

Winmeen's

10th Std English

Book Back + Important Questions

New Book



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10th English Book Back Questions – [New Book]**[Book Back + Important Points]****1. His First Flight****I. Change the parts of speech of the given words in the chart.**

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Exhaustion	Exhaust	Exhaustive	Exhaustively
Width	Widen	Wide	Widely
Madness	Madden	Mad	Madly
Perfection	Perfect	Perfect	Perfectly

II. Read the following sentences and change the form of the underlined words as directed.

1. His family was screaming and offering him food. (to adjective)

His screaming family offered him food.

2. The young seagull gave out a loud call. (to adverb)

The young seagull called out loudly.

3. The bird cackled amusedly while flying. (to adverb)

The bird cackled in amusement while flying.

4. The depth of the sea from the ledge scared the seagull. (to adjective)

The deep sea from the ledge scared the seagull.

5. The successful flight of the bird was a proud moment for the seagull's family. (to verb)

The bird flew successfully and it was a proud moment for the seagull's family.

III. Use the following words to construct meaningful sentences on your own.

- coward - A coward is afraid to fight for his rights.
- gradual - There is a gradual improvement in his health.
- praise - Everyone praised our captain when he shot a goal.
- courageous - The courageous young man saved the life of the drowning boy.
- starvation - These poor people live in hunger and starvation.

IV. *Here is a travelogue by the students of Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Pattukkottai after their trip to Darjeeling. Listen to the travelogue and answer the following questions.

i. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The students visited Darjeeling city.
2. Kanchenjunga is the third highest mountain in the world.
3. Tiger hill is 13 km away from Darjeeling.
4. The drinking water is supplied by Senchal lake to the city.
5. After Senchal lake, they visited Batasia Loop.

ii. Do you think they had a memorable and enjoyable school trip?

Yes, I think that they had a memorable and enjoyable school trip.

iii. Name a few places that you wish to visit with your classmate as a school trip.

I would like to visit Darjeeling, Kanchenjunga, Tiger Hill, Senchal Lake and Batasia Loop.

iv. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. As the sky was cloudy, they could get the glimpse of the Mount Everest. **False**
2. The toy train covers 14 km in three hours. **True**
3. Tiger hill has earned international fame for the best sunset view. **False**

V. Here is a dialogue between a father and his daughter. Continue the dialogue with at least five utterances and use all the clues given above.

Father: Hi Mary, it has been a very long time since we went on a trip. Let's plan one.

Mary: Yes, dad. I am also longing to go. Why don't we plan one for this weekend?

Father: Sure. Tell me, where shall we go?

Mary: Some place nearby but for at least two days.

Father: Hmm... I think we should go to the reserved forest nearby.

Mary: Yeah. I've never been to a forest. I have seen a forest only on the TV and movies. The forest is a good choice!

Father: OK. If we are going to the forest, we must list out what we should carry with us for two days.

Mary: I think we should carry suitable clothes like sweater, blankets and towels.

Father: What about the food? Do you have any idea, Mary?

Mary: Yeah. For food, I suggest we can take bread, butter and jam.

Father: what else should we take with us?

Mary: We should take our first aid kit, knife, torchlight and mosquito repellent cream.

Father: Should we carry water?

Mary: Of course we should. Water may not be available in the forest.

GRAMMAR

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

1. When I was a child, I _____ climb trees easily but now I can't. (ability in the past)

When I was a child, I could climb trees easily but now I can't.

2. I _____ win this singing contest. (determination)

I will win this singing contest.

3. You _____ buy this book. It is worth buying. (advice or suggestion)

You may buy this book. It is worth buying.

4. Poongothai _____ speak several languages. (ability in the present)

Poongothai can speak several languages.

5. I swear I _____ tell lies again. (promise)

I swear won't tell lies again.

6. My father _____ play badminton in the evenings when he was at college. (past habit)

My father could play badminton in the evenings when he was at college.

7. You _____ do as I say! (command)

You must do as I say!

8. _____ I have another glass of water? (request)

May I have another glass of water?

9. Sibi has not practised hard but he _____ win the race. (possibility)

Sibi has not practised hard but he might win the race.

10. We _____ preserve our natural resources. (duty)

We ought to preserve our natural resources.

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

1. Would I have your autograph?

May I have your autograph.

2. I can be fifteen next April.

I shall be fifteen next April.

3. Take an umbrella. It should rain later.

Take an umbrella. It may rain later.

4. The magistrate ordered that he might pay the fine.

The magistrate ordered that he should pay the fine.

5. Make me a cup of tea, shall you?

Make me a cup of tea, will you?

6. You may speak politely to the elders.

You must speak politely to the elders.

7. You will get your teeth cleaned at least once a year.

You should get your teeth cleaned at least once a year.

8. We could grow vegetables in our kitchen garden but we don't do it now.

We can grow vegetables in our kitchen garden but we don't do it now.

9. Must I get your jacket? The weather is cold.

Shall I get your jacket? The weather is cold.

10. Could the train be on time?

Will the train be on time?

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

Dad : Shall we go out for dinner tonight?

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

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

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

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

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

Dad : Yes, we should so that he could be aware we aren't at home.

Charan : Shall I call up Mom and tell about our plan today?

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

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

IV. Read the following dialogues and supply appropriate modals.

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

Teacher: Yes, you can but arrange them neatly.

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

Conductor: Yes, you ought to. It costs half of the price of an adult ticket.

Vani: Can we go for coffee after the meeting?

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

Salesman : When will I receive my order?

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

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

Preethi: Yes, you ought to. You may get a better job.

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

1. I would suggest that you take the Uzhavan Express to Thanjavur from Chennai.
2. You will be more comfortable if you could book 3 tier A/C.
3. You could enjoy the travel by train.
4. You should visit Saraswathi Mahal.
5. You mustn't miss Brihadeeswarar temple.
6. You can buy bronze statues in Thanjavur.
7. You can visit the church at Poondi.
8. You can make a trip to Kallanai.
9. You ought to visit the museum.
10. You may go to Kumbakonam if time permits.

VI. Change the following sentences to the other voice.

1. The manager appointed many office assistants.
Many office assistants were appointed by the manager.
2. You are making a cake.

A cake is being made by you now.

3. That portrait was painted by my grandmother.

My grandmother painted that portrait.

4. Malini had bought a colourful hat for her daughter.

A colourful hat had been bought for her daughter by Malini.

5. They have asked me to pay the fine.

I have been asked to pay the fine. (by them)

6. The militants were being taken to prison by the police.

The police were taking the militants to prison.

7. His behaviour vexes me.

I am vexed with his behaviour.

8. Rosy will solve the problem.

The problem will be solved by Rosy.

9. Our army has defeated the enemy.

The enemy has been defeated by our army.

10. The salesman answered all the questions patiently.

All the questions were patiently answered by the salesman.

VII. Change the following into Passive voice.

1. Please call him at once.

You are requested to call him at once.

2. How did you cross the river?

How was the river crossed by you?

3. No one is borrowing the novels from the library.

The novels are not being borrowed from the library by anyone.

4. Will you help me?

Shall I be helped by you?

5. Go for a jog early in the morning.

You are advised to go for a jog early in the morning.

6. Why have you left your brother at home?

Why has your brother been left at home by you?

7. Nobody should violate the rules.

The rules shouldn't be violated by anybody.

8. Someone has to initiate it immediately.

It has to be initiated immediately by someone.

9. Have you invited Raman to the party?

Has Raman been invited to the party by you?

10. Please do not walk on the grass.

You are requested not to walk on the grass.

11. Cross the busy roads carefully.

You are advised to cross the busy roads carefully.

12. When will you book the tickets to Bengaluru?

When will the ticket to Bengaluru be booked by you?

VIII. In the following sentences the verbs have two objects namely Direct and Indirect objects. Change each of the following sentences into two passive using direct as the subject in one and indirect in the other.

1. John gave a bar chocolate to Jill.

a: Jill was given bar of chocolate by John.

b: A bar of chocolate was given to Jill by John.

2. Pragathi lent a pencil to Keerthana.

a: Keerthana was lent a pencil by Pragathi.

b: A pencil was lent to Keerthana by Pragathi.

3. Sudha told the truth to her friend.

a: Her friend was told the truth by Sudha.

b: The truth was told to her friend by Sudha.

4. They offered the job to Venkat.

a: Venkat was offered the job by them.

b: The job was offered to Venkat by them.

5. The boss showed the new computer to Kaviya.

a: Kaviya was shown the new computer by the boss.

b: The new computer was shown to Kaviya by the boss.

Poem: Life

- Henry Van Dyke

I. Read the following lines from the poem and answer the questions that follow:

1. *Let me but live my life from year to year,
With forward face and unreluctant soul;*

a. Whom does the word 'me' refer to?

The word 'me' refers to the poet.

b. What kind of life does the poet want to lead?

The poet wants to go on looking ahead. He should continue his journey with all willingness.

2. *Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear*

a. Why do you think the poet is not in a hurry?

The poet is not in a hurry because he wants to reach his goal safely.

b. What should one not mourn for?

One should not mourn for hardships which pass away in course of time.

3. *In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.*

a. What does the poet mean by the phrase 'in the dim past'?

the poet means the past experiences which are almost forgotten.

b. Is the poet afraid of future?

No, the poet is not afraid of future.

c. How can one travel on with cheer?

One can travel on with cheer by paying out the toll to youth and old age.

4. *So let way wind up the hill or down,
O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy;*

*Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,*

a. How is the way of life?

The way of life may be uphill or downhill. It may be rough or smooth.

b. How should be the journey of life?

The journey of life should be a joyful one.

c. What did the poet seek as a boy?

As a boy the poet sought new friendship, high adventure and prizes for his victory.

5. *My heart will keep the courage of the quest,
And hope the road's last turn will be the best.*

a. What kind of quest does the poet seek here?

The poet seeks quest of courage.

b. What is the poet's hope?

The poet's hope is that the road's last turn will be the best.

6. *In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.*

a. Identify the rhyming words of the given lines.

Fear/cheer, whole/toll

7. *Let me but live my life from year to year,
With forward face and unreluctant soul;
Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear*

a. Identify the rhyme scheme of the given lines.

a b b a

8. *Let me but live my life from year to year,
With forward face and unreluctant soul;*

a. What does 'forward face' imply?

It implies that we should look ahead.

b. How should one live his life?

One should live his life by looking forward to progress. He should do things with willingness and interest.

9. *Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear*

a. How should one reach his goal?

We should not be in a hurry to reach our goal. We should not be distracted from our goal.

b. What are the things that disappear?

They are the temporary day-to-day worries that disappear quickly.

10. *In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils;*

a. What does the poet say about the past?

The worries of the past vanish in course of time. We forget them easily.

b. What should we not hold back?

We should not hold back our fear for unwanted things which may occur in future.

11. *And happy heart, that pays its toll
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.*

a. When does the heart pay its toll?

The heart pays out its toll to youth and old age.

b. What does the happy heart do?

The happy heart continues to travel with cheer.

12. *So let the way wind up the hill or down,
O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy:*

a. What does the poet say about the way?

The way may be rough or smooth. It may wind uphill or downhill.

b. What should be our journey like?

Our journey should be joyful even though the path is full of ups and downs.

13. *Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,*

a. What did the poet seek as a boy?

As a boy the poet sought new friendship, high adventure and prize.

b. what is 'crown'?

It is the cup of championship (prize) in a competition.

14. *My heart will keep the courage of the quest,*

And hope the road's last turn will be the best.

a. What quality is most important in a quest?

Courage is most important in a quest.

b. What is 'last turn'?

It is the last unexpected turning that happens in one's old age.

15. *Let me but live my life from year to year,*

With forward face and unreluctant soul;

Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;

a. Write down the words in alliteration.

let, live, life ; forward, face

b. identify the rhyming words.

Soul/ goal

16. *From what the future veils; but with a whole*

And happy heart, that pays its toll

a. Identify the words in alliteration.

From, future ; what, with ; happy , heart

b. Write down the rhyming words.

Whole/ toll

17. *O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy:*

Still seeing what I sought when but a boy.

a. Identify the rhyming words.

Joy / boy

b. Write down the words in alliteration.

Still, seeking, sought ; what, when ; but, boy

- II. Based on your understanding of the poem, complete the following passage by the using the phrases given in the box.

Youth to old age	Up or down the hill	To hurry nor move away	High adventure	Joyful	Mourn	Looking ahead
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The poet wants to live his life looking ahead, willing to do something. He neither wants to hurry nor move away from his goal. He does not want to mourn the things he has lost, not hold back for fear of the future. He instead prefers to live his life with a whole and happy heart which cheerfully travels from youth to old age. Therefore, it does not matter to him whether the path hoes up or down the hill, rough or smooth , the journey will be joyful. He will continue to seek what he wanted as a boy-new friendship, high adventure and a crown (prize). His heart will remain courageous and pursue his desires. He hopes that every turn in his life's journey will be the best.

Supplementary The Tempest

- I. Choose the correct answer.

- _____ was the chief of all spirits.
a. Sycorax b. Caliban c. **Ariel** d. Prospero
- _____ raised a dreadful storm.
a. **Ariel** b. Prospero c. Miranda d. Sycorax
- Miranda was brought to the island _____ years ago.
a. fourteen b. ten c. **twelve** d. five
- Prospero ordered Ariel to bring _____ to his place.
a. Gonzalo b. **Ferdinand** c. King of Naples d. Antonio
- _____ had provided Prospero formerly with books provisions.
a. Antonio b. Ferdinand c. **Gonzalo** d. Antonio
- The second human being that Miranda saw on the island was _____.
a. Ariel b. Prospero c. **Ferdinand** d. Gonzalo

II. Identify the character or speaker.

1. She imprisoned the spirits in the bodies of large trees. - **Sycorax**
2. He was the chief of all spirits. - **Ariel**
3. It seems to me like the recollection of a dream. - **Prospero**
4. I was Duke of Milan, and you were a princess. - **Prospero**
5. What a trouble must I have been to you then! - **Miranda**
6. Now pray tell me, sir, your reason for raising this sea-storm? – **Miranda**
7. I will soon move you. - **Ariel**
8. I will tie your neck and feet together. - **prospero**
9. I must finish my task before I take my rest. - **Ferdinand**
10. He repented and implored his brother's forgiveness. - **Antonio**

III. Rearrange the following sentences in coherent order

- He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
- Miranda was attracted by Ferdinand and had more concern towards him.
- Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
- Prospero forgave them and restored his dukedom, Milan.
- He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
- Prospero wanted to test Ferdinand and gave a severe task to perform.
- Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
- The King of Naples, and Antonio the false brother, repented the injustice they had done to Prospero.
- Ariel was instructed to bring Ferdinand, the prince of Naples to his cave.
- Ferdinand was the second human whom Miranda had seen after her father.

Answer:

- Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
- Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
- He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
- He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
- Ariel was instructed to bring Ferdinand, the prince of Naples to his cave.
- Ferdinand was the second human whom Miranda had seen after her father.
- Prospero wanted to test Ferdinand and gave a severe task to perform.
- The King of Naples, and Antonio the false brother, repented the injustice they had done to Prospero.
- Prospero forgave them and restored his dukedom, Milan.

2. PROSE: The Night The Ghost Got In

- James Grover Thuber

I. Look at the following expressions from the text.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. 'Musta got away –whatt'd he like? | - Must got away- what was he like?' |
| 2. 'Looky here, Joe | - Look here, Joe |
| 3. ;No sign o' nothing' | - No sign of nothing |
| 4. 'Back t' the lines ye goodaam' | - Back to the lines you go, damned |
| 5. 'What was the idée of all them cops | - What was the idea of all of them? Cops |
| tarryhootin' round the house last night.' | try shooting round the house last night |

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

Chair	- chairs	box	- boxes	Eskimo	- Eskimos
Lady	- ladies	radius	- radii	formula	- formulae
Deer	- deer	loaf	- loaves	hero	- heroes

III. State whether the following statements are true or false.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. The narrator searched for three days to buy ceramic paint. | - False |
| 2. The author was going to New York. | - True |
| 3. Gilson asked the narrator to buy a tie. | - True |
| 4. The taxi driver took away the narrator's suitcase. | - False |
| 5. Departure was delayed because of the author. | - True |

6. The author left the ties in the taxi.

- True

IV. Nagarajan and Danalakshmi want to buy a new house. They have come to see a house for sale.

Complete the conversation below by adding a, an or the.

Nagarajan: Well, here we are, No.8, Kaveri Street. I think this is the house we saw online. What do you think of the location?

Dhanalakshmi : It is in a nice neighbourhood. And it's close to the railway station.

Nagarajan : And the bus stop is not too far away.

Dhanalakshmi: How many rooms are there?

Nagarajan : There are three rooms, a kitchen and a balcony.

Dhanalakshmi: There is a lawn behind the house, right?

Nagarajan : That's right the lawn is actually quite large. Did you see any photos of the living room, online? What does it look like?

Dhanalakshmi: The living room looks great. It looks great. It looks bright and airy. It has a nice view of the hills. But the kitchen looks a little small.

Nagarajan: And, I remember you said there isn't a store room, right?

Dhanalakshmi: No, but there is an attic, where we can store things.

Nagarajan: I hope this house is a better option.

Dhanalakshmi : Let's wait for the real estate agent. She said, she would be here at three o'clock.

Nagarajan : Look there she is!

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

Preposition	Meaning
due to	because of
except for	with the exception of

with reference to	referring to
in spite of	disregarding the difficulty
in addition of	added to
in place of	as a substitute for
regardless of	irrespective of
for the sake of	in the interest of

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

- Everything falls to the ground _____ earth's gravitational pull.
a. in addition to **b. because of** c. cause of
- The trial was conducted _____ the procedure of law.
a. **in accordance with** b. due to c. despite of
- There is a temple right _____ my house.
a. in back of b. apart from **c. in front of**
- As a _____ of his hard work, he achieved the target.
a. instead of **b. result of** c. apart from
- Failure is often the _____ negligence.
a. effect of **b. consequence of** c. reason of
- Children are given toys _____ sweets on Children's day.
a. on top of **b. in addition to** c. due to
- The parents must be informed _____ any indiscipline conduct of their wards.
a. because of **b. in case of** c. in spite of
- He didn't turn up _____ his busy schedule.
a. consequence of **b. due to** c. except for
- Global warming is _____ the green house emission.
a. **an effect of** b. in spite of c. in addition to
- _____ several warnings, he continued to swim.
a. due to **b. in spite of** c. because of

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

Janu is studying in class X. In the event of the teachers _____

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

Answer:

1. Janu is studying in class X.
2. According to the teachers she is a disciplined student.
3. In spite of her poverty, she is always neat.
4. Many students like her due to her simplicity.
5. Apart from taking part in studies she participates in sports.
6. She gets on with everyone irrespective of age and gender in the school.
7. In spite of her taking leave, she ensures that she completes the work given before she goes to school next day.

POEM: The Grumble Family

- **Lucy Maud Montgomery**

I. Read the following lines from the poem and answer the questions given below.

1. *There's a family nobody likes to meet;
They live, it is said, on Complaining Street*

a. Where does the family live?

The family lives on Complaining Street.

b. Why do you think the street is named as 'Complaining Street'?

Everyone living there keeps complaining about everything. So the street is named as 'Complaining Street'.

2. *They growl at that and they growl at this;
Whatever comes, there is something amiss;*

a. What does the word 'growl' mean here?

Here 'growl' means make a low threatening sound of complaint.

b. Why do they find everything amiss?

They are grumblers from Grumble Family. They always grumble about everything. So they everything amiss.

3. *Nothing goes right with the folks you meet*

Down on that gloomy Complaining Street.

a. What is the opinion about the folks you meet down the street?

For the folks, everything goes wrong. Nothing happens right.

b. What does the word 'gloomy' mean here?

'Gloomy' means sad and depressed.

4. *The worst thing is that if anyone stays*

Among them too long, he will learn their ways;

a. What is the worst thing that can happen if anyone stays with them?

If anyone stays with them he will learn their ways and become a grumbler like them.

b. What are the ways of the Grumble family?

The Grumble family is never satisfied. It finds fault with each and everything. For them summer is too hot and winter is too cold.

5. *And so it were wisest to keep our feet*

From wandering into Complaining Street;

a. What is the wisest thing the poet suggests?

We should avoid going into Complaining Street. It is the wisest thing.

b. What does the phrase 'to keep our feet from wandering' refer to?

It refers to 'avoid walking into a place'.

6. *Let us learn to walk with a smile and a song,*

No matter if things do sometimes go wrong;

a. What does the poet expect everyone to learn?

The poet expects everyone to learn to walk with a smile and a song.

b. What should we do when things go wrong sometimes?

When things go wrong sometimes we should not take it seriously.

We should continue to work with a smile and a song.

7. *And whether their station be high or humble*

Pick out the alliteration from the above line.

high/hymble

Pick out the other examples for alliteration from the poem.

summer/ scold; growl / grumble; thing / that long / learn
them / their; were / wisest; smile / wisest

8. *The weather is always too hot or cold;*

Summer and winter alike they scold.

Nothing goes right the folks you meet

Down on that gloomy Complaining Street.

Pick out the rhyming words and identify the rhyme scheme of the above lines.

Rhyming words: cold - scold ; meet - street

Rhyme scheme : a a b b

9. *In the city of Never-Are-Satisfied,*

The River of Discontent beside.

a. Name the city and the river.

The city is 'Never-Are-Satisfied' and the river is 'River of Discontent'.

b. What kind of people live in the city?

Only grumblers live in the city.

10. *And whether their station be high or humble,*

They are all known by the name of Grumble.

a. What is meant by station?

Station means social status.

b. Where are grumblers found?

Grumblers are found among people of high status and low status.

11. *The weather is always too hot or cold;*

Summer and winter alike they scold.

a. Who scold? Whom?

Grumblers scold the summer and winter seasons.

b. What is wrong with the seasons, according to grumblers?

According to the grumblers, summer is unusually hot and winter is unusually cold.

12. *They growl at the rain and they growl at the sun;
In fact, their growling is never done.*

a. When do they growl?

They growl when it rains. They also growl when it is hot.

b. Is there an end to their growling?

No, there is no end to their growling.

13. *And if everything pleased them, there isn't a doubt
They'd growl that they'd nothing to grumble about.*

a. What pleased them at time?

At times, everything pleased them.

b. Why do they grumble even when they are pleased with everything?

They grumble that they have nothing to grumble about.

14. *But the queerest thing is that not one of the same
Can be brought to acknowledge his family name;*

a. What is the family name?

'The Grumble Family' is the family name.

b. What is the queerest thing?

None of the family members will admit that he belonged to the Grumble Family. This is the queerest thing.

15. *For never a Grumbler will own that he
Is connected with it at all, you see.*

a. Who is 'he'?

'He' is a member of the Grumble family.

b. What does 'it' refer to?

'It' refers to the Grumble Family.

16. *And before he dreams of the terrible jumble
He's adopted into the family of Grumble.*

a. Whom does 'he' refer to?

It refers to one who stays with the Grumble Family for a long time.

b. What happens to him when he stays with the family for long?

He too will become a member of the Grumble Family if he stays with them for long.

17. *And never to growl, whatever we do,
Lest we be miscken for Grumblers, too.*

a. When will one be mistaken for a grumbler?

When one growls while doing some work he will be mistaken for a grumbler.

b. What is the warning given by the poet?

While we are engaged in our activities we should not grumble.

18. *And then, be our station high or humble,
We'll never belong to the family of Grumble.*

a. When will we never belong to the family of Grumble?

We should learn to walk with a smile and a song. If we do so, we will never belong to the family of Grumble.

b. Is it good or bad to join the family of Grumble?

It is bad to join the family of Grumble.

Supplementary: ZIGZAG

- **Asha Nehemiah**

I. Identify the speaker/ character.

1. 'Even though I clearly said no!' - **Dr. Ashok T. Krishnan**
2. 'The one that spits deadly poison straight into its opponent's eyes.' - **Maya**
3. 'Remember the tiny penknife he gave me last year'. - **Maya**
4. 'It's Somu's thoughtless ways that reduce me to tears'. - **Mrs. Krishna**
5. 'Come in, Zigzag, come in dear!' - **Visu**

II. Read the story again and write how these characters reacted in these situation.

1. You're both quite mistaken.
Dr. Krishnan said that Zigzag was neither a beetle nor a snake.
Mrs. Krishnan showed a horrified expression.
2. It's Somu's thoughtless ways that reduce me to tears.
Mrs. Krishnan It is customary for Somu to dump unwanted things on them.
Dr. Krishnan He is eager to keep Zigzag which can talk and sing.

3. Just wait till Zigzag settles down in this new home.

Visu It would take some time for Zigzag to settle down and talk to them.

Arvind and Maya They tried speaking to him in different languages.

4. Zigzag hardly ever sleeps.

Somu He felt that Zigzag never slept.

Dr.Krishnan He found that Zigzag was always sleeping and snoring.

5. You are an absolute treasure

Dr. Krishnan He was happy that Zigzag was of great help to him in his clinic.

Zigzag The bird did not bother about what Dr. Krishnan said.

III. Complete the given tabular column.

Arrival of Zigzag	Somu requested Dr.Krishnan to take care of his pet.	Mrs. Krishnan was not <u>interested in Zigzag.</u>	She was worried about her <u>painting exhibition.</u>
Life of Zigzag Dr. Krishna's residence	Zigzag perched on the curtain rod and <u>went off to sleep.</u>	When their maid switched on the fan <u>it began to rain papayas and bananas.</u>	Mrs.Krishnan was annoyed and called Mr. Krishnan to <u>do something by talking to Somu.</u>
The email about Zigzag	Dr.Krishnan	Somu's reply surprised the Krishnans.	The reply was <u>ridiculously simple.</u>
Zigzag at the clinic	When Zigzag entered the clinic he <u>started commanding mischief makers and soothed the patients.</u>	Gone was Zigzag's bored and grumpy expression. The bird looked happy and alert.	After the family knew that Zigzag must be kept busy they <u>decided to keep him with them at home.</u>

PROSE 3

Empowered Women Navigating The World

I. Read the statements given below and state whether they are true or false. If false , then write the correct answer in the space given.

1. Indian Navy's all-women crew was the first-ever to circumnavigate the globe. -

True

2. The crew consists of six members of men and women Indian Navy service. -False

The crew consists of six members of women Indian Navy service.

1. Vartika Joshi skippered the crew to circumnavigate the globe. -True
2. The crew started their expedition on 10July 2017 from Mumbai. -False
3. **The crew started their expedition on 10 September 2017 from Goa.**
4. Dilip Donde was the first person to go on a non-stop solo circumnavigation. -False
5. **Cdr.Abhilash Tomy, K.C.was the first person to go on a non-stop solo circumnavigation.**

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

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

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

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

Get along with take off shut down look after warm up

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

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

burn off keep up build up tire out warms up
put on work out stretch out

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

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

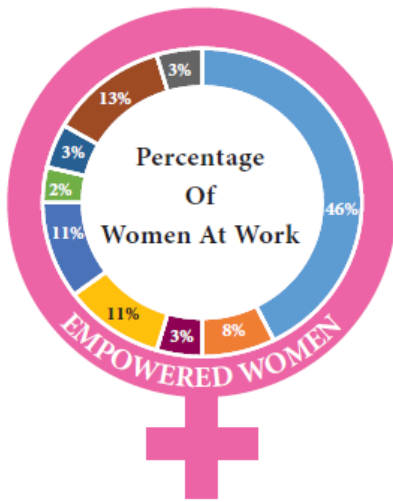
My sister Diya, is a real fitness fanatic. Before she works out she warms up every day with push ups, sit ups, stretches and a jog around the park. She says it's important to build up good levels of strength and stamina, I don't want to overdo it though. A fitness regime like hers would tire me out!

V. Listen to the passage read by the teacher and say whether the given statement is true or false.

1. Preethi Srinivasan is a former cricketer from Tamil Nadu. **True**
2. At the age of seventeen, she captained the Indian Women's cricket team. **False**
3. Preethi Srinivasan was not only a cricketer but also a runner. **False**
4. Preethi's own trauma inspired her to create SoulFree, a foundation for those suffering from mental illness. **False**

5. Preethi received the Kalpana Chawla Award for Courage and Daring Enterprise. **True**

VI. Read the data below and answer the following questions.



- ☐ Home maker
- ☐ Logistics
- ☐ Information Technology
- ☐ Administration / Human Resources
- ☐ Finance
- ☐ Earthmoving Workshop
- ☐ Environmental
- ☐ Medicine
- ☐ Technical Field

Choose the correct answer.

1. What is the data about?
 - a. women empowerment
 - b. women power
 - c. women at work**
 - d. women at home
2. In which field of work is women's involvement the second highest?
 - a. Logistics stores
 - b. Home maker
 - c. Medicine**
 - d. Administration/ Human resource
3. Percentage of women working in finance is the same as.
 - a. Home maker
 - b. Information Technology
 - c. Technical Field
 - d. Administration / Human Resources**

4. What is the difference between the percentage of women working in logistics and Medicine?

- a. 8 b. 11 c. 13 d. 5

VII. Read the given slogans and match them appropriately with their theme

Answer

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. One of all and all for one. | - Unity |
| 2. Limit your fast food otherwise it would be your last food | - Junk food |
| 3. Restricting a woman restricts the growth of the family | - Woman empowerment |
| 4. Clean and green makes perfect scene | - Cleanliness |
| 5. It takes a lot of blue to stay green | - Save water |

GRAMMAR

I. Complete the sentence in present tense forms.

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

II. Complete the sentences in past tense forms.

1. I went (go) to her place on foot.
2. The children were playing (play) in the ground when the teacher arrived.
3. They were requesting (request) him when the manager arrived.
4. If you had worked (work) hard, you would have won the relay match
5. Joanna and joy had already left (leave) for Ooty, when the others reached the station.
6. We all sang (sing) in the choir last week.

7. Nancy was always asking(ask) for help.
8. The office goers were waiting (wait) for the train.

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

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

IV. Underline the words and identify the tense forms.

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

V. In the following passage, some words are missing.

Choose the correct words from the given options to complete the passage.

Rahav (a) _____ in a middle class family. He is a (b) _____ boy of 8. His mother (c) _____ as a software engineer in an MNC. (d) _____ is his favourite hobby. He (e) _____ the first prize in school level competition for drawing last week. He (f) _____ drawing at the age of 3. His mother (g) _____ he (h) _____ a great painter in future.

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

h) (i) will become (ii) becomes (iii) would become (iv) will be becoming

Answer:

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

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

When Anand reach Arun's place, his friends have arrived already. Arun introduces Anand to them. Arun's brother buy some snacks from the market. Arun serving it to all his friends. Then they all sat together to planning their holidays. Arun have a cottage in Ooty, so they all plan to go to Ooty during the holidays. "Would we have a good time?", asked Arun. They all cheerfully say, "Yes!"

Answer:

When Anand reached Arun's place, his friends had arrived already. Arun introduced Anand to them. Arun's brother bought some snacks from the market. Arun was serving it to all his friends. Then they all sat together to plan their holidays. Arun has a cottage in Ooty, so they all planned to go to Ooty during the holidays. "Shall we have a good time?", asked Arun. They all cheerfully said, "Yes!"

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

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

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

VIII. Read the situations given and frame two suitable sentences in the appropriate form of the tenses.

Give two instructions to your classmate.

1. Stand in a line.
2. Don't make a noise.

Make any two requests to your classmates or friends.

1. Please give me your pen.
2. Bring me the doll.

Mention any two of your discontinued habits in the correct tense form.

1. I was playful when I was a child.
2. I went for a walk while we were in Delhi.

Mention any of your two dreams in the correct tense form.

1. I will work hard and get good marks.
2. I will become a doctor.

POEM: I am Every Woman

- Rakhi Narani Shirke

I. Read the lines and answer the questions.

1. *The summer of life she's ready to see in spring.*

She says, "Spring will come again, my dear

Let me care for the ones who're near.

a. What does the word summer mean here?

Summer means a period of adversity. It also means middle age when one has great responsibilities.

b. How does she take life?

She takes life optimistically.

c. What does she mean by "spring will come again"

She means that life will be happy and prosperous soon.

2. *Strong is she in her faith and belief.*

"Persistence is the key to everything," says she

a. What is she strong about?

She is strong in her faith and belief.

b. How does she deal with the adversities in life?

She deals with adversities in life with persistence and perseverance.

3. *Despite the sighs and groans and moans,*

She's strong in her faith, firm in her belief!

a. Is she complaining about the problems of life?

No, she is not complaining about the problems of life.

b. Pick out the words that show her grit.

The words strong and firm show her grit.

4. *Don't ever try to sow her pride, her self-respect.*

She knows how to sow you, sow you-so beware!

a. What do the words sow and sow mean here?

It means cause harm and hardship to others.

b. What is the tone of the author?

It is the tone of severe warning.

5. *She's today's woman, today's woman dear.*

Love her, respect her, keep her near...

a. Describe today's woman according to the post.

Today's woman is beautiful, strong and powerful. She is adventurous and sacrificing. She is strong in her faith and belief. Today's woman is noted for her courage and persistence. She could retaliate forcefully on pranksters and mischief makers.

b. How should a woman be treated?

A woman should be treated with love and respect.

6. *A woman is beauty innate,*

A symbol of power and strength.

a. What do you know about the beauty of a woman?

A woman has beauty inborn or inbred with her.

b. What is a woman a symbol of?

A woman is a symbol of power and strength.

7. *She puts her life at stake,*

She's real; she's not fake!

a. What does a woman do during her life?

During her life a woman runs risks for the benefit of others.

b. Is a woman fake?

A woman is not fake, she is real.

8. *The summer of life she's ready to see in spring.*

She says, "spring will come again, my dear."

a. What do summer and spring refer to in human life?

Summer refers to middle age burdened with responsibilities. Spring refers to youth when people are happy and carefree.

b. What does she do in spring?

In the pleasant spring season the woman comes forward to accept responsibilities of summer.

9. *Let me care for the ones who're near".*

She's the woman – she has no fear!

a. Who cares for whom?

The woman cares for everyone close to her at home.

b. What kind of woman is she?

She is a fearless woman.

10. *Strong is she in her faith and beliefs.*

"Persistence is the key to everything."

a. What is a woman strong in?

A woman is strong in her faith and beliefs.

b. What does the woman think of persistence?

The woman thinks that persistence is the key to success.

11. *Despite the sighs and groans and moans,*

She's strong in her faith, firm in her belief!

a. How do others react to life?

Others are hesitant and helpless. They give out sighs, groans and moans.

b. How does a woman react to life's challenges?

A woman is strong in her faith and firm in her belief. She is confident and optimistic.

12. She's a lioness: don't mess with her.

She'll not spare you if you're a prankster.

a. Why is the woman called a lioness?

The woman is brave and bold. So she is called a lioness.

b. What will a woman do if anyone tries to mess with her?

If anyone tries to mess with her a woman will retaliate with utmost force.

13. Don't every try to saw her pride, her self-respect.

She knows how to thaw you, saw you-so beware!

a. What do some people try do to her?

Some people try to harm her pride or self-respect.

b. How does she react to mischief mongers?

She reacts violently and makes them bite the dust.

14. She's strong in her faith, firm in her belief!

She's a lioness; don't mess with her.

a. Pick out the words in alliteration.

faith/firm

b. What is the figure of speech in the second line?

Metaphor.

15. She's today's woman. Today's woman, dear.

Love her, respect her, keep her near...

a. Write down the rhyming words.

dear/ near

b. What is the figure of speech in the first line?

Anaphora (repetition of the same word or phrase in a line)

II. Read the lines and identify the figure of speech.

1. A woman is beauty innate, A symbol of power and strength, She puts her life at stake, She's real, she's not fake!	a) Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines. stake/fake b) Add another word that rhymes with it. stake/fake/lake c) Give the rhyme scheme for the above lines. a b c c
2. She's a lioness: Don't mess with her. She'll not spare you if You're a prankster.	a) Pick out the line that has a metaphor in it. b) Give your examples of metaphor to describe the qualities of a woman. Lucky is a little dove. Richard is a lion in battle.
3. She's strong in her faith, Firm in her belief.	a) Pick out the alliterated words from the above. faith/firm. b) Pick out other alliterated words from the poem. <u>s</u> ymbol/ <u>s</u> trength; <u>s</u> ummer/ <u>s</u> ec/ <u>s</u> pring; <u>s</u> ays/ <u>s</u> elf-respect; <u>s</u> aw/ <u>s</u> o

III. Fill in with a word in each blanks to complete the summary of the poem. Use the help box given below.

Dignified, healthier, today's, persistent, care, symbol, innate, fake, adversity, hope, life, disgrace, prankster, woman, near, faith, optimistic, quitter, thaw respect, lioness, fear, beliefs, self respect, saw, strength.

Every woman is beautiful innate. She is the symbol of power and strength. She is prone to put her life at risk. Every woman is true in expressing her love and she is never fake. She is very optimistic in her approach even at times of adversity she finds a ray of hope and she continues to care for her near ones. She is the woman and she has no fear. She is forceful in her faith and beliefs. She is never a quitter and she is persistent. She is ferocious like a lioness it's better for the prankster

to stay away from her. Never should one try to bring disgrace to her pride and self-respect for she knows how to saw and thaw them. She is today's woman. It is healthier to love her respect her and to keep her dignified.

Supplementary

The Story of Mulan

I. Choose the best answer.

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

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

1. I heard about it in town. - **Mulan's father**
2. I am your son now. - **Mulan**
3. The General is a woman? - **The soldiers**
4. Mulan, stay with me in the palace. - **The Emperor**
5. You are too kind sire. - **Mulan**

PROSE 4 : The Attic

- Sathyajit Ray

I. Complete the following table with two more compound words.

Noun + Noun	kitchen garden, <u>street car</u>
Noun + Verb	mouthwash <u>sunrise</u>
Verb + Noun	watchman <u>glowworm</u>
Preposition + Noun	overcoat <u>upstream</u>
Gerund + Noun	bleaching powder <u>washing soap</u>
Noun + Gerund	housekeeping <u>air-conditioning</u>
Adjective + Preposition + Noun	good for nothing <u>sleek in style</u>
Noun + Preposition + Noun	mother-in-law <u>sister-in-law</u>

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

Column A	Column B
1. rain	light
2. now	thing
3. star	fall
4. draw	ball
5. play	back
6. lottery	ticket
7. under	walk
8. man	note
9. side	world
10. foot	hole

Answer:

1. rainfall

2. Snowball

3. Starlight

4. Drawback

5. Plaything

6. lottery ticket

7. Underworld

8. Manhole

9. Side-walk

10. foot-note

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

waiting	Out	Income
Green	Sun	Room
Tax	Alaram	Dry
Traffic	Wall	House
Clock	Jam	Glasses
Hair	Cleaning	Cut
Put	Paper	

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

IV. (i) Form new words by adding appropriate prefix/ suffix.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. accurate | <u>inaccurate</u> |
| 2. understand | <u>misunderstand</u> |
| 3. practice | <u>practicable</u> |
| 4. technology | <u>technological</u> |
| 5. fashion | <u>fashionable</u> |
| 6. different | <u>differently</u> |
| 7. child | <u>childhood</u> |

- 8. national multinational
- 9. origin original
- 10. enjoy enjoyment

(ii) Frame sentences of your own using any five newly formed word.

- 1. Your calculations are inaccurate.
- 2. Please don't misunderstand me.
- 3. These ideas are not practicable.
- 4. It is a technological marvel.
- 5. Women in that club wear fashionable.

V. Fill in the blanks by adding appropriate prefix/suffix to the words.

1. He was sleeping _____ in his couch. (comfort)

He was sleeping comfortably in his couch.

2. Kavya rides a _____ to school. (cycle)

Kavya rides a bicycle to school.

3. There are only a _____ of people in the theatre. (hand)

There was only a handful of people in the theatre.

4. It is _____ to cut sandalwood trees. (legal)

It is illegal to cut sandalwood trees.

5. The _____ of the President has been expected for the last half an hour. (arrive)

The arrival of the President has been expected for the last half an hour.

6. The man behaved _____ in from of the crowd. (normal)

The man behaved normally (abnormally) in front of crowd.

7. Swathy had no _____ of visiting the doctor. (intend)

Swathy has no intention of visiting the doctor.

8. The bacteria are so small that you need a _____ to see them. (scope)

The bacteria are so small that you need a microscope to see them.

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

- 1. Call me in case you need money. (*so that, in order that, in case*)
- 2. I forgot that I had to meet the Principal. (*whether, that, if*)
- 3. Though he is ninety years old, he is the pink of health. (*when, since, though*)

4. It is raining. Take an umbrella or else you will get drenched. (*or else, and, but*)
5. They faced many hardships nevertheless they are always cheerful. (*although, nevertheless, otherwise*)

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

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

VIII. Combine the pairs of sentences using appropriate connectors.

- 1. We came late. We did not miss the train.**
Although we came late we did not miss the train.
- 2. They checked the packet twice. Then they sealed it.**
They checked the packet twice before sealing it.
- 3. Sita saw a snake. At once she ran away.**
As soon as Sita saw a snake she ran away.
- 4. Robert submitted the project. He submitted it to the teacher.**
Robert submitted the project to the teacher after he had completed it.
- 5. Yusuf was running high temperature. He could not take part in the competition.**
As Yusuf was running high temperature he could not take part in the competition.

IX. Choose the correct linker.

- _____ he was honest, he was punished.
a. though b. but
- Walk carefully _____ you will fall down.
a. unless b. otherwise
- My mother called me _____ I was playing football.
a. or b. while
- My salary is low _____ I find the work interesting.
a. nevertheless b. similarly
- The passengers rushed to board the bus _____ it arrived.
a. as soon as b. as long as

X. Supply suitable linkers.

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

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

1. as / I / healthy / are / you / am / as
You are as healthy as I am.
2. your / today / put on/ new / since / is / birthday / dress/ the
Since today is your birthday, put on the new dress.
3. allergic / dogs / Rani / thought / is / to/ of/six/ she/ them /has
Though Rani is allergic to dogs she has six of them.
4. speaks /Ruben/besides/ German / languages/ two
Ruben speaks two languages besides German.
5. loan /apply/ you/ if/for/you / a / get / will/ immediately/ it
If you apply for a loan you will get it immediately.

XII. Write the noun forms of the following words.

1. Beautiful - beauty
2. Breathe - breath
3. Enter - entry / entrance
4. Know - knowledge
5. deafen - deafness
6. zealous - zeal
7. familiar - familiarity / fame

8. accept - acceptance
9. dangerous - danger

XIII. Complete the following sentences using the noun form of the words given in brackets:

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

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

Ex: Students work diligently to score well in exams.

Students work with diligence to score well in exams.

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

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

1. He is an **honest** person. Everyone likes him.
Everyone likes him for his honesty.

2. Sathya gave an explanation. The police wanted her to **prove** it.
The police wanted **proof** for Sathya's explanation.
3. He **speaks** well. It **attracts** all.
His good **speech** is an **attraction** for all.
4. Suresh is always **punctual** and **regular**. It has earned him a good job.
The **punctuality** and **regularity** of Suresh have earned him a good name.
5. The policeman **arrived** quickly. It made us happy.
The quick **arrival** of the policeman made us happy.

XVI. Complete the sentences in the paragraph using the appropriate form of words given in brackets.

1. My sister wanted to go to Mumbai last week. She made a **decision** (decide) to buy a ticket at once. As **reservation** (reserve) could be done online, she gave **preference** (prefer) to book a ticket that way. First, she collected **information** (inform) about the **arrival** (arrive) and **departure** (depart) of trains and airplanes.
2. A few days later, Androcles was captured by his master. He had to suffer all kinds of **punishment** (punish). At last, he was thrown to a lion which was in great **hunger** (hungry). It had been kept in an **enclosure** (enclose) and had not been fed for several days. His friends stood there with **tearful** (tear) eyes as the lion rushed towards him. The lion stopped near him and stood for a while **looking** (look) at him. Then it lay down by his side like a pet dog. **Obviously** (obvious), the lion recognized Androcles and the **help** (help) he had given it.

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

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. The girl in blue saree is my sister. | - Noun phrase |
| 2. Kohli hopes to win the trophy. | - Adverb phrase |
| 3. The train halts at every junction. | - Adverb phrase |
| 4. I have never seen such a picture. | - Adjective phrase. |

XVIII. Identify the clauses and classify them accordingly.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Ram bought a pen that doesn't write well. | - Adjective clause |
| 2. Come back as soon as possible. | - Adverb clause |
| 3. Most of her friends whom she had invited attended her wedding. | - Noun clause |
| 4. My brother visits my father whenever he comes to Chennai. | - Adverb clause |

5. Call me in case there is an emergency. - Adverb clause
6. Until the sun sets, the old woman cannot step out of her house. - Adverb clause
7. She knows where I go. - Adverb clause
8. You can go wherever you want. - Adverb clause

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

XIX. Fill in the blanks.

1. Login into your irtc account.
2. Fill in the information asked to you in Book Your Ticket section.
3. The starting point and destination of your journey must also be selected.
4. List of available trains will appear.
5. You must check on the availability and fare for the train of your choice.
6. Your personal details like ID proof number and email are a must.
7. After filling information and captcha click on continue booking.
8. You can make the payment either by credit/ debit card or e-wallets.

POEM: The Ant and The Cricket

- Adapted from Aesop's fables.

I. Based on your understanding of the poem, read the following lines and answer the questions given below.

1. *A silly young cricket accustomed to sing
Through the warm, sunny months of gay summer and spring.*
 - a. What was the routine of the cricket?**
During the bright months of summer and spring, the cricket used to sing.
 - b. Name the seasons mentioned here.**
Summer and spring are the seasons mentioned here.
2. *Began to complain when he found that, at home,
His cupboard was empty, and winter was come.*
 - a. Who does 'he' refers to?**

'He' refers to the cricket.

b. Why was his cupboard empty?

The cricket did not save anything during summer and spring. So his cupboard was empty.

3. *Not a crumb to be found*

On the snow-covered ground;

a. What couldn't he find on the ground?

He couldn't find a crumb on the ground.

b. Why was the ground covered with snow?

It was winter season. So the ground was covered with snow.

4. *At last by starvation and famine made bold,*

All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold,

a. What made the cricket bold?

Starvation and famine made the cricket bold.

b. Why did the cricket drip and tremble?

Snow and rain were falling. So the cricket dripped and trembled.

5. *Away he set off to a miserly ant,*

To keep if, to keep him alive, he would grant

Him shelter from rain,

And a mouthful of grain.

a. Whom did the cricket want to meet? Why?

The cricket wanted to meet the ant to ask for food and shelter.

b. What would keep him alive?

Foodgrain to eat and shelter from the rain would keep him alive.

6. *But we ants never borrow;*

we ants never lend.

a. Why do you think ants neither borrow nor lend?

Ants work hard and store food for a rainy day. So they neither borrow nor lend.

b. Who says these lines to whom?

The ant says these lines to the cricket.

7. *"Not I!"*

*My heart was so light
That I sang day and night,
For all nature looked gay."*

a. Who does 'I' refers to?

'I' refers to the cricket.

b. What was the nature of the cricket? How do you know?

The cricket used to sing day and night during summer and spring. The cricket says 'I sang day and night'.

8. *Thus ending, he hastily lifted the wicket,
And out of the door turned the poor little cricket,*

a. The ant refused to help the cricket. Why?

The cricket did not save anything in summer and spring. He was simply singing day and night. So the ant refused to help the cricket.

b. Explain the second line.

The ant shut the door on the cricket. He turned away the starving cricket.

9. *He wished only to borrow;
He'd repay it tomorrow;*

a. Pick out the rhyming words from the poem.

sing / spring;	found / ground;	see / free;
bold / cold;	ant / grant;	rain / grain;
friend / lend;	by / I;	light / night;
gay / say;	wicket / cricket;	true / two

10. *My heart was so light
that I sang day and night,
For all nature looked gay,
"You sang, Sir, you say"?*

a. Mention the rhyme scheme employed in the above lines.

a a b b

11. *A silly young cricket, accustomed to sing
Through the warm, sunny months of gay summer and spring.*

a. What kind of insect was the cricket?

The cricket was a silly insect.

b. When is the country warm?

The country is warm in summer and spring.

12. *Began to complain when he found that, at home*

His cupboard was empty, and winter was come.

a. Who complained? What was the complaint about?

The cricket complained. The complaint was about lack of food in the cupboard.

b. What was the season then?

It was winter season.

13. *Not a flower could he see,*

Not a leaf on a tree.

a. Who does 'he' refer to?

'He' refers to the cricket.

b. What was not found on the tree? Why?

Neither a leaf nor a flower was seen on the tree because it was winter season.

14. *"Oh! What will become", says cricket "of me?"*

At last by starvation and famine made bold.

a. What did the cricket wonder?

The cricket wondered what would happen to him if food was not available.

b. What were the hardships confronted by the cricket?

The cricket confronted starvation and famine.

15. *All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold,*

Away he set off to a miserly ant.

a. Why was the cricket wet and cold?

The cricket was wet and cold with the rain and the snow.

b. Who set off, in search of whom?

The cricket set off in search of the miserly ant.

16. *Him shelter from rain*

And a mouthful of grain

a. Who expected help, from whom?

The cricket expected help from the ant.

b. What did the cricket ask for?

The cricket asked for food and shelter.

17. *He wished only to borrow;*

He'd repay it tomorrow;

a. Who do 'he' and 'it' refer to?

'He' refers to the cricket. 'It' refers to the grain.

b. Whom did he expect help from?

He expected help from the ant.

18. *If not, he must die of starvation and sorrow*

a. What should he die of?

He should die of starvation and sorrow.

b. When will he die?

He will die if the ant refused to help him.

19. *But tell me, dear cricket,*

Did you lay anything by

When the weather was warm?

a. What did the ant want to know?

The ant wanted to know whether the cricket had saved anything.

b. When was the weather warm?

The weather was warm in summer and spring.

20. *"For all nature looked gay*

"You sang, Sir, you say?"

a. When did nature look gay?

Nature looked gay in summer and spring.

b. Whom does 'You' refer to?

'You' refers to the cricket.

21. *He'd repay it tomorrow;*

If not, he must die of starvation and sorrow.

a. Pick out the rhyming words.

tomorrow / sorrow.

b. Write down the words in alliteration.

starvation, sorrow

22. Folks call this a fable. I'll warrant it true:

Some crickets have four legs, and some have two.

a. Write down the words in alliteration.

Folks/ fable

b. What are the rhyming words in these lines?

true, two

Supplementary

The Aged Mother

- Matsuo Basho

I. Rearrange the sentences given below in the correct sequence.

1. The son made up his mind to take back his mother home.
2. A farmer decided to leave his old mother on top of a mountain.
3. The governor realized his mistake and abolished the law.
4. Once in Shining, a cruel ruler declared that all old people must be put to death.
5. Using the clever idea of his mother, the farmer made a rope of ashes.
6. When the farmer bade farewell, she advised him to return home with the aid of twigs.
7. Filled with dread, he hid his mother in his home.
8. The mother dropped the small twigs as markers on the way to help her son return.

Answer:

1. Once in Shining, a cruel ruler declared that all old people must be put to death.
2. A farmer decided to leave his old mother on top of a mountain.
3. The mother dropped the small twigs as markers on the way to help her son return.
4. When the farmer bade farewell, she advised him to return home with the aid of twigs.
5. The son made up his mind to take back his mother home.

6. When the farmer bade farewell, she advised him to return home with the aid of twigs.
7. Using the clever idea of his mother, the farmer made a rope of ashes.
8. The governor realized his mistake and abolished the law.

II. Identify the character/speaker.

1. He gave orders for the aged to be put to death. - **Governor of Shining**
2. He considered the order to be the kindest mode of death. - **The youth**
3. She quietly dropped some twigs on the way. - **The aged mother**
4. Let not thine eyes be blinded. - **The aged mother**
5. Together we will follow the path, together we will die. - **The son**
6. I will think. I will think. - **The aged mother**
7. The truth must be told. - **The farmer**
8. He listened and meditated in silence. - **Governor of Shining**
9. Shining needs more than the strength of the youth. - **Governor of Shining**
10. With the crown of snow there cometh wisdom. - **A well-known saying quoted**

by Governor of Shining.

III. Choose the appropriate answer and fill in the blanks.

1. Shining was governed by a _____ leader.
a. strict b. kind c. **cruel** d. diplomatic
2. The _____ was the principal food for the poor.
a. wheat b. brown rice c. **unwhitened rice** d. millet.
3. The road was crossed and re-crossed by many paths made by the _____.
a. **hunters and woodcutters** b. robbers and thieves
c. vendors and tradesmen d. wildlife photographers and trekkers
4. Gathering _____ he made a soft cushion and tenderly lifted his old mother onto it.
a. dry leaves b. **fallen pine** c. broken twigs d. flowers
5. The governor demanded that his subjects should present him with a _____.
a. basket of fruits b. **rope of ashes**
c. flesh of animals d. bag of silverwares

I. Pick out the contractions from the lesson and expand them.

Contractions	Expansions
PC	Personal Computer
Mac	Mackintosh
TV	Television
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
AC	Augmentative Communication
AAC	Augmentative and Alternative Communication
SLT	Speech Language Therapy
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
GPS	Global Positioning System

II. Expand the following abbreviations or acronyms.

SIM - Subscriber Identity Module

ISRO - Indian Space Research Centre

WHO - World Health Organisation

CCTV - Closed Circuit Television.

HDMI - High Definition Multimedia Interface

LASER – Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation

MRI - Magnetic Resonance Imaging

CRY - Child Rights and You

RAM - Random Access Memory

CPU - Central Processing Unit

ALU - Arithmetic and Logical Unit

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

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

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

IV. Listen to the passage and state whether the statements are true(T), false(F) or no information (N)?

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Santhiya can't live without her mobile phone. | N |
| 2. She got her mobile in January. | F |
| 3. Her parents bought her the mobile phone one year ago. | F |
| 4. There's a calculator in her mobile. | T |
| 5. She can connect to the Internet on her mobile. | T |
| 6. She usually listens to music on her mobile. | N |
| 7. She can't read emails on her mobile. | F |
| 8. There are often a lot of problems with mobile phones. | N |
| 9. Santhiya always talks on her mobile to her friends. | F |
| 10. She doesn't like mobile phones. | F |

V. Listen to the passage again and answer the questions.

1. Where does Santhiya keep her mobile? in her bag or in her pocket.
2. What can she use it for? to calculate, to connect to the Internet and to read news and emails.
3. When was the cycling? on a holiday.
4. What happened there? Her friend fell off her bike and broke her leg.

5. How did Santhiya solve the problem? Santhiya telephoned for help. A doctor arrived after fifteen minutes.

VIII. Complete the sentences after reading the passage.

1. Santhiya's parents and friends can always connect her.
2. Her mobile phone is also a kind of calculator.
3. On the cycling holiday after the accident Santhiya phoned for help.
4. Mobile phones often ring at the wrong moment.
5. Children can feel safe when they have their mobile phones with them.

IX. Fill in the missing words in this email.

Dear sir, In response to your mail, I have prepared a programme for the Science Fest. Please find here the copy for your kind perusal. I look forward to hearing from you. Sincerely

Email to your teacher

GRAMMAR

- I. Write the words that can replace Ravi, Rani, woman, luggage and the dog when we use them for the second and subsequent times in the passage he, she, it. These words are called pronouns?**

Ravi is an intelligent boy. He lives in a small village. A chill breeze touches the skin, a cool lake with swans swimming on the lake catches the eyesight. He loves nature a lot. He is studying in class ten in a government school. He loves helping others. When a woman was crossing the road with heavy luggage, he asked the her, "May I help you?" and carried the luggage and dropped the luggage at home. She thanked him for the help.

Rani is a brilliant girl. She lives in an urban area where huge buildings touch the sky, buzzing noise of traffic hit the ears and crowds move busily towards work. One day when she was on the way to school, she saw a dog hurt by a moving scooter. At once she went near it, lifted the dog and rushed to a veterinary doctor. The dog, after recovering, shook the tail to thank her.

II. Fill in the gaps with personal pronouns.

Kumaravel lives in Thiruvannamalai. He is a doctor. All the people like him because of his helping nature. His hospital is located at Car street and most of his patients are poor so he does not charge much money. His daughter goes to school. She studies in 5th Standard. Her teachers love her very much. Her friends are also very good. They always encourage her. They have given her good advice. Her mother is also a teacher. She always encourages her to keep studying. I also like her as she often comes to my house. One day she told my mother that she wants to learn cooking. My mother taught her cooking. Now, she cooks well.

III. Fill in the gaps with appropriate Pronouns.

1. It is an excellent opportunity.
2. Neither of these two students can solve this question.
3. These books have been written by a great Indian writer.
4. They have come to know the truth.
5. Most of the students have passed the exam.
6. Some of your friends can guide you.
7. This is your story based on your real life.
8. All your friends will guide you
9. One of his family members would come to visit you.
10. None of those books will be helpful to you.
11. It is your bag, you can take it anytime.
12. He himself is responsible for the downfall of his life.

IV. Join the sentences using ' Relative Pronouns'.

1. I have book. It is written by Rabindranath Tagore.

I have book that is written by Rabindranath Tagore.

2. Kavita is my teacher. She teaches us English.

Kavita is my teacher who teaches us English.

3. This is Varun. His father is an architect.

This is Varun whose father is an architect.

4. She invited most of her friends. They attended the party.

She invited most of her friends who attended the party.

5. Give me a pen to write a letter. It was gifted to you on your birthday.

Give me a pen that was gifted to you on your birthday to write a letter.

6. I have sold the house. It was located at the bank of a river.

I have sold the house which was located at the bank of a river.

7. Here is your watch. It has been found in the garden.

Here is your watch which has been found in the garden.

V. Read the following dialogue and report it.

Johnson : "What are you doing here, Suganthi? I haven't seen you since June."

Suganthi : "I've just come back from my holiday in Ooty."

Johnson : "Did you enjoy it?"

Suganthi : "I love Ooty. And the people were so friendly."

Johnson : "Did you go to Coakers Walk?"

Suganthi : "It was my first trip. I can show you some pictures. Are you doing anything tomorrow?"

Johnson : "I must arrange a couple of things. But I am free tonight."

Suganthi : "You might come to my place. At what time shall we meet?"

Johnson : "I'll be there at eight. Is it all right?"

Johnson asked Suganthi what she was doing there . And he said that he hadn't seen her since June. Suganthi explained that she had just come back from her holiday in Ooty. Johnson wondered if she enjoyed it. Suganthi told him that she loved Ooty and that the people were so friendly. Johnson wanted to know whether she went to the Coakers Walk. Suganthi said that it was first trip and that she could show him some pictures. And then she asked him if he was doing anything the next day. Johnson explained that he had to arrange a couple of things. But he was added that he free at night. Suganthi suggested that he might go to her place and asked him at what time they would meet. Johnson said he would be there at eight. And finally he asked if it was all right.

VI. Select the right choice (Indirect Speech)

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1. "Who took my English book?" He was curious to know who	a. took my English b. had taken his English book. c. takes his English book. d. has taken my English book
2. "Where does Helen live?" Jim wants to know where	a. Helen lived. b. Helen lives. c. Helen had lived. d. does Helen live?
3. "Why do volcanoes erupt?" She wondered why	a. volcanoes erupt. b. volcanoes had erupted. c. volcanoes erupted. d. did volcanoes erupt?
4. "Do you know why she is unhappy?" He asked me if unhappy	a. I know why she is b. you know why she was c. did I know why she was d. I knew why she was
5. "How many photos have you got?"	a. photos I had got.

He wants to know how many	b. photos you have got. c. photos had I got? d. photos I have got.
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POEM

The Secret of the Machines

- Rudyard Kipling

I. Answer the following

1. Who does 'we' refer to in first stanza?

a. Human beings

b. Machines

2. Mention a few machines used for pulling, pushing, lifting, driving, printing, ploughing, reading, and writing etc.

Pulling – tractors; Pushinh – JCB; Lifting – cranes; Driving – car engines; Printing – printing machines; Ploughing – tractors; Reading – computer; Writing – laptop.

3. 'And a thousandth of an inch to give us play:'

Which of the following do the machines want to prove from this line?

a. Once Machines are fed with fuel, they take a very long time to start.

b. Once Machines are fed with fuel, they start quickly.

4. And now, if you will set us to our task,

*We will serve you four and twenty hours a day!***a. Who does the pronoun 'you' refer to here?**

'You' stands for the 'operator' of the machine.

b. Whose task is referred to as 'our task' here?

'Our task' refers to the work done by the machines.

c. Open conditional clause is used in the given line. Why is the future tense 'will set' and 'will serve' used both in the 'if clause' and in the 'main clause'?

The condition in the 'if clause' implies that the result in the 'main clause' is certain.

d. Do the machines serve us twenty four hours a day?

Yes, the machines serve us twenty four hours a day.

e. Rewrite the given lines with the ending '365 days a year.'

We will serve you 365 days a year.

5. **Write your favourite stanza from the poem and find the rhyming scheme.**

Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes,

It will vanish and the stars will shine again,

Because , for all our power and weight and size,

We are nothing more than children of your brain!

Rhyming scheme: a b a b

a. Read the poem and find the lines for the following poetic devices or write your own example.

Alliteration: filled / fit; to /task ; pull /push ; print / plough; run /race; but/ by ' law / live ; neither / nor' hide / heavens

Assonance: all we ask, and again, all and; (eat with ease, ask after, each easy sum, old oak tree)

Personification: 1) We were taken 2) We were melted 3) We were cast

4) We were cut 5) We can pull 6) We can print 7) We can 8) We are nothing 9) We ask 10) We live

Simile: We are nothing more than children of your brain.

6. *We were taken from the ore-bed and the mine*

We were melted in the furnace and the pit

a. Who does 'we' refers to?

'We' refers to the machines.

b. Where were they melted?

They were melted in the furnace and the pit.

7. *We were cast wrought and hammered to design*

We were cut and filed and tooled and gauged to fit

a. What is done to the molten metal?

The molten metal is cast into moulds. It is beaten to shape.

b. What is done to the metal before fitting it?

The metal is cut, filed , tooled and gauged before fitting it.

8. *Some water; coal and oil is all we ask,*

And a thousandth of an inch to give us play

a. What do the machines ask for?

The machines ask for fuels like water, coal and oil.

b. How much space do machines require?

Machines require a thousandth of an inch.

9. *All now; if you will set us to our task,
We will serve you four and twenty hours a day*

a. What is the task?

It is the task of production by a machine.

b, How long do machines work in a day?

Machines work throughout day and night.

10. *We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive,
We can print and plough and weave and heat and light*

a. What kind of works can machines do?

Machines can pull, haul, push, drive, print, plough and weave.

b. How do machines heat and light?

Generators produce electricity which gives us heat and light

11. *We can run and race swim and fly and dive,
We can see and hear and count and read write.*

a. Which machine helps us to run and race?

The machine in a vehicle helps us to run and race.

b. Which devices use machines to swim and fly?

The ship uses the machine to swim. The aeroplane uses the machine to fly.

12. *But remember, please the law by which we live,
We are not built to comprehend a lie.*

a. What does the machine ask us to remember?

The machine asks us to remember the law by which it lives.

b. Does the machine understand to a false command?

No, the machine does not understand to a false command.

13. *We can neither love nor pity nor forgive,
If you make a slip in handling us you die.*

a. What human qualities are machines devoid of?

Machines are devoid of human qualities like love, pity and forgiveness.

b. What is the result of mishandling machines?

Mishandling machines causes death.

14. *Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes,*

It will vanish and the stars will shine again.

a. What do machines give out when they run?

When they run machines give out smoke.

b. When will the stars shine again?

As soon as the smoke gets diffused the stars will shine again.

15. *Because, for all our power and weight and size,*

We are nothing more than children of your brain.

a. What are the qualities of machines?

Machines are huge, heavy and powerful.

b. Whose children are they?

They are children of man's inventive brain.

II. Read the following paragraph and fill in the blanks with suitable words given below.

inventions, fuels, plough, powerful, mine, handling, occupy, assemble, tirelessly, furnace

Metals are extracted from ore-bed and mine. They are melted in furnace and cast into moulds. The metals are hammered to suit the purpose. They are used to assemble machines. Machines need fuels like water, coal and oil and they need some space to occupy. Machines are used to pull and push, print and plough all day and night. They strictly obey commands. Any mistake in handling machines causes death. Machines are huge, heavy and powerful. In spite of everything we should remember that after all, machines are the inventions of human beings.

Supplementary

A day in 2889 of an American journalist

- Jules Verne

I. Identify the character / speaker.

1. As soon as he woke up, he switched on his phonotelephone.

- Francis Bennett

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 2. Well, Cash, what have you got? | - Francis Bennett |
| 3. 'Phototelegrams from Mercury, Venus and Mars, Sir.' | - Cash |
| 4. 'Interesting! And Jupiter?' | - Francis Bennett |
| 5. 'Not yet, Mr. Bennett.' | - Cash |
| 6. 'No, it's the inhabitants.' | - Corley |
| 7. 'Where are we going, Sir?' | - Aero-coachman |
| 8. 'Then, Sir, I shall really have discovered the absolute.' | - A young man |
| 9. 'Are you saying you're going to be able to construct a human being?' – | Francis Bennett |
| 10. 'I'm going to start this moment.' | - Edith/Mrs. Francis Bennett |

II. Choose the best answer.

- Bennette's wife was in _____.

a. Germany	b. Australia
c. France	d. Holland
- The data from the stellar world was gathered by _____.

a. Bennette	b. astronomical reporters
c. the computer	d. telephote
- The food was being delivered through _____ tubes.

a. pneumatic	b. shallow
c. hollow	d. virtual
- The wayfarers were carried from one place to another by the _____.

a. bullet train	b. jet
c. moving pavement	d. heli-taxi

PROSE 6

The Last Lesson

- Alphonse Daudet

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

A

B

Go far	reveal
blow up	submit
show up	explode
call on	succeed
break off	finish
knuckle under	require

Answer:**A**

Go far	succeed
blow up	explode
show up	reveal
call on	require
break off	finish
knuckle under	submit

B

succeed	explode
explode	reveal
reveal	require
require	finish
finish	submit
submit	

II. Frame sentences of your own using the above idiomatic phrases.

1. Dilip is very talented and should go far.
2. The terrorists tried to blow up the bridge.
3. The orator showed up his learning.
4. The incident calls on immediate action.
5. Mary broke off her relations with John.
6. As pressure came from all quarters, the Chairman had to knuckle under.

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

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

1. **put on (wear)**

As it was her birthday she put on new clothes.

2. **come on (enter)**

The guests **came in** about midday.

3. **try again**(*make another attempt*)

if you **try again** you will succeed.

4. **Walk away**(*leave a difficult situation*)

We **walked away** from the theatre as it was overcrowded.

5. **time out**(*a short period of rest during a sports game*)

Our captain asked for a **time out**.

6. **try out**(*put to test*)

Let us **try out** this method.

IV. Read the poem carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Festivals

Festival of harvest	Festival of decorated cars
Celebrations at its best	That twinkle like the stars
Festival of Light	Festival of Love
To our heart's delight	That spreads treasures on a tree,
Festival of Dance	To share the word from above
Leaves us in a trance	That makes us happy and free.
Festival of Music	Festival of sacrifice
Where they sing the joyous lyric	To unfurl the joy of giving,
Festival of flowers	Celebrate them well and nice
That brightens up with colours	To make life worth living.

Fill in the blanks.

(a) **Festival of Light** is the festival which fills our hearts with delight.

(b) **The joy of giving** is referred to as a festival of sacrifice.

2. What kind of joy is unfurled during the festival of sacrifice?

The joy of giving is unfurled during the festival of sacrifice.

3. How can we make our life worth living?

We can make our life worth living by celebrating these festivals well.

4. What does the poet mean by 'Festival of flowers'?

The poet means Holi which is a festival of colours.

5. When are we in a state of trance?

When we celebrate the festival of dance we are in a state of trance.

6. What do the people do when the festival of Music is celebrated?

People sing joy yours lyric when the festival of music is celebrated.

7. What makes us happy and free, according to the poet?

According to the poet, the festival of Love makes us happy and free.

8. Find out the rhyme scheme employed in the fourth stanza.

a a

9. Pick out the rhyming words from the first stanza of the poem.

harvest / best

10. Write down the words that alliterate in the poetic lines below.

(a) Festival of Flowers

festival, flowers

(b) That spreads treasures on a tree

treasures / tree

GRAMMAR

I. Fill in the blanks appropriately.

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

II. Fill the blanks with the appropriate verb:

1. The quality of dal is not good.
2. The horse carriage is at the door.

3. My friend and teacher has come.
4. Are your father and mother at home?
5. Honour and glory is his reward.
6. The ship with its crew is sailing well.
7. Gulliver's Travels is an excellent story.
8. Neither food nor water is found here.
9. Mathematics is a branch of study.
10. Fifteen minutes is allowed to read the question paper.

III. Identify the non-finites in the following sentences and underline them.

E.g. Children love eating chocolates.

1. Roshan dreams of becoming an architect.
2. We must aim at fulfilling Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's dream to make India the most developed country by 2020.
3. Taking the children to the museum is Seema's responsibility.
4. Having finished the work, the manager decided to return home.
5. Travelling with her family, Tara enjoyed every minute of it.

IV. Replace the underlined words by a participle in the following sentences.

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

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

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

While climbing the stairs, Sudha tripped and fell down.

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

After praying in the evening, my grandmother went to the temple.

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

Being a king he can order everybody.

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

Taking the last wicket, they walked back to the pavilion.

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

On seeing the train in the platform he rushed.

V. Fill in the blank with the correct alternative:

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

VI. Tick the correct sentences.

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

POEM

No Men Are Foreign

- James Falconer Kirkup

- I. Based on the understanding of the poem, read the following lines and answer the questions given below.

1. *Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes*

Like ours: the land our brothers walk upon

Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie.

a. What is found beneath all uniforms?

Beneath all uniforms we find the same kind of human body.

b. What is same for every one of us?

The earth we walk upon is the same for every one of us.

2. *They, too, aware of sun and air and water,*

Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter starv'd.

a. What is common for all of us?

Feelings like heat of the sun and basic needs like air and water are common for all of us.

b. How are we fed?

We are fed by the peaceful atmosphere during harvest.

c. Mention the season referred here.

Winter is the season referred to here.

3. *Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read*

A labour not different from our own.

a. Who does 'their' refers to?

'Their' refers to the possessions of people in other countries.

b. What does the poet mean by 'lines we read'?

The poet means that we also read like people in other countries.

c. What does not differ?

Hard work does not differ from country to country.

4. *Let us remember, whenever we are told*

To hate our brothers, it is ourselves

That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.

a. Who tells us to hate our brothers?

Some people in our country who are itching for a war tell us to hate our brothers.

b. What happens when we hate our brothers?

Wars break out when we hate our brothers. We lose everything we have.

c. What do we do to ourselves?

We dispossess, betray and condemn ourselves.

5. *Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence*

Of air that is everywhere our own,

Remember, no men are foreign , and no countries strange.

a. What outrages the innocence?

War outrages the innocence.

b. Who are not foreign?

Everyone one on earth is not foreign.

c. What is not strange?

Every other country on earth is not strange.

Supplementary**The Little Hero of Holland**

I. Identify the character/speaker.

1. "I want you to go across the dike and take these cakes to yours friend, the blind man." - **Peter's mother**
2. "I am glad they are so strong".- **Peter**
3. "Holland shall not be drowned while I am here." - **Peter**
4. "What's the matter?" he called. "Are you hurt?" - **A man going to work.**
5. "Tell them to come quickly!" - **Peter**

PROSE 7: The Dying Detective

- **Arthur Conan Doyle**

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

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

II. Use the given examples and make sentences of your own.

1. She **knew** that it was a **new** design.
2. We **heard** the **herd** of elephants trumpeting widely.
3. The man in **coarse** clothes attended a **course** for a month.
4. Muthu has pain in his **fore** arm for the past **four** days.
5. He lost his **peace** of mind due to the dispute over a **piece** of land.

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

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

found(v) - having been discovered by chance or unexpectedly	
lost (v) - past tense of 'lose'	The old man lost his money.
last (adj) - coming after all others	Joe came last in the race.
Paused(v) - stopped	The speaker paused for a moment.
Passed(v) - went away	The procession passed peacefully.
Pitcher(n) -a jug for water	Fill the pitcher with water.
Picture (n) – a drawing or photo of something	It is a beautiful picture .

IV. Listen to the story and answer the questions given below.

- Where does this story take place?
 - in a bakery
 - at the police station
 - in Ms. Gervis' house
 - in Ms. Gervis' apartment**
- Near the beginning of the story, "Ms. Gervis' eyes are full of tears. Her hands are shaking." How does Ms. Gervis probably feel?
 - She is upset.**
 - She is tired.
 - She is hungry.
 - She is confused.
- What makes the detective sure that the robber did not come through the windows?
 - The windows are locked.
 - The windows face the police station.
 - The windows have not been used in months.**
 - The windows are too small for a person to fit through.
- What else was stolen from the apartment?
 - crystal
 - jewelry
 - money
 - nothing**
- "And the robber definitely did not use the front door." Which is the best way to rewrite this sentence?
 - "And the robber may not have used the front door."
 - "And the robber probably did not use the front door."

c. "And the robber was not able to use the front door."

d. "And the robber certainly did not use the front door."

6. What does Ms. Gervis do with her cakes?

a. She eats them.

b. She sells them.

c. She hides them.

d. She gives them away.

7. What does the detective seem to think will happen if he solves the mystery?

a. Ms. Gervis will start baking cakes again

b. Ms. Gervis will bake him extra cakes

c. Ms. Gervis will give him her secret recipe

d. Ms. Gervis will give him money and jewels

V. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A man of ease | – Emanuel |
| 2. John's trainer | – Lalli and Lolly |
| 3. Mathew's secretary | – John Mathew |
| 4. John's chef | – Louise |
| 5. Mathew's friends | – Basky |

Answer:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. A man of ease | – John Mathew |
| 2. John's trainer | – Basky |
| 3. Mathew's secretary | – Louise |
| 4. John's chef | – Emanuel |
| 5. Mathew's friends | – John Mathew |

VI. State whether the given statements are true or false. If false correct the statements.

1. Mathew is a very busy man. **True**

2. He woke up very late in the morning. **True**

3. He always had lunch with his family. **False**

He had his weekly lunch with Lalli and Lolly.

4. He exercised with Louise every day. **False**

He exercised with Basky every day.

5. He preferred handling mail by himself. **True**

VII. Transform the following sentences as instructed.

- 1. On seeing the teacher, the children stood up. (*into Complex*)**

As soon as the children saw the teacher they stood up.

- 2. At the age of six, Varsha started learning music. (*into Complex*)**

Varsha started learning music when she was six years old.

- 3. As Varun is a voracious reader, he buys a lot of books. (*into Simple*)**

Being a voracious reader, Varun buys a lot of books.

- 4. Walk carefully lest you will fall down. (*into Complex*)**

Unless you walk carefully you will fall down.

- 5. Besides being a dancer, she is a singer. (*into Compound*)**

She is not only a dancer but also a singer.

- 6. He is sick but he attends the rehearsal. (*into Simple*)**

Despite his sickness he attends the rehearsal. (or)

In spite of his being sick, he attends the rehearsal.

- 7. If Meena reads more, she will become proficient in the language. (*into Compound*)**

Meena should read more and then only she will become proficient in the language.

- 8. He confessed that he was guilty. (*into Simple*)**

He confessed his guilt.

- 9. The boy could not attend the special classes due to his mother's illness. (*into Compound*)**

His mother was ill and so the boy could not attend the special classes.

- 10. He followed my suggestion. (*into Complex*)**

He followed what I suggested.

VIII. Combine the pairs of sentences below into simple, complex and compound**1. Radha was ill. She was not hospitalised**

- a) Despite her illness, Radha was not hospitalised. (*Simple*)
- b) Radha was ill but she was not hospitalised. (*Compound*)
- c) Even though Radha was ill she was not hospitalised. (*Complex*)

2. The students were intelligent. They could answer the questions correctly.

- a) Owing to their intelligence, the students could answer the questions correctly.
(*Simple*)
- b) The students were intelligent so they could answer the questions correctly.
(*Compound*)
- c) As they were intelligent the student could answer the questions correctly.
(*Complex*)

3. I must get a visa. I can travel abroad

- a) I must get a visa to travel abroad. (*Simple*)
- b) I must get a visa and only then I can travel abroad. (*Compound*)
- c) Unless I get a visa I cannot travel abroad. (*Complex*) (*or*)
If I get a visa I can travel abroad.

4. I saw a tiger it was wounded.

- a) I saw a wounded tiger. (*Simple*)
- b) I saw a tiger but it was wounded. (*Compound*)
(I saw a tiger and it was wounded).
- c) I saw a tiger which was wounded. (*Complex*)

5. There was a bandh. The shops remained closed.

- a) The shops remained closed due to (owing to) a bandh. (*Simple*)
- b) There was a bandh and so the shops remained closed. (*Compound*)
- c) As there was a bandh the shops remained closed. (*Complex*)

POEM: The house on Elm Street**I. Read the given lines and answer the questions given below.**

1. It sat alone.

What happened there is still today unknown.

It is a very mysterious place.

And inside you can tell it has a ton of space.

But at the same time it is bare to the bone.

- a) What does 'It' refer to?**

It refers to the lonely house.

- b) Pick out the line that indicates the size of the house.**

And inside you can tell it has a tone of space

2. I drive past the house almost every day.

The house seems to be a bit brighter.

On this warm summer day in may.

It plays with your mind.

- a) To whom does T refer to?**

T refer to the poet.

- b) Pick out the alliterated words in the 2 nd line.**

Be/bit/brighter.

3. It never grows leaves,

Not in the winter, spring, summer or fall.

It just sits there never getting small or ever growing tall

- a) What does "it" refer to?**

It refers to the tree near the house.

- b) In what way is the tree a mystery?**

The tree does not grow tall. It does not shrink in size. In this way the tree is a mystery.

4. Rumors are constantly being made,

And each day the house just begins to fade.

What happened inside that house?

- a) Does the house remain the same every day?**

No, the house does not remain the same every day. It begins to fade.

- b) How does the poet consider the house to be a mystery?**

No one knows what is happening inside the house. So the poet consider the house to be a mystery.

5. What happened inside that house?

I really don't know

I guess it will always be a mystery

- a) Does the poet know what happened in the house?**

No, the poet does not know what happened in the house.

- b) What is the mystery about the house?**

No one knows what is happening inside the house. This is the mystery about the house.

II. Read the poem and write the rhyming words and rhyme scheme for the given stanzas.

Stanza	Rhyming words	Rhyme Scheme
1	alone – <u>unknown</u> – <u>bone</u> <u>place</u> - space	a a b b a
3	<u>day</u> - May mind - <u>kind</u>	a b a c c
4	tree - <u>be</u> <u>fall</u> - tall	a b c c a

III. Identify the poetic lines where the following figures of speech are employed and complete the tabular column.

Figure of speech	Meaning	Lines
Synecdoche	A figure of speech in which a part is made to represent the whole or vice versa. e.g. "The Western wave was all a-flame." The "Western wave" is a synecdoche as it refers to the sea by the name of one of its parts i.e. wave.	But at the same time it is bare to the bone.
Paradox	A figure of speech in which a statement appears to contradict itself. e.g. To bring peace we must war. Be cruel to be kind.	It never grows leaves
Onomatopoeia	A figure of speech wherein the word imitates the sound associated with the object it refers to.	Flicker, fall fade, bare, brighter

	e.g. Pitter patter, pitter patter Raindrops on my pane.	
Rhetorical Questions	A figure of speech in the form of a question that is asked to make a point rather than to elicit an answer.e.g. And what is so rare as a day in June?	What happened inside that house?

Supplementary

A Dilemma

- Silas Weir Mitchell

I. Read the given lines carefully and identify the character/ speaker:

1. I suppose you think me queer. I will explain. - **Uncle Philip**
2. Don't come back. It won't hasten things. - **Uncle Philip**
3. He thought it simply a cruel jest. - **Father Confessor**
4. He did not desire to do so. - **Professor Clinch**
5. He would think it over and come back later. - **Tax collector**

II. Fill in the blanks with the right option and write down the summary of the story 'A dilemma'.

1. The narrator was sent for, by his uncle when he was . (*on his deathbed / on his travels / in his workplace*)

The narrator was sent for, by his uncle when he was **on his deathbed.**

2. The uncle had collected precious **stones.** (*jewels / stones / articles*)
3. His uncle announced Tom as his heir and wanted him to pay for his **funeral.** (*rented house / marriage / funeral*)
4. Leaving an iron box for Tom, his uncle instructed him not to **shake** the box. (*throw / carry / shake*)
5. The letter read that the box contained **a sensitive dynamite.** (*a sensitive dynamite / jewels / money*)

6. He started thinking of all possible ways to open the box without being **killed**.
(wounded / killed / maimed)
7. He planned to explode the box at **a safe distance** but dropped the plan in fear of losing the rubies. (home / a safe distance / a waste land)
8. His consultation with **Professor Clinch** did not yield him any fruitful solution. (Uncle Philip / Professor Clinch / Susan)
9. He failed in his attempts to open the box. His efforts to read about explosives led to **suspensions**, (hopes / confusions / suspensions) and he had to change his **name and occupation**. (name and occupation / lodgings / appearance)
10. At last, he bequeathed the box to **the Society** . (his offspring / his friends / the Society)