active
Familiar	Unfamiliar	Familiarity	Phone	Homophone	Danger	Dangerous
Relevant	Irrelevant	Relevantly	Test	Pretest	Need	Needy
Annual	Biannual	Annually	Pay	Repay	Speak	Speaker
expensive	Inexpensive	expensively	prison	imprison		

Model Question:

1). Choose the word that can be placed after the word “**wind**” to form a compound word

(a) craft (b) pane (c) brake **(d) screen** (March 2023)

2). Choose the correct combination of the compound word Overstep.

(a) Noun + Verb (b) Preposition + Verb (c) Adverb + Noun **(d) Adverb + Verb**

4. Abbreviations and Acronyms

RAW	Research & Analysis Wing
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
MI6	Military Intelligence Section 6
Mossad	The Institute for intelligences and Special Operation
ASIS	Australian Secret Intelligence Service
MSS	Ministry of State Security
FSB	Federal Security Bureau of Russian Federation
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation

TOEFL	Test of English as a Foreign Language
NOC	No Objection Certificate
INSAT	Indian National Satellite
CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force
RAM	Random Access Memory
CAT	Common Admission Test.
NEET	National Eligibility cum Entrance Test
PAN	Permanent Account Number
UGC	University Grants Commission
CLAT	common Law Admission Test
CUET	Central Universities Entrance Test
TNEA	Tamil Nadu Engineering Admissions
GATE	Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering
JEE	Joint Entrance Examination
MAT	Management Aptitude Test
CPMT	Combined Pre-medical Test
AIIMS	All India Institute of Medical Science
NEST	National Entrance Screening Test
JEST	Joint Entrance Screening Test
NALCO	National Aluminium Company Limited
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format
OPAC	Online Public Access Catalogue
ROM	Read Only Memory
UFO	Unidentified Flying Object
EVM	Electronic Voting Machine
IMF	Indian Mountaineering Foundation (Mar 23)
DCP	Deputy Commissioner of Police (Jun 23)

5. Clipped Words

Unclipped	Clipped	Unclipped	Clipped	Unclipped	Clipped
Aeroplane	Plane	Examination	Exam	Perambulator	Pram
Bridegroom	Groom	Fanatic	Fan	Photograph	Photo
Cafeteria	Café	Gasoline	Gas	Refrigerator	Fridge
Champion	Champ (Mar23)	Helicopter	Copter	Telephone/ mobilephone	Phone
Chimpanzee	Chimp	Hippopotamus	Hippo	University	Varsity

Demarcate	Mark	Influenza	Flu	Gymnasium	Gym
Demonstration	Demo	Memorandum	Memo	Diskette	Disc (Jun 23)
Taxicab	Taxi	Spectacles	Specs	Influenza	Flu
Mathematics	Math	Laboratory	Lab	Vibrations	vibes
Microphone	mike	Representative	Rep	Agriculture	Agri
Hum burger	burger	Market	Mark	Pantaloon	Pant
Facsimile	Fax	Pianoforte	Piano	Paragraph	Para

6. Blended Words

Words	Blended Phrases	Words	Blended Phrases
Fibre + tissue	Fibrous tissue	Glory + victory	Glorious victory
Agony + experience	Agonizing experience	Muscle + pain	Muscular pain
Digestion + enzymes	Digestive enzymes	Nerve + disorder	Nervous disorder
Emotion + song	Emotional song	Skeleton + system	Skeletal system
Fancy + idea	Fanciful idea	Surgery + instruments	Surgical instruments
		Sense + issue	Sensitive issue
Words	Blended Words	Words	Blended Words
Splash + sputter	Splutter	Information + technology	Infotech
Alphabetic + numeric	Alphanumeric	Lecture + demonstration	Lecdem
Breakfast + lunch	Brunch	Melody+ drama	Melodrama
Camera + recorder	Camcorder	Motorway + hotel	Motel
Mechanics + electronics	Mechatronics	Medical + care	Medicare
News + broadcast	Newscast	Television + broadcast	Telecast
Smoke + fog	Smog	Travel + catalogue	Travelogue
Binary + digit	Bit (june 23)	Vegetable +hamburger	Vegeburger
Agriculture +economy	Agronomy	Teleprinter + exchange	Telex
Foreign + exchange	Forex	Technology + wizard	Techno-wizard
Motor + pedal	Moped	Information + commercial	Infomercial
Parachute + troop	Paratroop	Electronic + mail	Email
Diplomacy + economics	Deplonomics	High + technology	Hi-tech
Documentary + drama	Docudrama	Information + System	Infosys
Education + entertainment	Edutainment	Internal+ communication	Intercom
Education + satellite	Edusat	Smack + mash	Smash
Electro + execute	Electrocute	International + police	Interpol
Helicopter + airport	Heliport	Biography + picture	Biopic
Internet+ citizen	Netizen		

7. Foreign Words

Foreign words	Meanings	Foreign Words	Meanings
Viva voce	A spoken examination	In camera	Secret session
Sine die	Without a date being fixed	Status quo	In the former state
Resume	A brief summary	Magnum opus (Mar23)	The most important work of a writer
Rapport	Close relationship with understanding	In Cognito	In disguise
Bonafide	Genuine	a-la-carte	Ordering dishes from a menu
Bon voyage	Good bye, Happy journey	Carte blanche	Complete freedom to act
In toto	In full, totally	Dejavu	A feeling of already experienced the present situation
Liaison	Co-ordination of activities	Via-media	Middle course
Ex-gratia	A payment made as a favour	De facto	In fact
En masse	As a whole group	Tete-a-tete	Private conversation between two
En route	On the way	Avant-garde	New ideas
Ad hoc	For a particular purpose	Genre	A particular style in art forms
Faux Pas	Improper act / remark/social mistake	Proforma	For the sake of form
Par excellence	Better than all others of the same	Adieu	Good bye
En famille	As a family	Via	By the way
Erratum	Error	Post mortem	After death
Prima facie	At first sight	Bons mots	Witty remarks

8. British and American English

British	American	British	American	British	American
Autumn	Fall	ground floor	first floor	Petrol	Gasoline
Aerial	Antenna	Happy	Joyful	Post	Mail
Apologise	Apologize	Holiday	Vacation	Programme	Program
Behaviour	Behavior	Humour	Humor	pull over	Sweater

Bin	garbage can	Indicator	turn signal	Queue	line
Biscuit	Cookie	Lift	Elevator	Railway	Railroad
Cheque	Check	Labour	Labor	Sweets	Candies
Chips	Crisp	Loo	Toilet	Tap	Faucet
Colour	Color	Lorry	Truck	Taxi	Cab
Druggist	Chemist	Luggage	Baggage	Theatre	Theater
Film	Movie	mobile phone	cell phone	Timetable	Schedule
Flat	Apartment	Nappy	Diaper	Tin	Can
full stop	Period	Odour	Odor	Underground	Subway
Fully	Completely	Parlour	Parlor	Waistcoat	Vest
Grey	Gray	Pavement	Sidewalk	Windscreen	Windshield (June23)
Bonnet	Hood (Mar23)	Cupboard	Closet	Toucho light	flashlight
Wash basin	Sink	Gaol	Jail		

9. Idioms

<i>save one's skin</i>	to protect oneself from difficulty (Mar 23)
<i>make both ends meet</i>	manage one's expenses within one's income
<i>a bolt out of a clear sky</i>	a sudden unexpected event or news
<i>go to grave</i>	to exit the world
<i>have the whip hand</i>	to be the most powerful
<i>under a cloud</i>	viewed with suspicion and distrust
<i>wait for the dust to settle</i>	to wait for a situation to become clear or certain
<i>get/have all your ducks in a row (Mar 23)</i>	to have made all the preparations needed to do something / to be well organized
<i>fetch and carry</i>	to do a lot of little jobs for somebody as if you were their servant
<i>do the math</i>	to think carefully about something before doing it, so that you know all the relevant facts or figures (June 23)
<i>round the corner</i>	very near
<i>the icing on the cake</i>	something extra and not essential, but is added to make it even better
<i>break the ice</i>	to make people more relaxed, especially at the beginning of the meeting
<i>Cup of tea</i>	Favourite
<i>Under the sun</i>	Anywhere on the earth
<i>In deep waters</i>	In deep trouble

<i>A drop in the ocean</i>	Unimportant
<i>Fall on evil eye</i>	Inflict harm
<i>Apple of one's eye</i>	One's favourite person

10. Phrasal Verbs

A phrasal verb is a phrase that's made up of a verb and another word or two, usually a preposition but sometimes an adverb.

Cut off - Chop, remove	➤ We must <u>cut off</u> bad and immoral friendship.
Came upon - to meet by chance	➤ I <u>came upon</u> my friend while going to the mall.
Put out – extinguish	➤ We must <u>put out</u> the fire.
Draw up - to arrive in a place	➤ A taxi <u>drew up</u> outside the hotel.
Pass out – faint	➤ He <u>passed out</u> due to the hot sun.
Take off - leaving from the surface	➤ The plane <u>took off</u> at 7 PM.
Turn away – refuse	➤ Rama <u>turned away</u> the advice given by Sita.
Stand by – supportive & loyal	➤ Krishna always <u>stood by</u> the Pandavas.
Bank on – depend on, rely on	➤ He <u>banks on</u> his parents since he is unemployed.
Put on – wear	➤ Mala asked her friend to <u>put on</u> her shoe.
Carry on – continue	➤ I hope you will <u>carry on</u> in my absence.
Call off – cancelled / stop	➤ The game was <u>called off</u> because of heavy rain.
Call on – visit	➤ She is planning to <u>call on</u> her friends today.
Look into – examine	➤ I will <u>look into</u> the problem.
Give up – stop	➤ I tried to <u>give up</u> using junk food.

Important Phrasal Verbs

see off	to go to station or airport to say good bye to some one	stop over	to stay at a place for a short period of time when travelling to another place
set off	start off / to begin a journey	get away	leave a bus or train etc.
get off	to go away from home for a vacation	get on	arrive inside train, bus etc
get in	enter a bus, train place, hotel	check in	arrive and register at airport or hotel
check out	pay the bill when leaving a hotel	turn on	to open
took over	took control of something/took lead	cut off	Remove

put off	Postpone	drop in	Visit
Model Question: 1). The meeting was <u>postponed</u> as the chairman was on an official tour. a) Put away b) put off c) put out d) put on (Mar 2023)			
11. Conditional Clauses			
Zero Conditional	If you don't water the flowers, they die.		
	If you want to come, send me a message.		
First Conditional (Possible Condition)	If you behave kindly, people will respect you.		
	If I have time, I will visit you soon.		
	If I play well, I will win the match.		
Second Conditional (Hypothetical Condition)	If I were rich, I would buy a mansion by the sea.		
	If I found a ring, I wouldn't keep it.		
	If rained, they would cancel the match.		
Third Conditional (Impossible Condition)	If you had studied more, you would have passed the test.		
	I wouldn't have been late, if I hadn't woken up at 12 noon.		
	If Saravanan had played will, he would have won the match.		
Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks			
a) If I <u>were</u> (be) a spider, I <u>would weave</u> (weave) webs.			
b) If Raj <u>were</u> (be) a sculptor, he <u>would make</u> (make) beautiful idols.			
c) If Mary had an umbrella, she <u>would lend</u> (lend) it to me.			
d) Rex would have played with me, if he <u>had had</u> (has) time.			
e) If I were you, I <u>would accept</u> (accept) this offer.			
f) We <u>shall select</u> (select) story books for kids, if we allot time for storytelling.			
g) The Education Minster <u>will visit</u> (visit) our school tomorrow, if he goes by this way.			
h) You will be rewarded by the wise, if you <u>stand</u> (stand) for truth.			
i) If my mother <u>knows</u> (know) of poor performance in the exam, she will not allow me to watch a movie.			
j) If I had won the lottery, I <u>would have donated</u> (donate) relief materials for the flood victims.			

12. Sentence Pattern

Sentences are classified on the basis of the word order. A sentence in English may have five parts. They are, **Subject (S)**– Head of the sentence, It is a word or a phrase about whom something is said **Verb (V)** – action word, **Complement (C)** – Used after ‘be’ forms (am, is, was, were) intransitive verbs (become, turn, appear, grow), **Object (O)** – answer the question ‘whom’, ‘what’, **Adjunct (A)**– answers the questions “ how, where, when”

Example: I gave him a pen yesterday.
 S V IO DO A

Give the correct sentence pattern for the following sentences:

Manu taught me English. (PTA-1)	SVIODO
Judges sentenced him guilty. (PTA-2)	SVOC
We are meeting on Sunday. (PTA-3)	SVA
Kailash gave Vidhya a rose. (PTA-4)	SVIODO
My sister keeps the house clean. (PTA-5)	SVOC
Meenu is a doctor in London. (PTA-6)	SVCA
I played football yesterday. (HY.19)	SVOA
The birds are flying gracefully in the sky. (March 2020)	SVAA
The child hid his toy car under the cot. (Sep 2020)	SVOA
I ate an apple yesterday. (May 2022)	SVOA
Ravi gave Raja a pen on his birthday. (Aug 2022)	SVIODOA
Mohan went home.	SVA
Rani is a nurse.	SVC
He got his shoes wet.	SVOC
They named their baby Eniyaa in the temple.	SVOCA
It is dark everywhere.	SVCA
Last year she became a doctor.	ASVC
Last month, we went to Thirparappu.	ASVA
Recently I met him.	ASVO
In the end the judge declared the accused innocent.	ASVOC
Yesterday Manjari presented me a smart watch.	ASVIODO

13. Question Tag

A tag question is a short question form added at the end of a declarative or an imperative sentence. It is generally used to draw the attention of the listener to the sentence and to seek confirmation.

Tips: 1) Change the verb into negative if the sentence is positive
2) Change the verb into positive if the sentence is negative

3) Seldom, never, hardly, no, scarcely, rarely, little, barely, few takes positive question tags

Is	→ isn't	Was	→ wasn't	Am	→ aren't	Are	→ aren't
Were	→ weren't	Can	→ can't	Could	→ couldn't	Will	→ won't
Would	→ wouldn't	Shall	→ shan't	Should	→ shouldn't	Might	→ mightn't
Must	→ Mustn't						

MAIN VERB

EXAMPLES

V1	- do	I play cricket, don't I? (Play - V1)
V(s)	- does	Ravi plays cricket, doesn't he? (Plays v(s))
V2	- did	Ravi played cricket, didn't he? (Played- V2)

Example:

Magizhini passes the exam, doesn't she? (positive statement)

Raga seldom goes to movies, does she? (negative statement)

Add suitable question tags to the following

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 conditions,	can it?
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?

Add suitable question tags to the following

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?	won'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?	Hasn't it?
1. The story tries to relate history to science,?	
a) Is it b) isn't it c) does it d) doesn't it	
2. Let's go for a movie this weekend,? (AUG 2021)	
a) Let we b) shouldn't we c) won't we d) shall we	
3. Let us start working, _____?	
a) will we b) must we c) shall we d) shan't we	
4. We need not come tomorrow _____?	
a) should we b) need we c) needn't we d) shall we	
5. It has been raining heavily _____?	
a) has it b) hasn't it c) doesn't it. d) have it	
6. He never fails in his duty _____?	
a) doesn't he b) does he c) won't he d) hasn't he	
7. Let's close our eyes and meditate for sometime, _____? (Mar 2023)	
a) shall we b) can't we c) shan't we d) can we	
8. Students should be allowed to use the library every day _____?	
a) should they b) isn't it c) shouldn't they d) did they	
9. Anybody can help me, _____?	
a) can they b) can't they c) can't he d) can he	
10. Everybody will attend the meeting _____?	
a) won't they b) will they c) will he d) won't he	
11. He has few friends, _____?	
a) hasn't he b) has he c) does he d) doesn't he	
12. I have a few friends, _____?	
a) have I b) haven't I c) don't I d) do I	
13. There was a little water at the bottom of the pot, _____?	
a) was there b) wasn't there c) wasn't it d) was it	
14. Ravi seldom practises, _____?	
a) does Ravi b) does he c) doesn't he d) doesn't Ravi	
15. I am a clever boy, _____?	
a) amn't I b) am I c) aren't I d) ain't I	
16. I am not busy _____?	
a) aren't I b) am I c) am not I d) ain't I	

14. Spelling

Wrong	Right	Wrong	Right	Wrong	Right
Beleive	Believe	Seperate	Separate	Asistant	Assistant
Hippocrites	Hypocrites	Secretery	Secretary	Boyantly	Buoyantly
Necesarry	Necessary	Evlusion	Evolution	Atheletics	Athletics
Werehouse	Warehouse	Contentuosly	Contemptuou	Indespensible	Indispensable
Tommorrow	Tomorrow	Foregn	Foreign	Dysantry	Dysentery
Lieing	Lying	Conscience	Conscience	Competant	Competent
Plesant	Pleasant	Choclate	Chocolate	Awefully	Awfully
Amatur	Amateur	Secretery	Secretary	Categori	Category
Vengence	Vengeance	Existance	Existence	Avalenche	Avalanche

Model Question:-

Pick out the correct spelling for the underlined word in the given sentence.

1. My friend is coming **tommorrow**.

a) **tomorrow** b) tomorrow c) tomrow d) tomoorow

15. Conjunctions and Linkers

The common linkers are **though, although, even though, as, since, because, after, as soon as, when, unless, if, whatever, whoever, however, whenever, wherever, that, why, how, where, what, In spite of, despite, in case of, due to, on account of, owing to, because of, but, yet, still, instead of, etc . etc.,**

Examples: **Though** I reached in time. I was not permitted.

As he is weak he cannot lift the box.

Choose the appropriate linker from within the brackets and complete the sentences

- I could not complete my paper in the examination ____ (**because**, but) I was slow in answering the questions.
- It started raining, ____ (**yet**, **so**) we could not play.
- ____ (**As**, If) I got up early, I managed to reach school on time.
- ____ (**Though**/Whereas) he committed a mistake, he apologized ____ (**and**/since) promised that he would not repeat it.

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**)
Ans: The fox could not get out of the wall because it was deep.
- The work was over. We went home. (**when**)
Ans: 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)
Ans: 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)
Ans: As soon as the culprit was caught, he was taken to the 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)
Ans: Artificially flavoured juices are hazardous to health and they lead to kidney problems.

- Adit has been promoted. Ranjan has been promoted. (as well as)
Ans: Adit as well as Ranjan has been promoted.

- Caesar was declared emperor. The conspirators killed him. (After)
Ans: After Caesar was declared emperor, the conspirators killed him.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate correlative conjunctions.

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

16. Modal Auxiliaries

MODALS

Can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might and must are modals.

- Varshi **can** speak French. – present ability
- He **can** lift 50kgs easily – present ability
- He **could** run 30 miles when he was young. – past ability
- **Can** I use your mobile phone? - permission
- **May** I come in? - permission
- **May** God bless you. – Wish
- It is very hot. It **may** rain. – greater possibility
- He is seriously injured but who knows, he **might** recover – lesser possibility
- **Could** you direct me to the nearby hospital? - polite request
- We **should** respect our elders. - moral obligation
- We **must** attend the class. - strictly obliged
- He **will** write his exam tomorrow – futurity
- If he played well, he **would** win the match – If Clause Type – 2
- If he had sung well, he **would** have got the prize – If Clause Type -3

- During her college days, she **would** go to library every week – Past habitual action (like, rather, mind prefers 'would')
- I **would** like to have a cup of coffee.
- The terrorist **would** rather die than to surrender.
- **Would** you mind closing the door?

SEMI / QUASI / MARGINAL MODALS

Used to, ought to, need and dare are semi-modals

Clue words: when, during, habitual past - used to

- Sachin used to hear a lot of stories from his grandmother when he was young.
- My father used to play foot ball during his college days.

ought to –Moral obligation

- We ought to obey our elders.

Dare – boldness

- How dare you?

Need - necessity

- I need your help

Fill in the blanks with modal auxiliaries.

- The candidates **should/must** answer five out of ten questions.
- How **dare** you open my bag?
- Tajudeen **will** finish this work by Monday.
- Shall** I go to school today?
- I wish you **will** tell me the truth
- Poonam **could** not catch the bus yesterday.
- People who live in glass houses **should** not throw stones.
- You **need** not go to the market as I have brought vegetables.
- Could / would/must** you have taken all this trouble?
- You **must** be joking.
- I tried to climb up the tree, but **could** not.
- Hima Das ran so fast that she **would** win the medal.
- You can lead a horse to water, but you **can't** make it drink.
- I **would** like to have a cup of coffee.
- My grandfather **used to / would** visit this temple when he was young.

Complete the following sentences with modals using the clues given.

- You **ought to / must** help the needy. (moral obligation)
- If I were you, I **would** not behave like that. (conditional Sentence)
- I **will** never tell a lie. (determination)
- My uncle **may** have reached by now. (possibility)
- The patient is critical. He **must** be taken to the hospital.(compulsion)

f) I **used to / would** play hockey when I was a student. (past habit)

g) You **must** not attend my class. (order)

h) He **may** come today. (remote possibility)

i) You **should / must** follow the traffic rules. (regulation)

j) He **will** play the match. (willingness)

k) You **need** not waste time on it. (necessity)

Model Question:

My sisterdance so well, when she was in school. (Use a semi modal verb) (MAR 2020)

Ans: used to

17. Relative Pronoun

Who Used for people	1. The man who married many women was arrested. 2. He is a boy who is suffering from fever.
Whose Used for possessions of people, animals	1. He is Suresh whose parents are doctors. 2. My friend whose father works in Andhra has come.
Whom Used for people when the person is object of the verb	1. He is Sachin whom we met yesterday. 2. The boy whom you want to meet is absent.
Which / that Used for things and animals	1. The pen which / that Mani uses was bought from US. 2. I ate an ice cream which/that was tasty.
Where Used for place	1. This is the house where I was born. 2. He went to Delhi where he met his old friend.
When Used for time	1. I was there when the accident happened. 2. The old man remembers the time when there were no planes.
What Used for things	1. I don't know what he said. 2. He listened to what I said.

More Examples

- I. He had a feeling that something terrible was going to happen.
- II. Ram **whose** house we live in is an engineer.
- III. This is the town **where** I spent my childhood.
- IV. This is the boy **who** won the race.
- V. Show me the book **that/which** you bought yesterday.
- VI. Is there anyone **who** can help me do this homework?
- VII. That is the house **where** I was born.
- VIII. The wrong deeds **that/which** we do are more often remembered than our good ones.
- IX. My friend **whose** father works in Agra has come

- X. Most of the friends **whom** she had invited came for her wedding
 XI. The film is about a leader **who** led the freedom struggle.
 XII. Kumarasamy **whose** house I live in owns most of the mills in this town.
 XIII. Shakespeare, **who** lived in the 16th century, is considered to be the greatest dramatist.

18. Homophone/Confusable

Confusable are words that are commonly confused with one another in meaning or usage because of slight similarities in spelling, pronunciation or meaning.

Ex. moment – movement.

1)	Affect - emotion or desire as influencing behavior Ravi is affected with this issue	Effect – State of being operative This law will go into effect from today onwards
2)	aural – The sense of hearing We have an aural test	oral –spoken rather than written We have an oral test
3)	born - existing as result of birth I am born in Karaikudi	borne –pp. of bear–carried or transported by the thing Bacteria are borne by water
4)	Beside – Nearby My house is beside the market	besides – In addition to Besides a car, I have a scooter
5)	conscience – Moral sense of right and wrong Our conscience will guide us properly	Conscious –Having knowledge of something We are conscious of this issue
6)	discover –Find out unexpectedly during a search Columbus discovered America	Invent – Create or design something new Marconi invented Radio
7)	eligible – Right to do something I am eligible for the post	illegible –Not clear enough to be read His handwriting is illegible
8)	emigrate –leave one's own country My friend emigrated to Australia	immigrate –Entering a country to settle down The refugees immigrated into our country from Ceylon
9)	Eminent – Famous in a particular field Ram is an eminent Professor	imminent – likely to happen Heavy rain is imminent Heavy rain is imminent
10)	except – not including I work every day except Sunday	expect – Regard something as likely to happen I expect a good result
11)	human –Relating to human kind I am a human being	humane –Showing compassion We should have a humane approach with all
12)	industrial –relating to industry Karaikudi is a small industrial town	industrious –Hard-working He is a n industrious person

13)	illicit – Prohibited by law Don't sell illicit drugs	elicit – Draw out a reaction or answer from someone I tried to elicit answers from the students
14)	judicial —relating to the administration of justice There is a judicial inquiry in to the case	judicious —Done with good sense Your investment is judicious
15)	movement —An act of moving There is a slight movement of the body	moment —Brief period of time I never waste a single moment of time
16)	Prescribed - recommend as something beneficial A new text book is prescribed for the students	proscribed —prohibit by law The government has proscribed some terrorists' movements.
Frame illustrative sentences to distinguish the meaning of the words in the following clusters:		
1)	Career	Profession Robert Frost started his career as a teacher
	Carrier	at the rear side of a vehicle or bicycle The cycle has a broad carrier to keep heavy luggage
	Courier	private postal system I got the parcel from Nithesh by courier
2)	Patients	people who are ill There are a lot of patients waiting at the clinic
	Patience	Tolerance Janaki has much patience to put up with her.
	Patents	copy rights system He got patents for his invention
3)	Accident	unexpected happening He met with an accident two years ago
	Incident	expected happening I will never forget this incident
	Incidence	Frequency Rocky's family has a high incidence of death due to their genetic coding.
4)	Scraping	Something you do not want anymore I heard the scraping of the spoon in the bowl
	Scrapping	To get rid of something The government is scrapping the idea of collecting tax
	scrubbing	Rubbing She was scrubbing herself down at the sink
5)	Accept	Agree I accept your point
	Except	Excluding Every one accepted it except Krithik
	Expect	Anticipate I expect my dad to give money for the tour
6)	Lesson	Something to be learnt The teacher teaches her lesson
	Lessen	To become less The pill lessens the pain
	Lesion	Wound or injury She suffered a brain lesion at birth
7)	Severe	Serious I had severe pain on my shoulder yesterday
	Sever	To cut into two pieces Her fingers were severed in an accident
	Sewer	a large pipe to carry human waste The sewer was broken off
8)	Raise	Increase The employees demanded for a raise in salary

	Rise	Emerge	The sun rises in the east
	Rice	Food	We eat rice almost everyday
9)	Quiet	Calm	Keep quiet in the class
	Quite	Exactly	You are quite correct
	Quit	give up	Don't quit anything for anybody
10)	Final	last, end	This is the final warning for you
	Finale	the last part	The grand finale of the music competition will take place in Chennai
	Feline	Refers to cat family	Macavity is feline

Complete the following with the appropriate words from the options given:

- My mother brought an expensive watch as a birthday
a) **Present** b) percent c) presence d) precise
- Everybody accepted the fact that overeating could easilyto obesity.
a) Led b) leed c) **lead** d) leading
- In the middle ages, people were trained to become aat a young age.
a) Night b) **knight** c) mite d) might
- Krithik's brother Nithesh plays the bugle in his school
a) Bond b) blond c) **band** d) brand
- The weather is fine and the air is filled with theof lemons.
a) Sent b) **scent** c) cent d) mend
- What a splendidthe emperor Alexander's might have been!
a) Rein b) rain c) rainy d) **reign**
- Humans have foot, animals have
a) Pass b) pause c) phase d) **paws**
- They know how totheir mobile phones online.
a) Cell b) sale c) **sell** d) sold
- The teacher is so happy that all the students aretoday.
a) Percent b) precent c) **present** d) presence

19. Polite Alternatives

The term Euphemism refers to polite, indirect expressions that replace words and phrases considered harsh and impolite, or which suggest something unpleasant.

Example:

When we wish to refer to a person as an old, we use the term '**senior citizen**' instead of '**old**'.

Polite	Impolite	Polite	Impolite
correctional facility / house of corrections	Jail	between jobs	unemployed / out of work

Physically unchallenged differently abled	disabled	economically / needly disadvantaged	Poor
pre-owned/pre loved	second- hand / used	visually challenged / impaired	blind
rest room / loo	lavatory / toilet	Funeral director/ mortician	undertaker
Homemaker	Housewife	fill figured/ chubby/ big-loved / fleshy	fat / stout / over weight
vomited	Blow chunks	Passed away	Death/breath one's
pregnant	Family way	Learning challenged	Special child
late bloomers	slow learners / late	deaf	Hearing impaired / aurally challenge
barbers	Hairdressers	corporal punishment	Beating children with a cane
Handicapped	physically challenged		

20. Prepositions

A preposition is a word or a phrase that is used to show the relationship between a noun and another noun

Example:

- If you look up 'tea' **in** the first cookery book.
- Fifthly the tea should be put straight **into** the pot. (Mar 2020)

Often Confusing Prepositions

1. Since He has been working since 2014	For He has been working for the past four
2. Above Ravi lived in the mountains above the lake	Over I saw a helicopter fly over a lake
3. Below Her head was below the level of the table. So, nobody noticed her	Under They played under the bridge when the river was dry.
4. Along A man walked along the side of the river	Through Hunters walked through the forest
5. Between He stood between his mother and his father	Among The players discussed among
6. Before Before eating food, we wash our hands	After After eating food, children love playing

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Task 1

- a. The boy jumped **into** a narrow stream.
- b. Afsar will meet me **on** Friday morning.
- c. The temple is **near / beside** the bank.
- d. My friend will **meet** me **with** his brother tomorrow.
- e. There is usually a garden **in front** of a bungalow.
- f. Yuvan has been studying well **since** childhood
- g. A trekker climbed **over** a mountain meticulously.
- h. 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 visionary leader.

Task 2

- a. When Lakshmi was **at** school, she practiced music from Monday **to** Friday. She involved herself **in** the school orchestra. She was responsible **for** conducting many programmes. She was very popular **among** her schoolmates, as she was kind, friendly and helpful.
- b. **Before** the interview, Solomon was confident **of** getting the job. He knew that he was qualified **for** the job. He was interested **in** discharging his duty perfectly. The interview panel was impressed **with** his attitude and skills. So, **after** the interview, he was **on** cloud nine.

21. Prepositional Phrases

- a) **With reference to** your adv. in local newspaper, I am applying for the post of a salesman.
- b) **Instead of** Kiran, Rajesh may attend a programme.
- c) Many tourists visited Ooty **in spite of** heavy rains.
- d) Expressing gratitude **on behalf of** others is common in a vote of thanks.
- e) **On the whole**, I had a happy childhood.
- f) Our teacher always acts **in favour of** her students.
- g) **On account of** his laziness, the boy remained passive for a long time.
- h) **According to** Gandhiji, ahimsa means infinite love. (Mar 23)
- i) **In case of** rain, take an umbrella.

22. Syllabification

It is a process of dividing vowel sounds in a word

Mono syllabic words → *Fear, head, school, door, act, drop, bus, soul, faith, snake*

Di-syllabic words → *Pro-tect, ma-nage, fa-shion, cur-rent, va-nish, mo-ral, scien-tist*

Tri-syllabic words → *Fu-na-ral, ad-van-tage, fan-tas-tic, for-tu-nate, im-por-tant*

Tetra-syllabic words → *Par-ti-cu-lar, a-ca-de-mic, cer-ti-fi-cate, e-li-mi-nate, bi-o-lo-gy*

Penta-syllabic words → *Ca-pa-bi-li-ty, e-va-lu-a-tion, per-so-na-li-ty, in-ves-ti-ga-tion*

Poly-syllabic words → *Per-so-ni-fi-ca-tion, au-to-bi-o-gra-phy*

Example: Choose the tri-syllabic word.

a) School b) **fantastic** c) enter d) development

23. Singular and Plural

		Singular Ending	Plural Ending		
		-um, -on	a		
		-us	i		
		-is	es		
		-a	ae		
		-ix/ -ex	ices/es		
		-f/fe	ves		
		-oo	ee		
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural		
Index	Indexes	Matrix	Matrixes		
Ox	Oxen	Bench	Benches		
Brush	Brushes	Potato	Potatoes		
Key	Keys	Butterfly	Butterflies		
Formula	Formulae	Criterion	Criteria		
Phenomenon	Phenomena	Analysis	Analyses		
Hypothesis	Hypotheses	Axis	Axes		
Basis	Bases	Terminus	Termini		
Stimulus	Stimuli	Fungus	Fungi		
Syllabus	Syllabi	Nucleus	Nuclei		
Radius	Radii	Alumnus	Alumni		
Ultimatum	Ultimate	Stratum	Strata		
Memorandum	Memoranda	Curriculum	Curricula		
Stadium	Stadia	Medium	Media		

Agendum	Agenda	Erratum	Errata
Bacterium	Bacteria	Datum	Data
Father-in-law	Fathers-in-law	Man	Men
Mouse	Mice	Louse	Lice
Child	Children	Goose	Geese
Foot	Feet	Fish	Fish
Furniture	Furniture	Spectacles	Spectacles
Scissors	Scissors	Deer	Deer

24. Poem – Appreciation Questions

1. The Castle – Edwin Muir

- a) *All through the summer at ease we lay
And daily from the turret wall
We watched the mowers in the hay*

Who does ' we ' refer to?	Soldiers
How did the soldiers spend the summer days ?	At ease
What could they watch from the turret wall ?	watched the mowers in the hay
Who is the narrator in the poem?	A soldier
How long had the soldiers been in the castle?	All through the summer
From where did the soldiers watch the mowers?	From the turret wall.

- b) *We could do nothing, being sold:
Our only enemy was gold,
And we had no arms to fight it with.*

Who was the real enemy ?	Gold
Why couldn't they do anything?	Because they were sold for gold.
Why did they feel helpless?	They had no arms to fight with gold.

- c) *Our gates were strong, our walls were thick,
So smooth and high, no man could win.*

How safe was the castle?	Gates were strong, walls were thick, so smooth and high
What was the firm belief of the soldiers ?	no man could win

- d) *A foothold there, no clever trick
Could take us dead or quick,
Only a bird could have got in.*

<i>What was challenging?</i>	<i>Entering the castle.</i>
Which aspect of the castle's strength is conveyed by the above line?	No one can enter the castle except the bird.

e) <i>A little wicked wicket gate</i>	
Explain “ wicked wicket gate ”	a small evil gate
f) <i>The wizened warder let them through</i>	
Who let the enemy soldiers in?	The wizened warder
2. Our Casuarina Tree – Toru Dutt	
a) <i>A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound No other tree could live.</i>	
Which tree is referred to in the above lines?	Casuarina tree
How does the tree survive the tight hold of the creeper?	Strongly, bravely.
b) <i>The giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung In crimson clusters all the bough among!</i>	
Who is the giant here?	Casuarina tree
Why is the scarf colourful ?	crimson flowers
c) <i>LIKE a huge Python, winding round and round The rugged trunk, indented deep with scars”,</i>	
What is compared to a huge python ?	Creeper
d) <i>A gray baboon sits statue-like alone’</i>	
What do you mean by baboon ?	A large monkey
e) <i>Fear, trembling Hope, and Death, the skeleton, And Time the shadow”, and though weak the verse That would thy beauty fain, 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’?	Love prevents the tree from being forgotten.
What does the expression ‘fain’ convey?	eagerness.
What does the poet convey through the expression ‘ Fear, trembling Hope ’?	Fear of the poet on lurking death and little hope.
3. ‘All the World’s a Stage – William Shakespeare	
a) <i>Then the whining school-boy, with his satchel And shining morning face, creeping like snail Unwillingly to school</i>	
Which stage of life is being referred to here by the poet?	School boy
What are the characteristics of this stage?	whining with his satchel and shining morning face
How does the boy go to school?	creeping like snail unwillingly to school

What do you mean by satchel ?	School bag
The school boy is compared to ____.	Snail
b) <i>Then a soldier, full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard, Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel, Seeking the bubble reputation Even in the cannon's mouth.</i>	
What is the soldier ready to do?	Seeking the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth
Explain ' bubble reputation '	A short-lived glory
What are the distinguishing features of this stage?	Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard, jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel, Seeking the bubble reputation.
what do you mean by <u>pard</u> ?	A large cat
c) <i>All the world's a stage And all the men and women merely players They have their exits and their entrances;</i>	
What is the world compared to?	Stage
What are the men and women compared to?	Players
What are exits and entrances compared to?	Death and Birth
d) <i>And then the justice, In fair round belly with good capon lin'd, With eyes severe and beard of formal cut, Full of wise saws and modern instances;</i>	
Whom does justice refer to?	5 th stage man.
Describe his appearance .	round belly with good capon, severe eyes and beard of formal cut
How does he behave with the people around him?	With full of wise sayings and modern instances.
What does he do to show his wisdom?	With full of wise sayings and modern instances.
4. Ulysses – Alfred Lord Tennyson	
a) <i>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?	To his son, Telemachus
Bring out the significance of the ' sceptre '	Kingly power

5. A Father to His Son – Carl August Sandburg	
a)	<i>Life is hard; be steel; be a rock.</i>
How should one face life ?	Like steel or a rock.
b)	<i>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 ?	That too might serve him
How should we go about life? Why?	Go easy and gentle because it is a soft loam.
c)	-----Free imaginations <i>Bringing changes into a world resenting change.</i>
How does free imagination help the world?	Free imaginations bring changes into a world resenting change
6. Incident of the French Camp – Robert Browning	
a)	<i>Legs wide, arms locked behind, As if to balance the prone brow Oppressive with its mind.</i>
Whose action is described here?	Napolean
What is meant by prone brow ?	Inclined eyebrow / serious thinking
What is his state of mind ?	Sad state. / Oppressive
b)	<i>You know, we French stormed Ratisbon</i>
Who do you think is the narrator of the poem?	A soldier
Who took the city of Ratisbon by storm ?	French
25. Poetic Devices	
The Castle - Edwin Muir	Figures of Speech
A little wicked wicket gate	Personification
Oh then our maze of tunnelled stone	Metaphor
Grew thin and treacherous as air	Simile
How can this shameful tell me told?	Rhetorical question
Our only enemy was gold	Personification
For what we thought had we to fear	Alliteration - what, we
Our Casuarina Tree - Toru Dutt	Figures of Speech
The rugged trunk indented deep with scars,	Simile/Zoomorphism
A gray baboon sits statue like alone	Simile
The water lives spring like snow enmassed	Simile

Unknown yet well known to the eye of faith	Personification
What is the dirge - like murmur that I hear Like the sea breaking on a shingle-beach	Simile
A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound No other tree could live. But gallantly does the giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung	Personification/Metaphor
Ah, I have heard that wail far, far away In distant lands by many a shelter bay.	Alliteration have-heard; far-far; by-bay.
All The World's A Stage - William Shakespeare	Figures of Speech
All the world is a stage	Metaphor
And all the men and women merely players	Metaphor
Seeking the bubble reputation	Metaphor
And shining morning face, creeping like snail	Simile
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like a pard	Simile
His big manly voice, turning again towards childish treble	Personification
and all the men and women merely players	Alliteration: men-merely
Jealous in honour and sudden and quick in quarrel	Alliteration quick-quarrel
Ulysses - Alfred Lord Tennyson	Figures of Speech
Thro' scudding drifts the rainy Hyades Vext the dim sea	Personification
The deep Moan's round with many voices	Personification
There lies the port The vessel puffs her sail	Personification
For always roaming with a hungry heart	Metaphor
And drunk delight of battle with my peers	Metaphor
Little remains but every hour is saved from the eternal silence, something more.	Metaphor
A rugged people and through soft degrees Subdue them to the useful and the good	Metaphor
To follow knowledge like a sinking star	Simile
Some work of noble note may it be done	Alliteration noble-note
A Father to His Son – Carl August Sandburg	Figures of Speech
The growth of a frail flower in a path up has sometimes shattered and split a rock Brutes have been gentled where lashes failed	Personification/Antithesis
And left them dead before burial: Let him have lazy days seeking his deeper motives. Bringing changes into a world resenting change	Transferred Epithet
Life is hard; be steel; be a rock	Metaphor
Tell him time as a stuff can be wasted. Tell him to be a fool ever so often.	Anaphora

Tell him to be alone often and get at himself and above all tell himself no lies about himself	Repetition
Tell him solitude is creative if he is strong and the final decisions are made in silent rooms	Personification
And <u>this</u> might <u>stand</u> him for <u>the storms</u>	Alliteration: this-the; stand-storms.
Incident of the French Camp - Robert Browning	Figures of Speech
The chief's eye flashed; his plans soared up again like fire	Simile
My plans that soar, to earth may fall	Metaphor
A film the mother eagle's eye When her bruised eaglet breaths:	Metaphor
You know, we French stormed Ratisbon: A mile or so away, On a little Mound, Napoleon Stood on our storming-day	Synecdoche
<u>L</u> egs wide, arms <u>l</u> ocked behind, As if to <u>b</u> alance the prone <u>b</u> row Oppressive with its mind	Alliteration legs-locked; balance-brow

26. Direct and Indirect Speech

Types of sentence	Reporting verb	Conjunctions	
Statement	told / replied	That	
Interrogative	Asked / enquired	If /whether – yes/no type “wh” word – “wh” question	
Imperative	Requested/ordered/advised	“to”, “not to” for Don’t	
Exclamatory	Exclaimed	Exclaimed joyfully/ sorrowfully	
Change of verb			
Direct	Indirect	Special Words (Direct)	Adverbials (Indirect)
Am/is	Was	This	That
Are	Were	These	Those
Have/has	Had	Here	There
Do/does	Did	Now	Then
Did	Had	Ago	Before
Shall	Should	Tonight	That night
Will	Would	Hence	Thence
Can	Could	Tomorrow	The next day
May	Might	Yesterday	The previous day
Ought to	Ought to	Thus	So
Write	Wrote	Today	That day

Wrote	Had written	Next week/month	The following week/ month
Has written	Had written		
Change in pronouns			
I (subject pronoun)	My (possessive)	Me (object)	
He	His	Him	
She	Her	Her	
They	Their	Them	
You	Your	You	
We	Our	Us	
Steps involved in changing Direct into Indirect Speech			
→ Change the reporting verb			
→ Remove the comma and quotation			
→ Place a suitable conjunction			
→ Change of pronoun if any			
→ Make changes in aux. verb/main verb			
→ Change of possessive pronoun (if any)			
→ Change of special words/adverbs (if any)			
Examples			
1. Statement: Ragu said to Sekar, "I am talking to my father now." Ragu told Sekar that he was talking to his father then.			
2. Interrogative: The Policeman said to the stranger, "What are you doing here?" The policeman asked the stranger what he was doing there.			
3. Imperative: Father said to his son, "Get up early in the morning." (positive) Father advised his son to get up early in the morning.			
4. Interrogative: The teacher said to the students, "Can you complete the assignments (yes/no) tomorrow." The teacher asked the students if they could complete their assignments the next day.			
5. Exclamatory: The tourist said, "What a nice place it is?" The tourist exclaimed that it was a nice place.			
Task 1 Change into indirect speech		(T. P.B. No.:15, 216)	
Given sentence		Answers	
Raja: I am very busy		Raja said that he was very busy	

Sathya : I have completed my work	Satya said that he / she had completed his / her work.
Johnson : I don't like to go out	Johnson said that he would not like to go out
Jayan : I am learning English	Jayan said that he was learning English
Madhu : I bought a pen yesterday	Madhu said that she had bought a pen the before / the previous day
Joseph and Mary : We will go shopping tomorrow	Joseph and Mary said that they would go shopping the next day
Sathish : How are you?	Sathish asked (somu) how he was
Victor : I am fine. Thank you	Victor said that he was fine and he thanked him
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.
The Principal said, "Young students must think about the ways to control the use of plastic band in the school campus."	The Principal advised that the young students had to think about the ways to control the use of plastic band in the school campus.
Ramesh said to me, "I was very ill last week, but I am better now."	Ramesh told me that he had been very ill the previous week but he was better then.
Janani said to me, "I am so happy you have completed your project."	Janani told me that she was so happy I had completed my project
Thaarani said to his coach, "I shall improve, if you guide me	Thaarani told her coach that she would improve if he guided her
Sai said to Geetha, "Would you like to watch a movie with me?"	Sai requested John if she would like to watch a movie with him.
Grandmother said to her grandson, "May God bless you."	Grandmother told her grandson that God might bless him
Change in to Other Speech (For Practice)	
1. Anu said to Uma, " I will complete my topics this week" 2. Sekar said to Tamarasan, "This is the most interesting poem in our text book." 3. Gopi said to Geetha, "Are you happy with this answer?" 4. Head master said to the teachers, "When will you handover the materials?" 5. The team head said to the team members, "Don't give lengthy paragraphs." 6. Susan said, "How tasty the food is?"	
Report the Dialogue	
Example	Father : Don't watch TV during examination time. Sachin : Sorry daddy, Today they are telecasting our school programme. Father : O.K., I'll watch the programme with you. ^o Ans: This is a dialogue between Sachin and his father. Father asked Sachin not to watch TV during examination time. Sachin felt sorry and said that they were telecasting their school programme that day. Father said that he would watch the programme with him.

27. Active and Passive Voice

Active to Passive →Steps involved	Tense		'be' verb
→ Objects become subjects	Simple Present	- am / is / are	
→ A "be" verb is placed	Simple Past	- was / were	
→ The Verb takes its third form (past participle)	Simple Future	- will be	
→ A preposition "by" is placed	Present Continuous	- am / is / are + being	
→ Subject goes to the place of object	Past Continuous	- was / were + being	
→ Place extra words if any	Present Perfect	- have / has + been	
	Past Perfect	- had been	
	Future Perfect	- will have been	
Example questions	Answers		
1. She drinks coffee everyday. - V(s)	Coffee is drunk by her everyday. - (is V ₃)		
2. They have informed the matter.-have V ₃	The matter has been informed by them. - (has been V ₃)		
3. He is drawing a picture now. - is + ing	A picture is being drawn by him now.- is being V ₃)		
4. They will have completed the work - (will have V ₃)	The work will have been completed by them.- (will have been V ₃)		
5. He saw a film yesterday. - (V ₂)	A film was seen by her yesterday. -(was V ₃)		
Task – 1 Change the following sentences into Passive Voice (XII TB p.77)			
a) The Governor inaugurated the exhibition at ten o' clock. Ans: <i>The exhibition was inaugurated by the Governor at ten o' clock .</i>			
b) The crowd expected their leader to arrive early in the morning. Ans: <i>Their leader was expected by the crowd to arrive early in the morning.</i>			
c) Who taught her Computer Science? Ans: <i>By whom was she taught computer science? / By whom was C.S. taught to her ?</i>			
d) They unanimously named Ravi the captain of team Ans: <i>Ravi was unanimously named the captain of the team by them.</i> An award was given by the president of the commander.			
e) The President gave the commander an award Ans: <i>The commander was given an award by the President.</i>			
f) Do not tell a lie Ans: <i>Let not a lie be told. / you are advised not to tell a lie.</i>			
g) Please open the door Ans: <i>You are requested to open the door.</i>			
h) It is time to stop the work Ans: <i>It is time for the work to be stopped.</i>			
i) They say he is a spy Ans: <i>He is said to be a spy by them. / It is said that he is a spy</i>			
j) One should keep one's promise Ans: <i>One's promise should be kept (by one)</i>			
k) People burn a great deal of wood in winter Ans: <i>In winter, a great deal of wood is burnt by the people</i>			
l) Where had you kept the book? Ans: <i>Where had the book been kept by you?</i>			

m) When did you feel the tremors? Ans: When were the tremors felt by you?
n) How did you do the experiment? Ans: How was the experiment done by you?
o) Whose car did someone park in front of your gate? Ans: Whose car was parked by someone in front of your gate?
Task – 1 Change the following sentences into Active Voice (T.B. p.78)
a) The smuggler has been nabbed by the police. Ans: <i>The police have nabbed the smuggler.</i>
b) By whom were you interviewed? Ans: <i>Who interviewed you?</i>
c) Why were you scolded by your parents? Ans: <i>Why did your parents scold you?</i>
d) Not a word was spoken by the convict in self-defence Ans: <i>The convict did not speak a word in self-defence.</i>
e) Good news is expected shortly Ans: <i>Expect good news shortly.</i>
f) The mail had just been received. Ans: <i>Someone had just received the mail.</i>
g) Sundari has been taken to hospital by her husband. Ans: Sundari's husband has taken her to hospital.
h) Our television is being repaired now. Ans: Someone / The mechanic is repairing our television now.
i) Sweets have not been distributed to children by the organisers. Ans: The organisers have not distributed sweets to children.
j) Prizes were being given away by the chief guest. Ans: The chief guest was giving away prizes.
k) Nobody has been seen in the library this week Ans: We have not seen anyone in the library this week.

28. If Clause**TYPE 1 (Simp. Pre)**

(If clause)

If + Subject + main verb (V1),

(Add 'if' and remove the full stop)

(Main clause)

Subject + will + main verb + __

You play well. You will win the match.

→ If you play well, you will win the match.

You walk fast. You will catch the bus.

→ If you walk fast, you will catch the bus

You eat properly. You will recover soon.

→ If you eat properly you will recover soon.

TYPE 2

(If clause)

If + Subject + main verb (V2),

(Add 'if' and remove the full stop)

(Main clause)

Subject + would + main verb + __

He played well. He would win the match. → If he played well, he would win the match.
She sang well. She would get the first prize. → If she sang well, she would get the first prize.
TYPE 3 <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>(If clause) If + Subject + had + V3,</div> <div>(Main clause) Subject + would have + V3</div> </div> (Add 'if' and remove the full stop)
He did not write well. He did not pass the exam → If he had written well, he would have passed the exam.
They did not see him, they did not help him → If they had seen him, they would have helped him.
Rewrite the following sentences using 'If' without changing the meaning. (XII TB p.125)
a) Unless you go for a walk regularly, you cannot reduce your weight. Ans: If you do not go for a walk regularly, you cannot reduce your weight.
b) Sindhu would not have won the world championship, unless she had had single minded devotion. Ans: Sindhu would not have won the world championship if she had not had single minded devotion.
c) You will not reach you goal, unless you chase your dream Ans: You will not reach your goal, if you do not chase your dream
d) Unless we plant more trees, we cannot save our planet. Ans: If we do no plant more trees, we cannot save our planet.
e) The rescue team would not have saved the victims unless they had received the call in time. Ans: The rescue team would not have saved the victims if they had not received the call in time.
f) The place cannot be kept clean, unless we appoint more people. Ans: The place cannot be kept clean, if we do not appoint more people.
g) The portraits would not have been so natural unless the artist had given his best. Ans: The portraits would not have been so natural if the artist had not given his best.
h) The manager would not have selected Nithiksha unless she had exhibited good accounting skill. Ans: The manager would not have selected Nithiksha if she had not exhibited good accounting skill.
i) The policeman would not have arrested the man unless he had violated the rule. Ans: The policeman would not have arrested the man if he had not violated the rule.
j) Mr.Kunaal would not sponsor my higher education unless I studied well. Ans: Mr.Kunaal would not sponsor my higher education if I did not study well
29. Inversion – Begin the Sentence with Begin/Were/Had/Should
a) If an angel were to tell me such a thing of her, I would not believe it. (Begin with 'Were') Ans: Were an angel to tell me such a thing of her, I would not believe it.

b) If it had not rained, we would have gone to the theatre. (Begin with 'Had') Ans: Had it not rained, we would have gone to the theatre.
c) If I were a lion, I would kill all the animals in the forest. (Begin with 'Were') Ans: Were I a lion, I would kill all the animals in the forest.
d) If I had come earlier, I would have met my grandfather. (Begin with 'Had') Ans: Had I come earlier, I would have met my grandfather.
e) If she had attended the interview, she would have been selected. (Begin with 'Had') Ans: Had she attended the interview, she would have been selected.
f) If Paul were a rich man, he would help all the poor. (Begin with 'Were') Ans: Were Paul a rich man, he would help all the poor.
g) If you should be late once again, you would lose your job. (Begin with 'Should') Ans: Should you be late once again, you would lose your job.
h) If he had explained the problem, I would have helped him. (Begin with 'Had') Ans: Had he explained the problem, I would have helped him Steps Remove 'if' & interchange the words (he had)

30. Simple, Compound and Complex (Page No : 218)

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) As he is old, he cannot walk fast. (Rewrite as a compound sentence) He is old and so he cannot walk fast.
c) Though I like tea, I prefer coffee. (into compound) I like tea but I prefer coffee.
d) When the cat is away, the mice are at play. (into compound) The cat is away and so the mice are at play.
e) If you walk fast, you will reach the station in time. (into compound sentence) you must Walk fast then only you will reach the station in time.
f) Study well or else you will not score high marks. (into complex) Unless you study well you will not score high marks.
g) As soon as the thief saw the dog, he ran away. (into compound) The thief saw the dog and at once he ran away.
h) Praveen ran into the field so that he might congratulate the winners. (into simple) Praveen ran into the field to congratulate the winners.
i) The mountain was steep but he was able to climb it. (into complex) Though the mountain was steep, he was able to climb it.
j) Smita carried out the survey and presented her report. (into simple) Carrying out the survey, Smita presented her report.
k) Unless you have valid passport, you cannot leave the country. (into compound) You must have a valid passport otherwise you cannot leave the country.
l) This is not the way to answer. (into complex) This is not the way that must be answered.

Combine the following pairs of sentences into a single sentence. (Page No : 219)

- m) I met a man at the party. He is the chairman of a computer firm.
A man who I met at the party is the chairman of a computer firm
- n) Mahatma Gandhi stood for Ahimsa. The whole world knows it.
The whole world knows that Mahatma Gandhi stood for Ahimsa.
- o) Concentrate on your strengths. You will reap success in your life.
If you concentrate on your strengths, you will reap success in your life.
- p) Consider all the facts once again. Then make your decision.
Consider all the facts once again before making your decision.
- q) A number of books are missing from the library. Measures should be taken to retrieve them.
Measures should be taken to retrieve a number of books which are missing from the library.

Combine the sentences using the words given in the brackets. (Page No : 48)

- r) 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.
- s) The work was over. We went home. (**when**)
When the work was over, we went home.
- t) 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.
- u) 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.
- v) 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 the grove, the owner of the grove came in.
- w) 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.
- x) Adit has been promoted. Ranjan has been promoted. (as well as)
Adit as well as Ranjan has been promoted.
- y) Caesar was declared emperor. The conspirators killed him. (After)
After Caesar was declared emperor, the conspirators killed him

31. Explain Reference with Context

Poem	Explanation
<p>1. Poem: THE CASTLE Poet: EDWIN MUIR Key Words: Turret wall, treacherous, bait, citadel, foothold, maze, mower, wicked, wicket gate, galleries, towering, tunnel</p>	The brave captain and his loyal soldiers were made weak by a wicked wicket guard. "Gold" became their enemy.
<p>2. Poem: OUR CASUARINA TREE Poet: TORU DUTT Key Words: Gallantly, repose, casement, python, baboon, kokilas, wend, hoar, enmassed, shingle, wraith, tranced, sublime, fain, lay, rehearse, oblivion</p>	The tree is admired not for its' appearance but for the poet's memory with her loved ones.

3. Poem: ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE Poet: WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE Key Words: Exit, entrance, stage, players, whining, mewling, puking, satchel, woeful, mistress, eyebrows, soldier, wise, saws, oaths, Pard, second childishness	Men and women are merely actors. The poet divides the life of human being into seven stages. They are 1. Infant, 2. School boy, 3. Lover, 4. Soldier, 5. Justice, 6. Old age, and 7. Second Childishness.
4. Poem: ULYSSES Poet: ALFRED TENNYSON Key Words: Drink life to the lees, scudding, Hyades, vext, to rust unburnish'd, three suns, Telemachus, subdue, smite, furrow, baths, Happy Isles, Achilles	The poet describes the Greek hero's thirst for adventure. Though he is aged, he longs for knowledge.
5. Poem: A FATHER TO HIS SON Poet: CARL AUGUST SANDBURG Key Words: Humdrum, monotony, soft loam, lashes, quest of lucre, thwarted, white lies, resenting, solitude, motives	Poet describes a father's advice to his son. He wants to impart the qualities of confidence, strong will and creativity.
6. Poem: INCIDENT OF A FRENCH CAMP Poet: ROBERT BROWNING Key Words: Ratisbon, mound, out thrust, prone, oppressive, mused, Lannes, yonder, bridle, compressed, perched, sheathes, bruised	Poet describes a young soldier's sacrifice for his country. The poem reveals the theme of patriotism

32. Prose Question and Answers

1. TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA - A. J. Cronin	
1) Who did the narrator meet at the outskirts of Verona?	Two small boys; Nicola and Jacopo
2) Why did the driver not approve of the narrator buying fruit from the boys?	Disliked boys' shabby appearance
3) The boys did not spend much on clothes and food. Why?	They saved the money for their sister's treatment expenses
4) Were the boys saving money to go the States? How do you know?	No, they had some other plans
5) Why did the author avoid going to Lucia's room ?	He did not want to intrude their happy family party
6) What was Lucia suffering from ?	Tuberculosis (TB) of the spine.
7) What made the boys join the resistance movement against the Germans?	The hate for Germans; Germans – killed father, made them homeless.
8) What made the boys work so hard ?	For their sister's medical treatment.

9) Why didn't the boys disclose their problem to the author?	The boys did not want anybody's sympathy or charity
10) Describe the appearance of Nicola and Jacopo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nicola wore a jersey and cut-off khaki pants. • Jacopo wore a shortened army tunic gathered in loose folds. • Both had brown skins, tangled hair and dark earnest eyes.
11) What were the various jobs undertaken by the little boys?	They shined shoes, sold fruits, hawked newspapers , conducted tourists round the town and ran errands
12) How did the narrator help the boys on Sunday?	He drove them to Poleta in his car.
13) Who took the author to the cubicle ?	White uniformed nurse.
14) Describe the girl with whom the boys were talking to in the cubicle.	20 Years old ; Had soft eyes ; and was in a pretty lace jacket .
15) Recount the untold sufferings undergone by the siblings after they were rendered homeless	The boys hated the Germans ; Lost their father, became homeless and starved.
2) A NICE CUP OF TEA - George Orwell	
1) What seems ' curious ' to the author?	Best manner of preparing tea is the subject of violent dispute.
2) Mention the countries in which tea is a part of civilization .	Eire (Ireland), Australia, New Zealand, China, Ceylon, and India
3) Which tea does the author prefer – China tea or Indian tea?	Indian tea.
4) According to the author, what does the phrase ' a nice cup of tea ' refer to?	Indian tea.
5) How does army tea taste?	Of grease and whitewash .
6) Do tea lovers generally like strong tea or weak tea ?	Strong tea
7) Why should tea be directly added to the pot ?	To infuse with water properly
8) Why does the author prefer the cylindrical cup to a flat cup ?	Holds more tea and keeps it hot .
9) What should be poured into the cup first-tea or milk ?	Tea
10) Why does the author advice removing cream from the milk?	It gives tea a sickly taste .
11) Does the author like drinking tea with sugar ? Give reasons	No , it merely tastes of sugar

12) Why does the author refer to himself as being in ' a minority '?	He drinks tea without sugar
13) Who does the author call ' misguided people '? What is his advice to them?	One who adds sugar to tea, he advises them not to add sugar .
14) What are the author's view on China tea ?	Cheap and drunk without milk
15) How does adding sugar affect the taste of tea ?	Spoils the taste of tea.
16) Elucidate the author's ideas about teapots .	China or earthenware teapots – best; Silver teapots – inferior; Enamel teapots – worst
3) IN CELEBRATION OF BEING ALIVE – Dr. Christian Barnard	
1) What thoughts troubled Dr. Christiaan Barnard as he neared the end of his career as a heart surgeon?	Worried about the millions of Children who died at their early age .
2) What were Dr. Barnard's feelings when he was hospitalized after an accident?	Experienced agony, fear and anger .
3) When and Where did the accident occur?	Dr. Christiaan Barnard and his wife were crossing the road after dinner
4) How did the hospitalization of Dr. Barnard and his wife affect their routine ?	- Dr. Christiaan Barnard had patients to operate on -His wife had a young baby to take care .
5) How was Dr. Barnard's attitude to suffering different from that of his father?	-Dr, Barnard could not understand why people suffer. -But father would take it as God's test on people.
6) How was the unattended trolley put to use ?	Two little boys, one blind and another crippled pushed the unattended trolley for fun.
7) What roles did the duo take place?	The blind boy was the mechanic and the boy with one arm was the driver .
8) Why did the choice of roles prove to be easy for them?	The mechanic was totally blind and the driver had only one arm .
9) Who encouraged them and how?	All the patients cheered them by laughter and shouts of encouragement.
10) What does Dr. Barnard compare this entertainment to?	Grand Prix and Indianapolis 500 car race.
11) What happened in the Grand finale ?	Plates and silverware were scattered everywhere .
12) What was the profound lesson that Dr. Barnard learnt from the boys?	Joy of living/ Life is about celebration of being alive .
13) What happened when the doctor couple was crossing the road?	A car hit them , doctor was knocked down and his wife was thrown into another lane.

14) What injuries did they sustain in the accident?	Dr. Barnard had eleven broken ribs and a perforated lung; His wife had a badly fractured shoulder .
15) Dr. Barnard couldn't find any nobility in suffering. Why?	No nobility in patient's thrashing around in a sweat-soaked bed and children crying in night wards
16) How did the boy who played the mechanic lose his eyesight ?	Drunken mother threw a lantern at his father, missed him, fell on the boy and burnt him .
17) Why does Dr. Barnard describe the blind boy as a ' walking horror '?	Disfigured face with a long flap of skin hanging from the side of his neck to his body and his lower jaw gripped in a mass of fibrous tissue.

5) THE CHAIR – Ki. Raja Narayanan	
1) What was put on the family agenda ?	Buying a chair
2) Who visited the family?	A family friend, a sub-judge .
3) Describe the stool that the narrator's family had.	Three legged , three-fourth foot stool .
4) What was Pedenna's suggestion to their father?	Buy a chair from the town
5) What was offered to Mammanar by their mother?	Buttermilk with asafoetidia
6) Why were the chairs compared to Rama – Lakshmana ?	Looked similar .
7) When did the children shy away from the chair?	When corpse was placed on it .
8) How did Mammanar handle the chair at home?	Wiped the chair often , didn't allow anybody to sit or carry the chair.
9) What happened to the visitor when he sat on the stool ?	Toppled over and fell down .
10) Why did the family find it difficult to make a chair?	There wasn't any model or carpenter to make a chair.
11) What was grandmother's suggestion of wood? Why?	Teak wood , light to lift and carry around and also sturdy.
12) How did the chair made and how did the villagers react to it?	Made in black wood gleamed like mirror, villagers arrived in hordes to see the chair; a few people stroked the chair .
13) Why did Mammanar hand over the chair to the villagers to retain it?	He did not want to use the chair after placing the corpse on it.
6) ON THE RULE OF THE ROAD – A. G. Gardiner	
1) Why did the lady think she was entitled to walk down the middle of the road ?	She has got liberty to walk where she liked.
2) What would be the consequence of the old lady's action ?	A great confusion of the traffic
3) What does the ' rule of the road ' mean?	Liberties should be maintained and curtailed .

4) Why should individual liberty be curtailed?	It may affect public liberty.
5) Define liberty as perceived by the author.	It is not a personal affair. It is a social commitment
6) What does the traffic policemen symbolize?	Public liberty
7) What is 'liberty' according to the old lady?	Walking down in the middle of the road

33. Notice Writing

- Read the question carefully and identify to whom or for what (Event) we prepare the notice
- Look for the clue :Inauguration of English Club / Educational tour / Sports Club / NSS Club / Eco Club/workshop on precis writing
- Change "your" into our, them into "you".

Notice
 _____XYZ HR SEC SCHOOL _____ [School] _____
**Inauguration of English Club/ laughter club/ Sports Club/NSS Club/
 /Quiz/Eco Club_ (Event) / Competition] _____**

This is to inform all the students / X std [target students] that a
 / an _____ [Event] will be held at 10.00 a.m. on _____ in our
 School Auditorium. Everyone is invited.
For further details contact the under signed.

XXXXXXXX
 [Name] _
 Secretary__ [Post]

Government Boys Hr. Sec. School, Krishnagiri.

12.08.2023

This is to inform that an educational tour to Ooty has been arranged for XI and XII students the next month. Those who wish to join the tour register your names with your class teacher before 30th August.

Secretary

Fee: 3500/- for three days

34. E-mail Writing

Format	Example: You are Raju. You Invite your friend to your School Annual Day function.
To: abcxyz12@gmail.com	To: rajeev@gmail.com
CC: xyzavc123gmail.com	CC:
Sub:	Sub: Invitation-School Day Function
Dear Sir, (Body of the mail) Reply me soon Best wishes XXXX	Dear Raju, How are you? I am fine. I invite you for my School Annual Day Function. Please come with your family on 3rd June 2022. Convey my love to all. XXXX

35. Dialogue Writing	
FORMAL	INFORMAL
Opening	Opening
Good Morning	Hi, hello
Glad to meet you	Nice to see you.
How can I help you?	How are you? & What do you want?
What about you?	
Middle:	
With pleasure.	Yes, you are right.
Certainly. Sure	Why not?
I am fine.	
What is the cost ?	Which one do you want ?
Where are you going ?	How much does it cost ?
That's fine.	You don't worry?
Sorry for the mistake	I am sorry.
Do you like.....	Thank you for your help
Please help me.	Yes I do.
I want to have (something).	I like it very much.
Welcome.	I want (something).
I guess so	No way
What do you think?	What is your opinion?
Closing	
Nice talking to you.	Bye, take care
Thank you so much.	No mention, It's Okay.
Patient : Good Morning Sir Doctor : Good Morning. What is your problem? Patient : I am suffering from headache and fever. Doctor : How long? Patient : From yesterday, Sir. Doctor : Ok take this medicine twice a day Patient : Thank you, Sir. Doctor : Welcome.	Ramya : Hey, What are you reading? Vidya : I am preparing for my Entrance Exam. Ramya : What Entrance? Vidya : Aieeee. Ramya : Which course do you want to take? Vidya : I prefer ECE Ramya : Good, Carry on.
36. Proverbs	
1) As you sow so you reap. 2) Even Homer nods. 3) Spare the rod and spoil the child. 4) Covet all, lose all 5) Blood is thicker than water 6) Rome was not built in a day. 7) Fortune favours the brave. 8) The squeaky wheel gets the grease 9) Actions Speak Louder Than Words 10) Doubt is the key to knowledge 11) _____ is the mother of invention a) conversation b) necessity c) retention d) scarcity	

- 12) The pen is my mightier than the ____
a) **sword** b) dagger c) spear d) spade
- 13) One ____ makes no garland
a) fruit b) **flower** c) plant d) seed
- 14) ____ not want not
a) paste b) **waste** c) taste d) latest
- 15) Rolling ____ gathers no moss
a) **stones** b) rocks c) pens d) balls
- 16)vessels make much noise.
a) Complete b) **Empty** c) Pot d) kettle
- 17)is the index of the mind.
a) **Face** b) Nose c) Eye d) soul
- 18)of water make a mighty ocean.
a) Lot b) Heavy c) Ful d) **Little drops**
- 19) All that glitters is not
a) diamond b) ruby c) **gold** d) silver
- 20)is wealth.
a) **Health** b) Wealth c) Money d) good
- 21) Barking dogs seldom
a) cry b) sob c) **bite** d) run
- 22)is the best policy.
a) Necessity b) Humility c) Curiosity d) **Honesty**
- 23)home is best.
a) **East or West** b) North or West c) East or North
- 24) Failure teaches
a) moral b) **success** c) legal d) virtues
- 25)wins the race.
a) **Slow and steady** b) Slow and fast c) confidence d) prudence
- 26)is better than cure.
a) Precaution b) **Prevention** c) Perception d) Conception
- 27)is the best help.
a) Self-esteem b) Self-concept c) **Self help** d) Self pity
- 28)while the iron is hot.
a) **Strike** b) Beat c) Hit d) Blow
- 29)is the the best teacher.
a) Opportunity b) Possibility c) Patience d) **Experience**
- 30)never fails.
a) **True love** b) True friendship c) kindness d) health
- 31) Make hay while theshines.
a) **sun** b) moon c) Jupiter d) star
- 32)always triumphs.
a) Lie b) **Truth** c) Honest d) Moral

- 33) Lookyou leap.
a) after b) and then **c) before** d) at
- 34)makes waste.
a) Cast b) Cassette **c) Haste** d) past
- 35)makes many things.
a) party b) Honey c) Beauty **d) Money**

37. Data Inference (Pie/Column/Bar charts)

Non Verbal TIPS:

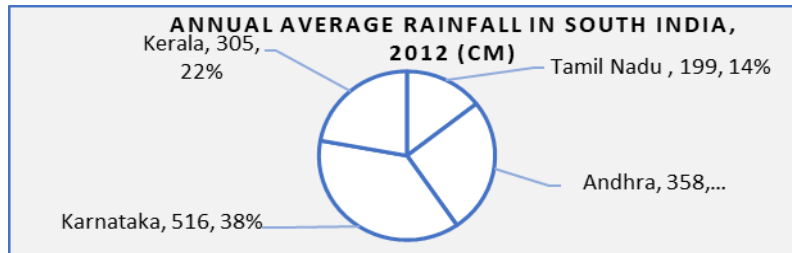
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| → Least, minimum, lowest | → How far --- (distance) |
| → Higher, maximum, most | → Where --- place |
| → Difference --- | → When--- time |
| → How many --- | → How --- manner |
| → How much --- | → Which --- |
| → How long --- (time) | |
- (understand the meaning of these words to answer the questions)
- Spends, income, expenditure and expenses, Same and equally, total, saving etc

NON VERBAL –SENTENCE WRITING :

- This pie chart / bar diagram / table is about _____
- There are _____ types of _____ given in the
- Both _____ and _____ are equal.
- _____ more /higher/ greater than _____
- _____ has the least (thing/event)

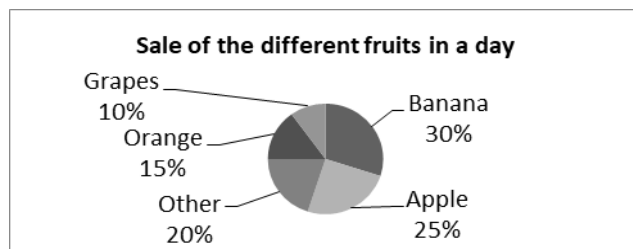
Example :

Study the following and write three sentence of you own.



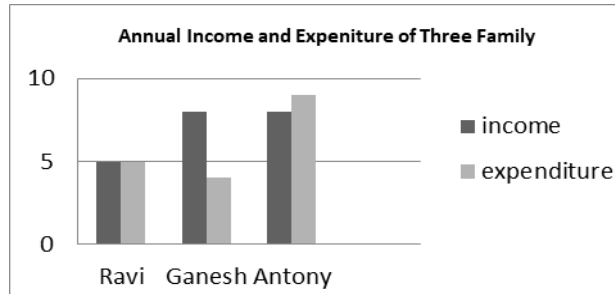
Answer

- The pie chart is about the Annual Average Rainfall in South India, 2012
- Tamil Nādu has received the least rainfall.
- Rainfall received by Karnataka is more than any other state



1. Which is the most favorite fruit of the people? Banana
2. Name of the fruit which is sold least. Grapes
3. Which fruit is twice the sale of orange? Banana

Write three sentences about the data



- 1) The income of the Ganesh family and Antony family are equal.
- 2) The expenditure of the Antony family is greater than the Ganesh family.
- 3) The income and expenditure of the Ravi family are equal.

Place	Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature	Rainfall
Vellore	33°C	25°C	0
Coimbatore	32°C	23°C	4mm
Chennai	35°C	24°C	0
Ooty	18°C	13°C	4mm

Inference :

1. Chennai is the hottest place.
2. Ooty is the coolest place.
3. The rainfall in Vellore and Chennai is zero.

38. Describing Process

1. Removing Stain.

- a) Apply soap
- b) Rub it gently
- c) Wash your cloth and dry it.

2) Preparing tea/coffee

- a) Boil water
- b) Add cup of milk
- c) Add tea/coffee powder
- d) Add sugar
- e) Filter it and serve it.

3) Preparing apple juice

- a) Take an apple and wash it
- b) Cut into pieces and put into mixer
- c) Add milk and sugar
- d) Blend it
- e) Filter it and serve it

4) Preparing Your Favorite Dish: (Rava Kesari)

- a) Boil three cup of water.
- b) Add one cup of Rava and sugar
- c) Add pinch of kesari powder.
- d) Stir and cook
- e) Garnish it with nuts and dry grapes.

5) Organizing birth day party

- a) Order a cake
- b) Decorate the room
- c) Invite friends and relatives
- d) Cut the cake.

6) Obtaining a Demand Draft from a Bank:

1. Approach one of the bank officers
2. Get a DD pay slip and fill it.
3. Mention the drawer name of the DD.
4. Your Demand Draft will be accepted.

39. EXPANDING NEWS HEADLINES

- Minimum three lines
- Place & month & date (beginning of the sentence)
- Expand abbreviation.
- End the sentence with yesterday, today, last week & last month
- Rain related sentence – due to

Example

1. Longest cold spell in 14 years

Delhi, April-10 : Delhi is going through the longest the longest cold spell in 14 years.

2. Mobile phones banned in schools.

Chennai, August-16 : Tamilnadu government has issued an order banning use of mobile phones in the school premises by students.

3. Rain lashes Chennai.

Chennai, August-16 : Heavy rain has lashed Chennai last night flooding many residential areas.

40. Prose Paragraph**Question no. 41****Lesson 1: Two Gentlemen of Verona by A.J.Cronin**

The story is about **two boys**. They are **Nicola and Jacopo**. The author met the boys. **They worked hard**. Lucia the **sister** of the boys was **suffering from TB**. The boys **took care of** their **sister**. The boys did not expose their suffering. They showed maturity in their actions. So, they are the two gentlemen of Verona.

Lesson 2: A Nice Cup of Tea by George Orwell

The rules for making a nice cup of tea are as follows. Use Indian tea. Tea should be made in a teapot. It should be warmed. Tea should be strong. Tea should be put straight into the pot. Tea should be stirred. Drink tea in a breakfast cup. Remove the cream from milk. Drink tea without sugar.

Lesson 3: In Celebration of Being Live by Dr. Christiaan Barnard

Dr.Barnard was a heart surgeon. He and his wife were hit by a car. They had pain and were hopeless. Later Barnard saw an incident. He met two children. One was blind and the other was crippled. They took charge of a trolley. The blind was the driver and the crippled was the mechanic. Barnard learnt that being alive is more important.

41. Poem Paragraph**Question no. 42****Poem 1: The Castle by Edwin Muir**

The poem talks about the castle's fall. The castle gates are strong. The walls are high and thick. The warder lets the enemies through a little gate. The castle becomes weak. The real enemy is gold.

Poem 2: Our Casuarina Tree by Toru Dutt

The casuarina tree is tall and strong. The creeper is like a python. The tree stands like a giant. Birds surround the tree. A monkey is sitting on the top of the tree. Water lilies are in the pond. The poet is able to speak with the tree. Her love protects the tree.

Poem 3: All the World's a Stage by William Shakespeare

The world is a stage. Men and women are players. There are seven acts in a man's life. First is an infant. Second is a school boy. Third is a lover. Fourth is a soldier. Fifth is a judge. Sixth is an old man. Last stage is the second childhood.

42. Hints Development (Supplementary Paragraph)**Question no. 43**

Supplementary 1: God Sees the Truth but Waits by Leo Tolstoy

Ivan was a merchant. He planned to go to a fair. He met a merchant on the way. They stayed in an inn. The next morning Ivan was arrested for killing the merchant. Ivan was in jail for twenty years. Then Makar came to the prison. It was Makar who killed the merchant. Makar begs Ivan to forgive him. Ivan says that the Lord will forgive him. Later Ivan was released but was already dead.

Supplementary 2: The Life of Pi by Yann Martel

This is the story of Pi Patel, a young boy. His ship sinks. He lives with Richard Parker, a tiger in a life boat. Pi is afraid of tiger. He stays in a raft. He feels thirsty. He goes to the life boat and finds water. Pi is thankful to Richard parker. The tiger pushes him to go to living. Finally, the tiger is left in a jungle.

Supplementary 3: The Hour of Truth by Percival Wilde

Baldwin was an honest man. He worked under Gresham in a bank. Gresham misused the money of the bank. Gresham was arrested. Baldwin was to speak against Gresham. A hundred thousand money was to be given to Baldwin to say I don't remember in court. Baldwin refuses. Honesty wins.

43 Note-making**Question no. 44****Format of Note Making**

- Give a title to the passage
- Pick out the key points
- Condense the points
- Pick out the concluding idea in the passage
- Organise the points and number them

Format:**TITLE**I). Subtitle 1

- a) Key points _____
- b) Key points _____
- c) Key points _____

II). Subtitle 2

- a) Key points _____
- b) Key points _____
- c) Key points _____

III). Subtitle 3

- a) Key points _____
- b) Key points _____
- c) Key points _____

Example Passage:

The aim of the education is to enable the human personality to grow to its full stature. We have a body, a mind and a spirit. Accordingly, education aims at our physical, intellectual, spiritual and moral development.

Games are means of keeping the body healthy and fit. Physical fitness and freedom from all kinds of ailments are the desire and ambition of every human being. Indeed, good health is the first condition of happiness in life.

Games are an excellent means of bodily exercise. Whether it is sophisticated games like Hockey, Football and Tennis or simple games like Kabadi, they provide the much needed exercise to the body and thus keep the body health and strong. Players always have a better digestion than those who play no games or do exercises.

Benefits of Playing Games**1. Aim of education**

- a) Personality to grow to its full stature.
- b) Physical, intellectual, spiritual and moral development.

2. Games

- a) keeping the body healthy and fit.
- b) Physical fitness & freedom from ailments
- c) Sophisticated games hockey, football & tennis

3. Exercise

- a) keep body healthy and strong
- b) have better digestion
- b) make the body muscular.

Summary Writing

For Summary writing Title, Rough Copy (1/2 of the paragraph) and Fair Copy (1/3 Of the paragraph) is important.

Rough Draft/Copy

Title
(sentences)

Fair Draft/Copy

Title
(Meaningful sentences)

Example: Read the following passage and write summary

Our blood contains of three types of blood cells; red blood cells white blood cells and Platelets. The red blood cells are small, thin and disc shaped. They are composed of iron containing component called hemoglobin. When blood passes through the lungs each hemoglobin molecule picks up four oxygen molecule and supplies them to the body's tissue. Red blood cell also transport the carbon dioxide from the tissue to the lungs. The lungs through out the gas where we exhale. The white blood cells or big and few compared to red cells numbering only one for every 700 red cells. They are the bodies defenders, the soldiers that fight bacteria and other enemies. One kind, for instance, destroys dead. Other kinds produce antibodies against viruses. Some other consume and digest bacteria

Summary :**Rough copy****Blood Cells**

There are three types of blood cells in our body. The red blood cells small, disc shaped, containing hemoglobin with 4 oxygen molecules. These supplied to the body tissues, transports carbon dioxide from tissues to exhale the gas. The 1:700 big white cells are body's defends fighting or consuming and digesting bacteria, destroying dead cells or producing antibodies against viruses.

Fair Copy**Blood Cells**

Of the **three types** of human blood cells, the **red ones** are small and disc-shaped, carrying hemoglobin containing oxygen to tissues, transport carbon dioxide to lungs which exhale the gas. The 1:700 big **White ones** defend the body against bacteria, destroy dead cells or produce antibodies against viruses.

44. Letter Writing

Question no. 45

Formal Letter

From

XXXX,
XXXX.

To

The Headmaster - School/ The Principal – College/ The Manager – Company/ The Editor – Newspaper/ The Commissioner – Municipality/ The Sub Inspector – Police Station,
XYZ Hr Sec School/ ABC College / ABC Company/ XYZ Municipality/ XYZ Police station,
YYY.

Sir/ Madam,

Sub: Applying/ Accepting/ Requesting/ Enquiring/ Ordering/ Complaining – Reg.

I write this letter to apply/ accept/ request/ enquire/ order/ complain Please respond to the letter as soon as possible.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,
xxx

Place: YYY

Date: date of exam.

Address on the Cover,

To
YYYYYY,
YYYYYY.**Letter Writing with CV / Respond to Ad**

From

XXXX,
XXXX.

To

The Headmaster - School/ The Principal – College/ The Manager – Company/ The Editor – Newspaper,
YYYY.

Dear sir/Madam,

Sub: Application for the post of _____ reg.

Ref: Your advertisement in the THE HINDU dated _____.

I wish to apply for the post of _____. I have enclosed my Bio-data.

Thanking you,

Yours truly,
xxx

Place: YYY

Date: date of exam

BIO DATA

1. Name : xxx
2. Father's name : zzz
3. Age & DOB : dd/mm/yyyy, 26 years
4. Nationality : Indian
5. Qualification : _____
6. Experience : ____years
7. Languages known : Tamil, English
8. Address : yyy
9. Reference : xyz

I declare that the given details are true and correct.

Yours truly.

XXX

Place: YYY

Date: Date of exam

Informal Letter

- Change You into I, He/ She into You
- To uncle, aunt, grandpa, grandma, father, mother, brother, sister, friend

Place:

Date:

Dear uncle, aunt, grandpa, grandma, father, mother, brother, sister, friend(name) ,

How are you? I am fine here. Hope you all are fine at home.

With regards,

Yours lovingly,

XXX

Address on the envelope:-

To

.....,

Write a letter to thank your uncle for his valuable gift on your birthday.

36, Siva Nagar, Trichy.
15th August, 2023.

My dear uncle,

Hai uncle, How are you? I am fine. I am very happy to receive your gift of a digital watch on my birthday. I like it very much. It will be very useful to me at the time of my exam. Thank you very much for your kind gift. Convey my regards to aunty.

Yours lovingly,
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Address on the envelope:
Mr. Chinku, Parish Nagar,
Krishnagiri

45. Error Spotting

Question no. 46

ERROR IN ARTICLES

Use article 'a' with these words..university, unique , unit, uniform, utensil, used, useful, one, European.

Use article 'an ' with these words...hour, honest, honourable, honour, Msc, MA, LLB, MP, MLA, MBA, MCA, MBBS,ME,

1. The conductor gave me an one rupee coin

Change 'an' into 'a'

4. We have decided to follow an uniform system of appraisal

Change 'an ' into 'a'

3. She is a M.Sc., student

Change 'a' into 'an'

4. He came here a hour ago

Change 'a' into 'an'

ERROR IN CONJUNCTIONS

5. Although he is ill but he attends the class

Remove 'but' or remove 'though'

6. Though she is weak but she is active

Remove 'but' or remove 'though'

7. No sooner did the actor enter the stage, when the audience shouted in excitement

Remove 'when' add 'than'

8. children prefer sweets than snacks

Remove 'than ' add 'to'

Use 'to' instead of 'than' with the words 'prefer', 'junior', 'senior', 'inferior', superior'

9.Rahim was senior than Abdul in college

Remove ' than ' add ' to'

10.Usha is not only a writer but an orator

Add ' also' with 'but'

11.Neither Kailash nor suresh are intelligent

Remove 'are' add 'is'

12.Inspite of working hard and he failed

Remove 'and'

13. As I am tired so I need rest

Remove 'as' or remove 'so'

ERROR IN PREPOSITION

14.We discussed about politics

Remove about

15. Akash is suffering with fever

Remove 'with' add 'from'

16. The angry man entered into the room

Remove 'into'

17. The dog jumped <u>in</u> the well	Add 'to' with 'in'
18. There was a quarrel <u>between</u> the boys	Remove 'between' add 'among'
19. There was a quarrel <u>among</u> suresh and Naresh	Remove 'among' add 'between'
ERROR IN SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT	
20. The news <u>are</u> thrilling	Remove 'are' add 'is'
21. One of my <u>uncle</u> lives in Canada	Uncles
22. Everyone <u>know</u> that smoking is injurious to health	Knows
23. She made me <u>to</u> cry	Remove 'to'
24. Neither of the two boys <u>were</u> late	Remove 'were' add 'was'
25. you can also <u>considers</u> paramedical career	consider
ERROR IN SINGULAR PLURAL	
26. He sold his furnitures .	He sold his furniture
27. He has finished his meals .	He has finished his meal .
28. My father gave me lot of advices .	My father gave me lot of advice .
29. He is my cousin brother	He is my cousin.
30. They are my son-in- laws .	They are my sons -in-law.
ERROR IN DEGREES OF COMPARISON	
31. very few indoor games are <u>more</u> interesting than chess.	Remove ' more' add 'as interesting as'
ERROR IN CONDITIONAL CLAUSE	
32. If he works hard, he would pass.	If he works hard, he will pass .
33. If he worked hard, he will pass.	If he worked hard, he would pass.
34. If he worked hard, he would have passed.	If he had worked hard, he would have passed.
QUESTION TAG	
35. I am a teacher, amn't I?	I am a teacher, aren't I?
36. Let's go home, Let we?	Let's go home, shall we?
37. Nothing is ready, isn't it?	Nothing is ready, is it?
Spot the errors in the following sentences and rewrite them correctly. (Page 81)	
1. My grandfather is well-known in the village for his nobel deeds.	Spelling error: Nobel – noble
2. I had my evening meals in a restaurant near my office.	Plural error: meals – meal
3. The Boss had full confidence on his Manager for successful completion of the project.	prepositional error: on his - in his
4. After the complicated surgery, the patient	common statement - simple present tense.

hoped of complete recovery.	Hoped → hopes
5. The new health care scheme announced by the Government will bring relief to the children suffering with acute tuberculosis.	prepositional error. With – from
6. In spite of his poverty and setbacks, he was able to launch his dream carrier .	spelling error: carrier - career
Spot the errors in the following sentences and rewrite them correctly. (Page 81)	
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.	4. Ten thousand rupees a month is an insufficient income.
5. 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.

46. Paragraph Comprehension**Question no. 47****Tips on how to answer comprehension questions**

- Read the questions first
- Read the passage next (twice)
- Note down the key words in the question
- Match the key words in the question with the words in the paragraph.
- Answer easier questions
- Avoid using any knowledge from outside the passage
- Identify the main idea of the passage by reading the first and last sentence

HINTS

- **WHERE** – The word 'where' is used to ask questions about the location/position/place related to some object/person.
Words referring places: Delhi, playground, church, Hospital, theatre etc.
Where do you live?
- **WHEN** – We can use when to ask for information about what time something happens: *Words referring time: Morning, next week, 1976, night, olden days, Tomorrow etc.*
When did you last seen him?
- **WHO** – words referring to person or people
words referring person: the class teacher, Suresh, The police, conductor, etc
Who is that woman?
- **WHAT** – Usually the answer for the question “what” is a noun.
Examples: Bananas, ice cream, awards, watch etc.

What does it matter?

- **WHOM** – We use Whom when it is receiving the action.

Whom did he marry?

- **WHICH** – to ask for specific information

Which is the oldest Language in the world?

- **WHY** – We use Why in a question when you ask about the reason for something

Why did he do it?

- **How** – is used to ask questions about the way the action occurs

How does it work?**MODEL COMPREHENSION PARAGRAPH**

Helen Keller is renowned for defying all odds to accomplish great things despite being deaf and blind. After an illness in her childhood robbed her of her ability to see and hear, Helen was miraculously taught how to communicate by her instructor Anne Sullivan. She went on to become the first deaf blind person to earn a bachelors degree and during her years at college published her famous autobiography “ The Story of My Life”. As an author she published 12 books apart from writing numerous articles. She co-founded Helen Keller International in 1915 and worked for the American Foundation for the Blind for more than 40 years. An inspiration to millions of people around the world, Helen Keller received numerous awards and honors including the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Legion of Honor.

Question and Answers:**1. Who was the instructor of Helen Keller?**

Anne Sullivan was the instructor of Helen Keller.

2. What is the famous autobiography of Helen Keller?

Helen Keller’s famous autobiography is “ The story of My Life”.

3. How many books did Helen Keller published as an author?

Helen Keller published 12 books.

4. Where was Helen Keller born?

Helen Keller was born in America.

5. Name at least two awards received by Helen Keller?

Helen Keller received the Presidential Medal of freedom and the Legion of Honour.

Tips on how to answer Poem comprehension questions

1) First read the poem quickly and answer the question at the end of the poem.

2) Underline the word that you think is related to the given question.

3) Write your answer short and use simple sentences unless necessary.

4) Try to use your own word as much as possible. This means that you should explain briefly and in detail and not try to take whole sentences from the passage.

“For oh” say the children, we are weary

And we cannot run or leap

If we cared for any meadows, it were merely

To drop in them and sleep

Our knees tremble sorely in the stooping

We fall upon our faces. Trying to go

And underneath our heavy eyelids drooping

The reddest flower would look as pale as snow

Question and answer

1. **What do the children do all the day?**
The children work all the day
2. **What do they cry for?**
They cry for sleep/rest
3. **Whom does “we” refer to?**
Children
4. **Give the meaning of “stooping”**
Stooping means bending
5. **What would they do if they saw any problems**
They would drop down in them and sleep