

APPOLO STUDY CENTRE

Group II/ IIA Prelims English language Test Syllabus

TEST - 1 PART - A (GRAMMER)

PHRASES

Match the following words and phrases given in Column A with their meanings in Column B.

Phrase:

Phrases are group of two or more words that work together to perform a single grammatical function in a sentence. Phrases do not contain a subject or a predicate.

Some important phrasal verbs from textbook:

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|---------------------|--|
| 1. look into | - Go through carefully |
| 2. give up | - Stop |
| 3. given to | - accustomed to |
| 4. put off | - Postponed |
| 5. get on | - having good relationship/ to progress/ become successful |
| 6. take off | - Start |
| 7. cast down | - Dejected |
| 8. ran out | - to use completely. |
| 9. go away | - to leave from the place. |
| 10. come across | - To meet or find by chance |
| 11. work out | - To exercise |
| 12. sharp as a tack | - Mentally agile |
| 13. get along | - To have a friendly relationship |
| 14. hang on | - To keep something |

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 15.Go far | - succeed |
| 16.blow up | - explode |
| 17.show up | - reveal |
| 18.call on | - require, ask, visit |
| 19.on call | - available, on duty, |
| 20.break off | - finish |
| 21.knuckle under | - submit |
| 22.Stand up | - to support or defend somebody/ something.
Your statement will not stand up as proof in the court of law. |
| 23.Stand for | - To support or represent a particular idea or set of ideas. My father always stands for truth and honesty. |
| 24.Stand by | - Come what may, I will stand by you. |
| 25.run into | - meet |
| 26.look up to | - respect |
| 27.think back on | - recall |
| 28.drop by | - visit without appointment |
| 29.chip in ★ | - help, Contribute, Donate, interrupt. ★ |
| 30.run out | - have none left |
| 31.get back at | - to get revenge on someone |
| 32.black out | - to faint |
| 33.back down | - to withdraw |
| 34.clam up | - to refuse to speak |
| 35.turn on | - to open |
| 36.took over | - take lead |
| 37.set off | - start a journey |
| 38.put off | - postpone |
| 39.see off | - to go to station or airport to say good bye to someone |
| 40.start off | - to begin a journey |
| 41.stop over | - to stay at a place for a short period of time when travelling to another destination |
| 42.get in | - leave a bus, train etc., |
| 43.get off | - to go away from home for a vacation |

- 44.get on - arrive inside train, bus etc.
- 45.get away - enter a bus, train, plane.
- 46.check in - pay the bill when leaving a hotel
- 47.check out - arrive and register at airport or hotel
- 48.Fond of - Having a strong liking for
- 49.Hidden away - To conceal, to cover
- 50.Lock up - Shut away; secure someone or something by locking inside to prevent escaping.
- 51.Laughed at - To say unkind things about someone or something that is intended to make them seem silly.
- 52.Look at - To think about a situation or subject carefully, especially in order to make a decision.
- 53.Bring up - To teach a child to behave in a particular way or to have particular beliefs.
- 54.Gave up - Stopped doing something that one does regularly.
- 55.Went through - Searched through or examined methodically
- 56.Finish off - To kill a person or animal/ destroy completely.
- 57.Figure out - To be able to understand something or to solve a problem.

Phrasal verbs widely in use:

1. **Account for** (explain the reason, answer for) I can't account for his unusual behaviour in this matter.
2. **Ask after** (ask about the welfare, inquire after) I met your brother at the party, he asked after you.
3. **Ask for** (request for) She asked for a glass of water.
4. **Back out** (go back on, withdraw from promise) he Agreed to help but backed out at the last moment.
5. **Bear away** (win) Suhani bore away the first prize in the dance competition

6. **Bear on/open** [relevant (bearing on)] Your remarks have no bearing on the main problem.
7. **Bear out** (support the argument, corroborate) I am sure my classmates will bear out my statement.
8. **Bear with** (to show patience, cooperate) In view of the heavy losses suffered by the company, the shareholders were requested to bear with.
9. **Blow out** (extinguish) The candle blew out as the gust of wind came in.
10. **Blow over** (pass of without ham, come to an end) Don't worry, the crisis are likely to blow over.
11. **Blow down** (explode, start suddenly) The plan of the enemy to blow up the fly-over was foiled by the police.
12. **Break down** (emotional collapse, stop functioning) while giving evidence in the court, She broke down.
13. **Break into** (enter by force) The robbers broke his house last night.
14. **Break off** (come to an end, unsuccessfully) the talks between India and China broke off.
15. **Break out** [spread (war, epidemic, fire, riots)] The fear that aids has broken out in India is not unfounded.
16. **Break through** (discover a secret, major achievement) There is no hope of breakthrough in the murder case.
17. **Break up** [terminate (meeting, school, session)] The college will break up next week for summer vacation.
18. **Break up with** (quarrel) After long and fruitful friendship, the two friends broken up with each other.
19. **Break open** (open by force) The thief broke open the lock and stole money.

- 20. Bring about** (cause to happen) The administration helped to bring about a peaceful settlement.
- 21. Bring out** (explain the meaning, publish) When asked to explain, she could not bring out the meaning of the poem.
- 22. Bring round** (to make one agree, bring to senses) I was able to bring my mother round to my views with great difficulty.
- 23. Bring up** (rear, educate) Fathers are beginning to play a bigger role in bringing up their children.
- 24. Call at** (visit a place to meet) I was called at the residence of my boss yesterday.
- 25. Call for** (necessary, require) For the unity of the country, discipline among the people is called for.
- 26. Call in/Call out** (Send for help) the police were called in without. Delay by the residents.
- 27. Call off** (Suspend/abandon/cancel) We decided to call off the strike.
- 28. Call on** (go and visit a person) It is a protocol for the prime Minister to call on the President.
- 29. Call out** (ask to come for help) The national guards has been called out.
- 30. Call up** (to telephone, recall) Many of my friends called me up to congratulate me.
- 31. Call upon** (appeal, exhort) He was called upon to prove the correctness of the press reports
- 32. Carry away by** (lose control) On hearing the news of his success, he was carried away by joy.
- 33. Carry on** (continue) Now it is difficult to carry on this business in the teeth of stiff competition.

34. **Carry out** (implement, obey execute) It is not likely that your father will carry out the threat of disinheriting you.
35. **Carry away** (throw away as useless) We usually give our servants the old Clothes, which we cast away.
36. **Cast down** (dejected, downcast) Now-a-days, he is cast down as result of his failure in the examination.
37. **Cast off** (release, remove) Organisation must cast off old fashioned practices in order to survive.
38. **Come across** (meet by chance) I came across my old friend in the market yesterday.
39. **Come by** (get) How have you come by such a precious diamond?.
40. **Come of** (belong to) Reeta comes of a family of freedom fighters
41. **Come off** (take place as arranged, fade, get separated) I was surprised to see the plaster had come off the walls.
42. **Come over** (get over, overcome) You can *come over* your problems by honest means
43. **Come round** (agree, recover from illness) My father at first refused to let me continue study but he came round in the end.
44. **Come upon** (come across, get by chance) My friend came upon the evidence just by chance.
45. **Cope with** (manage) They coped with all their problems cheerfully.
46. **Cut down** (curtail, reduce) Since you are out of job these days, you must cut down your expenditure.
47. **Cut off** (discontinue, die, remove) Gas supplies have now been cut off.
48. **(Be) cut out for** (suitable) He is cut out for an administrative career.

49. **Cut out** (to take a piece from the whole) He *cut out* a piece of the cake and put it in my plate.
50. **Cut up** (distressed, cut into small pieces) She was cut up because she had been scolded by her teacher.
51. **Die down** [gradually disappear (riots, excitement, storm etc.)] The wind has died down.
52. **Die out** (become out of use or existence) He thought that the custom had died out a long time ago.
53. **Dispose of** (sell off) She has decided to dispose of her old house.
54. **Dispose to** (willing, inclined favourably) My friend is disposed to discussing the problems thoroughly.
55. **Do away with** (eradicate) We should *do away with* social evils.
56. **Do for** (serve the purpose) This book will do for the TNPSC examination.
57. **(have) Done with** (have no relation) I have done with him because of his dishonesty.
58. **Do without** (dispense with, to manage without) We cannot do without fan in summer.
59. **Done for/Done in** (be ruined) He appears to be done for since he has lost heavily in gambling.
60. **Draw up** (to write, compose, draft) I was busy drawing up plans for the new course.
61. **Draw on/upon** (to get money from) He was able to draw on vast reserves of talent.
62. **Drop in** (to pay a short visit) I thought I'd just drop in and see how you were.

63. **Drop out** (retire in the midst of doing something) She could not qualify for the selection as she dropped out while the race was in progress.
64. **Fall back** (retreat) The rioters fell back when the police arrived.
65. **Fall back on** (depend on) You must save money to fall back on it in the old age.
66. **Fall off** (decrease in number, get separated) In the wake of roof tragedy, the admissions in the school have fallen off.
67. **Fall out** (quarrel) The two friends appear to have fallen out over a minor issue.
68. **Fall in with** (agree with) Instead of challenging the lie, she fell in with their- views.
69. **Fall through** (to remain incomplete, fail) For want of sufficient funds, your new project is likely to fall through.
70. **Follow up** (pursue after the first attempt) The idea has been followed up by a group of researchers.
71. **Get ahead** (go forward) You can get ahead of your rivals only by hard work.
72. **Get along** (be friendly) They just can't get along together because of temperamental differences.
73. **Get at** (reach, understand) It is very difficult to get at the truth.
74. **Get away** (escape) They got away on scooter.
75. **Get away with** (without being punished or with little punishment) Although his fault was serious, he got away with light punishment.
76. **Get on** (progress) How is your son getting on with his study?
77. **Get on with** (live together, pull with) Both, husband and wife, are getting on well with each other.

78. **Get over**(recover from illness or shock, come over) He is still trying to get over the financial crises.
79. **Get through**(pass through, succeed) It is not possible to get through the examination without hard work.
80. **Get up**(rise from bed, dressed) The woman got up early in the morning.
81. **Give away**(distribute) She has given away Jewellery, worth thousands of Rupees.
82. **Give in**(surrender, agree) At first she was adamant but at last she gave in the request of her friend.
83. **Give out**(announce verbally, emit) It was given out that she had failed.
84. **Give up**(stop, abstain from) He gave up smoking to save money.
85. **Give way**(collapse under pressure, break) The contractor was charged with negligence, when the roof of a new building gave way.
86. **Given to**(accustomed to) He is given to smoking.
87. **Go back on**(withdraw, back out) One should not go back on one's promise
88. **Go down**(be believed) Your excuse will not go down.
89. **Go off**(explode and be discharged) When he was cleaning his gun, it went off and killed him.
90. **Go on** (continue) There is no need to go on arguing about it.
91. **Go over** (examine carefully, look over) On going over the balance sheet of the company, the auditors have found serious mistakes.
92. **Go through** (read hurriedly, endure) He didn't lend me the newspaper because he was going through it.

93. **Go up** (rise, increase) As a result of a sharp rise in prices, the price of washing soap has gone up.
94. **Hand out** (distribute) Hand out the books to the students.
95. **Hand over** (give charge or authority) He has not handed over the charge to the new manager.
96. **Hang about** (stay waiting, roam about) The boys hanging about girls' hostel were rounded up by the police.
97. **Hold on** (carry on, bear difficulties, persist) In spite of financial difficulties, he held on and succeeded in the long run.
98. **Hold out** (resist) When the robbers ran short of ammunition, they could no longer hold out.
99. **Hold over** (postpone) Most of the bills are held over till the next session of the Parliament.
100. **Hold up** (to stop in order to rob, delay) The terrorists held up the motor car and kept the ladies as hostages.
101. **Jump at** (accept happily) He jumped at the offer of his boss to accept the job abroad.
102. **Jump to** [arrive suddenly (conclusion)] You should never jump to conclusions.
103. **Keep from** (refrain from, not to mix with) Always keep from, selfish people because they can harm you anytime.
104. **Keep off** (keep at a distance) There was a notice at the site, "Keep off the bushes."
105. **Keep on** (continue) She kept on crying in spite of my assurance of help.
106. **Keep up** (maintain) Always try to keep up the standard of life even in the face of crises.

107. **Keep up with** (try to move with, not to fall behind) Young men should keep up with the latest development in international field.
108. **Lay by** (save money) The wise men always lay by money for their old age.
109. **(Be)laid up with** (confined to bed) She is not going out as she is laid up with the flu.
110. **Lay down** (establish a rule, sacrifice, surrender) The conditions laid down by the Department of Health were violated by the nursing homes.
111. **Lay off** (to discontinue work, dismiss temporarily) The workers have been laid off for want of raw material.
112. **Lay out** (plan a building, garden etc.) A number of gardens were laid out by the Moghuls.
113. **Let down** (humiliate, to lower down) We should never let down our friends.
114. **Let into** (allow to enter) After repeated requests, he was let into the classroom.
115. **Let off** (to free from punishment, pardon) She was let off by the Principal with light punishment.
116. **Let** (somebody) **in on** (share a secret) I will not let her in on my plans.
117. **Let up** (cessation, respite) There is no let up in heat during May.
118. **Live on** (depend for food (staple food)) The lion is carnivorous and lives on flesh.
119. **Live by** (means/manner) You must learn to live by honest means.
120. **Live off** (source of income) They were living off rental income.
121. **Look about** (in search of on the watch) The thirsty crow was looking about water here and there.

122. **Look after** (take care of) In her old age, she has no one to look after her.
123. **Look at** (see carefully) The boys are looking at the sky.
124. **Look back on** (to think of the past) People can often look back and reflect on their happy childhood memories.
125. **Look for** (search for a lost thing) She was looking for her lost books.
126. **Look down upon** (hate, despise) It is folly on your part to look down upon the poor students.
127. **Look into** (investigate the matter) A committee was set up to look into the problem.
128. **Look on** (to see as a spectator) His parents looked on with a triumphant smile.
129. **Look over** (examine carefully, go over) The examiner has yet to look over practice note books.
130. **Look out** (watch out, careful, beware) Look out, there is a snake under the bush.
131. **Look out for** (in search of, on the watch) He is looking out for a decent job.
132. **Look to** (rely upon, be careful) The poor look to financial help from the government.
133. **Look up** (consult some book for a word, rise) Please look up this word in the dictionary.
134. **Look upto** (respect) His younger brother looks upto him and obeys his every order.
135. **Look upon** (consider, regard) We must look upon social evils as nuisance.
136. **Make off with** (destroy) They made off with the cash and fled.

137. **Make out** (understand the meaning) The police could not make out the coded message they intercepted.
138. **Make over** (transfer possession, convert) Since she had no legal heir, she made over her house in charity.
139. **Make up** [to end (quarrel), compose] You should make an effort to make up the quarrel with your friend.
140. **Make up for** (compensate for) After her long illness, she is trying her best to make up for her deficiency in study.
141. **Pass away** (die, expire) On the passing away of his father, I sent him a message of condolence.
142. **Pass for** (regarded to be) The Tatas pass for philanthropists in the country.
143. **Pass off** (take place) The elections are likely to pass off peacefully.
144. **Pass oneself off** (show off) The hypocrites always pass themselves off as honest persons.
145. **Pass through** (go through, undergo, endure) He is passing through financial difficulties these days.
146. **Pass out** (leave after completing education) The cadets will pass out next month after completing their training.
147. **Pull down** (demolish a structure) Why did they pull the shops down?
148. **Pull off** (succeed) India pulled off victory in the last stage of the match.
149. **Pull through** (recover from illness) I think she'll pull through her serious illness very soon.
150. **Pull up** (stop, scold) The students were pulled up by the Principal for their misbehaviour with the class teacher.
151. **Pull with** (live together, get on with) He is pulling well with his wife these days.

152. **Put down** (crush, keep down) The riots were put down by the local police.
153. **Put off** (postpone, avoid, discourage) The meeting had to be put off because the President could not come.
154. **Put on** (wear, pretend) It is difficult to put on the appearance of innocence for a long time.
155. **Put out** (extinguish) The fire was put out suddenly.
156. **Put up** (stays, question) He is putting up at a hostel these days.
157. **Put up with** (tolerate patiently) For an honourable person, it is difficult to put up with the haughty behaviour of the Directors.
158. **Round up** (arrest) The police rounded up anti-social elements last night.
159. **Run after** (pursue, hanker after) We should not run after money.
160. **Run down** (criticise, poor health) As a result of long illness, she has run down a lot.
161. **Run into** (come across, meet by chance) While walking along the roadside, I ran into my old schoolmates.
162. **Run out** (come to an end) When the rations ran out, the head office was informed.
163. **Run over** (crush under) He was run over by a speeding car.
164. **Run through** (waste money) It is a pity that he has run through his fortune over gambling and drinking.
165. **See off** (to escort a guest for his departure) His friends were present at the station to see him off.
166. **See through** (discover something hidden, motive) Man has grown so clever that it is difficult to see through his tricks.

167. **Send for** (summon) She sent for a doctor, when her husband fell ill.
168. **Set about** (start doing) As soon as she reached home, she set about calling up her friends.
169. **Set aside** (strike down, turn down) The High court set aside the verdict of the lower court in this sensitive matter.
170. **Set back** – delay or impede progress of someone
171. **Set in** (begin) As soon as the summer sets in, the reptiles come out of hibernation.
172. **Set off** (to start a series-of events, process, improve)
i. Cosmetics set off the natural grace.
ii. Privatisation has set off the process of liberalisation in foreign trade.
173. **Set up** (establish) The factory was set up by his uncle.
174. **Set forth** (start on a journey, explain) The party will set forth its views on globalisation at a public rally.
175. **Set out** (start on a journey, set forth) No sooner was the hunter informed of a lion's presence in the forest, than he set out.
176. **Sit back** (relax) He believes that he has the right to sit back while others should work hard.
177. **Sit up** (stay out of bed, stay up) She sat up till her son returned.
178. **Stand by** (support, help) Although he promised to stand by me in difficulties, he did not live up to it.
179. **Stand for** (represent) TEC stands for Technical Education Certificate.
180. **Stand out** (to be conspicuous) She stood out from the crowd because of her amiable manners.
181. **Stand up for** (defend) It is your duty to stand up always for the poor

182. **Strike off** (remove from the list) His name has been struck off the admission list.
183. **Take after** (resemble) She always reminds me of her mother since she takes after her.
184. **Take down** (write) She was busy in taking down the dictation, which the teacher was giving.
185. **Take off** (remove, leave the ground, improve) It is difficult for Indian economy to take off in the absence of heavy investment.
186. **Take over** (take up responsibility) The agency tried to take over another company.
187. **(Be)Taken to** (form a habit) He took to wearing black leather jackets
188. **(Be)taken in** (be deceived) For all your intelligence, you are likely to be taken in by impostors.
189. **(Be)taken aback** (be surprised) I was taken aback to hear of the news of his failure.
190. **Take up** (start a hobby or study, occupy) He has taken up modelling as career.
191. **Tell upon** (affect adversely) I have warned him that heavy work will tell upon his health.
192. **Take for** (supposed to be, identify) I took the scoundrel for a noble reason.
193. **Talk over** (discuss a matter) I agreed to go home and talk over the matter
194. **Turn down**(reject, strike down) I turned down the request of my friend to go to Simla.
195. **Turn off**(stop, switch off) Please make it a point to turn off water tap before you go out.
196. **Turn on**(switch on, start) She turned on the shower to take bath.

197. **Turn over**(change, capsize, upset) The boat turned over and ten persons were drowned.
198. **Turn out**(prove, reveal, expel) Nothing ever turned out right for me in life.
199. **Turn up**(arrive, take place) Who can say what will turn up next?
200. **Watch out**(look out, careful) If you do not watch out, he might harm you.
201. **Wipe away**(cleanse, remove) The marks of blood were wiped away by the accused.
202. **Wipe out**(destroy completely) We must try to wipe out poverty from the country.
203. **Wind up**(bring to an end) We were forced to wind up the business on account of the heavy loss.
204. **Work out**(solve the problem) He is very intelligent and can work out any difficult problem.
205. **Work up**(incite, instigate) The politicians should not try to work up communal frenzy.
206. **Work upon**(influence) The leader tried to work upon the mob.
207. **Hang of something**(learn about) As I entered the conference hall, I got the hang of conspiracy.
208. **Hang together**(fit together) Your present statement does not hang together with the past one.
209. **Hang round with**(spend time together) I used to hang round with my friends on the Mall Road.
210. **Pull in (enter)** As the train pulled in, the passengers ran here and there.
211. **Set to**(determined) If we really set to, we can get the work done within time.

212. Break with(*tradition and customs*) It is very difficult to *break with* past customers.

Idiomatic Phrases from Textbook

1. **Bad Egg** - A dishonest or ill-behaved person.
2. **A piece of cake** - A task that can be accomplished very easily.
3. **bread and butter** - the necessities
4. **a smart cookie** - a clever person
5. **big cheese** - an important person
6. **The ball is in your court** - It is your turn to make a decision.
7. **Saved by the bell** - Saved by a last minute intervention.
8. **to strike out** - to fail at something
9. **jump for joy** - happy
10. **on the ball** - fully aware and in control of a situation
11. **front runner** - expected to win or succeed
12. **On cloud nine** - Blissfully happy.
13. **At sixes and sevens** - confused or in a state of disorder.
14. **one-horse town** - very small town or village
15. **take five** - take a short break
16. **perfect ten** - completely perfect
17. **Caught red-handed** - to catch someone in the act of doing something.
18. **Black sheep** - to be the outcast, odd one out, unlike the others.
19. **out of the blue** - randomly, surprisingly
20. **once in a blue moon** - very rarely
21. **gray area** - unclear, undefined
22. **a golden opportunity** - a good chance to get something valuable
23. **At a snail's pace** - Moving very slowly.
24. **let the cat out of the bag** - reveal a secret.
25. **watch like a hawk** - watching carefully
26. **fish out of water** - very uncomfortable
27. **mad as a hornet** - extremely angry
28. **apple of my eye** - someone who is cherished above all others

29. **blood runs thicker than water** - family members have stronger obligations with each other than with people outside the family
30. **to be a fish out of water** - to be uncomfortable in a particular situation
31. **dull as dishwater** - boring, uninteresting
32. **as a duck takes to water** - naturally, with ease
33. **Come hell or high water** - no matter what happens
34. **You never miss the water till the well runs dry** - People are not grateful for what they have until they lose it
35. **pour cold water on something** - to criticize or stop something that some people are enthusiastic about
36. **tread water** - to be active but without making progress or falling farther behind
37. **be (like) water off a duck's back** - criticism to someone that has no effect on them at all
38. **to be in deep water** - to be in a difficult situation
39. **hungry as a bear** - being very hungry
40. **gruff as a bear** - being unsociable, speaking in a very abrupt, rude way
41. **take the bear by the tooth** - put oneself in a dangerous position
42. **as busy as a hibernating bear** - remaining idle
43. **a bear hug** - put one's arms around someone and hug them affectionately
44. **a bear market** - a period of time when investors are more likely to sell rather than buy shares
45. **the cat is out of the bag** - the secret is out.
46. **take five** - to take a short break, about 5 minutes.
47. **pieces of eight** - an old silver Spanish coin, worth 8 reales/ peso.
48. **black and blue** - severely/ badly bruised, either physically or emotionally.
49. **wild goose chase** - a worthless/ wasteful hunt or chase.
50. **seventh heaven** - a state of bliss or extreme happiness
51. **a couch potato** - a lazy/idle person, addicted to pleasures
52. **the lion's share** - the largest part or portion of something
53. **in black and white** - in a written or printed form, more likely to be true or definite
54. **drop the ball** - to make a mistake; to miss an opportunity.

55. **cat's meow** - Something or someone highly enjoyable, or impressive
56. **on the ball** - Competent.
57. **find one's voice** - Become more confident in expressing oneself.
58. **over the moon** - Extremely happy.
59. **bring it on** - To accept a challenge with confidence.
60. **lend an ear** - Listen.
61. **a heart of stone** - said of someone without sympathy.
62. **bare (one's) heart** - share one's feelings or thoughts.
63. **break (one's) heart** - cause someone emotional distress.
64. **cross my heart** - said as an oath to assert one's honesty.
65. **faint of heart** - lacking courage
66. **heart skips a beat** - said of someone excited, frightened, or surprised
67. **heavy heart** - sadness
68. **from the bottom/depths of (one's) heart** - profoundly
69. **lose heart** - become discouraged
70. **wear (one's) heart on (one's) sleeve** - openly show one's emotions.
71. **right up one's alley** - one's interests or things he loves.
72. **drive one up the wall** - to make someone extremely angry
73. **hit the road** - begin the journey
74. **take (one) for a ride** - to deceive or cheat someone
75. **in panic mode** - anxiety, fear.
76. **throw in the towel** - to give up
77. **in our corner** - *supporting you and helping you*, on your side in an argument or dispute,
78. **on the ropes** - state of near collapse or defeat
79. **below the belt** - unfair or unsporting behaviour. To say something that is often too personal, usually irrelevant, and always unfair.
80. **square off** - prepare for a conflict
81. **by the skin of one's teeth** - a narrow escape'.
82. **tight corners** - in a difficult situation
83. **Shot his bolt** - to exhaust one's effort
84. **In a nice pickle** - in a troublesome or difficult situation
85. **have cold feet** - feel nervous and anxious
86. **alarm bells ringing** - sign of something going wrong

87. **back to the wall** - in serious difficulty
88. **grasp/clutch at straws** - try any method to overcome a crisis
89. **saved by the bell** - help at the last moment rescuing one from a difficult situation
90. **hang out to dry** - abandoning one who is in difficulty
91. **Blaze a trail** - be the first to take a certain approach
92. **Fast track** - a quick way to accomplish or manage something
93. **On the beaten path** - frequented or well known path
94. **One track mind** - having a narrow focus
95. **End of the road** - conclusion or outcome
96. **Road hog** - a driver who does not allow other motorists to pass.
97. **Get off track** - lose focus.
98. **On the trail** - seeking someone or something.
99. **High road** - something ethical or noble
100. **On the road to** - starting to achieve something.
101. **green-eyed monster** - jealousy or envy
102. **Hang in there** - don't give up
103. **Hit the sack** - go to sleep
104. **Miss the boat** - it's too late
105. **Under the weather** - sick
106. **Comparing apples to oranges** - comparing two things that cannot be compared
107. **Ignorance is bliss** - you are better off not knowing
108. **Spill the beans** - give away a secret
109. **The ball is in your court** - it's your decision
110. **Throw caution to wind** - take a risk
111. **Take a rain check** - postpone a plan
112. **Green with envy** - to be very jealous / envious
113. **Take the red eye** - a late night flight that arrives early in the morning
114. **Tickled pink** - to be extremely pleased
115. **Black as a skillet** - used to describe something that is very dirty, black
116. **Blue collar** - used to describe men used as labourers or factory workers
117. **Browed off** - to be bored or annoyed with someone or something
118. **White wash something** - to cover up our faith or wrongdoings

119. **A yellow streak** – someone who has cowardice in their character
120. **Grey matter** – brains, intelligence
121. **In black and white** – in writing, officially
122. **Black and blue** – bruised
123. **Open a can of worms** – create a whole new set of problems
124. **The world is your oyster** – you have many good opportunities in front of you
125. **Watching like a hawk** – watching something very closely
126. **Mad as a hornet** – very angry or furious
127. **Get your ducks in a row** – organise things
128. **Hold your horses** – slow down, stop
129. **Let sleeping dogs lie** – leave it alone, leave something in peace
130. **Chicken out** – to decide not to do something out of fear
131. **Make a bee line** – go straight for something
132. **Until the cows come home** – for a very long time
133. **A lone wolf** – someone who prefers to spend time alone and has few friends
134. **Monkey around with** (someone or something) – to play with or waste time with someone or something.
135. **As meek as a lamb** – quiet, docile, meek
136. **A dumb bunny** – a stupid or gullible person
137. **Have a whale of a time** – to have an exciting and interesting time

Complete the summary by filling in the given spaces with suitable words/phrases given below

a trail	spectacular	spectacular scence	outer ice	a cheetah
day or night	emerging life	powerful and strong	shock wave	scientists

The poet describes a moving comet which speeds through the heavens and never takes a break by _____. When a comet is in full flight, it gives a _____ which can never be compared to anything else for a lifetime.

The comet is compared to _____ for its speed and a mountain as it is _____. The _____ melts which causes a vapour from the force and leaves behind _____ as it travels on its way. If it comes very close to the atmosphere, it causes a shake which in turn produces a _____ that reach the Earth's surface. According to the _____ the comets leave behind chemicals in the form of dust which resulted in the _____ on earth and mankind came into existence. But the poet is not sure whether this principle is true or not but he knows for sure that whatever the truth may be, the sight of the comet in full flight is _____.

Use the phrases could you or would you in the following situations with your friend.

1. Ask the policeman for directions.
2. Borrow your friend's bike.
3. Exchange the book purchased.
4. Open your classroom window

Phrases

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

- the black hat
- Telegram-plane blown away
- Telegram-plane in the wind

Example:

The red umbrella was blown away in the wind.

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

Noun phrases

A Noun Phrase is a group of words made up of a noun and its modifiers.

- the white car
- Telegram-plane my English teacher
- Telegram-plane the book shop

Example:

The pink house is for sale.

Verb Phrases

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

- ran quickly to catch
- Telegram-plane filled with horror
- Telegram-plane dedicated to

Example:

You have woken up everyone in the house.

Prepositional Phrases

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

- on the boat
- Telegram-plane over the tree
- Telegram-plane in the school

Example:

The present inside the big box is mine.

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

1. Texting on his phone, the man swerved into a ditch.
2. It isn't necessary to cram all night if you have studied a little each day.

3. We climbed up the hill to enjoy the view.
4. I enjoy painting during my holidays.
5. Whether he attends the party or not, I have decided to go.
6. I will stop playing the drums when you go to sleep.

Complete the following sentences using appropriate prepositional phrases.

1. I would like to order coffee _____ tea.
a) instead of b) instead from c) instead to
2. _____ the rains, we went out.
a) In spite of b) In spite c) In spite on
3. _____ fire, break the glass to escape.
a) In case of b) In case c) In case with
4. I am standing here _____ my friends.
a) in behalf of b) on behalf of c) on behalf
5. We solved the problem _____ a new device developed by our engineers.
a) by means of b) by means c) by means to
6. _____ we are impressed with their performance.
a) In general b) On general c) In generally

Prepositional Phrases

These prepositions are formed by two-word or a three-word combination such as according to, along with, at the time of, because of, owing to, instead of etc. These kinds of prepositions are used frequently in our day to day life.

Preposition	Meaning	Example
according to	as stated by, on the authority of	According to the weatherman, we can expect more cold weather this week
along with	together with	We have to give importance to Physical Education along with all the academic subjects.
because of	on account of	We stayed at home because of the bad weather.
owing to	because of	I can't accept your invitation owing to a previous engagement.

instead of	in place of, substituting for	I wish I were going to the party instead of my brother.
in the event of	in case of	The match will be stopped in the event of heavy rain.

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

Preposition	Meaning
due to	as a substitute for
except for	in the interest of
with reference to	irrespective of
in spite of	added to
in addition to	because of
in place of	referring to
regardless of	with the exception of
for the sake of	disregarding the difficulty

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

- Everything falls to the ground _____ earth's gravitational pull.
a. in addition to b. because of c. cause of
- The trial was conducted _____ the procedure of law.
a. in accordance with b. due to c. despite of
- There is a temple right _____ my house.
a. in back of b. apart from c. in front of
- As a _____ of his hard work, he achieved the target.
a. instead of b. result of c. apart from
- Failure is often the _____ negligence.
a. effect of b. consequence of c. reason of
- Children are given toys _____ sweets on Children's day. a. on top of
b. in addition to c. due to

7. The parents must be informed _____ any indiscipline conduct of their wards.

- a. because of b. in case of c. in spite of

8. He didn't turn up _____ his busy schedule.

- a. consequence of b. due to c. except for

9. Global warming is _____ the green house emission.

- a. an effect of b. in spite of c. in addition to

10. _____ several warnings, he continued to swim.

- a. due to b. in spite of c. because of

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

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

that she completes the work given before she goes to school next days.

Prefix, Suffix

Prefix and suffix

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

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

Prefix	Word-1(ans)	Word-2(ans)
sub	subway	subconscious
un	undo	unavailable
re	reunion	retest
en	enlighten	enable
dis	disadvantage	dislocate
ir	irregular	irrelevant

Suffix	Word-1(ans)	Word-2(ans)
ly	Suddenly	Happily
or	Supervisor	Conductor
er	Organizer	Cricketer
ness	Darkness	Brightness
ian	Vegetarian	Electrician
ist	Journalist	Educational

Prefix and Suffix

Prefix

A prefix is an affix which is placed before the root word. Adding it to the beginning of one word changes it into another word. For example, when the prefix un- is added to the word happy, it creates the new word unhappy.

Prefix	Root word	New Word
re-	write	rewrite
bi-	cycle	bicycle
un-	expected	unexpected

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
Re-	Again	rewrite
Un-	Not	Unkind
Pre-	Before	Pre reading
Dis-	not	Disrespect
Im-	not	impossible
Non-	not	nonsense
Mis-	wrong	misbehave

Exercise

a. Underline the prefix in each word in the boxes

unlock	rewrite	dislike	unsafe	remix	relocate
distrust	untrue	unhook	unlucky	disown	disclose

Suffix

A suffix is an affix which is placed after the root word. These suffixes change the meaning or grammatical function of a root word.

Root word	Suffix	New Word
happy	-ness	happines s
colour	-ful	colourful
friend	-ship	friendshi p

Example:

fat + er =fatter drive + ing =driving change + able = changeable

use +less = useless beauty +ful =beautiful lie +ing = lying

b. Pick a suitable prefix and suffix from the given box and complete the following words.

(able, ful, ly, sub, ion, un, tri, re, im, mis)

_____ call	comfort_____
_____ category	_____ understand
_____ proper	success_____
equal_____	_____ colour
construct_____	new_____

Add a suitable prefix or suffix and make new words.

-ship	-hood	un-	after-	-ion
-less	-ful	-ment	im-	-ous

child _____ wonder_____

_____ noon count_____

relation_____ _____ patient

_____ happy excite_____

danger_____ perfect_____

Prefix and Suffix

Match the suitable prefix and suffix to create new words of your own. One has been done for you.

Root word	Prefix/Suffix	New word
1 form	con	conform
2 patriot	in	
3 diverse	ity	

4 slaved	ism
5 animate	ness
6 consumer	en
7 naked	ism

Refer to your dictionary. Add a prefix or suffix to the following words and find their antonyms.

1. privileged -
2. animate -
3. discriminate -
4. empty -
5. communicate -
6. learn -

Prefixes and Suffixes.

"Her silver locks were scattered untidily over her pale, puckered face, and her lips constantly moved in **inaudible** prayer."

In the above sentence, the word 'inaudible' is formed by adding the prefix **in-** to the root/base word 'audible'.

A **prefix** is a letter or a group of letters which is added to the beginning of a root word in order to modify it. Usually, the new word formed is the opposite of the given word.

In the above sentence, we also come across the word 'constantly'. Here the suffix **-ly** is added to the root word 'constant'.

A **suffix** is a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a root word. By adding suffixes, the grammatical function of the word changes.

Words that are derived or formed from the base word by adding prefixes and suffixes are called **derivatives**.

Form two derivatives from each of the following words.

e.g. honest- dishonest, honesty

manage	differ	beauty
peace	arrange	collect
approve	narrate	class

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ARTICLES

A, An and The are called Articles.

We use a or an with singular nouns only.

(e.g.) **A** girl, **An** orange

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

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

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

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

NOTE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We usually use **the** before ordinal numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

We use **the** before names of places containing of

(e.g.) **The** Republic of China.

The names of places ending in plurals.

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

Some proper nouns are not preceded by an article.

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

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

We use **a** or **an** only before countable nouns.

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

Rain can cause flooding (uncountable)

We use **the** with uncountable nouns, when it is clear to the reader which things we are referring to. We do not use **the** with uncountable nouns when we are talking in general. (Uncountable nouns do not take the plural forms).

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

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

(e.g.) I want some apples.

I want some papers.

.....

A. Nagarajan and Dhanalakshmi want to buy a new house. They have come to see a house for sale. Complete the conversation below by adding **a, an or the.**

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

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

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

Dhanalakshmi : How many rooms are there?

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

Dhanalakshmi : There is ----lawn behind -----house, right?

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

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

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

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

Nagarajan : I hope this house is _____better option.

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

Nagarajan : Look. There she is!

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B. Few articles are missing in the given passage. Edit the passage given below by adding suitable articles wherever necessary.

My neighbourhood is very interesting place. My house is located in apartment building downtown near many stores and offices. There is small supermarket across street, where my family likes to go shopping. There is

also post office and bank near our home. In our neighbourhood there is small, Green Park where my friends and I like to play on weekends and holidays. There is small pond near park and there are many ducks in park. We always have great time. In addition there is elementary school close to our home where my little brother studies in third grade. There are so many things to see and do in my neighbourhood that's why I like it. It's really great place.

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SYNONYMS

Choose the correct synonyms for the italicized words.

1. Nice fun *indeed*

- a. infact b. doubtedly c. fine (a)

2. The poor woman is in a *panic*.

- a. fear b. grid c. crash (a)

3. The mother *consoled* her little girl.

- a. pretended b. comforted c. left (b)

4. You are always *self-centred*.

- a. egoistic b. generous c. heroic (a)

5. What is the secret you are *whispering*?

- a. rumour b. murmur c. louder (b)

Choose the correct synonyms for the italicized words.

1. Isaac was chiefly *remarkable* for his ingenuity.

- a. common b. notable c. neglected d. unknown (b)

2. He will make a *capital* workman.

- a. wealth b. excellent c. profitable d. head (a)

3. Nobody could tell what the sunshine was *composed* of.

- a. made b. known c. full d. felt (a)

4. He cared little for earthly *fame* and honours.

- a. disrespect b. attraction c. proud d. popularity (d)

Choose the correct synonyms for the *Italic* word.

1. Dixie was feeling very *exhausted*.

- a) joy b) wounded c) tired d) rejoiced (c)

2. The neem tree was a big *antique* in his garden.

- a) modern b) ancient c) updated d) out dated (b)

3. Praveen got sun *stroke*.

- a) fever b) nerves c) unconscious d) tired (c)

4. Heat exhaustion *prevails*.

- a) Widespread b) not visible c) explosive d) hidden (a)

Choose correct synonyms for the italic word.

1. Vetric*onstructed* a bungalow.

- a) designed b) built c) demolished d) destroyed (b)

2. The brothers started a business *separately*.

- a) apart b) alone c) united d) combined (a)

3. I am living in the *outskirts* of the village.

- a) border b) outpost c) centre d) region (a)

4. Asif *quarrelled* with his friend.

- a) fought b) differ c) peace d) fun (a)

5. He stood *astounded*.

- a) happy b) surprised c) shocked d) excited (c)

Choose the correct synonyms for the italicized words.

1. I was really *scared*.
a. bold b. frightened c. timid **(b)**
2. Let us *browse* about it.
a. surf b. read c. glance **(a)**
3. There is a chance to get *addicted*.
a. accustomed b. known c. inclined **(a)**
4. we can't ignore the *benefits* of internet.
a. favourable b. harm c. popularity **(a)**
5. She *gathered* the information from the internet.
a. disburse b. collect c. amass **(b)**

Match the words in column A with their synonym in column B

	A	B	Answer
1.	Ease	Endure	Effortless
2.	Evolve	Surplus	Progress
3.	Excess	Effortless	Surplus
4.	Survive	Great	Endure
5.	Immense	Progress	Great

Find the synonyms for the underlined words:

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

a. peace b. difficulty c. harmony d. comfort **(b)**

6. He was the spoilt child of Affluent parents.

a. poor b. useless c. intelligent d. wealthy **(d)**

7. Ramya's heart was in a flutter.

a. Stay b. flap c. lull d. calm **(b)**

Find out the synonym of the underlined word:

1. But because the best manner of making it is the subject of violent disputes.

a. agreements b. applauses c. conflicts d. controversial
(c)

2. ____tea is one of the mainstays of civilization in the country.

a. a society in an advanced state of social development
b. a society that has slow progress
c. a society that has no progress
d. a society in an average state of social development **(a)**

3. ____that they only drink it in order to be warmed and stimulated.

a. motivated b. discouraged c. passive d. admired **(a)**

4. ____under the spout to catch the stray leaves.

a. fresh b. loose c. gathered d. Harmful **(b)**

5. One is liable to put in too much milk.

a. likely b. certain c. eager d. responsible
(d)

6. He loved to tear food that way scraping his beak now and again to whet it.

a. to weld b. to sharpen c. to moisture d. to heat **(b)**

Find out the synonyms and the antonyms of the words given below

Word	Parts of speech	Synonym	Antonym
Hard	Adjective	Difficult	Easy
Flood	Noun	Deluge	Trickle
Interrupt	Verb	Disturb	Encourage

Scared	Adjective	Frightened	Cool
Irritation	Noun	Annoyance	Calmness
Organize	Verb	Arrange	Break
Serious	Adjective	Severe	Mild
Snappy	Adjective	Harsh	Gentle
Emergency	Noun	Crisis	Ease
Rescue	Verb	Save	Endanger

Match the words with correct synonym and antonym from the table:

	Word	Synonym	Antonym
1.	Distribute	Circulate	Collect
2.	Infinite	Boundless	Measurable
3.	Significant	Important	Trivial
4.	Delight	Joy	Sorrow
5.	Unkempt	Messy	Clean
6.	Initiate	Commence	Conclude
7.	Conjecture	Guess	Fact

Match the words in column A with their synonym in column B

A	B	Answer
1. garb	act of helping	clothes
2. plaintive	moving slowly	sounding sad
3. ministrations	sounding sad	act of helping
4. languid	clothes	moving slowly

Match the words in column A with their synonym in column B

s.no	A	B	Answer
1.	Ease	Endure	Effortless
2.	Evolve	Surplus	Progress
3.	Excess	Effortless	Surplus
4.	Survive	Great	Endure
5.	Immense	Progress	Great

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- a. pretended b. comforted c. left

4. You are always self-centred.

- a. egostic b. generous c. heroic

5. What is the secret you are whispering?

- a. rumour b. murmur c. louder

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



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

PREPOSITIONS

Fill in the blanks with Prepositions of time:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. I was born _____ July 4, 1982. | on |
| 2. I was born _____ 1982. | in |
| 3. I was born _____ exactly 2 a.m. | at |
| 4. I was born two minutes _____ my twin brother. | before/after |
| 5. I was born _____ the World War I. | before/after |
| 6. I first met John _____ 1987. | in |
| 7. It's always cold _____ January . | in |
| 8. Easter falls _____ spring each year. | in |
| 9. The World War occurred _____ the 20 th century. | in |
| 10. We eat breakfast _____ the morning. | in |

Complete the following sentences using appropriate prepositions.

- Is your mother _____ home?
a. in  b. at c. on  **(b)**
- There is unity in diversity _____ the people.
a. among b. between c. within **(a)**
- He discussed the problem _____ his parents.
a. with b. to c. for **(a)**
- Lithisha was praised _____ her father.
a. with b. for c. by **(c)**
- Can you finish the work _____ tomorrow?
a. by b. in c. within **(a)**
- He has been absent _____ last week.
a. since b. for c. by **(a)**
- The Government built a bridge _____ the river.
a. Between b. Above c. Across d. Along **(c)**

Fill in the blanks using suitable prepositions from the box.
(Across, with, on, to, by, since, from, about, into, at, during)

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. What do you do _____ weekends? | during |
| 2. I am going to my village _____ Sunday. | on |
| 3. I haven't met my friends _____ December. | since |
| 4. Run _____ the street and get me the ribbon. | to |
| 5. He told me in detail _____ the incident. | about |
| 6. This picture was drawn _____ the girl _____ charcoal. | by/ |
| with | |
| 7. The car was travelling _____ a great speed. | at |
| 8. The ball fell _____ the lake. | into |
| 9. There is a bridge _____ the river. | across |
| 10. The conference will be held _____ 10 a.m. _____ 5 p.m. | from/to |

Fill up the blanks using suitable prepositions on your own.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. The soldier climbed _____ a horse and rode away. | onto |
| 2. They have been here _____ a long time. | for |
| 3. Kumaravel has lived in this city _____ 2012. | since |
| 4. The paper was published _____ an International journal. | in |
| 5. When will you return _____ home? | No preposition |
| 6. When will you return _____ your home? | to |
| 7. One _____ the four students wrote the answers correctly. | of |
| 8. This fruit is _____ the Mexican capital. | from |
| 9. The head office is _____ Nungambakkam. It is _____ College Road. As you go _____ the station, the office is _____ the right side. | (in, on, to, at) |
| 10. The sailors were taken _____ the forest and made to walk _____ 10 miles. | into/to, for |
| 11. The girl standing _____ me was sneezing. | beside |

Fill in the blanks with correct preposition.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Julian placed her lunchbox _____ her bag. | inside |
| 2. Vinothini left the house _____ sunrise. | before |
| 3. Ben saw Daisy playing _____ the road. | across |
| 4. Hema keeps all her teddy bears _____ top _____ her wardrobe. | on/ of |
| 5. Divya hid the sweets _____ her back. | behind |
| 6. Sudha fell over _____ the basketball match. | during |
| 7. Madhu checked to see if his keys had fallen _____ his chair. | underneath |
| 8. Mrs Meena asked the children to go _____ her classroom. | into |
| 9. _____ lunch, the children were allowed to play. | After |
| 10. Saravanan climbed _____ the horse. | onto |

Fill in the blanks by using correct preposition.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. We go to school _____ Mondays, but not _____ Sunday. | on/ on |
| 2. Christmas falls _____ 25th December. | on |
| 3. Buy me a present _____ my birthday. | for |
| 4. Families often argue _____ Christmas time. | during |
| 5. I work faster _____ night. | at |
| 6. Her shift finished _____ 7 p.m. | at |
| 7. He was born _____ 1998. | in |

Choose the most appropriate preposition from the brackets.

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

Fill in the blanks with appropriate preposition:

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

5. My dog sat ___my hat and squashed it.

on

Fill in the blanks with appropriate preposition:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. The aim is to help the students benefit ___the training programme. | from |
| 2. Stand ___the line. | in |
| 3. He stays _____Tambaram. | in/at |
| 4. Please go ___the hall. | into |
| 5. He has to pay ___ the room rent. | for |
| 6. I have to prepare _____ my exams | for |
| 7. Don't rely ___others for all yours needs. | on |
| 8. There is nothing in it to joke_____. | about |
| 9. This book consists___ 100 pages. | of |
| 10. I am busy. I will attend ___you later. | to |

Complete the paragraph with appropriate prepositions.

Fairs and festivals form an integral part of the culture of Tamil Nadu. They are an excellent platform to promote and preserve the vibrant art and culture of the Tamils.

A **Thiruvizha** (festival) is a source of excitement and thrill for villagers. The village thoroughfare wears a festive look, as the open spaces are cleaned, spruced up and decorated with colourful streamers. People throng the premises to catch a glimpse of their village deity in a magnificently decorated chariot, and pay their respects. There is a big crowd at the food stalls that serve free piping hot sakkarai pongal (sweet pongal), lemon rice and curd rice.

People from nearby villages and towns display their wares attractively, and callout loudly to the people to buy their wares. Cotton candy, cut raw mangoes smothered in salt and chilli powder, boiled groundnuts, murukku, sweets, buttermilk etc. are sold. Men, women, grandmas, grandpas and little children dressed with their best clothes, enjoy the Thiruvizha greatly.

You can hear the shrieks of happy children enjoying the rides on Ferris wheel and carousels, elders looking at each other with smiles on their faces.

The entire day is spent with fun and gaiety. All the village people irrespective of their age, look forward to the thiruvizha every year.

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate prepositions.

1. In case of difficulty, you should refer to a dictionary and then respond to the question.
2. The clothes that he has put on are very impressive. He is going to his hometown to pay homage to the village head.
3. The nearest hospital in this area is at a distance of twenty kilometres. You can reach it either by car or on a bicycle.

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

Mr. Beek of New Jersey has invented a floating life-preserver, which gives complete protection for people who have been shipwrecked. The upper section is large enough for the wearer to be able to move his head and arms out, and a month's supply of food and drinking water can also be stored in it. The cover can be closed in rough weather, and the wearer can see through the window in the front, and breathe through a curved pipe. The life preserver is made of water proof cloth attached to circular metal tubes, which protect the wearer from sharp rocks and hungry fish.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

1. The new machines are quite different from the old ones. They are able to work at a much faster pace, a substantially reduced risk to the environment.
2. The students discussed the problem among themselves. However, they did not arrive at any conclusion. They went to their class teacher and discussed with her. She gave a solution for it and they were happy.

3. **Complete the paragraph with appropriate preposition given in the bracket:**

The wreck 1.____ (up/of) the RMS Titanic lies 2.____ (in/at) a depth of 3.____ (about/above) 12,500 feet about 370 miles south east 4.____ (of/off) the coast of Newfoundland. It lies 5.____ (in/on) two main pieces about a third 6.____ (of/off) a mile apart. The bow is still largely recognizable 7.____ (with/within) many preserved interiors; despite the damage it sustained hitting the sea floor. A debris field 8.____ (of/for) the wreck contains

thousands 9.____(on/ of) items spilled 10.____ (from/of) the ship as it sank.
She sank 11.____ (in/at) the year 1912.

Ans: 1.of, 2.at, 3.about, 4.off, 5.in, 6.of, 7.with, 8.of, 9.of, 10.from, 11.in

Complete the passage by filling in appropriate prepositions from the box:
(with, out, to, in, from, during, of, for, by)

In Tamil Nadu, a very interesting form of recitation named Villupattu developed (1) ____ the 15th century. Villupattu means bow-song because a bow-shaped musical instrument (2) ____ strong high tension string is used (3) __placing it (4) ____ an earthen pitcher. It is believed that this narrative form was an invention (5) __Arasa Pulavar. The troupe gives its performance mostly (6)____temple festivals. There are seven to eight persons in a troupe who form a kind (7)____chorus that supports the main singer-narrator. When the chief narrator sings, the chorus takes (8)____ the refrain (9)____the song and repeats it in unison. The whole party sits (10)____the ground and performs (11)____a lot (12) ____gesticulation and facial expression to suit the narrative they have taken. The ballad style songs are composed (13) ____ the rural dialect which appeals (14) ____the audience who sometimes join the troupe (15) _____ suitable notes or words.

Ans: 1.during, 2. strong, 3.by, 4.in, 5.of, 6.in, 7.of, 8.out, 9.from, 10.on, 11.with, 12.of, 13.in, 14.to, 15.with.

PREPOSITIONAL VERBS:

Some verbs are usually followed by prepositions before the object of the verb.

Examples

1. The kids **laughed at** the hilarious antics of the clown.
2. Fathima **planned to** stay at a hotel, when she visited Mumbai.
3. I have pressing matters to **attend to** in Kolkata.
4. I **believe in** the healing power of a mother's touch.
5. She was so happy in life that she could not **ask for** more.
6. The elderly couple **care for** their pets as they do for their children.
7. I **agree with** everything you've said.

Complete the following sentences using appropriate prepositional phrases.

1. I would like to order coffee _____ tea.
a. instead of b. instead from c. instead to (a)
2. _____ the rain, we went out.
a. In spite of b. in spite c. in site on (a)
3. _____ fire, break the glass to escape.
a. in case of b. in case c. in case with (a)
4. I am standing here _____ my friend
a. in behalf of b. on behalf of c. on behalf (b)
5. We solved the problem _____ a new device developed by our engineers.
a. by means of b. by means c. by means to (a)
6. _____ we are impressed with their performance.
a. in general b. on general c. in generally (a)

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

1. Everything falls to the ground _____ earth's gravitational pull.
a. in addition to b. because of c. cause of (b)
2. The trial was conducted _____ the procedure of law.
a. in accordance with b. due to c. despite of (a)
3. There is a temple right _____ my house.
a. in back of b. apart from c. in front of (c)
4. As a _____ of his hard work, he achieved the target.
a. instead of b. result of c. apart from (b)
5. Failure is often the _____ negligence.
a. effect of b. consequence of c. reason of (b)
6. Children are given toys _____ sweets on Children's day.
a. on top of b. in addition to c. due to (b)

7. The parents must be informed _____ any indiscipline conduct of their wards.
a. because of b. in case of c. in spite of (b)
8. He didn't turn up _____ his busy schedule.
a. consequence of b. due to c. except for (b)
9. Global warming is _____ the green house emission.
a. an effect of b. in spite of c. in addition to (a)
10. _____ several warnings, he continued to swim.
a. due to b. in spite of c. because of (b)
-

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositional phrase given in brackets.

(In favour of, in case of, according to, on the whole, on account of, on behalf of, in spite of, instead of)

1. **Instead of** Kiran, Rajesh may attend a programme.
 2. Many tourists visited Ooty **in spite of** heavy rains.
 3. Expressing gratitude **on behalf of** others is common in a vote of thanks.
 4. **On the whole**, I had a happy childhood.
 5. Our teacher always acts **in favour of** her students.
 6. **On account of** his laziness, the boy remained passive for a long time.
 7. **According to** Gandhiji, ahimsa means infinite love.
 8. **In case of** rain, take an umbrella.
-

Preposition is a word or phrase that connects a noun or pronoun to a verb or adjective in a sentence.

Common Prepositions: in, on, at, to, with, during, before, after

Preposition

Prepositions of Time

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

(e.g.) :

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

II. Prepositions of Place

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

(e.g.) :

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

III. Prepositions of Movement

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

(e.g.)

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

IV. 'Since' and 'For'

'Since' refers to a particular point of time.

(e.g.)

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

'For' refers to the duration of the time.

(e.g.)

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

V. 'During' and 'In'

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

(e.g.)

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

VI. 'Between' and 'Among'

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

(e.g.)

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

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

(e.g.)

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

Prepositional verbs

Some verbs are usually followed by prepositions before the object of the verb.

Examples

- i. The kids laughed at the hilarious antics of the clown.
- ii. Fathima planned to stay at a hotel, when she visited Mumbai.
- iii. I have pressing matters to attend to in Kolkata.
- iv. I believe in the healing power of a mother's touch.
- v. She was so happy in life that she could not ask for more.
- vi. The elderly couple care for their pets as they do for their children.
- vii. I agree with everything you've said.

A. Frame sentences using the prepositional verbs given in the box

benefit from	pay for
stand in	rely on
stay at	joke about
go into	consist of
prepare for	attend to

Prepositional Phrases

These prepositions are formed by two-word or a three-word combination such as according to, along with, at the time of, because of, owing to, instead of etc. These kinds of prepositions are used frequently in our day to day life.

Preposition	Meaning	Example
according to	as stated by, on the authority of	According to the weatherman, we can expect more cold weather this week
along with	together with	We have to give importance to Physical Education along with all the academic subjects.
because of	on account of	We stayed at home because of the bad weather.
owing to	because of	I can't accept your invitation owing to a previous engagement.
instead of	in place of, substituting for	I wish I were going to the party instead of my brother.
in the event of	in case of	The match will be stopped in the event of heavy rain.

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

Preposition	Meaning
due to	as a substitute for
except for	in the interest of
with reference to	irrespective of
in spite of	added to

in addition to	because of
in place of	referring to
regardless of	with the exception of
for the sake of	disregarding the difficulty

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

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

QUESTION TAGS

I. Statements with auxiliaries:

1. It **is** bright, **isn't it**?
2. Bears **are** dangerous, **aren't they**?
3. Shobana **can't** dance, **can she**?
4. Kit kats **aren't** sour, **are they**?
5. Arun and Ajay **were** here, **Weren't they**?

II. Statements without auxiliaries:

Singular subject – Present tense – use Does

Plural subject – Present tense – Use Do

+ Pronoun

Singular & plural – Past tense – use Did

1. The cuckoo **sings** beautifully, **doesn't it**?
2. Rats **dig** burrows, **don't they**?
3. Tenzing **conquered** the Everest, **didn't he**?
4. The sun **shines** hot in summer, **don't they**?
5. Rivers **flow** towards the sea, **don't they**?
6. Sachin **broke** the world record, **didn't he**?

III. A. Statement using 'has/have/had' as auxiliaries:

1. The bell **has** rung, **hasn't it**?
2. The flowers **have** dropped, **haven't they**?
3. The school bus **has** started on time, **hasn't it**?

B. Statements using 'has/have/had' as the main verb – use do/does/did forms:

1. A tiger **has** sharp claws, **doesn't it**?
2. Indians **have** great respect for traditions, **don't they**?
3. Little rosy **had** fever, **didn't she**?

IV. Statement having negative words – use positive tag:

A. Using no, none, never, not, neither-nor

1. Sheela **is not** going to come today, **is she**?
2. My grandfather **never** smokes, **does he**?
3. The cuckoo **has no** care for its eggs, **does it**?
4. Neither swetha nor Sneha **has** any bad habits, **do they**?

B. Using little, few, scarcely, hardly, rarely

1. Muni **shoes little** care in his studies, **does he?**
2. **Few** plants **can** be seen **can they?**
3. Santhosh **Scarcely** listens in class, **does he?**
4. They **rarely** lose their points, **do they?**

V. Statement having 'a little/a few' are positive. Therefore they use negative tag.

1. **A little** sugar is added to sauces, **isn't it?**
2. They **had bought a few** handkerchiefs, **hadn't they?**
3. I **have** a few chocolates to share, **haven't it?**

VI. 'Only' uses both positive and negative tags.

1. **Only** children **are** allowed to play in the park, **are/aren't they?**
2. He **did only** one mistake, **did/didn't he?**

VII. 'Let's' uses 'shall we?'

1. **Let's** go for a walk, **shall we?**
2. **Let's** get together for a party, **Shall we?**

VIII. Simple requests use 'will you?'

1. Pass me the book, **will you?**
2. Come with me, **will you?**
3. Get me a ticket, **will you?**

IX. Simple requests use 'won't you?'

1. Send the e-mail, immediately, **won't you?**
2. Catch this quick, **won't you?**
3. Pass on the message soon, **won't you?**

X. Impatient remarks use 'can't you?'

1. Keep quits, **can't you?**
2. Listen to me, **can't you?**
3. Be attentive, **can't you?**

XI. Statement using each, every, someone, somebody, anyone, anybody, none, nobody - take a plural pronoun 'they'

1. Everybody cheered, **didn't they?**
2. Nobody was injured, **were they?**
3. Anybody will take up the challenge, **won't they?**

4. Everybody is happy, aren't they?

Fill in the blanks with suitable tags.

1. She is collecting stickers, _____? (isn't she)
2. We often watch TV in the afternoon, _____? (don't we)
3. You have cleaned your bike, _____? (haven't you)
4. John and Max don't like mathematics, _____? (do they)
5. Peter played handball yesterday, _____? (didn't he)
6. They are going home from school, _____? (aren't they)
7. Mary didn't do her homework last Monday, _____? (did she)
8. He could have bought a new car, _____? (couldn't he)
9. Kevin will come tonight, _____? (won't he)
10. I'm clever, _____? (aren't I)
11. You are a student, _____? aren't you
12. Devi is not a lawyer, _____? is she?
13. Lawrence saw the snake sliding into the hole, _____? didn't he?
14. Ravi attends the class regularly, _____? doesn't he?

Add appropriate question tags to the following sentences.

1. Cities are increasingly becoming urbanised. aren't they?
2. They experiment with ways to improve air quality. don't they?
3. The aim should be to reduce congestion. shouldn't it?
4. There is an urgent need to provide clean, reliable and affordable energy to their growing populations. isn't there?
5. Automation and shared mobility will play a key role in this transformation. won't they?
6. It changes the way people commute in cities. doesn't it?

7. Before long, a fleet of electric autonomous vehicles (AVs) could drive people to their destinations. **couldn't it?**
8. These shared autonomous vehicles (AVs) will run at higher utilization rates. **won't they?**
9. They can substantially reduce the cost of mobility and congestion. **can't they?**
10. These should not be thought of as luxury but as necessity. **should they?**

Add suitable question tags to the following sentences.

1. The children are very happy today, _____? **aren't they?**
2. You have not returned my books yet, _____? **have you?**
3. We enjoyed the trip very much, _____? **didn't we?**
4. Let's clean the shelves this weekend, _____? **shall we?**
5. My mother rarely travels by bus, _____? **does she?**
6. Somebody must bell the cat, _____? **mustn't they?**
7. Anita never comes late to office, _____? **does she?**
8. I am always the winner, _____? **aren't I?**
9. Don't commit this mistake again, _____? **will you?**
10. There is a pharmacy near that bus stand, _____? **isn't there?**
11. Bacteria can never survive in extreme weather conditions. **can they?**
12. I am not as smart as you are, _____? **am I?**
13. The boys broke the window pane last evening, _____? **didn't they?**
14. Leaves wither during autumn, _____? **don't they?**
15. You should add a little salt to the buttermilk, _____? **shouldn't you?**

Fill in the blanks with suitable tags.

1. He is still sleeping, _____
a) is not he? b) isn't he? c) wasn't he? **Ans: b**
2. You go to school, _____
a) do you? b) aren't you? c) don't you? **Ans: c**
3. Let's go for a walk, _____
a) shall we? b) shan't we? c) will we? **Ans: a**

4. We won't be late, _____
a) won't we? b) will we? c) are we? **Ans: b**
5. Nobody called, _____
a) do they? b) didn't they? c) did they? **Ans: c**
6. They will wash the car, _____
a) will it? b) won't they? c) wouldn't they? **Ans: b**
7. We must lock the doors, _____
a) mustn't they? b) shouldn't we? c) mustn't we? **Ans: c**
8. I'm right, _____
a) amn't I? b) am not I? c) aren't I? **Ans: c**
9. So you bought a car, _____
a) did you? b) haven't you? c) weren't you? **Ans: a**
10. You wouldn't like to invite my Dad, _____
a) did you? b) would you? c) won't you? **Ans: b**

Choose the correct question tag from the list given below.

1. Let's go home, _____?
a. will you? b. shall we? c. do we? d. shouldn't you? **(b)**
2. Gopi isn't our guide _____?
a. Is he? b. Is she? c. Isn't he? d. Isn't she? **(a)**

Find out if the question tag used in each of the following sentences is correct. If it is correct, put a tick (✓) or if it is incorrect, replace it with the correct tag question in the box provided against each sentence.

1. These children look very weak and tired, aren't they?
2. Nobody can resolve this issue, can they?
3. We seldom speak to our neighbours, do we?
4. The old woman sells dolls made of sea-shells, doesn't she?
5. I have captured some beautiful moments in my camera, aren't I?
6. Pragathi put the bunch of flowers in the vase, doesn't she?
7. Arun was in a great dilemma at that time, didn't he?

8. I am an expert in cooking, amn't I?
 9. Let's take this matter to court, can we?
 10. Don't forget to hand over this file to my manager, do you?
 11. The pair of shoes near the door is not yours, are they?
 12. They have a resort in Yercaud, isn't it?
 13. Our dog scarcely sleeps at night, doesn't it?
 14. You do a lot of social service, don't you?
 15. There is a stadium near your office, isn't it?
-



Part -B - POEM

6 th Std Term 2	Unit -1	Team Work - Edgar Albert Guest
	Unit -2	From a Railway Carriage - Robert Louis Stevenson
6 th Std Term 3	Unit -1	Indian Seasons - Nisha Dyrene
	Unit -2	A Tragic Story - William Makepeace Thackeray
7 th Std Term 1	Unit - 3	Your Space - David Bates
7 th Std Term 3	Unit -1	Sea Fever - John Masefield
	Unit -2	Courage - Edgar Albert Guest
8 th Std Term 3	Unit -1	Special Hero - Christina M. Kerschen
	Unit -3	Making Life Worth While - George Elliot
	Unit -4	A Thing of Beauty - John Keats
	Unit -6	Lessons in Life - Brigitte Bryant & Daniel Ho
	Unit -7	My Computer Needs a Break - Shanthini Govindan

6th Term 2

UNIT - 1 -Team Work

- Edgar Albert Guest

It's all very well to have courage and skill
 And it's fine to be counted a star,
 But the single deed with its touch of thrill
 Doesn't tell the man you are;
 For there's no lone hand in the game we play,
 We must work to a bigger scheme,
 And the thing that counts in the world to-day
 Is, How do you pull with the team?
 They may sound your praise and call you great,
 They may single you out for fame,
 But you must work with your running mate
 Or you'll never win the game;
 Oh, never the work of life is done
 By the man with a selfish dream,
 For the battle is lost or the battle is won
 By the spirit of the team.
 You may think it fine to be praised for skill,
 But a greater thing to do
 Is to set your mind and set your will

On the goal that's just in view;
It's helping your fellowman to score
When his chances hopeless seem;
Its forgetting self till the game is o're
And fighting for the team.

About the Author.

Edgar Albert Guest began his illustrious career in 1895 at the age of fourteen when his work first appeared in the Detroit Free Press. His column was syndicated in over 300 newspapers, and he came to be known as "The Poet of the People". Guest was made Poet Laureate of Michigan, the only poet to have been awarded the title. His poems often had an inspirational and optimistic view of everyday life.

Glossory

Deed - Act; Achievement

Scheme- Plan

Fame - Glory

Mate - Companion; Partner

Spirit - Will; Determination

O're - A (poetic) abbreviation for 'over'

Answer the following questions.

1. What qualities are needed to play a game?
2. What helps one win the game?
3. How is team spirit created?

Read the lines and answer the questions given below.

1 . It's helping your fellowman to score

When his chances hopeless seem;

Its forgetting self till the game is o' re

And fighting for the team.

- a) What does 'it' stand for here?
- b) Write the rhyme scheme for the above lines.

2 . They may sound your praise and call you great,
They may single you out for fame,

But you must work with your running mate

Or you' ll never win the game;

a) Whom does ' they' refer to?

b) Which line talks about team spirit?

c) Pick out the rhyming words from the given lines.



6th Term 2

UNIT - 2 From a Railway Carriage

- Robert Louis Stevenson

Faster than fairies, faster than witches,
Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches;
And charging along like troops in a battle,
All through the meadows the horses and cattle:
All of the sights of the hill and the plain
Fly as thick as driving rain;
And ever again, in the wink of an eye,
Painted stations whistle by.
Here is a child who clambers and scrambles,
All by himself and gathering brambles;
Here is a tramp who stands and gazes;
And there is the green for stringing the daisies!
Here is a cart run away in the road,
Lumping along with man and load;
And here is a mill and there is a river:
Each a glimpse and gone forever!

Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson (13 Nov 1850 - 3 December 1894) was a Scottish novelist, poet, essayist, musician and travel writer. His famous works are 'Treasure Island', 'Kidnapped', 'Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde' and 'A Child's Garden of Verses'.

Glossory

Charge - To make a rush at or sudden attack upon a person or thing

Clamber - Climb or move in an awkward and laborious way using both hands and feet

Brambles - A prickly scrambling shrub of the rose family especially a blackberry

Tramp - A person who travels from place to place on foot in search of work or as a beggar

Stringing - Hang so that it stretches in a long line

Lumping - Carry with difficulty

Glimpse - See or perceive briefly or partially

Read the lines and answer the questions given below.

1. Faster than fairies, faster than witches,
Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches;

- a. What is faster than fairies and witches?
- b. Why does the poet mention 'bridges and houses, hedges and ditches'? Where are they?

2. Here is a child who clambers and scrambles,
All by himself and gathering brambles;

- a. Where do you think the child is?
- b. What does 'gathering brambles' mean?

3. And ever again, in the wink of an eye,
Painted stations whistle by.

- a. 'In the wink of an eye' means very quickly. Explain 'painted stations whistle by'.

4. Each a glimpse and gone forever;

- a. What is 'each' over here? Why is it gone forever?

B. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. What does 'charges along like troops in a battle' mean?
2. What word could best replace 'charges' in the poem - marches, rushes or pushes?
3. Why does the child clamber and scramble?

APPRECIATING THE POEM

Work in pairs.

A simile is a figure of speech that directly compares two things. Similes explicitly use connecting words such as 'like' and 'as'.

eg. 'as cool as'; 'like a child'.

1. Discuss with your partner and pick out the similes used in the poem. Which one do you like the most? Why?
 2. Discuss with your partner and pick out the rhyming words from the poem.
-



6th Term 3

UNIT - 1 Indian Seasons

- NishaDyrene

Summer comes
in a blaze of heat
with sunny smiles
and dusty feet

Then seasons change
to muddy roads
monsoons and mangoes
leapfrogs and toads

Spring is pretty
but short and sweet
when you can smell the grass
from your garden seat

Autumn is English
in red, yellow and brown
Autumn is Indian
whenever leaves fall down

Glossary

blaze - bright flame or fire

leap - to jump high

dusty - covered with tiny bits of sand

toad - a small brown animal similar to a frog

Read the lines and answer the following

1 . Summer comes

in a blaze of heat with
sunny smiles
and dusty feet

- a. Does the poet welcome the summer? How do you know?
- b. Which line tells you that there is no rain in summer?

2 . Spring is pretty
but short and sweet
when you can smell the grass
from your garden seat

- a. How does the poet describe the spring season?
- b. Which line tells you that the garden is fresh?
- c. Who does 'you' refer to?

3 . Autumn is English
in red, yellow and brown
Autumn is Indian
Whenever leaves fell down

- a. How is autumn in India?
- b. Compare the English autumn with the Indian autumn.

////////////////////
Work in pairs, find answers for the questions and share in the class.

1. Name the seasons mentioned in the poem?
 2. What does the summer bring?
 3. Which word refers to 'rain'?
 4. Why does the poet say the ' Spring is pretty'?
 5. When is it autumn in India? Why does the poet say this? Is there an autumn season in India?
-

6thTerm 3

UNIT- 2 A Tragic Story

William Makepeace Thackeray

There lived a sage in days of yore,
And he a handsome pigtail wore;
But wondered much and sorrowed more,
Because it hung behind him.

He mused upon this curious case,
And swore he'd change the pigtail's place,
And have it hanging at his face,
Not dangling there behind him.

Says he, "The mystery I've found –
Says he, "The mystery I've found!
I'll turn me round," he turned him round;
But still it hung behind him.

Then round and round, and out and in,
All day the puzzled sage did spin;
In vain—it mattered not a pin –
The pigtail hung behind him.

And right and left and round about,
And up and down and in and out
He turned; but still the pigtail stout
Hung steadily behind him.

And though his efforts never slack,
And though he twist and twirl, and tack,
Alas! Still faithful to his back,
The pigtail hangs behind him.

About the Author

William Makepeace Thackeray was one of the great novelists of the English Victorian Age. His *Vanity Fair* is one of the finest and best-known novels in English literature. Thackeray wrote in a colorful, lively

style, with a simple vocabulary and clearly- structured sentences. These qualities, combined with his honest view of life, give him an important place in the history of realistic literature.

Glossary

sage - wise man

yore - long ago

pigtail- a plaited lock of hair worn singly at the back

mused- thought over

curious - eager to learn more

mystery - puzzle

stout - thick in structure

Read the poem lines and answer the questions given below.

1. But wondered much and sorrowed more

Because it hung behind him.

a) What was he wondering about?

b) What does the word 'it' refer to here?

2. And though his efforts never slack

And though he twist, and twirl, and tack,

Alas! Still faithful to his back

The pigtail hangs behind him.

a) Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines and give the rhyme scheme for the same.

b) Did he Tuit his trying? How can you say?

3. He mused upon this curious case'

What is the figure of speech used in this line?

4. Irony is a figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning. It may also be a situation that ends up in quite a different way than what is generally anticipated. In simple words, it is a difference between appearance and reality. Can this poem be called an ironic poem? Justify your answer.

7th Term – 1
UNIT – 3 Your Space

- David Bates

Speak gently! – It is better far
To rule by love, than fear
Speak gently – let not **harsh** words mar
The good we might do here!

Speak gently! – Love **doth whisper** low
The vows that true hearts bind;
And gently Friendship's **accents** flow;
Affection's voice is kind.

Speak gently to the little child!
Its love be sure to gain;
Teach it in accents soft and mild:-
It may not long remain.

Speak gently to the young, for they
Will have enough to bear –
Pass through this life as best they may,
'T is full of **anxious** care!

Speak gently to the aged one,
Grieve not the care-worn heart;
The sands of life are nearly run,
Let such in peace **depart**!

Speak gently, kindly, to the poor;
Let no harsh tone be heard;
They have enough they must **endure**,
Without an unkind word!

Speak gently to the erring – know,
They may have **toiled** in **vain**;
Perchance unkindness made them so;
Oh, win them back again!

Speak gently! – He who gave his life
To bend man's **stubborn** will,
When elements were in fierce **strife**,
Said to them, 'Peace, be still.'

Speak gently! – 'tis a little thing
Dropped in the heart's deep well;
The good, the joy, which it may bring,
Eternity shall tell.

Glossory

harsh - rough
doth - does
whisper - low voice
accents - emphasise
anxious - feeling worried or showing worry
grieve - be sorrowful
depart - leave/go
endure- suffer patiently
toiled - worked hard
vain - producing no results
stubborn - one refusing to change one's opinion
strife- disagreement
eternity - without end

Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. Why should we speak gently?
2. What do you infer about speaking with others from this poem?
3. What are the disadvantages of speaking harshly?
4. Why does the poet tell us to speak gently to young children?
5. How should you speak with old people?

Read the poem and fill in the blanks with the correct option.

Soft	Vain	fear	joy	love	heard
toiled	mild	good	sand	life	harsh

1. It is better far to rule by -----, than ----- .
2. Teach it in accents ----- and -----.
3. Let no ----- tone be -----.
4. They may have----- in----- .
5. The ----- , the -----, which it may bring.
6. The----- of----- are nearly run.

Pick out the words which rhyme with the given words and write similar rhyming words on your own.

1. far -
2. fear -
3. low -
4. kind -
5. remain -
6. they -

Rhyme Scheme

A rhyme scheme is the pattern of rhymes at the end of each line of a poem or song. We can find it with the help of rhyming words.

For Example

do and go , lost and post look like as if they are rhyming but they aren't. Sometimes the letters will not be same at the end but they rhyme.

For example: poor – endure, know – so, bear – care

In a verse we mark the words that rhyme with the same letter, using a new letter for each set of rhymes. If there is a regular pattern to the rhymes it forms the rhyming scheme.

For example

Lines from the poem

Speak gently to the little child!
Its love be sure to gain
Teach it in accents soft and mild
It may not long remain

Rhyme scheme

a
b
a
b



7th Term - 3

UNIT- 1 Sea Fever

- John Masefield

I must go down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by;
And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sail's shaking,
And a grey mist on the sea's face, and a grey dawn breaking.
I must go down to the seas again, for the call of the running tide
Is a wild call and a clear call that may not be denied;

And all I ask is a windy day with the white clouds flying,
And the flung spray and the blown spume, and the sea-gulls crying.
I must go down to the seas again, to the vagrant gypsy life,
To the gull's way and the whale's way where the wind's like a whetted
knife;
And all I ask is a merry yarn from a laughing fellow-rover,
And quiet sleep and a sweet dream when the long trick's over.

About the Author

John Masefield (1878-1967) was an English Poet and writer. He was appointed poet laureate of the United Kingdom in 1930.

Glossory

Star to steer - the north star is the pole star which tells the sailor where North is and thus they can steer the ship correctly

flung - threw

spume- sea foam

vagrant- wandering

whetted- sharpened

yarn- A long or rambling story especially one that is impossible

flurried- worried

rover- wanderer

trick- a period of stay on the ship after the voyage

Choose the best answer.

1. The title of the poem 'Sea Fever' means _____.
 - a) flu fever
 - b) the poet's deep wish to be at sea
 - c) the poet's fear of the sea

2. The poet asks for _____.
 - a) a fishing net
 - b) a big boat
 - c) a tall ship

3. The poet wants to lead a life at sea like _____.
 - a) the gulls and whales
 - b) the penguins and sharks
 - c) the pelicans and dolphins

Read the lines and answer the questions.

1. I must go down to the sea again, to the lonely sea and the sky
Where does the poet want to go?

2. And the wheel's kick and the winds song and the white sail's shaking
What according to the poet are the pleasures of sailing?

3. And all I ask is a windy day with the white clouds flying
Why does the poet ask for a windy day?

4. And all I ask is a merry yarn from a laughing fellow rover.
What kind of human company does the poet want?

5. And quiet sleep and a sweet dream when the long trick's over
What does the poet want to do after his voyage is over?

Poem Appreciation.

1. Fill in the blanks with correct rhyming words from the poem.

sky _____, knife _____, rover _____

2. Quote the line that has been repeated in the poem.

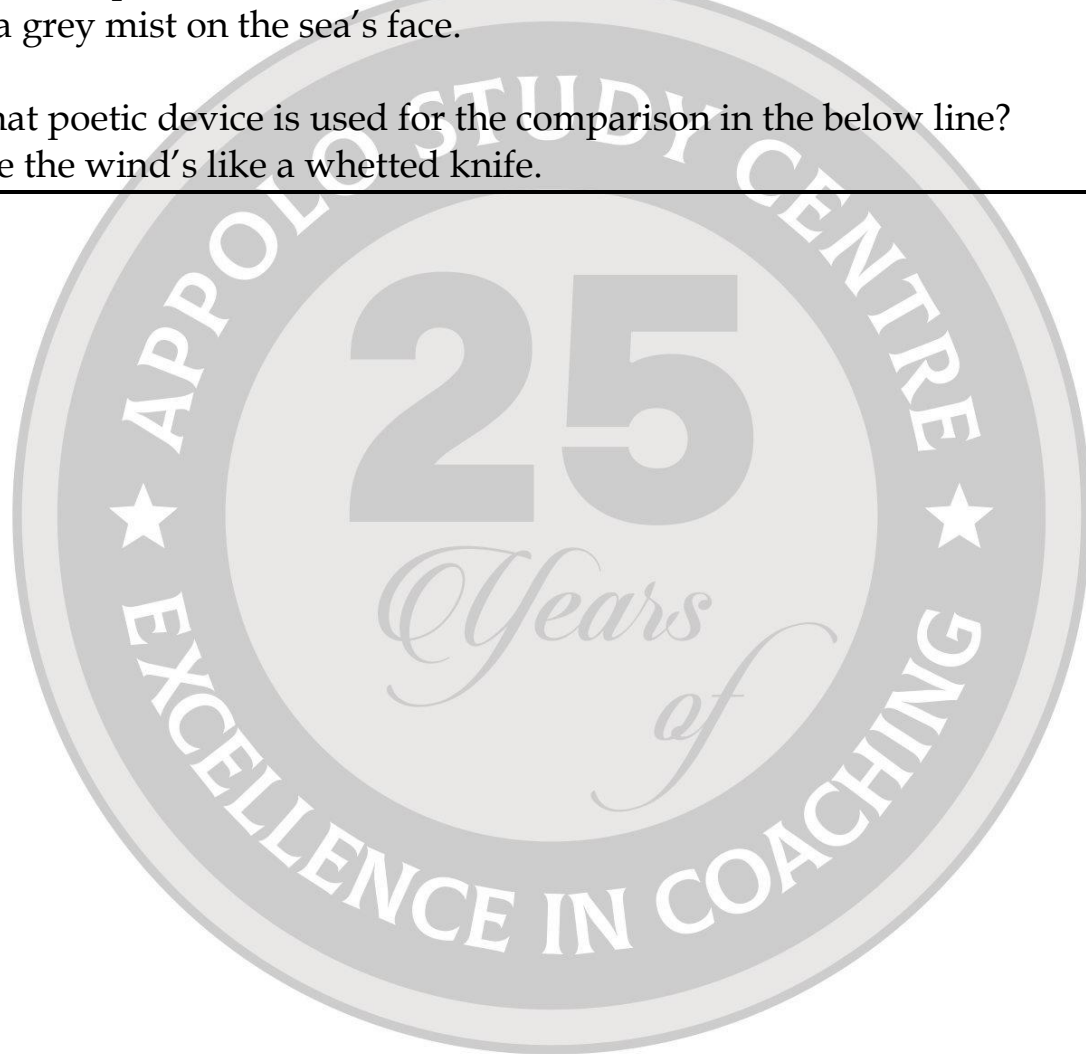
_____.

3. Write the poetic device which is used in the line below.

And a grey mist on the sea's face.

4. What poetic device is used for the comparison in the below line?

where the wind's like a whetted knife.



7th Term – 3

UNIT – 2 Courage

- Edgar Albert Guest

Courage isn't a brilliant dash,
A daring deed in a moment's flash;
It isn't an **instantaneous** thing
Born of despair with a sudden spring
It isn't a creature of **flickered** hope
Or the final tug at a slipping rope;
But it's something deep in the soul of man
That is working always to serve some plan.

Courage isn't the last resort
In the work of life or the game of sport;
It isn't a thing that a man can call
At some future time when he's apt to fall;
If he hasn't it now, he will have it not
When the strain is great and the pace is hot.
For who would **strive** for a distant goal
Must always have courage within his soul.

Courage isn't a dazzling light
That flashes and passes away from sight;
It's a slow, unwavering, **ingrained** trait
With the patience to work and the strength to wait.
It's part of a man when his skies are blue,
It's part of him when he has work to do.
The brave man never is freed of it.
He has it when there is no need of it.

Courage was never designed for show;
It isn't a thing that can come and go;
It's written in victory and defeat
And every trial a man may meet.
It's part of his hours, his days and his years,
Back of his smiles and behind his tears.
Courage is more than a daring deed:
It's the breath of life and a strong man's creed.

About the Authors

Edgar Albert Guest (1881–1959) was a prolific England-born American poet who was popular in the first half of the 20th century and became known as the People's Poet. His poems often had an inspirational and optimistic view of everyday life.

Glossary

instantaneous - happening or done immediately

flickered - shone unsteadily

strive - make great effort

ingrained - firmly established and hard to change

Answer the following questions.

1. Can courage be developed suddenly? Why?
2. When should we have courage?
3. Give an example for dazzling light.
4. Can a courageous man be defeated? Why?
5. What is the 'breath of life'?
6. What are the characteristics of a courageous man?

B. Read the following lines and answer the questions.

1. It isn't an instantaneous thing
Born of despair with a sudden spring

- a. What does 'it' refer to?
- b. What does 'born of despair mean'?

2. It's a slow, unwavering, ingrained trait
With the patience to work and the strength to wait.

- a. What is an 'ingrained trait'?
- b. Why does a courageous man need patience?

3. It's part of his hours, his days and his years,
Back of his smiles and behind his tears.

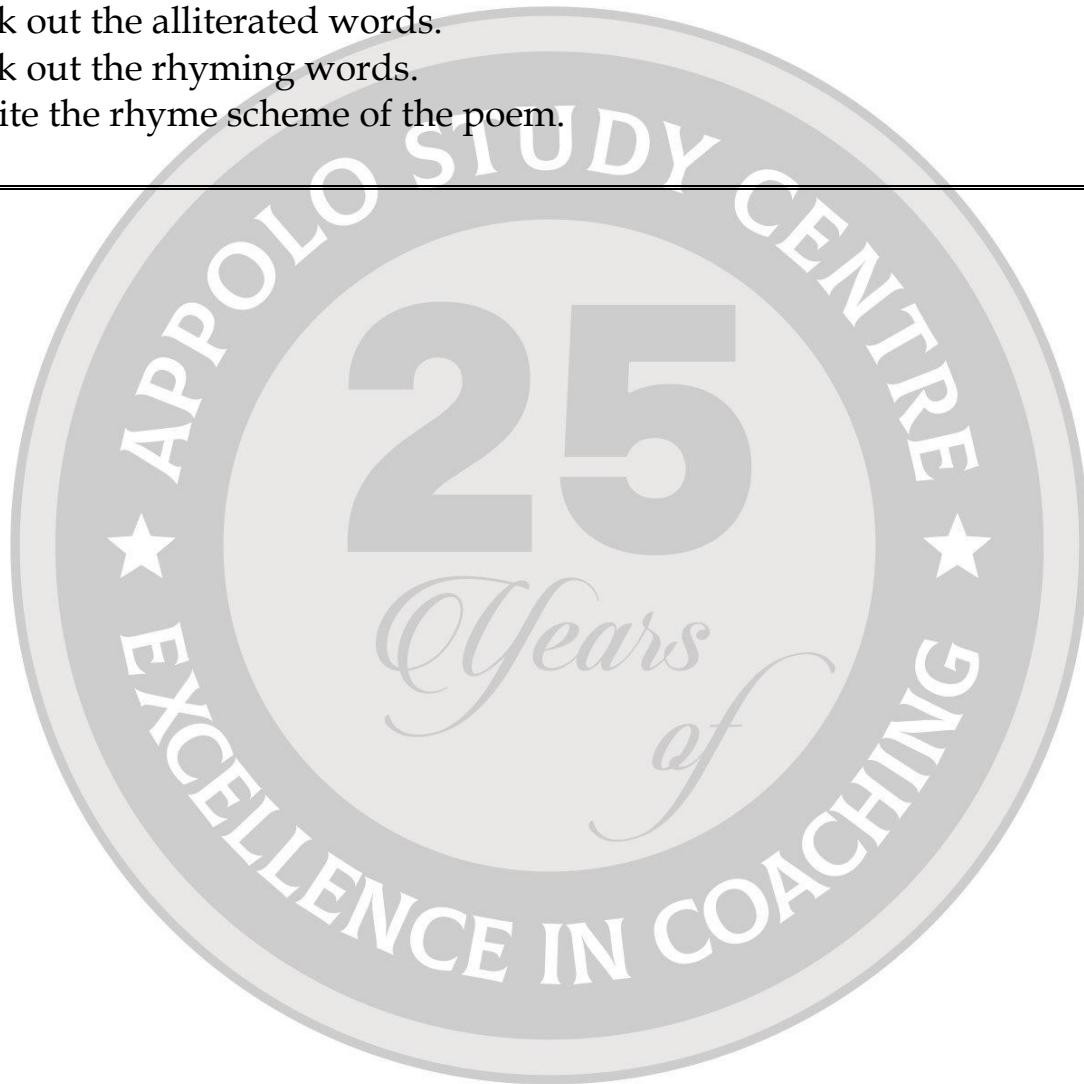
- a. What does 'tears' mean?

Literary Appreciation

Rhyme Scheme: A rhyme scheme is the pattern of rhymes at the end of each line of a poem or song. It is usually referred to by using letters to indicate which lines rhyme; lines designated with the same letter rhyme with each other.

Work in pairs and answer the following.

1. Pick out the alliterated words.
2. Pick out the rhyming words.
3. Write the rhyme scheme of the poem.



8thstd BOOK

UNIT- 1 Special Hero

- Christina M. Kerschen

When I was a baby,
you would hold me in your arms.
I felt the love and tenderness,
keeping me safe from harm.
I would look up into your eyes,
and all the love I would see.
How did I get so lucky,
you were the dad chosen for me.
There is something special
about a father's love.
Seems it was sent to me
from someplace up above.
Our love is everlasting,
I just wanted you to know.
That you're my special hero
and I wanted to tell you so.

Glossary

tenderness (n) – gentleness and kindness

everlasting (adj) – lasting forever or a very long time

special(adj) – different from what is usual

Find a line from the poem to match the statements given below and write it in the blanks.

1. He always saves me from harm _____.
2. I am so lucky to get you _____.
3. The affection between us has no end _____.

Answer the following questions.

1. Who is the speaker?
2. Who is the special hero mentioned in the poem?
3. How did the child feel when it was hold by its dad?
Seems it was sent to me

From someplace up above.

4. What do the above lines mean?
5. What did the child want to tell its dad?

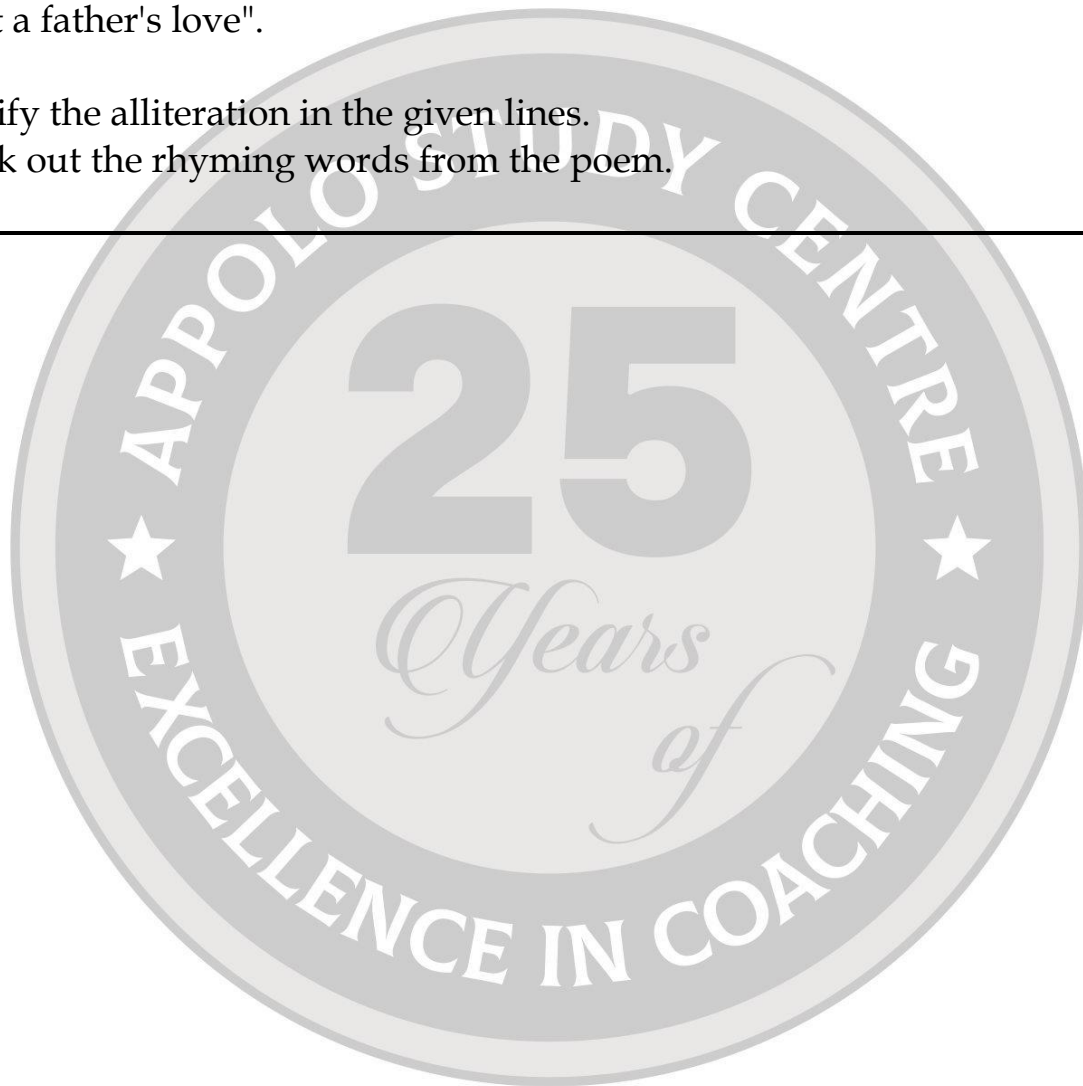
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Work in pairs and answer the questions below.

1. "There is something special about a father's love".

Identify the alliteration in the given lines.

2. Pick out the rhyming words from the poem.
-



UNIT - 3 Making Life Worth While

- George Elliot

Every soul that touches yours -
Be it the slightest contact -
Get there from some good;
Some little grace; one kindly thought;
One aspiration yet unfelt;
One bit of courage
For the darkening sky;
One gleam of faith

To brave the thickening ills of life;
One glimpse of brighter skies -
To make this life worthwhile
And heaven a surer heritage.

About the Authors

Mary Ann Evans (1819 – 1880), known by her pen name George Eliot, was an English novelist, poet, journalist, translator, and one of the leading writers of the Victorian era. She wrote seven novels.

Glossory

grace (n) - elegance, charm

aspiration (n) - a hope or ambition of achieving something, desire, wish

courage (n) - bravery, valour

gleam (n) - shine brightly

glimpse (n) - glance, quick look

worthwhile (adj) - valuable, purposeful

heritage (n) - inheritance

Comprehension questions.

1. What should we learn from every soul?
2. What qualities will help us brave the thickening ills of life?
3. Why should we make this life worthwhile?
4. What does the poet assure if we make our life worthwhile?

2. Fill in the blanks:

1. We should have a _____ in life.
2. A _____ is need for the darkening sky.
3. One must have a _____ of brighter skies to make the life worthwhile.

3. Figure of speech.

Repetition:

Repetition is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a few times to make an idea clearer and more memorable. It is used to emphasize a feeling or idea, create rhythm, and bring attention to an idea.

The woods are lovely, dark, and deep,
But I have promises to keep
And miles to go before I sleep,
and miles to go before I sleep.

- Robert Frost

Pick out any two lines of repetition from the Poem.

UNIT - 4 A Thing of Beauty

- John Keats

A thing of beauty is a joy forever
Its loveliness increases, it will never
Pass into nothingness; but will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing
Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing
A flowery band to bind us to the earth,
Some shape of beauty moves away the pall
From our dark spirits. Such the sun, the moon,
Trees old, and young, sprouting a shady boon
For simple sheep; and such are daffodils
with the green world they live in: and clear rills
That for themselves a cooling covert make
'Gainst the hot season; the mid forest brake,
Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk - rose blooms;
An endless fountain of immortal drink,
pouring unto us from the heaven's brink

About the Authors

John Keats (1795 - 1821) was a British Romantic poet. Although trained to be a surgeon, Keats decided to devote himself wholly to poetry. Keats' secret, his power to sway and delight the readers, lies primarily in his gift for perceiving the world and living his moods and aspirations in terms of language. "A Thing of Beauty" is an excerpt from his poem 'Endymion: A Poetic Romance'. The poem is based on a Greek legend, in which Endymion, a beautiful young shepherd and poet who lived on Mount Latmos, had a vision of Cynthia, the Moon Goddess. The enchanted youth resolved to seek her out and so wandered away through the forest and down under the sea.

Glossary

bower (n) - shelter under the shade of trees

wreathing (v) - cover, surround, encircle something

pall (n) - covering

rills (n) - clear stream

sprinkling (v) - falling in fine drops

////////////////////////////////////

Choose the correct answers

1. According to the poet, a thing of beauty is _____.
a. a joy forever b. a pain forever
c. a suffering forever d. neglected
2. Beautiful things never “pass in to nothingness ” means that they _____.
a. never increases b. create unpleasantness between friends
c. never fade away d. always bring unhappiness
3. “Will keep a bower quiet for us” means _____.
a. will give us peace and calm b. will stop unpleasant sound
c. make our beds fit to sleep d. reduces noise
4. Of all the unhealthy means _____.
a. pain b. neglect
c. suffering d. ill-health
5. The sun, moon, trees, old and young are the things that _____.
a. depress us b. remove the pall of gloom from our lives
c. makes us laugh d. gives us oxygen
- ////////////////////////////////////

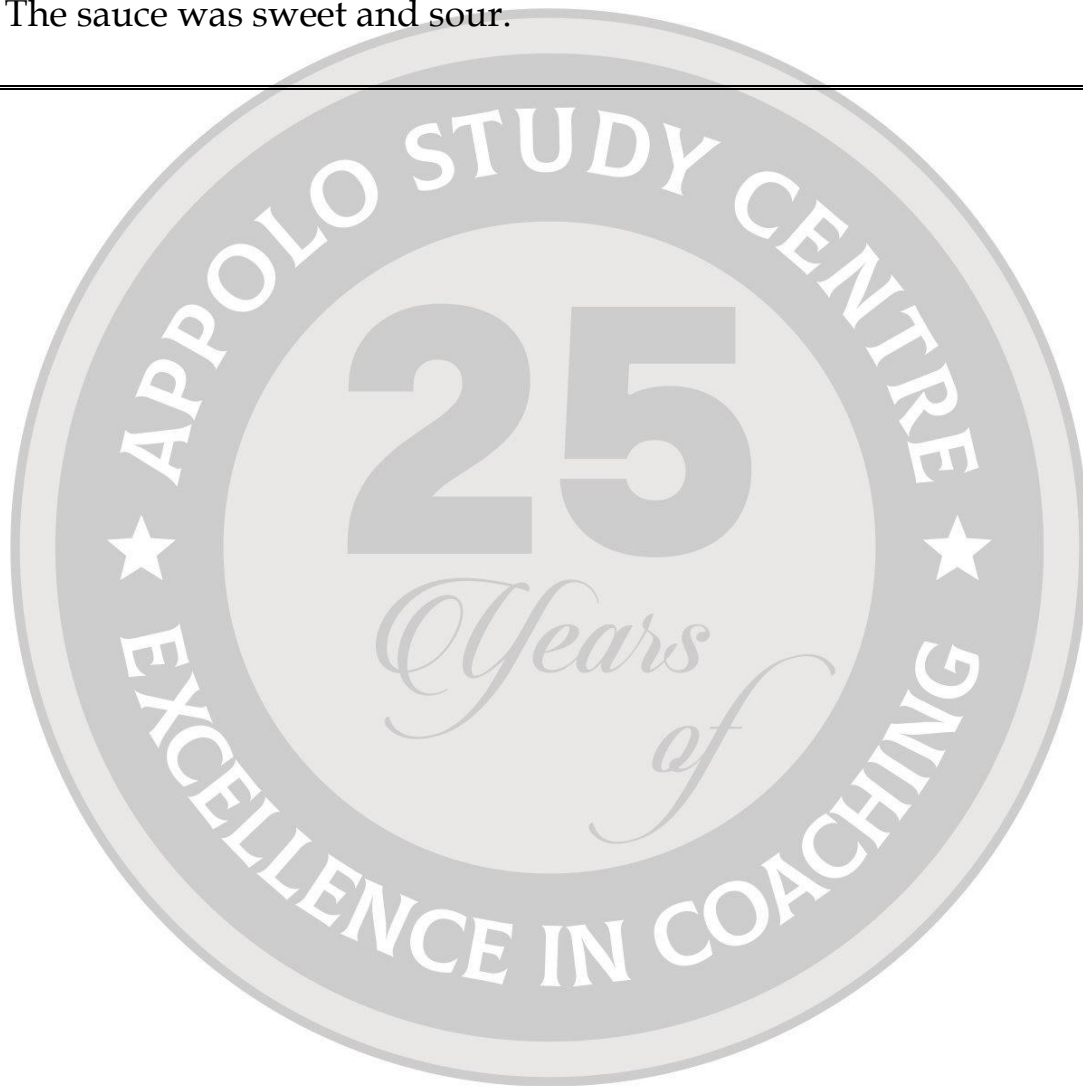
Figure of Speech

Alliteration is the repetition of the same consonant letters or similar sounds at the beginning words in a set or series of words.

- wild wind
- curious clock
- splendid scholar
- memorable moments
- creepy crawlies

Imagery is the way that a writer helps reader visualize or see in their minds what is being described. These images often suggest emotions. Images appeal to one or more of the five senses: sight, hearing, touch, taste or smell. For example

- It was dark and cloudy in the woods.
 - The boys were screaming and shouting in the playground.
 - The mountain was spewing and spitting the smoke.
 - The sauce was sweet and sour.
-



UNIT - 6 Lessons in Life

-Brigette Bryant & Danie Ho

Having a friend is like planting a flower
Show love and kindness it one day will bloom
Let's be aware as we walk on this planet
Even the tiniest creature needs room.

Lessons in life aren't always so simple
Nothing you're given will ever come free
Even the smallest of gifts deserves "thank you"
I respect you and you respect
I think of you and you think of me.

Remember everyone here is important
When you're forgotten it makes you feel sad
Know that you matter and you make a difference
Let no one shame you or make you feel bad.

Lessons in life aren't always so simple
Nothing you are given will ever come free
Even the smallest of gifts deserves "thank you"
I respect you and you respect
I think of you and you think of me.

Glossory

kindness (n) - humble

bloom (v) - come into

tiniest (adj) - smallest

forgotten (v) - out of mind

deserves (v) - be qualified for

Choose the correct answers

1. According to the poet, a thing of beauty is _____.

- a. a joy forever b. a pain forever
c. a suffering forever d. Neglected

2. Beautiful things never "pass in to nothingness " means that they _____.

- a. never increase b. create unpleasantness between friends
c. never fade away d. always bring unhappiness

3. "Will keep a bower quiet for us" means _____.

- a. will give us peace and calm b. will stop unpleasant sound
c. make our beds fit to sleep d. reduces noise

Figures of speech

a. Simile:

A 'Simile' is a figure of speech, in which two unlike things are compared, using the words, 'like' or 'as'. It is used to bring a dramatic effect in Prose. Simile is one of the most common forms of a figure of speech and is also used in poems as well as our day-to-day talks.

Examples:

- as blind as a bat (means that someone is not willing to notice)
- like peas in a pod (means that two people are quite similar)
- as wise as an owl (refers to someone who is very smart / knowledgeable)
- quiet like a mule (refers to someone who is silent / quiet)
- as brave as a lion (refers to someone who is too brave/courageous)

Answer the following.

1. Write a sentence using 'as fast as the wind'.
2. Write a simile using the word 'like'.
3. Create a simile using the word 'as'.
4. What does 'as smart as a fox' mean?

1. My Computer Need a Break

- ShanthiniGovindan

My computer has always been so brainy and smart –
It seems to know mountains of information by heart.
If I type in a question, and give my mouse a click,
My computer always gives me the answer really quick!

But of late, my computer has been behaving badly too,
It's so absent-minded, that I don't know what to do.
It forgets to 'save' my work, and store it away,
And instead, makes it vanish in the most dreadful way.

My computer doesn't check that my spellings are right,
And hides my files, so that they vanish from sight.
And one day, my naughty computer actually gobbled a worm,
And behaved so erratically that it made me squirm.

Then my computer caught a virus, and fell very sick,
So I had to call in a doctor, double quick.
As the doctor examined my computer, I just had to say,
'Doctor, do you think my tired computer wants a holiday?'

About the Author

ShanthiniGovindan is a widely published, award-winning author of children's literature in English in India, who has written over 50 books for children including poetry, picture books and short stories for children of all ages.

Glossory

brainy (adj) – very intelligent
absent-minded (adj) – being forgetful
vanish (v) – disappear
dreadful (adj) – unpleasant
gobbled (v) – ate hastily or greedily
erratically (adv) – unsteadily or unpredictably
squirm (v) – to twist the body in discomfort

Fill in the blanks.

- 1) Computers are _____ and _____.
- 2) We get answers for questions by a _____.
- 3) The computer forgot to _____ the poet's work.
- 4) The computer actually gobbled a _____.
- 5) The poet feels that his computer needs _____.

C) Pick out the rhyming words from the poem.

Smart - _____
click - _____
right - _____
sick - _____

Match the poetic lines with Figures of speech

- 1) So brainy – personification
- 2) Mountains – personification
- 3) It's so absent minded – hyperbole
- 4) Computer gobbled a worm – metaphor
- 5) Very sick – metaphor

Find the alliterating words from the poem

- 1) Save - _____
 - 2) Doctor - _____
 - 3) Virus - _____
 - 4) makes - _____
 - 5) Gobbled - _____
- ////////////////////////////////////

PART -C (PROSE)

8 th std	Unit - 1 supplementary	The Woman on Platform 8 - Ruskin Bond
	Unit -1 Prose	The Nose jewel - C. Rajagopalachari
	Unit- 3 Prose	Sir Isaac Newton - Nathaniel Hawthorne
	Unit - 4 Prose	My Reminiscence- Rabindranath Tagore
9 th std	Unit - 1 Prose	Learning the Game (Book Extract) - Sachin Tendulkar
	Unit - 4 supplementary	The Cat and the Painkiller (An Extract from The Adventures of Tom Sawyer)- Mark Twain
	Unit - 5 Prose	Water - The Elixir of Life - Sir C.V.Raman

8th Std Supplementary

UNIT - 1 The Woman on Platform 8

-Ruskin Bond

Section-I

It was my second year at boarding school, and I was sitting on platform no. 8 at Ambalastation waiting for the northern bound train. I think I was about twelve at the time. My parents considered me old enough to travel alone and I had arrived by bus at Ambala early in the evening. Now there was a wait till midnight before my train arrived. Most of the time I had been pacing up and down the platform, browsing at the bookstall, or feeding broken biscuits to stray dogs: trains came and went, and the platform would be quiet for a while and then, when a train arrived it would be an inferno of heaving, shouting, agitated human bodies. As the carriage doors opened, a tide of people would sweep down upon the nervous little ticket-collector at the gate and every time this happened I would be caught in the rush and swept outside the station. Now tired of this game and of ambling about the platform, I sat down on my suitcase and gazed dismally across the railway tracks.

Trolleys rolled past me and I was conscious of the cries of the various vendors -the men who sold curds and lemon, the sweet meat. seller, the

newspaper boy- but I had lost interest in all that went on along the busy platform, and continued to stare across the railway tracks, feeling bored and a little lonely.

'Are you all alone, my son?' asked a soft voice close behind me.

I looked up and saw a woman standing near me. She was leaning over, and I saw a pale face, and dark kind eyes. She wore no jewels, and was dressed very simply in a white sari

"Yes, I am going to school," I said, and stood up respectfully; she seemed poor, but there was a dignity about her that commanded respect.

'I have been watching you for some time,' she said 'Didn't your parents come to see you off?' 'I don't live here,' I said. 'I had to change trains. Anyway, I can travel alone.'

'I am sure you can,' she said, and I liked her for saying that and I also liked her for the simplicity of her dress and for her deep soft voice and the serenity of her face.

'Tell me, what is your name?' she asked

'Arun,' I said.

'And how long do you have to wait for your train?'

'About an hour, I think. It comes at twelve o'clock.'

'Then come with me and have something to eat'

I was going to refuse out of shyness and suspicion, but she took me by the hand, and then I felt it would be silly to pull my hand away. She told a coolie to look after my suitcase, and then she led me away down the platform. Her hand was gentle, and she held mine neither too firmly nor too lightly. I looked up at her again. She was not young. And she was not old. She must have been over thirty but, had she been fifty, I think she would have looked much the same.

She took me into the station dining-room, ordered tea and and samosas and jalebies, and at once I began to thaw and take a new interest in this kind woman. The strange encounter had little effect on my appetite. I was a hungry school boy, and I ate as much as I could in as polite a manner as possible. She took obvious pleasure in watching me eat, and I think it was the food that strengthened the bond between us and cemented our friendship, for

under the influence of the tea and sweets I began to talk quite freely, and told her about my school, my friends, my likes and dislikes. She questioned me quietly from time to time, but preferred listening; she drew me out very well, and I had soon forgotten that we were strangers. But she did not ask me about my family or where I lived, and I did not ask her where she lived. I accepted her for what she had been to me – a quiet, kind and gentle woman who gave sweets to a lonely boy on a railway platform...

After about half-an-hour we left the dining-room and began walking back along the platform. An engine was shunting up and down beside platform No.8 and as it approached, a boy leapt off the platform and ran across the rails, taking a short cut to the next platform. He was at a safe distance from the engine, and there was no danger unless he had fallen; but as he leapt across the rails, the woman clutched my arm. Her fingers dug into my flesh, and I winced with pain. I caught her fingers and looked up at her, and I saw a spasm of pain and fear and sadness pass across her face. She watched the boy as he climbed other platform, and it was not until he had disappeared in the crowd that she relaxed her hold on my arm. She smiled at me reassuringly, and took my hand again: but her fingers trembled against mine.

'He was all right.' I said, feeling that it was she who needed reassurance.

She smiled gratefully at me and pressed my hand. We walked together in silence until we reached the place where I had left my suitcase, one of my schoolfellows, Satish, a boy of about my age, had turned up with his mother.

Section II

'Hello, Arun!' he called. 'The train's coming in late, as usual. Did you know we have a new Headmaster this year?'

We shook hands, and then he turned to his mother and said: 'This is Arun, mother. He is one of my friends, and the best bowler in the class.'

'I am glad to know that,' said his mother, a large imposing woman who wore spectacles. She looked at the woman who led my hand and said: 'And I suppose you're Arun's mother?'

I opened my mouth to make some explanation, but before I could say anything the woman replied: 'Yes I am Arun's mother.'

I was unable to speak a word. I looked quickly up at the woman, but she did not appear to be at all embarrassed, and was smiling at Satish's mother.

Satish's mother said: 'It's such a nuisance having to wait for the train right in the middle of the night. But one can't let the child wait here alone. Anything can happen to a boy at a big station like this, there are so many suspicious characters hanging about. These days one has to be very careful of strangers.'

'Arun can travel alone though,' said the woman beside me, and somehow I felt grateful to her for saying that. I had already forgiven her for lying; and besides, I had taken an instinctive dislike to Satish's mother.

'Well, be very careful Arun,' said Satish's mother looking sternly at me through her spectacles. 'Be very careful when your mother is not with you, and never talk to strangers!'

I looked from Satish's mother to the woman who had given me tea and sweets, and then back at Satish's mother.

'I like strangers,' I said.

Satish's mother definitely staggered a little, as obviously she was not used to being contradicted by small boys. 'There you are, you see! If you don't watch over them all the time, they'll walk straight into trouble. Always listen to what your mother tells you,' she said wagging a fat little finger at me. 'And never, never talk to strangers.'

I glared resentfully at her, and moved closer to the woman who had befriended me. Satish was standing behind his mother, grinning at me, and delighting in my clash with his mother. Apparently he was on my side.

The station bell clanged, and the people who had till now been squatting resignedly on the platform began hustling about.

'Here it comes,' shouted Satish, as the engine whistle shrieked and the front lights played over the rails.

The train moved slowly into the station, the engine hissing and sending out waves of steam. As it came to a stop, Satish jumped on the

footboard of a lighted compartment and shouted, 'Come on, Arun, this one's empty!' and I picked up my suitcase and made a dash for the open door.

We placed ourselves at the open windows, and the two women stood outside on the platform, talking up to us. Satish's mother did most of the talking.

'No don't jump on and off moving trains, as you did just now,' she said. 'And don't stick your heads out of the windows, and don't eat any rubbish on the way.' She allowed me to share the benefit of her advice, as she probably didn't think my 'mother' a very capable person. She handed Satish a bag of fruit, a cricket bat and a big box of chocolates, and told him to share the food with me. Then she stood back from the window to watch how my 'mother' behaved.

I was smarting under the patronizing tone of Satish's mother, who obviously thought me a very poor family: and I did not intend giving the other woman away. I let her take my hand in hers, but I could think of nothing to say. I was conscious of Satish's mother staring at us with hard, beady eyes, and I found myself hating her with a firm, unreasoning hate. The guard walked up the platform, blowing his whistle for the train to leave. I looked straight into the eyes of the woman who held my hand, and she smiled in a gentle understanding way. I leaned out of the window then, and put my lips to her cheek, and kissed her. The carriage jolted forward, and she drew her hand away.

'Goodbye, mother!' said Satish, as the train began to move slowly out of the station.

Satish and his mother waved to each other.

'Good-bye,' I said to the other woman, *goodbye — mother ...'

I didn't wave or shout, but sat still in front of the window, gazing at the woman on the platform. Satish's mother was talking to her, but she didn't appear to be listening; she was looking at me, as the train took me away. She stood there on the busy platform, a pale sweet woman in white, and I watched her until she was lost in the milling crowd.

About the Author

Ruskin Bond is a short story writer, novelist and poet, the favourite writer of Indian children. His first novel, *Room on the Roof*, was published when he

was still in his teens. This novel won him the John Rhys Memorial Award in 1957. He also writes about children and the simple hill folk of Uttarakhand. Simplicity and fluency of language and an insight into human nature are hallmarks of his style. His major writings include An Island of Trees, A Bond with the Mountains and The India I Love. He has also been honoured with the SahityaAkademi Award for his contribution to Indian literature.

Glossary

inferno (n) – region that resembles hell
 heaving (v) – to raise or lift with force
 dismally (adv) – cheerless
 serenity (n) – reverence
 encounter (v) – brief meeting
 clutched (v) – grasped (something) tightly
 imposing (adj) – grand and impressive in appearance
 embarrassed (v) – felt awkward, self-conscious, or ashamed
 nuisance (n) – causing inconvenience or annoyance
 staggered (v) – walked or moved unsteadily, as if about to fall
 wagging (v) – move rapidly to and fro
 resentfully (adv) – feeling or expressing bitterness or indignation at having been treated unfairly
 grinning (v) – smiling broadly
 squatting (v) – crouch or sit with one's knees bent and one's heels close to or touching the back of one's thighs
 hustling (v) – push roughly; jostle
 shrieked (v) – uttered a high-pitched piercing sound
 mowed (v) – moved slowly into the crowded station
 patronizing (adj) – treat in a way that is apparently kind
 obviously (adv) – in a way that is easily perceived or understood; clearly
 jolted (v) – moved with sudden jerk

Choose the best answer.

- Satish's mother handed to her son _____.
 a. bag of pencil
 b. bag of vegetables
 c. big box of chocolates
 d. cricket ball
- The train would come at _____.

- a. one o' clock b. twelve o' clock
c. two o' clock d. eleven o' clock
3. The strange lady gave _____ to Arun.
a. coffee and vadai b. tea and bajji
c. tea and samosas d. black tea and cake
4. Arun was sitting on platform _____.
a. no. 7 b. no.8 c. no. 4 d.no. 3
5. Satish and Arun were _____ years old boys.
a. 12 b. 11 c. 13 d. 10

Match the following.

1. woman in white - mother of Satish
2. train - boy of same age
3. bowler - dressed simply
4. Satish - waves of stream
5. spectacles-Arun

Identify the character.

1. I am glad to know that.
2. Are you all alone, my son?
3. Yes, I am going to school.
4. He is one of my friends.
5. Goodbye mother.

Answer the following questions.

1. Where was Arun sitting?
2. What was the expected arrival time of the train?
3. What were the sight Arun had seen on the platform?
4. What did the vendors sell?
5. How did the women appear?
6. Where was Arun travelling to?
7. What did the woman buy for him?
8. What was the advise of Sathish's mother?
9. What were the Arun's last words?

10. What was the reaction of the woman at the end?



8th Standard Prose

UNIT - 1 The Nose Jewel

-Rajagopalachari

Ramayya was a simple man living in the town. He lived with his wife in a nice house made of tiled roofs. He was not rich but he could take care of his family.

Two sparrows built a nest in a nice spot in the roof of Ramayya's house and the mother-bird laid her eggs in it. "My dear," began the male sparrow.

"And what do you want now?" asked his wife.

"Why does the lady of this house always quarrel with her husband?"

"How am I to know?" said the female bird. "Let us mind our own business."

"You are always self-centred," said the male sparrow and added, "Should we not help this poor Ramayya?"

The female sparrow said with disdain, "Let me see what help you can do for him."

Please do not talk about what does not concern us. See that the cat does not come near our nest. That would be enough for you and me."

Somewhere in the muck-heap lay a diamond nose-jewel. The male bird picked it up and came to the nest with the shining stud in his beak and said to his wife: "Look! Do you like this?"

The wife-bird replied, "What am I to do with diamond nose studs or with ear-rings? Find some grub; the young ones are hungry."

The bird dropped the diamond stud on the floor and went out in search of little worms for the young ones.

Ramayya's wife noticed the jewel as she was sweeping the floor. She picked it up with delight and wore it.

Ramayya questioned her angrily, "How did you get this diamond-stud?"

"I found it lying here yesterday and took it. That is all."

"We should go and handover it to the village magistrate. If tomorrow the police should come and search our house, it will be disgrace to us?"

In MeenakshiAmmal's house nearby, the talk went thus: "I forgot and left it in thebathroom. Kuppayi, the servant woman must have swept it out. She is very careless andignorant."

The mother, MeenakshiAmmal,consoled her little girl saying, "Letus search and find it. Don't tell fatheryet. He would go into a rage if heknew that you had lost the diamondnose-stud."

"What is the secret you are whispering?" asked Ramanatham. The loss of the jewel had to be admitted. Soon the whole village knew about it. Themaidservant Kuppayi was suspected by everyone to have stolen it. The police came and searched her hut, but could find nothing.

Ramayya's heart was in a flutter. Ramayya's wife put the stud away in her box. She soon developed a severe fever and was confined to her bed. No one thought ofsearching their house.

The he-sparrow said, "Look at thefun, my dear, the lady of this house isscared and is down with fever."

"Nice fun indeed!" said the she-sparrow. "The poor woman is in a panic."

The fever may be the end of her." "And a good thing too," said the cruel male sparrow.

"It is all your doing you broughtand threw it here and tempted her," saidthe female bird.

The male bird answered gravely, "Did I tell her to steal the thing? This is boundto happen when human are being greedy."

"Rightly said, we should never be greedy for what belongs to others". "Come, letus go now and bring some worms for the young ones." And the two flew out.

Ramayya and his wife spend the rest of life in fear of being caught. The diamondNose Jewel may still be with them, but the fear of getting caught was even more.

About the Author

Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (1878-1972) informally called Rajaji, was an Indian politician, independence activist, lawyer, writer, historian and statesman. Rajagopalachari was born in the village of Thorapalli in the Krishnagiri district. Rajagopalachari was the last Governor-General of India, as India soon became a Republic in 1950. Furthermore, he was the first Indian-born governor-general, since before him the posts were held by British nationals. He also served as leader of the Indian National Congress, Premier of the Madras Presidency, Governor of West Bengal, Minister for Home Affairs of the Indian Union and Chief Minister of Madras state. He was one of the first recipients of India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna.

Glossary

self-centred (adj) – concerned with the self
 disdain (n) – feeling of contempt or scorn
 muck-heap (n) – heap
 grub (n) – food
 magistrate (n) – a judicial officer with limited authority to administer and enforce the law.
 disgrace (n) – the state of being dishonored, or covered with shame
 ignorant (adj) – unaware
 consoled (v) – comforted (someone) in the time of grief, disappointment
 suspected (v) – believed to be a cause or at fault
 flutter (v) – to flap or wave quickly but irregularly
 confined (v) – restricted, kept in a limited space or area
 panic (adj) – frightened
 cruel (adj) – merciless or heartless
 gravely (adv) – in a grave or serious manner

A) Choose the correct synonyms for the italicized words.

1. Nice fun indeed
 a. infact b. doubtedly c. fine
2. The poor woman is in a panic.
 a. fear b. grid c. crash
3. The mother consoled her little girl.
 a. pretended b. comforted c. left
4. You are always self-centred.

- a. egostic b. generous c. heroic
5. What is the secret you are whispering?
a. rumour b. murmur c. louder

Find the antonym for the following words.

1. Delight ×
2. Disgrace ×
3. Careless ×
4. Secret ×
5. confine ×

Fill in the blanks.

1. The sparrows built their nests in the _____.
2. The diamond jewel was lying in the _____.
3. The diamond jewel belonged to _____.
4. _____ was the servant maid of MeenakshiAmmal.
5. Ramayya and his wife lived with the fear of _____.

Say the following statements are True or False.

1. Two sparrows built a nest on a tree top.
2. Kuppayi swept out the diamond jewel.
3. Ramayya gave the diamond jewel to the magistrate.
4. Ramayya's wife put the stud away in her box.
5. The Police searched Rammaya's home.

Answer the following questions

1. Where did the sparrows build the nest?
2. Why did the bird drop diamond stud?
3. What were the words of MeenakshiAmmal to her daughter?
4. Who was suspected of stealing the diamond nose stud?
5. What did Ramayya's wife do with the stud?
6. What happened to Ramayya's wife at the end?

Abbreviation and Acronyms

a. Abbreviation:

An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase.

Example: PM - Prime Minister

Example:

ATM - Automated Teller Machine
GB - Giga Byte
PC - Personal Computer
CEO - Chief Educational Officer
EMIS- Education Management Information System
IAS- Indian Administrative Service
NMMS- National Means cum Merit Scholarship
SBI - State Bank of India
OTP- One Time Password
IFSC - Indian Financial System Code
PDF - Portable Document Format
LED - Light Emitting Diode
UPS - Uninterruptible Power Supply
GST- Goods and Services Tax

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b. Acronyms:

An acronym is a shortened form of a phrase and is usually made up of the initial letters of that phrase. for example: NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Example:

AVADI - Armoured Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India
RAM - Random Access Memory
ROM - Read-Only Memory
NEET - National Eligibility cum Entrance Test
UDISE - Unified District Information System for Education
PAN - Permanent Account Number
WHO - World Health Organization
NEWS- Subscriber Identification Module
LAN - Local Area Network
VAT- Value Added Tax

UNIT – 3 Sir Issac Newton - The Ingenious Scientist

Nathaniel Hawthorne

Section -I

Read the following passage on Sir Isaac Newton.

On Christmas-day, in the year 1642, Isaac Newton was born at the small village of Woolsthorpe in England. Little did his mother think, when she beheld her new-born babe, that he was destined to explain many matters which had been a mystery ever since the creation of the world.

Isaac's father being dead, Mrs. Newton was married again to a clergyman, and went to reside at North Witham. Isaac was left to the care of his good old grandmother, who was very kind to him, and sent him to school. In his early years, Isaac was chiefly remarkable for his **ingenuity** in all mechanical occupations. He had a set of little tools, and saws of various sizes, manufactured by himself. With the aid of these, Isaac **contrived** to make many curious articles, at which he worked with so much skill, that he seemed to have been born with a saw or chisel in his hand.

The neighbors looked with vast admiration at the things which Isaac manufactured. And his old grandmother, I suppose, was never weary of talking about him.

"He'll make a capital workman, one of these days," she would probably say. "No fear but what Isaac will do well in the world, and be a rich man before he dies."

Some of his friends, no doubt, advised Isaac's grandmother to **apprentice** him to a clockmaker; for, besides his mechanical skill, the boy seemed to have a taste for mathematics, which would be very useful to him in that profession. And then, in due time, Isaac would set up for himself, and would manufacture curious clocks, like those that contain sets of dancing figures, which issue from the dial-plate when the hour is struck; or like those, where a ship sails across the face of the clock, and is seen tossing up and down on the waves, as often as the pendulum vibrates.

Indeed, there was some ground for supposing that Isaac would devote himself to the manufacture of clocks; since he had already made one, of a kind which nobody had ever heard of before. It was set a-going, not by wheels and weights, like other clocks, but by the dropping of water. This was an object of great wonderment to all the people in the neighborhood; and it must be confessed that there are few boys, or men either, who could contrive to tell what o'clock it is, by means of a bowl of water.

Besides the water-clock, Isaac made a sun-dial. Thus his grandmother was never at a loss to know the hour; for the water-clock would tell it in the shade, and the dial in the sunshine. The sun-dial is said to be still in existence at Woolsthorpe, on the corner of the house where Isaac dwelt.

Isaac possessed a wonderful faculty of acquiring knowledge by the simplest means. For instance, what method do you suppose he took, to find out the strength of the wind?. He jumped against the wind; and by the length of his jump, he could calculate the force of a gentle breeze, a brisk gale, or a tempest. Thus, even in his boyish sports, he was continually searching out the secrets of philosophy.

Not far from his grandmother's residence there was a windmill, which operated on a new plan. Isaac was in the habit of going thither frequently, and would spend whole hours in examining its various parts. While the mill was at rest, he pried into its internal machinery. When its broad sails were set in motion by the wind, he watched the process by which the mill-stones were made to revolve, and crush the grain that was put into the **hopper**. After gaining a thorough knowledge of its construction, he was observed to be unusually busy with his tools.

It was not long before his grandmother, and all the neighborhood, knew what Isaac had been about. He had constructed a model of the windmill. Though not so large, I suppose as one of the box-traps which boys set to catch squirrels, yet every part of the mill and its machinery was complete. Its little sails were neatly made of linen, and whirled round very swiftly when the mill was placed in a draught of air. Even a puff of wind from Isaac's mouth, or from a pair of bellows, was sufficient to set the sails in

motion. And what was most curious if a handful of grains of wheat were put into the little hopper, they would soon be converted into snow-white flour.

Glossary

ingenuity (n)	-	the ability to invent things / creativity
contrived (v)	-	created / invented
apprentice (v)	-	works for someone to learn skill
acquiring (v)	-	getting knowledge or skill
pried (v)	-	investigated
hopper (n)	-	funnel shaped bins for feeding grains into mills

Read and Understand

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Issac Newton was born at _____.
2. Grand mother was advised to apprentice him to a _____.
3. Isaac made a clock, by the dropping of _____.
4. The sun-dial made by Isaac is still in existence at _____.
5. Isaac constructed a model of the _____.

B. Choose the correct synonyms for the italicized words.

1. Isaac was chiefly *remarkable* for his ingenuity.
a. common b. notable c. neglected d. unknown
2. He will make a *capital* workman.
a. wealth b. excellent c. profitable d. head
3. Nobody could tell what the sunshine was *composed* of.
a. made b. known c. full d. felt
4. He cared little for earthly *fame* and honors.
a. disrespect b. attraction c. proud d. popularity

Section –II

Take turns and read this section aloud.

Isaac's playmates were **enchanted** with his new windmill. They thought that nothing so pretty, and so wonderful, had ever been seen in the whole world.

"B u t , Isaac," said one of them, "you have forgotten one thing that belongs to a mill."

"What is that?" asked Isaac; for he supposed, that, from the roof of the mill to its foundation, he had forgotten nothing.

"Why, where is the miller?" said his friend.

"That is true! – I must look out for one," said Isaac; and he set himself to consider how the deficiency should be supplied.

He might easily have made the miniature figure of a man; but then it would not have been able to move about, and perform the duties of a miller. But perhaps some two-legged millers are quite as dishonest as this small quadruped.

As Isaac grew older, it was found that he had far more important matters in his mind than the manufacture of toys, like the little windmill. All day long, if left to himself, he was either absorbed in thought, or engaged in some book of mathematics, or natural philosophy. At night, I think it probable, he looked up with reverential curiosity to the stars, and wondered whether they were worlds, like our own, – and how great was their distance from the earth, – and what was the power that kept them in their courses. Perhaps, even so early in life, Isaac Newton felt a presentiment that he should be able, hereafter, to answer all these questions.

When Isaac was fourteen years old, his mother's second husband being now dead, she wished her son leave school, and assist her in managing the farm at Woolsthorpe. For a year or two, therefore, he tried to turn his attention to farming. But his mind was so bent on becoming a scholar, that

his mother sent him back to school, and afterwards to the University of Cambridge.

He was the first that found out the nature of Light; for, before his day, nobody could tell what the sunshine was composed of until then. You remember, I suppose, the story of an apple's falling on his head, which lead him to discover the force of gravitation and which keeps the heavenly bodies in their courses. When he had once got hold of this idea, he never permitted his mind to rest, until he had searched out all the laws, by which the planets are guided through the sky. This he did as thoroughly as if he had gone up among the stars, and tracked them in their orbits. As a boy, he had found out the mechanism of a windmill; and as a man he explained to his fellow-men the mechanism of the universe.

While researching he was accustomed to spend night after night in a lofty tower, gazing at the heavenly bodies through a telescope. His mind was lifted far above the things of this world. He may be said, indeed, to have spent the greater part of his life in worlds that lie thousands and millions of miles away; for where the thoughts and the heart are, there is our true existence.

Newton lived to be a very old man, renowned thinker and was made a Member of Parliament, and received the honor of knighthood from the king. But he cared little for earthly fame and honors, and felt no pride in the vastness of his knowledge. All that he had learned only made him feel how little he knew in comparison to what remained to be known.

"I seem to myself like a child," he observed, "playing on the sea-shore, and picking up here and there a curious shell or a pretty pebble, while the boundless ocean of Truth lies undiscovered before me."

At last, in 1727, when he was 85 years old, Sir Isaac Newton died,—or rather he ceased to live on earth. We may be permitted to believe that he is still searching out the infinite wisdom and goodness of the Creator, as earnestly, and with even more success, than while his spirit animated a mortal body. He has left a fame behind him, which will be as enduring as if

his name were written in letters of light, formed by the stars upon the midnight sky.

"I love to hear about mechanical contrivances—such as the water-clock and the little windmill," remarked George. "I suppose if Sir Isaac Newton had only thought of it, he might have found out the steam-engine, and railroads, and all the other famous inventions that have come into use since his day."

"Very possibly he might," replied Mr. Temple; "and, no doubt, a great many people would think it more useful to manufacture steam-engines, than to search out the system of the universe. Other great astronomers, besides Newton, have been endowed with mechanical genius. There was David Rittenhouse, an American,—he made a perfect little water-mill, when he was only seven or eight years old. But this sort of ingenuity is but a mere trifle in comparison with the other talents of such men."

About the Author

*Nathaniel Hawthorne (July 4, 1804 – May 19, 1864) was an American novelist, dark romantic, and short story writer. His works often focus on history, morality, and religion. He was born in 1804 in Salem, Massachusetts, to Nathaniel Hathorne and the former Elizabeth Clarke Manning. The biography of Sir Isaac Newton was published in Nathaniel Hawthorne's, **True Stories from History and Biography** (1851).*

Glossary

enchanted (v)	-	delighted
miniature (adj)	-	very small model
curiosity (n)	-	eagerness
accustomed (v)	-	something familiar with
gazing (v)	-	looking steadily and intently
ceased (v)	-	stopped

Read and Understand

A. Choose the correct antonym for the italicized word

1. His Grandmother was very *kind* to him.
a. affectionate b. loving c. disrespectful d. cruel
2. The boy seemed to have a *tas te* for mathematics.
a. delicious b. sweet c. distaste d. against
3. Isaac *possessed* a wonderful faculty of acquiring knowledge.
a. owned b. controlled c. lacks d. have
4. He was observed to be *usually* busy with his tools.
a. common b. rarely c. unwantedly d. usually

B. Answer the following questions in one or two

1. Who was taking care of Newton after his father's death?
2. What did Isaac manufacture at his young age?
3. How did the young boy find the strength of the wind?
4. Why were his friends attracted by the windmill?
5. How was Newton honoured by the king?

C. Answer the following in about 100 words

1. Why did Newton's friends advice his grand mother to apprentice him to a clockmaker?
2. How did Newton learn about the way a windmill operated?
3. Mention some of Newton's inventions.

'Syllabification'.

Monosyllabic Words:

Words having only one syllable.

act	cat	book
head	see	all
tongue	plot	steel
wish	one	school
break	rhythm	make
life	ball	bat

Disyllabic (or) Bisyllabic Words:
Words having only two syllables.

a-gain	rub-ber	be-side
in-stead	de-lay	wo-men
pur-pose	pro-gramme	van-quish
out-break	mo-ral	di-rect
co-ward	en-ding	care-ful
sus-pect	lead-er	re-joice

Trisyllabic Words :

Words having only three syllables.

beau-ti-ful	to-mor-row	po-pu-lar
in-ten-tion	per-mi-ssion	e-ffec-tive
lu-per-cal	mu-ti-ny	le-ga-cy
be-lov-ed	de-part-ment	for-tu-nate
be-ne-fit	as-sem-bly	con-si-der
e-le-ment	tra-di-tion	im-pli-cit

Tetra syllabic Words :

Words having only four syllable.

u-su-al-ly	mi-li-ta-ry	in-tel-li-gent
e-co-no-my	in-he-ri-ted	se-cu-ri-ty
lo-ca-li-ty	e-qu-a-li-ty	pub-li-ci-ty
mo-ra-li-ty	im-me-di-ate	ki-lo-me-ter
oc-cu-pa-tion	gen-er-a-tion	tech-no-lo-gy
mul-ti-me-dia	u-ni-ver-sity	par-ti-cu-lar

Penta syllabic Words :

Words having only five syllable

ex-a-mi-na-tion	com-mu-ni-ca-tion	i-ma-gi-na-tion
qua-li-fi-ca-tion	re-pre-sen-ta-tion	spe-ci-fi-ca-tion

par-ti-ci-pa-tion	in-ter-pre-ta-tion	e-va-lu-a-tion
de-ter-mi-na-tion	ac-com-mo-da-tion	re-pre-sen-ta-tive
mo-di-fi-ca-tion	per-so-na-li-ty	jus-ti-fi-ca-tion
in-i-ti-a-tive	fun-da-men-tal-ly	ne-go-ti-a-tion

Polysyllabic Words :

Words having six or more syllables.

au-tho-ri-ta-ri-an	in-fe-ri-o-ri-ty	per-son-i-fi-ca-tion
con-sti-tu-tion-al-ly	dis-qua-li-fi-ca-tion	syl-lab-i-fi-ca-tion
en-cy-clo-pe-di-a	au-to-bi-o-gra-phy	hu-ma-ni-ta-ri-an
au-di-o-vi-su-al	in-com-pre-hen-si-ble	he-ter-o-ge-ne-ous
i-den-ti-fi-ca-tion	phy-si-o-the-ra-pist	un-de-li-ve-ra-ble
in-ter-ro-ga-to-ry	sub-sti-tu-tion-a-ry	mis-pro-nun-ci-a-tion

a. Syllabify the following words

1. education
2. school
3. college
4. english
5. opportunity
6. friend
7. teacher
8. simultaneously
9. laboratory
10. Beneficiary

Listening

Listen to the passage carefully and write the answer.

1. Name the scientist.
2. What did he discover?
3. Who approached the scientist?
4. What was the question asked by the journalist?
5. When did they meet the scientist?

Speaking

Take a few minutes and make hints of the picture. Arrange your thoughts. Using the points you write, deliver a small speech focusing the issue picturised here. Give an interesting and informative speech. Your speech should include the cause and the solution.

Tips for effective speaking

- Organise your points and ideas well.
- Don't memorise the speech. If you forget a point, it will make you nervous.
- Avoid the things that are of no value or interest to the audience.
- Before you speak, take a deep breath, smile, greet the audience.
- Don't be nervous about making a mistake.
- Interesting speech makes your mistakes nothing.

Writing

A character sketch is defined as a brief written description of a character.

Keep these things in mind while writing a character sketch

1. Introduce the person.
2. Highlight his/her character as revealed in the story.
3. Talk about what others say about the character.
4. Write if the character appealed to you, with reasons.
5. Support your views with evidence from text.

H) Write a character sketch of any character from a fiction that has made an impact on you.

UNIT 4 - My Reminiscence

Rabindranath Tagore

Reading

Listen to the teacher and read this section.

When I returned home from the outset of my second voyage to England, my brother Jyotirindra and sister-in-law were living in a river-side villa at Chandernagore, and there I went to stay with them.

The Ganges again! Again those ineffable days and nights, languid with joy, sad with longing, attuned to the plaintive babbling of the river along the cool shade of its wooded banks. This Bengal sky-full of light, this south breeze, this flow of the river, this right royal laziness, this broad leisure stretching from horizon to horizon and from green earth to blue sky, all these were to me as food and drink to the hungry and thirsty. Here it felt indeed like home, and in these I recognised the ministrations of a Mother.

That was not so very long ago, and yet time has wrought many changes. Our little riverside nests, clustering under their surrounding greenery, have been replaced by mills which now, dragon-like, everywhere rear their hissing heads, belching forth black smoke. In the midday glare of modern life even our hours of mental siesta have been narrowed down to the lowest limit, and hydra-headed unrest has invaded every department of life. Maybe, this is for the better, but I, for one, cannot account it wholly to the good.

These lovely days of mine at the riverside passed by like so many dedicated lotus blossoms floating down the sacred stream. Some rainy afternoons I spent in a veritable frenzy, singing away old Vaishnava songs to my own tunes, accompanying myself on a harmonium. On other afternoons, we would drift along in a boat, my brother Jyotirindra accompanying my singing with his violin. And as, beginning with the Puravi,[50] we went on varying the mode of our music with the declining day, we saw, on reaching the Behaga,[50] the western sky close the doors of its factory of golden toys, and the moon on the east rise over the fringe of trees.

Then we would row back to the landing steps of the villa and seat ourselves on a quilt spread on the terrace facing the river. By then a silvery peace rested on both land and water, hardly any boats were about, the fringe of trees on the bank was reduced to a deep shadow, and the moonlight glimmered over the smooth flowing stream.

The villa we were living in was known as 'Moran's Garden'. A flight of stone-flagged steps led up from the water to a long, broad verandah which formed part of the house. The rooms were not regularly arranged, nor all on the same level, and some had to be reached by short flights of stairs. The big sitting room overlooking the landing steps had stained glass windows with coloured pictures.

One of the pictures was of a swing hanging from a branch half-hidden in dense foliage, and in the checkered light and shade of this bower, two persons were swinging; and there was another of a broad flight of steps leading into some castle-like palace, up and down which men and women in festive garb were going and coming. When the light fell on the windows, these pictures shone wonderfully, seeming to fill the river-side atmosphere with holiday music. Some far-away long-forgotten revelry seemed to be expressing itself in silent words of light; the love thrills of the swinging couple making alive with their eternal story the woodlands of the river bank.

The topmost room of the house was in a round tower with windows opening to every side. This I used as my room for writing poetry. Nothing could be seen from thence save the tops of the surrounding trees, and the open sky. I was then busy with the Evening Songs and of this room I wrote:

There, where in the breast of limitless space clouds are laid to sleep, I have built my house for thee, O Poesy!

////////////////////////////////////

About the Author

Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941), Nobel prize-winning Bengali poet, author, philosopher, artist, and educator wrote "Gitanjali" (1912). "*My Reminiscences*" was written and published in his fiftieth year, shortly before he started on a

trip to Europe and America for his failing health in 1912. It was in the course of this trip that he wrote for the first time in the English language for publication.

Glossary

ineffable (adj)	-	beyond expression too great to be expressed
languid (adj)	-	moving slowly
plaintive (adj)	-	sounding sad
ministrations (n)	-	the act of helping or caring
wrought (v)	-	caused
clustering (v)	-	forming a group
belching (v)	-	to let air come up
veritable (adj)	-	more exciting
garb (n)	-	clothes

Read and Understand

A. Fill in the blanks

1. The author speaks about the river _____.
2. The author's brother's name is _____.
3. The _____ glimmered over the smooth flowing stream.
4. The beauty of Bengal and the Ganges served as _____ and _____ drink to the author.

B. Answer the following in one or two sentences

1. Quote the expressions from the text when the author sees the Ganges again.
2. In what ways the river and its bank have changed?
3. How were the rooms arranged in his house?

C. Answer the following in a paragraph

1. How does the author spend his afternoon? Explain.
 2. Describe how the river looks when he rows back.
 3. Draw the images in the box after reading the text carefully.
-

Vocabulary

Clipped Words

Clipping is the word formation process which consists in the reduction of a word to one of its parts. These words are called clipped words.

advertisement – ad

automobile – auto

cabriolet – cab

examination – exam

fanatic – fan

gasoline – gas

gymnasium – gym

hamburger – burger

influenza – flu

laboratory – lab

luncheon – lunch

mathematics – math

memorandum – memo

moving picture – movie

pantaloon – pants

photograph – photo

refrigerator – fridge

university – varsity

zoological park – zoo

telephone – phone
////////////////////////////////////

a. Find out the clipped words for the following.

1. aeroplane -
 2. microphone -
 3. exhibition -
 4. kilogram -
 5. cafeteria -
- ////////////////////////////////////

b. Find and use the clipped words in your own sentence.

1. photograph -
 2. gymnasium -
 3. luncheon -
 4. advertisement -
 5. zoological park -
- ////////////////////////////////////

Blends.

A blend word or a blend is a word formed from parts of two or more other words.

binary + digit = bit

breakfast + lunch = brunch

camera + recorder = camcorder

electro + execute = electrocute

electronic + mail = email

mechanics + electronics = mechatronics

motor + pedals = moped

motor + hotel = motel

news + broadcast = newscast

smoke + fog = smog

Spanish + English = Spanglish

vital + amine = vitamin

a. Find out the clipped words for the following.

1. international + police -
2. helicopter + pad -
3. motor + hotel -
4. education + satellite -
5. electronic + commerce -

b. Use the blended words in your own sentence.

1. electrocute -
2. spanglish -
3. moped -
4. brunch -
5. smog -

Writing

Notice Writing

What is a Notice?

A notice is a written or printed announcement. They are put up on display boards in schools or at public places.

Why do we need?

It is written in order to inform a large number of people about something that has happened or is about to happen. It could be just a piece of information to be delivered to the targeted audience.

How it could be.

A competition? An excursion trip A lost and found notice.

An inauguration to take place An exhibition.

A blood donation camp or any event or information issued in public interest.

How should be the language?

Notices are factual and to-the-point. The language should be simple and formal, not flowery. They are put up on display boards in schools or at public places. It is generally written in a formal tone. Personal pronouns shouldn't be used.

What should it contain?

- Name of the issuing agency (school, college etc).
- Date of issue/release of the notice.
- Title/Subject of the Event (what?).
- BODY-Date/time/duration/place/venue (when and where?).
- Authorized signatory: Name and signature (contact details).

Sharmila is the in-charge of the cultural committee of GOVT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, Tiruttani. She has been asked to notify the students of the school about the inter school singing competition. Write a notice with relevant details.

GOVT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, Tiruttani.

NOTICE

October 30, 2019

INTERSCHOOL SINGING COMPETITION

The school is hosting the Inter-School Singing Competition for classes 6 to 12 on Nov,14 at school auditorium. All the talented students with gifted voices may appear for the audition to be conducted in the presence of famous singer on Nov,5 at 9 a.m.

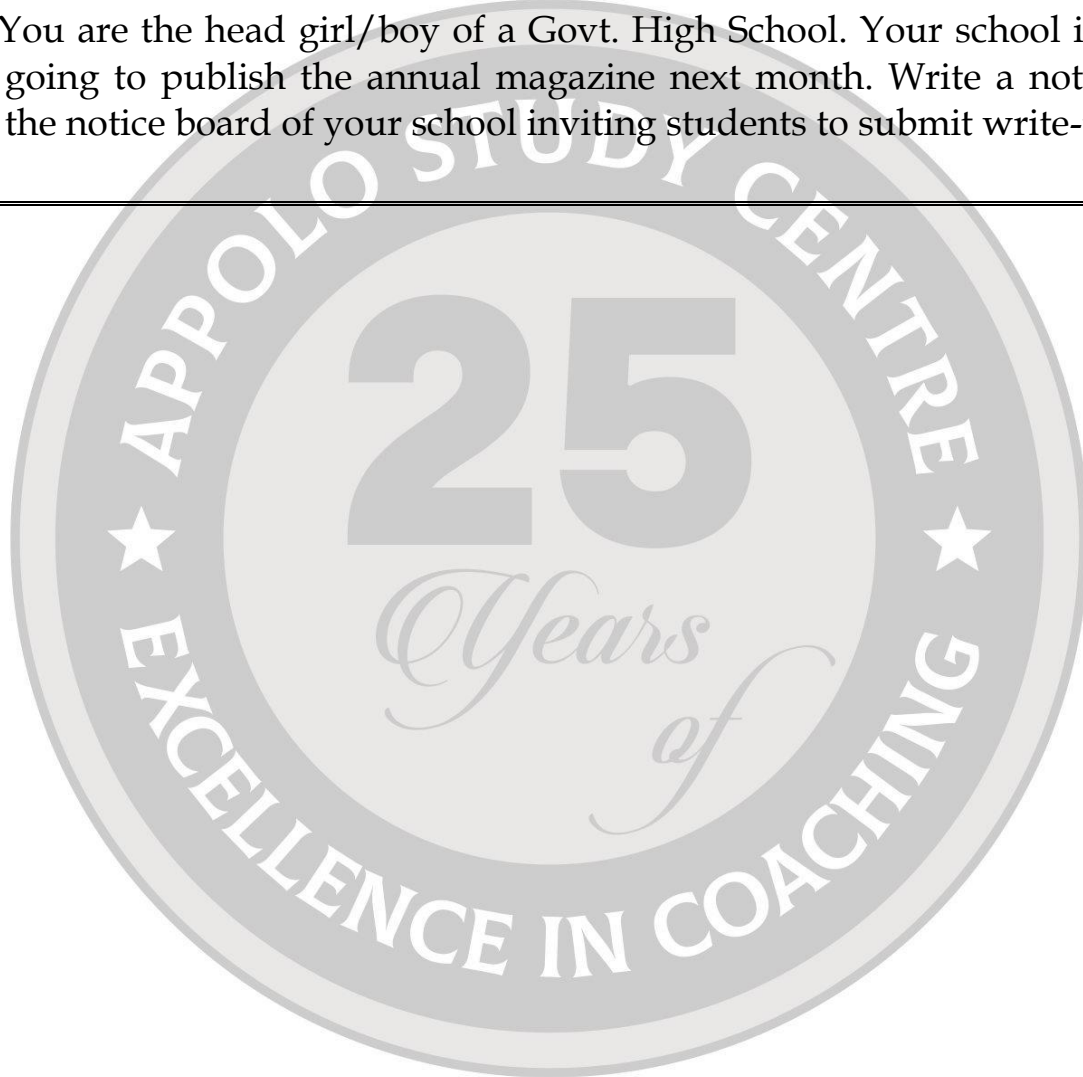
For further details, contact the undersigned.

Sharmila,

Secretary (Cultural in-charge).

Exercise:

1. Your school is going to organize an inter-school dance competition. Write a notice for your school notice board inviting all the interested students.
 2. You are Santhosh, Secretary, Housing board, Officer's colony, Thiruvarur. Water supply will be suspended for ten hours (10 a.m to 8 p.m) on 5th of October for cleaning of the water tank. Write a notice in about 50 words advising the residents to store water for a day.
 3. You are the head girl/boy of a Govt. High School. Your school is soon going to publish the annual magazine next month. Write a notice for the notice board of your school inviting students to submit write-ups.
-



1. Learning the Game**- Sachin Tendulkar**

From a very early age, I played tennis-ball cricket with my colony friends. I loved watching cricket on television and in our games, I often tried to emulate the mannerisms of my favourite players, Sunil Gavaskar and the West Indian legend Viv Richards. But it wasn't just the batsmen that I studied. I also loved bowling. Throughout my career, I have actually bowled a lot in the nets. I was then studying in the New English School, Mumbai. But my brother Ajit knew that compared to other schools in Mumbai, Shardashram Vidhyamandir where Ramakant Achrekar Sir was the cricket coach, gave due importance to the game of cricket. He ran summer camps too. Ajit, one day, took me to the camp to get trained under Sir. Anyone could come for a trial at the camp; but then, it was up to Sir to decide who to accept. I was eleven years old then. Achrekar Sir, as I refer to him, started playing cricket at the age of eleven in 1943, which is the age I was when I went to him for the first time.

I had never batted in the nets before and felt somewhat overawed with so many people around. When I was asked to bat, I was not at all comfortable. With Sir watching me so closely, I failed to make an impact. Sir called Ajit aside and informed him that I was perhaps too young to make the camp and suggested that he should bring me back when I was a little older. My induction into the Mumbai cricket circuit could have ended in failure – but for Ajit's insistence. Having seen me play in the colony, Ajit knew I was capable of performing far better than I had done in front of Achrekar Sir. He explained that I was nervous and asked Sir to give me one more opportunity. However, he suggested that while doing so, Sir should pretend to go away and then watch from a distance. Sir agreed. Before long, I was asked to bat again and, without Sir's trained eyes scrutinizing me – or so I thought, I felt more at ease and soon started to hit the ball well. This time, Sir agreed to let me join the camp. I was delighted and I must say it was an opportunity that transformed my life.

The camp involved a session every morning and evening at Shivaji Park. I would practice between 7.30 am and 10.30 am in the morning. Then I'd come back in the afternoon and practice till late evening. The schedule was rigorous and I would be exhausted by the end of the day. Travelling to

Shivaji Park took forty minutes from my house in Bandra and I had to catch an early morning bus to make it on time. For the first few days, Ajit accompanied me, to get me used to the routine. During the bus journeys, he would talk to me about the nuances of batting, and I always enjoyed these conversations a lot. In fact, the one thing that I have kept with me all my career is a note that Ajit gave me containing some thoughts about batting. It served as a very personal coaching manual.

As a child, I had only one set of cricket clothes and the routine was to wash them as soon as I'd returned from the morning session. While I had my lunch, the clothes would dry out in the sun and I would wear them again in the afternoon. The pattern was repeated in the evening so that I could use the same set of clothes the following morning. The system worked well – apart from my pockets. There was never quite enough time for the pockets to dry out completely, and for the entire duration of the camp I played with wet pockets. By the middle of the summer camp, Sir had started taking an active interest in my batting and at the end of the two months, informed Ajit that I had the potential to be a good cricketer if I practiced all year round. However, my school – the New English School in Bandra – did not have cricket facilities and Sir was keen for me to change schools if I wanted to pursue cricket seriously.

One evening, Sir called my father and put forward his suggestion. Ajit was in the room with my father at the time and they both accepted that it was necessary if cricket was to be my priority. My father sat me down and explained that while he did not have any objections to my changing schools, I should do so only if I was really serious about playing cricket. I assured him I was, and so it was agreed that I should move to Shardashram Vidhyamandir, where Achrekar Sir was the cricket coach. All my excess energies were getting channelled into cricket, which acted as a kind of safety valve. My father always said that all he wanted me to do was give it my best effort without worrying about the results.

In my first year at Shardashram, I played fifty five practice matches during the summer matches during the summer break of sixty days. My summer sessions used to start at 7.30 am and end at 4.30 pm. My evening session would start at 5 pm after only a thirty-minute break. During the break, Sir would often give me some money to go and have a vadapav (a popular Mumbai fast food).

Between 5pm and 7pm I'd have five more net sessions. Towards the last 15 minutes, Sir would place a one rupee coin on top of the stumps and if I managed to avoid getting out, the coin was mine. In this session every bowler in the camp would come and bowl to me, with some sixty to seventy boys fielding. It meant I had to hit every ball along the ground to survive those intense fifteen minutes. Winning the one-rupee coin used to give me immense satisfaction and taught me how to concentrate even when physically drained. At the end of it all Sir would tell me to run two full circuits of Shivaji Park with my pads and gloves on.

That was the last part of my training and I'd be completely exhausted by the end of it all. It was a routine I would repeat right through my summer holidays and it helped me to build up physical and mental stamina.

Occasionally, my father came to take me home and I would always ask him to treat me to a special fruit cocktail at a juice centre near the club. While this regular demand was a little unreasonable, because at the time I did not realize that my parents also had to take care of the needs of my brothers and sister, my father would invariably end up giving me what I wanted, just to see me happy. On other days, when I made my way home from Shivaji Park on my own, I'd often fall asleep on the bus – if I managed to sit down. Anyone who has been on a Mumbai bus at peak hours will know just how difficult it is to get a seat. On days when I wasn't so lucky, it was still a challenge just to stand with the kit bag, because the bus conductors would inevitably complain about me taking up the space of another passenger. It could be embarrassing because the conductors were often rude and would sometimes ask me to buy two tickets. I didn't have the money for a second ticket and I had to learn to take these remarks in my stride. Dirty clothes often added to the embarrassment. With time, I evolved a way of wrapping the kit bag around me. Just as the helmet and pads became a part of me while batting, so the kit bag became an extension of me on the bus. I'd often take the bus or train from Bandra to Church gate, and it was all great learning experience.

Even though I loved cricket, there were still occasional days when playing with my friends at home was such fun that I would conveniently forget I was supposed to go to the nets. If I didn't turn up, Achrekar Sir would jump on his scooter and come to find me. Sir would spot me in the melee and virtually drag me out. I would come up with excuses but he would have none of it. He would get me to change and head off to Shivaji Park.

On the drive he would tell me, "Don't waste your time playing insane games with these kids. Cricket is waiting for you at the nets. Practice hard and see what magic can transpire."

"We need to have proper career orientation. Our personality plays an important role in choosing the type of career you want. Choose something you enjoy and really want to do and you will be successful." At that time, I hated being dragged off, but as I look back, I feel sheepish about my actions and can only admire Achrekar Sir's farsightedness.

Sir also punished me on one occasion when trying to teach me a very important lesson. Once, I bunked my daily evening practice to watch an inter-school cricket match not anticipating that Sir would be there. He was angry and he said it wasn't for me to come and watch other people play for, if I practiced hard enough, one day people from across the world would come and watch me play. Had it not been for Sir, I would not be the cricketer I turned out to be. He was a strict disciplinarian and did everything he could for me. I owe myself to him.

About the author:

Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar was born on 24th April 1973 in Mumbai, Maharashtra. He is a former Indian cricketer and captain widely regarded as one of the greatest cricketers of all time. He made an impact in cricket from a very early age, displaying a prodigious talent. The world famous cricketer has set many records in his career and is considered as one of the greatest Batsmen of all times. He is the only player to have scored one hundred international centuries, the first to score double century in a One Day International, and the only centuries, the first to score one hundred international players to complete more than 30,000 runs in international cricket. He played 664 international cricket matches in total, scoring 34,357 runs. In 2012, Tendulkar was nominated to the Rajya Sabha. He retired from cricket on 16th November 2013. 'Learning the Game' is an extract from his autobiography playing it My Way.

Glossary:

1. Emulate (v) - to match or surpass typically by limitation.
2. Overawed (v) - impressed so much that they are silent or inhibited.

3. Induction (n) - the action or process of including someone to an organization.
4. Rigorous (adj.) - extremely thorough and careful.
5. Nuances (n) - subtle changes in or shades of meaning, expression,
or sound.
6. Pursue (v) - follow or chase.
7. Stamina (n) - the ability to sustain or prolonged physical and mental effort.
8. Cocktail (n) - a mixed drink which is a combination of ingredients
such as fruit juice, lemonade, flavoured syrup or cream.
9. Kitbag (n) - a long cylindrical canvas bag, (here) used to carry
cricket accessories.
10. Stride (v) - a step or stage in progress towards an aim.
11. Embarrassment (n) - a feeling of self-conscious, shame or awkwardness
12. Melee (n) - a confused crowd of people.
13. Transpire (v) - come to be known, revealed.
14. Farsightedness (adj.) - showing a prudent awareness of future possibilities.
15. Bunked (v) - to make oneself absent from a class or session.
16. Crossroads (n) - to be at a point when you have to make a very important decision
17. Deteriorated (v) - became worse
18. Influence (n) - the capacity to have an effect on the character development.
19. Peer (n) - person of same age, status or ability
20. Passion (n) - strong desire
21. Ultimately (adv.) - being the best or most extreme example.

Match the words in column A with their synonym in column B

s.no	A	B	Answer
1.	Ease	Endure	Effortless
2.	Evolve	Surplus	Progress
3.	Excess	Effortless	Surplus

4.	Survive	Great	Endure
5.	Immense	Progress	Great

Match the words in column A with their antonym in column B

s.no	A	B	Answer
1.	Concentrate	Incomplete	Distract
2.	Inevitable	Distract	Preventable
3.	Occasional	Wise	continual
4.	Complete	Continual	Incomplete
5.	Insane	Preventable	Wise

Homonyms

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

Use the words given below in your own sentences so as to get different meanings. One is done for you

★ Cricket	Cricket is a popular sport.	★
	A cricket active at night.	
Bank	I have opened an account in a nearby bank.	
	Go near the bank of the river.	
Will	The old man documented his well.	
	Will you come with me?	
Bark	The barks of the old tree are rough and dry.	
	Dogs bark at strangers.	
Watch	My father bought a new watch yesterday.	
	I am watching a cricket match now.	
Bat	I have a bat.	
	The bat is a mammal.	

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

1. The Paralympic games are for _____.
 - a. children.
 - b. disabled people.
 - c. women.

 2. The Paralympic games usually happen _____.
 - a. in Greece.
 - b. every four years.
 - c. after the Olympic Games.

 3. The first true Paralympic Games happened in Rome in _____.
 - a. 1960.
 - b. 1952.
 - c. 1848.

 4. In 394 BCE, the _____ stopped the Greek Olympic Games, because they didn't like them.
 - a. Romans
 - b. Greeks
 - c. British

 5. _____ was a doctor at the Stoke Mandeville hospital in England.
 - a. Pierre de Coubertin
 - b. Sir Ludwig Guttmann
 - c. Natalie du Toit
- ////////////////////////////////////

2. The Cat and the Painkiller

- Mark Twain

Note about the Novel

"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" is a novel about a young boy Tom Sawyer growing up along the Mississippi River at St. Petersburg. Tom Sawyer lives with his Aunt Polly and his brother Sid. He is up to all sorts of mischief. But very cleverly he escapes from the punishments that are given to him. He finds school life miserable. But after Becky Thatcher's arrival in town, he is a bit happy to go to school. Even that happiness does not last long as Becky falls ill and does not come to school for a very long time. Bored of school, Tom, with his best friends Joe Harper and Huck runs away to an island in the Mississippi called Jackson's Island to become a pirate. People in their home town think that they are dead, but to the pleasant shock of everyone they arrive at their own funeral. "The Cat and the Pain-Killer" is one of the episodes of Tom Sawyer where we find him playing pranks on his aunt Polly, who loves him very much, but does not show her love outwardly in order to make Tom a good boy.

Becky Thatcher, his friend, had stopped coming to school. This disturbed Tom. He became unhappy. The charm of life was gone; there was nothing but boredom left. He put his hoop away, and his bat; there was no joy in them anymore and so his aunt Polly was concerned. She was infatuated with patent medicines and all new methods of producing health or mending it. She was an incurable experimenter in these things.

She began to try all manners of remedies on Tom. The water treatment was new, now, and Tom's low condition was a windfall to her. She had him out at daylight every morning, stood by him up in the wood-shed and drowned him in cold water; then she rubbed him hard down with a towel like a file; then she rolled him up in a wet sheet and put him away under blankets.

Yet not withstanding all this, the boy grew more and more sad and pale and dejected. She added hot baths, sitz baths, shower baths, and plunges. The boy remained bored. She began to assist the water with a slim oatmeal diet and blister-plasters. She calculated his capacity and filled him up every day with quack cure-alls. He became fed up and so he thought over various

plans of relief, and finally hit upon that of professing to be fond of pain-killer. He asked for it so often that he became a nuisance, and his aunt ended by telling him to help himself and quit bothering her.

She found that the medicine did really diminish, but it did not occur to her that the boy was mending the health of a Crack in the sitting room floor with it.

One day Tom was in the act of dosing the crack when his aunt's cat Peter came along purring, eyeing the teaspoon greedily, and begging for a taste. Tom said, 'Don't ask for it unless you want it, Peter'.

But Peter signified that he did want it.

'You better make sure.'

Peter was sure.

'Now you've asked for it, and I'll give it to you, because there ain't anything mean about me; but if you find you don't like it, you mustn't blame anybody but your own self.'

Peter was agreeable. So Tom opened his mouth and poured down the pain-killer. Peter sprang a couple of yards in the air, and then delivered a war-whoop and set off round and round the room, banging against furniture, upsetting flower-pots and making general confusion. Next he rose on his hind feet and danced around, in a frenzy of enjoyment, with his head over his shoulder and his voice proclaiming his happiness. Then he went tearing around the house again spreading chaos and destruction in his path. Aunt Polly entered in time to see him throw a few double somersaults, deliver a final mighty hurrah, and sail through the open window, carrying the rest of the flower pots with him. The old lady stood petrified with astonishment, peering over her glasses; Tom lay on the floor expiring with laughter.

'Tom, what on earth ails that cat?'

'I don't know, aunt,' gasped the boy.

'Why, I never see anything like it.'

What did make him act so?'

'Deed I don't know, Aunt Polly; cats always act so when they're having good time.'

'They do, do they?' There was something in the tone of that made Tom apprehensive.

'Yes'm. That is, I believe they do.'

'You do?'

'Yes'm.'

The old lady bent down and took the teaspoon and held it out! Tom winced and dropped his eyes. Aunt Polly raised him by the usual handle – his ear – and cracked his head soundly with her thimble.

'Now, sir, what did you want to treat that poor dumb beast so, for?'

'I done it out of pity for him – because he hadn't any aunt.'

'Hadn't any aunt! – you numbskull.
What has that got to do that with it?'

Heaps. Because if he'd had one she'd burnt him out herself! She'd a roasted bowel out of him 'thout any more feeling than if he was a human!'

Aunt Polly felt a sudden painful regret. This was putting the thing in a new light; what was cruelty to a cat might be cruelty to a boy too. She began to soften; she felt sorry. Her eyes watered a little, and she put her hand on Tom's head and said gently:

'I was meaning for the best, Tom.
And, Tom, it did do you good.'

Tom looked up in her face with just a recognisable twinkle peeping through his gravity.

'I know you was meaning for the best, aunty, and so was I with Peter. It done him good, too. I never see him around so since'

'Oh, go 'long with you, Tom, before you annoy me again. And you try and see if you can't be a good boy, for once, and you needn't take any more medicine.'

Glossory

infatuated (v) : inspired with an intense but shortlived passion or admiration for someone or something

plunges (n) : act of casting or thrusting forcibly or suddenly into something liquid

quack (n) : a fraudulent or ignorant pretender to medical skill

professing (v) : claiming often falsely, that one has a quality or feeling

frenzy (n) : a state of uncontrolled excitement

somersaults (n) : an acrobatic movement either forward or backward in which the body rolls end over end, makes a complete revolution

Petrified(adj.) : extremely frightened

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Choose the most suitable option.

1. Tom was disturbed because _____
 - a) he didn't sleep well.
 - b) his scores were low at school.
 - c) his friend Becky Thatcher had stopped coming to school.
 - d) He had picked up a fight with Becky Thatcher.

2. Aunt was an experimenter in _____
 - a) trying new recipes.
 - b) designing fashionable frocks.
 - c) modern gardening techniques.
 - d) trying out new medicines

3. Tom used the pain-killer to _____
 - a) take care of his health.
 - b) mend the crack on the sitting room floor
 - c) cure Becky Thatcher.
 - d) help his aunt.

4. Peter sprang a couple of yards in the air as _____
 - a) he had a teaspoon of the pain-killer.
 - b) his tail was caught in the mouse trap.
 - c) Tom threw him out of the window.
 - d) Aunt gave him a push.

5. Finally Aunt Polly said to Tom that he _____
- a) need not take any more medicine.
 - b) has to go to school regularly.
 - c) should not meet any of his friends.
 - d) must take medicines every day.

Identify the character or speaker of the following lines.

1. He banged against furniture, upsetting flower – pots and making general havoc
2. She stood petrified with astonishment peering over her glasses.
3. 'That is, I believe they do.'
4. 'What has that got to do that with it?'
5. 'I done it out of pity for him.'

Based on your reading, rearrange the following sentences in the correct sequence.

1. since all her methods failed, finally she gave him a pain – killer
2. He told his aunt that Peter had no aunt, so he gave him the medicine.
3. The pain-killer triggered adverse reactions on Peter.
4. It jumped out of the open window.
5. Tom was dull and depressed.
6. This incident upset Aunt Polly and she questioned him.
7. But, Tom gave that pain-killer to the cat Peter.
8. So, Aunt Polly tried different types of remedies on him.

UNIT - 5 Water - The Elixir of Life

-Sir C. V. Raman

Now read the lesson "Water-The Elixir of Life", on the importance of water, an important natural resource.

Man has through the ages sought in vain for an imaginary elixir of life, the divine Amrita, a draught of which was thought to confer immortality. But the true elixir of life lies near our hands; for it is the commonest of all liquids, plain water! I remember one day standing on the line which separates the Libyan Desert from the Valley of the Nile in Egypt.

On one side was visible a sea of billowing sand without a speck of green or a single living thing anywhere on it. On the other side lay one of the greatest, most fertile and densely populated areas to be found anywhere on the earth, teeming with life and vegetation. What made this wonderful difference? Why, it is the water of the river Nile flowing down to the Mediterranean from its sources a couple of thousands of miles away. Geologists tell us that the entire soil of the Nile valley is the creation of the river itself, brought down as the finest silt in its flood waters, from the highlands of Abyssinia and from remote Central Africa, and laid down through the ages in the trough through which the Nile flows into the sea. Egypt, in fact, was made by its river. Its ancient civilization was created and is sustained by the life-giving waters which come down year after year with unfailing regularity.

I give this example and could give many others to emphasize that this common substance which we take for granted in our everyday life is the most potent and the most wonderful thing on the face of our earth. It has played a role of vast significance in shaping the course of the earth's history and continues to play the leading role in the drama of life on the surface of our planet. There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty of the countryside as water, be it just a little stream trickling over the rocks or a little pond by the wayside, where the cattle quench their thirst of an evening. The rainfed tanks that are so common in South India - Alas! often so sadly neglected in their maintenance - are a cheering sight when they are full. They are, of course, shallow, but this is less evident since the water is silt-laden and throws the light back, and the bottom does not therefore show up. These tanks play a vital role in South Indian agriculture. Some of these tanks are

surprisingly large and it is a beautiful sight to see the sun rise or set over one of them. Water in a landscape may be compared to the eyes in a human face. It reflects the mood of the hour, being bright and gay when the sun shines, turning to dark and gloomy when the sky is overcast.

One of the most remarkable facts about water is its power to carry silt or finely divided soil in suspension. This is the origin of the characteristic colour of the water in rainfed tanks. This colour varies with the nature of the earth in the catchment area and is most vivid immediately after a fresh inflow following rain. Swiftly flowing water can carry fairly large and heavy particles. The finest particles, however, remain floating within the liquid in spite of their greater density and are carried to great distances. Such particles are, of course, extremely small, but their number is also great and incredibly large amounts of solid matter can be transported in this way.

When silt-laden water mixes with the salt water of the sea, there is rapid precipitation of the suspended matter. This can be readily seen when one travels by steamer down a great river to changes successively from the muddy red or brown of silt through varying shades of yellow and green finally to the blue of the deep sea. That great tracts of land have been formed by silt thus deposited is evident on an examination of the soil in alluvial areas. Such land, consisting as it does of finely divided matter, is usually very fertile.

The flow of water has undoubtedly played a great part and a beneficent one in the geological processes by which the soil on the earth's surface has been formed from the rocks of its crust. The same agency, however, under appropriate conditions, can also play a destructive part and wash away the soil which is the foundation of all agriculture, and if allowed to proceed unchecked can have the most disastrous effect on the life of the country. The problem of soil erosion is one of serious import in various countries and especially in many parts of India. The conditions under which it occurs and the measures by which it can be checked are deserving of the closest study.

Soil erosion occurs in successive steps, the earliest of which may easily pass unnoticed. In the later stages, the cutting up and washing away of the earth is only too painfully apparent in the formation of deep gullies and ravines which make all agriculture impossible. Sudden bursts of excessively heavy rain resulting in a large run of surplus water are the principal factors in causing soil erosion. Contributory causes are the slope of the land, removal of

the natural protective coat of vegetation, the existence of ruts along which the water can flow with rapidly gathering momentum, and the absence of any checks of such flow. Incredibly large quantities of precious soil can be washed away if such conditions exist, as is too often the case.

The menace which soil erosion presents to the continuance of successful agriculture is an alarming one in many parts of India, calling urgently for attention and preventive action. The terracing of land, construction of bunds

What is the main cause of soil erosion?

What other factors add to the erosion of precious soil?

to check the flow of water, the practice of contour cultivation and the planting of appropriate types of vegetation are amongst the measure that have been suggested. It is obvious that the aim should be to check the flow of water at the earliest possible stage before it has acquired any appreciable momentum and correspondingly large destructive power.

How can soil erosion be prevented?

Water is the basis of all life. Every animal or plant contains a substantial proportion of free or combined water in its body, and no kind of physiological activity is possible in which the fluid does not play an essential part. Water is, of course, necessary for animal life, while for the life and growth of plants and trees though the quantity necessary varies enormously with the species. The conservation and utilization of water is thus fundamental for human welfare. A part from artesian water the ultimate source in all cases is rain or snowfall.

Much of Indian agriculture depends on seasonal rainfall and is therefore very sensitive to any failure or irregularity of the same. The problems of soil erosion and of inadequate or irregular rainfall are closely connected with each other. It is clear that the adoption of techniques preventing soil erosion would also help to conserve and keep the water where it is wanted, in other words, on and in the soil, and such techniques therefore serve a double purpose.

How does prevention of soil erosion serve a double purpose?

What are the two sources of water?

It is evident, however, that in a country having only a seasonal rainfall, an immense quantity of rain-water must necessarily run off the ground. The collection and utilization of this water is, therefore, of vital importance. Much of it flows down into the streams and rivers and ultimately finds its way to the sea. Incredibly large quantities of the precious fluid are thus lost to the country. The harnessing of our rivers, the waters of which now mostly run to waste, is a great national problem which must be considered and dealt with on national lines. Vast areas of land which at present are mere scrub jungle could be turned into fertile and prosperous country by courageous and well-planned action.

What happens to the rain water?

Closely connected with the conservation of water supplies is the problem of afforestation. The systematic planting of suitable trees in every possible or even in impossible areas, and the development of what one can call civilized forests, as distinguished from wild and untamed jungle, is one of the most urgent needs of India. Such plantation would directly and indirectly prove a source of untold wealth to the country. They would check soil erosion and conserve the rainfall of the country from flowing away to waste, and would provide the necessary supplies of cheap fuel, and thus render unnecessary the wasteful conversion of farmyard manure into a form of fuel.

What is the idea of civilized forest?

How can you check soil erosion?

The measures necessary to control the movement of water and conserve the supplies of it can also serve subsidiary purposes of value to the life of the countryside. By far the cheapest form of internal transport in a country is by boats and barges through canals and rivers. We hear much about programmes of rails and road construction, but far too little about the development of internal waterways in India. Then, again the harnessing of water supplies usually also makes possible the development of hydro-electric power. The availability of electric power would make a tremendous difference to the life of the countryside and enable rural economy to be improved in various directions.

What is the cheapest means of transport?

How can you make a difference in the countryside?

In one sense, water is the commonest of liquids. In another sense, it is the most uncommon of liquids with amazing properties which are responsible for its unique power of maintaining animal and plant life. The investigation of the nature and properties of water is, therefore, of the highest scientific interest and is far from an exhausted field of research.

Do you know?

The great Pacific Garbage Patch

- ▲ It is the world's largest collection of floating trash.
- ▲ It is in the Pacific Ocean between Hawaii and California and is often described as "larger than Texas".
- ▲ Approximately 7million tons of plastic and other debris up to 9 feet deep are floating.
- ▲ By estimation 80% of the plastic originates from land: floating in rivers to the ocean and the remaining 20% of the plastic originates from oil platforms and ships.
- ▲ These trash piles are the biggest threat to the sea animals.

About the author:

Sir ChandrasekharaVenkata Raman (7 November 1888 – 21November1970) was an Indian physicist born in Tiruchirappalli. Hecarried out ground-breaking work in the field of light scattering,which earned him the 1930 NobelPrize for Physics. He discoveredthat when light traverses a transparent material,some of thedeflected light changes wavelength. This phenomenon, subsequentlyknown as Raman scattering, results from the Raman Effect andto commemorate it, February-28 is celebrated as National ScienceDay. In 1954, India honoured himwith its highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna.

Glossary:

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|---------------------|---|--|
| 1. Elixir (n) | - | A hypothetical substance believed to maintain life indefinitely/a substance believed to cure all ills. |
| 2. Billowing (adj.) | - | Characterized by great swelling waves or surges. |
| 3. Teeming (adj.) | - | Abundantly filled especially with living things. |
| 4. Tricking (v) | - | To flow slowly and without force. |
| 5. Precipitate (v) | - | A solid substance that is produced from a liquid during a chemical process |

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| 6. Crust (n) | - | A hard outer covering of something |
| 7. Catchment (n) | - | A structure, such as a basin or a reservation used for collecting or draining water. |
| 8. Barges (n) | - | A long boat with a flat bottom, used for carrying freight on rivers. |

Answer the following questions briefly in one or two sentences.

1. What makes water one of the most powerful and wonderful things on earth?
2. How does water help in the formation of fertile lands?
3. How does soil erosion happen and what are its main causes?
4. What are some measures that are used to prevent soil erosion?
5. How, according to Sir C. V. Raman, can rainwater as well as the water of rivers be prevented from going to waste?

Answer the following in about 80-100 words.

1. How does C.V. Raman show that water is the real elixir of life?
2. Water exists in all plant and animal forms – Explain.
3. Life cannot exist on earth without water – Explain.

On the basis of the listening passage, choose the correct answer from the given options.

1. Severn Suzuki represents an organization called ECO which stands for _____
 (a) Ecological Cooperation.
 (b) Environmental Coordinating Organization.
 (c) Environmental Children's Organization.
 (d) Ecological Children's Organization.
2. "I am fighting for my future." The 'fight' refers to her _____
 a) fight to win an election.
 b) fight to gain a few points in share market.
 c) fight against corruption.
 d) fight against environmental pollution.

3. Animals and fish are becoming extinct because _____

- a) they have no place to go.
- b) they die of diseases.
- c) their food and habitat
- d) all the above. are polluted.

4. It is evident that Severn Suzuki is concerned about all other species too as, _____

- a) she considers them all
- b) they have nobody except her to speak for. belonging to one world.
- c) they belong to her.
- d) they are all children.

5. Severn Suzuki condemns the people of her country for _____

- a) contributing large amounts of waste and not sharing the excess with the needy.
- b) being afraid of the poor.
- c) being angry with the poor belonging to other countries.
- d) being wealthy.

6. Which of the following statement is not true?

- a) Canada is a rich country and people have in plenty.
- b) Canadian children are privileged.
- c) A Brazilian child was willing to share because she was rich.
- d) Northern countries will not share with the needy

.....

F. Answer the following questions briefly.

- 1. What is the humble request of the twelve- year -old to the elders?
 - 2. The dream of Severn Suzuki is _____
 - 3. The fear and agony of Severn Suzuki is _____
 - 4. How does she proclaim that she represents the future generation?
 - 5. The duties and responsibilities of the parents are
 - (a) to comfort their children saying that everything will be all right.
 - (b) (c)
-

Given below are some Idioms related to water. Match the idioms with its meaning:

	Idioms		Meanings
1.	Blood runs thicker than water.	a.	Family members have stronger obligations with each other than with people outside the family.
2.	To be a fish out of water.	b.	To be in a difficult situation.
3.	Dull as dishwater.	c.	Boring, uninteresting
4.	As a duck takes to water.	d.	Naturally, with ease
5.	Come hell or high water.	e.	No matter what happens
6.	You never miss the water till the well runs dry.	f.	People are not grateful for what they have until they lose it.
7.	Pour cold water on something.	g.	To criticize or stop something that some people are enthusiastic about.
8.	Tread water	h.	To be active but without making progress or falling farther behind.
9.	Be (like) water off a duck's back.	i.	Criticism to someone that has no effect on them at all.
10.	To be in deep water.	j.	To be uncomfortable in a particular situation.