

APPOLO STUDY CENTRE

TNPSC GROUP II/IIA GENERAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR COMPILATION

6TH ENGLISH TERM 1

Sea Turtles

Glossary

1. flippers - broad, flat limbs used for swimming
2. predators - animals that kill other animals for food
3. haul - pull with force
4. slash - cut
5. laboriously - with great effort
6. snout - pointed nose of an animal
7. cavity - a hollow space
8. emerge - come out
9. camouflage - hide or disguise something
10. incubate - hatch eggs using warmth

Fill in the blanks with words that convey the correct meaning of the sentences.

1. Tiny hatchlings fall _____ (pray / **prey**) to many predators.
2. Sea turtles live their _____ (hole / **whole**) life in the sea .
3. The turtles come ashore only during the _____ (**night** / knight).
4. The predators follow the _____ (sent / **scent**) of the turtles to eat their eggs.
5. The female turtles lay eggs and go back to the _____ (see / **sea**).

Glossary

1. protested - opposed or disagreed
2. nightmare - a frightening dream
3. interfering - stopping

Work in groups of five. Tell the story in ten sentences.

You can begin the story like this:

The author's Grandfather served in the Indian Forest Service.

After his retirement he built -----

Now continue the story. Each one should say one sentence.

Look at the words in the box. Make new words by adding 'ly' wherever possible. It will not be possible with all the words.

lone blossom fertile vigorous place constant complete strong unlike great
cross immediate broad

Suffix : A letter or letters added at the end of a word to make a different or a new form of the word. E.g. lone+ly= lonely

Trees

Glossary

1. quivers - shakes quickly
2. pleasant - enjoyable

The Apple Tree and the Farmer

Supplementary

A Visitor from Distant Lands

Glossary

1. foreign - belongs to other country
2. merchants - people who trade
3. sailed - travelled in a boat or ship
4. Portuguese - people of Portugal
5. popular - well known
6. delicious - tasty

Listen to some interesting facts about spices and choose the best option.

1. Red peppers have _____.
a. Vitamin A b. Vitamin C c. Vitamin D
2. Red chilli is also called _____.
a. Paprika b. Carica c. Pyrus

3. One pound is equal to _____ grams.

- a. 480 b. 450 c. 500

4. Mint leaves help to cure _____.

- a. body pain b. fever c. upset stomach

I Dream of Spices

Glossary

1. cinnamon - the bark of a tree that gives a delicious flavour to food
2. garlic - a small bulb with a strong taste used in cooking
3. rattle off - recite
4. sesame seeds - gingelly seeds
5. ouch - sound that expresses pain

Choose the correct answers.

1. Mother called _____.

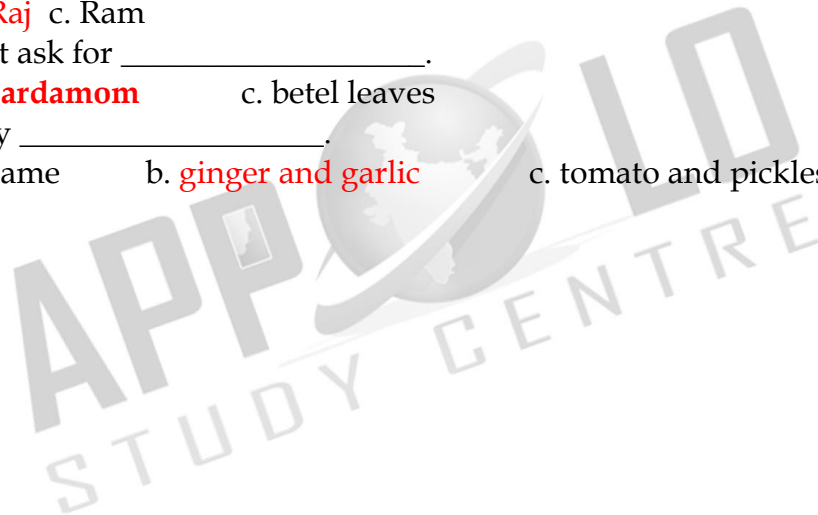
- a. Muthu b. **Raj** c. Ram

2. Mother did not ask for _____.

- a. cinnamon b. **cardamom** c. betel leaves

3. Raj did not buy _____.

- a. onions and sesame b. **ginger and garlic** c. tomato and pickles



6TH TERM 2 ENGLISH

Glossary

1. Recognised - Known
2. Acknowledged - Accepted
3. Privilege - Honour
4. Consecutive - One after another
5. Identity - Who/What a person is or how a person is known
6. Inspiration - Here, a person one looks up to
7. Passion - Desire
8. Shanty town - A poor area
9. Unfulfilled - Unrealised
10. Prominent - Noticeable
11. Determined - Will powered
12. Correspondent - Reporter
13. Commitment - Dedication
14. Never-say-die - Don't stop trying
15. Civilian- Ordinary people

Vocabulary

A. Match the sport and the equipment.

eg. Cricket - Bat

1. Football - Bow and Arrow
2. Tennis - Club
3. Golf - Net
4. Volleyball - Racquets
5. Archery - Helmet

C. Tick the meaning of the italicised word.

1. Being compared to Sachin is an **absolute privilege**.

- a. **Honour** b. Right c. Favour d. Disadvantage

2. The boy was **taken by surprise** when he learnt about Mithali Dorai Raj.

- a. Affected b. Moved c. Amazed d. Upset

3. Usha Rani had **to struggle** all through her life.

- a. Fight b. Duel c. Fun d. **Work hard**

4. Usha Rani **is expert** at giving leads.

- a. Clumsy b. Sharp c. **Skilled** d. Bad

5. No **opponent** is too big to defeat.

- a. **Competitor** b. Rival c. Helper d. Enemy

D. Fill in the blanks with the opposites of the words given in brackets.

1. We should learn from our failure (success).
2. Children don't like to read uninteresting (interesting) books.
3. Be specific (general) when you are telling us what you need.
4. The teacher asked the children to end (start) talking.
5. The new boss decided to dismiss (appoint) the lazy workers.

Odd one out

Refer to a dictionary for the meanings and circle the odd one.

1. Tiny - Small, **Enormous**, Little, Puny.
2. Ample - Great, Plentiful, Generous, **Restricted**.
3. Kind - **Harsh**, Concerned, Charitable, Gentle.
4. Honest - Reliable, Trusty, Sincere, **Deceitful**.
5. Cheerful - Bright, **Low**, Gay, Contented.

Error spotting

Kovai is further from Chennai than Trichy.	Kovai is farther from Chennai than Trichy.	Further means 'additional'. Farther is used to talk about distance.
Further means 'additional'. Farther is used to talk about distance.	Sheeba is stronger than Sinduja.	Avoid double comparatives. Adjectives of one syllable usually form their comparatives by adding -er to the positive. Adjectives with more than two syllables take 'more' .
My elder sister is six feet high .	My elder sister is six feet tall .	We generally use tall with people, and it's the opposite of short . Use high when referring to trees, buildings, or mountains, and it's the opposite of low .

Glossary

16. Deed - Act; Achievement
17. Scheme- Plan
18. Fame - Glory
19. Mate - Companion; Partner
20. Spirit - Will; Determination
21. O're - A (poetic) abbreviation for 'over'

Choose the correct adjectives.

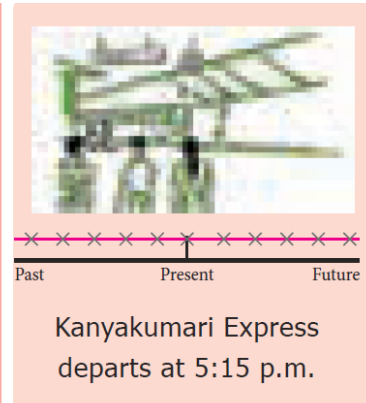
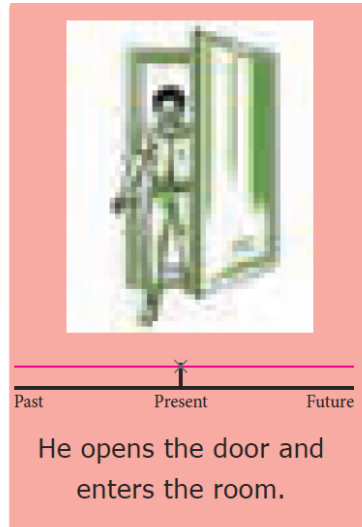
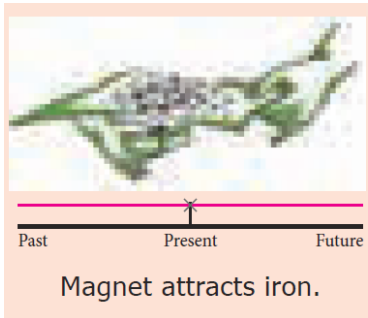
- Latha stays _____ than Rani, (**farther** / further)
- He is _____ than his friend, (popular / **more popular**)
- My father is six feet _____ (**tall** / high)
- Raju is _____ than Ravi, (**more stronger** / stronger)
- This school has many trees that are _____ (tall / high)
- He is _____ than his neighbour, (**richer** / more rich)
- The brides were much _____ than the grooms, (young / **y oungeer**)
- Shakespeare is the _____ playwright in English, (great / **greatest**)
- Jane was the _____ player of all. (good / **best**)
- We saw _____ animals at the zoo. (**many** / much)
- I don't have _____ friends, (more / **many**)
- The _____ turtle swims slowly, (**big** / bigger)
- I love the _____ cat. (**blacker** / **black**)
- She runs _____ than him. (fast / **faster**)
- Her dress looks _____ than Latha's dress, (**prettier** / pretty)

Glossary

- Mesh - Material made of a network of wire or thread
- Swaying - Moving slowly or rhythmically
- Snaking - Moving like a snake
- Sniggered - Laughed in a half suppressed way
- Clinging - Fitting closely to the body
- Scream - Cry in a high pitch
- Snatch - Quickly seize (someone) in a rude or eager way
- Entranced - Filled (someone) with wonder and delight, holding their entire attention
- Thud - A dull sound, as that of a heavy object striking a solid surface
- Trumpeting - Making a loud noise
- Chugging - Move slowly making regular muffled sounds, as of an engine running slowly
- Coax - Persuade (someone) gently to do something
- Murmur - To make a low, continuous, indistinct sound; grumble

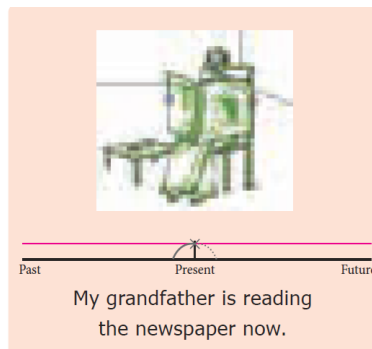
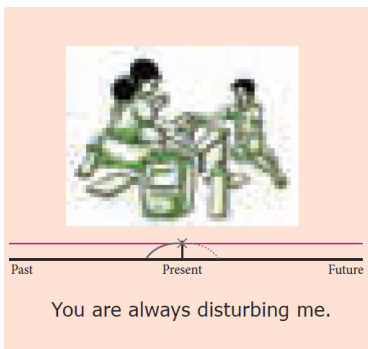
TENSES

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE





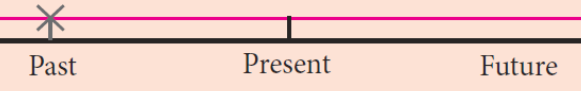
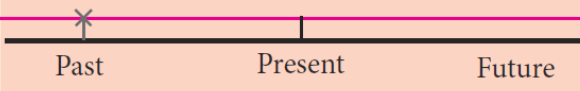
- Facts that exist at all times: Magnet attracts iron.
- Permanent situation: I live in Chennai.
- Expressing actions happening now: He opens the door and enters the room.
- Habitual actions: Ravi goes to school at 8:30 a.m.
- Future reference: Kanyakumari Express departs at 5:15 p.m.
Venkat will leave the class as soon as Anbu arrives.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE





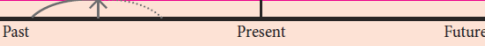
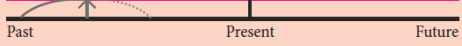
- Unfinished Actions Now : My grandfather is reading the newspaper now.
- Annoying Habits : You are always disturbing me.
- Definite Future Plans with time word: The Prime Minister is visiting Chennai tomorrow.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

	
	
Merlin went to Ooty last week.	Once there lived a farmer. He had four sons.




- Completed action: Merlin went to Ooty last week.
Shakespeare wrote 'The Tempest'.
- Actions in stories: She boarded the train and looked for her friends.

PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE

	
	
When I entered the room, the telephone was ringing.	Malathi was watering the plants all day.

- Overlapping action: When I entered the room, the telephone was ringing.
- Past habits: Arun was eating a lot of junk food those days.
- Emphasis of length or duration: Malathi was watering the plants all day.
- Recalling the past: It was raining that day. I remember it well.

Error spotting

		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I have seen him yesterday. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I will call you when dinner will be ready. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I am getting up every day at 6 a.m. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I am thinking it's an interesting book.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I saw him yesterday. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I will call you when dinner is ready. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I get up every day at 6 a.m. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I think it's an interesting book.	? The present perfect is a present tense. It can't be used with adverbs of past time. ? When the verb in the main clause is in the future tense, the verb in the subordinate clause should be in the present and not in the future. ? Habitual action should be in simple present tense. ? When using 'think' to express an opinion, do not use the continuous form of the verb.

Glossary

Charge - To make a rush at or sudden attack upon a person or thing

Clamber - Climb or move in an awkward and laborious way using both hands and feet

Brambles - A prickly scrambling shrub of the rose family especially a blackberry

Tramp - A person who travels from place to place on foot in search of work or as a beggar

Stringing - Hang so that it stretches in a long line

Lumping - Carry with difficulty

Glimpse - See or perceive briefly or partially

Cinquain poem

- Brainstorm some interesting nouns, verbs and adjectives connected to travel.
- Pick out the most descriptive words from your brainstorming and put your cinquain together.
- Your cinquain should have five lines and the finished poem should have only eleven words.

A cinquain poem has eleven words arranged like this :

Line 1: A single word title -a noun.

Line 2: Two words that describe the title- adjectives.

Line 3: Three words that describe the action of the title.

Line 4: Four words that describe a feeling in a phrase.

Line 5: One word that repeats the title.

e.g.:

Train

long snaking

hooting, chugging, steaming

along the winding tracks

Procession

Unit 2

Udhagamandalam -the Queen of Hill Stations

Udhagamandalam is located in the Western Ghats zone at an altitude of 2240 m. It is the headquarters of the Nilgiri District, where the two mountain ranges meet. Udhagamandalam, popularly called Ooty by the tourist, is the Queen of Hill Stations. Centuries ago this was also called as Oththai-Kal [single stone] Mandu [Mund is a name of Toda Village]. The British started calling it as Ootacamund. Coffee and Tea Plantations and trees like Conifers, Eucalyptus, Pine and Wattle dot the hill side in Udhagamandalam and its environs. Summer temperature is maximum of 25°C and a minimum of 10°C. During the winter it is a maximum of 21°C and a minimum of 5°C. This area was inhabited by the tribals called Toda long before anybody ventured into this region. Curiously enough, this slice of paradise remained unknown even during the periods of the great Southern Dynasties. It was the British who ventured into the region during early nineteenth century. In search of cooler climates development and modernization took place after their arrival. This was the Summer Capital of the Madras Presidency during the British Rule.

It is the pride of the Blue Hills and centre of attraction. This was formed by Mr. John Sullivan, the then Collector of Coimbatore in the year 1824. This is located in an area of 65 acres. Fishing was the major activity in this place. In the year 1973, Tourism Development Corporation, Government of Tamilnadu, on behalf of the Tourism Department took possession of this place for Boating activity, which provides another thrilling entertainment for the tourists.

1. Udhagamandalam is located in the Western Ghats zone at an altitude of .
a. 2045 m b. 2240 m c. 2234 m d. 2040 m
2. Centuries ago Udhagamandalam was called .
a. Ooty b. Ootacamund c. **Oththai-Kal Mandu** d. Mund
3. The maximum summer temperature of Udhagamandalam is .
a. 10°C b. 21°C c. **25°C** d. 20°C
4. Udhagamandalam was inhabited by tribals called .
a. **Toda** b. Irula c. Mund d. Britons
5. Ooty was the Summer Capital of the during the British Rule.
a. British b. Todas c. Tourists d. **Madras Presidency**

6 TH TERM 3 ENGLISH

Glossary

1. sniffed - to breathe in air in a noisy way
2. whined - made a high pitched cry
3. snarled - made a deep angry noise
4. soaked - completely wet
5. wallowed - to lie and roll in mud
6. multitude - a large number of people
7. trampling - crushing
8. tilled - prepared the land for crops
9. meagre - small quantity
10. gratitude - thankful
11. verdant - green with grass
12. suspiciously - doubtfully
13. summoned - called
14. fortune - luck
15. contentment - satisfaction
16. stuttered - spoke with difficulty
17. four-square - solidly

Complete the following sentences using their group name

1. A pack of wolves went hunting in the forest.
2. She bought a new pair of shoes for her birthday.
3. A shoal of fish swam past our boat.
4. A swarm of bees had settled on a mango tree.
5. I ate a bunch of grapes.

Fill in the blanks with suitable linking words or conjunctions

1. Our team played well _____ won the game. (but, because, **and**)
2. She slipped badly _____ she did not hurt herself. (**but**, and, or)
3. The box was heavy _____ he could not lift it. (**so**, because, and)
4. Rani was late to school _____ she missed the bus. (**because**, so, and)
5. You can use a pen _____ a pencil for writing. (but, and, **or**)

Forecast is useful for farmers, fishermen, and navigators.

The weather of a place is permanent in nature.

India has a tropical monsoon climate

Spring, Summer, autumn and winter are the four climate

Global warming is a change in the world's seasons

Satellite photographs help us predict tomorrow's weather forecast

Spring is my favourite season

Answers:

Glossary

1. exploring - travelling for discovery
2. imposing - grand or impressive
3. invariably - always
4. crowed - boasted
5. billowed out - to flare out in the wind
6. threatening - warning
7. blur - unclear
8. abruptly - suddenly
9. momentum - the force of a moving body
10. unfortunate - unlucky
11. startled - frightened
12. resplendent - brilliant in appearance
13. cavalry - a unit of the army serving on horseback
14. magnificent - grand
15. stampede - rush
16. dislodged - freed
17. groan - an utterance expressing pain
18. bellowed - the cry of a cow
19. scrambled - to move or climb hurriedly
20. awkward - sensitive
21. haughtily - arrogantly
22. scowl - threatening look
23. retreat - to move away
24. unpleasant- disagreeable




vocabulary

Match the phrases with their meanings

1.drew level with	ran very quickly in panic 5
2.whoop with glee	to leave a place quickly 6
3.jammed on the brakes	as if one's life depends on it 4
4.clung for dear life	tried to stop the motion immediately 3
5.charged up the road	rose to an equal level 1
6.beat a hasty retreat	shout with enthusiasm and happiness 2

Match each word with its antonyms.

1.shady	Misery 3
2.bored	Calm 4
3. glee	Interested 2
4.panic	Slow 5
5.hasty	Sunny 1

 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kovai is further from Chennai than Trichy. 	 <p>Kovai is farther from Chennai than Trichy.</p>	 <p>Further means 'additional'. Farther is used to talk about distance.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sheeba is more stronger than Sinduja. 	<p>Sheeba is stronger than Sinduja.</p>	<p>Avoid double comparatives. Adjectives of one syllable usually form their comparatives by adding -er to the positive. Adjectives with more than two syllables take 'more'.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My elder sister is six feet high. 	<p>My elder sister is six feet tall.</p>	<p>We generally use tall with people, and it's the opposite of short. Use high when referring to trees, buildings, or mountains, and it's the opposite of low.</p>

Glossary

- yore - long ago
- pigtail - a plaited lock of hair worn singly at the back
- mused - thought over
- curious - eager to learn more
- mystery - puzzle
- stout - thick in structure
- wreck - worn out

8. stentorian - extremely loud
9. battered - damaged
10. pock-marked- scarred
11. ponderous - dull and lacking grace
12. lumbered - walked or moved clumsily
13. verdict - a judgement or opinion
14. agitated - troubled emotionally
15. anticipation - expectation or hope
16. menacingly - threateningly
17. frantically - in an uncontrolled manner
18. staunchly - faithfully
19. astonished - amazed
20. chores - a routine duty or task
21. bedraggled - untidy or messy

Identify The Character / speaker :

Identify the Character/Speaker.

'Why isn't the snake coming?' Kamala Das
 'I wonder whether it's a cyclone.' Ammamma
 'I want to see Kutti Oppu.' Malathi Kutty
 'Will the house collapse?' Muthassi
 'Is she crazy?' Muthassi

Match the following

S.NO	CHARACTER	TRAIT
1	Father Wolf	with a grey nose...feeds her four cubs 3
2	Tabaqui	the big one from Waingunga River with a lame foot 4
3	Mother Wolf	the chief of the Wolves 1
4	Shere Khan	begs for meat and thanks for the meal/warns the wolves about the arrival of Shere Khan 2

Father Wolf - responsible
 Mother Wolf - protective of her cubs
 Tabaqui - spiteful and cunning

7TH ENGLISH TERM 1

Eidgah

Glossary

1. dazzling - extremely bright
2. tattered - torn
3. suburbs - outlying area
4. gaily - in bright colours

Glossary

1. gaped - stared
2. smack your lips - open and close lips noisily to show enjoyment
3. relished - enjoyed or took pleasure in the taste

Glossary

1. tongs - a tool used to hold hot things
2. precious - valuable
3. wretched - unhappy

Add a suitable prefix or suffix and make new words.

-ship	-hood	un-	after-
-less	-ful	-ment	im-

child _____	wonder _____
_____ noon	count _____
relation _____	_____ patient
_____ happy	excite _____
danger _____	perfect _____

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box.

cupful	handful	spoonful	mouthful	pocketful	bagful
--------	---------	----------	----------	-----------	--------

1. The thieves came out of the house with a _____ of gold and silver.
2. My mother throws a _____ of grains for the parrots every day.
3. He took a _____ of the cake.
4. Ram takes a _____ of soup before food.
5. John added a _____ of sugar to the lemon juice.
6. The child was happy with his _____ of chocolates.

Tick the correct option.

1. There are _____ (many/much) apples in the basket. Only _____ (some/a few) are green.
2. There isn't _____ (many/much) traffic on Sundays.
3. There isn't _____ (some/ any) water in the glass.
4. There aren't _____ (some/any) eggs in the basket. But there are _____ (much/a few) near it.

Fill in the blanks with some/ any/ much/ many. Some options can be used more than once.

1. There is _____ coffee left in the pot. Do you want?
2. Do you have _____ coins with you? I need some.
3. She asked me for _____ magazines, but I could not find _____
4. I can't carry the luggage _____ more. I need _____ help.
5. There are _____ places to visit but we don't have _____ time to visit them.

The Computer Swallowed Grandma

Glossary

1. devoured - consumed
2. squirm - turn
3. desperation - hopelessness

On Monday Morning

Glossary

1. panting - breathing quickly
2. exertions - effort
3. aggravated - irritated
4. snort - a cry made to show unhappiness
5. anxiously - tensely
6. loop - curve

Name the speaker.

s. no	Lines from the Lesson	Speaker
1.	" No never mind. It'll be over by and by, maybe. Don't call anybody."	
2.	" It makes my flesh crawl to hear you. What is the matter?"	
	" Your tooth indeed! What's the matter with your tooth?"	

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Tom lay thinking. Presently it occurred to him that he wished he was sick; then he could stay home from school. He examined himself. He found no symptoms or sickness, and he investigated again. This time he felt he had a stomach ache, but it soon grew feeble, and presently died wholly away. He reflected further.

1. Why did Tom wish that he were sick?
2. What was the result of Tom's self-examination?
3. What did he detect?

Give a relationship term for the clues given.

1. siblings -
2. kith and kin -
3. a chip of the old block -
4. two peas in a pod -
5. bread winner -
6. forefathers -

The Wind on Haunted Hill

Solve these riddles.

s.no	Question (Who am I?)	Answer
1.	I have a face but no eyes, hands but no arms.	
2.	I sit in a corner while travelling around the world.	
3.	I go up when rain comes down.	
4.	I have a head and a tail but no body.	

Glossary

1. moaned - make a long, low sound
2. haunted - possessed
3. ruins - decayed, collapsed building or place
4. terrible - fearful
5. saddle - low point on a ridge between two summits
6. crumbling - breaking apart into small pieces
7. scuttled - ran with short quick steps
8. whistling - thrush - a small singing bird
9. straggling - spreading out in different directions

Glossary

1. forbidding - unfriendly or frightening
2. foliage thrashing - hitting leaves and branches
3. flicker - shine
4. startled - frightened
5. remnant - what was left
6. crouching - bending down
7. groaned and clattered - banged together and made a loud noise
8. puddle - pool of water
9. blotted out - hid
10. streak - line
11. sizzled - hissed like something hot on a frying pan

Discuss with your partner and complete the table.

s. no	Question	who asked this ?	who answered?	what was the answer?
1.	Shall we run back together?			
2.	Can you see something behind the wall?			
3.	Who said good bye?			
4.	Was it just the wind?			

Glossary

1. stumbled - lost one's balance
2. giggle - laugh lightly
3. huddled - crowded together
4. excitedly - feeling great eagerness

Choose the most appropriate option.

1. The wind hurried and passed through the _____
 - a) apples and mangoes.
 - b) pines and deodars.
 - c) berries and cherries.

2. The market was _____ away from the village.

- a) 3 miles
- b) 7 miles
- c) 11 miles

3. Usha went to visit her _____ house after shopping in the market.

- a) Grand father's
- b) aunt's
- c) cousin's

4. Usha took shelter in the _____

- a) ruins.
- b) caves.
- c) dens.

5. At dawn, the _____ began to sing.

- a) cuckoo
- b) linnet
- c) thrush

Unscramble the sound - describing words from the text. One has been done for you.

E.g. igeglg - giggle

1 noam - _____ 4 mobo - _____

2 murebl - _____ 5 cohe - _____

3 lowh - _____ 6 nogra - _____

The Detective's Dictionary!

Choose the correct word from the box and fill in the blanks.

evidence , clue, detective, suspect, victim

1. A _____ is someone who investigates a crime.
2. A _____ is someone who suffers the effect of a crime.
3. Someone who might have committed a crime is a _____.
4. A _____ is an idea or fact that helps us solve a mystery.
5. An _____ is an information we have that proves us that something is true.

Fill in the blanks with the past perfect tense with the help of the words given in the brackets.

1. When Usha looked out of the window dark clouds _____ (gather) over the mountains.
2. She had no umbrella with her; the weather _____ (seem) so fine just a few hours ago.
3. All was dark again. Night _____ (fall).
4. She ran towards the big gap in the wall through which she _____ (enter).
5. Usha looked back at the ruins. The sun _____ (come) up and was touching the top of the walls.

Read this text and fill in the blanks with future perfect tense.

Iniya moves to Chennai to join an IAS coaching class. Tomorrow by this time, she _____ (join) the class. She _____ (undergo) training till next year. She _____ (work) very hard by the time she comes home. Her parents _____ (worry) about her health all the time. They _____ (write) many letters by the time she comes home. They will be very happy when Iniya becomes an IAS officer.

The Listeners

Glossary

1. champed - bit and chewed upon noisily
2. ferny - consisting of flowerless plants (ferns)
3. turret - a small tower that projects from the wall of a building
4. smote - knocked loudly
5. sill - a horizontal piece of timber beneath a window or door
6. perplexed - confused
7. thronging - crowding
8. hearkening - listening attentively

Glossary

1. strong room - a room in a bank designed to protect valuable items against fire and theft
2. crates - a wooden box used for transporting goods
3. investigation - systematic examination
4. tunnel - an artificial underground passage
5. notorious - famous for some bad qualities
6. cellar - lower ground floor; basement
7. recognized - identified

A Prayer to the Teacher

Glossary

1. syllabi - plural of syllabus
2. inclusion - all people being valued, irrespective of differences
3. cut throat - competitive
4. less privileged - disadvantaged
5. animate - living
6. fend - look after
7. critical - extremely important

Glossary

1. indiscriminate - without careful judgement
2. consumerism - the protection or promotion of the interests of consumers
3. destruction - the action of damaging or destroying something
4. engulf - to eat or to swallow
5. scavenger bird - anything that feeds on dead animals (example: crow)
6. perch - to rest on / to stay on

Glossary

1. enslaved - made someone slave
2. commercial - money minded
3. contemplate - think deeply about something

Glossary

1. bigotry - intolerance towards others with a different opinion
2. illuminated - light up

Read the statements. Tick the correct words. You can tick more than one.

1. We should develop the ability to learn from _____.

_____ self _____ others _____ books

2. Teachers help me to learn _____ things .

_____ new _____ bad _____ difficult

3. Teach me to appreciate _____.

_____ nature _____ destruction _____ small creatures

4. We should learn to _____ questions.
_____ask _____answer _____discard

Prefix and Suffix

A. Match the suitable prefix and suffix to create new words of your own. One has been done for you.

s.no	Root word	Prefix/ suffix	New word
1.	form	con	conform
2.	Patriot	in	
3.	Diverse	ity	
4.	slaved	ism	
5.	animate	ness	
6.	consumer	en	
7.	naked	ism	

Refer to your dictionary. Add a prefix or suffix to the following words and find their antonyms.

1. privileged -
2. animate -
3. discriminate -
4. empty -
5. communicate -
6. learn -

Read the following sentences carefully and underline the preposition.

1. Julian placed her lunchbox inside her bag.
2. Vinothini left the house before sunrise.
3. Ben saw Daisy playing across the road.
4. Hema keeps all her teddy bears on top of her wardrobe.
5. Divya hid the sweets behind her back.
6. Sudha fell over during the basketball match.
7. Madhusudhan checked to see if his keys had fallen underneath his chair.
8. Mrs Meena asked the children to go into her classroom.
9. After lunch, the children were allowed to play.
10. Saravanan climbed onto the horse.

Fill up the blanks using suitable prepositions on your own.

1. The soldier climbed _____ a horse and rode away.
2. They have been here _____ a long time.
3. Kumaravel has lived in this city _____ 2012.
4. The paper was published _____ an International journal.
5. When will you return _____ home?
6. One _____ the four students wrote the answers correctly.
7. This fruit is _____ the Mexican capital.
8. The head office is _____ Nungambakkam. It is _____ College Road. As you go _____ the station, the office is _____ the right side.
9. The sailors were taken _____ the forest and made to walk _____ 10 miles.
10. The girl standing _____ me was sneezing.

A limerick is a type of a silly poem with five lines. They are often funny or nonsensical. Limericks were made famous by Edward Lear, a famous author who wrote the "Book of Nonsense" in the 1800s. This was an entire book of silly limericks.

How to write a limerick poem?

- ❖ The first, second and fifth lines rhyme with each other and have the same number of syllables (typically 8 or 9).
- ❖ The third and fourth lines rhyme with each other and have the same number of syllables (typically 5 or 6)
- ❖ Limericks often start with the line "There once was a..." or "There was a..."

Fill in the template given for limerick.

There once was a (8 syllable)
_____(8 syllable)
_____(5 syllable)
_____(5 syllable)
_____(8 syllable)

Glossary

1. harsh - rough
2. doth - does
3. whisper - low voice
4. accents - emphasise
5. anxious - feeling worried or showing worry

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 6. grieve | - | be sorrowful |
| 7. depart | - | leave/go |
| 8. endure | - | suffer patiently |
| 9. toiled | - | worked hard |
| 10. vain | - | producing no results |
| 11. stubborn | - | one refusing to change one's opinion |
| 12. strife | - | disagreement |
| 13. eternity | - | endless, no end |

Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. Why should we speak gently?
2. What do you infer about speaking with others from this poem?
3. What are the disadvantages of speaking harshly?
4. Why does the poet tell us to speak gently to young children?
5. How should you speak with old people?

Read the poem and fill in the blanks with the correct option.

1. It is better far to rule _____ by , than _____.
2. Teach it in accents _____ and _____.
3. Let no _____ tone be _____.
4. They may have _____ in _____.
5. The _____, the _____, which it may bring.
6. The _____ of _____ are nearly run.

Listening passages.

Unit 1

Gopal, Varun and Muthu would go swimming in the sea in summer. They would sit down and watch the waves tumbling towards the shore. They'd chase the gulls whenever they saw them flying over the oyster catchers. They'd skim stones if the sea was calm enough – twenty six bounces was Gopal's record – Varun had only ever managed two! Whatever they did, wherever they went, the three of them were always together.

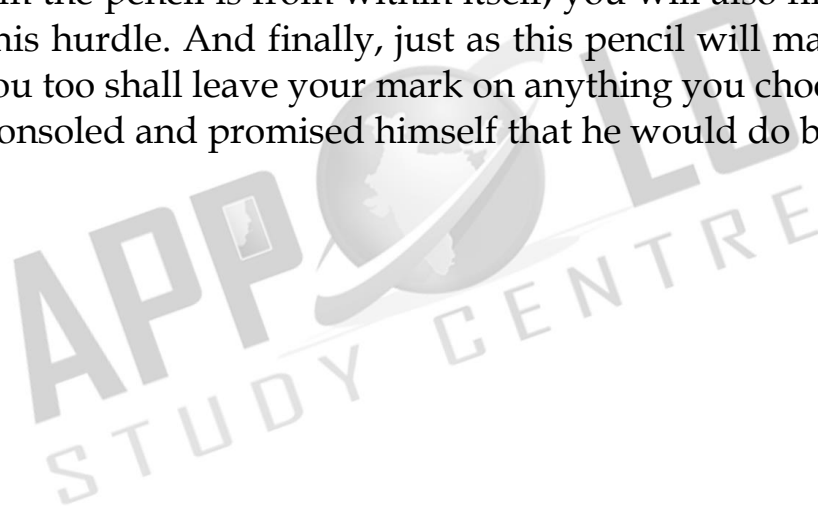
Unit 2

In English we say it is raining cats and dogs when it rains heavily. For the people of Gollamudi in Andhra Pradesh, however, it rained fish! In the early hours of the morning yesterday, people were woken up to a 'rain of fish'. Four to six inches - long fish were found on the roads and in the waterlogged fields of this village. Some of the fish were still alive. News

spread rapidly and soon, people were out collecting the fish. Locals said it was a fish not usually found there. Environmentalists say that very strong winds and gales sometimes carry fish and sea animals along with the water from rivers and canals. They then can come down with the rain many miles away. This is what happened in Gollamudi.

Unit 3

The Tale of The Pencil Raj was upset because he had done poorly in his English test. His grandmother sat with him and gave him a pencil. A puzzled Raj looked at his grandma and said he didn't deserve a pencil after his performance in the test. His grandma explained, 'You can learn a great many things from this pencil because it is just like you. It experiences a painful sharpening, just the way you have experienced the pain of not doing well in your test. However, it will help you be a better student. Just as all the good that comes from the pencil is from within itself, you will also find the strength to overcome this hurdle. And finally, just as this pencil will make its mark on any surface, you too shall leave your mark on anything you choose to.' Raj was immediately consoled and promised himself that he would do better in future.



7TH STD TERM - 2

Adventures of Don Quixote

Glossary

1. knight - a man who served his lord as a mounted soldier in armour.
2. incredible - unbelievable
3. hilarious - amusing, entertaining
4. ogre - monster, giant
5. combat - fighting between armed forces
6. prodigious - impressively great in extent
7. steed - horse that is ridden
8. spur - a device with a small spike or a spiked wheel that is worn on a rider's heel and used for urging a horse forward.

The Last Stone Carver

Glossary

1. congested - overcrowded
2. grunted - made a low sound
3. crouching - sitting on heels
4. determination - firmness to do something
5. serene - calm
6. blurred - became unclear
7. blush - show shyness
8. stumbled - lost balance
9. immobilized - stopped from moving
10. tottered over - moved unsteadily way
11. startled - surprised

Match the tools with art forms

s.no	column A	column B
1	Hammer and chisel	painting
2	Paint brush and palette	sculpture
3	moulds and roll pin	embroidery
4	scissors and paper	pottery
5	Needle and thread	collage

Grammar

Construct meaningful sentences from the table given below.

1.	silence	should should be	be	used in petrol bunks
2.	cars			maintained in libraries hospital etc.
3.	cleanliness			avoided as they cause cavities and toothache.
4.	cell phones			practised at homes as well as in public places,

5.	junk food			parked in no parking area
6.	sweets			avoided as it is bad for health.

Read the news report given below and underline the passive form of verbs.

The police had announced that the State Bank of India was robbed yesterday. Two men entered the bank at 4.30 pm with guns in their hands. Customers and bank clerks were asked to lie down on the floor and one of the bank clerks was made to fill robbers' bags with money. After that the two men left the bank quickly. The police officer said that more than one lakh of rupees was stolen from the bank but nobody was injured. He also added that the robbers would be found soon.

*Wandering Singers

Glossary

1. lute - a kind of stringed musical instrument
2. roam - wander, travel
3. kindred - relations
4. lays - songs, stories
5. tarry - wait, delay
6. fate - destiny, luck

Naya - The Home of Supplementary Chitrakaars

Find their group name and write them in the blanks.

literary art , martial art ,visual art , textile art , performing art

1. Kuchupudi, Bangra, Dandia, _____ performing art _____
2. prose, poetry, drama, novel _____ literary art _____
3. photography, film making, sculpture _____ visual art _____
4. Karate, Kungfu, Capoeira _____ martial art _____
5. weaving , embroidery, carpet designing _____ textile art _____

7TH ENGLISH TERM – III

Journey by Train

Glossary

1.	Proceeded	-	moved
2.	Fertile territory	-	rich vegetated area
3.	locomotive	-	railway engine
4.	horizon	-	the line at which the earth's surface and the sky appear to meet
5.	gazing	-	look steadily
6.	hasty	-	quick
7.	halt	-	stop
8.	acacia	-	a thorny tree
9.	snapped	-	became angry
10.	furious	-	extremely angry
11.	foreseen	-	predicted
12.	obstacle	-	difficulty
13.	hesitation	-	unwilling
14.	conveyance	-	transportation
15.	rapidly	-	quickly
16.	persisted	-	continued
17.	refused	-	not willing
18.	point-blank	-	bluntly
19.	flurried	-	worried
20.	yielded	-	accepted
21.	howdahs	-	a seat for riding on the back of an elephant
22.	carpet bag	-	Mr. Phileas Fogg left London with very little luggage. All his money was in the carpet bag.
23.	perched	-	positioned

Phrasal verbs

Section – A		Section – B	
Phrasal verbs		Meanings	
1.	set out	-	to go somewhere for a short break or holiday
2.	pick up	-	to begin a journey
3.	get away	-	to enter a bus, a train or a plane
4.	see off	-	to leave a bus, a train or a plane
5.	get into	-	to go to the station to say good bye to someone
6.	get off	-	to get someone from a place

Glossary

1. Star to steer - the north star is the pole star which tells the sailor where North is and thus they can steer the ship correctly
2. flung - threw
3. spume - sea foam
4. vagrant - wandering
5. whetted - sharpened
6. yarn - A long or rambling story especially one that impossible
7. flurried - worried
8. rover - wanderer
9. trick - a period of stay on the ship after the voyage
10. phenomena - events
11. trembling - shaking
12. terrified - frightened
13. tossed - thrown about
14. quenched - satisfied by drinking
15. poured out - expressed freely
16. hardship - severe suffering
17. witnessed - observed

Sindbad - My first Voyage

Match the following

- | Column A | Column B |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. green island | in the cave 5 |
| 2. Mihrjan | huge fish 1 |
| 3. Sindbad the Sailor | the king 2 |
| 4. Sindbad the Porter | voyager 3 |
| 5. slaves | poor listener 4 |

A Story of Self Sacrifice and Bravery

Glossary

1. hijacked - illegally seized control of an aircraft, ship, etc.
2. calamity - a sudden event causing great damage or distress
3. assaulted - attacked violently

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|--|
| 4. | frustration | - | the feeling of annoyance when one's actions are prevented from progressing or succeeding |
| 5. | inflicted | - | caused something unpleasant to be suffered by |
| 6. | disaster | - | a sudden misfortune, catastrophe |
| 7. | pressurizing something | - | persuading or forcing someone into doing |
| 8. | performance | - | doing something to a specified standard |
| 9. | achievement | - | attainment, success |

Phrasal verb

Match the phrasal verb in column A with their meaning in column B.

- | A | B |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. fight or flight | escaping as rapidly as possible 3 |
| 2. put to flight | among the best of a particular group 4 |
| 3. take flight | to defend oneself or to run away 5 |
| 4. flight of fancy | to cause someone to flee 6 |
| 5. have a nice flight | to flee or run away 7 |
| 6. in full flight | an imaginative but unrealistic idea 1 |
| 7. top-flight | enjoy your flight 2 |

Glossary

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | instantaneous | - | happening or done immediately |
| 2. | flickered | - | shone unsteadily |
| 3. | strive | - | make great effort |
| 4. | ingrained | - | firmly established and hard to change |

Read the following article about the amazing similarities between the assassination of John F. Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln; then underline the passive forms.

Abraham Lincoln was elected to Congress in 1846. Voters elected John F. Kennedy to Congress in 1946.

Lincoln was elected president in 1860. Voters elected Kennedy president in 1960.

Both men were particularly concerned with civil rights.

Both wives lost their children while living in the White House.

Lincoln was shot on a Friday. Someone shot Kennedy on a Friday.

Lincoln was shot in the head. The gunman shot Kennedy in the head.

Lincoln's secretary was called Kennedy. Kennedy's secretary was called Lincoln.

Lincoln was assassinated by a Southerner. A Southerner assassinated Kennedy.

Lincoln was succeeded by a Southerner named Johnson. A Southerner named Johnson succeeded Kennedy.

Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Lincoln, was born in 1808.

Lyndon Johnson, who succeeded Kennedy, was born in 1908.

John Wilkes Booth, who assassinated Lincoln, was born in 1839. Lee Harvey Oswald, who assassinated Kennedy, was born in 1939.

Both assassins were known by their three names and both names are composed of fifteen letters.

Lincoln was shot at a theatre named "Ford". The gunman shot Kennedy in a car called a "Lincoln" that the company Ford made.

Booth ran from the theatre and was caught in a warehouse. Oswald ran from a warehouse and the police caught him in a theatre.

Booth was assassinated before his trial. Someone assassinated Oswald before his trial.

8TH ENGLISH

Glossary

1. self-centred (adj) - concerned with the self
2. disdain (n) - feeling of contempt or scorn
3. muck-heap (n) - heap
4. grub (n) - food
5. magistrate (n) - a judicial officer with limited authority to administer and enforce the law.
6. disgrace (n) - the state of being dishonored, or covered with same
7. ignorant (adj) - unaware
8. consoled (v) - comforted (someone) in the time of grief, disappointment
9. suspected (v) - believed to be a cause or at fault
10. flutter (v) - to flap or wave quickly but irregularly
11. confined (v) - restricted, kept in a limited space or area
12. panic (adj) - frightened
13. cruel (adj) - merciless or heartless
14. gravely (adv) - in a grave or serious manner

Synonym

1. Nice fun **indeed**
a. infact b. doubtedly c. fine
2. The poor woman is in a **panic**.
a. fear b. grid c. crass
3. The mother **consoled** her little girl.
a. pretended b. comforted c. left
4. You are always **self-centred**.
a. egostic b. generous c. heroic
5. What is the secret you are **whispering**?
a. rumour b. murmur c. louder

Antonyms

6. Delight × sorrow
7. Disgrace × glory
8. Careless × careful
9. Secret × public
10. confine × release

Homophone

Homophones are words with same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling.

For example:

new - knew
hole - whole
knight - night
see - sea

a. Pick out the correct homophone.

1. I am not _____ to drink soda. (aloud, **allowed**)
2. The wind _____ the leaves. (blue, **blew**)
3. I will _____ my friend. (meat, **meet**)
4. He will play the _____ in the second play. (**role**, roll)
5. I have _____ the movie already. (scene, **seen**)

b. Choose the correct homophone.

1. Every morning my father likes to look at the _____ on the grass.
a. due b. **dew**
2. Chennai is the _____ of Tamilnadu.
a. capitol b. **capital**
3. I was very _____ last weekend because my friends went to the village without informing me.
a. **bored** b. board
4. The cat caught the _____ of a mouse.
a. **scent** b. cent
5. The _____ rises in the east.
a. son b. **sun**

Abbreviation and Acronyms

a. Abbreviation:

An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase.

Example: PM - Prime Minister

ATM	Automated Teller Machine
GB	Giga Byte
PC	Personal Computer
CEO	Chief Educational Officer
EMIS	Education Management Information System
IAS	Indian Administrative Service

NMMS	National Means cum Merit Scholarship
SBI	State Bank of India
OTP	One Time Password
IFSC	Indian Financial System Code
PDF	Portable Document Format
LED	Light Emitting Diode
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
GST	Goods and Services Tax

b. Acronyms:

An acronym is a shortened form of a phrase and is usually made up of the initial letters of that phrase.

For example : NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Example

AVADI	Armoured Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India
RAM	Random Access Memory
ROM	Read-Only Memory
NEET	National Eligibility cum Entrance Test
UDISE	Unified District Information System for Education
PAN	Permanent Account Number
WHO	World Health Organization
NEWS	North, East, West and South.
SIM	Subscriber Identification Module
LAN	Local Area Network
VAT	Value Added Tax

Expand the following:

EKG	
ILO	
SCERT	
IIT	
ISRO	
FIR	
UNESCO	
UNICEF	
NASA	
AIDS	
ADHD	
UFO	
FAQ	

GRAMMAR

Parts of Speech

Noun:

Noun is a word used as the name of a person, Place, or thing.

Example:

Person - Akbar
Place - Chennai
Thing - Computer
Animal - Dog

Pronoun:

Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

Example:

I, We, You, He, She, It, They, Me, Us, Him, Her, Them.

Verb:

Verb is a word used to express an action or state.

Example:

come, read, speak, write, learn, am, is, was, are, have, had, do, does, did.

Adverb:

Adverb is a word that describes or modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Example:

very, beautifully, cleverly, quickly, quite, possibly, never, often.

Adjective:

Adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun.

Example:

beautiful, intelligent, good, bad, clever, little, honest, some, great, large.

Preposition:

Preposition is a word placed before with noun or a pronoun to show the relation of the noun or pronoun to something else.

Example:

in, of, at, on, by, for, from, out, to, up, with, about, into.

Conjunction:

Conjunction is a word used to join words or sentences.

Example:

and, but, because, or, so, still, if, as, before, though, neither...nor
so that, either...or,

Interjection:

Interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feeling.

Example:

Alas, Wow, Hurrah, Oh, Hello, Ah, Hush, Bravo.

NOUN

Noun

Noun is a word used as the name of a person, place, thing, animal or an idea.

Types of nouns: Proper noun, Common noun, Collective noun, Abstract noun, Material noun.

- **Proper noun** is the name of the particular person or place.
Example: Hari, Akbar, Stephen, Kayal, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.
- **Common noun** is a name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind.
Example: boy, girl, woman, tree, animal, school, student, teacher.
- **Collective noun** is the name of a number of persons or things taken together.
Example: police, army, crowd, people, team, nation, family.
- **Abstract noun** is usually the name of a quality, action, or state.
Example: Quality-Kindness, honesty Action- laughter, hatred. State- Youth.
- **Material noun** is the name of a raw material of a product.
Example: gold, silver, fiber, diamond, wood, clay, cotton.

a. Pick out the words from the list and put them appropriately in the table.

David, Madurai, parrot, happiness, book, thought, green, tiger, Trichy, computer, Narayanan, fan, sister, Kalam, woman, pencil, Bharathi, problem, brother, Mumbai, swan, elephant, Vijay, solution, success, school, convent.

Person	Place	Thing	Animals	Ideas/ fellings

b. Read the following paragraph and pick out the different types of nouns and put them in the table.

Hobby is an activity that we enjoy doing in our free time. It keeps us busy in our leisure time. People choose their hobby on the basis of their interests and personality. Do you know what Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's hobby was?

Proper noun	Common noun	Collective noun	Abstract noun

c. Fill in the blanks with the suitable collective noun.

(Choir, shower, bowl, flock, cup, pair, swarm, bunch, herd, bottle)

1. a _____ herd _____ of cows
2. a _____ flock _____ of birds
3. a _____ choir _____ of singers
4. a _____ bottle _____ of milk
5. a _____ cup _____ of tea
6. a _____ swarm _____ of ants
7. a _____ bunch _____ of grapes
8. a _____ bowl _____ of rice
9. a _____ pair _____ of shoes
10. a _____ shower _____ of rain

Pronoun

Shoba always loves dancing. She wants to go to dance school.

In the above example, the word 'she' replaces the noun 'Shoba'. So the word 'she' is a pronoun.

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
I	me	my	mine
We	us	our	ours
You	you	your	yours
They	them	their	theirs
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
It	It	its	its

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun
<p>A subject pronoun is a personal pronoun that is used as the subject of a verb.</p> <p><i>I, We, You, He, She, It, They</i></p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>She is my friend. It is my dog. They are reading</p>	<p>An object pronoun is a type of personal pronoun that replaces a noun with an object.</p> <p><i>Me, Us, You, Him, Her, It, Them</i></p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>The painting is done by me. He called them. I will give you a book.</p>

List out the transitive and intransitive verbs in following words.

(come, buy, teach, learn, arrive, sing, run, draw, jump, write).

Incorrect	Correct	Usage
I cannot cope up with this pressure.	I cannot cope with this pressure.	The meaning of cope is to manage. Cope is followed by the preposition 'with', and never followed by 'up'.
He has grey hairs.	He has grey hair.	All the hair on one's head is considered uncountable and so, 'hairs' is almost always incorrect.
What is the time in your watch?	What is the time by your watch?	In your watch is incorrect. Use by to ask time.

The Woman on Platform 8

Glossary

1. inferno (n) – region that resembles hell
2. heaving (v) – to raise or lift with force
3. dismally (adv) – cheerless
4. serenity (n) – reverence
5. encounter (v) – brief meeting
6. clutched (v) – grasped (something) tightly
7. imposing (adj) – grand and impressive in appearance
8. embarrassed (v) – felt awkward, self-conscious, or ashamed
9. nuisance (n) – causing inconvenience or annoyance
10. staggered (v) – walked or moved unsteadily, as if about to fall
11. wagging (v) – move rapidly to and fro
12. resentfully (adv) – feeling or expressing bitterness or indignation at having been treated unfairly
13. grinning (v) – smiling broadly
14. squatting (v) – crouch or sit with one's knees bent and one's heels close to or touching the back of one's thighs
15. hustling (v) – push roughly; jostle
16. shrieked (v) – uttered a high-pitched piercing sound
17. mowed (v) – moved slowly into the crowded station
18. patronizing (adj) – treat in a way that is apparently kind
19. obviously (adv) – in a way that is easily perceived or understood; clearly
20. jolted (v) – moved with sudden jerk

a. Choose the best answer.

1. Satish's mother handed to her son _____.
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| a. bag of pencil | b. bag of vegetables |
| c. big box of chocolates | d. cricket ball |

2. The train would come at _____.
 a. one o' clock b. **twelve o' clock**
 c. two o' clock d. eleven o' clock
3. The strange lady gave _____ to Arun.
 a. coffee and vadai b. tea and bajji
 c. **tea and samosas** d. black tea and cake
4. Arun was sitting on platform _____.
 a. no. 7 b. **no. 8** c. no. 4 d. no. 3
5. Satish and Arun were _____ years old boys.
 a. 12 b. 11 c. **13** d. 10

b. Match the following.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. woman in white | - | mother of Satish 5 |
| 2. train | - | boy of same age 4 |
| 3. bowler | - | dressed simply 1 |
| 4. Satish | - | waves of stream 2 |
| 5. spectacles | - | Arun 3 |

c. Identify the character.

1. I am glad to know that. sathish s mother
2. Are you all alone, my son? woman in white saree
3. sYes, I am going to school. arun
4. He is one of my friends. satish
5. Goodbye mother. Satish and arun

Hobby Turns into a Successful Career

Section-I

-R.K.Narayanan.

“It is important to always learn and improve our hobbies”.

About R.K.Narayan:

Rasipuram krishnaswami Narayanaswami was an “Indian writer” known for his fictional South Indian town of “Malgudi”.

Glossary:

1. unique (adj) - distinctive / uncommon
2. exhaust (v) - tire out
3. energises (v) - give energy
4. passionate (adj) - intense/ heartfelt
5. accurately (adv) - exactly
6. fiction (n) - imaginative writing
7. spare (adj) - extra

b. Choose the correct answer.

1. Mani imagined a world with _____.
a. music and musicians b. building and sculptures
c. **magic and magicians**
2. When Mani started writing things, he was unable to _____.
a. describe them accurately b. describe them fluently
c. **describe them imaginatively**
3. Mani feels writing is like _____.
a. **painting the voice** b. engraving the voice
c. designing the voice

Section -II

-Ajay Kumar Garg

Glossary:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. impairment (n) | - disability |
| 2. miniature (adj) | - very small of its kind |
| 3. accomplished (adj) | - fulfilled |
| 4. magnifying (adj) | - enhanceing |
| 5. exhibited (v) | - show or reveal |
| 6. revitalise (v) | - re-energise |

Section -III

-Ilavazhagi

Glossary:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. accommodates (n) | - sufficient space for |
| 2. trophies (n) | - a decorative cup given as a token of victory |
| 3. shattered (v) | - break , damage or destroyed |

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Mani's grandfather noticed it and helped him by reading _____bed time stories_____.
2. Ajay mastered the techniques of _____painting_____.
3. Ilavazhagi won her first match against _____her father_____.

B. Choose correct synonyms for the italic word.

- Writing is a *unique* hobby
a. common b. beneficial c. uncommon
d. **separate**
- Ajay started to paint *happily*
a. depressed b. **joyfully** c. unhappily d. sadly
- Miniature paintings *depict* Indian culture.
a. warp b. **portray** c. twist d. falsify

C. Choose correct antonyms for the italic word.

- Ajay *suffered* an injury.
a. sorrow b. **endure** c. hurt d. mourn
- Ajay *mastered* the techniques of painting.
a. skilled b. proficient c. **unskilled** d. experienced
- Ilavazhagi *won* world championship in 2008.
a. win b. succeed c. **lost** d. well-skilled

Singular and Plural

We have seen how to form plural from singular for certain nouns and now we are going to see the other forms of plurals.

1. Some nouns become plural when we change the vowels.

Singular	Plural
man	men
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
goose	geese

2. 'us' changes into 'i'

Singular	Plural
cactus	cacti
fungus	fungi
syllabus	syllabi

3. 'is' changes into 'es'

Singular	Plural
hypothesis	hypotheses
oasis	oases
crisis	crises

4. 'um' changes into 'a'

Singular	Plural
bacterium	bacteria
medium	media
curriculum	curricula

5. Add 's' to the first word in hyphenated word.

Singular	Plural
passer-by	passers-by
sister-in-law	sisters-in-law
brother-in-law	brothers-in-law
runner-up	runners-up

6. Some nouns have same form for singular and plural.

Singular	Plural
deer	deer
fish	fish
hair	hair
furniture	furniture
luggage	luggage

Write the plural form of the given words

	Singular	Plural
1.	food	food
2.	radius	radii
3.	governor - general	Governors general
4.	syllabus	syllabi
5.	datum	data
6.	Commender-in-chief	Commanders in chief
7.	thesis	theses
8.	forum	fora
9.	cattle	cattle
10.	genius	geniuses

Compound words

Compound words are formed when two or more words are put together to form a new word with a new meaning.

Some important compound words using (NOUN + NOUN)

Noun	Noun	Compound words
head	master	head master
key	board	key board
cell	phone	cell phone
eye	sight	eye sight
home	work	home work
moon	light	moon light
note	book	notebook

Some important compound words using (GERUND + NOUN)

Gerund	Noun	Compound word
dining	hall	dining hall
washing	machine	washing machine
waiting	hall	waiting hall
driving	school	driving school
walking	stick	walking stick
drawing	room	drawing room
calling	bell	calling bell
baking	soda	baking soda

Some important compound words using (NOUN + VERB)

Noun	Verb	Compound word
snow	fall	snow fall
car	park	car park
book	mark	book mark
sun	set	sun set
cat	walk	cat walk
rain	fall	rain fall
hair	cut	hair cut
tooth	ache	toothache

A. Match the following compound words and write them:

First word	Second word	New word
match	mark	
air	cut	
blood	port	
Pop	machine	
sky	bank	
hair	blue	
book	corn	
sewing	box	

B. Choose the best answer to make a compound word

1. Which can be placed after 'soft'?
a. play b. **ware** c. run d. cycle
2. Which can be placed before 'light'?
a. try b. **sun** c. horse d. cat
3. Which can be placed after 'safe'?
a. chair b. guard c. shop d. van
4. Which can be placed after 'blue'?
a. cane b. print c. see d. land
5. Which can be placed after 'water'?
a. food b. stick c. fall d. out

GRAMMAR

Adjective

An adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun.

Kinds of Adjectives

Adjectives of Quality

show the kind or quality of a person or thing.

Example:

- Kolkata is a large city.
- He is an honest man.
- The foolish old crow tried to sing.
- This is the Grammar of the English language.

Adjectives of Quality answer the question : Of what kind ?

Adjectives of Quantity

Describe the quantity of something.

Example:

- I ate some rice.
- He showed much patience.
- He has little intelligence.
- We have had enough exercise.
- He has lost all his wealth.
- You have no sense.
- He did not eat any rice.
- Take great care of your health.

- He claimed his half share of the booty.
- There has not been sufficient rain this year.
- The whole sum was expended.

Adjectives of Quantity answer the question: How much?

Adjectives of Number

Show how many persons or things are meant, or in what order a person or thing stands.

Example:

- Each hand has five fingers.
- Few cats like cold water.
- There are no pictures in this book.
- I have taught you many things.
- All men must die.
- Here are some ripe mangoes.
- Most boys like cricket.
- There are several mistakes in your exercise.
- Sunday is the first day of the week.

Demonstrative adjectives

Point to "which" noun or pronoun you're speaking about. These four words will help you spot demonstrative adjectives -this, that, these, those.

Example:

- This lady is stronger than Maha.
- That boy is industrious.
- These books are good.
- Those girls must be encouraged.

Demonstrative Adjectives answer the question: Which?

Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative adjectives pose a question. They need a noun or pronoun by their side.

Example:

- What manner of man is he?
- Which way shall we go?
- Whose book is this?

Degrees of comparison

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
fast	fast	fast
faster	faster	faster
fastest	fastest	fastest
tall	tall	tall
taller	taller	taller
tallest	tallest	tallest
small	small	small

For most one syllable adjectives you make the comparative form by adding -er and -est for superlative form.

Monosyllabic adjectives

Adjective	comparative	superlative
tall	taller	tallest
long	longer	longest
fast	faster	fastest

If the adjective already ends in e, you just add -r.

One syllable adjectives ending in e

Ajective	Comparative	Superlative
large	larger	largest
wide	wider	widest

For some adjectives you need to double the last letter before you add -er. You do this when the last three letters of the word have the pattern consonant-vowel-consonant.

One syllable adjectives that need a double letter

Ajective	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest

For adjectives ending in y, you make the comparative form by changing the y to an i, then adding -er.

Adjectives ending in y

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
happy	happier	happiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest

Disyllabic Words

For most words with two syllables or more, you make the comparative form by adding the word more before the adjective.

Two syllable adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
important	more important	most important

The exceptional case

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	Least
far	farther(further)	farthest(furthest)
late	later (latter)	latest (last)
much/many	more	Most

a. Fill in the blanks

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
tall		
	smater	
		largest
big		
	later \ latter	

Let's compare two things.

1. Which is faster? A train or a plane?
2. Which is cheaper? Gold or Silver?
3. Which is larger? City or village?
4. Which is bigger? A sea or an ocean?
5. Which is taller? A giraffe or a camel?

Let's compare three things.

- A donkey - a horse - an elephant (strong)
 - A donkey is strong.
 - A horse is stronger than a donkey.
 - An elephant is the strongest.
1. Town - city - village (quiet)
 2. Istanbul - Moscow - London (populated)
 3. Windy weather - warm weather - rainy weather (good)

4. Ocean - river - lake (deep)
5. The USA - Russia - Spain (large)
6. The Mahanadi - The Cauvery - The Ganga (long)
7. Chennai - Hyderabad - Bangaluru (modern)
8. Giraffe - Horse - goat (tall)
9. Elephant - Cat - Dog (strong)
10. Maharastra - Tamilnadu - Rajasthan (hot)

My Hobby: Reading

-Arunachalam chandrashekaran.

Glossary:

1. Breeding - procreation
2. rational - intelligence
3. ajar - slightly open
4. cackle - informal laugh
5. constructing - establish / create
6. vigorous - powerful

Good Books

-Edger guest

Glossary:

1. hesitate (v) - pause before saying or doing something
2. fatalities (n) - an occurrence of death by accident
3. restricted (v) - limited extend
4. pursuit (n) - search
5. encroachment (n) - to advance beyond usual limits
6. preservation (n) - protection

Sir Issac Newton - The Ingenious Scientist

-Nathaniel Hawthorne

Section-I

Glossary:

1. ingenuity (n) - the ability to invent things / creativity
2. contrived (v) - created / invented
3. apprentice (v) - works for someone to learn skill
4. acquiring (v) - getting knowledge or skill
5. pried (v) - investigated
6. hopper (n) - funnel shaped bins for feeding grains into mills
7. enchanted (v) - delighted
8. miniature (adj) - very small model
9. curiosity (n) - eagerness
10. accustomed (v) - something familiar with
11. gazing (v) - looking steadily and intently
12. ceased (v) - stopped

Prefix and Suffix

Prefix:

A prefix is an affix which is placed before the root word. Adding it to the beginning of one word changes it into another word. For example, when the prefix un-is added to the word happy, it creates the new word unhappy.

Prefix	Root word	New Word
re-	write	rewrite
bi-	cycle	bicycle
un-	expected	unexpected

Prefix	Root word	New Word
Re-	Again	rewrite
Un-	Not	Unkind
Pre-	Before	Pre reading
Dis-	not	Disrespect
Im-	not	impossible
Non-	not	nonsense
Mis-	wrong	misbehave

a. Underline the prefix in each word in the boxes

unlock	unlock	unlock	unlock	unlock	unlock
rewrite	rewrite	rewrite	rewrite	rewrite	rewrite

Suffix

A suffix is an affix which is placed after the root word. These suffixes change the meaning or grammatical function of a root word.

Root word	Suffix	New Word
happy	-ness	happiness
colour	-ful	colourful
friend	-ship	friendship

Example:

fat + er =fatter drive + ing =driving change + able = changeable

use +less = useless beauty +ful =beautiful lie +ing = lying

b. Pick a suitable prefix and suffix from the given box and complete the following words.

able ,ful, ly, sub, ion, un, tri, re, im, mis

_____ call	_____ call
comfort_____	comfort_____
_____ category	_____ category
_____ understand	_____ understand
_____ proper	_____ proper

Syllabification

Syllabification

Syllabification is the act, process, or method of forming or dividing words into syllables. It is splitting of words according to the syllables or unit of sounds or vowel sounds.

It has six types. They are:

1. Monosyllabic
2. Disyllabic (or) Bisyllabic
3. Trisyllabic
4. Tetrasyllabic
5. Pentasyllabic
6. Polysyllabic (or) Multisyllabic.

The process of dividing words into smaller parts or syllables is called 'Syllabification'.

Monosyllabic Words:

Words having only one syllable.		
act	cat	book
head	see	all
tongue	plot	steel
wish	one	school
break	rhythm	make
life	ball	bat

Disyllabic (or) Bisyllabic Words:

Words having only two syllable.		
a-gain	rub-ber	be-side
in-stead	de-lay	wo-men
pur-pose	pro-gramme	van-quish
out-break	mo - ral	di- rect
co-ward	en-ding	care - ful
sus-pect	lead-er	re- joice

Trisyllabic Words :

Words having only three syllable.		
beau-ti-ful	to-mor-row	po-pu-lar
in-ten-tion	per-mi-ssion	e-ffec-tive
lu-per-cal	mu-ti-ny	le-ga-cy

be-lov-ed	de-part-ment	for-tu-nate
be-ne-fit	as-sem-bly	con-si-der
e-le-ment	tra-di-tion	im-pli-cit

Tetra syllabic Words :

Words having only four syllable.		
u-su-al-ly	mi-li-ta-ry	in-tel-li-gent
e-co-no-my	in-he-ri-ted	se-cu-ri-ty
lo-ca-li-ty	e-qua-li-ty	pub-li-ci-ty
mo-ra-li-ty	im-me-di-ate	ki-lo-me-ter
oc-cu-pa-tion	gen-er-a-tion	tech-no-lo-gy
mul-ti-me-dia	u-ni-ver-sity	par-ti-cu-lar

Penta syllabic Words :

Words having only five syllable.		
ex-a-mi-na-tion	com-mu-ni-ca-tion	i-ma-gi-na-tion
qua-li-fi-ca-tion	re-pre-sen-ta-tion	spe-ci-fi-ca-tion
par-ti-ci-pa-tion	in-ter-pre-ta-tion	e-va-lu-a-tion
de-ter-mi-na-tion	ac-com-mo-da-tion	re-pre-sen-ta-tive
mo-di-fi-ca-tion	per-so-na-li-ty	jus-ti-fi-ca-tion
in-i-ti-a-tive	fun-da-men-tal-ly	ne-go-ti-a-tion

Polysyllabic Words :

Words having only five syllable.		
au-tho-ri-ta-ri-an	in-fe-ri-o-ri-ty	per-son-i-fi-ca-tion
con-sti-tu-tion-al-ly	dis-qua-li-fi-ca-tion	syl-lab-i-fi-ca-tion
en-cy-clo-pe-di-a	au-to-bi-o-gra-phy	hu-ma-ni-ta-ri-an
au-di-o-vi-su-al	in-com-pre-hen-si-ble	he-ter-o-ge-ne-ous
i-den-ti-fi-ca-tion	phy-si-o-the-ra-pist	un-de-li-ve-ra-ble
in-ter-ro-ga-to-ry	sub-sti-tu-tion-a-ry	mis-pro-nun-ci-a-tion

a. Syllabify the following words

1. education
2. school
3. college
4. English
5. opportunity
6. friend
7. teacher
8. simultaneously
9. laboratory
10. beneficiary

Grammar

Prepositions

Prepositions:

Preposition is a word or phrase that connects a noun or pronoun to a verb or adjective in a sentence.

Common Prepositions: in, on, at, to, with, during, before, after

Prepositions of time

Time prepositions include: at, on, in, before and after. They are used to help indicate when something happened, happens or will happen.

Prepositions of time examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification.

- I was born **on** July 4, 1982.
- I was born **in** 1982.
- I was born **at** exactly 2 a.m.
- I was born two minutes **before** my twin brother.
- I was born **after** the Great War ended.
- I first met John **in** 1987.
- It's always cold **in** January
- Easter falls **in** spring each year.
- The Second World War occurred **in** the 20th century.
- We eat breakfast **in** the morning.

a. Fill in the blanks by using correct preposition.

1. We go to school on Mondays, but not on Sunday.
2. Christmas falls on 25th December.
3. Buy me a present for my birthday.
4. Families often argue before Christmas time.
5. I work faster at night.
6. Her shift finished at 7 p.m.

Modal Verbs

A modal is a type of helping verb that is used to express: ability, possibility, permission or obligation like must shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, dare, need.

Modal phrases (or semi-modals) are used to express the same things as modals, but are a combination of helping verbs and the preposition ought to, used to.

How to use:

Circle the modal verbs in the list given in the box.

shall should will have to would can need to
could may ought to might dare used need

We use modal verbs to show if we believe something is certain, probable or possible (or not).

We also use modals to do things like talking about ability, asking permission making
They **may come** by car.

Impossibility

We use the negative can't or cannot to show that something is not possible.

- That can't be true.
- You cannot be serious.
- We use couldn't/could not to talk about the past.
- We knew it could not be true.
- He was obviously joking. He could not be serious.

Probability

We use the modal **must** to show we are sure something to be true and we have reasons for our belief.

- It's getting dark. It **must be** quite late.
- You haven't eaten all day. You **must be** hungry.

Permission:

We use **can** to ask for permission to do something.

- **Can I** ask a question, please?
- **Can we go** home now?
- **could** is more formal and polite than **can**
- **Could I ask** a question please?
- **Could we go** home now?

Instructions and requests

We use **could you** and **would you** as polite ways of telling or asking someone to do something.

Can I ...? Can you ...? Could I ... Could you ...? and so on.

The **negative** form is **can't** in spoken English and **cannot** in written English.

We sometimes say **cannot**, but it is very **emphatic**.

The negative form of could is **couldn't** in spoken English and **could not** in written English.

We sometimes say **could not**.

We use **can** and **can't**.

Modal	Meaning	Example
can	to express ability	I can speak a little Russian.
can	to request permission	Can I open the window?
may	to express possibility	I may be home late.
may	to request permission	May I sit down, please?
must	to express obligation	I must go now.
must	to express strong belief	She must be over 90 years old.
should	to give advice	You should stop smoking.
would	to request or offer	Would you like a cup of tea?
would	in if-sentences	If I were you, I would say sorry.
can	to express ability	I can speak a little Russian.
can	to request permission	Can I open the window?

I. Use polite request when we seek help from others.

a. Fill in the blanks using would you or could you.

1. ___would___ you ___ please close the door?
2. ___could___ you ___ please open the window?
3. ___would___ you ___ mind going to the back bench?
4. ___could___ you ___ please bring some water for me?

b.

Correct	Incorrect	Explanation
I cannot say if he has passed the exam or not.	I cannot say whether he has passed the exam or not.	'Whether' is followed by 'or'
Hardly had she seen her aunt when she stopped fighting.	Hardly had she seen her aunt than she stopped fighting.	'Hardly' is always followed by 'than'.

Making Life Worth While
- George Eliot

Glossary:

grace (n)	-	elegance, charm
aspiration (n)	-	a hope or ambition of achieving something, desire, wish
courage (n)	-	bravery, valour
gleam (n)	-	shine brightly
glimpse (n)	-	glance, quick look
worthwhile (adj)	-	valuable, purposeful
heritage (n)	-	inheritance



The Three Questions
- Leo Tolstoy

Section -I

Glossary:

- proclaimed (v) - announced officially
- absorbed (v) - took in or soaked up
- renowned (v) - famous, eminent, distinguished, prominent
- affairs (n) - event, incident
- moaning (v) - sob, cry
- unfasten (v) - undo, disconnect, untie, disjoin
- revived (v) - restored to life or consciousness
- crouched (v) - bent, stopped (down)
- threshold (n) - doorstep , entrance
- seized (v) - snatched , grabbed, held of suddenly and forcibly
- ambush (n) - surprise attack, trap, entrap, pounce on

Match the words in column 'A' with their meanings in column 'B'

physician	-	bring back
restore	-	surprise attack
repent	-	medical practitioner
ambush	-	regret
physician	-	bring back
restore	-	surprise attack

My Reminiscence

-Rabindranath Tagore

Glossary:

- ineffable (adj) - beyond expression too great to be expressed
- languid (adj) - moving slowly
- plaintive (adj) - sounding sad
- ministrations (n) - the act of helping or caring
- wrought (v) - caused
- clustering (v) - forming a group
- belching (v) - to let air come up
- veritable (adj) - more exciting
- garb (n) - clothes

Vocabulary

Clipped Words

Clipping is the word formation process which consists in the reduction of a word to one of its parts. These words are called clipped words.

advertisement	- ad
automobile	- auto
cabriolet	- cab
examination	- exam
fanatic	- fan
gasoline	- gas
gymnasium	- gym
hamburger	- burger
influenza	- flu
laboratory	- lab luncheon - lunch
mathematics	- math
memorandum	- memo
moving picture	- movie
pantaloon	- pants
photograph	- photo
refrigerator	- fridge
university	- varsity
zoological park	- zoo
telephone	- phone

a. Find out the clipped words for the following.

1. aeroplane - plane
2. microphone - phone
3. exhibition - exhibit
4. kilogram - kilo
5. cafeteria - cafe

b. Find and use the clipped words in your own sentence.

1. photograph - photo
2. gymnasium - gym
3. luncheon - lunch
4. advertisement - ad
5. zoological park - zoo

Blends

A blend word or a blend is a word formed from parts of two or more other words.

binary + digit	= bit
breakfast + lunch	= brunch
camera + recorder	= camcorder
electro + execute	= electrocute
electronic + mail	= email

mechanics + electronics	=	mechatronics
motor + pedals	=	moped
motor + hotel	=	motel
news + broadcast	=	newscast
smoke + fog	=	smog
Spanish + English	=	Spanglish
vital + amine	=	vitamin

a. Find out the clipped words for the following.

1. international + police - interpol
2. helicopter + pad - helipad
3. motor + hotel -motel
4. education + satellite - edusat
5. electronic + commerce - e comeerce

Idioms

An idiom (also called idiomatic expression) is an expression, word or phrase that has a figurative meaning conventionally understood by native speakers. This meaning is different from the literal meaning of the idiom's individual elements. In other words, idioms don't mean exactly what the words say. They have, however, hidden meaning.

Example: "Kick the bucket".

The meaning of the expression is different from the literal meaning or definition of the word of which it is made. The meaning is used figuratively - "to die". Here are some interesting idioms.

Food Idioms

1. **Bad Egg** - A dishonest or ill-behaved person.

Example: He was a bad egg.

2. **A piece of cake** - A task that can be accomplished very easily.

Example: English is a piece of cake.

a couch potato	- an idle person	big cheese	- an important person
a smart cookie	- a clever person	bread and butter	- the necessities

Sport Idioms

1. The ball is in your court - It is your turn to make a decision.

Example: I've done more than my share in this partnership. The ball is in your court to decide what happens next.

2. Saved by the bell - Saved by a last minute intervention.

Example: The accused was saved by the bell otherwise the judge would have pronounced the sentence today itself.

1. to strike out - to fail at something
2. jump for joy - happy
3. on the ball - fully aware and in control of a situation
4. front runner - expected to win or succeed

Number Idioms

1. On cloud nine - Blissfully happy.

Example: The grandmother was on cloud nine to see her grandson after a long time.

2. At sixes and sevens - confused or in a state of disorder.

Example: The government were at sixes and sevens over what to do about the unemployment rate.

- one-horse town - very small town or village
- take five - take a short break
- seventh heaven - very happy about something
- perfect ten - completely perfect Colours Idioms

1. **Caught red-handed** - to catch someone in the act of doing something.

Example: He was caught red-handed while stealing those candy bars.

2. **Black sheep** - to be the outcast, odd one out, unlike the others.

Example: Rachel is the black sheep in the team.

- out of the blue - randomly, surprisingly
- once in a blue moon - very rarely
- out of the blue - randomly, surprisingly
- once in a blue moon - very rarely

Animal Idioms

1. At a snail's pace - Moving very slowly.

Example: Traffic is moving at a snail's pace.

2. let the cat out of the bag - reveal a secret.

Example: Who let the cat out of the bag about the surprise party?

- the lion's share - the biggest part
- watch like a hawk - watching carefully
- fish out of water - very comfortable
- mad as a hornet - extremely angry

Match with the meanings for the following Idioms.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. a piece of cake | - Moving very slowly 4 |
| 2. on cloud nine | - easy 1 |
| 3. perfect ten | - Blissfully happy 2 |
| 4. at a snail's pace | - someone who is cherished above all others |
| 5. apple of my eye | - completely perfect 3 |

Fill in the blanks with the meanings for the following Idioms.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. take five _____ | 6. a couch potato _____ |
| 2. pieces of eight _____ | 7. the lion's share _____ |
| 3. black and blue _____ | 8. in black and white _____ |
| 4. wild goose chase _____ | 9. drop the ball _____ |
| 5. seventh _____ | 10. cat's meow _____ |

Listen to the Passage carefully and answers the following Questions:-

1. The Nobel Committee has been called a conservative body because
 - a. it is conservative in the choice of subjects.
 - b. its members believe in conservative ideology.
 - c. its members are old fashioned.
 - d. it awards prizes only to those people who adopt a conservative approach.
2. In the beginning, the Nobel Committee ignored the great advances in theoretical physics because
 - a. they were different from other branches of physics.
 - b. they were concerned with the theory and did not suggest its application.
 - c. the Committee felt that the discovery and invention in the field did not contribute to the benefit of mankind.
 - d. they proved to be merchants of death and hence dangerous to mankind.
3. The noble prize would not be given to
 - a. a diplomat who negotiated a peace settlement
 - b. a doctor who discovered a vaccine
 - c. a composer who composed a symphony
 - d. an author who wrote a novel

4. Alfred Nobel left his colossal fortune to the cause of progress in human knowledge because he
- was 'Europe's richest vagabond'
 - were a chemist, engineer and an aspiring poet
 - felt guilty for having invented highly destructive things
 - felt guilty for having earned so much money

Grammar

Conjunctions / Connectors

'Connector' is a word or a phrase that joins two sentences or group of words, together. They are also known as 'conjunctions'.

Coordinating Conjunctions links two or more words, clauses, phrases or sentences of equal importance.

Some common Coordinating conjunctions are:

and, but, or, therefore, as well as, too, else, otherwise, still, yet, while, however, so, consequently, for, etc...

"She ran fast *and* won the race".

Subordinating Conjunction are the words that links a dependent clause to an independent clause.

Some common Subordinating conjunctions are:

after, as, until, unless, when, whenever, as soon as, as, if, as though, because, before, even if, even though, if, since, so that, though, till, where, wherever, whether, while, why, etc

"The bus had left *before* he came".

A correlative conjunction is a type of conjunction that functions in a pair.

Some common Correlative conjunctions are:

either...or, both....and, neither....nor, not only....
but, also, such...as, such....that, so....as, as....as, as....so, no sooner.... than, rather.... than, whether....or.

"I am *not only* a singer *but also* a musician".

I. Coordinating Conjunctions

These conjunctions join words, phrases or clauses of equal rank.

Example:

- i. She ran fast and won the game.
- ii. God made the country and man made the town.
- iii. Get ready soon or you will miss the bus.
- iv. I requested him but he did not do the work.
- v. Behave well else you will suffer.

II. Subordinate conjunctions.

These conjunctions join two clauses. One of which is subordinate to the other

OF TIME

- i. Make hay while the sunshine's.
- ii. Ravi reached the exam hall before the school bell had rung.

OF PLACE

Where, wherever, whence, whither

- i. You will find your books where you had placed them.
- ii. You can see the beauty wherever you go in Ooty.

OF CONCESSION:

Though, although, even though

- i. The alarm woke me up, even though it wasn't very loud.
- ii. The child was not covered, although it was very cold.

OF COMPARISON:

as, than

- i. He is not as clever as you.
- ii. Rekha is better than her father.

III. Correlative conjunctions

These pairs of conjunctions require equal structures after each one.

- i. Shruthi wants either the chocolates or the cake.
- ii. She said that she would like to have both the chocolates and the cake.
- iii. You can have neither the cake nor the ice-cream.

iv. I have not yet decided whether I will have the cake or the ice-cream.

v. She ate not only the chocolates but also the ice-cream.

vi. Abirami is both cute and lovely.

a. Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences.

1. Revathy and Rohini are friends.
2. If you say so, I will believe it.
3. Shekar is intelligent but careless.
4. The bus was overcrowded so Arun avoided travelling in it.
5. Though Vinay is ill, he doesn't skip the class.

b. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with suitable conjunctions from the box:

if after unless until and till although so because but

1. I returned home ___after___ the bus had started.
2. I respect him ___becoz___ he is very strict.
3. Sudharshan will succeed _unless_____ he works hard.
4. Aravinth ___and___ Arun are classmates from their childhood.
5. You can't have your fruits _although_____ you take your food.

c. Choose the correct conjunctions from the options given in the brackets.

1. Everyone likes him _____ he is very helpful. (because/for)
2. _____ it was cloudy, we decided to take an umbrella. (so/as)
3. Rathi found her watch _____ she had left it. (wherever/where)
4. I don't know _____ I can afford to buy a new dress or not. (whether/why)
5. _____ he was ill, he went to the doctor. (as/though)

Sentence Pattern

A group of words, which gives complete sense is called a sentence. The basic sentence patterns are given below:

1. SV Child laughs.
2. SVO I play hockey.
3. SVC He is smart.
4. SVOC I painted the car blue.
5. SVIODO My father presented me a watch.
6. SVDOIO She gave money to the poor.

Subject (S):

To get 'Subject' ask the question 'Who?' before the verb. It consists of nouns or pronouns and occurs before a verb.

Example:

Nancy danced well. Who danced well? (Here "Nancy" answers for the who?)

The child broke the glass. (Here "The child" answers the question who?)

Verb (V) :

A verb shows an action or activity or work done by the subject. It also tells the status. To get 'verb' ask what does the subject do?

Example:

Jems *wrote* a letter. What did Jems do? (Here wrote answers the question)

He *is* a doctor.

The baby *is crying*.

Object (O):

To get the object, ask the question 'What?' or 'Whom?'. 'What' is for things and 'Whom' is for persons. Persons may be nouns or pronouns.

Example:

He bought a *pen*.

He handles *the computer*.

I saw *him*.

Direct Object (DO) :

Direct object answers the question 'what'.

I like *animals*.

Indirect Object (IO) :

Answers the question 'whom'?

I gave *Rosy* a pen.

Complement (C) :

The words, required to complete the meaning of a sentence are called Complement.

Example:

He is a dentist.

She named the boy John.

It grew dark.

Object complement answers for the questions "How" asked on the object.

Example:

He painted the car blue. How did he painted the car?

Here the word blue answers for the question "How" asked on the object car.

Example:

We call Kamarajar Karmaveerar.

They selected her leader.

Adjunct (A):

To get 'Adjunct' ask the question where, how, when or why.

Example:

My father is a farmer in thiruvarur.

Where? (Place)	Where? (Place)	Where? (Place)	Where? (Place)
here, there	by bus / cycle	now, later	due to cold
every where	through efforts	after 2 years	through floods
in the sky	by mixing	when young	under compulsion
a. at home	by hard work	in the morning	carefully

Choose the right pattern.

1. The wall collapsed.
a. SV b. SVO c. SVIDODO
2. During the war, many people lost their homes.
a. SVO b. SVIDODO c. ASVO
3. I promised the children a trip to the zoo.
a. SVO b. SVIDOIO c. SVIDODO
4. In 1998, Frank moved to London.
a. ASVA b. ASVO c. SVIDODO
5. Pooja hired a bicycle.
a. SV b. SVO c. SVA

A Thing of Beauty

Glossary:

- bower (n) - shelter under the shade of trees
- wreathing (v) - cover, surround, encircle something
- pall (n) - covering
- rills (n) - clear stream
- sprinkling (v) - falling in fine drops

Crossing the River

Glossary:

- prostrated (v) - falling flat on the ground as a mark of respect
- eloquent (adj) - fluent, expressive
- discourse (n) - discussion, spoken communication
- spellbound (v) - fascinating, captivating
- resolved (v) - firmly determined to do something
- ritual (n) - a religious or solemn ceremony
- enthusiastically (adv) - interest, eager enjoyment
- apologetically (adv) - shows regretful acknowledgment
- spate(n) - rush, run, flood
- jocularly (adv) - humourous, funny
- pious (adj) - spiritual, devoutly religious, dedicated
- guffaw (n) - a loud and hearty laugh
- naivety (n) - lack of experience, innocence
- dawn (n) - day break, early morning

- intrigued (v) - arouse the curiosity of, fascinate, attract
- obeisance (n) - respect, reverence, honour

Being Safe

Section - I

Glossary:

- bifurcates (v) - divide into two separate parts
- amuses (v) - to make someone laugh or smile
- vacation (v) - holiday
- merges (v) - join together

Section - II

Glossary:

- scorching (v) - extremely hot
- sunscreen (n) - a cream or lotion rubbed on the skin to protect it from the sun
- exhausted (v) - feeling tired
- sunstroke (n) - unconscious or heatstroke brought about by excessive exposure to the sun
- giddy (adj) - having a sensation of falling down
- nauseated (adj) - sickening, stomach-turning
- street smart (adj) - the knowledge to be with difficulties and dangers

Section - III

Glossary:

- fertilizer (n) - chemical or natural substance added to land to increase its fertility.
- antifreeze (n) - a liquid that can be added to water to lower the freezing point.
- hazardous (adj) - risky; dangerous
- emergency (n) - often dangerous situation requiring immediate action.

Choose the correct *synonyms* for the *Italic* word.

- Dixie was feeling very *exhausted*.
a. joy b. wounded c. **tired** d. rejoiced
- The neem tree was a big *antique* in his garden.
a. modern b. **ancient** c. updated d. out dated
- Praveen got sun *stroke*.
a. fever b. nerves c. **unconscious** d. tired

4. Heat exhaustion *prevails*.
 a. **widespread** b. not visible c. explosive d. hidden

Choose the correct *antonyms* for the *Italic* word.

1. Karan visited his *ancestral* village.
 a. **offspring** b. family c. house d. relative
2. We should use our mobile *safely*.
 a. **unsafely** b. securely c. protect d. save
3. Medicine should be *stored*.
 a. **consumed** b. deleted c. preserved d. registered
4. The neem tree provided *shelter* to many birds.
 a. residence b. **unprotection** c. home d. security
5. It is a *latest* mobile.
 a. updated b. outdated c. new d. modern

Homonyms

Two or more words having the same spelling and pronunciation but different meanings and origins.

S.No	Homonyms	Meaning	Example
1.	address	location	This is her address.
	address	to speak to	She addressed the open-air meeting.
2.	band	a musical group	The band was playing old songs.
	band	a ring	She always ties her hair back in a band.
3.	bat	mammal	I am afraid of bats.
	bat	an implement used to hit a ball	I love my cricket bat.
4.	right	correct	He is right.
	right	direction	Take a right turn.

Write a sentence of your own for each homonyms.

1. a. bright - very smart or intelligent - _____
 b. bright - filled with light - _____
2. a. express - something done fast - _____
 b. express - convey - _____

3. a. kind - type - _____

b. kind - caring - _____

4. a. well - in good health - _____

b. well - water resource - _____

Phrasal verb

A phrasal verb is a verb that is made up of a main verb together with an adverb or a preposition, or both.

"*Catch on*" is a phrasal verb which means to understand.

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
call on somebody	visit somebody	We called on you last night but you weren't home.
call back	to return a phone call	Could you please call back in ten minutes?
get rid of	to eliminate	Please get rid of that old t-shirt. It's so ragged.
keep on	to continue doing something	If you keep on making that noise I will get annoyed.
kick off	to begin, start	The rugby match kicked off at 3 o'clock.
look after	take care of	I have to look after my sick grandmother.

Write the meaning for the phrasal verbs.

1. look into
2. give up
3. put off
4. get on
5. take off

Tense

I. Present Tense

II. Past Tense

III. Future Tense

a. Simple

b. Continuous

c. Perfect

d. Perfect Continuous

Tense	Signal words	Use
Simple Present / Present Simple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • every day • sometimes • always • often • usually • seldom • never • first ... then 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • something happens repeatedly • how often something happens • one action follows another • things in general • with the following verbs (to love, to hate, to think, etc.) • future meaning: timetables, programmes
Present Continuous / Progressive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • now • at the moment • Look! • Listen! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • something is happening at the same time of speaking or around it • future meaning: when you have already decided and arranged to do it (a fixed plan, date)
Simple Past / Past Simple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • last ... • ... ag • in 1990 • yesterday 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action finished in the past, mostly connected with an expression of time (no connection to the present)
Past Continuous / Progressive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • while 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an action happened in the middle of another action • someone was doing sth. at a certain time (in the past) - you do not know whether it was finished or not
Present Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • just • yet • never • ever • already • so far • up to no • since • for • recently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you say that sth. has happened or is finished in the past and it has a connection to the present • action started in the past and continues up to the present
Present Perfect Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all day • the whole day • how long • since • for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action began in the past and has just stopped • how long the action has been happening • emphasis: length of time of an action

Past Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • already • just • never 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mostly when two actions in a story are related to each other: the action which had already happened is put into Past Perfect, the other action into Simple Past • the past of Present Perfect
Simple Past / Past Simple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • last ... • ... ago • in 1990 • yesterday 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action finished in the past, mostly connected with an expression of time (no connection to the present)
Past Continuous / Progressive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • while 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an action happened in the middle of another action • someone was doing sth. at a certain time (in the past) - you do not know whether it was finished or not
Present Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • just • yet • never • ever • already • so far • up to now • since • for • recently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you say that sth. has happened or is finished in the past and it has a connection to the present • action started in the past and continues up to the present
Present Perfect Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all day • the whole day • how long • since • for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action began in the past and has just stopped • how long the action has been happening • emphasis: length of time of an action
Past Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • already • just • never 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mostly when two actions in a story are related to each other: the action which had already happened is put into Past Perfect, the other action into Simple Past • the past of Present Perfect
Past Perfect Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how long • since • for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how long something had been happening before something else happened
will - future		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • predictions about the future (you think that sth. will happen) • you decide to do sth. spontaneously at the time of speaking, you haven't made a decision before

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> main clause in type I of the if clauses
going to - future		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> when you have already decided to do sth. in the future what you think what will happen
Future Continuous		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An action will be in progress at a certain time in the future. This action has begun before the certain time. Something happens because it normally happens.
Future Perfect		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sth. will already have happened before a certain time in the future
Future Perfect Continuous	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sth. will already have happened before a certain time in the future emphasis: length of time of an action

Present Tense

Person	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
I	+ verb	+ am + verb + ing	+ have + pp	+ have+ been + verb + ing
we	+ verb	+ are + verb + ing	+ have + pp	+ have+ been + verb + ing
You	+ verb	+ are + verb + ing	+ have + pp	+ have+ been + verb + ing
He	+ verb+s/es	+ is + verb + ing	+ has + pp	+ has + been + verb + ing
She	+ verb+s/es	+ is + verb + ing	+ has + pp	+ has + been + verb +ing
It	+ verb+s/es	+ is + verb + ing	+ has + pp	+ has + been + verb + ing
They	+ verb	+ are + verb + ing	+ have + pp	+ have+ been + verb + ing
I	+ verb	+ am + verb + ing	+ have + pp	+ have+ been + verb +ing
we	+ verb	+ are + verb + ing	+ have + pp	+ have+ been + verb + ing

Past Tense

Person	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
I	Past tense of the verb	+ was + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing
we		+ were + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing
You		+ were + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing
He		+ was + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing
She		+ was + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing
It		+ was + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing
They		+ were + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing

Future Tense

Person	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
I	+ Shall / will	+ Shall / will + be	+ Shall / will	+ Shall / will + have + been +
we	+ verb	+ verb + ing	+ have + PP	verb+ ing
You				
He				
She				
It				
They				

Fill in the blanks

with appropriate form of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. When the burglars broke into the house, everybody had (have) sound sleep.
2. The milk split (spill) over as she went to see the crowd passing by with loud slogans.
3. If Karthik didnot (not + make) any mistake, he will be rewarded.
4. They were watching TV when they heard (hear) a loud bang at the door.
5. The bus had left (leave) the stop before we could catch it.
6. Arya played (play) the same song for last three days. It has become boring now.
7. Manju called (call) after we reach home.
8. The show completed (complete) its one thousand episodes by next month.
9. Don't worry, we will be reaching (reach) the airport in time.
10. Prasanna has fallen (fall) sick after eating some snacks at the street side shop.

Tick the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. The climate of the city _____ mild and pleasant most of the time.
 a. is remaining b. **remains**
 c. was remaining d. is remained
2. One day he _____ into a hotel in Ooty, a beautiful city in Tamilnadu.
 a. booking b. was booking c. **booked** d. had booked
3. You will certainly _____ rewards for what you are doing.

a. get b. had got c. was getting d. **be getting**

4. Do you _____ the day we moved the piano upstairs?
a. **remember** b. remembered
c. are remembering d. had remembered
5. The rain completely _____ our day.
a. **spoilt** b. is spoiling c. is spoilt d. was spoilt
6. Akbar _____ the king at the age of fifteen after the sudden death of his father.
a. was becoming b. had become c. **became** d. become
7. The criminal _____ the place before the police could reach.
a. was escaping b. **had escaped** c. is escaping d. will escape
8. They _____ all the arrangements before the guest's arrival.
a. will have made b. will be made
c. **had been making** d. were making
9. Sabithra _____ her job by tomorrow evening.
a. **will be completing** b. will complete
c. will have completed d. will have been completing
10. Harshini _____ her mother in making rangoli in the yard for last one hour.
a. is helping b. has helped c. **has been helping** d. helps

Identify the errors in the sentences given below and rewrite them.

1. I have met him yesterday.
I saw him yesterday
2. I am watching TV since morning.
im watching this tv sincethis morning.
3. She is seeming sad.
she seems sad
4. She watched TV when her husband came.
5. He is having a cellular phone.
he has a cellular phone
6. I heard him to speak on several subjects.
7. Ten candidates have passed one failed.
ten candidates passed one has failed
8. He succeeded because he works hard.
he worked hard he succeed
9. How long are you working in this office?
10. I shall wait for you till you will finish your work.
I shall wait for you till you finish your work
11. When I reached the station, the train already left.

when I reached the station, the train already left

12. She or he have done well.
she or he had done well
13. One of the boys are missing.
one of the boy is missing
14. None is genuine.
no one is genuine
15. She is waiting for you for 3 hours.

Conditional sentences with 'If'

Conditional Sentences are also known as Conditional Clauses or If Clauses. They are used to express that the action in the main clause (without if) can only take place if a certain condition (in the clause with if) is fulfilled. There are three types of Conditional Sentences.

Conditional Sentence Type 1

It is possible and also very likely that the condition will be fulfilled.

Example: If I find her address, I'll send her an invitation.

Conditional Sentence Type 2

It is possible but very unlikely, that the condition will be fulfilled.

Example: If I found her address, I would send her an invitation.

Conditional Sentence Type 3

It is impossible that the condition will be fulfilled because it refers to the past.

Example: If I had found her address, I would have sent her an invitation.

Type	If-clause	Main clause
I	Simple Present If I study,	will + infinitive I will pass the exam.
II	Simple Past If I studied,	would + infinitive I would pass the exam.
III	Past Perfect If I had studied,	would + have + past participle I would have passed the exam.

A. Complete the Conditional Sentences. Decide whether to use Type I, II or III.

1. If I had time, I ___ would go _____ (go) shopping with you.
2. If you __speak_____ (speak) English, you will get along with them perfectly.
3. If they had gone for a walk, they _____ would have turned___ (turn) the lights off.

4. If she _____ comes _____ (come) to see us, we will go to the zoo.
5. I would have told you, if I _____ had seen _____ (see) him.

Choose the best answer.

1. I will come if I _____ time.
a. **have** b. had c. will have
2. If he is late, we _____ without him.
a. would start b. would have started c. **will start**
3. If you _____ me, I would tell you.
a. will ask b. asked c. **had asked**
4. Will it be all right if I _____ a friend tonight?
a. **had brought** b. bring c. brought
5. If you _____ to learn a musical instrument, you have to practice.
a. wants b. wanted c. **want**

Match the following.

1. If they worked hard - she will come to our party.
2. If I invite Shalini - I would have bought these shoes.
3. If I had got enough money - they would win.

Fill in the blanks with correct verb forms.

1. If you _____ out with your friends tonight, I _____ the football match on TV.
a. **go, would watch** b. go, will watch c. go, have watched
2. If he _____ harder, he _____ his goals.
a. **tries, would reach** b. tried, will reach c. tried, would reach
3. If we _____ to the radio, we _____ the news.
a. **listen, would hear** b. had listen, will hear c. listen, will hear

Incorrect	Correct	Usage
Work hard lest you will fail.	Work hard lest you should fail.	'Lest' must be followed by 'should.'
I know to cook.	I know how to cook.	Before using infinitive, use how/ what/when after the word 'know.'
You will never see a man like he	You will never see a man like him.	A pronoun takes objective case after like or unlike.

Fire Work Night

- Enid Blyton

Glossary:

- bang (n) - a sudden loud, sharp noise
- yelp (v) - a short, sharp cry, especially of pain or alarm
- trembling (v) - to shake slightly/ short movements, as from fear
- rushing (v) - moving with urgent haste / fast
- couch(n) - a type of high bed/ sofa
- crouch (v) - adopt a position where the knees are bent and upper body is brought forward and down
- kennel (n) - a small shelter for a dog
- fright (n) - a sudden intense feeling of fear

When Instinct Works

-Anna Sewell

Anna Sewell was an English writer of children's classic 'Black Beauty'. Although it has to come to be treated as a children's book, it was originally meant for those who took care of horses. She talks about kindness, sympathy and understanding in the treatment of horses.

Glossary:

- harnessed (v) - tied the horse to a cart using strips of leather metal fittings.
- tollgate (n) - a gate across a road or bridge at which travellers must stop and pay
- sturdy (adj) - strong
- groan (n) - deep sound
- bridle (n) - a set of leather straps tied around the neck of a horse to control it
- instinct (n) - an innate typically fixed pattern of behavior in animals In response to certain stimuli
- a dead stop (n) - complete and sudden stop

Friendship

Section -I

Glossary:

- Complexes - consisting of many different and connected parts
- Demanded - ask authoritatively
- Establish - set up on a firm and permanent basis
- Decided - having clear opinion

Section II

Glossary:

- Boarded - get on or into a vehicle
- Consoled - comfort someone at the time of grief
- Exchanged - give something and receive something
- Competition - an event or contest
- Affected - cause a change in someone or something

Section III

- Nervously - in an anxious or uneasy manner
- Astounded - shocked or greatly surprised
- Hesitatingly - to be reluctant or wait to act because of fear
- Dumbfounded - speechless with amazement
- Dropped - the act of a person or thing that drops

Vocabulary

Commonly Confused Words.

The error with this pair results from mispronunciation and failure to distinguish between a noun and a verb.

Example:

Advice/Advise

The c in advice is pronounced with the sound of /s/. Advice is a noun meaning "recommendation regarding a decision".

The s in advise is pronounced with the sound of /z/. Advise is a verb meaning 'to recommend'.

1. Complement : It is something that completes something else.
Compliment : It is a nice thing to say.
2. Empathy : It is the ability to understand another person's perspective or feelings.
Sympathy : It is a feeling of sorrow for someone else's suffering.
3. Inquiry : Inquiry and enquiry both mean 'a request for information'.
It is the standard American English spelling.
Enquiry : It is the British spelling.
4. Stationary : It means unmoving.
Stationery : It refers to letter writing materials and especially to high quality paper.

5. Effect : An effect is a result or a consequence. (usually a noun) Effect may also function as a verb meaning "to bring about something."
Affect : An affect is to have an impression, influence, or effect on something. (usually a verb).
6. Lie : Use lie when the object is laying itself down.
Lay : Use lay when the object is being laid down.
7. Rise : Use rise when the object is lifting itself.
Raise : Use raise when the object is being risen by another force.

Complete the following sentences using appropriate confusable words.

- The sugar had a negative_____ on the science experiment. (effect/affect)
- I am going to_____ down for an hour. (lie/lay)
- The gas prices continue to_____. (raise/rise)
- he always gives me good_____. (advice/advise)
- The war had no_____ on oil prices. (affect / effect)

Anagram

An anagram is a word or phrase formed by rearranging the letters of another word or phrase. Anagrams can be useful by helping a learner become aware of both spelling and spelling patterns.

Example:

are - ear care - race god - dog meat - team
note - tone won - now earth - heart slip - lips

Exercise:

Bowl - __blow__ march - __charm__ study - __dusty__ snail - __nails__
plum - __lump__ chin - __inch__ flow - __wolf__ eat - __tea__

Antigram

Anagrams are words or phrases created by rearranging the letters of another word or phrase. An anagram becomes an antigram when it is opposite in meaning to the original word or phrase.

Example:

santa – Satan epitaphs – Happiest united – untied

harmfulness – Harmless fun

Exercise:

earliest – _ariselate__ festival – __evilfast__ funeral – __realfun__ violence –
_nicelove__

Error Spotting:

Incorrect	Correct	Explanation
Jim and me are going to the beach.	Jim and I are going to the beach.	Don't use objective pronoun 'me'. Use 'I' as it plays a role of subject. (Jim and I - plural subject so we use are)
You better to consult a doctor.	You better consult a doctor.	Don't use infinitive to after rather and better.
They selected him as a leader.	They selected him a leader.	'As' is not used with the verbs like selected, elected, made, appointed , named and called.

Homeless Man and his Friends: A true story**Glossary:**

- boomerang (n) - come back to the person who threw it
- medication (n) - form of medicine that is used to treat
- incredible (adj) - unbelievable
- anticipating (v) - expecting

Cyber Safety**Glossary:**

- screw guage (n) - measuring tool
- browse (v) - to scan , to casually look through in order to find items of interest
- frightened (v) - scared
- online predator (n) - someone who sexually exploits a child over the internet
- bother (v) - to disturb or annoy
- cyber (adj) - relating to or characteristic of culture of computers, information technology and virtual reality.
- aggressive (adj) - prone to behave in a way that involves attacking or arguing
- beneficial (adj) - helpful or good to something or someone

Choose the correct synonyms for the italicized words.

1. I was *really* scared.
a. bold b. **frightened** c. timid
2. There is a chance to get *addicted*.
a. accustomed b. known c. **inclined**
3. Let us *browse* about it.
a. surf b. read c. **glance**
4. we can't ignore the *benefits* of internet.
a. **favorable** b. harm c. popularity
5. She *gathered* the information from the internet.
a. disburse b. **collect** c. amass

Choose the correct antonyms for the italicized words.

1. The explosion had *weakened* the building's foundations.
a. dreary b. dull c. **strengthen** d. weak
2. A *stranger* was roaming around the street.
a. **well known** b. newcomer c. unknown d. foreigner
3. Vairavan is having a spot of *bother* with law.
a. worry b. annoy c. **pester** d. pleasing
4. He asked the manager to *improve* the facility in the hall.
a. amenity b. comfort c. **uneasy** d. short coming
5. A good diet is *beneficial* to health.
a. benefit b. helpful c. **harmful** d. useful

British and American English

British	American
Torch	Flashlight
Mobile phone	Cell phone
Bin	trash can
Lorry	Truck

Find the suitable British or American English word and fill in the following.

British	American
Flat	apartment
Lift	elevator
Petrol	French fries
biscuits	Cookie
holiday	Vacation

Spelling Differences

British	American
Skilful	Skillful
Cheque	Check
Programme	Program
Dialogue	Dialog

Find the suitable British or American English spelling and fill in the following.

British	American
Apologise	apologize
Judgement	judgment
Neighbour	neighbour
dreamt	Dreamed
aeroplane	Airplane
plough	Plow

Eponymous Words

Words whose origin is traced to individuals are known as eponymous words.

S

Eponym	Meaning	Origin
Colombia	A South American country and the name of many cities around the world.	Christo for Columbus (1451-1506), the Italian discoverer of the America in 1492.
diesel	A type of motor engine that runs on heating oil rather than gasoline or petrol.	Rudolf Diesel (1858-1913), the German mechanical engineer who invented it.
March	The third month of the Gregorian calendar between February and April.	Mars, the Roman god of war.
Oscar	The annual award for best performances by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.	This name originated from Oscar Pierce, US wheat farmer and fruit grower.
sandwich	Food on a slice of bread or between two slices, eaten with the hands.	John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich (1718-1792), an English aristocrat after whom Captain James Cook also named the Sandwich Islands.
Eponym	Meaning	Origin
saxophone		
volcano		
Eiffel Tower		
Boycott		

Mount Everest		
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Euphemistic words

Using an inoffensive words in the place of an offensive words are known as Euphemistic words.

Common Euphemisms in English

unemployed	between jobs
old	over the hill
enjoying your retired life	staying on the tractor
died	passed away
stupid	intellectually challenged
slow Learners	late bloomers
unemployed	between jobs

Fill in the blanks with correct euphemisms for the given words.

deaf, or hard of hearing	polite
mentally ill	disabled
fat	strong
blind	visually impaired
liar	Telling tall tales

Question Tag:

WHAT? Question tags are short questions at the end of the statements.

Father asks his son to confirm whether he wants a chocolate.

- He needs confirmation.

Suganya asks her friend to confirm that - she has a test tomorrow.

That's how tags are used to confirm that something is true or not and to encourage a reply from the person we are speaking to.

How it formed?

Tags are formed with the auxiliary or modal verb, from the given statement with the appropriate subject (Pronoun)

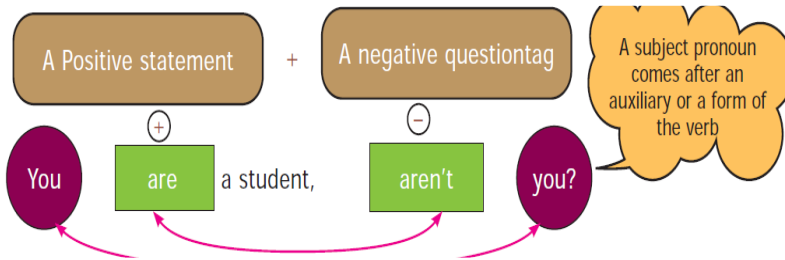
Auxiliary/modal + n't + Pronoun

- Negative auxiliaries and verbs in tags are usually in the contracted form 'n't.

Contractions

isn't – is not	wasn't – was not	aren't – are not	weren't -were not
don't – do not	doesn't – does not	didn't – did not	shan't – shall not
won't – will not	wouldn't – would not	can't – can not	couldn't – could not
haven't – have not	hasn't – has not	hadn't -had not	shouldn't – should not

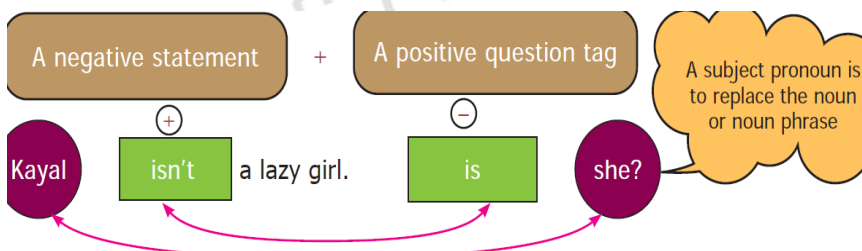
A Positive statement is followed by a negative question tag.



Example :

- She is a doctor, Isn't she?
- The books are interesting, aren't they?
- I can swim, can't I?
- We should obey the elders, shouldn't we?
- Once the car was costly, wasn't it?

A negative statement is followed by a positive question tag.



EXAMPLES

- We don't have enough time, do we?
- He is not playing well, is he?
- You were not listening, were you?
- Chandini hadn't seen you before, had she?
- Children shouldn't watch TV too much, should they?

If the sentence has no auxiliary verb

When the statement is in simple present, we form the question tag with do/does.

You play the guitar, don't you?

Do + play

Deepa likes tennis, doesn't she?

Does like

When the statement is in simple past, we form the question tag with did.

He came yesterday, didn't he?

did + come

You speak English, don't you?	You spoke English, Did you?
Sam hates cooking, doesn't he?	Sam hated cooking, didn't he?
He lives in Europe, doesn't he?	He lived in Europe, didn't he?
They drink tea, don't they?	They drank tea, didn't they?
I watch cricket, don't I?	I watched cricket, didn't I?

Statements using barely, hardly, rarely, scarcely, neither, no, nobody, none, nothing and seldom are treated as negative statement.

Some special cases

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • He hardly works, does he? | they seldom speak, do they? |
| • she rarely comes late, does she? | He told nothing, did he? |

- I am - I am a student, aren't I? but I am not a student, am I?
- **Let's** type sentences has the tag shall we Let's go home, shall we?
- **Affirmative Imperative** has the tag will you / won't you Read the book, will you?
- Everyone / Everybody / nobody / somebody / anybody take plural verb in tag Everyone is perfect, aren't they?
- **Negative imperative** has the tag will you Don't come late tomorrow, will you?
- **Nothing** has the tag 'it' in the affirmative
- **This / That - These / Those** have the tag isn't it - aren't they This article is very good, isn't it?
- **There is / They are** have the tag isn't here - aren't there There are some books on the table, aren't there?

EXERCISE

a) Fill in the blanks with suitable tags.

1. She is collecting stickers, _____ isn't he _____?
2. We often watch TV in the afternoon, _____ don't we _____?
3. You have cleaned your bike, _____ haven't you _____?
4. John and Max don't like maths, _____ do they _____?
5. Peter played handball yesterday, _____ didn't he _____?
6. They are going home from school, _____ aren't they _____?
7. Mary didn't do her homework last Monday, _____ did she _____?
8. He could have bought a new car, _____ couldn't he _____?
9. Kevin will come tonight, _____ won't he _____?
10. I'm clever, _____ am not I _____?

Fill in the blanks with suitable tags.

1. He is still sleeping, _____

- a. is not he? b. **isn't he?** c. wasn't he?

2. You go to school, _____

- a. do you? b. aren't you? c. **don't you?**

3. Let's go for a walk, _____

- a. **shall we?** b. shan't we? c. will we?

4. We won't be late, _____

- a. won't we? b. **will we?** c. are we?

5. Nobody called, _____

- a. do they? b. **didn't they?** c. did they?

6. They will wash the car, _____

- a. will it? b. **won't they?** c. wouldn't they?

7. We must lock the doors, _____

- a. mustn't they? b. **shouldn't we?** c. mustn't we?

8. I'm right, _____

- a. amn't I? b. am not I? c. **aren't I?**

9. So you bought a car, _____

- a. did you? b. haven't you? c. **weren't you?**

10. You wouldn't like to invite my Dad, _____

- a. did you? b. would you? c. **won't you?**

SENTENCES : SIMPLE, COMPOUND, AND COMPLEX

Simple sentence

A Simple sentence is one which has only one Subject and one Predicate.

Example:-

- i. His courage won him honour.
- ii. He must work very hard to win the first prize.
- iii. With a great effort he lifted the box.
- iv. Hearing their father's footsteps, the boys ran away.
- v. The man, being very hungry, ate too much.

Compound sentence

A Compound sentence is one made up of two or more Principal or Main Clauses.

Example:-

- i. The moon was bright and we could see our way.
- ii. Night came on and rain fell heavily and we all got very wet.
- iii. I shall do it now or I shall not do it at all.
- iv. He threw the stone but it missed the dog.
- v. I both thanked him and rewarded him.
- vi. You must hurry, or you will miss the train.
- vii. Give me the book and I will read it.
- viii. I ran all the way to the station but I missed the train.

Complex Sentence

A Complex sentence consists of one Main Clause and one or more Subordinate Clauses.

Example:-

- i. They rested when evening came.
- ii. If he is at home, I shall see him.
- iii. I have found the book that I had lost.
- iv. We selected this bicycle after we had tried several times.
- v. Once upon a time a man owned a hen which laid every day a golden egg.
- vi. The evil that men do lives after them.

My Computer Needs A Break

Glossary:

- brainy – very intelligent
- absent-minded – being forgetful
- vanish – disappear
- dreadful – unpleasant
- gobbled – ate hastily or greedily
- erratically – unsteadily or unpredictably
- squirm – to twist the body in discomfort

The Mystery of the Cyber Friend

Glossary

- nap – to sleep for a short period of time
- friends net – website in internet where one can meet and talk to different people
- wonder – Surprised
- offline – computer not connected to internet
- shriek – to scream, as in a sudden fright
- imposter – someone who attempts to deceive by using an assumed name or identity
- confide – to trust
- cyber safety – safe and responsible use of phone and the internet
- cyber crime – criminal activities done using computers or the Internet
- scary – frightening

Base form of verb (v1)	past (v2)	Past participle (v3)	Base form of verb (v1)	past (v2)	Past participle (v3)
be (is,am,are)	was, were	been	find	found	found
begin	began	begun	fly	flew	flown
bend	bent	bent	forget	forgot	forgotten
bite	bit	bitten	get	got	gotten
break	broke	broken	give	gave	given
bring	brought	brought	go	went	gone
build	built	built	have	had	had
buy	bought	bought	hear	heard	heard
catch	caught	caught	hide	hid	hidden
choose	chose	chosen	hold	held	held
come	came	come	hurt	hurt	hurt
cut	cut	cut	keep	kept	kept
dig	dug	dug	know	knew	known
do	did	done	leave	left	left
draw	drew	drawn	lend	lent	lent
drive	drove	driven	lose	lost	lost
drink	drank	drunk	make	made	made
eat	ate	eaten	meet	met	met
fall	fell	fallen	pay	paid	paid
feel	felt	felt	put	put	put
fight	fought	fought	read	read	read
ring	rang	rung	upset	upset	upset
rise	rose	risen	urge	urged	urged
run	ran	run	use	used	used
say	said	said	utter	uttered	uttered
see	saw	seen	value	valued	valued
sell	sold	sold	verify	verified	verified
send	sent	sent	view	viewed	viewed
show	showed	shown	wish	wished	wished
sing	sang	sung	wake	woke	woken
sit	sat	sat	walk	walked	walked
sleep	slept	slept	want	wanted	wanted
speak	spoke	spoken	waste	wasted	wasted
stand	stood	stood	watch	watched	watched
take	took	taken	wear	wore	worn
talk	talked	talked	win	won	won
taste	tasted	tasted	write	wrote	written
teach	taught	taught	work	worked	worked
tear	tore	torn	worry	worried	worried
tell	told	told	worship	worshiped	worshiped
think	thought	thought	yawn	yawned	yawned
throw	threw	thrown	yell	yelled	yelled
understand	understood	understood	yield	yielded	yielded
undo	undid	undone	zoom	zoomed	zoomed

Unit - 4

Nobel Prize

Since 1901, the Nobel Prize has been honoring men and women from all corners of the globe for outstanding achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and for work in peace. The foundations for the prize were laid in 1895 when Alfred Nobel wrote his last will, leaving much of his wealth to the establishment of the Nobel Prize.

The Nobel Committee, in fact, a notoriously conservative body which among other things had a marked antipathy to pure sciences, especially to Mathematical Physics. Restrained .by a clause in Alfred Nobel's will that the prize should go to the person whose 'discovery or invention' shall have conferred the greatest benefit to mankind, the committee initially ignored the great theoretical advances in Physics. Wracked, no doubt, by guilt that he had become a merchant of death through his invention of dynamite and smokeless powder and plagued by sadistic fantasies of destruction, the Swedish chemist, engineer and aspiring poet, Alfred Nobel, who has been described as Europe's richest vagabond, left his colossal fortune to the cause of progress in human knowledge. Five prizes were installed, one each for literature ('to the person who shall have produced in the field of literature, the most outstanding Work of an idealistic tendency), Physics, Chemistry, medicine and peace to the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity among nations for abolition or reduction of armies, and for holding or promotion of peace'.

