

The One and Only
sachin

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ENGLISH SSC STUDY MATERIAL



HEADMASTER

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Prose

The King and the Tamarind Drum

1. Unfortunately for the king....What was unfortunate? Why was it unfortunate?

When the king boasted of his handsomeness in the court a bad-tempered who was flying by heard his words and was very annoyed.

2. How did the god punish the king? In what was the punishment appropriate?

The god punished the king by growing two horns on his head like a bull. The punishment was appropriate as it would destroy the king's handsomeness and his false pride.

3. Why do you think the king sent for the barber as soon as he discovered his horns?

The king thought that the barber could do something to hide his horns with hair. So he called the barber.

4. The king warned the barber against doing something. What was it?

The king warned the barber not to tell about his horns to any single living soul.

5. Did the barber succeed in covering the king's horns completely? How can you tell?

No, the barber could cover the horns only partially. The king had to put on his night cap to hide the rest.

6. When did the courtiers come to know about the king's horns?

When the royal musician played the tamarind drum, it intoned as "the Raja has horns on his head" then the courtiers came to know about the king's horns.

7. Why do you think the king fled to the forest?

The king was angry and ashamed of his horns. So he fled to the forest.

8. A change came over the king when he was in the forest?

OR

What did the king learn in the forest?

The king learnt about the beauty of the nature around him. He became a kind person. He grew strong, wise and selfless. He also learnt to play the drum melodiously.

9. Why do you think the spirits of trees begged the god to forgive him?

The spirits of the trees were so charmed by the king's music that they went to the god and begged him to forgive the king. Moreover the king was also a changed person.

10. Why do you think the courtiers apologized the king?

The courtiers had earlier laughed at him for his horns and put him to shame. So they apologized the king.

11. When the king returned to the kingdom, did he punish the barber? Why?

When the king returned to the kingdom he didn't hang the barber as he had warned him earlier. He simply removed him from the job. The king had become a kind person.

Comprehension Passages (1 Mark questions):

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

1. "Something will have to be done about this King." He searched in his mind for an appropriate punishment. Then his eyes fell upon a bull. "Horns".

Now answer the following questions:

1. Which king is referred here?
2. Who searched for an appropriate punishment?
3. Why do you think he wanted to punish the king?
4. What do you think he was going to do with Horns?

Answers:

1. The proud king
2. The bad-tempered god.
3. The king was very vain.
4. He was going to grow horns on the king's head as a punishment.

2. "Now go and tell the court I am unwell. I will not see anyone". He sat up looked angrily at the barber. "And remember my warning."

Now answer the following questions:

1. Who is speaking in the above passage?
2. Why do you think he would not see anyone?
3. What was his warning?

Answers:

1. The proud king is speaking in the above lines.
2. ...because he was unwell. But the fact is that he was angry and ashamed of his horns so he would not see anyone.
3. The king's warning to the barber was not tell anybody about his horns.

3. "I'll die if I don't tell someone," he said, "My stomach is swelling with the secret."

Now answer the following questions:

1. Whose stomach is swelling?
2. Whose secret is mentioned?
3. What was the secret?
4. What does the person think will happen to him if he doesn't tell someone?

Answers:

1. The barber's stomach is swelling with the secret.
2. The proud king's secret i.e. he had horns on his head.
3. The barber feels that he will die if he doesn't tell the secret to some one.

4. "I won't stay in the palace a moment longer," he shouted, "I'll go to the forest and live by myself." He tore the night cap off his head and ran out of the palace, seizing the tamarind drum on his way out.

Now answer the following questions:

1. Who won't stay in the palace a moment longer?
2. Why does the speaker want to go to the forest and live by himself?
3. What did he take away with?

Answers:

1. The proud king.
2. The king was angry and ashamed of his horns. So he wanted to flee and live in the forest.
3. He took away the tamarind drum with him?

5. "Forgive him" they begged. "He has changed. Remove his horns and give him back his kingdom."

Now answer the following questions:

1. Who begged here.?
2. Who did they beg to? Why?
3. Why do you think his horns should be removed?

Answers:

- 1.The spirits of the trees.
- 2.They begged to the god who had given the horns to the king because the king had changed and become a humble and kind person..
3. As the king was no longer proud of his handsomeness his horns should be removed.

6.” Your Majesty, forgive us and come back. The kingdom needs you.”

Now answer the following questions:

- 1.Who is Your Majesty referred to?
- 2.Why should the person forgive them?
- 3.Who are the speakers in the above lines?

Answers:

- 1.The king
- 2.Because they had laughed at him earlier and put him to shame.
3. The courtiers

Dog is Mans best Friend

1. Do you think James White and Joseph Telman are neighbours. If so, why do they write to each other?

Yes, James White and Joseph Telman are neighbours. They write to each other because they aren't on friendly terms because of their dogs.

2. Do you think the relation between the two neighours worsens over the week? Do the letters become increasingly personal and insulting?

Yes, the relation between the two neighbours worsens over the week and letters become increasingly personal and insulting. Each one is blaming the other, asking the other to apologize, else, each was ready to report to the Police.

3. While the neighbours are busy fighting, what are they dogs themselves doing? In what way(s) are they different from their owners?

While the neighours are busy fighting the dogs are moving freely and friendly into each other's garden. They are discussing their masters' mood and their foolishness in quarreling like a couple of cats. They are certainly different from their owners.

4. Is there a suggestion that animals are better-behaved and more sensible than human beings?

Yes, there is a suggestion that animals, sometimes, are better behaved and more sensible than human beings.

5. Why do you think the neighbours quarrel for so long over a petty matter?

The two neighbours, James White and Joseph Telman are well-off but they have really no work to do. They are idle. Hence they resort to this quarrel over a petty matter.\

Comprehension Passages (1 Mark questions):

Read the passages carefully and answers the questions that follow:

Passage 1:

“ I think you should know that you dog came into my garden yesterday and buried a bone right in the middle of my flower-bed.”

Now answer the following questions:

1. Whose dog buried a bone?

2. Who is "I" in the above passage?
3. Where did the dog bury the bone?

Answers:

1. James White's dog buried a bone.
2. "I" refers to Joseph Telman.
3. The dog buried the bone in Joseph Telman's garden.

Passage 2:

If find your dog in my garden again, I shall report the matter to the Police".

Now answer the following questions:

1. What do you think the person will report to the Police about?
2. Whose dog is mentioned above?
3. Who is the speaker?
4. Why is the speaker so annoyed?

Answers:

1. The speaker i.e. James White will report to the Police about Joseph Telman's dog.
2. Joseph Telman's dog is mentioned above.
3. The speaker is James White.
4. The speaker James White is so annoyed because of the nuisance of his neighbour's dog

Passage 3:

"They haven't enough to do, that's the trouble. I can't understand them: living next to each other for all these years and behave like a couple of cats."

Now answer the following questions:

1. Who behave like a couple of cats?
2. Who is the speaker?
3. Who is the speaker speaking to?
4. Why do you think they behave like a couple of cats?

Answers:

1. The two neighbours Joseph Telman and James White behave like a couple of cats.
2. The speaker is Dog 2
3. The speaker Dog 2 is speaking to Dog 1.
4. The two neighbours behave like a couple of cats because they haven't enough to do.

My Financial Career

1. What kind of a person is the narrator?

The narrator is a nervous disordered and weak person who has bank phobia.

2. What made the manager think that the narrator worked Pinkerton's Detective Agency?

The mysterious behaviour of the narrator in the bank and his intention to see the manager alone, made the manager think that he might be a detective.

3. Why did the manager later feel that the narrator was probably very rich?

The narrator informed the manager that he wanted to deposit 'all' his money in the bank. The word 'all' made him think that it might be a large amount and hence the narrator might be very rich.

4. How much money did the narrator want to withdraw? Why?

The narrator wanted to withdraw six dollars for his present use.

5. Why do you think the narrator try to look like a man with a quick temper?

Since the narrator was nervous he made a silly mistake in the cheque. To cover up that mistake he tried to behave like a man with quick temper.

6. How long did the narrator's 'financial career' last? Was it successful while it lasted?

The narrator's financial career lasted for a short time. It wasn't successful while it lasted.

Comprehension Passages (1 Mark questions)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Passage 1:

When I go into a bank, I get rattled, the clerks, rattle me, the counters rattle me, the sight of the money rattles me; everything rattles me.

Now answer the following questions.

1. Who does get rattled in the passage?
2. Why do you think he gets rattled?
3. What do you think rattle the speaker?

Answers:

1. The narrator gets rattled.
2. He gets rattled because he is nervous disordered person and has bank phobia.
3. Everything of the bank, the clerk, counters, the sight of the money rattles him.

Passage 2:

"The manager looked at me in some fear. He felt that I had an awful secret to reveal."

Now answer the following questions.

1. Who do you think had an awful secret to reveal?
2. Why do you think the manager looked at him in some fear?

Answers:

1. The narrator
2. The narrator's mysterious behaviour made the manager think that the narrator might be a narrator and that he had come to the bank to reveal some awful secret

Passage 3:

"We are safe from interruption here," he said. Please sit down."

Now answer the following questions.

1. Who are 'we' refers to?
2. "here" means Where?

Answers:

1. 'We' refers to the narrator and bank manager.
2. 'Here' means the manager's private room in the bank.

Passage 4:

“To tell the truth, I went on, ‘ I am not a detective at all. I have come to open an account. I intend to keep all my money in this bank.’”

Now answer the following questions.

1. Who is ‘I’ refers to?
2. Why do you think he had gone to the bank?
3. How much money does he really intend to keep the bank?

Answers:

1. ‘I’ refers to the narrator.
2. The narrator had gone to the bank to open an account.
3. He really intends to keep 56 dollars in the bank.

Death before Prayers

1. What did the last meal of Gandhi consist of?

The last meal of Gandhi consisted of raw and cooked vegetables, goats milk, oranges and a mixture of ginger, sour lemons and butter with juice of aloe.

2. Why was the conversation between Gandhiji and Patel important?

There were rumours of disagreement between Patel and Nehru. It was an issue of national importance to be settled by Gandhiji. So the conversation was important.

3. What did Abha do to divert Gandhiji’s attention? Why did she do so?

Abha picked up Gandhiji’s pocket watch and showed it to him to remind him that he was getting late for his daily prayer meeting.

4. “My walking sticks”, he called them. Who were Gandhiji’s walking sticks? Why did he call them so?

Abha and Manu were Gandhiji’s walking sticks. He called them so because he kept his arms on their shoulders while walking.

5. Who were Gandhiji’s time-keepers? Why did he call them so?

Abha and Manu were Gandhiji’s time-keepers. He called them so because they reminded Gandhi of his schedule, meetings, and programmes and helped him do his work on time.

6. Why do you think Gandhiji was late for his prayer meeting?

Gandhiji was late for his prayer meeting as he was discussing an issue of national importance with Patel.

7. How can you say that Gandhiji had sense of humour?

At times Gandhiji used to laugh and make others laugh. During the two minutes walk to the prayer ground he relaxed and joked. He mentioned the carrot juice as cattle food. He called Abha and Manu as his “walking sticks and time-keepers”.

Comprehension Passages (1 Mark questions):**Passage 1:**

Read the passage carefully and answers the questions that follow:

“The conversation was important. There had been rumours of disagreements between Patel and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. This problem, like so many others, had been dropped into the Mahatma’s lap.”

Now answer the following questions.

1. Who were two people taking part in the conversation?
2. What was the conversation about?
3. Where do you think this conversation took place?
4. This problem..... What is this problem referred to?
5. Who was going to find a solution to this problem?

Answers:

1. Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel.
2. The conversation about rumours of disagreement between Patel and Nehru.
3. The conversation took place in Gandhiji's house.
4. This problem referred to rumours of disagreement between Patel and Nehru.
5. Gandhiji, as an adviser, was going to find a solution to this problem.

Passage 2:

“My walking sticks”, he called them.

Now answer the following questions.

1. Who is ‘he’ referred to?
2. Who were his walking sticks?
3. Why did he call them so?

Answers:

1. He refers to Gandhiji.
2. Abha and Manu were Gandhiji's walking sticks.
3. He called them so because he leaned his arms on their shoulders while walking.

Passage 3:

Ba used to call it horse food.” Abha replied.

Now answer the following questions.

1. Who was Ba?
2. What is “it” referred to?
3. What did Ba call it?

Answers:

1. Ba was Kasturba, Gandhiji's late wife.
2. “It” refers to carrot juice.
3. Ba used to call carrot juice as horse food.

Passage 4:

I am late by ten minutes,” Gandhi said. “ I hate being late. I should be here at the stroke of five.”

Now answer the following questions.

1. What did Gandhi hate?
2. Why was he late?
3. “Here” means Where?

Answers:

1. Gandhiji hated being late.
2. He was late because he was discussing some important issue with Patel.
3. Here means Prayer ground in New Delhi.

1. Who was Ivan? Why was he unhappy?

Ivan was Polya's husband. He was a responsible government official. He was unhappy because his wife was an illiterate person.

2. Polya became pale. Why do you think she became pale?

Polya found a mysterious letter from her husband's jacket. The letter was scented and written in good handwriting. Polya doubted that it might be a love letter, so she became pale.

3. What was it about the letter and her husband's behaviour that made Polya suspicious?

The letter which Polya found from her husband was neatly written and smelled of perfume. Lately Ivan was taking more care of moustache and his clothes. These two things made Polya suspicious.

4. When did Polya realize the importance of knowing reading and writing?

OR

When did Polya feel sorry that she had not learnt reading and writing?

When Polya could not read the letter she found from her husband's jacket she realized the importance of knowing reading and writing. For the first time she felt sorry that she had not learnt reading and writing.

5. What reasons did Polya give about her decision to learn reading and writing?

Polya told her husband that she was fed up with being an ignorant and illiterate woman and that she wanted to learn reading and writing.

6. Who wrote the letter? What was it about?

Maria Blokhina wrote the letter to Ivan. It was about the need for Polya to learn to read and write.

7. How did Polya feel after the reading the letter?

After reading the letter Polya felt secretly insulted because she had wrongly suspected her husband.

Comprehension Passages (1 Mark questions):

Passage 1:

"I am getting old. My fingers are getting stiff. Why should I try to write now?"

Now answer the following questions.

1. Who is the speaker speaking to?
2. Whose fingers are getting stiff? Why?
3. Do you think there is a need for the speaker to learn to write?

Answers:

1. The speaker is Polya, speaking to her husband Ivan.
2. Polya's fingers are getting stiff due to old age.
3. Polya felt there was no need for her to learn to write.

Passage 2:

"Ivan Nikolaevich was overjoyed to hear it. "That's just fine," he said, "I will teach you myself how to read and write."

Now answer the following questions.

1. Why was Ivan overjoyed?
2. Who did he want to teach?

Answers:

1. Ivan was overjoyed to hear Polya's decision to learn to read and write.
2. He wanted to teach Polya.

Passage 3:

"I am sending you the book I promised. I think that your wife should be able to learn how to read in two or three months.

Now answer the following questions.

1. Who is "I" referred here?
2. Why is the speaker sending the book?
3. Which book is referred here?

Answers:

1. In the above lines "I" refers to Maria Blokhina.
2. The speaker is sending the book to Ivan to make his wife learn reading and writing.
3. The special "Teach Yourself-Book" is referred here.

Passage 4:

Polya read this letter through twice, Then, pressing her lips together sadly and feeling somehow secretly insulted, she burst into tears.

Now answer the following questions.

1. Which letter did Polya read?
2. Why did she feel secretly insulted?
3. Why did she burst into tears?

Answers:

1. The mysterious letter which she got from her husband's jacket.

OR

The letter, written by Maria Blokhina.

3. Polya had wrongly suspected her husband.
4. She burst into tears because she felt secretly insulted.

The Curse of Tutankhamen

1. Who was Tutankhamen? What was his curse?

Tutankhamen was a pharaoh or ruler of ancient Egypt. His curse was that something terrible would happen to those who touched or opened his tomb.

2. Why was there so much excitement when Tutankhamen's tomb was discovered?

The other royal tombs in the valley had been robbed in the ancient times itself. Nobody knew about Tutankhamen's tomb for hundreds of years. So when his tomb was finally discovered there was so much excitement among the people to see the tomb, his mummified body and the treasures.

3. Who discovered Tutankhamen's tomb? What else did they discover in the tomb?

Two Englishmen by named, Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon, discovered Tutankhamen's tomb after four years of excavation. They also discovered magnificent treasures and the mummified body of Tutankhamen.

4. What was some Egyptian's belief about the discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb?

There were some Egyptian who believed that something terrible would happen to those who touched or helped in opening the tomb.

5. What happened when the last excavator climbed out of Tutankhamen's tomb? What did they take this to mean?

When the last excavator climbed out of Tutankhamen's tomb a sudden sand storm blew up and the men saw a hawk flew over their heads. Some local Egyptians took this mean that the spirit of the dead king had left the tomb cursing those who had opened it.

6. The Egyptian Director of antiquities didn't want Tutankhamen's treasures to be sent to France. Why?

The Egyptian Director of antiquities didn't want Tutankhamen's treasures to be sent to France because he had dreamed that he would die if he allowed the treasures to go out of Egypt.

7. Why do you think there was no curse of Tutankhamen on the people who were responsible in opening his tomb?

It is true that many people died in strange circumstances but their untimely and strange death was just coincidence and not due to the curse. The first man into the tomb, Howard Carter's death due to natural causes, is the testimony to prove that there was no such curse.

Comprehension Passages (1 Mark questions):

Read the passages carefully and answers the questions that follow:

Passage 1:

"The discovery was made by two Englishmen. One of them, Howard Carter, was a professional archaeologist. The other, Lord Carnarvon, was a rich man interested in archaeology and who spent his money on excavations. For four years, from 1917 to 1922, they had been excavating in the Valley of the Kings without finding anything new. They were actually on the point of giving up.

Now answer the following questions.

1. What did the two Englishmen discover?
2. How did Lord Carnarvon spend his money?
3. Why did they want to give up the work?

Answers:

1. The two Englishmen discovered Tutankhamen's tomb.
2. Lord Carnarvon who was interested in archaeology spent his money on excavation.
3. They wanted to give up the work of excavation because they had not been able to find out anything new.

Passage 2:

And then, on 4 November 1922, something remarkable happened. When Carter was clearing some stones near a royal tomb, a step appeared. He excavated further and finally unearthed breathtaking collection of treasures in a tomb all buried with Tutankhamen 3274 years previously.

Now answer the following questions.

1. What do you think happened on 4 November 1922?
2. What did he unearth?
3. Whose tomb is referred to in the above lines?

Answers:

1. Tutankhamen's tomb was discovered.
2. Carter unearthed breathtaking collection of treasures along with Tutankhamen's mummified body.
3. Tutankhamen's tomb is referred to?

Passage 3:

In 1966 the government of Egypt agreed to lend the treasures to France for an important exhibition. The Director of antiquities fought against the decision.

Now answer the following questions.

1. What did Egyptian government agree to?
2. Why did France want to borrow the treasures?
3. Why do you think the Director of antiquities fought against the decision?

Answers:

1. The Egyptian government agreed to lend the treasures to France.
2. France wanted to borrow the treasures for an important exhibition.

3. The Director of antiquities had dreamed that he would die if he allowed the treasures to go out of Egypt.
A Test of True Love

1. Who was Blandford? What was he doing at the Central Station?

Blandford was a young army lieutenant. He was waiting to see his love, Hollis Meynell whom he was in love with but had not seen her before.

2. How did Blandford first meet Hollis Meynell?

Blandford first met Hollis Meynell in his imagination when he happened to read her notes written on the pages of 'Of Human Bondage'.

3. How were John Blandford and Hollis Meynell going to recognize to each other?

Lt. John Blandford would hold the book "Of Human Bondage" to show who he was, Hollis Meynell would wear a rose on her coat. With this arrangement they were going to recognize each other.

4. Lt. Blandford has asked Hollis Meynell for her photograph several times but she had refused.

Why?

OR

Why do you think Hollis Meynell refused to send her photograph to Blandford?

Hollis Meynell believed that true love wouldn't care for age, and external beauty and appearance of a person. Therefore Blandford should continue his love to her even without seeing her photograph.

5. Lieutenant Blandford did hesitate. What did he not hesitate to do? Why did he not hesitate?

Lieutenant Blandford did not hesitate to stop and talk to the old lady. He didn't mind inviting her for dinner. He gave more importance to the precious friendship with Meynell rather than age and external beauty of the young lady.

6. What do you think Miss Meynell did to test Blandford's love?

Miss Meynell asked the old lady to put the rose on her coat. She wanted to know whether Blandford would receive the old lady with same affection or discard her just because she was old and unattractive.

7. Who was being tested? Do you think the person passed the test? How?

Lt. Blandford was being tested by Hollis Meynell. Yes, he passed the test. Blandford was not attracted by age and beauty of young woman, He rather gave importance to his precious friendship with Miss Meynell, so he was ready to invite the old and unattractive lady for dinner. His sincerity, truthfulness and faithfulness helped him pass the test.

Comprehension Passages (1 Mark questions)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Passage 1:

"His heart was beating so hard it seemed to shake him. In six minutes he would see the woman who had occupied much of his thoughts for the past 13 months, the woman he had never seen, yet whose written words have great deal to him.

Now answer the following questions.

1. Whose heart was beating so hard? Why?
2. Who is the 'woman' mentioned above?
3. Do you think he loved the woman?

Answers:

1. Lt. Blandford's heart was beating so hard.
2. Hollis Meynell
3. Yes he loved her.

Passage 2:

"Of Human Bondage" was the title of the book and throughout the pages there were notes in a woman's handwriting. He had never believed that a woman could understand a man's thoughts so well.

Now answer the following questions.

1. Who wrote the notes on the pages of the book?
2. He had never believed.... Who had not believed?
3. a man's thoughtsWhich man is referred here?

Answers:

1. Hollis Meynell
2. Lt. Blandford
3. Author of the book, "Of Human Bondage".

Passage 3:

"But she had refused all his request for her photograph."

Now answer the following questions.

1. Who had requested for her photograph?
2. Why had she refused his request for her photograph?
3. Who is she referred to?

Answers:

1. Lt. Blandford had requested for her photograph.
2. She believed that true love would care for looks, age and external beauty of a person.
3. She is Hollis Meynell.

Passage 4:

"Blandford's attention was suddenly divided between the two. He felt a strong urge to follow the girl, yet he also had a deep longing for the woman whose spirit had truly given him great courage and strength.

Now answer the following questions.

1. Why do you think he wanted to follow the girl?
2. Who had given him great courage and strength.
3. Who do you think he at last decided to meet?

Answers

1. The girl was young and beautiful, Blandford instinctively felt that the girl might be her friend Hollis Meynell.
2. Hollis Meynell.
3. He decided at last to stop and talk to the old lady.

Passage 5:

"I don't know who you are young man," she answered. "That young lady in the green suit- she asked me to wear this rose on my coat.

Now answer the following questions.

1. the young man here refers to?
2. That young lady.. Who is the young lady?
3. Who is the speaker in the above lines?
4. Why do you think that young lady asked the speaker to wear that rose on the coat?

Answers:

1. Lt. Blandford.
2. Hollis Meynell.
3. The Old lady.
4. The young lady i.e. Hollis Meynell asked the old lady to wear that rose on her coat. She wanted to know whether Blandford would receive the old lady with the same love and warmth or discard her just because she was old and unattractive.\

Dancing on

1. Who is Sudha Chandran? What was her achievement before she met with an accident?

Sudha Chandran is a famous Bharatanatyam dancer. She had given 80 (eighty) dance performances before she met with an accident.

2. What else the thunderous clapping did Sudha get at the end of her performance was for?

The thunderous clapping that Sudha got at the end of her performance was not merely for the wonderful way she had danced but also for her uncrushable spirit she had shown in allowing the fate to come in the way of dancing.

3. Why do you think the doctors amputate Sudha's leg?

When the doctors could not stop the growth of infection they were forced to amputate Sudha's right leg to save her life.

4. Sudha's search began..... What was her search? What did this search lead her to?

Sudha's search began to find a way of dancing. Her search finally led her to meeting with Dr. Pramod Sethi, who fitted Sudha with a Jaipur foot and made her dance again.

5. Who is Dr. Pramod Sethi? What role did he play in Sudha's return to the world of dance?

Dr. Pramod Sethi is a famous doctor who won Magsaysay Award for his development of Jaipur foot, an artificial limb. He fitted Sudha with the Jaipur foot and helped her come back to the world of dance.

6. What gurudakshina did Sudha give to her guru? What was its special significance?

After acquiring Jaipur foot Sudha gave a miraculous dance recital as gurudakshina to her guru at his residence. It was special because she performed the difficult varnam of the dance with her artificial leg.

7. Why do you think K.D.Chandran, Sudha's father, pay his tributes to the great artist?

How did he show his respect to her?

Sudha's father K.D. Chandran paid his tributes to the great artist like Sudha by touching her feet because the dance she performed was flawless (perfect)

8. Why do you think Sudha made the film 'Kalabhimani'?

By producing the Kannada film 'Kalabhimani' based on true life of a deaf artist Balanna Sudha paid her tributes to the great artist. She also wanted to give a message that physical handicap of a person should not deter one from achieving success as in the case of Ballanna.

Comprehension Passages (1 Mark questions):

Read the passages carefully and answers the questions that follow:

Passage 1:

“The day I met Dr. Pramod Sethi, I knew that my dream would come true”, she says.

Now answer the following questions:

1. Who met Dr. Pramod Sethi?
2. What was the speaker's dream?
3. Who is Dr. Pramod Sethi?

Answers:

1. Sudha Chandran met Dr. Pramod Sethi.
2. The speaker i.e. Sudha's dream was to dance again.
3. Dr. Pramod Sethi, winner of Magsaysay Award for his development of Jaipur foot, helped Sudha in realizing her dream.

Passage 2:

"But on January 28, she asked me the usual question. I didn't say anything. I just touched her feet. It was my tribute to a great artist".

Now answer the following questions:

1. Who asked the usual question?
2. What was the usual question?
3. Who is the speaker in the above lines?
4. Why do you think the speaker could not say anything?
5. Why did he touch her feet?

Answers:

1. Sudha used to ask the usual question to his father about her dance.
2. The usual question was "how was it daddy?"
3. Sudha's father, K.D. Chandran is the speaker.
4. K.D. Chandran could not say anything when Sudha asked him the usual question. The dance was perfect and flawless.
5. Sudha's father K.D. Chandran touched her feet as a mark of respect for the great artist like Sudha.

Passage 3:

People wrote to say that they were inspired by my story and that it had given them a new hope. I do feel thrilled that my message has got across'.

Now answer the following questions:

1. Who are the people referred to?
2. Whose story is mentioned above?
3. What is the story?
4. What is message that has got across?
5. How does the speaker feel?

Ans:

1. The people referred are Sudha's fans.
2. Sudha's story is mentioned above.
3. The heart-warming story of Sudha's accident, resulting in becoming hopeless cripple and her efforts and struggle she made there after to come back to the world of dance.
4. The message is "The seed of achievement lies in the human mind"
5. Sudha feels thrilled that her message has reached the people.

Important words from the lesson that the students are expected to learn their meanings, usage, their pronunciation and spelling etc.

Audience, auditorium traditional costume thunderous performance physiotherapist recital miracle historic talented tribute courage courageous pilgrimage gangrene gangrenous infection knee amputate acquired determine determination struggle congratulations overcome handicap inspire message achievement.

1. What did Sunderlal Bahuguna mainly discuss with the children of Jardhangaon?

Sunderlal Bahuguna mainly discussed with the children of Jardhangaon the chemistry of forests and how trees breath in carbon dioxide releasing oxygen into the atmosphere.

2. Bahuguna uses several methods to persuade the children of Jardhangaon to protect trees. What are they?

Bahuguna uses several methods such as songs, discussions and mock activities to persuade the children of Jardhangaon to protect trees.

3. Why does Bahuguna prefer to talk to children about the Chipko?

Bahuguna thinks that the children take the message home and spread it to their parents. They serve the purpose of active medium for the Chipko.

4. What is main aim of the Chipko movement?

The main aim of the chipko movement is to teach the villagers better land management, nursery management and reforestation methods.

5. Why is Bahuguna so keen on preventing deforestation on Himalayas?

Bahuguna thinks that forest cover in the Himalayas has decreased by half, due to deforestation. He thinks that the Himalayas are dying and if they are not saved all of India will be turned into desert.

6. What does Bahuguna think is the main cause of poverty in Tehri Garhwal?

What does he think the felling of trees has led to?

Bahuguna thinks that deforestation is the main cause of poverty in Tehri Garhwal. The felling of trees has led to soil erosion, landslides and drying up of resources.

7. Why have women led the fight against deforestation?

Women spend a large part of the day in the forest looking for fuel and fodder. They know that due to deforestation they will be deprived of their due share in the forest. So they have led the fight against deforestation.

8. How can villagers fight poverty and deforestation according to Bahuguna?

Bahuguna suggested three ways:

- i) Change the system of land ownership
- ii) Villagers must change their eating habits.
- iii) They must increase the forest productivity by replantation.

Comprehension Passages (1 Mark questions):

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Passage 1:

“Soil, water and pure air, they said.

To which he added “Soil, water and pure air are the bases of life.”

Now answer the following questions.

- a) Who are ‘they’ referred to in the above lines?
- b) Who is ‘he’?
- c) What are the bases of life?

Answers

- a. ‘They’ referred to two seventh class girls who sang the folk song.
- b. ‘He’ refers to Sunderlal Bahuguna, leader of Chipko.
- c. The bases of life are soil, water and pure air.

Passage 2:

“Do not touch me with an axe. I too feel pain. I am your friend. I bring you fresh air, I bring you water, I always bow down before you, why do you cut me down?”

Now answer the following questions.

1. Who is 'I' referred to here?
2. Who brings fresh air and water?
3. Who is speaker speaking to?
4. What message is conveyed here?

Answers:

1. "I" referred to the Trees.
2. The trees bring fresh air and water.
3. The speaker in the above lines are the trees speaking to Man in general.
4. The message conveyed here is we should not cut down trees, as they are useful and helpful to us.

Passage 3:

"The children will take the message home and spread it to their parents. This is the most important function of a foot march"

Now answer the following questions.

1. Whose message do you think will the children take home?
2. What is the most important function of a foot march?
3. Who do you think is the speaker?

Answers:

1. The message of Chipko.
2. Meeting the children and using them as the tool to spread the message of Chipko.
3. Sunderlal bahuguna.

Passage 4:

"The Himalayas are dying, if they are not saved, all of India will be turned into desert."

Now answer the following questions.

1. What are dying according to the speaker?
2. What will happen if they are not saved?
3. Who is the speaker of these lines?

Answers:

1. The Himalayas are dying..
2. All of India will be turned into a desert.
3. Sunderlal Bahuguna is the speaker, speaking in the conference held in Katmandu.

Important words to be learnt by the students:

Strength; marathon; electricity; smoky; folk song; mulberry tree; deforestation; major; ecological; decreased; protection; illiteracy; rural; non-violence; disobedience
Profit; chemistry; carbon-di-oxide; pretend; success; poverty; permit; commercial; fuel; fodder; contractor; soaked; influence;

The above list of words are important for their spellings pronunciation, opposite in meaning, etc. Hence students need to take pains to learn them thoroughly.

Christmas Meeting

1. How do you think the narrator spent Christmas when she was a teenager?

The narrator spent her teenaged Christmas with parents unhappily. She remembered the war and the bitter cold. This suggests that she didn't spend the Christmas happily.

2. "So, I'm greatly relieved when the Youngman walks in." Why do you think the narrator feels relieved?

The narrator is spending her first Christmas alone in a rented house. She feels lonely and her head is full of ghosts. She really needs somebody's company on that day. At this time a young man walks into her room. She feels greatly relieved (of her loneliness).

3. Why do you think the young man apologize to the narrator?

The young man Francis Randel bursts into the narrator's room even without knocking. So he apologized to her.

4. 'I'm glad you made the mistake.. Why is the narrator glad?

The narrator is glad that the young man Francis Randel enters her room by mistake.

5. Does the young man like being alone at Christmas? Why isn't he with his family for the festival?

The young man doesn't like being alone at Christmas. He is a busy writer, it will hold up his work if goes to his family for the festival.

6. 'I'm disappointed. Why is the narrator disappointed?

Francis Randel, after having a pleasant talk with the narrator, suddenly disappears, making her lonely again. So she is disappointed.

7. "They don't appreciate urgency"... What is this a reference to?

This refers to Francis Randel's urgency to become a creative writer at a young age. However this is urgency is not appreciated by his family. They are indifferent to his becoming a writer at a young age.

8. Why does the landlady charge a bit less for the narrator's room?

The landlady has kept the bookshelf with full of books in the narrator's room. It may be an inconvenience to any tenant who occupies that room. So she charges a bit less rent for that room.

9. In what way is the narrator's Christmas meeting similar to Francis Randel's Christmas meeting in 1851. In what way is it different?

Both spent Christmas lonely and without much interest. Both had ghost as their guests. Francis Randel died of heart-attack on the same night however the narrator was well.

Comprehension Passages (1 Mark questions):

Passage 1:

"So I'm greatly relieved when the young man walks in. There's nothing romantic about it."

Now answer the questions:

1. Who was greatly relieved and Why?
2. Who was the young man referred to?
3. Why did the speaker think there's nothing romantic?

Answers:

1. The narrator was greatly relieved because the young man i.e. Francis Randel (his ghost) walks into her room. She was feeling lonely and really wanted to have somebody to talk.
2. The young man referred to was Francis Randel (his ghost)
3. The narrator was a spinster and a school teacher. Whereas Francis Randel was a kid of twenty. So she thought there was nothing romantic about meeting him.

Passage 2:

"He burst in without knocking, then pauses, and says: I'm so sorry. I thought this was my room." He begins to go out, then hesitates and says: Are you alone?

Now answer the questions:

1. Who burst in?
2. Why do you think he didn't knock?
3. Why did he feel sorry?
4. Who is the speaker speaking to?

Answers:

1. Francis Randel (his ghost) burst in to the narrator's room.
2. He didn't knock at the door because he thought he was entering his own room.
3. He felt sorry that he had made a mistake. He entered the narrator's room thinking his own room.,
4. The speaker i.e. Francis Randel (his ghost) is speaking to the narrator.

Passage 3:

I'm glad you made the mistake. But you're a very young person to be alone at Christmas time."

Now answer the questions:

1. Who was glad and Why?
2. Who made the mistake? What was the mistake?
3. Why was the young man alone at Christmas time?

Answers:

1. The narrator was glad by the mistake made by Francis Randel. She was feeling lonely and needed somebody's company so that she could talk.
2. Francis Randel made the mistake. His mistake was that he entered the narrator's room thinking it was his own room.
3. The young man i.e. Francis Randel is a busy writer. If he went to his family for the festival it would hold up his work. So he was alone at Christmas time.

Passage 4:

"No not a moment! That's what my family won't see. They don't appreciate urgency"

Now answer the questions:

1. Whose urgency is referred here? What was his urgency?
2. Why do you think his family wouldn't appreciate his urgency?
3. Who is the speaker speaking to?

Answers:

1. Francis Randel's urgency is referred here. His urgency was that he wanted to become a creative writer at a young age.
2. His family thought that he was too young to become a writer. They wouldn't appreciate his urgency.
3. The speaking i.e. Francis Randel (his ghost) is speaking to the narrator.

Passage 5:

"Hope you don't mind the books, miss, but my husband won't given them away, and there's nowhere to put them. We charge a bit less for the room for that reason.

Now answer the questions:

1. Who is the speaker in the above lines?
2. Who does the word 'miss' refer to?
3. Why do they charge a bit less for the room?

Answers:

1. The speaker is the landlady.
2. The word 'miss' refers to the narrator.
3. They charge a bit less for the room because they have kept a book-shelf, with full of books in that room. It may be a kind of inconvenience to the tenant of that room.

Passage 6:

"When I went back to my lodgings after a walk there was a middle-aged woman in my room. I thought, at first, I'd walked into the wrong room.

Now answer the questions:

1. Who do you think "I" refers to in the above passage?
2. Who was middle-aged woman mentioned above?
3. Had he really walked into the wrong room?

Answers:

1. "I" refers to Francis Randel?
2. The middle-aged woman was a ghost.
3. No, he had walked into his own room.

Poetry

Un Written Registry

1. What is first item in the poet's list of lovely things? In whose list do flowers?

A river kissed by sun is the first item in the poet's list of lovely things. Flowers appear in the readers list.

2. What does the poet compare beautiful music to? What kind of snow flakes does the poet want to remember?

The poet compares beautiful music to snow-flakes. She wants to remember the gently falling snow-flakes in swirls.

3. Why does she particularly mention the month of April?

It is spring in April. It is the time when the wood and hill look different with new and tender leaves and beautiful flowers. So the poet mentions the month of April in the poem.

4. What makes the poet's and the readers' list 'strangely' similar to each other? What are the common qualities do you find in these two lists?

Each list comforts and gives lasting happiness to its owner. The common qualities in these two lists are warmth, comfort and endurance.

Jimmy Jet and his TV Set

Important questions from Poem:

1. Several funny things happen to Jimmy. Which of them do you think is funniest?

Jimmy grew a plug that look like a tail is the funniest thing happen to him.

2. Jimmy watched T.V. too much. What happened to him as a result?

Jimmy became pale and lean and finally turned into a T.V.set himself.

3. Is there a 'moral' that this poem is perhaps teaching? What is the central ideal of the poem?

Yes, this poem conveys the message that 'too much of watching T.V. is harmful to health.

Because I could not Stop for Death

Important Questions (2 Marks answers)

1. Why didn't the Poetess refuse death's invitation to take a ride with him?

The Poetess didn't refuse death's invitation to take a ride with him because no nobody could refuse death's call or invitation. Moreover the death was very kind and polite in his manners.

2. Why did Death drive slowly his carriage? What had the lady put away? And Why?

Death was very kind and polite, he knew no haste. The lady was also in hurry to reach anywhere as she had put away her work and leisure.

3. The carriage held but just ourselves. And Immortality. How many persons were in the carriage? Who are they?

There were three persons in the carriage. The Poetess, the Death and the Immortality.

4. What places did the carriage pass? What does this reveal about Death?

The carriage passed by the School and the fields. It suggests that the death doesn't mind these things.

5. We paused before a house that seemed A swelling of the ground, What do you think the 'house' refers to? Why do you think the carriage stop before the house?

The house refers to the grave, the last destination of the Poetess. The carriage stopped before the house that was the last destination of the poetess. The dead body was to be put into the grave.

Where the Mind is without Fear

1. Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high. According to Tagore, how should the mind be? What does he mean when he said the head is held high?

According to Rabindranath Tagore the mind should be free from all kinds of fear and worries. He meant that people should live in dignity, honour and with self-respect.

2. Where the world has not been broken up into Fragments by narrow domestic walls; What do you think break up the world? What are the narrow domestic walls?

When people quarrel in the name of religion, region, language, caste, colour and divide themselves into groups or fragments, the world is then broken. Narrow-mindedness, selfishness mean thinking that lead to conflicts and finally divide the people on the lines of religion, region, language, caste, or colour, are the domestic walls.

3. What does Tagore mean when he says "Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection:"

Tagore means to say that our people should not easily get tired. They should always work hard and strive to get perfection.

4. When does our country become 'a heaven of freedom?'"

Our country becomes a heaven of freedom when people live with self respect and without any kind of fear. When they are truthful, honest and hard working.

Bangle Sellers

1. What are the bright bangles signs or tokens of?

Bright bangles are signs of happiness and happy lives.

2. Why is the rainbow used to describe the colour of the bangles?

The rainbow has different colours and it is beautiful to look at. Similarly the bangle sellers have different colours of bangles which are also beautiful like the rainbow.

3. Bangles for maidens (unmarried girls) come in three main colours. Which are they?

The poetess suggests three main colours for the unmarried girls. They are flush or becoming red colour, silver and blue colour like the mountain mist light green colour like tender leaves.

4. Why does a bride laugh and cry on the same occasion?

A bride is happy because she is getting her life-partner, so she laughs. She cries on the same occasion as she has to leave her parents and the dear ones

A Story that can be True

1. He can never find

How true you are, how ready,

i) Who can never find?

ii) What does it mean by 'true' in the above lines?

iii) Who is ready and how?

i) The father of the exchanged boy can never find his son.

ii) The word 'true' means exact copy of, how exactly he looks like or resembles his father.

iii) Ready means the boy has grown up and ready to help his father and the family and shoulder the responsibility of it.

2. They miss the whisper that runs anyday in your mind

i) Who are 'they' referred to in the above lines?

ii) What is the 'whisper' that runs in his mind?

i) "They" refers to the people in the Society.

ii) The uncomfortable question "Who Are you, really wanderer?" runs always in the mind of the exchanged boy.

3. And the answer you have to give No matter how dark and cold The world around you is: "May be I'm a king".

i) Why do you think the wanderer has to answer himself? What is the answer?

The people in the world are ignorant about his birth and family besides the people are also indifferent to know about him. Hence whenever such uncomfortable question troubles him he has to answer himself to comfort. The answer is "May be I'm a king".

ii) How is the world around him? What is dark and cold world mean?

The world around him is dark and cold. Dark means ignorance. The people don't know anything about his true identity. Cold means the people are uninterested and indifferent to his loneliness and the mental agony he is passing through.

1. I. Unwritten Registry ([poem](#))

1. What are the lovely things in the poet's list?

Ans: The lovely things in the poets list are;

i) Sun rays falling on a river.

ii) Gently falling snow flakes.

iii) Rare mornings afternoons and mid-nights

iv) A hill and wood in the month of April.

2. What are the lovely things in the reader's list?

Ans: The lovely things in the reader's list are:

i) A flaming spike of hollyhocks

ii) Glowing and beautiful hours

iii) An unforgettable city

iv) Bird songs and voices

3. What does the poet compare beautiful music to?

Ans: The poet compares beautiful music to gently and continuously falling snow-flakes.

4. Why does the poet particularly mention the month of April? Why does the poet like a hill and wood in the month of April?

Ans: i) The spring is in its swing in April.

ii) The hill and wood are covered in lovely flowers and green leaves looking beautiful.

5. What makes the poet's and the reader's list strangely similar to each other? What common qualities do you find in the two lists?

Ans: i) Each list comforts the poet and the reader.

ii) The common qualities in these two lists are warmth, comfort and endurance.

1. II. Jimmy Jet and His T.V. Set ([poem](#))

1. 'Several funny things happened to Jim while watching TV set.' what are they?

Ans: i) Jimmy's face turned into a T.V screen.

ii) His chin turned into tuning dial.

iii) His ears turned into T.V. knobs.

iv) His brains turned into T.V. tubes.

v) An antenna grew out of his hair.

vi) His bottom grew into his chair.

vii) He grew a plug that looked like a tail.

2. Several funny things happened to Jim. Which of them do you think is the funniest?

Ans: An Antenna growing out of Jim's hairs and growing of a plug that looked like a tail.

3. Why do all in his family sit around watching Jim?

Ans: All in his family sit around watching Jim because he himself has become a T.V. set.

4. What is the moral of the poem 'Jimmy Jet and his T.V set'?

Ans: Too much of anything is good for nothing. (Or) One should not become a slave to a T.V. set.

1. III. Bangle Sellers ([poem](#))

1. 'Rainbow tinted circles of light' why is the word 'rain-bow' used to describe the colours of the bangles?

Ans: i) The bangles have the colours of the rainbow.

ii) So the word 'rainbow's used to describe the colours of the bangles.

2. What are the three stages in the life of a woman that the poet has skilfully linked bangles of different t colours with?

Ans: The three stages in the life of a woman that the poet has skilfully linked are;

i) An unmarried woman

ii) A bride

iii) A middle aged woman

3. How are the bangles?

Ans: The bangles are delicate, lovely and multi coloured.

4. What are bright bangles 'tokens' of?

Ans: Bright bangles are tokens of the radiant lives of happy daughters and happy wives.

5. What are the bangles does the poet think are suitable to the hands of a bride?

Ans: Golden yellow and red coloured bangles are suitable to the hands of a bride.

6. What kinds of bangles suit the hands of a middle aged woman?

Ans: Purple and gold-flecked grey coloured bangles suit the hands of a middle aged woman.

7. What are the bangles does the poet think ore suitable to the hands of a maiden?

Ans: White, blue and green coloured bangles are suitable to the hands of a maiden.

8. What are the different roles played by a woman of middle age?

Ans: i) Bringing up children with love and care as a loving mother.

ii) Doing house hold activities as a housewife.

iii) Worshipping her husband as a serving wife.

1. **IV. A Story that can be True** ([poem](#))

1. What is the question the wanderer always asks himself? What is his own answer?

Ans: i)The wanderer always asks himself “who are you really wanderer”?

ii) His own answer is ‘may be I am a king’.

2. Why is the wonderer always thinking about his true identity?

Ans: i)His mother died when he was in a cradle. His father was far away.

ii)There is nobody to tell him. Who he is. So the wanderer is always thinking about his true identity.

1. **V. Because I could not stop for Death** ([poem](#))

1. Do you think the poet was really expecting death to call for her? Why did she not refuse his invitation to take a ride with him?

A. i) No, the poet was not really expecting death to call for her.

ii) Death was kind and polite. So, the poetess did not refuse his invitation to take a ride with him.

2. How many were there in the carriage? Who were they?

A. i) There were three persons in the carriage.

ii) The poetess, death and immortality.

3. Why does death drive his carriage slowly?

A. Death drove his carriage slowly because, he knew no haste and he was very polite.

4. What were some of the places the poetess passed while she was riding with death?

A. i) A school play ground

ii) Fields of gazing grain

iii) Setting the Sun

iv) The wrestling ring.

VI. Where the Mind is without Fear ([poem](#))

1. What kind of world does Tagore wish to have?

Ans: Tagore wishes to have that kind of world which is not broken up into fragments by narrow communal and religious feelings.

2. When does our country become ‘a heaven of freedom’?

Ans: When Indians are honest and truthful and when they live without any fear, our country becomes a heaven of freedom.

3. What kind of place does the poet want his country to be?

Ans: The poet wants his country to be a heaven of freedom where people are honest, truthful and hard working.

Grammar

GRAMMAR PART – 1

Learning Structural item:

Use of 'To+ infinitive' = to tell the purpose of doing:

- Why did you go out? **To fetch** water.
- Why do you go to hospital? **To see** the doctor.

We use to..... to say why some does something (= the purpose of an action)

- The President has a team of bodyguards **to protect** him.
- I need a screw-driver to fix the board.

We use to.... to say why something exists or why somebody/has/wants/needs something.

Use of 'so that' for purpose:

Purpose of doing can be Positive and Negative:

i) When purpose is negative (**so that**.... won't/wouldn't)

- She hurried so that she wouldn't miss the train.
- Leave home early **so that** you won't (don't) miss the class.

ii) With **can** and **could** (**so that**...**can/could**)

- I am learning Kannada **so that** I can study in Bangalore.
- Vinod worked hard **so that** he could pass the examination.

iii) When one person does something **so that** another does something else

- She gave me her mail I.D. **so that** I could contact her.
- He wore dark glasses and false beard **so that** nobody would recognize him.

Exercise for practice:

Combine the following sentences using to infinitive:

- She saves money... She wants to educate her son
- I went to the bank. I wanted to withdraw some money.
- The old man is going to hospital. He wants to have an operation.
- I need a stick. I want to beat you with.
- She phoned to Police Station. She wanted to report that her car had been stolen.

Combine the following sentences using **'so that'**.

- We wear woolen clothes in winter. We don't want to get cold.
- The teacher shut the door. She didn't want to be disturbed.
- He carried an umbrella. He didn't want to get wet.
- Ravi speaks very slowly. He wants us to understand what he says.
- The driver of the bus slowed down. He wanted the car behind to be able to overtake.
- Ramesh always works hard. He doesn't want to fail.

Answers: (to+infin)

1. She saves money to educate her son.
2. I went to the bank to withdraw some money.
3. The old man is going to hospital to have an operation.
4. I need a stick to beat you with.
5. She phoned to Police Station to report that her car had been stolen.

"So that"

1. We wear woolen clothes in winter so that we won't get cold.
2. The teacher shut the door so that she wouldn't be disturbed.
3. He carried an umbrella so that he wouldn't get wet.
4. He speaks slowly so that we can understand what he said.
5. The driver of the lorry slowed down so that the car behind could over take.
6. Ramesh always works hard so that he won't fail.

Learning Phrasal Verbs: Phrasal verb is the combination of Verb + Preposition or Verb +Adverb. It should be considered as a whole. For example: The widow **brought up** her son with care. Brought up should be read and understood together as nourished. It should not be read separately as brought and up.

Phrasal Verbs from the lesson:

_ **Look after:** = take care of: Will you look after my child when I am away?

• **Look ahead** = consider the future so as to make provision for it: Its time you looked ahead and made plans for your retirement.

• **Look at** = regard: He looked at the clock and said. It is midnight.

• **Look for:** search for, seek: I have lost my watch. Will you help me to look for it?

• **Look forward to:** expect with pleasure (often used with gerund)

_ I am looking forward to her arrival/to seeing her.

• **Look Into:** investigate: There is a mystery about his death and the police are looking into it.

• **Look out:** be watchful, beware: (to someone just about to cross the road). 'Look out. There's a lorry.

• **Look up=** respect: school boys usually look up to great athletes.

• **Look down:** despise: She thinks her neighbors look down on her a bit because she's never been abroad.

Fill in the blanks with right forms of the words underlined

_ The bad boy was *punished*. He deserved the _____.

_ Tansen was a famous _____ people loved his *music*.

_ The king *neglected* his royal duties. His _____ brought miseries to his people.

_ Ram Murthy *talks* much. He is very _____.

_ The students *assemble* in the _____ hall.

_ If you tell him any _____. He won't maintain any *secrecy*.

Answers: *punishment, musician, negligence, talkative, assembly, secret,*

Complete the following words with the letter given in the brackets.

_ Hand____ (some/sum)

_ Mali____ (cious/tious)

_ Musi ____ (cian/tian)

_ Company____ (ion/ian)

_ Cour—(tier/tear)

_ Par—(tial/sial)

Answers: *-some, -cious, -cian, -tial,*

Find out the wrongly spelt word.

Mugician, musician, magician.

Partial, apologise, courteer,

Annoi, announce, army

Grammar, gradaul, graduate.

Answers: *Mugician, courtier, annoi, gradual*

GRAMMAR PART – 2

Important words and meanings in usage (1/2X4=2 Marks)

Choose the right words from those given in brackets and fill in the blanks

1. Subbaraju is a poor———. Who has no farm but works on others farm.

(farmer, peasant worker)

2. Your shoes are torn. You need to ——your shoes.

(repair, correct, mend)

3. Mr. Yadav is an ———. But he is an influential person in the society.

(Educated, illiterate, literate)

4. The Couple is celebrating their 10th Wedding——— in the Taj Hotel.

(annual, anniversary, special day)

Answers: 1.peasant 2.mend 3.illiterate. 4. Anniversary

Spelling of some words (1/2X4=2)

Complete the following words using ea ie, ei, ia, ai or eu,

a). sl- ve b) p- sant c) pat -ntly d) spec—l

Answers: a. sleeve b. peasant c. patiently. d. special

Pronunciation:

Look at the two sets of words given below. In each set, the letters underlined in two words are pronounced in the same way. Find the words and copy them out

1. Celebrate success responsible busy

2. Cash stomach moustache chamber

Answers: 1. celebrate- responsible

2. cash-stomach

Expressing Obligation using 'should' and 'ought to'(1 mark)

The doctor said to his patient: "You ought to reduce your weight".

In the above sentence the doctor is advising his patient to reduce his weight. We use 'should' or 'ought to' to say that it would be a good thing to do, and similarly we use 'shouldn't or ought not to' to say it is not a good thing or right thing to do.

Study the given situation and give advice accordingly

1. Your friend always watches T.V. You think it may be harmful to him. Advise him not to watch T.V.
2. Neha, your sister has the bad habit of telling lies. Advise her to speak the truth.
3. Your cousin is going to Bangalore to study Medicine. Advise him to learn a few words of Kannada.
4. The film 'Robo' is really good. You should go and see it.
5. Your friend has really good Physique. Advise him to join a Sports School.
6. Rahul always chew gutka. You think this is very dangerous. Advise him to avoid this habit.
7. Kumar is losing his weight. You think he should take good food to increase his weight.
8. Jaya talks too much. You think she should not talk much.

A N S W E R S :

1. My dear friend you should not watch T.V., too much / You should not watch T.V. too much.
2. Neha, You ought to speak the truth always
3. You should learn a few words of Kannada./ You ought learn a few words of Kannada.
4. You should go and see the film 'Robo'.
5. My dear friend you ought to join a Sports School.
6. Rahul, you ought not to chew gutka./ You should not chew gutka
7. Kumar, you should take good food to increase your weight.
8. Jaya should not talk too much./ Jaya, You ought not to talk too much.

GRAMMAR PART – 3

Learning Grammar: *Talking about actions in the past using the Past Perfect tense:*

Example: Kumar went to a party yesterday. His friend Rajesh also went to the same party but they didn't see each other. Rajesh left the party as he was not feeling well, at 10.15 and

Kumar arrived at the part at 10.30.

So we can put it like this and say:

When Kumar arrived at the party, Rajesh wasn't there. He had gone home.

The Past Perfect tense is **Had** + Past participle (**gone, done, seen, written, left etc.**)

Sometimes we talk about something that happened in the past:

Kumar arrived at the party.

This is starting point of the story. Then If we want to talk about things that happened before this time, we the past perfect (had+...)

When Kumar arrived at the party, Rajesh had already gone home.

More examples:

* When we reached the theatre, the main picture had already started.

* The train had already when Suresh went to the Station.

* Vinod didn't want to come to the cinema with me because he had already seen the film.

Practice:

Study the situations and write sentences from the words in brackets. (1 Mark question)

1. They invited me to their birth-day party but I couldn't go. (I/arrange/ to do something else)

2. Nalini didn't have the old car. (she/sell it /out)

3. I arrived home a bit late. (All/ go/to bed)

4. When the fire-engine came (the villagers /put out/ the fire)

5. The man a complete stranger to us. (We/seen/him/before)

Answers:

1.....I had already arranged to something else.

2.....she had already sold it out.

3..... all had gone to bed.

4. the villagers had put out the fire.

5..... we had not seen him before.

Vocabulary: (½ Marks each)

1. The Head Master has convened a Teachers'—— (Conference, assembly, meeting)

2. Dr. Salman, a famous cardiologist, is going to Delhi to attend the ——.

(Conference, assembly, meeting)

3. Visitors are —— to bring in the cameras. Photography is not allowed.

(permitted, prohibited, requested)

4. Over-Population is the root cause of —— in the underdeveloped countries.

(riches; poor; poverty)

Answers: 1.meeting 2.Conference 3. prohibited 4.poverty

`Spelling: Find out the wrongly spelt word.

1. Electriscity electric essential discipline

2. Cheque success chemiistry kerosene

3. Physiks optics Graphics politics

4. social commersial rural ecological

Answers: 1. Electricity 2chemistry 3physics 4commercial

Spelling: Form doers/workers from the following words by adding the appropriate suffixes.

(1/2marks each)

1. direct -- (or/er) 2. advis -- (or/er)

3.engin --- (ear/eer) 4 revolutiion --- (ary/ery)

5.account --- (ent/ant) 6. interrupt ---- (sion/tion)

Answers: 1. director 2. adviser 3. engineer 4. revolutionay 5.accountant 6.interruption.

GRAMMAR PART – 4

Learning Grammar: Expressing Continuous actions in the Past together with Simple Past:

Example: Sohail fell asleep while he was doing his home-work.

We were having break-fast when we heard a loud noise.

The past continuous is used to say that somebody was in the middle of doing something at a certain time.

The action or situation had already started before this time but had not finished.

Practice: Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or simple past(1 mark each)

1. I ——(meet) Mohan and Vinod at the Bus station. They——(go) to Bangalore.

2. Nasreen——(fall)asleep while she——(watch) T.V.
3. Kumar ——-(slip) out of the class when the teacher —— not (look)
4. I ——(walk) along the street when suddenly I ——(hear) foot steps behind me.
5. Sudha ——(drive) fast when the accident ——(happen)
6. They.....(see) many interesting animals when they——(cross) the desert.

Answers:

1. I met Mohan and Vinod at the bus station. They were going to Bangalore.
2. Nasreen fell asleep while she was watching T.V.
3. Kumar slipped out of the class when the teacher was not looking
4. I was walking along the street when suddenly I heard food steps behind me.
5. Sudha was driving fast when the accident happened.
6. They saw many interesting animals when they were crossing the desert.

Important words from the lesson to be learnt by students.

Finance, financial, career, rattle, threshold, irresponsible, idiot, dollar, timidly, consult, crumpled,interruption presume, mysterious, detective, rival, millionaire, withdraw, ceiling, trousers.

(The above list of words are important for their spellings pronunciation, opposite in meaning etc. Hence students need to take pains to learn them thoroughly)

Vocabulary: (½ Marks each)

Fill in the blanks choosing right words given in bracket.

1. A nervous person is likely to be _____ (confident, cool, agitated).
2. Preethy my little daughter asks so many questions. She is very _____ by nature.

(Curious, anxious, excited)

- 3.An architect is a person who is interested in _____

(caring and curing, defending and guarding, planning and building)

4. I feel _____ in the company of strangers. (Comfortable, uneasy, patient)

Answers: 1.agitated 2.curious 3.planning and building 4. uneasy.

Fill in the blanks with words apposite in meaning to the underlined.(1/2 mark each)

1. Everybody likes *success*, nobody likes _____.
2. Be *regular* to school. Bad boys are _____ to school.
3. Vinod is a very *responsible* officer whereas his colleague Madhu is rather_____ person

4. The ——— try to escape while the **bold** face the situation.
5. The old man **deposits** some money in the bank so that he can ——— in need.

Answers: 1. failure 2. irregular 3. irresponsible 4. timid 5. withdraw.

Fill in the blanks with right forms of the words underlined. (1/2 mark each)

1. The telecast was **interrupted** many times so the anchor apologized for ———
2. The police are clueless in solving the **mystery** of the ——— murder.
3. The narrator was a **timid** person. He behaves ——— in the bank.
4. The doctor can be **consulted** by paying his ——— fees.
5. Please give a **withdrawal** form. I want to ——— some money.

Answers: 1. interruption 2. mysterious 3. timidly 4. consultation 5. withdraw.

Pronunciation:

Look at the two sets of words given below. In each set, the letters underlined in two words are pronounced in the same way. Find the words and copy them out

1. **m**oustache **t**rousers **d**oubt **m**ysterious
2. **th**reshold financial **ch**ange **c**ash

Answers: 1-trousers – doubt 2. threshold – financial

GRAMMAR PART – 5

Learning structural item i.e. use of Impersonal “It”.

Study the example,

The **dog** is hungry so **it** is barking.

It is dangerous to walk in the middle of the road.

In the first sentence “It” refers back to the Noun i.e. dog already mentioned.

In the second sentence “It” doesn’t refer back to anything. It is impersonal.

The Impersonal it is used to describe a place or situation, talk about the weather and time, refer to the date, commend on an action, activity or experience or comment on a fact.

In the examination impersonal ‘It’ is asked in a different way, like Its time somebody did something etc., so practice the following exercise to learn the use of Impersonal it.

Example: You are sitting in a bus waiting for it to leave. Its already ten minutes late. In such situation you can say. “Its time the bus left.”

Study the situation and make a sentence using It's time.....

Your friend has been using the same old dictionary for a long time. Advise him to buy a new one Ans: It's time you (he) bought a new dictionary.

1. Kiran is lazy. He hasn't started studying seriously. You think he should study hard now.
2. The train is supposed to leave now. Its already 15 late. What do you say?
3. You didn't have a holiday for a long time. You should have one.
4. The house is supposed to be cleaned. It looks dirty.
5. Mr. Bhushan is 40 years old, still unmarried. He should get married.

Answers:

1. Its time Kiran studied hard
2. Its time the train left.
3. Its time I had a holiday.
4. Its time the house was cleaned
5. Its time Mr. Bhushan got married.

Important words from the lesson which the students ought to know their meaning, pronunciation and their usage.

information, lieutenant, displeas occupy confess, remember, imagine, recognize. donate, refuse, correspondent, courage, precious, restaurant, grateful

Put the following words in alphabetical order (½ mark each)

1. confess control courtier confident
2. responsible reason remember reported
- 3.correspondent college colleague courage
4. Imagination imagine image inform

Answers:

1. confess confident control courtier.
2. reason remember reported responsible
3. colleague college correspondent courage.
4. image imagine imagination inform.

Fill in the blanks choosing right words given in bracket. (1/2 Mark each.)

1. One must have —— to speak the truth. (courage, brave, wisdom)
2. I can't afford to lose this pen. This is very—— to me. (important,precious,costly)

3. The thief at last —— to have committed the crime (disagreed, confessed, denied)
4. The Minister —— this land for construction of the School. (gave, donated, took)
5. Can you please pass on this —— to my brother? (news , information, advice)

Answers:

1. courage
2. precious
- 3.confessed
- 4.donated
- 5.information.

GRAMMAR PART – 6

Learning grammar. Using Passive construction with by:

Eg. (A) Vinod writes small stories.

(B) Small stories are written by Vinod.

The first sentence is said to be in Active Voice, the verb in the sentence is *directed*. The Subject Vinod is active, he is the doer of the action.

In the second sentence B the verb is *are written*. The subject of the sentence is “Small stories”. In this sentence the subject is not doer of the action. The doer is Vinod.

When the subject of the sentence and the doer are the same, the sentence is in Active Voice.

When the subject of the sentence is not the doer, the sentence is in the Passive Voice.

We use Active Voice when the doer of action is important or prominent.

We use passive Voice When the Action or work is more important than the doer.

While changing the verb from Active to Passive, important thing to remember is:

1. Use “Be”Form (am, is are,was, were)
2. Past participle or V3 (taken eaten, broken seen,done etc.)

Remember: Sub+Be+Vpp+by agent (doer)

Exercise: Change the verbs in the following sentences into Passive Voice.

1. The boy is drawing a picture of the beautiful peacock.
2. Sudheer has learnt many poems by heart.
3. Mary knows my name, address and telephone nos.
4. Who broke the car window?
5. She can catch a living fish.
6. Vinod had missed many classes.
7. You should cover your head.

8. Bad weather delays landing of planes.
9. Who has taken my diary?
10. Polya was mending the Jacket.
11. Mrs. Saritha teaches us Mathematics.
12. Advertise the posts in the newspapers.
13. They will postpone the match
14. Students must not bring cell phones
15. We should not break promises
16. Y.S.R. started some new and popular schemes to help the poor.
17. They have appointed a committee on Telangana.
18. The Committee has submitted the report..
19. My grand-father had built the bridge over the river.
20. She painted the house blue..
21. Don't reveal the secret to anyone.
22. We sing National Anthem on National Festivals
23. The Police want him for robbery.
24. The people say that there is no water on the Moon.
25. The Minister inaugurated the science-fair.

Answers:

1. A picture of beautiful peacock is being drawn by the boy.
2. Many poems have been learnt by heart by Sudheer.
3. My name, address and telephone numbers are known to Mary.
4. By whom was the car window broken?
5. A living fish can be caught by her.
6. Many classes had been missed by Vinod.
7. Your head should be covered (by you)
8. Landing of planes is delayed by bad weather.
9. By whom has my diary been taken?
10. The jacket was being mended by Polya.

- 11.a) Mathematics is taught to us by Mrs. Saritha.
- b) we are taught mathematics by Mrs.Saritha.
12. Let the posts be advertised in the newspaper.
13. The match will be postponed.
- 14, Cell phones must not be brought by students.
15. Promises should not be broken.
16. Some new and popular schemes to help the poor were started by Y.S.R.
17. A committee on Telangana has been appointed.
18. The report has been submitted by the Committee.
19. The bridge over the river had been built by my grand-father.
20. The house was painted blue by her.
21. Let the secret be not revealed to anyone.
22. National Anthem is sung on National Festivals.
23. He was wanted by the Police for robbery.
24. It is said that there is no water on Moon.
25. The Science-Fair was inaugurated by the Minister.

Important words from the lesson to be learnt by students.

Pharaoh, bury, magnificent, treasures, excitement, discovery, professional, archaeologist, excavation, curse, ancient, normally, serious, mummify, depression, pneumonia, appendix, suicide, millionaire, descent,

alabaster, agreed, antiquities, decision, exhibition, authorities, natural.

(The above list of words are important for their spellings pronunciation, opposite in meaning etc. Hence students need to take pains to learn them thoroughly)

Fill in the blanks choosing the right words from those given in brackets.

1. Most of the Hindus burn their dead bodies while the Muslims and Christians—— them.

(burn, bury, cover)

2. The foolish sons dug the field to find the —— hidden by their old father.

(crop, money, treasures)

3. My uncle is a _____swimmer. He trains the young ones in swimming and charge the fees
(employee, professional, professor)
4. Golconda fort is _____ building. (a new, an ancient, a modern)
5. Her _____ was right in not marrying the rich but morally degraded man. (idea, decision, proposal)
6. These pieces of antique are only for _____ and not for sale.(purchase, exhibition, museum.)
7. What a wonderful painting! The flowers look so _____.(artificial, natural,real)
8. We wrote so many letters to the _____ concerned about the menace of stray dogs. But so far no action was taken.(persons, government, authorities)
- 9.Committing_____ or killing oneself is not a solution to the problem.
(suicide, murder,theft)
10. The boy has_____ that the secret of success is not cheating but working hard.
(discovered, invented, learnt)

Answers: 1.buy, 2) treasures, 3, Professional 4, ancient ,5 decision, 6. exhibition, 7. natural. 8. authorities, 9. suicide, 10 discovered.

GRAMMAR PART – 7

Adverbs of Manner

Look at the following sentences:

1. The cottage is *beautifully* decorated.
2. It was a *very* pleasant evening.
3. She speaks *quite* confidently.

The words written in Italic in the above sentences are examples of Adverbs. In the first sentence “beautifully” modifies the verb ‘decorated’. In the second sentence “very” modifies the adjective i.e. ‘pleasant’. And in the third sentence “quite” modifies another adverb i.e. ‘confidently’ Thus an advert is a word which modifies the meaning of a verb, an Adjective or another Adverb. There different kinds of Adverbs, such as Adverb of Time, Adverb of Place, Adverbs of Number, Adverbs of Manner, Adverbs of Degree or Quantity, Adverbs of Reasons etc. However we shall restrict our discussion to only Adverbs of Manner.

Adverbs of Manner:

Observe the sentences:

- Kumar is reading a book
- Kumar is reading a book silently.

In the first sentence we simply know that kumar is reading a book. We don't know how he is reading or in what manner is he reading.

However in the second sentence we know that kumar is reading a book silently.

We often want to say something about the manner or circumstances of an event or situation.. The most common way of doing this is by using Adverbs of Manner. Adverbs of manner give more information about the way in which an event or action takes place.

Most of Adverbs of Manner are formed from the Adjectives by adding '-ly'

Beautiful + ly = beautifully bad+ly= badly correct+ly=correctly bright+ly=brightly

And so on such as, differently, patiently, thoroughly, clearly, faithfully, simply, wonderfully, urgently, confidently, bravely, wisely, foolishly, timidly, seriously, skillfully

However there are some exceptions. The Adverb of 'good' is 'Well', fast is both adjective and adverb, likewise there are a few words which can be used both as Adjective and Adverb. Early — early, late—late, fast—fast,, hard—hard, high—high,

Usage. Fill in the blanks with appropriate Adverbs of Manner.

1. The stars are bright. They are shining ——-in the sky.(bright)
2. He is a brave man. He fights his enemies ——-(bravery)
3. The old man has been waiting for the bus —— (patience)
4. Please write more——. I cant understand your small handwriting (clear)
5. The police searched the suspect's house ——-(thorough)
6. The old king ruled his kingdom ——-(wisdom_)
7. The narrator looked at the counters of the bank ——(timid)
8. This is really a good book. It is also written——(good)
9. Ramesh is not really a hard worker. But he has learnt to work—— (hard)
10. Though Suresh a fast bowler he cant run ——(fast)

A N S W E R S

1. brightly 2.bravely 3.patiently 4.clearly 5. thoroughly 6. wisely. 7.timidly 8. well. 9.hard
- 10.fast.

GRAMMAR PART – 8

Learning Structural item: Using Question tags for information or confirmation.

Using a right question tag for a statement.

Eg. Shruti is a nice girl, isn't she?

Hints: 1. Use a shortened form of not as n't

2. Use a positive tag for a negative statement and negative tag for a positive

Statement.

3. Use appropriate pronoun like, I you, we, they, he, she and it.

1.Salman hasn't seen my keys, has he?

2.Maria doesn't look tired, does she?

3 I don't like going to theatres, do I ?

4. I am a writer and a poet, aren't I ?

5.You couldn't lift my suit-case, could you?

6.My dog never barks, does it?

7. My friend stays with me, doesn't he? (doesn't she?)

9. The twins enjoyed the film, didn't they?

10 The match wasn't interesting, was it?

11. Saritha will write her exams in April, won't she?

Fill in the blanks with appropriate question tags. (1 Mark)

1 Boys love to play foot-ball?

2. My mother cooks well.....?

3. I am interested in mathematics.....?

4. You haven't seen the Taj?

5. They played well but lost the match.....?

6. We didn't know anything about Tutenkhamen.....?

7. My cousins will be coming next week.....?

8. The horse isn't a lazy animal.....?

9. The film was boring.....?

10.I really hate English movies.....?

11. She never comes late.....?

Answers

- 1.....dont they?
- 2.....doesn't she?
- 3.....aren't I?
- 4.....have you?
- 5.....didn't they?
- 6.....did we?
- 7.....won't they?
- 8..... is it?
- 9..... wasn't it?
- 10..... don't I ?
- 11.....does she?

Apart from above exercise the students are also advised to know the meanings, pronunciation, usage and other right forms of the following words from the lesson.

Furnished, ghost, adolescent, adolescence, abroad, diamond, relieved, romantic, spinster, scissors, hesitate, seriously, precious, appreciate, urgency, creativeness, hopelessness, immature, odd, frightened, etc.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given in brackets. (1/2 Mark each)

1. This watch may not be costly but it is very —— to me. My great grand father bought it first. (cheap, expensive, precious)
2. Sneha complained head-ache. She took one pain-killer. Now she feels —— of her pain.
(better, relieved, relax)
- 3.Suma Latha is 45 years old, she is still unmarried. She is a ——-(maid,bachelor,spinster)
4. Children are generally ——-. They always keep asking questions.
(excited, mischievous, curious)
5. Relax! Why are you in so hurry? I know there is no such ——- to do this work.
(urgent, urgency, haste)
6. Mr.Sarma has entered in politics recently, he has to learn a lot. He is a ——- person in politic.
(mature, immature, wise)
7. Don't try —— me. I am not a kid. I know this is only a toy gun. (afraid, fear,frighten)

GRAMMAR PART – 9

Learning Structural Item: Using ‘since’ ‘as’ ‘because’ and ‘so’

Expressing ‘cause or reasons’ by using ‘as’ ‘since’ and ‘because’

Zahir was not well. He could not go to office. (this can be combined using since,as,or because) as:

As Zahir was not well he could not go to office.

Since Zahir was not well he could not go to office.

“As or since” can be used in the middle also, as under;

Zahir could not go to office as he was not well.

Zahir could not go to office since he was not well.

The conjunction ‘because’ can also be used as under.

Zahir could not go to office because he wasn’t well.

(because is always used in the middle.

“SO” is used to show the result.

Zahir was not well so he could not go to office.

Practice

Use As, since or because and combine the following sentences.

1. Solomon woke up late. He missed the bus.
2. Kumar missed the bus. He was late to office.
3. Sania played well. She won the match.
4. Sheetal is very weak. She is taking a tonic.
5. We can’t play cricket. It is raining.
6. The house was open. A thief walked in and stole the T.V.set.
7. All shops are closed. Today is Sunday.
8. Ramesh can build a house now. He has won a lottery.
9. I walked all the way to Office. I had no money for an auto-rickshaw.
10. Antonio could not lend any money to Bassanio. He had invested all his money in the business.

Answers:

1. Since Solomon woke up late he missed the bus.
2. As Kumar missed the bus he was late to Office

3. Sania won the match because she played.
4. Sheetal is taking a tonic as she is sick.
5. Since its raining we can't play cricket.
6. As the house open a thief broken in and stole the T.V.set.
7. All Shops are closed because today is Sunday.
8. As Ramesh has won a lottery he can build a house.
9. As I had no money for an auto-rickshaw I walked all the way to Office.
10. Antonio could not lend any money to Bassanio as he had invested all his money in the business.

Combine the above sentences using "So".

1. Solomon woke up late so he missed the bus.
2. Kumar missed the bus so he was late to the office.
3. Sania played well so she won the match.
4. Sheetal is sick so she is taking a tonic.
5. Its raining so we cannot play cricket.
6. The house was open so a thief broken in and stole the T.V.set.
7. Today is Sunday so all shops are closed.
8. Ramesh has won a lottery so he can build a house.
9. I had no money for an auto-rickshaw so I walked all the way to office.
10. Antonio had invested all his money in business so he could not lend any money to Bassanio.

Note: A common error is generally made by some people that they use 'as or since together with 'so' that should carefully be avoided. A example of this type is given here under.

As I have some work so I can't attend the School (wrong)

As I have some work I can't attend the school (correct)

GRAMMAR PART – 10

Learning Phrasal Verbs:

Phrasal verb is the combination of Verb + Preposition or Verb +Adverb. It should be considered as a whole.

Example The widow brought up her child with care.

"Brought" should be considered as a whole and understood as = to rear, to educate.

It shouldn't be separated as "brought" and "up"

Students are therefore advised to go through the list of Phrasal verbs given at the end of this exercise, understand and learn them

Study the following pairs of sentences and answer the question. (1 Mark)

1.a) Fire broke out in the street.

b) My car broke down in the street.

Which phrase gives the meaning : to stop working a or b ?.....

2.a) He called on the Minister.

b) She called off the meeting with the Minister

Who met the Minister he or she?.....

3.a. Sujatha could not carry on alone.

b. Vijetha carried out her duties.

Who is lazy, Sujatha or Vijetha?.....

4.a. Kareem puts on the light to study

b. Raheem puts out the light after study.

Who is in the darkness, Kareem or Raheem?.....

5.a. Mary sent for the nurse.

b. Rosy sent away the nurse.

Who needed the nurse, Mary or Rosy?.....

6.a. Our car skidded and ran into a lamp post.

b. Her car ran out of petrol at the lamp post.

Which car can't move?

7.a.The medical shop was closed on Sunday.

b. The wine shop was closed down on Sunday.

Which shop is likely to open on Monday?

8.a. Sana put away her books and went to bed.

b. Sania put down her books and went to bed.

Who is tidier?

9.a. Suresh looks up to the actor.

b. Somesh looks down the actor.

Who respects the actor?

10.a. Vikky takes after his father.

b. Vinod takes over his father's business.

Who resemble his father?

11.a. Abrar looks down upon the orphans.

b. Amer looks-after the orphans

Who is kind and caring?

12.a John used to speak for me.

b. Joseph used to speak to me.

Who supported me?

13.a. Sudha left Hyderabad.

b. Sudhakar left for Hyderabad.

Who is likely to be in Hyderabad.?

14.a. Rani fed the dogs.

b. Rajini fed up with dogs.

Who doesn't like dogs.

15.a. The robbers broke into the bank.

b. The old man broke down in the bank.

Who became emotional?

A N S W E R S

1.a) my car 2.he 3.Sujatha 4.Raheem, 5.Mary, 6.Her car 7, The Medical Shop, 8. Sana 9. Suresh

10.-Vikky 11. Amer 12. John 13.Sudhakar 14. Rajini 15. The old man.

Letter writing

- _ This is another question for bagging more marks
- _ Under this question there are two question
- _ Usually, two types of letters – a personal letter and a business letter – come under this question
- _ You have to answer one out of the two questions
- _ Try to write entire letter on one entire page. So that you can show entire layout of the letter to examiner/evaluator at a glance.
- _ The following are 6 important parts of a letter and allotment of marks
- _ Heading – 1 Mark
- _ Salutation– 1 Mark
- _ Body of the letter– 5 Mark
- _ Subscription– 1 Mark
- _ signature– 1 Mark
- _ Superscription– 1 Mark
- _ Now you are going to know how each part is to be produced in the examination.

_ Heading – 1 Mark

o It contains address of the writer and date of writing. It should be at the right hand side top corner of the paper. The heading of a personal letter is as the following

Writers Basti,

Kothagudem,

10 January, 2011.

_ Salutation– 1 Mark

o It contains way of addressing the person to whom we are writing a letter. It should be below the heading and starts form the left hand side margin. The salutation of a personal letter is as the following

Dear father,

My dear Mother,

Dear Sir,

My dead Uncle,

(comma should be placed after salutation)

_ Body of the letter– 5 Mark

- o It should be related to the asked question. Otherwise no marks will be awarded.
- o It should be in brief like answer to the point.
- o Free from grammar and spelling mistakes.
- o In case of personal letter, it would be better dividing into two or more paragraphs.

_ Subscription– 1 Mark

o It is nothing but leave taking. It should be below the body of a letter- right hand side. The following are some of the examples for subscription

Yours lovingly,

Yours faithfully,

Yours sincerely,

Your loving son,

Your loving daughter,

(Comma should be placed after subscription)

_ Signature– 1 Mark

o It is below the subscription. You should not sign or write your name. you should put only three 'X' marks as shown below

X X X

_ Superscription– 1 Mark

o It is nothing but the address to which the letter is sent. It should be right hand side bottom of the paper. It is as the following

Address on the Envelop

Mr.C.Chaitanya,

19-23-68A,

Hyderabad.

LAY OUT OF PERSONAL LETTER AND BUSINESS LETTER

Business Letter

Personal Letter

Heading

Heading

Heading

Salutation,

Superscription

Body of the Letter

Salutation,

Subscription

Body of the Letter

Signature

Subscription

Superscription

Signature

HOW TO FACE A QUESTION ON STROY WRITTING

PAPER-II; PART-A; Question No: 12 – 10 Marks

Story Writing

_ Under this question there are two questions with hints

_ You have to answer one out of the two questions

_ You have to write a story using the given hints

- _ Read the given hints twice or thrice till you get the idea what the story is about.
- _ Write simple sentences with the help of the given hints.
- _ Usually, the story is in past tense. So you may use the word relating to past tense for bridging the hints.
- _ The words relating to past tense – **was, were, had, didn't** and **V2** etc.,
- _ You start the story with 'Once.....'
- _ Supply a **SUITABLE HEADING** to your story and end the story with a **MORAL**, if there is any.
- _ Divide the story into three paragraphs
- _ The following is the guidelines for awarding marks for story writing
- _ **Grammar & Spelling Mistakes- 2marks**
- _ **Paragraphing – 2 marks**
- _ **Story Development-2marks**
- _ **Punctuations- 1mark**
- _ **Imagination-1mark**
- _ **Title & Moral setting- 2 marks**

If you follow some tips while writing developing a story you can get at least 7 marks. It is very important for securing more marks.

Sample story (Oct 1995; June2004; March1995, 2010)

Wood cutter – cutting tree- on a river bank- axe slips-falls into water – wood cutter sad – river god appears from water – offers golden axe – wood cutter refuses – god offers silver axe – wood cutter refuses – god offers iron – own axe – woodcutter happy – accepts axe – god very pleased – honest woodcutter – gives all three axes.

Ans

HONEST WOODCUTTER

Once there was a woodcutter. He was very poor but honest. Every day he used to go for woodcutting for winning his daily bread. One day, he was cutting a tree on a river bank. The axe slipped and fell into water. He became sad and he was looking at the river.

Suddenly, the River God came out of water and offered him a golden axe. The woodcutter refused to take it because it was not his axe.

Then, the River God offered him a silver axe. But he did not take it saying that it was not his axe. Finally, the River God went into the water, came out and offered an iron axe. The woodcutter accepted it happily because it was his own axe. The River God felt very happy with the honesty of the woodcutter and gave him three axes.

Moral: Honesty is the best policy

GRAMMAR PART - 1

Learning Structural item:

Use of 'To+ infinitive' = to tell the purpose of doing:

- Why did you go out? **To fetch** water.
- Why do you go to hospital? **To see** the doctor.

We use to..... to say why some does something (= the purpose of an action)

- The President has a team of bodyguards **to protect** him.
- I need a screw-driver to fix the board.

We use to.... to say why something exists or why somebody/has/wants/needs something.

Use of 'so that' for purpose:

Purpose of doing can be Positive and Negative:

i) When purpose is negative (**so that... won't/wouldn't**)

- She hurried so that she wouldn't miss the train.
- Leave home early **so that** you won't (don't) miss the class.

ii) With **can** and **could** (**so that... can/could**)

- I am learning Kannada **so that** I can study in Bangalore.
- Vinod worked hard **so that** he could pass the examination.

iii) When one person does something **so that** another does something else

- She gave me her mail I.D. **so that** I could contact her.
- He wore dark glasses and false beard **so that** nobody would recognize him.

Exercise for practice:

Combine the following sentences using to infinitive:

- She saves money... She wants to educate her son
- I went to the bank. I wanted to withdraw some money.
- The old man is going to hospital. He wants to have an operation.
- I need a stick. I want to beat you with.
- She phoned to Police Station. She wanted to report that her car had been stolen.

Combine the following sentences using 'so that'.

- We wear woolen clothes in winter. We don't want to get cold.
- The teacher shut the door. She didn't want to be disturbed.
- He carried an umbrella. He didn't want to get wet.
- Ravi speaks very slowly. He wants us to understand what he says.
- The driver of the bus slowed down. He wanted the car behind to be able to overtake.
- Ramesh always works hard. He doesn't want to fail.

Answers: (to+infin)

1. She saves money to educate her son.
2. I went to the bank to withdraw some money.
3. The old man is going to hospital to have an operation.
4. I need a stick to beat you with.
5. She phoned to Police Station to report that her car had been stolen.

"So that"

1. We wear woolen clothes in winter so that we won't (don't) get cold.
2. The teacher shut the door so that she wouldn't be disturbed.
3. He carried an umbrella so that he wouldn't get wet.
4. He speaks slowly so that we can understand what he said.

5. The driver of the lorry slowed down so that the car behind could over take.
6. Ramesh always works hard so that he won't fail.

Learning Phrasal Verbs: Phrasal verb is the combination of Verb + Preposition or Verb +Adverb. It should be considered as a whole. For example: The widow **brought up** her son with care. Brought up should be read and understood together as nourished. It should not be read separately as brought and up.

Phrasal Verbs from the lesson:

- **Look after:** = take care of: Will you look after my child when I am away?
- **Look ahead** = consider the future so as to make provision for it: Its time you looked ahead and made plans for your retirement.
- **Look at** = regard: He looked at the clock and said. It is midnight.
- **Look for:** search for, seek: I have lost my watch. Will you help me to look for it?
- **Look forward to:** expect with pleasure (often used with gerund)
 - I am looking forward to her arrival/to seeing her.
- **Look Into:** investigate: There is a mystery about his dead and the police are looking into it.
- **Look out:** be watchful, beware: (to someone just about to cross the road). 'Look out. There's a lorry.
- **Look up**= respect: school boys usually lookup top great athletes.
- **Look down:** despise: She thinks her neighbors look down on her a bit because she's never been abroad.

Fill in the blanks with right forms of the words underlined

- The bad boy was *punished*. He deserved the _____.
- Tansen was a famous _____ people loved his *music*.
- The king *neglected* his royal duties. His _____ brought miseries to his people.
- Ram Murthy *talks* much. He is very _____.
- The students *assemble* in the _____ hall.
- If you tell him any _____. He won't maintain any *secrecy*.

Answers: *punishment, musician, negligence, talkative, assembly, secret,*

Complete the following words with the letter given in the brackets.

- Hand ____ (some/sum)
- Mali ____ (cious/tious)
- Musi ____ (cian/tian)
- Company ____ (ion/ian)
- Cour----(tier/tear)
- Par----- (tial/sial)

Answers: *-some, -cious, -cian, -tial,*

Find out the wrongly spelt word.

Mugician, musician, magician.
Partial, apologise, courteer,
Annoi, announce, army
Grammar, gradaul, graduate.

Answers: *Mugician, courtier, annoi, gradual*

GRAMMAR PART - 2

Important words and meanings in usage (1/2X4=2 Marks)

Choose the right words from those given in brackets and fill in the blanks

1. Subbaraju is a poor----- . Who has no farm but works on others farm.
(farmer, peasant worker)
2. Your shoes are torn. You need to -----your shoes.
(repair, correct, mend)
3. Mr. Yadav is an ----- . But he is an influential person in the society.
(Educated, illiterate, literate)
4. The Couple is celebrating their10th Wedding-----in the Taj Hotel.
(annual, anniversary, special day)

Answers: 1.peasant 2.mend 3.illiterate. 4. Anniversary

Spelling of some words (1/2X4=2)

Complete the following words using ea ie, ei, ia, ai or eu,

- a). sl-- ve b) p-- sant c) pat -ntly d) spec—l

Answers: a. sleeve b. peasant c. patiently. d. special

Pronunciation:

Look at the two sets of words given below. In each set, the letters underlined in two words are pronounced in the same way. Find the words and copy them out

1. Celebrate success responsible busy
2. Cash stomach moustache chamber

Answers: 1. celebrate- responsible
2. cash-stomach

Expressing Obligation using 'should' and 'ought to'(1 mark)

The doctor said to his patient: "You ought to reduce your weight".

In the above sentence the doctor is advising his patient to reduce his weight. We use 'should' or 'ought to' to say that it would be a good thing to do, and similarly we use 'shouldn't or ought not to' to say it is not a good thing or right thing to do.

Study the given situation and give advice accordingly

1. Your friend always watches T.V. You think it may be harmful to him. Advise him not to watch T.V.
2. Neha, your sister has the bad habit of telling lies. Advise her to speak the truth.
3. Your cousin is going to Bangalore to study Medicine. Advise him to learn a few words of Kannada.
4. The film 'Robo' is really good. You should go and see it.
5. Your friend has really good Physique. Advise him to join a Sports School.
6. Rahul always chew gutka. You think this is very dangerous. Advise him to avoid this habit.
7. Kumar is losing his weight. You think he should take good food to increase his weight.
8. Jaya talks too much. You think she should not talk much.

ANSWERS :

1. My dear friend you should not watch T.V., too much / You should not watch T.V. too much.
2. Neha, You ought to speak the truth always
3. You should learn a few words of Kannada./ You ought learn a few words of Kannada.
4. You should go and see the film 'Robo'.
5. My dear friend you ought to join a Sports School.
6. Rahul, you ought not to chew gutka./ You should not chew gutka
7. Kumar, you should take good food to increase your weight.
8. Jaya should not talk too much./ Jaya, You ought not to talk too much.

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GRAMMAR PART – 3

Learning Grammar: *Talking about actions in the past using the Past Perfect tense:*

Example: Kumar went to a party yesterday. His friend Rajesh also went to the same party but they didn't see each other. Rajesh left the party as he was not feeling well, at 10.15 and Kumar arrived at the party at 10.30.

So we can put it like this and say:

When Kumar arrived at the party, Rajesh wasn't there. He had gone home.

The Past Perfect tense is **Had** + Past participle (**gone, done, seen, written, left etc.**)

Sometimes we talk about something that happened in the past:

Kumar arrived at the party.

This is starting point of the story. Then If we want to talk about things that happened before this time, we use the past perfect (had+...)

When Kumar arrived at the party, Rajesh had already gone home.

More examples:

- * When we reached the theatre, the main picture had already started.
- * The train had already when Suresh went to the Station.
- * Vinod didn't want to come to the cinema with me because he had already seen the film.

Practice:

Study the situations and write sentences from the words in brackets. (1 Mark question)

1. They invited me to their birth-day party but I couldn't go. (I/arrange/ to do something else)
2. Nalini didn't have the old car. (she/sell it /out)
3. I arrived home a bit late. (All/ go/to bed)
4. When the fire-engine came (the villagers /put out/ the fire)
5. The man a complete stranger to us. (We/seen/him/before)

Answers:

- 1.....I had already arranged to something else.
- 2.....she had already sold it out.
- 3..... all had gone to bed.
4. the villagers had put out the fire.
- 5..... we had not seen him before.

Vocabulary: (½ Marks each)

1. The Head Master has convened a Teachers' ----- (Conference, assembly, meeting)
2. Dr. Salman, a famous cardiologist, is going to Delhi to attend the -----
(Conference, assembly, meeting)
3. Visitors are ----- to bring in the cameras. Photography is not allowed.
(permitted, prohibited, requested)
4. Over-Population is the root cause of ----- in the underdeveloped countries.
(riches; poor; poverty)

Answers: 1.meeting 2.Conference 3. prohibited 4.poverty

`Spelling: Find out the wrongly spelt word.

1. Electricity	electric	essential	discipline
2. Cheque	success	chemiistry	kerosene
3. Physiks	optics	Graphics	politics
4. social	commersial	rural	ecological

Answers:

1. Electricity chemistry physics commercial

Spelling: Form doers/workers from the following words by adding the appropriate suffixes. (1/2 marks each)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. direct -- (or/er) | 2. advis - - (or/er) |
| 3.engin - - - (ear/eer) | 4 revolution - - - (ary/ery) |
| 5.account - - - (ent/ant) | 6. interrupt - - - - (sion/tion) |

Answers: 1. director 2. adviser 3. engineer 4. revolutionaty 5.accountant 6.interruption.



GRAMMAR PART – 4

Learning Grammar: Expressing Continuous actions in the Past together with Simple Past:

Example: Sohail fell asleep while he was doing his home-work.

We were having break-fast when we heard a loud noise.

The past continuous is used to say that somebody was in the middle of doing something at a certain time. The action or situation had already started before this time but had not finished.

Practice: Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or simple past(1 mark each)

1. I -----(meet) Mohan and Vinod at the Bus station. They-----(go) to Bangalore.
2. Nasreen-----(fall)asleep while she------(watch) T.V.
3. Kumar -----(slip) out of the class when the teacher ----- not (look)
4. I ------(walk) along the street when suddenly I ------(hear) foot steps behind me.
5. Sudha ------(drive) fast when the accident -----(happen)
6. They.....(see) many interesting animals when they------(cross) the desert.

Answers:

1. I met Mohan and Vinod at the bus station. They were going to Bangalore.
2. Nasreen fell asleep while she was watching T.V.
3. Kumar slipped out of the class when the teacher was not looking
4. I was walking along the street when suddenly I heard food steps behind me.
5. Sudha was driving fast when the accident happened.
6. They saw many interesting animals when they were crossing the desert.

Important words from the lesson to be learnt by students.

Finance, financial, career, rattle, threshold, irresponsible, idiot, dollar, timidly, consult, crumpled, interruption presume, mysterious, detective, rival, millionaire, withdraw, ceiling, trousers.

(The above list of words are important for their spellings pronunciation, opposite in meaning etc. Hence students need to take pains to learn them thoroughly)

Vocabulary: (½ Marks each)

Fill in the blanks choosing right words given in bracket.

1. A nervous person is likely to be _____ (confident, cool, agitated).
2. Preethy my little daughter asks so many questions. She is very _____ by nature.
(Curious, anxious, excited)
3. An architect is a person who is interested in -----
(caring and curing, defending and guarding, planning and building)
4. I feel _____ in the company of strangers. (Comfortable, uneasy, patient)

Answers:

1. agitated
2. curious
3. planning and building
4. uneasy.

Fill in the blanks with words apposite in meaning to the underlined.(1/2 mark each)

1. Everybody likes success, nobody likes -----.
2. Be regular to school. Bad boys are _____ to school.
3. Vinod is a very responsible officer whereas his colleague Madhu is rather----- person
4. The ----- try to escape while the bold face the situation.
5. The old man deposits some money in the bank so that he can ----- in need.

Answers: 1. failure 2. irregular 3. irresponsible 4. timid 5. withdraw.

Fill in the blanks with right forms of the words underlined. (1/2 mark each)

1. The telecast was interrupted many times so the anchor apologized for -----
2. The police are clueless in solving the mystery of the ----- murder.
3. The narrator was a timid person. He behaves----- in the bank.
4. The doctor can be consulted by paying his -----fees.
5. Please give a withdrawal form. I want to----- some money.

Answers: 1. interruption 2.mysterious 3.timidly 4.consultation 5. withdraw.

Pronunciation:

Look at the two sets of words given below. In each set, the letters underlined in two words are pronounced in the same way. Find the words and copy them out

1. moustache trousers doubt mysterious
2. threshold financial change cash

Answers: 1-trousers – doubt 2. threshold - financial



GRAMMAR PART - 5

Learning structural item i.e. use of Impersonal "It".

Study the example,

The *dog* is hungry so *it* is barking.

It is dangerous to walk in the middle of the road.

In the first sentence "It" refers back to the Noun i.e. dog already mentioned.

In the second sentence "It" doesn't refer back to anything. It is impersonal.

The Impersonal it is used to describe a place or situation, talk about the weather and time, refer to the date, commend on an action, activity or experience or comment on a fact.

In the examination impersonal 'It' is asked in a different way, like Its time somebody did something etc., so practice the following exercise to learn the use of Impersonal it.

Example: You are sitting in a bus waiting for it to leave. Its already ten minutes late. In such situation you can say. "Its time the bus left."

Study the situation and make a sentence using It's time.....

Your friend has been using the same old dictionary for a long time. Advise him to buy a new one Ans: It's time you (he) bought a new dictionary.

1. Kiran is lazy. He hasn't started studying seriously. You think he should study hard now.
2. The train is supposed to leave now. Its already 15 late. What do you say?
3. You didn't have a holiday for a long time. You should have one.
4. The house is supposed to be cleaned. It looks dirty.
5. Mr. Bhushan is 40 years old, still unmarried. He should get married.

Answers:

1. Its time Kiran studied hard
2. Its time the train left.
3. Its time I had a holiday.
4. Its time the house was cleaned
5. Its time Mr. Bhushan got married.

Important words from the lesson which the students ought to know their meaning, pronunciation and their usage.

information, lieutenant, displease occupy confess, remember, imagine, recognize. donate, refuse, correspondent, courage, precious, restaurant, grateful

Put the following words in alphabetical order (½ mark each)

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. confess | control | courtier | confident |
| 2. responsible | reason | remember | reported |
| 3. correspondent | college | colleague | courage |
| 4. Imagination | imagine | image | inform |

Answers:

1. confess confident control courtier.
2. reason remember reported responsible
3. colleague college correspondent courage.
4. image imagine imagination inform.

Fill in the blanks choosing right words given in bracket. (1/2 Mark each.)

1. One must have -----to speak the truth. (courage, brave, wisdom)
2. I can't afford to lose this pen. This is very----- to me. (important,precious,costly)
3. The thief at last -----to have committed the crime (disagreed, confessed, denied)
4. The Minister----- this land for construction of the School. (gave, donated, took)
5. Can you please pass on this ----- to my brother? (news , information, advice)

Answers:

1. courage
2. precious
- 3.confessed
- 4.donated
- 5.information.

#####



GRAMMAR PART - 6

Learning grammar. Using Passive construction with by:

Eg. (A) Vinod writes small stories.

(B) Small stories are written by Vinod.

The first sentence is said to be in Active Voice, the verb in the sentence is *directed*. The Subject Vinod is active, he is the doer of the action.

In the second sentence B the verb is *are written*. The subject of the sentence is "Small stories". In this sentence the subject is not doer of the action. The doer is Vinod.

When the subject of the sentence and the doer are the same, the sentence is in Active Voice.

When the subject of the sentence is not the doer, the sentence is in the Passive Voice.

We use Active Voice when the doer of action is important or prominent.

We use passive Voice When the Action or work is more important than the doer.

While changing the verb from Active to Passive, important thing to remember is:

1. Use "Be"Form (am, is are,was, were)

2. Past participle or V3 (taken eaten, broken seen,done etc.)

Remember: Sub+Be+Vpp+by agent (doer)

Exercise: Change the verbs in the following sentences into Passive Voice.

1. The boy is drawing a picture of the beautiful peacock.
2. Sudheer has learnt many poems by heart.
3. Mary knows my name, address and telephone nos.
4. Who broke the car window?
5. She can catch a living fish.
6. Vinod had missed many classes.
7. You should cover your head.
8. Bad weather delays landing of planes.
9. Who has taken my diary?
10. Polya was mending the Jacket.
11. Mrs. Saritha teaches us Mathematics.
12. Advertise the posts in the newspapers.
13. They will postpone the match
14. Students must not bring cell phones
15. We should not break promises
16. Y.S.R. started some new and popular schemes to help the poor.
17. They have appointed a committee on Telangana.
18. The Committee has submitted the report..
19. My grand-father had built the bridge over the river.
20. She painted the house blue..
21. Don't reveal the secret to anyone.
22. We sing National Anthem on National Festivals
23. The Police want him for robbery.
24. The people say that there is no water on the Moon.
25. The Minister inaugurated the science-fair.

Answers:

1. A picture of beautiful peacock is being drawn by the boy.
2. Many poems have been learnt by heart by Sudheer.
3. My name, address and telephone numbers are known to Mary.

4. By whom was the car window broken?
5. A living fish can be caught by her.
6. Many classes had been missed by Vinod.
7. Your head should be covered (by you)
8. Landing of planes is delayed by bad weather.
9. By whom has my diary been taken?
10. The jacket was being mended by Polya.
11. a) Mathematics is taught to us by Mrs. Saritha.
b) we are taught mathematics by Mrs. Saritha.
12. Let the posts be advertised in the newspaper.
13. The match will be postponed.
14. Cell phones must not be brought by students.
15. Promises should not be broken.
16. Some new and popular schemes to help the poor were started by Y.S.R.
17. A committee on Telangana has been appointed.
18. The report has been submitted by the Committee.
19. The bridge over the river had been built by my grand-father.
20. The house was painted blue by her.
21. Let the secret be not revealed to anyone.
22. National Anthem is sung on National Festivals.
23. He was wanted by the Police for robbery.
24. It is said that there is no water on Moon.
25. The Science-Fair was inaugurated by the Minister.

Important words from the lesson to be learnt by students.

Pharaoh, bury, magnificent, treasures, excitement, discovery, professional, archaeologist, excavation, curse, ancient, normally, serious, mummify, depression, pneumonia, appendix, suicide, millionaire, descent, alabaster, agreed, antiquities, decision, exhibition, authorities, natural.

(The above list of words are important for their spellings pronunciation, opposite in meaning etc. Hence students need to take pains to learn them thoroughly)

Fill in the blanks choosing the right words from those given in brackets.

1. Most of the Hindus burn their dead bodies while the Muslims and Christians----- them.
(burn, bury, cover)
2. The foolish sons dug the field to find the ----- hidden by their old father.
(crop, money, treasures)
3. My uncle is a -----swimmer. He trains the young ones in swimming and charge the fees
(employee, professional, professor)
4. Golconda fort is ----- building. (a new, an ancient, a modern)
5. Her ----- was right in not marrying the rich but morally degraded man. (idea, decision, proposal)
6. These pieces of antique are only for ----- and not for sale. (purchase, exhibition, museum.)
7. What a wonderful painting! The flowers look so -----.(artificial, natural, real)
8. We wrote so many letters to the ----- concerned about the menace of stray dogs. But so far no action was taken. (persons, government, authorities)
9. Committing----- or killing oneself is not a solution to the problem.
(suicide, murder, theft)
10. The boy has----- that the secret of success is not cheating but working hard.
(discovered, invented, learnt)

Answers: 1. buy, 2) treasures, 3, Professional 4, ancient, 5 decision, 6. exhibition, 7. natural. 8 authorities, 9. suicide, 10 discovered.

GRAMMAR PART - 7

Adverbs of Manner

Look at the following sentences:

1. The cottage is *beautifully* decorated.
2. It was a *very* pleasant evening.
3. She speaks *quite* confidently.

The words written in Italic in the above sentences are examples of Adverbs. In the first sentence “beautifully” modifies the verb ‘decorated’. In the second sentence “very” modifies the adjective i.e. ‘pleasant’. And in the third sentence “quite” modifies another adverb i.e. ‘confidently’

Thus an adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a verb, an Adjective or another Adverb.

There are different kinds of Adverbs, such as Adverb of Time, Adverb of Place, Adverbs of Number, Adverbs of Manner, Adverbs of Degree or Quantity, Adverbs of Reasons etc.

However we shall restrict our discussion to only Adverbs of Manner.

Adverbs of Manner:

Observe the sentences:

- Kumar is reading a book
- Kumar is reading a book silently.

In the first sentence we simply know that Kumar is reading a book. We don't know how he is reading or in what manner he is reading.

However in the second sentence we know that Kumar is reading a book silently.

We often want to say something about the manner or circumstances of an event or situation.. The most common way of doing this is by using Adverbs of Manner. Adverbs of manner give more information about the way in which an event or action takes place.

Most of Adverbs of Manner are formed from the Adjectives by adding ‘-ly’

Beautiful + ly = beautifully bad+ly= badly correct+ly=correctly bright+ly=brightly

And so on such as, differently, patiently, thoroughly, clearly, faithfully, simply, wonderfully, urgently, confidently, bravely, wisely, foolishly, timidly, seriously, skillfully

However there are some exceptions. The Adverb of ‘good’ is ‘Well’, fast is both adjective and adverb, likewise there are a few words which can be used both as Adjective and Adverb. Early -- early, late—late, fast---fast,, hard----hard, high----high,

Usage. Fill in the blanks with appropriate Adverbs of Manner.

1. The stars are bright. They are shining -----in the sky.(bright)
2. He is a brave man. He fights his enemies ------(bravery)
3. The old man has been waiting for the bus ----- (patience)
4. Please write more-----. I can't understand your small handwriting (clear)
5. The police searched the suspect's house ------(thorough)
6. The old king ruled his kingdom ------(wisdom_)
7. The narrator looked at the counters of the bank -----(timid)
8. This is really a good book. It is also written----- (good)
9. Ramesh is not really a hard worker. But he has learnt to work----- (hard)
10. Though Suresh a fast bowler he can't run -----(fast)

ANSWERS

1. brightly
2. bravely
3. patiently
4. clearly
5. thoroughly
6. wisely.
7. timidly
8. well.
9. hard
10. fast.

GRAMMAR PART - 8

Learning Structural item: Using Question tags for information or confirmation.

Using a right question tag for a statement.

Eg. Shruti is a nice girl, isn't she?

- Hints:
1. Use a shortened form of not as n't
 2. Use a positive tag for a negative statement and negative tag for a positive Statement.
 3. Use appropriate pronoun like, I you, we, they, he, she and it.

1. Salman hasn't seen my keys, has he?
2. Maria doesn't look tired, does she?
- 3 I don't like going to theatres, do I ?
4. I am a writer and a poet, aren't I ?
5. You couldn't lift my suit-case, could you?
6. My dog never barks, does it?
7. My friend stays with me, doesn't he? (doesn't she?)
9. The twins enjoyed the film, didn't they?
- 10 The match wasn't interesting, was it?
11. Saritha will write her exams in April, won't she?

Fill in the blanks with appropriate question tags. (1 Mark)

- 1 Boys love to play foot-ball?
2. My mother cooks well.....?
3. I am interested in mathematics.....?
4. You haven't seen the Taj?
5. They played well but lost the match.....?
6. We didn't know anything about Tutenkhamen.....?
7. My cousins will be coming next week.....?
8. The horse isn't a lazy animal.....?
9. The film was boring.....?
10. I really hate English movies.....?
11. She never comes late.....?

Answers

- 1.....dnt they?
- 2.....doesn't she?
- 3.....aren't I?
- 4.....have you?
- 5.....didn't they?
- 6.....did we?
- 7.....won't they?
- 8..... is it?
- 9..... wasn't it?
- 10..... don't I ?
- 11.....does she?

Apart from above exercise the students are also advised to know the meanings, pronunciation, usage and other right forms of the following words from the lesson.

Furnished, ghost, adolescent, adolescence, abroad, diamond, relieved, romantic, spinster, scissors, hesitate, seriously, precious, appreciate, urgency, creativeness, hopelessness, immature, odd, frightened, etc.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given in brackets. (1/2 Mark each)

1. This watch may not be costly but it is very ----- to me. My great grand father bought it first.
(cheap, expensive, precious)
2. Sneha complained head-ache. She took one pain-killer. Now she feels ----- of her pain.
(better, relieved, relax)
3. Suma Latha is 45 years old, she is still unmarried. She is a -----
(maid,bachelor,spinster)
4. Children are generally ----- . They always keep asking questions.
(excited, mischievous, curious)
5. Relax! Why are you in so hurry? I know there is no such ----- to do this work.
(urgent, urgency, haste)
6. Mr.Sarma has entered in politics recently, he has to learn a lot. He is a ----- person in politic.
(mature, immature, wise)
7. Don't try ----- me. I am not a kid. I know this is only a toy gun.
(afraid, fear,frighten)

@@@@@



GRAMMAR PART - 9

Learning Structural Item: Using 'since' 'as' 'because' and 'so'

Expressing 'cause or reasons' by using 'as' 'since' and 'because'

Zahir was not well. He could not go to office. (this can be combined using since,as,or because) as:

As Zahir was not well he could not go to office.

Since Zahir was not well he could not go to office.

“As or since” can be used in the middle also, as under;

Zahir could not go to office as he was not well.

Zahir could not go to office since he was not well.

The conjunction 'because' can also be used as under.

Zahir could not go to office because he wasn't well.

(because is always used in the middle.

“SO” is used to show the result.

Zahir was not well so he could not go to office.

Practice

Use As, since or because and combine the following sentences.

1. Solomon woke up late. He missed the bus.
2. Kumar missed the bus. He was late to office.
3. Sania played well. She won the match.
4. Sheetal is very week. She is taking a tonic.
5. We can't play cricket. It is raining.
6. The house was open. A thief walked in and stole the T.V.set.
7. All shops are closed. Today is Sunday.
8. Ramesh can build a house now. He has won a lottery.
9. I walked all the way to Office. I had no money for an auto-rickshaw.
10. Antonio could not lend any money to Bassanio. He had invested all his money in the business.

Answers:

1. Since Solomon woke up late he missed the bus.
2. As Kumar missed the bus he was late to Office
3. Sania won the match because she played.
4. Sheetal is taking a tonic as she is sick.
5. Since its raining we can't play cricket.
6. As the house open a thief broken in and stole the T.V.set.
7. All Shops are closed because today is Sunday.
8. As Ramesh has won a lottery he can build a house.
9. As I had no money for an auto-rickshaw I walked all the way to Office.
10. Antonio could not lend any money to Bassanio as he had invested all his money in the business.

Combine the above sentences using “So”.

1. Solomon woke up late so he missed the bus.
2. Kumar missed the bus so he was late to the office.
3. Sania played well so she won the match.
4. Sheetal is sick so she is taking a tonic.
5. Its raining so we cannot play cricket.

6. The house was open so a thief broken in and stole the T.V.set.
7. Today is Sunday so all shops are closed.
8. Ramesh has won a lottery so he can build a house.
9. I had no money for an auto-rickshaw so I walked all the way to office.
10. Antonio had invested all his money in business so he could not lend any money to Bassanio.

Note: A common error is generally made by some people that they use 'as or since together with 'so' that should carefully be avoided. A example of this type is given here under.

As I have some work so I can't attend the School (wrong)

As I have some work I can't attend the school (correct)

@@@@@

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GRAMMAR PART - 10

Learning Phrasal Verbs:

Phrasal verb is the combination of Verb + Preposition or Verb + Adverb. It should be considered as a whole.

Example The widow brought up her child with care.

“Brought” should be considered as a whole and understood as = to rear, to educate.

It shouldn't be separated as “brought” and “up”

Students are therefore advised to go through the list of Phrasal verbs given at the end of this exercise, understand and learn them

Study the following pairs of sentences and answer the question. (1 Mark)

1. a) Fire broke out in the street.

b) My car broke down in the street.

Which phrase gives the meaning : to stop working a or b ?.....

2. a) He called on the Minister.

b) She called off the meeting with the Minister

Who met the Minister he or she?.....

3. a. Sujatha could not carry on alone.

b. Vijetha carried out her duties.

Who is lazy, Sujatha or Vijetha?.....

4. a. Kareem puts on the light to study

b. Raheem puts out the light after study.

Who is in the darkness, Kareem or Raheem?.....

5. a. Mary sent for the nurse.

b. Rosy sent away the nurse.

Who needed the nurse, Mary or Rosy?.....

6. a. Our car skidded and ran into a lamp post.

b. Her car ran out of petrol at the lamp post.

Which car can't move?

7. a. The medical shop was closed on Sunday.

b. The wine shop was closed down on Sunday.

Which shop is likely to open on Monday?

8. a. Sana put away her books and went to bed.

b. Sania put down her books and went to bed.

Who is tidier?

9. a. Suresh looks up to the actor.

b. Somesh looks down the actor.

Who respects the actor?

10. a. Vikky takes after his father.

b. Vinod takes over his father's business.

Who resemble his father?

11. a. Abrar looks down upon the orphans.

b. Amer looks-after the orphans

Who is kind and caring?

12. a John used to speak for me.

b. Joseph used to speak to me.

Who supported me?

13. a. Sudha left Hyderabad.

b. Sudhakar left for Hyderabad.

Who is likely to be in Hyderabad.?

14.a. Rani fed the dogs.

b. Rajini fed up with dogs.

Who doesn't like dogs.

15.a. The robbers broke into the bank.

b. The old man broke down in the bank.

Who became emotional?

A N S W E R S

1.a) my car 2.he 3.Sujatha 4.Raheem, 5.Mary, 6.Her car 7, The Medical Shop, 8. Sana 9. Suresh
10.-Vikky 11. Amer 12. John 13.Sudhakar 14. Rajini 15. The old man.

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ENGLISH SUBJECT (TM) PAPER-II, PART-1, Question No: 13 – 10 Marks

Letter writing

- This is another question for bagging more marks
- Under this question there are two question
- Usually, two types of letters – a personal letter and a business letter – come under this question
- You have to answer one out of the two questions
- Try to write entire letter on one entire page. So that you can show entire layout of the letter to examiner/evaluator at a glance.
- The following are 6 important parts of a letter and allotment of marks
 - **Heading – 1 Mark**
 - **Salutation– 1 Mark**
 - **Body of the letter– 5 Mark**
 - **Subscription– 1 Mark**
 - **signature– 1 Mark**
 - **Superscription– 1 Mark**
- Now you are going to know how each part is to be produced in the examination.

→ **Heading – 1 Mark**

- It contains address of the writer and date of writing. It should be at the right hand side top corner of the paper. The heading of a personal letter is as the following

**Writers Basti,
Kothagudem,
10 January, 2011.**

→ **Salutation– 1 Mark**

- It contains way of addressing the person to whom we are writing a letter. It should be below the heading and starts from the left hand side margin. The salutation of a personal letter is as the following

**Dear father,
My dear Mother,
Dear Sir,
My dead Uncle,**

(comma should be placed after salutation)

→ **Body of the letter– 5 Mark**

- It should be related to the asked question. Otherwise no marks will be awarded.
- It should be in brief like answer to the point.
- Free from grammar and spelling mistakes.
- In case of personal letter, it would be better dividing into two or more paragraphs.

→ **Subscription– 1 Mark**

- It is nothing but leave taking. It should be below the body of a letter- right hand side. The following are some of the examples for subscription

**Yours lovingly,
Yours faithfully,
Yours sincerely,
Your loving son,**

Your loving daughter,
(Comma should be placed after subscription)

→ Signature– 1 Mark

- It is below the subscription. You should not sign or write your name. you should put only three 'X' marks as shown below

X X X

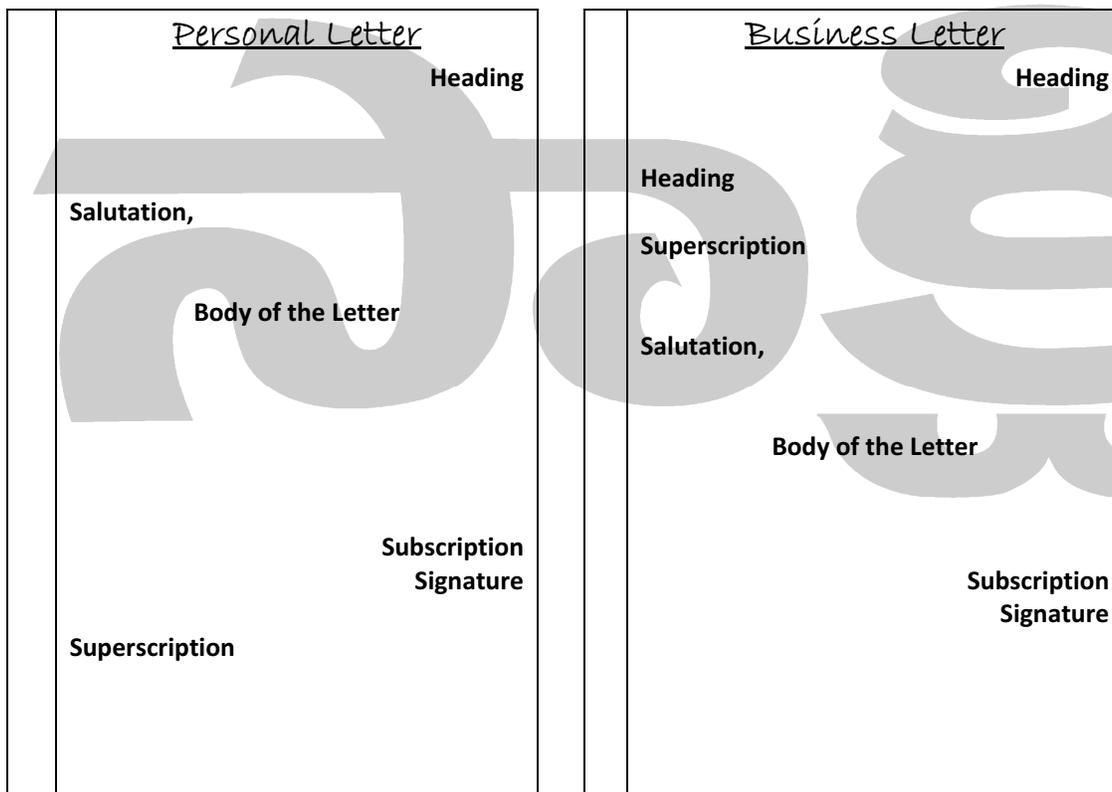
→ Superscription– 1 Mark

- It is nothing but the address to which the letter is sent. It should be right hand side bottom of the paper. It is as the following

Address on the Envelop

Mr.C.Chaitanya,
19-23-68A,
Hyderabad.

LAY OUT OF PERSONAL LETTER AND BUSINESS LETTER



Note: At 10th class TM level usage of 'Sub:' in business letter is optional.

A SAMPLE LETTER- BUSINESS LETTER

The locality in which you live is not cleaned properly by the municipal workers. Heaps of garbage found everywhere. Foul smell is coming out of it. Danger of spreading diseases. Write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner about the insanitary conditions.

June 2006

Kothagudem,
8th January, 2011.

From
X X X X,
6TH Ward,
Kothagudem.

To
The Municipal Commissioner
Kothagudem Municipality.

Sir,

I would like to bring a few line about poor sanitation existing in my ward.

At my ward the sanitary conditions are very poor because of not cleaning properly. Due to negligence of the Municipal Workers there are heaps of garbage at every corner producing stench.

The pot-holes and ditches on the road become shoulder cause for accidents. Moreover, water gets stagnated. If the same situation continues, some diseases may spread that leads to health hazard.

I request you to take favourable steps in this regard.

Thanking your sir,

Yours sincerely,
X X X X

A SAMPLE LETTER- PERSONAL LETTER

Your brother's marriage will be celebrated on 10th May 2003, at City Function Hall of your town. Write a letter to your friend in Chennai to attend the function with out fail. This is only advance information. Wedding card will be sent soon.

March 2003

H.No:3-2-1/A,
Writer's Basti,
Kothagudem,
24th April, 2011.

Dear Rajesh,

Hope this letter of mine finds you in good health and better cheer as I am here. I have taken exams well and I am expecting first class.

Here is a good news for you. My eldest brother Kesava's marriage will be celebrated on 10th May at City Function Hall. The bride's native place is Karim Nagar.

I request you to attend the function without fail. This is only advance information. I will send the wedding card in the first week of May.

Convey my greetings to one and all. I close this letter with lots of love and greets

Yours lovingly,
X X X X

Address on the Cover

Mr. D.Rajesh,
H.No: 45-10-32.C,
Patha Basthi,
Hyderabad.

HOW TO FACE A QUESTION ON STROY WRITTING

PAPER-II; PART-A; Question No: 12 – 10 Marks

Story Writing

- Under this question there are two questions with hints
- You have to answer one out of the two questions
- You have to write a story using the given hints
- Read the given hints twice or thrice till you get the idea what the story is about.
- Write simple sentences with the help of the given hints.
- Usually, the story is in past tense. So you may use the word relating to past tense for bridging the hints.
- The words relating to past tense – **was, were, had, didn't** and **V2** etc.,
- You start the story with 'Once.....'
- Supply a **SUITABLE HEADING** to your story and end the story with a **MORAL**, if there is any.
- Divide the story into three paragraphs
- The following is the guidelines for awarding marks for story writing
 - ☞ **Grammar & Spelling Mistakes- 2marks**
 - ☞ **Paragraphing – 2 marks**
 - ☞ **Story Development-2marks**
 - ☞ **Punctuations- 1mark**
 - ☞ **Imagination-1mark**
 - ☞ **Title & Moral setting- 2 marks**

If you follow some tips while writing developing a story you can get at least 7 marks. It is very important for securing more marks.

Sample story (Oct 1995; June2004; March1995, 2010)

Wood cutter – cutting tree- on a river bank- axe slips-falls into water – wood cutter sad – river god appears from water – offers golden axe – wood cutter refuses – god offers silver axe – wood cutter refuses – god offers iron – own axe – woodcutter happy – accepts axe – god very pleased – honest woodcutter – gives all three axes.

Ans

HONEST WOODCUTTER

Once there was a woodcutter. He was very poor but honest. Every day he used to go for woodcutting for winning his daily bread. One day, he was cutting a tree on a river bank. The axe slipped and fell into water. He became sad and he was looking at the river.

Suddenly, the River God came out of water and offered him a golden axe. The woodcutter refused to take it because it was not his axe. Then, the River God offered him a silver axe. But he did not take it saying that it was not his axe.

Finally, the River God went into the water, came out and offered an iron axe. The woodcutter accepted it happily because it was his own axe. The River God felt very happy with the honesty of the woodcutter and gave him three axes.

Moral: Honesty is the best policy