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PREFACE

It is indeed a privilege to publish this new **English Minimum Material for class X with question-wise analysis based on the new question pattern.**

The question paper has been dealt with in detail and sufficient exercises have been given for each question pattern. Special coverage has been given for late bloomers, so that they can understand the concepts and score good marks. The book caters to the needs of all the students of different levels.

This book is a sincere attempt to enhance the learning abilities of the students. It helps them to score good marks and boost their confidence. It is a ready reckoner for students.

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With Best Wishes.

- Publisher

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-All the best -

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Q. NO.	TOPIC	PAGE NO
1 - 3.	Synonyms	1
4 - 6.	Antonyms	12
7.	Plural form	21
8.	Suffix	26
9.	Abbreviation	27
10.	Phrasal Verb	31
11.	Compound Word	33
12.	Prepositon	36
13.	Tense	37
14.	Linker	42
15 - 18.	Prose Two Mark	44
19 - 22.	Appreciation Questions	49
23.	Voice	57
24.	Reported Speech	61
25.	Punctuate	65
26.	Simple, Compound, Complex	66
27.	Rearrange the Words	69
28.	Road Map	71
29 - 32.	Prose Paragraph	72
33 - 34.	Poem Paragraph	77
35.	Poetic Devices	77
36.	Paraphrase	89
37.	Coherent order (Supplementary)	91
38.	Comprehension	95
39.	Advertisement	105
40.	Letter Writing	107
41.	Notice	114
42.	Describing a Picture	118
43.	Write a Summary	119
44.	Correct Error	122
45.	Memory Poem	125
46.	Supplementary Paragraph	127
47.	Prose Comprehension	130
	OR	(OR)
	Poem Comprehension	132



WORD	SYNONYMS	WORD	SYNONYMS
ledge	- a narrow piece of rock	shrilly	- high-pitched sound
waves	- gesture	plateau	- high ground
scraped	- corner	uttered	- articulated
tapping	- knock	seized	- captured
seized	- captured	swoop	- dive
beckoning	- attract	beneath	- underneath
plunge	- jump	daintily	- casually
dozing	- nod off	starve	- suffer from hunger
cackle	- giggle	motionless	- frozen
headlong	- sudden	shrieking	- amused
exhausted	- dead	muster up	- gather, assemble
precipice	- a steep rock	sheer	- mere
cowardice	- lack of bravery	gnaw	- chew
mocking	- derisive	monstrous	- cruel
soaring	- climbing	amused	- entertained
sank	- capsize		



WORD	SYNONYMS	WORD	SYNONYMS
chaos	- confusion	rapidly	- quickly
burglar	- robber	beagle	- detective
peered	- associate	intuitively	- spontaneous
tinkled	- chime	bang	- smack
beveled	- angle	slam	- bang
closet	- cabinet	sprang	- bounce

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indignant	- annoyed	blaspheme	- desecration
hullabaloo	- a fuss	faint	- unclear
tiptoed	- cautious	shine	- gleam
aroused	- awaken	wham	- bang
enormous	- colossal	cops	- police woman
crisscross	- conflicting	whoop	- hoot
ransack	- plunder	hammer	- batter
coward	- aggressor	grab	- capture
attic	- loft	creaked	- squeak
gripped	- clutch	slammed	- bang
gruffly	- hoarse	narrow	- small
patrol	- inspect	hoarse	- gravel
stabbed	- pierce	yank	- jerk / pull
sprawl	- drape	hysterical	- crazy
phony	- bogus		



WORD	SYNONYMS	WORD	SYNONYMS
escort	a guard	currently	presently
accomplishment	achievement	tremendous	aweinspiring, terrific
gives	a good	deity	a god
indigenously	natively	located	widespread
extensive	widespread	trails	to put into active service
commissioned	to put into active service	suite	a group of related computer programs distributed together
circumnavigated	to sail round the world	array	various data structures
consonance	agreement	empower	authorize
attain	achieve	potential	ability
depicting	portraying	thrust	force
initiative	first move	feature	characteristic
non-conventional	a radical practice in society	renewable	act of recycling
resource	raw material	meteorological	relating of weather forecasting

consonance	agreement	empower	authorize
attain	achieve	potential	ability
depicting	portraying	thrust	force
initiative	first move	feature	characteristic
non-conventional	a ungeneral pratice in society	renewable	act of recycling
resourse	raw material	meteorological	relating of weather forecasting
accurate	exact	skipped	captained



WORD	SYNONYMS	WORD	SYNONYMS
ancestral	- forefathers	surprised	- astonished
dilated	- widened	ruins	- destruction
acute	- severe	strewn	- scattered
jealous	- envious	intently	- eagerly
venting	- to let	grievances	- coomplaints
eventually	- finally	justified	- proved right
crumbled	- to break into small pieces	striped	- a long narrow band with a variety of colours on the surface
revive	- to recall	certainly	- surely
crazy	- insane	savouries	- snacks
curious	- interested	affluent	- wealthy
stared	- looked fixedly	peered	- looking closely
amazed	- overwhelmed	absolutely	- completely
restored	- to return	ventilator	- allow fresh air to pass through
antique	- belonging to ancient time	smoothing	- comforting
rectify	- to set right, to correct	bifurcated	- divided into two
recollected	- remembered, recalled	rustic	- rural, unsophisticated
cursed	- accused of, ruin	gesture	movement of the body
ascertained	- confirmed ensured	overwrought	- upset, distressed
heaved	- to utter painfully	unperturbed	- undisturbed

UNIT 5

WORD	SYNONYMS	WORD	SYNONYMS
exhausted	- empty	combined	- together
freedom	- liberty	inclusion	- attachment
era	- period	catridges	- containers
impairment	- defective	interested	- concerned
rely	- depend	required	- needed
reality	- true	opening	- beginning
selected	- chosen	access	- admission
pre defined	- pre set	faster	- quicker
deprived	- denied	capable	- ability
grapple	- fight	independent	- self-reliant
disabled	- differently abled	latest	- recent
mounted	- fixed	receive	- get
spare	- attachitional, extra	command	- order
barriers	- hazards	better	- well
frustrating	- disappointing	easier	- simpler
interactive	- mutual	swapping	- moving
replacement	- substitute		

UNIT 6

WORD	SYNONYMS	WORD	SYNONYMS
dread	- fear	edge	- crest
woods	- trees	tempting	- enticing
fright	- fear	terrible	- horrible
edges	- corners	gentle	- mild
grave	- serious	tone	- sound
solemn	- serious	put off	- delay
blame	- fault	fancy	- imagine
dreadful	- terrible	worn	- reduced
amazed	- surprised	leaned	- bent
gesture	- sign	twined	- tangled
struck	- rang	bulletin board	- news stand
chirping	- twittering	drilling	- parading

dismissed	- closed	draft	- plan, outline
apprentice	- a learner	out of breath	- gasping
rapping	- thumping	classmates	- class fellows
frightened	- scared	except	- apart from
attentive	- concentrated	mounted	- went up
give up	- sacrifice	seeking	- finding out
all through	- through out	logical	- reasonable
enslaved	- made slave	patience	- ability to wait
chanted	- sang, recited	beetles	- insects with hard
shell	- like back	scolding	- rebuking, chiding
sawmill	- a mill for sawing timber	hurried off	- rushed off, went in a hurry
in unison	- combined, all together	still	- silent, without motion, motionless
counted on	- depended on	commotion	- noise and confusion
prize	- important, significant	primer	- a book for beginners
inspection	- examination	a while ago	- a little time before
thunderclap	- loud sound of thunder	cranky	- whimsy, strange
recite	- to say something loudly	hold fast	- hold tightly, hold firmly
anxious	- worried, careful	hopvine	- vine of hop plant
angelus	- a bell rung for prayers	trumpets	- horn-like wind instruments
choked	- blocked the throat	gazing	- looking intently
resist	- control. overcom		



UNIT 7



WORD	SYNONYMS	WORD	SYNONYMS
gloomy	- dark	gaunt	- lean
dreadful	- fearful	delirious	- excited
persuade	- convince	frail	- weak
pretending	- acting	sliding	- move on a surface smoothly
ignorant	- unknowledgeable unaware	butler	the chief man-servant of a house
sinking	- depressed	flushed	- reddish

tongs	- a tool with two movable arms that are joined at one end	coincidence	- a remarkable instance of things happening at the same time by chance
scuffle	- a short, confused flight or struggle	horrified	- terrified
aroused	- stimulated	stipulated	- specified
hesitant	- reluctant	fetch	- go and bring
trembling	- shivering	evidence	- proof
startle	- shocked and surprised	mantel	- a narrow slab over, a fire slab
mention	- refer to something briefly	listless	- unenthusiastic
contagious	- spreading by contact	approaching	- going near
symptoms	- signs, indications	practitioner	- one who practices
bolted	- fastened with a bolt	dejection	- down heartedness
nutritious	- full of nutrients	exactly	- precisely, accurately
foggy	- misty		

Choose the appropriate synonyms for the italicised words :



- The young seagull was alone on his *ledge*.
 a) shelf b) floor c) tree d) nest
- As father and mother had come around calling to him *shrilly*.
 a) gainly b) loudly c) showed d) chilly
- His old brother catch his first herring and *devour* it.
 a) favour b) cover c) eat d) swallow
- The sun was now *ascending* the sky.
 a) shining b) rising c) setting d) soared
- Now, there was not a single *scrap* of food left.
 a) slice b) rough c) metal d) stone
- The sight of the food *maddened* him.
 a) Furious b) cool c) composed d) pacified

7. He uttered a low *crackle*.
a) Laugh b) scold c) **sharp noise** d) scorn
8. She was standing on a little high *hump* on the plateau.
a) **Bump** b) hollow c) hole d) crack
9. He was soaring *gradually* downwards and outwards.
a) Quickly b) **slowly** c) meekly d) largely
10. He was now falling *headlong* now.
a) **Diving** b) running c) howling d) growling



1. The *slamming* of the door aroused mother.
a) knocking b) tapping c) opening d) **shutting noisily**
2. She *peered* out of her room.
a) vanished b) pulled c) emerged d) **appeared**
3. "Nothing" he said *gruffly*.
a) softly b) politely c) **harshly** d) concernedly
4. Mother made one of her *quick* incomparable decisions.
a) clumsy b) **fast** c) idle d) slow
5. She *flung* up a window of her bed room. Which faced the bed room windows of the house of a neighbour.
a) faced b) caught c) **threw** d) cast
6. She picked up a shoe, and *whammed* it through a pane of glass.
a) tap slightly b) push roughly c) **struck forcibly** d) pull violently
7. Flash lights shot *streaks* of gleam up and down the walls.
a) **signals** b) marks c) rays d) shadows
8. 'Open up' cried a *hoarse* voice
a) **rough** b) sweet c) husky d) gentle
9. I wanted to go down and *let* them in
a) forbid b) **allow** c) wander d) prevent
-

10. We could hear the *tromping* of the other police
a) walking slowly b) **walking heavily** c) staggering d) limping
11. "What on earth are you boys doing?" she *demanded*
a) replied b) requested c) responded d) **asked**

UNIT 3

1. Women *occupy* almost all the major positions in society
a) conceive b) **hold** c) with hold d) change
2. *Currently* women's accomplishments are tremendous
a) once upon a time b) **at present** c) ancient d) in due course
3. Currently women's accomplishments are *tremendous*.
a) excellent b) huge c) **enormous** d) awesome
4. All-women Indian Navy crew who *circumnavigated* the world for 254 days
a) chase around b) move around c) immobilized d) **travel around**
5. INSV *stands* for Indian Naval Ship Vessel.
a) ranges b) means c) **denotes** d) spins
6. Tara-Tarini is the *patron* deity for sailors
a) trainer b) coach c) **protector** d) assailant
7. Tara-Tarini is *worshipped* for safety and success at sea.
a) praised b) appreciated c) **adored** d) criticized
8. Tara-Tarini is worshipped for *safety* and success at sea.
a) risk b) threat c) **protection** d) hazard
9. It is a 55 foot sailing vessel built *indigenously* in India.
a) globally b) gloriously c) **locally** d) domestically
10. The special feature of this sail boat is that it *encouraged* use of environment
a) worried b) dejected c) disappointed d) **supported**

UNIT 4

1. We had reached a point where the road **bifurcated**.
a) connected b) diverted **c) divided into two** d) linked
2. If we drove ten kilometres along the road that **branches** off to the right,....
a) wide spread b) deviated c) divided **d) out spread**
3. I asked Aditya whether he was interested in **revisiting** the place of his birth.
a) going down b) leaving **c) going over** d) going to
4. Trying to **revive** old childhood memories may proved is appointing.
a) bring up b) bring back c) bring out d) bring down
5. Trying to revive old childhood memories may prove **disappointing**.
a) convincing b)pleasing **c) disheartening** d) loving
6. He said he wished to visit the tea shop of Nagen Uncle, if it still **existed**.
a) continued b) discontinued **c) survived** d)seized
7. We drove to Brahmapur of which Aditya's **ancestors** were once the Zamindars.
a) fore fathers b) descendants c) brothers d)uncle
8. The **attic** has always been a favourite place for children.
a) verandah b) portico c) yard **d) loft**
9. A portion of the wall of the attic **crumbled** down.
a) developed **b) crushed** c) demolished d)destroyed
10. and through the window that has been **created**
a) demolished b) destroyed c) made **d) developed**



1. Anything which is below a **pre-defined** time or below certain threshold can be self-ordered.
a) defined in advance b) defined at right time c) defined to do d) not at all defined
 2. Anything which is below a pre-defined limit or below certain threshold should can be self-ordered by the **appliance**
a) approach b)reproach c)application **d) machine**
 3. Your refrigerator can directly link to the e-commerces ite and order for milk if it is about to be **exhausted**
a) Vigorous b) vehement **c) finished** d) refreshed
-

4. Consumable products such as Ink **cartridges** may be capable of self ordering replacements
a) bottles b) packages c) glasses **d) containers**
5. Technology can **communicate** and control our environment
a) hide b) conceal c) reveal **d) speak**
6. Technology can communicate and control our **environment**
a) surrounding b) circumference c) neighbours d) promoters
7. It can help us study, get **qualifications** and fine opportunities for work
a) commitments **b)certification** c) agreement d) disagreement
8. It can make us **confident** and independent.
a) certain **b) hopeful** c) doubtful d) desperate
9. It can make us confident and **Independent**.
a) self-defense b) self-respect c) self-confident **d) self-reliant**
10. It has increased the number of words he uses meaningfully and **comment** socially.....
a) remark b) notify c) criticize d) blame

UNIT 6

1. the black smith Wachter, who was there with his apprentice reading the **bulletin**
a) news paper b) magazine **c) official statement** d) record
2. Usually, when school began, there was a great **bustle** the opening and closing of desks
a) busy b) idea c) idle d) lazy
3. The teacher's **ruler** was rapping on the table.
a) emperor b) king **c) scale** d) measure
4. The teacher's ruler was **rapping** on the table.
a) hanging b) pulling **c) tapping** d) knocking
5. But now it was all so **still**
a) quiet b) loud c) noisy d) grumble
6. I had **counted** on the commotion to get to my desk.
a) taken advantage b) measured c) taken as disadvantage d) taken un due advantage

7. I had counted on the *commotion* to get to my desk.
a) happiness **b) Chaos** c) cheer d) joy
8. M.Hamel was sitting *motionless* in his chair.
a) moved **b) unmoved** c) hopeless d) afraid
9. It was the most beautiful language in the world the clearest, the most *logical*.....
a) loud b) moving **c) reasoning** d) understanding
10. When people are *enslaved* as long as
a) liberalized b) freed c) released **d) captured**



1. In the dim light of *foggy* November day, the sick room was a gloomy spot.
a) snowy **b) misty** c) light d) wintry
2. In the dim light of foggy November day, the sick room was a *gloomy* spot
a) bright b) happy c) sad **d) dark**
3. It was the *gaunt* face staring form....
a) fresh b) flou rishing **c) skeletal & thin** d) refreshing
4.that brought *chill* to my heart.
a) boldness b) courageousness **c) fear** d) happiness
5. His eyes had the brightness of fever, his cheeks were *flushed*.
a) reddened b) brightened c) shine d) blazed
6. It is *deadly* and contagious,
a) alive **b) fatal** c) live d) soft
7. It is deadly and *contagious*
a) harmful b) harmless **c) spreads** d) dangerous
8. I said *advancing* towards him
a) move forward b) move backward c) move towards d) unmoved
9. My feelings as doctor were *aroused*.
a) awakened b) slumbered c) slept d) distorted

10. I will examine your *symptoms*

a) emblem

b) signs

c) gesture

d) voice



WORD	ANTONYMS	WORD	ANTONYMS
attempt	X retreat	beneath	X above
muster up	X deaden	blazing	X dark
far	X near	wide	X narrow
preen	X dirty	plaintive	X happy
gnaw	X freshen	exhausted	X able
ledge	X dip	plunge	X rise
cackle	X cry	warm	X cool
scrap	X chunk	plateau	X valley
thrust	X pull	trot	X stop
soar	X decline	whet	X blunt
afraid	X brave	shrill	X calm
cliff	X relaxed	previous	X next
sheer	X successful	mocking	X respectful
utter	X incomplete	amused	X bore



WORD	ANTONYMS	WORD	ANTONYMS
chaos	X orderliness	faint	X clear
despondent	X hopefully	intuitively	X induced
conclusion	X beginning	whoop	X calm
sprawl	X straighten	enormous	X common
phony	X authentic	hullabaloo	X calm
creaked	X gruff	peer	X inferior

gripped	X released	banging	X slowly
yank	X push	sprang	X ceased
hysterical	X apathetic	blaspheme	X reverence
attic	X cellar	gripped	X release
aroused	X calm	narrow	X wide
cops	X civilian	closet	X clear
hammer	X praise	indignant	X pleased
suspected	X trusted	rapidly	X slowly
shine	X darkness	gruffly	X gently
grab	X free	hoarse	X nice
ransack	X protect	coward	X hero

UNIT 3

WORD	ANTONYMS	WORD	ANTONYMS
indoors	X outdoors	changed	X unchanged
freedom	X slavery	safety	X danger
success	X defeat	famous	X infamous
essential	X inessential	non conventional	X conventional
renewable	X non renewable	collected	X scattered
accurate	X inaccurate	defense	X offense
replenishment	X depletion	necessary	X unnecessary
personal	X impersonal	allowed	X disallowed
entry	X exit	successfully	X unsuccessfully
brilliant	X dull	pleasant	X unpleasant
honour	X dishonour	consonance	X disagreement

UNIT 4

WORD	ANTONYMS	WORD	ANTONYMS
interested	X disinterested	decided	X undecided
acute	X blunt, dull	particular	X general
essential	X inessential	heaved	X shrank, compressed
crumbled	X built	overwrought	X calm, cool
stretched	X contracted	continue	X discontinue

cursed	X blessed	affluent	X poor
soothing	X disturbing	created	X destroyed
existed	X discontinued	ascertained	X unconfirmed
raising	X dropping	strewn	X gathered
unperturbed	X disturbed	created	X destroyed
recognizable	X unrecognizable	revive	X destroy, abolish
expanded	X contracted	intently	X distractedly
normal	X abnormal	reaction	X inquire
venting	X blocking		

UNIT 5

WORD	ANTONYMS	WORD	ANTONYMS
receive	X give	latest	X outdated
combined	X isolated, separated	disabled	X abled, able-bodied
capable	X incapable	freedom	X slavery
pre-defined	X post-defined	mounted	X dismantled
swapping	X unmoving	access	X exclusion
reality	X false	opening	X closing
command	X request	deprived	X provided
grapple	X accept	better	X worse
entire	X part	selected	X rejected
spare	X scanty	combined	X separated
rely	X independent	easier	X harder
frustrating	X encouraging	exhausted	X full
impairment	X intact	interactive	X individual
required	X needless	interested	X unconcerned

UNIT 6

WORD	ANTONYMS	WORD	ANTONYMS
scolding	X praising	carefully	X carelessly
thanking	X ungrateful	logical	X illogical
often	X rarely, seldom	gentle	X rude
bright	X dull	smooth	X rough

understood	X misunderstood	lost	X won
faithful	X unfaithful	plenty	X less
enslaved	X freed	patience	X impatience
gave	X cheerful, light	mounted	X dismounted
courage	X timidity	apprentice	X master
quiet	X noisy	honour	X dishonour
preferred	X hated	motionless	X moving
beautiful	X ugly	warm	X cold
low	X high	attention	X inattention
commotion	X clarity		



WORD	ANTONYMS	WORD	ANTONYMS
sinking	X depressed	gloomy	X dark
replied	X questioned	gloomy	X lightness
certainly	X doubtfully	frail	X strong
silence	X noisy	admitted	X denied, refused
horrified	X terrified	gaunt	X lean
never	X always	brightness	X dullness
knowledge	X ignorance	ignorant	X knowledgeable
kindness	X cruelly	illness	X disease, sickness
flushed	X reddish	disobey	X obey
approaching	X retreating	contagious	X non-contagious
deadly	X non-destructive	agreed	X disagreed, denied

Choose the appropriate antonyms for the italicised words :



- She screamed back *mockingly*.
 a) disrespectfully b)ridiculously **c) respectfully** d) happily
- He kept calling *plaintively*.
 a) sadly **b)cheerfully** c) sorrowfully d) loudly

3. He **uttered** a joyful scream.
a) expressed b) articulated **c) suppressed** d) emitted
4. He uttered a **joyful** scream.
a) sorrowful b) cheerful c) happiness d) graceful
5. He leaned out **eagerly**.
a) Interestingly b) earnestly c) Willingly **d) unwillingly**
6. Then a **monstrous** terror seized him.
a) terrible b) horrible **c) beautiful** d) credible
7. His heart stood **still**.
a) moving b) Immovable c) static d) stationary
8. It only **lasted** a moment.
a) continued b) persisted **c) discontinued** d) allowed
9. He felt his wings **spread** out wards.
a) Stretched b) extended **c) shrunk** d) abridged
10. His legs **sank** into it.
a) immersed **b) floated** c) plunged d) extended



1. The cops were **reluctant** to leave without getting their hand on somebody.
a) disinclined b) unwilling **c) eager** d) interested
2.before I could **intervene** or explain.....
a) Interfere b) Interrupt c) regard **d) disregard**
3. He was going through a **phase in** which he believed that.....
a) stage b) level **c) whole** d) part
4. General Meade's men were beginning to **retreat** and even desert.
a) escape **b) advance** c) withdraw d) back
5. General Meade's men were beginning to retreat and even **desert**.
a) quit b) relinquish c) abandon **d) join back**

6.the night had been *distinctly* a defeat for them.
a) clearly b) lucidly c) **vaguely** d) surely
7. ...the night had been distinctly a *defeat* for them.
a) failure b) **success** c) triumphantly d) loss
8. They *obviously* did not like the layout.
a) clearly b) evidently c) certainly d) **doubtfully**
9. We thought at first he had *forgotten* all about what had happened.
a) **remembered** b) overlooked c) removed d) memorized
10. He *glared* at Herman and me.
a) cried b) uttered c) **smiled** d) observed



1. We don't have to use any means of *repulsion*.
a) **Attraction** b) distaste c) hate d) horror
2. It was *rare* to watch that in those months, that too from sea.
a) unlikely b) **common** c) occasional d) unfamiliar
3. We were absolutely a *we struck as* we were not expect in git.
a) wondered b) surprised c) **bored** d) astonished
4.to see the *entire* sky lit up in green light.
a) partly b) partiality c) **partial** d) whole
5. We *picked up* some hobbies and kept posting pictures of delicacies.
a) preferred b) chose c) selected d) **ignored**
6. We picked up some hobbies and kept posting pictures of *delicacies*.
a) elegancy b) softness c) beauties d) **eyesore**
7. I *indulged* in baking.
a) tookpart b) participated c) **abstained** d) yielded
8. I love it when people *appreciate* the food that I cook.
a) love b) like c) **despise** d) praise

9. You have to be *honest* with yourself.
a) upright **b) corrupt** c) sincere d) noble
10. We *witnessed* the brilliant southern Lights from sea.
a) observed **b) unobserved** c) watched d) deposed
11. When we were crossing the Tasman Sea, we witnessed the *brilliant* southern lights from sea.
a) shining b) glaze **c) dull** d) ordinary

UNIT 4

1. The owner of the shop, now over sixty, was *rustic in* appearance.
a) rural b) village c) country **d) urban**
2. The owner of the shop, now over sixty, was rustic in *appearance*.
a) happening b) occurrence **c) disappearance** d) vanished
3.with his white *neatly* combed hair and clean look....
a) tidily **b) untidily** c) clean d) uncleanly
4. ..with his white neatly combed hair and *clean* look.....
a) tidily b) untidily **c) dirty** d) uncleanly
5. The jeweler *remarked* that it was an antique.
a) noted b) commented **c) ignored** d) stated
6. Though I was little *curious*, I didn't ask Aditya anything.
a) usual b) uninterested **c) ordinary** d) interested
7. We *entered* the house and went to the room.
a) exit b) returned c) emigrated d) immigrated
8. Sasanka Uncle was *busy* reciting verses from Tagore.
a) active b) ideal **c) Idle** d) engaged
9. The spoiled child of *affluent* parents.
a) Poor b) prosperous c) educated d) wealthy
10. After about ten minutes we came to the *local* school.
a) domestic b) native **c) foreign** d) town

UNIT 5

1. Technology has not made a normal person's life easier.
a) **abnormal** b) Usual c) unfair d) rarely
2. Technology has not made a normal person's life easier.
a) blessing b) stronger c) **harder** d) pleasant
3. It is a boon to citizens with special needs.
a) faster b) gift c) wish d) **bane**
4. It is a *boon* to citizens with *special* needs.
a) normal b) **ordinary** c) usual d) common
5. India is a home to 2.7 crore people living with one or other kind of *disability*.
a) quality b) capability c) potentiality d) **ability**
6. We can now look *forward*.
a) upward b) downward c) **backward** d) toward
7. We can now look forward to a more *inclusive* way of learning.
a) **exclusive** b) suppressive c) excessive d) added
8. Your *entire* water and energy management can be taken care.
a) **partial** b) complete c) whole d) incomplete
9. It has made me more *independent* and I am now able to study on my own.
a) free b) **dependent** c) held d) captive
10. I know my teacher would be *proud* of me.
a) **ashamed** b) happy c) delighted d) fabulous

UNIT 6

1. It was so *warm*, so bright
a) heat b) **cool** c) hot d) glow
 2. It was so warm, so *bright*.
a) **dull** b) shine c) gloomy d) light
-

3. It was all much more *tempting* than the rule for participles.
a) attractive b) fascinating **c) unattractive** d) repulsive
4. I had the *strength* to resist
a) sturdy **b) weakness** c) strong d) powerful
5. I *hurried* off to school.
a) slowed b) rushed c) fastened d) hastened
6. I had the strength to *resist*.
a) giveaway b) oppose **c) yield** d) control
7. *Usually* when the school began, there was a great bustle.
a) normally b) regularly **c) unusually** d) occasionally
8. Usually when the school *began*, there was a great bustle.
a) started b) commenced c) set off **d) closed**
9.lessons repeated in *unison*.....
a) harmony **b) disharmony** c) unity d) coherence
10.lessons repeated in unison, very *loud* and the teacher's great ruler.
a) noisy **b) calm** c) booming d) sound



1. I have learned that much during my *recent* researches.
a) now **b) past** c) new d) relevant
2. I said going *towards* the door.
a) next b) near c) besides **d) faraway**
3. *Never* have I had such a shock when the dying man bolted the door.
a) ever b) not ever c) occasionally d) rare
4. Never have I had such a *shock* when the dying man bolted the door.
a) terrible **b) surprise** c) horrify d) unexpected
5. The butler *appeared* at the door way
a) showed **b) disappeared** c) visible d) cleared

6. I ***pushed*** past the butler.
 a) dragged b) **pulled** c) rubbed d) retrieved
7. I pushed past the butler and ***entered*** the room.
 a) **exit** b) came into c) evict d) reached
8. I saw a ***frail*** man with bald head sitting.
 a) **strong** b) sturdy c) weak d) thin
9.but the matter cannot be ***delayed***.
 a) post poned b) belated c) leisurely d) **quickened**
10. With a ***sinking*** heart I reached Holmes' room.
 a) **floating** b) emerging c) raising d) dawning



Plurals of different form

singular	plural	singular	plural	singular	plural
goose	geese	focus	foci	aquarium	aquaria
terminus	temini	genie	genii, genies	alumna (masculine)	alumni
axis	axes	memorandum	memoranda	medium	media
crisis	crises	stratum	strata	datum	data
buffalo	buffaloes (or) buffalos	piece of furniture	pieces of furniture		
alumnus (feminine)	alumnae				

Note 1 : Some nouns remain the same form in the singular and plural

singular	informa- tion	species	furniture	corps	sheep	deer	swine
plural	informa- tion	species	furniture	corps	sheep	deer	swine

FOR ORDERS CONTACT:8643007972

Note 2 : Most compound nouns form their plural with an attachment of "s"

singular	dining room	spoon ful	grown up	cup ful
plural	dining rooms	spoons ful	grown ups	cups ful

Note 3 : In some Compound Nouns, the plural is formed by attaching "s" to the first part of the Compound word.

singular	plural	singular	plural
son-in-law	sons-in-law	mother-in-law	mothers-in-law
daughter-in-law	daughters-in-law	father-in-law	fathers-in-law
brother-in-law	brothers-in-law	govemor general	govemors general
sister-in-law	sisters-in-law	runner-up	runners-up

Note 4 : In some Compound Nouns, the plural is formed by attaching "s" to both

singular	plural	singular	plural
man servant	men servants	woman student	women students

Note 5 : Some nouns are always plural. They have no singular form.

singular	plural	singular	plural	singular	plural
cattle	spectacles	scissors	premises	trousers	pant

Note 6 : Some nouns form the plural by a vowel change

singular	man	woman	mouse	tooth	goose	foot	louse
plural	men	women	mice	teeth	geese	feet	lice

Note 7 : Nouns that end in - m an but are not compound s for m the plural regularly by attaching "s"

singular	norman	human	german
plural	normans	humans	germans

Note 8 : Nouns that end in - "o" proceed by a vowel, form the plural by attaching - "s" to the singular

singular	radio	solo	folio	piano	tatoo	octavo
plural	radios	solos	folios	pianos	tatoos	octavos

Note 9 : Takes "es"

singular	hero	potato	tomato
plural	heroes	potatoes	tomatoes

Note 10 : Nouns form foreign language

singular	plural	singular	plural
analysis	analyses	monsieur	messieurs
basis	bases	phylum	phyla
datum	data	appendix	appendices/appendixes
bacterium	bacteria	cherub	cherubim/cherubs
criterion	criteria/criterions	focus	foci, focuses
index	indices/indexes	formula	formulae, formulas
radius	radii		

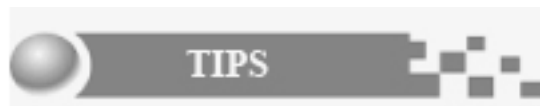
Attaching 'es' to singular sending in 's', 'ss', 'sh', ch, x, z

singular	bus	ass	bunch	box	bush	fish
plural	buses	asses	bunches	boxes	bushes	fishes

Note : In some case 'fish' is used both in singular and plural

Attaching 's' to singular ending in 'y' after a vowel.

singular	plural	singular	plural	singular	plural
day	days	donkey	donkeys	toy	toys
ray	rays	monkey	monkeys	key	keys
storey	storeys	boy	boys		



singular	is	um	a	us	oo	ix
plural	es	a	ae	i	ee	ices

Changing the 'y' of singular noun sending in 'y' after a consonant into 'ies' :

singular	plural	singular	plural	singular	plural
baby	babies	body	bodies	knife	knives
army	armies	family	families	cry	cries
duty	duties	story	stories	try	tries
fairy	fairies	dictionary	dictionaries	butterfly	butterflies

singular	plural	singular	plural	singular	plural
chair	chairs	box	boxes	eskimo	eskimos
lady	ladies	radius	radii	formula	formulae
child	children	deer	deer	loaf	loaves
hero	heroes				

Additional plural forms :

singular	plural	singular	plural	singular	plural
elf	elves	calf	calves	knife	knives
man	men	person	people	mouse	mice
foot	feet	tooth	teeth	goose	geese
sheep	sheep	ox	oxen	appendix	appendices
louse	lice	cactus	cacti	cod	cod/cods
shrimp	shrimp / shrimps	fish	fish/fishes	quail	quail/quails

Change the singular nouns to plurals by either attaching 's', 'ies', 'es' 'ves' :

singular	plural	singular	plural
1. leaf	leaves	6. lamp	lamps
2. lorry	lorries	7. doll	dolls
3. bat	bats	8. biscuit	biscuits
4. clock	clocks	9. knife	knives
5. table	tables	10. loaf	loaves

INTRODUCTION

A prefix is a word such on **a**, **dis**, **fore**, etc., put at the beginning of a word to change or modify its meaning and get a new word.

EXAMPLES

a+wake = awake; dis+respect = disrespect; mis+behaviour = misbehaviour;
fore+hand = forehand; in+active = inactive.

A suffix is a word like **able**, **ish**, **ness**, etc., address to the end of a word to change its meaning and get new word.

EXAMPLES

child+ish = childish; boy+hood = boyhood; king+dom = kingdom;
kind+ness; love+able = lovable.



Using given prefix and suffixes form new words from the words listed below :
(a prefix or suffix can be used only once)

prefix	root word	new word
1. en	vision	envision
2. in	secure	insecure
3. ig	noble	ignoble
4. un	quenchable	unquenchable
5. sub	way, standard	subway, substandard
6. em	power	empower
7. ultra	violet	ultraviolet
8. hyper	tension	hypertension
9. trans	form	transform
10. over	load	overload
11. de	code, form, frost	decode, deform, defrost
12. dis	charge, like, connect	discharge, dislike, disconnect
13. il	legal, logical, legitimate	illegal, illogical, illegitimate
14. im	proper, possible, moral, pure	improper, impossible, immoral, impure
15. in	complete, active	incomplete, inactive
16. ir	regular, rational	irregular, irrational
17. mis	take, lead, fortune	mistake, milead, misfortune
18. non	violence, sense, co-operation, vegetarian	non-violence, non-sensen, co-operation, non-vegetarian
19. un	happy, fortunate, real	unhappy, unfortunate, unreal
20. arch	enemy, angel, bishop	archenemy, archangel, archbishop
21. extra	ordinary, curricular	extraordinary, extracurricular
22. hyper	tension, active	hypertension, hyperactive
23. mini	bus, skirt	minibus, miniskirt
24. out	law, live, line	outlaw, outlive, outline
25. over	flow, confident	overflow, overconfident

Choose the correct plural form of the following :

1. Choose the correct plural form of **life**
a) **lives** b) live c) lifes d) life.
2. Choose the correct plural form of **goose**
a) **geese** b) geoses c) geeses
3. Choose the correct plural form of **buffalo**
a) buffalo b) **buffaloes** c) buffalos
4. Choose the correct plural form of **piece of furniture**
a) **pieces of furniture** b) pieces of furnitures c) piece of furnitures
5. Choose the correct plural form of **species**
a) specie b) specy c) **species**
6. Choose the correct plural form of **son – in – law**
a) son-in-laws b) **sons –in- law** c) sons –in-laws
7. Choose the correct plural form of **human**
a) humen b) **humans** c) human
8. Choose the correct plural form of **Talisman**
a) **Talismans** b) Talismen c) Talisman
9. Choose the correct plural form of **woman student**
a) **women student** b) woman students c) women students
10. Choose the correct plural form of **Governor General**
a) **Governors General** b) Governor Generals c) Governors Generals



Form a derivative by adding the right suffix to the word

1. Attach a suitable suffix to the word **document** : [MQP]
There has been considerable document.....
a) ly b) ism c) **ation** d) sion

2. Attach a prefix to the word '*polite*' from the list given below to complete the sentence. The shop-keeper dismissed his assistant because he was polite to his customers.

- a) un b) dis c) **im** d) mis

3. Attach a suffix to the word 'associate' from the list given below to complete the sentence. He had close *associate* ... with many learned person.

- a) ly b) ness c) **ion** d) or

4. Attach a prefix to the word '*obey*' from the list given below complete sentence. Children should not obey their elders.

- a) un b) mis c) **dis** d) in

5. Attach a prefix to the word '*placed*' from the list given below to complete the sentence. Geetha... placed the book that she borrowed from me.

- a) dis b) un c) **mis** d) en

6. Attach a prefix to the word '*visible*' from the list given below to complete the sentence. The artists are the ones who might be able to help us with our internal visible lives.

- a) **in** b) dis c) im d) il

7. Attach a prefix to the word *kind* from the list given below to complete the sentence. Even a small help is an act of kind.

- a) **ness** b) our c) ship d) ment

8. Attach a prefix to the word *legal* from the list given below to complete the sentence. The act was proved.... legal by the court.

- a) un b) **il** c) en d) dis

9. Attach a suffix to the word *announce* from the list given below to complete the sentence. The headmater made an announce

- a) er b) ing c) ship d) **ment**

10. Attach a suffix to the word *danger* from the list given below to complete the sentence. A snake is a very dange..... reptile.

- a) ness b) **ous** c) able d) ly



ABBREVIATION & ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATION :

a) An abbreviation is shortening by any method. It can be spelt word by word.

Eg : prof. sr. B.Tech B.A. M.A

b) A contraction is a reduction of size **Eg :** Dr, Er, can't they're

c) An acronym is a word form with the first letters of the words in the phrase. It can be pronounced as a word.

Eg : UNESCO, AIDS, SIM, AVADI, AIR

Expand the following abbreviations or acronyms :

(page 133)

1. SIM	Subscriber Identification Module	6. LASER	Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
2. ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation	7. MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
3. WHO	World Health Organisation	8. CRY	Child Rights and You
4. CCTV	Closed Circuit Television	9. RAM	Random Access Memory
5. HDMI	High Definition Multimedia Interface	10. ROM	Read Only Memory
11. CPU	Central Processing Unit	12. ALU	Arithmetic Logic Unit

No.	Abbreviation	Expansion	No.	Abberviation	Expansion
1.	P.A.	PersonalAssistant	6.	Dr.	Doctor
2.	P.S.	Personal Secretary / PostScript	7.	G.M.	General Manager
3.	B.Tech.	Bachelor ofTechnol-ogy	8.	S.B.I.	State Bank Of India
4.	B.P.	BloodPressure	9.	B.Pharm.	Bachelor ofPharmacy
5.	A.I.R.	All India Radio	10.	S.S.L.C.	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
11.	B.Com	Bachelor of Com-merce	16.	M.B.B.S.	Bachelor of Medicine And Bachelor Of Surgery

12.	M.Com	Master of Commerce	17.	B.E.	Bachelor of Engineering
13.	B.Sc	Bachelor of Science	18.	M.E.	Master of Engineering
14.	M.Sc	Master of Science	19.	B.L.	Bachelor of Law
15.	M.S.	Master of Surgery	20.	B.Ed.	Bachelor of Education
21.	M.Ed.	Master of Education	22.	L.P.G.	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
23.	F.A.O.	Food and Agriculture Organization	24.	A.U.T.	Association of University Teachers
25.	F.C.A.	Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants			

Additional Important Abbreviations

1. ATM	Automated Teller Machine	6. M.Phil.	Master of Philosophy
2. B.Tech	Bachelor of Technology	7. DEO	District Educational Officer
3. B.A.	Bachelor of Arts	8. OTP	One Time Password
4. B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science	9. ECG	Electro Cardio Gram
5. M.A.	Master of Arts	10. SCERT	State Council of Education Research
11. BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation	16. C A	Chartered Accountant
12. BCCI	Board of Cricket for Control in India	17. CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education
13. FIR	First Information Report	18. CCE	Continuous and Comprehensive
14. BPO	Business Process Outsourcing	19. CEO	Chief Educational Officer
15 BPT	Bachelor of Physiotherapy		

Additional Important Acronyms

1. AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	6. NASA	National Aeronautics and Space
2. AIR	All India Radio	7. NEWS	North East West South
3. CAT	Common Aptitude Test	8. PIN	Postal Index Number

4. INSAT	Indian National Satellite	9. RADAR	Radio Detection and Ranging
5. LAN	Local Area Network	10. SAT	Scholastic Aptitude Test administration



- Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of 4G is
 - Fourth Group
 - Fourth Gender
 - Fourth Generation**
 - Fourth Gear.
 - Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of P.A is
 - Private assistant
 - Personnel Assistant
 - Personal Assistant**
 - Personal Accountant
 - Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of P.S is
 - Personal Secretary**
 - Personnel Secretary
 - Private Secretary
 - Public Secretary
 - Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of BPO is
 - Business Private Organization
 - British Post Office
 - Business Process Outsourcing**
 - Bank Process Outsourcing
 - Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of KPO is
 - Knowledge Process Outsourcing**
 - Known Post Office
 - Knowledge Public Organization
 - Kerala Power Organization
 - Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of B.Tech is
 - Bachelor of Technicality
 - Bachelor of Technology**
 - Bank of Technology
 - BioTechnology
 - Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of SBI is
 - Southern Bank of India
 - Society of British Institution
 - State Bank of India**
 - Southern Book of India
 - Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of RRB is
 - Regional Recruitment Board
 - Regular Review Bank
 - Right Research Board
 - Railway Recruitment Board**
-

9. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of UFO is
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) United Force Organization | b) Unidentified Flying Objects |
| c) Union of Flying Officers | d) Unaccounted Finance Officer |
10. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation of CA is
- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Computer Account | b) Chartered Assistant |
| c) Chartered Accountant | d) Catholic Authority |
-



Choose the suitable phrasal verb for the following.

The mother instructed the maid to _____ the child carefully.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| a) look on | b) look upon | c) look after | d) look into |
|------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|

A phrasal verb is an idiomatic phrase consisting of a verb and another element, typically an adverb or a preposition or both, the meaning of which is different from the meaning of its separate parts.



1. The crew **ran out** of water and food before they could expedition.
2. The Police personnel instructed the mob to **go away** from the place during the strike.
3. The air hostess instructed the passengers to wear the seat belt during the **take off**.
4. Venkat felt happy to **get along** with the neighbours in the new locality.
5. There will be a **shut down** next week in the office.
6. Doing **warm up** every day in the morning keeps one healthy.
7. The mother instructed the maid to **look after** the child carefully.

Idiomatic phrases and their meanings: (Text Book)

1. go far	succeed	2. blow up	explode
3. show up	reveal	4. call on	require / visit
5. break off	finish	6. knuckle under	submit
7. come across	to meet or find by chance	8. work out	to exercise
9. bring on	to accept a challenge with confidence	10. get along	to have a friendly relationship
11. hand on	to keep something	12. put on	wear
13. come in	enter	14. try again	repeat
15. walk away	go	16. time out	rest
17. try again	attempt	18. fond of	love / like something
19. hidden away	hide / conceal	20. lock up	shut up
21. laughed at	make fun of / ridicule	22. look at	observe, examine
23. gave up	abandon, stop	24. bring up	develop, grow, rear
25. went through	examine	26. finish off	complete
27. figure out	assess, understand		

Additional Phrasal Verbs

1. back up	support	2. bring up	rear, grow
------------	---------	-------------	------------

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

- I can't _____ your laziness.
a) put off b) put forward **c) put up with** d) put out
 - Students should know how _____ with other students in the class.
a) get up b) get back **c) get on** d) get into
 - I will _____ these letters.
a) throw out b) throw off c) take off d) take up
 - _____ smoking is good for health.
a) Giving up b) Giving to
 - I can _____ your handwriting.
a) make for b) make up **c) make out** d) make in
 - Smoking is injurious to health. So everyone must _____ the habit.
a) give away b) give in **c) give up** d) give out
-

- i) **Noun+adj**: tax free, life long, duty free, air tight, knee dip, home sick, water tight, sea blue life long
ii) **adj+adj**: dark blue, pale yellow, light green.

Compound words are formed by the combination of two words.

Word 1	Word 2	Compound Word	Word 1	Word 2	Compound Word
air	port	air port	second	class	second class
hand	written	hand written	nice	man	nice man
over	load	over load	hones	man	hones man
child	hood	childhood	wise	man	wise man
safe	guard	safe guard	tall	girl	tall girl
type	write	type write	short	hand	short hand
soft	ware	software	driving	licence	driving licence
walking	stick	walking stick	walking	stick	walking stick
fast	food	fast food	dining	hall	dining hall
water	fall	water fall	reading	room	reading room
cricket	ground	cricket ground	resting	hall	resting hall
head	light	head light	cloak	room	cloak room
wind	screen	wind screen	after	noon	after noon
eye	brow	eye brow	fore	sight	fore sight
car	park	car park	over	coat	over coat
fast	food	fast food	dining	hall	dining hall
water	fall	water fall	reading	room	reading room
cricket	ground	cricket ground	resting	hall	resting hall
head	light	head light	cloak	room	cloak room
wind	screen	wind screen	after	noon	after noon
eye	brow	eye brow	fore	sight	fore sight
car	park	car park	over	coat	over coat

Read these sentences:

- Beyond the iron gates were the playing field and the **two-storeyed** school building.
- The owner of the tea shop, now over sixty, a little rustic in appearance, with his white **neatly-combed** hair and clean look, was the same as before.
- His nerves seemed **over wrought** for some reason.

The words highlighted are Compound words. A compound word is a combination of two or more words that function as a single unit of meaning.

Complete the following table with two more compound words.

Noun+Noun	kindergarden, sun light
Noun+Verb	mouth wash, sun rise
Verb+Noun	watch man, pop corn
Preposition+Noun	over coat, inbox
Gerund+Noun	bleaching powder, washing machine
Noun+Gerund	house keeping, note making
Adjective + Preposition +Noun	good for nothing, sweet at heart
Noun + Preposition+Noun	mother-in-law, day to day

Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word to form a compound word :

1. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***gazing*** to form a compound word?
a) goat **b) star** c) boy d) land
2. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***moon*** to form a compound word?
a) bed **b) light** c) hood d) port
3. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***child*** to form a compound word?
a) ship **b) hood** c) law d) game
4. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***break*** to form a compound word?
a) car **b) fast** c) house d) stone
5. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***head*** to form a compound word?
a) role b) leader c) manager **d) master**
6. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***sea*** to form a compound word?
a) toll b) roar c) thunder **d) food**
7. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***air*** to form a compound word?
a) sea **b) port** c) pool d) loom
8. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***fast*** to form a compound word?
a) play **b) food** c) run d) cycle
9. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***hand*** to form a compound word?
a) light b) mark c) write **d) written**
10. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word ***walking*** to form a compound word?
a) pole **b) stick** c) belt d) cane

11. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word **land** to form a compound word?

a) hood

b) mark

c) load

d) drive



Preposition: A preposition is a word used before a noun. It shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and other words in the sentence.

Kinds of preposition

1. Simple prepositions: in, on, at, for, out, to, till with, by, from, of, through, up

1. Lincoln was born in America.	2. Bharathi was born at Ettayapuram
3. There was a book on the table	4. We should fight for our country
5. She went out of the kitchen	6. A new car was bought by my father
7. We went to Chennai to attend a marriage	8. Please remain in the exam hall till the bell rings
9. Don't write the exam with your ball point pen	10. He returned from the USA yesterday
11. Please go through your textbook	12. He climbed up the hill

2. Compound prepositions: among, along, across, about, above, amidst, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, inside, outside, without, within

Eg :

among	There should be unity among the people along They walked along the road
across	There is a bridge across the river
about	The President delivered about the duty of students above We were flying above the clouds
amidst	There was nounity amidst the bullocks below The river is flowing below the bridge.
between	The function will be held between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. beyond The ball fell beyond the boundary line



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

1. At the moment, she is recovering_____her injuries.
a) at b) of **c) from** d) with
2. I'm dreaming _____becoming a famous scientist one day
a) for b) with **c) about** d) into
3. My cousin is married_____a famous American
a) with b) for **c) to** d) from
4. I am responsible_____training the new recruits.
a) at b) about c) with **d) for**
5. Many people took advantage_____the low prices offered by the new shop.
a) of b) for c) with d) to
6. I was not quite satisfied_____the exam results.
a) at b) for **c) with** d) about
7. The president was thankful_____everyone who helped in the campaign.
a) to b) with **c) for** d) at
8. Everyone in this town will benefit_____the new hospital.
a) from b) with c) at d) into
9. For two full days, the man was fighting_____his life.
a) up b) with c) at **d) for**
10. My dad shouted_____me because I didn't do what he said.
a) to **b) at** c) with d)towards
11. She insisted_____helping me with the dishes.
a) on b) with c) for d) about
12. We are very excited_____our trip to Spain next week.
a) at b) with **c) about** d)over



Tense	Affirmative/Negative/Question	Use	Signal Words
Simple Present	A: He speaks. N: He does not speak. Q: Does he speak?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action in the present place once, never or several times • facts • action taking place on after another • action set by a time table or schedule 	always, every ..., never, normally, often, seldom, sometimes, usually if sentences type I (If I talk, ...)
Present Progressive	A: He is speaking. N: He is not speaking. Q: Is he speaking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action taking place in the moment of speaking • action taking place only for a limited period of time • action arranged for the future 	at the moment, just, just now, Listen!, Look!, now, right now
Simple Past	A: He spoke. N: He did not speak. Q: Did he speak?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action in the past taking place once, never several times • action taking place one after another • action taking place in the middle of another action 	yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday if sentence type II (If I talked, ...)
Past Progressive	A: He was speaking. N: He was not speaking. Q: Was he speaking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action going on at a certain time in the past • actions taking place at the same time • action in the past that is interrupted by another action 	when, while, as long as

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Present Perfect Simple	A: He has spoken. N: He has not spoken. Q: Has he spoken?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • putting emphasis on the result • action that is still going on • action that stopped recently finished action that has an influence on the present • action that has taken place once, never or several times before the moment of speaking 	already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now
Present Perfect Progressive	A: He has been speaking. N: He has not been speaking. Q: Has he been speaking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • putting emphasis on the course or duration (not the result) • action that recently stopped or is still going on • finished action that influenced the present 	all day, for 4 years, since 1993, how long?, the whole week
Past Perfect Simple	A: He had spoken. N: He had not spoken. Q: Had he spoken?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action taking place before a certain time in the past • sometimes interchangeable with past perfect progressive • putting emphasis only on the fact (not the duration) 	already, just, never, not yet, once, until that day if sentence type III (If I had talked, ...)
Past Perfect Progressive	A: He had been speaking. N: He had not been speaking. Q: Had he been speaking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action taking place before a certain time in the past • sometimes interchangeable with past perfect simple • putting emphasis on the duration or course of an action 	for, since, the whole day, all day

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Future I Simple	A: He will speak. N: He will not speak. Q: Will he speak?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action in the future that cannot be influenced • spontaneous decision assumption with regard to the future 	in a year, next ..., tomorrow If-Satz Typ I (If you ask her, she will help you.) assumption: I think, probably, perhaps
Future I Simple (going to)	A: He is going to speak. N: He is not going to speak. Q: Is he going to speak?	• decision made for the future conclusion with regard to the future	in one year, next week, tomorrow
Future I Progressive	A: He will be speaking. N: He will not be speaking. Q: Will he be speaking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action that is going on at a certain time in the future • action that is sure to happen in the near future 	in one year, next week, tomorrow
Future II Simple	A: He will have spoken. N: He will not have spoken. Q: Will he have spoken?	• action that will be finished at a certain time in the future	by Monday, in a week
Future II Progressive	A: He will have been speaking. N: He will not have been speaking. Q: Will he have been speaking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action taking place before a certain time in the future • putting emphasis on the course of an action 	for ..., the last couple of hours, all day long
Conditional I Simple	A: He would speak. N: He would not speak. Q: Would he speak?	• action that might take place	if sentences type II (If I were you, I would go home.)

Conditional I Progressive	A: He would be speaking. N: He would not be speaking. Q: Would he be speaking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action that might take place • putting emphasis on the course / duration of the action 	
Conditional II Simple	A: He would have spoken. N: He would not have spoken. Q: Would he have spoken?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action that might have taken place in the past 	if sentences type III (If I had seen that, I would have helped.)
Conditional II Progressive	A: He would have been speaking. N: He would not have been speaking. Q: Would he have been speaking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action that might have taken place in the past • puts emphasis on the course / duration of the action 	

Complete the following sentence using the most appropriate tense form of the verb given below:

- After he.....his lunch, he went across to the window. [MQP]
 a) will finish b) finish c) was finishing **d) had finished**
- I _____ of visiting America.
 a) **am thinking** b) are thinking c) had thinking d) have thinking
- He _____ ill since last week.
 a) was b) had been **c) had been** d) is
- My dog is very silly he _____ after cats.
 a) **always runs** b) is always running c) will run d) had been
- The steamer _____ yesterday.
 a) has sailed **b) sailed** c) is sailing d) was sailing
- We _____ anything from them for month.
 a) hadn't heard **b) haven't heard** c) didn't hear d) couldn't hear

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6. I phoned her because I _____ to talk.
a) **wanted** b) was wanting c) have wanted d) had wanted
7. I _____ her parents tomorrow.
a) see b) **am seeing** c) have seen d) had seen
8. I didn't know how long she _____ there.
a) was sitting b) has been sitting c) **had been sitting** d) were been sitting
9. The Rhine _____ into the north sea.
a) has run b) **runs** c) is running d) will be running
10. When I reached home I noticed that water _____ down the wall.
a) run b) **was running** c) has been running d) had been running.
-



Type of linker	Examples	Broad meaning	Example
cause and effect	because, so, accordingly, thus, consequently, hence, therefore, as	introduces a reason and show result	we had to wait because , It was raining
comparison	similarly, likewise, whereas, but, on the other hand, except by comparison when compared to, equally, in the same way	identifies similarities between two ideas	life is difficult in extreme polls; similarly , it is horrible near the Equatorial regions.
contrast	but, however, yet, still, even though, nevertheless, on the hand, otherwise, after all, for all of theat, on the contrary, notwithstanding, in contrast, unlike, whereas, instead of, alternatively, although	identifies differences between two ideas	raj did not perform well in the exam; nevertheless , he got a distinction In english

time	at once, immediately, meanwhile, at length, in the meantime, at the same time, in the end, when, then as, before that, after that	indicates time and frequency of events	the bell rang and the students left immediately
addition	and, also, even, again, moreover, further, furthermore, similarly, in addition, as well as	adds ideas in support of the main idea	it is very hot today; moreover , there is a power outage.
example	for example, such as, for instance, in this case, in another case, on this occasion, in this situation, in this manner, to illustrate	introduces illustrations in support of the main idea	i think he is very rich; for example , he gave a hundred rupee note to a beggar.
sequence	first, second, third, next, then, following, now, at this point, after, after this, subsequently, eventually, finally, previously	shows the importance of the ideas by listing according to the priority	there is a students' procession today; therefore , they diverted the traffic.
summary	in brief, on the whole, in sum, to sum up, thus	draws conclusion by summarizing the ideas	it is a love story, the actors performed well, the direction is excellent, the settings are beautiful; in brief , it is a good film.

Choose the most appropriate linker from the given four alternatives.

- _____ he is ninety years old, he is in the pink of health.
a) When b) Since **c) Even though** d) yet
- She did well in the test, _____ Tom didn't.
a) despite b) when c) inspite of **d) where as**
- She came to work _____ her cold.
a) where as **b) inspite of** c) how ever d) although
- We arrived safely, _____ the train was two hour slate.
a) despite b) while c) because **d) although**

5. She went to school _____ her mother told her to.
a) **because** b) though c) even if d) while
6. I am going to the palace even _____ I have been there before.
a) despite b) never the less c) **though** d) however
7. Debbie hid her diary _____ nobody could read it.
a) **so that** b) where as c) because d) while
8. _____ Johnny eats fish, his brother won't touch it.
a) When b. In spite of c) **Although** d) However
9. I can't stand pop music _____ my sister loves it.
a) because b) **however** c) where as d) never the less
10. _____ I have lost a few pounds I am still over weight.
a) Despite b) **Although** c) Where as d) When
-

Q. NO.
15 TO 18
2 MARKS

PART II
SECTION I
PROSE

PROSE 1

a. Why did the seagull fail to fly?

The young seagull thought that it may **fall from the steep rock** and hurt itself.

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

The parents **encouraged him to fly** in the beginning. Then they threatened him to **starve** on his ledge unless he flew away. They wanted him to take his first flight.

c. What was the first cat chof the young seagull's older brother?

His brother's first catch was a **herring fish**.

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

He could find only a **fish tail** and dried pieces of **egg shell**.

e. What did the young bird do to seek the attention of this parents?

He stepped slowly to the brink of the ledge and **closed his eyes**, pretending to be **falling asleep**.

f. What made the young seagull go mad?

The **sight of the food** mad dened the young seagull.

g. Why did the young bird utter a joy ful scream?

The mother picked up a **piece of fish** and was flying across to him.



Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

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

He had come out of the **bathtub**.

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

He unusual sound was that of a **ghost**.

c. What were the various sounds the brothers heard when they went down stairs?

[MQP]

They heard the **steps of someone** and the circling of **steps of a man**.

d. Who were the narrator neighbours?

The neighbours were **Bodwell**, a retired engraver and **his wife**.

e. How did the Bod well sreact, when as hoe was thrown into their house?

Bode wells were **shouting** and **raising his fist**.

f. What did the Bod wells think when they heard the mother shout

Bodwells thought that there was a **burglar in their house**.

g. What was the grandfather wearing?

The grandfather was wearing a long flannel **nightgown**, long **woolen pants**, a **cap** and a **leather jacket**



a. What does INSV stand for?

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

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

INSV Tarini commissioned to Indian Navy service on **18th February 2017**.

c. Who is Tara-Tarini? After whom was the sail boat named?

Tara-Tarani is a **sailboat**. The boat was named after the famous **Tara-Tarini temple in Ganjam district** of Odisha.

d. Where did the crew undergo their basic training?

The crew under went their basic training in **Mumbai** at the **Indian Naval Water man Ship Training Centre (INWTC)**.

e. How long were they trained to under take this voyage?

They were trained for **three years** to under take this voyage.

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

Survival skill was considered important in the selection process

g. Who mentored the crew?

Commander **Dilip Donde mentored** the crew.



a. When did Aditya leave the local school?

Aditya had left after he had **passed the matriculation examination** from the local school to continue his studies in Calcutta.

b. Why did Aditya think that the school would not be recognisable?

Aditya thought that the school would not be recognizable because the school building would have **undergone many changes**.

c. Who were Aditya's ancestors?

Aditya's ancestors were once the **Zamindars**.

d. How was the landscape through which they travelled.

On either side of the road were **paddy fields**, as far as the eye could see. Harvest was over and there had been a **good crop** that year.

e. What did Aditya visit?

Aditya visited his **old school**.

f. Where was nagen uncle's shop?

Nagen uncle's tea shop **was next to a grocery shop** and opposite a temple dedicated to Lord Shiva.

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

Besides tea, Nagen uncle had **biscuits and savouries**.



a. What is the future of technology?

Auto mating all the activities like refilling the items in there frigerator or requesting your smart TV to show your social media feed are some of the future of technology. If got struck in a traffic jam, let the kettle be informed to make some tea which can be sipped the moment we reach home.

b. How many people in India suffer with disability?

2.21 percent of India's population in India suffers with disability.

c. Who is Kim?

Kim is the **Assistive Technologist** in Alisha's school.

d. How does Kim help Alisha?

Kim introduced her **Dragon Dictate** and trained her to understand her voice.

e. Why is technology important according to David?

Technology is very important because it **enables him to communicate** and be independent.

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

Liberator Communication Device controls with his eye movements.

g. What devices help David to move from one place to other?

ECO2 with ECO point helps David to move from one place to other.



a. What kind of news was usually put upon the bullet in board?

For the past two years all the **bad news** had come from the bulletin board

b. What was the usual scene when school began everyday?

There would be lot of commotion and the students **repeating the lesson** in chorus, the **closing of the benches** were the usual scene when the school began.

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

The **village people, old Hauser, Mayor and the Postman** were present in the class.

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

There was an **order from Berlin to teach only Germany** and a new teacher will assume office the next day. So it was the last class for Mr. Hamel.

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

Franz was asked to recite the **rule of participle** but he was not able to answer.

f. Why did Mr.Hamel blame himself?

Hamel had blamed himself because he had asked him to **water his flowers** and **declared holiday** when he wanted to go fishing.

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

The French language was the **most beautiful language** in the world. It is clear and logical and we must guard it.



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

Watson **was shocked** of not having heard about his friend's illness before.

b. Why didn't the land lady call the doctor?

Sherlock Holmes **didn't allow the landlady** to call the doctor

c. What was the condition of Holmes when Watson saw him?

He was indeed a sad sight with the **gaunt face** staring from the bed. His eyes had the **brightness of fever, his cheeks were flushed**, and his hand twitched all the time. He lay listless.

d. According to Holmes what was the disease he was suffering from?

He was suffering from a rare tropical disease from Sumatra (**Tapanuli fever**).

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

Watson saw the **butler** when he entered the room.

f. What were the instructions given by Holmes to Watson?

Holmes tells Watson to **turn the gaslight** on, but only half-full. He then instructs Watson to **bring Mr Culverton Smith** of 13 Lower Burke Street to see Holmes, but to make sure that Watson returns to Baker Street before Smith arrives.

g. Why did Holmes plead with Smith?

Holmes pleaded Smith **to cure him**.





Read the following lines from the poem and answer the questions that follows.

1. *Let me but live my life from year to year,
With for ward face and unreluctant soul;*

a. Who does the word 'me' refer to?

The word 'me' refers to the poet.

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

The poet wants to lead a joyful life.

2. *Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear*

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

The poet is not in a hurry because he neither wants to hurry nor move away from his goal.

b. What should one not mourn for?

No one should mourn to the things, if the things were vanished.

3. *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.*

a. What does the poet mean by the phrase 'in the dim past'?

The poet said that we should overcome from our past things without fear.

b. Is the poet afraid of future?

No. The poet was not afraid of future.

c. How can one travel on with cheer?

We prefer to live our life with a whole and happy heart which cheerfully travels from youth to old age.

4. *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,*

a. How is the way of life?

The way of life goes up or down the hill, rough and smooth.

b. How should be the journey of life?

The journey of life should be joyful.

c. What did the poet seek as a boy?

The poet seeks as a boy – new friendship, high adventure and a crown.

5. *My heart will keep the courage of the quest,
And hope the road's last turn will be the best.*

a. What kind of quest does the poet seek here?

The poet's heart will remain courageous and pursue his desires.

b. What is the poet's hope?

The poet's hopes that every turn in his life's journey will be the best.



Read the following lines from the poem and answer the questions given below.

1. *There's a family nobody likes to meet;
They live, it is said, on Complaining Street*
a. Where does the family live?

The family lives in a complaining street.

b. Why do you think the street is named as “Complaining Street”?

The street is named as “Complaining Street” because nobody is satisfied with one's circumstances.

2. *They growl at that and they growl at this;
What ever comes, there is something amiss;*
a. What does the word ‘growl’ mean here?

‘Growl’ means make a low guttural sound in the throat.

b. Why do they find everything amiss?

They found every thing not quite right because they won't bother whatever happens.

3. *Nothing goes right with the folks you meet
Down on that gloomy Complaining Street.*
- a. What is the opinion about the folks you meet down the street?
In my opinion nothing is right down the street when I met the folks.
- b. What does the word 'gloomy' mean here?
'Gloomy' means to appear depressing or frightening.
4. *The worst thing is that if any one stays
Among them too long, he will learn their ways.*
- a. What is the worst thing that can happen if any one stays with them?
If any one stays with them they too learn their ways.
- b. What are the ways of the Grumble family?
The ways of the Grumble family are dissatisfaction, awry, growl, dark and dreadful confusion.
5. *And so it were wisest to keep our feet
From wandering into Complaining Street;*
- a. What is the wisest thing that the poet suggests?
The poet suggests to keep away our feet from complaining street is the wisest thing.
- b. What does the phrase 'to keep our feet from wandering' refer to?
'To keep our feet from wandering' refers to, to travel from place to place especially on



Read the lines and answer the questions.

1. *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."*
- a. What does the word summer mean here?
'Summer' refers to hopelessness in life.
- b. How does she take life?
She takes life optimistically.
- c. What does she mean by "spring will come again"?
She means that the period of hopelessness will end and new and fresh life will unfold.
2. *Strong is she in her faith and belief.
"Persistence is the key to everything," says she.*
-

- a. What is she strong about?**
She has strong faith in herself. Her self belief is very high.
- 3. *Despite the sighs and groans and moans,
She's strong in her faith, firm in her belief!***
a. Is she complaining about the problems of life?
No. She is not complaining about the problems of life.
- b. Pick out the words that show her grit.**
Strong, faith, firm, belief.
- 4. *Don't ever try to show her pride, herself-respect.
She knows how to show you, how you—so be ware!***
a. What do the words show and how mean here?
She will be calm and gentle and at the same time she knows when to punish a person who affects their pride.
- b. What is the tone of the author?**
The author is very bold and courageous in her view on women. She is also straightforward in expressing her anger.
- 5. *She's today's woman. Today's woman dear
Love her, respect her, keep her near...***
a. Describe today's woman according to the poet.
Today's women are very kind and loving.
- b. How should a woman be treated?**
Women should be treated with love and respect. They should be accepted by all.



Based on your understanding of the poem, read the following lines and answer the questions given below.

- 1. *A silly young cricket accustomed to sing
Through the warm, sunny months of gay summer and spring.***
a. What was the routine of the cricket?
Singing during the summer and the spring season was the routine of the cricket.
- b. Name the seasons mentioned here.**
Summer and spring are the seasons mentioned here.
-

2. *Began to complain when he found that, at home,
His cupboard was empty, and winter was come.*
a. Who does he refer to? '
He refers to cricket.
b. Why was his cupboard empty?
His cupboard was empty because he had not saved and stored any food for the winter.
3. *Not a crumb to be found.
On the snow-covered ground;*
a. What couldn't he find on the ground?
The cricket could not find even a piece of bread on the ground.
b. Was the ground covered with snow?
The ground was covered with snow because it was winter.
4. *At last by starvation and famine made bold,
All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold,*
a. What made the cricket bold?
Starvation and famine made the cricket bold.
b. Why did the cricket drip and tremble?
Since the cricket had to stay in the snow he became wet. He trembled due to severe cold.
5. *Away he set off to a miserly ant,
To keep if, to keep him a live, he would grant
Him shelter from rain,
And a mouthful of grain.*
a. Whom did the cricket want to meet? Why?
The cricket wanted to meet the ant so that he could stay alive with the help of the ant.
b. What would keep him alive?
Shelter from the rain and mouthful of grains would keep him alive.



1. 'And a thousandth of an inch to give us play.'
Which of the following do the machines want to prove from this line?
a. Once Machines are fed with fuel, they take a very long time to start.
b. Once Machines are fed with fuel, they start quickly.
-

2. And now, if you will set us to our task,
We will serve you four and twenty hours a day!

a. Who does the pronoun 'you' refer to here?

You' refers to 'man'.

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

'Our task' refers to functioning of the machine.

c. Open conditional clause is used in the given line. Why is the future tense 'will set' and 'will serve' used both in the 'if clause' and in the 'main clause'?

The machines accept that they are creation of human brain. Then can function only if man handles. Otherwise they cannot fulfill their purpose. Hence the poet uses future tense in both clauses.

d. Do the machines serve us twenty four hours a day?

Yes. Machines serve us twenty-four hours a day



Based on the understanding of the poem, read the following lines and answer the questions given below.

1. *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.*

a. What is found beneath all uniforms?

Human body is found beneath all uniforms.

b. What is same for every one of us?

The human body is same for every one of us.

c. Where are we all going to lie finally?

We are all going to lie finally on the same land where we live.

2. *They, too, aware of sun and air and water,
Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter starv'd.*

a. What is common for all of us?

The sun, air and water are common for all of us.

b. How are we fed?

We are fed by the peaceful harvest that we get from our lands.

c. Mention the season referred here?

Winter

- 3.** *Their hands are ours, and in their lines weread
A labour not different from our own.*

a. Who does 'their' refer to?

'Their' refers to our enemies.

b. What does the poet mean by 'lines we read'?

Our dreams and aspirations in the army are same as our enemies.

c. What does not differ?

Our duty as soldiers does not differ.

- 4.** *Let us remember, when ever we are told
To hate our brothers, it is our selves
That we shall dispossess, be tray, condemn.*

a. Who tells us to hate our brothers?

The commanders in the army tell us to hate our brothers.

b. What happens when we hate our brothers?

When we hate our brothers we dispossess ourselves.

c. What do we do to our selves?

We show our disloyalty and affect our own lives.

- 5.** *Our hells offire and dust out rage the innocence
Of air that is every where our own,
Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.*

a. What outrages the innocence?

Wars and battles outrage the innocence.

b. Who are not foreign?

No man on this earth is not foreign.

c. What is not strange?

No countries on this earth are strange.



Read the given lines and answer the questions given below.

1. *It satalone. What happened there is still
today unknown. It is a very my sterious place,
And inside you cantel litha sat on of space,
But at the same time it is bare to the bone.*
 - a. What does 'It' refer to?
'It' refers to the house on the Elm street.
 - b. Pick out the line that indicates the size of the house?
"And inside you can tell it has a ton of space."
 2. *I drive past the house almost every day.
The house seems to be a bit brighter.
On this warm summer day in May.
It plays with your mind.*
 - a. To whom does 'I' refer to?
'I' refers to the poet.
 - b. Pick out the alliterated words in the 2nd line.
be – bit – brighter
 3. *It never grows leaves,
Not in the winter, spring, summer or fall.
It just sits there never getting small or ever growing tall*
 - a. What does 'it' refer to?
'It' refers to the tree beside the house.
 - b. In what way the tree is amystery?
Leaves never grow on the tree in all seasons. It either gets small nor grows tall.
 4. *Rumors are constantly being made,
And each day the house just begins to fade.
What happened in side that house?*
 - a. Does the house remain the same everyday?
No. The house does not remain the same everyday.
 - b. How does the poet consider the house to be amystery?
The poet considers the house to be a mystery because it begins to fade day by day.
 5. *What happened inside that house?
I really don't know
I guess it will always be a mystery*
-

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

No. The poet does not know what happened in the house.

b. What is the mystery about the house?

Something was happening inside the house. It is the mystery about the house.

**Rewrite the following sentence to the other voice :**

Voice is the form of the verb which indicates whether a person or a thing does something or something has been done to a person or a thing.

Kinds of Voice:

There are two kinds of voice, namely

1. Active Voice
2. Passive Voice

LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

Children	like	ice cream
Subject	Verb	Object

Doer of the action. The subject is active. So it is active voice.

Passive voice: Ice cream is liked by children.

2. She wrote an essay	Active voice
3. An essay was written by her	Passive voice

Note : In passive voice, the subject is inactive (passive) So, it is called passive voice.

4. Uma is writing a letter	Active voice
5. A letter is being written by uma	Passive voice

6. Changes :

She	we	I	You	He	They	Anitha	Arun
by her	by us	by me	by you	by him	by them	by Anitha	by Arun

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TENSES	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Simple Present	She likes mango.	Mango is liked by her.
Simple Past	He wrote a letter.	A letter was written by him.
Simple Future	They will do this sum.	This sum will be done by them.
Present Continuous	Sam is doing home work.	Home work is being done by Sam.
Past Continuous	Kannan was writing a letter.	A letter was being written by Kannan.
Present Perfect	He has written a letter.	A letter has been written by him.
Past Perfect	Ram had drawn a picture.	A picture had been drawn by Ram.
Future Perfect	She will have written a letter.	A letter will have been written by her.

Note: There is no passive form for

1. Future continuous tense	2. Present perfect continuous tense
3. Past perfect continuous tense	4. Future perfect continuous tense

Active Voice	Passive Voice
He draws some pictures.	Some pictures are drawn by him.
They wrote the test.	The test was written by them.
He will draw a picture.	A picture will be drawn by him.
Shiam is painting the walls.	The walls are being painted by Shiam.
The dog was killing a rabbit.	A rabbit was being killed by the dog.
Arun invited his friends.	His friends were invited by Arun.
Mathi has collected stamps.	Stamps have been collected by Mathi.
Vina had painted a picture.	A picture had been painted by Vina.
He will have collected the stamps.	The stamps will have been collected by him.

Some Special Categories

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Shut the door.	Let the door be shut.
Open your book.	Let your book be opened.
Draw a picture.	Let a picture be drawn.
Close your books.	Let you books be closed.
Don't open the door.	Let not the door be opened.
Don't make noise.	Let not noise be
Don't park your car here.	Let not your car be parked here.

FOR ORDERS CONTACT:8643007972

Please open the door.	You are requested to open the door.
May God bless all the creatures.	May all the creatures be blessed by God.
Share your leisure time with birds	Let your leisure time be shared with birds and animals.
Don't let appearances deceive you.	Don't be deceived by appearances.
Don't disturb the hibernating birds.	Let not the hibernating birds be disturbed.
Open the door	Let the door be opened
Close the window	Let the window be closed
Take your pen	Let your pen be taken
Don't shut the door	Let not the door be shut
Don't park your car here	Let not your car be parked here
Don't open the door	Let not the door be opened
Please give me your pen	You are requested to give me your pen
Please check your bag	You are requested to check your bag

Yes or no questions

Active Voice	Passive voice
Do you like coffee?	Is coffee liked by you?
Did the farmer kill the tiger with an umbrella?	Was the tiger killed by the farmer with an umbrella?
Did he take his meal?	Was his meal taken by him?

“Wh” question

Active Voice	Passive voice
When did she pay the fee?	When was the fee paid by her?

PASSIVE VOICE INTO ACTIVE VOICE

Passive Voice	Active Voice
A chair was made by me	I made a chair
The cricket match was being watched by them	They were watching the cricket match. Don't tease the dog
You are requested to meet the principal	Please meet the principal Meal was being taken by them
The exam will be written by them	They will write the exam
Let the door be opened	Open the door

Change the following sentences to the other voice.

1. The manager appointed many office assistants.

Many office assistants were appointed by the manager.

2. You are making a cake now.

A cake is being made by you now.

3. That portrait was painted by my grandmother.

My grandmother painted the portrait.

4. Malini had bought a colourful hat for her daughter.

A colourful hat had been bought by Malini for her daughter.

5. They have asked me to pay the fine.

I have been asked to pay the fine.

6. The militants were being taken to prison by the police.

The police were taking the militants to the prison.

7. His behaviour vexes me.

I am vexed by his behaviour.

8. Rosy will solve the problem.

The problem will be solved by Rosy.

9. Our army has defeated the enemy.

The enemy has been defeated by our army.

10. The salesman answered all the questions patiently.

All the questions were answered by the salesman patiently

Exercises

1. Ms Sullivan teaches us grammar.
2. The teacher praised him.
3. The firemen took the injured to the hospital.
4. An earth quake destroyed the town.
5. The boy's work pleased the teacher.
6. The fire damaged the building.
7. Who taught you French?
8. The manager will give you a ticket.
9. Spectators thronged the streets.
10. Everyone will blame us.
11. The wind blew down the trees

Answers

1. We are taught grammar by Ms Sullivan.
 2. He was praised by the teacher.
 3. The injured were taken to the hospital by the fire men.
-

4. The town was destroyed by an earth quake.
5. The teacher was pleased with the boy's work.
6. The building was damaged by the fire.
7. By whom were you taught French?
8. You will be given a ticket by the manager.
9. The streets were thronged with spectators.
10. We will be blamed by everyone.
11. The trees were blown down by the wind



There are two forms of reported speech.

1. Direct speech

2. Indirect speech

Look at the following

1. Nehru said, "I like rose" - Direct speech

This can be reported as follows.

Nehru said that he liked rose - Indirect speech

reporting verb-said (past tense) So, **like** becomes **liked** (past tense) conjunction "that" is added.

2. Bala says, "I shall meet your friend"

Reporting verb – says (present tense) So, the tense in indirect speech will not change.

Bala says that he will meet his friend

Changes: "I" becomes "he" "Your" becomes "his" conjunction – 'that'

3. Kala will say "I am going to my village"

reporter–Kala reporting verb – will say(future)

Note: When the reporting verb is in present tense or future tense, the tense will not change in indirect speech (reported speech).

Kala will say that she is going to her village.

When the reporting verb is in past tense, then the tense in direct speech will change as follows in reported speech.

TENSE CHANGES

DIRECT	INDIRECT
Present Simple He said, "I write letters."	Past Simple He said that he wrote letters.
Present Continuous He said, "I am writing letters."	Past Continuous He said that he was writing letters.
Present Perfect Simple He said, "I have written letters."	Past Perfect Simple He said that he had written letters.
Present Perfect Continuous He said, "I have been writing letters."	Past Perfect Continuous He said that he had been writing letters.
Past Simple He said, "I wrote letters."	Past Perfect Simple He said that he had written letters.
Past Continuous He said, "I was writing letters."	Past Perfect Continuous He said that he had been writing letters.
Future Simple He said, "I will write letters."	Conditional Simple He said that he would write letters.
Future Continuous He said, "I will be writing letters."	Conditional Continuous He said that he would be writing letters.
Imperative I said, " Write letters!"	to + root of verb I told him to write letters.
Modals	
He said, "I can write letters."	He said that he could write letters.
He asked, " Shall I write letters?"	He asked if he should write letters.
He said, "I may write letters."	He said that he might write letters.
He said, "I have to / must write letters."	He said that he had to write letters.

REPORTED SPEECH

Reported Speech is the way we represent / report the speech of other people or what we ourselves say.

Direct speech is a representation of the actual words some one said.

Indirect speech does not give the exact words uttered but focusses on the content of what some one said. Repeating the words as exactly as spoken by the speaker. Reporting the words spoken by the speaker.

e.g. The teacher said to the students, "I shall take you to the museum tomorrow."

e.g. The teacher informed the students that he would take them to the museum the next day.

EXERCISES

1. "We should tell her the truth."
He was sure that we ...**should tell her**.....the truth.
2. "Who broke the windows?"
The principle wanted to know ...**who had broken**.....the windows.
4. "Jill wants to sing at the concert next week."
He realized that Jill**wanted to sing**.....at the concert the following week.
5. "Please, explain that to me again."
Helen begged the teacher politely ...**to explain**.....that**to her**.....again. (infinitive construction)
6. "I lived in St. Paul some years ago."
Suzanne told us that ...**she had lived**....in St. Paul... **some years before**.....
7. "This dress suits you very well."
Everybody maintained (that) that dress ...**suits / suited her**.....very well.
8. "Did you copy your homework?"
Mr. Clever asked the lazy boy if ...**he had copied his**.....homework.
9. "Don't copy your home work."
Mother told us ...**not to copy our**.....home work. (infinitive construction)
10. "I didn't tell anybody about that."
The little boy maintained that ...**he hadn't told**.....anybody about that



ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

1. He said, "I like this song."
→ He said ..**he likes/liked that song**.....
 2. Where is your sister?" she asked me.
→ She asked me ...**where my sister was**.....
 3. "I don't speak Italian," she said.
→ She said**she didn't speak Italian**.....
 4. "Say hello to Jim," they said.
→ They asked me**to say hello to Jim**.....
-

FOR ORDERS CONTACT:8643007972

5. "The film began at seven o'clock," he said.
→ He said ...**the film had begun at seven o'clock**.....
6. "Don't play on the grass, boys," she said.
→ She told the boys ..**not to play on the grass**.....
7. "Where have you spent your money?" she asked him.
→ She asked him ..**where he had spent his money**.....
8. "I never make mistakes," he said.
→ He said ...**he never made mistakes**.....
9. "Does she know Robert?" he wanted to know.
→ He wanted to know ...**whether/if she know Robert**.....
10. "Don't try this at home," the stunt man told the audience.
→ The stunt man advised the audience ..**not to try that at home**.....
- (1) "I'm going to France next week."
He said that ..**he was going**....to France**the following/the next**.....week.
- (2) "They haven't spoken to their parents for six years."
She said that they ..**hadn't spoken**.....to their parents for six years.
- (3) "Sue doesn't want to go out with me."
He said that Sue**didn't want**.....to go out with.....**him**.....
- (4) "You'll have to be here at 3 o'clock this afternoon."
She told me that I ...**had to be there**.....at 3 o'clock.....**that afternoon**...
- (5) "I moved into my flat three years ago."
I said that I ...**had moved**.....into my flat three years.....**before**.....
- (6) "If I hear anything I'll phone you."
He told me that if he ...**heard**.....anything he...**would phone me**.....
- (7) "You can move into the flat as soon as you want."
She told**them**.....that they**could move**.....into the flat as soon as...**they wanted**...
- (8) "You must bring me the money tomorrow."
He told us that ...**we must/had to bring**.....the money.....**the next/following day**.....
- (9) "I often go to the cinema."
She told us that she often**goes/went**.....to the cinema.
-

(10) "I'm going to do it now if you'll let me."

She told him that she**was going to do it then**.....if he...**would let her**.....



1. Full stop (.)	It is used at the end of a sentence that is not a question or an exclamation. Eg: She knocked at the door.
2. Comma (,)	It is used to separate words in a list. Eg: She purchased a book, a pen, and a pencil.
3. Question mark (?)	is used at the end of an interrogative sentence. Eg: What is your father? How are you?
4. Exclamation mark (!)	It is used at the end of an exclamatory sentence. Eg: What a beautiful building the Tajmahal is! How beautiful the rainbow is!
5. Quotation marks (“ ”)	To enclose words and punctuation in direct speech. Eg: “I’ll fetch it”, she replied Ravi said, “The story is very interesting”
6. Capital letters: (A, B, C, D,)	It is used at the beginning of any sentence. Murcury is the thickest liquid. Proper nouns should begin with capital letters. Eg: The earth moves round the sun. Eg: Raman, Gopi, Ganges, Sattur; Himalayas, Arabian Sea
7. Hyphen (-)	To form a compound word Eg: hard-hearted, pro – European When writing compound numbers Eg: Twenty – four, Seventy – five
8. Apostrophe (‘)	The students’ books John’s book Eg: My friend’s brother

Exercise:

1. ga ga ga he cried

‘Ga, ga, ga,’ he cried.

2. be not so amazed, daughter miranda said prospero

“Be not so amazed, daughter Miranda,” said Prospero.

3. twelve years ago miranda continued prospero

“Twelve years ago, Miranda,” continued Prospero.

4. wherefore said miranda did they not that hour destroy us

“Wherefore,” said Miranda, “did they not that hour destroy us?”

5.o my father said Miranda what a trouble must i have been to you then

“O my father,” said Miranda, “what a trouble must I have been to you then!”

6. no, my love said prospero

“No, my love,” said Prospero.

7.heaven thank you my dear father said miranda

“Heaven thank you, my dear father,” said Miranda.

8. come on, young man said prospero to the prince you have no power to disobey me

“Come on, young man,” said Prospero to the Prince; “you have no power to disobey me.”

9. where are we going sir asked the aero-coach man

‘Where are we going, Sir?’ asked the aero-coach man.

10.and the results of that discovery

‘And the results of that discovery?’

11.will no one come mother mother

“Will no one come? Mother! Mother!”

12.whats the matter he called Are you hurt

“What’s the matter?” he called. “Are you hurt?”

Q. NO.
26
2 MARKS

SIMPLE, COMPOUND,
COMPLEX

SIMPLE SENTENCE

A single sentences consists of only one main clause with or without a phrase.

Ex: I got back the money.They gave him a warm welcome.



A Compound sentence consists atleast two or more main clauses and no subordinating clause. These main clauses are linked with co-ordinating conjunctions like but, and, or, otherwise, andso, and immediately.

Ex : I got the money back bold my friends lost their money.
They gave him a warm welcome bold they listened to him with regard.

The following table will help you to transform the sentences :

Complex	Compound	Simple
1. Though / Although/ Even though	but / yet / still	inspite of + v + ing Despite of + v + ing
2. If	and	incase of + v + ing
3. unless (If . . not)	or / otherwise	incase of + not + v + ing
4. after(sub+perfect+ Tense)	and then	after + v + ing / Having + pp
5. As / Since / Because	and so	v + ing
6. When	and	on + v + ing
7. As soon as	and immediately	on + v + ing
8. Before	and before that	before + v + ing
9. Till / until	and till then	till + v + ing
10. That	-	of / to
11. so that not	very and so too to	

SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES

SIMPLE SENTENCE	COMPOUND SENTENCE	COMPLEX SENTENCE
1. Inspite of his poverty, he helps others	He is poor, but he helps others	Although he is poor, he helps others
2. On account of his illness,he didnt come to school	He was ill and so he didnt come to school	As he was ill, he did not come to school
3. Being tired, hecould not work briskly	I as tired and so he could not work briskly	As he was tired, he could not work briskly

4. In the event of your hard work you will succeed	Work hard, or you will not succeed	If you work hard, you will succeed
5. There being heavy rain, the match was Cancelled	There was heavy rain and so the match was cancelled	As there was heavy rain the match was cancelled
6. She is too weak to walk fast	She is very weak and so she cannot walk fast	As she is very weak, she cannot walk fast
7. He worked hard, in order to get admission in the Medical College	He worked very hard and so he could get admission in the Medical College	He worked hard so that he could get admission in the Medical College
8. We eat to live	We eat and so we can live	We eat so that we can live
9. On his arrival, the people gave him a warm welcome	He arrived and the people gave him a warm welcome	When he arrived, the people gave him a warm welcome
10. On seeing the police man, the thief ran away	The thief saw the policeman and so he ran away	As soon as the thief saw the policeman, he ran away
11. She practises well so as to win the match	She practises well and so she can win the match	She practises well so that she can win the match
12. A rolling stone gathers no moss.	A stone rolls and so it gathers no moss	A stone that rolls gathers no moss
13. Having, written his Annual Exam Sankar left for Ooty	Sankar wrote his Annual Exam and then he left for Ooty	Sankar left for Ooty after he had written his Annual Exam
14. Balu admitted his guilt	Balu was guilty and he admitted it	Balu admitted that he was guilty
15. Banu declared her innocence	Banu was innocent and she declared it	Banu declared that she was innocent
16. Life is too wonderful for me to be spent worrying	Life is very wonderful and so it should not be spent worrying	Life is so wonderful that it should not be spent worrying
17. I heard of his ill health	He had been ill and I heard it	I heard that he had been ill
18. Ganesh got down from the running Bus	The bus was running and Ganesh got down from it	Ganesh got down from the bus which was running
19. The workers returned home at Sun set	The Sun set and so the workers returned home	When the Sun set, the workers returned home
20. I don't know the arrival time of the Nellai Express	The Nellai Express will arrive at the station but I don't know the time	I don't know when the Nellai Express will arrive at the station



Transform the following sentence into a simple sentence (MQP 2019)

As Catherine is a voracious reader, she buys a lot of books.

Catherine being a voracious reader, she buys a lot of books

A. Transform the following sentences as instructed.**1. On seeing the teacher, the children stood up.(into Complex)**

When the children saw the teacher they stood up.

2. At the age of six, Varsha started learning music.(into Complex)

When Varsha was six, she started learning music.

3. As Varun is a voracious reader, he buys a lot of books.(into Simple)

Being a voracious reader, Varun buys a lots of books.

4. Walk carefully lest you will fall down. (into Complex)

Unless you walk carefully you will fall down.

5. Besides being a dancer, she is a singer.(into Compound)

She is not only a dancer but also a singer.

6. He is sick but he attends there hearsal.(into Simple)

In spite of being sick he attends there hearsal.

7. If Meena reads more, she will be come proficient in the language.(into Compound)

Meena reads more and she will become proficient in the language.

8. He confessed that he was guilty. (intoSimple)

He confessed his guilt.

9. The boy could not attend the special classes due to his mother' sillness.(into Compound)

The boy's mother was ill so he could not attend the special classes.

10. He followed my suggestion. (intoComplex)

He followed what I had suggested.

**It is best to teach word order when introducing new structures.**

For example, **when teaching the simple pasttense** of make, it is important to emphasize “Mary made a cake. ”as opposed to “Mary a made cake. ”The second sentence of course is incorrect. Breaking structures into sections will help your students immensely. For this example, teach them Subject+Verb+Objector SVO to help them remember.



MODEL EXERCISES

1. Rearrange the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.(DMQP2019)

a) **in the platform / saw the train / he rushed / when he**
When he saw the train, he rushed in the platform.

b) **to Chennai / our way / we / are on**
We are on our way to Chennai.

c) **the first cricket / cup in 1983 / world / India won**
India won the first cricket cup in 1983.

d) **is a / pollution / in India / major issue.**
Pollution is a major issue in India.

e) **a graduate / I am / employment / seeking.**
I am seeking a graduate for employment.

3. a) **them / being / is / a house / constructed / by.**
A house is being constructed by them.

b) **the door / not / slammed / be / let.**
Let the door not be slammed.

c) **one / finish / work / early / can / go / and / a / for / walk / one's**
One can finish one's work early and go for a walk.

d) **music / lives / our / in / place / important / has / in**
Music has an important place in our lives.

e) **I love / because / the / I / can / down / dress / and / weekend / he / myself**
I love the week end because I can be myself and dress down.

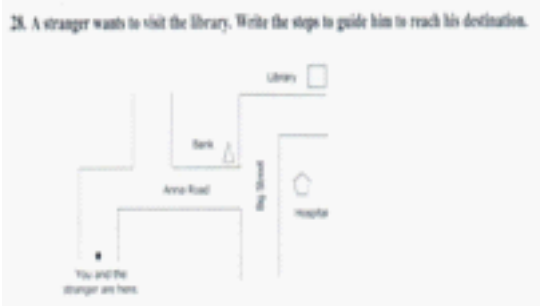
4. a) **good books / in / home / every / and / up / the / lamp / magazines / and / light / of / knowledge.**

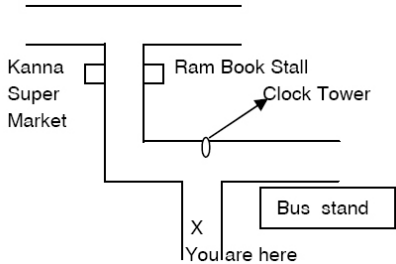
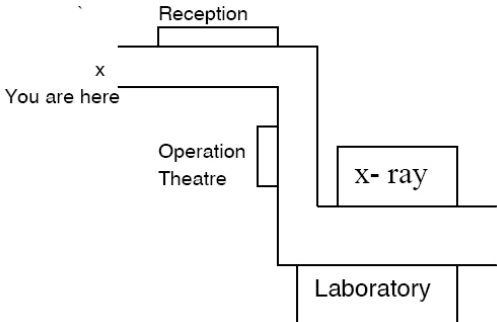
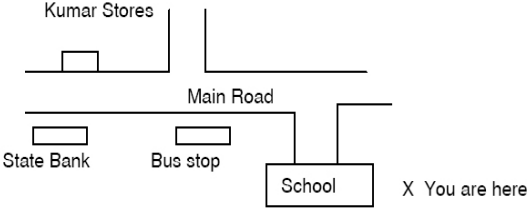
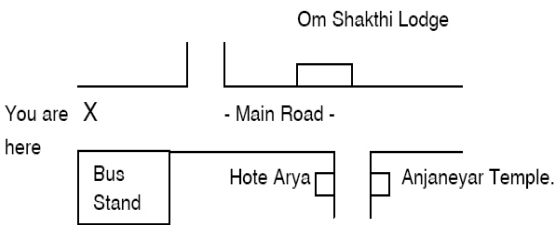
Good books and magazines light up the lamp of knowledge in every home.

b) **eating / cool / is / to / off / cream / ice / way / good**
Eating ice cream is a good way to cool off.

- c) **vibin / nextyear / for / a / holiday / to / come / hopes / back / to / Disney land / the**
Vibin hopes to come back to the Disney land for a holiday next year.
- d) **The / gave / baby / mother / her / apple / red / a**
The mother gave her baby a red apple.
- e) **too / the / spoil / broth / cooks / many**
Too many cooks spoil the broth.
5. a) **I / will / opportunity / right / for / wait / the / strike / to**
I will wait for the right opportunity to strike.
- b) **the king / that / authority / curbed / was / his / annoyed / was**
The king was annoyed that his authority was curbed.
- c) **they / the / fit / body / and / keep / fresh**
They keep the body fit and fresh.
- d) **the doctor / serious / operate / may / the / case / if**
The doctor may operate the case if serious.
- e) **unlike / animals / maps / travelers / human / have / do / not**
Animals do not have maps unlike human.



<p>28. A stranger wants to visit the library. Write the steps to guide him to reach his destination.</p>  <p>1.</p>	<p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Walk along the road and turn right.• Walk along the Anna Road and turn left.• Take the big street and turn right.• You can find the library on your left
--	---

<p>2. Direct a Stranger to Kanna Super Market</p> 	<p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go straight • you will see a clock tower • turn left to it • keep walking straight
<p>3. Direct a stranger to reach the laboratory.</p> 	<p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walk straight till the turning • Turn right and proceed • Walk and pass the operation theatre • Reach turning and turn left • Walk forward for the while • Opposite to X-ray you will find the laboratory
<p>4. Direct a Stranger to a bank</p> 	<p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go straight • Turn left and go a head • Walk a mile • Don't turn left • Opposite to Raja stores you will find
<p>5. Direct a stranger to reach Anjaneyar Temple.</p> 	<p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go straight • Reach the right turning • Turn right • Go on walking straight • You will find Hotal Arya • Opposite to it is Anjanayar Temple



 **PROSE 1**

- This is an interesting and true parable of a seagull.
- He was afraid of flying.
- He was full of pessimism.
- He did not have self confidence.
- He was left alone for a day.
- He ate nothing.
- He begged his mother for food.
- His family joined him in his first flight.
- They praised him for his efforts.
- They offered him scraps of dog fish.

 **PROSE 2**

- The narrator heard some footsteps down stairs one mid night.
 - He woke up his brother Herman.
 - They thought it might be a ghost.
 - Their mother was a wakened.
 - She thought that they were burglars.
 - She threw a shoe at the neigh bouring house.
 - Her neighbor called the police.
 - They searched the house.
 - They found nothing.
 - Grand father shot a police in his shoulder.
 - The next morning he told them that he came down to drink water.
 - Now the narrator realised it was not ghost but his own grand father.

 **PROSE 3**

- INSV stands for Indian Naval ShipVessel.
 - INSV Tarini is the second sail boat of Indian Navy.
 - It is a 55 foot sailing boat in India.
 - It has advanced navigation and communication system.
 - The crew comprises six women.
 - They went round the world within 254 days.
 - They completed the expedition successfully.
-

PROSE 4

- The narrator and Aditya visited their native place.
- They went to Nagen Uncle's tea shop.
- There they met Sanyal.
- He recited a poem of Tagore.
- Sanyal was a class mate of Aditya.
- Aditya went to his old house.
- He took an article from the attic.
- Then they went to a jeweller to find out the weight of the article.
- The jeweller estimated 150 rupees for the article.
- Aditya then went to meet Sanyal and offered him 150 rupees.
- But Sanyal did not accept the offer.
- So Aditya gave him the medal after 29 years.

PROSE 5

- Technology made the life of human being simple.
- We can manage TV, Computer, Washing Machine etc by voice commands.
- Technology helps the disabled to lead normal life.
- Dragon Dictate helps Alisha type on screen when she spoke.
- A computer screen can be controlled with Eye Gaze.
- David uses technology for verbal communication and he became dependent.
- Technology will assist human in all walks of life.

PROSE 6

- Franz is afraid of going to school as he has not learnt participles.
- Wants to enjoy the beauty of nature - the bright sunshine - the birds chirruping in the woods - Prussian soldier's drilling but resisted.
- On reaching school Franz notices; unusual silence - Villagers occupying the last benches - teacher well dressed - everybody looked sad.
- M. Hamel announces; Today is the last lesson in French.
- Franz regrets and realizes why he had not taken his lesson seriously.
- Understands the reason why teacher is well dressed and villagers sitting at the back.
- M. Hamel realizes that all three, he himself, the children and the parents are to be blamed for losing respect and regards for the mother tongue.

PROSE 7

- Sherlock Holmes was infected by a rare disease.
- He instructed Watson to bring Mr.Culverton Smith to cure his disease.
- Watson met Smith and told about Holmes sickness.
- Smith came to meet the dying Holmes.
- He confessed about the murder of his nephew.
- The inspector arrested Smith.
- Actually, Holmes wanted to trap Mr.Culverton Smith to confess the murder.
- So he pretended to be sick.



- The poet wants to live his life with happiness.
- He doesn't want to be in hurry.
- He doesn't feel sad.
- Till the last day he wants to live happily.
- Even the life is full of up sand downs, he wants to lead a joyful journey.
- The poet is in search of new friendship.
- The poet is hopeful of the best life journey.



- The Grumble Family lives alone.
- They live in the Complaining street.
- They never satisfy with what they have
- They have a river of discontent beside them.
- They find faulty with everything.
- So the poetess asks the readers not to grumble



- 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. So be ware of her.
- She is a today's woman.
- Love her, respect her and keep her dignified.

POEM 4

- 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 refused.
- The poet says that this is applicable to human beings too.

POEM 5

- Machines are made using different metals.
- After many processes they are made into machines.
- Some machines 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.
- However they are the children of human brain.

POEM 6

- The house was on Elm street was a lonely one.
 - None knows what happens there.
 - It is a mysterious place.
 - The poet drove past the house every day.
 - It seemed unique.
 - Rumours are spread every day.
 - But it remains a mystery.
-



- The house is alone.
- It is a mysterious place.
- The house is very big and empty.
- Lights flickers on and off.
- The poet never enters the house.
- The house seems to be bright in May.



*The weather is always too hot or cold;
Summer and winter alike they scold.
Nothing goes right with the folks you meet
Down on the gloomy Complaining street.* (DMQP 2019)

i) Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines.

Cold, scold ; meet, street

ii) Write the rhyme scheme of the poem.

aabb

iii) Identify the figure of speech employed in the fourth line of the given stanza.

Epithet

iv) Pick out the alliterating words.

Summer cold



1. *Let me but live my life from year to year,
With forward face and unreluctant so;
Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goa;
Not mourning for the things that disappear*

i) Identify the rhyme scheme of the given lines.

Ans: abba

ii) Identify the rhyming words of the given lines.

Year, disappear; soul, goal

iii) Pick out the alliterated words in these lines.

Forward, face ; Not, nor

iv) What literary device is used here?

Couplet is used here.

2. *In the dimpast, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays it stoll
To youth and Age, and travels on with cheer*

i) Identify the rhyming word so f the given lines.

Fear, cheer ; whole, toll

ii) Identify the rhyme scheme of the given lines.

abba

3. *So let the way wind up the hill or down
O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy;
Still see king what I sought when but a boy
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown.*

i) Mention the figure of speech used here.

Personification

ii) Identify the rhyme scheme of the above lines.

abba

iii) Identify the rhyming words of the above lines.

Down, crown; joy, boy

4. *My heart will keep the courage of the quest,
And hope the road's last turn will be the best.*

i) What is the literary device used in the above lines?

Couplet

ii) Pick out the rhyming words.

Quest and best are the rhyming words.



1. *There's a family nobody likes to meet,
They live, it is said, on Complaining Street;
In the city of Never-Are-Satisfied
The River of Discontent beside.*

i) What is the figure of speech used here?

Metaphor

ii) Pick out the rhyming words in the above lines.

Meet, street ; satisfied, beside

iii) What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?

aabb

2. *They growl at that and they growl at this
What ever comes, there is something amiss;
And whe ther their station be high or humble,
They are all known by the name of Grumble.*

i) What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?

aabb

ii) Mention the rhyming words of the above lines.

This, a miss; humble, grumble

3. *The weather is always too hot or cold;
Summer and winter alike they scold
No thing goes right with the folks you meet
Down on that gloomy Complaining Street.*

i) Pick out the rhyming words of the above lines.

Cold, scold ; meet, street

ii) Pick out the rhyme scheme of the above lines.

aabb

- 4.** *They growl at the rain and they growl at the sun,
Infact, their growling is never done.
And if everything pleased them, there isn't a doubt
They'd growl that they'd nothing to grumble about*

i) Mention the figure of speech used in the first line.

Anaphora

ii) What is the rhyme scheme used here?

aabb

iii) What are the rhyming words?

Sun, done ; doubt, about

iv) Pick out the words which are alliterated in the last line.

Growl, grumble are the words which are alliterated in the last line.

- 5.** *But the queerest thing is that not one of the same
Can be brought to acknowledge his family name;
Forever a Grumbler will own that he
Is connected with it all, you see.*

i) What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?

aabb

ii) What are the rhyming words in the above lines?

Same, name; he, see

- 6.** *The worst thing is that if any one stays
Among them too long, he will learn their ways;
And before he dreams of the terrible jumble
He'sad opted into the family of Grumble.*

i) Write the words of alliteration in the second line.

Long, learn ; Will, ways

ii) What are the rhyming words of the above lines?

Stays, ways ; jumble, grumble

iii) What is the rhyming scheme?

aabb

7. *And so it were wisest to keep our feet
From wandering into Complaining Street
And never to growl, what ever we do,
Lest we be mistaken for Grumblers, too*

i) Pick out the rhyming words in the above lines.

Feet, street ; do, too

ii) What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?

aabb

iii) Write out the words of alliteration from the above lines.

Line 1: were, wisest

Line 3 : whatever, we

8. *Let us learn to walk with a smile and a song,
No matter if things do sometimes go wrong;
And then, be our station high and humble,
We'll never belong to the family of Grumble*

i) Pick out the words that are alliterated in the first line.

Smile and song are alliterated words.

ii) Write out the words of alliteration from the third line.

High, humble

iii) What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?

aabb

iv) Pick out the rhyming words of the above lines.

Song, wrong; humble, grumble



1. *A woman is beauty innate
A symbol of power and strength
She put her life at stake,
She's real, she's not fake;*

i) Pick out the rhyming words.

Stake and fake are the rhyming words.

ii) Give the rhyme scheme for the above lines.

abcc

- 2.** *The summer of life she's ready to see inspring*
 She says, "Spring will come again, my dear
 Let me care for the one swho're near
 She's the woman—she has no fear!

i) What is the figure of speech used here?

Metaphor

ii) Write out the words of alliteration in the first line.

Summer, see, spring

iii) Mention the rhyming words.

Dear – near – fear

iv) Mention the rhyme scheme.

abbb

- 3.** *Strong is shein her faith and belief Persistence is the key to everything*
 Says she. Despite the sighs and groans and moans
 She's strong in her faith, firm in her beliefs

i) Write out the words of alliteration in the 3rd line.

Says, sighs

ii) Write out the words of alliteration in the 4th line.

Faith, firm

iii) What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?

abcc

iv) Mention the rhyming words.

Means and beliefs are the rhyming words.

- 4.** *She's a lioness; don't mess with her.*
 She'll not spare you if you'rea prankster.
 Don't ever try to saw her pride, her self-respect.
 She knows how to thaw you, saw you – so be ware

i) What is the figure of speech in the first line?

Metaphor

ii) Write out the words of alliteration in the third line.

Saw and self respect

iii) Mention the rhyme scheme.

aabc

iv) Mention the rhyming words.

Her and prankster.

- 5.** *She's today's woman. Today's woman, dear
Love her, respect her, keep her near.*

i) Pick out the rhyming words.

Dear and near



- 1.** *A silly young cricket, accustomed to sing
Through the warm, sunny months of gay summer and spring,
Began to complain when he found that, at home,
His cupboard was empty, and winter was come.*

i) Mention the figure of speech used in the first line.

Personification

ii) Pick out the words of alliteration from the above lines.

Line 1 – silly, sing

Line 2 – sunny, summer

iii) Pick out the rhyming words.

Sing, spring ; home, come

iv) Mention the rhyme scheme.

aabb

- 2.** *Not a crumb to be found
On the snow-covered ground;
Not a flower could he see, Not a leaf on a tree.*

i) What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?

a a bb

ii) Mention the rhyming words from the above given lines.

Found, ground ; see, tree

3. *“Oh! what will become,” says cricket, “of me?”*

At last by starvation and famine made bold,

All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold,

Away he set off to a miserly ant,

To see if, to keep him alive, he would grant

i) Mention the rhyming words.

Bold, cold ; ant, grant

ii) Mention the rhyme scheme.

aabb

iii) Write out the words of assonance in the 3rd line.

And, all

iv) Write out the words of assonance in the 4th line.

Away, ant

4. *Him shelter from rain.*

And a mouth ful of grain.

He wished only to borrow;

He'd repay it tomorrow;

i) Pick out the rhyming words.

Rain, grain ; borrow, tomorrow

ii) Mention the rhyme scheme

Aabb

5. *If not, he must die of starvation and sorrow Says the ant to the Cricket, “I’m your servant And friend*

But we ants never Borrow; we ants never lend.

But tell me, dear cricket, Did you lay anything by

When the weather was Warm?” Quoth the cricket “Not I!”

i) Write out the words of alliteration in the first line?

Starvation and sorrow are the words of alliteration.

ii) Write one more set of alliterated words.

When and weather

6. *My heart was so light
That I sang day and night
For all nature looked gay
“For all nature looked gay
You sang, Sir, you say?”*

i) Write the rhyming words from the above lines.

Light, night ; gay, gay, say

ii) Mention the rhyme scheme.

Aabbb

7. *Go then”, says the ant, “and dance the winter away”
Thus ending, he hastily lifted the wicket,
And out of the door turned the poor little cricket.
Folks call this a fable. I’ll warrant it true
Some crickets have four legs, and some have two.*

i) Write the figure of speech of the last line.

Metaphor

ii) Write out the words of alliteration from the fourth line.

Folks, fable

iii) Mention the rhyming words.

Wicket – cricket ; true – two

iv) Mention the rhyming scheme.

abbcc



1. *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.*

i) What is the poetic device used by the poet here?

Anaphora

ii) List out the rhyming words from the above lines.

Mine – design ; pit – fit

iii) Write the rhyme scheme.

abab

- 2.** *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!*

i) Mention the figure of speech employed in the last line.

Hyperbole

ii) Find out the rhyming words in the above lines.

Ask, task, play – day

iii) What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?

a b ab

iv) Write out the words of assonance in the first line.

All, ask

- 3.** *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!*

i) What is the figure of speech employed here?

Personification

ii) What is the literary device employed in the above lines?

Anaphora

iii) What is the rhyming scheme?

abab

iv) What are the rhyming words?

Drive, dive; light, write

- 4.** *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 as lip in handling us you die*

i) Mention the figure of speech which is employed in the third line.

Personification.

ii) Mention the rhyming words of the above lines.

Live, forgive ; lie, die

iii) Mention the rhyme scheme of the above lines.

a b ab

iv) Write out the words of alliteration in the first line.

Which, we

- 5.** *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!*

i) What is the figure of speech employed in the first line?

Metaphor

ii) What is the figure of speech employed in the last line?

Personification

iii) What are the rhyming words given in the above lines?

Eyes – size ; again – brain

iv) What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?

a b ab

v) What type of rhyme is used in the whole poem?

Alternate rhyme



*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.*

i) Write the rhyme scheme of the poem.

abcd

ii) Identify the figure of speech employed in the fourth line of the given stanza.

simile

iii) Pick out the alliterating words.

Like-lie, like-land

Read the lines and identify the figures of speech

Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes Like ours: the land our brothers walk upon	Simile
Is earth like this , in which we all shall lie	Simile
Are fed by.....by war's long winter starv'd	Transferred Epithet
Are fed by.....by war's long winter starv'd	Metaphor
Their hand are ours and in their lines we read	Metaphor
Remember they have eyes like ours that wake	Simile
Our hells of fire and dust outrage	Metaphor



Read the lines and identify the figures of speech

I drive past the house almost every day. The house seems to be a bit brighter	Alliteration Be- bit – brighter
How could this be?	What is the figures of speech employed here? Rhetorical Question
It just sits there, never getting small or ever growing tall	Personification

Read the poem once again carefully and identify the figure of speech that has been used in each of the following lines from the poem:

Poem Line	Figures of speech
It sat alone	Personification
It is a very mysterious place	Metaphor
And inside you tell it has a ton of space	Hyperbole
But at the same time it is bare to the bone	Personification
Beside the house sits a tree	Personification
Lights flicker on and off	Contrast
Lights flicker on and off	Onomatopoeia
How could this be? What happened inside the house?	Rhetorical questions



Paraphrase the following stanza. (DMQP 2019)

*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!*

Ans: The machines can do all sorts of things like pulling, hauling, pushing, lifting and driving. Even the machines can print, plough, weave, heat and light. They can run, swim, fly and dive. And also the machines can see, hear, count, read and write. Thus the machines can do variety of things.



*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.*

Ans: In this poem the poet wants to live his life looking ahead, willing to do something. Hence he wants to hurry nor move away from his goal. He does not want to mourn the thing he has lost, nor hold back for fear of the future. Instead he prefers to live his life with a whole and happy heart which cheerfully travels from youth to old age.



*The weather is always too hot or cold;
Summer and winter alike they scold.
Nothing goes right with the folks you meet
Down on that gloomy Complaining Street.*

Ans: The Grumble family always complains about silly things. If they see the sun shining, they will complain that it is too hot. If they see the snow falling, they will complain that it is too cold. Their first instinct is something to complain and murmur about.



*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 know show to thaw you, saw you—so be ware!*

Ans: Modern woman may look soft and gentle. However they are strong as lioness—the queen of forest. Any one playing mischief has to face the music. They allow none to wound their pride and self respect. They will confront their abusers and cut them to size. The poet wants the readers not to meddle with women.



*“Oh! what will become,” says cricket, “of me?”
At last by starvation and famine made bold,
All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold,
Away he set off to a miserly ant,
To see if, to keep him alive, he would grant*

Ans: The cricket becomes worried. He goes without food for long. Hunger makes him brave. He is dripping with cold water. Cold causes trembling. He goes to meet the ant. He wants to keep the ant to give him some thing to keep him alive.



*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!*

Ans: The smoke, factories let out may cloud the sky. The stars may not be visible to us. The poet assures us that the smoke will go away. We will see the stars again. Machines are big in size. They are powerful. However they are the products of the human brain.



*Remember, nomen 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 wealls hall lie*

Ans: All human beings are same. We may wear different uniforms like breathing body. We walk on the same land and we will be buried under it.



*Beside the houses it satree.
It never grows leaves,
Not in the winter, spring, summer or fall.
It justs its there, never getting smallor ever growing tall
How could this be?*

Ans: The poetess finds the tree near the house. No leaves are found on the trees. It is unusual for a tree to have no leaves all through the four seasons namely winter, spring, summer and fall. The tree remains the same, neither growing tall nor small. The poetess wonders how this could be as it is against nature.



Rearrange the following sentences in coherent order. (DMQP 2019)

i. Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
ii. Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
iii. He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
iv. He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.

Answer :

- | |
|--|
| i. Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave |
| ii. Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees. |
| iii. He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies. |
| iv. He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship. |
| v. Ariel was instructed to bring Ferdinand, the prince of Naples to his cave. |

Exercise 1

- i. This is the second man I saw and he seems to be a true one.
- ii. Miranda soon after found him dying with fatigue.
- iii. I will carry your logs the while.
- iv. Prospero had commanded Ferdinand to pile up some heavy logs of wood.
- v. Ariel then went to fetch Ferdinand.

Answer :

1. Ariel then went to fetch Ferdinand.
2. This is the second man I saw and he seems to be a true one.
3. Prospero had commanded Ferdinand to pile up some heavy logs of wood.
4. Miranda soon after found him dying with fatigue.
5. I will carry your logs the while.

Exercise 2

- i. Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
- ii. Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
- iii. He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
- iv. He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
- v. Ariel was instructed to bring Ferdinand, the prince of Naples to his cave.

Answer :

1. Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
2. Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
3. He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
4. He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
5. Ariel was instructed to bring Ferdinand, the prince of Naples to his cave.

**SUPPLEMENTARY 2****Exercise 3**

- i. That's been really useful.
- ii. You can't deny that it was a great hit with every one.
- iii. Uncle Somu's given us some really fabulous gifts.
- iv. Remember the pen knife he gave us last year.
- v. And what about the aboriginal boomerang.

Answer

- 1. Uncle Somu's given us some really fabulous gifts.
- 2. Remember the pen knife he gave us last year.
- 3. That's been really useful.
- 4. And what about the aborig in al boomerang.
- 5. You can't deny that it was a great hit with every one.

**SUPPLEMENTARY 3****Exercise 4**

- i. Of course that's true, said Mulan.
- ii. She poured her father a cup of tea and handed it to him.
- iii. He is too little.
- iv. But I have an idea.
- v. Father have some tea.

Answer

- 1. Of course that's true, said Mulan.
- 2. He is too little.
- 3. But I have anidea.
- 4. She poured her father a cup of tea and handed it to him.
- 5. Father have some tea.

**SUPPLEMENTARY 4****Exercise 5**

- i. Wait! she said. I will think. I will think.
 - ii. On the second day she told him what to do.
 - iii. Make rope of twisted straw, she said.
 - iv. The entire province trembled in fear.
 - v. One night, in great distress, the son whispered the news to his hidden mother.
-

Answer

1. The entire province trembled in fear.
2. One night, in great distress, the son whispered the news to his hidden mother.
3. Wait! she said. I will think. I will think.
4. On the second day she told him what to do.
5. Make rope of twisted straw, she said.



SUPPLEMENTARY 5

Exercise 6

- i. That morning Francis Bennett woke in a rather bad temper.
- ii. Francis Bennett went on in to the reporters' room.
- iii. 'Well, Cash, what have you got?
- iv. The telephone, completed by the telephote, is another of our time's conquests!
- v. He quickly jumped out of the bed and went in to his mechanized dressing room.

Answer

1. That morning Francis Bennett woke in a rather bad temper.
2. The telephone, completed by the telephote, is another of our time's conquests!
3. He quickly jumped out of the bed and went in to his mechanized dressing room.
4. Francis Bennett went on in to the reporters' room.
5. 'Well, Cash, what have you got?



SUPPLEMENTARY 6

Exercise 7

- i. He stopped and looked down.
- ii. There was a small hole in the dike.
- iii. Any child in Holland is frightened at the thought of a leak in the dikes.
- iv. Just then he heard a noise.
- v. It was the sound of tickling water!

Answer

1. Just then he heard a noise.
 2. It was the sound of tickling water!
 3. He stopped and looked down.
 4. There was a small hole in the dike.
 5. Any child in Holland is frightened at the thought of a leak in the dikes.
-

SUPPLEMENTARY 7

Exercise 8

- i. He died the next week, and was handsomely buried.
- ii. The day after, his will was found, leaving me his heir.
- iii. The rubies are valuable.
- iv. They are in my safe at the trust company.
- v. I stood appalled, the key in my hand.

Answer

1. The rubies are valuable.
2. They are in my safe at the trust company.
3. He died the next week, and was handsomely buried.
4. The day after, his will was found, leaving me his heir.
5. I stood appalled, the key in my hand.



READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW

Exercise 1

They lived in a cave made out of a rock; it was divided into several apartments, one of which Prospero called his study; there he kept his books, which were chiefly treated of magic. By virtue of his art, he had released many good spirits from a witch called Sycorax who had them imprisoned in the bodies of large trees. These gentle spirits were ever after obedient to the will of Prospero. Of these Ariel was the chief.

Question :

- 1. Where did Prospero and his daughter live?**

They lived in a cave.

- 2. What books did Prospero read?**

He read books on magic

3. Who was Sycorax?

Sycorax was a witch

4. How did Prospero release the spirits?

He released the spirits by his magical powers

5. Who was the chief of the spirits?

Ariel was the chief of spirits.

Exercise 2

“Twelve years ago, Miranda, ”continued Prospero, “I was Duke of Milan, and you were a princess, and my only heir. I had a younger brother, whose name was Antonio, to whom I trusted everything; My brother Antonio being thus inpossession of my power, began to think himself the duke indeed. The opportunity I gave him of making him self popular a mongmy subjects a wakened in his bad nature aproud ambition to depriveme of my duke dom: this he soon effected with the aid of the King of Naples, a powerful prince, who was my enemy.”

Question :

1. Who was Prospero?

Prospero was the Duke of Milan

2. Who was the heir to the throne?

Miranda was the heir to the throne

3. Who was Antonio?

Antonio was the brother of Prospero

4. Why did Antonio usurp the kingdom?

He was greedy and his proud ambition made him usurp the kingdom

5. Who helped him usurp the kingdom?

King of Naples helped him.

Exercise 3

She timidly answered, she was no goddess, but a simple maid, and was going to give him an account of herself, when Prospero interrupted her. He was well pleased to find they admired each other, but to try Ferdinand’s constancy, here solved to throw some difficulties in their way: there fore

advancing forward, he addressed the prince with a stern air, telling him, he came to the island as a spy, to take it from him who was the lord of it. "Follow me," said he, "I will tie your neck and feet together. You shall drink sea-water; shell-fish, withered roots, and husks of acorns shall be your food. "No," said Ferdinand, "I will resist this" and drew his sword; but Prospero, waving his magic wand, fixed him to the spot where he stood, so that he had no power to move.

Question :

1. Why Prospero wanted to test Ferdinand?

Miranda was in love with Ferdinand, so he wanted to test his constancy

2. Who accused Ferdinand of spying?

Prospero accused him of spying

3. What was the food for Ferdinand?

Shell-fish, withered roots, and husk of acorn are the foods

4. Did Ferdinand eat the food provided to him?

No, he resisted the food

5. What happened when Ferdinand drew his sword?

He was subdued by the magic spell of Prospero

Exercise 4

When Prospero left them, he called his spirit Ariel, who quickly appeared before him, eager to relate what he had done with Prospero's brother and the King of Naples. Ariel said he had left them almost out of their senses with fear, at the strange things he had caused them to see and hear. When fatigued with wandering about, and famished for want of food, he had suddenly set before the mad-elicious banquet, and then, just as they were going to eat, he appeared visible before them in the shape of a harpy, a voracious monster

Question :

1. Who called the spirit Ariel?

Prospero called the spirit

2. Why was Ariel eager to relate?

He wanted to narrate the strange things that he had done to the brother of Prospero

3. What did Ariel do to the perpetrators?

He created a sense of fear and showed strange things to them.

4. Why were they fatigued?

They were fatigued because of wandering

5. How did he appeared before them?

He appeared before them like a voracious monster.

SUPPLEMENTARY 2

Exercise 5

Somu might be your best friend, but most of these so called “favourite” possessions that he has given us were absolute nuisances!’ countered Mrs.Krishnan angrily. A talented artist, she applied a dab of yellow-ochre paint onto her painting titled Sunset at Marina, paused for a moment to survey the effect and then continued, ‘Remember the rare insect-eating plant he brought back from the wet test corner of the Amazonian rain forest! He insisted that we keep it because it would eat the mosquitoes in the house and now that wretched plant requires a room heater to keep it alive in Chennai!’

Question :

1. What were considered nuisance?

The things that were given by Somu

2. What was the title of the painting.

Sunset at marine

3. What did Somu bring from Amazon rain forest?

He bought a rare insect-eating plant

4. Why he wanted to keepit?

It would eat the mosquitoes

5. What was required to keep it a live?

A room heater was required to keep it alive

Exercise 6

Six days passed. Six frantic days of checking their e-mail day and night. Six torturous days of having the deafeningly loud KNGRRDRR WHEEZE resound in their home, most nerve wrackingly. Maya complained that she heard a permanent rumbling sound in her ears even when she was miles away from home and that her ear sached all the time. Arvind confessed that, for the first time in his life, he was actually looking forward to going to school considering it was as calm as a monastery compared to their house. Mrs.Krishnan had lost interest in painting. Zigzag would sometimes wake up briefly when he wanted to eat some fruit, and sometimes he would sit on the veranda looking sulky and bored as he stared at the sunset at Marina beach- the real view, not the painting lying for lorn in one corner, ruined by streaks of hardening papaya. Zigzag never spoke to anyone, though everyone tried several times, and in several languages, to speak to him kindly. He only slept. And snored.

Question :

1. How many days have they been checking the e-mail?

They have been checking the e-mail for six days

2. What kind of sound did Maya hear?

She heard a rumbling sound

3. Why did Arvind plan to go to school?

School was calm as a monastery

4. Where would Zigzag sit?

Zigzag would sit on the Veranda

5. What was Zigzag's only activity?

Zigzag only slept and snored



SUPPLEMENTARY 3

Exercise 7

Many years ago, China was in the middle of a great war. The Emperor said that one man from each Chinese family must leave his family to join the army. Mulan, a teenage girl who lived in a far away village of China, heard the news when she was outside, washing clothes. Mulan ran into the house. Her father was sitting in a chair, carving a piece of wood. "Father!" she said. "Did you hear what the Emperor says each family must do?"

Question :

1. Which country was in the middle of the war?

China was in the middle of the war.

2. What was the decree of the Emperor?

One member from each family should join the war.

3. Who was Mulan?

Mulan was a teenage girl.

4. What was she doing?

She was washing clothes

5. Why did she run into the house?

She ran to the house when she heard the news

Exercise 8

The daughter kissed him goodbye. “I love you, Father,” she said. “Take care of your self. Tell my brother I said goodbye.” She climbed on a family horse. And off she went to join the Emperor’s army. In the army, Mulan proved to be a brave soldier. In time, she was put in charge of other soldiers. Her battles went so well that she was put in charge of more soldiers. Her battles kept on going well. After a few years Mulan was given the top job—she would be General of the entire army.

Question :

1. How did Mulan bid goodbye to her father?

She bid goodbye by kissing her father

2. How did she travel?

She travelled in their family horse

3. Where did she go?

She went to join the king’s army

4. How did she fight the battle?

She proved to be a brave soldier and fought so well

5. What was the top post given to her?

She was made the general of the entire army



SUPPLEMENTARY 4

Exercise 9 [MQP]

The country Shining was governed by a despotic leader who though a warrior, had a great and cowardly shrinking from anything suggestive of failing health and strength. This caused him to send out a cruel proclamation. The entire province was given strict orders to immediately put to death all aged people. Those were barbarous days, and the custom of a ban on aged people to die was not uncommon. The poor farmer loved his aged mother with tender reverence, and the order filled his heart with sorrow. But no one ever thought twice about obeying the mandate of the governor, so with many deep and hopeless sighs, they obediently prepared for what at that time was considered the kindest mode of death.

Question :

1. Who governed Shining?

Shining was governed by a despotic leader

2. What was the cowardly act of the governor?

People who have failing health and strength should be put to death

3. What proclamation did the governor send out?

The proclamation was to put to death all aged people

4. How did the poor farmer treat his mother?

The poor farmer loved his mother with tender reverence

5. Did the people obey the governor's order?

Yes, they obeyed the order

Exercise 10

The eyes of the old mother were not so dim but that they noted the reckless hastening from one path to another, and her loving heart grew anxious. Her son did not know the mountain's many paths and his return might be one of danger, so she stretched forth her hand and snapping the twigs from bushes as they passed, she quietly dropped a hand full every few steps of the way so that as they climbed, then arrow path behind them was dotted at frequent intervals with tiny piles of twigs. At last the summit was reached. Weary and heart sick, the youth gently released his burden and silently prepared a place of comfort as his last duty to the loved one. Gathering fall pine needles, he made a soft cushion and tenderly lifted his old mother on to it. He wrapped her padded coat more closely about the stooping shoulder and with tearful eyes and aching heart these said farewell.

Question :**1. Why the mother grew anxious?**

The son was moving from one path to another and so the mother's heart grew anxious

2. Did the son was familiar with the path?

No, the son was not familiar with the mountainous path.

3. What did the mother do to help the son?

The mother dropped a hand full of twigs on the way.

4. Where did he take her mother?

He took her to the summit of the mountain

5. How did he do with the pine needle?

He made a soft cushion for his mother



SUPPLEMENTARY 5

Exercise 11

The telephone, completed by the telephote, is another of our time's conquests! Though the transmission of speech by the electric current was already very old, it was only since yesterday that vision could also be transmitted. A valuable discovery, and Francis Bennett was by no means the only one to bless its inventor when, in spite of the enormous distance between them, he saw his wife appear in the telephotic mirror. 'Francis...dear Francis!...' Francis Bennett went on into the reporters' room. His fifteen hundred reporters, placed before an equal number of telephones, were passing on to subscribers the news which had come in during the night from the four quarters of the earth. In addition to his telephone, each reporter has in front of him a series of commutators, which allow him to get into communication with this or that telephotic line.

Question :

1. **what was the latest invention?**
Telephote was the latest invention
2. **what did he see on the telephotic mirror?**
He saw the image of his wife
3. **How many reporters were there?**
There were fifteen hundred reporters?
4. **What were the reporters doing?**
The reporters were passing news to the subscribers
5. **What do the reporters have in front of them?**
Each reporter has a series of commutators

Exercise 12

The next room, a broad gallery about a quarter of a mile long, was devoted to publicity, and it well may be imagined what the publicity for such a journal as the Earth Herald had to be. It brought in a daily average of three million dollars. They are gigantic signs reflected on the clouds, so large that they can be seen all over a whole country. From that gallery a thousand projectors were unceasingly employed in sending to the clouds, on which they were reproduced in colour, the splendid advertisements.

Question :

1. **Which room was devoted for publicity?**
The broad gallery was devoted to publicity
 2. **What was the name of the journal?**
Earth Herald was the name of the journal.
-

3. what was the daily turn over of the journal?

The average tur nover was three million dollars

4. where were the signs reflected?

The signs were reflected on the cloud.

5. How many projectors were used for the advertisements?

Thousand projectors were used to beam advertisements on the cloud

SUPPLEMENTARY 6

Exercise 13

Holland is a country where much of the land lies below sea level. Only great walls called dikes keep the North Sea from rushing in and flooding the land. For centuries the people of Holland have worked to keep the walls strong so that their country will be safe and dry. Even the little children know the dikes must be watched every moment, and that a hole no longer than your finger can be a very dangerous thing.

Question :

1. Which country lies below the sea level?

Holland lies below the sea level

2. What keeps Holland from flooding?

The dikes keep the land from flooding

3. Who kept the walls strong?

The People have kept the walls strong

4. What do the little children know?

The little children know that the walls must be watched every moment

5. What can be a dangerous thing?

Even a small hole can be dangerous

Exercise 14

The little boy was glad to go on such an errand, and started off with a light heart. He stave with the poor blind man a little while to tell him about his walk a long the dike and about the sun and the flowers andt he ships farout at sea. Then he remembered his mother's wish that he should return before dark and, bidding his friend goodbye, he set out for home. A she walked a long he some times stopped to pick the pretty blue flowers that grew be side the road, or to listen to ther abbitts' soft tread as they rustled through the grass. But of tener he smiled as he thought of his visit to the poor blind man who had so few

pleasures and was always so glad to see him. Suddenly he noticed that the sun was setting, and that it was growing dark. "Mother will be watching for me," he thought, and he began to run to ward home.

Question :**1. Whom did the young boy go to meet?**

The young boy went to meet the blind man

2. What did he speak to the blind man?

He spoke about sun, the flowers and the ship

3. What was the mother's wish?

The mother wished that he should return before dark

4. Why did he stop on his way back?

He stopped to pick some flowers and the tread of the rabbit

5. Why did he start to run towards the home?

He noticed that the sun was setting and it has become dark.

**SUPPLEMENTARY 7****Exercise 15**

I was just thirty-seven when my Uncle Philip died. A week before that even the sent forme; and here let me say that I had never set eyes on him. He hated my mother, but I do not know why. She told me long before his last illness that I need expect nothing from my father's brother. He was an inventor, an a bleanding enious mechanical engineer, and had much money by his improvement in turbine-wheels. He was a bachelor; lived alone, cooked his own meals, and collected precious stones, especially rubies and pearls. From the time he made his first money he had this mania. A she grew richer, the desire to possess rare and costly gems became stronger. When he bought a new stone.

Question :**1. How old was Tom when his uncle died?**

Tom was thirty-seven years old, when his uncle died.

2. What was the name of his uncle?

Philip was the name of his uncle.

3. What was the opinion of the uncle about his mother?

Uncle Philip hated his mother.

4. What was the profession of his uncle?

He was an inventor and a Mechanical engineer.

5. What was Uncle Philip's desire?

Uncle Philip's desire was to collect rare and costly gems.

Exercise 16

“DEAR TOM: This box contains a large number of very fine pigeon-blood rubies and a fair lot of diamonds; one is blue - a beauty. There are hundreds of pearls — one the famous green pearl and a necklace of blue pearls, for which any woman would sell her soul — or her affections.” I thought of Susan. “I wish you to continue to have expectations and continuously to remember your dear uncle. I would have left these stones to some charity, but I hate the poor as much as I hate your mother's son,— yes, rather more. “The box contains an interesting mechanism, which will act with certainty as you unlock it, and explode ten ounces of my improved, super sensitive dynamite — no, to be accurate, the reare only nine and a half ounces. Doubt me, and open it, and you will be blown to atoms. Believe me, and you will continue to nourish expectations which will never be ful filled. As a considerate man, I counsel extreme care in handling the box. Don't forget your affectionate UNCLE”

Question :**1. Who wrote the letter to whom?**

Uncle Philip wrote the letter to Tom

2. What did the box contain?

The box contained rubies and diamond

3. Why would any woman sell her soul?

Woman would sell her soul for the green pearl and a necklace and blue pearls.

4. Why did his uncle not leave the box to charity?

He hated the poor

5. What will happen to the box if he opened it?

The box will explode.



விளம்பரம் எழுத சில அறிவுரைகள் :

- விளம்பரம் தயாரிக்க முதலில் ஒரு முழுப் பக்க அளவில் கட்டம் போட்டு, அதை மூன்றாக பிரித்துக் கொள்ளவும். வினாவில் முகவரி கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தால் அதை மூன்றாவது கட்டத்தில் எழுதவும்.
- முகவரிக்கு மேலே Contact / Available at போன்ற பொருத்தமானதை எழுதவும்.
- முகவரிக்கு கீழே Cell / Landline No. மற்றும் e-mail முகவரியை எழுதவும்.
- குறிப்பிட்ட கால தள்ளுபடி எனில், தேதியையும், வேலை நேரம் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தால் வேலை நேரத்தையும் (Duration / Working Hours / Time என) குறிப்பிட வேண்டும்.
- வினாவில் Adi sale, free, discount, offer, Affordable price, Festival offer (Deepavali offer, pongal offer, New year offer), free offer, Discount sale, Mega offer, Grand sale, ... போன்ற விளம்பர வார்த்தைகளை பதிலை முதல் இரண்டு கட்டங்களில் தொடர்பான படங்களை கட்டாயம் வரைந்து வண்ணமிடவும் :

Examples :

1. Mouth watering–delicious food–hygienic preparation– affordable price–makes you long for more and more–Crave and Rave Vegetarian Restaurant–23, New street, Coimbatore.
2. New Millennium Bike--comfortable ride--sleek look-affordable price.
3. Foot wears-ladies chappals-imported items-grand look--kids special--20% discount--Santhosh Foot--127,Raja Nagar--Salem
4. Designer -- saree shop -- finest collections of chudidhar --unbelievable reduction sales --The fashion collection --28, Raja street Salem.
5. Tata product--Voltas--Air conditioner-- saturated A/c--3 year compressor warranty -- Advanced design--0% . Interest Scheme--contact--Anantha show room--Near Raja Hospital--Chennai.

<p>1.</p>	<p>2.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>LUXURIOUS BIKE Tremendous look Great Mileage Comfortable & Smooth ride Less Pollutant</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">For Contact</div> <p>Raghuram Motors ,17, West Car Street, Madurai -1</p> </div>
<p>3.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>GRAND LOOK FOOT WEARS All Varieties of Chappals Imported Items for Ladies & Kids Special Discount - 20% Santhosh Foot Wears</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">For Contact</div> <p>27, Raja Nagar,Salem.</p> </div>	<p>4.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>LATEST FASHION COLLECTION STORE Finest collection of Chudidhars & Designer Sarees With unbelievable reduction sales Rush ! Rush !! Rush!!!</p> <p>28, Raja Street, Salem.</p> </div>

<p>GOOD BYE TO HOT DAYS Advanced design Voltas TATA Product Feel like you are in Simla 0% Interest 3 years compressor Warranty</p> <hr/> <p>Anantha Show Room, Near Raja Hospital, Chennai.</p>	
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5.



Letters are of two kinds: -

- 1) Formal Letters. 2) Informal Letters.

In all kinds of letters, there are five different parts:-

1. **Writer's address and date:-** 14, Tamil Sangam Road, Madurai.
2. **Salutation :** Dear Sister, Etc.,
3. **Body of the letter :** Matter
4. **Subscription:** Yours affectionately,
5. **Address** on the envelope:

The five types of Letters referred to above, slightly differ in form. In letters to relatives and friends, we write the address of the person receiving the letter only on the envelope. In the other types of letters (to teachers, businessmen etc.) the address is written in letters also. Understand this point clearly from the examples given in the following pages.

Forms of Salutation:

1. To relatives: Dear Father, My dear Mother, My dear Sister etc.
 2. To Friends: Dear Balu, My dear Gopal etc.
 3. To Teachers: Respected Sir, Respected Madam,
 4. To Businessmen: Dear Sir, Dear Sirs. 5. To Officials: Sir
- Forms of Subscription:
- i) To relatives: Yours affectionately, Your loving son, brother etc.
 - ii) To friends: Yours sincerely,
 - iii) To teachers: Yours obediently,
 - iv) To businessmen, officials etc: Yours faithfully, Note: There is no apostrophe in yours.

Letter ordering things :

Ms. Deepa an NGO writes a letter to the whole sale book shop dealer, placing order for 100 copies of medium size English Oxford Dictionary.

Ms. Deepa,
NGO (Nallam Trust),
Kalapet village, Nagappattinam District.
bdeepa04@gmail.com

13 May 2019

The Proprietor,
NIZHAL BOOK SHOP,
Chennai – 600 001.

Sir / Madam,

Subject: Order for English Oxford Dictionaries – Reg.

On reading the discount provided by your shop in the advertisement of yesterday's newspaper, I would like to place an order for 100 copies of medium sized English Oxford Dictionary in your shop. I need the copies within a week. So, let me know the estimation for the bulk order placed, as early as possible.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully
Deepa.B

Letter of complaint 1

After receiving the order, Deepa finds that some of the dictionaries are damaged. So, she writes the following letter of complaint.

Ms. Deepa,
NGO (Nallam Trust),
Kalapet village,
Nagappattinam District.
bdeepa04@gmail.com

20 May 2019

The Proprietor,
NIZHAL BOOK SHOP,
Chennai – 600 001.

Sir / Madam,

Subject: Complaint about damaged dictionaries – Reg.

On receiving the order of 100 copies of English Oxford Dictionary from your shop, I found that around 25 copies of them were damaged. In some copies the pages are missing and in some more copies the pages are not in order. So, duly accept my complaint and replace the damaged copies. Kindly, check the returned copies and replace them accordingly.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully
Deepa.B

Letter of complaint 2

Mr. Srinath lost his bag in an over crowded train. The following is the letter of complaint which he writes to the railway police force.

Srinath B,
No.24, I cross, Pon Nagar,
Chengalpettu-10.
bdeepa04@gmail.com

25 July 2019

The Commissioner of Railway Police,
A-2 Police station, D-Nagar,
Chengalpettu-02.

Respected Madam,

Subject: Complaint about status of the lost certificates – Reg.

I am a graduate seeking employment, residing in the above mentioned address. I lost my certificates on 15th July 2019, while I was returning home in a local train from Chengalpattu. As the train was over crowded, I placed my bag on the rack above. When I was about to get off, I noticed that my bag was missing. I was helpless and filed a complaint with the Railway Police. I have given all the details in the complaint letter on the same day. So far I have not received any further response. I request you to take immediate action in this regard.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,
Srinath B. M.

Exercise:

1. Imagine that you have parked your vehicle (two-wheeler)/ bicycle inside the school premises. You find it missing in the evening. Write a complaint to the head of the school regarding this issue.

Arun,
3, Dr. MGR Road,
R.K. Nagar,
Chennai .

21st August 2019

The Principal,
Government Boys Hr. Sec. School, Ashok Nagar,
Chennai .
Respected Sir,

Sub: Complaint about the missing vehicle - Reg.

I am Arun, studying X std A section in your esteemed institution. This morning I parked my bicycle in our school ground. Then I went inside and wrote my exam. When I came out I found my

cycle missing. I searched everywhere but I could not find it. I hereby request you to look into the matter and help me to restore my cycle.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,
Arun.

2. Write a complaint to the officer of the PWD department to take immediate actions of maintaining cleanliness in the Children's Park in your locality.

Ramesh,
23-C Ashok Nagar,
Cuddalore .

29th Oct 2019

The Chief Engineer,
Public Works Department
Cuddalore.

Respected Sir,

Sub: Complaint about the maintenance of the Children's Park - Reg.

I am a resident of Ashok Nagar near the Railway Station. Many children and elderly people gather in the evenings. Of late, the fast food shops and the chicken stall in our street dump their waste in the corner of the park. Besides the park is cleaned only once a month. Hence I request the authorities concerned to take step to clean the park at least twice a week and also regularly maintain the park. Please take immediate action regarding this.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,
Ramesh.

3. Write a letter to the manager of a famous daily, ordering subscription for your school library.

Kumar ,
Lakshmi Hr. Sec. School,
Madurai .

22nd Nov 2019

The Manager,
Head Office,
Madurai - 2.

Sir / Madam,

Sub : Subscription for the Hindu - Reg.

We would like to subscribe for the daily newspaper 'The Hindu' for our school library from 1st of December 2019 for a year. Hence we request you to send us the details regarding the subscription

fee and the mode of payment.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,
Kumar.

You are Raja. You are upset about the bad influence of TV channels on the young children. You decide to write a letter to the editor of a leading newspaper suggesting measures to upgrade the standard. Write this formal letter in about 100-120 words.

2, Sundar Court,
Egmore,
Chennai.

23.8.2018

The Editor,
The Hindu,
ABC Road,
Chennai – 600002.

Sir,

Sub. : Negative influence of TV channels

Through the esteemed columns of your newspaper, I wish to bring about a public awareness on the negative influence of TV channels on young children. Children spend the evening watching channels that instigate only negative thoughts in their minds.

They are unwilling to go out and play in the fresh air. These depictions spoil their minds and negate their character.

Television is an effective social media and also a powerful tool for communication; it should telecast more and more value based programmes that would impress the children. I humbly request you to publish this letter so that television channels improve their standard of telecast.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,
Raja.

Example 2 :

You are Gomathi, a resident of a colony adjacent to the Thamirabarani River. Daily you see many people throwing waste into it, spoiling the pure water. Write a letter to a newspaper showing your concern about it and also voicing your worry. Give your suggestion to solve this problem.

1, Salai Street,
Selvi Nagar,
Thirunelveli.

23.8.18

The Editor,
The Thanthi,
PQR Road,
Thirunelveli.

Sir,

Sub. : Stop polluting the Thamirabarani River

Through your daily, I would like to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the pollution of the Thamirabarani river.

It is sad to note that people residing in and around the river bed, throw all their waste or dump garbage into the river water. It has also been observed that they throw plastic bags too. Though dustbins and containers have been provided there, the public do not make use of it.

Through this letter, let me appeal to the public that they need to keep the river clean and not pollute it. I appeal to the authorities to take the necessary action to prevent this from happening in the future.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,
Gomathi.

J. Draft Letters for the following

1. You are Ajeet, living in a remote village in Tirunelveli. You participated in a health camp organised by your school. You were surprised to observe that most of the residents were unaware of health and hygiene. As a concerned citizen, write a letter to the editor stating the need to organise such camps focusing on the importance of health and hygiene.

78 Kannan Nagar,
Thanneer palayam,
Tirunelveli.

19th November 2019.

The Editor,
The Indian Express,
M.K. Road,
Tirunelveli.

Sir,

Sub. : Create awareness of on health and hygiene.

Through the esteemed columns of your newspaper, I wish to bring about a public awareness on need to know about health and hygiene.

Health is Wealth but to maintain good health one needs to have good habits. Good hygiene will help to keep you healthy, confident and pleasant. Many villagers do not realize the important of this.

We easily find an excuse to avoid healthy and hygienic habits. We fall a prey to different diseases and illnesses which affect our personal, physical social and psychological health. We should give importance to cleanliness. We should avoid road side food. Always choose a good hotel.

Conducting health camps regularly to focus on the importance of health and hygiene is the need of the hour. Hence I appeal to the various service organizations to organize there health camps.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,
Ajeet.

2. You are Sanjay. Your colony utilises solar energy to light the common areas. You find many friends of your colony forgetting to switch off the lights in the common area. As a responsible citizen, write a letter to a newspaper, echoing the importance to conserve and preserve solar energy.

58 Cauvery Nagar
T.N.E.B. Colony,
Trichy.

30th November 2019

The Editor,
The Hindu,
Tiruchirapalli.

Sir,

Sub. : Need to conserve and preserve solar energy - reg

The residents of E.B. Colony are privileged to have more than 30 solar lamps that make the area bright at night. But many people forget to switch off the lights in the common area. Some people do not care to switch off the lights when they leave the park last. Similarly the light in the temple grounds are not switched off after 10 p.m.

I wish the association of the colony appoints persons to monitor use of solar lights at night in common areas.

I appeal to the residents of colony to realize the need to conserve and preserve solar energy.

Thank you,

Yours sincerely,
Sanjay.





Instructions to the writer of notice.

- Language of notice is to be very informative. It shouldn't be personal.
- Given Information must be in full.
- Presentation should be precise and short. The objective of the notice should also be precise.
- To an extent don't use 'I' and 'You'.
- Inclusion of date is very important.
- Information of name and place is very important and is to be included.
- The signature and designation of the person issuing the notice is very important.
- World limit is to be strictly followed.

You are Nikil / Nikitha, School Pupil Leader of GHSS, Trichy. Prepare a notice on behalf of your school inviting the grandparents of the students to celebrate World Elders' Day in you school auditorium on the 20th next month (DMQP 2019)

<p style="text-align: center;">Notice</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, TRICHY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WORLD ELDER'S DAY</p> <p>17TH September 2019</p> <p>All the students are informed that our school is celebrating World Elder's Day on the 20th October in our school auditorium. Interested students who like to bring their grand parents can registert he names with the under signed.</p> <p>Last date is 5th October 2019 For further details contact</p> <p>Nikil School Pupil Leader</p>

1. You are the monitor of Modern Matriculation School, Villupuram. Your school Principal has requested you to inform the students about a trip to Yercaud for 3 days. Prepare a notice giving details such as date of journey, mode of transportation, amount, dress codee tc.

Notice
MODERN MATRICULATION SCHOOL, VILLUPURAM
Trip to Yercaud

17TH September 2019

All the students are informed that our school has arranged a trip to Yercaud by bus for three days from 5th October to 7th October 2019. Only uniform is allowed. Interested students can register their names at the office by paying Rs. 200 for travel, food and stay.

Last date is 5th October 2019

For further details contact

Ebi
School Monitor

2.You are the Secretary of Park Circus Residents Welfare Association. Write a notice to inform the residents of your colony of a Meditation program under the guidance of Dr. P. Ranjit with a view to understanding the self better. The program is exclusively for the residents. It will be conducted on the second Saturday of the following month from 7.00 a.m. to 9 a.m. at the children's park nearby.

Notice
PARK CIRCUS RESIDENTS WELFARE ASSOCIATION
MEDITATION PROGRAM

1st September 2019

This is to inform all the residents of our colony that there will be a Meditation program under the guidance of Dr. P Ranjit with a view to understanding the self better. The program is exclusively for the residents. It will be conducted on the second Saturday of October from 7.00 a.m. to 9. 00 a.m. at the Children's Park nearby. Interested residents can register their names with the undersigned .

Last date is 5th October 2019

For further details contact

Ebi
Secretary

3.You are Ganesh / Gayathiri Head boy / Head girl, of your school. Write a notice for your school notice board informing the students about the 'Fancy Fete' that is going to be organised in your school campus on the 10th of next month

Notice
GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL,
PUDUKKOTTAI
Fancy Fete

17TH September 2019

All the students are informed that the 'Fancy Fete' is going to be organised in our school auditorium on the 10th of October. Interested students can register their names in the office.

Last date is 5th October 2019.
For further details contact

Ganesh
Head boy

FOR SLOW LEARNERS

மாதிரி படிவம்
Notice
பள்ளி / நிறுவனத்தின் பெயர் மற்றும் ஊர்
(CAPITAL LETTER - ல் இருக்க வேண்டும்)
நிகழ்ச்சி பெயரை எழுதவும்

தேதி, மாதம், வருடம்

All the students / residents are informed that நிகழ்ச்சி பெயர் is organised in our school auditorium / area at a.m./ p.m. Interested students are requested to register thier names in office.

Last date is
For further details contact

பெயரை எழுதவும்
School Pupil Leader

1. You are Nikil / Nikitha, School Pupil Leader of GHSS, Trichy. Prepare a notice on behalf of your school inviting the grandparents of the students to celebrate World Elders' Day in you school auditorium on the 20th next month.

Notice
GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL,
TRICHY
WORLD ELDER'S DAY

17TH September 2019

All the students are informed that our school is inviting the grand parents of our students to celebrate World Elders' Day in our school auditorium on the 20th of October. Interested students can register their names with the School Pupil Leader.

Last date is 5th October 2019
For more details contact

Nikil
School Pupil Leader

2. You are the monitor of Modern Matriculation School, Villupuram. Your school Principal has requested you to inform the students about a trip to Yercaud for 3 days. Prepare a notice giving details such as date of journey, mode of transportation, amount, dress code etc.

Notice
MODERN MATRICULATION SCHOOL,
VILLUPURAM
Trip to Yercaud

17TH September 2019

All the students are informed that our school has arranged a trip to Yercaud by bus for 3 days from 5th October to 7th October 2019. Interested students can pay Rs. 2000 for bus, food and stay.

Last date is 5th October 2019
For more details contact

XXX
School Monitor

3. You are the Secretary of Park Circus Residents Welfare Association. Write a notice to inform the residents of your colony of a Meditation program under the guidance of Dr. P. Ranjit with a view to understanding the self better. The program is exclusively for the residents. It will be conducted on the second Saturday of the following month from 7.00 a.m. to 9 a.m. at the children's park nearby.

Notice
PARK CIRCUS RESIDENTS WELFARE ASSOCIATION
MEDITATION PROGRAM

1st September 2019

All the residents of our colony are informed of a Meditation program under the guidance of Dr. P Ranjit with a view to understanding the self better. The program is exclusively for the residents. It will be conducted on the second Saturday of October from 7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. at the Children's Park nearby. Interested residents can register their names with the Secretary.

Last date is 5th October 2019
For more details contact

XXX
Secretary

4. You are Ganesh / Gayathiri Head boy / Head girl, of your school. Write a notice for your school notice board informing the students about the 'Fancy Fete' that is going to be organised in your school campus on the 10th of next month.

Notice
GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL,
PUDUKKOTTAI
Fancy Fete

17TH September 2019

All the students are informed that the 'Fancy Fete' is going to be organised in our school auditorium on the 10th of October. Interested students can contact the Head boy.

Last date is 5th October 2019.
For more details contact

Ganesh
Head boy






PICTURE COMPREHENSION

EASY METHOD FOR SLOW LEARNERS

THE PICTURE IS NICE
THE PICTURE IS MEANINGFUL
IT IS REAL
I LIKE THE PICTURE
THE SCENE IS NATURAL
I SEE IN THE PICTURE

Look at the following picture and express your views on it in about five sentences. [MQP]

	<p>Answer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The picture shows flood in the city.• The children were carried by their parents.• The water level was to their hip.• There was heavy rain in the area.• Rain water was stagnant in the locality.
	<p>Answer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I see a small boy in this picture.• He is running with our national flag.• This may occur in an independence day or republic day.• It shows the sign of patriotism.• All childrens should love their country.
	<p>Answer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The picture presents a classroom situation where there are boys as well as girls.• One of the girls has done a silly mistake.• The Master is scolding her.• She feels very upset.• But her classmates are laughing in glee.

Q. NO.
43
5 MARKS

WRITE
SUMMARY

Note making tips :

1. Read the passage twice or thrice	2. Get idea of the theme
3. Underline the main points	4. Reduce the lengthy Sentences.
5. Write the notes pointwise / using the dasher	6. Give a suitable note for the passage.

II. Summary writing tips

1. Understand the given paragraph well	2. Write a rough copy
3. Write finally fair copy	4. Words in the given passage
5. Words in the fair copy	6. Avoid Illustrations and Phrases
7. Use Simple Sentences.	

EXERCISE 1

There are many different kinds of books that are published each year. These are the new titles available for us to read. Besides these, there are books that have been published through the years. Together, there are millions of books available throughout the world in as many languages as are spoken by people. There are different genres in which books are published. There are fiction and non-fiction categories in books, and each of these categories has many different genres of books. The academic books we study at school belong to the text book category. We study them to complete our syllabus and pass the examinations at the end of each academic session. There are other books that we read for our pleasure and enrichment. We read story books of different types. They are comedy, horror, detective and thriller stories in prose, plays and poetry forms. Books are our best friends.

NOTES**BOOKS**

Many-books-different genres-published each year -fiction and non-fiction- academic books -we study at -school belong-the text book category -read story books-of different-types -give-pleasure-enrichment.

Rough copy.**BOOKS**

There are many books in different genres that are published each year. They are fiction and non-fiction. The academic books we study at school belong to the text book category. We read books of different types which give us pleasure and enrichment.

Fair copy.**BOOKS**

There are many books in different genres that are published each year. They are fiction and non-fiction. The academic books we study at school belong to the text book category. We read story books of different types which give us pleasure and enrichment.

EXERCISE 2

All snakes are hunters and predators, feeding on the animals and sometimes their eggs. Having no limbs, snakes cannot hold their preys down to bite; hence they usually swallow them whole. Poisonous snakes sometimes do immobilize their preys with their venom to make consumption easier. Most poisonous snakes are conspicuously colored to warn others off. One example is the red headed krait which has a bluish-black body and scarlet head and tail. Snakes like the cobras, which have less outstanding body colors, display their fatality by lifting the front part of their body and spreading their hoods. It is truly a myth that poisonous snakes attack humans for food. Humans can never be their targets for food as we are normally too large for them to swallow. In cases where snakes do bite, these attacks are usually defensive ones and the venom injected is normally little or sometimes even none. The full, fatal dose of the venom is only released on smaller animals which the snakes can swallow easily. Besides helping in the killing and immobilizing of their preys, the poison also acts as digestive agents for snakes.

NOTES

SNAKES

Snakes – feed – animals- egg – no limbs- prey – bite – poison immobilize – prey – bright – coloured – readheaded krait – black body – scarlet head – cobras body – colour – display – lifting – body hoods – humans – never – target- too large- defensive – release – smaller –animals- digestive agent

SUMMARY:

ROUGH DRAFT:

SNAKES

Snakes feed on small animals and their eggs. They don't have limbs to hold their preys and bite. So they use the poison to immobilize their preys and make consumption easier. Poisonous snakes are brightly coloured. One example is the redheaded krait which has a bluish-black body and scarlet head and tail. Cobras, which have less outstanding body colors, display their fatality by lifting the front part of their body and spreading their hoods. Humans can never be their targets for food as we are normally too large for them to swallow. Snakes attacks are usually defensive ones. The full, fatal dose of the venom is only released on smaller animals which the snakes can swallow easily. Besides killing and immobilizing the preys, the poison also acts as digestive agents.

FAIR DRAFT:

SNAKES

Snakes are poisonous creatures. But they use the venom only on small animals. They don't attack human as they are too big for them to swallow. Since they don't have limbs they use the poison to immobilize the prey and eat it. The poisonous snakes are brightly coloured to warn their enemy. The full dose of venom is used on small animals. The venom is not only used for hunting but as a digestive agent.



Spot the Error

Introduction :

This question aims to test our knowledge of good and grammatically correct English. Our English Sentences become faulty because of the wrong use of :

1) Prepositions.	2) Conjunctions
3) Tenseforms	4) Numbers (Singular, Plural)
5) Articles	6) Sentence Pattern
7) Concord (agreement of verb with subject)	8) Using wrong forms of adjectives
9) Nouns	10) Pronouns

Errors may be committed in articles, prepositions, tenses, and question tags etc.

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. and 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

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 the meeting	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

Wrong Usage	Correct Usage
1. I am a poor man amn't I?	I am a poor man aren't I?
2. Ravi completed his assignments, didn't he?	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?
7. I am not busy, are I?	I am not busy, am I?

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 his examination

Concord (Errors in the use of Concord)

Incorrect	correct
What are the latest TV News?	- What is the latest TV News?
He don't know but I do	- He does not know but I do.
Neither I nor she write the Exam	- Neither I nor she writes the exam.
Three and three make six	- Three and three makes six.
Balaji as well as Kanaka play the cricket	- Balaji as well as Kannan plays the cricket.

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.

8. We could grow vegetables in our kitchen garden but we don't do it now.

We **used to** grow vegetables in our kitchen garden but we don't do it now.

Identify and correct the errors in the following sentences.

Exercise 1:

a) Chennai is one of the hottest city in Tamil Nadu.	Chennai is one of the hottest cities in Tamil Nadu
b) A lot of questions has been omitted.	A lot of question have been omitted.
c) I am absent yesterday.	I was absent yesterday.
d) As the child fell down so it started crying.	As the child fell down it started crying.
e) Neither Ram nor his friends knows the answer.	Neither Ram nor his friends know the answer.

Exercise 2:

a) He has grey hairs .	He has grey hair .
b) I prefer mangoes than grapes.	I prefer mangoes to grapes.
c) Chennai is one of the hottest city in Tamil Nadu.	Chennai is one of the hottest cities in Tamil Nadu
d) The deer runs fastly .	Tee deer runs fast .
e) We discussed about the water proble mat the meeting.	We discussed the water problem at the meeting.

Exercise 3:

a) He is one of the cleverest student in the class.	He is one of the cleverest students in the class.
b) An university student has been injured in the accident	A university student has been injured in the accident.
c) I have two sister-in-laws .	I have two sisters-in-law .
d) The sceneries was enchanting	The scenery was enchanting.
e) Neither his parents nor Suresh know the truth.	Neither his parents nor suresh knows the truth.

Exercise 4:

a) The cat drink milk.	The cat drinks milk
b) Despite of his riches, he is unhappy.	Despite his riches, he is unhappy.
c) I told him I can come.	I told him I could come.
d) Arun is senior than Varun.	Arun is senior to Varun.
e) We met an European yesterday.	We met a European yesterday.

Exercise 5:

a) Renu prefers coffee than tea.	Renu prefers coffee to tea.
b) I am working here since 2000.	I have been working here since 2000.
c) One of the boy is tall.	One of the boys is tall.
d) Ramesh went to abroad.	Ramesh went abroad.
e) Mala is a M.A. in English.	Mala is an M.A. in English.

**Life**

*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.*

- Henry Van Dyke

I am Every Woman

*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, herself-respect.
She know show to thaw you, saw you-so be ware!
She's today's woman. Today's woman, dear.
Love her, respect her, keep her near...*

- Rakhi Nariani Shirke

The Secret of the Machines

*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 at house and th 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 alie,
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!*

No Men Are Foreign

*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 recognise and understand.
Let us remember, when ever we are told
To hate our brothers, it is our selves
That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.
Remember, we who take arms against each other
Is the human earth that we de file.
Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence
Of air that is every where ourown,
Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.*

- James FalconerKirkup



Develop the hints and write the summary of the short story.

SUPPLEMENTARY 1

Prospero Duke of Milan-art of magic-brother Antonio over threw-Prospero-king of Naples. Prospero and his daughter-twelve years in island-released good spirits from Sycorax-create storm-Ariel's help his-enemies in the ship Ariel to-bring Ferdin and to cave-Miranda and Ferdin and-attractive Prospero-tested-Ferdinand his-constancy forgive-realize-mistakes-repent-ed left the island-Prospero restored duke dom.

Answer : Prospero, the Duke of Milan, was more interested in reading books and in the art of magic. He trusted his brother Antonio and asked him to look after his affairs in his kingdom. But Antonio overthrew Prospero out of the kingdom, with the help of the king of Naples. Prospero reached an island with his daughter and stayed there for twelve years. He released many good spirits from the clutches of the witch Sycorax. With the help of Ariel, he created a violent storm in the sea. He made his enemies travelling in the ship, to suffer for their mistakes done to him. He asked Ariel to bring Ferdinand to the cave.

SUPPLEMENTARY 2

Zigzag – nuisance – krishnans – talk different – languages – didn't utter a word – ate – nuts – fruits – kept – blade - fan – fell asleep- snored – nobody can tolerate – fruits splattered – Mrs. Krishnan – angry – Krishnan – took – clinic – started – speak – commanded – controlled – everyone.

Answer : Zigzag caused great nuisance at the house of the Krishnans. It was brought to the house expecting that it will talk in different languages. But it didn't utter a word and looked dull and boring. When fruits and nuts were provided by Aravind, it picked it up and placed the month eblade of the fan and or the curtain. It flew around the house and rested on the curtain. Zigzag fell a sleep and started to snore. The sound of the snore was so high that nobody in the house could tolerate the noise. The fruits splattered on the unfinished master piece of Mrs. Krishna and she was terribly upset. Dr. Krishnan took the bird to the clinic. Zigzag rested on the nurses reception table. To everybody's surprise, Zigzag started to speak. In a bizarre voice, it commanded the blue shirt not to jump on the sofa. It also told the child wearing the red shirt, not to swing on the curtain. Zigzag was clear and commanding in her voice.

SUPPLEMENTARY 3

a) Many years ago-China-the emperor ordered-one man from-family-join army-Mulan heard-told father- she join army-father objected-she is a girl-Mulan-wore-father's robes cut her hair-convinc-ed father-she has learnt-Kung fu-no one will find-she is a girl. Mulan left-village-fought bravely-war-en-top-position- very soon-fever swept-the army-Mulan-sick-doctor examines-finds the truth-spreads the news in the army-every one objects-to follow a girl leader-Mulan stood tall-gave command-soldiers followed her- attacked enemies-won the battle-Emperor glad-offered Mulan positions-court-Mulan refused-went back- village-royal-gifts. [MQP]

Answer: Mulan was a girl, the only child of her honored family. one man from every family was called to arms. Mulan's father was old and her brother was too little. She cut off her long black hair. She putson her father's robe. In the army, Mulan proved to be a brave soldier. A very bad fever swept through the army. Many soldiers were sick. And Mulan also became sick, too. The soldiers scolded-her and they refused to work under a woman. A soldier ran and announced about a surprise attack. They won the war and China was saved. The Emperor was so glad. The emperorre quested Mulan to stay back in the palaceas fine royal adviser. Mulan returned to her village with six fine horses and six fines words. Every one cheered that she was safe.



SUPPLEMENTARY 4

Wicked ruler-decree-old-to death-farmer-mother-mountain-loved his mother-twigs-brought back-hid her-twisted straw-governor-appreciated-son-truth-decree-abolished.

Answer: A decree was given by a wicked ruler to put to death all old people. A poor farmer took his aged mother up a mountain to obey the decree. Her unconditional love melted the farmers heart. She helped him with the twigs, so that he could find his way back. He brought his mother down the mountain and hid her. The wicked ruler demanded that a twisted strawrope be made. It was the aged mother who to ld how to make the rope. The son told the governor the story, and the decree was abolished.



SUPPLEMENTARY 5

Bennett – woke – morning – wife – France – mechanical – bathroom- dressed him – journalist – cor-respondent – wife – phonotelephote- astronomical – reporters – aero-car – Niagara falls- moving – pavements – pneumatic – tubes – bath – bed.

Answer: Francis Bennett woke up in the morning and his wife had been to France. He had a me-chanical bathroom and it cleaned and dressed him. He was a journal is tand he spoke to his news cor-respondents. He spoke to his wife through phono telephote. There were astronomical reporters and he gathered news from them. He travelled in his aero-car to Niagara falls and came back. People were carried by moving pavements. His food was served in pneumatic tubes. Bennett spoke to his wife Edith and he was tired in the end of the day. With the press of a button the bath appeared and he took bath before going to bed.



SUPPLEMENTARY 6

Holland-land-below sealevel-dikes protected the country-every one did best to-protect-Holl and-Years ago-little-boy Peter-lived Holland-His father-attended-dyke gates-opened-closed dykes-one day-Peter mother- gave cakes to Peter- to be given- old blind friend of peter- across the dyke- Peter happily left home-Peter visited-old man-returned near by the dyke-heard-water trickling-stopped to see-small hole- dyke-called for help-invain-he put his little-finger-through out the night-slept near the dyke-morning-found by passer by-alerted the neople-Peter and Holland-saved. [MQP]

Answer: Peter was a small boy lived in Holland. Holland was near the sea. People built a big wall called dikes. Children were taught that these dikes must be watched. Peter went to see his friend, a blind man. On his way he saw a tiny hole in the dike. Here a lized that the water would soon break-down the dike and flood the village. He stuck his tiny finger in the hole .In the morning he was found by a man. The villagers repaired the dike. He was known as ‘the little hero of Holland.

SUPPLEMENTARY 7

Uncle Philip-inventor-mechanical engineer-bachelor-lived lonely life-mani a for collection of precious stones-he called Tom-told a strangestory-Tom as heir-to pay for his funeral-leaving an iron box-with precious stones - not to shake it - died after a week - Tom found a letter - box! contained lot of rubies, diamonds,pearls-also dynamite-if opened with doubt-will explode he started thinking-possible ways to open-consulted Professor Clinch-but no solution-read about explosivesled to suspicions-changed his name-occupation-at last-gave the box-to the Society for the Preservation of Human Vivi section

Answer: Uncle Philip was the brother of Tom’s father. He was an inventor and a mechanical engineer. He was a bachelor and lived a lonely life. He had a mani a fora collection of precious stones. He called Tom and told him a strange story. He announced Tom as his heir and wanted him to pay for his funeral. Leaving an iron box with full of precious stones for Tom, his uncle instructed him not to shake the box. After a week, he died. Tom found a letter on the box, which stated that the box contained a large number of pigeon-blood rubies, diamonds and pearls. Philip had written that the box contained an interesting mechanism and there was sensitive dynamite kept in the box. If Tom opened the box with doubt, the box would explode. Tom started thinking of all the possible ways to open the box without being killed. He also consulted Professor Clinch, but did not yield any solution. His efforts to read about explosives led to suspicions and he had to change his name and occupation. At last, he gave the box to the Society for the Preservation of HumanVivi section





MODEL EXERCISES

I. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: (DMQP2019)

Kung Fu – ‘kung’ meaning ‘energy’ and ‘fu’ meaning ‘time’ – is a Chinese martial art whose recorded history dates back to around 525 CE, during the Liang dynasty. The man credited with introducing martial arts to China is said to be an Indian monk known as Bodhidharma. Many people have a misconception that Chinese Kung Fu is about fighting and killing. It is actually based on Chinese philosophy and is about improving wisdom and intelligence. Taoist philosophy is deeply rooted in and had a profound influence on the culture of Chinese martial arts. The five traditional animal styles of Shaolin Kung Fu are the dragon, the snake, the tiger, the leopard and the crane. The union of the five animal forms clearly displayed the efficacy of both hard and soft movements, of both internal and external energy – this form of Chinese martial arts was known as Shaolin Kung Fu, named after the temple in which it was developed.

Questions :

1. Which country does the martial art Kung Fu belong to?

The martial art Kung Fu belongs to China.

2. What is the meaning of the term “Kung Fu”?

It means energy time.

3. Write any two martial arts of India?

Kalaripayattu, Silambam are the two martial arts of India.

4. What are the five animal styles followed in Shaolin Kung Fu?

The dragon, the snake, the tiger, the leopard and the crane are the five animal styles followed in Shaolin Kung Fu.

2. Garbage is a great environmental hazard. It comes from various sources—used paper, tiffin packing, plastic bags, ice-cream wrappers, bottle caps, fallen leaves from trees and many more, Garbage makes the premises ugly, unkempt and breeds diseases. A lot of trash that is thrown away contains material that can be recycled and reused such as paper, metals and glass which can be sent to the nearest recycling centre or disposed of to the junk dealer. It also contains organic matter such as leaves which can enrich soil fertility. A compost pit can be made at a convenient location where the refuse can be placed with layers of soil and an occasional sprinkling of water. This would help decomposition to make valuable, fertilizer. This would also prevent pollution that is usually caused by burning such organic waste.

Questions :

1. What does the word "un kempt" mean?

- a) having neat appearance b) **having untidy appearance**
c) being decent d) being indecent

2. Pick out the American English word used in the passage.

Trash

3. State whether the following statement is True or False.

Glass can be recycled. True

4. What would help decomposition to make valuable fertilizer?

Compost pit would help decomposition to make valuable fertilizer.

3. Schools all over India celebrate 'Children's Day' on 14th November every year. On this day, our great Prime Minister who had a great love for children was born. His ancestors came down from Kashmir to the rich plains below. Kaul had been his family name; this changed to Kaul-Nehru; and in later years Kaul was dropped and they became simply Nehrus. Jawaharlal Nehru was the only son of his prosperous parents. His two sisters were much younger to Jawaharlal Nehru. And so, he grew up and spent his early years as a lonely child with no companion of his own age. Private tutors were in charge of his education. Then he went to England and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Questions:

1. Why is 14th November celebrated as Children's Day?

Nehru was born on 14th November, He had a great love for children. So his birthday is celebrated as Children's Day.

2. Why did Jawaharlal Nehru spend his early years as a lonely child?

Nehru spent his early years as a lonely child because his two sisters were very much younger than him.

3. Where did Pt. Nehru's forefathers come from?

They came from Kashmir.

4. How many brothers and sisters did Jawaharlal Nehru have?

Nehru had only two sisters.





MODEL EXERCISES

1. Read the following poem and answer the questions given below: (DMQP 2019)

*It you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a scrub in the valley – but be
The best little scrub by the side of the hill;
Be a bush, if you can't be a tree.
If you can't be a bush, be a bit of the grass,
And some high way happier make;
If you can't be a muskie, then just be a bass
But the live liest bass in the lake!
We can't all be captains, we've got to be crew,
There's something for all of us here.
There's big work to do and there's lesser to do
And the task we must do is the near.
If you can't be a high way, then just be a trail,
If you can't be the sun, be a star;
It isn't by size that you win or you fail
Be the best of whatever you are!*

Questions.

1. Where does the best scrub grow?

The best scrub grows in the valley.

2. What makes a high way traveller happy?

A bit of the grass makes a high way traveler happy.

3. Does size matter? Give reason.

No, size doesn't matter because we have to be best irrespective of size.

4. What is the underlying theme of the poem?

One should do the best.

2. Read the following poem and answer the questions given below:

*And now there came both mists and now,
And it grew wondrous cold:
And ice, mast-high, came floating by,
As green as emerald.
And through the drifts the snowy cliffs*

*Did send a dismal sheen:
Nor shapes of men nor beasts we ken –
The ice was all between.
The ice washere, the ice was there,
The ice was all around:
It cracked and growled, and roared and howled,
Like noises in a sound!,
At length did crossan Albatross,
Thorough the fog it came;
A sifi thad beena Christian soul,
We hailed it in Gods name.*

Questions :

1. According to the poet what came there?

According to the poet both mist and snow came there.

2. How did the ice look like?

The ice looked like green emerald.

3. Where could the poet see the ice?

The poet could see the ice on the cliff.

4. Which crossed through the fog?

An albatross crossed through the fog.

Exercise 3:

*Boy, in a faded blue pull over,
Poor boy, thin smiling boy,
Ran down the door shouting,
Singing, flinging his arm wide,
I stood in the way and stopped him. “What’s up?”
I said. “Why are you happy?”
He showed me the shining five rupee.
“I found it on the road,” he said.
And he held it to the light,
That he might see it shining bright.
“And how will you spend it,
Small boy in a blue pull over?”
“I’ll buy - I’ll buy -
I’ll buy a buckle for my belt:
“ Slim boy, smart boy,
Would buy a buckle for his belt Coin clutched in his hot hand,*

*He ran off laughing, bright.
The coin I'd lost an hour ago:
But better his that might.* - Ruskin Bond

Questions & Answer:

1. Why was the boy happy?

The boy was happy because he found a five rupee note on the road.

2. How did he plan to spend it?

He wanted to buy a buckle for his belt.

3. How does the author identify the boy?

The author identifies the boy as slim and-smart and a boy in a faded blue pull over.

4. Whom did the coin belong to?

The coin belonged to Ruskin Bond (the poet).

Class X Model question paper 2019 – 20

English

Time allowed: 15 minutes + 2.30 hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Instructions:

- 1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness in form the Hall Supervisor immediately.
- 2) Use Blue or Black ink to write or underline

PART I

i. Answer all the questions.

ii. Choose the most suitable answer and write the code with corresponding answer.

Choose the appropriate synonyms for the italicized words:

1. The mother seagull swooped upwards.
a) leap b) rush c) move very quickly d) ascend
2. The attic has always been favourite with children.
a) loft b) terrace c) apartment d) strong room
3. It is a 55-foot sailing vessel built indigenously in India.
a) Fully b) collectively c) innately d) specially

Choose the appropriate antonyms for the italicized words:

4. She screamed back mockingly.
a) disrespectfully b) ridiculously
c) jeeringly d) respectfully.
 5. We don't have to use any means of repulsion.
a) attraction b) distaste c) hate d) horror
-

6. I indulged in banking.
a) Took part b) participated c) abstained d) yielded
7. Choose the correct plural form of alga from the following:
a) Algum b) algi c) a;gae d) algas
8. Form a derivative by adding the right suffix to the word - document.
a) -ory b) -ise c) -ation d) -ly
9. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation SIM.
a) Subscriber Information Module
b) Subscriber Identification Module
c) Student Identification Module
d) School Identification Module
10. Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate phrasal verb given below:
The crew _____ of water and food before they could complete their expedition.
a) ran on b) ran about c) ran in d) ran out
11. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word 'watch' to form a compound word.
a) hall b) house c) man d) clock
12. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition given below:
Mulan heard this her tent.
a) by b) from c) at d) fpr
13. Complete the following sentence usig the most appropriate tense form of the verb given below:
After he his lunch, he went across to the window.
a) will finish b) finish c) was finishing d) had finished.
14. Choose the most appropriate linker from the given four alternatives.
_____ he is ninety years old, he is in the pink of health.
a) when b) Since c) Even though d) yet

Part II

Section I

(10x2=20)

Answer any three of the following questions in a sentence or two.

3x2=6

15. Mention the special features of INSV Tarini.
16. What prompted the seagull to fly finally?
17. What was the daily routine of Mr. Sanyal?
18. What were the various things that tempted Mr. Franz to spend his day outdoors?

Section II

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

19. Let us learn to walk with a smile and song,
No matter if things do sometimes go wrong;
a) What does the poet want everyone to learn?
b) What should we do when things go wrong?
20. She's a lioness; don't mess with her.
She'll not spare you if you're a prankster.
a) How is a woman described here?
b) Who is a prankster?
21. Not a flower could he see,
Not a leaf on a tree.
-

- a) Who does 'he' refer to?
b) Mention the season when he could not see a flower or a leaf on a tree.
22. Beside the house sits a tree
It never grows leaves.
a) What is found near the house?
b) Why does it ever grow leaves?

Section - III

Answer any **THREE** of the following.

3x2=6

23. Rewrite the following sentence to the other voice:
Please assemble in the ground.
24. Rewrite using indirect speech.
"Where are we going, sir?" asked the aero-coachman.
25. Punctuate the following sentence.
Wherefore said miranda did they ot that hour destroy us
26. Transform the following sentence into a simple sentence.
As Catherin is a voracious reader, she buys a lot of books.
27. Rearrange the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences:
a) he saw/ When/ in the/ platform/ the train/ he rushed.
b) as/ I/ healthy/ are you/ am/ as.

Section - IV

Answer the following question

1x2=2

28. A stranger wants to visit the library. Write the steps to guide him to reach his destination.



Part III

10x5=50

Section

Answer any **TWO** of the following in utmost 10 lines.

2x5=10

29. Describe the struggles undergone by the young seagull to overcome its fear of flying.
30. 'Technology is a boon to the disabled'. Justify
31. How did Watson help his friend to arrest the criminal?
32. 'Man does change with time' - What were the various changes that came about in Aditya?

Section II

Answer any **TWO** of the following in utmost 10 lines:

2x5=10

33. How is mystery depicted in the poem, 'The house on Elms street'?
34. Compare and contrast the attitude of the ant and the cricket.
35. Read the following stanza and answer the questions given below:
The weather is always too hot or cold;
Summer and winter alike they scold.
Nothing goes right with the folks you meet
Down on the gloomy Complaining street.

- i) Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines.
- ii) Write the rhyme scheme of the given stanza.
- iii) Identify the figure of speech employed in the fourth line of the given stanza
- iv) Pick out the alliterating words.

36. Paraphrase the following stanza.

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!

Section III

Answer any ONE of the following :

1x5=5

37. Rearrange the following sentence in coherent order.

- i. Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
- ii. Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
- iii. He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
- iv. The King of Naples and Antonio the false brother, repented the injustice they had done to Prospero.
- v. He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.

38. Read the following passage and answer the question that follow.

The country shining was governed by a despotic leader who though a warrior, had a great and cowardly shrinking from anything suggestive of failing health and strength. This caused him to send out a cruel proclamation. The entire province was given strict orders to immediately put to death all aged people. Those were barbarous days, and the custom of abandoning old people to die was not uncommon. The poor farmer loved his aged mother with tender reverence, and the order filled his heart with sorrow. But no one ever thought twice about obeying the mandate of the governor, so with many deep and hopeless sighs, the youth prepared for what at that time was considered the kindest mode of death.

- i. Who governed Shining?
- ii. What was the cowardly act of the governor?
- iii. What proclamation did the governor send out?
- iv. How did the poor farmer treat his mother?
- v. Did the people obey the governor's order?

Section IV

Answer any FOUR of the following.

4x5=20

39. Prepare an attractive advertisement using the hints given below.

Hoem appliances - Aadi sale - 20-50% - Special Combo Offers - Aadhi& Co., Raja Street, Chennai.

- 40. Write a letter to the manager of a famous daily, ordering subscription for your school library.
- 41. You are Adhira / Athiran, the school pupil leader of GHSS, Trichy. 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.
- 42. Look at the following picture and express your views on it in about five sentences.



43. Make notes or write a summary of the following passage :

There are many different kinds of books that are published each year. These are the new titles available for us to read. Besides these, there are books that have been published through the years. Together, there are millions of books available throughout the world in as many languages as are spoken by people. There are different genres in which books are published. There are fiction and non-fiction categories in books, and each of these categories has many different genres of books. The academic books we study at school belong to the text books category. We study them to complete our syllabus and pass the examinations at the end of each academic session. There are other books that we read for our pleasure and enrichment. We read story books of different types. There are comedy, horror, detective and thriller stories in prose, plays and poetry forms. Books are our best friends.

44. Identify and correct the errors in the following sentences.

- a) You may speak politely to the elders.
- b) This is the boy whom won the race.
- c) He come late to school every day.
- d) Though he ws hungry but he did not eat.
- e) Is this a book that you wanted to buy.

Section V**45. Quote from memory****1x5=5**

Let melive back in fear.

Part IV**46. Write a paragraph of about 150 words by developing the following hints. (2x8=16)**

a) Many years ago-China-the emperor ordered-one man from-family-join army- Mulan heard-told father-she join army-father objected-she is a girl-Mulan-wore-fathers robes cuts her hair-convincing father-she has learnt-Kung fu-no one will find-she is a girl. Mulan left-village-fought bravely-war-gien top-position-very soon-fever swept-ther army-Mulan-sick-doctor examines-finds the truth-spreads teh news in the army-everyone objects-to follow a girl leader-Mulan stood tall-gave command-soldiers-followed her-attacked enemies-won the battle-Emperor glad-offered Mulan position-cout-Mulan refused-went back-village-royal-gifts.

(OR)

b) Holland-land-below sea level-dikes protected the country-everyone did best to-protect-holland-Years ago-little-boy Peter-lived Holland-His father-attended-dyke gates-opened-closed dykes-one day-Peter mother-gave cakes to Peter-to be given-old blind friend of peter-across the dyke-Peter happily left home-Peter visited-old man-returned near by the dyke-heard-water trickling-stopped to see-small hole-dyke-called for help-in vain-he put his little-finger-throughout the night-slept near the dyke-morning-found by passer by-alerted the people-Peter and Holland-saved.

47. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions given below:

Kung Fu-'kung' meaning 'energy' and 'fu' meaning 'time'-is a Chinese martial art whose recorded history dates back to around 525 CE, during the Liang dynasty. The man credited with introducing martial arts to China is said to be an Indian monk known as Bodhidharma.

Many people have a misconception that Chinese Kung Fu is about fighting and killing. It is actually based on Chinese Philosophy and is about improving wisdom and intelligence. Taoist philosophy is deeply rooted in and had a profound influence on the culture of Chinese martial arts.

The five traditional animal styles of Shaolin Kung Fu are the dragon, the snake, the tiger, the leopard and the crane. The union of the five animal forms clearly displayed the efficacy of both hard and soft movements, of both internal and external energy-this form of Chinese martial arts was known as Shaolin Kung Fu, named after the temple in which it was developed.

Questions:

- a. Which country does the martial art Kung Fu belong to?
- b. What is the meaning of the term "Kung Fu"?

- c. Write any two martial arts of India?
d. What are the five animal styles followed in Shaolin Kung Fu?

(OR)

Read the following poem and answer the questions given below :

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a scrub in the valley-but be
The best little scrub by the side of the rill;
Be a bush, if you can't be a tree.
If you can't be a bush, be a bit of the grass,
And some highway happier make;
If you can't be a muskie, then just be a bass-
But the liveliest bass in the lake!
We can't all be captains, we've got to be crew,
There's something for all of us here.
There's big work to do and there's lesser to do
And the task we must to do is the near.
If you can't be a highway, then just be a trail,
If you can't be the sun, be a star;
It isn't by size that you win or you fail-
Be the best of whatever you are!

Questions:

- a. Where does the best scrub grow?
b. What makes a highway traveller happy?
c. Does size matter? Give reason.
d. What is the underlying theme of the poem?

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