

## TNPSC GROUP II/IIA GENERAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR COMPILATION 9<sup>TH</sup> & 10<sup>TH</sup> STANDARD

### 9<sup>TH</sup> STANDARD UNIT - 1 LEARNING THE GAME

#### Glossary

1. emulate (v) - to match or surpass typically by imitation.
2. overawed (v) - impressed so much that they are silent or inhibited
3. induction (n) - the action or process of including someone to an organization
4. rigorous (adj.) - extremely thorough and careful
5. nuances (n) - subtle changes in or shades of meaning, expression, or sound
6. pursue (v) - follow or chase
7. stamina (n) - the ability to sustain or prolonged physical and mental effort
8. cocktail (n) - a mixed drink which is a combination of ingredients such as fruit juice, lemonade, flavored  
syrup or cream.
9. kitbag (n) - a long cylindrical canvas bag, (here) used to carry cricket accessories
10. stride (v) - a step or stage in progress towards an aim
11. embarrassment (n) - a feeling of self-conscious, shame or awkwardness
12. melee (n) - a confused crowd of people
13. transpire (v) - come to be known, revealed
14. farsightedness (adj.) - showing a prudent awareness of future possibilities
15. bunked (v) - to make oneself absent from a class or session
16. crossroads (n) - to be at a point when you have to make a very important decision

17. deteriorated (v) - became worse
18. influence(n) - the capacity to have an effect on the character development
19. peer (n) - person of same age, status or ability
20. Passion (n) - strong desire
21. ultimately (adv.) - being the best or most extreme example

## Vocabulary

### C. Match the words in column A with their synonym in column B

S. NO	A	B
1.	Ease	Endure 4
2.	Evolve	Surplus 3
3.	Excess	Effortless 1
4.	Survive	Great 5
5.	Immense	Progress 2

### D. match the words in column A with their antonym in column B

S. NO	A	B
1.	Concentrate	Incomplete 4
2.	Inevitable	Distract 1
3.	Occasional	Wise 5
4.	Complete	Continual 3
5.	Insane	Preventable 2

## Homonyms

Homonyms are words with similar sound and spelling, but with a different meaning.

## Homophones

Homophones are words with similar sound but with a different spelling and meaning.

## Prefix and suffix

Prefixes are added to the beginning of a root word while suffixes are added to the end.

G. look at the prefixes and suffixes given and frame two new words for each one of them. One is done for you.

Prefix	Word - 1	Word - 2
sub	Subway	Subconscious
un	unplanned	uncertain
re	reunion	reconstruct
en	encyclopedia	enclose
dis	disappear	display
ir	irregular	irrational

Suffix	Word - 1	Word - 2
ly	suddenly	happily
or	inferior	distributor
er	explorer	manager
ness	helpfulness	darkness
ian	musician	electrician
ist	guitarist	dentist

H. Listen to the passage on Paralympics and choose the correct answer.

- The Paralympic games are for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. children      b. **disabled people**      c. women.
- The Paralympic games usually happen \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. in Greece      b. **every four years**      c. after the Olympic Games.
- The first true paralympic games happened in Rome in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. **1960**      b. 1952      c. 1848.
- In 394 BCE, the \_\_\_\_\_ stopped the Greek Olympic Games, because they didn't like them.  
a. **Romans**      b. Greeks      c. British
- \_\_\_\_\_ was a doctor at the Stoke Mandeville hospital in England.  
a. Pierre de Coubertin      b. **Sir Ludwig Guttmann**  
c. Natalie du Toit

## Reading

### Folk Culture and Folklore of Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu is deeply rooted in a great tradition of folk arts and crafts, which display the customs and skills that have come down from generations. The folk music and dances of Tamil Nadu represent the ethos, aesthetic, values and melody of the region. Traditionally, folk dances and music are performed during festivals and community functions. The following article describes some of the folk musical styles and dances of Tamil Nadu.

Karagaattam is a popular folk dance of Tamil Nadu, which involves balancing a pot on the head to musical accompaniment. The Karagam pots are decorated with a cone of flower arrangements, topped by a paper parrot. The parrot swings as the dancer swings along.

Karagaattam has two divisions – atta karagam and sakthi karagam. This form of dance is very popular all over Tamil Nadu. Both male and female performers participate in this dance. Acrobatics such as dancing on a rolling block of wood moving up and down a ladder, threading a needle while bending backwards form a part of this dance.

Kavadi Aattam is one of the predominant folk dances of Tamil Nadu. When the ancient Tamils went on pilgrimages, they used to carry offerings tied on either end of a long stick, balanced on their shoulders. A kavadi is made of bamboo strips and a light pole. To lessen the boredom of the long travel, they sing and dance in praise of God. Kavadi Aattam traces its origin to this practice. This led to the composition of special songs for carrying the kavadi.

Poikkal Kudhirai Aattam is a dance in which the dancer puts on the dummy figure of a horse on his / her hips. This folk dance needs a lot of training and skill. The dummy is made of lightweight materials and the cloth at the sides of the dummy swings to and fro for covering the legs of the dancer who dons wooden legs so that they look like the hooves of the horse. While performing, the dancer brandishes either a sword or a whip.

Parai Aattam is a special type of dance in Tamil culture in which the performers beat the parai and dance to its rhythm. This is one of the oldest traditional dances. In olden days, the parai was used for multiple reasons, ranging from warning people about the upcoming war, requesting civilians to leave the battle field, announcing victory or defeat, stopping a breach of a

water body, gathering farmers for farming activities, warning wild animals about human presence, during festivals, weddings, celebrations, worship of nature and so on. Parai Aattam plays a prominent part in all the celebrations in Tamil Nadu even today.

Bommalaattam or Puppetry is held in rural areas of Tamil Nadu during festivals and fairs. Skilled puppeteers manipulate the puppets with strings or wires. They stand behind a screen and the puppets are held in front. The puppetry depicts stories mainly from the Puranas, epics and folklore. Even during Indian freedom struggle awareness programmes for the common people were conducted through puppet shows to in still patriotism among the people.

Therukoothu is usually conducted during village festivals in the months of Aadi and Panguni. Theru koothu is performed on the streets and in open air. In this dance form, make-up and costumes are considered very important. The performance involves storytelling, songs, dance and dialogue rendering. The performances are based on stories from Puranas, Ramayana, Mahabharata and the local folklore.

Silambaattam is a martial art form, practised from the days of the Tamil kings. It has metamorphosed into a non-violent form of folk dance, adding stepping styles into the dance to the measure of time. This martial art form also teaches the performer the methods of self-defense.

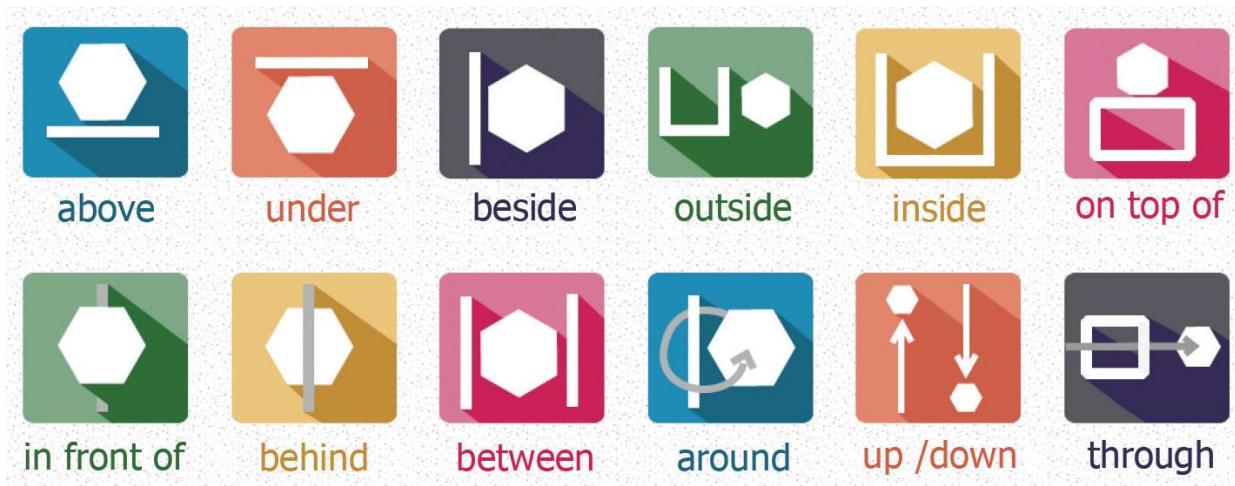
## **Anagrams**

An anagram is a word or a phrase formed by rearranging the letters of a different word or phrase, typically using all the original letters exactly once.

## **Grammar**

### **Preposition**

A preposition is a word that is placed before a noun or a pronoun to show its relationship to other words in a sentence.



## I. Prepositions of Time

These prepositions are used to indicate when a particular event happened. These include: in, on, at, since, for, during etc.

(e.g.):

1. I was studying in the morning.
2. She was born on the 5th of July.
3. I will reach there at 6 o'clock.

## II. Prepositions of Place

These prepositions are used to indicate the location and come before a noun or pronoun. These include: in, on, between, behind, under, over, near etc.

(e.g.):

1. The cat is on the wall.
2. Jenny lives near her workplace.
3. Raj is in his room.

## III. Prepositions of Movement

These prepositions are used to describe movement. These include: to, into, towards, through etc.

(e.g.):

1. I went to the book store.
2. The swimmer jumped into the pool.
3. The dog was coming towards him.

## IV. 'Since' and 'For'

'Since' refers to a particular point of time.

(e.g.):

1. I have been studying since 5 a.m., and I am at it even now.
2. The construction of this building has been going on since January.

'For' refers to the duration of the time.

(e.g.):

1. Maya has worked in this institution as an accountant for 23 years.
2. Many ideas were discussed for three weeks before the annual day theme was finalized

## V. 'During' and 'In'

Both 'during' and 'in' are used to describe actions that happen in a particular period of time.

(e.g.):

1. We will be visiting my grandparents during the summer vacation.
- (or)
2. We will be visiting my grandparents in the summer vacation.

## VI. 'Between' and 'Among'

'Between' is used when naming definite, individual items.

(e. g):

1. The discussion on a sports meet between our school and other schools are going on for two days.
2. The final match will be held between India and Australia.

'Among' is used when the items are part of a group and are not specifically named.

(e. g):

1. The sailors divided the money among themselves; and the ship sailed on.
2. We'd discussed this point among ourselves many times over the past months.

### A. Choose the most appropriate preposition from the brackets.

1. We have been living in Chennai \_\_\_\_\_ eight years. (**for**/ since)
2. Abdul has taken \_\_\_\_\_ his father. (**after**/ at)
3. Vimal generally goes to his workplace \_\_\_\_\_ bus. (**by**/ on)
4. The cricket ball was hidden \_\_\_\_\_ the leaves. (**among**/ between)
5. Mani divided his toys \_\_\_\_\_ his brothers and sisters. (among/ **between**)

**B. Identify the prepositions in the given sentences and underline them.**

1. Riya borrowed a dress from me and lent it to her friend, Mary.
2. When I moved back to the city, things had changed considerably.
3. The burglar found the keys under the pot in the balcony.
4. Prabhu was hiding behind the door when his sister came looking for him.
5. My dog sat on my hat and squashed it.

**C. Complete the passage by filling in appropriate prepositions from the list - (with, out, to, in, from, during, of, for, by). Some prepositions may be more than once.**

In Tamil Nadu, a very interesting form of recitation named Villupattu developed (a) \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ the 15th century. Villupattu means bow-song because a bow-shaped musical instrument (b) \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ strong high tension string is used (c) \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ placing it (d) \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ an earthen pitcher. It is believed that this narrative form was an invention (e) \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ Arasa Pulavar. The troupe gives its performance mostly (f) \_\_\_\_\_ during \_\_\_\_\_ temple festivals. There are seven to eight persons in a troupe who form a kind (g) \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ chorus that supports the main singer-narrator. When the chief narrator sings, the chorus takes (h) \_\_\_\_\_ out \_\_\_\_\_ the refrain (i) \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ the song and repeats it in unison. The whole party sits (j) \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ the ground and performs (k) \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ a lot (l) \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ gesticulation and facial expression to suit the narrative they have taken. The ballad style songs are composed (m) \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ the rural dialect which appeals (n) \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ the audience who sometimes join the troupe (o) \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ suitable notes or words.



**POEM**  
**STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING**

**GLOSSARY**

1. queer (adj.): strange, odd
2. woods (n): an area of land covered with a thick growth of trees.
3. harness (n): straps and fittings by which a horse is fastened to a cart or carriage.
4. frozen (adj.): in ice form
5. sweep (v): to move swiftly and smoothly
6. downy (adj.): soft and fluffy
7. flake (n): a small piece of snowflake

**UNIT 2 - I CAN'T CLIMB TREES ANYMORE - RUSKIN BOND**

**Glossary**

1. turnstile (n) - a mechanical gate consisting of revolving horizontal arms fixed to a vertical post, allowing only one person at a time to pass through
2. hollyhocks(n) - a tall Eurasian plant of the mallow family, with large showy flowers
3. colonel (n) - a rank of officer in the army
4. brigadier (n) - a rank of officer in the British army, above Colonel
5. trapeze (n) - a horizontal bar hanging by two ropes and free to swing, used by acrobats in a circus
6. muttered (v) - to utter words in a low tone
7. slithered (v) - slide or slip unsteadily on a loose or slippery surface
8. pruning (v) - the act of trimming a plant
9. bougainvillea (n) - an ornamental shrubby climbing plant that is widely cultivated in tropics
10. chiming (v) - making melodious ringing sounds typically to indicate the time
11. budgerigars (n) - a small Australian bird of the parrot family, often kept in a cage as a pet
12. cranking (v) - the act of turning a handle to start an engine
13. sprightliness (n) - lively and full of energy

D. Match the words in column A with the meanings in column B by drawing a line as shown.

S. No	A	B
1.	pruning	soaked 3
2.	chiming	shaky 4
3.	drenched	flourishing, 5
4.	dizzy	lively 6
5.	prosperous	emit a sound 8
6.	sprightliness	trimming a plant 1
7.	treasure	ancient 2
8.	rusty	a collection of precious things 7

### Degrees of Comparison

Comparison can be made using the three forms of an adjective.

Adjective is a word that describes or qualifies a noun. It gives more information about a noun.

(e.g.) The tiger is a **strong** animal.

There are three degrees of comparison

- (1) Positive (e.g.) Kumar is a **kind** man.
- (2) Comparative (e.g.) A tsunami is **more destructive** than a cyclone.
- (3) Superlative (e.g.) Mount Everest is the **highest** peak in the world.

Read the following examples

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
No other girl in the class is as tall as Ramya.	Ramya is taller than any other girl in the class.	Ramya is the tallest girl in the class.
Very few girls in the class are as tall as Ramya.	Ramya is taller than most other girls in the class	Ramya is one of the tallest girls in the class.

The Positive Degree is used to express or describe a quality.

1. The **Positive Degree** of an adjective states the characteristic of the noun.  
 (e.g.) It is a **tall** building.  
 (e.g.) Mango is **sweet** to taste.

2. The **Comparative Degree** is used when two things (or two sets of things) are compared.  
 (e.g.) This building is **taller** than any other building.  
 (e.g.) Mango is **sweeter** than pineapple.
3. The **Superlative Degree** is used when more than two things are compared.  
 (e.g.) This is the **tallest** building.  
 (e.g.) Mango is the **sweetest** fruit.

### Examples

1. Prabhu is young. (Positive Degree)
2. Prabhu is younger than Amirtha. (Comparative Degree)
3. Prabhu is the youngest of all. (Superlative Degree)

## UNIT 2 - SUPPLEMENTARY THE FUN THEY HAD - ISSAC ASIMOV

### Glossary

1. crinkly (adj.) - with many folds or lines
2. awfully (adv.) - very, extremely
3. attic (n.) - a space just below the roof used as a store room
4. scornful (adj.) - feeling or expressing contempt
5. loftily (adv.) - something done in a proud or haughty manner
6. century (n.) - a period of one hundred years
7. nonchalantly (adv.) - in a casually calm and relaxed manner

## UNIT 3 - OLD MAN RIVER

### Glossary

1. stamping (v) - bring down (one's foot) heavily on the ground
2. cloudburst (n) - a sudden violent rainstorm
3. pitcher (n) - a large jug
4. lantern (n) - a lamp with a transparent case protecting the flame or electric bulb, and typically with a handle by which it may be carried or hung

5. gasp (v) - catch one's breath with an open mouth, owing to pain or astonishment
6. shudder (v) - shiver typically as a result of fear or revulsion
7. hark (v) - listen, pay attention
8. thumping (v) - hitting or striking heavily, especially with fist or a blunt instrument
9. pickaback (n) - a piggyback ride, on the back and shoulders of another person
10. wink (v) - close and open one eye quickly, shine or flash intermittently
11. splint (n) - a long flat object used as a support for a broken bone so that the bone stays in a particular position while it heals

## Grammar

### Clauses

The clause is a group of words that contains both a subject and a predicate (or a verb). There are two types of clauses. They are independent clause and dependent clause.

### Examples

1. Kalpana wants to buy a phone, but **she does not have enough money.**  
(Independent clause) (Independent clause)
2. If you don't study well, **you won't pass the exam.**  
(Dependent clause) (Independent clause)
3. **Kavin bought a car** which was too expensive.  
(Independent clause) (Dependent clause)
4. **Sanjay is a talented player** though he is out of form.  
(Independent clause) (Dependent clause)

**Independent clauses** also known as main clauses are complete sentences. They can stand alone and express a complete thought.

#### Examples:

I need a book.

Mary prefers coffee.

Ram is a good volleyball player.

**Dependent clauses** also known as subordinate clauses contain a subject and a predicate, but they do not express a complete thought.

**Examples:**

When it is raining

Because you were late

After you go to school

**There are three main types of dependent clauses: adjective, adverb, and noun.**

An adjective clause describes or gives more information about a noun – tells us which one, what kind, or how many.

**Example:** the book that I left on the bus belongs to Mr. Baskar.

An adverb clause describes or gives more information about the verb – tells us when, where, how, to what extent, or under what condition something is happening.

**Example:** she was happy because her father gave her a watch.

A noun clause takes the place of a noun in the sentence.

**Example:** this is the best route that I know.

**Phrases**

A phrase is a group of words that forms a meaningful unit, but it is not a complete sentence. In other words, it does not have a subject or a verb.

The black hat

Blown away

In the wind

**Example**

The red umbrella was blown away in the wind.

There are several kinds of phrases in the English language. Some of the common ones are described below.

**Noun phrases**

**A noun phrase is a group of words made up of a noun and its modifiers.**

The white car

My English teacher

The book shop

### Example

The pink house is for sale.

### Verb phrases

A verb phrase is a group of words made up of a verb, helping verbs, and modifiers.

Ran quickly to catch

Filled with horror

Dedicated to

### Example

You have woken up everyone in the house.

### Prepositional phrases

A prepositional phrase is a group of words that begin with a preposition and help to explain the relationship between two things.

On the boat

Over the tree

In the school

### Example

The present inside the big box is mine.

**A. Identify the dependent clauses or phrases in the following sentences and underline them.**

1. **Texting on** his phone, the man swerved into a ditch.
2. It isn't necessary to cram all night **if you have studied a little each day.**
3. We climbed up the hill to **enjoy the view.**
4. I enjoy painting **during my holidays.**
5. **Whether he attends the party or not,** I have decided to go.
6. I will stop playing the drums **when you go to sleep.**

**B. Complete the following sentences using appropriate prepositional phrases.**

1. I would like to order coffee \_\_\_\_\_ tea.  
a. **instead of**                      b. instead from                      c. instead to

2. \_\_\_\_\_ the rains, we went out.  
 a. **In spite of**                      b. In spite                      c. In spite on
3. \_\_\_\_\_ fire, break the glass to escape.  
 a. **In case of**                      b. In case                      c. In case with
4. I am standing here \_\_\_\_\_ my friends.  
 a. in behalf of                      b. **on behalf of**                      c. on behalf
5. We solved the problem \_\_\_\_\_ a new device developed by our engineers.  
 a. **by means of**                      b. by means                      c. by means to
6. \_\_\_\_\_ we are impressed with their performance.  
 a. **In general**                      b. On general                      c. In generally

### Non-Finite Verbs

A non-finite verb (also known as a verbal) is the term used to describe a verb that does not indicate tense. The non-finite verbs are called gerunds, infinitives, and participles.

#### Finite verb

A verb that indicates tense and changes according to the subject

#### Non - finite verb

A verb that does not indicate tense and does not change according to the subject.

#### Finite verb:

**Finite verbs change tense and number according to the subject.**

Arun invited Suresh to his daughter's birthday.

Her friends presented the girl with a toy.

His friend presented a watch.

**Non-finite verbs have no subject and do not change according to the tense or number.**

**Non-finite verbs are broadly classified as follows:**

- i. **Gerunds**                      1. **Walking is a healthy habit**  
 (Present participle used as a noun)
- ii. **Infinitive**                      2. **I like to walk early in the morning.**  
 (to infinitive)

- iii. Present participle      3. These are my walking shoes.  
 (Present participle used as an adjective)
- iv. Past participle      4. Having walked a long distance I felt tired.

**C. Look at the action words in bold. Identify whether they are either finite or non-finite verb.**

They want <b>to try</b> a new approach.	Non finite
<b>Trying</b> is easy.	Non finite
<b>Having tried</b> everything, he gave up	Non finite
All I can do is <b>try</b> .	finite
If she <b>tried</b> , she would succeed.	finite

### Infinitives and gerunds

The infinitive is often called as 'to verb'

Subject - I can function as a subject (eg) **to swim** is a good exercise.

Object - I can function as an object. (eg) I like **to swim**.

**Infinitives may be used without to and we call such infinitives a plain infinitive or a bare infinitive.**

(e.g.) She made me do my project.

We use plain/bare infinitives with these modals.

shall	will	do	did	would	make	need
may	might	could	must	let	dare	see

The infinitive may function as a subject, direct object, subject complement, adjective, or adverb in a sentence. Although an infinitive is easy to locate because of the to + verb form, deciding what function it has in a sentence depends on the meaning.

(e.g.) To wait seemed foolish when decisive action was required. (subject)

(e.g.) We intended to leave early. (direct object)

(e.g.) His ambition is to fly. (subject complement)

(e.g.) He lacked the strength to resist. (adjective)

(e.g.) We must study to learn. (adverb)

### Gerund

A gerund is an action word that ends in - ing and functions as a noun



## D. Read the following pairs of sentences

### Identify the subject.

- Travelling might satisfy your desire for new experiences.
- The study abroad program might satisfy your desire for new experiences.

### Identify the direct object.

- They do not appreciate my singing.
- They do not appreciate my assistance.

### Identify the subject complement.

- My cat's favourite activity is sleeping.
- My cat's favourite food is salmon.

### Identify the object of the preposition.

- The police arrested him for speeding.
- The police arrested him for criminal activity.

### Points to remember:

A Gerund phrase consists of a gerund plus modifier(s), object(s), and/or complement(s).

Dinesh and Divya have been assigned homework on non-finites. They are not sure when to use a gerund and when to use an infinitive. They decide to meet their teacher and get their doubts cleared. The teacher introduces them to Mr. Gerund and Ms. Infinitive.

## E. You may role-play the conversation.

- Teacher : This is Mr. Gerund. You may have seen him after these verbs 'enjoy', 'finish', 'keep', 'mind', 'suggest', 'forgive', 'excuse', 'postpone', 'go'
- Gerund : I come after a Preposition too.
- Teacher : Mr. Gerund comes in handy to describe a real action.
- Infinitive : Hello friends, I am Infinitive. Words such as 'like', 'refuse' are followed by me.
- Dinesh : I know you. I take your help to describe a general or future action. (I think I need to get up early tomorrow to complete my grammar exercise.)

- Divya : You have helped me to express 'reason', 'intention', 'purpose'.  
(I wish to finish my assignment by tonight.)
- Gerund : Do you know, after verbs like 'begin', 'love', 'continue', 'try', 'learn', 'start', 'neglect', you can use either of us?
- Infinitive : But remember we mean different things when used after 'stop'.
- Dinesh : Divya, when we saw Rajesh at the mall, I stopped to talk to him. Why didn't you wait?
- Divya : Don't you know I stopped talking to him?
- Gerund : I am also used after these phrases - 'It's no use', 'It's no good'
- Dinesh and Divya : Thank you, mam. Bye Mr. Gerund and Ms. Infinitive.

### Glossary:

1. Jab (v) - to poke, or thrust abruptly with a short, quick blow
2. Crust (n) - the brown, hard outer portion or surface.
3. Leprous (adj) - covered with scales
4. Hide (n) - the strong thick outer skin
5. Miniature (adj) - very small

## UNIT 3 - SUPPLEMENTARY EARTHQUAKE - M. S. MAHADEVAN

### GLOSSARY

1. rickety (adj.) - structure or piece of equipment poorly made  
and likely to collapse
2. tremor (n) - a slight earthquake
3. devastation (n) - the state of being decayed or destroyed
4. haphazardly (adv.) - in a random manner
5. debris (n) - scattered pieces of rubbish or remains
6. white - shrouded (v)- burial - wrap or dress (a body) in a shroud for burial
7. pyres (n) - a heap of burnable material, for burning a corpse as part of a funeral ceremony

### C. Identify the character or speaker of the following lines.

1. Greetings, traveller. You looked tired and cold.
2. Tomorrow, we will go back to Pauri.
3. Whom are you looking for?
4. My men have been on their feet for days.
5. May God be with you!

## UNIT 4 - PROSE SEVENTEEN ORANGES - BILL NAUGHTON

### Glossary:

1. Docks (n) - an enclosed area of water in a port for the loading, unloading and repair of ships
2. Apron (n) - a protective garment worn over the front of one's clothes and tied at the back
3. Red-handed (adj.) - used to indicate that a person has been discovered  
in the act of doing something wrong
4. Concealed (adj.) - the act of keeping something secret or hidden
5. Blabbing (v) - to reveal secrets indiscreetly and thoughtlessly
6. Pips (n) - small hard seeds in a fruit
7. Chunks (n) - thick large pieces of something

### Vocabulary

#### D. Find the synonyms for the underlined words

1. The voice in his head asked the narrator to eat the evidence.  
a) **proof**                      b) contradict                      c) disprove                      d) refute
2. Clem looked at Pongo furiously.  
a) politely                      b) gently                      c) **angrily**                      d) calmly
3. When Pongo caught the narrator with the oranges, he was very frightened.  
a) undaunted                      b) **afraid**                      c) valiant                      d) brave
4. The narrator was quiet, when Pongo questioned him.  
a) furious                      b) noisy                      c) **silent**                      d) agitated

5. The narrator was in trouble because he took the oranges.  
 a) peace                      b) difficulty                      c) harmony                      d) comfort

**Grammar**

**Phrasal verb**

A phrasal verb is a verb that has a main verb together with an adverb or a preposition or both, to create a completely new meaning.

**A. Given below in Column A are some phrasal verbs taken from the text. Find the meanings by using a dictionary and complete Column B.**

S. No	Column A	Column B
	Phrasal verb	Meaning
1.	fond of	liking
2.	hidden away	concealed
3.	lock up	imprison
4.	laughed at	ridiculed
5.	look at	Examine closely
6.	bring up	raise
7.	gave up	left
8.	went through	Examined carefully
9.	finish off	Destroy something
10.	figure out	Think about

**Auxiliary verb**

1. Primary auxiliary
2. Modals

**Primary auxiliary**

- a) Be verbs - am, is, was, are, were
- b) Do verbs - does, do, did
- c) Have verbs - has, have, had

**Modals**

- a) Can - could
- b) May - might
- c) Shall - should

- d) Will - would
- e) Must
- f) Semi modals - need, dare, used to, ought to

## Modals

### Must

#### Expressing

- Strong obligation
- Logical conclusion
- Certainty

#### Example

- You must stop when the traffic lights turn red.
- He must be very tired. He's been working all day long.

### Must not

#### Expressing

- Prohibition

#### Example

- You must not smoke in the hospital.

### Can

#### Expressing

- Ability
- Permission
- Possibility

#### Example

- I can swim.
- Can I use your phone please?
- Smoking can cause cancer.

### Could

#### Expressing

- Ability in the past
- Polite permission

#### Example

- When I was young I could run fast.
- Excuse me, could I just say something?
- It could rain tomorrow!

## May

### Expressing

- Permission
- Possibility / probability

### Example

- May I come in?
- Where are my keys? They may be in the car.

## Might

### Expressing

- Polite permission
- Possibility / probability

### Example

- Might I suggest an idea?
- I might go on holiday to Australia next year.

## Need not

### Expressing

- Lack of necessity / absence of obligation

### Example

- I need not buy tomatoes. There are plenty of tomatoes in the fridge.

## Should / ought to

### Expressing

- 50% obligation
- Advice
- Logical conclusion

### Example

- I should / ought to see a doctor. I have a terrible headache.
- You should / ought to revise your lessons.
- He should / ought to be very tired. He's been working all day long.

## Use of auxiliary verbs

Auxiliary verbs are used in/to

- ✓ Indicate tenses
- ✓ Frame questions
- ✓ Short answers
- ✓ Question tag
- ✓ Active & passive voice
- ✓ Direct & indirect speech
- ✓ Negatives

## B. Can you, do It?

- Talking about the abilities of your class members is a great way to review the use of the modal can.
- Work in pairs and discuss things a person might be able to do. Include things that some people can do and others cannot do, and make a list on the board.
- Once your list has 30-50 abilities, it's time to prepare for the game.
- Each of you will be given a blank paper and fill in the spaces with one of the abilities you listed on the board.
- Then, when the teacher says go, go around the classroom asking each other "Can you \_\_\_\_\_?", asking about one of the activities listed on the board.
- If the person you ask can do that activity, you mark off the square with his/her name.
- If the person asked cannot do it, move on and ask another person about that ability or another one on your paper.
- You can only ask each person about one ability before moving on to ask another classmate, but you can come back to the same person as often as you like.
- When someone gets five spaces in a row, he calls "BINGO."

## C. Do's and Don'ts (Necessity, Obligation and Permission)

Choose the correct option.

1. We use   must   (should/**must**/ought to) when something is compulsory, obligatory and important.
2. We use        (**should**/must/ought to) when something is the right thing to do.
3. We use        (should/must/**ought to**) when something is suggested or recommended.

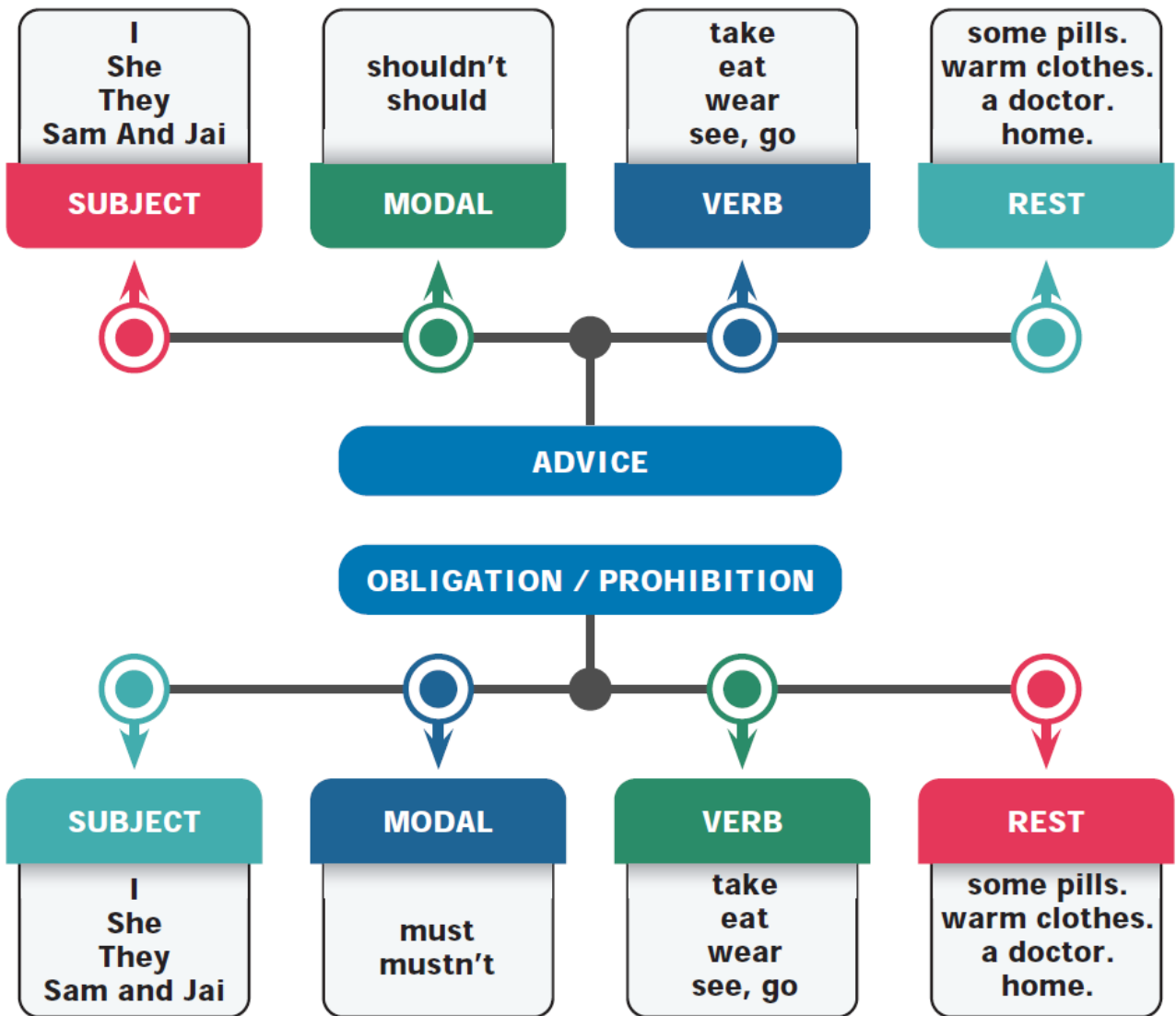
## D. Complete the sentences with one of the modal verbs given below.

can, can't, could, couldn't, may, shouldn't

1. Students        may        be quiet when they write the examination.
2. You        may        wear a coat, it's quite warm.
3.        could        open the window? It is very hot in the room.
4. I        couldn't        go to the school yesterday because I was ill.
5. When she was eighteen, she    could        run fast.
6. You        shouldn't        drive fast. It's not safe.

7. Sachin is a famous cricketer. He can bat well.

**F. Match the Squares to form proper sentences.**



**G. Fill in the blanks with appropriate modals.**

(Will, shall, would, should, can, could, may, might, ought to)

Milk is a nutritious food enriched with vitamins and proteins. We should take milk regularly so that we shall not develop deficiencies in our body. Aged persons, children and patients can take milk in sufficient quantities as it provides strength to their body. We ought to supplement it with fruits, vegetables and pulses for proper growth of the body. But we should consume milk of good quality. Otherwise, it may cause harm to the body. We should be very careful while selecting our food items because there are chances that these could be adulterated. We should protect our health.



**UNIT 4 - POEM**  
**THE SPIDER AND THE FLY - MARY BOTHAM HOWITT**

**Glossary**

1. parlour (n) - a tidy room in a house used for entertaining guests
2. winding (v) - a twisting movement or course
3. weary (v) - very tired, especially from hard work
4. pantry (n) - a room where beverages, food, dishes are stored
5. subtle (adj.) - delicate or faint and mysterious
6. flattering (v) - to praise or compliment insincerely
7. counsellor (n) - a person who advises

**UNIT 4 - SUPPLEMENTARY**  
**THE CAT AND THE PAINKILLER**  
**(An extract from The Adventures of Tom Sawyer) - MARK TWAIN**

**Glossary**

1. infatuated (v) - inspired with an intense but short - lived passion or admiration for someone or something
2. plunges (n) - act of casting or thrusting forcibly or suddenly into something liquid
3. quack (n) - a fraudulent or ignorant pretender to medical skill
4. professing (v) - claiming often falsely, that one has a quality or feeling
5. frenzy (n) - a state of uncontrolled excitement
6. somersaults (n) - an acrobatic movement either forward or backward in which the body rolls end over end, makes a complete revolution
7. petrified (adj.) - extremely frightened

**C. Given below are some idioms related to water. Match the idioms with it's meaning.**

Idioms		Meanings	
1.	blood runs thicker than water	a	to criticize or stop something that some people are enthusiastic about 7
2.	to be a fish out of water	b	naturally, with ease 4
3.	dull as dishwater	c	to be active but without making progress or falling farther behind.8

4.	as a duck takes to water	d	family members have stronger obligations with each other than with people outside the family.1
5.	come hell or high water	e	to be in a difficult situation. 10
6.	you never miss the water till the well runs dry	f	boring, uninteresting 3
7.	pour cold water on something	g	criticism to someone that has no effect on them at all 9
8.	tread water	h	people are not grateful for what they have until they lose it 6
9.	be (like) water off a duck's back	i	to be uncomfortable in a particular situation 2
10.	to be in deep water	j	no matter what happens 5

## Grammar:

### Tenses

#### Present tense

Simple present - verb + s/es

#### Habits

- I always drink coffee at work.
- He wakes up at 7 a.m. every day.
- They usually eat dinner at home.

#### General facts / truths

- The Earth revolves around the Sun.
- The Sun rises in the East.
- Water boils at 100oC.

#### Future timetables / schedules

- My train arrives tomorrow.
- We fly to Paris on Monday.
- Classes begin next week.

#### True in the present

- He works in a studio.
- She is sixty years old.
- We live in Chennai.

Present continuous - am / is / are + verb + ing

### **Temporary actions**

- I'm working in New York this week.

### **Happening now**

- It is raining.
- I'm eating lunch now.

### **Trends**

- More and more people are using cell phones to access the internet.

### **Fixed plans**

- I am meeting my friends after work.

### **Longer actions in progress now**

- She is studying to become a doctor.
- He is training for a marathon.

Present perfect - has / have + past participle

### **Duration from the past until now**

- He has been a teacher since 2002.

### **Action completed in the immediate past**

- We have planned the meeting for next week.
- I have joined the duty.
- She has completed the home work.

### **Change over time**

- Your English has improved since the last time we met.
- My niece has grown a lot in the past year.

### **Event in the past at an unspecified time**

- She has been to Paris.
- I've seen that movie.

### **Repeated events in the past until now**

- We have had four exams so far in this semester.
- I've been to this restaurant many times since I moved next door.

Present perfect continuous - has/have + been + verb + ing

### **Duration from the past until now**

- He has been teaching for ten years.

### **Actions going on for a period of time**

- It has been raining. The sidewalk is wet.

### **Actions happening recently (lately)**

- She has been exercising a lot recently.

### **Temporary actions**

- I've been practicing for five years.

### **Past tense**

#### 1. Series of completed actions

- ✓ He sat down, took out a notebook and pen, and started writing.
- ✓ He entered the room, turned in my direction, and smiled at me.

#### 2. Habits in the past

- ✓ John played the piano when he was a child.
- ✓ I was good at dancing when I was a teenager.

### **Simple past (past form of the tense)**

#### 1. completed action in the past

- ✓ Sarah baked a cake yesterday.
- ✓ I went to bed at 10 last night.
- ✓ We ordered pizza on Friday.

#### 2. Duration in the past

- ✓ He stayed up all night.
- ✓ We lived in Chicago for a year.
- ✓ We played baseball all day.

Past continuous - was / were + verb + ing

### **Action before & after a specific time**

- Yesterday at noon, I was eating lunch.

### **Repeated action (often with "always")**

- My last roommate was always leaving dirty dishes in the sink.

### **Parallel actions**

- I was reading while my brother was playing guitar.

### **Interrupted continuous past action**

- I was watching a movie when she called.

Past perfect - had + past participle

### **An action completed before a past action**

- When we arrived, the class had already begun.

### **Reported speech**

- My student said that he hadn't done his homework.

### **In the third conditional of "if"**

- If it had rained, I would have bought an umbrella.

### **A period of time before an event in the past**

- When had owned our house for twenty years before we sold it.

Past perfect continuous - had + been + verb + ing

### **Continued action in the past, before an action in the past**

- He had been waiting for an hour when she finally arrived.

### **Cause of something in the past**

- He went on a diet because he had been eating too much.

### **"If"- impossible condition**

- If I had been paying attention, I wouldn't have got into an accident.

### **Reported speech**

- She said that John had been helping her study for months.

### **Future tense**

Simple future - shall / will + verb

- Someone is at the door. I'll see who it is. (at the present moment)
  - I will help you with your homework tonight. (promise/offer)
  - She won't tell me her password. (refusal)
- Willingness: (will + verb)

My mother will get a Foot Ball today (future fact: will + verb)

### **Plan or intention (be going to + verb)**

- I'm going to watch a movie tonight.
- He's going to have a party this weekend.

### **Prediction**

- It is cloudy. It's going to rain. (evidence)
- You'll go abroad someday. (opinion)

Future continuous - shall / will + be + verb + ing

### **Action in progress at a time in the future**

- She will be taking an exam at 2 p. m. tomorrow, so don't call her then.

### **Emphasis of future plans and intentions**

- They'll be coming to visit us next week.

### **Interrupted action in the future**

- I will be waiting for you when you arrive tonight.

### **Parallel actions in the future**

- She will be watching TV, and he will be cooking dinner.
- While he cooks dinner, she will be watching TV.

### **Atmosphere in the future**

- When I enter the class, the teacher will be teaching, some students will be taking notes, and my best friend will be trying to stay awake.

Future perfect - shall/will + have + past participle

### **A completed action before something in the future**

- By the time you arrive, I will have finished the project.
- By next summer, she will have graduated from college.

### **Duration before something in the future**

- By Friday, she will have had my car for a whole week.
- She will have been in Paris for six months by the time she leaves.

### **Question form**

- Do you think you will have finished the project before I arrive?
- Will she have graduated from college by then?
- What will you have done by the end of your time here?

### **Negative statements**

- By this time tomorrow, she won't have had enough time to finish the essay.
- By 2020, I won't have completed my PhD.

Future perfect continuous - shall / will + have been + verb + ing

1. Cause of something in the future
  - Her English will be excellent by the time she visits the U.S. because she will have been studying it for five years.
  - He will be tired by the time he arrives because he will have been travelling all day.
2. Duration before something in the future
  - He will have been waiting for an hour when she finally arrives.
  - She will have been working at the company for ten years by the time I retire.

## Simple Present Tense

### A. Choose the correct form of the present tense verb from the options given.

1. All children \_\_\_\_\_ something new every day. (**learn**/ learns/ learned)
2. A good student always \_\_\_\_\_ hard. (work / **works** / worked)
3. Engineers \_\_\_\_\_ bridges. (**build** / builds / built)
4. My sister is an architect. She \_\_\_\_\_ skyscrapers. (design/ **designs** / designed)
5. The Himalayas \_\_\_\_\_ India from the cold winds. (**protect**/ protects/ protected)
6. It always \_\_\_\_\_ here in the afternoon. (drizzle / **drizzles** / drizzled)
7. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ in a factory. (work/ **works**/ worked)
8. Kamali \_\_\_\_\_ English very well, but she doesn't understand Hindi. (speak/ **speaks**/ spoke)
9. Cows \_\_\_\_\_ us milk. (**give**/ gives/ gave)
10. The trains to Chennai always \_\_\_\_\_ on time. (**run** / runs / ran)

## Present Continuous Tense

### B. Make sentences in the present continuous tense using the verb given in brackets.

1. Who is that boy standing on the table? (stand)
2. What are you doing? (do) I am listening (listen) to music.
3. My brother is working (work) in London now.
4. I am waiting (wait) for my mother.
5. It is better not to disturb her, she is working (work).

### G. Write questions for the answers.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are they singing \_\_\_\_\_?  
No, they aren't singing.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is she writing a new book \_\_\_\_\_?  
Yes, She is writing a new book.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is it working \_\_\_\_\_?  
Yes, It is working.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is he doing the project \_\_\_\_\_?  
No, he isn't doing the project.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are you planning to go \_\_\_\_\_?  
Yes, We are planning to go.

### H. Fill in the blanks with verbs in the present continuous.

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ are listening \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the music.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ is crying \_\_\_\_\_ (cry).
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ am swimming \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the pool.
4. Latha \_\_\_\_\_ is waiting \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for her daughter.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ watching \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV?
6. Who \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ helping \_\_\_\_\_ (help)?
7. Her father \_\_\_\_\_ is not cooking \_\_\_\_\_ (not/cook) dinner.
8. Akila \_\_\_\_\_ is not singing \_\_\_\_\_ (not/sing) a song.
9. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ is not doing \_\_\_\_\_ (not/do) his homework.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is your mother working \_\_\_\_\_ (work) today?
11. Amutha and Praba \_\_\_\_\_ are playing \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis.
12. Amith and Ravi \_\_\_\_\_ are not swimming \_\_\_\_\_ (not/swim) in the lake.

### I. Make sentences in the present perfect tense using the verbs in brackets.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ to anybody.  
(never apologized, **has never apologized**, have never apologized)
2. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ to London.  
(**has been**, being in, have been)
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ all the plays of Shakespeare.  
(read, had read, **have read**)
4. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ your lunch?  
(finish, **finished**, had finished)



5. \_\_\_\_\_ he brought his bike?  
(Had, **Has**, Have)

### K. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Make sentences in the present perfect continuous tense using the verbs in brackets.

1. How long \_\_\_\_\_? (are you waiting, **have you been waiting**, have you waited)
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden since morning. (is working, **has been working**, work)
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ this mobile for three years. (am using, has used, **have been using**)
4. The children \_\_\_\_\_ in the park. (has been playing, **have been playing**, had been playing)
5. The workers \_\_\_\_\_ higher wages for a long time. (has been demanding, **have been demanding**, demand)

### Past Continuous Tense

N. Make sentences in the past continuous tense using the verb in brackets.

1. The children    were waiting    (wait) for the bus.
2. The girls    were learning    (learn) their lessons.
3. I    was playing    (play) in the rain all evening.
4. Vijay    was repairing    (repair) his car.
5. Hari    was working    (work) hard to pass the entrance examination.

### Past Perfect Tense

O. Complete the sentences using the past perfect tense.

1. Kalai didn't complete his homework **because he had become tired**
2. By the time Sundar got up **he had heard aloud noise**
3. When we reached the park, we **had been asked to buy our entry coupons.**
4. Saralah didn't want to see her **\_as she had decided to avoid her\_.**
5. Manohar was laughing because **he had liked the joke very much\_**

### Past Perfect Continuous Tense

P. Circle the correct verb form in each of the following sentences.

1. Ezhil baked / **had been baking** a cake when they came.
2. Veeran cleaned / **had been cleaning** the room since morning.

- We worked / **had been working** in the city for ten years before we moved to the village.
- The cat **had been waiting**/was waiting for the mice to come out of its hole.
- Kannan **had been looking**/ have been looking for a job for a long time.

### Simple Future Tense

**Q. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

- We hope you \_\_\_\_ will have \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time in Ooty.
- I think Manju \_\_\_\_ will visit \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) her grandparents during the vacation.
- Be careful, that mirror \_\_\_\_ will fall \_\_\_\_ (fall) on the floor.
- As soon as my father arrives, we \_\_\_\_ shall \_\_\_\_ go \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to watch the film.
- When your train arrives, I \_\_\_\_\_ shall wait \_\_\_\_ (wait) for you at the station.

### Future Continuous Tense

**R. Make sentences in the future continuous tense using the verb in brackets.**

- Ashwin \_\_\_\_ will be completing \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) M.B.A. in another two years.
- I \_\_ will be going \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Thanjavur by this time tomorrow.
- Prabha \_\_ will be receiving \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) the best student award in six months' time.
- The plane \_ will be leaving \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at 3 o'clock.
- He \_\_\_\_ will be attending \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) the conference.

### Future Perfect Tense

**T. Match words from the different columns to make reasonable predictions. Then write them down in the space below. One has been done as an example.**

	10		Women		Have launched a space centre in moon.
			the ice caps	Will	Have become one country.
					have reached 10 billion.

In	50	years	UK	Will not (won't)	have melted.
	100		India		have become the world's richest country.
	1000		The world's population		Have obtained equal rights with men.
			China		Have discovered a complete cure for cancer
		Scientists			

**UNIT 5 - POEM**  
**THE RIVER -CAROLINE ANN BOWLES**

**Glossary**

1. foliage (n) - a cluster of leaves, flowers and branches
2. glancing (adj) - touching or hitting something lightly from the side, without causing much damage
3. swelling (adj) - becoming greater in intensity or volume
4. rose-banks (n) - riverbanks where roses (flowers) appear along
5. impetuous (adj) - acting quickly and without thought or care
6. tending (adj) - going in a particular way
7. headlong (adv) - with the head first and the rest of the body following
8. hath (v) - in the past, the third person singular form of the word 'have'.
9. eternity (n) - life continuing without end after death

**UNIT 5 - SUPPLEMENTARY**

**Little Cyclone: The Story of a Grizzly Cub - William Temple Hornaday**

**Glossary**

1. stumpy (adj.) - short and thick
2. bawled (v) - cried noisily
3. procured (v) - obtained

- |                            |                                                 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 4. prodded (v)             | - dug, poked                                    |
| 5. droll (adj.)            | - curious and amusing                           |
| 6. pudgy (adj.)            | - short and fat                                 |
| 7. formidable (adj.)       | - dangerous                                     |
| 8. roistering (v)          | - celebrating noisily                           |
| 9. stalked (adj.)          | - walked stiffly with pride                     |
| 10. saucy (adj.)           | - cheeky, impertinent                           |
| 11. hazer (n)              | - a person who drives cattle while on horseback |
| 12. confounded (adj.)      | - confused                                      |
| 13. ignominiously (adj.)   | - shamefully                                    |
| 14. conscientiously (adv.) | - carefully and meticulously                    |
| 15. feigned (adj.)         | - faked, not genuine                            |

### Vocabulary

#### A. Use the following phrases in sentences of your own.

earn one's name in the rear of

name

to see one fight devoid of

air and manner quick as a flash

in wild haste make a pass

#### F. Learn the following idioms on bears.

Sl. No.	IDIOM	MEANING
1.	hungry as a bear	being very hungry
2.	gruff as a bear	being unsociable, speaking in a very abrupt, rude way
3.	take the bear by the tooth	put oneself in a dangerous position
4.	as busy as a hibernating bear	remaining idle
5.	a bear hug	put one's arms around someone and hug them affectionately
6.	a bear market	a period of time when investors are more likely to sell rather than buy shares

**UNIT 6 - PROSE**  
**FROM ZERO TO INFINITY - BIOGRAPHY OF SRINIVASA**  
**RAMANUJAN**

**Glossary**

1. absurd (adj.) - stupid and unreasonable, silly in a humorous way
2. infinity (n) - unlimited space, time, amount, a number large beyond any limit
3. intriguing (adj.) - very interesting because of being unusual or mysterious
4. prodigy (n) - a child who shows a great ability at a young age
5. dingy (adj.) - a dark and dirty place
6. Physiology (n) - the branch of biology that deal with the normal functions of living organisms and their parts
7. unkempt (adj.) - not neat or cared for
8. uncouth (adj.) - behaving in an unpleasant way
9. conjecture (n) - an opinion or conclusion formed on the basis of incomplete information.
10. discrepancy (n) - an illogical or surprising lack of compatibility or similarity between two or more facts
11. distinguished (adj.) - used to describe a person, respected and admired for excellence
12. devouring (adj.) - destructively consuming
13. disembark (v) - to leave a ship, aircraft, etc. after a journey
14. emaciated (adj.) - very thin and weak, usually because of illness or extreme hunger
15. agonising (adj.) - causing extreme physical or mental pain

**C. Match the words with correct Synonym and Antonym from the table.**

S. No	Word	Synonym	Antonym
1	distribute	boundless 2	trivial 3
2	infinite	commence 6	sorrow 4
3	significant	joy 4	collect 1
4	delight	guess 7	clean 5
5	unkempt	circulate 1	conclude 6
6	initiate	messy 5	fact 7
7	conjecture	important 3	measurable 2

## Reading

Automated Teller Machine (ATM) is an indispensable part of our lives now worldwide!

John Shepherd-Barron once explained that he came up with the idea of cash dispensers in 1965 while lying in his bath after finding his bank closed. It was then his habit to withdraw money on a Saturday, but on this particular weekend he had arrived one minute late and found the bank doors locked against him.

Later that year, he bumped into the Chief General Manager of Barclays Bank who was about to have lunch. Shepherd-Barron asked him for 90 seconds to pitch his idea for a cash machine.

“I told him I had an idea that if you put your standard Barclays cheque through a slot in the side of the bank, it will deliver standard amounts of money around the clock.”

“He said, ‘Come and see me on Monday morning’.”

Barclays commissioned Shepherd-Barron to build six cash dispensers, the first of which was installed at a branch in the north London suburb of Enfield on June 27, 1967. The first person to withdraw cash was actor Reg Varney, a celebrity resident of Enfield known for his part in a number of popular television series. An early deployment of this device outside of the UK took place in Zurich in November, 1967.

Shepherd-Barron was born at Shillong, India in 1925 to British parents and later served in the Indian Army in Second Airborne division where he taught Gurkhas to parachute. He also invented the PIN by recalling his Indian Army number, he had originally intended to make Personal Identification Number (PIN) six digit long, but reduced the number to four when his wife, Caroline, complained that six was too many. “Over the kitchen table, she said she could only remember four figures, so because of her, four figures became the world standard,” he recalled.

All this was possible due to a mathematical prodigy by the name of Srinivasa Ramanujan – A mathematical genius of India. When you put your debit or credit card in the machine and order the machine to dispense the amount of your desire, the machine divides and arranges your money before dispensing it, using Ramanujan’s ‘Partition Theory’.

## Grammar:

### Connectors

- We could go to the library **or** the park.
- He **neither** finished his homework **nor** studied for the test.
- I did not go out **because** the weather was hot.

In each of the above sentences, two different ideas are expressed in one sentence. To connect the ideas, some words like or, neither...nor, because are used. These words and phrases are called Connectors.

A connector may be used to indicate the relationship between the ideas expressed in a clause or a sentence.

The following connectors can be used for different purposes.  
Look at the following sentences, how connectors are used.

Adding	Sequencing	Illustrating	Cause and Effect
and	first, second, third	for example	because
also	finally	such as	so
as well as	next	for instance	therefore
moreover	meanwhile	in the case of	thus
too	after	as revealed by	consequently
furthermore	then	illustrated by	hence
additionally	subsequently		
Comparing	Qualifying	Contrasting	Emphasising
similarly	but	whereas	above all
likewise	however	instead of	in particular
as with	although	alternatively	especially
like	unless	otherwise	significantly
equally	except	unlike	indeed
in the same way	apart from	on the other hand	notably
	as long as if	conversely	

- The man has much money. **However**, he isn't happy at all.
- I like playing football. **On the other hand**, my brother likes playing basketball.
- His family made a lot of effort to make their son's lessons better, **conversely**, he never made any effort.
- She spent four years studying for her law degree. **Meanwhile**, she continued to work at the bank.
- You are not allowed to use your phone here. **Similarly**, you have to switch it off when you are in the library.

**A. Complete the following sentences using appropriate Connectors from the box.**

moreover      although      meanwhile      therefore      because  
as long as      thus      above all      for instance      except

1. Irine felt cold \_\_\_although\_\_\_\_\_ she was wearing a winter coat.
2. This restaurant has some of the best chefs in the town. \_\_\_moreover\_\_\_\_\_ their service is excellent.
3. I'm not going to the party tonight \_\_\_\_\_because\_\_\_\_\_ I didn't get an invitation.
4. You can set the table. \_\_\_\_\_meanwhile\_\_\_\_\_, I'll start making dinner.
5. I can play quite a few instruments. \_\_\_for instance\_\_\_\_\_, the flute, the guitar and the piano.
6. The store was out of chocolate chips; \_\_\_therefore\_\_\_\_\_ they would need to make a different type of cookies.
7. The stores are open daily \_\_\_\_\_except\_\_\_\_\_ Sundays.
8. I'll stay \_\_\_as long as\_\_\_\_\_ you need me.
9. This detergent is highly concentrated and \_\_\_thus\_\_\_\_\_ you will need to dilute it.
10. It was the thing he prized \_\_\_\_\_above all\_\_\_\_\_.

**Active Voice and Passive Voice**

**Read the following sentences and analyse the difference.**

The team leader presented the report.

The report was presented by the team leader.

- In the first sentence, the verb shows that the subject is the doer of the action. Therefore, the sentence is in **active voice**.
- In the second sentence, the verb shows that the subject is not the doer of the action. Therefore, the sentence is in **passive voice**.

**We use the Passive voice when -**

- the focus is on the action rather than the doer of the action.  
(e.g.) About 50 per cent of the graduates are employed in IT related sectors.
- we do not know who the doer is.  
(e.g.) My bike was stolen yesterday.



- we talk of a system or a process.  
(e.g.) The vegetables are washed well. Then, they are cut into cubes.
- we write newspaper headlines and notices at public places. ('be' verb is omitted as the language has to be concise)  
(e.g.) 20 sportsmen felicitated by PM.
- we describe changes that have taken place.  
(e.g.) Our school looks completely different. The whole place has been painted.

Look at the below table. It shows the changes in tense while changing sentences from active voice into passive voice.

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Simple Present	He makes coffee.	Coffee is made by him.
Present Continuous	He is making coffee.	Coffee is being made by him.
Present Perfect	He has made coffee.	Coffee has been made by him.
Simple Past	He made coffee.	Coffee was made by him.
Past Continuous	He was making coffee.	Coffee was being made by him.
Past Perfect	He had made coffee.	Coffee had been made by him.
Simple Future	He will make coffee.	Coffee will be made by him.
Future Perfect	He will have made coffee.	Coffee will have been made by him.

**B. Convert the following active sentences into passive sentences by supplying an appropriate passive verb form.**

1. She will not recognize us. / We \_\_\_\_\_ by her.  
 a. will not recognize                      b. will not being recognized  
 c. **will not be recognized**
2. They didn't invite me, but I went anyway. / I \_\_\_\_\_ but I went anyway.  
 a. wasn't invited                                      **b. wasn't being invited**  
 c. wasn't inviting

3. They broke up the table for firewood. / The table \_\_\_\_\_ up for firewood.  
a. broke                      b. had broken                      c. was broken
4. She has won the first prize. / The first prize \_\_\_\_\_ by her.  
a. has won                      b. has been won                      c. had been won
5. A friend of mine is repairing the car. / The car \_\_\_\_\_ by a friend of mine.  
a. is repairing                      b. is repaired                      c. is being repaired
6. Begin the work tomorrow. / Let the work \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.  
a. be begun                      b. begin                      c. is beginning
7. They speak English in New Zealand. / English \_\_\_\_\_ in New Zealand.  
a. is speaking                      b. is spoken                      c. is being spoken
8. His attitude shocked me. / I \_\_\_\_\_ by his attitude.  
a. had shocked                      b. had been shocked                      c. was shocked
9. She had already sent the parcel. / The parcel \_\_\_\_\_ by her.  
a. has already been sent                      b. had already been sent  
c. was already sent
10. Her silence worries me. / I \_\_\_\_\_ her silence.  
a. am worrying by                      b. am worried by                      c. have worried by

**C. Match the following Active voice sentences with Passive voice.**

**Active Voice**

**Passive Voice**

- |                                        |                                                  |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. I will never forget this experience | A novel has been written by her. 5               |
| 2. Mother made a cake yesterday.       | The deer was being chased by the tiger. 4        |
| 3. Have you finished the report?       | A cake was made by mother yesterday. 2           |
| 4. The tiger was chasing the deer.     | Has the report been finished by you? 3           |
| 5. She has written a novel.            | This experience will never be forgotten by me. 1 |

## Imperatives in Passive

### Let + object + be + past participle. (Positive)

(e.g.) Open the window. (Active) Let the window be opened. (Passive)

### Let + object + not + be + past participle. (Negative)

(e.g.) Do not pluck the flowers. (Active) Let the flowers not be plucked. (Passive)

### Look at these imperatives in passive and compare.

**Active** : Help me.

**Passive** : You are requested to help me.

**Active** : Don't touch it.

**Passive** : You are warned not to touch it.

(Note: We can begin the passive sentence with you if we want to put emphasis on the person addressed to.)

### D. Change the following into passive voice.

1. Stanley will inform you later.  
you will be informed by Stanley later
2. People speak Portuguese in Brazil.  
portuguese is spoken by people in brazil
3. My grandfather built this house in 1943.  
this house was built in 1943 by my grand father
4. Do not hurt the animals.  
let the animals not be hurt
5. You must not drop litter in the streets.  
litter must not be dropped in the streets
6. Carry it home.  
you are asked to carry it home
7. They are decorating the wall.  
the wall is being decorated by them
8. He has already mended the TV set.  
the tv set has already been mended by him.

**UNIR 6 - POEM**  
**THE COMET - NORMAN LITTLEFORD**

**Glossary**

1. rampaging (v) - going through an area making a lot of noise and causing damage
2. spectacle (n) - an unusual or unexpected event or situation that attracts attention, interest
3. comet (n) - an icy small Solar body, which when passing close to the Sun, warms and begins to release gases that are seen on rare occasions from the earth as a bright line in the sky
4. trail (n) - a path often made or used for a particular purpose
5. quake (v) - a sudden violent movement of the earth's surface, some times causing great damage (short form of earthquake).

APP  
STUDY CENTRE

**UNIT 6 - SUPPLEMENTARY**  
**MOTHER'S VOICE - VASIL BEREZHNOY**

**Glossary**

1. chore (n) - a routine task, especially a household one
2. orchard (n) - a piece of enclosed land planted with fruit trees
3. expedition (n) - a journey undertaken by a group of people with a particular purpose, especially that of exploration, research, or war
4. quartz (n) - a hard, transparent mineral substance, used in making electronic equipment
5. exotic (adj.) - unusual and exciting
6. void (n) - a completely empty space
7. confronted (v) - to face, meet, or deal with a difficult situation or person
8. departure (n) - the action of leaving, especially to start a journey
9. pears (n) - a sweet, juicy, yellow or green fruit with a round base and slightly pointed top
10. galaxy (n) - one of the large, independent groups of stars in the universe

**UNIT 7 - PROSE**  
**A BIRTHDAY LETTER - Jawaharlal Nehru**

Read the letter from Jawaharlal Nehru to his daughter Indira.

Central Prison, Naini  
October 26, 1930

My dear Indira,

On your birthday you have been in the habit of receiving presents and good wishes. Good wishes you will still have in full measure, but what present can I send you from Naini Prison? My presents cannot be very material or solid. They can be of the mind and spirit. Things that even the high walls of prison cannot stop.

You know sweetheart, how I dislike sermonising and doling out good advice. I have always thought that the best way to find out what is right and what is not right, what should be done and what should not be done, is not by giving a sermon, but by talking and discussing, and out of discussion

sometimes a little bit of truth comes out. I have liked my talks with you and we have discussed many things, but the world is wide and beyond our world lie other wonderful and mysterious worlds. None of us need ever be bored or imagine that we have learned everything worth learning and become very wise.

But what am I to do then? A letter can hardly take the place of a talk; at best it is a one-sided affair. Imagine that I have made a suggestion to you for you to think over, as if we really were having a talk.

In history we read of great periods in the life of nations, of great men and women. Do you remember how fascinated you were when you first read the story of Joan of Arc, and how your ambition was to be something like her? Ordinary men and women are not usually heroic. They think of their bread and butter, of their children, of their household worries and the like. But a time comes when a whole people become interested in a great cause. Then history helps even simple, ordinary men and women to become heroes. Great leaders have something in them which inspires a whole people and makes them do great deeds. In India a great leader, full of love for all who suffer and eager to help them, has inspired our people to great actions and noble sacrifice. He has helped to make the starving, the poor and the oppressed free and happy.

Bapuji is in prison, but the magic of his message has stolen the hearts of India's millions. Men and women, and even little children, come out of their little shells and become India's soldiers of freedom. In India today we are making history, and you and I are fortunate to see this happening before our eyes and to take some part ourselves in this great drama.

If we are to be India's soldiers, we have to respect India's honour, and that honour is a sacred trust. It is no easy matter to decide what is right and what is not. One little test I shall ask you to apply whenever you are in doubt. Never do anything in secret or anything that you would wish to hide. For the desire to hide anything means that you are afraid, and fear is a bad thing and unworthy of you. Be brave, and all the rest follows.

You know that in our great Freedom Movement, under Bapuji's leadership, there is no room for secrecy or hiding. We have nothing to hide. We are not afraid of what we do or what we say. We work in the sun and in the light. Even so in our private lives let us make friends with the sun and work in the light and do nothing secretly and if you do so, my dear, you will

grow up a child of the light, unafraid and serene and unruffled, whatever may happen.

I have written a very long letter to you. And yet there is so much I would like to tell you. How can a letter contain it? Good-bye, little one, and may you grow up into a brave soldier in India's service.

With all my love and good wishes.

Your loving father,  
Jawaharlal Nehru

## Glossary

1. sermon (n) - ceremony in which a priest gives a talk on a religious or moral subject
2. fascinated (adj.) - extremely attracted
3. deed (n) - a brave or noble act
4. starving (adj.) - suffering or dying from hunger
5. oppressed (adj.) - governed in an unfair and cruel way and prevented from having opportunities and freedom
6. sacred (adj.) - considered to be holy and deserving respect
7. serene (adj.) - peaceful and calm
8. unruffled (adj.) - not nervous or worried, usually despite a difficult situation

### C. Match the words with correct Synonym and Antonym from the table.

S. No	Word	Synonym	Antonym
1.	wide	privilege 4	freedom 3
2.	noble	valiant 7	public 6
3.	oppress	valuable 5	coward 7
4.	honour	personal 6	ignoble 2
5.	worthy	gentle 2	dishonor 4
6.	private	broad 1	narrow 1
7.	brave	subdue 3	unworthy 5

## Grammar

### Determiners

Observe the nouns in the following sentences and words before them.

- An apple is a healthy fruit.
- Two cats have drunk a bowl of milk.
- My father has many cars.

Determiners are the words that introduce a noun and provide some information about it (but do not describe it).

Determiners are followed by a noun.

- The ball
- Five cats
- His son
- Some students

### Types of Determiners

#### Articles

a, an, the

#### Demonstratives

this, that these, those

#### Possessive Adjectives

my, our, your, his, her, its, their

#### Quantifiers

some, any, few, little, more, much, many, every

#### Cardinal Numbers

one, two, three, twenty, forty, hundred etc.

#### Ordinal Numbers

first, second, third, twentieth etc.

- The quantifiers all, any, enough, less, a lot of, more, most, no, none of, some etc., are used with both countable and uncountable nouns.
- The quantifiers both, each, either, fewer, neither etc., are used only with countable nouns.

### A. Choose the Correct Determiner

1. Could you bring me those tools I left in the garden? (this, those, these)
2. the Earth revolves around the sun. (the, a, an)
3. I found a one rupee coin in the playground while playing. (a, an, the)
4. There aren't many students in the library. (much, many, a lot)
5. It was an unforgettable experience. (a, an, the)
6. I haven't got any pictures in my bedroom. (some, any, many)
7. He said that he wanted to become an engineer. (a, an, the)
8. Kokila gave a pen to each child in the classroom on her birthday. (any, all, each)
9. I've got to solve some math problems before I go to sleep. (all, some, any)
10. India is the largest democracy in the world. (a, an, the)
11. My father doesn't drink much coffee. (much, many, a lot)
12. I always keep some money in my wallet for emergencies. (any, every, some)



13. This year we are celebrating my sister's \_\_\_second\_\_\_ birthday. (a, two, second)
14. I have \_\_\_three\_\_\_ pencils with me. (a, three, third)
15. 'What is that noise?' I think it is \_\_\_an\_\_\_ aeroplane. (a, an, the)

**UNIT 7 - POEM**  
**THE STICK - TOGETHER FAMILIES - Edgar Albert Guest**

**Glossary**

1. conventions (n) - a large formal meeting of people who have a similar interest
2. shatter (v) - to break suddenly into very small pieces
3. astray (adv.) - away from the correct path or correct way of doing something
4. mirth (n) - laughter, humour or happiness
5. comrade (n) - a friend

**UNIT 7 - SUPPLEMENTARY**  
**THE CHRISTMAS TRUCE - Aaron Shepard**

**Glossary**

1. truce (n) - an agreement to stop fighting or arguing for a period of time
2. dugout (n) - a trench that is dug and roofed over as a shelter for troops
3. carols (n) - a religious folk song or popular hymn, particularly one associated with Christmas.
4. trenches (n) - a long, narrow ditch
5. maim (v) - injure or wound seriously and leave permanent damage to body or parts
6. splatter (n) - a small quantity of something moist or liquid
7. slog (v) - work hard over a period of time
8. muck (n) - dirt, rubbish, or waste matter.
9. stumble (v) - trip or momentarily lose one's balance; almost fall
10. bewilderment (n) - a feeling of being perplexed and confused.

### **Prose:**

- Learning the Game - Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar (Published by Hodder & Stoughton, UK)
- I can't Climb Trees Anymore - Ruskin Bond
- Old Man River - Dorothy Deming (Drama)
- Seventeen Oranges - Bill Naughton
- Water - The Elixir of Life - Sir C.V. Raman
- From Zero to Infinity - Biography of Srinivasa Ramanujan
- A Birthday Letter - Jawaharlal Nehru

### **Poem:**

- Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening - Robert Frost
- Leisure - William Henry Davies
- A Poison Tree - William Blake
- The Power of a Smile - Tupac Shakur
- On Killing a Tree - Gieve Patel
- Advice from a Tree - Ilan Shamir
- The Spider and The Fly - Mary Howitt
- Never Trust a Mirror - Erin Hanson
- The River - Ilan Shamir
- Nature the Gentlest Mother - Emily Dickinson
- The Comet - Norman Little ford
- The Star - Jane Taylor
- The Stick-Together Families - Edgar Albert Guest
- Memories of My Dad - Rebecca D. cook

### **Supplementary:**

- The Envious Neighbour - A Japanese Folk Tale
- The Fun they Had - Isaac Asimov
- Earthquake - M. S. Mahadevan
- The Cat and the Pain-Killer - Mark Twain
- Little Cyclone The Story of a Grizzly Cub - William Temple Honarday
- Mother's Voice - Vasil Berezhnoy
- The Christmas Truce - Aaron Shepard

### **Listening Passage**

- Speech In Environmental Children's Organization - Severn Suzuki
- Environmental Crusader Of India - Dr. G. Nammazhwar
- Two Geniuses

# 10<sup>TH</sup> STANDARD

## His First Flight

### Glossary

1. ledge - a narrow shelf that juts out from a vertical surface
2. shrilly - producing a high-pitched and piercing voice or sound
3. herring - a long silver fish that swims in large groups in the sea
4. devour - to eat something eagerly and in large amounts, so that nothing is left
5. cackle - a sharp, broken noise or cry of a hen, goose or seagull
6. mackerel - a sea fish with a strong taste, often used as food
7. gnaw - to bite or chew something repeatedly
8. trot - to run at a moderate pace with short steps
9. precipice - a very steep side of a cliff or a mountain
10. whet - to sharpen
11. preening - cleaning feathers with beak
12. plaintively - sadly, calling in a sad way
13. swoop - to move very quickly and easily through the air
14. beckoning - making a gesture with the hand or head to encourage someone to approach or follow.

### Vocabulary

Read the following sentences.

#### Set 1

1. The young seagull uttered a joyful scream. (adjective)
2. The young seagull screamed with joy. (noun)
3. The young seagull screamed joyfully. (adverb)

#### Set 2

1. The young bird pretended to be falling asleep. (verb)
2. The young bird made a pretension of falling asleep. (noun)
3. The young bird made a pretentious posture of falling asleep. (adjective)

Note that in the Set 1, the adjective 'joyful' is changed to its noun form 'joy' and to its adverb form 'joyfully'.

In the Set 2, the verb 'pretend' has been transformed to its noun form 'pretension' and to its adjective form 'pretentious'.

We can transform a sentence by interchanging parts of speech without changing its meaning.

## BUNGEE-JUMPING

Bungee jumping is an activity that involves jumping from a tall structure while connected to a long elastic cord. The tall structure is usually a fixed object, such as a building, bridge or crane; but it is also possible to jump from a movable object, such as a hot-air-balloon or helicopter, that has the ability to hover above the ground. The thrill comes from the free-falling and the rebound. When the person jumps, the cord stretches and the jumper flies upwards again as the cord recoils, and continues to oscillate up and down until all the kinetic energy is dissipated.

Jumping Heights, located in Mohan Chatti village, in Rishikesh has been rated as one of the most preferred bungee jumping destinations in India at a height of 83 meters. It is the only place in India where bungee jumping can be done from a fixed platform. This is also India's only fixed platform Bungee- performed from a professional cantilever, to separate it from entertainment parks, and create instead, an extreme adventure zone. The Bungee has been designed by David Allardice of New Zealand.

The Cantilever platform is built over a rocky cliff over-looking the river Hall, a tributary of River Ganges. Bungee-ing amidst the vastness of nature lends the experience an absolutely breathtaking quality. Jumping heights is well known for its safety measures and experienced staff. It costs around Rs 2500 per jump, a bit expensive, but totally worth the experience. The Bungee jumping experience has been set amidst the astoundingly stunning landscape of Rishikesh. To Bungee jump, one must be at least 12 years and should weigh between 40-110 kg.

### Grammar

### Modals

**We have already learnt about Modals in Class IX. Now, let us revise.**

A modal verb is used to indicate modality (that expresses a speaker's general intention) i.e. likelihood, ability, permission, request, capacity, suggestions, order, obligation, advice etc.

We use modals to show if we believe something is certain, probable or possible.

Modals are, can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, ought to, need, used to & dare to.

**Complete these sentences using appropriate modals. The clues in the brackets will help you.**

1. When I was a child, I **Could** climb trees easily but now I can't. (ability in the past)
2. I **will** win this singing contest. (determination)
3. You **should** buy this book. It is worth buying. (advice or suggestion)
4. Poongothai **can** speak several languages. (ability in the present)
5. I swear I **shall not/won't** tell lies again. (promise)

6. My father **used to** play badminton in the evenings when he was at college. (past habit)
7. You **should/must** do as I say! (command)
8. **May** I have another glass of water? (request)
9. Sibi has not practised hard but he **can** win the race. (possibility)
10. We **ought to** preserve our natural resources. (duty)

**Rewrite the following sentences by rectifying the errors in the use of modals.**

1. Would I have your autograph?  
**May/can I have your autography**
2. I can be fifteen next April.  
**I shall be fifteen next April.**
3. Take an umbrella. It should rain later.  
**Take an umbrella. It may rain later.**
4. The magistrate ordered that he might pay the fine.  
The magistrate ordered that he **Should / must** pay the fine.
5. Make me a cup of tea, shall you?  
Make me a cup of tea, **Will you?**
6. You may speak politely to the elders.  
**You must/ought** politely to the elders.
7. You will get your teeth cleaned at least once a year.
8. We could grow vegetables in our kitchen garden but we don't do it now.  
We **used to** grow vegetables in our kitchen garden but we don't do it now.
9. Must I get your jacket? The weather is cold.  
**Shall** I get your jacket? The weather is cold.
10. Could the train be on time?  
**Will** the train be on time?

**Read the dialogue and fill in the blanks with suitable modals.**

Dad: **Shall** we go out for dinner tonight?

Charan: Yes, Dad. We **shall** go to a restaurant where I **can** have some ice cream.

Dad: OK. Then, I **shall** be home by 7 p.m. Mom and you **must/should** be ready by then.

Charan: Sure. We **shall** . My friend told me that there is a magic show nearby. **Will** you please take us there?

Dad: We **may** not have time to go for the magic show, I suppose. If we have enough time left, we **shall** plan.

Charan: By the way, **should/must** we inform our gate keeper about our outing?

Dad: Yes, we **must** so that he **will** be aware we aren't at home.

Charan: **shall** I call up Mom and tell her about our plan today?

Dad: You **ought to** Otherwise, we might be in trouble when she returns home.

**Read the following dialogues and supply appropriate modals.**

Charn: Hmm... by the time you come home in the evening, we **will** be waiting for you. Hope you **won't** be late. Bye

Student: Can we leave our bags in the class during the break?

Teacher: Yes, you **may** but arrange them neatly.

Passenger: My child is 6 years old. Do I have to buy him a ticket?

Conductor: Yes, you **must** . It costs half of the price of an adult ticket.

Vani: Can we go for coffee after the meeting?

Yoga: No, I **can't**. I have to go home.

Salesman: When **will** I receive my order?

Customer: I **shall** assure you sir, the order **will** be delivered tomorrow.

Neela: Do you think I should write about my education background in the resume?

Preethi: Yes, you **should/must**. You **may** get a better job.

**Here are a few sentences already done for you. The clues given would be helpful to make more sentences on your own.**

1. I would suggest that you take the Uzhavan Express to Thanjavur **from** Chennai.
2. You **will** be more comfortable if you could **book 3 tier** A/C.
3. You could enjoy **the trip**.
4. You should visit **the temples**.
5. You mustn't miss **visiting the Big temple**.
6. You can buy **many artistic things** .
7. **You must see the Saraswathi Mahal and its library**.
8. **A big Palace can be seen in Thanjavur**.
9. **We shall buy Dancing Dolls**.
10. **Thiruvaiyaru, Kallanai Dam and Poondi Church can be visited from Thanjavur**.

## Active and Passive

In Class IX, we have already learnt about Active and Passive Voices. Now, we shall learn some more forms of the voice.

**Change the following sentences to the other voice.**

1. The manager appointed many office assistants.  
**Many office assistants were appointed by the manager.**
2. You are making a cake now.  
**A cake is being made by you now.**
3. That portrait was painted by my grandmother.  
**My grandmother painted that portrait.**
4. Malini had bought a colourful hat for her daughter.  
**A colourful hat had been bought by Malini for her daughter.**
5. They have asked me to pay the fine.  
**I have been asked to pay the fine by them.**
6. The militants were being taken to prison by the police.  
**The police were taking the militants to the prison.**
7. His behaviour vexes me.  
**I am vexed by his behaviour.**
8. Rosy will solve the problem.  
**The Problem will be solved by Rosy.**
9. Our army has defeated the enemy.  
**The enemy has been defeated by our army**
10. The salesman answered all the questions patiently.  
**All the questions were answered patiently by the salesman.**

## Passive Voice - Request

In Active Voice, a request begins with 'Please'. When we change a request from Active to Passive Voice, we should begin the sentence with 'You are requested to' in place of 'Please'. If the request is in negative form, the request in passive voice should begin with 'You are requested not to'.

(e.g.) 1. **Please assemble in the ground.** (Active)

You are requested to assemble in the ground. (Passive)

2. Please do not use mobile phones here. (Active)

**You are requested** not to use mobile phones here. (Passive)

### Passive Voice - Advice

When we change an advice from active to passive voice, we should begin the sentence with 'You are advised to'. If the advice is in negative form, it should begin with 'You are advised not to'.

(e.g.) 1. Work hard (Active)

**You are advised** to work hard. (Passive)

2. Do not eat junk food. (Active)

You are advised not to **eat junk** food. (Passive)

### Passive Voice - Omitting the agent

In the sentences beginning with someone/no one, omit the 'agent' (subject) in the passive voice.

(e.g.) 1. Somebody has taken away my book. (Active)

My book has been taken away. (Passive)

2. No one has bought the tickets. (Active)

The tickets have not been bought. (Passive)

(Add 'not' to the verb for nobody, none, no one)

### Passive Voice - Interrogatives

When sentences are changed to Passive, they begin with a verb (in 'Yes/No' questions) or with a question word followed by the verb (in 'Wh' questions).

#### a. Questions beginning with Auxiliary verbs

(e.g.) 1. Did he write a letter? (Active)

Was a letter written by him? (Passive)

2. Is he watching us? (Active)

Are we being watched by him? (Passive)

#### b. Questions beginning with 'wh' words

(e.g.) 1. Who will accept this? (Active)

By whom will this be accepted? (Passive)

2. Who has arranged this meeting? (Active)

By whom has this meeting been arranged? (Passive)

3. When will you finish the building? (Active)

When will the building be finished by you? (Passive)



(the agent 'by you' is optional)

4. How did they do this? (Active)

How was this done by them? (Passive)

(the agent 'by them' is optional)

## Life

### Glossary

1. mourning - feeling or expressing great sadness
2. veils - to hide or cover something so that you cannot see it clearly or understand it
3. crown - a prize or position offered for being the best
4. quest - a long search for something that is difficult to find
5. unreluctant - willing to do something (\*This form is generally not used but the poet has coined it for emphasis)

## The Tempest

### Glossary

1. tormenting - making someone suffer or worry a lot
2. dreadful - extremely bad or unpleasant
3. duke - a man of very high social rank in some European countries; a king
4. deprive - to take something important or necessary away from someone
5. resistance - the act of fighting against something
6. fatigue - extreme tiredness
7. vexation - worry or anger
8. famished - extremely hungry
9. voracious - very eager for something
10. repent - to be very sorry for something bad you have done.

## The Night the Ghost got In

### Glossary

1. hullabaloo - lot of loud noise made by people who are excited.
2. Patrolman - a patrolling police officer
3. attic(n) - a space or room inside or partly inside the roof of a building
4. slamming - shutting a door or window forcefully and loudly.
5. gruffly - sadly
6. intuitively - without conscious reasoning, instinctively
7. whammed - struck something forcefully
8. bevelled - reduced to a sloping edge
9. rending - tearing to pieces
10. yanked - pulled with a jerk
11. zither - a musical instrument consisting of a flat wooden sound box with numerous strings stretched across it, placed horizontally and played with fingers

12. guinea pig - a domesticated tailless South American rodent originally raised for food
13. hysterical - affected by wildly uncontrolled emotion
14. creaking - making a squeaking sound when being moved
15. indignant - feeling or showing anger or annoyance at what is perceived as unfair treatment
16. holster - a holder made of leather for carrying handgun
17. rafter - a beam forming part of the internal framework of a roof
18. deserter - a person who leaves the armed force without permission.

## Vocabulary

### Slang Expression:

Slang is a type of language consisting of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal and more common in speech than writing. They are typically restricted to a particular context or group of people.

Look at the following expressions from the text. With the help of your teacher rewrite them in standard English. One has been done for you.

'Musta got away - whatt'd he like?	<b>Must got away - what was he like?'</b>
'Looky here, Joe	<b>Look, here, Joe</b>
'No sign o' nothing'	<b>No sign of nothing</b>
'Back t' the lines ye goodaam'	<b>Back to the lines you goodmen</b>
'What was the idee of all them cops tarryhootin' round the house last night.'	<b>What was the idea of all them CoPs working up round the home lastnight.</b>

### Singular and Plural Forms.

In this lesson, we find plural forms such as furniture, houses, windows, burglars, boxes, shelves, policemen. You may notice that the words have taken up different suffixes to form plurals. This is because English words have different origins.

**Complete the given tabular column with the suitable plural forms.**

Chair	<b>Chairs</b>
box	<b>boxes</b>
eskimo	<b>eskimos</b>
lady	<b>ladies</b>
radius	<b>radii</b>
formula	<b>formulae</b>
child	<b>Children</b>
deer	<b>Deer</b>
loaf	<b>loaves</b>
hero	<b>heroes</b>

## Speaking

### Let us play this game in class

- ❖ Who Am I? is a guessing game where players use 'yes' or 'no' questions to guess the identity of a famous person. Questions are based upon the traits and characteristics of a person everyone will be able to identify.
- ❖ Divide the class into groups. One group should decide the personality while the other group should ask 'yes' or 'no' type questions. To win the game, a team needs to find out the person within 10 clues.

### Use this passage to play the game. You can collect information on other famous personalities and play too.

Charlie Chaplin was born on April 16, 1889, in London England. His birth name was Charles Spencer Chaplin, though he had many nicknames growing up such as Charlie, Charlot, and The Little Tramp. His father, Charles Chaplin, and his mother, Hannah Chaplin, were inducted into the music hall of fame, leading the way to his exposure even as a young boy. His first onstage moment was when he was 5 years old; he sang a song that was intended to be sung by his own mother; she had become ill at the time of the performance, so little Charlie Chaplin stood instead and performed for his mother.

Charlie Chaplin came to the United States in 1910, at the age of 21. He was brought to New York, which was known to be a great place to start out for anyone trying to become a professional actor. Two years later, in 1913, Chaplin signed his very first contract at Keystone and it was no time before he headed to Hollywood. His first movie premiered in 1914, "Making a Living," and went on to make over 35 movies total in that year alone. Charlie Chaplin grew to become one of the most popular and successful actors of all time. The moment that really kicked off his long career was in 1921 when he starred in, and produced, his first full length film called "The Kid." From then on, most people all over the world knew Charlie Chaplin and loved his movies. He had a great career and life, dying on December 25, 1977, in Vevey, Switzerland. He had apparently died of natural causes in his sleep from old age.

## Articles

A, An and The are called Articles.

We use a or an with singular nouns only.

(e.g.) A girl, An orange We use a with singular nouns and adjectives which begin with a consonant sound.

(e.g.) A computer, A unit (yu+nit), A wonderful artist

We use an with singular nouns and adjectives which begin with a vowel sound.

(e.g.) An artist, An M.L.A. (em.el.a), An honest shopkeeper

## NOTE

Words beginning with consonant letters do not always begin with consonant sounds. Similarly words beginning with vowel letters do not always begin with vowel sounds.

(e.g.) Honour (sounds like - onour) European (sounds like yu-ropean)

We use "the" when a person, an animal, a plant, a place, a thing is mentioned for a second time.

(e.g.) I bought a book this morning. I am reading the book now.

We use "the" when it is clear to the listener or reader which person, animal, place, or thing we are referring to.

(e.g.) The judge found him not guilty.

We use "the" when there is only one such thing.

(e.g.) The earth goes round the sun.

We usually use "the" before ordinal numbers.

(e.g.) I live on the third floor.

We use "the" before some proper nouns such as :

(e.g.) The Indian Ocean, The Arabian Sea

We use "the" before names of most buildings, landmarks, monuments and natural wonders.

(e.g.) The Park Hotel, The Taj Mahal

We use "the" before names of places containing of

(e.g.) The Republic of China.

The names of places ending in plurals.

(e.g.) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, The Netherlands.

**Some proper nouns are not preceded by an article.**

- ❖ the names of continents - Africa, Asia
- ❖ the names of countries - Belgium, India
- ❖ the names of towns and cities. - Tokyo, Chennai
- ❖ the names of streets - Ritchie Street.

Some nouns can be counted and they are called as countable nouns; some cannot be counted and they are called uncountable nouns.

We use a or an only before countable noun.

(e.g.) **A leaf fell off the tree. (countable)**

**Rain can cause flooding (uncountable)**

We use the with uncountable nouns, when it is clear to the reader which things we are referring to. We do not use the with uncountable nouns when we are talking in general.

(Uncountable nouns do not take the plural forms).

(e.g.) The rice in this super market is good. Rice is the staple food of Asians.

The word some can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns in the following ways.

(e.g.) I want some apples.

I want some papers.

**Refer to the dictionary to find out the meaning of the following prepositions and match them with the correct meaning.**

Preposition	Meaning
1. due to	a) as a substitute for - 6
2. except for	b) in the interest of - 8
3. with reference to	c) irrespective of - 7
4. in spite of	d) added to - 5
5. in addition to	e) because of - 1
6. in place of	f) referring of - 3
7. regardless of	g) with the exception of - 2
8. for the sake of	h) disregarding the difficulty - 4

**Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate prepositional phrase from the given options.**

- Everything falls to the ground \_\_\_\_\_ earth's gravitational pull.  
a. in addition to      **b. because of**      c. cause of
- The trial was conducted \_\_\_\_\_ the procedure of law.  
**a. in accordance with**      b. due to      c. despite of
- There is a temple right \_\_\_\_\_ my house.  
a. in back of      b. apart from      **c. in front of**
- As a \_\_\_\_\_ of his hard work, he achieved the target.  
a. instead of      **b. result of**      c. apart from
- Failure is often the \_\_\_\_\_ negligence.  
a. effect of      **b. consequence of**      c. reason of
- Children are given toys \_\_\_\_\_ sweets on Children's Day.  
a. on top of      **b. in addition to**      c. due to
- The parents must be informed \_\_\_\_\_ any indiscipline conduct of their wards.  
a. because of      **b. in case of**      c. in spite of

8. He didn't turn up \_\_\_\_\_ his busy schedule.  
a. consequence of    **b. due to**    c. except for
9. Global warming is \_\_\_\_\_ the green house emission.  
a. an effect of    **b. in spite of**    c. in addition to
10. \_\_\_\_\_ several warnings, he continued to swim.  
a. due to    **b. in spite of**    c. because of

**Edit the following passage by replacing the underlined incorrect words with correct prepositional phrases.**

- Janu is studying in class X. In the event of the teachers **According to**
- she is a disciplined student. In addition to her poverty, she **Inspite of**
- is always neat. Many students like her in case of **beause of**
- her simplicity. According to her studies, she also **In addition to**
- participates in sports. She gets on with everyone in case of **regardless of**
- age and gender in the school. In opposition to taking leave, she **in the event of** ensures that she completes the work given before she goes to school next day.

### The Grumble Family

#### Glossary

- |    |             |   |                                                   |
|----|-------------|---|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | discontent  | - | dissatisfaction with one's circumstances          |
| 2. | amiss       | - | not quite right                                   |
| 3. | growl       | - | make a low guttural sound in the throat           |
| 4. | grumble     | - | a complaint about something in a bad-tempered way |
| 5. | gloomy      | - | to appear depressing or frightening               |
| 6. | queerest    | - | the strangest or the most unusual                 |
| 7. | acknowledge | - | accept or admit the existence or truth of         |
| 8. | terrible    | - | extremely bad or serious                          |
| 9. | wandering   | - | walking or moving in a leisurely or aimless way   |

## ZigZag

### Glossary

1. aboriginal - native, local
2. sarcasm - use of irony to mock or convey contempt
3. fringed - bordered
4. plumage - a bird's feather collectively
5. sludgiest - wet mud
6. grumpiness - bad tempered
7. squirt - spray
8. coyote - a wolf like wild dog native to North America.
9. streaks - line, strap.
10. tantrum - outburst, flare-up.
11. crinkly - wrinkly.

### Identify the speaker / character.

1. 'Even though I clearly said no!' - **Dr. Krishnan**
2. 'The one that spits deadly poison straight into its opponent's eyes.' - **Maya**
3. 'Remember the tiny penknife he gave me last year'. - **Maya**
4. 'It's Somu's thoughtless ways that reduce me to tears' - **Mrs. Krishnan**
5. 'Come in, Zigzag, come in dear!' - **Visu**

### Read the story again and write how these characters reacted in these situations:

1. You're both quite mistaken.  
Dr. Krishnan **hastened to explain**  
Mrs. Krishnan **was horrified on hearing about zigzag.**
2. It's Somu's thoughtless ways that reduce me to tears.  
Mrs. Krishnan **comforted everyone.**  
Dr. Krishnan **was hurrying to his clinic**
3. Just wait till zigzag settles down in this new home.  
Visu **comforted everyone.**  
Aravind and Maya **excited to listen to the bird's talk.**
4. Zigzag hardly ever sleeps.  
Somu **sent an e-mail to Dr. Krishnan about zigzag**  
Dr. Krishnan **predicted it as ridiculously simple**
5. You are an absolute treasure.....  
Dr. Krishnan **signed and spoke to zigzag**  
Zigzag **didn't bother to reply**

## Empowered Women Navigating the World

### Glossary

1. circumnavigate – to travel all the way around something, especially the earth
2. indigenously – naturally; innately; inherently
3. consonance – agreement or compatibility between opinions or actions
4. skippered – to act as a master or captain of a vessel especially a small boat
5. expedition – a journey or voyage made for some specific purpose, such as of war or exploration
6. replenishment – restoration of a stock or supply to a former level or condition
7. apprehensive – anxious or fearful that something bad or unpleasant will happen
8. contention – strenuous effort; struggling together in opposition
9. auxiliary – additional; used as a reserve or substitute in case of need
10. anticipate – to foresee; to realize beforehand; to expect; be sure of
11. bio-luminescence – the production of light by living organisms
12. golgappas – the other term for pani puri
13. morale – emotional or mental condition with respect to confidence especially in the face of hardships

### Vocabulary

#### Idioms and Phrases

Idioms are groups of words put together as a unit with a particular meaning. The meaning of the word is not literal. For example, if one says that **the cat is out of the bag** then it does not literally mean the cat **is out of the** bag but it has a figurative meaning which means the **secret is out**. That's why the meaning of idioms cannot be assumed based on the individual meaning of the words but by studying the words as a unit.

#### Examples:

1. Lalitha takes a late-night walk in the beach once in a blue moon.

In the above sentence '**once in a blue moon**' is an idiom which means an event that happens rarely.

2. The women cricketers were **on the ball** in their last over of the match.

In the above sentence '**on the ball**' is an idiom which means **when someone understands the situations well**.



A Phrase, on the other hand, is a small group of words put together as a conceptual unit. It does not take a figurative meaning. The meaning of the word is literal. It can be long or short but it does not include the subject-verb pairing, necessary to make a clause. For example, 'looking stunning'; 'to live and breathe'; 'comfortable bed'.

**Example:**

1. Next-week, Prasanth has planned to visit **the country** side. In the above sentence, to visit the countryside is a phrase with the conceptual meaning of going on a visit to the countryside.
2. The child hid under the stairs when the mother called her for a bath. In the above sentence, under the stairs is a phrase.

A Phrasal verb is an idiomatic phrase consisting of a verb and another element, typically an adverb or a preposition or both, the meaning of which is different from the meaning of its separate parts. For example see to, or a combination of both, such as look down on.

**Example:**

1. The crew ran out of water and food before they could complete their expedition.

In the above sentence, ran out is a phrasal verb which means to use completely.

2. The Police personnel instructed the mob to go away from the place during the strike.

In the above sentence, go away is a phrasal verb which means to leave from the place.

**Pick out the idioms and phrases from the box and write them in the blanks equivalent to their meanings. One is done for you.**

find one's voice    lend an ear    sharp as a tack    over the moon    on the ball    bring it on    come across    get along    hang on    work out

IDIOMS	PHRASES
1. Competent - <u>on the ball</u>	1. to meet or find by chance - <u>come across</u>
2. Become more confident in expressing oneself - <u>find one's voice</u>	2. to exercise - <u>workout</u>
3. Extremely happy - <u>over the moon</u>	3. To accept a challenge with confidence <u>bring it on</u>
4. Mentally agile - <u>Sharp as a tack</u>	4. To have a friendly relationship - <u>get along</u>
5. Listen - <u>lend an ear</u>	5. To keep something - <u>hang on</u>

Read the given sentences carefully and fill in with appropriate phrasal verbs. Choose them from the help box.

get along with take off shut down look after warm up

1. The airhostess instructed the passengers to wear the seat belts during the **Take off**.
2. Venkat felt happy to **get along** the neighbours in the new locality.
3. There will be a **shut down** next week in the office.
4. Doing **Warmup** every day in the morning keeps one healthy.
5. The mother instructed the maid to the **look after** child carefully.

Read the given passage carefully and fill in the blanks with suitable phrasal verbs from the help box.

Burn up	keep up	build up	tire out
warms up	put on	work out	stretch out

Riya is a young dancer who feels contented and satisfied with herself. Let's hear from her.

Hi, everyone! I am Riya. I suppose I'm really lucky because I don't **put on** weight easily. I never **workout** in the gym and the only time I **stretch out** is when I need something from the top shelf. I tried aerobics several times but I couldn't **keepup** with the others. I take my pet for a walk thrice a day though, and that helps to **burn off** the calories. I usually watch what I eat but I sometimes binge on icecream.

My sister Diya, is a real fitness fanatic. Before she works out she **warms up** every day with push ups, sit ups, stretches and a jog around the park. She says it's important to **build up** good levels of strength and stamina. I don't want to overdo it though. A fitness regime like hers would **tire me out**?

### Grammar

The term, '**Tense**' denotes the time of action. They **show when the work is done**.

The English Tenses are:

1. Past
2. Present
3. Future

### Present Tense

Forms and Uses of the Simple Present Tense

	First person	Second person	Third person
Affirmative	<b>I sing.</b>	<b>You sing.</b>	She/He/It sings.
*Singular	We sing.	<b>You</b> sing.	<b>They</b> sing.
*Plural			
Negative	I don't sing.	<b>You</b> don't sing.	She/He/It doesn't sing.

Interrogative	Do I sing? Don't I sing?	Do you sing? Don't you sing?	Does she/he/it sing? Doesn't she/he/it sing?
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**Note:** Except for third person plural affirmative, the structure does not change for negative forms.

**Now try framing plural negative and interrogative negative sentences. Uses**

- ❖ to **express universal truths**, facts, customs
- ❖ to express habitual, routine actions
- ❖ to express a permanent state
- ❖ in exclamatory sentences
- ❖ in subordinate clauses beginning with if and when
- ❖ in imperative sentences
- ❖ to indicate a planned future action or series of actions when they refer to a journey
- ❖ in running commentaries
- ❖ to introduce quotations

e.g. **Mahatma Gandhi** says, "Be the change you want to see in the world."

### Forms and Uses of Present Continuous Tense

	First person	Second person	Third person
Affirmative *Singular *Plural	I am <u>singing</u> now. We are singing now.	You are <u>singing</u> now. You are singing now.	She/He/It is <u>singing</u> now. They are singing now.
Negative	I am not singing now.	You aren't singing now.	She/He/It isn't singing now.

**Note:** The contracted form of 'am not' is aren't and the contracted form of are not is also aren't.

### Uses

- ❖ The Present Continuous Tense is used for an action that **is in progress at the time of speaking**.
- ❖ It is used for an action that is in progress and will continue in future.  
e.g. **Paul is learning English**.
- ❖ It is used to denote an action that is planned to take place in the near future e.g. Yashini is meeting the Prime Minister tomorrow.
- ❖ It is used along with adverbs such as 'always, constantly, repeatedly' etc. to express an action that has become a habit by doing it over and over again.  
e.g. Sumithra is always asking questions.

**Note:** Verbs of perception and some other verbs are not generally used in the present continuous tense, for example see, smell, hear, taste, know, understand, hate, like, want, wish, etc.

### Forms and Uses of Present Perfect Tense

	First person	Second person	Third person
Affirmative *Singular *Plural	I have already sung. We have already sung.	You have already sung. You have already sung.	She/He/It has already sung. They have already sung.
Negative	I haven't recently sung.	You haven't recently sung.	She/He/It hasn't recently sung.

- ❖ For an action which began in the past and is in progress now.  
e.g. Bharani has called the fire man and they are on their way.
- ❖ To express an action that has been recently completed
- ❖ With adverbs like already, recently, yet,
- ❖ To express an action that began in past and is still continues up to the present  
e.g. She has lived in this house for five years.

**Note:** We do not use adverbs of time denoting the past tense in Present Perfect Tense.  
e.g. Father has returned from Vellore yesterday. (This sentence is wrong.) Father has returned from Vellore.

### Forms and Uses of Present Perfect Continuous Tense

	First person	Second person	Third person
Affirmative *Singular	I have been singing since morning.	You have been singing for two hours.	She/He/It has been singing since morning.
Plural	We have been singing since morning.	You have been singing for two hours.	They have been singing since morning.

**Note:** Since is used for a point of time; For is used for a period of time

#### Uses

- ❖ To express an action which began at some time in the past and is still continuing and may extend into the future.
- ❖ e.g. She has been studying since morning.
- ❖ To express an action in a sentence which begins with for how long or since when
- ❖ To express an action that began sometime in the past and has been just completed. However, its result is visible in the present.
- ❖ e.g. I have been working on this project for five hours and I am tired now.

### Complete the sentences in present tense forms.

1. Saravanan always **goes** (go) for a walk in the morning.
2. We **are gathered** (gather) here for a meeting and the chair person is yet to arrive.
3. Arun **has been** eagerly **waiting** (wait) to meet her friend since morning.
4. Sheeba **is moving** (move) to a new house next week.
5. Naseera **attends** (attend) music classes regularly.
6. Ilakiya and Adhira **are enjoying/enjoy** (enjoy) each other's company very much.
7. Mani **is working** (work) in this school for five years.
8. It **is pouring** (pour) outside now.

### Past tense

	First person	Second person	Third person
Affirmative *Singular *Plural	I sang yesterday. We sang yesterday.	You sang yesterday. You sang yesterday.	She/He/It sang last week.
Negative	I didn't sing yesterday.	You didn't sing yesterday.	She/He/It didn't sing last week.
Interrogative	Did/ Didn't I sing yesterday?	Did/ Didn't you sing yesterday?	Did/ Didn't she/he/it sing last week?

### Forms and uses of the Simple Past Tense

#### Uses

- ❖ To indicate an action that was completed in the past. Generally the adverbials of past time are used; sometimes without adverbials of time for an activity done in the past
- ❖ To express a habitual or regular action only in the past; It can also be expressed by using 'used to'
- ❖ In conditional clauses
- ❖ In the indirect form of speech
- ❖ To express two actions, where the first action leads instantly to the second action
- ❖ e.g. When the meeting ended, the staff members came out.

### Forms and Uses of Past Continuous Tense

	First person	Second person	Third person
Affirmative *Singular  *Plural	I was singing yesterday by this time.  We were singing yesterday by this time. We were singing yesterday by this time.	You were singing when I was playing. You were singing when I was playing.	She/He/It was singing yesterday by this time. They were singing when I was playing.
Negative	I wasn't singing	You weren't singing	She/He/It wasn't singing

## Uses

- ❖ To express a state or an action that was continuing at a certain point of time in the past. It had begun before that point and was probably continuing after it. We use adverbials of time.  
e.g. We were decorating the house for the birthday party in the morning.
- ❖ To express an action that was in progress in the past
- ❖ express an action in progress at some point of time in the past when another event took place
- ❖ e.g. She was cooking when the guests arrived.
- ❖ To describe two or more actions continuing at the same time  
  
e.g. While I was watching T.V., he was sleeping.
- ❖ To indicate a frequently repeated action or persistent habit in the past  
e.g. Nithish was constantly complaining about something or the other.

## Forms and Uses of Past Perfect Tense

	First person	Second person	Third person
Affirmative *Singular	I had already sung.	You had already sung	She/He/It had already sung
*Plural	We had already sung	You had already sung	They had already sung

## Uses

- ❖ For an action that had been completed before another action began in the past  
e.g. He had appealed to the manager for a week's leave before I reached.
- ❖ To describe an action or event which has been completed before some point of time.  
e.g. By 11 a.m. all the students had left the school campus after the Independence Day celebration.
- ❖ To describe an action in the past which became the cause of another action
- ❖ To describe an action in the past using the time adverbials such as already, since, before, etc.
- ❖ To express an unfulfilled action in the past and unfulfilled wish in the past.  
❖ e.g. If he had informed her, she would have waited for him.

I wish I had accepted the job.

## Forms and Uses of Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

	First person	Second person	Third person
Affirmative *Singular	I had been singing for two hours yesterday.	You had been singing for two hours yesterday.	She/He/It had been singing for two hours yesterday.

*Plural	We had been singing for two hours yesterday.	You had been singing for two hours yesterday.	They had been singing for two hours yesterday.
---------	----------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------

### Uses

- ❖ to describe an action in the past that had begun and had been going on for sometime before another action took place in the past.  
e.g. Mahi and Ragav had been arguing with each other when their mom arrived.
- ❖ to describe an action that had been going on for some time in the past  
e.g. The students had been practicing for the last couple of weeks.

### Complete the sentences in past tense forms.

1. I **went** (go) to her place on foot.
2. The children **were playing** (play) in the ground when the teacher arrived.
3. They **requested** (request) him when the manager arrived.
4. If you **had worked** (work) hard, you would have won the relay match
5. Joanna and Joy **had** already **left** (leave) for Ooty, when the others reached the station.
6. We all **sang** (sing) in the choir last week.
7. Nancy **would** always **ask** (ask) for help.
8. The office goers **waited** (wait) for the train.
9. The people **waited** (wait) for the train.

### Future Tense

Future time in English can be expressed in the following ways:

#### (i) Simple Present Tense

e.g. She leaves this evening.

#### (ii) Present Continuous Tense

e.g. We are meeting the Prime Minister tomorrow.

#### (iii) be about to

e.g. The train is about to leave the station.

#### (iv) be going to.

e.g. Prices are going to rise.

#### (v) by denoting the Principal clause of a conditional sentence.

e.g. If she works hard, she will get a scholarship.

### Forms and Uses of Simple Future Tense.

	<b>First person</b>	<b>Second person</b>	<b>third person</b>
Affirmative	I/ we shall sing tomorrow.	You will sing tomorrow.	She/He/It/ They will sing tomorrow.
Negative	I won't sing tomorrow.	You won't sing tomorrow.	She/He/It won't sing tomorrow.

### Uses

- ❖ Shall is used with the second and the third persons to express determination, promise, intention, etc. Shall is used with the first person to express an offer or suggestion
- ❖ Will is used with the first person to express willingness, determination, etc
- ❖ The simple future is used to express the speaker's opinion, for something to be done in the future. We use verbs such believe, know, suppose, think, etc. We also use adverbs such as perhaps, possibly, surely, etc.
- ❖ It is used for an action that is yet to take place

### Forms and Uses of Future Continuous Tense

	<b>First person</b>	<b>Second person</b>	<b>Third person</b>
Affirmative	I/ we will be singing by this time tomorrow.	You will be singing by this time tomorrow.	She/He/It/ they will be singing by this time tomorrow.
Negative	I won't be singing by this time tomorrow.	You won't be singing by this time tomorrow.	She/He/It won't be singing by this time tomorrow.

### Uses

- ❖ The Future Continuous Tense is used to express an action that will be in progress at a given time in future or in the normal course

e.g. We will be playing from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m The lift will be running in the month of May

### The Future Perfect Tense.

#### Uses

- ❖ The Future Perfect expresses an action that is expected to be completed by a certain time in the future.  
e.g. We will have completed our work by the time our sisters arrive.
- ❖ It is used to express the speaker's belief that something has taken place. In such sentences it does not express the future.

“You will have discussed the plans how to celebrate the function”, said my mother.



- ❖ It is also used for an action which at a given future time will be in the past.  
e.g. In two years' time, I shall have earned my degree.

### The Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

#### Uses

- ❖ The Future Perfect Continuous Tense is used to express an action that will have been going on at or before some point of time in the future.

By next June, I shall have been completing my studies.

**Note: The less frequently used tense forms are Past Perfect Continuous Tense and Future Perfect Continuous Tense.**

**Fill in the blanks using the verbs in the brackets in the future form.**

1. We **shall** not **go** to the market, in case it rains. (go)
2. Keerthi **will have done** his work by next week. (do)
3. The peon **will have rung** the bell by the time I reach the school. (ring)
4. I **shall be visiting** my sister's house next April if I go to Uttarkhand. (visit)
5. If you listen carefully, you **will understand** my point. (understand)
6. By next year, I **shall have been living** in Chennai for fifteen years. (live)
7. The new edition of this book **will be coming** out shortly. (come)
8. She hopes you **will help** her. (help)

**Underline the verbs and identify the tense forms.**

1. I am working hard day and night. **Present Continuous**
2. The Moon revolves around the Earth. **Simple Present**
3. Were the milk men milking the cow? **Past Continuous**
4. He received your messages last night. **Simple Past**
5. I have been ill for a couple of days. **Present Perfect**

**In the following passage, some words are missing. Choose the correct words from the given options to complete the passage.**

Raghav (a) **is born** in a middle-class family. He is a (b) **school going** boy of 8. His mother (c) **works** as a software engineer in an MNC. (d) **Drawing** is his favourite hobby. He (e) **won** the first prize in school level competition for drawing last week. He (f) **started** drawing at the age of 3. His mother (g) **hopes** he(h) **will become** a great painter in future.

- |                      |                      |                     |                   |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) (i) will be born | (ii) is born         | (iii) born          | (iv) has born     |
| (b) (i) school-going | (ii) going to school | (iii) school coming | (iv) school gone  |
| (c) (i) working      | (ii) works           | (iii) has worked    | (iv) will work    |
| (d) (i) drawn        | (ii) had drawn       | (iii) drawing       | (iv) having drawn |
| (e) (i) win          | (ii) was winning     | (iii) wins          | (iv) won          |
| (f) (i) was starting | (ii) starting        | (iii) started       | (iv) is starting  |

- (g) (i) hoped            (ii)hoping            (iii) hopes            (iv) has hoped  
 (h) (i) will become    (ii) becomes            (iii) would become    (iv)will be becoming

**The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in the tense of the verb in each line. Write the wrong word as well as the correct word in the given place. One is done for you.**

	Wrong words	Correct words
When Anand reach Arun's place, his	Reach	Reached
friends have arrived already Arun	have	had
introduces Anand to them. Arun's brother	Introduces	Introduced
buy some snacks from the market.	Buy	Bought
Arun serving it to all his friends. Then	Serving	Served
they all sat together to planning their holidays.	Planning	Plan
Arun have a cottage in Ooty, so	Have	had
they all plan to go to Ooty during the holidays.	Plan	Planned
“Would we have a good time?, asked Arun.	Would	can
They all cheerfully say, “Yes!”	Say	Said

**Read the story and rewrite it using the simple past tense.**

Juno the elephant is lonely and tries to make friends with the other animals in the forest. But, the other animals refuse to play with Juno because of his size. One day, all the animals are running away from Dera the tiger who is eating everyone he finds. Juno goes and gives Dera a swift kick. Dera immediately runs away. Juno is now everyone's friend.

**Ans:**

**Juno the elephant was lonely and tried to make friends with the other animals in the forest. But, the other animals refused to play with Juno because of his size. One day, all the animals are ran away from Dera the tiger who is ate everyone he found. Juno went and gave Dera a swift kick. Dera immediately ran away. Juno was now everyone's friend.**

## I am Every women

### Glossary

1. innate - inborn and natural stake (n) - risk
2. persistence - determination
3. sigh - expressing grief
4. mess with - to tease or play a joke
5. prankster - a person who acts mischievous
6. groans - complaints and grumbles
7. moans - grieves

### The story of mulan

1. carving : an act of cutting a shape or pattern into wood or stone.
2. robe : a long, loose outer garment reaching the ankles
3. kung fu : a chinese method of fighting that involves using your hands and feet and not using weapons
4. might : great and impressive power or strength, especially of a nation, large organization, or natural force
5. bowed : bending the body forwards from the waist, especially to show respect for someone

### Choose the best answers.

1. Mulan goes to the battle instead of her father because \_\_\_\_\_  
a. she wants to be a soldier                      b. she was asked to join the army  
**c. her father is old**                                      d. her brother is sick
2. What did Mulan do before leaving the house?  
a. took leave from her mother                      **b. cut off her hair**  
c. prayed                                                      d. made a dress for war
3. What is the story about?  
a. winning                                                      b. friendship  
**c. women empowerment**                              d. patriotism
4. The emperor asked Mulan to stay with him in the palace as his \_\_\_\_\_  
a. wife                                                              **b. royal advisor**  
c. army general                                              d. friend
5. The emperor gave Mulan \_\_\_\_\_  
**a. six horses and six swords**                              b. a death sentence  
c. gold                                                              d. six camels
6. How did people of the village react to Mulan after her return from the battle?  
**a. cheered her**                                                      b. mocked her  
c. punished her                                                      d. scolded her

### Identify the character or speaker of the following lines.

1. I heard about it in town. - **Mulan's Father**
2. I am your son now. - **Mulan**
3. The General is a woman? - **The Soldiers**
4. Mulan, stay with me in the palace. - **The King (or) emperor**
5. You are too kind sire. - **Mulan**

### The Attic

### Glossary

1. bifurcated - divided into two
2. revive - to bring something back to life
3. soothing - making someone feel calm
4. rustic (adj.) - typical of the countryside
5. dilated - widened than usual
6. ascertained - confirmed
7. overwrought - state of being upset
8. attic - the space or room at the top of a building, under the roof
9. crumbled - broken
10. spire - a tall, pointed structure on top of a building, especially on top of a church tower
11. unperturbed - undisturbed
12. affluent - wealthy
13. smacks - drive or put forcefully into or on to something

### Vocabulary

### Compound Words

Read these sentences:

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

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

Complete the following table with two more compound words.

Noun + Noun	kitchen garden, <u>apple tree</u> , <u>nectie</u>
Noun + Verb	mouthwash <u>busstop</u> , <u>sunrise</u>
Verb + Noun	watchman <u>bathroom</u> , <u>rundown</u>
Preposition + Noun	overcoat <u>underworld</u> , <u>on looker</u>
Gerund + Noun	bleaching powder <u>washing machine</u> ,

	<u>drawing room</u>
Noun + Gerund	housekeeping <u>horse riding, bird watching</u>
Adjective + Preposition + Noun	good for nothing <u>best of luck, easy to play</u>
Noun + Preposition + Noun	mother-in-law <u>Father-in-law, brother-in-law</u>

Combine the words in column A with those in column B to form compound words as many as you can.

Coloumn A	Coloumn B
1. rain	a. light - (3)
2. snow	b. thing - (5)
3. star	c. fall - (1)
4. draw	d. ball - (2)
5. Play	e. back - (4)
6. lottery	f. ticket - (6)
7. under	g. walk - (9)
8. man	h. note - (10)
9. side	i. world - (7)
10. foot	j. hole - (8)

Form compound words from the boxes given below and fill in the blanks in the sentences that follow with the appropriate compound words.

waiting	out	income
green	sun	room
tax	alarm	dry
traffic	wall	house
clock	jam	glasses
hair	cleaning	cut

1. Siva visited the hair stylist to have a clean haircut.
2. Tharani had given the sarees for drycleaning.
3. The green house is a natural process that warms the earth's surface.
4. Never wait for an alarm clock to wake you up.
5. The children were late to school as there was a Traffic Jam near the toll plaza.
6. The government expects every individual to promptly pay the income tax.
7. People usually wear sun glasses during summer.
8. The patients were asked to sit in the waiting room until the doctor arrived.
9. With teamwork we are able to multiply our output.
10. The room was looking bright with the colourful wallpaper.

## AFFIXES

Read the following line taken from the text:

In the English language, new words can be formed by a process called affixation. Affixation means adding affixes to the root word to form a new word. Affixes can be classified into prefix and suffix. If an affix is attached to the beginning of a word, it is called a Prefix. If an affix is attached to the end of the word, it is called a Suffix.

**Examples:**

**Prefixes:**

illiterate, disqualify, supernatural, suburban, malnutrition.

**Suffixes:**

childhood, ability, examination, establishment, slavish.

**Form new words by adding appropriate prefix/suffix:**

1. accurate inaccurate
2. understand misunderstand
3. practice malpractice
4. technology Nanotechnology (or) technological
5. fashion fashionable
6. different differently
7. child children
8. national nationality
9. origin originality
10. enjoy enjoyable

**Frame sentences of your own using any five newly formed words.**

**G Fill in the blanks by adding appropriate prefix/suffix to the words given in brackets.**

1. He was sleeping comfortably in his couch. (comfort)
2. Kavya rides a bicycle to school.(cycle)
3. There was only a handful of people in the theatre.(hand)
4. It is illegal to cut sandalwood trees.(legai)
5. The arrival of the President has been expected for the last half an hour.(arrive)
6. The man behaved normally in front of the crowd. (normal)
7. Swathy had no intention of visiting the doctor. (intend)
8. The bacteria are so small that you need a microscope to see them. (scope)

## Conjunctions

- ❖ Conjunctions are also known as connectors or linkers or link words.
- ❖ We use Conjunctions to join words, a group of words or sentences.
- ❖ There are three types of Conjunctions

## Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions link two groups of words that independently make sense.

**Examples:** and, or, for, otherwise, so, but, yet, still, as well as, etc.

## Subordinating Conjunctions

These Conjunctions help us to introduce Subordinate Clauses. They are also used to join Subordinate or dependent Clauses to Main clauses.

**Examples:** when, though, although, since, until, till, after, as, before, if, unless, whereas, while, in case, as long as, as soon as, as much as, therefore, so that, because, as if, however, etc.

## Correlative Conjunctions

These Conjunctions are always used in pairs. The two Connectors in each sentence that are related to each other are known as 'Correlative Conjunctions'.

**Examples:** neither.....nor, either.....or, not only.....but also, scarcely.....when, both.....and, no sooner.....than, such.....that, etc.

## Conjunctions And Their Functions

and, not only, but also, as well as, moreover, furthermore, besides, in addition to	to add information
Since, as, for, because, since then, before that, after that	to indicate cause/reason
but, yet, still, nevertheless, on the other hand, though, although, even though, however, on the contrary	to express contrast
therefore, consequently, then, so, so that, hence, thus	to show result or purpose
when, while, after, before, till, until, as soon as, as long as	to indicate time
if, unless, whether, in case, provided that	to add condition
or, either.....or, neither.....nor, otherwise, or else	to express choice
Likewise, similarly	to denote comparison
where, wherever	to denote place

Now, let us see various types of Conjunctions and practise how to use them in sentences.

### I. Coordinating Conjunctions:

1. I rang up **but** he didn't speak to me.
2. Slow **and** steady wins the race.
3. Finish your work **or** you will not be sent home.
4. The child was ill **so** he was admitted in the hospital.

5. He is rich for he is hard-working.

## II. Subordinating Conjunctions:

1. Unless you work hard, you cannot secure good marks.
2. Wait till I return.
3. He is honest, though he is poor.
4. As John is very weak, he is not able to walk fast.
5. I will return home after sunset.
6. My uncle entered my house, while I was doing my homework.

## III. Correlative Conjunctions:

1. Sheeba is both a singer and a dancer.
2. Neither Jane nor Ram has attended the function.
3. No sooner did the teacher enter the class than the boys stood up.
4. Scarcely had they gone out when it started raining.
5. The car is not only economical but also feels good to drive.

**Complete the sentences given below choosing the right connectors given in brackets.**

1. Call me in case you need money. (so that, in order that, in case)
2. I forgot that I had to meet the Principal. (whether, that, if)
3. Though he is ninety years old, he is in the pink of health. (when, since, though)
4. It is raining. Take an umbrella or else you will get drenched. (or else, and, but)
5. They faced many hardships nevertheless they are always cheerful. (although, nevertheless, otherwise)

**Fill in the blanks with the connector that goes with the underlined words.**

1. Both the minister and the officers visited the affected areas.
2. Jaya teaches not only English but also Science.
3. Either Raghu or Bala will have to buy vegetables from the market.
4. No sooner did I enter the house than it started drizzling.

**Combine the pairs of sentences using appropriate connectors.**

1. We came late. We did not miss the train.  
**Although we came late, we did not miss the train.**
2. They checked the packet twice. Then they sealed it.  
**After they checked the packet Twice, they sealed it.**
3. Sita saw a snake. At once she ran away.  
**As soon as Sita saw a snake, she ran away.**
4. Robert completed the project. He submitted it to the teacher.  
**When Robert completed, he submitted it to the teacher**



5. Yusuf was running high temperature. He could not take part in the competition.  
**Since Yusuf was running high temperature, he could not take part in competition.**

**Tick the correct linker.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he was honest, he was punished.  
**thought (a)            but (b)**
2. Walk carefully \_\_\_\_\_ you will fall down.  
**unless (a)   otherwise (b)**
3. My mother called me \_\_\_\_\_ I was playing football.  
**or (a)                while (b)**
4. My salary is low \_\_\_\_\_ I find the work interesting.  
**nevertheless (a)   similarly (b)**
5. The passengers rushed to board the bus \_\_\_\_\_ it arrived.  
**as soon as(a)            as long as (b)**

**E. Supply suitable linkers.**

1. "**When** I was alive and had a human heart," answered the statue, "I did not know what tears were, **for** I lived in the palace **where** sorrow was not allowed to enter. My courtiers called me the Happy Prince **and** Happy Indeed I was. So I lived and **so** I died.
2. Many writers make incorrect sentences **when** they try to put sentences together. They may make grammatical errors **and** leave out important punctuation marks. Making such mistakes is quite common **while** preparing the first draft. **So** he must carefully edit his final draft.
3. In most large cities **and** towns of our country, there are special schools for girls. **Likewise** there are many co-educational schools **where** girls **and** boys study together. Most parents allow their daughters to attend these schools, **but** there are some parents **who** are against such schools **after** the age of 14 or 15.

**Rearrange the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.**

1. as / I / healthy / are / you / am / as  
**I am as healthy as you are**
2. your / today / put on / new / since / is / birthday / dress / the  
**Since today's your birthday put on the new dress**
3. allergic / dogs / Rani / though / is / to / of / six / she / them / has  
**Though Rani is allergic to dogs, she has six of them.**

4. speaks / Ruben / besides / German /languages / two  
**Ruben speaks two languages besides German.**
5. loan/apply/you/if/for/you/a/get/will/immediately/it/  
**If you apply for a loan, You will get it immediately.**

### Nominalisation

- ❖ The term "nominalisation" refers to the process of producing a noun from another part of speech by adding a derivational affix.
- ❖ A grammatical expression is turned into a noun phrase when we nominalise a sentence. For example,

(A) After 1885, trade with Europe grew. (Verb)

(B) After 1885, there was a growth in trade with Europe. (Noun)

In sentence B, we have used the word 'growth' which is the noun form of the verb 'grow' by adding the suffix 'th'.

### Nominalisation can be done in three different ways.

1. We can add suffixes like -ment, -tion, -sion, -ness, -ation, -ity, -al to verbs and adjectives.

#### Examples:

admire	-	admiration
arrive	-	arrival
careless	-	carelessness
fail	-	failure
include	-	inclusion
intense	-	intensity
punish	-	punishment

2. Some words are turned into nouns without any adding suffix.

#### Examples:

bleed	-	blood
lose	-	loss
prove	-	proof
sell	-	sale
speak	-	speech

3. Some words do not undergo any change when they are used as nouns.

Examples:

attempt	-	attempt
change	-	change
control	-	control

desire - desire  
escape - escape

**Write the noun forms of the following words.**

1. beautiful - **Beauty**
2. breathe - **Breath**
3. enter - **Entrance**
4. know - **Knowledge**
5. deafen - **Deaf**
6. zealous - **Zeal**
7. familiar - **Familiarity**
8. accept - **Acceptance**
9. dangerous - **Danger**

**More examples:**

We have learnt how we derive noun forms from verbs and adjectives. Now, let us transform complete sentences by converting verbs and adjectives into nouns. In this process, we nominalise them, without changing the meaning of the given sentences.

1. He decided to turn down her request.

He made a decision to turn down her request.

2. The team members reviewed the matter. It helped them solve the problem.

The review of the matter by the team members helped them solve the problem.

**Complete the following sentences using the noun form of the words given in brackets**

1. The boy had to give a proper explanation for being late. (explain)
2. They could make prediction about the future.(predict)
3. At one point in life, he had no choice but to trust his friend. (choose)
4. The monuments are to be preserved because of their historical significance. (significant)
5. It is very difficult to work with so many distraction.(distract)

**Rewrite the sentences nominalising the underlined words. The first one has been done for you.**

Ex: Students work diligently to score well in exams.

Students work with diligence to score well in exams.

1. We succeeded in our attempt.  
**We got success in our attempt.**
2. Nalini leads a happy life.  
**Nalini leads a life of happiness.**
3. She failed and it disappointed her.  
**She failed and it was a disappointment to her.**
4. India became an independent country in the year 1947.  
**India got independence in the year 1947.**
5. The child resembles her father.  
**The child has a resemblance of her father.**

**Combine the pairs of sentences given below into a single sentence using the noun form of the highlighted words.**

1. He is an **honest** person. Everyone likes him.  
**Because of his honesty everyone likes him.**
2. Sathya gave an explanation. The police wanted her to **prove** it.  
**Though Sathya gave a explanation the police wanted a proof for it.**
3. He **speaks** well. It **attracts** all.  
**His speech gets an attraction from all.**
4. Suresh is always **punctual** and **regular**. It has earned him a good job.  
**The punctuality and regularity of Suresh earned him a good job.**
5. The policeman **arrived** quickly. It made us happy.  
**The quick arrival of the policeman made us happy.**

### **Phrases And Clauses**

#### **Finite And Non-Finite Verbs:**

Words which denote an action are known as verbs. We classify verbs into two types. They are

#### **1. Finite verbs:**

- a. My brother goes to temple daily.
- b. We have already finished the project.

**The words printed in bold letters are finite verbs.**

1. Finite verbs indicate the tense and time of actions.
2. Finite verbs undergo a change as and when the Subject (number or person) changes.

**2. Non-Finite Verbs:**

1. Non-finite verbs do not indicate the tense and time of actions.
2. Non-finite verbs do not change even when the Subject (number or person) changes.

**There are three kinds of non-finite verbs.**

1. An infinitive ( to + verb )
2. A gerund ( verb + ing )
3. A participle

**Example:**

- a. My son likes to watch cricket matches. (Infinitive)
- b. Playing chess is my hobby. (Gerund)
- c. Driven out of the kingdom, the king hid himself in a forest. (Participle)

**PHRASE:**

**Example 1:**

an intelligent boy

a costly pen

an interesting story

The above group of words are known as phrases. It doesn't contain a finite verb.

**A Phrase is a group of words without a finite verb**

**CLAUSE:**

**Example 1:**

a boy who is intelligent

a pen which is costly

a story which is interesting

The groups of words given above are clauses

**A Clause is a group of words which consists of a finite verb.**

**More Examples:**

**Example 1:**

Having completed the work, the boy went out to play.

The underlined part of the sentence, doesn't contain a Finite verb. This group of words is a Phrase.

**Example 1:**

After the boy had completed the work, he went out to play.

The underlined part of the sentence contains a finite verb. Hence, we call it a clause.

**Kinds Of Phrases:**

We have three kinds of phrases according to their functions in sentences.

1. **Adjective Phrase:** It is a group of words that does the work of an adjective. It describes the noun.

**Example 1:**

We bought chairs made of wood for our auditorium.

2. **Adverb Phrase:** It is a phrase which functions as an adverb. This Phrase supplies some information about the action.

**Example 1:**

When the patient was taken to the Emergency ward, the doctors rushed there in a hurried manner.

3. **Noun Phrase:** This is a phrase which acts as a noun.

**Example 1:**

A boy of class X became the house captain.

**Identify the phrases in the following sentences and classify them as Adjective, Adverb or Noun phrases.**

1. The girl in blue saree is my sister. – **Adjective Phrase**
2. Kohli hopes to win the trophy. – **Noun Phrase**
3. The train halts at every junction. – **Adverb Phrase**
4. I have never seen such a picture. – **Noun Phrase**
5. She worked in an enthusiastic manner. – **Adverb Phrase**

## Kinds Of Clauses

**1. Adverb Clause:** It modifies the verb, that is, it tells something about the action. This Clause gives details about the action.

### Example:

The students were sitting quietly in the classroom until the teacher arrived.

(The highlighted part of the sentence speaks about the time of the action)

**2. Noun Clause:** This clause functions as a noun. Example: Whoever

### Example:

Whoever wins the contest will get a prize.

(The highlighted portion acts as a noun here)

**2. Adjective Clause:** It acts as an adjective and describes a noun.

**Example:** I went to the place where I was born.

(The highlighted words describes the place)

**Identify the clauses and classify them accordingly.**

1. Ram bought a pen that doesn't write well. - **Adjective clause**
2. Come back as soon as possible. - **Adverb clause**
3. Most of her friends whom she had invited attended her wedding - **Adjective clause**.
4. My brother visits my father whenever he comes to Chennai. - **Adverb Clause**
5. Call me in case there is an emergency. - **Adverb clause**
6. Until the sun sets, the old woman cannot step out of her house. - **Adverb clause**
7. She knows where I go. - **Noun clause**
8. You can go wherever you want. - **Adverb clause**

**Listen to the procedure to book on-line tickets carefully and fill in the blanks that follow. Listen to the recording twice.**

**Fill in the blanks :**

1. **Login** into your irctc account. 2. Fill in the information asked to you in **book your ticket** section.
3. The **starting point** and **destination** of your journey must also be selected.
4. List of **available** trains will appear.
5. You must check on the **availability** and **fare** for the train of your choice.
6. Your personal details like **name** and **date of birth** are a must.

7. After filling information and captcha click on **continue** booking.
8. You can make the payment either by **credit / debit cards** or **e-wallet** .

### **Pollution a major concern**

Pollution is a major issue in India. Anything added into the environment that results in producing harmful or poisonous effect on living things is called pollution. It is one of the considerable issues for the whole world. It is a kind of impurity in natural environment that is harmful for all the living beings on earth. Pollution whether it is air, land, noise or water always has adverse effects.

India is the world's largest consumer of fuel wood, agricultural waste and biomass for energy purposes, which releases millions of tonnes of pollutants into the air every year. Vehicle emissions, another source of air pollution, get worsened by fuel adulteration and poor fuel combustion efficiencies from traffic congestion. Factories pollute air through fossil fuel emissions. These emissions include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide.

Air pollution is the main cause for the monsoon to be delayed. Air pollution is the major cause for several health hazards. It damages vegetation and animal life too.

Steps must be taken to clean smokestacks and exhaust pipes in factories. Vehicles must be checked periodically and maintained meticulously. We can opt for renewable or alternative energy sources. Using such renewable and sustainable energy sources reduces pollution. Creating awareness is the remedial measure to check pollution. We as responsible citizens, must willingly contribute to the reduction of air pollution. Ecological issues are an integral part of environmental issues that challenges India. So it is high time we take stringent steps to stop pollution that affect us. It's time for action.



## The ant and the cricket

### Glossary

1. accustomed to - be used to
2. gay - glad, joyful
3. crumb - piece of bread
4. famine - extreme scarcity of food
5. miserly - hesitant to spend money
6. quoth - said (old English usage, used only in first and third person singular before the subject)
7. hastily - hurriedly
8. warrant - guarantee, promise

## The Aged mother

### Glossary

1. despotic - tyrannical, cruel
2. proclamation - announcement
3. barbarous - extremely brutal or mercilessly harsh
4. abandon - desert, give up completely
5. reverence - deep respect
6. mandate - an official order
7. summit - the topmost point of a hill or mountain
8. injunction - an order restraining someone from performing an act
9. shriveled - wrinkled and contracted due to old age or due to strain
10. gravely - seriously

## Tech Bloomers

### Glossary

1. grapple - to fight, especially in order to win something
2. cerebral palsy - permanent tightening of the muscles caused by damage to the brain
3. Dragon Dictate - a software which recognizes speech and converts it to text
4. assistive technologist - a person who assists with technological gadgets to overcome disability
5. gaze - stare at something for a long time
6. Liberator Communication Device - a special device used to communicate with eye movements
7. inclusion - the act of including someone or something
8. cloister - enclosed by
9. collaborative process - produced by or involving two or more parties working together

## Vocabulary

### Abbreviations, Acronyms and contractions

Abbreviations and acronyms are shortened forms of words or phrases. An abbreviation is typically a shortened form of words used to represent the whole (such as Dr. or Prof.) while an acronym contains a set of initial letters from a phrase that usually form another word (such as radar or scuba).

Abbreviations and acronyms are often interchanged, yet the two are quite distinct. The main point of reference is that abbreviations are merely a series of letters while acronyms form new words.

We use contractions (I'm, we're) in everyday speech and informal writing. Contractions, which are sometimes called 'short forms', commonly combine a pronoun or noun and a verb, or a verb and not, in a shorter form.

### Contractions with I, you, he, she, it, we, and they

'm	=	am (I'm)
're	=	are (you're, we're, they're)
's	=	is and has (he's, she's, it's)
've	=	have ('ve, you've, we've, they've)
'll	=	will (I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll, it'll, we'll, they'll)
'd	=	had and would (I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd, it'd, we'd, they'd)

### Contractions with auxiliary verb and not

The contraction for not is n't:

aren't	=	are not (we aren't, you aren't)
can't	=	cannot
couldn't	=	could not
didn't	=	did not (I didn't, they didn't)

### ACRONYM

Acronym is a type of abbreviation where a new word is formed from the first letters of a series of words

### ACRONYM

Pronounced as a separate word

### ACRONYM

All acronyms are abbreviations

### ABBREVIATION

Abbreviation refers to any shortened or contracted form of a word or phrase

### ABBREVIATION

Some abbreviations are not pronounced as new words

## ABBREVIATION

But not every abbreviation is an acronym

We can abbreviate the following:

<b>Titles before names:</b>  Mr. = Mister (for men) (plural - Misters) Mrs. = Mistress (for women) Prof. = Professor (plural - Profs.) St. = Saint (plural - Sts.) Rev. = Reverend (plural - Revs.) Hon. = Honourable (plural - Hons.) Jr. = Junior Pres. = President	<b>Names of a Few Objects:</b>  VCR = Videocassette Recorder CD = Compact Disc DVD = Digital Video/Versatile Disk GPS = Global Positioning System VR = Virtual reality AR = Augmented Reality TV = Television
<b>Words used with numbers:</b>  a.m. = ante meridiem (before noon) p.m. = post meridiem (after noon) A.D. = anno domini B.C.E. = before common era C.E. = common era	<b>Common Latin terms:</b>  etc. = et cetera (and so forth) i.e. = id est (that is) e.g. = exempligratia (for example) et al. = et alii (and others) vs. = versus

<b>5. Terms of mathematical units:</b>  ft = feet ft <sup>2</sup> = square feet kg = kilogram km = kilometre mm = millimetre ml = millilitre °F = degrees Fahrenheit °C = degrees Celsius	<b>2. Names of Familiar Institutions:</b>  CBI = Central Bureau of Investigation IB = Intelligence Bureau IMF = International Monetary Fund UN = United Nations EC = Election Commission EU = European Union IIT = Indian Institute of Technology
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<b>3. Names of Countries:</b>  USA = United States of America UK = United Kingdom UAE = United Arab Emirates	<b>6. Long, common phrases</b>  IQ = Intelligence Quotient mph = miles per hour mpg = miles per gallon
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Expand the following abbreviations or acronyms

SIM ISRO WHO CCTV HDMI LASER MRI CRY RAM ROM CPU ALU

Complete the sentences with the correct abbreviations or acronyms from the given list.

a.m. etc. BCE e.g HD m IQ GPS p.m. vs

1. My dad wakes up very early in the morning because he has to be at work at 6.00 **a.m.**
2. Socrates, the famous Classical Greek Athenian philosopher, died in 399 **BCE**.
3. Leonardo Da Vinci was a famous Italian polymath, a painter, a sculptor, an architect, a musician, a scientist **etc..**
4. I usually return home from work at 10.30 **p.m.**
5. John downloaded a clip from YouTube in quality **HD**.
6. There are many irregular verbs in the English language, **e.g.** break, do, make.
7. I'm watching a great football match, Barcelona **vs** Real Madrid.
8. Humans who dive without protection can survive 300 **m**, under water.
9. A 11-year-old girl just beat Einstein on an **IQ** test.
10. We used **GPS** the facility to track the location.

### **Pronoun**

#### **Relative**

Which shows relation - Whom, which

#### **Demonstrative**

Which demonstrates a noun, an object. a complement - This, That, These, Those

#### **Indefinite**

Which is indefinite - All, some, one, many, few, somebody, nobody

#### **Emphatic**

Which is used for emphasis before the verb - Myself, Himself, Herself

#### **Exclamatory**

Which express surprise or sudden feeling - What

#### **Personal**

A Pronoun that indicates person - He, She, It, We, You, They

#### **Interrogative**

Which ask a question - Which, Who, Whom

#### **Distributive**

Which distributes a group or a pair - Each, Every, Either, Neither, Anyone, None

#### **Reflexive**

Which reflects the action towards the subjects used after the verb - Herself, Yourself, Himself, Ourselves

#### **Reciprocal**

Which shows relation with one another - One Another, Each other

## THE SECRET OF THE MACHINES

### Glossary

1. furnace - an enclosed structure in which material is heated to very high temperatures
2. wrought - beaten out of shape by hammering
3. gauge - an instrument that measures perfection in appearance and quality
4. thousandth - a fraction of thousand
5. haul - pull or drag with effort or force
6. comprehend - grasp, understand
7. vanish - disappear suddenly and completely

### A day in 2889 of an American Journalist

#### Glossary

1. phonotelephote - A means of transmitting and receiving both voice and picture for a personal conversation
2. Champs-Elysees and shops - a prestigious avenue in Paris, famous for the Cafes, cinemas and shops
3. phototelegrams - A telegraphic transmission including images
4. jovians - inhabitants of planet Jupiter
5. inhabitants - a person or animal that lives in or occupies a place.
6. Centropolis - (in this story) the new name of New York in 2889
7. valet - a man's personal male attendant, who is responsible for his clothes and appearance.

## he last lesson

### Glossary

1. chirping - making a short, sharp high pitched sound (usually by small. birds or insects)
2. bustle - move in an energetic manner
3. unison - simultaneous utterance of words
4. rapping - striking with a series of rapid audible blows
5. thumbed - a book which has been read often and bearing the marks of frequent handling
6. cranky - strange
7. Saar - a river in northeastern France and western Germany
8. Angelus - a Roman Catholic devotion commemorating the Incarnation of Jesus and including the Hail Mary, said at morning, noon, and sunset.

### Vocabulary

In column A are some of the idiomatic phrases from the essay. Match them with equivalent single words in column B:

A	B
go far	reveal
blow up	submit
show up	succeed
call on	explode
break off	submit
knuckle under	require

Frame sentences of your own using the above idiomatic phrases.

Given below are some idiomatic phrases. Find the meaning of it using the dictionary:

A	B
put on	walk away
come in	time out
try again	try again

### Grammar

#### Subject - Verb Agreement

The subject and verb of a sentence should be in agreement with each other.

A verb agrees with the subject in number and person. A singular subject takes a singular verb and a plural subject takes a plural verb.

E.g. for singular verb in a sentence

1. She is a good speaker.
2. Ramu is an intelligent student.
3. Subhasini is an excellent dancer.
4. Sunita is a great artist.
5. He is a good person.

E.g. for plural verb in a sentence

1. Children are playing.
2. They have finished their work.
3. Geeta and Sita have won the prize.
4. You and I are friends.
5. Two and two make four.

### Rules

1. Two or more singular subjects joined by "and" take a plural verb

E.g. You and I love music

2. When two subjects are joined by "as well as", the verb agrees with the first subject

E.g. Her cousins as well as she are hard working

3. Either, neither, each, every and everyone are followed by a singular verb

E.g. Each of them is lovable

4. When two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing, the verb must be singular

E.g. My sister and friend has come

5. When two subjects express one idea, the verb is in the singular

E.g. Three and three make six

6. When a plural noun expresses some specific quantity or amount considered as a whole, the verb is in singular

E.g. Thirty litres of milk is too much for payasam

7. When two or more singular subjects are connected by "with", "together with", "and not", "besides", "no less than", the verb is in singular

E.g. He and not she is to blame

8. The verb agrees with the number of the nouns that follow the verb

E.g. There are ten students in the crowd

9. Some nouns that are plural in form but singular in meaning, take a singular verb

E.g. Tamil is my mother tongue

10. A plural noun which is in the name of a country, province, a book, is followed by a singular verb

E.g. Human values is of great importance

11. A collective noun takes a singular verb

E.g. The whole class is attentive.

12. A relative pronoun must agree with its gender, number and person

E.g. It is I, who is to write

### Fill in the blanks appropriately

1. Mahatma Gandhi is the father of our nation.
2. There are ten dogs in my street.
3. They have to write the exercises neatly.
4. Butter milk is good for health.
5. Fruits are good for health.

### Fill in the blanks with the appropriate verb:

1. The quality of dal is not good.
2. The horse carriage is at the door.
3. My friend and teacher have come.
4. Is your father and mother at home?
5. Honour and glory is his reward.
6. The ship with its crew is sailing good.
7. Gullivers Travels is an excellent story.
8. Neither food nor water is found here.
9. Mathematics is a branch of study.
10. Fifteen minutes is allowed to read the question paper.

### Change the singular nouns to plurals by either adding 's', 'ies', 'es', 'ves

Singular	Plural
Leaf	leaves
lorry	lorries
bat	bats



clock	clocks
table	tables
lamp	lamps
doll	dolls
biscuit	biscuits
knife	knives
loaf	loaves

### Non Finites

Verbs are action words. They are divided into two: Finite and Non Finites.

### Finite Verbs ....

1. act as a verb.
2. act as a main verb of a sentence or a clause.
3. indicate number, person and tense.
4. are used in the present tense and the past tense.
5. have to agree with the subject and change accordingly.

### On the other hand, Non Finite verbs

1. do not act as a verb.
2. act as nouns, adjectives and adverbs.
3. do not indicate number, person or tense.
4. are usually gerunds, infinitives or participle.

### The different kinds of Non Finites are:

1. Infinitives
2. Gerund
3. Participles

### Infinitives:

1. Full infinitives - It is "to+ a verb.

**Example:** Pushpa eats lunch with me. {to+a verb}

'eats' is a third person singular, simple present tense, main verb.

2. Bare infinitives - It is a verb without 'to'

**Example:** Reena will help me.

### Gerund:

Gerund functions as a noun, so it is called a verbal noun. It also functions as an adjective.

A gerund has the same form as a present participle.

### Gerunds are used in the following ways.

1. As a subject and a kind of a noun.
  - a) Reading is a good habit.
  - b) Learning a language is always useful.
2. As an object:

Rita likes cooking.

3. As a complement:

Her liking is cooking.

4. Used in compound nouns:

bath tub {a tub to bathe}

### Participles:

Participles come after an object to describe it and express the state the object is in. A present participle indicates an activity that is continuing and is in progress. A present or past participle can function as an adjective phrase to describe a noun placed before it.

**Example-** 1. The baby singing in the room is my child.

2. The bird flying in the sky is the lark.

### The different forms of Participles are:

1. Present participle- verb +ing sleep+ing=sleeping

2. past participles - verb+d/ed/en like+d=liked

3. perfect participles - having + past participles having + finished = having finished

4. present - {passive} - being + past participle being + toed = being toed

5. perfect {passive} having been + past participle having been written

Participles are used as a verb

Example Sita is sleeping.

It is used as an adjective

Example She is a retired  
Principal.

### Identify the non-finites in the following sentences and underline them

E.g., Children love eating chocolates

1. Roshan dreams of becoming an architect.

2. We must aim at fulfilling Dr APJ Abdul kalam's dream to make India the most developed country by 2020.

3. Taking the children to the museum is Seema's responsibility.

4. Having finished the work, the manager decided to return home.

5. Travelling with her family, Tara enjoyed every minute of it.

### Replace the underlined words by a participle in the following sentences:

**Example:** When young people wear soiled clothes on formal occasions to show ebelliousness.

**Ans:** Young people wear soiled clothes on formal occasions to show rebelliousness.

1. While Sudha was climbing the stairs, she tripped and fell down.

2. After her evening prayers, my grandmother went to the temple.

3. Since he is a king, he can order everybody.

4. They took the last wicket and walked back to the pavillion.

5. When he saw the train in the platform he rushed.

**Fill in the blank with the correct alternative:**

1. **Having Played** on the flute, Krishna returned it. {played/having played}
2. We wish she continues **being** healthy. {being /be}
3. The doctor advised him against **wandering** in the sun. {wander / wandering}
4. I like **drinking** rasam. {drinking / drink}
5. **Having used** the scissors I returned it to her. {using / having used}

**Tick the correct sentences:**

1.	I had desired to eat a cake.	✓	I had desired to have eaten cake.	
2.	My son is fond of music.	✓	My son is fond to music.	
3.	Sreena avoids eating fruits.	✓	Sreena avoids to eat fruits.	
4.	Bravery is not to pick a quarrel.		Bravery is not picking a quarrel.	✓
5.	It is easier to say than do.		It is easier said than done.	✓

**No Men Are Foreign**

**Glossary**

1. Condemn - express complete disapproval
2. Labour - hardwork
3. Betray - disloyal
4. Defile - damage the purity or appearance
5. Outrage - extremely strong reaction of anger, shock

**The Little Hero of Holland**

**Glossary**

1. dikes - an embankment for controlling or holding back the waters of the sea or a river.
2. sluices - a sliding gate or other device for controlling the flow of water, especially one in a lock gate.
3. trickling - flowing in a small stream (a liquid)
4. numb - deprived of the power of sensation.
5. chattered - feeling cold and frightened that one can't stop the upper teeth from against ones lower teeth.
6. crouching - adopting a position where the knees are bent and the upper body is brought forward and down.
7. groan - make a deep inarticulate sound conveying pain
8. shovels - tool resembling a spade with a broad blade and typically upturned side, used for moving earth, coal, snow etc.

## The Dying Detective

### Glossary

1. gaunt - lean, especially because of suffering, hunger or age.
2. twitched - give short, sudden jerking movements.
3. contagious - spreading of a disease from one person to another by direct contact
4. groan - make a deep inarticulate sound conveying pain or despair.
5. plague - a contagious bacterial disease characterized by fever.
6. bolted - closed the door with a bar that slides into a socket.
7. mantle piece - a structure of wood or marble above or around the fireplace.
8. half-crown - a former British coin equal to two shillings and sixpence (12 1/2p).
9. tongs - a device used for picking up objects consisting of two long pieces free at one end and pressed together at the other end.
10. delirious - disturbed state of mind characterized by restlessness.
11. frail - weak and delicate.
12. startled - felt sudden shock or alarm.
13. scuffle - to have a sudden short fight

### Vocabulary

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings. The text has many homophones such as : see-sea, hear-here, knew-new.

**Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct options given.**

1. Niteesh bought a ..... (knew/new) cricket bat.
2. The shepherd ..... (herd/heard) the cry of his sheep.
3. Lakshmi completed her baking ..... (course/coarse) successfully.
4. Priya has broken her ..... (four/fore) limbs.
5. Leaders of the world must work towards the ..... (peace/piece) of human race.

Use the given examples and make sentences of your own.

### Commonly confused words

English has a lot of commonly confused words. They either look alike or look and sound alike, but have completely different meanings and usage. Here are some examples from the text.

brought (v) - past participle of bring.

E.g. Anitha had brought a book from the library.

bought (v) - past participle of buy.

E.g. Lalitha had bought a new dress last week.

affect (v) - to have an effect on.

E.g. The pet's death affected his master.

effect (n) - anything brought about by a cause or agent; result.

E.g. Both El Nino and La Nina are opposite effects of the same phenomenon.

**Complete the tabular column by finding the meaning of both the words given in the boxes. Use them in sentences of your own.**

pocket(n)-a small bag sewn into or on clothing to keep carry small things packet (n)-a paper or cardboard container, typically one in which goods are sold	Santa filled his pocket with candies. Maheswari carried a packet of ribbons.
fond(adj.)-having an affection or liking for found(v)-having been discovered by chance or unexpectedly	Puppies are fond of soft balls. Rosalin found a 100 rupee note on her way back home.
lost (v) last (adj.)	
paused (v) passed (v)	
pitcher (n) picture (n)	

## Grammar

### SIMPLE, COMPLEX AND COMPOUND

Let us recall some important points that we learnt in the previous unit.

- ❖ Gerunds, Infinitives and Participles are Non Finite Verbs.
- ❖ Phrase is a group of words which does not contain a Finite Verb.
- ❖ Clause is a group of words which has a Finite Verb.
- ❖ Finite Verbs indicate the tense and time of actions.
- ❖ Non Finite Verbs do not indicate tense and time of actions.

Now, let us study about the three different kinds of sentences.

1. Simple 2. Complex 3. Compound

A Simple sentence consists of only one Finite Verb.

- ❖ A Complex sentence has one Main Clause and one or more Subordinate Clauses.
- ❖ A Compound sentence has two Main Clauses combined by a Coordinating Conjunction.

### SIMPLE SENTENCE

#### Examples

1. Ramu is too poor to buy a bicycle.
2. Despite his old age, Raghav walked fast.
3. In the event of not consulting a doctor, you cannot recover.
4. On seeing the teacher, the children stood up.

5. Due to a heavy downpour, the match was cancelled.

(In the above sentences, finite verbs are highlighted)

### COMPLEX SENTENCE

#### Examples

1. Ramu is so poor that he cannot buy a bicycle.
2. Though Raghav was old, he walked fast
3. Unless you consult a doctor, you cannot recover.
4. As soon as the children saw the teacher, they stood up
5. As there was a heavy downpour, the match was cancelled.

(The parts of the sentences highlighted are main clauses)

### COMPOUND SENTENCE

#### Examples

1. Ramu is very poor and he cannot buy a bicycle.
2. Raghav was old yet he walked fast.
3. You consult a doctor otherwise you cannot recover
4. The children saw the teacher and they stood up
5. There was a heavy downpour and the match was cancelled

(In the above sentences, the words highlighted are conjunctions)

**Transform the following sentences as instructed.**

1. On seeing the teacher, the child ren stood up. (into Complex)  
**When/ As soon as the children saw the teacher, they stood up.**
2. At the age of six, Varsha started learning music. (into Complex)  
**Varsha started learning music when she was six years old.**
3. As Varun is a voracious reader, he buys a lot of books. (into Simple)  
**Being a voracious reader, Varun buys a lot a books.**
4. Walk carefully lest you will fall down. (into Complex)  
**Unless you walk carefully, you will fall down.**
5. Besides being a dancer, she is a singer. (into Compound)  
**She is not only a dancer but also a singer.**
6. He is sick but he attends the rehearsal. (into Simple)  
**Inspite of his sickness, he attends the rehearsal.**
7. If Meena reads more, she will become proficient in the language. (into Compound)  
**Meena should read more or she will not become proficient in the languages.**

8. He confessed that he was guilty. (into Simple)  
**He confessed his guilt.**
9. The boy could not attend the special classes due to his mother's illness. (into Compound)  
**The boy's mother was sick and so he could not attend the special classes.**
10. He followed my suggestion. (into Complex)  
**He followed what I suggested.**

**Combine the pairs of sentences below into simple, complex and compound**

1. Radha was ill. She was not hospitalized  
**Simple:** In spite of being ill, Radha was not hospitalised.  
**Complex:** Though Radha was ill, She was not hospitalised.  
**Compound:** Radha was ill but she was not hospitalised.
2. The students were intelligent. They could answer the questions correctly  
**Simple:** The intelligent students could answer the questions correctly.  
**Complex:** As the students were intelligent, they could answer the questions correctly.  
**Compound:** The students were intelligent and so they could answer the question correctly.
4. I must get a visa. I can travel abroad  
**Simple:** I must get a Visa to travel abroad.  
**Complex:** If I get a Visa, I can travel abroad.  
**Compound:** I must get a Visa and then only I can travel abroad.
5. I saw a tiger it was wounded  
**Simple:** I saw a Wounded tiger  
**Complex:** I saw a tiger which was wounded  
**Compound:** I saw a tiger and it was wounded
6. There was a bandh. The shops remained closed  
**Simple:** The shops remained closed due to bandh  
**Complex:** Since there was a bandh, the shops remained closed.  
**Compound:** There was a bandh and so the shops remained closed.

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## Prose

**His First Flight** - Liam O'Flaherty  
**The Night the Ghost Got in** - James Grover Thurber  
**Empowered Women Navigating The World**  
**The Attic** - Satyajit Ray  
**Tech Bloomers**  
**The Last Lesson** - Alphonse Daudet  
**The Dying Detective** - Arthur Conan Doyle

## Poem

**Life** - Henry Van Dyke  
**The Grumble Family** - L.M. Montgomery  
**I am Every Woman** - Rakhi Nariani Shirke  
**The Ant and the Cricket** - Aesop's Fables  
**The Secret of the Machines** - Rudyard Kipling  
**No Men Are Foreign** - James Falconer Kirkup  
**The House on Elm Street** - Nadia Bush

## Supplementary

**The Tempest** - William Shakespeare  
**Zigzag** - Asha Nehemiah  
**The Story of Mulan**  
**The Aged Mother** - Matsuo Basho  
**A day in 2889 of an American Journalist** - Jules Verne  
**The Little Hero of Holland** - Adapted from Etta Austin Blaisdell and Mary Frances Blaisdel  
**A Dilemma** - Silas Weir Mitchell