Way to Success

A MINIATURE GUIDE

for

10th STD - ENGLISH I PAPER

BASED ON

SAMACHEER KALVI TEXT BOOK
GOVERNMENT – LATEST MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Wishing you all for a great success


X std. English I paper

Marks 100  Time: 2.30 hrs

SECTION I (VOCABULARY-20 Marks)

Part I. (i to v) Synonyms (book-5,52,72)  5
Part II. (i to v) Antonyms (book-6,54,73,151)  5

Part II (Any 10 of the below) 10/12  10
3. Abbreviations/Acronyms (book-28,29)  
4. Homophones (book-6)  
5. American English words (book-26,27)  
6. Compound words (book-130,131)  
10. Syllabification (book-29)  
11. Identify the correct word (book-74)  
12. Make sentence by given words (book-6,151)  
14. Find the sent. which convey same meaning

Extra Exercises:

Foreign words (book-131,132)  
Idioms (book-14,35,60,87,115,136,161,175)  
Giving Noun forms (book-52, WB-40)

SECTION II (GRAMMAR-25 Marks)

Part I. Respond to the following  10
15. If clause fill up (book-77,78,79,172)  
17. Question tag (book-10,11,176)  
18. Degrees of comparison fill up (book-83)  
19. Find the sent. which convey same meaning
20. Supplying suitable phrase (book-170)  
21. If clause fill up (book-77,78,79,172)  
22. Phrasal verb / Phrase preposition (book-53)  
23. Articles (book-170)  
24. Prepositions (book-112,170)

Extra Exercises:

Tense /voice (book-109,110,153,154,155,171)  
Auxiliary verbs/modals (book-156,172)  
Identify sentences (book-9)

Part II. Transformation  5 x 2 =10
25. Combining into one sentence using Simple compound complex (book-54,55,56,111)  
26. Active voice , passive voice (book-110,111)  
27. Direct & Indirect speech (book-6,7,8,173,174)  
29. Degrees of comparison

Extra Exercise:

Sentence types changing (book-10,173)  
Rewrite using a word (book-31,32,57,173,175)  
Rewrite with a starter

Part III. 30. Punctuation (book-175)  1 x5 =5

SECTION III (PROSE – 15 Marks)

Part I. (31 to 37). Book Questions. (5/7)  5x2 =10
Part II. 38. (a or b or c) Paragraph (1/3)  1x5 = 5

SECTION IV (POETRY – 20 Marks)

Part I. 39 (a or b) Quote from memory(1/2) 1x5= 5
Part II (40 to 43). Poem Comprehension  5x1= 5
Part III (44 to 48). Appreciation Questions  5x1= 5
Part IV 49 (a or b or c) Paragraph (1/3 )  1x5= 5

SECTION V (Language Functions – 20 Marks)

50. (a to e) Comprehension (book-11,33,57,112,74, 76,104,110,135)  5x2=10
51. (a to e) Error spot (book-111,171)  5x1= 5
52. (a to e) Picture Comprehension (book 33,67,74, 76,88,162)  5x1= 5

(2.(i-v)) Antonyms (book-6,73,151)  

Exercise – 1: 

Ultimately, things can and will change only if those who employ domestics accept that these workers are first of all ‘workers’ and not ‘servants’. That they are individuals with rights like any other person. That they should be paid a fair wage. That they deserve time off. That they too have families to care for. That they should not lose wages when they fall sick. That they are valued human beings without whom our lives would be impossible.

1. a) reject b) agree c) no d) offer 
2. a) third b) last c) thirst d) enter 
3. a) workers b) maids c) masters d) slaves 
4. a) ill b) dull c) healthy d) pale 
5. a) difficult b) hard c) uphill d) possible

Exercise – 2: 

“What! You told that old beggar as you call him is one of the richest men in Europe.” Cried Hughie looked very red and angry. “My dear boy”, said Trever smiling, “That old beggar as you call him is one of the poorest men in Europe.”

1. a) mild b) tired c) young d) funny 
2. a) secret b) strong c) love d) public 
3. a) laughed b) died c) shocked d) blasted 
4. a) annoyed b) indisposed c) happy d) irritable 
5. a) dearest b) poorest c) greatest d) decent

Exercise – 3: 

Besides the two World wars, the 20th century saw several regional wars which were full of brutality with an irreverent attitude towards life in general. However, with the world economy having improved in the 21st century we tend to feel we are living in a more peaceful world. But are we really a privileged lot? Do we not tremble in panic every time we hear of a bomb blast in a public place and are we not deeply worried when we hear of kidnappings and murders for material gain? We will, and can, be a privileged generation only if all of us make a meaningful attempt to respect human life and aim at living in peace, harmony and contentment with one another, without fear and without ill-will or hatred towards anyone.

1. a) many b) no c) insignificant d) few 
2. a) humanness b) dignity c) generosity d) kindness 
3. a) involved b) considerate c) spiritual d) respectful 
4. a) joy b) indifference c) calmness d) bravery 
5. a) deprive b) empower c) abandon d) incapable

Answers: 
Ex-1: 1 – a, 2 – b, 3 – c, 4 – c, 5 – d.
Ex-2: 1 – c, 2 – d, 3 – a, 4 – c, 5 – b.
Ex-3: 1 – d, 2 – c, 3 – d, 4 – c, 5 – a.

Part II (Other vocabularies) 

Answer any 10 10 x 1 = 10

1. The common expansion of CCTV is
   a) Charged channel television 
   b) Closed channel television 
   c) Closed-circuit television 
   d) Checkered-circuit television

2. The common expansion of TAFE is
   a) Tractor and Farm Experiment 
   b) Tractor and Farm Equipment 
   c) Tractor and Farm Equipment 
   d) Tractor and Farm Engineering

3. The common expansion of ‘AIR’ is
   a) All India Railways, b) All India Rivers 
   c) All India Radio d) All Indian Regions

4. The common expansion of ‘CA’ is
   a) Chief Accountant, b) Central Accountant 
   c) Central Army d) Chartered Accountant

5. Write the expansion of ‘SMS’ is
   a) Short Medical Service, b) Short Messaging service 
   c) Simple Message service d) Simple Men Society

6. The expansion of ‘SBI’ is
   a) State Bank of India b) Southern bank of India 
   c) Srian Board Institute d) Simple bridge India

7. The common expansion of SR is
   a) Suburban Railways b) Standard Railways 
   c) Southern Railways d) Steam Railways

8. The common expansion of ILO is
   a) International Law and Order 
   b) International Labour Organisation 
   c) Indian Legal Orientation 
   d) Inter-state Lawful Ordinance

9. The common expansion of KPO is
   a) Kinetic Potential Output 
   b) Knowledge Process Outsourcing 
   c) Keen Programme Observation 
   d) Knowledge Performance Outcome

10. The common expansion of ATM is
    a) Automatic teller machine 
    b) Automated teller machine 
    c) Automatic typing machine 
    d) Automated telling man

Ans: 1 – c, 2 – c, 3 – c, 4 – d, 5 – b, 6 – a, 7 – c, 8 – b, 9 – b, 10 – b.

(4). Homophones (book-6)

Choose the sentence that is correct in its meaning 
1. a) We will set sail for Japan next week. b) We will set sale for Japan next week.
2. a) I can hear the bell b) I can hear the bell
3. a) We shall meet tomorrow b) We shall meat tomorrow
4. a) I saw some boys playing b) I saw sum boys playing
5. a) The price of the prize is Rs.50. b) The prize of the price is Rs.50.
5. Which of the words given below can be placed after ‘cricket’ to form a compound word?
   a) field b) court c) ground d) area

6. Which of the words given below can be placed before ‘light’ to form a compound word?
   a) face b) hand c) head d) back

7. Which of the words given below can be placed before the word brow to form a compound word?
   a) brown b) eye c) hair d) thick

8. Which of the words given below can be placed before the word gazing to form a compound word?
   a) goat b) star c) boy d) land

9. Which of the words given below can be placed before the word grooming to form a compound word?
   a) goat b) star c) boy d) land

10. Which of the words given below can be placed before the word worm to form a compound word?
    a) note b) book c) pencil d) pen

**Ans:**
1. Car park   2. river bed  3. bath soap,  
4. work shop 5. Cricket ground, 6. Face light 
7. eye brows, 8. Star gazing, 9. Wind screen

(7). **Giving plurals (book-104):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>sheep</td>
<td>sheeps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Media</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ans:**
1. 1. Car park 2. river bed 3. bath soap,  
4. work shop 5. Cricket ground, 6. Face light 
7. eye brows, 8. Star gazing, 9. Wind screen

(6). **Compound words (book-130):**

- playground – play ground
- aquarium – aquatic

**Ans:**
1. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word car to form a compound word?
   a) street b) park c) house d) top

2. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word river to form a compound word?
   a) star b) bed c) rest d) free

3. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word bath to form a compound word?
   a) soap b) chair c) plane d) home

4. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word work to form a compound word?
   a) chair b) way c) shop d) van

**Answers:**
1. 1 – a, 2 – b, 3 – a, 4 – c, 5 – b, 6 – b, 7 – a, 8 – a, 9 – b, 10 – b.
9. She felt a) less b) ness c) ful d) –form

10. Rose is a ‘__secure’ from the list given below to complete the sentence.

Exercise – Type 1:
1. Attach a prefix to the word '__taken’ from the list given below to complete the sentence.
   She was __taken for his mother.
   a) un- b) en- c) mis- d) dis-

2. The develop __ of nation lies in young people.
   a) ness b) ment, c) ly, d) al

3. He exhibited his hero __ by fighting bravely.
   a) …ity b) …ism c) ish d) …ic

4. The shopkeeper dismissed his assistant because he was __ polite to his customers.
   a) un b) dis c) im d) mis

5. He had close associate __ with many learned persons.
   a) _ly b) _ness c) _ion d) _or

6. Children should not __ obey their elders.
   a) un _ b) _ mis c) dis __

7. Geetha __ placed the book that she borrowed from me.
   a) dis b) un c) mis

8. Attach a prefix to the word ‘trans __’ from the list given below to complete the sentence.
   a) -less b) -ness c) -ful d) –form

9. She felt ‘__secure’ in that place.
   a) un- b) en- c) in- d) dis-

10. Rose is a ‘love__’ flower.
   a) …ity b) …ism c) ish d) …ic

Exercise:
1. Replace the underlined word in the sentence with one of the phrasal verbs given below to convey the same meaning.
   I will __search the dictionary for the meaning of this word.
   a) look upon b) look up c) look up d) look at

2. Children love to __wear new cloths.
   a) put on b) lay over c) get back d) go over

3. He __resembles__ his father.
   a) takes up b) take back c) takes after

4. They will __postpone__ the match due to heavy rain.
   a) put on b) put off c) put in d) put aside

5. The manager will __cancel__ the meeting.
   a) call on b) call out, c) call in, d) call off.

6. He will surely __pass__ the examination with flying colours.
   a) get out b) get in c) get through

7. Sundar knows how to __get on__ with his colleagues.
   a) avoid blows b) share the work c) spend time d) be friendly

8. I will not __yield__ to pressure, I shall face the challenge bravely.
   a) give away b) give in c) give out d) give off

9. The lawyer __managed__ the case cleverly.
   a) deal in b) deal with c) deal out d) deal on

10. He __continued to resist__ his father’s view.
   a) went on b) lay by c) stand out d) give in

Ans: 1-c, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b, 5-d.

11. Choosing the correct word (book-74):

Separate the syllables of any one of the following:
'agent', 'agreement', 'agriculture', 'aggression', 'agitated', ' aggregating', 'agreed', 'agreement', 'agitated', 'agitation'.

1. __agriculture
d. __agreement
5. __agreed

(10). Syllabification (book-29)
Separate the syllables of any one of the following:
'agriculture', 'agreement', 'agriculture', 'aggression', 'agitated', 'aggregating', 'agreed', 'agreement', 'agitated', 'agitation'.

1. __agriculture
d. __agreement
5. __agreed

=='(vowel sound)'

(11). Choosing the correct word (book-74):

1. Choose the appropriate word to make a meaningful sentence:
   He likes to __ buy his favourite TV serial the whole hour.
   a) see b) watch

2. Many people want to __ a flat.
   a) buy, b) purchase

3. Overeating __ his health. a)affected b)effected

4. His Father __ to send him to the tour organized by his school a) accepted, b) expected.

5. They __ clean drinking water for the party. a) prepare b)provide

Ans: 1. watch, 2. purchase, 3. affected, 4. accepted 5. provide.
**Making sentence using words (book-151):**

1. Construct a sentence using one of the words given below: a) earnest b) earnestly c) earnestness
2. a) beauty, b) beautify, c) beautiful, d) beautifully.
3. a) fortune, b) fortunate, c) fortunately.
4. a) pity, b) piteous, c) piteously.
5. a) sympathy, b) sympathetic, c) sympathetically.
6. a) read, b) reading, c) readable.
7. a) calm, b) calmly, c) calmness.
8. a) intelligence, b) intelligent, c) intelligently.
9. a) free, b) freely.
10. a) decision, b) decide, c) decisive.

Ans: 1. (a) He took earnest effort to pass the exam. (b) He studied earnestly to pass the exam. (c) He has no earnestness in his studies.

**Exercise:**
1. Reframe the sentence using the underlined word as a verb:
   The teacher gave a definition of the formula through an illustration.
   Ans: The teacher defined the formula.
2. The teacher gave a description of human nature.
3. The farmers started the cultivation of kuruvai crop at the onset of monsoon.
4. This construction was done by Ramu.
5. He was doubtful about his uncle’s arrival.
6. Rahim does the calculation within seconds.
7. He sent his application for approval.
8. Death is evitable.
9. The performance of the magician is wonderful.
10. The Inspector set an identification parade.

**Noun / Verb forms – Reframing sentence (book-32):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun Form</th>
<th>Verb Form (present)</th>
<th>Verb Form (past)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doubtful</td>
<td>Doubt</td>
<td>Doubted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Define</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Describe</td>
<td>Described</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivation</td>
<td>Cultivate</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>Construct</td>
<td>Constructed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment</td>
<td>Entertain</td>
<td>Entertained</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Noun form**
- construction
- description
- cultivation
- entertainment
- decision
- decision
- decision
- decision
- decision
- decision

**Verb form** - Doubtful, Doubt, Doubted
- Definition, Define, Defined
- Description, Describe, Described
- Cultivation, Cultivate, Cultivated
- Construction, Construct, Constructed
- Entertainment, Entertain, Entertained
7

(14). Find sentence which convey same meaning:
1. Which of the two sentences given below conveys the following meaning?
   ‘They did not succeed in any other subject’
   a) These are the only students successful in the Mathematics test.
   b) These are the students successful only in the Mathematics test.

2. ‘He is not interested in any game’
   a) He is interested only in studies and indoor games.
   b) He is interested only in his studies.
   c) He is not good both in studies and sports.
   d) He is not good in studies but good in sports.
   e) He is good in both studies and sports.

3. He is neither good in studies nor in sports.
   a) He is interested only in his studies.
   b) Other students are not equal to her in cleverness.
   c) He is not good both in studies and sports.
   d) There are some other students who are equally clever.
   e) There are no other students who are more clever.

4. Very few students are as clever as Sita
   a) There are some other students who are equally clever.
   b) Other students are not equal to her in cleverness.
   c) He is not good both in studies and sports.
   d) There are some other students who are equally clever.
   e) Other students are not equal to her in cleverness.

5. He has almost completed his homework.
   a) He still has to do lot in his homework.
   b) He has still to do a lot in his homework.
   c) He has almost completed his homework.
   d) Other students are not equal to her in cleverness.
   e) He has still to do a lot in his homework.

6. She should have returned the book to the library.
   a) She should have returned the book to the library.
   b) She will be free from her homework soon.
   c) She has time but should return now.
   d) She has almost completed her homework.
   e) She has almost completed her homework.

7. He has been staying here for five years.
   a) He still is staying here.
   b) He has been staying here for five years.
   c) He has been staying here for five years.
   d) Still he is staying here.
   e) He has been staying here for five years.

Extra Exercises:

Foreign words (book-131)

1. mountain pass 2. for example 3. attendant.

Exercise: Match the following: ( முற்பதன் )

1. Psychic a) Culminating point
2. Chaos b) Emotional shock
3. Climax c) Soul and mind
4. Kudos d) Confusion and disorder
5. Trama e) Praise

Answers 1 – c, 2 – d, 3 – a, 4 – e, 5 – b.

Type 2. 1. Give the meaning of ‘bonafide’
   2. Give the meaning of ‘lath’
   3. Give the equivalent word of ‘ghat’
   4. Give the meaning of ‘exempli’
   5. Give the meaning of ‘valet’

Ans: 1. in good faith or genuine 2. a heavy stick
   3. mountain pass 4. for example 5. attendant.

Idioms (book-14,35,60,87,115,136,161,175)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>இரண்டும் சாத்துக்கள்</td>
<td>Two sides of the same coin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>இரண்டும் சாத்துக்கள்</td>
<td>Two contrasting characters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>என்றால் தொல்பொருள் தோன்றும் வாழ்கை</td>
<td>As good as gold (புரூட்டிய உயர்த்த வாழ்கை)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>என்றால் தொல்பொருள் தோன்றும் வாழ்கை</td>
<td>Very well behaved (புரூட்டிய உயர்த்த வாழ்கை)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ஆண்டாள் கூத்துக்கண்டு வாழ்கை</td>
<td>A question with a much awaited answer (மேல்பட்டு கூத்து கூத்துக்கண்டு வாழ்கை)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தகவல் வளையாது (தொல்பொருள் தோன்றும் வாழ்கை)</td>
<td>To spread the news / support enthusiastically. (புரூட்டிய உயர்த்த வாழ்கை)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>வைர ஆன் மறையாது</td>
<td>Completely with utter dedication (புரூட்டிய உயர்த்த வாழ்கை)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Giving Noun forms (book-52)

1. Give noun form of ‘popular’ (Ans: Popularity)
2. Give noun form of ‘perfect’ (Ans: Perfection)
3. Give noun form of ‘accept’ (Ans: Acceptance)
4. Give noun form of ‘dark’ (Ans: Darkness)
5. Give noun form of ‘absent’ (Ans: Absence)
6. Give noun form of ‘learn’ (Ans: Learning)
7. Give noun form of ‘write’ (Ans: Writing)
8. Give noun form of ‘run’ (Ans: Running)
9. Give noun form of ‘enjoy’ (Ans: Enjoying)
10. Give noun form of ‘study’ (Ans: Studying)

SECTION II – GRAMMAR (25 marks)

1. If clause (book-77,172)

Part I. Respond to following as directed 10x1=10

1. If I
2. If you
3. If he
4. If we
5. If they

(a) were not there
(b) were not
(c) were
(d) were
(e) were

1. If Sachin catches a century, India will win the match.
2. If you clean the room, I will be happy.
3. If he gives us the book, we will read it.
4. If you do not play well, you will not win the match.
5. If you do not do well, you will not win.
6. Unless you come, I will not eat.
7. If I am a teacher, I will teach you.
8. If you study hard, you will pass.
9. If I have a piece of chalk, I can write.
10. If you eat too much, you will be ill.

2. Improbable / Imaginary Conditions:

1. If I dropped this glass, it would break.
2. If I opened the door, it would open.
3. If I were a bird, I would fly.
4. If I were the HM of this school I would abolish the examinations.

3. Unfulfilled Conditions

1. If you had played well, you would have won the match.
2. If you worked hard, you would have succeeded.
3. If they had left early, they could have caught the bus.

Exercise:
1. Which of the options given below will suit the following sentence?
   If the driver had been alert ___________.
   a) the accident can be avoided
   b) the accident could be avoided
   c) the accident could have been avoided

2. If Rani hadn’t started early ___
   a) She will be late to school,
   b) She would be late to school,
   c) She would have been late to school.

3. If I were your employer, _________
   a) I will hike your salary
   b) I would hike your salary
   c) I would have hiked your salary.

4. If you waste water, ______
   a) you would have suffered.
   b) you would suffer  c) you will suffer

5. If I won lottery ________
   a) I would buy a BMW car.
   b) I will buy a BMW car.
   c) I would have buy a BMW car.

6. If I met him …………
   a) I would have spoken to him
   b) I would speak to him  c) I will speak to him

7. If I had studied diligently ……. the examination.
   a) I would pass b) I will pass c) I would have passed

8. If he were patient ___________
   a) he would have won the argument
   b) he will win the argument
   c) he would win the argument

9. If you called me …………..
   a) I would have come. b) I would come.
   c) I will come

10. If you study well, ____________.
    a) You would surely get good marks.
    b) You will surely get good marks.
    c) You would have got good marks.

Type 2
1. Which of the option given below will suit the following sentence?
   _______she would have completed her work.
   a) If she had started in time
   b) If she started in time
   c) If she starts in time

2. _______it floats.
   a) If we dropped a piece of wood in water
   b) If we drop a piece of wood in water
   c) If we had dropped a piece of wood in water

Ans: 1 – a, 2 – b,

Subject (S) – explains who? what? (Noun phrase)
Verb (V) – explains what S does? (Verb phrase)
Object (O) – explains what? (Noun phrase)
Indirect Object (IO) – explains whom? whom? (Noun phrase)
Direct Object (DO) – explains what? (Noun phrase)
Complement (C) – explains subject or Object.
Adverbial or Adjunct (A) – explains when, where, how, why?
Ex: She went to the park.
S + V + A

Examples:
1. He / is / a good player.
   S + V + C
2. The cat / slept / under the table.
   S + V + A
3. He / wrote / the examination / in this room.
   S + V + O + A
4. My father / gave / me / some books.
   S + V + IO + DO
5. They / elected / Karunanithi / chief Minister.
   S + V + O + C
   S + V
   S + V + O
8. It / is / there.
   S + V + A
   S + V + IO + DO + A
10. she / is / pretty / in this dress.
    S + V + C + A

Exercise:
1. Identify the pattern of the following sentence:
   He answered my question instantly
   a) SVOA  b) SVCA  c) SV IO DO
2. Birds fly in the sky.
   a) SVOA  b) SVCA  c) SVAA  d) SVIODO.
3. Vinoth became a teacher.
   a) SVCA, b) SVOC, c) SVAA, d) SVIODO.
4. We played tennis yesterday.
   a) SVOA, b) SVCA, c) SVAA, d) SVIODO.
5. We call Gandhi ‘Mahatma’.
   a) SVCA, b) SVOC, c) SVAA, d) SVIODO.

6. Suddenly they heard a cry.
   a) SVOA, b) SVCA, c) ASVO, d) ASVC
7. Veli grew tired after the match
   a) SVOC b) SVAA c) SVIDO d) SVAC
8. Ravi is a doctor
   a) SVO b) SVA c) SVC
9. There I saw a picture.
   a) SVO b) ASVO c) ASVC
10. Brundha behaves well
    a) SVA b) SVO c) SVC

Ans: 1 – a, 2 – d, 3 – c, 4 – a, 5 – b, 6 – c, 7 – b, 8 – c, 9 – b, 10 – c.

17. Question tag (book-10,176)

Question tags are used to confirm the statement.

Positive sentences take negative tags

Step 1. Find out the helping verb
2. Add ‘not’ to them and short it.
3. Then write Pronoun (Subject)

Ex. You are good → are not you?
He is good, isn’t he?
They are good, aren’t they?
I am good, aren’t I? (not amn’t I?)
He has money, hasn’t he?

Negative sentences take positive tags

They don’t tell lies, do they?
They aren’t talking, are they?
He didn’t get bail, did she?
You have no cars, have you?

Few, rarely, hardly, never, seldom, none
-Adjectives Adverbs negative same follow.
She rarely goes to films; does she?
I seldom talk with him; do I?

Commands and requests take only positive tags:
Give me some place; will you?
Please show me the way; will you?
Let’s start; shall we?
Let us go for a film, shall we?

Examples:
1. It is raining, isn’t it?
2. It is not raining, is it?
3. Raju reads his book, doesn’t he?
4. Ramu can play football, can’t he?
5. Ramu can’t play chess, can he?
6. Let’s go for a film, shall we?
7. Lend me your book, can you?
8. Listen here, won’t you?
9. Don’t play now, will you?
10. He is playing cricket, isn’t he?

Exercise:
1. Choose the correct question tag for the following statement:
   Students should be allowed to use the library everyday. ____________?
   a) Should they? b) Isn’t it? c) Shouldn’t they?
2. We get uninterrupted power supply ____?
   a) Getn’t we? b) Didn’t we? c) Don’t we?
3. I’m not late, ______?
   a) aren’t I?,  b) am I?,   c) should I?
4. Give me your pen please, _____?
   a) will you? b) won’t you? c) shouldn’t you?
5. They will ask for money, ______?
   a) will they?, b) won’t they?, c) do they?
6. Let us go for a picnic, ______?
   a) will you?, b) shall we?, c) should we?
7. Many of us do not know the information, __?
   a) don’t we?  b) do they?  c) do we?
8. Students should use the time usefully ___?
   a) will you? b) should they? c) shouldn’t they?
9. The flag has four colours on it ______?
   a) has it  b) hasn’t it c) do they?
10. There is no water in the tank  ______?
   a) is it so?  b) is there?  c) isn’t there?

Ans: 1 – c, 2 – c, 3 – b, 4 – a, 5 – b, 6 – b, 7 – c, 8 – c, 9 – b, 10 – b. (a – also right)

18. Degrees of comparison fill up(book-79)

There are three degrees for comparison. (அடிப்படை)

1. Positive degree – Ramu is as tall as Ravi
2. Comparative degree – Ramu is taller than others.
3. Superlative degree – Ramu is the tallest of all.

Example:
1. is/was/are/were/have/has/had என்று நைக்குத்து அறிவில் not (n’t)
2. என்று ஒருவர் not என்று ஒருவர் is, was, are…… உதவுவதல்
3. Verb-கை s என்று ஒருவர் doesn’t என்று ஒருவர்
4. Verb-கை ed என்று ஒருவர் didn’t என்று ஒருவர்

Exercise:
1. is/was/are/were/have/has/had என்று நைக்குத்து அறிவில் not (n’t)
2. என்று ஒருவர் not என்று ஒருவர் is, was, are…… உதவுவதல்
3. Verb-கை s என்று ஒருவர் doesn’t என்று ஒருவர்
4. Verb-கை ed என்று ஒருவர் didn’t என்று ஒருவர்

Let us go for a film, shall we? என்று ஒருவர்
Forms of adjectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>One syllable</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>Taller</td>
<td>Tallest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Shorter</td>
<td>Shortest</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big</td>
<td>Bigger</td>
<td>Biggest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brave</td>
<td>Braver</td>
<td>Bravest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thin</td>
<td>Thinner</td>
<td>Thinnest</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Cleverer</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy</td>
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<td>heaviest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multi syllabic</strong></td>
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<td>More useful</td>
<td>Most useful</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Beautiful</td>
<td>More beautiful</td>
<td>Most beautiful</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Most wonderful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Irregular</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>

Degrees-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type 1 (2 things)</td>
<td>No superlative</td>
<td>……than…(or)</td>
<td>……than…(or)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 2 (the type)</td>
<td>the…est (or) the most…</td>
<td>……than…any other (or) more than…</td>
<td>No other…is as…as…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 3 (one of the type)</td>
<td>one of the…est (or) one of the most…</td>
<td>……than…any other (or) more than…</td>
<td>Very few…are as…as…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

Type 1. ( இலங்கை ஆங்கில உமக்கிலைத் )
----(no superlative)-----

Ravi is taller than Raju.
Raju is not so tall as Ravi.

Type 2. ( நூற்றாண்டுக்கான நாடு ஆண்டுக்கான )
Ravi is the tallest boy in the class.
Ravi is taller than any other boy in the class.
No other boy in the class is as tall as Ravi.

Type 3. ( முதல் இளங்கை ஆங்கில உமக்கிலைத் )
Ravi is one of the tallest boys in the class.
Ravi is taller than many other boys in the class.
Very few boys are as tall as Ravi.

Exercise:
1. Complete the sentence:
   No other girl in the class is ______ Kamala.
   a) most clever as b) more cleverer as
c) as clever as
2. Very few boys in the class are ___ Sathish.
   a) more brilliant than, b) most brilliant,
c) as brilliant as
3. Rose is one of the ___ flowers
   a) more fragrant, b) most fragrant,
c) as fragrant as
4. Lotus is _____ than many other flowers.
   a) more beautiful b) as beautiful as
c) the most beautiful
5. No other ocean is ____ the Pacific.
   a) so large as, b) larger than, c) as large as
6. Mt. Everest is _____ peak in the world
   a)one of the highest, b) the highest, c)higher
7. The Earth is _____ the moon.
   a) as big as, b) bigger than, c) the biggest
8. Shiela is the ____ girl in the class
   a) cleverest b) cleverer c) clever
9. Taj is _____ buildings in India.
   a) the most wonderful b) more wonderful
c) one of the most wonderful
10. David is ______ boy in the class.
    a) taller than any other b) tallest
c) taller than many other

1. Choose the sentence which correctly conveys the meaning of the sentence given below:
   Nobody can forget how India won her freedom.
   a) Everyone cannot forget how India won her freedom.
b) Everyone can remember how India won her freedom.
c) Everyone cannot remember how India won her freedom.
2. Anyone can easily learn English.
   a) No one can easily learn English.
b) Everyone can easily learn English.
c) No one can’t easily learn English.
3. No one can solve this problem.
   a) Everyone can solve this problem.
b) Everyone can not solve this problem.

4. No one hates to become a millionaire
   a) Every one hates to become a millionaire
b) Every one wants to become a millionaire
c) Every one doesn’t want to become a millionaire
5. Little did we expect such a reception?
   a) We did not expect such a reception.
b) We expected such a reception.
c) Our reception was little lower than our expectation.
6. As soon as I saw the red car I liked it.
   a) Because I saw the car I liked it.
b) I like the car because I saw it.
c) No sooner did I see the car than I liked it.
7. Nobody could I contact after the accident.
   a) I could not find my lost purse nowhere.
   b) I could not find my lost purse somewhere.
   c) I could not find my lost purse anywhere.

8. Nobody could I contact after the accident.
   a) I could not contact anybody after the accident.
   b) I could contact someone after the accident.
   c) I could not contact no one after the accident.

9. Seldom do I get any sleep.
   a) I sleep always.
   b) I never get sleep.
   c) I get sleep some time.

10. Everyone told the truth.
   a) Nobody did not tell the truth.
   b) No one told the truth.
   c) Nobody told a lie.

   Ans 1 – b, 2 – b, 3 – b, 4 – b, 5 – a, 6 – c, 7 – c, 8 – a, 9 – c, 10 – c.

(20). Supplying suitable phrase (book-53, 170)
Transformation மாற்றம் Simple Compound Complex
புதியச் சொற்கள் வந்து புதியச் சொற்கள்

Exercise:
1. Choose the correct phrase to complete sentence:
   The P.M ______ today
   a) calls on the President
   b) called at the President
   c) called out the President

2. ______ the rain, the match continued.
   a) In the event of
   b) In spite of
   c) Instead of

3. _______ the rain, the match was abandoned.
   a) By dint of
   b) In the event of
   c) Instead of

4. ______ hard work, he passed in the examination.
   a) In spite of
   b) By dint of
   c) Instead of

5. ______ her hard work, she got first prize.
   a) Because of
   b) In case of
   c) Instead of

6. ______ your walking daily, you will be healthy.
   a) In the event of
   b) Because of
   c) Instead of

7. _______ his poverty, he is happy.
   a) In the event of
   b) Because of
   c) Instead of

8. ______ my family members I ask your pardon
   a) For a while
   b) In case of
   c) On behalf of

9. ______ the teachers we have to still work hard.
   a) On behalf of
   b) According to
   c) For

10. The old man waited ______ and then walked on.
    a) On behalf of
    b) From noon on
c) For a while

   Ans: 1 – c, 2 – c, 3 – a, 4 – b, 5 – c, 6 – c, 7 – b, 8 – b, 9 – c, 10 – b.

Infinitive அகரம் (to + Present Verb) அகரம். Noun குறுக்கணப் புதியச் சொற்கள் குறுக்கணப்

To walk – பெரும், To eat - இயற்கையே

Present verb எடுத்து ‘ing’ புதியச் சொற்கள் Noun-க் குறுக்கணப்

மாற்றம்: Agreed, decided, too, let குறுக்கணப்
Infinitive (to + Present Verb) குறுக்கணப்

Example:
1. I enjoy ……… stories for children. (writing)
2. I dream about……… a big house. (building)
3. He avoided …. much time on the computer. (spending)
4. He prevented me from………. the contract. (signing)
5. Maran is too tired ………..the work (to finish)
6. He agreed …….. me a computer. (to buy)

Exercises:
1. Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentence:
   Maran is too tired ………..the work
   a) finish  b) finishing  c) to finish

2. He agreed _______ me a computer.
   a) buy  b) buying  c) to buy

3. My mother is fond of_____ a) cooking  b) cook
4. I do not like_____ mangoes. a) eat  b) eating  c) to eat
5. Ravi liked_____ songs.
   a) sing  b) sang  c) to sing

6. She decided ______ a watch.
   a) buy,  b) buying,  c) to buy

7. The society has nothing_____ with entertainment.
   a) doing  b) to do  c) done

8. We always enjoy_____ poems a) read  b) reading
9. _____ is human.   a) err  b)erring  c) to err

10. This dish is tasty_____   a) eating  b) to eat  c) eat.

   Ans: 1 – c, 2 – c, 3 – a, 4 – b, 5 – c, 6 – c, 7 – b, 8 – b, 9 – c, 10 – b.

(22). Phrasal verbs / Phrase Preposition (book-53)
தொகுதியை அடைத்து குறுக்கணப் Phrase Prepositions குறுக்கணப்

Two or more prepositions jointly form phrase prepositions.

Exercise:
1. Choose the correct phrase to complete the sentence:
   The farmers were keen_____ the fields
   a) for harvesting  b) on harvesting  c) to harvesting

2. He was instrumental_____ the company
   a) on developing  b) in developing  c) for developing

3. The students are interested_____ marks.
   a) in scoring,  b) to score,  c) for scoring

4. The railway station is ………..my house
   a) on account of  b) in the event of  c) in front of

5. The principal wanted to discuss_____ with teachers.
   a) on the matter  b) with the matter  c) about the matter

6. When we entered____ he was sleeping.
   a) in the room  b) into the room  c) within the room

7. The students were interested ___ in competitions.
   a) in participating b) on participating  c) at participating 
   6 – a, 7 – b, 8 – a, 9 – b, 10 – c.

8. I am fond ___ T.V
   a) of watching  b) for watching  c) in watching
   9. You are keen ___ high marks.
   a) of  b) for c) on
   10. There is a tiger in the forest ___ tiger was hungry.
   a) a  b) an  c) the

(23). Articles (book-170)

The articles are a, an, the.

('a’ & ‘an’ Indefinite articles. ‘the’ – definite article.)

A) ‘a’ - α' (‘a’ & ‘an’ Indefinite articles. ‘the’ – definite article.)
B) ‘an’ - α (‘a’ & ‘an’ Indefinite articles. ‘the’ – definite article.)

καταλληκτερές:  
1. ‘a’ & ‘an’ - before singular, countable nouns
   (θηλυκός και μακρύς) 
   Ex. An apple, a pencil (‘a milk’ θηλύκου)
2. ‘a’ & ‘an’ - for the first time, (θηλυκός και μακρύς)
   ‘the’ - for repeated noun, (23 άνω θηλυκός)
   Ex. I saw a man and his son, The man was blind
3. ‘a’- before consonant sound (κλίνωμενος και μακρύς)
   Ex. A pencil, a one rupee note, a unit
   (υιός τού βρέφος, περίπτεροι – κλίνωμενοι)
4. ‘an’ - before vowel sound, (αν αυτό και μακρύς)
   Ex. An apple, an umbrella, an hour
   (αντικείμενο παιδί, ευρισκόμενοι)
5. ‘the’ - before a particular, repeated nouns and general group
   (κλίνομενος και μακρύς)
   Ex. The school, the poor, the rich
6. ‘the’ - for only one of its kind (ομοίως και μακρύς)
   Ex. The sun, the Tajmahal,
7. ‘the’ - superlative degrees (κλίνωμενος και μακρύς)
   Ex. The best player, the tallest boy

Exercise:
1. Choose the appropriate article to complete
   the sentence:
   I have brought you a collection of ___
   award winning books of this year.
   a) a  b) an  c) the
2. Jack is ___ one eyed man.
   a) a  b) an  c) the
3. This is ___ book that I wanted to read it.
   a) a  b) an  c) the
4. ___ educated man is always respected by all.
   a) a  b) an  c) the
5. Education is ___ essential thing for life.
   a) a  b) an  c) the
6. Ravi Shankar is ___ famous pianist.
   a) a  b) an  c) the
7. Kala was half ___ hour late for her class.
   a) a  b) an  c) the
8. Last week I saw ___ European in our area.
   a) a  b) an  c) the
9. My neighbor has ___ flock of sheep.
   a) a  b) an  c) the
10. There is a tiger in the forest ___ tiger was hungry.
    a) a  b) an  c) the

(24). Prepositions (book-112,170)

ίδια και προσωπικής ατομικής τιμής Prepositions αυτόπτω

In (αναφέροντας) – The ball is in the box.
To (μετρίας) – I went to trichy last night
On (στον) – The book is on the table.
At (άκρως) – Our head office is at Madurai.
Up (στον) – The dog jumped up the wall.
By (συναφνία) – This chair is made by our carpenter.
For (συναφνία) – This pencil is for my sister.
Near (συναφνία) – Our house is very near to our school.
Over (σιθοπτέρας) – Birds fly over the tree.
Upon (σιθοπτέρας) – The tree fell upon me.
Under (συναφνία) – The dog is under the table.
Above (συναφνία) – God is above to all.
Along (συναφνία) – The boy walked along the railway track
Across (συναφνία) – The government built a bridge across the river.
Of (αναφέροντας) – This is a school of art.
Off (συναφνίας) – The teacher switched off the light.
About (συναφνίας) – Nobody knows about Gandhiji.
Among (συναφνίας) – The Judge divided all his properties among his three daughters.
Between (συναφνίας) – The teacher is standing between Ramu and Somu.
Before (προτού) – You should enter the class before the bell
Behind (πίσων) – The boy always stands behind his mother
Back (πίσων) – Go back
Front (προτού) – He stands in front of me.
Since (από) – We are studying in this school since 1999
Down (άνω) – Get down from the stairs.
Below (ύψιν) – Answer the questions below.
After (μετά) – Meet me after your meals.
Into (ένα) – The Tiger ran into the forest.
From (ήδη) – These questions were asked from your book
Through (ήδη) – The car went through a narrow street.

Exercise:
1. Choose the appropriate preposition to complete
   the sentence:
   The people stood ________ the road to
   watch the procession go by.
   a) across  b) along c) on
2. The boy was waiting ___ his mother.
   a) of  b) for c) in
3. The cat is ___ the wall.
   a) along, b) across, c) in
4. The dog hid ___ the door.
   a) along, b) across, c) on
5. My brother was waiting ___ me at the airport.
   a) of, b) for, c) in
6. The dogs were quarrelling ___ themselves.
   a) among, b) between, c) to
7. He swim ____ the river.
   a) on   b) under,  c) across.
8. He is ___ home.
   a) in,  b) at,  c) into, d) beside.
9. The woodcutter was going into the forest ____ his axe.
   a) at  b) on  c) with
10. The work will be over ____ this evening.
    a) by  b) on  c) in

Ans: 1 – b,  2 – b,  3 – c,  4 – c,  5 – b.

(Ex : Delhi last summer.
   a) visit  b) visited  c) visits  d) visiting)
4. These pictures ______ by our drawing master.
   a) draw   b) are drawing  c) were drawn

Ans: 1.drink       2.have preserved
3.visited    4.were drawn

Auxiliary verbs/models(book-156,172)

List : may, might, can, could, will, would,
   shall, should, must, ought to, have to,
   used to, dare to, need

Possibility - may, might
Permission – may, can, shall
Ability - can, can’t, could
Request  - could, would, will
Future - will, shall
Duty or obligation – should, must, ought to
Venture or challenge – dare
Necessity – need, must

Can and could:
 I can drive a car (ability)
 You can go now (permission)
 Could it be my uncle? (Likelihood)
 Could you please lend your book (request)

Will and would:
 I will take this suitcase for you (willingness)
 Will you give me a hand? (Request)
 They would like to go home (willingness)
 Would you mind moving a bit (request)

Shall and should:
 Shall I close the door? (asking permission)
 You should come in your uniform. (duty)
 Children should obey their parents (obligation)
 You should not go there (prohibition)

May and might:
 It may rain. (possibility)
 May I go home how? (permission)
 May God bless you! (wish)
 Might I borrow your calculator (request)
 It might rain tonight (possibility)

Must:
 You must recite this poem (necessity)
 I must help him (obligation)
 He is very tall. He must be a soldier.

Ought to:
 You ought to convey this message.
 You ought to listen to the teacher.

Need:
 Do we need to attend the program (necessity)
 You needn’t meet him (lack of necessity)

Dare:
 How dare you ask me for more money?
 She didn’t dare to face him. (challenge)

Exercise:
1. It ___ rain today.
   a) will  b) should  c) may
2. You ____ not waste your time.
   a) should b) would  c) might
3. You ____ respect elders.
   a) should b) will  c) dare.
4. Gandhi ____ walk long distances.
   a) ought to b) used to c) dare to
5. How ____ you oppose me?
   a) could b) will  c) dare.

Ans: 1.may      2.should   3. ought to
     4. used to  5. Dare

Relative pronouns (book-174)

Relative Pronouns: Who, whose, whom, which, that.
Relative adverbs: When, where, how, why.

These words join two parts of a sentence. They refer nouns stands before.

For Example
1. This is the Man who taught us before.
2. The book which you gave me is lost.
3. You are the man whom I wanted to see.
4. My sister, who is in Mumbai, is arriving now.
5. Bring me the book that is on the table.

Combining of sentences with relative pronouns
1. I bought some apples in the market. They were costly.
   I bought some apples in the market, which were costly.
2. The old man lost his purse. He is crying.
   The old man who lost his purse, is crying.
3. This is the hotel. We meet here often.
   This is the hotel where we meet often.
4. I like the boy. His temper is good.
   I like the boy whose temper is good.
5. I saw a man. He had a wooden leg.
   I saw a man who had a wooden leg.
6. This is the book. I wanted to read it.
   This is the book which I wanted to read.
7. This is the place. We meet here often.
   This is the place where we meet often.
8. I like Sujatha. His novels are very interesting.
   I like Sujatha whose novels are very interesting.
9. This is the boy. I saved him last month.
   This is the boy whom I saved last month.
10. A man is honest. He succeeds in life.
   A man who is honest, succeeds in life.

Exercise:
1. This is Ram. He is the leader of our class. (who)
2. He suggested many ideas.
   They were not practical. (which)
3. The performance of these students has been out standing.
   They will be given special prizes (whose)
4. Did you buy the shirt? You saw it in the shop (which)
5. I know the girl. She is a famous sportsperson. (who)
6. My book was missing. I found it (which)

Answers.
1. This is Ram, who is the leader of our class.
2. He suggested many ideas which were not practical.
3. These students, whose performance has been outstanding, will be given special prizes.
4. Did you buy the shirt which you saw in the shop?
5. I know the girl, who is a famous sportsperson.
6. My book which was missing.

Identify the sentence type (book-9)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation</th>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Imperative</th>
<th>Exclamatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>Affirmative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>Exclamatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrogative</td>
<td>Affirmative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>Exclamatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>Affirmative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>Exclamatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclamatory</td>
<td>Affirmative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>Exclamatory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise:
1. Open your books at page 80.
   a) Statement  b) Interrogative  c) Imperative.
2. What a dirty place this is!
   a) Exclamatory  b) Interrogative  c) Imperative.
3. Please leave your footwear outside the hall.
   a) Statement  b) Interrogative  c) Imperative.
4. How talented you are!
   a) Statement  b) Interrogative  c) Exclamatory.
5. How do you go to school?
   a) Statement  b) Interrogative  c) Imperative.
6. I do not want to see this movie.
   a) Statement-Affirmative  b) Statement-Negative  c) Imperative.
7. Can you show me the way to railway station?
   a) Statement  b) Interrogative  c) Exclamatory.
8. Kannan was neither intelligent nor diligent.
   a) Affirmative  b) Negative  c) Imperative.
9. As it may rain we shall stay at home.  
   a) Affirmative  b) Negative  c) Imperative.
10. After completing his home work Prem goes to bed.
    a) Affirmative  b) Negative  c) Imperative.

Part II (Transformation)

Answer all as directed 5 x 2 = 10

(Transformation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type1 (time)</th>
<th>Type2 (reason)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| As soon as I saw the snake, I searched for a stick.  
   (when, while, after, before) – complex | She was absent because she was sick. / As she was sick, she was absent. (since) – complex |
| I saw the snake and I searched for a stick.  
   (and at once, immediately, and soon) – compound | She was sick so she was absent 
   (and so, therefore) – compound |
| On seeing the snake, I searched for a stick. (having seen, immediately after seeing) – simple | Because of her being sick, she was absent. (owing to her sickness, Due to her sickness, On the account of her being sick) – simple |

Exercise:
1. From the context of the two sentences given below form a single sentence.
   Anand heard that he had won the first prize.
   Anand jumped with joy.
2. She worked hard. She could not get the state rank.
3. Sheela is a clever girl. Sheela is the best singer.
4. You must walk daily. You will be healthy.
5. He had finished his meals. He watched TV.
6. It rained heavily. All trains are stopped.
7. She opened the door. She came in.
8. Kannan was neither intelligent nor diligent.
9. As it may rain we shall stay at home.
10. Prem completes his home work before going to bed.

Type – 3 (Result)
He is too weak to walk. (such…that) – complex
He is very weak and so he can not walk. (so) – compound
He is too weak to walk. / As a result of his weakness, he can not walk. (in the consequence of) – simple

We eat so that we may live. – complex
We eat and so we live – compound
We eat to live. – simple

Type – 4 (Inability)
Though they run very fast, they missed the train. (although, even though, even if) – complex
They run very fast but they missed the train. (yet, still) – compound
In spite of their running very fast, they missed the train. (despite, notwithstanding) – simple

Type – 5 (Condition)
If you work hard you will succeed. – complex
(You) work hard and you will succeed / You work hard only then you will succeed – compound
In the event of your working hard you will succeed. (In case of your working hard) / You will succeed with hard working – simple

Type – 5.1 (Negative Condition)
Unless you work hard you will fail. / If you do not work hard you will fail – complex
You work hard or (or else, otherwise) you will fail – compound
In case of your not working hard, you will fail. / You will fail without hard working – simple

Type – 6 (Relative Pronoun)
The moment which is lost is lost for ever – complex
The moment is lost and it is lost for ever. – compound
The lost moment is lost for ever. – simple
The law will punish whoever is guilty. – complex
The guilty will be punished and the law will do it – compound
The law will punish the guilty. – simple
she hopes that she will get the job – complex
She will get this job and she hopes it. – compound
She hopes to get this job. – simple

Active voice - உறுதியாய (அல்லது செயலாய வாய்)
Passive voice - பாசிவாய் (செயலாய உறுதியாய)

Active Voice to Passive Voice:

Subject + Verb + Object
Object + Verb change by Subject

Example1: Rama killed Ravana
Ravana was killed by Rama.

Example2: I am writing a letter.
A letter is being written by me.

Example3: We had written the exam.
The exam had been written by us.

For Verb Change (செயலாய உறுதியாய உறுதியாய (செயலாய)):
1. If it is in Simple Tense add suitable “be” form verb (am/is/are/was/were/shall be/will be) and write the Past Participle form of verb (PP). (Simple tense-ஆல் உறுதியாயச் செயலாய உறுதியாய உறுதியாய, be verb வேறுபாடும் போது PP என்பது)
2. If it is in Continuous tense insert ‘being’ and write past participle form of the verb (PP). (Continuous-ஆல் உறுதியாயச் செயலாய உறுதியாய, being வேறுபாடும் போது PP என்பது)
3. If it is in Perfect Tense insert ‘been’ between the have/has/had/shall have/will have and the main verb. (Perfect (have/had)-ஆல் உறுதியாய, ‘been’ வேறுபாடும்)

Step 1: Interchange the subject and Object.
Step 2: Verb should be changed.
Step 3: add ‘by’ after the changed verb. (“by” என்பது)
Step 4: Write the Subject at last.

Example:

Football is played by Ravi
Ravi plays football

Simple Present tense:
I ate apples
They ate an apple
It ate an apple
She ate an apple
He ate an apple
You ate an apple
We ate an apple
I ate an apple

Simple Past tense:
I wrote letters
It writes a letter
She writes a letter
He writes a letter
You write a letter
We write a letter
I write a letter

Simple Future tense:
They will play cricket
It will play cricket
He will play cricket
She will play cricket
I shall play cricket
We shall play cricket
You will play cricket

Simple Perfect tense:
They have played cricket
It has played cricket
She has played cricket
He has played cricket
You have played cricket
We have played cricket
I have played cricket

Simple Perfect Continuous tense:
They have been playing cricket
It has been playing cricket
She has been playing cricket
He has been playing cricket
You have been playing cricket
We have been playing cricket
I have been playing cricket

Preterit tense:
Ravi played cricket
Rani played cricket

Preterit Continuous tense:
Ravi was playing cricket
Rani was playing cricket

Future Perfect tense:
They will have played cricket
It will have played cricket
She will have played cricket
He will have played cricket
You will have played cricket
We will have played cricket
I will have played cricket

Future Perfect Continuous tense:
They will have been playing cricket
It will have been playing cricket
She will have been playing cricket
He will have been playing cricket
You will have been playing cricket
We will have been playing cricket
I will have been playing cricket

Perfect Continuous tense:
Ravi is playing cricket
Rani is playing cricket

Perfect tense:
Ravi played cricket
Rani played cricket

Perfect Continuous tense:
Ravi was playing cricket
Rani was playing cricket

Future tense:
They will play cricket
It will play cricket
She will play cricket
He will play cricket
You will play cricket
We will play cricket
I will play cricket

Future Perfect tense:
They will have played cricket
It will have played cricket
She will have played cricket
He will have played cricket
You will have played cricket
We will have played cricket
I will have played cricket

Note: There is no Passive form for all Perfect Continuous.
8. Many accidents have been caused by careless driving.
9. A story had been told to me by my grandmother, before I went to bed.
10. The answer papers will be given to us by the teacher next week.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For Commands ( கைலா கலைக்குரல்)</th>
<th>Active Voice</th>
<th>Passive Voice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open the door</td>
<td>Let the door be opened</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shut the door</td>
<td>Let the door be shut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Say the prayers</td>
<td>Let the prayers be said</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak the truth</td>
<td>Let the truth be spoken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select the flowers</td>
<td>Let the flowers be selected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never say a lie</td>
<td>Never a lie is to be said</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give me water</td>
<td>Let me be given water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do this at once</td>
<td>Let this be done at once</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't do this</td>
<td>Let not this be done</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't insult the poor</td>
<td>Let not the poor be insulted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise:**

1. Write subject first ( பிற்புக்கும் விளக்கம்)
2. Change the tense. (past =>Present, PP=>Past)
3. Remove ‘by’ (by)
4. Write the object last. (தடை விளக்கம்)

**Examples:**

1. The problem was solved by me.
2. I solved the problem.
3. Shakespeare wrote ‘Hamlet’
4. The problem is being answered by me.
5. I spent a day at Ooty.
6. Ragu speaks English fluently.

**Direct to Indirect Rules:**

**Step 1**
Remove “………”

**Step 2**
Reporting verb Change:
’said to’ → ‘asks, on…’, told, asked, exclaimed

**Step 3**
Conjunction என்றுப்:

Statements/Exclamations (எதைய வாதிகள் எத்தனவைத்)

Yes/no Questions (அனுமானம்) – if

‘Wh’ Questions – the same question word

Command & request

**Step 4**
Pronoun Change:

Pronoun (I, we, you, அந்தக், சந்தந்த ஐக்கியம்)

I & II persons → III persons.

Examples: I / you → He/She/it
We / you → they

**Step 5**
Tense Change:

(Verb-அ தன்மை பதிவை எடுத்துப் பொருள்) present or future or universal truth என்று குறிப்பிட்டு என்று எழுதப்

Reporting verb

past tense என்று குறிப்பிட்டு என்று

Present verb => Past எடுத்துப்

Past verb => Past perfect எடுத்துப்

**Step 6**
Structure Change:

Question, Exclamatory Format-என்று

Answer என்று

Normal format என்று

are you? → you are. is he? → he is.

**Step 7**
Time adverbials change:

(ஒலிச்வன் காலத்தன்மை பொருள்)

now → then, today → that day
here → there, thus → so
this → that these → those
tomorrow → the next day
yesterday → the previous day / the day before
last night → the night before, ago → before

Reporting Speech Reported Speech

Raja said to Kannan “I am talking with her now”.

Speaker Reporting verb Pronoun Reported verb Conj. Time adv.

Raja told Kannan that he was talking with her then.

Pronoun Change (for step 4):

a) Reporting speech-y, Speaker (Raja) I said, Reported Speech: I/My/me/We/Our/us asked Pronoun her father.  

b) Reporting speech-y, Speaker (Raja) We, Reported Speech: We/Our/us asked Pronoun her father.

c) Reporting speech-y, Speaker (Raja) III person, Reported Speech: I/My/me/We/Our/us asked Pronoun her father.

Examples:

1. He said, “I will be in New York on Sunday”  
   He said that he would be in New York on Sunday.

2. The teacher asked Mohan, “Why were you absent to school yesterday?”  
   The teacher asked Mohan why he had been absent to school the previous day.

3. All the visitors said, “What an excellent sculpture it is!”  
   All the visitors exclaimed that it was an excellent sculpture.

4. Raju said, “I am going to Ooty for the holidays.”  
   Raju said that he was going to Ooty for the holidays.

5. The headmaster said to Mohan, “Bring your father to school tomorrow.”  
   The headmaster asked Mohan to bring his father to school the next day.
**Indirect to Direct:**

(Reverse Process: தனித்து வருத்தும்)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Told, asked ... கூறு / பதிவு</td>
<td>She said that she had written to the previous day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Remove conjunction தலைப்பு</td>
<td>The teacher asked the boys where they wanted to go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Put “………” சொல்லும் / மூலக்கூறு</td>
<td>The teacher asked the students if they had done the exercises correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Change pronouns (normally to I &amp; II persons) உங்கள் கூறு</td>
<td>The teacher said to the boys, “Don’t speak ill of others.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Change tense காலம் மாற்றம்</td>
<td>Naveen said to his brother, “Will you accompany me to the provision store?”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Answer format வினா கட்டுப்பாடு</td>
<td>The Headmaster said to us, “Switch off the fans when you left the class.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Question format வினா வடிவம்</td>
<td>The teacher asked to boys, “Where do you want to go?”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Time adverbials change காலத்துறை மாற்றம்</td>
<td>The teacher said to Ranfan, “I am happy to see that you have done the exercises correctly.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

1. She said that she had written to her the previous day.
   She said, “I wrote to her yesterday.”

2. She told Rama that she would come with him to the forest.
   She said to Rama, “I will (shall) come with you to the forest.”

3. The doctor asked the patient if he slept well the day before.
   The doctor said to the patient, “Did you sleep well yesterday.”

4. The teacher advised the boys not to waste their precious time.
   The teacher said to the boys, “Don’t waste your precious time.”

5. Leela requested Meena to lend her her bicycle.
   Leela said to Meena, “Please, lend me your bicycle.”

6. Ravi asked Rani when she would return his book.
   Ravi said to Rani, “When will you return my book?”

**Exercise (Type 1):**

1. Rewrite this sentence in direct speech:
   Pritam asked the shopkeeper whether he would exchange the defective torch which he bought from him the previous day.

2. The teacher asked the boys, “Don’t speak ill of others.”

3. My friend said, “It is a very beautiful view.”

4. The teacher asked the students, “Have you done the problem which I have given to you yesterday?”

5. Praveen said to me, “I do not go to movies often.”

6. Bhalaji said, “What a good deed you have rendered!”

7. Naveen said to his brother, “Will you accompany me to the provision store?”

8. The Headmaster said to us, “Switch off the fans when you left the class.”

9. Selvan said, “Can you climb this hill?”

10. The teacher said to Ranfan, “I am happy to see that you have done the exercises correctly.”

**Type – 2:**

Rewrite this sentence in indirect speech:

1. The old woman requested the student to help her to cross the street.

2. Mr. Cheri asked his driver to drop him at his office and to pick him up at 3 pm.

3. Nagaraj said to his father, “Will you allow me to go on an excursion to Kerala?”

4. The teacher asked the boys, “Where do you want to go?”

5. The tourist exclaimed that the Taj Mahal was very beautiful.

**Answers:**

1. The old woman requested the student to help her to cross the street.

2. Mr. Cheri said to his driver, “Drop me at my office and pick me up at 3 pm.”

3. Nagaraj said to his father, “Will you allow me to go on an excursion to Kerala?”

4. The teacher said to boys, “Where do you want to go?”

5. The tourist exclaimed that the Taj Mahal was very beautiful.

---

**Combining two sentences using ‘if’**

(28) Combining two sentences using ‘if’ (book 30,173)

Example:

1. The tourist exclaimed that the Taj Mahal was very beautiful.
2. The tourist said to the boys, “I am happy to see that you have done the exercises correctly.”

Rewritten in indirect speech:

The tourist exclaimed that the Taj Mahal was very beautiful.

The tourist said to the boys, “I am happy to see that you have done the exercises correctly.”

---

1. I went to New York. I saw Obama.

2. Work hard. You will pass in the exam.

3. Heat the ice. It will melt.

4. Raju did not study well. He will not pass.

5. The mother prepares the food. The daughter lays the table ready.

6. You are tired. You take rest.

7. The glass falls. The glass breaks.

8. If I had not gone to New York, I would not have seen Obama.

9. If I won a lottery, I would buy a BMW car.

10. If Raju had studied well, he would have won the race.

Exercise:

1. Read the following sentences about Smitha’s family and write an observation in a single sentence using any one of the degrees of comparison.

- Smitha is 5 feet tall
- Kumar is 4.5 feet tall
- Prem is 5.5 feet tall
- Nina is 3.5 feet tall
- Mohan is 6 feet tall

2. Babu is 5 feet tall
- Julie is 6 feet tall
- Mithun is 6 feet tall
- Tony is 5 feet tall
- Vimal is 4.5 feet tall

3. Rama is 14 years old
- Kumar is 11 years old
- Priya is 17 years old
- Prema is 10 years old
- Ravi is 13 years old

4. The cost of brinjal is Rs. 30/kg
- The cost of onion is Rs. 45/kg
- The cost of potato is Rs. 40/kg
- The cost of tomato is Rs. 23/kg
- The cost of bitter guard is Rs. 25/kg

5. The cost of brinjal is Rs. 30/kg
- The cost of onion is Rs. 45/kg
- The cost of potato is Rs. 40/kg
- The cost of tomato is Rs. 23/kg
- The cost of bitter guard is Rs. 25/kg

Exercise:

1. If you run fast, you will catch the bus.

2. He doesn’t study well. He doesn’t win the race.

3. If you work hard, you will pass in the exam.

4. If Raju had studied well, he would have passed in the exam.

5. If you heat the ice, it will melt.

6. If Raju did not study well, he would not pass.

7. If you run fast, you will catch the bus.

8. If you heat the ice, it melts.

9. If you work hard, you will pass in the exam.

10. If I went to New York, I would see Obama.

Example: Mohan is taller than Prem.
3. Priya is elder (older) than Rama.

4. Onion is costlier than potato.

5. Burj Khalifa in Dubai is taller than Abraj Al-Bait.

---

**Extra Exercises:**

**Sentence type changing:** (book-10,173)

Exercise:

Transform the sentences as directed

1. How ferocious the tiger is! (into statement)
2. No one can match his intelligence (into affirmative)
3. Fill all the vessels with water (into statement)
4. He always late to school (into negative statement)
5. We did not work hard ever.

---

**Rewriting using a word** (book-173,175)

Exercise:

1. Rewrite as directed.

   Muthu is a man of great courage (using 'who')

2. She likes to be adventurous. (use 'adventure')

3. She likes to lead a life of adventure. (use 'adventure')

4. Art is one of one of the ways in which we say, "I am alive and my life has meaning"

---

**Rewriting with a starter**

1. Rekha completed the assignment. She submitted it for correction (start with having)

2. Though he came late, he did not miss the lecture. (start with He comes late…)

3. Nowhere could I find my lost purse (start with I could not…)

4. Never can you solve the problem. (start with You can not……..)

---

**Exercises:**

1. help i m drowning
2. the teacher said be sure to turn off the lights when you leave the room
3. gee what happened to you
4. art is one of one of the ways in which we say i am alive and my life has meaning
5. what you told that old begger all my private affirs
6. asked if she s eaten anything today she laughs we havent even had any tea yet
7. these are the women especially who are now joining the growing force of domestic workers in our cities
8. my god can i climb this hill selvan said
9. girii was one of the 150 passengers who were abroad the fateful plane that crashed while landing at the mangalore airport he had a miraculous escape as he clung to a tree on which he had landed while jumping from the plane oh what a narrow escape he thought to himself
10. the little bird asked his mother why dont you allow me to find my own food

---

**Part III**

(30). **Punctuation** (book-175) 1 x 5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type of Punctuation</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Start with capital letter</td>
<td>Vivek writes well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Names – start with capital letter.</td>
<td>Don't. Doesn't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>i. Add two 3’s and five 4’s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Comma (,) for list of things.</td>
<td>Anitha’s bicycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Direct speech (Use capital and in parentheses)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Declarative sentence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Apostrophe (’) (Use capital and in parentheses)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Imperative sentence (Use capital and in parentheses)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>‘Wh’ qns/Yes or No Qns. (Use capital and in parentheses)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Ans:**

1. "Help! I’m drowning!"
2. "Be sure to turn off the lights when you leave the room."
3. "Gee! What happened to you?"
4. "Art is one of one of the ways in which we say, "I am alive and my life has meaning"
5. “What! You told that old beggar all my private affairs?” cried Hughie looking very red and angry.
6. Asked if she’s eaten anything today; she laughs, “We haven’t even had any tea yet.”
7. These are the women, especially, who are now joining the growing force of domestic workers in our cities.
8. “My God! Can I climb this hill?”, Selvan said.
9. Giri was one of the 150 passengers who were aboard the fateful plane that crashed while landing at the Mangalore airport. He had a miraculous escape, as he clung to a tree on which he had landed while jumping from the plane. “Oh! What a narrow escape!” he thought to himself.
10. The little bird asked his mother, “Why don’t you allow me to find my own food?”

SECTION – III (PROSE – 15 marks)
Part I (31 to 37) Short Questions: 5x2=10
Answer briefly any five of the following questions: (Your answer should not exceed 30 words)

Lesson – 1:
1. What was Hughie’s financial status?
   Hughie was good at everything except money making. He had no job. So his financial condition was very miserable.
2. What was the condition laid down by the colonel to allow Hughie’s engagement to Laura?
   Hughie should earn ten thousand pounds of his own. This was the condition laid by colonel to allow Hughie’s engagement to Laura.
3. Why was Hughie upset?
   Hughie was upset because he was not able to fulfil the condition of Laura’s father.
4. What made the old man look a typical beggar?
   The beggar model was wizened old man. He looked very miserable. His tattered cloak, patched and cobbled boots made the old man look a typical beggar.
5. What was the beggar’s true identity?
   The beggar was Baron Hausberg, one of the richest men in Europe. He was also a best friend of Trevor.

Lesson – 2:
1. How is music different from astronomy?
   Music is a study of relationship between invisible, internal, hidden objects. Whereas Astronomy is a study of relationships between observable, external, permanent objects.
2. What is the significance of art?
   Art is an essential part of life. It is a part of human survival and human spirit. It is an unquenchable expression about us. It gives meaning to our life.

Lesson – 3:
1. What requires whole-hearted devotion?
   Knowledge requires whole hearted devotion.
2. Which period of life does Gokhale consider a very happy one?
   Gokhale considers student life as a very happy period in one’s life.
3. What quality of character is expected to be inherent in a student?
   Discharging his duty is the quality of character to be inherent by a student.
4. What is the twofold duty to be acquired by students?
   Acquiring knowledge and acquiring character is the two fold duty to be acquired by students.
5. Is character influenced by surroundings?
   Yes, character is influenced by surroundings.
6. What are the two valuable qualities to be practiced by you as students?
   Students should obey their parents and respect their teachers.

Lesson – 4:
1. What is a metropolis?
   Metropolis is the capital city of a region.
2. What will be the future if the Himalayan glaciers become ice-free?
   If the Himalayan glaciers become ice-free, our future will be worse.
3. What can lead the world to violence?
   Sharing of water resources can lead the world to violence.
4. What made Chaya triumphantly smile?
   The water tap in the slum is turned on suddenly. Chaya got her water. It made Chaya triumphantly smile.

Lesson – 5:
1. Why is the world of domestic workers ‘invisible’?
   The domestic workers are denied their rights. So they are ‘invisible’
2. Which states in India that have shown concern for the domestic workers?
   Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala.
3. What are the causes of the increase in domestic workers? 
Changes in economic and development policies are the causes for the increase in domestic workers.
4. How can the Maharashtra Bill help the workers? 
The Maharashtra Bill recognizes the rights of the workers. Thus it helps them.

Lesson – 6:
1. What do birds do every year during autumn and early winter? 
During winter birds migrate to warmer lands.
2. Who are the brave little voyagers? 
The migrant birds are the brave little voyagers.
3. Which is the smallest of all birds? 
The willow warbler is the smallest of all birds.
4. Have you ever noticed the ‘V’ shaped formation of the birds as they speed across the sky? 
Yes, I have noticed the beautiful ‘V’ shaped formation of cranes and geese as they fly in sky.
5. Identify the reasons why birds migrate. 
Birds migrate to escape from the bitter cold. They also migrate for food and nestling sites.
6. What is meant by local movement? 
Local movement means movement within a country.

Lesson – 7:
1. List out the specialities of Tanjore. 
Tanjore was the ancient capital of the Chola Kings. It is the granary of Tamil Nadu and also the home of Carnatic music, dance and handicrafts.
2. What were the Pallava and the Chola eras famous for? 
The Pallava and the Chola eras are famous for their craftsmanship.
3. What were the contributions of the Cholas towards art and culture? 
The Big Brihadeesvarar temple and fortress were the contributions of Cholas towards arts and culture.
4. How old is Brihadeesvarar Temple? Who built it? 
Brihadeesvarar Temple is thousand years old. Raja Raja Chola built it.
5. In what way is the tower unbeatable? 
The tower has perfect geometry and clarity. Thus it is unbeatable.

Part I (Paragraph Question): 1 X 5=5
(38) Answer in a paragraph any one of the following questions: (Your paragraph should not exceed 120 words)

The Model Millionaire - Paragraph
Hughie was unemployed. So he has no money. He wanted to marry Laura Merton. The colonel laid down the condition that Hughie should own ten thousand pounds of his own to marry Laura. Hughie was unable to fulfill the condition. He was upset. He visited his friend Trevor. Trevor was painting a beggar’s picture. The beggar model was really a millionaire. But Hughie gave him a sovereign. The millionaire came to know Hughie’s condition. He sent Hughie a cheque for ten thousand pounds. It was his present for Hughie’s marriage.

Music – The Hope Raiser - Paragraph
Art is an essential part of life. It is a part of human survival and human spirit. It is an unquenchable expression about us. It gives meaning to our life. Messiah wrote a music composition in jail. Music found a place even in concentration camps. The twin towers of America were destroyed by terrorists. The Americans sang “We shall overcome” and “America The Beautiful” in the same evening. Recovery was done by music. Thus art is a part of the human spirit.

A Golden Path - Paragraph
Success depends more upon character. A person should get knowledge and character. Our character should have energy of action. It should also raise the life of people around us. Acquiring knowledge and acquiring character is the two fold duty to be acquired by students. They should obey their parents, respect their teachers and help the needy.

Section – IV (Poetry – 20 marks)
Part I (39) (a or b) Memory poems: 1x5=5
Quote from memory one of the following extracts:

Part II. 40 to 43 Poem Comprehension 5x1=5
Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer the questions given below each set:

Important Poem Comprehension Questions:

Poem – 1:
1. The world in gloom and splendor passé by, And thou in the midst of it with brows that gleam, 
(i) Who is in the midst of gloom and splendor? 
The millionaire is in the midst of gloom and splendor.
(ii) Who does the word ‘thou’ refer to? 
The word ‘thou’ refers to the millionaire.
(iii) What is the contrast you find in the first line? 
The world moves in sadness and splendor. It is the contrast.
(iv) How is the millionaire? 
The millionaire is with bright eye brows.

2. A creature of that distorted dream. 
That makes the sound of life evil cry 
(i) Why is the dream called distorted?,
The dream is distorted because it is always about earning money.
(ii) What does millionaire do to sound of life?
A millionaire makes the sound of life an evil cry.

(iii) Who does the word ‘creature’ refer to?
The word ‘creature’ refers to the millionaire.

3. Good men perform just deeds and brave men die
   And win not honour such as gold can give,
   (i) What do good men do?
      Good men do honest actions.
   (ii) What do brave men do?
      Brave men give their lives.
   (iii) How does a millionaire win honour?
      A millionaire wins honour by using gold.

4. Old age and youth alike mistaught, misfed
   By wants and rags and homelessness made vile,
   (i) Who are mistaught and misfed?
      The old men and youth are mistaught and misfed.
   (ii) How are men made vile?
      Men are made evil by need, rags and homelessness.

5. The griefs and hates and all the meaner parts.
   That balances thy one grim misgotten pile.
   (i) Who balances the wealth of the millionaire?
      The people in suffering balance the millionaire’s wealth.
   (ii) Explain ‘misgotten pile’?
      ‘Misgotten pile’ refers to wrongly acquired wealth.
   (iii) How does a millionaire get wealth?
      A millionaire gets his wealth by wrong means.

Poem – 2:
1. Softly in the dusk, a woman is singing to me
   taking me back down the vista of years, till I see
   (i) Whom does ‘I’ refer to?
      ‘I’ refers to the poet.
   (ii) Who is singing?
      A woman is singing.
   (iii) When is the song sung?
      The song is sung in the evening (dusk).
   (iv) What is meant by ‘vista’?
      It means a fantastic scene. It refers to a period in the past.
   (v) What is the effect of the song?
      The song takes him to his childhood days.

2. “A child sitting under the piano, in the boom of the tingling strings
   And pressing the small, poised feet of a mother who smiles as she Sings”.
   (i) Who is the child referred to here?
      The poet is the child.
   (ii) What emotion does the mother display?
      The mother displays her loving affection to her little boy.
   (iii). Where is the child sitting?
      The child is sitting under the piano.
   (iv). Who is sitting under the piano?
      A child is sitting under the piano.
   (v). What is the child doing?
      The child is sitting under the piano and pressing his mother’s feet.

3. So now it is vain for the singer to burst in to clamour With the great black piano appassionato
   (i) What is appassionato?
      It is Beethoven’s favourite music.
   (ii) Why is it vain now?
      The singer burst into clamour. The piano makes attractive sounds. But it is vain. The poet didn’t listen to the music. He is in his childhood memories

Poem – 3:
1. “If you can meet with triumph and disaster;
   And treat those two impostors just the same”
   (i) Why are ‘triumph’ and ‘disaster’ portrayed as impostors?
      Both are not permanent. So they are portrayed as impostors.
   (ii) Which are the two imposters?
      Triumph and disaster are the two imposters.
   (iii) How should we treat triumph and disaster?
      We should treat them just the same.

2. If you can fill the unforgiving minute –
   With sixty seconds’ worth of distance run.
   (i) What should we do in the unforgiving minute?
      We should use the time usefully. If we waste the time, the time will not forgive us.
   (ii) What is meant by ‘unforgiving minute’?
      It means time will never forgive us, if we waste it.

Poem – 4:
1. We ran as if to meet the moon
   That slowly dawned behind the trees.
   (i) Whom do ‘we’ refer to?
      ‘We’ refer to the poet and his friend.
   (ii) Where are they going?
      They are going to meet the moon
   (iii) What dawned behind the trees?
      The moon dawned behind the trees.

2. The barren boughs without the leaves,
   Without the birds, without the breeze.
   (i) What was the place like?
      The trees have no leaves. There is no birds or breeze.
   (ii) What does ‘the barren boughs without the leaves’ show?
      It shows that it was autumn season.

3. “Now drops that floated on the pool
   Like pearls, and now a silver blade”.
   (i) What were the drops like?
      They are like pearls.
   (ii) When does it seem like a silver blade?
      It seems like a silver blade when it falls in the brook.

Poem – 5:
1. “Our knees tremble sorely in the stooping….
   We fall upon our faces, trying to go”
   (i) Whom do ‘we’ refer to?
      ‘We’ refer to the child labourers.
(ii) Why do the children’s knees tremble?
The children keep stooping and working for a long time. So their knees tremble.

2. If we cared for any meadows, it were merely
To drop down in them and sleep
(i) Why do they care for meadows?
They want to sleep in the meadow. They are very tired.
(ii) What do they do in meadows?
They will drop down and sleep in meadows

Poem – 6:
1. The globe’s my world. The cloud’s my kin
   I care not where the skies begin,
(i) What is the globe here?
The earth is the globe here.
(ii) Whom does ‘I’ refer to?
‘I’ refers to a migrant bird.
(iii) Who is his kin?
The cloud is his kin.
2. No walls for me, no vigil gates,
   No flags, no machine guns.
(i) Why there is no wall for the bird?
The migrant bird fly very high. There is no wall to stop him.
(ii) What is the vigil gate?
The vigil gate is a gate where watchmen watch over the protection of the place.
(iii) What is the meaning of vigil?
‘Vigil’ means watchful.
(iv) Who has no walls?
A migrant bird has no walls.

Poem – 7:
1. Decades of practice
   Heirlooms of rich traditions
(i) Who has decades of practice?
The shilpi has decades of practice
(ii) What do these lines portray about the sculptor?
   Through decades of practice, the Shilpi has attained heirlooms of rich traditions.
(iii) What is a decade?
   A decade is a period of ten years.
(iv) What are heirlooms?
   Heirlooms are valuable properties that belong to a family for many years.
2. Harmonic cacophony to oblivious ears
   The tempo is fickle
(i) How can Cacophony be harmonic?
   Cacophony has some order. So, it is harmonic.
(ii) There is variation in the tempo. Why?
   The sculptor has changing moods. So there is variation in the lamps.

Part III
(44 to 48) Poem - Literary Appreciation:5x1=5
Read the following lines from the poems you have studied and answer the questions given below.

44. Picking out the rhyming words:
“The globe’s my world. The cloud’s my kin. I care not where the world begins. I spread my wings through all the din…….”
Pick out the rhyming words in these lines.

Poems and their Rhyming Schemes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poem</th>
<th>Lines</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Millionaire</td>
<td>4+4</td>
<td>a b b a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piano</td>
<td>4+4+4</td>
<td>a b b b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manliness</td>
<td>4+4+4</td>
<td>a b a b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Going for Water</td>
<td>All stanzas</td>
<td>a b c b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The cry of children</td>
<td>4+4+4+4</td>
<td>a b b b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrant bird</td>
<td>All stanzas</td>
<td>irregular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shilpi</td>
<td>All stanzas</td>
<td>irregular</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

46. Alliteration:
“But once within the wood, we paused”
Identify the words which make this sentence an example of the figure of speech called Alliteration.
Alliteration is the repetition of the same initial sound in two or more words in close proximity. An example of this is ‘creatures’ and ‘creatures’ in the line: "As, like virgin rock, and cloud is my kin, o ye wheels stop, like gnomes, - like pearls, - as if to meet moon, - two imposters.

Ex: ‘Within’, ‘wood’ and ‘we’ are alliterated.

Ex2: Through fears and fright I fly my flight.

Alliterations: fears, fright, fly, flight.

Ex3: Old age and youth alike mistaught and misfed

Alliterations: mistaught, misfed

Ex4 We fall upon our faces, trying to go;

Alliterated words – fall, face

Poem 1.

Stop! Be silent for to-day!

Poetic lines and their poetic devices.

1. The world in gloom and splendour passes by.

   - Personification

2. A creature of that old distorted dream.

   - Metaphor

3. Good men perform just deeds, and brave men die,
And win not honour such as gold can give.

   - Simile

4. Old age and youth alike mistaught and misfed

   - Alliteration

Poem 2.

1. A child sitting under the piano, in the boom of the tingling strings

   - Onomatopoeic words

2. And hymns in the cosy parlour, the tinkling piano our guide

   - Onomatopoeic words

3. So now it is vain for the singer to burst into Clamour

   - (Onomatopoeic words)

4. Down in the flood of remembrance, I weep like a child for the past

   - Metaphor

   - (Personification)

   weep like a child - simile

5. And hymns in the cosy parlour, the tinkling piano our guide

   - (Personification)

Poem 3.

1. If you can dream and not make dreams your master;
If you can think and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with triumph and disaster

   - Anaphora (‘If’ repeated again)

(And treat those two imposters just the same;

- Personification

2. If you can dream and not make dreams your master

- Personification

3. If you can meet with triumph and disaster;
And serve your turn long after they are gone.

- Assonance  (e-... as... arises... arises)

4. To serve your turn long after they are gone.

- Assonance

5. Yours is the earth.

- Assonance

Poem 4.

1. But once within the wood, we paused
Like gnomes that hid us from the moon

- Simile

2. Ready to run to hiding new
with laughter when she found us soon (she-moon)

- Personification

3. Now drops that floated on the pool
Like pearls, and now a silver blade

- Simile

Poem 5.

1. And, underneath our heavy eyelids drooping,
The reddest flower would look as pale as snow

- Simile

2. ‘O ye wheels’

   ‘Stop! Be silent for to-day!’

- Personification

3. For, all day, we drag our burden tiring,
through the coal dark, underground

- Metaphor

4. Turns the sky in the high window blank and reeling

   Turns the long light that droppeth down the wall

- Anaphora

---

Exercises:

(47) ‘The reddest flower would look as pale as snow’.

Identify the figure of speech employed in this line.

A simile is used in this line

(48) ‘O ye wheels
Stop! Be silent for to-day!’

Name the figure of speech used in the above line.

Personification is employed here.

---

**Poem 6.**

1. *The globe’s my world. The cloud’s my kin*  
   - Personification

2. *I spawn and splash*  
   - Alliteration

**Poem 7.**

1. *Harmonic cacophony (Harmonic-குச்சோறு கொள்ளும்)*  
   - Oxymoron

2. *Virgin rock takes form*  
   - Personification

49. (a to c) Paragraphs

**An answer in a paragraph any one of the following questions:** *(Your paragraph should not exceed 120 words.)*

5. We have to save the water in the ground during the monsoon. We receive most of its rainfall in just 100 hours out of 8,760 hours in a year. But this is enough to fill ponds, lakes and rivers.

**Poem 6.**

1. *The globe’s my world. The cloud’s my kin*  
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**Exercise – 2:**

**The Water Arithmetic**

We are alarmed at the dregs of our ingenuity, at a resource scientifically misused. We are cawing alarmed. But we only keep cawing raucously at that. Let’s get on, like the crow and fashion pebble by pebble to meet our needs.

The source of all water on earth is not the lake, well or stream. Rain is the source of all water.

In India the monsoon is a deluge. Rain spatters the earth, fills ponds. Lakes brim. Rivers heave. But the monsoon is also brief. We receive most of its rainfall in just 100 hours out of 8,760 hours in a year. But this is enough to meet our water needs, provide food security and eradicate rural poverty. Why is Cherrapunji today short of drinking water, when it gets more than eleven meters of rainfall annually? Simply because it does not capture the rain that falls over it.

**Questions:**

1. What is the effect of rain on earth?
2. What do you think can eradicate rural poverty?
3. Why is Cherrapunji today short of drinking water?
4. The meaning of the word ‘eradicate’
   a) grow  b)develop  c) wipe out
5. Mention some ways to meet our water needs.

**Poem 6.**

1. *The globe’s my world. The cloud’s my kin*  
   - Personification

2. *I spawn and splash*  
   - Alliteration

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**Exercise – 3**

**The Autobiography of a Euro**

It took three long years for my coming into existence, after the idea of new currency was conceived. I was first conceived and named on 1st Jan, 1999, when eleven European countries decided to have a new money form i.e. Euro. My value was determined as per the conversion rate fixed by these countries in terms of their own currencies. On 1st January 2002, I was circulated as currency notes when my brother Lira residing in Italy and my sister

**Questions:**

1. The word ‘essential’ means:
   (a)necessary (b)important (c)compulsory

2. How does discipline aid a citizen?
3. Why don’t children want discipline?
4. Mention some ways in which an athlete maintains discipline.
5. How is discipline beneficial to human beings?

**Ans:** 1. Necessary

2. It shapes our mind to religious, social and economic patterns. This makes a man an active citizen

3. They do not want discipline. They want only freedom. They don’t understand the meaning of discipline.

4. An athlete disciplines himself and keeps himself fit. He refrains from smoking, observes good food habits and keeps good health.

5. Discipline increases the human energy and implies control, resistance and adjustment.

**SECTION V (Language Functions)**

5x2= 10


**Exercise – 3**

**The Autobiography of a Euro**

It took three long years for my coming into existence, after the idea of new currency was conceived. I was first conceived and named on 1st Jan, 1999, when eleven European countries decided to have a new money form i.e. Euro. My value was determined as per the conversion rate fixed by these countries in terms of their own currencies. On 1st January 2002, I was circulated as currency notes when twelve countries adopted me as their currency. Some countries opposed the idea of using me and initially refused to accept me. But now almost all the European countries have accepted me as valid currency. My brother Dollar who is in America, my brother Lira residing in Italy and my sister

**Questions:**

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**Ans:** 1. Necessary

2. It shapes our mind to religious, social and economic patterns. This makes a man an active citizen

3. They do not want discipline. They want only freedom. They don’t understand the meaning of discipline.

4. An athlete disciplines himself and keeps himself fit. He refrains from smoking, observes good food habits and keeps good health.

5. Discipline increases the human energy and implies control, resistance and adjustment.
Sterling were quite jealous of me but soon they accepted my presence and started respecting me. I now enjoy a place of pride among all the currencies in the world and almost everyone accepts me freely.

**Questions**

a) When did Euro come into worldwide acceptance?
b) Euro was accepted without opposition- Is this statement true or false?
c) Bring out the sibling rivalry in the family of Euro.
d) What is the present status of Euro?
e) To which continent does this currency belong?

**Answers**

a) Euro came into worldwide acceptance from 1st January, 2002.
b) False. Some countries opposed the use of Euro initially.
c) The brothers of Euro, American Dollar, Italian Lira and the sister British sterling were jealous of Euro in the beginning. But soon the accepted Euro as one of their family.
d) The present status of Euro is the pride among all the currencies of the world.
e) Euro belongs to Europe. America, Italy, France and few more use Euro.

**Exercise – 4**

Warren Edward Buffet born on August 30, 1930, is an American investor, industrialist and philanthropist. He is one of the most successful investors in the world. Often called “the legendary investor”, he is the primary shareholder, chairman and CEO of Berkshire Hathaway. He was ranked as the world’s wealthiest person in 2009 and is currently the third wealthiest person in the world as of 2010.

Buffet is also a notable philanthropist, having pledged to give away 99 percent of his fortune to philanthropic causes, primarily via the Gates Foundations. In 2009, after donating billions of dollars to charity, Buffet was ranked as the second richest man in the United States, with only Bill Gates ranked higher than Buffet. In June 2006, he announce a plan to give away his fortune to charity, with 83% of it going to the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, making it the largest charitable donation in history.

A significant proportion of his wealth will not go to his children. His action is consistent with his principle that is against the transfer of great fortunes from one generation to the next. Buffet one commented, “I want to give my kids just enough so that they would feel that they could do anything, but not so much that they would feel like doing nothing”.

**Questions**

a) Buffet is known as ____________
   (a) the model millionaire (b) the legendary donator
   (c) the legendary investor (d) a great philanthropist.
b) State whether the statements is true or false. “Buffet is currently rated as the wealthiest person in the world”
c) _______ is appreciated for his largest contribution to charity. (a) Bill Gates (b) Melinda Gates
   (c) Berkshire Hathaway (d) Edward Warren Buffet.
d) Buffet did no wish to ____________
   (a) transfer his huge property to the next generation
   (b) contribute much to the society
   (c) improve the investment sector
   (d) make huge donations to the poor.
e) Having too much money would make people ____________
   (a) ideal (b) charitable (c) active (d) idle

**Answer**

1. (c) the legendary investor
2. False
3. (d) Edward Warren Buffet
4. (a) transfer his huge property to the next generation
5. (d) idle

**Exercise 5**

**The Falling Man**

“The Falling Man” is a nickname given to a man who fell from the North Tower of the World Trade Center during the September 11 attacks in New York City, and is also the title of a photograph, magazine story and documentary film about the incident. The photo was taken by Richard Drew at 9:41:15 a.m. on September 11, 2001. The story, written by Tom Junod, appeared in the September 2003 issue of Esquire magazine, and was later made into a film.

The subject of the image- whose identity remains uncertain, although attempts have been made to identify him- was one of the people trapped on the upper floors of the skyscraper who apparently chose to jump rather than die from the fire and smoke, while the buildings collapsed. As may as 200 people jumped to their deaths; their was no time to recover or identify those who jumped prior to that. Officially, all deaths in the attacks except those of the hijackers were ruled to be homicides (as opposed to suicides), and the New York City Medical Examiner’s Office stated that it does not classify the people who fell to their deaths on September 11 as “jumpers”: (“A ‘jumper’ is somebody who goes to the office in the morning prepared to commit suicide...) These people were forced out by the smoke and flames or blown out”.

This picture is somewhat deceptive; it gives the impression that the man is falling straight down. In reality, this is just one of a dozen photographs of his fall. In the other photos, it is evident that he is tumbling through the air out of control.

Five years after the attacks, Jonathan Briley, a 43-year-old employee of the windows on the world restaurant, was identified by chef Michael Lomonaco as The Falling Man. Brieley was sound engineer who lived in Mount Vernon, New York and worked in the North Tower restaurant. According to the film, the victim was initially identified by his brother in the morgue by the victim’s hands and shoes. Lomonaco claims tha the was able to identify Briley by his clothes and body-type. In one of the pictures, The Falling Man’s clothes were blown away, revealing an orange undershirt similar to the shirt that Briley wore to work almost every day. His older sister, Gwedolyn, asserted he was wearing that shirt on the day of the attack. However, the identity of the Falling Man has never been officially confirmed.

**Questions**

a) Why weren’t the deaths of the hijackers considered homicides?
b) Was the man jumping headlong or falling from the Tower? Give reasons for your answer?
c) People who fell to their deaths on September 11 are not ‘jumpers’. Why?
d) How is the victim’s identity revealed in the film?
e) What clothing would Briley usually wear to work?
Answers:
a) If a person is killed for personal reason is called homicide. But hijackers lose their own life eagerly other than personal reason. So, the deaths of the hijackers weren’t considered homicides.
b) He had jumped out of the Tower. He had lost his control. So he was falling.
c) The people who commit suicide by jumping from a top place are jumpers. But, the people died on September 11 really tried to escape from their deaths. So, they are not jumpers.
d) He was identified by his brother by his hands and shoes.
e) Briley usually would wear an orange under shirt to work.

(51). Error spot (book-111,171) 5x1 = 5

| Error | Corrected
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>1. ...est—of whom are—nevertheless, we—an absolutely the</td>
<td>1. ...est—of whom are—nevertheless, we—a absolutely the</td>
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<td>2. is an athlete are—there is a athlete is</td>
<td>2. is an athlete are</td>
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<td>4. a athlete an athlete</td>
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<td>5. verb, noun - s can—unfortunately, the</td>
<td>5. verb, noun - s can—unfortunately, the</td>
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<td>6. ‘than’ an athlete an athlete to me.</td>
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<td>10. were—are an athlete was—then,</td>
<td>10. were—are an athlete was—then,</td>
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Identify and correct the errors in the sentences: 5x1 = 5

1. My uncle is richest man in the village.
2. Many people behaves rudely now-a-days.
3. A American lives near my house.
4. The dog fell along the river.
5. Each of the cycles are damaged.

Ans: 1. My uncle is the richest man in the village.
2. Many people behave rudely now-a-days.
3. An American lives near my house.
4. The dog fell along the river.
5. Each of the cycles are damaged.

Exercise – 2.
1. Looking through the window and he saw the stranger.
2. Though he was rich but he was unhappy.
3. He joined an European University.
4. Everyone appreciates a honest man.
5. One of the girls sang well.

Ans: 1. Looking through the window, he saw the stranger.
2. Though he was rich, he was unhappy.
3. He joined a European University.
4. Everyone appreciates an honest man.
5. One of the girls sang well.

Exercise – 3:
1. If I were a bird I would have escaped.
2. I prefer coffee than tea.
3. I hearing a strange noise.
4. He is having a large family.
5. I have seen the film last week.

Ans 1. If I were a bird I would escape.
2. I prefer coffee to tea.
3. I hear strange noise.
4. He has a large family.
5. I saw the film last week.

Exercise – 4:
1. She is sleeping for five hours.
2. Money makes many things.
3. I would accept the offer if I was you?
4. The police have made several arrests.
5. He does not believe in God.

Ans: 1. She has been sleeping for five hours.
2. Money makes many things.
3. I would accept the offer if I were you?
4. The police have made several arrests.
5. He does not believe in God.

Exercise – 5:
1. He is suffering with typhoid.
2. He started to USA yesterday.
3. He is tallest in the village.
4. We should helped the poor
5. An Europeon stands before us.

Ans: 1. He is suffering from typhoid.
2. He started to the USA yesterday.
3. He is the tallest in the village.
4. We should help the poor.
5. A European stands before us.

Exercise 6 (book – 171)
1. Do you know which is world’s tallest building?
2. We did not reject the proposal, nor we accepted it.
3. I place great confidence on you
4. One of these cycle is defective
5. He is a good athlete. He performs well
6. Have any one seen my purse?
7. Neither the secretary nor the manager were available
8. The furniture were displayed at the showroom
9. My mother made the servant to do the work
10. This is a hardly nut to crack

Answer:
1. Do you know which the world’s tallest building is?
2. We neither rejected the proposal; nor did we accept it.
3. I place great confident on you
4. One of these cycles is defective
5. He is a good athlete. He performs well
6. Has any one seen my purse?
7. Neither the secretary nor the manager was available
8. The furniture was displayed at the show room
9. My mother made the servant do the work
10. This is a hard nut to crack

(52). Picture Comprehension (book-33,67,74,76,88,162) 5x1 = 5

QT: Look at the picture and answer the following questions in one or two sentences of your own
Questions:
1. What do you see in the picture?
2. How many persons are on the bike?
3. Do you think a bike should carry more than two persons?
   Give a reason for your answer.
4. What would be the danger of riding triples on a bike?
5. What would you do if you saw your friend riding a bike in this manner?

Ans: 1. People are riding on a motorbike.
    2. There are three persons on the motorbike.
    3. No, it should not carry more than two persons, because it is designed only for two.
    4. The driver may lose the balance. It may lead to accident.
    5. I would advise him not to do so.

Exercise - 2:

1. What do you see in the picture?
2. How many children are there?
3. Do you think what their doing is correct? Give a reason for your answer.
4. What would be the danger the children face in their future?
5. What would you do if you saw your area children doing menial works?

Ans: 1. Children are working in a bricks factory.
    2. There are five children.
    3. No, it is wrong.
    They must go to school at this age.
    4. Their future life will be spoiled.
    5. I would advise them to go to school.

Exercise – 3:

1) What do you see in the picture?
2) What has caused the flooding?
3) Why hasn’t the flood waters drained?
4) How are the children enjoying themselves?
5) What would be cause of such flood waters?

Answer: 1) We see children playing the flooded streets and people trying to walk through the knee-deep waters.
2) Heavy rains have caused the flooding.
3) The flood waters have not drained due to clogged drains and over flooding.
4) The children are enjoying themselves by getting wet.
   They are playing unmindful of the waters.
5) If the water does not drain, Stagnation will lead to mosquito breeding and water borne diseases.

Exercise – 4:

1. What do you see in the picture?
2. Does the scene portray an authorized parking lot?
3. Is it advisable to use the roadside for parking vehicles?
   Give a reason for your answer.
4. Would you resort to such a measure when you park a vehicle?
5. What would be your advice to your friends in this regard?

Answers:
1. The vehicles are kept in the ‘No Parking area’.
2. No, it is not a parking area.
3. No, it is not advisable to use the roadside for parking. It is not safe for our vehicles.
4. Yes, I will keep in mind the traffic rules. I will keep the vehicles in the parking areas.
5. I will advise my friends to keep their vehicles in parking areas only.