

X CLASS
STUDY MATERIAL

ENGLISH



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S.S.C. STUDY MATERIAL (2014-15)

Third Language – English – Paper I

(Telugu & English Medium)

Pattern of Marks Distribution / S.S.C. Examination Blue Print

Structure of English Paper – I

13 EA & B

Part 'A'

1 to 10 Questions will be given from Reading A and Reading 'B'.

Students have to answer any Five Questions only.

Each answer carries Two Marks.

$$5 \times 2 = 10M$$

11. Question No. 11 will be given a comprehension with five Questions from any poem i.e. Reading 'B'.

Each answer carries 1 mark.

$$5 \times 1 = 5M$$

12. Comprehension Test will be taken from any lesson of Reading 'A' consists of 3 Questions.

Each answer carries 1 mark.

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

13. Comprehension & Questions will be given from Reading 'B' other than poem Consists of Two Questions.

Each answer carries 1 mark.

$$2 \times 1 = 2M$$

Total : 20

Paper – I

30M

Part 'B'

Q.No : 14 : Known/Unknown passage will be given in closed type test with multiple answers in parts of speech.

$$5 \times 1/2 = 2 1/2 M$$

Q.No : 15 : Matching Test on Structures/Grammer.

$$5 \times 1/2 = 2 1/2 M$$

Q.No : 16 to 20. These Questions are mentioned to test the

- (a) Reported Speech (b) Voice (c) Synthesis of Sentences (d) Relative Pronouns (e) Phral Verbs
(f) Verbs (right) (g) Miscellaneous

Grammar awareness among the students. These Questions should be taken from the structures/ Grammar items mentioned / prescribed in the New syllabus. Each one carries one Mark. $5 \times 1 = 5M$

Q.No. 21 : 4 Questions will be given on prepositions with multiple answers.

$$4 \times 1/2 = 2$$

Q.No. 22 : This item is prescribed to test the vocabulary of the students (synonyms)

$$4 \times 1/2 = 2$$

Q.No. 23	: This Question is to test Antonyms.	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
Q.No. 24	: This Question consists of 4 to test other forms of words. Students have to fill in the right form of the verb.	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
Q.No. 25	: This is classification of words under correct heading. 8 words will be there. Students have to classify in to two groups under correct heading (vocabulary part)	$8 \times \frac{1}{4} = 2$
Q.No. 26	: Spelling test on Vowels under conventions of writing.	$2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$
Q.No. 27	: Spelling test on consonents/suffixes under conventions of writing.	
Q.No. 28	: Under this Questions 2 sub questions will be there. Each question consists of Four words with one error in it. Students have to find out the wrongly spelt word and they have to write correct spelling of that word.	$2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$
Q.No. 29	: Two Questions. One is from vowel sound and the other is from consonent sound.	$2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$
Q.No. 30	: To develop / to test the Dictionary Skills among the students under conventions of writing. Students have to write the words in alphabetical order. This answer carries Two marks.	2
Q.No. 31 to 34	Functional English Questions will be there under creative Expression.	4
		<i>Total : 30</i>

Note :

- 1) *Students should answer under Part A on a separate answer book.*
- 2) *Students should answer the Questions under Part 'B' on the Question paper itself.*
- 3) *At the end of the exam students should tie up the Part 'B' paper with their separate answer book.*

UNIT – 1

Class : X (Q.No : 1–10) Reading : A : Attitude in Altitude
Reading : B

Part 'A' Reading – A

1. I call it my chicken drumstick." Jocked Nick. What does it? How does 'it' helps him ?

Ans. It refers to the small foot on his left hip. It helps him balance and enables him to kick a ball. He uses it to type, to write, to pick the things, to balance him self.

2. How did Nick parents help him to become independent ?

Ans. Nick parents helped him, they wanted to become independent. They did not send him to a special school. Father put him in water, when he was just 18 months old. He taught him how to type and her mother made him a special plastic tool to hold a pen.

3. What made Nick choose Bethany Hamilton to learn surfing ?

Ans. The qualities of Bethany Hamilton such as courage, determination, and faith made him choose her to learn surfing in just 48 hours.

4. What do you learn from the life of Nick Vujicic ?

Ans. I learnt many lessons from his life, such as

- (a) One should not lose his hope.
- (b) Should have qualities of determination.
- (c) Sense of humour faith in God.
- (d) One should love the other human.
- (e) His life is a source of inspiration to everyone.

UNIT – 1 Reading - B

1. "To Lincoln defeat was a detour and not a dead end". Justify this statement from the life of Lincoln.

Ans. Every success story has a failure behind it. Lincoln's life is an excellent example. He failed many times before the president of U.S.A at 52years. He failed in business at the age of 21 and 24 years. He proved that "Winners never quit and gutters never win". Thus he proved that defeat was a detour and not a dead.

2. What did socarated suggest as the secret to success ??

Ans. Socrates is a world philosopher. He suggested that one's strong desire is the secret to success. A burning desire is the root to success. Small fire cannot give much heat but A strong fire above can give light.

UNIT – 2

Paper I Q.No : 1–10) Reading : A – The dear departed – I
Reading : B – The dear departed – II

Class : X

Part - A

Paper – I (Q.No: 1 – 10) Reading – A

1. What qualities of Mrs. Slater have you noticed ?

Ans. Mrs. Slater is the daughter of Abel. She is a vigorous, full rounded face, not polite, over dominating on her husband. She always pretends affection with her family members.

2. Why does Mrs. Slater decided to shift the bureau from her father's room before the arrived of the Jordons ? How does Henry reflects to the suggestions ?

Ans. Mrs. Slater decided to shift the bureau from her father's room before the arrived of the Jordons, because she does not like to give share to her sister. But Henry say 'No' By force order of his wife he also agreed to his wife.

3. Are you planning to pinch it ? What made Mrs. Henry feel shocked to hear Victoria say ?

Ans. When Mrs.Slater planned to shift, while they are bringing Victoria thought that her parents are grabbing the bureau so she asked her parents. If they are planning to pinch it both were shocked about Victoria words.

4. Why do Jordans take a long time to get to the house of the slater. What does show about the two Sister's attitude towards each other.

Ans. Jordans took a long time to get to the house of the slater, because they do not have respect for values and human relations. Just like slaters. It shows both were met at for their further's things.They do not have moral values and human relations both attitude towards father each same.

UNIT : 2 Reading - B

1. What are the three things that the father plans to do on monday next ?

Ans. The three things that the father plans to do on Monday neset are as follows :

- 1) He is going to change the will
- 2) He has to go to pay the premium.
- 3) He wants to go St.Philph church to marry Mrs. John Shorrocks.

2. How does the spat between old man's daughters lead to father discovering the truth.

Ans. Abel daughter's argue each other. They claim that it their right to look after him, but Abel knows about their behaviour, because of the new will they changed their attitude. Thus the spat between old man's daughter leads to father discovering the truth.

UNIT – 3 Reading : A

1. Why did the author get into debt ? Think of some possible reasons ?

Ans. The author told that he had got into debt after his marriage. The author might have got into debt by the following reasons.

- 1) He might have got into debt with the marriage express.
- 2) As he had no salary for leave period.
- 3) brought furniture for their family.
- 4) Paid of his father debts.

2. Why was the author reluctant to carry his own luggage! What you do it you were in the author's place ?

Ans. The author did not like to carry his trunk. It was physically difficult and Psychologically unacceptable. His mind filled with false prestige. So he did not like to carry. But If I were in the author's place. I would carry my trunk.

3. What does the phrase "opposite directions" in the last sentence suggest ?

Ans. It suggests that father and son started Journey in opposite direction i.e. the son started Journey by sitting in a luxurious bus but his father had to walk to home on the pebble strewn road.

UNIT – 3 Reading : B

1. What does the phrase 'mother-in-law's dark look's suggest.

Ans. The phrase suggests that she is angry with her daughter-in-law. She always serious her. Her dark looks reflect her anger.

2. Why did the women crouch on the floor ?

Ans. The women crouched on the floor. That shows her modesty. She didn't have any right to raise her voice against mother-in-law. Hence she crouched on the floor.

3. What does the title 'Another women' suggests ?

Ans. The title indicates sufferings of the women in mother-in-law's house. The women in the poem is a typical example of the woman. There are more women in our society who are struggling like her.

4. What does the phrase 'as usual suggest ? in Another Women poem.

Ans. It means in the same way as before. It shows her mother-in-law scolding common words.

UNIT – 4

Class : X (Q.No : 1–10) Reading A :
Reading B :

Part 'A' Reading – A

1. What did Ray's detractors accuse him of ? Did Roberge agree to their accusation ? If not why ?

Ans. Satyajit Ray is one of the world famous film director. His detractors accused him that he made his reputation by selling Indian poverty to the west. But Roberge did not agree to their accusations but most of the Ray film's is the spiritual poverty.

2. What is meant by the line. "Ray took off where Tagore signed out". What was Ray searching for ?

Ans. Ray has the ideology of Tagore. What Tagore wrote in his last major prose "shabytar-sankat" was continued by ray in his last three films. Where Tagore stopped Ray started his mission. He also searches for an answer as to the existence to 'God'.

3. How did Roberge try to take "chitrabani" forward ? How did chitrabani help in making film in Bengali ?

Ans. The friendship between Ray and Roberge was the establishment of 'Chitrabani' a communication and film institute in 1970 at West Bengal. Ray was the co-founder Roberge arranged funds for its establishment from canadian agencies. It produced many documentary features and also groomed local talent for film making.

4. How was Ray perceived by the outsiders ? Was this perception true of Ray's real character?

Ans. Ray was cold, aloof and ever intimidating. This was not true perception of Ray's real character. His real character was very simple and unassuming man with a suitable sense of humour.

UNIT – 4 Reading : B

1. What made "Maya Bazar" a landmark film ?

Ans. Every part of the film i.e, cinematography art, direction, available technology during that time and sterling performance of the stars and direction made "Maya Bazar" a landmark film.

2. What is the central idea of the film ?

Ans. Love affair between Sashirekha and Abhimanyu is the central idea of Maya Bazar. Balarama and Krishna has different opinions over it, their wives too take sides.

3. List out the review things of this film ?

Ans. 1) It was made in Teluge and Tamil.

2) Released in 1957.

- 3) NTR, ANR, SVR, Savithri, and Gummadi etc, acted excellently.
 - 4) It reflects the culture of Telugu.
 - 5) This film songs were so famous even in today marriages.
 - 6) Nagireddy and chakrapani produced and B.V. Reddy Directed.
 - 7) It celebrated the Golden Jubilee in 2007.
 - 8) It is the story of Pandavas and Kauravas.
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UNIT – 5 Social Issues

Class : X

Reading - A : The Storeyed House – I

Reading - B : The storeyed House – II

1. Who was Bayaji ? Where did he work ?

Ans. Bayaji was a 60 years old man with sound health. He was a 'Mehtar' by caste. He belonged to a small village in Maharashtra. He worked for 35 years as a porter in the dockyard in Bombay. He retired as a supervisor.

2. Why was Bayaji tempted to knock down Bhujaba with his box ?

Ans. Bayaji was tempted to knock down Bhujaba with his box, because, when Bayaji greeted, he vomitted all his grudge over him. He made an outburst the words of social discriminaitons.

3. Why do you think Bhujaba insisted on knowing the exact amount received by Bayaji on his retirement ?

Ans. I thought that Bhujaba insisted on knowing the exact amount received by Bayaji on his retirement because, in those days higher caste people were usually envious of prosperity achieved by the lowr caste. They did not like the downtrodden to develop socially and Financially.

4. Why did he return home ? and what was his dream ?

Ans. He returned home because he wanted to live with his own people after his retirement. He wanted to construct a big storeyed house for his family. So his dream was to build a big storeyed house.

Paper – I (1–10) Q.No. Part – A (Unit – 5) Reading – B

1. How did Kondiba oppose Bayaji's idea of building a storeyed house ? In what way did he warn Bayaji ? How did Bayaji change his plan ?

Ans. Kondiba was the only person who owned a storeyed house in the village. So he couldn't bear Bayaji, an untouchable storeyed house. Kondiba ordered to Bayaji not to construct the house. Bayaij frightened. Then he changed his house plan. He took up normal three - portioned house. But secretly he built a story with stairs from the kitchen.

2. The storeyed house is a powerful symbol of Dalit empowerment in India ? Comment.

Ans. Yes, the Storeyed House is a powerful symbol of Dalit empowerment in India. According to the story

Bayaji was a Mehar by caste. It is an equalent word of Dalit in Telugu language. After his retirement, he wanted to live with his own people in a new building. So he started to construct the storeyed house. But, Kondiba objected it, so he changed his plan constructed it in another way. It indicates the dominations of higher caste on Lower castes. So every individual dalit should strive to realise all the rights and should enjoy equality in all respects to live freely with out discrimination. In this story. Bayaji's sons started building a two storeyed house as a challenge. This shows dalit empowerment.

3. What was the conflict in the story ? Which is the turning point ?

Ans. The conflict in the story was between the two castes. i.e., upper caste and untouchables. The turning point was, inspite of the warning from Kondiba patil, Bayaji constructed a house. Finally his house planned to build two storeyed house.

4. The sons decided to build a storeyed house soon after the death of their father. What does this act of the sons signify ?

Ans. Soon after the death of their father. They returned from their father's funeral, they started to build a storeyed house to fulfil the last desire of his father.

It indicates that respect for human values, and taking revenge on upper caste. It proclaims that they forget, they forgive, but they go forward.

UNIT – 6

Bio-diversity

Class : X

Reading - A : Environment

Reading - B : Or will the Dreamer Wake

Paper – I Q.No : 1 to 10 Part – A

1. How are people's basic needs connected with the environment.

Ans. According to Wangari Maathai explained that the connection between man's basic needs and environment wonderfully. People's basic needs are water, food, wood etc. All these come from land around us, and land around us is the environment so save environment for our basic needs.

2. According to Maathai, how are women responsible for the protection of the environment?

Ans. According to Maathai women play an important role in the protection of environment. They collected the seeds and planted in the pots. Most of the women work in the fields. They take care of our needs. Doing all these things well results in the protection of environment.

3. What is the specific message of Wangari Maathai ?

Ans. The specific message of Wangari Maathai was to plant a tree and take care of it. Protect environment, Distribution resources, respect democracy and humanity.

4. Maathai Said "When we plant a tree, we plant hope". What does she mean by this ?

Ans. According Maathai, "When we plant a tree, we plant hope", it means the trees provide many things to the human beings. Like, shade, wood, oxygen, shelter etc. So trees are selfless they grow for others happy. So plant a tree and be hopeful of life.

Paper – I Bio-diversity

Class : X

(Reading - B UNIT – 6)

1. Why does the poet say that these cubs could be the last over ever to freely live and room and mate ?

Ans. The poet Medora chevalier deals with current topics. In this poem the Asiatic tigers are getting reduced day to day the tigers is expecting the cubs. These cubs would be the last ones as the time passes. They last their specific identity.

2. "The child could sing. The final whale song," says the poet. Why does she say so ?

Ans. The whale is another animal about to disappear. The whale child now we see could be the lost of its race. It's song could be the last whale song if we donot wake up.

3. What does the grandchild in this poem symbolize ?

Ans. The grandchild symbolizes the future generations who are yet to be born on this world. As we live on the earth, the future generations are also have the right to be born on this earth. They won't have many of the provisions.

4. "She waits for all the life she's making what does the poet convey through the line ?

Ans. The polar bear is taking care of its baby, in the den. As the glader is being destroyed the den also shall be As the gladers go off the earth so will be the polar bears as well.

UNIT – 7

Syllabus : 1) My childhood

2) A plea for India (Poem)

Part – A

Paper – I (Q.No : 1 to 10) My Childhood

1. What were the disadvantages faced by Kalam in his childhood ?

Ans. Abdul Kalam was born in a middle class family. His father didn't have much formal education. His parents were neither much educated nor wealthy.

2. "Your children are not your children" What does it means ? Do you agree with the statement or disagree ? Give reasons ?

Ans. I agree with the statement. Every invididual has his own dreams and ambitions. It means according to Khalil Gibram our children are not our children. They are the children of life's longing for itself. So they have certain obligations towards the society, and the world.

3. " that forced samsuddin, to look for a helping hand. What does 'that' refer to.

Ans. That refers to the suspension of the train halt at Rameswaram station. The news paper bundles being thrown out of moving train. So samsuddin wanted someone's help to catch the bundles.

4. If one wants to bring a charge in the social system, what qualities should one possess ?

Ans. One should be bold, optimistic and daring to face the problems which could arise, to bring the changes in the social system.

Part – A

UNIT – 7 Reading – B

1. Why does the poet use the expressions/ 'Proud to be a strong nation' and 'hang heads in shame at the same time ?

Ans. The poet used the expressions proud to be a strong nations and hang heads in shame' at the same time. Though India comprises several religious, it is proud of its secularism and religious tolerance.

2. Who are cheats ? Who are being cheated ?

Ans. Some selfish Indians are the cheats. A majority of innocent Indians are being cheated.

3. What is the central idea of the poem ?

Ans. "A plea for India" is a patriotic poem. It deals with the development of the nations in all aspects. People should unite and fight against those who mislead and concentrate on accomplishing more important tasks for development.

UNIT – 8

Class : X

Reading - A : Jamaican Fragment

Reading - B : Once upon a Time (Poem)

Paper – I Q.No (1 to 10) Part – A – Reading – A

1. "I puzzled within myself" says the narrator. What conclusion did he come to after this puzzling thought ?

Ans. The narator saw a little white boy ordering a little older black boy. The narrator was puzzled. He shocked about the white boy's behaviour. He was unable to believe his own eyes. So he lost the faith in his own people.

2. Why did the game next morning astonish the author ? What did he see ?

Ans. The game next morning astonished the author, because the author shocked about the white boys, dominations on white. He saw an entirely opposite scene. This surprised the narrator pleasantly.

3. Why did the white man feel surprised at the narrator's outburst ? Eventually, he also smiled. Why ?

Ans. The white man felt surprised at the narrator's outburst, eventually, he also smiled, because, The narrotor thaught that he wanted to save the whiteman from the puzzle, without introduction about himself with whiteman, he started pouring out his feelings. So the white man smiled at the narrator's ignorance.

4. How did the narrator come to the conclusion that grown-ups are silly ?

Ans. The narrator saw the game of "master – slave". On the second day. He was worried by the black boy. Actually they did not know anything about slavery. In fact, they were own brothers. Aftr knowing this real fact he smiled at his silly thoughts.

5. How did the story begin ? How did the writer take the story forward ? What is the point of conflict ?

Ans. 'Jamaican Fragment' is very intresting story. The writer A.L. Hendriks is good narrator. The story begins with an amusing incident. On one day when two boys playing a drama 'master - slave' is the lawn of a home. That day the narrator shocked about the descriminations. He wanted to help to the Black boy to save fromthe puzzle. Actually both the boys were own brothers. After knowing the real fact about boys the narrator smiled himself for his silly thoughts. On the whole it is an excellent lesson in human values. Misunderstanding of the boys play by the narrator is the point of conflict.

Paper – I Q.No (1 to 10) Part – A – Reading – B

1. "Now they shake hands without hearts. While their left hands search my empty pockets". Why do the left hands search empty pockets now ? What does this indicates ?

Ans. The writer Gabrial Okara describes various facts of modern man. To day man shakes hands without heart. He is not intrested in the fellow person. He concentrate as only money. So his left hands search empty pockets of the others.

2. The poet uses certain words in express frustration and sorrow. Identify these words.

Ans. The poem "Once upon a Time" records Gabriel Okara frustration and sorrow.

The following words / phrases expressed.

- a) Laugh with teeth.
- b) ice block - cold eyes.
- c) no thrice.
- d) doors shut on me.
- e) fixed portrait smile.
- f) Without being glad etc.

Q.No : 11 (POEM)

Another Woman

1. This morning she bought green 'Methi'
in the market, choosing the freshest bunch ;
picked up a white radish,
imagined the crunch it would make
between her teeth, the sweet sharp taste,
then put it aside, thinking it an extravagance,
counted her coins
out carefully, tied the, a small bundle.
into her sar at the waist '
came home, faced her mother - in - law's
dark looks, took the leaves
and chopped them,
her hands stained yellow from the juice ;
cut an onion, fine and cooked
the whole thing in the pot over the stove,
shielding her face from the heat.

1. Who is "she" in the first line ?
2. How was the methi she bought ?
3. Why didn't she buy white radish ?
4. What did she imagine picking up radish ?
5. Why did the woman think an extravagance to buy radish ?
6. What did she do with the coins ?
7. What is the phrase that describes her mother-in-law ?
8. Who was the cruel person mentioned in the poem ?
9. What did she cook in the pot ?
10. Why did she shield her face ?

ANSWERS

1. 'She' in the first line refers to the daughter.
2. The methi was fresh.
3. Buying radish was an extravagance for her.
4. She imagined the crunch it would make.
5. She bought methi for that day and there were only few coins left.
6. She counted the coins carefully and tied them, a small bundle into her sari.
7. Dark looks
8. Mother-in-law
9. Bunch of Methi and an onion.
10. She shielded her face to protect herself from the heat.

2. The usual words came and beat
their wings against her ; the money spent,
curses heaped upon her parents,
who had sent her out
to darken other people's doors.
She crouched, as usual on the floor
beside the stove,
when the man came home
she didnot look into the face
nor raise her head ; but bent
her back a little more
Nothing gave her the right
to speak

1. What do you mean by usual words came & beat ?
2. Why was she cursed ?
3. Who cursed the woman's parents ?
4. Why did she crouch on the floor ?
5. Where did she crouch ?
6. What kind of man was the woman's husband ?
7. Who was the 'man' refered to in the above stanza ?
8. Was her husband helpful ?
9. Why were curses heaped upon her parents ?
10. Why didn't she raise her head ?

ANSWERS

1. The usual words come & beat refers to mother-in-laws curses, scolding.
2. The mother-in-law thought the woman spent money unnecessarily.
3. The mother-in-law.
4. The woman was illtreated and made to crouch on the floor.
5. She crouched on the floor, beside the stove.
6. Her husband was unconcerned about her feeling.
7. The 'man' was woman husband.
8. No, he was not helpful.
9. Curses heaped upon the woman's parents as they had sent her to bring ill-luck other people's door.
10. She was frightened and humble.

3. She watched the flame hiss up
and beat against the cheap old pot,
a wing of brightness
against its blackened cheek.
This was the house she had been sent to,
the man she had been bound to,
the future she had been born into.
So when the kerosene was thrown
It was the only choice
that she had even known.
Another torch, blazing in the dark,
Another woman.
We shield our faces from the heat.

1. What did the woman watch one day ?
2. Whose cheek is it blackened ?
3. Why was she sent to that house ?
4. Which line expresses that she should live there ?
5. Who threw the kerosene ?
6. What was the only choice left for her ?
7. Do you think it was a right decision taken by the woman ?
8. In which sense does the poet use the phrase "Another woman".
9. Who shielded the faces from the heat ?
10. Why do we shield our faces.

ANSWERS

1. The woman watched the flame hiss up.
2. The cheap old pot.
3. She got married to a man of that house.
4. The man she had been bound to
5. She herself.
6. To burn herself in flames.
7. No
8. Like many women, she too lost her life
9. We (the society)
10. It was a shameful thing happen.

READING – B (POEM)

Or Will the Dreamer Wake ?

1. Far in the North the white bear snuffles
Down in her lair the gleaming snow
She waits for all the life she's making
outside the crashing glaciers grow
These cubs could be the last cubsever
To freely live and roam and mate.
Our grandchild knows the white bear never
or will the dreamer wake ?

1. Which animal is referred in the above stanza ?
2. Find out an adjective from the second line.
3. In which direction do we find white bears ?
4. What for the bear is waiting ?
5. Why does the poet say that these cubs could be the last ones ever ?
6. Which species is in danger ?
7. Write a cause of danger to the bears ?
8. What does the grand children in this poem symbolize ?
9. Who is the dreamer ?
10. Why should he awake ?

ANSWERS

1. White bears are the animals talked about
2. "Gleaming" is the word used to tell the nature of snow.
3. In the north region we find polar bears.
4. The bear is waiting to give birth to baby bears (cubs)
5. The poet wants to say that the white bears are going to extinct.
6. The white bears are found to be in danger.
7. Crashing glaciers may cause danger.
8. The grandchildren refers to the future.
9. The man is the dreamer.
10. It is the right time to protect the animals going to extinct.

2. Deep in the ocean south the whale swims
Her song of birthing fills the seas
Thousands of creatures wait the moment.
The solemn birth that they will see.
This child could sing the final whale song
The last to make the oceans shake
our grandchild never hears its mystery
or will the dreamer wake ?

1. Which ocean animal is referred to ?
2. Who is going to be born ?
3. Who is waiting for the birth of whale ?
4. Which lines express the mood of the sea animals happiness ?
5. Why is it the final whale song ?

ANSWERS

1. The whale is referred here.
2. Baby whales are going to born.
3. Thousands of creatures are waiting for the birth of baby whales.
4. "Her song of birthing fills the sea" is the line expressing the happiness.
5. The baby whales now we see may also disappear.

3. Here in the centre, four direction gather
The path ahead leads up or down
Is this our last bright new world birthing ?
Is this our waving as we drown ?
This could be our last true moment
Knowing the truth, our choices make.
Our grandchild asks. "That was the moment!
And did the dreamer wake ?

1. Who is the poet ?
2. What are the four directions referred to ?
3. What is the main idea of the poet ?
4. Why is it our last true moment ?
5. Who is the dreamer here ?
6. What does the grandchild symbolize ?

7. What right choice should we make ?
8. What is the poet's message in this stanza ?

ANSWERS

1. Medora Chevalier is the poet
2. The east, west, north, south directions.
3. He urges to protect the species
4. It is our last true moment, otherwise it may put us in danger.
5. The modern man is the dreamer.
6. The grand children symbolizes the future generation.
7. The poet means that man should correct decision knowing the consequences.
8. The poet wants the dreamer to awake and save the endangered species.

READING – B (POEM)

A Plea for India

We, Indians are proud to be a strong nation,
Our roots, we declare, cannot be shaken.
Then why these fights,
which leave us in poor plight ?
Irrespective of our region,
forget the castes,
which makes us lose our charm.
Let's ignore the selfish call of each region.
and listen for once to the call of the nation.

1. What type of poem do you think is this ?
2. Why are we proud ?
3. Why does the poet declare we cannot be shaken ?
4. What does the poet advise Indians ?
5. What leaves us in poor plight ?
6. Which makes us lose our charm ?
7. What should we ignore ?
8. What do fights put us in ?
9. Who are "we" in the beginning ?
10. What do you mean by "ignore"

ANSWERS

1. It is a partriotic poem.
2. We are proud as our's is a strong nation.
3. We are very strong so no one can shake us.
4. The poet advises to avoid fights.
5. Fights leave us in poor plights
6. Cases, regions make us lose our charm.
7. We should ignore the selfish call of each region.
8. The fights put us in troubles
9. "We" refere to Indians.
10. Ignore is pay less or no attention.

Is all this violence needed
with the people being cheated ?
who will return this only son
whom she loves a ton ?
who will bring back his brother
whose ashes he is still to gather ?
where has all the love gone
which resided in the heart of all ?
There is no reason to be proud,
and be on high cloud.
we have to go a long way,
we have to think seriously,
else we end up miserably.

1. What are being cheated ?
2. What did we loose as a result of violence ?
3. We cannot bring back two person's lives. Who are they ?
4. Whom does a woman love a ton ?
5. How much love a mother expresses to her ?
6. Find a pair of rhyming words.
7. Do we still love rhyming words.
8. What do you mean by "high cloud" ?
9. What is our duty according to the poet ?
10. What may be the end if we don't act correct ?

ANSWERS

1. We, the Indians.
2. We lost many lives.
3. The life of a only son and a brother.
4. Her only son of a mother.
5. A ton
6. Proud – cloud, son-ton, brother-gather
7. Yes, we still love them.
8. Very happy
9. We have a long way to go and to think seriously.
10. We might end up miserably.

Let us control the riots,
which leave us with no choice
but to hang our heads in shame,
and say we have miserably failed.

We have the power to win,
so why not end this din ?

Let us unite,
and fight against those who incite.

Let us not be misled,
by those who want to see us dead.

We are a strong united nation,
all we need is a bit of dedication.

1. Who is the poet talking to ?
2. What does the poet request to control ?
3. Which makes us hang our heads in shame ?
4. What expression tells us the poet is sad ?
5. Find out a pair of rhyming words.
6. According to the poet what power do we have ?
7. What is meant by 'din' ?
8. Find any one factor which misled us ?
9. Which sentence tells the confidence of the poet that we are one ?
10. What do we need to become strong ?

ANSWERS

1. The poet is talking to Indians.
2. The poet requests the people of India to control roits (violence)
3. The roits make us hang in shame.
4. "We are miserably failed" is the expression of sadness.
5. Win-din
6. "The power to win"
7. "Din" means roits, social inequalities.
8. Cheats, roits mislead us.
9. "We are a strong united nation" is the sentence that tells the confidence of the poet.
10. "We need a bit of dedication" to become strong.

READING – B (POEM)

Once Upon a Time

Once upon a time, son,
they used to laugh with their hearts
and laugh with their eyes ;
but now they only laugh with their teeth,
while their ice-block-cold eyes
search behind my shadow.
There was a time indeed.
They used to shake hands with their hearts ;
but that's gone, son.
Now they shake hands without hearts ;
While their left hands search
my empty pockets.

1. Who is the poet addressing ?
2. Who is "they" referred to ?
3. When did the people shake their hands with their hearts ?
4. What type of poem is it ?
5. What do you mean by laugh with their eyes ?
6. How do a modern man laugh ?
7. What is search behind my shadow ?

8. Who is shaking hands without heart ?
9. How do the people laugh now ?
10. What does left hands search for ?
11. How did they laugh in the past ?

ANSWERS

1. He is addressing to his son.
2. Our ancestors with real love & innocence.
3. When they had true love for one another they shake their hands with heart.
4. It is a poem of emotions.
5. To express love and happiness through our eyes.
6. The present day man laugh's with this truth. i.e., an artificial laugh. Without emotions.
7. The modern man wants to find faults of the person talking to
8. The present day man.
9. The people laugh superficially.
10. The left hands search for empty pockets.
11. They laugh heartily.

So I have learned many things, son.
I have learned to wear many faces
Like dresses – home face,
Office face, street face, hot face,
Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles
Like a fixed portrait smile.
And I have learned too
to laugh with only my teeth
and shake hands without my heart.
I have also learned to say "Good bye"
When I mean "Good-riddance".
to say 'Glad to meet you',
without being glad ; and to say 'Its been
nice talking to you ; after being bored.

1. Who is "I" in the passage ?
2. Write any two faces that the author wears ?
3. What did the poet learn ?

4. What does the poet actually want to tell ?
5. What does the present man say when he meets some one ?
6. Who wants to get rid off from ?
7. Is the modern man really glad to meet a person ?
8. What expression is used to tell the great "releif".
9. Why did the man think of talking to some one ?
10. What is the tone of the poet ?
11. Is the poet happy with these changes.

ANSWERS

1. I refers to the poet Gabriel Okara.
2. Home. face, office face
3. The poet learned to wear many faces like dresses.
4. He expresses that people say one thing and mean exactly the opposite or act artificially.
5. He expresses that he was glad to meet him.
6. The modern man.
7. No. He is not glad.
8. "Good – riddance' is the expression used to tell a great relief.
9. The man felt bored.
10. The emptyness, selfish nature, is the tone of the poet.
11. No, he is not.

But believe me,son
I want to be what I used to be
When I was like you. I want
to unlearn all these muting things.
Most of all, I want to relearn
how to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror
Shows only my teeth like a snake's back fangs!
So show me, son
how to laugh, show me how
I used to laugh and smile
Once upon a time when I was like you.

1. Who is the poet ?
2. Whom did the poet ask for help ?
3. What is the poet's strong wish ?

4. What does he want to relearn ?
5. What does the poet really want to unlearn ?
6. What are poet's teeth compared to ?
7. Who is helping the poet ?
8. Why do you think the poet wants to learn from his son ?
9. Write any one thing which the poet want to learn ?
10. To what extent the topic of the poem apt.

ANSWERS

1. Gabriel Okara is the poet.
2. He asked his son to help him relearn.
3. The poet wants to be innocent, with real love and affection same as when he was a child.
4. He wants to learn how to laugh with heart like a child.
5. The poet wants to unlearn the muting things.
6. The poet's teeth are compared to a snake's bare fangs.
7. The poet's son is helping.
8. The poet's son is innocent, and not corrupted by the ways of the present man.
9. The poet wants to learn to laugh.
10. The topic is an apt one as it cleared the past days man's behaviour and with present day man.

READING – A : ATTITUDE IS ALTITUDE (Q.No : 12/13)

(a) Nick Vujicic was born with no arms or legs – but he doesn't let the details stop him. The brave 26 years old – who is mainly torso – plays football and golf, swims and surfs, despite having no limbs.

1. Who is born with no arms and no legs ?
2. What do you mean by 'torso' ?
3. How old is Nick ?
4. Despite having no limbs, what could Nick do ?

Answers :

1. Nick Vujicic was born with no arms & legs.
 2. 'Torso' means the main part of the body and doesnot include head, arms & legs.
 3. Nick was 26 years old.
 4. Nick could play football, golf, swim & surf despite of having no limbs.
- (b) "I call it my chicken drumstick," joked Nick, who was born in Melbourne, Australia, but now lives in Los Angles, I'd be lost without it.

1. Who is the "I" in the Passage ?
2. What is that Chicken drumstick ?
3. Who is born in Melbourne ?
4. Where is Melbourne ?
5. In the sentence "I'd be lost without it" it refers to what ?

Answers :

1. 'I' is Nick Vujicic
 2. The small foot which Nick has on his left hip is the chicken drumstick.
 3. Nick is born in Melbourn.
 4. Melbourn is a city in Australia.
 5. "It" refers to the small foot on his left hip.
- c. Nick began travelling the world and in 2008 he went to Hawai and met surfing master Bethany Hamilton, who had her arm bitten off by a shark when she was 12, 'she was amazing', said Nick. "She taught me how to surf.
1. When did Nick meet Bethany Hamilton ?
 2. Who is Bethany Hamilton ?
 3. How did Bethany lose her arm?
 4. Who taught Nick Surfing ?
 5. At what age did Bethany lose her arm ?
 6. Why was she amazing ?

Answers :

1. In 2008, Nick met Bethamy
2. Bethany Hamilton is a surfing master.
3. Bethany's arm was bitten off by a shark.
4. Bethany Hamilton taught Nick surfing.
5. Bethany was 12 year when she lost her arm.
6. She was amazing as she till became a professional surfer inspite of no arm.

READING – A : THE DEAR DEPARTED – I

Mrs. Slater : I am amazed at you, Victoria, I really am. Be off now, and change your dress before your Aunt Elizabeth and your uncle Ben come. It would never do for them to find you in colours with grandfather lying dead, upstairs.

Victoria : What are they coming for ? They haven't been here for ages.

Mrs. Slater : They are coming to talk over poor gramelfa's affairs. Your father sent them a telegram as soon as we found he was dead.

1. Why does Mrs. Slater wants her daughter to change her dress ?
2. Who are coming to Mrs. Slater's house ?
3. What are they coming to ?
4. Who sent a telegram to Mrs. & Mr.Ben ?
5. Who is dead ?

Answer :

1. Mrs. Slater asked Victoria to change her dress as her grandfather was found dead.
2. Aunt Elizabeth and uncle Ben were coming.
3. They are coming to talk over dead grandpa's property.
4. Mr. Slater sent a telegram to Mr & Mrs. Ben.
5. Mrs. Slater's father, Victoria's grandpa, Mr. Abel Merry weather.

Mrs. Slater : Yes, he's gone. He was severily a fortnight last sunday.

Ben : Now, Amelia, You must not give way. We've all got to die some time or other.

Mrs. Jordan : And now perhaps you'll tell us about it.

1. What is the age of Mrs. Slater's' father ?
2. Who is comforting Amelia ?
3. 'You'll tell about it', It refers to what ?
4. Who is expecting Mrs.Slater to tell something ?
5. Mr.Ben comfort slater ?

Answers :

1. Mrs. Slater's father was seventy – two.
2. Mr. Ben is confortng Mrs. Slater.
3. It refers to the way, the things happened before old man's death.
4. Mrs. Jordon was expecting Mrs. Slater to tell about the death of their father.
5. Mr. Ben said that we all have to go or die some time or other.

3. Victoria : Are you planning to pinch it ?

Henry : No, My child. Grandpa gave it to your mother before he died.

Victoria : This morning ?

1. Who is planning to pinch ?
2. What is she going to pinch ?
3. Who gave the bureau ?
4. When did grandpa give it Mrs. Henry ?
5. "Grandpa gave it to" What does "it" refer to ?

Answers :

1. Mrs. Slater's/ Mrs Henry is going to pinch.
2. She is going to pinch a bureau.
3. Grandpa gave the bureau.
4. Grandpa gave it before he died.
5. "It" refers to the "bureau"

READING – A

THE JOURNEY

1. However, I finally did decide to go. I did not have much to carry by way of luggage – Just a trunk. Ours is a hilly terrain, without any motorable roads – and there is no certainty that we are ever going to have any roads. In any case while coming home we do not carry bedding. Besides had come home this time round for a special purpose : to get married.

1. Who is "I" in the passage ?
2. Why didn't the narator carry much luggage ?
3. Write about the condition of the road.
4. Why did he visit his village ?
5. What is the only thing the narrator carried ?

Answers :

1. 'I' is the narrator.
2. The narrator didnt carry much luggage as it was difficult for him to travel on hilly areas.
3. The roads were not motorable and it was a hilly terrain.
4. He came home on a special purpose - to get married.
5. The narrator carried only a trunk.

2. I gave him the can of wine. He poure of himself a mug and handed me the can. He drank all of it at one go. He then arranged the belt that was attached to the trunk carefully on his fore head. So this was the picture ; my father carrying my luggage on his back and me following him with a tiny bag in my hand.

1. Identify the two persons mentioned here ?
2. What did they drink ?
3. Who is carrying the luggage ?
4. What is the narrator carrying ?
5. Was the narrator happy with what is going on ?

Answers :

1. 'I' is the narrator and 'him' is the narrator's father.
2. They drank can of wine.
3. Narrator's father was carrying the luggage.
4. Narrator carried a tiny bag in his hand.
5. No, he was not.

3. I looked at father's bare feet. Never having worn shoes, his feet had developed cracks and somehow resembled those of an elephant. I noticed this for the first time. I hadn't noticed that the road was uneven. I did not have to since I was wearing a pair of hunting boots. I checked my wallet and saw I still had around Rs. 40 with me.

1. Whose feet were without shoes ?
2. Why did the father's feet have cracks ?
3. How did the father's feet resemble ?
4. Who noticed that the roads were uneven ?
5. How much money was left with the narrator ?

Answers :

1. Narrator's father's feet were without shoes.
2. Father never wore shoes, so the feet had cracks.
3. Father's feet resembled those of an elephant.
4. The narrator noticed that the roads were uneven.
5. The narrator was left with Rs.40/- only.

READING – A :
Rendezvous with Ray

1. Fr. Gaston Roberge was acquainted with the works of Satyajit Ray through the APU Trilogy. He found the world of APU so fascinating that he saw all three films in one sitting, and there began his longstanding love affair with the people of India and Bengali cinema and culture, which led to his path-breaking work in those fields.

1. How did Gaston Fr. Roberge acquaint with Satyajit Ray ?
2. What is a trilogy ?
3. Who are the two persons mentioned above ?
4. What factor led Roberge to the pathbreaking work in those fields ?

Answers :

1. Fr.Gaston Roberge got acquainted with the works of Satyajit Ray through the Apu Trilogy.
2. Trilogy means the set of three films with the same characters or artists.
3. Satyajit Ray and Fr. Gaston Roberge are the two persons mentioned above.
4. The longstanding love affair with the people of India, especially Bengali cinema and culture led him the path - breaking work.
2. *Ray's screenplay manuscripts were an art by themselves, "Roberge says, "hand written in Bengali, with notes in English for his set - designer with sketches here and ther, and occassional staff notation of fragments of music. "One Sunday morinng, Roberge found Ray in a disturbed mood. A few well-known personalities of the city had visited him earlier to go through some of his manuscripts.*
1. What is the speciality of Ray ?
2. What did Roberge find in Rays work ?
3. Who found Ray in a disturbed mood ?
4. Why is Ray in a disturbed mood one Sunday ?
5. Who visited Ray earlier ?

Answers :

1. Ray's screenplay manuscripts were an art by themselves.
2. Hand written notes of Bengali in English, set designer, sketches and occassional staff notation of fragments of music are Ray special work.
3. Roberge found Ray in a disturbed mood.
4. Ray found an important manuscript missing.
5. A few well-known personalities of the city had visited him earlier.
3. *One imortant fall out of this friendship was the establishment of chitrabani, a communication and film institute, the first of its kind in West Bangal, which Roberge founded in 1970 and to which Ray, as a token of friendship, lent his name as co-founder. Ray was in the first governing body and after a few terms reality agreed to be the institute's adviser.*
1. What is the important fall out of friendship between Ray and Roberge ?
2. What is Chitrabani ?
3. When was Chitrabani found ?
4. What did Ray do as a token of their friendship ?
5. Who agreed to become institute adviser ?

Answers :

1. The important fall out of friendship between Ray and Roberge was the establishment of Chitrabani.
2. Chitrabani was a communication and film institute.

3. It was found in 1970.
4. Ray lent his name as co-founder of Chitrabani, as a token of their friendship.
5. Ray agreed to become institute adviser.

READING – A :
The Storeyed House – I

1. The conductor asked the passengers to get down and they all put their strength together to push the bus. Having gained this initial momentum, the bus started. Passengers clambered up, jostling one another. The conductor rang the bell and the bus gradually took on speed.

1. What did the conductor ask the passengers to do ?
2. How did the passengers get into the bell ?
3. Who rang the bell ?

Answers :

1. The conductor asked the passengers to get down and push the bus.
 2. Passengers clambered up, Jostling one another.
 3. Conductor rang the bus.
- 2. Bayaji had crossed sixty but was in sound Health. He had a sturdy frame right from birth, and hard work had given a well formed shape to his strong body. He paid fifteen paise to the coolie, pull the box, in which he had thrown pots and pans and sundry Other things, on his own head and began to walk.*

1. How old is Bayaji ?
2. How much did Bayaji pay to the cooli ?
3. What things do the box contain ?

Answers :

1. Bayaji crossed sixty.
 2. Bayaji paid 16 paise to the cooli.
 3. The box that bayaji was carrying contained pots, pans and other things.
- 3. Bayaji's family was doing well. He had eight children in all, six sons and two daughters. The daughters had been married off and had given birth to children. The elder son looked after the fields, the next two sons were in government services, the one after them was a school teacher and the sixth one was still studying.*
1. How many children did Bayaji have ?
 2. What is Bayaji's elder son ?

3. Who was still in studies ?
4. How many daughters were married ?

Answers :

1. Bayaji had eight children in all.
2. Bayaji's elder son was looking after the fields.
3. The sixth son was still studying.
4. Both his daughters were married.

READING – A :
Bio-Diversity

1. When I was a child, which is almost more than fifty years ago, the environment was very pristine, very beautiful, and very green. We were a British colony, and the British Government at that time started to clear cut the indigenous forest in our forested mountains because they wanted to establish commercial plantations of exotic species of trees such as pine and eucalyptus.

1. Who is 'I' in the passage ?
2. How was the environment when the narrator was a child ?
3. Name any two exotic species of trees ?

Answers :

1. 'I' refers to Wangari Maathai.
2. The environment was pure, very beautiful, very green.
3. Pine & Eucalyptus.
2. *One of the biggest transformations that I saw was that ability of an ordinary illiterate woman to get to understand and to be able to plant trees that in five or ten years became big trees and she was able to give herself energy ; to be able to sell these trees and give herself an income ; to be able to feel confident.*

1. What is the biggest transformation mentioned ?
2. What changes do we find in ordinary woman ?

Answers :

1. The biggest transformation was that ability of an ordinary illiterate woman to get understand and to be able to plant trees.
2. The ordinary illiterate woman left confident energetic and did something for herself.
3. Maathai means to say that by planting a tree, we plant our future for ourselves, our children, for the birds which is long lasting even after we are gone.

READING – A :
My Childhood

1. I Was born into a middle class Tamil family in the island town of Rameswaram in the erst-while Madras state. My father Jainulabdeen had neither much formal education nor much wealth ; despite these disadvantages, he possessed great innate wisdom and a true generosity of spirit. He had an ideal helpmate in my mother Ashiamma.

1. Who is 'I' in the passage ?
2. Who were his parents ?
3. Where is he born ?
4. Write two good qualities of Jainulabdeen.
5. In which state is Rameswaram ?

Answers :

1. 'I' refers to Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam.
2. Kalam's father was Jainulabdeen and mother Ashiamma.
3. Kalam was born at Rameshwaram.
4. Kalam's father had innate wisdom and true generosity.
5. Rameshwaram is in Tamil Nadu State.

2. One day when I was in the fifth stanard at the Rameswaram, Elementary school, a new teacher came to our class. I used to wear a cap which marked me as a muslim, and I always sat in the front row next to Ramanadha Sastry, who wrote the sacred thread. The new teacher could not stomach a Hindu's priest son sitting with a Muslim boy, In accordance to our social ranking as the new teacher saw it. I was asked to go and sit on the back bench. I felt very sad.

1. Where did the author complete his primary education ?
2. Why did the author wear a cap ?
3. Who sat beside the author ?
4. Who is Ramanatha Sastry ?
5. Who is asked to sit at the back ?

Answers :

1. Kalam completed his primary education upto 5th standard in Rameswaram Elementary School.
2. Kalam wore a cap which marked him a muslim.
3. Ramanatha Sastry sat beside Kalam.

4. Ramanatha Sastry was a Hindu's priest son.
5. Kalam was asked to sit at the back bench.
3. *One day, he invited me to his home for a meal. His wife was horrified at the idea of a muslim boy being invited to dine in her ritually pure kitchen. She refused to serve me in her Kitchen. Sivasubramania Iyer was not perturbed, nor did he get angry with his wife, but instead, served me with his own hands and sat down beside me to eat his meal.*

1. Who invited Kalam for a meal ?
2. Why was the wife horrified ?
3. Who refused to serve food to Kalam ?
4. Who is Sivasubramania Iyer ?
5. What do you mean by perturbed ?

Answers :

1. Siva Subramania Iyer invited Kalam for a meal.
2. The woman was horrified at the idea of a muslim boy being invited to dine in a bramin's kitchen.
3. Siva Subramania Iyer's wife refused to serve food.
4. to make worried.

READING – A :
Jamaican Fragment

1. *One moring, about half way between my front gate and the track, I noticed two little boys playing in the garden of the more modest cottages. They were both very little boys, one was four years old perhaps, the other five. The bigger of the two was a sturdy youngster, very dark with a mat of coarse hair on his head and coat black eyes.*

1. Who noticed the little two boys playing ?
2. Where were they playing ?
3. Guess and write the age of the boys.
4. How was the bigger of the two ?

Answers :

1. The author / the narrator noticed the boys playing.
2. The two boys were playing in a garden of a more modest cottage.
3. One was four and the other perhaps five.
4. The bigger boy was sturdy, very dark, had coarse hair and black eyes.

2. *'Get me a banana'. The little boy ran into the house and reappeared shortly with a banana. 'Peel it for me!' the little boy which peeled the banana and handed it to his dark master.*

1. Who ordered to get him a banana ?
2. What is the next order of the boy ?
3. Where did the little boy run to get a banana ?
4. Who want to eat a banana ?
5. Who is submissive ?

Answers :

1. The dark boy ordered to get him a banana.
 2. "Peel it for me" was the next order of the dark boy.
 3. The little white boy ran into the house and brought a banana.
 4. The dark boy wanted to eat a banana.
 5. The little white boy is submissive.
3. *Its a game they play. Alternate days one is the boss, the other the servant. It's a grand game. I used to play it and may be so did you. Yesterday I saw the little white boy bossing the dark one and I worried all day over the dark one and I worried all day over the dark boys' realisation – of his inferiority so young in life.*

1. Who played the game ?
2. What is the twist in the game ?
3. Who is "I" and "you" referred to ?
4. Why is the narrator worried all day ?
5. What type of game is it mentioned in the paragraph ?

Answers :

1. The two little boys played the game.
2. Alternate days one is the boss, the other the servant.
3. I refers to the narrator, you refers to the little boy's father.
4. The narrator was much worried over the dark boy's realisation of his inferiority.
5. It was a grand game.

READING – B (Q.No : 12/13)

Every success story is also a story of Great failures

1. *As a young Cartoonist, Walt Disney faced many rejections from news papers editor's who said he had no talent. One day a minister at a Church hired him to draw some cartoons. Disney was working out of a small mouse in fested shed near the church. After seeing a small house, he was inspired. That was the start to Mickey Mouse*

1. Who faced many rejections from newspaper editors ?
2. Why was the young cartoonist hired ?
3. WHO inspired Walt Disney ?
4. Name the person who created the cartoon character "Mickey Mouse".

Answers :

1. A young Cartoonist, Walt Disney faced many rejections from the newspaper editors.
 2. The young Cartoonist was hired to draw some Cartoons.
 3. A small mouse inspired Walt Disney.
 4. Walt Disney was the creator of Cartoon Charecter Mickey Mouse.
2. *A New York Times editorial on December 10, 1903 questioned the wisdom of the Wright Brothers who were trying to invent a machine, heavier than air, that would fly. One week later, at Kitty Hawk the Wright Brothers took their famous flight.*
1. Who questioned the widdom of the Wright Bors ?
 2. What were the Wright Brothers trying to invent ?
 3. What did Brothers achieve finally ?

Answers :

1. A New York Times editorial on December 10, 1903 questioned the wisdom of the Wright Borthers.
 2. Wright Brothers were trying to invent a machine, heavier them air than would fly.
 3. The Wright Brothers took their famous flight.
3. *A burning desire is the starting point of all accomplishments. Just like a small fire cannot give much heat, a weak desire cannot produce great result.*
1. What is the starting point of all accomplishments ?
 2. Can a small fire give much heat. Say Yes or No.
 3. What cannot be produced with weak desire ?

Answers :

1. A burning desire
2. No, it cannot
3. A great result cannot be produced with weak desire.

READING – B
The Dear Departed – II

1. *Abel* : *Aye, I'm right enough but for a bit of a headache. Amelia, what the clickens did I do with my new slippers ?*

Mrs. Slater : *Aren't they by the hearth, father ?*

Abel : *I don't see them, why you've got em on, Henry.*

1. Who is Abel ?
2. Is he alright now ?
3. Where are Abel's new slippers according to Slater.
4. Was Mr. Abel worried or angry to see his slippers somewhere ?
5. Who is wearing Abel's new slipper ?

Answers :

1. Abel is Mrs. Slater's father.
2. Yes, he was right enough.
3. They are supposed to be near the hearth.
4. Yes, Mr. Abel was angry to see his slippers missing.
5. Mr. Henry, Mrs. Slater's husband was wearing the new slippers.

2 *Abel* : *I'll tell you what I've got to do on Monday next I've got to do three things. I've to go to the lawyer and alter my will ; and I've got to go to the insurance office and pay my premium and I've got to go to St. Philip's Church and get married.*

1. What is the most shocking news told by Mr. Abel to his daughters ?
2. Why did he want to go to the lawyer ?
3. What work do he have in insurance office ?
4. Where is he going to get married ?
5. How many important things are referred in the passage ?

Answers :

1. Abel told his daughters that he was going to get married.
2. He wanted to go to the lawyer to change his "will".
3. He has to pay the premium there.
4. In St. Philip's Church, Mr. Abel is going to get married.
5. Three words were referred in the passage.

3. *Abel : To Mrs. John Shorrocks who keeps the "Ring-O-Bells". we've had it fixed up a good while now, but I was keeping it for a pleasant surprise. I felt I was a bit of burden to you. So I found someone who'd Think it a pleasure to look after me. We shall be very glad to see you at the ceremony. Till monday then, Twelve 'O' clock at St. Philips Church.*

1. Who is that Abel going to marry ?
2. Who keeps Ring-O-Bells ?
3. Who felt a bit of burden to keep Abel ?
4. Who is inviting whom ?
5. When and where the marriage takes place ?

Answers :

1. Abel is going to marry Mrs. John Shorrocks.
2. Mrs. John Sharrocks runs Ring-O-Bells.
3. Both his daughter felt a bit of burden to keep Abel.
4. Mr. Abel is inviting his daughters, son-in-laws and his grand daughter.
5. The marriage takes place on Monday Twelve O'clock at St.Philips Church.

READING – B

Maya Bazar

1. *It is a tribute to Telugu Culture, language and customs of the land. The film was watched repeatedly soon after to release because people identified every character of the film with someone they knew in their immediate vicinity and the audience still do the same now.*

1. What is it a tribute to ?
2. Why did people watch the film repeatedly ?
3. What is the film mentioned above ?

Answers :

1. It is a tribute to Telugu Culture, language and customs of the land.
 2. People identified every character of the film withone they knew in their immediate vicinity.
 3. The film "Maya Bazar".
2. *The story itself is woven around the love of Sasirekka – Abhimanyu. With Krishna and Balarama having difference in opinions over it, their wives too take sides as is in evitable in any family. To introduce the theme, the director uses a magic box, which displays whatever is dear to the viewer's heart.*

1. Around whom the story itself is woven ?
2. In which aspect both Balarama and Krishna has different opinions ?

3. What did the direction use ?
4. What does the magic box display ?

Answers :

1. The story is woven around love of Sasirekha and Abhimanyu.
 2. In the marriage of Sashirakha both Balakrishna and Krishna had different opinions.
 3. The director used a "Magic box"
 4. The magic box displays whatever is clear to the viewer's heart.
- 3. *The finished product hit the screen in 1957 to become a landmark movie in the Telugu film industry. It became a hit not only for the sterling performance of the star-ensemble that it had right from S.V. Ranga Rao, Savitri, ANR, NTR and Gummadi but also because K.V. Reddy was in full control over every frame of it.***
1. Who directed Maya Bazar ?
 2. Name a few star of Maya Bazar ?
 3. Write a reason for Maya Bazar being a land mark movie ?

Answers :

1. K.V. Reddy directed Maya Bazar.
2. S.V. Ranga Rao, ANR, NTR, Savitri & Gummadi.
3. The sterling performance of the stars.
(b) Reddy's full control over every frame of it.

READING – B
The Storeyed House – II

1. *Work on the foundation had started. Dattaram Vadar was given the contract of construction. The foundation trenches were filled with mud, bits of stone and other fillings. Work progressed with speed. One day Bayaji saw Kondiba coming towards him and greeted him. It's with your blessing that I have ventured on this storeyed house.*

1. To whom was the contract of construction given ?
2. What were filled in the foundation trenches ?
3. Who came towards Bayaji's house ?

Answers :

1. The contract of construction was given to Dattaram Vadar.
2. The foundation trenches were filled with mud, bits of stone and other fillings.
3. Kondiba came towards him.

2. *The house was complete and the traditional house warming ceremony was planned. Invitations were sent to relatives in different villages. The village elders, by convention could not be invited into a meal or refreshments. So they were invited to the ceremonial paan – supari.*

1. Who were invited to the ceremony ?
2. What was the ceremony ?
3. What was the "convention" mentioned here ?

Answers :

1. Bayaji invited all his relatives in different villages.
 2. The ceremony was the traditional house warming ceremony.
 3. The convention says that the village elders could not be invited to a meal. They were invited only to paan – supari.
3. *Bayaji was frantic. He ran around crying. 'My house, my storeyed house! It's on fire. My enemy has taken revenge on me. He entered the roaring flames, crying My house, my house He climbed up, pulled the pictures of Buddha and Babasaheb from the walls and hurled them.*

1. Who was frantic ? Why ?
2. How did the enemy take revenge ?
3. Why did Bayaji climb up ?

Answers :

1. Bayaji was frantic as his newly build storeyed house caught fire.
2. The enemy lit fire in the house to take revenge.
3. Bayaji climbed up to pull the pictures of Buddha and Babasaheb.

Question No : 14 Paper – I Part – B

The passage in Q.No : 14 may be a description or a story or an opinion or a narration. This question belongs to the parts of speech, To answer this Question we should follow the following Tips/ Rules/Key Points.

- a) Read the passage without blanks. It will give an idea what the passage is about.
- b) Look at the blanks. Blanks are usually about parts of speech ? Elements of language.
- c) Look at the multiple answers of the each blank and identify its parts of speech. (Verb, Preposition, adjective, pronoun, Articles, Conjunction)
- d) If the blank has 'To' at its left side that blank should be a base form of verb (V–O)

- Eg :** 1) He wanted to English.
2) She has to the interview.
3) I ought to the first rank.

- 1) (A) Study (B) Studies (C) Studied (D) Studying
- 2) (A) Attended (B) attends (C) attending (D) attend
- 3) (A) Getting (B) got (C) get (D) gets

Ans : (1) A (2) D (3) C

e) If the sentence has a model verb before the blank, then the blank should be a base form of verb.
(Will / would, shall / should ; can / could ; May / might / must)

- Ex :** 1) He will English.
2) I can under any circumstances the first rank.
3) We shall English fluently.

- 1) (A) Study (B) Studies (C) Studied (D) Studying
- 2) (A) getting (B) got (C) get (D) gets
- 3) (A) speak (B) speaking (C) spoke (D) spoken

Ans : (1) A (2) C (3) A

f) If the blank contains has / have / had at its left side the blank should be filled with past participle form.

- Ex :** 1) He has English.
2) She had not yet the interview.
3) It would have a great culture.
4) We must have silent.

- (1) (A) Study (B) Studies (C) Studied (D) Studying
- (2) (A) attended (B) attends (C) attending (D) attend
- (3) (A) been (B) was (C) be (D) is
- (4) (A) was (B) am (C) been (D) be

Answers : (1) C (2) A (3) A (4) C

G) If the blank contains the verb forms at its left side like start, begin, go, love, hate, like, dislike, enjoy then the blank should be filled with present participle form of if the blank has prepositions like of, in, by, at. its left side then the blanks should be a present participle form.

- Example :** 1) He enjoyed English.
2) They loved for a weak.
3) There is no use of the last rank.

- 1) (A) Study (B) Studies (C) Studied (D) Studying
- 2) (A) going (B) go (C) gone (D) went
- 3) (A) got (B) getting (C) get (D) gets

Ans : (1) D (2) A (3) B

When combining the two clauses the blank should be present participle form.

Example : Mary is very active child who is always running about a lot of noise.

- (A) Make (B) makes (C) Made (D) Making

(I) If the priorities are not there as shown above then observe the verbs in the passage. If all the verbs are in past tense then the blanks will be in past tense. If all the verbs are in present tense then the blank will be in present tense.

(J) Personal pronouns should learn as given below to fill in the blanks.

Person	Number	Subjective	Objective Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive adjectives	Reflexive Pronouns
I	Singular	I	me	my	mine	Myself
	Plural	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourself
II	Singular	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
	Plural	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
III	Singular	He	him	his	his	Himself
		She	her	her	hers	Herself
		it	it	its	its	itself
	Plural	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves

(K) **Articles :** (a, an, the) (this can be explained clearly by the teacher)

- (i) The definite article 'the' is used before unique things like the sun, the moon, the earth.
- (ii) 'The' is used before the directions.

Ex : The east, the west, the north, the south.

(iii) 'The' is used before oceans, lakes, islands, gulfs, rivers, deserts etc.

Ex : The Bay of Bengal, the Krishna, the Alps etc.

(iv) 'The' is used before superlatives.

Ex : The richest, the poorest, the fastest, the highest etc.

(v) Indefinite article 'An' is used before a singular noun beginning with a sound of a vowel (a, e, i, o, u)

Ex : an umbrella, an orange, an M.P. and an S.T.O etc.

(vi) Indefinite article 'A' is used for a singular noun beginning with a consonant sound and a vowel which gives out a consonant sound.

Ex : a boy, a dancer, a university, a one rupee note etc.

(L) **Adjectives :**

(i) It Qualifies a noun or pronoun. Adjectives are used attributively andn predicatively.

- Ex :** 1) He is the person in the town.
 2) Sachin is the Cricketer in the World.

- 1) (A) rich (B) richer (C) richest (D) poorer
 2) (A) greatest (B) great (C) greater (D) finter

Ans : (1) C (2) A

(ii) If the blank has 'than' at its right side then the blank should be comparative form of adjective.

Ex: 1) Teachers are than preachers.

2) The pen is than the sword.

- 1) (A) good (B) better (C) best (D) well
 2) (A) Might (B) Mighty (C) Mightiest (D) Mightier

Ans : (1) B (2) D

Part – B

14. Complete the following passage using appropriate words. Each blank is numbered. Choose the correct answer from the choices given Put A, B, C or D in the blanks.

1) Jawaharlal Nehru (1) first Prime Minister of India, was born (2) a Kashmiri Pandit family. He was born (3) November 14, 1889 at Allahabad. (4) father Motilal Nehru was a famous lawyer of his time. Their huge home at Allahabad was (5) 'Anand Bhawan', now renamed as 'Swaraj Bhavan'.

- 1) (A) an (B) a (C) the (D) one
 2) (A) in (B) on (C) at (D) into
 3) (A) at (B) on (C) in (D) of
 4) (A) Her (B) His (C) Their (D) Him
 5) (A) Call (B) Calls (C) Called (D) Calling

Ans : (1) C (2) A (3) B (4) B (5) C

2) The holy city stands as (1) evidence for how the people are polluting (2) destroying the environment. We, the human beings, cause all kinds of pollution. (3) the earth. In one way, we are (4) ourselves and our future generations. The Ganga river is one of the fewer river basins in India that is rich in water resources but it is highly(5)

- 1) (A) a (B) The (C) An (D) One
 2) (A) and (B) that (C) But (D) though
 3) (A) of (B) on (C) in (D) to
 4) (A) Destroy (B) Will destroy (C) destroyed (D) Destroying
 5) (A) Pollute (B) Polluted (C) Pollution (D) Will Pollute

3) A rabbit was proud (1) being able to run very fast. It boasted (2) this all the time. One day it saw (3) tortoise. The tortoise was moving (4). It looked at the tortoise and started (5).

- 1) (A) of (B) at (C) on (D) about
2) (A) on (B) in (C) about (D) at
3) (A) an (B) a (C) The (D) any
4) (A) Quickly (B) fastly (C) Slowly (D) Quietly
5) (A) laugh (B) laughed (C) laughter (D) laughing
- 4) There is a story (1) a kind tree and (2) little boy. He used to (3) in, the shade (4) the tree. The tree loved him (5) much.
- 1) (A) for (B) on (C) about (D) with
2) (A) a (B) one (C) the (D) an
3) (A) sit (B) sits (C) sat (D) sitting
4) (A) By (B) of (C) near (D) at
5) (A) Very (B) So (C) as (D) how
- 5) When the weather is hot, the shady places (1) the best people prefer to sit (2) a tree or in a cool room or if they must go out, they (3) along the shady side of the street, (4) is cooler in the shade than the bright sun shine (5) we should plant trees on either side of a street.
- 1) (A) is (B) was (C) are (D) Were
2) (A) under (B) above (C) over (D) Below
3) (A) walking (B) have walked (C) walk (D) Walks
4) (A) that (B) it (C) What (D) How
5) (A) Because (B) It (C) so (D) But
- 6) Michal Stone's palms were sweating. He needed a towel to (1) his grip. A glass of ice water Quenched his thirst but hardly cooled his intensity. The astroturf he sat on was (2) the competition he faced today (3) The National Junior Olympics, the pole was set at 17 feet. That was three inches higher than his personal best, Michel Stone confronted the (4) day of his pole vaulting career. The stands were still filled with about twenty thousand people, eventhough the final race had ended (5) hour earlier.
- 1) (A) dries (B) Dry (C) Dried (D) drying
2) (A) as hot as (B) hotter than (C) not as hot as (D) Not so hot as
3) (A) For (B) in (C) on (D) at
4) (A) more Challenging (B) most challenged (C) most challenging (D) More Challenged
5) (A) an (B) The (C) a (D) That

Question No : 15 Matching

Some Tips/Rules answering Q.No : 15

Set A	Set B
1) Too	to
2) So	That
3) Not only	But also
4) Neither	nor
5) Either	or
6) Not sooner	than
7) Said/told	that
8) Have/has/had + Vs/V + ing	Since/for
9) Asked/Questioned	If/whether/Question word/to
10) Statement	Question Tag
11) If I were	I would
12) If V ₁	Will/can/may
13) If V ₂	Would/could/might
14) If-had + V ₃	Would/could/might + have + V ₃
15) early ...	reached/not miss

Ex : 1

A		B
i) Though he is poor	()	a) that every one started praising her.
ii) My brother spoke so well	()	b) I would see a doctor.
iii) If I were you	()	c) but also Maths
iv) She teaches not only English	()	d) the match was put off
v) Because of heavy rain	()	e) he is honest
2. i) Incase of fire	()	a) in a Five-starred hotel for Srikanth.
ii) Kiran goes to school	()	b) lend me your book
iii) Prasad booked a room	()	c) ring the alarm bell
iv) could you please	()	d) I missed the school Bus
v) As I woke up late	()	e) along wiht Ravi daily
3.i) You ought to know	()	a) an integral part
ii) Part and parcel	()	b) to do the work
iii) Unless I sing well	()	c) my father had already left
iv) When I reached home	()	d) that smoking is harmful to health
v) He is too young	()	e) I cannot get the prize

4. i) I have n't seen her ever since () a) Can't you ?
ii) If we start early tomorrow () b) the next month
iii) You can do Maths well () c) they went out
iv) The wedding is postponed to () d) she left the country
v) As soon as the bell rang () e) We may be able to finish the work
- 5.i) It is too late for you () a) stop smoking
ii) You should () b) to make a new beginning
iii) He ran so fast () c) to rub out this mistake
iv) Sitha catches the 8 O'clock bus () d) that we could not catch him
v) I need a rubber () e) doesn't she ?

Question No : 16 - Phrasal Verbs

1. Phrasal Verbs are verbs which consists of two or three words. The first world is a 'verb' and it is followed by an adverb or a preposition or both. These adverbs or prepositions are some times called particles.
2. Phrasal verb gives a different meaning from the meaning of the words taken separately in it.
3. It is important to consider the expression as a whole and also to learn whether the combination is transitive or intransitive.

- I.** A) Break down : The car broke down inthe mid way.
B) Break away : The breakaway group formed a new political party (fail)
C) Break in : The thieves broke in the house through the back door.
D) Break into : The battle is broken into pieces
E) Break off : I have to attend the break off party (Fare well)
F) Break fast : A meal eaten in the moring.
G) Break out : Cholera broke out in Pakistan. (heppen, occur)
H) Break with : There is no cause for him to break with me (Quarrel)
I) Break up : The financial collaps led to the break up of his business empire (separate)
- II.** A) Put down : I stopped writing and put down my pen.
B) Put by : Ravi put by a lot for his retirement (hide)
C) Put aside : The headmaster put aside the proposal of picnic
D) Put down : The police put down the agitation easily (suppress)
E) Put off : Don't put off your work for tomorrow (postpone)
F) Put on : He put on a hat
G) Put up : The clerk put up the file Yesterday (start)
H) Put up with : Man has to put up with all sufferings (bear)

- I) Puts in : She puts in a lot of hard work.
- J) Put away : Sita put away her books.
- K) Put out : The five men put out the fire

- III.
- A) Look at : Sita is looking at the picture
 - B) Look for : Gita looks for her spectacle (search)
 - C) Look on : A large crowd looked on as the band played
 - D) Look after : Parents look after their children.
 - E) Look into : The S.I. looks into the matter. (See the matter in detail)
 - F) Look up : Ravi looked up the dictionary for the meaning.
 - G) Look out : Ravi look out! There is a car coming.
 - H) Look forward to : I am looking forward to my holiday (waited)
 - I) Look down : The British looked down on the Indinans.
 - J) Look back : Indians proudly look back on their freedom fight.

- IV.
- A) Take after : Sultana takes after her mother (resemble)
 - B) Take care of : Govt.Should take care of the poor.
 - C) Take down : The pupils took down the notes
 - D) Take for : I took in for you agreed favourably
 - E) Take off : The plane took off (fly)
 - F) Take over : Madhu takes over his brother's business (assume power)
 - G) Take up : The pleader took up his case (accept)

- V.
- A) Call on : The P.M. call on the President.
 - B) Call up : He was called up when the war began
 - C) Call for : The officer called for explanation for the clerk
 - D) Call off : The union leaders call off the strike.

Study the following pair of sentences and answer the Questions :

1. A) The manager put on his hat and went away.
B) The clerk put down his hat and went away.
Q. Who is wearing a hat ?
A: The Manager.
2. A) Raju went into the bank.
B) Ravi went away from the bank.
Q: Who is in the bank now ?
A: Raju
3. A) The toy shop was closed on Saturday.
B) She wine shop was closed down on Saturday.

Q : Which shop will be open on Monday.

A : The Toy shop

4. A) Ramu gave up eating sweets.
B) Somu gave into eating sweets.

Q : Who stopped eating sweets

A : Ramu

5. A) Githa slipped out when the teacher was not looking.
B) Prema slipped when the teacher was not looking.

Q : Who went out unnoticed

A : Githa

N.B : It is better to practice several examples.

Question No : 17 Active Voice & Passive Voice

Voice is relating to the verb in a sentence.

Observe the sentences in the examples.

- 1) Example : She wrote a letter.

In the sentence the word 'she' is the doer of the action. It is the subject. The word "Wrote" talks about the action. It is the "Verb"

The verb "Wrote" is indicated by the subject "She", the doer of the action. So the verb "Wrote" is said to be in "Active Voice".

- 2) Example : A letter was written by her.

In the above sentence the word 'A letter' is said to be experiencing the fruit of the action. i.e. the verb "was written". So, it is said to be in passive voice. Here the subject "A letter" is not active, but passive.

From the examples above we can understand that if the subject indicated the doer of the action the verb is said to be in 'Active Voice'. If the subject indicates the person experiencing the action the verb is said to be in Passive Voice.

Expression can take place both in the active and passive voice without the meaning changed as shown in the examples below.

Active

- 1) Ravi brought a book
2) He tells a story
3) She is singing a song
4) Cats kill rats.

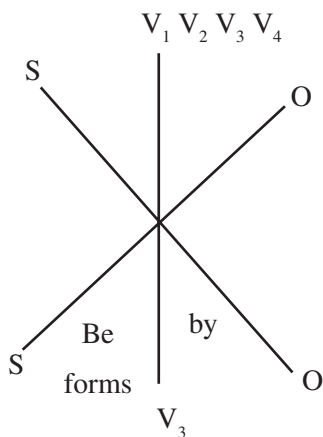
Passive

- A book was brought by Ravi
A story is told by him.
A song is being sung by her.
Rats are killed by cats.

In the sentences above the 'be' form is changed according to the need of the situation. i.e., the tense of the verb and the number in the subject.

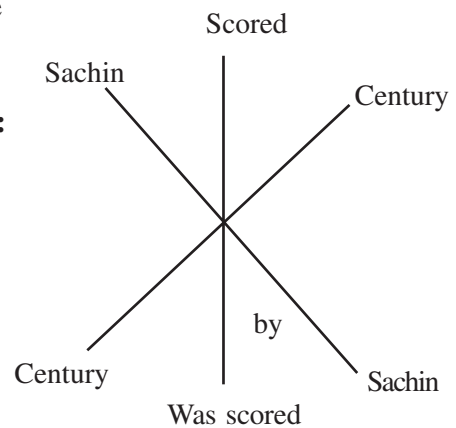
- 1) So the passive form is formed with the suitable tense or form of the 'be' form followed by the past participle.
- 2) All kinds of sentences and tenses of the verb are to be Practiced/drilled.
- 3) A passive imperative begins with 'Let' followed by object.
- 4) The imperative verb becomes be + Past participle.

To make beter understanding.



Be forms :
Present – is, am , are
Past – Was, were

Ex :



Observe the changes in Personal Pronouns :

Subject form

Object form

I	me
You	You
We	Us
He	him
She	her
It	It
They	Them
Sita/Kiran	Sita/Kiran

Study the Table

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
1) Simple Present (V ₁)	take/takes	is/am/are + taken
2) Present Continuous (V ₁ + ing)	am/is/are-taking	am/is/are + being taken
3) Present Perfect (has/have + V ₃)	has/have – taken	has/have + been taken
4) Present Perfect Conti (has/have + been + V ₁ + ing)	has/have + being + V ₁ + ing	No passive

5) Simple Past (V ₂)	took	was/were + taken
6) Past Continuous (was/were + V ₁ + ing)	was/were + taking	was/were + being taken
7) Past Perfect (had + V ₃)	had taken	had been taken
8) Simple future (will/shall + V ₁)	will/shall take	will/shall + be taken
9) Future Cont (will/shall + be + V ₁ + ing)	will/shall + be + taking	No passive
10) Future perfect (will/shall + have + V ₃)	will/shall + have + taken	will/shall + have + been + V ₃

Observe the following examples and practice all kinds of sentences and tenses of the verb.

1. The villagers saved many passengers. (AV)
Many Passengers were saved by the villagers. (PV)
2. Mr. Basha teaches US English. (AV)
We are taught English by Mr.Basha. (PV)
3. S.P.Balu is singing a nice song. (AV)
A nice song is being sung by S.P. Balu. (PV)
4. Roberage established Chitrabani (AV)
Chitrabani was established by Roberge. (PV)
5. The officer has checked all the records.
All the records have been checked by the officer.
6. They are helping the poor.
The poor are being helped by them.
7. He broke the glass.
The glass was broken by him.
8. Close the door (AV) imperative
Let the door be closed.
9. Clean the room.
Let the room be cleaned.
10. Where did you put my pen ?
Where was my pen put. (Wh word + be + Subj + M.Vinpp)
11. Hurry can gain nothing.
Nothing can be gained by Hurry.

- 12. I shall punish you.
You will be punished by me.
- 13. Who wrote this poem ?
By whom was this poem written
- 14. You must work for success.
Success must be worked for.
- 15. Has he invited you to dinner ?
Have you been invited to dinner by him ?

Question No : 18 Reported Speech

There are two ways in which we speak or write and also what we find in others speaking or writing.

Ex :

- 1) Ravi said, "I wrote a letter".
- 2) Ravi said that he had written a letter.

In the first sentence the words of the speaker are exactly Quoted. (in Quotation Marks). We call this as "direct speech.

In the second sentence the words of the speakr are not given directly as spoken but are reported. (without Quotation Marks). We call this as Indirect Speech.

Direct : Hari said, "The book is on the table.

Indirect : Hari said that the book was on the table.

The above example indicates certain changes to be done from Direct to Indirect.

The tips to be followed while changing Direct Speech to Indirect Speech :

- 1. Remove commes and Quotation marks.
- 2. Use the conjunction 'that' before the indirect statement.
- 3. Change certain personal pronoun to match the context of the reprotng.
- 4. Adverbs related to time and "place change as follows :

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Can	Could
Will	Would
Shall	Should
May	Might
Here	There
now	Then
This	That

These	Those
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The next day
Last year	The Previous year
Yesterday	The day before
ago	before
come	go
The day after	in two days
tomorrow	

5. In most cases change the tense i.e. present to past as shown below.

Direct	Indirect
Simple Present (eat/eats)	Simple Past Tense (ate)
Present Cont.Tense (am/is/are + eating)	Past Cont.Tense (was/were + eating)
Pre.per Tense (has/have + eaten)	Past Perfect Tense (had + eaten)
Pre.Per Cont.Tense (has/have + been + eating)	Past Pert. Cont.Tense (had been eating)
Simple Past Tense (ate)	Past Perfect tense (had been)
Past con.Tense (was/were + eating)	Past per.cont. Tense (had been eating)

- 6. If the direct speech is already in the past tense, you need to put the verb even further back in time using 'had'.
- 7. 'Would', 'should', 'might' and 'must' do not change'.
- 8. If the reported speech expresses a universal truth or habitual fact, its tense remains unchanged.

Ex :

1) He said, "man is mortal". **(DS)**
 He said that man is mortal **(IS)**

2) The teacher said, "The Sun rises in the east"
 The teacher said that the Sun rises in the east".

9. Speaker may express four kinds of sentences. They are a) statements b) imperatives c) Interrogatives and d) exclamatory

10. Imperatives :

- a) Reporting verb to be changed into 'asked'/ordered/requested commanded/advised/prayed/begged etc according to the sentence.
- b) In imperatives infinite 'to' will be a Joining word.

Ex : i) The commander said, "Attack the enemy" **(DS)**
 The commander ordered the battalion to attack the enemy.

ii) Interrogatives :

a) If the Questions are started with interrogatives as what, who which etc they may be converted as assertives by using the, same question word.

Ex : 1) He said to me, "who has eaten the biscuits?"

He asked me who had eaten the biscuits.

2) The teacher asked me, "where are you going"?

The teacher enquired me "where I was going.

b) If the Questions are not started with interrogatives, the words "If" or "whether" may be added. It happens in the case of enquires. (Yes/No Questions).

Ex : 1) He said to me, "Do you like Telugu films?"

He asked (enquired) if I liked Telugu films.

2) "Do you want to go by air or sea"? Travel agent asked.

Travel agent asked whether you wanted to go by air or sea.

12. Exclamatory Sentences :

a) In exclamatory sentences conjunction "that is used

b) The reporting verb in exclamatory sentences is changed into 'exclaimed with Joy/Surprise/Sorrow etc.

c) Words like 'how', 'what' are to be changed accordingly.

Ex : 1) Rasheed said. "Hurrah! I have won the match".

Rasheed exclaimed with Joy that he had won the match.

2) He said, "What a fool Naresh is!"

He exclaimed that Naresh was a big fool.

Observe the following changes carefully that take place when converting the direct speech into the reported or indirect speech.

1. Rama said, "I am not well today".

Rama said that he was not well that day.

2. He said to me, "where can I get my shoes polished ?

He asked me where he could get his shoes polished.

3. Rama said, "I am feeling ill".

Rama said that he was feeling ill.

4. My teacher said, "Never keep bad company.

My teacher advised me never to keep bad company.

5. The boy said to the teacher, "please grant me leave?"

The boy requested the teacher to grant him leave.

6. He said to me, "What are you doing?"

He asked me what I was doing.

(NB) (a) It is not always to change the verb in reported speech. If you report something and the situation has n't changed. You need not change the verb to the past.

Ex : 1. Neelima said, "My new Job is very interesting" (DS)

Neelima said that her new Job is very intersecting (IS)

(The situation hasn't changed. Her job is still interesting)

2. Hari said, "I want to go to New York next year" (DS)

Hari told me that he wants to go to New York next year. (IS)

(Hari still wants to go to New York next year)

(b) The past simple (did/saw/knew etc) can usually stay the same in reported speech, or you can change to past perfect (had done/had seen/had known etc)

1. Ravi said : "I woke up feeling ill, So I didn't go to work. (D.S)

Ravi said that he woke up feeling ill, so he didn't go to work. (OR)

Ravi said that he had woken up feeling ill, so he hadn't gone to work.

Ex :

1. The voter said, "we have a lot of problems". (Assertive)

The voter said that they had a lot of problems.

2. The voter said, "Oh! they have come again!" (Exclamatory)

The voter exclaimed that they had come again.

3. The voter said to the leader, "Listen to us first" Imperative.

The voter asked the leader to listen to them first.

4. The voter said to the leader "will you solve this problems?"

The voter asked the leader If / whether he would solve that problem.

5. The teacher said to the student, "when will you come again" ('Wh' type question)

The teacher questioned the student when he would come again.

Question No : 19 Combining the Sentences

Two simple sentences can be combined into one sentence.

Certain Phrases or words like too-to ; so-that ; since, unless ; Not only but also ; Though ; Because etc.

Combining the sentences using 'So-that' is of two kinds.

1) So that (idea of degree)

2) So that (Expresing purpose)

observe the sentences.

1. Radha was very tired. She went to bed early in the evening.

Radha was so tired that she went to bed early in the evening.

N.B : Remove 'very' and add 'so' in the given first sentence.

Remove the full stop and add "that" conjunction and write the second sentence as usual.

Ex :

2. My father is very strong. He can fight two lions at a time.
My father is so strong that he can fight two lions at a time.
3. The trees are very useful to man. They deserve his attention.
The trees are so useful to man that they deserve our attention.
4. Malathi is very short. She cannot reach the Switch.
Malathi is so short that she cannot reach the Switch.
5. Our Cricket team is very strong. No other team can beat it.
Our Cricket team is so strong that no other team can beat it.

II. Expressing Purpose :

1. Manoj is carrying an umbrella. He doesn't want to get wet.
Manoj is carrying an umbrella so that he may not get wet.
2. Our teacher speaks slowly and carefully. She wants us to understand what she says.
Our teacher speaks slowly and carefully, So that we can understand what she says.
3. The teacher shut the door. She didn't want the class to be disturbed.
The teacher shut the door so that the class wouldn't be disturbed.
4. He give me his telephone number. He wanted me to contact him.
He gave me his telephone number So that I could contact him.

- N.B. :** 1) Write the first sentence as it is.
2) Remove the full stop and write 'so that' (Phrase conjunction)
and make certain changes inthe second sentence as shown below.

Wants to	–	can
Wanted to	–	could
doesn't want to	–	won't
didn't want to	–	would n't

Conditional Sentences

To indicate possibilities we use conditionals.

- I. We use conditionals to indicate probabilities as
"If I make a promise I shall keep it. (Probability)
If the train leaves Kakinada it will reach Vijayawada (certainty)
- II. To indicate improbability
If I were the king I would make the country heaven. (It says that there is no possibility of my becoming the king and so the result is also uncertain)
- III Unfulfilled in the past we use conditionals as – If I had trained him he would have won the gold
(Unfulfilled and so improbable)

Laws of Conditionals apply as shown here under.

If Clause

- V₁ (simple present)
- V₂ (simple past)
- had + V₃ (perfect past)

Principal Clause

- Will + V₁ (simple future)
- Would / could + V₁
- Would / could + have + V₃

IV. "Unless" is also used as a conditional to give the meaning in the negative sense standing as a negative 'If'.

- Ex :** 1) If I pass SSC I can go to a college.
 Unless I pass SSC I can't go to a college.
- 2) If we start in time we can catch the bus.
 Unless we start in time we cannot catch the bus.

Too – To

Study the following Sentences.

1. The light is Very dim. She can't read.
 The light is too dim for her to read.
2. He is Very kind. He cannot punish his son.
 He is too kind to punish his son.
3. He is very proud. He cannot beg.
 He is too proud to beg.
4. The tea is very hot. He couldn't drink it.
 The tea is too hot to drink.

Since

1. We are planning to see a film. It is a holiday tomorrow.
 Since it is a holiday tomorrow, we are planning to see a film.
 2. We watched a Maya Bazar film on T.V. we had leisure to do.
 We watched Maya Bazar film on T.V. Since we had leisure to do.
 3. It was raining heavily. So we decided to postpone the picnic.
 Since it was raining heavily, we decided to postpone the picnic.
 4. I walked all the way to school. I had missed the bus.
 Since I had missed the bus, I walked all the way to school.
1. a) The gate keeper didnot close the gate. The accident happened.
 b) If the gate keeper had closed, the gate the accident would not have happened.
 2. a) You didn't leave early, so you couldn't catch the train.
 b) If you had left early you could have caught the train.

3. a) She did not invite me. I did not attend her wedding.
b) If she had invited me I would have attended her wedding.
4. a) He came to the function late. He did not meet the chief guest.
b) If he had come to the function early he would have met the chief guest.

Question No : 20 Question Tag

Question Tag is a form of Question which is used by the speaker to seek information or confirmation. Question Tags are usually used in conversation only by speakers.

Key Tips :

1. A Positive (Affirmative) statement takes a negative question tag.
2. A negative statement takes a positive question tag.
3. A question tag has an auxiliary which is same as the auxiliary of the statement. A pronoun represents the subject by the statement.
4. In the absence of helping verb in given sentence. simple finite form of 'do' is used.
5. The quasi negatives 'hardly', 'scarcely' 'rarely' and 'seldom' are followed by positive tags.
6. Use 'they' to refer to 'nobody', 'None', 'some body' and 'every body'.
7. Imperatives beginning with 'Let me' followed by the tags "won't you" (expressing compliance) and "will you" (polite request)
8. Sentences beginning with "Let's" followed by the tag "shall we"
9. After a negative imperative, the tag is "will you"
Ex : Don't forget. Don't forget, will you?
10. The Question tag for "I am", is "aren't you?"
11. Use 'it' in question tags to refer to 'nothing', everything.
Ex : Nothing can happen, can it ?

Exercises :

Add the right Question Tag

1. I am a teacher.
I am a teacher, aren't I ?

Question No : 21

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

Examples :

1. He left Delhi by train (to, for, at)
2. He took his lap and came in (over, up, off)
3. He gave his bad habits. (up, away, of)
4. He was interested painting (in, at, to)

5. She replied all his questins. (at, to, off)
6. He carried my orders. (on, is, out)
7. Some people like vegetarian food only. (on, up, with)
8. Are you looking your pen! (for, of, over)
9. The prince died pneumonia (with, by, of)
10. He is very fond sweets (of, in, at)
11. Don't be angry me. (with, to, at)
12. Are you capable doing this job ? (of, for, in)
13. My friend is confident his success. (in, of, on)
14. Trust God and do what is right (in, into, on)
15. He is speaking the advantages of science. (over, about, of)

Answers :

- | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1) for | 2) off | 3) up | 4) in | 5) to | 6) out |
| 7) on | 8) for | 9) of | 10) of | 11) with | 12) of |
| 13) of | 14) in | 15) about | | | |

Question No : 22

- 1.a) It is a in our family to give presents to each other at Depavali. (Custom, habit, practice)
- b) Harish had a bad of chewing gum all day. (Custom, habit, practice)
- c) We have to permission from the DEO (get, obtain, ask)
- d) The teacher the students to do their work quicky (tells, says, requests)
- 2.a) We found the sick man on the bed. (like, lay, laid)
- b) I have some money but I don't have food. (some, any, no)
- c) He crept into the room while I was sleeping and my watch.(stole, rubbed, tookaway)
- d) The decoits got into the train and the passengers of their money. (stole, rubbed, took away)
3. a) The army our frontiers (watches, defends, prepares)
- b) A nurse patients in a hospital. (looks at, look after, look into)
- c) I am looking for a in business. (partner, colleague, ally)
- d) You have of time to prepare (plenty, much, lots)

Question No : 23

Fill in the blanks with the words opposite in meaning to those underlined.

Accept	×	refuse		variety	×	uniformity
arrive	×	depart		sorrow	×	Joy
assemble	×	disperse		blunt	×	sharp
danger	×	safety		gain	×	Loss
greedy	×	generous		modest	×	proud
permanent	×	temporary		fair	×	foul
relax	×	tighten		pollute	×	purify
sour	×	sweet		victory	×	defeat
wide	×	narrow		dissent	×	assent
create	×	destroy		general	×	particular
guilty	×	innocent		knowledge	×	ignorance
maximum	×	minimum		peace	×	war
postpone	×	advance/prepone		truth	×	lie

MODEL QUESTIONS :

1. a) The young man is not awise one. He is an
- b) The street is narrow. It is not
- c) Why are you so late. You have to come
- d) All the clerks stopped their work. They looking at the strange man.

Question No : 24

Fill in the blanks with the right form of the underlined words.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
Advice	Advisable	Advice	Advise
Blood	Bloody	Blood	Bleed
Book	Bookish	Class	Classify
Body	Bodily	Fright	Frighten
Boy	Boyish	Company	Accompany
Cause	Causal	Horror	Horrify
Caution	Cantious	Gas	Gasify
Courage	Curageous	Nation	Nationalize
Father	Fatherly	Joy	Enjoy
Fool	Foolish	Knee	Kneel
imagination	Imaginary	Office	Officiate

Joy	Joyful
Sun	Sunny
Worth	Worthy
Terror	Terrify
Adjective	Verb
Able	Enable
Black	Blacken
Civic	Civilize
Clean	Cleanse
Dear	Endear
False	Falsify
Hale	Heal
Long	Prolong
Mad	Madden
New	Renew

Practice	Practise
Sale	Sell
Slave	Enslave
Thief	Thieve
Word	Adverb
Adject	Adjectly
Able	Ably
Base	Basely
Clever	Cleverly
Board	Aboard
New	Newly

Example :

1. Breathe heavily into the lungs.
Hold your for a few seconds.
2. I have to consult a doctor. When will he be available for
3. Do you want to be relieved of pain ! This medicine gives you immediate
4. We see many disabled persons. But is not a curse.

Answers : 1) breath 2) consultation 3) relief 4) disability

Question No : 25

People : Comrade, courtier, Guard, Audience, Detective, musician, Pilgrim, Spinster, Peasant, Colonel, Customer, Colleague, Nurse, Architect, Reporter, Secretary.

Places : Chamber, Valley, Auditorium, Lodging, Assembly, Forest, Stations, Platform.

Group Headings :

1. Prefix – suffix
2. Persons – places
3. Professions – Exemployees
4. Ladies clothing – Gents clothing
5. Persons – Profession etc.

Example :

Put under the correct headings.

1. Poet
2. Orator
3. Lecturer
4. actor
5. novelist
6. dramatist
7. news reader
8. biographer

Speakers	Writers
1. Actor	1. Poet
2. Orator	2. Novelist
3. Lecturer	3. Dramatist
4. News-reader	4. Bio-grapher

Question No : 26

Complete the following words by using ue, ee, ea, ia, ie, (or) ae

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ach__ ve (ie) | 2. c__ ling (ea) | 3. music __ n (ia) |
| 4. cr __ ture (ea) | 5. disobed __ nce (ie) | 6. tr __ sure (ea) |
| 7. act __ lly (ua) | 8. pl __ sure (ea) | 9. bel __ ve (ie) |
| 10. cheq __ (ue) | 11. Pn __ monia (eu) | 12. I __ sure (ei) |
| 13. Offic __ l (ia) | | |

Question No : 27

Correct the following words with the letters given brackets.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. admī (sion/tion) | 2. ambi (cious/tious) |
| 3. mira (cal/cle) | 4. success (ful/full) |
| 5. independ (ent/ant) | 6. anc (ious/ies) |
| 7. respon (sible/sable) | 8. courag (ious/eous) |
| 9. adolesc (ant/ent) | 10. shame (ful/full) |
| 11. essen (cial/tial) | 12. maga (zene/zine) |
| 13. bond (age/ege) | 14. compari (eson/son) |
| 15. hesit (ate/ete) | |

Questions carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark = 1 M.

Question No : 28

Identify the wrongly spelt word and correct the spelling.

- Maliscious, logical, slovenly, bossy
- aggresive, competitive, imaginative, sullen
- borish, introvert, extrovert, placid
- grammerian, polyglot, gifted, snob
- hydrotharepy, biosphere, hydrology, ammeter
- Abreviation, Abolish, Actuary, Altrust
- Amphibien, Antedate, Anarchy, Amnesly

8. Casmopolitan, cynic, Draw, Egoist
9. abandonned, garbage, foul, tiny
10. discusion, vegetation, negotiation, restore
11. Physiciast, Geologist, Dentist, Zoologist
12. Conservative, constructive, longing, regret
13. intolarence, bluntly, rigid, rebel
14. gathar, resided, plous, indulge
15. dedicasion, seriously, determination, intimation

Answers :

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. malicious | 2. aggressive | 3. boorish | 4. grammarian |
| 5. hydrotherapy | 6. Abbreviation | 7. Amphibian | 8. Cosmopolitan |
| 9. abandoned | 10. discussion | 11. Physicist | 12. conservative |
| 13. intalrance | 14. gather | 15. dedication | |

Question No : 29

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

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. main | lean | lane | fine | Ans : main – lane |
| 2. <u>ch</u> ange | <u>co</u> usin | <u>ch</u> emistry | ma <u>ch</u> ine | Ans : cousin - chemistry |
| 3. <u>co</u> ol | <u>fo</u> ot | <u>ru</u> le | <u>fu</u> ll | Ans : cool-rule |
| 4. ga <u>z</u> e | cou <u>r</u> age | jour <u>n</u> ey | <u>z</u> oo | Ans : gaze-zoo |
| 5. <u>pe</u> ople | lei <u>s</u> ure | <u>le</u> ave | <u>fa</u> il | Ans : people-leave |
| 6. <u>pl</u> ead | go <u>a</u> t | <u>he</u> ad | <u>sh</u> ow | Ans : goat-show |
| 7. <u>rou</u> gh | <u>gr</u> oup | <u>do</u> ubt | <u>mo</u> uth | Ans : doubt-mouth |
| 8. <u>fe</u> ver | <u>se</u> ttle | <u>pe</u> ople | <u>be</u> gin | Ans : fever-people |
| 9. <u>sp</u> onge | <u>mo</u> ney | <u>wro</u> ng | <u>lo</u> ne | Ans : sponge-wrong |
| 10. <u>kn</u> ouser | <u>so</u> urce | <u>acc</u> ount | <u>fa</u> mous | Ans : Krouser-account |
| 11. <u>po</u> ol | <u>mo</u> od | <u>wo</u> ol | <u>do</u> or | Ans : pool-mood |
| 12. <u>po</u> or | <u>ko</u> ur | <u>ru</u> mour | <u>fl</u> ower | Ans : poor-tour |
| 13. <u>be</u> ar | <u>we</u> ak | <u>ke</u> ach | <u>le</u> arn | Ans : weak-teach |
| 14. <u>yo</u> uth | <u>do</u> ubt | <u>sh</u> ould | <u>co</u> unt | Ans : doubt-count |
| 15. <u>pe</u> ace | <u>br</u> ead | <u>fe</u> at | <u>he</u> ard | Ans : peace-feast |
| 16. <u>ma</u> n | <u>ha</u> lf | <u>fa</u> r | <u>wa</u> r | Ans : half-far |
| 17. <u>pl</u> ease | <u>gr</u> eat | <u>fi</u> eld | <u>fr</u> ie <u>n</u> d | Ans : please-field |
| 18. <u>vi</u> llage | <u>en</u> ough | <u>ma</u> rrriage | <u>je</u> alous | Ans : village-marriage |

19. evil delete civil feeling Ans : evil-civil
20. said heart plead deaf Ans : said-deaf

Question No : 30

Arrangethe words in Alphabetical order :

1. greedly, Quickly, finally, carefully.
Ans.
2. entrance, entertain, appear, application.
Ans.
3. great, give, gather, goat.
Ans.
4. autocracy, atmospher, attainment, apology.
Ans.
5. government, enjoyable, easy, expanding.
Ans.
6. Tiest, Teetotala, Biography, Biodiversity.
Ans.
7. Contain, Campaign, cultivate, competent.
Ans.
8. acquire, conflict, landscape, contain.
Ans.
9. Protection, properly, environment, dreamer.
Ans.
10. destroyed, damaged, detective, dull.
Ans.

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Question No : 31 – 34 (4 Marks)

Language functions can be devided into the following kinds :

1. Seeking Information :

- eg : Would you mind telling me
I wonder if you could tell me
I shall be grateful if you tell me
Could you please tell me

2. Seeking Permission :

eg : May I
Can I
Could I

3. Expressing Congratulations :

eg : My hearty congratulations
Many happy returns of the day
Wish you a happy married life

4. Expressing thanks :

eg : Thank you very much.
Thank you Sir.
I am thankful to you.

5. Expressing sorrow :

eg : Alas ! I'm really sorry
It's sad that
It's sad news

6. Making suggestions ? /Advice

eg : Can we ? Why don't you
Shall we ?
It's better
You had better
It would be better

7. Expression of greetings :

eg : Best of luck
Better luck next time
Wish you happy journey.
Wish you happy

8. Making offers :

eg : May I help you
Shall I bring you
Can I lend you

9. Making requests :

eg : Will you please lend me
Could you please allow me
Would you kindly help me

10. Expressing regret, apology etc :

- eg : Pardon me
I am extremely sorry for
Excuse me
I regret

11. Agreeing to or refusing to request :

- eg : Its my pleasure
I am pleased to
I am looking forward to
I would like to but I am
I am sorry I may not be able to
I am extremely sorry that I am not able to
I have been so sorry, I really can't

Question No : 31

1. A teacher has assigned a task in English to your friend which he thinks it is very difficult. Advice him to try it.

Ans. Dear friend you should try it again.

2. Your friend appears to be a good runner. Advice her to join a sports school.

Ans. Why don't you join a sports school ?

3. Your friend is neglecting his studies. Advise him / her not to do it.

Ans. You have to concentrate on your studies.

4. Your brother has put on a lot of weight. Advise him to do yoga everyday.

Ans. Why don't you take up yoga?

5. Your friend has been losing weight recently. Tell him that he should see a doctor.

Ans. Better consult a doctor (or) why don't you consult a doctor ?

6. Suppose you are pleased with this question paper, how would you tell this to your friend?

Ans. Oh! What an easy question paper.

7. You want your friend to post a letter for you. How would you ask in a polite way ?

Ans. Would/could you post a letter for me ?

8. Your brother who rides a motor cycle does not use a helmet. Advise him to use a helmet.

Ans. It would be better for you to use a helmet.

9. Your friend has started smoking. Advise him not to smoke.

Ans. It's time you stopped smoking.

10. Your friend is fat. Advise him to walk every morning.

Ans. You would better walk every morning to reduce your fat.

11. Your neighbour is watching TV at high volume. How do you ask him/her to reduce the volume in a polite way ?

Ans. Would you kindly reduce the volume of your TV ?

12. Your friend has a toothache and did not see a doctor. Advise him to see a dentist.

Ans. You should see a dentist immediately.

13. You wish to ask your neighbour to type a letter for you.

Ans. I wonder if you could type a letter for me.

14. You want to help an old man struggling to carry a piece of luggage. Make an offer to help him.

Ans. Excuse me sir, may I help you to carry your luggage ?

15. You want one day's leave. Request your teacher for the leave.

Ans. Excuse me sir, may I take leave for one day.

16. You want to try a new cycle. Request your elder brother to lend you some money.

Ans. Would you please lend me some money to buy a new cycle ?

17. Your friend has gone out of town. As he gets back, advise him, to finish his homework.

Ans. It's time you finished your homework.

18. Your friend is planning to visit some places in Tamilnadu. Advise him to learn few words in Tamil.

Ans. It would be better if you learn a few words in Tamil.

19. Your friend has been wasting her money on expensive clothes. Advise her to be more careful with her money.

Ans. You should be more careful with your money.

20. Your friend goes to bed very late and so finds it difficult to get up early. Give her advice on what to do in order to get up early.

Ans. Why don't you go to bed early so that you can get up early ?

Question No : 32

What do the following sentences mean ? Put a (✓) mark against the right answer.

1. Meteorological department says monsoons may be regular.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| (a) prediction | (✓) | (b) advice | () |
| (c) suggestion | () | (d) question | () |

2. You read additional books to become an autonomous user of English.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----|----------------|-------|
| (a) offer | () | (b) suggestion | (✓) |
| (c) order | () | (d) warning | () |

3. How about going for a walk ?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|
| (a) commanding | () | (b) rejecting an invitation | () |
| (c) making a suggestion | (✓) | (d) making a complaint | () |

4. I'd be glad if you could attend the function.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| (a) ordering | () | (b) thanking | () |
| (c) inviting | (✓) | (d) stating | () |

5. If I find your dog in my garden agin, I will report to the police.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| (a) making a statement | () | (b) expressing surprise | () |
| (c) giving warning | (✓) | (d) making a suggestion | () |

6. May I take you to dinner ?

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| (a) offering help | (✓) | (b) asking a question | () |
| (c) seeking permission | () | (d) making a suggestion | () |

7. May I use your bicycle ?

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| (a) order | () | (b) suggestion | () |
| (c) permission | (✓) | (d) question | () |

8. If I were you, I would obey the orders.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| (a) order | () | (b) request | () |
| (c) suggestion | (✓) | (d) permission | () |

9. It may rain in a few minutes.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| (a) making a request | () | (b) expressing purpose | () |
| (c) expressing possibility | (✓) | (d) seeking permission | () |

10. Where can i get a car for hire ?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| (a) making a request | () | (b) asking a question | () |
| (c) making a suggestion | () | (d) seeking information | (✓) |

11. It's getting late! Why don't you engage a taxi ?

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| (a) asking a question | () | (b) making a suggestion | (✓) |
| (c) seeking help | () | (d) refusing help | () |

12. Will you call on me before you leave ?

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| (a) seeking permission | () | (b) making a suggestion | () |
| (c) making a request | (✓) | (d) making an offer | () |

13. Return these books to the library.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|
| (a) makig a request | () | (b) offering a suggestion | () |
| (c) giving an order | (✓) | (d) making a statement | () |

14. A girl to another ; I am sorry. I have lost your pencil.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| (a) suggestion | () | (b) permission | () |
| (c) apology | (✓) | (d) request | () |

15. You will come to school, won't you ?

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| (a) seeking agreement | (✓) | (b) offering help | () |
| (c) warning | () | (d) suggestion | () |

16. You will sit here, won't you ?

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| (a) seeking permission | () | (b) offering help | () |
| (c) suggestion | (✓) | (d) warming | () |

17. I am afraid you will have to wait.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| (a) expressing fear | () | (b) expressing inability | (✓) |
| (c) apology | () | (d) ordering | () |

18. Could I leave the school a little early ?

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| (a) asking a question | () | (b) making a suggestion | () |
| (c) seeking permission | (✓) | (d) making a request | () |

19. Shall I get you a cup of coffee ?

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| (a) asking a question | () | (b) making a request | () |
| (c) seeking permission | () | (d) making an offer | (✓) |

20. Shall we go for a movie tonight ?

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| (a) suggestion | (✓) | (b) requesting | () |
| (c) offering | () | (d) seeking permission | () |

21. How about going for a movie tonight ?

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| (a) asking a question | () | (b) making an offer | () |
| (c) seeking permission | () | (d) making a suggestion | (✓) |

22. Could you tell me where the bus station is

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| (a) making an enquiry | (✓) | (b) giving an order | () |
| (c) making an offer | () | (d) making a suggestion | () |

23. Please write your name.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| (a) making a suggestion | () | (b) giving an order | () |
| (c) making an offer | () | (d) making a request | (✓) |

24. My pen is not writing. Could you lend me yours ?

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| (a) suggestion | () | (b) offer | () |
| (c) request | (✓) | (d) question | () |

25. Why don't we see a film tonight ?

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| (a) enquiring | () | (b) ordering | () |
| (c) suggesting | (✓) | (d) complaining | () |

26. Can you help me ?

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| (a) asking a question | () | (b) making a request | (✓) |
| (c) offering help | () | (d) making a suggestion | () |

27. There is a knock on the door. Would you please open the door ?

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| (a) question | () | (b) request | (✓) |
| (c) advice | () | (d) offer | () |

28. Let us go to the library and refer books.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|------------|---------|
| (a) suggestion | (✓) | (b) order | () |
| (c) offer | () | (d) advice | () |

29. How careless of you to drop my pen !

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| (a) scolding | (✓) | (b) advice | () |
| (c) exclaiming | () | (d) asking a question | () |

30. Your examinations are in the month of March. If I were you, I would not waste time.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| (a) suggestion | (✓) | (b) offer | () |
| (c) request | () | (d) question | () |

Question No : 33

Change the following into a polite request.

1. You to a friend : Tell me the details of home work.

Ans. Could you please tell me the details of home work.

2. You to a stranger : Where is the post office ?

Ans. Would you mind showing me the way to the post office ?

3. You want to take your father's scooter to go to nearby village. How do you take his permission politely ?

Ans. May I take your scooter ?

4. Sarala to Kamala. "Will you give me your umbrella?"

Ans. Will you please lend me your umbrella ?

5. Old man in a bus : "stop smoking"

Ans. Would you please mind stop smoking? (or) Will you please stop smoking ?

6. Gopi to a girl, "Post this letter"

Ans. Will you please post this letter ?

7. You wish to ask your neighbour to type a letter for you.

Ans. Will you please type a letter for me ?

8. Boy to a stranger on the road : "Show me the way to the central station."

Ans. Would you mind showing me the way to the central station ?

9. Boy to the conductor : "What is the bus fare for Chandrapur ?"

Ans. Would you let me know the bus fare for Chandrapur?

10. Permit me to use your cell phone.

Ans. Would you be good enough to let me use your cell phone ?

11. Boy to the shop-keeper : I want one kilo of sugar.

Ans. Please give me one kilo of sugar.

12. Student to the teacher : Allow me to pay the fee next week.

Ans. Would you please allow me to pay the fee next week ?

13. A girl to a boy : "Give me your pen."

Ans. Could you please lend me your pen.

14. Old woman on the train. "Put my box on the top rack, young man!"

Ans. Will you please put my box on the top rack, young man !

15. You to your old uncle : "Take your medicines regularly."

Ans. You had better take your medicines regularly.

16. You to the shop-keeper : "Change this leaking pen at once."

Ans. Would you mind changing this leaking pen ?

17. John to a co-passenger in a train : Shut the window.

Ans. It would be fine if you shut the window.

18. What do you want from me ?

Ans. I would like to know what you want from me.

19. Ravi to the post Master : What is the pin code of Vijayawada ?

Ans. Would/could you tell me the pin code of Vijayawada ?

20. Rekha to neighbour : I have to go out. Look after my baby for an hour.

Ans. Will you kindly look after my baby for an hour as I have to go out ?

Question No : 34

Put a tick (✓) mark against the correct answer.

1. Your friend is hospitalized due to road accident.

What would you say to him ?

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| (a) Best of luck | () | (b) wish you speedy recovery(✓) | |
| (c) I am sorry | () | (d) Very happy | () |

2. Two ladies stand in the way. You are very eager to catch the train.

Then, what would you say to them ?

- (a) oh no, ladies ! () (b) Excuse me (✓)
(c) How lovely! () (d) Good luck ()

3. Your teacher has just received an award on the eve of Teachers Day. You are the class pupil leader.

What do you say to him/her ?

- (a) Best of Luck () (b) All of us are happy (✓)
(c) Keep it up () (d) Happy returns of the day ()

4. You met your friend who was in the hospital with a bandage.

What would you say to him ?

- (a) Wish you a speedy recovery (✓) (b) I am very happy ()
(c) Best of Luck () (d) Congratulations ()

5. Your city bus conductor gave you, your lost purse.

What would you say to him ?

- (a) It is a pity () (b) It is wonderful ()
(c) Thank you very much (✓) (d) It is nice ()

6. Your brother is selected to the state cricket team. What would you say to him ?

- (a) Best of luck () (b) Never mind ()
(c) Congratulations (✓) (d)What a pity! ()

7. Your friend has won a national merit scholarship. What do you say to him ?

- (a) Congratulations (✓) (b) Best of Luck ()
(c) Very good () (d) I am happy ()

8. Your friend presented you a camera as a gift on your marriage.

What would you say to him.

- (a) It's very good of you (✓) (b) keep it up ()
(c) I am happy () (d) congratulations ()

9. A man who has just been introduced to you say, "How do you do?"

What would you say in return ?

- (a) I am fine () (b) How are you ? ()
(c) How do you do (✓) (d) It's all right ()

10. Your friend is going on a visit to Chennai. You are seeing him off at the station.

What would you say ?

- (a) Best of Luck () (b) Wish you a happy journey(✓)
(c) Congratulations () (d) All the best ()

11. Your friend is going to take an examination. What would you say to him ?

- (a) All the best (✓) (b) Congratulations ()
(c) I am pleased () (d) Thank you ()

12. You spoke rudely to your teacher. You want to apologise.

What would you say to her ?

- (a) You don't mind, do you ? () (b) I'm sorry (✓)
(c) Excuse me () (d) I'm wrong ()

13. Your friend is leaving for Delhi to take an interview for a job.

What would you say to him ?

- (a) Congratulations () (b) happy journey ()
(c) Best of luck (✓) (d) don't worry ()

14. Your friend has just lost his grand father. What do you say to him ?

- (a) Don't worry () (b) I am sorry ()
(c) Candolences (✓) (d) These things happen ()

15. Your friend has just got married. What would you say to her ?

- (a) How nice ! () (b) Well done ! ()
(c) Best of luck ! () (d) Best wishes ! (✓)

16. Your sister has been getting good marks in the exams.

What would you say to her ?

- (a) Congratulation () (b) Nice of you ()
(c) I am happy () (d) Keep it up (✓)

