

X-STANDARD
ENGLISH
SPECIAL GUIDE

10-ஆம் வகுப்பு

ENGLISH SPECIAL GUIDE

ஒரு மதிப்பெண் வினாக்கள் (ENGLISH)

10-ஆம் வகுப்பு ஆங்கிலம் பாடப்புத்தகத்தில் உள்ள ஒரு மதிப்பெண் வினாக்கள், GeoGebra மென்பொருளின் உதவியோடு, ஒரு வினாவிற்கு சரியான விடையை தேர்வு செய்ய, அதிகபட்சம் மூன்று வாய்ப்புகள் வழங்கி, மாணவர்களின் கற்றல், கற்பித்தல் திறன் அதிகரிக்கும் வகையில் வடிவமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறோம்.

குறிப்பு : Hi-Tech Lab-ல் QR Code -ஐ Scan செய்து அல்லது Link -ஐ click செய்து மாணவர்கள் பயிற்சி செய்யும் விதமாக மென்பொருள் உருவாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

ENGLISH	ENGLISH
QR	
LINK	https://www.geogebra.org/m/b7w4y8an

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Q.No. 1 to 3 Choose the correct SYNONYM of the question word from the options.

1. The young bird kept calling her mother *plaintively*. (April2023)

a) happily b) sadly c) rigorously d) vainly

UNIT - 1 Ledge – a narrow shelf Shrilly – a high pitched sound Devour – to eat Gnaw – chew Trot – jog/run slowly Preening – cleaning Whet – to sharpen Plaintively – sadly Swoop – to move quickly	UNIT - 4 Bifurcate–divided into two Revive – to bring back to life Ascertained – confirmed Crumbled – broken Unperturbed – undisturbed Affluent – wealthy UNIT - 5 Grapple – to fight Inclusion – including Gaze – stare Cloister – enclosed by
UNIT - 2 Attic – loft Slammed – shut Gruffly – sadly Intuitively – without conscious Beveled – reduced Yanked – pulled Indignant – showing anger UNIT - 3 Circumnavigate –to travel around Indigenously – naturally / innately Consonance – agreement Expedition – a journey / voyage Replenishment – restoration Apprehensive – anxious Anticipate – to foresee	UNIT - 6 Chirping – sharp sound Bustle – move Unison – simultaneous Rapping – striking Cranky – strange UNIT - 7 Gaunt – lean Twitched – short sudden jerking Groan – moan Delirious – restlessness Frail – weak and delicate Startled – felt sudden shock Scuffle - fight

Q.No. 4 to 6 Choose the correct ANTONYM of the question word from the options.

1. I forgot all about Mr.Hamel's ruler and how *cranky* he was

a) unusual b) familiar c) unfamiliar d) strange

UNIT - 1 Mockingly x respectfully Repulsion x attraction Starve x well fed Courage x cowardice / timidity Exhausted x energized Praising x Scolding	UNIT -5 Frustrating x pleasing Gaze x blink Ancient x modern Arrive x depart Brave x cowardly Gloomy x cheerful Inferior x superior
UNIT -2 Gruffly x happily Whammed x pulled Yanked x pushed Advent x departure Suspected x trusted Hullabaloo x Silence Palely x bright Despondent x hopeful Gripped x released	UNIT -6 Chirping x alarming Strange x normal Commotion x calmness Quiet x noisy Unison x conflict Chocked x unblocked
UNIT -3 Appreciate x despise Tremendous x tiny Potential x incapability Discriminate x indiscriminate Consonance x disagreement Glad x sorry Active x inactive Cursed x blessed Reluctant eager UNIT -4 Bifurcated x merged Dilated x Contracted / Shrunk Affluent x Poor Acute x moderate Antique x new, modern Essential x unimportant Ascertained x disproved	UNIT -7 Gloomy x bright Rudely x politely Groan x laugh Frail x strong Startled x unsurprised Heaven x hell Persuade x dissuade Illness x wellness Boon x bane Crumbled x attached Exhausted x energetic Ignorant x well informed

Question no : 7 Singular – Plural குறிப்பு: ஒருமையை (Singular) பன்மையாக மாற்றும் முறை (Plural)

Choose the correct plural form of 'formula' from the following.

- a) formulae b) formulas c) formii d) formules

S.No.	Description	Activity	Singular	Plural
1	பெரும்பாலான சொற்களுக்கு	Add – s(s-ஐ சேர்க்கவும்)	apple	Apples
			book	Books
2	Ends in S,X,Z,Ch,Sh- ல் முடியும் வார்த்தைகளுக்கு	-es சேர்க்கவும்	bus	Buses
			box	Boxes
3	Ends in Vowel +y (a,e,l,o,u+y)	Add – s(s-ஐ சேர்க்கவும்)	boy	boys
			key	Keys
4	Ends in consonant + y, y – நீக்கவும்	-ies சேர்க்கவும்	lady	Ladies
			baby	Babies
5	Ends in Vowel +o (a,e,i,o,u+o)	-s சேர்க்கவும்	Radio	Radios
			Kangaroo	Kangaroos
6	Ends in consonant + o	-es சேர்க்கவும்	Tomato	Tomatoes
			Mosquito	Mosquitoes
7	Ends in –um / on, um / on நீக்கவும்	-a சேர்க்கவும்	Bacterium	Bacteria
			Criterion	Criteria
8	Ends in – f/fe, f/fe நீக்கவும்	-ves சேர்க்கவும்	Leaf	Leaves
			Knife	Knives
9	-oo-(Vowels) வரும்போது -oo- நீக்கவும்	-ee சேர்க்கவும்	Tooth	Teeth
			Goose	Geese
10	is – வரும்போது is – நீக்கவும்	-es சேர்க்கவும்	Crisis	Crises
			Thesis	Theses
11	-us- ல் முடியும் போது	-i சேர்க்கவும்	Focus	Foci
			Syllabus	Syllabi
12	-a ல் முடியும் போது	-ae சேர்க்கவும்	alga	Algae

Singular	Plural
Chair	Chairs
Box	Boxes
Eskimo	Eskimos
Radius	Radii
Child	Children
Deer	Deer
Loaf	Loaves
Hero	Heroes
Knife	Knives
Furniture	Furniture
Accessory	Accessories

Singular	Plural
Alumnus	Alumni
Datum	Data
Shelf	Shelves
Stratum	Strata
Terminus	Termini
Woman Servant	Women Servants
Cattle	Cattle
Luggage	Luggage
Staff	Staff

Q No: 8 Prefix – Suffix

Form a derivative by adding the right suffix to the word 'fail'.

- a) en b) ure c) ment d) ion

Root word
Prefix ——— **Un quench able** ——— Suffix

A **prefix** is a letter / letters used before a root word to form a new word (ஒரு சொல்லுக்கு முன் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் எழுத்து / எழுத்துக்கள்) (un-,in-,dis-,en-,mis-) e.g: Super-Star,inter-national

A **suffix** is a letter / letters used after /end of the root word to form a new word (ஒரு சொல்லுக்கு பின் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் எழுத்து / எழுத்துக்கள்) (-able,-ous,-er,-or,-ment,) e.g:beauty – beauti-ful,read-ing

Choose the appropriate *Prefix or Suffix* from the options given. If answer is known, choose and write the correct answer. In case of doubt, check the options with the root word so that you could form a new meaningful word. **Before answering the question, check whether *Prefix or Suffix* is to be chosen.**

S No	Prefix	Root Word	New Word	Root Word	Suffix	New word
1	Il	literate	illiterate	child	hood	Childhood
2	Super	natural	supernatural	examine	tion	Examination
3	Il	legal	Illegal	comfort	able	Comfortable
4	Dis	qualify	Disqualify	Able	ity	Ability
5	Sub	urban	Sub-urban	establish	ment	Establishment
6	In	accurate	In-accurate	technology	cal	Technological
7	Mal	nutrition	Mal -nutrition	slave	ish	Slavish
8	Bi	cycle	Bi-cycle	Enjoy	ment	Enjoyment
9	Inter	national	Inter-national	origin	al	original
10	Micro	scope	Micro-scope	Hand	Ful	Handful

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En-large	enlarge
Hand-some	Handsome
Danger-ous	Dangerous
Em-power	Empower
Natural	Supernatural
Fashion	Fashionable

Relevant	Irrelevant
Appear	Appearance
Obedient	Obediently
Document	Documentation
Neighbor	Neighborhood
National	Multinational

Q No: 9 Abbreviations and Acronym

Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation 'CD':

- a) Compact Drive b) Condensed Display c) Compact Disc d) Common Drive

BPT – Bachelor of Physiotherapy
IQ – Intelligence Quotient
ONGC – Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
GPS – Global Positioning System
IIT - Indian Institute Of Technology
CBI - Central Bureau of Investigation
MRI - Magnetic Resonance Imaging
IMF - International Monetary Fund
CRY - Child Rights and You
HDTV - High-Definition Television
SIM - Subscriber Identity Module
ISRO - Indian Space Research Organization

GST - Goods and Services Tax
SBI - State Bank of India
PAN - Permanent Account Number
ATM - Automated Teller Machine
Dept – Department
Ltd – Limited
Temp – Temperature
Ann –Annual
Lit – Literature
Dis – District
App – Application

Q No: 10 (a) Phrasal verb

Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate phrasal verb given below.

The mother instructed the maid to _____ the child carefully.

- a) warm up b) shut down c) look after d) take off

Phrasal verb	Meaning
Call off	Cancel (ரத்துசெய்தல்)
Give in	Yield (விட்டுக்கொடுத்தல்)
Get back	Return (திரும்ப)
Get on	Friendly relationship (நட்புடன் இருத்தல்)
Give up	Stop doing (கைவிடுதல்)
Lay by	Keep for future use(எதிர்காலபயன்பாட்டிற்குவைத்தல்)
Lay over	Stop at a place (பயணத்திற்குநடுவில் வைத்தல்)
Look up	Search (தேடுதல்)
Put off	Postponed (ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது)
Stand back	Move back (ரத்துசெய்தல்)
Stand off	Keep away (பின் செல்)
Stand out	Continue to resist (எதிர்க்க)

1. The chief guest **gave away** the prizes.
2. The plane **took off** as scheduled.
3. We **put on** new dress on festivals
4. The sports meet was **called off** due to rain
5. We must not **give in** to temptations
6. I shall **look for** the information using the net
7. There will be **shut down** in the office next week
8. The sailors soon **ran out** of food and water

Q No: 10 (b) Idioms and Phrases

1. Once in a blue moon – a rare event
2. In deep waters – difficult situation
3. On the ball - competent
4. The cat is out of the bag – the secret is out
5. Lend an ear – Listen
6. Over the moon – Extremely Happy
7. Find one's voice – More confident in expressing
8. Hit the Road – To start a journey
9. Take for a ride – to cheat
10. On the rope – state of collapse or defeat

Q No: 11 Compound words

Joining two or more words to frame a new meaningful word.

(இரண்டு அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட சொற்களின் கூடுதலால் உருவாக்கப்படும் புதிய பொருளுள்ள சொல்)

Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word 'SUN' to form a compound word.

- a) thing b) hole c) glasses d) hand

S NO	Word 1 + Word 2	Compound Word
1	Noun + Noun	Seafood, Starlight, Schoolboy
2	Adjective + Noun	Goodwill, software, gentleman
3	Gerund + Noun	Sewing machine, dining room
4	Adverb + Noun	Fastfood, outpost, insight
5	Verb + Adverb	Washout, flashback, makeover
6	Noun + Verb	Nightfall, daybreak, waterfall
7	Adjective + Verb	Freedrive, dryclean, deep-fry
8	Adverb + Verb	Outrun, well defined, downcast
9	Noun + Adjective	Radioactive, lightsensitive
11	Adjective + Adjective	Paleblue, lightgreen

Side - walk	Story - telling
Mile - stone	Life - boat
Sun - set	Sea - shore
Toll - gate	Boarding - pass
Bee - hive	Traffic - jam
Mile - stone	Green - house
Sun - set	Alarm - clock
Toll - gate	Income - tax
Show - case	Watch - man

Q No: 12 Prepositions

Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition given below.

Keep the books _____ the table.

- a) on b) to c) into d) with

A word or group of words used before a noun or pronoun to show time, place, movement.

(பெயர்ச்சொல் (அ) பிரதிபெயர்ச்சொல்லின் நேரம், இடம் அல்லதுநிலையைதெரிவிக்கிறது)

E.g in, at, from, to, out of....on, for, over, under

We are going to Delhi

I got up at 6am

He was born on 14th February 2005

Prepositions of Time

"at" is used for specific time

(eg)at 3pm, at the moment , at sunrise

"in" - in is used for months, years, decades, centuries and long periods of times.

In 2014, in April, in the morning

"on" is used for days and dates

e.g on Friday, on 3rd April.

Preposition of Place:

"At" – used for a point

(e.g) at the end

at the entrance

"In" – used for enclosed spaces

(e.g) in the room, in my bag, in the stadium.

"on" – used for surfaces

(e.g) on the table, on the cover

Preposition of movement: to, towards, through, into, across, over, along, in, on

Choose the appropriate preposition:

1. Failure is often the consequence of negligence.
(effect of, consequence of, reason of, due to)
2. He was rejected for want of experience.
(in, of, off, for)
3. The fox jumped into the well.
(on, to, into, with)
4. Peter closed the hole with his finger.
(in, with, on, into)
5. Keep the books on the table.
(on, to , into, with)
6. The entire province trembled with dread.
(in, of, on, with)
7. There was pin-drop silence in the room.
(in, to, near, with)
8. He was near the sea.
(on, to, near, with)
9. Hasan is a man of character.
(for, on, by, of)
10. The car dashed against the tree.
(against, of, about, for)
11. All at once the church clock stuck twelve.
(in, on, of, at)
12. There is a temple right in front of my house.
(in back of, apart from, in front of)

13. Global warming is an effect of the green house emission.
(an effect of, in spite to, in addition to)
14. In spite of several warnings, he continued to swim.
(due to, in spite of, because of)
15. He didn't turn up due to his busy schedule.
(consequence of, due to, except for)

Q.NO.13. TENSE AND VERBS

Tense is a form that a verb takes to show the time of action or a state expressed by the verb.

There are three main tense forms.

1. Present tense 2. Past tense 3. Future tense

Each of the tenses mentioned above has four forms

1. Simple 2. Continuous 3. Perfect 4. Perfect continuous

Present tense

1. Simple present:

- To express habitual action
- To express Universal truths
- To denote scientific facts and planned future action
- Proverbs

Key words

today, daily, usually, generally, every day, week, month, year, now a days, always, this week, often, sometimes, hardly, rarely,

normally, occasionally, frequently, regularly, etc.,

Rule no :1

Singular nouns _____ Verb + s/es/ies
(He ,She ,It, Names) Add 's'/es/ies to the given verb

Rule no :2

Plural nouns _____ Verb only
(we, you, they, I) (write only the given verb)

Example:

1. Suresh goes (go) for a walk at 6'o clock in the morning.
2. I usually go (go) to school in time.
3. We go (go) to school regularly.
4. The boys play (play) cricket every evening.

2. Present continuous tense

It is used to express an action going on at the present time of speaking.

Key words:

Now, at present, at this moment, still, till now

Singular ----- is + verb +ing

(If singular sentence comes add 'is' before the given verb and add 'ing' after the given verb)

Plural ----- are + verb +ing

(If plural sentence comes add 'are' before the given verb and add 'ing' after the given verb)

I ----- am +verb +ing

(If I comes add 'am' before the given verb and add 'ing' after the given verb)

Example:

1. The dog is barking (barking) now . Dog- singular
2. Many artificial satellites are revolving (revolve) the earth at present.
3. The students are playing (play) cricket at this time.
4. I am writing(write) a poem now.

3. Present perfect tense

An action which has been completed at time of speaking. (Just now completed actions)

Key words:

Just now, already, sofar, recently, yet, lately

Singular ----- has + past participle (V3)

(If singular sentence comes add 'has' before the given verb and change the given verb to v3+past participle)

Plural ----- have + past participle (V3)

(If plural sentence comes add 'have' before the given verb and change the given verb to v3+past participle)

Note:

Present tense(V1)	Past tense(V2)	Past Participle(V3)
Play	played	played
Come	came	Come
See	saw	seen
Write	wrote	written
Apply	applied	applied
Go	went	gone

Example:

1. Just now he has gone (go)out.
2. We have seen (see) the Niagara falls recently.
3. Yet I have not passed (not pass) the MCA degree.
4. You have written (write) two poems so far.

4.Present perfect continuous tense

It is used to express an action going on continuously and not completed at the time of speaking.

Key words:

Since, for two years, for the past two days , for three months, etc.,

Singular ----- has been +verb + ing

(If singular sentence comes add 'has been' before the given verb and add 'ing' after the given verb)

Plural and I ----- have been +verb + ing.

(If plural sentence comes add 'have been' before the given verb and add 'ing' after the given verb)

Example:

1. They have been learning (learn) music for the past two years.
2. Monika has been singing (sing) a few songs since 6 pm.
3. I have been working (work) at Bangalore since 2020.
4. He has been building (build) his house since last month.

Past tense

1.Simple past:

- To express a single action happened.
- A completed action in the past.

Key words:

Yesterday, last week, last month, last year, ago, long ago, once, one day, Then, In 2020, in my childhood, in my boyhood

Nehru, Gandhi..... etc.,

Singular , plural ----- The given verb change into the past tense(V2)

Example:

1. We got (get) Independence on 15th august 1947.
2. Tagore wrote (write) Our National Anthem.
3. Yesterday we bought (buy) a Laptop.
4. Last year, they built (build) a high wall around the house.

2.Past continuous tense:

- To express an action going on at some time in the past.
- It is used to describe actions ongoing in the past.

Key words

When, while, As, by the time yesterday, all last week, all last month, all morning, all evening, long time yesterday, from 2'o clock to 4'o clock, throughout the night, during Gupta period, etc.,

Singular and I ----- was + verb + ing

Plural ----- were + verb + ing

Example:

1. When I entered the room, my father was reading (read) a newspaper.
2. He fell down while he was playing (play)
3. I was writing (write) a story for a long time yesterday.
4. When I went to the playground the boys were playing (play) foot ball.

3.Past perfect tense

- It is used to express a completed action in the past.
- When two past actions are referred the first actions is expressed in the perfect.

Key words:

After, before, when, already,... etc.,

Singular ----- had + past participle(V3)

Plural and I

Example:

1. He had reached (reach) home before it began to rain.
2. After all the guests had left (leave) we cleaned the dining hall.
3. We studied well after the teacher had advised (advice) us.
4. I came to the school , after I had had (had) my lunch.

4.Past perfect continuous tense

- To express an action started in the past and finished in the past with a duration of time.

Key words:

Some years before, for two years ... etc., since (when, while, after, before)

Singular ----- had been + verb +ing

Plural and I

- To describe an action in the past that had begun and had been going on for some time before another action took place in the past.

Example

1. I had been singing (sing) for two hours yesterday.
2. We had been living (live) in this house some years before.
3. I had been waiting (wait) for two hours when you came to me yesterday.
4. He had been working (work) for five hours when he sat for lunch.

Future tense:

1.Simple future:

- To express an action that will take place in the future time.
- To express the speaker's opinion, for something to be done in the future.

Key words:

Tomorrow, next week, next month, next year, soon , shortly, in 2026, here after, within a week, within a month within a year,

At the end of this week, At the end of this month, At the end of this year, in a few weeks, in a few months, in a few years, In a few days... etc

I, we ----- shall + verb

He, She, They, It, You, Names etc ----- will + verb

Example:

1. We shall visit (visit) Mumbai next week.
2. The school will reopen (reopen) next month.
3. I will go (go) to Chennai shortly.
4. He will sing (sing) tomorrow.

2.Future continuous tense:

- The future continuous tense is used to denote an action which is expected to be in progress at a certain point of time in the future.

Key words:

At this time next week, At this time next month, At this time next year, this afternoon, next month ,between 4'o clock to 6'o clock tomorrow...etc.,

I, We/I ----- Shall be +verb + ing

Others ----- Will be +verb + ing

Example :

1. On Friday next week, he will be going (go) to Mumbai.
2. Next Monday by this time we shall be travelling (travel) by G.T Express.
3. My brother will be learning (learn) music at 8 a.m to 10 a.m tomorrow.
4. When I meet my father tomorrow at 3'o clock he will be working (work) in his office.

3.Future perfect tense:

- The future perfect tense denotes the completion of an action within a definite period of time in the future.

Key words:

By Monday evening, By this time tomorrow, By the end of 2030, By the end of next week, By the end of next month, By the end of next year, By 12 pm, By the end of this week, In two years time, By 7 Pm tomorrow.... Etc.,

I, We / I ----- Shall have + past participle(V3)

Others ----- Will have + past participle(V3)

Example:

1. In two years time, I shall have earned (earn) my degree.
2. I shall have finished (finish) the course by next year.
3. In April next year , he will have completed (complete) two years in this school.
4. By the end of the month, John will have left (leave) for the hostel.

4.Future perfect continuous tense:

- The Future Perfect continuous tense refers to a longer action at a particular time in the future.
- It denotes an action that started before and will continue through a longer period of time in the future.

Key words:

By tomorrow, for two years, by 6 pm ...etc.,

I, We / I ----- Shall have been +verb + ing

Others ----- Will have been +verb + ing

Example:

1. By 8 am I shall have been reading (read) the news paper for two hours.
2. Mr Ram Gopal will have been working (work) in our school for twenty years next Monday.
3. By next June, I shall have been completed (complete) my studies.

'Be' Verb (present tense)

Be verb ----- Singular ----- is

(write 'is' instead of 'be')

Be verb ----- Plural ----- are

(write 'are' instead of 'be')

I ----- am

(write 'am' instead of 'be')

Example:

1. Sri Lanka is (be) an Island.
2. The Indians are (be) active nowadays.
3. I am (be) very happy today.
4. Honesty is (be) the best policy.

'Be' Verb (past tense)

Singular and I ----- was

Plural ----- were

Example:

1. Ashoka was (be) a great king.
2. Johnson was (be) the best scholar.
3. There were (be) some boys who played football yesterday.
4. The old books were (be) on that shelf yesterday.

Q.NO.14.Linkers and conjunctions**Points to remember:**

- Linkers (sentence connectors) are words that join some words, phrases or sentences.
- Linkers may be a conjunction or a relative pronoun or a phrase preposition.
- Linkers do not simply join sentences together. They also show how ideas are related.

Conjunctions or Linkers

Linkers showing time:

(**when, while, after, before, till ,until, as soon as, as long as...etc.,**)

Example:

1. When I was alive and had a human heart.
2. My mother called me while I was playing foot ball.
3. After he had finished the work, he had left his office.
4. I will wait here until you return.
5. Wait till I return.

Linkers showing reason:

(**because, since, as, for, since then, before that, after that**)

1. We cancelled the picnic because it was raining.
2. Since he had gone to Chennai , he could not attend the school.
3. As John is very weak, he is not able to walk fast.
4. He is rich for he is hard working.
5. Since then nothing has happened.

Linkers showing contrast:

(**but, yet, still, nevertheless, on the other hand, though, although, even though, however, on the contrary**)

1. I rang up but he didn't speak to one.
2. It was the spring season, yet there were no flowers in our garden.
3. We ran all the way still/yet we were late for school.
4. My salary is low nevertheless I find the work interesting.
5. Though/Although/Even though she ran fast, she missed the train.

Linkers showing a position or place:

(**Where, wherever**)

1. Put it back where you found it.
2. You can sit wherever you like.

Linkers adding information:

(**and, not only.... But also, as well as, more over, further more, besides, in addition to**)

1. Both the minister and the officers visited the affected areas.
2. Jaya teaches not only English but also science.
3. He as well as his father is honest.
4. Besides being a dramatist, Shakespeare was also a great poet.
5. She was a talented actor and, moreover a good singer.

Linkers expressing purpose, result :

(**so that, in order that, that, therefore, consequently, then, so, hence, thus**)

1. He works hard so that he may pass.
2. She decided to take only two meals a day in order that she could reduce her weight.
3. I forgot that I had to meet the principal.
4. Therefore more houses need to be built.
5. My car broke down and consequently I was late.

14.Linkers showing condition:

(**If, as long as, unless, otherwise, incase, whether, provided that**)

1. If you work hard, you will pass.
2. We will play cricket, as long as it doesn't rain.
3. Unless you work hard, you cannot secure good marks.
4. Call me in case you need money.
5. Walk carefully otherwise you will fall down.

Relative pronouns as a sentence linkers:

(**who, that, which, whom, whose, where, why, how**)

1. The player who is batting is Viratkoli.
2. All that glitters is not gold.
3. The moment which is lost is lost for ever.
4. The man whom they caught was a thief.
5. I have a book which is written by Tagore.

Linkers express choice:

(or, either....or, neither...nor, otherwise, or else, both ...and, No sooner... then, Scarcely....when)

1. Finish your work or you will not be sent home.
2. Neither Jane nor Ram has attended the function.
3. Hurry up otherwise you will be late.
4. It is raining, take an umbrella or else, you will get drenched.
5. Sheeba is both a singer and a dancer.

Linkers to denote comparison:

(Likewise, similarly)

1. He is our friend and likewise our leader.
2. The two boys dress similarly.

Linkers to denote place:

(where, wherever)

1. Where did you find that strange thing?
2. The hero was feted wherever he went.

PART-II

Section-I Question No 15-18 (Answer anythree)

1.HIS FIRST FLIGHT

1. Why did the seagull failed to fly?

The seagull failed to fly because he was **afraid to fly**.

2. What did the parents do when the young seagull failed to fly?

The parents **threatened to let him starve** on his ledge.

3. What was the first catch of the young seagull's older brother?

Herring was the first catch of the young seagull's older brother.

4. What did the young seagull manage to find in his search for food on the edge?

The young seagull managed to find the **dried pieces of Mackerel's tail and eggshell**.

5. What did the young bird do to seek the attention of his parents?

The young bird **pretended to fall asleep**.

6. What made the young seagull to go mad?

The young seagull was very **hungry**.

7. Did the mother bird offer any food to the younger bird?

No, the mother bird **did not offer** any food to the younger bird.

8. What happened to the young bird when it landed on the green sea?

The young bird was **floating** on the sea

2.THE NIGHT THE GHOST GOT IN

1. Where was the author when he heard the noise?

The author was in the **bathroom**.

2. What did the narrator think the unusual sound was?

The unusual sound was **a burglar or a ghost**.

3. Who were the narrator's neighbors?

Mr. Bodwell and his wife were the narrator's neighbors.

4. How did the Bodwell react, when a shoe was thrown into their house?

Mr. Bodwell was **shouting angrily**.

5. What was the grandfather wearing?

A nightgown, woollen pants, nightcap, leather jacket.

6. What conclusions did grandfather jump to when he saw the caps?

He thought that the cops were from **General Meade's army**.

7. Were the policemen willing to leave the house?

No, the policemen are not willing to leave the house.

8. Who used the zither and how?

Guinea pig used the zither to sleep on it.

3. EMPOWERED WOMEN NAVIGATING THE WORLD

1. What does INSV stand for?

INSV stands for **Indian Naval Ship Vessel**.

2. When was INSV Tarini commissioned to Indian Navy service?

It was commissioned on **18th February 2017**.

3. Who is Tara-Tarini? After whom was the sailboat named?

Tara-Tarini was the **patron deity** for sailors. It was named after the famous Tara-Tarini temple in Odisha.

4. Where did the crew undergo their basic training?

The crew underwent their basic training at **INWTC, in Mumbai**.

5. How long were they trained to undertake the voyage?

They were trained to undertake the voyage for **three years**.

6. Which skill was considered important in the selection process?

The little survival skills were considered important.

7. Who mentored the crew?

Commander Dilip Dondre mentored the crew.

8. Which quality of the skipper helped to bring out a successful expedition?

Honesty of the skipper helped to bring out a successful expedition.

9. Who among the crew mentioned about teamwork?

Payal Gupta mentioned about teamwork.

10. What festival did they celebrate during their expedition?

They celebrated **Diwali** during their expedition.

11. What does the term circumnavigation mean?

It means to **travel around the world in a ship**.

12. Mention the celebrations which the crew enjoyed during their expeditions.

They celebrated **Diwali and birthdays**.

13. Which factor motivated the crew to undertake this expedition?

The entire country was watching and **praying for them**.

4. THE ATTIC

1. When did Aditya leave the local school?

He left after **he had passed the matriculation examination**.

2. Who were Aditya's ancestors?

Aditya's ancestors **were zamindars**.

3. How was the landscape through which they travelled?

The landscape was spotted **with paddy fields**.

4. What did Aditya visit?

He visited **his old school, tea shop, old house, jewelers' shop**.

5. Where was Nagen uncle's shop?

It was next to the **grocery shop and opposite to Lord Shiva's temple**.

6. Besides tea, what did Nagen uncle have in his shop?

He had **biscuits and savouries in his shop**.

7. How did Sanyal show that he had a sense of self-respect?

He showed **by paying money for his tea and biscuits**.

8. Was Sanyal happy about his visitors?

No, Sanyal was **not** happy about his visitors.

5. TECH BLOOMERS

1. How many people in India suffer with disability?

2.21% percent of India's population is disabled.

2. Who is Kim?

Kim is the **Assistive Technologist**.

3. How does Kim help Alisha?

Kim helps Alisha by introducing **Dragon Dictate**.

4. Why is technology important according to David?

It enables him **to communicate**. It helps him **to make friends** control their environment, **study and to find jobs**.

5. Which instrument does David control with his eye movements?

David uses **Liberator Communication Device**.

6. What devices help David to move one place to another?

Liberator Communication Device, ACTIV controller, AAC device and ECO2.

7. What are the benefits of the internet to a common man?

To get access to all sorts of information, to communicate face to face, to send money, to reserve bills and to pay bills.

6. THE LAST LESSON

1. What kind of news was usually put up on the bulletin board?

All the bad news such as **the lost battles, the draft and the orders of the commanding officers.**

2. What was the usual scene when school began every day?

The opening and closing of the desks, lessons repeated in unison,

3. Other than the students, who were present in the class?

The village people, old Hauser, the former mayor, the former postmaster.

4. Why did Mr. Hamel say it was the last French lesson?

The order had come from Berlin to **teach only German.**

5. What was Franz asked to tell? Was he able to answer?

Franz was asked to **recite the rules of principles.** No, he was not able to answer

6. Why did Mr. Hamel blame himself?

Mr. Hamel asked to **water his flowers.** He gave holiday when he wanted to go for fishing.

7. What did M. Hamel say about the French language?

It was **the most beautiful and logical language.**

8. How many years had M. Hamel been in the village?

He had been in the village **for forty years.**

9. What was Franz sorry for?

He was sorry for **not learning his lessons.**

7. THE DYING DETECTIVE

1. How did Watson feel when he heard of Holmes illness?

Watson felt **horrified.**

2. Why didn't the landlady call the doctor?

Holmes did not allow the landlady to call the doctor.

3. Who did Watson see when he entered the room?

Watson saw the **butler.**

4. Who was responsible for Victor Savage's death? What was the evidence for it?

Culverton Smith was responsible. The **poisoned sharp spring** inside the ivory box.

5. How was Holmes able to look sick?

He was **fasting for three days.**

Part -II

Section -II (POETRY)

Question No. 19-22

Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer any THREE of the following.

POEM 1 - LIFE

1. Whom does the word 'me' refer to?

'Me' refers to the **poet.**

2. What kind of life does the poet want to lead?

The poet wants to lead a **happy life.**

3. Why do you think the poet is not in a hurry?

The poet is **moving towards his goal.**

4. Is the poet afraid of future?

No, the poet is **not afraid** of future..

5. How should be the journey of life?

The journey of life should be **joyful.**

6. What did the poet seek as a boy?

New friendship, high adventure and a crown.

7. What is the poet hope?

The poet's hope is that the **last turn in the life's journey will be the best.**

POEM 2 - THE GRUMBLE FAMILY**1. Where does the family live?**

Complaining street.

2. Why do you think the street is named as complaining street?

People are always complaining.

3. What does the word 'growl' mean here?

Growl means make a low guttural sound.

4. Why do they find everything amiss?

They find everything not quite right.

5. What is the opinion about the folks you meet down the street?

Nothing goes right in their life.

6. What does the word 'gloomy' mean here?

Gloomy means sad.

7. What are the ways of the grumble family?

Grumbling about everything.

8. What is the wisest thing that the poet suggests?

Keep away from the grumble street.

9. What does the phrase 'to keep our feet from wandering' refers to?

Don't enter the complaining street.

10. What does the poet expect everyone to learn?

Be happy / to walk with smile and song.

11. What should we do when things go wrong sometimes?

We should not worry.

POEM 3 - I AM EVERY WOMAN**1. What does the word summer mean here?**

Summer means difficulties in women's life.

2. How does she take life?

She takes life positively.

3. What does she mean by 'spring will come again'?

It means good times will come again.

4. What is she strong about?

She is strong in her faith and belief.

5. How does she deal with the adversities in life?

With persistence.

6. Is she complaining about the problems of life?

No.

7. Pick out the words that refer to sufferings of life?

Sighs, groans and moans.

8. What do the words thaw and saw mean here?

Tackle and deal with cruelty.

9. What is the tone of the poetess?

Warning.

10. Describe today's woman according to the poet?

Today's woman has self-respect and pride.

11. How should a woman be treated?

With love and respect.

POEM 4 - THE ANT AND THE CRICKET**1. What was the routine of the cricket?**

The cricket was accustomed to sing.

2. Name the seasons mentioned in the poem?

Spring and summer.

3. Who does 'he' refer to?

'He' refers to the cricket.

4. Why was the cupboard empty?

The cricket **did not save** any food.

5. What couldn't he find on the ground?

He could not find **even a crumb**.

6. Why was the ground covered with snow?

It was **winter season**.

7. What made the cricket bold?

Starvation and famine made it bold.

8. Why did the cricket drip and tremble?

Because the weather was **wet and cold**.

9. Whom did the cricket want to meet?

The ant.

10. What would keep him alive?

Shelter from rain and a mouthful of **grain**.

11. Why do you think ants neither borrow nor lend?

Ants **work hard** and **plan** for future.

12. What was the nature of the cricket? How do you know?

The cricket was **carefree** in nature. It **sang day and night**.

13. Why does the ant refuse to help the cricket?

The ant could not tolerate its laziness.

POEM 5 -THE SECRET OF THE MACHINES**1. Who does 'we' refer to in first stanza?**

'We' refers to **machines**.

2. Who are the speakers and listeners of this poem?

Speakers-machines.

Listeners-Human beings.

3. What metals are obtained from ores and mines?

Metals like iron, gold, silver etc.

4. Are machines humble to accept the evolution of human brain? Why?

Yes, machines work as per human brain's instructions.

5. What feelings are evoked in us by the machines in this poem?

Machines have **no feelings** like humans.

6. Whose task is referred to as 'our task' here?

'Machines' task.

7. Do the machines serve twenty-four hours a day?

Yes.

POEM 6 -NO MEN ARE FOREIGN**1. What is found beneath all uniforms?**

A person.

2. What is same for every one of us?

Land and the air are same for everyone.

3. Where are we all going to lie finally?

We are all going to lie **finally in the same land(grave)**.

4. what is common for all of us?

Sun, air and water are common for all of us.

5. How are we fed?

We are fed by **peaceful harvests**.

6. Mention the Season referred to here.

Winter season is referred to here,

7. Who does 'their' refer to?

'Their' refers to **men**.

8. What does not differ?

The **work/ labor** does not differ.

9. Who tells us to hate our brothers?

The **ruler** of the country.

10. What happens when we hate our brothers?

We hate ourselves.

11. What do we do to ourselves?

We shall dispossess, betray and condemn ourselves.

12. What outrages the innocence?

Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence.

13. Who are not foreign?

No men are foreign.

14. What is not strange?

No country is strange.

POEM 7 -THE HOUSE ON ELM STREET**1. What does 'it' refer to?**

'It' refers to **mysterious house**.

2. Pick out the line that indicates the size of the house.

And inside you can tell it has a ton of space.

3. To whom does 'I' refer to?

'I' refers to **the poetess Nadia Bush**.

4. To whom does 'it' refer to?

'It' refers to the **tree**.

5. In what way the tree is a mystery?

It never **grows leaves and never get small**.

6. Does the house remain the same every day?

No, each day the house just begins to fade.

7. How does the poet consider the house to be a mystery?

The poet could not understand the happenings of the house.

8. Does the poet know what happened in the house?

No.

9. What is the mystery about the house?

No one knows what is happening inside that house.

Q NO 23. Active voice and Passive voice

A voice is the form of a verb that shows whether the subject of the verb does the action (active voice) or whether the action is done to it (passive voice)

There are two kinds of voice

◆ Active voice (Subject is the doer of action)

◆ Passive voice (Subject is not the doer of action, verb is the passive form)

Steps to change active to Passive :

1. Interchange the subject and object.

2. Change the pronouns

3. Add 'by' before the new object

4. Add Suitable be form verb

5. Main Verb should be changed into Past Participle (PP/V3 form)

Active Voice :

◆ When a verb is in the active voice the subject is the actor in other words the subject is doing the action.

Passive Voice :

◆ When a verb is in the passive voice the subject is the receiver of the action of the verb the actor may or may not be expressed by a by + Actor expression

1) Put what or whom before the active voice verb to get the object from the answer find out .

2) The object of the active voice becomes the subject of the passive voice and subject of the active voice becomes the object of the passive voice.

3) If the subject or the object in active voice sentence is a pronoun it changes its form as shown in the table below.

Active Voice to Passive Voice**Pronoun Changes**

From Subject to object	
AV	PV
Subject Position	Object Position
I	Me
We	Us
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
They	Them
It	It

23. Passive Voice to Active Voice

From object to Subject	
Object Position	Subject Position
Me	I
Us	We
You	You
Him	He
Her	She
Them	They
It	It

Simple Tenses – Present – am/is/are

Past – was/were

Future – be

Continuous – Present/Past – being

Prefect – Present/past/Future – been

The verb in the active voice sentence is changed into its passive voice form. To make this change we use the correct form of 'be' (is, are, am, was, were, being, been) with the past participle (V3). The verb will be agreed in number and person with the subject in the passive voice the passive verb will be in the same tense as the active verb.

The table below Shows how the verb is changed into its passive voice form in different tenses :

S.N	Tense / Verb Form	Active Voice	Passive voice
1	Simple Present Tense	SUB + V1+s/es/ies	Am/ I s/ are+verb+v3
2	present continuous Tense	Am/ Is/ are+verb+ing	Am/ Is/ are+being +v3
3	Present Perfect Tense	Has/have+v3	Has/have+been+v3
4	Simple Past Tense	V2	Was/were+v3
5	past continuous tense	Was/were+verb+ing	Was/were+being+v3
6	past perfect tense	Had+v3	Had been+v3
7	simple future tense	Will/shall+v1	Will/shall+be+v3
8	future perfect tense	Willhave/shall have+v3	Will have been/shall have been+v3
9	Conditional	Would+v1	Would be+v3
10	perfect conditional	Would have+v3	Would have been +v3
11	Modals	May/might/can/could+v1	Maybe/mightbe/can be/could be +v3
12	Infinitive	To+v1	To be +v3
13	perfect infinitive	To have +v3	To have been +v3
14	Participle	Verb + ing	Being + v3

Active voice to Passive voice**Example :****1) Simple present tense**

Active → subject+verb+ object+...
--

Passive → object +v (be)am/ is/are+ V3+ by agent

1. I write a letter (Av)
A letter is written by me (Pv)
2. I do it sincerely (Av)
It is done by me sincerely (Pv)
3. Rama collects old stamps (Av)
Old stems are collected by Rama (Pv)
4. My father helps me regularly (Av)
I am helped by my father regularly (Pv)

2) Present Continuous tense :

Active →subject+am/is/are+verb+ ing+object+...

Passive → object +v (be)am/ is/are+ being + by + agent

- 1) I am writing a letter (Av)
A letter is being written by me (Pv)
- 2) She is watering the plants (Av)
The plants are being watered by her (Pv)
- 3) You are making a cake now (Av)
A cake is being made by you now (Pv)
- 4) Radha is typing letters (Av)
Letters are being typed by Radha (Pv)

3. Present perfect tense:

Active →subject+has/have+V3+object

Passive → object +has been/ have been +V3+by agent

- 1) She has sung a song (Av)
A song has been sung by her (Pv)
- 2) You have sent the books (Av)
The books have been sent by you (Pv)
- 3) Our army has defeacted the enemy (Av)
The enemy has been defeacted by our army (Pv)
- 4) They have asked me to pay the fine (Av)
I have been asked to pay the fine by them(Pv)

1.Simple Past tense :

Active → subject+V2+object

Passive → object +be (v) was/ were +V3+by agent
--

- 1) Edison invented the electric bulb (Av)
The Electric bulb was invented by Edison (Pv)
- 2) Columbus discovered America (Av)
America was discovered by Columbus (Pv)

- 3) He saw a film (Av)
A film was seen by him (Pv)
- 4) The manager appointed many office assistants.(Av)
Many office assistants were appointed by the manager (Pv)

5. Past continuous tense:

Active → subject+was /were+verb+ing+object
--

Passive → object +was/ were +being+V3+by agent
--

- 1) The Postman was delivering the letters (Av)
The letters were being delivered by the Postman (Pv)
- 2) The police were taking the militants to prison (Av)
The militants were being taken to prison by the police (Pv)
- 3) The workers were building a palace (Av)
A palace was being built by the workers (Pv)
- 4) We were buying books (Av)
Books were being bought by us (Pv)

6.Past Perfect tense:

Active →subject+had + v3+object

Passive → object + had been +V3+by agent
--

- 1) They had played football (Av)
Football had been played by them (Pv)
- 2) Malini had bought a colourful hat for her daughter (Av)
A colourful hat had been bought by Malini for her daughter (Pv)
- 3) They had invented a new type of cricket balls (Av)
A New type of cricket balls had been invented by them(Pv)
- 4) The British had established many Colonies in Asia (Av)
Many Colonies had been established by the British in Asia (Pv)

6. Simple future tense:

Active → subject+will/shall+ v1+object.....

Passive → object + will be/ shall be +V3+ by agent
--

- 1) We shall guide you (Av)
You will be guided by us (Pv)
- 2) The Mechanic will repair the TV (Av)
The TV will be repaired by the Mechanic (Pv)
- 3) He will hoist the flag (Av)
The flag will be hoisted by him (Pv)
- 4) We shall finish the whole work by 6 o'clock (Av)
The whole work will be finished by 6 o'clock (Pv)

7. Future Perfect tense:

Active → subject+will have + v3+object.....

Passive → object + will have/ shall have +been+ V3+ by agent
--

- 1) She will have sung three songs (Av)
Three songs will have been sung by her (Pv)
- 2) We shall have painted the house by 12 o'clock (Av)
The house will have been painted by us by 12 o'clock (Pv)
- 3) I Shall have discovered a new theory (Av)
A new theory will have been discovered by me (Pv)
- 4) The students will have written the exams (Av)
The exams will have been written by students (Pv)

8. Modal Verbs :

Active → subject+may/might/can/could/should/must+ v1+object...

Passive → may/might/can/could/should/must+be+ V3+ by agent

- 1) Every one should obey the law (Av)
The law should be obeyed by everyone (Pv)
- 2) They would support us (Av)
We would be supported by them (Pv)
- 3) He could solve the problem (Av)
The problem could be solved by him (Pv)
- 4) We might understand the situation (Av)
The situation might be understood by us (Pv)

10. Imperative sentences:

Active → v1/Do/Do not+ object.....

Passive → Let + Sub + be+V3 (Positive Sentence)

Let not + sub + be + V3 (or) Let + Sub + not + be+V3 (Negative Sentence)

Note: These sentences always begin with the verb and have no subject. Such type of passive form by using Let or Let not.

- 1) Bring the file here immediately (Av)
Let the file be brought here immediately (Pv)
- 2) Learn your lessons regularly (Av)
Let you lessons be learnt regularly (Pv)
- 3) Open the door (Av)
Let the door be opened (Pv)
- 4) Do the work at once (Av)
Let the work be done at once (Pv)

11. Imperative sentences:

(Request, Advice, instruction order)

Note: Likewise in Active Voice to Passive Voice, we can use the other form of imperatives as shown below

- (i) **Please** ---- Positive → you are requested to
Negative → you are requested not to
- (ii) **Advice**----- Positive → you are advised to
Negative → you are advised not to
- (iii) **Instruction**-- Positive → you are instructed to
Negative → you are instructed not to
- (iv) **Order**----- Positive → you are ordered to
Negative → you are ordered not to

- 1) Please assemble in the ground (Av)
You are requested to assemble in the ground (Pv)
- 2) Please do not use mobile phones here (Av)
You are requested not to use mobile phones here (Pv)
- 3) Please study your lessons daily (Av)
You are requested to study your lessons daily (Pv)
- 4) Please do not criticize others (Av)
You are requested not to criticize others (Pv)
- 5) Work Hard (Av)
You are advised to work hard (Pv)
- 6) Do not eat junk food (Av)
You are advised not to eat junk food (Pv)
- 7) Wake up early (Av)
You are advised to wake up early (Pv)
- 8) Do not litter the Campus (Av)

- You are advised not to litter the Campus (Pv)
 9) Keep Silent (Av)
 You are instructed to keep silent (Pv)
 10) Do not Scribble on the wall (Av)
 You are instructed not to scribble on the wall (Pv)

12. Interrogative Sentences :

Wh/ How Questions and yes or no questions

(i) Simple Present

- 1) Who helps you?(Av)
By whom are you helped (Pv)
- 2) What language do you speak? (Av)
What language is spoken by you? (Pv)
- 3) Do you like music? (Av)
Is music liked by you? (Pv)
- 4) Does the groceries sell sugar? (Av)
Is sugar sold by the groceries? (Pv)
- 5) Do children love animals? (Av)
Are animals loved by children? (Pv)
- 6) Does he purchase books? (AV)
Are books purchased by him? (PV)

Av	Pv
Who →	By whom

Does +sub+v1+obj? – AV
IS/Am/Are+obj+V3+by+sub? - PV

(ii) Present Continuous:

- 1) What is he writing now? (Av)
What is being written now? (Pv)
- 2) What is she reading now? (Av)
What is being read by her now? (Pv)
- 3) Are you reading a novel now? (Av)
Is a novel being read by her now? (Pv)
- 4) Is the farmer ploughing the field? (Av)
Is the field being ploughed by the farmer? (Pv)
- 5) Are they picking some flowers? (Av)
Are some flowers being picked by them? (Pv)
- 6) Is he watching us?(Av)
Are we being watched by him?(Pv)

Is/am/are+sub+V1+ing+obj? – AV
Is/am/are+obj+being+V3+by+sub?-PV

(iii) Present Perfect :

- 1) Who has taken away my pen? (Av)
By whom has my pen been taken away? (Pv)
- 2) Who has arranged this meeting? (Av)
By whom has the meeting been arranged? (Pv)
- 3) Have you done the work? (Av)
Has the work been done by you? (Pv)
- 4) Has Ashok written the letter? (Av)
Has this letter been written by Ashok? (Pv)

Has/have+V3+obj? – AV
Has/have+obj+been+V3+by+sub ? -PV

(iv) Simple Past :

- 1) When did you write this letter? (Av)
When was this letter written by you? (Pv)
- 2) Who taught you English? (Av)
By who were you taught English? (Pv)
- 3) How did you do this sum? (Av)
How was this sum done by you? (Pv)
- 4) Who wrote this book? (Av)

By whom was this book written? (Pv)
- 5) Did he write a letter? (Av)
Was a letter written by him? (Pv)
- 6) Did you answer all the questions? (Av)

Did+sub+V1+obj? –AV
was/were+obj+V3+by+sub? -PV

- Were all the questions answered by you? (Pv)
 7) Did Ashok tell the truth? (Av)
 Was the truth told by Ashok? (Pv)

(v) Past Continuous :

- 1) Where was she selling the fruits? (Av)
 Where were the fruits being sold by her? (Pv)
 2) Was the gardener watering the flowers? (Av)
 Were the flowers being watered by the gardener?

(Pv)

- 3) Were the farmers sowing the seeds? (Av)
 Were the seeds being sown by the farmers? (Pv)

(vi) Past Perfect :

- 1) Where had he built the house ? (Av)
 Where had the house been built by him? (Pv)
 2) Had the farmers reaped the crops before the rain fell? (Av)
 Had the crops been reaped by the farmers before the rain fell? (Pv)
 3) Had they caught the thief? (AV)
 Had the thief been caught by them? (PV)

(vii) Simple Future :

- 1) When will you complete the work? (Av)
 When will the work be completed by you? (Pv)
 2) Who will accept this?(Av)
 By whom will be this be accepted? (Pv)
 3) When will you finished the building? (Av)
 When will the building be finished by you? (Pv)
 4) Will The Postman deliver the letters? (Av)
 Will the letters be delivered by the post man? (Pv)
 5) Shall we help her? (Av)
 Will she be helped by us? (Pv)

(viii) Future Perfect :

1. When will she have completed the project? (Av)
 When will have the project been completed by her? (Pv)
 2. Will he have written a letter? (Av)
 Will a letter have been written by him? (Pv)
 3. Will you have opened the door? (Av)
 Will the door have been opened by you? (Pv)

was/were +sub+V1+ing +obj ?-AV
was/were+obj+being+V3+by+sub? -PV

Had+sub+V3+obj? -AV
Had+Obj+been+v3+by+sub? -PV

will+sub+v1+obj?-AV
will+obj+be+v3+by+sub? -PV

will+sub+have+v3+obj?-AV
will+obj+have+been+v3+by+sub? -PV

13. Infinitive sentences:

(To+ verb is called an Infinitive)

Verb form → to be + V3

- 1) He is to complete the work today (Av)
 The work is to be completed by him today (Pv)
 2) She was to accept the truth (Av)
 The truth was to be accepted by her. (Pv)
 3) He has to complete the project (Av)
 The project has to be completed by him (Pv)
 4) He had to wash his clothes (Av)
 His clothes had to be washed by him (Pv)

14. Double object sentences:

*When a sentence has two objects **S V IO DO** either object can be used by as subject in the passive.

- 1) He gave me a book (Av)
 A book was given to me by him (Pv)
 (or)
 I was given a book by him (Pv)

- 2) He taught us English (Av)
English was taught to us by him (Pv)
(or)
We were taught English by him (Pv)
- 3) Mr. Gopal teaches us grammar (Av)
Grammar is taught to us by Mr. Gopal (Pv)
(or)
We are taught grammar by Mr Gopal (Pv)
- 4) Parents should teach their children good morals (Av)
Their children should be taught good morals by the parents (Pv)
(or)
Good morals should be taught to their children by the parents (Pv)
- 5) I Shall send you the parcel next week (Av)
You will be sent you the parcel next week (Pv)
(or)
The parcel will be sent to you by me next week (Pv)

15. Omission of Agent:

* The agent can be omitted when the sentence begins with some one , some body, no one....etc

- 1) Somebody has taken away my book (Av)
My Book has been taken away (Pv)
- 2) No one has bought the tickets (Av)
The tickets have not been bought (Pv)

..27..

Add “not” the verb for “No one” , “No body”, “none”etc

- 3) No one has understood the lesson (Av)
The lesson has not been understood (Pv)

Q.NO.24.Direct speech and Indirect Speech

- 1.Direct speech is the direct use of one’s words (saying exactly what someone said is called direct speech)
- 2.Indirect speech is using one’s own words with some modification. (when we hear a person’s speak and convey it to a third person)

There are four sentences of Direct and Indirect speech:

- Statement or Assertive sentences.
- Interrogative (i) Wh / How questions.
(ii) Yes or No questions.
- Imperative sentences
- Exclamatory sentences.

Different forms of pronoun: (changes of pronoun)
(Direct to Indirect speech)

I st person	II nd person	III rd person
I	you	He, she, it, names...
We	You	They
My	Your	His, her
Me	You	Him , her
Our	Your	Their
Us	you	them

Adverbial changes for all types of sentences

Direct speech	Indirect speech
now	Then
This	That
Here	There
Today	That day
Thus	So
These	Those
To night	That night
Tomorrow	The next day
Yesterday	The day before / the previous day
Last week	The week before
Last month/ last year	The month before / the year before
Next week, next month, next year	The week after / the month after
Hence	Thence
A year ago	A year before/ the previous year
Here after	There after
The day before yesterday	Two days before
The day after tomorrow	In two day time / the day after next day.

Tense Changes

Tense	Direct speech	Indirect speech
Simple present	(e.g) write, writes Be(v) : is/ am/ are do/ does has/ have	(e.g) wrote Was/ were did, had
Present continuous	(e.g) is/ am/ are + verb + ing	Was / were + verb + ing(past continuous)
Present perfect	Has / have/ written (v3)	had/ written (v3) (past perfect)
Present perfect continuous	Has /have/ been + verb + ing	Had been + verb + ing (past perfect continuous)

Simple past	wrote Was/ were did, had	had/ written (v3) (past perfect)
Past continuous	Was / were + verb + ing	Had been + verb + ing
Simple future	Will / shall +v1	Would +v1
Future continuous	Will / shall / be +verb +ing	would be +verb +ing

Changes of auxiliary verbs

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Am/ is	Was
Are	Were
Was, were	Had been
Do, does	Did
Have / has	Had
Can	Could
Will	would
May	Might
must	Had to

Type 1: Statement**Direct speech: Begin with Noun / Pronoun**

Say	Say
Says	Says
Said	Said
Said to	Told
Say to	Tell
Says to	tells
Conjunction ----- that	

1. She said to her mother " I want a cup of tea now". (Direct speech)
She told her mother that she wanted a cup of tea then. (Indirect speech)
2. Anil said to Sunil " I am going to market now". (Direct speech)
Anil told Sunil that he was going to market then. (Indirect speech)
3. " I wrote to him yesterday" He said.
He said that he had written to him the previous day
4. Ramu said to his friends, " I have been watching you for a long time".
Ramu told his friends that he had been watching them for a long time.
5. The teacher said to the boys, "You are very dull now."
The teacher told the boys that they were very dull then.
6. " I ate two apples yesterday." Said Kumar to Ramu.
Kumar told Ramu that he had eaten two apples the day before.
7. The girls said, " We were not good in sports and games last year."
The girls said that they had not been good in sports and games the year before.
8. The girl said , "We were practicing yoga."
The girl said that they had been practicing yoga.

9. The master said to the students , “ I shall teach a new lesson tomorrow.”
The master told the students that he would teach a lesson the next day.
10. I said to my friends, “ I shall be going to Chennai shortly.”
I told my friends that I would be going to Chennai shortly.

Type :2 Interrogative sentence**Begin with “ wh /how?” ----- Direct speech****Direct****Indirect****Said / said to /asked ----- asked****Conjunction:****The Given question word is used as conjunction.****Example:****What ----- what****Why ----- why****How ----- how**

1. Naveen said to his friend, “why are you late today ?”
Naveen asked his friend why he was late that day.
2. He said to me, “ when will you go to Delhi?”
He asked me when he would go to Delhi.
3. The teacher said to the boy, “ what do you want?”
The teacher asked the boy what he wanted.
4. The manager said to the clerk, “ who will type all these letters?”
The manager asked the clerk who would type all those letters.
5. My uncle said to me , “ How have you done your practical today?”
My uncle asked me how I had done my practical that day.
6. The teacher said to the students, “ when did you write the last test in English?”
The teacher asked the students when they had written the previous test in English.

ii) Yes or no questions:**Begin with -----“ Auxiliary verb.....?”****Said / said to ----- asked****Conjunction ----- If / whether**

1. David said to his father, “ can you buy me a computer?”
David asked his father if he could buy him a computer.
2. The Head master said to the students, “Are you preparing for the test now?”
The Head master asked the students if they were preparing for the test then.
3. My mother said to me, “ Have you really done your home work?”
My mother asked me if I had really done my home work.
4. “Did you score fail mark in the English last month?” said the Headmaster to Kala,
The Head master asked Kala if she had scored fail mark in English the month before.
5. “Did you come to see me yesterday?” said Ravi to Raju,
Ravi asked Raju if he had come to see him the day before.
6. Tom asked me “ Did you watch TV last night?”
Tom asked me whether I had watched TV the night before.
7. He said to her , “ Are you going to school?”
He asked her if she was going to school.

Type 3: Imperative sentence**Begin with ----- “ Main verb -----.”****“ Don’t -----.”****Said / said to ----- Ordered, advised, commanded, suggested, warned, enquired, asked, told...****Said / said to ----- please ---- requested****Don’t ----- not to****Conjunction --- to (There is no tense changes in this type)**

1. My father said to me , “Go and shut the door.”
My father ordered me to go and shut the door.

2. The mother said to her daughter, "Don't play in the sun light."
The mother advised her daughter not to play in the sun light.
3. The teacher said to the students, "Don't try to copy in the examination."
The teacher advised the students not to try to copy in the examination.
4. "Please forgive me for having stolen watch." The servant said to the master.

The servant requested the master to forgive him for having stolen watch.

5. Kala said to Mala, "Please give me your book."

Kala requested Mala to give her my book.

6. The officer said to the peon, "Go and bring a vehicle at once."

The officer ordered the peon to go and bring a vehicle at once.

Type 4: Exclamatory sentence

Begin with ----- "Wh / How ----."

"Hurrah! ----."

"Alas! ----."

"Oh! ----."

Said / said to ----- exclaimed

Said / said to ----- Hurrah! ----- exclaimed with joyfully.

Said / said to ----- Alas! ----- exclaimed with sorrowfully.

Conjunction --- that

What / How ---- very

1. She said, "How wonderful the rainbow is!"
She exclaimed that rainbow was very wonderful.
2. The boys said, "Hurrah! We have won the trophy this year."
The boys exclaimed with joy that they had won the trophy that year.
3. "How exciting the journey is!" He said.
He exclaimed that the journey was very exciting.
4. The boys said, "What a wonderful goal it is!"
The boys exclaimed that it was a very wonderful goal.
5. Gopal said to Ravi, "Alas! I lost my purse."
Gopal cried Ravi that he had lost his purse.
6. The old man said, "Alas! I am undone due to famine."
The old man exclaimed with sorrowfully that he was undone due to famine.

Q.No. 25 Punctuation

Punctuation Marks	Description(Where to use)	Examples
1.Capital letters (A,B,C,D.....Z)	First letter of a sentence	<u>S</u> he is clever.
	First letter for Names	I met <u>R</u> ani and <u>S</u> ophia.
	Contractions First letter	im- <u>I</u> m, ive- <u>I</u> 've
	Direct Speech-Within Quotation – First Letter	He said, “I’d like to tell a news.”
2.Comma ,	More number of things	Jermina bought a rubber, pencil, and a notebook.
	Direct speech – seperating both parts	Prema said, “Please, lend me your pen.”
3.Exclamation Mark !	Expresses sudden feeling or emotions.	“Alas! <u>I</u> ’ve lost my purse.”
4.Apostrophe ,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Contractions ✓ For Plurals ✓ For Possessives 	a) Don’t run, <u>I</u> ll do it. b) Add two <u>3</u> ’s and five <u>4</u> ’s. c) Nandhini’s bicycle.
5.Full stop .	End of statement and Imperative sentence.	“Chandru writes well.”
6.Question Mark ?	End of Question	“What is your name?”

1. why are you so ungentle
Why are you so ungentle?
2. we had ghosts i said
“We had ghosts” I said.
3. now watson he said have you any change
“Now Watson,” he said, “Have you any change?”
- 4.where are we going sir
“Where are we going, Sir?”
- 5.what else can be done said her father
“What else can be done?”, said her father. _
- 6.then bring them here ariel said prospero
“Then bring them here, Ariel”, said Prospero.
- 7.no more of that said prospero
“No more of that”, said Prospero.

Q.NO.26.SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES

Sentence can be of three types

- 1) Simple sentence
- 2) Compound sentence
- 3) Complex sentence

Simple sentence

Simple sentence is a sentence which consists of only one **main clause** with a single **subject** and a **predicate**.

(or)

It is a sentence if it consists of only one **main clause** with a **phrase**.

Example: He reads a novel.

- Here the **subject** is ‘he’ and the **predicate** is ‘read a novel’

- The predicate is a part of a sentence or clause containing a verb and stating something about the subject.
- It is to be noted that the predicate part of the sentence begins with the verb. It is the finite verb, as it shows the tense.
- It is a sentence if it consists of only one **main clause** with a **phrase**. (phrase is a sequence of two or more words without a finite verb).

Compound sentence

A compound sentence containing two or more **main clauses** joined together with a **coordinator** such as **for, and, or but**.

- Main clause is a clause that contains the following three things,
- A subject
- An action verb
- A completed thought
- Coordinators (connecting words for compound sentences)
- There are seven coordinators
- For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So
- therefore, a compound sentence is formed when two main clauses joined by one of these coordinators.

Complex sentence

We have learnt that **two main clauses** joined **one of the coordinators** are called **compound** sentences.

- But, when a main clause are joined, then a subordinate clause are joined, then a complex sentence contains a **main clause** and **at least one subordinate clause** linked by a subordinate conjunction.
- A **main clause** can make a complex sense, but a **subordinate clause cannot stand alone**, even though it has a subject and a verb.
- When the **subordinate clause comes first, a comma should be used** to separate the two clauses. (As soon as the robbers saw the police, They left the place.)
- When the **main clause comes first, a comma should not be used to separate the two clauses**.
Example: The robbers left place as soon as they saw the police.
So, a complex sentence contains a main clause and a least one subordinate clause linked by a subordinate conjunction.

Some most common subordinate conjunctions are,

After, if, when, although, since, whenever, as, though, whereas, because, wherever, before, until, while, even though.

- There are also compound subordinating like
In that, so that, in order that, so far as, as soon as...etc.,

Rules of transforming simple, compound and complex sentences.

To transform in simple sentences

- Use non- finite verb.
- Don't use any conjunction.
- Always maintain the meaning of the given sentence.

To transform in compound sentences

- Use coordinating conjunctions like and, but, or, and so, and then...etc.,
- Use separate subjects and verbs for each clause.
- Always maintain the meaning of the given sentence.

To transform in complex sentences

- Use subordinating conjunctions though, since, as, when, relative pronoun ...etc.,
- Use separate subjects and verbs for each clause.
- Always maintain the meaning of the given sentence.

The following table will help you to understand and transform sentences.

NO	SIMPLE	COMPLEX	COMPOUND
1	In spite of / Despite/ Notwithstanding/ Nevertheless..	Though /..... Although/.....	.....but / yet..... .....still.....

		Even though/.....	
2	Due to..... / Owing to.. Because of/ Being..... On account of	As..... Because..... Since.....	.....so / and so..../and then
3	On + verb + ing	When..... As soon as....	...and/ and at once
4	Having+ past participle (v3) After + present participle (v + ing)	After + sub +had +v3	.....and then /and.....
5	....too....to...	....so...that...not...	....very....and so....
6	In the event of .....		....or/ or else.....
	In case of	If+Sub+Verb	....otherwise/....and/and then
7	Besides Being.... Besides + verb + ing	-----	....not only.... .....but also.../as well as....
8	.....to + in order to So as to	....so that + sub +can / could...	Very .....and so
9	In the event of + not In case of not.....	Unless.....	Must.....or.... .....or else..... .....otherwise.....
10	Quality words	Who / which/ that/ why / that + quality word	....and.....

TYPE: 1 Contrast (concession)

Simple	Complex	Compound
In spite of / Despite/ Notwithstanding/ Nevertheless..	Though /..... Although/..... Even though/.....	.....but / yet..... .....still.....

He ----- his

She ----- her

Is /are ----- being

Was /were

- He is poor. He helps others.
In spite of being poor, he helps others. (S)
Though he is poor, he helps others. (CX)
He is poor **but** he helps others.(CD)
- He was ill. He attended the meeting.
In spite of his being ill, he attended the meeting. (S)
Although he was ill, he attended the meeting. (CX)
He was ill **yet** he attended the meeting. (CD)
- Raghav was old. He walked fast.
Despite his old age, Raghav walked fast. (S) OR
In spite of his being old, Raghav walked fast. (S)
Though Raghav was old, he walked fast.(CX)
Raghav was old, **but** he walked fast.(CD)
- He was sick. He attended the rehearsal.

In spite of his being sick, he attended the rehearsal. (S)

Though he was sick, he attended the rehearsal. (CX)

He was sick, **but** he attended the rehearsal. (CD)

TYPE: 2 (CAUSE & RESULT)

Simple	Complex	Compound
Due to..... / Owing to.. Because of/ Being..... On account of	As..... Because..... Since.....	.....so / and so.....

1. My brother was sick, He did not attend the meeting.

Due to

Owing to + his sickness, my brother did not attend the class.(S)

Because of

On account of OR

Being sick, my brother did not attend the class. (S)

As my brother was sick, he did not attend the class. (CX)

My brother was sick, **and so** he did not attend the class. (CD)

2. He was rich.He helped others.

Being rich, He helped others. (S) OR

Because of his being rich, He helped others. (S)

As he was rich, he helped others. (CX)

He was rich, **and so** he helped others. (CD)

3. There was a heavy downpour. The match was cancelled.

Due to a heavy downpour, the match was cancelled. (S)

As there was a heavy downpour, the match was cancelled. (CX)

There was a heavy downpour, **and so** the match was cancelled. (CD)

4. Varun is a voracious reader. He buys a lot of books.

Being a voracious reader, he buys a lot of books. (S) OR

On account of his being a voracious reader, varun buys a lot of books. (S)

As Varun is a voracious reader, he buys a lot of books. (CX)

Varun is a voracious reader, **and so** he buys a lot of books.(CD)

TYPE: 3 (Time)

Simple	Complex	Compound
On + verb + ing	When..... As soon as....	...and/ and at once

1. The thief saw the police. He ran away.

On seeing the police, the thief ran away. (S)

As soon as the thief saw police, he ran away. (CX)

The thief saw police, **and at** once he ran away. (CD)

2. The children saw the teacher. They stood up.

On seeing the teacher, the children stood up. (S)

As soon as the children saw the teacher, they stood up. (CX)

The children saw the teacher, **and at** once they stood up. (CD)

3. I entered the room. I saw a snake.

On entering the room, I saw a snake.(S)

When I entered the room, I saw a snake. (CX)

I entered the room, **and** I saw a snake. (CD)

4. I passed the examination. I got a job.

On passing the examination, I got a job. (S)

As soon as I passed the examination, I got a job. (CX)

I passed the examination,**and** I got a job. (CD)

TYPE: 4 Time - Two events (one and then another)

Simple	Complex	Compound
Having+ past participle (v3) After + present participle (v + ing)	After + sub +had +v3	.....and then /and.....

1. He finished his home work. He went out to play.

Having finished his home work, he went out to play. (S)

After he had finished his homework, he went out to play. (CX)
He finished his home work, **and then** he went out to play. (CD)

2. I studied well. I scored the first mark in the examination.

Having studied well, I scored the first mark in the examination. (S)

After I had studied well, I scored the first mark in the examination. (CX)

I had studied well, **and then** I scored the first mark in the examination. (CD)

TYPE: 5 Using Infinitives

Simple	Complex	Compound
....too....to...	....so...that...not...	....very....and so....

1. He is very weak. He cannot lift the box.

He is **too** weak **to** lift the box. (S)

He is **so** weak **that** he **cannot** lift the box. (CX)

He is **very** weak **and so** he cannot lift the box. (CD)

2. Ramu is very poor. He cannot buy a bicycle.

Ramu is **too** poor **to** buy a bicycle. (S)

Ramu is **so** poor **that** he **cannot** buy a bicycle. (CX)

Ramu is **very** poor **and so** he cannot buy a bicycle. (CD)

3. The sum is very difficult. I cannot understand it.

The sum is **too** difficult **to** understand it. (S)

The sum is **so** difficult **that** I **cannot** understand it. (CX)

The sum is **very** difficult **and so** I cannot understand it. (CD)

NOTE: Present form verb ----- cannot

Past form verb ----- could not

TYPE: 6 (Condition)

Simple	Complex	Compound
In the event of + verb + ing.... In case of + verb + ing	If + subject + verb.....	....or/ or else.... ....otherwise/.....

1. You must work hard. You will not pass.

In the event of your working hard, you will pass. (S)

If you work hard, You will pass. (CX)

You must work hard **or** you will not pass. (CD)

2. You must run fast. You cannot catch the train.

In the event of your running fast, you can catch the train. (S)

If you run fast, you can catch the train. (CX)

You must run fast **or** You cannot catch the train. (CD)

3. I must get a visa. I can travel abroad.

In the event of getting a visa, I can travel abroad. (S)

If I get a visa, I can travel abroad. (CX)

I must get a visa **and** I can travel abroad. (CD)

TYPE: 7 (Two skills)

Simple	Complex	Compound
Besides Being.... Besides + verb + ing	-----	.....not only.... .....but also...

1. He is a singer. He is also an actor.

Besides being a singer, he is also an actor. (S)

He is **not only** a singer **but also** an actor. (CD)

2. He is a writer. He is a good artist.

Besides being a writer, he is a good artist. (S)

He is **not only** a writer, **but also** a good artist. (CD)

3. The robbers took his money. They also beat the old man.

Besides taking his money, the robbers beat the old man. (S)

The robbers **not only** took his money **but also** beat the old man. (CD)

TYPE: 8 (To achieve one)

Simple	Complex	Compound
... in order to ... so as to	....so that + sub + can / could...	Very .....and so

1. He worked hard. He could get more marks.
He worked hard **in order to** get more marks. (S)
He worked hard **so that** he could get more marks.(CX)
He worked hard **and so** he could get more marks.(CD)
2. They played well. They won the match.
They played well **in order to** win the match. (S)
They played well **so that** they won the match.(CX)
They played well **and so** they won the match.(CD)

TYPE: 9 (Condition)

Simple	Complex	Compound
In the event of not In case of not.....	Unless.....	Must.....or.... .....or else..... .....otherwise.....

1. He should work hard. He will not succeed.
In the event of his not working hard, he will not succeed. (S)
Unless he works hard, he will not succeed. (CX)
He should work hard or He will not succeed. (CD)
2. You must run fast. You cannot catch the bus.
In the event of your are not running fast, you cannot catch the bus. (S)
Unless you run fast, you cannot catch the bus. (CX)
You must run fast **or** You cannot catch the bus.

TYPE: 10 (Relative pronoun)

Simple	Complex	Compound
Quality words	Who / which/ that/ why / that + quality word	....and.....

1. I saw a rich man.(S)
I saw a man **who** was rich. (CX)
I saw a man **and** he was rich. (CD)
2. I don't know you. (S)
I don't know **who** you are.(CX)
Who are you **and** I don't know. (CD)
3. This is my place of birth. (S)
This is the place **where** I was born. (CX)
Where I was born **and** this is the place. (CD)
4. He confessed his guilt. (S)
He confessed **that** he was guilty. (CX)
He was guilty **and** he confessed it. (CD)

O.No.27 Rearrange the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences

Easy steps:

- a. Identify the speaker /subject
- b. Identify the mainverb
- c. Identify the object / receiver / adjunct / adverb

Put them in SVO or SVA or SVAAorder

e.g. received / my pen / he

In the above sentence,

he -subject

received -verb

my pen -object

So, rewrite the sentence in SVO pattern

He received my pen S

V O

Is a / pollution / in india / major issue

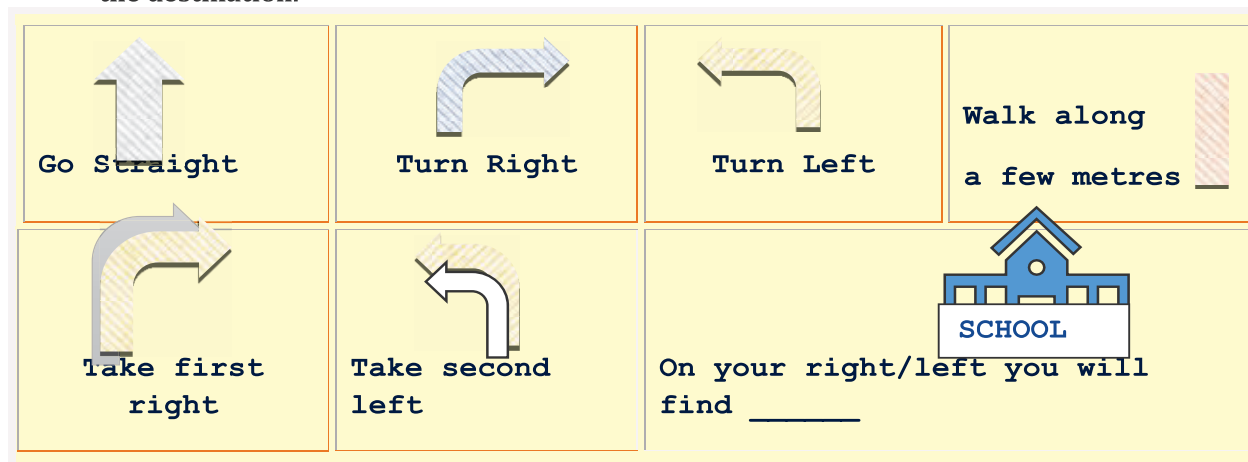
Pollution is a major issue in India S

V A Adv

Was / alone / the young seagull / his / on / ledge
The young seagull was alone on his ledge S
 V A Adv

Q.28 Road Map

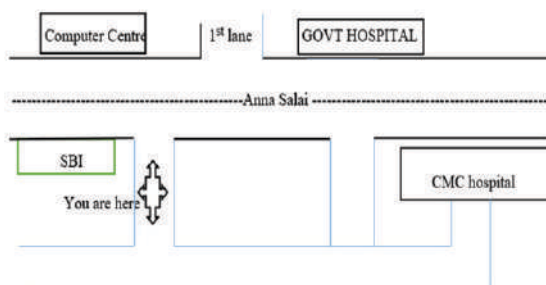
A stranger wants to go to the Collector Office. Please give suitable instructions to help him reach the destination.



Ans:

Step down on the road
 Go straight
 Turn Right
 Walk straight on main road

Turn left
 Go past Park
 Turn Left
 Go straight
 Turn Right
 Walk some distance
 You will see Collector Office on your right

**Question No.29 to 32****PROSE PARAGRAPHS****1.HIS FIRST FLIGHT**

- ❑ The young seagull was afraid to fly.
- ❑ He had no food. His parents let him starve.
- ❑ The mother seagull showed him a piece of fish.
- ❑ Due to his hunger, he dived and flew towards it.
- ❑ Thus, he made his first flight

2. THE NIGHT THE GHOST IN

*The narrator heard a sound at night.

- ❑ His mother threw her shoe at Mr.Bodwell's window to seek help.
- ❑ The police came and ransacked the house.
- ❑ Grandfather mistook them as General Meade's men and shot at them.
- ❑ Next morning, they came to know that grandfather made the sound.

3. EMPOWERED WOMEN NAVIGATING THE WORLD

- ❑ Six women were selected and mentored by Dilip Donde for 'Navika Sagar Parikrama'.
- ❑ They underwent theoretical and practical training to sail and to handle emergencies.
- ❑ The sail boat, INSV-Tarini was indigenously built to showcase 'Make in India'.
- ❑ The crew started from Goa on 10th September 2017 and went around the globe and reached Goa on 21st

May 2018 after 254 days.

☐ This voyage proved women empowerment.

4. THE ATTIC

☐ Aditya met Sasanka Sanyal from whom he had stolen a silver medal 29 years ago.

☐ To remind it, Sanyal sang the poem 'Panraksha' and Aditya felt guilty.

☐ Aditya found the medal in the attic of his old house.

☐ Aditya apologised and offered him money, as he had changed with time.

☐ But Sanyal showed his self-respect by accepting the medal only.

Part -III

Section -II (POETRY) (Question No. 33-36)

Answer any TWO of the following in utmost 10 lines:

Question No. 33-34 (POEM PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS)

<p>POEM 1 - LIFE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The poet wants to live his life with happiness. • He doesn't want to be in a hurry. He doesn't feel sad. • Till the last day he wants to live happily. • Even the life is full of ups and downs, he wants to lead a joyful journey. • The poet is in search of a new friendship. • The poet is hopeful for the best life journey 	<p>POEM 3 - I AM EVERY WOMAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every woman is naturally beautiful. • She is a symbol of power and strength. • She is very optimistic in her approach. • She finds a ray of hope. • She has no fear. She is strong in her faith and beliefs. • She is a lioness. She's today's woman. • Love her, respect her and keep her dignified.
<p>POEM 4 - THE ANT AND THE CRICKET</p> <p>The ant saves for future during summer. The cricket sings and dances happily in the summer. The cricket doesn't save anything for the future. When winter comes, he is without food. So, he seeks the help of the ant. But the ant refuses to help. The poet says that this is applicable to human beings too.</p>	<p>POEM 5 -THE SECRET OF THE MACHINES</p> <p>Machines are made using different metals. After many processes they are made into machines. They run on water, some on coal and some on oil. They run the whole day. They don't take any rest. They don't have any emotional feelings. They are the children of human brain.</p>
<p>POEM 6 - NO MEN ARE FOREIGN</p> <p>We must not hate a fellow being. All people are our brothers. The sun, air and water are the same for all. Land is common to all. We must not have wars. Learn to live in peace with all.</p>	<p>POEM 7 - THE HOUSE ON ELM STREET</p> <p>The house on Elm Street was a lonely one. None knew what happened there. It was a mysterious place. The poet drove past the house every day. It seemed unique. Rumours were spread every day. But it remained a mystery.</p>

35. Read the following stanza and answer the questions given below:

In the dim past nor holding back in fear.

From what the future veils; but with a whole

And happy heart, that pays its toll.

To youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.

Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines.

Rhyming words are **Fear – cheer; whole – toll.**

Write the rhyme scheme of the poem.

The rhyme scheme is **abba.**

Identify the figure of speech employed in the first line of the given stanza.

The figure of speech in the first line is Metaphor.

Pick out the alliterating words.

Happy and heart are words in alliteration.

FIGURE OF SPEECH**POEM 1 – LIFE**

1. In the dimpast nor holding back in fear.	- Metaphor
2. New friend ship, high adventure, and a crown	- Metaphor
3. From what the future veils; but with a whole	- Personification
4. So let the way windup the hill or down	- Personification/Contrast/Oxymoron
5 Not hurrying to nor turning from the goal Not mourning for the things that disappear	- Anaphora
6. To youth and age, and travels on with cheer	- Oxymoron
7. O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy	- Oxymoron
8. With forward face and un reluctant soul	- Alliteration (forward – face)
9. And happy heart, that pays its toll	- Alliteration (happy – heart) - Personification

POEM 2 – THE GRUMBLE FAMILY

1. They growl at the rain and they growl at the sun	- Repetition
2. They growl at that and they growl at this	- Repetition
3. Grumble family	- Epithet
4. They live, it is said, on complaining street	- Epithet/Personification
5. The River of Discontent beside	- Personification
6. And whether their station be high or humble	- Oxymoron; Alliteration (high-humble)
7. The weather is always too hot or cold Summer and winter alike they scold	- Oxymoron

POEM 3 – I AM EVERY WOMAN

1. She puts her life at stake She's real, she's not fake	- Anaphora
2. She is a lioness; don't mess with her	- Metaphor
3. She's today's woman. Today's woman dear	- Repetition
4. She's strong in her faith, firm in her belief	- Alliteration (faith- firm)
5. The summer of life she's ready to see in spring	- Alliteration (summer-spring)/ Metaphor
6. A symbol of power and strength	Metaphor

POEM 4 – THE ANT AND THE CRICKET

1. But we ants never borrow We ants never lend	- Antithesis, Personification
2. But we ants never borrow; we ants never lend	- Repetition
3. That I sang day and night	- Oxymoron
4. Away he set off to a miserly ant, to see if, to	- Personification
5. For all nature looked gay For all nature looked gay	- Anaphora / Repetition
6. A silly young cricket	Personification

POEM 5 – THE SECRET OF MACHINES

1. We can run and race and swim and fly and dive	- Alliteration (run-race), Personification
2. We can neither love nor pity nor forgive	- Personification
3. We are nothing more than children of your brain	- Simile, Hyperbole
4. We were taken.....and the mine We were melted .....in the furnace...	- Anaphora
5. We can pull and haul.....drive We can print and plough....light	- Anaphora
6. And a thousandth of an.....play And now, if you will task	- Anaphora
7. We can see and hear and count and read and write	- Imagery, Personification
8. We can pull and haul an push and lift and drive	- Personification
9. Some water, coal and oil is all we ask	- Assonance (all-ask)
10. Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes	- Connotation

POEM 6 – NO MEN ARE FOREIGN

1. Are fed by peaceful harvests By war's long winter starv'd...	- Transferred Epithet
2. Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence	- Metaphor
3. i. Is earth like, in which we shall be	- Simile
ii. Like ours: the land our brothers walk upon	- Simile
iii. Remember they have eyes like ours that wake	- Simile
4. Remember, no men are strange no countries foreign Remember no men are foreign and no countries strange	- Anaphora

POEM 7 – THE HOUSE ON ELM STREET

1. And inside you can tell it has a ton of space	- Exaggeration, Hyperbole
2. But at the same time it is bare to the bone	Synecdoche, Personification, Metaphor
3. It just sits there, never getting small or ever growing tall	- Paradox, Personification
4. Lights flicker on and off	flicker- Onomatopoeia on and off -Contrast
5. How could this be?	- Rhetorical question

36. Paraphrase the following stanza:

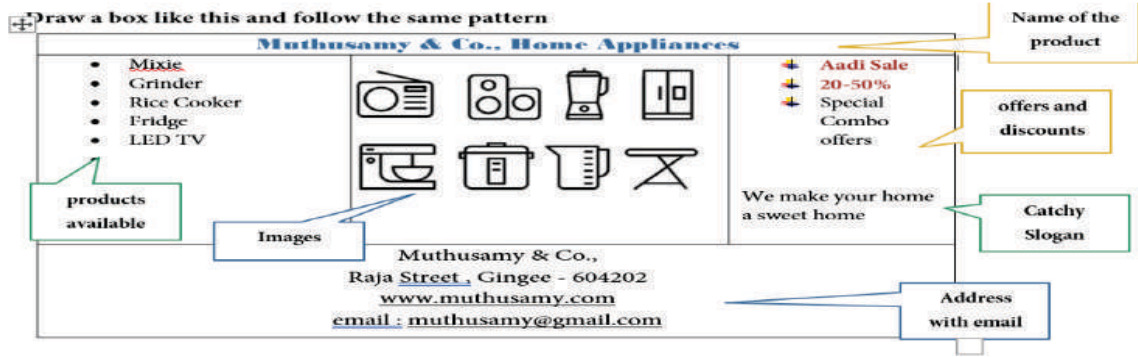
The worst thing is that if anyone stays
Among them too long, he will learn their ways;
And before he dreams of the terrible jumble
He is adopted into the family of Grumble.

Answer:

The above poetic lines have been taken from the poem The Grumble Family. The poem was written by Lucy Maud Montgomery. The poet says that the most difficult thing with the grumble family is that if anyone stop with them too long, he will also slowly imbibe their qualities and follow their ways. Before the person starts realizing that he is changing his nature will have been completely changed. The rhyming words in the above lines are stays-ways; jumble-grumble. The rhyme scheme in the above lines is aabb.

Q-39 -Advertisement

- விளம்பரபொருளின் பெயர்- Name of the product ,
- கடையின் முகவரி- Address with email and website
- விளம்பரத்திற்கேற்றப்படங்கள் - Images and pictures
- உரியவாடிக்கையாளரை குறிப்பிடுக-Target Audience
- தள்ளுபடி- Discount , Sale ,Offer
- சிறப்பம்சங்கள் - Specialties
- நன்மைகள்- Benefits or Uses
- அலங்கார வாக்கியங்கள் - Catchy phrases
- கருப்புபென்சிலால் அலங்கரிக்க- Make it attractive with black pencil



Question No.	Notice Writing	Mark
41	Book Pages 112 & 113	1x5=5

- வினாவில் அறிவிப்பிற்கான கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் தகவல்களை நன்கு படிக்கவும்.
- கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள மாதிரி அறிவிப்புகளைப் பின்பற்றி விடை எழுதுக
- நோட்டீஸ், இடம், அறிவிப்பின் தலைப்பு மற்றும் தேதியை தவறாமல் எழுதவும்.

Sample 1:

You are Deena, school pupil leader of GHSS, MADURAI. Prepare a notice on behalf of your school inviting the

grandparents of the students to celebrate World Elders' Day in your school auditorium on the 20th of next month.

NOTICE

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, MADURAI

World elder's day - 20 December 2023

25 November 2023

All the students are informed that our school is celebrating world elders' day on the 20th of December at 3:30 p.m. in our school auditorium. Interested students are requested to bring their grandparents for the celebration. Tea and snacks will be provided. Fun activities will also be organised.

For more details, contact,

Deena

Head boy

Steps to write a notice:

1. Write 'NOTICE' in bold letters on top centre of the notice board (the box).
2. Write the name and address of the institution / school/ office.
3. Write the event / title for which the notice prepared.
4. Write the date on the left side.
5. Compose your notice message here. You can refer to the following template.

Information: All students / staff are informed that our school / office / institution is

(write the event name) on (date) in (place)

Invitation : Interested / Eligible students are invited to register / participate in the event

Inclusion : (Give additional information – Tea snacks will be provided / stationary will not be provided/ informed to come with their own equipment)

In-charge : For more information, please contact, (Name / designation / undersigned)

Question No.	Picture Comprehension	Mark
42	Book Pages 125	1x5=5

GENERAL EXPRESSIONS

- This picture is about _____
- There is a /There are _____ in this picture
- The picture has a/an _____
- I can see a lot of _____ in this picture
- I like /I don't like this picture
- This picture is realistic.
- The given picture is beautiful /nice / wonderful/Black and white
- This picture is black and white
- I like to draw this picture
- The picture denotes unity/nature's beauty

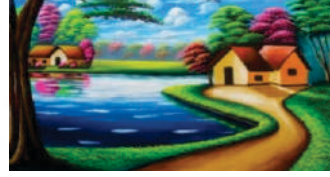
Example

- This picture is a natural scenery
- I can see trees, clouds, rainbow
- There are mountains on the back
 - The rainbow has seven colours



- I like this picture
- The given picture is wonderful
- This picture gives lot of ideas.

Practise and writing your own sentences using these four pictures



Q.No	Details	Marks	Reference pages
43	*Note Making or Summary Writing	5	General

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பத்தியை நன்கு புரிந்துக் கொண்ட பின் முக்கியமான குறிப்புகளை எழுதிக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.பத்திக்கு ஒரு பிரதான தலைப்பு கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பின்பு அதிகபட்சமாக 4 உட்தலைப்புகள் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.பிறகு கொடுத்த பத்தியை மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்காக சுருக்கி எழுதி தனிதனியாக பொருத்தமான தலைப்பை எழுத வேண்டும்.

Notes:

MIRROR

Any polished surface – reflects light – mirror – made of smooth glass – glass strips – backed with thin layer of aluminium – Convex – bulge outwards – make look smaller – wider view – driving mirrors in cars – security mirror in shops – Concave – curve inwards – shaving mirrors – magnify close things – distant things – tiny upside – down image – telescopes – focus the light.

SUMMARY : ROUGH COPY: MIRROR

A light reflecting polished surface is a mirror that is made of smooth glass strips backed with a thin layer of aluminium. Convex mirrors bulge outwards. They make things look smaller and wider view. They are used in cars and also used as security mirror in shops. Concave mirrors curve inwards. They are used as shaving mirrors, because they magnify things which are close and produce a tiny upside – down image. They are used in telescopes.

FAIR COPY:

TITLE: MIRROR

A mirror is a smooth glass backed with a very thin layer of aluminium. It reflects light. Convex mirrors bulge outwards. They make things look smaller. They are used in cars. Concave mirrors curve inwards. They are used as shaving mirrors.

Title of the passage : Mirror
Words in the given passage :103
Words in the summary :36

Q.No	Details	Marks	Reference pages
44	Spot the error and Correct it	5	Grammar

இப்பகுதியில் 5 வாக்கியங்கள் பிழையுடன் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் மாணவர்கள் பிழையை நீக்கி திருத்தி எழுத வேண்டும். பொதுவாக பிழைகள் Articles, Preposition, Concord, Singular plural, Tense, Adjectives, Adverb, question tags போன்ற பகுதிகளில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும்.

1. ARTICLES:

	Wrong Usage	Correct Usage
1.	I bought a HMT watch	I bought an HMT watch
2.	The gold is a precious metal	Gold is a precious metal
3.	She scored first rank	She scored the first rank
4.	Sun rises in east	The sun rises in the east
5.	Tiger is our national animal	The tiger is our national animal
6.	Mr. Babu is a MLA	Mr. Babu is an MLA
7.	Nile is one of the longest rivers in the world	The Nile is one of the longest rivers in the world
8.	She is a LIC agent	She is an LIC agent
9.	Pacific ocean is very deep	The Pacific ocean is very deep
10.	I can play veena well	I can play the veena well

2. PREPOSITIONS

	Wrong Usage	Correct Usage
1.	Edison was born at America	Edison was born in America
2.	Bharathi was born in Ettayapuram	Bharathi was born at Ettayapuram
3.	He left to Delhi	He left for Delhi
4.	The function will be held between 10 a.m. to 12 Noon	The function will be held between 10 a.m. to 12 Noon
5.	They have been living in the same house since 10 years	They have been living in the same house for 10 years
6.	She goes to school by foot	She goes to school on foot
7.	accompanied with	accompanied by
8.	angry against	angry with
9.	benefit from	benefit by
10.	bump against	bump into
11.	change of	change with
12.	married with	married to
13.	prefer than	prefer to
14.	left to	left for
15.	made in to	made of

3. TENSES

	Wrong Usage	Correct Usage
1.	We are living in India	We live in India
2.	I am having a foreign pen	I have a foreign pen
3.	They has a house	They have a house
4.	Ram have a foreign car	Ram has a foreign car
5.	Neither you nor she visit the Taj	Neither you nor she visits the Taj
6.	Either I or he solve the problem	Either I or he solves the problem
7.	Neither they nor he like coffee	Neither they nor he likes coffee
8.	Ram as well as his friends attend	Ram as well as his friends attends the meeting
9.	Gopi with his friends have to meet the Headmaster	Gopi with his friends has to meet the Headmaster
10.	He is sleeping for six hours	He has been sleeping for six hours

4. QUESTION TAG

1.	I am a poor man amn't I?	I am a poor man aren't I?
2.	Ravi completed his assignments, didn't Ravi?	Ravi completed his assignments, didn't he?
3.	Balu seldom helps the poor, doesn't he?	Balu seldom helps the poor, does he?
4.	I never travelled in an aeroplane, did not I?	I never travelled in an aeroplane, did I?
5.	Everyone should practise well, shouldn't he?	Everyone should practise well, shouldn't they?
6.	No body should make noise, should he?	No body should make noise, should they?
SOME SPECIAL CATEGORIES		
8.	Bread and butter make wholesome food	Bread and butter makes wholesome food
9.	Although Ravi studied well, but he failed in the examination	Although Ravi studied well, he failed in the examination

TEXTUAL EXERCISES:

Rewrite the following sentences by rectifying the errors.

1. Would I have your autograph?

Could I have your autograph?

2. I can be fifteen next April.

I will be fifteen next April.

3. Take an umbrella. It should rain later.

Take an umbrella. It may rain later.

4. The magistrate ordered that he might pay the fine.

The magistrate ordered that he should pay the fine.

5. Make me a cup of tea, shall you?

Make me a cup of tea, will you.

6. You may speak politely to the elders.

You should speak politely to the elders.

7. You will get your teeth cleaned at least once a year.

You ought to get your teeth cleaned at least once a year.

2.. a) Every students like the teacher. Ans: Every student likes the teacher.

b) I look forward to meet you. Ans: I look forward to meeting you.

c) Where I can find a bank? Ans: Where can I find a bank?

d) My flight departs in 5 a.m. Ans: My flight departs at 5 a.m.

3. a) Myself I am Reyna Ans: I am Reyna.

b) He do not have a music system. Ans: He does not have a music system.

c) I cannot cope up with the pressure. Ans: I can not cope with the pressure.

d) What is the time in your watch? Ans: What is the time by your watch?

e) Our classroom is in the second floor. Ans: Our classroom is on the second floor.

4. a) He has good knowledge of English grammar. Ans: He has good knowledge in English grammar.

b) His son-in-laws have come home. Ans : His sons-in-law have come home. /His son-in-law has comehome.

c) She love her father Ans: She loves her father. / loved her father She.

d) I don't know who is she. Ans: I don't know who she is.

.e) He is taller then me. Ans: He is taller than me.

5. a) It is a fact that most of people want to earn more but work less

. Ans: It is a fact that most of the people want to earn more but work less.

b) There is dozens of apples and plenty of grapes in the market. Ans: There are dozens of apple and plenty of grapes in the market.

c) Serena prefers to play Tennis than badminton in the court.

Ans: Serena prefers to play Tennis to badminton in the court.

d) They will like to invite you to be the chief guest. Ans: They would like to invite you to be the chief guest.

e) No sooner did he see the snake when he shouted. Ans: No sooner did he see the snake than he shouted.)

6.a) You may speak politely to the elders. Ans: You ought to / should speak politely to the elders.

b) This is the boy whom won the race. Ans: This is the boy who won the race.

c) He come late to school every day. Ans: He comes late to school every day.

d) Though he was hungry but he did not eat. Ans: Though he was hungry, he did not eat. (OR) _ He was hungry but he did not eat.

e) Is this a book that you wanted to buy. Ans: Is this the book that you wanted to buy?

7. a) **As we were late so we apologized.** Ans: As we were late, we apologized. / We were late so we apologized.
- b) **Many students has turned up for the seminar.** Ans: Many students have turned up for the seminar.
- c) **She has been waiting for you since 3 hours** Ans: She has been waiting for you for 3 hours
- d) **One must not reveal his secrets to all** Ans: One should/need not reveal his secrets to all.
- e) **One of the boys are missing.** Ans: One of the boys is missing.
8. a) **Cricket is watched by millions of fans all over a world.** Ans: Cricket is watched by millions of fans all over the world.
- b) **Rajan slowly settle down in his retired life.** Ans: Rajan slowly settled down in his retired life.
- c) **Have anyone attended the function?** Ans: Has anyone attended the function?
- d) **My grandmother and I was good at drawing pictures.** Ans: My grandmother and I were good at drawing pictures.
9. a) **Rice is a staple food of Assam** Ans. Rice is the staple food of Assam.
- b) **Because Satya was old, he walked slow.** Ans. Because Satya was old, he walked slowly.
- c) **Slow but steady wins the race.** Ans. Slow and steady wins the race
- d) **I ought to be fifteen next April.** Ans. I will/would be fifteen next April
- e) **Learn a language is useful.** Ans. Learning a language is useful
10. a) **The ship with its crew were drowned.** Ans: The ship with its crew was drowned.
- b) **He is angry on me.** Ans: He is angry with me.
- c) **Games and sports helps in recreation.** Ans: Games and sports help in recreation.
- d) **The poet and actor are dead.** Ans: The poet and the/an actor are dead.
The poet and actor is dead.
- e) **I live in United States.** Ans: I live in the United States
11. a) **A earth goes round the sun.** Ans. The earth goes round the sun.
- b) **It poured outside now.** Ans. It is pouring outside now.
- c) **Her cousins as well as she is hard working.** Ans. Her cousins as well as she are hard working.
- d) **One of the boys are missing.** Ans. One of the boys is missing.
- e) **I bought an book this morning.** Ans. I bought a book this morning.
12. a) **She bake the cake.** Ans: She bakes the cake.
- b) **I prefer coffee than tea.** Ans: I prefer coffee to tea.
- c) **One of the students are affected by corona.** Ans: One of the students is affected by corona.
- d) **This is the pen where I lost.** Ans: This is the pen which I lost
- e) **She is beautiful. Is she?** Ans: She is beautiful. Isn't she?

Question no 45 - Quote from the memory**Poem – 1 – Life – Henry Van Dyke**

Let me but live my life from year to year,
 With forward face and unreluctant soul;
 Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
 Not mourning for the things that disappear
 In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
 From what the future veils; but with a whole
 And happy heart, that pays its toll
 To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.
 So let the way wind up the hill or down,
 O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy:
 Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
 New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,
 My heart will keep the courage of the quest,
 And hope the road's last turn will be the best.

Unit – 3 Poem I am every woman by Rakhi Nariani Shirke

A woman is beauty innate,
 A symbol of power and strength.
 She puts her life at stake,
 She's real, she's not fake!
 The summer of life she's ready to see in spring.
 She says, "Spring will come again, my dear.
 Let me care for the ones who're near."
 She's The Woman – she has no fear!
 Strong is she in her faith and beliefs.
 "Persistence is the key to everything,"
 says she. Despite the sighs and groans and moans,
 She's strong in her faith, firm in her belief!
 She's a lioness; don't mess with her.
 She'll not spare you if you're a prankster.
 Don't ever try to saw her pride, her self-respect.
 She knows how to thaw you, saw you – so beware!
 She's today's woman. Today's woman, dear.
 Love her, respect her, keep her near...

Unit – 5 – Poem – The secret of the machines by Rudyard Kipling

We were taken from the ore-bed and the mine,
 We were melted in the furnace and the pit—
 We were cast and wrought and hammered to design,
 We were cut and filed and tooled and gauged to fit.
 Some water, coal, and oil is all we ask,
 And a thousandth of an inch to give us play:
 And now, if you will set us to our task,
 We will serve you four and twenty hours a day!
 We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive,
 We can print and plough and weave and heat and light,
 We can run and race and swim and fly and dive,
 We can see and hear and count and read and write!
 But remember, please, the Law by which we live,
 We are not built to comprehend a lie,
 We can neither love nor pity nor forgive.

If you make a slip in handling us you die!
 Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes,
 It will vanish and the stars will shine again,
 Because, for all our power and weight and size,
 We are nothing more than children of your brain!

Unit – 6 – Poem – No Men Are foreign by James Falconer Kirkup

Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign
 Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes
 Like Ours: the land our brothers walk upon
 Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie.
 They too, aware of sun and air and water
 Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter starv'd.
 Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read
 A labour not different from our own.
 Remember they have eyes like ours that wake
 or sleep, and strength that can be won
 By love, In every land is common life
 That all can recognize and understand.
 Let us remember, whenever, it is ourselves
 That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.
 Remember, we who take arms against each other
 It is the human earth that we defile.
 Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence
 Of air that is everywhere our own,
 Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange!

PART - IV Question no: 46

HINTS DEVELOPMENT

TIPS:

TITLE-1

PARAGRAPH-6

MORAL-1

1. Read the following hints thoroughly.
2. Use all the hints.
3. Arrange the points sequentially.
4. Use past tense.
4. Make two or three paragraphs.
5. Give a suitable title.
6. Write a moral at the end.

Write a paragraph of about 150 words by developing the following hints.

1 . THE TEMPEST

Prospero lived-- daughter Miranda--island cave--help of Ariel--raised storm--Antonio, king of Naples-- Ferdinand--ship wrecked--Prospero commands --Ariel--bring Ferdinand-- to cave --Miranda-- sees first time-- human being—Ferdinand surprised to see --Miranda – Prospero— engages—Ferdinand--hard tasks--Miranda pleads--with father--Prospero chides Miranda--Ariel brings king of Naples--Antonio--to Prospero--they realize--mistake--repent--restores the dukedom to Prospero--Prospero agrees--marriage of Miranda and Ferdinand.

***Prospero and his daughter, Miranda were exiled by his brother Antonio and the king Alonso.**

*** Gonzalo secretly provided magic books and provisions on the boat.**

***They landed on an island. Prospero released many spirits of which Ariel was the chief.**

***After 12 years, Prospero raised a violent storm to wreck his enemies' ship using his magical powers.**

***Ariel brought Ferdinand, son of Alonso. Miranda loves Ferdinand.**

***Antonio and Alonso repented their injustice. Prospero forgave them.**

***Prospero arranged the marriage of Miranda and Ferdinand.**

***Thus, Prospero regained his Dukedom of Milan.**

Moral: Good wins always.

2.ZIGZAG

Somu - sent a pet - Dr.Krishnan - snoring and snoring - pounded the eardrums - e-mail to somu - replied never heard zig-zag snoring - Mrs.Krishnan adamant -return it took to clinic-started commanding -silence - 'great help'. Name of the story: Zig-zag Theme: Commotions in a Doctor's Family in growing a pet.

Characters: Dr.Krishnan, Mrs. Krishnan, Doctor Somu,

***The Bird. Doctor Somu, sent a pet to Dr.Krishnan to take care.**

***It was an African bird named Zig-Zag.**

***It started snoring and snoring all days and nights.**

***It pounded the eardrums of the whole family.**

***Dr.Krishnan wrote an e-mail to Doctor Somu about the bird snoring.**

***He replied that he never heard Zig-zag snoring.**

***Mrs. Krishnan was adamant to return the Bird.**

***He took it to clinic. There, it started commanding and created silence in the clinic.**

***Finally, He told that Zig zag was a 'great help.**

Moral : When you own a bird, happiness is all around.

3.The Story of Mulan

Emperor - China - ordered - one in family- Army - Mulan- brave warrior- won battles - General- felt sick - Doctor found her - Soldiers opposed - sudden attack - Won the battle- saved China- Emperor Glad - Royal Gifts- returned village. Name of the story: The Story of Mulan Theme: Disguise of a woman as Male Soldier and Truth revealed. **Characters: Mulan, Mulan's Father, The King, Soldiers & Army men,**

***The Emperor of China, Ordered to send one Soldier from each Family to the Army.**

***Mulan, a teenage girl, disguised as Male Soldier and joined the War.**

***She was a Brave warrior and won many battles.**

***She became Army General. One day, She felt sick.**

***A doctor came and found her and revealed the truth that she was a Woman.**

***A few soldiers opposed for a Woman as their General.**

***A sudden attack came from the enemy. With the bravery plan of Mulan, they won the battle.**

***The China was saved. The Emperor was glad and gave her Royal gifts.**

***Finally, she returned to her Village happily.**

Moral: Her patriotism and love for her family

4.The Aged Mother

country- Shining - despotic leader - decree - old - put to death - farmer - loved his mother - took to mountain - to leave there - returns - love - hid her in kitchen - leader - ask - rope of ashes - mother suggests - son - burnt the straw - leader understands wisdom -abolishes law. Name of the story: The Aged Mother Theme: Understanding the Wisdom of Old People.

Characters: The Poor Farmer, Farmer's Mother, Shining Leader.

***The Country Shining was ruled by a Despotic leader**

*** He sent a decree that the old must put to death.**

***A poor Farmer loved his mother very much.**

*** So, he took her to a 21 mountain to leave her there.**

***But, he returned home due to love and hid her in the kitchen.**

***The Country Leader asked for the rope of Ashes.**

***The Mother suggests to burn the straw to get rope of ashes.**

***The Leader understood the wisdom of Old people.**

***Finally, he abolished the law.**

Moral : Old is Gold

5.The Little Hero of Holland

Holland - land below sea level - dykes protected the country - years ago little boy Peter - lived - Peter's mother gave cakes - to old blind friend - Peter visited - returning - heard water trickling - a small hole in dike - called for help - dark and rain - little finger - throughout night - morning passerby found - Holland saved. Name of the story: The Little Hero of Holland Theme: Little boy Peter saved Holland bravely.

Characters: Little boy Peter, Peter's mother, Village people.

*Holland is the land below sea level where dykes protected the country.

*Many years ago a little boy Peter lived there.

*One day Peter's mother gave cakes to the old blind friend.

*Peter visited the blind old friend and gave the cakes.

*On returning home, he heard water trickling from a small hole. He called for help.

*As it was dark and raining nobody came there.

*So he put his little finger in the hole in the dike.

*Throughout night he was there. In the morning, a passerby found him and informed the villagers.

*Finally, Holland was saved by the little Hero.

Moral: Love thy nation.

Q.NO. 47 PROSE OR POEM COMPREHENSION

Ideas to remember:

1. Read the passage at least three times and understand the content.
2. Read the key words in the question carefully and search for the answers from the passage.
3. Identify the question type ('wh' or 'yes or no') and answer appropriately.
4. Try to answer in complete sentences with the key words.

EXERCISE -1

Books are the greatest treasure of mankind. The habit of reading them is a source of pleasure. He, who is in the habit of reading books should buy books for himself. He should start collecting books from his youth. The book collected and arranged properly in a room not only decorates the room but also makes the presence of their authors felt. Books contain eternal truths and are better friends than those of flesh and blood as they not only entertain but also guide us.

Questions:

- (i) What are the treasures and what gives pleasure?
- (ii) When should one start collecting books?
- (iii) What do books contain in them?
- (iv) Mention any two uses of reading books.

Answers

- i) Books are the greatest treasures and reading them gives pleasure.
- ii) One should start collecting books from his youth.
- iii) Books contain eternal truth in them.
- iv) Books are sources of pleasure and also they guide us.

OR

Exercise - 2

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions given below.

In 1902, American President Theodore Roosevelt, also known as Teddy, participated in a bear-hunting trip in Mississippi. While hunting, Roosevelt declared the behavior of the other hunters “un sports man like” after he refused to kill a bear they had captured. As news of the hunting trip spread, many newspapers around the country featured political cartoons starring “Teddy” and “the bear”. Meanwhile, in Brooklyn, New York, a shop owner named Morris Michtom saw one of the cartoons and had an idea. Michtom and his wife created plush, stuffed bears and placed them in the front window of their shop. With permission from Roosevelt, Michtom named the bears “Teddy Bears”.

Questions:

- i. Who participated in a bear-hunting trip in Mississippi?
- ii. Where did Michtom place the stuffed bears?
- iii. What was the news that spread around the Country about Teddy?
- iv. Who is the shop owner? What did he do in his shop?

Answers:

- i) American president Theodore Roosevelt participated in a bear hunting trip.
- ii) Michtom placed the stuffed bears in front window of their shop.
- iii) The news of Teddy's hunting trip spread around the country.
- iv) Morris Michtom is the shop owner. He placed the stuffed bears in front window of his shop.

POEM COMPREHENSION

EXERCISE 1

Read the following poem and answer the questions given below.

What will you be?	It's very very hard to decide you know
What will you be when you grow up?	Sometimes you may keep on thinking
A dancer? Or a doctor?	Doing many jobs and never deciding,
A teacher? Or a cricketer?	And on Sunday again you will keep wondering
There are so many careers you can choose to do	Thursday you will chart the skies with the Navy.

Questions:

- i) What is hard to decide?
- ii) List the jobs mentioned in the poem.
- iii) Pick out the days of the week mentioned in the poem.
- iv) What career would you like to choose in future?

Answers :

- i) It's hard to decide what we would be in future.
- ii) Jobs mentioned in the poem are dancer, doctor, teacher, cricketer.

iii) The days of the week mentioned in the poem are Sunday and Thursday.

iv) I would like to choose _____.

(Or)

Exercise 2 :-

Read the following poem and answer the questions given below.

<p>It is not growing like a tree In bulk, doth make man better be; or standing long an oak, three hundred year, To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere; A lily of a day</p>	<p>Is fairer far in May, Although it fall and die that night—It was the plant and flower of Light. In small proportions we just beauties see; And in short measures life may perfect be.</p>
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Questions:

- Which shows beauty-the lily or the oak?
- What happens to the oak at last?
- Compare the life of the oak and the lily.
- What do we learn from the last two lines?

Answers:

- The lily shows the beauty.
- The oak falls at last.
- Oak lives long but Lily's life is short.
- The last two lines mean that though the life is short, it can bring profound joy.

ALL THE BEST