

11 - TH STD ENGLISH SPECIAL GUIDE

**KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT
2024 - 2025**

CHIEF

Mrs. K. P. MAGESHWARI
JOINT DIRECTOR, DSE, CHENNAI.

Mr. A.MUNIRAJ

CHIEF EDUCATIONAL OFFICER, KRISHNAGIRI DT.

COORDINATORS

Mr. N.RAJAN. DEO, KRISHNAGIRI DT.

Mrs. R.V. RAMAVATHI. (DEO), HOSUR.

Dr. M. VENKATESAN. PA to CEO (HSS), KRISHNAGIRI.

Mr. S. VADIVEL. APO, CEO OFFICE, KRISHNAGIRI DT.

Dr. B. J. MURALI. HEAD MASTER, G.H.S. SCHOOL, BARUR.

Mr. S. JOHN PACKIAM. AHM, M.M. SCHOOL, RAJU St, KRISHNAGIRI.

SUBJECT COORDINATOR

Mr. S. RAMESH KUMAR. Head Master, GHSS, IKUNDHAM.

SUBJECT TEACHERS TEAM

Mrs. A. S. GEETHA. P.G. ASST, GGHSS, THOGARAPALLI.

Mrs. R. SUSAN PETRISHIA. P.G. ASST, MPLHSS, KRISHNAGIRI.

Mr. E. THAMIZARASAN. P.G. ASST, GHSS, IKUNDHAM.

Dr. M. ANU. P.G. ASST, KGHSS, M.C. PALLI

Mrs. M. UMA. P.G. ASST, GHSS, KANAGAMUTULU

Mr. M. YUVARAJ. P.G. ASST, GHSS, ENUSONAI

Mr. S. SOMASEKAR. P.G. ASST, GGHSS, SANTHUR

Mr. S. RAGUNATHAN. P.G. ASST, GBHSS, THOGARAPALLI

Mrs. K. GOWRI. P.G. ASST, GHSS, BARUR

Mrs. B. M. SULAKSHANA. P.G. ASST, GGHSS, KRISHNAGIRI

1. SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

1. THE PORTRAIT OF THE LADY – Khushwant Singh					
SN	SYNONYM		SN	ANTONYM	
1	Absurd	inconsistent/illogical	1	Moist	arid
2	Fables	Tales/stories	2	Frivolous	serious
3	Hobbled	walked unsteadily	3	Omitted	included
4	Pucker	Wrinkle	4	Protest	accept
5	Expanse	Widespread	5	Serenity	anxiety
6	Monotonous	unchanging/boring	6	Scattered	gathered
7	Snapped	broke/cut	7	Monotonous	interesting
8	Seclusion	Isolation	8	Pretty	ugly
9	Bedlam	noisy confusion	9	Inaudible	audible
10	Perched	sat/rested	10	Comfort	discomfort
11	Rebukes	Scolding	11	Wrapped	uncovered
12	Dilapidated	Damaged	12	Ignore	acknowledge
13	Pallor	pale appearance	13	Believe	disbelieve
14	Shroud	cloth used to wrap dead body	14	Blessing	curse

2. THE QUEEN OF BOXING - M. C. Mary Kom					
SN	SYNONYM		SN	ANTONYM	
1	Princely	very large	1	Amateur	professional
2	Jetlag	tired and unpleasant feelings	2	Compulsory	optional
3	Appetite	Hunger	3	Traditional	modern
4	Lauded	Appreciated	4	Expensive	cheap
5	Conviction	faith or belief	5	Hopeful	desperate
6	Sate	Satisfy	6	Accepted	refused
7	Palate	sense of taste	7	Fortunate	unfortunate
8	Felicitation	congratulatory address	8	Inferior	superior
9	Adulation	Appreciation	9	Vanish	appear
10	Etched	Imprinted	10	Magnificent	ugly/poor
11	Speculation	Guess	11	Funny	serious
12	Haul	taking a collection	12	Created	destroyed

3. FORGETTING - Robert Lynd					
SN	SYNONYM		SN	ANTONYM	
1	Abstracted	lacking concentration	1	Seldom	often
2	Antipathy	strong dislike	2	Admitted	denied
3	Audacious	bold and daring	3	Methodical	disorderly/random
4	Delinquent	regularly involved in wrong	4	Reality	fantasy
5	Eccentric	Strange	5	Virtue	vice
6	Exploits	daring/ heroic acts/feats	6	Vile	good
7	Fallible	making mistakes	7	Indignant	delighted
8	Fortunes	huge sum of money	8	Relish	hate
9	Indignant	very angry	9	Appoint	reject
10	Mediocre	not good/ordinary	10	Remember	forget
11	Prosaic	Dull	11	Delight	sorrow
12	Quivering	trembling/shivering	12	Depart	arrive
13	Reluctant	Unwilling	13	Inability	ability
14	Sieve	strainer/filter	14	Glum	bright
15	Vexation	irritation/annoyance	15	Seldom	often

4. TIGHTCORNERS - E. V. Lucas					
SN	SYNONYM		SN	ANTONYM	
1	Bloatocrat	fat and rich person	1	Fact	fiction
2	Electrified	shocked by something unexpected	2	Safeguard	exposed

3	Crescendo	progress towards climax	3	Common/familiar	queer
4	Congeaed	thickened	4	Prompt	early
5	Smothered	suppressed	5	Cause	unscathed
6	Nonchalantly	un concernedly, coolly	6	Bidding	obeying
7	Glibly	smoothly but not sincerely	7	Confessing	concealing
8	Note of hand	promissory note	8	Curious	uninterested
9	Rectitude	honesty, good behavior	9	Dazed	clearheaded
10	Farthing	as low as a paisa	10	Gradual	sudden
11	Baize	coarse woolen material	11	Humiliate	praise
12	Guile	cunning/deceit	12	Modest	proud
13	Indelible	cannot be rubbed/removed	13	Persuade	prevent/dissuade
			14	Electrify	dull

5. CONVOCATION ADDRESS - Dr. Arignar Annadurai

SN	SYNONYM		SN	ANTONYM	
1	Conferred	granted a title/benefit/right	1	Autocracy	democracy
2	Reiterate	say or do again	2	Confronting	Co-operating
3	Enunciated	spoke clearly	3	Eminent	unimportant/not famous
4	Eschewed	nothing to do with	4	Endowed/privileged	deprived
5	Toilers	Workers	5	Luster	darkness
6	Perils	danger/risk	6	Descent	ascent
7	Indebted	obliged to repay	7	Appreciate	criticize
8	Cloistered	Restricted	8	Adequate	inadequate
9	Despondent	depressed/frustrated	9	Discourage	encourage
10	Emissaries	Deputies / Ambassadors	10	Endowed	disagree
11	Endowed	Gifted	11	Perils	safety
12	Enunciated	spoke clearly	12	Replenish	deplete
13	Perseverance	continueeffort/steadfastness	13	Secluded	public
14	Reiterate	say/do again	14	Autocracy	democracy

6. THE ACCIDENTAL TOURIST - Bill Bryson

SN	SYNONYM		SN	ANTONYM	
1	Alley	a narrow passage	1	Solace	distress
2	Bonsmots	witty remarks	2	Panic	calm
3	Cascade	Waterfall	3	Scatter	receive
4	Catastrophe	Disaster	4	Abruptly	slowly/gradually
5	Concourse	open central area	5	Accumulated	dispersed/separate
6	Consternation	Worry	6	Evident	vague
7	Disgorging	Discharging	7	Fluttery	relaxed
8	Enfamillie	Family	8	Recline	straighten
9	Exasperation	Irritation	9	Oblivion	awareness
10	Extravagantly	Excessively	10	Discomfort	comfort
11	Gashed	cut deeply	11	Frowns	grins
12	Suave	polite and sophisticated	12	Frustrations	happy
13	Venerable	Valued	13	Recline	stand
14	Yanked	pulled with jerk	14	Extravagantly	economically
15	Hysterics	uncontrollable laughs			

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	Parts of Speech
Mantel + piece	Mantelpiece	Ice-axe	Noun + Noun
Eye + Lash	Eyelashes	Software	Adjective + Noun

Water + Proof	Waterproof	Headmaster	Noun + Noun
Spinning + wheel	Spinning wheel	Waterfall	Noun + Verb
Sing+ song	Singsong	Swimming pool	Gerund + Noun
Spot + less	Spotless	Washing machine	Gerund + Noun
Grand + Mother	Grandmother	Water proof	Noun + Adjective
Half + hour	Half-hour	Incoming	Preposition + Gerund
Door + Knob	Doorknob	Grandmother	Adjective + Noun
Over + straining	Overstraining	Milch cow	Adjective + Noun
Gentle +Folk	Gentlefolk	Overstep	Adverb + Verb
Court + Yard	Courtyard	Toll plaza	Noun + Noun
Sun +set	Sunset	Beehive	Noun + Noun
Home + Coming	Homecoming	House arrest	Noun + verb
Bee + hive	Beehive		
Toll + gate/plaza	Tollgate/plaza		

3. Prefix and Suffix

Word	Prefix	Suffix	Word	Prefix	Word	Suffix
Patient	Impatient	Patiently	Audible	inaudible	Generous	Generosity
Honour	Dishonour	Honorable	Tour	Detour	Beauty	Beautiful, beautify
Respect	Disrespect	Respectable	Dominate	Predominate	Peace	Peaceful
Manage	Mismanage	Management	Legal	Illegal	Arrange	Arrangement
Fertile	Infertile	Fertility	Advantage	Disadvantage	Collect	Collection
Different	Indifferent	Differently	Fortunate	Unfortunate	Propose	Proposal
Friend	Befriend	Friendly/ness	Fair	Unfair	Beauty	Beautiful
Obey	Disobey	Obedience	Continue	Discontinue	Music	Musician
Frequent	Infrequent	Frequently	Decent	Indecent	Honest	Dishonest
Regular	Irregular	Regularly	Rational	Irrational	Child	Childhood
Power	Empower	Powerful	Direct	Indirect	Fear	Fearless
Kind	Unkind	Kindness	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Act	Active
Familiar	Unfamiliar	Familiarity	Relevant	Irrelevant	Danger	Dangerous
Manage	Mismanage	Management	Aware	Unaware	Need	Needy
Honest	Dishonest	honesty	Finite	infinite	Class	Classify
Expensive	Inexpensive	expensively	Necessary	Unnecessary	Constant	Constantly
Approve	Disapprove	Approval	Beatable	Unbeatable	Narrate	Narrator, Narration
Comfort	Discomfort	Comfortable	Regular	Irregular	Help	Helpless, helpful
Agree	Disagree	Agreement	Active	Inactive	Appear	Appearance
			Obedient	Disobedient	Luck	Lucky

4. Abbreviations and Acronyms

IELTS	International English Language Testing System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GST	Goods and Services Tax
TNPSC	Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
STD	Subscribers Trunk Dialing
ISD	International Subscribers Dialing
MBA	Master of Business Administration
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
NSS	National Service Scheme
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IIM	Indian Institute of Management
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
ECG	Electro-Cardio Gram
NCC	National Cadet Corps
LED	Light Emitting Diode
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
NRI	Non-resident Indian
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
USB	Universal Serial Bus
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
DCP	Deputy Commissioner of Police
GST	Goods and Services Tax
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module

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	Helicopter	Copter	Telephone/ mobilephone	Phone
Chimpanzee	Chimp	Hippopotamus	Hippo	University	Varsity
Demarcate	Mark	Zoological Park	zoo	Gymnasium	Gym
Demonstration	Demo	Memorandum	Memo	Diskette	Disc
Taxicab	Taxi	Spectacles	Specs	Influenza	Flu
Mathematics	Math	Laboratory	Lab	Spectacles	Specs
Microphone	mike	Representative	Rep	Agriculture	Agri
Hum burger	burger	Automobile	Auto	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	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		

7a. Foreign Words

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

Genre	A particular style in art forms	Viva voce	A spoken examination
In camera	Secret session	Vox populi	Voice of the people

7b. Professions and New words

Professions	Descriptions (one who ...)	New Words	Meanings
archaeologist	studies artefacts and physical remains	thespian	An actor or actress deeply involved in drama and theatre
sociologist	studies functioning of human society	sadist	One who derives pleasure from inflicting pain to others
geologist	studies the matter that constitutes the earth	polyglot	One who speaks and understands many languages
Linguist	studies languages and their structure	ambidextrous	One who uses both hands with equal skill
herpetologist	studies reptiles and amphibians	philanthropist	One who helps the society by donating money
meteorologist	studies atmosphere, weather and climate	misanthrope	Dislikes humanity
psychologist	studies the human mind	bibliophile	Book lover
pathologist	studies diseases	nonagenarian	who live in their 90s
ornithologist	studies birds	teetotaler	One who doesn't smoke or drink
entomologist	studies insects	globetrotter	A serious traveler
seismologist	studies earthquakes	optimist	One who is always positive

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/blinker	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
Bonnet	Hood	Cupboard	Closet	Touchn light	Flashlight
Wash basin	Sink	Gaol	Jail		

9. Idioms

<i>a bolt out of a clear sky</i>	a sudden unexpected event or news
<i>a drop in the ocean</i>	Unimportant

<i>alarm bells ringing</i>	sign of something going wrong
<i>apple of one's eye</i>	one's favourite person
<i>back to the wall</i>	in serious difficulty
<i>break the ice</i>	to make people more relaxed, especially at the beginning of the meeting
<i>by the skin of one's teeth</i>	a narrow escape
<i>clutch at straws</i>	trying to overcome crisis
<i>do the math</i>	to think carefully about something before doing it, so that you know all the relevant facts or figures
<i>drive one up the wall</i>	to annoy or irritate someone
<i>fetch and carry</i>	to do a lot of little jobs for somebody as if you were their servant
<i>get/have all your ducks in a row</i>	to have made all the preparations needed to do something / to be well organized
<i>hang out to dry</i>	abandoning one who is in difficulty
<i>hit the road</i>	<i>set out on a journey</i>
<i>in deep waters</i>	in deep trouble
<i>in our corner</i>	in on your side
<i>in panic mode</i>	in a frightened state
<i>on the ropes</i>	state of near collapse
<i>plain clothes man</i>	a police man on duty in civil uniform
<i>right up one's alley</i>	suited to one's interest
<i>round the corner</i>	very near
<i>saved by the bell</i>	help at last moment
<i>shot his bolt</i>	to exhaust one's effort
<i>square off</i>	facing each other at the beginning of a match
<i>take (one) for a ride</i>	to deceive or cheat someone
<i>the icing on the cake</i>	something extra and not essential, but is added to make it even better
<i>throw in the towel</i>	to end a fight
<i>tight corners</i>	difficult situation
<i>wait for the dust to settle</i>	to wait for a situation to become clear or certain

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.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Came upon - to meet by chance | ➤ I <u>came upon</u> my friend while going to the mall. |
| Bank on – depend on, rely on | ➤ He <u>banks on</u> his parents since he is unemployed. |
| 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.
Carry on – continue	➤ I hope you will <u>carry on</u> in my absence.
Cut off - Chop, remove	➤ We must <u>cut off</u> bad and immoral friendship.
Draw up - to arrive in a place	➤ A taxi <u>drew up</u> outside the hotel.
Give up – stop	➤ I tried to <u>give up</u> using junk food.
Look at– see, notice	➤ Ram didn't <u>look at</u> her.
Look into – examine	➤ I will <u>look into</u> the problem.
Look through – to study briefly	➤ He <u>looked through</u> the photographs.
Pass out – faint	➤ He <u>passed out</u> due to the hot sun.
Put off – postpone	➤ The meeting has been put off to tomorrow.
Put on – wear	➤ Mala asked her friend to <u>put on</u> her shoe.
Put out – extinguish	➤ We must <u>put out</u> the fire.
Put up – display, show	➤ The team has <u>put up</u> a great fight.
Run away – escape	➤ The thief <u>ran away</u> from the police.
Run into – to meet someone by chance	➤ She <u>ran into</u> her friend yesterday.
Run over – crush by knocking down (of a vehicle)	➤ Ram accidentally <u>ran over</u> his dog.
Stand by – supportive & loyal	➤ Krishna always <u>stood by</u> the Pandavas.
Stand for – represent	➤ Gandhiji always <u>stood for</u> truth.
Stand up – support, defend	➤ I will <u>stand up</u> for the truth.
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.

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

11. Conditional Clauses

Zero Conditional	If you stand in the rain, you get wet.
	If you heat ice, it melts.

First Conditional (Possible Condition)	If it rains, we will cancel the trip.
	If you study, you will pass the exam.
	If I play well, I will win the match.
Second Conditional (Hypothetical Condition)	If I won the lottery, I would travel a lot.
	If they sold their houses, they would be rich.
	If it rained, they would cancel the match.
Third Conditional (Impossible Condition)	If you had studied, you would have passed the exam.
	If I hadn't been sick, I would have come to your party.
	If Saravanan had played well, he would have won the match.

Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks

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

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.	SVIODO
Judges sentenced him guilty.	SVOC
We are meeting on Sunday.	SVA
Kailash gave Vidhya a rose.	SVIODO
My sister keeps the house clean.	SVOC
Meenu is a doctor in London.	SVCA
I played football yesterday.	SVOA
The birds are flying gracefully in the sky.	SVAA
The child hid his toy car under the cot.	SVOA
I ate an apple yesterday.	SVOA
Ravi gave Raja a pen on his birthday.	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 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

- V1 - do
- V(s) - does
- V2 - did

EXAMPLES

- I play cricket, don't I? (Play - V1)
- Ravi plays cricket, doesn't he? (Plays v(s))
- 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

You are a student,	aren't you?
Aji is not a lawyer,	is she?
Lawrence saw the snake sliding into the hole,	didn't he?
Jordi attends the class regularly,	doesn't he?
Madhav doesn't speak Telugu,	does he?
Cities are increasingly becoming urbanized,	aren't they?
They experiment with various ways to improve air quality,	don't they?
The aim should be to reduce congestion,	shouldn't it?
There is an urgent need to provide clean, reliable, and affordable energy to their growing populations	isn't there?
Automation and shared mobility will play a key role in this transformation,	won't they?
It changes the way people commute in cities,	Doesn't it?
Before long, a fleet of electric autonomous vehicles (AVs) could drive people to their destinations	Couldn't they?
These shared AVs will run at higher utilization rates.	Will they?
They can substantially reduce the cost of mobility and congestion	can't they?

These should not be thought of as luxury but as necessity.	should they?
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?
Ravi seldom practises, _____? a) does Ravi b) does he c) doesn't he d) doesn't Ravi	
I am a clever boy, _____? a) amn't I b) am I c) aren't I d) ain't I	
I am not busy _____? a) aren't I b) am I c) am not I d) ain't	

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
Warehouse	Warehouse	Contentuosly	Contemptuously	Indespensible	Indispensable
Tomorrow	Tomorrow	Foregn	Foreign	Dysantry	Dysentery
Lieing	Lying	Conscience	Conscience	Competant	Competent
Plesant	Pleasant	Choclote	Chocolate	Awefully	Awfully
Amatur	Amateur	Secretery	Secretary	Categori	Category
Vengence	Vengeance	Existance	Existence	Avalenche	Avalanche

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.

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. TB Pg-43

1. We are not completely sure, but Kishore **might** come back tomorrow.
2. When Koushik was a child, he **used to** play in the street.
3. **May** I have some more juice, please?
4. We **should** not paint this room now.
5. I **would** request you to check my exercise before giving it to the teacher.
6. **Could** I use your mobile phone? It's an emergency.
7. In schools, students **must** wear uniforms. It is compulsory.
8. The voyagers did not **want** to drop anchor at the unknown island.
9. Thou **shall** love your neighbour.
10. The Manager **will not** excuse you if you fail to complete your assignment today.
11. Helen jotted down the important points lest she **should** forget them.
12. You **must not** retain me against my wishes.
13. Being a Monday, the shops **may not** be crowded today.
14. I **would** admit my fault if I were you.
15. The groom **must** certainly be over 30 years of age.
16. My brother **will** go abroad to pursue his higher studies next year.
17. It's not that urgent. You **can** take your own time.

Complete the following sentences with modals using the clues given.

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

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

17. Relative Pronoun

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

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. Nobody can say whether there will be an improvement in the weather.
2. Your ring is loose. Do not lose it.
3. We found a packet of biscuits in the old man's shirt pocket.
4. When the pole vaulter cleared 28 feet, it was declared a record feat.

5. Explain the quote ‘Cut your coat according to your cloth.’
6. The stranger paused for a few minutes before he passed my house.
7. The weary dancer turned wiry after the final performance.
8. The chain that I presented to my sister was not made of gold; it was just gilt. I am suffering from a sense of guilt.
9. **brake / break:**
 1. We have a short **break** between the sessions.
 2. The car skidded to a halt when I applied the **brake**.
10. **waste / waist:**
 1. Shivani wears a belt around her **waist**.
 2. We should never misuse or **waste** natural resources.
11. **principle / principal:**
 1. Oxygen is the **principal** element present in the Earth’s crust.
 2. Both these machines work on the same **principle**.
12. **bread / bred:**
 1. Turtles should be **bred** in a healthy environment.
 2. I like to have toasted **bread** for breakfast.
13. **lesson / lessen:**
 1. This medicine will **lessen** your pain.
 2. Finally, the manager learned a **lesson** the hard way.
14. **pale / pail:**
 1. The child looks very sick and **pale**.
 2. I need a **pail** of water to wash these cups.
15. **through / threw:**
 1. Ravi picked the banana peel and **threw** it in the dustbin.
 2. The soldiers had to pass **through** a dark tunnel.
16. **Corps / corpse**
 1. The **corpse** was covered with a shroud.
 2. A five-day annual training camp for the senior cadets of the National Cadet **Corps** has been organized

1)	Affect - emotion or desire as influencing behavior	Effect – State of being operative
	Ravi is affected with this issue	This law will go into effect from today onwards
2)	aural – The sense of hearing	oral –spoken rather than written
	We have an aural test	We have an oral test
3)	born - existing as result of birth	borne –pp. of bear–carried or transported by the thing
	I was born in Karaikudi	Bacteria are borne by water
4)	Beside – Nearby	besides – In addition to
	My house is beside the market	Besides a car, I have a scooter
5)	conscience – Moral sense of right and wrong	Conscious –Having knowledge of something
	Our conscience will guide us properly	We are conscious of this issue
6)	discover –Find out unexpectedly during a search	Invent – Create or design something new
	Columbus discovered America	Marconi invented Radio
7)	eligible – Right to do something	illegible –Not clear enough to be read
	I am eligible for the post	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

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	Jail	between jobs	Unemployed
differently abled	disabled	economically disadvantaged	Poor
pre-owned/pre loved	second- hand	visually challenged	blind
rest room	lavatory	Funeral director/ mortician	Undertaker
Homemaker	Housewife	full figured	fat
Vomited	Blow chunks	Passed away	Death/breath one's
Pregnant	Family way	Learning challenged	Special child
late bloomers	slow learners	Deaf	Hearing impaired
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 years
---	--

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

Examples

- a. The English language is vital **in** the medical field.
- b. He climbed **up** the stairs to get **into** the terrace.
- c. This seat is not very comfortable to sit **on**.
- d. My father gave me some pictures to look **at**.
- e. Was it worth waiting **for**?
- f. The boy jumped **into** a narrow stream.
- g. Afsar will meet me **on** Friday morning.
- h. The temple is **near / beside** the bank.
- i. My friend will **meet** me with his brother tomorrow.
- j. There is usually a garden **in** front of a bungalow.
- k. Yuvan has been studying well **since** childhood
- l. A trekker climbed **over** a mountain meticulously.
- m. There was a skirmish **between** my brother and sister.
- n. The laudable thoughts were apparent **among** many scholars in a conference.
- o. It is easy to work **under** the aegis of visionary leader.

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.
- i) **In case of** rain, take an umbrella.

22. Syllabification

It is a process of dividing vowel sounds in a word

Mono syllabic words →	<i>Fear, head, school, door, act, drop, bus, soul, faith, snake</i>
Di-syllabic words →	<i>Pro-tect, ma-nage, fa-shion, cur-rent, va-nish, mo-ral, scien-tist</i>
Tri-syllabic words →	<i>Fu-na-ral, ad-van-tage, fan-tas-tic, for-tu-nate, im-por-tant</i>
Tetra-syllabic words →	<i>Par-ti-cu-lar, a-ca-de-mic, cer-ti-fi-cate, e-li-mi-nate, bi-o-lo-gy</i>
Penta-syllabic words →	<i>Ca-pa-bi-li-ty, e-va-lu-a-tion, per-so-na-li-ty, in-ves-ti-ga-tion</i>

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	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

PART - II

21 TO 26	Poetry Appreciation Questions
1. Once Upon a Time by Gabriel Okara	
1. 'But now they only laugh with their teeth, While their ice-block-cold eyes.'	
Who are 'they'?	They refers to modern people.
How do they laugh?	They laugh artificially
Explain: ice-block-cold eyes.	It means eyes without emotions
Identify the figure of speech used here.	Metaphor
2. 'Most of all, I want to relearn How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!'	
Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh?	Poet's teeth look like snake's bare fangs
Whom does the poet want to relearn from?	The poet wants to relearn from his son.
What does the poet want to relearn?	The poet wants to relearn how to laugh genuinely.
Mention the figure of speech used here.	Simile
3. "Once upon a time , son They used to laugh with their heart, and laugh with their eyes."	
Whom does 'they' refer to?	'They' refers to the past people.
How did they laugh?	They laugh genuinely
Who laugh with their heart and eyes?	The past people laugh with their heart and eyes.
What does fangs means?	Poisonous teeth of a snake
How is the poets laugh reflected in the mirror?	snake's bare fangs
4. "But believe me son, I want to be what I used to be When I was like you"	
What is the relationship between the narrator and the listener?	The relationship between the narrator and the listener is father and his son
Who is referred as 'I' here?	I refers to the poet. (Gabriel Okara)
What does he long for?	He longs for his child hood genuineness.
Who is the poet addressing to?	To his son
What does the expression 'feel at home' means?	'feel at home' means feeling comfortable
Explain cocktail face.	The face showing mixed emotions
Explain 'a fixed portrait smile'.	Like a smile in a picture
2. CONFESSION OF A BORN SPECTATOR by Ogden Nash	
1. "with all my heart I do admire Athletes who sweat for fun or hire "	
a) Whom does the poet admire?	Poet admires the athletes.
b) For what reason do the athletes sweat?	Athletes sweat for fun or money.
2. "well, ego it might be pleased enough But zealous athletes"	
a) What pleases the ego?	Exchanging the position with athletes pleases the ego
b) Why are the athletes often rough during the play?	Because everyone wants to win.
3. "when officialdom demands, Is there a doctor in the stand? "	
a) Why are doctors called from stands by the sponsors?	To give treatment for the injured players.
b) Why does the poet make such an observation?	The poet is worried of the injured athletes.
4. "when snap the knee and crack the wrist.."	
a) Identify and explain the use of literary device.	Onomatopoeia, 'snap' and 'crack' are the sounds produced during break of bones.

3. LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING by William Wordsworth	
1. "and tis my faith that every flower Enjoys the air it breathes.."	
a) What is the poet's faith?	Every flower enjoys the air it breathes.
b) What trait of Nature do we see here?	Nature gives happiness and love to all.
c) who's faith described here?	The poet's faith is described here.
2. "and I must think, do all I can, That there was pleasure there.."	
a) What did the poet notice about the twigs?	The twigs spread its fan to catch the breeze.
b) What was the poet's thought about then?	There was a pleasure in nature.
3. "if this belief from heaven be sent, If such be Nature's holy plan"	
a) What does 'heaven' refer to?	Heaven refers to God.
b) Why does the poet call it 'holy'?	The poet calls it holy because it is God's plan.
4. MACAVITY - THE MYSTERY CAT by T. S. Eliot	
1. "Macavity's a Mystery Cat: he's called Hidden the Paw"	
a) Does the poet talk about real cat?	No , the poet does not talk about real cat.
b) Why he called the Hidden Paw?	Because he does not leave his foot prints.
2. He's the bafflement of Scotland Yard, the Flying Squad's despair; For when they reach the scene of crime	
What is 'Scotland yard'?	Headquarters of London metropolitan Police Service
Why does the flying squad feel disappointed?	When they reach the scene of crime, Macavity is not there.
3. "He sways his head from side to side, with movements like a snake; And when you think he's half asleep, he's always wide awake..."	
Explain the comparison made here.	The cat move its head side to side like a snake
What does he pretend to do?	He pretends to be in half-sleep.
4. "For he's a fiend in feline shape, a monster of depravity."	
How is the cat described in this line?	The cat is described as a devil in cat form.
Explain the phrase 'monster of depravity'.	It means a beast in evil qualities.
5. "And his footprints are not found in any file of Scotland Yard's."	
What seems to be a challenge for the Scotland Yard?	Macavity's footprints are not found in any crime spot.
Why do they need his footprints?	They need his footprints to arrest him.
6. "It must have been Macavity!' but he's a mile away."	
What is Macavity blamed for?	He is blamed for the loss of document in foreign office.
Where is he?	He is a mile away.
7. "There never was a Cat of such deceitfulness and suavity."	
Which cat is being talked of here?	Macavity is being talked of here
How is he different from the rest?	He is the master criminal but leaves no evidence.
5. EVEREST IS NOT THE ONLY PEAK by Kulothungan	
1. "Our nature it is that whatever we try We do with devotion deep and true."	
Who does 'we' refer to?	We refer to virtuous people
How should we carry out our duties?	We should do our duties with deep and true devotion.
2. "Defeat we repel, courage our fort;"	
How do we react to defeat?	We repel defeat.
Which is considered as our stronghold?	Courage is considered as our stronghold
3. "We are proud of the position we hold; humble as we are"	
What is the speaker proud of?	The speaker is proud of the position he holds.
How is the speaker both humble and proud?	The speaker is humble in his life for he understands the ways of life.
Pick out the alliteration in these lines.	proud -position, hold-humble
4. "He, who does not stoop, is a king we adore.	

We bow before competence and merit;”	
Who is adored as a king?	A person who does not bend for his benefits is adored as a king.
What is the figure of speech used in the first line?	Metaphor
5. Honour is a property, common to all: In dignity and pride no one need to be poor.	
Who are considered rich?	Person who has dignity and pride is considered rich.
What is their asset?	Dignity and pride is their asset.
What is the common property of all?	Honour is a common property of all
6. THE HOLLOW CROWN by William Shakespeare	
1. “Let’s talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs , Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth”	
Define the term ‘epitaphs’.	Epitaph means writings on a tombstone .
Mention the figure of speech used here?	Metaphor
Explain rainy eyes.	Rainy eyes are the eyes filled with tears .
2. Our lands, our lives, and all, are Bolingbroke’s, and nothing can we call our own but death; And that small model of the barren earth, Which serves as paste and cover to our bones.	
Who is Bolingbroke?	Bolingbroke is the cousin of the King Richard II
What does ‘small model’ refer to here?	‘Small model’ refers to the human body .
What we can call our own?	Death can be called as our own.
3. For God’s sake let us sit upon the ground And tell sad stories of the death of kings:	
What does the speaker suggest?	To talk about sad stories of the deaths of kings.
Who is the speaker?	King Richard II is the speaker.
4. “How some have been depos’d, some slain in war, Some haunted by the ghosts they have deposed, Some poisoned by their wives, some sleeping kill’d, All murdered – for within the hollow crown”	
What is meant by ‘slain’?	‘Slain’ means killed .
Why were the Kings murdered?	The Kings were murdered for the hollow crown .
5. “That rounds the mortal temples of a king, Keeps Death his court, and there the antic sits, Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp,”	
What does the word ‘antic’ mean?	‘Antic’ means court jester .
Identify the figure of speech.	personification
Which rounds the mortal temple of a king?	Death rounds the mortal temple of a king

FIGURES OF SPEECH		
1. Once Upon a Time by Gabriel Okara		
1	While their ice-block-cold eyes search behind my shadow	Metaphor
2	To unlearn all these muting things	Metaphor
3	Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles like a fixed portrait smile	Simile
4	I have learned to wear many faces like dresses	Simile
5	For my laugh in the mirror shows only my teeth like a snake’s bare fangs!	Simile
6	When I mean ‘ Good-riddances ’	Oxymoron
7	I find doors shut on me .	Euphemism
ALLITERATION		
1	They used to laugh with their hearts	<u>T</u> hey, <u>t</u> heir
2	They used to shake hands with their hearts	<u>h</u> ands, <u>h</u> earts, <u>T</u> hey, <u>t</u> heir
3	Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles	<u>C</u> ocktail - <u>c</u> onforming
4	And shake hands without my heart	<u>h</u> ands - <u>h</u> eart
5	I want to be what I used to be	<u>w</u> ant - <u>w</u> hat
6	When I was like you. I want	<u>W</u> hen - <u>w</u> as - <u>w</u> ant
7	To unlearn all these muting things .	<u>t</u> hese - <u>t</u> hings
8	So show me, son	<u>S</u> o - <u>s</u> on
RHYME SCHEME & RHYMING WORDS		
	“There was a time indeed They used to shake hands with their hearts ”	Rhyming Scheme: abcb

	But that's gone, son Now they shake hands without hearts"	Rhyming Words: hearts, hearts
2. CONFESSION OF A BORN SPECTATOR by Ogden Nash		
1	I am just glad as glad can be	Simile
2	When snaps the knee, and cracks the wrist	Onomatopoeia
3	When swollen eyes meet gnarled fist	Personification
4	My limp and bashful spirit feeds	Personification
5	My soul in true thanksgiving speaks	Personification
6	Well, ego it might be pleased enough	Personification
7	When swollen eye meets gnarled fist When snaps the knee, and cracks the wrist, When officialdom demands	Anaphora
ALLITERATION		
1	That I am not them, that they are not me	<u>them</u> - <u>that</u> - <u>they</u>
2	Athletes who sweat for fun or hire	<u>for</u> - <u>fun</u>
3	My soul in true thanksgiving speaks	<u>soul</u> - <u>speak</u>
4	They do not ever in their dealings	<u>do</u> - <u>dealings</u>
3. LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING by William Wordsworth		
1	To her works did Nature link	Personification
2	The human soul that through me ran	Personification
3	And 'tis my faith that every flower enjoys the air it breaths	Personification
4	What Man has made of Man	Aphorism/Rhetorical question
ALLITERATION		
1	And 'tis my faith that every flower	Faith, flower
2	What Man has made of Man ?	<u>Man</u> , <u>made</u>
4. MACAVITY - THE MYSTERY CAT by T. S. Eliot		
1	He sways his head from side to side, with movements like a snake.	Simile
2	They say he cheats at cards.	Personification
3	Macavity, Macavity there's no one like Macavity	Repetition
ALLITERATION		
1	His brow is deeply lined with though; his head is highly doomed	<u>deeply</u> , <u>doomed</u>
2	And when the larder's looted , or the jewel-case is rifled	<u>larder's</u> <u>looted</u>
3	Or when the milk is missing , or another peke's been stifled,	<u>milk</u> , <u>missing</u>
4	For he's a fiend in feline shape, a monster of depravity.	<u>fiend</u> , <u>feline</u>
5. EVEREST IS NOT THE ONLY PEAK by Kulothungan		
1	He, who does not stoop, is king we adore	Metaphor
2	Defeat we repel, courage our fort;	Metaphor
3	Are really the ladder for rise of man	Metaphor
4	Ours is a path of dignity and honour,	Metaphor
5	Honour is a property common to all:	Metaphor
6	Every hillock has a summit to boast!	Personification
7	We bow before competence and merit;	Personification
ALLITERATION		
1	our nature it is that whatever we try	<u>Whatever</u> , <u>we</u>
2	We do with devotion deep and true	<u>devotion</u> , <u>deep</u>
3	We are proud of the position we hold;	<u>proud</u> , <u>position</u>
4	A life that knows no kneeling and bending.	<u>Knows</u> , <u>kneeling</u>
6. THE HOLLOW CROWN by William Shakespeare		
1	Let's talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs, Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth.	Metaphor
2	keeps Death his court; and there the antic sits,	Personification
3	Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp;	Personification
4	Bores through his castle wall, and farewell king!	Personification

5	And yet not so –for what can we bequeath, Save our deposed bodies to the ground?	Interrogation
6	How can you say to me I am a king ?	Rhetorical question
ALLITERATION		
1	Our lands , our lives , and all are Bolingbroke's	<u>lands</u> , <u>lives</u>
2	And tell sad stories of the death of king!	<u>sad</u> , <u>stories</u>
3	And yet not so – for what can we bequeath,	<u>what</u> , <u>we</u>
4	And nothing can we call our own but death	<u>can</u> , <u>call</u>
5	For you have but mistook me all this while.	<u>mistook</u> , <u>me</u>

26. Direct and Indirect Speech

Types of sentences	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 joyfully/ sorrowfully	that

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

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 did 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 day before.
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 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 that she had completed her project
Thaarani said to her 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 Tamilarasan, "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: 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Objects become subjects → A "be" verb is placed → The Verb takes its third form (past participle) → A preposition "by" is placed → Subject goes to the place of object → Place extra words if any 	Simple Present Simple Past Simple Future Present Continuous Past Continuous Present Perfect Past Perfect Future Perfect	- am / is / are - was / were - will be - am / is / are + being - was / were + being - have / has + been - had been - will have been
Example questions	Answers	
1. She drinks coffee every day. - 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		
a) Mohammed follows the rules. <i>Ans: The rules are followed by Mohammed .</i>		
b) Mohan has completed the course. <i>Ans: The course has been completed by Mohan</i>		
c) Magdalene is singing the prayer. <i>Ans: The prayer is being sung by Magdalene.</i>		
d) The pilot flew the airplane to Bengaluru. <i>Ans: The airplane was flown by the pilot to Bangaluru.</i>		
e) Who wrote this complaint? <i>Ans: By whom was this complaint written?</i>		
f) May god bless you with happiness! <i>Ans: May you be blessed with happiness.</i>		
g) Do not tell a lie <i>Ans: Let not a lie be told.</i>		
h) Please open the door <i>Ans: You are requested to open the door.</i>		
Task –2 Change the following sentences into Active Voice		
i) A house is being constructed by them. <i>Ans: They are constructing a house.</i>		
j) The team was trained by the coach. <i>Ans: The coach trained the team.</i>		
k) Let the door not be slammed. <i>Ans: Don't slam the door.</i>		
l) The bananas are eaten by the monkey. <i>Ans: The monkey eats the bananas.</i>		
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	
(If clause) If + Subject + had + V3, (Add 'if' and remove the full stop)	(Main clause) Subject + would have + V3
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.	
a) Unless we plant more trees, we cannot save our planet. Ans: If we do no plant more trees, we cannot save our planet.	
b) 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	
c) 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.	
d) 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.	
e) 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.	
f) 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.	
g) 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	
h) Unless we plant more trees, we cannot save our planet. Ans: If we do no plant more trees, we cannot save our planet.	
i) 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.	
j) 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.	
k) 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.	
l) 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.	
m) 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.

n) 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

	<u>Hints</u>		
<u>Simple</u>	↔ <u>Compound</u> ↔	<u>Complex</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In spite of / Despite • Due to/ Because of • On verb-ing • In the event of • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> but/yet/still and so and/ and then and then or/otherwise/or else 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> though although/even though as / because / since as soon as/ when if unless 	
a) Dinesh and Prabhu wanted to meet Varsha at the bus stop. They went to the bus stop. (combine into a compound sentence)	Dinesh and Prabhu wanted to meet Varsha at the bus stop and so they went to the bus stop.		
b) Harsha reached the railway station. He saw his friends waiting for him. (combine into a complex sentence)	When Harsha reached the railway station, he saw his friends waiting for him.		
c) The train was late. She reached on time. (combine using 'in spite of')	In spite of the train being late she reached on time.		
d) Ajay and Tijo went to the canal. They wanted to catch some fish. (combine into a simple sentence)	Ajay and Tijo went to the canal to catch some fish.		

e) He tried his best, but he did not succeed. (rewrite as a complex sentence) Though he tried his best, he did not succeed.
f) Study well or else you will not score high marks. (into complex) Unless you study well you will not score high marks.
g) Though the battle has been, won the war isn't over yet. (rewrite into compound sentence) The battle has been won but the war isn't over yet.
h) As soon as the thief saw the dog, he ran away. (into compound) The thief saw the dog and at once he ran away.
i) Praveen ran into the field so that he might congratulate the winners. (into simple) Praveen ran into the field to congratulate the winners.
j) The mountain was steep but he was able to climb it. (into complex) Though the mountain was steep, he was able to climb it.
k) Smita carried out the survey and presented her report. (into simple) Carrying out the survey, Smita presented her report.
l) Unless you have valid passport, you cannot leave the country. (into compound) You must have a valid passport otherwise you cannot leave the country.
m) 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.
n) 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
o) Mahatma Gandhi stood for Ahimsa. The whole world knows it. The whole world knows that Mahatma Gandhi stood for Ahimsa.
p) Concentrate on your strengths. You will reap success in your life. If you concentrate on your strengths, you will reap success in your life.
q) Consider all the facts once again. Then make your decision. Consider all the facts once again before making your decision.
r) 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.
s) 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.
t) The work was over. We went home. (when) When the work was over, we went home.
u) 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.
v) 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.
w) 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.
x) 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.
y) Adit has been promoted. Ranjan has been promoted. (as well as) Adit as well as Ranjan has been promoted.
z) Caesar was declared emperor. The conspirators killed him. (After) After Caesar was declared emperor, the conspirators killed him

Q. NO. 31 TO 33 EXPLAIN THE LINES WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT

1. Once Upon a Time - Gabriel Okara

Context : "once upon a time, son
They used to laugh with their heart"

Reference : **poem** : **Once Upon a Time**

poet : Gabriel Okara.

Explanation : In this poem a father speaks to his son. He says that people in the past laughed with their hearts. But people, in the present, laugh only with their teeth. Now the poet wants to relearn how to laugh, like his son.

2. Confessions of Born Spectator - Ogden Nash

: "I am just as glad can be
That I am not them, that they are not me".

Reference : **Poem** : Confessions of Born Spectator
Poet : Ogden Nash

Explanation : In this poem, the poet talks about his wish to be a spectator. He is happy that he is not a player. But he admires them. He does not wish to exchange places with the athletes.

3. Lines Written in the Early Spring - William Wordsworth

: "In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
Bring sad thoughts to the mind".

Reference : **Poem** : Lines Written in the Early Spring
Poet : William Wordsworth

Explanation : In this poem, the poet talks about the beauty of Nature. He enjoys nature. He sees pleasure in flowers and birds. These happy thoughts bring him sad thoughts.

4. Macavity - The Mystery Cat - T. S. Eliot

: "And when you think he's half asleep,
he's always wide awake"

Reference : **Poem** : Macavity - The Mystery Cat
Poet : T. S. Eliot

Explanation : It is a poem about Macavity. It is a mystery cat. It does lot of crimes. Then it escapes from the spot.

5. Everest is Not The Only Peak - Kulothungan

: "we deem it our duty and mission in life
To bless and praise the deserving"

Reference : **Poem** : Everest is Not The Only Peak
Poet : Kulothungan

Explanation : The poet advises the readers. We should be proud and feel tall. We should respect others. We should not bow to others.

6. The Hollow Crown - William Shakespeare

: "Our lands, our lives and all are Bolingbroke's,
And nothing can we call our, own but death;

Reference : **Poem** : The Hollow Crown
Poet : William Shakespeare

Explanation : The king worries on his loss. He talks about death. He feels that his crown is empty. Everyone is equal before death

34 TO 36 PROSE SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. THE PORTRAIT OF THE LADY by Khushwant Singh

1) Describe the grandfather as seen in the portrait.

The grandfather wore a **big turban and loose-fitting clothes**, had long **white beard** and looked at least **hundred years** old.

2) Why was the author left with his grandmother in the village?

The author's parents went to live in the city to make fortunes and so the author was left with his grandmother in the village.

3) Where did the author study in his childhood?

The author studied in a **village school attached to the temple**.

4) Why did the grandmother accompany the author to school?

The grandmother accompanied the author to school **to read the scriptures in the temple** attached to the school.

5) What made the dogs follow the grandmother after school hours?

The dogs followed the grandmother after school hours for the **stale chapattis**.

6) Why didn't the grandmother feel sentimental when the author went abroad for his higher education?

The **bond between them was already snapped** and so the grandmother didn't feel sentimental when the author went abroad for his higher education.

7) What was the happiest time of the day for grandmother?

Feeding the sparrow in the afternoon was the happiest time of the day for grandmother .

8) Describe the author's grandmother.

*Grandmother was **short, fat, bent and had wrinkled face**.

*In the **spotless white dress**, she looked as a winter landscape.

9) What was the daily routine of the grandmother at home?

*She gets the author ready for the school.

* Carries stale chapattis for the village dogs.

*Reads scriptures, tells morning prayers and counts the beads of her rosary.

10) How is school education in the village different from that in the city?

In the city school they teach western science but in the village school they teach morning prayers and alphabet.

11) The grandmother appreciated the value of education. Give instances in support of your answer.

According to the grandmother the children should be taught moral values at school rather western science.

12) The grandmother was strong minded justify

She did not show any emotion when the author went abroad for his higher education

13) How did the grandmother spend the last few hours of her life?

The grandmother spent the last few hours of her life by playing drums and singing songs of homecoming warriors with her neighbors.

2. THE QUEEN OF BOXING - M.C.MARY KOM

1) How did Mary Kom manage to get financial support for her trip to the USA?

Mary Kom managed to get financial support for her trip to the USA as the two MP's donated Rs. 5,000 and 3,000,her father gave her RS 2,000.

2) Why did Mary Kom think that she should not return empty - handed?

People had made efforts to collect the money for her trip and so Mary Kom thought that she should not return empty – handed.

3) What was her first impression on America?

America was cold, beautiful, and snowy and the people are nice too.

4) Why did she call herself as 'lucky'?

*She did not have any match on the day of her arrival.

*She could take enough rest.

*So she called herself as lucky.

5) According to Mary Kom, what was the reason for her losing in the finals?

Mary Kom's loss of appetite was the reason for her losing in the finals.

6) What difficulty did she experience while eating Chinese food?

She was given two chopsticks to eat. She used both the hands to hold the stick to pick up the food.

7) What did she consider her greatest achievement? Why?

Mary Kom considered winning in New Delhi was her greatest achievements.

3. FORGETTING - ROBERT LYND

- 1) **What does Lynd actually wonder at?**
Lynd actually wonders at **the human memories** of a modern man.
- 2) **Name a few things that a person remembers easily.**
Telephone numbers and addresses of friends, dates of good vintages, appointments for lunch and dinner are a few things that a person remembers easily.
- 3) **How do psychologists interpret forgetfulness?**
Psychologists tell us that forgetfulness occurs because **people wish to forget them.**
- 4) **What is the commonest type of forgetfulness, according to Lynd?**
Posting letters is the commonest type of forgetfulness, according to Lynd.
- 5) **What are the articles the writer forgets most often?**
Books, umbrellas and walking sticks are the articles the writer forgets most often.
- 6) **What does the author mean when he says the letter in his pocket leads an unadventurous life?**
He says the letter in his pocket leads an unadventurous life because **he was asked many questions. And he was also asked for proof.**
- 7) **Who are the citizens of dreamland? Why?**
Anglers and the sportsmen are the citizens of dreamland because their mind is filled with happiness.
- 8) **What made people wonder about the absentmindedness of their fellow beings?**
A list of articles lost by railway travelers made people wonder about the absentmindedness of their fellow beings.
- 9) **What are our memories filled with?**
Telephone numbers and addresses of his friends, dates of good vintages, appointments for lunch and dinner, names of actors and actresses, cricketers, footballers and murderers.
- 10) **When does human memory work with less than its usual capacity?**
Human memory works less than its usual capacity **while taking medicines.**
- 11) **Why, according to Lynd, should taking medicines be one of the easiest actions to remember?**
One should take medicine before or after food. A meal is a remainder of it. So according to Lynd, taking medicines is one of the easiest actions to remember.
- 12) **How do the chemists make fortunes out of the medicines people forget to take?**
By forgetting to take medicines regularly, people ought to buy even more.
- 13) **The list of articles lost in trains suggests that sportsmen have worse memories than their ordinary serious-minded fellows. Why does Lynd say this?**
The mind of sportsman is filled with happiness. He lost himself in the field.
- 14) **What kind of absent-mindedness is regarded as a virtue by Lynd?**
Forgetting unwanted things is regarded as a virtue by Lynd.
- 15) **Narrate the plight of the baby on its day out**
A father took his child for outing. When he saw the pub he left the child in the pram and went to drink. Then he forgot that the child was brought by him to the shop and reached home alone. Accidentally the child was noticed by its mother at the doorway of the shop and was taken home safely.

4. TIGHT CORNERS - E. V. LUCAS

- 1) **What is a tight corner? What happens when one finds oneself in a tight corner?**
Tight corner is a **difficult situation.** A person becomes stressful both physically and mentally in a tight corner.
- 2) **What is the difference between physical and mental tight corner?**
Physical tight corner is the **difficulties faced by our body**
Mental tight corner is the **difficulties faced by our human mind**
- 3) **Why did the narrator visit Christie's?**
The narrator was **persuaded by his friend** Visit Christie's.
- 4) **The narrator heard his own voice saying, 'and fifty'. What does this suggest?**

Habitually he added fifty to the actual bidding, **without his knowledge**

5) **What was the narrator's financial condition?**

The narrator had **only sixty-three pounds** in the bank. He had no securities.

6) **The narrator could not pretend to have made a mistake in bidding. Why?**

He pretends to be a rich person from the beginning so the narrator could not pretend to have made a mistake in bidding.

7) **What was the bidder's offer to the narrator?**

The bidder's offer was to give **fifty guineas** to the narrator.

8) **What could have been the best way for the narrator, to get himself out of the tight corner?**

Confessing his poverty could have been the best way for the narrator, to get himself out of the tight corner.

9) **Why did the narrator feel he could have welcomed a firing party?**

Having no money, he had bid for a picture.

10) **How did the narrator take advantage of the situation?**

He **asked hundred guineas** from the bidder who had offered four thousand guineas.

5. THE CONVOCATION ADDRESS - DR. ARINGNAR ANNA

1. **Who does the speaker claim to represent?**

The speaker claims to represent **the lay man who has worked hard to put an end to monarchy and autocracy.**

2. **Why are universities necessary for society?**

Universities are necessary for society **to trim and train the individual.**

3. **What was the role of scholars and poets in olden days?**

The role of scholars and poets was **to adore the nobles and lords.**

4. **In what ways have universities improved the society?**

With the production of talented and skilled individuals, the university would improve the society.

Universities develop broad-mindedness. How does Dr. Radhakrishnan drive home this idea?

5. Dr. Radhakrishnan says that universities develop broadmindedness like the **spirit of democracy,** to **appreciate the others' view** and **adjustment of differences** through discussions.

6. **What should the youngsters aim in life after their graduation?**

After graduation, the youngsters should work hard for the **upliftment of the society.**

7. **How can a graduate give back to his/her society?**

A graduate should **work hard in bringing light, solace, hope and a new life to the suffering society.**

6. THE ACCIDENTAL TOURIST – BILL BRYSON

1. **Give a few instances of Bryson's confused acts?**

In the theatre while he was searching for restroom, he always finds himself in the wrong side of the self locking door and he often forgets his hotel room number.

2. **What were the contents of Bryson's bag?**

Newspaper cuttings and a few papers, a 14ounce tin of pipe tobacco, magazines, passport, English money and film

3. **Describe the fluttery cascade of things tumbling from the bag.**

When the jammed zip was pulled harder, the documents from the bag came raining down and the lidless tin of tobacco rolled over.

4. **Why did the author's concern over tobacco shift to his finger?**

Shedding of blood lavishly from his finger took his concern from the loss of tobacco.

5. **What happened to Bryson when he leaned to tie his shoelace?**

When Bryson leaned to tie his shoelace, **a person, who is in front of him, pushed his seat back into full recline** and he found himself in a crash position helplessly.

6. **How did Bryson free himself from the crash position?**

By **clawing the leg of a man sitting next to him** Bryson freed himself from the crash position.

7. What was Bryson’s worst accident on plane?

Bryson started sucking his pen while he was talking with a young lady. The ink of the pen was leaked on his mouth, chin, teeth, tongue and gums without his knowledge.

8. What did Bryson wish to avoid in his life?

Bryson **avoided eating, drinking and leaning to tie his shoelace**, while he was travelling.

9. How would staying away from liquid mischief benefit Bryson?

By staying away from liquid mischief, **Bryson cuts down the laundry bill**.

10. Why did the clerk say that Bryson was not entitled to flyer miles?

The ticket was in the name of B. Bryson and the card was in the name of W. Bryson
He could not make the clerk to understand his valued relationship between Bill and William

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] _____**

DATE _____

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.**

XXXX [Name]
Secretary__ [Post]

NOTICE
Government Boys Hr. Sec. School, Krishnagiri.
Inauguration of laughter club

12.08.2023

This is to inform all the students of XI and XII that an Inauguration of laughter club will be held at 10 a.m. on 18.09.2023 in our School Auditorium. Everyone is invited. For further details contact the under signed.

RAGUL P
Secretary

NOTICE
Government Boys Hr. Sec. School, Krishnagiri.
Educational Tour

12.08.2023

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

Secretary

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

<p>Dear Sir,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Body of the mail)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reply me soon</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Best wishes XXXX</p>	<p>Dear Raju,</p> <p>How are you? I am fine. I invite you for my School Annual Day Function. Please come with your family on 3rd June 2022.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Convey my love to all. XXXX</p>
--	--

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 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
- 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 best teacher.
a) Opportunity b) Possibility c) Patience **d) Experience**
- 30)never fails.
a) True love b) True friendship c) kindness d) health

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

Non Verbal TIPS:

- Least, minimum, lowest
- Higher, maximum, most
- Difference ---
- How many ---
- How much ---
- How long --- (time)
- How far --- (distance)
- Where --- place
- When--- time
- How --- manner
- Which ---

(understand the meaning of these words to answer the questions)

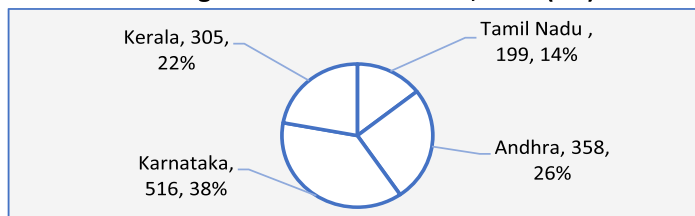
Spends, income, expenditure and expenses, Same and equally, total, saving etc

NON VERBAL –SENTENCE WRITING :

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

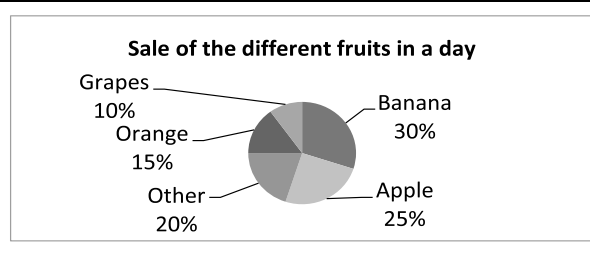
Example :Study the following and write three sentence of you own.

Annual Average rainfall in South India, 2012 (cm)



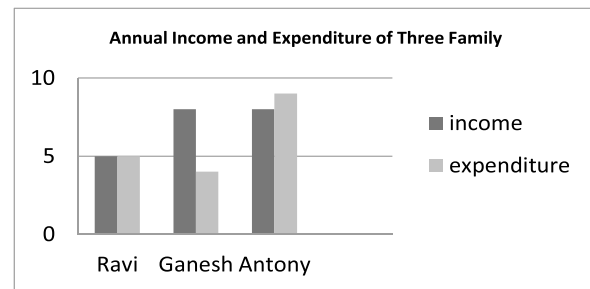
Answer

1. This pie chart is about the Annual Average Rainfall in South India, 2012
2. There are four types of states in the pie chart.
3. The annual average rainfall of Kerala is more than Tamil Nadu.
4. The annual average rainfall of Andhra is more than Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
5. Tamil Nadu has the least rainfall.



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

Write three sentences about the data



1. This bar diagram is about the Annual Income and Expenditure of Three Family
2. There are three types of family in the diagram.
3. The income of the Ganesh family and Antony family are equal.
4. The expenditure of the Antony family is greater than the Ganesh family.
5. The income and expenditure of the Ravi family are equal.

Temperature and Rainfall in the Districts

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. This table is about the **temperature and rainfall in the districts.**
2. There are four places in the table.
3. The maximum temperature of Vellore is greater than the ooty.
4. Chennai is the hottest place.
5. Ooty is the coolest place.
6. 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/soup

- a) Take a vessel
- b) Pour 2 glasses of water
- c) Add tea/coffee/soup mix
- d) Let it boil
For tea and coffee
 - Add milk and boil
 - Filter it
 - Add sugar and serve

3) Preparing fruit juice

- a) Take a vessel
- b) Take 2 glasses of water
- c) Take the fruit (lemon/orange/ apple – any given fruit)
- d) Cut it and squeeze (lemon/orange) or grind (apple)
- e) Add sugar and ice cubes and serve

4) Organizing birth day party

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

5) (i) Preparing salads (vegetable)

- e) Take carrot, cucumber and onion
- f) Cut it
- g) Add salt and pepper
- h) Add ½ lemon juice
- i) Serve

(ii) Preparing salads (fruits)

- a) Take apple, banana and pomegranate
- b) Cut it
- c) Mix it
- d) Add honey and sugar
- e) serve

6) 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.

7) 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 : Tamil Nadu 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.

Part - D

41. PROSE PARAGRAPH

1. The Portrait of the Lady by Khushwant Singh

The lesson **The Portrait of the Lady** is written by **Khushwant Singh**. In this lesson the author speaks about his bond with his grandmother. The lesson is very informative. Grandmother was short, fat, bent and had wrinkled face. In the spotless white dress, she looked as a winter landscape. The author's parents went to live in the city to make fortunes. The author was left with his grandmother in the village. He studied in a village school attached to the temple. The grandmother accompanied the author to school. She reads scriptures in the temple. She gets the author ready for the school. She carries stale chapattis to the village dogs. I like this lesson very much.

2. The Queen of Boxing - M. C. Mary Kom

The lesson **The Queen of Boxing** is written by **M.C. Mary Kom**. In this lesson the author speaks about her journey as a boxer. She is an Indian woman boxer. She managed to get financial support for her trip to the USA as the two MP's donated Rs. 5,000 and 3,000 and her father gave her RS 2,000/-. People had made efforts to collect the money for her trip and so she thought that she should not return empty – handed. She considered winning in New Delhi as her greatest achievements. She won the gold medal in the Asian women's boxing championship from 2001 to 2004. She was called "

Queen of Boxing" and "Magnificent Mary." **I like this lesson very much.**

3. Forgetting - Robert Lynd

The lesson **Forgetting** is written by **Robert Lynd**. In this lesson the author speaks about human memory. Lynd actually wonders at the human memories of a modern man. Telephone numbers and addresses of friends, dates of good vintage, appointments for lunch and dinner are a few things that a person remembers easily. Posting letters is the commonest type of forgetfulness. Books, umbrellas and walking sticks are the articles the writers forget most often. **I like this lesson very much.**

42. POEM PARAGRAPH

1. ONCE UPON A TIME - GABRIEL OKARA

The poem "**Once Upon a Time**" is written by the poet **Gabriel Okara**. In this poem, the poet talks about people in the past and present. The poem is highly informative. In this poem a father speaks to his son. He says that people in the past laughed with their hearts. But people, in the present, laugh only with their teeth. Modern people are fake. They wear many fake faces like dresses. The poet admits that he also learnt the same. The poet hated the fake people and their qualities. Now the poet wants to relearn how to laugh, like his son. The poet, Gabriel Okara, through the poem "Once Upon a Time" teaches a very good lesson to us.

2. CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR - OGDEN NASH

The poem "**Confessions of a Born Spectator**" is written by the poet **Ogden Nash**. In this poem, the poet talks about his wishes to be a spectator. The poem is highly informative. He says, people choose different sports. The poet admires athletes. They sweat for fun or hire. The poet is very happy as a spectator. Wisdom pleases the ego. He does not want to exchange his place with the players. The poet, Ogden Nash, through the poem "Confessions of a Born Spectator" teaches a very good lesson to us.

3. LINES WRITTEN IN THE EARLY SPRING - WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

The poem "**Lines Written in the Early Spring**" is written by the poet **William Wordsworth**. In this poem, the poet talks about the beauty of Nature. The poem is highly informative. The poet sits in the grove and enjoys nature. He sees pleasure in flowers and birds. Every flower enjoys the air it breathes. **'Heaven' refers to god's place.** The poet was in pleasant and meditative mood. These happy thoughts bring him sad thoughts. He says humans have disconnected themselves from nature. This is the reason for their miseries. The poet, **William Wordsworth**, through the poem "**Lines Written in the Early Spring**" teaches a very good lesson to us.

43. SUPPLEMENTARY PARAGRAPH

1. After Twenty Years - O.Henry

Bob and Jimmy were friends. Bob was 18 and Jimmy was 20. Bob had gone to the west. He became a criminal. Jimmy became police man. After twenty years he returned to New York to meet the friend. Jimmy recognised him. He was the criminal wanted by Chicago but he was not able to arrest him. So he sent another police man to do the job.

2. A Shot in the Dark – Saki

Philip Sletherby was travelling by train to Brill Manor. In the train he met Bertie, Saltpen's son. He told that he was going to fishing. He left his purse and so he asked him to give 3 pounds. Philip Sletherby thinks him as fraud. At last he came to know the truth. He felt sorry for his mistake.

3. The First Patient- C.V.Burgess

The patients were waiting for the dentist in the waiting room. Women 5 spent her time by showing her photos to women 6. When the doctor treats the first patient Joe, all the other patients became panic because of the sounds of hammer. Then the nurse came out and carries pliers and hacksaw. The patients became panic by thinking that the dentist was using the tools for the treatment. Almost all the other patients left the clinic. At last Joe came out and told that the dentist has lost the key of his cabinet so he used hammer pliers to open it. The patients misunderstood that the dentist used those hardware for the treatment.

44 Note-making

Question no. 44

<p>Format of Note Making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 	<p>Format:</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>TITLE</u></p> <p>I). <u>Subtitle 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Key points _____ b) Key points _____ c) Key points _____ <p>II). <u>Subtitle 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Key points _____ b) Key points _____ c) Key points _____ <p>III). <u>Subtitle 3</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Key points _____ b) Key points _____ c) Key points _____
---	--

Example Passage:

<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Benefits of Playing Games</p> <p>1. Aim of education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Personality to grow to its full stature. b) Physical, intellectual, spiritual and moral development. <p>2. Games</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) keeping the body healthy and fit. b) Physical fitness & freedom from ailments c) Sophisticated games hockey, food ball & tennis <p>3. Exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 transports the carbon dioxide from the tissue to the lungs. The lungs throughout the gas where we exhale. The white blood cells are big and few compared to red cells numbering only one for every 700 red cells. They are the body's 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.

45. LETTER WRITING

1. Formal Letter format

From
XXXX,
YYYY.

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,
Xxxx

Place: YYY
Date: date of exam.

Address on the Cover,
To
XXX,
YYY.

2. Informal Letter format

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,
xxxx

Address on the envelope:-

To
.....

1. Write a letter to your head master of your school requesting to provide Transfer/Conduct Certificate.

From

XXX,
YYY.

To

The Headmaster,
ABC Hr. Sec. School,
YYYY.

Sir,

Sub: Requesting Transfer / Conduct Certificate - reg.

I studied in your school in 12th A section during the year 2021 – 2022. Now I want to join B.E. Course. So I request you to issue my Transfer Certificate /Conduct Certificate.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully,
XXXX

Date : 18.09.24

Place : YYY XXX

2) Write a letter to the Headmaster of your school requesting him to issue your duplicate mark sheet.

From

XXX,
YYY.

To

The Headmaster,
ABC Hr. Sec. School,
YYY.

Sir,

Sub: Requesting duplicate mark sheet -reg.

I studied 12th standard in 2022. I lost my 12th mark sheet on transit. I request you to issue me a duplicate mark sheet.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully,
XXXX

Date : 18.09.24

Place : YYYY

3 a) Write a letter to Sports Company ordering sports items

From

XXX,
YYY.

To

The Manager,
Star sports,
Gandhi Road,
Krishnagiri.

Sir,

Sub: order for sports materials

As we are in need of following sports materials. I request you to send them as soon as possible.

Cricket bats - 10 Nos
Tennis balls - 20 Nos
Volley balls - 5Nos
Carom board -5Nos

Please ensure all the items are in good condition and well packed without damage.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully,

XXX

Date : 18.09.24

Place : YYY XXX

Address on the envelope:

XXXX

YYYY

3 b) Write a letter to book seller ordering books

From

XXX,
YYY.

To

The Manager,
Star books company ,
Gandhi Road,
Krishnagiri.

Sir,

Sub: order for books

As we are in need of following books. I request you to send them as soon as possible.

Comics - 10 copies
Grammar book - 5 copies
Soft skill book - 10 copies
Story books- 5 copies

Please ensure all the items are in good condition and well packed without damage.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully,

XXX

Date : 18.09.24

Place : YYY XXX

Address on the cover:

XXXX

YYYY

4) Responding The Advertisement

From

XXXX,
YYYY,

Refer question paper

1. 'To' address
2. Name of the post
3. Qualification

To
The Manager,
5/67, Rich Street,
New Delhi - 110005.

Sir / Madam,

Sub: Application for the post ofreg.

Ref: Your ad. in "The Hindu" Dt.....

I saw your advertisement in The Hindu dated..... I would like to apply for the post. I have enclosed my Bio-data here with. If selected, I would do my work sincerely.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,
xxxx

Place : yyyy
Date : date of the exam

BIO-DATA

1. Name : xxxx
2. Father's name : xxxx
3. Date of birth : 01.06 . 1982
4. Sex : Male
5. Nationality : Indian
6. Address : YYYY
7. Educational Qualification : M. Sc,
8. Languages known : Tamil, English and Hindi
9. Previous Experience : Two years
10. Reference : xxxx

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that all the information given above is true.

Yours faithfully,
XXXX

Place :
Date :

Address on the Cover:

XXXX
YYYY

5) Write a letter to your father seeking his permission to join swimming class.

YYYY,
18.03.2023

Dear father,

How are you? I am fine. I hope all are fine. I want to join swimming class in our school. The fee is Rs.400/- per month. Please give me permission. Convey my regards to all.

Yours lovingly,
XXXX

Address on the Cover

XXXX
YYYY

6) Write a letter to your friend congratulating her for her victory in Para Olympic Games.

Rajaji Street, Dharmapuri,
27th February, 2023.

Dear Lakshmi,

Hi, I am fine. How are you? I hope all are fine. I am very happy to know that you have won the medal in Para Olympic Games. Congratulations! I am very proud of you. You made our country proud. Please accept my hearty wishes.

Your loving friend,
XXX

Address on the cover

Uma,
27, Gandhi Street,
YYYY.

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

Bharathi nagar, Karur.
27th March, 2023.

Dear uncle,

Hai 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,
xxxx

Address on the envelope:

Mr. Chinku, 2/49C, Parish Nagar,
Krishnagiri.

46 ERROR SPOTTING

1. ARTICLES	
1. He gave me an one rupee note.	He gave me a one rupee note.
2. The cow is an useful animal.	The cow is a useful animal.
3. He made an universal appeal to all.	He made a universal appeal to all.
4. There is an university at Madurai.	There is a university at Madurai.
5. He joined an European university last year.	He joined a European university last year.
6. He is a honest person.	He is an honest person.
7. We speak the English.	We speak English.
8. Mala is a M.A in English.	Mala is an M.A in English
9. He wears a HMT watch presented by his uncle.	He wears an HMT watch presented by his uncle.
10. John is best student in the class.	John is the best student in the class.
11. Taj Mahal is one of the greatest wonder of the word	Taj Mahal is one of the greatest wonders of the word.
2. CONJUNCTION	
1. Though she is weak but she is active.	Though she is weak, she is active.
2. Although he came late, but she finishes the work in time.	Although he came late, she finishes the work in time.
3. Even though he walked fast but she missed the bus.	Even though he walked fast, she missed the bus.
4. As the boy was weak, so he could not run fast.	As the boy was weak, he could not run fast. The boy was weak, so he could not run fast
3. CONCORD	
1. None of you know the answer.	None of you knows the answer.
2. No one know the answer.	No one knows the answer.
3. One of the boy has got the first prize.	One of the boys has got the first prize.
4. One of his men were caught by police.	One of his men was caught by police.
5. One of his sons are a doctor in US.	One of his sons is a doctor in US.
6. Two and two make four.	Two and two makes four.
7. The news are very good.	The news is very good.
8. Mathematics are my favourite subject.	Mathematics is my favourite subject.
9. Civics are my favourite subject.	Civics is my favourite subject.
10. Principal with all the teachers are present.	Principal with all the teachers is present.
11. A group of twelve students are present today.	A group of twelve students is present today.
12. Neither Ram nor Arun are present today.	Neither Ram nor Arun is present today.
13. Either the teacher or the students attends the meeting	Either the teacher or the students attend the meeting .
14. Either of the boys are eligible for the exam.	Either of the boys is eligible for the exam.

4. PREPOSITION	
1. Sheela is Junior than me.	Sheela is Junior to me.
2. Children prefer TV games than story books.	Children prefer TV games to story books.
3. She kept the book in the table.	She kept the book on the table.
4. The cat was sitting in the table.	The cat was sitting on the table.
5. She goes to the school by foot.	She goes to the school on foot.
6. He congratulated me for winning the election.	He congratulated me on winning the election.
7. We were discussing about the matter.	We were discussing the matter.
8. She is angry at her husband.	She is angry with her husband.
9. The dog fell along the river.	The dog fell into river.
10. Let us hope through the best.	Let us hope for the best.
11. He told to me a story.	He told me a story.
12. I believe on God.	I believe in God.
13. He is suffering with typhoid.	He is suffering from typhoid.
14. I place great confidence on you.	I place great confidence in you.
15. There was a quarrel among Suresh and Ganesh.	There was a quarrel between Suresh and Ganesh.
5. NUMBERS	
1. He sold his furnitures .	He sold his furniture .
2. He has finished his meals .	He has finished his meal .
3. My father gave me lot of advices .	My father gave me lot of advice .
4. He is my cousin brother .	He is my cousin.
5. They are my son-in-laws .	They are my sons -in-law.
6. He took up gymnastics when he was seven year old.	He took up gymnastic when he was seven year old.
7. Guilty must be punished.	Guilt must be punished.
6. QUESTION TAG:	
1. Barking dogs seldom bite, don't they?	Barking dogs seldom bite, do they?
2. We rarely go to the movies, don't we?	We rarely go to the movies, do we?
3. Everyone has a rose, doesn't he?	Everyone has a rose, don't they?
4. I am a teacher, amn't I?	I am a teacher, aren't I?
7. CONDITIONAL CLAUSE:	
1. If he works hard, he would pass.	If he works hard, he will pass .
2. If he worked hard, he will pass.	If he worked hard, he would pass.
3. If he worked hard, he would have passed.	If he had worked hard, he would have passed.
8. DEGREE:	
1. Kala is tallest girl in the class.	Kala is the tallest girl in the class.
2. My uncle is richest man in the village.	My uncle is the richest man in the village.
3. Chennai is one of the biggest city in India.	Chennai is one of the biggest cities in India.
4. Nithya is taller to Nivi.	Nithya is taller than Nivi
9. DIFFERENT TENSE FORM:	
1. Every day she went to temple.	Every day she goes to temple.
2. Yesterday he goes to Krishnagiri.	Yesterday he went to Krishnagiri.
3. Tomorrow he bought a smart phone.	Tomorrow he will buy a smart phone.
4. He played now .	He is playing now .
5. When I went there she will sleep there.	When I went there, she was sleeping .
6. I lived in the village since 2001.	I have been living in the village since 2001.
7. We will wait for you for the last one hour.	We have been waiting for you for the last one hour.
10. PHRASE:	
1. Looking through the window and he saw the stranger.	Looking through the window he saw the stranger.
2. We did not reject the proposal, nor we accepted it.	We neither rejected the proposal, nor we accepted it.
3. Instead of the rain the match continued.	In spite of the rain the match continued.

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