

SAMAGRA

SHIKSHA

Remedial Teaching

(Learning

Enhancement)

Material For English

Standard - IX

Thoothukudi District

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Remedial Teaching Module for English

Std: IX

Paragraph

Unit - 1

Prose - Learning the game

- Sachin is a great cricketer.
- Sunil Gavaskar and Viv Richards are his favourite players.
- Ramakant Achrekar Sir was his cricket coach.
- He made Sachin put all his excess energies into cricket.
- He made Sachin get interested in cricket using a coin.
- Sachin thanked his teacher saying – “I owe myself to him”.



Poem - Stopping by woods on a Snowy Evening

- ✓ The poet travels into the woods on his horse.
- ✓ He stops to watch the woods fill up with snow.
- ✓ His little horse thinks it odd.
- ✓ It shakes its harness bells.
- ✓ It brings the poet back to reality.
- ✓ His promises made him continue his journey.

**Love your duty.
Do it on time.**

Supplementary Reading - The Envious Neighbour

- ✧ A good old couple got gold and silver with the help of their pet dog.
- ✧ Their wicked neighbour borrowed the dog.
- ✧ Getting nothing, they killed and buried it under a pine tree.
- ✧ The good old couple made a mortar using the pine tree.
- ✧ They got treasure from the mortar.
- ✧ Getting nothing from the borrowed mortar, the wicked couple burnt it.
- ✧ The good old couple used the ashes to bring the withered trees alive.
- ✧ So they were rewarded by the Prince.
- ✧ The wicked couple were punished as they failed in doing the same.

Love your Neighbour

Unit – II

Prose – I can't climb trees anymore

- ★ Once the narrator visited his old house after 25 years.
- ★ He shared his past memories with a little girl in the house.
- ★ He used to keep his playthings in a hollow of a jackfruit tree.
- ★ The little girl helped him to get his grandfather's iron cross from it.
- ★ He gave the iron cross to the little girl.
- ★ He got back his lost youth and went happily.

Memories never fade

Poem - A Poison Tree

- ※ The poet was angry with his friend.
- ※ He told it and it ended.
- ※ He was angry with his foe.
- ※ He did not tell and it grew.
- ※ He watered it with tears.
- ※ It yielded a bright apple.
- ※ The foe, tempted by the apple ate it at night.
- ※ The next morning, the foe was lying dead under the tree.
- ※ The poet felt happy to see it.

Anger leads to sin

Supplementary Reading – The Fun They Had

- ✿ On 17th March 2157, Tommy found a real book on school.
- ✿ He showed it to Margie.
- ✿ They wondered seeing the printed book.
- ✿ They had their mechanical teacher at home.
- ✿ Margie felt it strange to know that the teacher were humans.
- ✿ She thought about the students of the past and the fun they had at ‘school’.

Old is gold

Unit – III

Prose – Old Man River

- ◆ Amy, Betty, Rose and Jim were struck in the house on a flooded day.
- ◆ They collected the things they needed.
- ◆ Jim climbed out on the roof and waved the flash light for help.
- ◆ Mr. Peter and Miss. Marsh from Red Cross came to rescue them.

- ◆ They took away Sara, Betty and Rose in the boat.
- ◆ Jim and Amy waited for another boat.

Face danger bravely

Poem – On Killing a Tree

- ✿ The poet says that killing a tree takes much time.
- ✿ It cannot be cut down easily with a knife.
- ✿ It has grown strong for years.
- ✿ Green twigs come out of the bleeding bark.
- ✿ The roots have to be dried up to kill a tree completely.

**Rome was not built in
a day**

Supplementary Reading – Earthquake

- ◆ The narrator, Brij, lived in the Molthi village.
- ◆ His village was affected by an earthquake when he was away.
- ◆ He lost his family, except his sister Bhuli.
- ◆ An army officer helped him to find out his sister.
- ◆ Next day, Brij went to thank the officer, but he had gone.
- ◆ It was disturbing him much.
- ◆ Brij is thanking the officer by giving tea free of cost to any traveller.

“Love is divine”

Unit - IV

Prose - Seventeen Oranges

- * The narrator was working at Swift Delivery Company.
- * He stole 17 oranges as he loved oranges much.
- * Pongo, the policeman, arrested him.
- * He locked him up in his cabin.
- * He went to bring a witness.
- * By the time, the narrator ate all the oranges with pips and peels.
- * So, Pongo let him go as there was no evidence.

Presence of mind helps much

Poem - The Spider and the fly

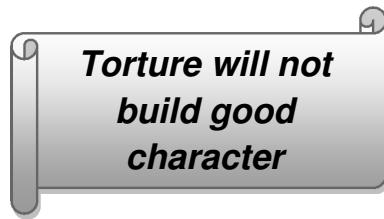
- ❖ The spider invites the fly to his parlour.
- ❖ It offers his bed, food and mirror.
- ❖ But the fly refuses all.
- ❖ The spider praises the beauty of the fly.
- ❖ Later, the fly gets attracted by the spider's words.
- ❖ It falls a prey to its enemy, the spider.

***Flattery leads
to danger***

Supplementary Reader - The cat and the painkiller

- ✿ Tom's friend, Becky Thatcher's absence disturbed Tom.
- ✿ Aunt Polly gave him a painkiller to cure his illness.
- ✿ Tom gave the painkiller to Peter, the cat.
- ✿ The cat jumped out of the room shouting.
- ✿ Aunt Polly found it out.
- ✿ Tom said that he gave it to the cat out of pity.

- ✿ Aunt Polly said that Tom need not take anymore medicine.



Unit – 5

Prose - Water – The Elixir of life

- Plain water is the elixir of life.
- It is powerful and wonderful.
- Flow of water has both merits and demerits.
- Silt is formed by the flow of water.
- Soil erosion is also caused by the flow of water.
- Humans, plants and animals need water to live.



Poem - The River

- ✓ The poet compares the 4 stages of the river with human life.
- ✓ The 4 stages are – Little River, Swelling river, Brimming river and Headlong river.
- ✓ Little river is like a child.
- ✓ Swelling river is like a youth.
- ✓ Brimming river is like a matured man.
- ✓ Headlong river is like an eternal human.



Supplementary Reader - Little Cyclone

- Little cyclone was a grizzly cub from Alaska.
- He was sent to the Bears' Nursery at New York.
- Little Czar, a European bear cub attacked cyclone.
- In return, cyclone attacked Czar bravely.
- Czar ran away in fear.
- All the bears respected little cyclone.
- After that he was gentle and attacked no other bear.

Fight for Right

Part – II

Section – I

Q.no.15 - 18.

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

Unit – I

Learning the Game

1. Who were Sachin's favourite players?
Sunil Gavaskar and Viv Richards.
2. What was special about Shardashram Vidhyamandir in Mumbai?
At Shardashram Vidhyamandir in Mumbai, Ramakant Achrekar Sir was the cricket coach.
3. What routine did Sachin follow in washing his clothes?
Sachin washed his clothes as soon as he had returned from the playing session atleast twice a day.
4. What is the intense 'fifteen minutes' mentioned?
Achrekar Sir would keep a one rupee coin on the top of the stumps. Sachin had to hit and win the one rupee coin.
5. What did embarrassed Sachin in the bus?

Travelling at peak hours was hard to get a seat. The conductor asked him to buy two tickets for his kit bag too.

6. What did Achrekar advise Sachin?

Achrekar advised Sachin not to waste his time playing insane games with those kids.

7. 'I owe myself to him' – What does Sachin mean by this?

Sachin is grateful to Achrekar for his training. So he made the comment, "I owe myself to him".

Unit – II

I can't climb trees any more

1. Explain: "Blessings rest on the house where the shadow of a tree falls".

(or)

What was the local superstition about trees?

The trees give the shadow and protect us from heat and comfort. So, it is considered as a blessing.

2. Why did the visitor returned to his old house?

The visitor returned to his old house to see his treasure – the Iron cross which had left in the Jack fruit tree.

3. What did the writer observe about the house?

The narrator observed that there was no change even after many years in the house.

4. What did the visitor do with the turnstile when he was a boy?

The narrator used to swing on the turnstile and going round and round until he was quite dizzy.

Unit – III

Old Man River

1. What were the important objects that the girls and Jim try to move to the attic? Why?

The girls and Jim tried to move valuable books and Jewel case to the attic, because the water was rising up very fast.

2. Who came to rescue the children?

Mr. Tom Peters and Miss. Marsh, the Red cross nurse, came to rescue the children.

3. Who is Miss Marsh? How does she help Sara?

Miss. Marsh is the Red cross nurse. She suggests to take Sara to the Red cross hospital.

4. Who were taken in the boat? Who were left behind?

Rose and Betty were taken in the boat. Jim and Amy were left behind.

5. How does Red cross help the children?

The Red cross helps the children by sending Mr. Peters and Miss. Marsh.

6. Why is Jim climbing on the roof?

Jim is climbing on the roof to signal for help from there.

7. Who is the founder of the Junior Red cross?

Henry Dunant is the founder of the Red cross.

Unit – IV

Seventeen Oranges

1. Where did the narrator work and what was his job?

The narrator worked in the shipyard to carry the goods and deliver them.

2. What was the narrator carrying in his pockets?

The narrator was carrying oranges in his pockets.

3. Who was Pongo?

Pongo was a police security officer.

4. What did the voice in the narrator's head tell him to do?

The voice told him to swallow the pips and the peels quickly.

5. What did the narrator do with the pips and peels? (or) What did the narrator do to get rid of the evidence?

The narrator swallowed the pips and peels completely.

6. What happened to the narrator's love for oranges after the incident?

The oranges worked away in the narrator's stomach. His love for oranges vanished after the incident.

Unit – V

Water – The Elixir of Life – Sir. C.V.Raman

1. What is the imaginary elixir of life?

Divine Amritha is the imaginary elixir of life.

2. What according to the writer is the real elixir of life?

Water is the real elixir of life according to Sir. C.V.Raman.

3. What is the 'cheering sight' mentioned in the paragraph?

The rain fed full tanks are the cheerful sight.

4. How does the water in rain fed tanks get its colour? (or) How does water help in the formation of fertile lands?

Water carries silt or finely divided soil in suspension to get its colour.

5. What is the main cause of soil erosion?

Heavy rain is the main cause of soil erosion.

6. How can soil erosion be prevented?

Soil erosion can be prevented by

- i. terracing of land.
- ii. bunds to check the flow of water.

- iii. contour cultivation.
- iv. Planting appropriate types of vegetation.

7. What is the cheapest means of transport?

Water transport is the cheapest.

Unit – VI

From Zero to Infinity

1. Why did the students laugh at Ramanujan?

Ramanujan asked a silly question in the class. So they laughed at him.
2. What did Ramanujan do after reading the book on Trigonometry?

Ramanujan mastered the book and also began his own research.
3. What were the subjects neglected by Ramanujan in college?

History, English and Physiology.
4. What did Ramanujan send to G.H. Hardy?

Ramanujan sent a letter to G.H. Hardy in which he set out 120 theorems and formulae.
5. Who discovered a rare mathematical genius in Ramanujan?

G.H. Hardy and J.E. Littlewood discovered a rare mathematical genius in Ramanujan.
6. Why was Ramanujan sent back to India?

Ramanujan was affected by Tuberculosis. So he was sent back to India.

Unit – VII

A Birthday Letter – Jawaharlal Nehru

1. From which prison did Nehru write this letter?

Nehru wrote this letter from Naini Prison.

2. Which historical character inspired young Indira?

Joan of Arc, the historical character inspired young Indira.

3. Why did Nehru dislike sermonizing?

Nehru disliked sermonizing because talking and discussing is the best way to find what is right or wrong.

4. When do ordinary men and women become heroes?

Ordinary men and women become heroes when history helps them.

5. What does the phrase 'great drama' refer to?

It refers to the activities of the people of India in the great freedom movement.

6. Why are freedom fighters under Gandhi not afraid of anything?

They do everything with no room for secrecy or hiding. So they are not afraid of anything.

Q.no.19 - 22. Poem Question and Answers:

Unit - I

Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

1. Who is the speaker?

The **poet** is the speaker.

2. Why does the horse give his harness bells a shake?

He gives his harness bells a shake to ask **if there is any mistake.**

3. How does the horse communicate with the poet?

The horse communicates with the poet **by shaking his harness bells.**

4. How are the woods?

The woods are **lovely, dark and deep.**

5. Explain miles to go before I sleep.

The duties in his life to be completed before his death.

6. Where is the poet?

The poet is in the **woods.**

7. Where is his house?

His house is in the **village.**

8. What is the sound heard?

The sound of **wind and ice flakes** is heard.

9. What season does the line suggest?

It is **winter** season.

Unit - II

A Poison Tree

1. Write a synonyms for 'wrath'

Wrath means **anger.**

2. How did the anger of the poet come to an end?

The poet's anger came to an end **when he expresses his anger to his friend.**

3. What does 'it' refer to?

It refers to **the tree.**

4. How is it watered?

It is watered with **fears and tears.**

5. Who is the 'foe' referred to here?

The foe referred to is the **speaker's enemy.**

6. What does apple signify?

Apple signifies **the fruit poisoned with hatred.**

7. What grew both day and night?

The poet's hatred grew both day and night.

8. How did the poet grow the tree?

The poet grew it with **fake smiles and anger**.

9. Who stole into the garden?

The poet's enemy stole into the garden.

10. Why did he enter the garden?

He entered **to pluck and eat the apple**.

Unit - III

On Killing a tree

1. Can a simple jab of the knife kill a tree?

No, a simple jab of the knife can't kill a tree.

2. Why does it take much time to kill a tree?

The tree is **strong and deeply rooted** in the ground.

3. What does the tree feed from the crust?

The tree feeds on **sunlight, water and oxygen**.

4. What does the phrase 'leprous hide' mean?

'Leprous hide' refers to the **discoloured bark** of the tree.

5. What will happen to the bleeding bark?

The **bleeding bark** heals itself.

6. What does 'anchoring earth' mean?

'Anchoring earth' means the **roots are spread deeply to give strength**.

7. What will rise from close to the ground?

Curled green twigs and small boughs will rise from close to the ground.

Unit - IV

The Spider and the Fly

1. What will the fly get to see in the parlour?

The fly can see **many curious things** in the parlour.

2. Is the fly willing to enter the spider's pantry?

No, the fly is not willing to enter the spider's pantry.

3. List the words used by the spider to describe the fly.

The words used are **witty, wise, gauzy wings and brilliant eyes.**

4. Why was the spider sure that the fly would come back again?

Because the spider thought that the **fly had fallen to its flattery.**

5. Who does 'she' refer to?

She refers to the **fly**.

6. What is the advice given to the readers?

The poet advises **not to fall a prey to flattery.**

Unit - V

The River

1. What is meant by 'foliage'?

Foliage means a **cluster of leaves, flowers and branches.**

2. Why does the poet mention the river to be swelling?

The river is swelling because **many small streams join it.**

3. Where does the rose grow?

The rose grows on the **banks of the river.**

4. Which stage of man is compared here?

The stage of **youthful days** of man is compared here.

5. What is broad and deep?

The river is broad and deep.

6. Where is the river following to?

The river is following to **the ocean.**

7. What does the poet mean by 'mortal prime'?

Mortal Prime means **death.**

Unit - VI

The Comet

1. How does the comet travel?

The comet travels by **making loud noise and damage.**

2. Why is the comet compared to a cheetah?

Because the **Cheetah is the fastest and powerful.**

3. Whose tail is compared here?

The comet's tail is compared here.

4. What is causing the land to quake?

The shockwaves created by the comet causes the land to quake.

5. What is the best spectacle mentioned in the above lines?

The comet in full flight.

6. Why is the comet so powerful and strong?

It is bigger than **a mountain.**

7. What is melting?

The outer ice of the comet is melting.

8. Pick out the phrase that portraits "the comet's flight"?

It is **better spectacle.**

Unit - VII

The stick together families

1. Who are the gladdest person living?

The stick together families.

2. Where do they gather?

They gather at **the fireside.**

3. What can break their unity?

Death

4. When do they have their family conventions?

After their busy day is done.

5. What do the rich and the poor folk imagine themselves to be?
Wise
6. Who wins the joys of the earth?
The stick together family.
7. What does the poet mean by stick – together family?
Stay and live with the brothers, sisters, relatives and friends.
8. What do they harvest?
They harvest **bitterness**.
9. What do they find?
They find **empty joy**.
10. What is meant by ‘astray’?
Astray means **away from the correct path**.
11. Which protects the happiness of life?
The old home roof
12. What is meant by ‘comrade’ and ‘kin’?
Comrade means **friend**
Kin means **relative**.

Part – I

Q.no. 1-3

Choose the appropriate synonyms for the Italicised words:

1. Emulate	- Imitate, Compete
2. Pursue	- Follow, Chase
3. Transpire	- Revealed
4. Induction	- inference
5. Deteriorated	- Became worse
6. Passion	- Strong desire

Unit – II

7. Muttered	- Murmured, Whispered
8. Slithered	- Slipped, Wriggled
9. Chiming	- Ringing

10. Crank	- Turn over, Start
11. Pruning	- Trimming
12. Brave	- Bold, Courage

Unit – III

13. Lantern	- Lamp
14. Pitcher	- Jug
15. Cloud burst	- Violent storm
16. Hark	- Pay attention, Listen
17. Shudder	- Shiver, Tremble
18. Rescue	- Save
19. Wrap	- Cover
20. Scared	- Afraid
21. Exit	- Way out, Egress

Unit – IV

22. Dock	- Berth
23. Apron	- Pinafore
24. Pips	- Seeds
25. Concealed	- Hidden
26. Chunks	- Pieces
27. Blabbing	- Idle talk

Unit – V

28. Elixir	- Potion
29. Billowing	- Great waves
30. Trickle	- Drizzle
31. Precipitate	- Bring about
32. Crust	- Outer layered
33. Catchment	- Reservoir

Unit – VI

34. Absurd	- Silly, Stupid, Unreasonable
35. Infinity	- Beyond limit
36. Intriguing	- Interesting
37. Prodigy	- Inborn genius
38. Agonising	- Extreme pain
39. Disembark	- Get off, Detrain

40. Discrepancy	- Inconsistency, Difference
41. Conjecture	- Speculation

Unit – VII

42. Sermon	- religious speech
43. Fascinated	- Interested, Attracted
44. Sacred	- Blessed
45. Serene	- Peace, Calm
46. Unruffled	- Not worried
47. Oppressed	- Suppressed, Restrain

Example:

1. My father suggested that cricket was to be my ***priority***.
a. posteriority b. importance c. preview d. future **Ans: b**
2. Then he ***quickened*** his steps and moved towards the bus stop.
a. hastened b. slowed c. quietened d. wobbled **Ans: a**
3. I'm glad I ***served*** on the Junior Red Cross
a. laboured b. enjoyed c. worked d. hated **Ans: c**

Q.no.4 - 6 Antonyms:

Choose the appropriate **antonym** for the italicised words:

4. I don't want to ***scare***
a. reassure b. terrify c. frighten d. discourage **Ans: b**
5. I ***caught*** him with his pocket full of oranges.
a. released b. captured c. punished d. cared **Ans: a**
6. Its ***ancient*** civilization was created.
a. old b. primitive c. modern d. important **Ans: c**

Unit – I

1. early	x later
2. overawed	x unimpressed
3. scrutiny	x glance
4. rigorous	x slender

5. immense	x small
6. embarrassed	x confident
7. drained	x energetic

Unit – II

1. alter	x maintain
2. embodied	x disembodied
3. offence	x defense
4. treasures	x worthless
5. bravery	x cowardice
6. quickened	x slowed down
7. receiving	x delivering

Unit – III

1. raise	x lower
2. backyard	x front yard
3. interrupted	x uninterrupted
4. greeting	x blaming, cursing
5. irritation	x cool
6. emergency	x calmness
7. wraps	x unwraps

Unit – IV

1. hidden	x revealed
2. furiously	x coolly, calmly
3. concealed	x revealed
4. large	x tiny
5. struggle	x surrender
6. managed	x neglected
7. fond of	x hate

Unit – V

1. anywhere	x no where
2. entire	x partial
3. neglected	x added
4. reflect	x disregard
5. finest	x lowest
6. precious	x invaluable

7. conserve	x destroy
8. internal	x external

Unit – VI

1. progress	x regress
2. distributed	x collected
3. solving	x completing
4. similarly	x differently
5. absurd	x sensible
6. prodigy	x amateur
7. significant	x unimportant
8. triggered	x prevented
9. genius	x stupid

Unit – VII

1. always	x irregular
2. wide	x narrow
3. mysterious	x clear
4. suggestion	x condemnation
5. worries	x peaceful
6. oppressed	x privileged
7. doubt	x confidence
8. private	x public
9. serene	x agitating
10. ruffled	x unruffled

Q.no.7.

Singular and Plural

Introduction: കൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ടുள്ള ഒരുമൈയില് (Singular)ല് ഉണ്ടാവാർത്ഥത്തെക്കാണ പണ്മൈയാക (Plural) മാറ്റുവാതംകു കേൾക്കേ കൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ടുള്ള അട്ടവണ്ണനയെ നന്ദാകപ് പാഠത്തുക് കൊണ്ടാവും.

Kf;fpaf; Fwpg;G

1. is y; മുഴുവൻ singular വാർത്ഥത്തെക്കു പതിലാക ‘നാണ’ എന്ന മാറ്റം എമുത്ത് വേണ്ടുമാണ്.

Ex: analysis - analyses

2. ‘நல்’ல் முடியும் எப்பெருமை வார்த்தைக்கு பதிலாக ‘யு’என மாற்றி எழுத வேண்டும்.

Ex: quantum - quanta

3. யல் முடியும் எப்பெருமை வார்த்தைக்கு பதிலாக யந் என மாற்றி எழுத வேண்டும்.

Ex: alga - algae

4. ரனல் முடியும் எப்பெருமை வார்த்தைக்கு பதிலாக ‘தை’ என மாற்றி எழுத வேண்டும்.

Ex: fungus - fungi

5. மூழல் வந்தால் எப்பெருமை வார்த்தைக்கு பதிலாக நந்தன் மாற்றி எழுதவேண்டும்.

Ex: foot - feet

6. ‘ஒன்’ல் முடியும் எப்பெருமை வார்த்தைக்கு பதிலாக ‘ஒந்தன்’என மாற்றி எழுத வேண்டும்.

Ex: Index - Indices

7. கநல் முடியும் எப்பெருமை வார்த்தைக்கு பதிலாக ஏந்தன் என மாற்றி எழுத வேண்டும்.

Ex: Knife - Knives

பொதுவாக டீட்ரசயட ஆக மாற்றும் போது மூர்பெ உடன் ‘என்’இ ‘நன்’சேர்க்க வேண்டும்.

Example Question:

1. Choose the correct form of ‘box’ from the following:

a. boxs b. boxes c. boxis d. box **Ans:** b

Write Add – ‘s’	Add – ‘es’
game - games	story - stories
wood - woods	family - families
neighbour - neighbours	facility - facilities
river - rivers	city - cities
orange - oranges	opportunity - opportunities
Add – ‘ves’	Add – (us – i)
leaf - leaves	octopus - octopi, octopuses

loaf	- loaves	cactus	- cacti
half	- halves	Nucleus	- Nuclei
thief	- thieves	hippopotamus	- hippopotami
knife	- knives	syllabus	- syllabi
shelf	- shelves	stimulus	- stimuli
Add (oo – ee)		Add (x – ces)	
goose	- geese	appendix	- appendices
tooth	- teeth	vortex	- vortices
foot	- feet	index	- indices
		apex	- apices
		matrix	- matrices
Add – is – es		um – a	
thesis	- theses	bacterium	- bacteria
crisis	- crises	stratum	- strata
analysis	- analyses	memorandum	- memoranda
diagnosis	- diagnoses	podium	- podia
oasis	- oases	datum	- data
ellipsis	- ellipses	curriculum	- curricula
		erratum	- errata
		spectrum	- spectra

a – ae		same, plural forms	
agenda	- agenda	scenery	- scenery
alga	- algae	spectacles	- spectacles
amoeba	- amoebae	trousers	- trousers
antenna	- antennae	pants	- pants
alumna	- alumnae	swine	- swine
encyclopaedia	- encyclopaediae	vocation	- vocation
fistula	- fistulae	hundred	- hundred
hyna	- hynae	thousand	- thousand
Irregular plurals		Compound Plurals	
child	- children	commander-in-chief	- commanders-in-chief
ox	- oxen	daughter-in-law	- daughters-in-law
mouse	- mice	inspector	- inspectors
louse	- lice	general	- general
Same Plural forms		Same Plural forms	
bison	- bison	runner up	- runners up
asset	- asset	passer – by	- passers by
deer	- deer	son-in-law	- sons-in-law
dozen	- dozen	step-son	- steps-son
stationery	- stationery	teaspoonful	- teaspoonsful, teaspoonsfuls
fish	- fish	cupful	- cupfuls
equipment	- equipment		
information	- information		
luggage	- luggage		
news	- news		
sheep	- sheep		

Q.no.8.

Prefix – Suffix:

Definition:

1. **Prefix** என்பது ஒரிரு எழுத்துக்கள் ஒரு வார்த்தையின் **Kd:** சேர்க்கப்பட்டு புது அர்த்தம் கொடுக்கப்படுவது.

2. **Suffix**என்பது ஓரிரு எழுத்துக்கள் ஒரு வார்த்தையின் **பின்** சேர்க்கப்பட்டு புது அர்த்தம் கொடுக்கப்படுவது.

ஒரு வாக்கியத்தில் bold செய்யப்பட்ட வார்த்தையைக் கொடுத்து அதற்கான Prefix (or) Suffix நான்கு விடைகளுடன் கொடுக்கப்படும். சரியான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

Prefix		Suffix	
1. <u>vi</u> vision	- television	1. <u>ear</u> __	- early
2. <u>no</u> on	- afternoon	2. <u>greed</u> __	- greedy
3. <u>for</u> tune	- mis fortune	3. <u>comfort</u> __	- comfortable
4. <u>root</u>	- up root	4. <u>construct</u> __	- construction
5. <u>ward</u>	- re ward	5. <u>bowl</u> __	- bowling
6. <u>vali</u> d	- in valid	6. <u>substance</u> __	- substancial
7. <u>quali</u> fy	- dis qualify	7. <u>occasional</u> __	- occasionally
8. <u>necessa</u> ry	- un necessary	8. <u>red</u> __	- reddish
9. <u>stretch</u>	- out stretch	9. <u>personal</u> __	- personality
10. <u>moral</u>	- im moral	10. <u>passion</u> __	- passionate
11. <u>noble</u>	- igno ble	11. <u>desire</u> __	- desirable
12. <u>float</u>	- a float	12. <u>violent</u> __	- violently
13. <u>sleep</u>	- as leep	13. <u>value</u> __	- valuable
14. <u>ordinar</u> y	- extra ordinary	14. <u>treacher</u> __	- treacherous , treachery
15. <u>lift</u>	- up lift	15. <u>organise</u> __	- organisation
16. <u>play</u>	- replay	16. <u>creep</u> __	- creeper
17. <u>responsible</u>	- ir responsible	17. <u>beauty</u> __	- beautiful
18. <u>press</u>	- im press	18. <u>remember</u> __	- rememberance
19. <u>plant</u>	- im plant	19. <u>night</u> __	- nightmare
20. <u>continue</u>	- dis continue	20. <u>locate</u> __	- location
21. <u>chief</u>	- mis chief	21. <u>intense</u> __	- intensity
		22. <u>metal</u> __	- metallic
		23. <u>happy</u> __	- happiness
		24. <u>music</u> __	- musician

Q.no.9.

Abbreviations & Acronyms

Abbreviation மற்றும் Acronym என்பது வார்த்தைகளின் முதல் எழுத்துக்களைக் கொண்ட சுருக்கம். Abbreviation ஜ ஒரு வார்த்தையாக படிக்க முடியாது. Acronym | வார்த்தையாகப் படிக்கலாம். உதாரணம் DVD என்பதை ‘டி’ ‘வி’ ‘டி’ என்று தனித்தனியாக வாசிக்கிறோம், ,J abbreviation. SIM என்பதை ‘சிம்’ என வார்த்தையாக வாசிக்கிறோம; > ,J Acronym.

Acronyms

1.	SIM	-	Subscriber Identity Module
2.	EMIS	-	Education Management Information System
3.	SAIL	-	Steel Authority of India Limited
4.	TANSI	-	Tamilnadu Small Scale Industries
5.	NEET	-	National Eligibility Cum Entrance Test
6.	PIN	-	Personal Identification Number
7.	ISRO	-	Indian Space Research Organisation
8.	B.Tech	-	Bachelor of Technology
9.	ECO	-	Environmental Children's Organisation
10.	WHO	-	World Health Organisation
11.	RAM	-	Random Access Memory
12.	ROM	-	Read Only Memory
13.	RADAR	-	Radio Detection and Ranging
14.	GATE	-	Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering
15.	NASA	-	National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Abbreviations

16.	UNO	-	United Nations Organisation
17.	ATM	-	Automated Teller Machine
18.	QR Code	-	Quick Response Code
19.	CPU	-	Central Processing Unit
20.	URL	-	Uniform Resource Locator
21.	JRC	-	Junior Red Cross
22.	PA	-	Personal Assistant
23.	PM	-	Prime Minister
24.	CE	-	Common Era
25.	CM	-	Chief Minister

26.	SSLC	-	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
27.	NGO	-	Non – Government Organisation
28.	DOB	-	Date of Birth
29.	PTO	-	Please Turn Over
30.	ICC	-	Indian Cricket Council
31.	GO	-	Government Order
32.	GH	-	Government Hospital

Q.no.10.

Phrasal Verb:

A phrasal verb is a verb followed by a preposition or an adverb.

ஒரு வினைச்சொல் (Verb) > இடைச்சொல் (Preposition) உடனோ அல்லது வினை உரிச்சொல் உடனோ இணையும் போது கூட்டு வினைச்சொல் (Phrasal Verb) உருவாகிறது.

Example:

1. Put up – build கட்டுதல்
2. reel off – recite ஒப்புவித்தல்

Phrasal Verb	-	Meaning	-	in Tamil
1. Look after	-	take care of	-	கவனமாகப் பார்த்தல்
2. gave up	-	abandoned	-	விட்டு விலகுதல்
3. break down	-	cease to function	-	இயக்கத்தை நிறுத்துதல்
4. bring in	-	introduce	-	அறிமுகம் செய்தல்
5. call up	-	invite	-	அழைத்தல்
6. get on	-	continue	-	தொடர்தல்
7. get over	-	recover	-	மீண்டு வருதல்
8. give away	-	distribute	-	விநியோகி
9. call on	-	visit	-	விஜயம் செய்தல்
10. put off	-	post pone	-	ஒத்தி வைத்தல்
11. pass away	-	die	-	மரணித்தல்
12. put up with	-	tolerate	-	சகித்துக் கொள்ளுதல்
13. take after	-	resemble	-	ஒன்றைப் போலவே
14. turn down	-	refuse	-	மறுத்தல்
15. break	-	penetrate	-	ஊடுருவி செல்லல்

through		
16. finish off	- destroy completely	- அழித்து விடு
17. bring up	- educate, rear	- கல்வியுட்டல், வளர்த்தல்
18. call for	- demand	- கேட்டல்
19. call on	- to pay a short visit to a person	- நேரில் சென்று ஒருவரை காண்பது
20. carry out	- execute, perform	- செயலாற்றல்
21. dealt with	- managed	- சமாளித்தல்
22. drop out	- discontinue	- தொடராமல் விட்டு விடுதல்
23. get on	- have a friendly relationship	- நட்போடு இரு, இணங்கியிரு
24. get through	- pass	- கடந்து செல்லுதல்
25. go through	- endure, examine	- தாங்குதல், உட்புகுந்து கற்றல்
26. hold on	- wait, stop	- காத்திரு, நிறுத்து
27. keep on	- continue	- தொடர்ந்து செய்
28. make over	- renovate	- புதுப்பித்தல்
29. run out	- expire, exhaust	- காலாவதியாதல், காலியாதல்
30. stand by	- support, wait	- தாங்குதல், காத்திருத்தல்
31. take off	- leave the ground, remove	- புறப்படுதல்
32. throw away	- to get rid of as useless	- பயன்றது என தூக்கியெறிதல்
33. turn down	- reject, refuse	- தள்ளுபடி செய்தல்
34. make out	- understand	- புரிதல்
35. fond of	- having a strong liking for	- விரும்பு
hidden		
36. away	- to conceal	- மறைத்து வை
37. lock up	- shut away	- முடி விடு
38. look at	- make a decision	- சிந்தி முடிவெடு

Q.no.11.

Compound Word:

Compound word என்பது இரண்டு சொற்கள் இணைந்த இணைச்சொல் (இரண்டிற்கு மேலும் இணைந்திருக்கலாம்). இந்த இணைச்சொல் ஒரு தனி அர்த்தத்தைக் கொடுக்கும். இந்த இணைச் சொல்லின் ஒரு பாதி

கொடுக்கப்பட்டு மறுபாதி கீழள்ள விடைகளில் ஒன்றைத் தேர்வு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

Example:

He had a party under the moon ____ yesterday.

a. side b. light c. day d. white

1. work	+	shop	=	workshop
2. neighbour	+	hood	=	neighbourhood
3. school	+	yard	=	schoolyard
4. room	+	mate	=	room mate
5. class	+	mate	=	classmate
6. home	+	work	=	homework
7. down	+	load	=	download
8. on	+	line	=	online
9. off	+	line	=	offline
10. back	+	yard	=	backyard
11. cloud	+	burst	=	cloudburst
12. living	+	room	=	living room
13. business	+	man	=	business man
14. play	+	house	=	play house
15. some	+	body	=	somebody
16. red	+	cross	=	red cross
17. fore	+	head	=	forehead
18. rain	+	fall	=	rainfall
19. earth	+	quake	=	earthquake
20. South	+	Indian	=	South Indian
21. first	+	aid	=	first aid
22. web	+	site	=	website
23. flow	+	chart	=	flowchart
24. road	+	side	=	roadside
25. tea	+	shop	=	teashop
26. police	+	man	=	policeman
27. hand	+	some	=	handsome
28. wheel	+	chair	=	wheel chair
29. power	+	brake	=	power brake
30. full	+	moon	=	full moon
31. sky	+	watching	=	sky watching
32. every	+	day	=	everyday
33. tea	+	spoon	=	teaspoon

34. flower	+	pot	=	flower pot
35. country	+	side	=	country side
36. hill	+	side	=	hill side
37. birth	+	day	=	birthday
38. orphan	+	age	=	orphanage
39. basket	+	ball	=	basket ball
40. river	+	bed	=	river bed
41. life	+	span	=	life span
42. star	+	gazing	=	stargazing
43. relation	+	ship	=	relationship
44. car	+	park	=	car park
45. head	+	light	=	head light
46. air	+	port	=	airport
47. cricket	+	ground	=	cricket ground
48. fast	+	food	=	fast food
49. pass	+	port	=	passport
50. man	+	hole	=	manhole
51. war	+	time	=	war time
52. pine	+	tree	=	pine tree
53. sky	+	blue	=	sky blue
54. over	+	load	=	over load
55. folk	+	dance	=	folk dance
56. battle	+	field	=	battle field
57. black	+	board	=	black board
58. cool	+	drink	=	cool drink
59. duty	+	free	=	duty free

Q.no.12.

Prepositions (,ilr;nrhy;):

ஒரு பெயர்ச் சொல்லிற்கு முன்னால் வரும். இது காலத்தையும் இடத்தையும் நிலையையும் குறிக்கும்.

Example:

1. I am reading in the library.
2. Go down the stairs through the hall.

3. He swam across **the** pool.
4. I was born **on** July 4th 1982 **at** Madurai **in** Tamilnadu.

சில preposition களையும் அவற்றின் பயன்பாடுகளையும் காண்போம்

No	Preposition	Meaning	Sentence	
1.	at	place	1. My house is at Rajiv Nagar. 2. The function started at 5.PM.	
		time		
2.	in	place	இல், 1. The cap is in the box.	
		time	க்குள் 2. My dad will visit Chennai in December.	
3.	on	place	மேலே, 1. He is sitting on the sofa.	
		time	காலத்திற்கு 2. I will do the work on Monday.	
4.	from	place	1. The train is coming from Mumbai. 2. They stay fasted from 10 PM onwards. 3. I brought this pen from the hypermarket.	
		time		
		noun		
5.	to	place	1. I am going to Delhi. 2. The time is ten to six. 3. Sudha sends a mail to Madhu.	
		time		
		noun		
6.	by	place	1. Sita will have finished her work by 9 PM. 2. This drawing is painted by Ranjith. 3. We are getting older day by day.	
		time		
		noun		
7.	since	இருந்து		Ravi has been painting this building since January.
8.	for	noun	க்காக 1. This is for your information.	
		time	ஆக 2. My sister had been waiting for me for 2hours.	
9.	of	உடைய		This is a bangle of Nayan.
10.	into	உள்ளுக்குள்		The basket sank into the river.
11.	with	உடன்		She stays with her friends.
12.	without	இல்லாமல்		You should not leave the room without permission.
13.	after	பின்னால்		Go one after another.
14.	before	முன்னால்		I reached the place before nightfall.
15.	during	அப்போது		We went to Trichy during holidays.
16.	till	இதுவரை, குறிப்பிட்ட நேரம் வரை		This centre will be kept open till 10 PM.
17.	until	வரை		We shall wait until she comes.

18.	off	இன்றி	Please switch <u>off</u> the motor.
19.	near	அருகில்	The Bus stop is <u>near</u> the school.
20.	up	மேலே	I went <u>up</u> the hill.
21.	upon	மீது	The tiger sprang <u>upon</u> the Zebra.
22.	towards	நோக்கி	He walked <u>towards</u> the Express.
23.	against	எதிராக	She voted <u>against</u> the proposal.
24.	through	வழியாக	Sony looked <u>through</u> the binocular.
25.	along	வழியே	Come <u>along</u> with me.
26.	about	பற்றி	I know <u>about</u> the usage of Robot.
27.	over	மேலே	Put your sweater <u>over</u> your shirt.
28.	above	மேலே	I live <u>above</u> the 2 nd floor.
29.	below	கீழே	She scored <u>below</u> 60%.
30.	down	கீழே	She is getting <u>down</u> from the car.
31.	under	கீழே	The idol is <u>under</u> the roof.
32.	in front of	முன்னால்	The teacher is <u>in front of</u> the student.
33.	behind	பின்னால்	The students hide them <u>behind</u> one another.
34.	across	குறுக்கே	A cream spread <u>across</u> her face.
35.	between	இடையில்	Sheela shared the work <u>between</u> her and his sister.
36.	among	இடையில் (more than two)	All her sons quarrelled <u>among</u> themselves.

Q.no.13.

Tense forms

வினைச் சொற்களை (Verb) வாக்கியங்களில் தேவையான
காலங்களுக்கேற்ப மாற்றி அமைப்பது Tense. நிகழ்காலம், கடந்த காலம்,
எதிர்காலம் என மூன்று வகைப்படும்.

I write this letter - நிகழ்காலம்

I wrote this letter - இறந்தகாலம்

I shall write another letter tomorrow - எதிர்காலம்

இந்த வினைச் சொற்களை எவ்வாறு பன்னிரெண்டு வகைகளில்
பயன்படுத்தலாம் என்பதன் விளக்கம்.

I. Simple Present:

a. Habitual action:

ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் (everyday) என்ற வார்த்தை தினமும் நிகழும் செயல்களைக் குறிக்கிறது. அதற்கு Simple Present பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

Example: He gets up early in the morning everyday.

b. Universal truths / Scientific truths / Proverbs:

அறிவியல் உண்மைகள், பழமொழிகள் ஆகியவற்றிற்கு பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

Example: All that glitters is not gold.

c. A future action already planned:

ஒரு plan உறுதியானதாகவோ அல்லது ஏற்கனவே திட்டமிடப்பட்டிருந்தாலோ பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

Example: The Chief Minister visits the school tomorrow.

II. Present Continuous:

a. An action that continues in present:

'Now' என்ற வார்த்தை வந்தால் present continuous பயன்படுத்தவும்.

Example: He is reading now.

b. A definite future action:

எதிர்காலத்தில் நடக்கவிருக்கும் உறுதியான செயல்களுக்கு.

Example: He is attending the training next week.

III. Present perfect:

a. An action just completed:

ஒரு செயல் சில நிமிடங்களுக்கு முன்பு முடிந்து இருக்கிறது என்றால் Present Perfect பயன்படுத்தலாம்

Example: I have finished the work.

b. Used to express a past event that has present consequences.

முன்னர் நடந்த நிகழ்வின் விளைவுகள் நிகழ்காலத்தில் இருந்தால் Present Perfect பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

Example: I have read this book.

IV. Present Perfect Continuous:

An action that has happened in the past and continues to the present and future. [Since, for போன்ற வார்த்தைகள் வந்தாலும் Present Perfect Continuous tense பயன்படுத்தலாம்.ஸ

Example: I have been solving this problem for 2 hours.

She has been working in this office since 2005.

V. Past Tense:

Simple Past:

A completed action in the past.

- i. ஒரு செயல் கடந்த காலத்தில் நடந்து இருந்தால்,
- ii. முற்று பெற்ற ஒரு செயலுக்கு Past Tense பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

Example: The baby demanded everyone's attention.

2. பழையான முறைகள் பற்றி உணர்த்தப்படும் செயல்களும் Past Tense ஜகுறிக்கும்.

Example: In primitive times, stone implements were employed to kill animals.

VI. Past Continuous:

An action going on at a particular time in the past. When, while போன்ற வாக்கியத்தில் இரண்டாவது செயலைக் குறிப்பிட்டால் அது Past Continuous Tense ஜகுக் குறிக்கும்

Example:

1. When I called him, he was watching TV.

2. While I stopped him, he was driving the car.

VII. Past Perfect:

When two actions are referred the first action is told in past perfect.

ஒரு வாக்கியத்தில் உள்ள இரண்டு செயல்களில் முதலாவது செயல் Past Tense ஆகவும் 2 – வது செயல் Past Perfect ஆகவும் இருக்கும்.

Example: When I entered the room, the students had closed their books.

VIII. Past Perfect Continuous:

An action continued in the past for a particular period.

ஒரு செயல் குறிப்பிட்ட காலம் வரை இறந்த காலத்தில் நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருந்தால் அங்கே Past Perfect Continuous பயன்படுத்தவும்.

Example: She had been studying in this school for the past 5 years.

IX. Simple Future:

An action that will take place in the future.

a. Tomorrow, Next week / Month / Year போன்ற வார்த்தைகள் வந்தால்.

Example: I shall paint the picture tomorrow.

b. வாக்கியத்தில் முதலாவது செயல் Simple present ஆக இருந்தால் 2 – வது செயல் Simple future ஆக பயன்படுத்தவும்.

Example: If you break the class, she will punish you.

X. Future Continuous:

a. An action going on at sometime in future. By this time next week / month / day / year.

Example: He will be taking charge by tomorrow evening.

b. By this time next week she will be travelling in a plane.

XI. Future Perfect Tense:

An action that will be completed when two future actions are referred.

இரண்டு செயல்கள் நடைபறும் போது, முதலாவது செயல் Simple Present Tense ஆக இருக்கும் போது, அடுத்த செயல் Future Perfect Tense ஆக இருக்கும் இரண்டாவது செயல் ஏற்கனவே நடந்து முடிந்து இருக்க வேண்டும்.

Example: He will have closed the shop when you go there.

XII. Future Perfect Continuous:

a. An action that will be completed and will continue in the future.

தற்போது ஒரு செயல் தொடங்கி எதிர்காலத்தில் குறிப்பிட்ட காலம் வரை நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கும்.

Example: They will have been discussing about the issue for five days.

Q.no.14.

Connectors / Linkers:

Example: Choose the most appropriate linker from the given four alternatives:

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட நான்கு வார்த்தைகளில் சரியான இணைப்புச் சொல் வைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுது:

Example: _____ he is ninety years old, he is in the pink of health.

a. When b. since c. even though d. yet **Ans: b**

1. I visit Lalbagh _____ I go to Bangalore.

a. when b. since c. even though d. yet **Ans: a**

2. You won't pass the test _____ you study.

Ans: c

a. when b. if c. unless d. and

3. My car has a radio _____ CD player.
a. but b. or c. and d. when **Ans: c**

4. She speaks English _____ Tamil.
a. as well as b. and c. either of them d. nor **Ans: a**

5. _____ he worked hard, he did not win.
a. though b. as if c. as though d. because **Ans: a**

6. John smokes _____ his brother doesn't.
a. but b. and c. so d. for **Ans: a**

7. I plan to take my vacation _____ in June _____ in July.
a. whether / or b. either / or c. as / if d. both / and **Ans: b**

8. Will you please wait here _____ I come back?
a. until b. till c. as soon as d. by **Ans: b**

9. I will call you _____ I have the information.
a. as soon as b. where c. until d. on **Ans: a**

10. I like him _____ he is sincere.
a. so b. because c. hence d. as though **Ans: b**

11. Savoury flavours are _____ sweet _____ sour.
a. often / and b. neither / nor c. both / and d. not only / or **Ans: b**

12. I forgot _____ I had to meet the principal.
a. whether b. that c. of d. about **Ans: b**

13. Nobody went out _____ It was rainy.
a. so b. when c. while d. but **Ans: c**

14. The Governor realised his mistakes _____ he abolished the order.
a. and b. when c. where d. so **Ans: d**

15. I have read the poem _____ written by Tagore.
a. Who b. Which c. Where d. When **Ans: b**

Q.no.25.

Punctuation:

நிறுத்தம் குறியீடுகள்

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள கேள்வி வாக்கியத்தில் சில தகுந்த நிறுத்தம் குறியீடுகளை இட வேண்டும். இதுவே Punctuation ஆகும்.

1. Use Capital Letters:

- a. to begin a sentence (வாக்கியத்தில் முதல் எழுத்தை capital letter ஆக மாற்று).
- b. to beginning letter of all proper nouns, (குறிப்பான பெயர்ச்சொற்களின் முதல் எழுத்தை capital ஆக மாற்று).
- c. to write the pronoun 'i' into 'I'. ('i' என்று தனியாக வந்தால் 'I' ஆக மாற்று).
- d. 'god', 'the lord', 'the almighty' என்று வந்தால் ('God', 'The Lord' and 'The Almighty' என்று மாற்றவும்).

2. (வாக்கியத்தின் கடைசியில் புள்ளி வைக்கவும்.) Put full stop after the last word of the sentence.

3. வாக்கியம் Wh (or) How ல் ஆரம்பித்தால் கடைசியில் '?' அடையாளம் இடவும்.
4. "Wh / How" ல் ஆரம்பித்தால் முதலிலேயே quotation mark “ ” இடவும்.

Easy Guidance

The following are the main mark of punctuation.

1. Capital letters (M.L.A)	5. Colon(:)	9. Sign of interrogation (?)
2. Full Stop (.)	6. Dash (-)	10. Brackets (Parenthesis)
3. Comma (,)	7. Inverted commas (" ")	11. Apostrophe ('')
4. Semi – colon (;)	8. Sign of Exclamation (!)	12. Hyphen (-)

Example: what is that you like most i asked

Ans: “What is it that you like most?” I asked.

Punctuate the following sentences:

	Questions	Answers
1.	bow wow wow wagging his tail violently	“Bow, Wow, Wow!” wagging his tail violently.
2.	she said I wouldnt want a stranger in my house to teach me	She said, “I wouldn’t want a stranger in my house to teach me”.
3.	the wild animals brij dont look like that she is dead	“The wild animals...Brij, don’t look like that! She is dead”.
4.	why i never see anything like it what did make him act so	“Why, I never see anything like it. What did make him act so?”
5.	i m a grizzly from alaska and ive come to stay	“I’m a grizzly from Alaska, and I’ve come to stay”.
6.	you think i dont want to walk barefoot on the dewy grass	“You think I don’t want to walk barefoot on the dewy grass?”
7.	because many have worked in england he said	“Because many have worked in England!” he said.

Section – IV

Q.no.28.

Road Map:

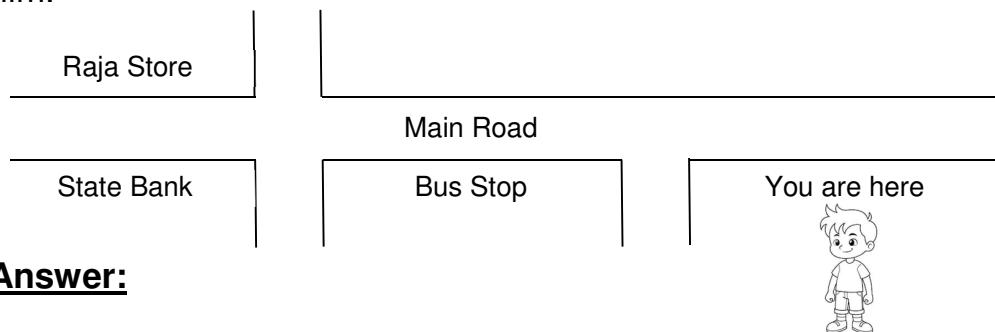
- a. கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள படத்தை நன்கு கூர்ந்து கவனித்து எந்த இடத்திற்கு வழி கேட்கப் பட்டுள்ளதோ, அதற்கான வழியை நீ நிற்கின்ற இடத்திலிருந்து ஆரம்பித்து எழுதவும்.
- b. படத்திற்கு மேலே உள்ள கேள்வியில் படத்திற்குள் உள்ள எந்த இடத்தின் பெயர் வந்துள்ளது (Ex. State bank) என்று பார்க்கவும். அந்த இடத்திற்கு வழி எழுதவும்

Common Instructions:

1. Go Straight. (நேராகச் செல்)

2. Turn right. (வலது புறம் திரும்பு)
3. Turn left. (இடது புறம் திரும்பு)
4. You will reach the main road. (முக்கிய சாலையை சென்றுதைவாய்)
5. Walk straight. (நேராகச் செல்)
6. Cross the road. (சாலையைக் கடந்து செல்)
7. You will reach the வழிகேட்கப்பட்ட இடம். (நீ வழிகேட்ட இடத்தை அடைந்து விட்டாய்)

Example: A man wants to go to the State Bank in your locality. Guide him.



Answer:

1. Go Straight
2. Turn left
3. Cross the main road
4. You will reach the State Bank opposite to Raja Store.

Q.no.35.

Poetic Devices:

Figures of Speech: Poetic lines

Alliteration	The words are lovely <u>dark</u> and <u>deep</u> .
Personification - (உருவகம்)	My horse must think it queer. To ask if there is some mistake
	It's the stick together family that wins the joys of earth.
Metaphor	A poison tree – title
	And out of its leprous hide
	It's the old home roof that shelters.
	There you find the gladdest playground.
Imagery	To stop without a farmhouse near.
	Between the woods and frozen lake.
	The darkest evening of the year.

	Slowly consuming the earth.
	Years of sunlight, air and water.
	Flowers and foliage.
	Rose banks.
	That hears the sweetest.
Simile	Like impetuous youth.
	Just like mortal prime
	Like eternity.

Q.no.36.

Poem Paraphrasing:

- ❖ The stanza has a strong theme.
- ❖ The theme of the poem is _____
- ❖ This stanza tells the theme clearly.
- ❖ The stanza is the soul of the poem

Note: கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள Poem ன் Paragraph படித்திருந்தால் அதனை எழுதவும்.

Theme for all poems:

Poem – 1 – Stopping by woods on a snowy evening:

‘Love your duty. do it on time’.

Poem – 2 – A Poison tree:

Anger leads to sin.

Poem – 3 – On killing a tree:

Lot of work has to be done to uproot a tree.

Poem – 4 – The Spider and the fly:

Flattery leads to danger.

Poem – 5 The River:

Nature is eternal.

Poem – 6 – The Comet:

A comet in full flight is eye catching.

Poem – 7 – The stick – together families:

Joint – family is the happiest one.

Q.No. 38, 47.

Prose / Poem Comprehension:

- ❀ கேள்வியில் உள்ள வார்த்தைகளை பத்தியில் எந்த வாக்கியத்தில் வருகிறது என்பதை கண்டறியவும்.
- ❀ கேள்வியில் உள்ள வார்த்தைகள் வரும் வாக்கியத்திற்கு முன்னால் உள்ள வாக்கியம், அந்த வாக்கியம் பின்னால் வரும் வாக்கியம் என முன்றையும் சேர்த்து எழுதவும்.

Exercise:

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

Questions	Answers
a. What are the treasures and what gives pleasure	a. Books are the treasures and the habit of reading gives pleasure.
b. When should one start collecting books?	b. One should start collecting books in his / her youth.
c. What do books contain in them?	c. Books contain eternal truths in them.

d. Mention any two uses of books.	d. Books entertain us and also guide us.
e. are better friends.	e. a. books
Choose the best:	
a) Books b) Flesh and blood	

Poem Comprehension:

Exercise:

I love all beauteous things
 I seek and adore them;
 God hath no beter praise,
 And man in his hasty days
 Is honoured for them.
 I too will something make
 And joy in the making;
 Altho' tomorrow it seem
 Like the empty words of a dream
 Remembered on walking.

Questions	Answers
a. What does the poet love?	a. The poet loves all beautiful things.
b. Who is in his hasty days?	b. Man is in his hasty days.
c. Which is remembered on walking?	c. Empty words of a dream are remembered on walking.
d. What does the poet do, when he seeks beauteous things?	d. He adores them.

Q.no.39.

Advertisement:

Arun ice creams – keep cool, keep happy – enjoy your life – buy one get one free – starts from Rs. 10 – 110, Anna Salai, Theni – 10.



Points to Remember:

1. Title should be written in bold letter.
2. Outline should be split into two – Subject Matter and Address
3. Relevant pictures should be drawn inside the border.
4. Insert all the words and phrases from the question.
5. Caption should be written.
6. Address, Contact number and email id must be written at the bottom.

Q.no.40.

Letter Writing

Informal Letter

Madurai – 2.

20th March 2020

Dear Friend / Father,

I am fine. How are you and all at home? Well and wish the same with you. (கேள்வியில் இருந்து விபரங்களை எடுத்து எழுதவும்). Convey my wishes to all at home. Rest in next letter.

With love / With Regards

Yours lovingly / affectionately

Address on the envelope:

To

Latha. C

201/10, Anna Salai,

Chennai – 2.

Q.no.40.

Formal Letter:

Kumari. R,
36, Melarathi Road,
Madurai – 2.

rkumari71@gmail.com

19th March 2020

The Manager,
Sankar Cement Factory,
Madurai – 3.

Sir / Madam,

Sub: _____ Reg

This is for your kind notice that கேள்வியிலுள்ள விவரங்களை எழுதவும்
_____. Do the needful at the earliest.

Yours faithfully,

Kumari. R.

Q.no.41.

Notice Writing:

- ☆ Notice முழுவதையும் ஒரு கட்டத்திற்குள் எழுத வேண்டும்.
- ☆ முதலில் Notice என தலைப்பை நடுவில் எழுதவும்.
- ☆ School Name மற்றும் ஊர் பெயரை Capital letter – ல் எழுதவும்.
- ☆ நிகழ்ச்சியின் பெயர் நடுவில் எழுதவும்.
- ☆ நாள், மாதம், வருடம் ஆகியவற்றை இடது பக்கம் எழுதவும்.
- ☆ Main matter எழுதவும்.

All are informed that என ஆரம்பித்து கேள்வியில் உள்ள விபரங்களை (date, month, etc) எழுதவும்.

- ☆ இநுதியில் Tea and Snacks will be given என எழுதி முடிக்கவும்.
- ☆ இநுதியில் Notice எழுதுபவரின் பெயர் மற்றும் பதவியை இடது புறம் எழுதவும்.

Notice

GHSS _____, Thoothukudi

நிகழ்ச்சி பெயர்

Date. Month. 2019

All are informed that an event on நிகழ்ச்சி பெயர் will be held at _____ a.m / p.m on dd/mm/yy in the கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள இடம். All are welcome. Tea and Snacks will be given.

Notice எழுதுபவரின் பெயர்,

பதவி

Q.no.42.

Picture Comprehension:

- ❖ This picture is about _____
- ❖ It is natural / thoughtful / meaningful / informative.
- ❖ It is beautiful / not beautiful.
- ❖ It contains many ideas.
- ❖ I like / don't like this picture.
- ❖ It is a black and white picture.
- ❖ It is nice / not nice to see.
- ❖ I see _____, _____, _____ and _____ in the picture.

Q.no.43.

Note making and Summary Writing:

Note Making:

- nfhLf;fg;gl;Ls;s passage y; cs;s rpwpa thh;j;jifis (a, an, the, is, am, was, for, from, will, would.....) mfw;wptpl;L me;j ,lj;jpy; hyphen (-) Nghl;L vOjTk;;
- Punctuation marks (., ; ?) jtph;f;fTk;;

Summary

Rough Copy:

- ❖ Write the title.
- ❖ Make the passage into its three – fourth.
- ❖ Cut the passage from left to right.

Fair Copy:

- ❖ Write the topic.
- ❖ Reduce the passage into five or six lines.
- ❖ Words in passage: _____
- ❖ Words in Summary: _____

Model Exercise:

Any polished surface which reflects light is a mirror. Most mirrors are made of smooth glass. These glass strips are backed with a very thin layer of aluminium. Not all mirrors are flat. Convex mirrors bulge outwards. They make things look smaller. But they give us a wider view. They are often used as driving mirrors in cars. They are also used as security mirror in shops. Concave mirrors curve inwards. They are used as shaving mirrors, because they magnify things which are

close. With distant things, they produce a tiny upside – down image. In large telescopes they are used to collect and focus the light.

Notes:

MIRROR

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

SUMMARY

ROUGH DRAFT:

MIRROR

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

FAIR DRAFT:

MIRROR

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

Words in passage: 106

Words in summary : 36

Q.no.44.

Error Spotting

- * Prefer / Senior / Junior / Superior / Inferior போன்றவற்றின் அருகில் உள்ள 'than' ஜ நீக்கி 'to' போடவும்.

Example: He is senior than me. (x)

He is senior to me. (✓)

- * Furniture / luggage / scenery / fish / church / baggage / sheep / idea / information போன்ற வார்த்தைகளுடன் 's' வந்தால் 's' ஜ நீக்கவும்.

Example: The baggages are very heavy.

The baggage is very heavy.

- * Superlative degree - est என முடியும் வார்த்தைகளுக்கு முன்னால் 'the' சேர்க்கவும்.

Example: She is tallest girl in the class.

She is the tallest girl in the class.

- * 'One of the' என்ற வார்த்தைகளுக்கு பின்னால் வரும் Noun உடன் 's' சேர்க்கவும்.

Example: The Nile is one of the river in the world. (x)

The Nile is one of the rivers in the world. (✓)

- * 'As' என ஆரம்பிக்கும் வாக்கியத்தில் 'so' வந்தால் அதனை நீக்கி விட்டு எழுதவும்.

Example: As he was ill, so he couldn't attend the class. (x)

As he was ill, he couldn't attend the class. (✓)

- * Though / Although / Eventhough என ஆரம்பிக்கும் வாக்கியத்தில் 'but' வந்தால் அதனை நீக்கிவிட்டு எழுதவும்.

Example: Though he was poor, but he was honest. (x)

Though he was poor, he was honest. (✓)

- * Subject (Mathematics, Economics, Physics, Statistic and Civics) பின்னால் 'is' போடவும்.

Example: Mathematics are my favourite subjects. (x)

(✓)

Mathematics **is** my favourite subject.

* ஒரு வாக்கியத்தில் 'an' வந்தால், அதனைத் தொடர்ந்து வரும் வார்த்தை vowel sound ல் (அ.....ஓள்) ஆரம்பிக்கிறதா என பார்க்கவும். இல்லையென்றால் 'an' ஜீ 'a' ஆக மாற்றவும்.

Example: Sheela bought an uniform. (x)

Sheela bought a uniform.(✓)

* M.A., M.L.A, M.P, F.I.R, SSLC, HR, LKG, NGO, RRB, X – ray, honest போன்ற வார்த்தைகளுக்கு முன்பாக 'an' போடவும்.

Example: Mathan is a LKG student. (x)

Mathan is an LKG student.(✓)

Q.no.46.

Developing the hints:

இந்த கேள்வி Supplementary Readery; இருந்து கேட்கப்படுவதால் அதற்குரிய Paragraph எழுதலாம்.

இல்லையெனில்

- ❖ பொருத்தமான Title எழுதவும்.
- ❖ Hyphen I நீக்கவும்
- ❖ ஒரு paragraph ஆக எழுதவும்.
- ❖ இறுதியில் Moral / theme எழுதவும்.

Example:

Brij – Molthi village – started tea shop – saved the earnings – enough livelihood – earthquake – 602 villages destroyed – away that night – soldiers – clear the debris – no one alive – a miracle – Bhuli survived – search the army officer – served tea – memory of the officer.

Earthquake

Brij lived in the Molthi village. He was running a tea shop. He saved most of his earnings. It provided him a descent enough

livelihood. One day his village was affected by earthquake. More than six hundred and two villages were destroyed. He was away at that night. So he escaped from the devastation. Soldiers cleared the debris. But no one was alive in his family except Bhuli, his sister. It was a miracle that Bhuli survived from that devastation with the help of a kind army officer. The next day he searched for the officer to thank him. But he couldn't find out. So that he served tea for strange people in memory of the officer.

“Love is divine”.