

പത്താംതരം പഠനപരിപോഷണ പരിപാടി (ഫോക്കസ് ഏരിയ)

ഡയറ്റ് വയനാട്

# എക്സലൻസ് 2020-21



വയനാട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത്



## ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്

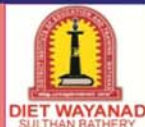
തയ്യാറാക്കിയത് ജില്ലാ റിസോഴ്സ് ഗ്രൂപ്പ്  
നിർവ്വഹണം ഡയറ്റ് വയനാട്

ഡയറ്റ് വയനാട്

സുൽത്താൻ ബത്തേരി, വയനാട് - 673 592

ഫോൺ : 04936 - 220790, email : dietwayanad@gmail.com

www.dietwayanad.org





**വയനാട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത്**

**ജില്ലാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരിശീലന കേന്ദ്രം  
(ഡയറ്റ്) വയനാട്**

**എക്സലൻസ് 2021**

**പഠന പരിപോഷണ പരിപാടി  
(പത്താം തരം)**

**ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്**



**തയ്യാറാക്കിയത് :  
ജില്ലാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരിശീലന കേന്ദ്രം  
(ഡയറ്റ്) വയനാട്  
സുൽത്താൻ ബത്തേരി**

**2021**

## 'EXCELLENCE 2021' DEVELOPMENT TEAM

**Dr. T. K. Abbas Ali** (Principal, DIET Wayanad)

**K. M. Sebastian** (Senior Lecturer, CMDE, DIET Wayanad)

Academic coordinator - Excellence 2021

**Sheeja T. R.** (Senior Lecturer, ET, DIET Wayanad)

**Satheesh Kumar V.** (Senior Lecturer, P&M, DIET Wayanad)

**Dr. Manojkumar** (Lecturer, P&M, DIET Wayanad)

**Ratheesh T. P.** (Lecturer, PSTE, DIET Wayanad)

**Faisal E.** (Lecturer, CMDE, DIET Wayanad)

**Shaji A. T.** (Assumption H.S., Bathery)

**Indupriya Abraham** (S.K.M.J.H.S., Kalpetta)

**Jaicy Jose** (G.H.S.Meenangadi)

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## മുഖമൊഴി

വയനാട് ജില്ലയുടെ എസ്.എസ്.എൽ.സി. വിജയശതമാനം ഉയർത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി പൊതുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പ് വിവിധ പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പാക്കി വരുന്നു. കോവിഡ് കാലത്തുള്ള നിയന്ത്രണങ്ങൾ പാലിച്ച് വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളും അധ്യാപകരും പരമാവധി സമയം അക്കാദമിക പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്ക് വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതും, വിവിധ വകുപ്പുകളുടെ ഏകോപനത്തിലൂടെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് സ്കൂളിൽ എത്തിപ്പെടാനുള്ള സാഹചര്യമൊരുക്കുന്നതും പത്താതരം വിജയശതമാനം മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് സഹായിക്കും.

വിവിധ വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ സംസ്ഥാന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരിശീലന ഗവേഷണ കേന്ദ്രം പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച ഊന്നൽ മേഖലകൾ പരിഗണിച്ച് ജില്ലയിലെ വിദഗ്ദ്ധ അധ്യാപകരുടെ ശില്പശാലകൾ സംഘടിപ്പിച്ച് തയ്യാറാക്കിയതാണ് എക്സലൻസ് 2021. ഓരോ വിഷയത്തിലുമുള്ള ഊന്നൽ മേഖലയിലെ പഠന വസ്തുക്കൾക്കു പുറമേ മാറിയ പരീക്ഷ ഘടനയനുസരിച്ച് അധികചോദ്യങ്ങളും അവയുടെ ഉത്തര സൂചികയും ഇതോടൊപ്പം ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. കൂടാതെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് ആത്മവിശ്വാസത്തോടെ സ്വയം പഠനത്തിനും, സംഘപഠനത്തിനും, സമസംഘപഠനത്തിനും അനുയോജ്യമാക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ സരളമായി അധ്യാപകർ വിവിധ പാഠങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആയതിനാൽ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഊന്നൽ മേഖലയിൽ അധികപഠനത്തിന് എക്സലൻസ് സഹായകമാകും.

ഡയറ്റ് മൂന്ന് പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച എക്സലൻസ് പഠനസഹായിയും, മറ്റ് പഠന സാമഗ്രികളും ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തി ചുരുങ്ങിയ സമയകൊണ്ടാണ് ഡയറ്റ് നേതൃത്വം നൽകുന്ന ജില്ലാ റിസോഴ്സ് ഗ്രൂപ്പ് എക്സലൻസ് 2021 തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. കോവിഡ് കാലത്തെ സമ്മർദ്ദങ്ങൾക്കിടയിൽ എക്സലൻസ് 2021 തയ്യാറാക്കാൻ കൂടെനിന്ന ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രസിഡണ്ടിനും, ആരോഗ്യ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സ്റ്റാന്റിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റി അധ്യക്ഷനും, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഓഫീസർക്കും, പ്രധാനാധ്യാപകർക്കും, ജില്ലാ റിസോഴ്സ് ഗ്രൂപ്പ് അംഗങ്ങൾക്കും നന്ദി രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. എക്സലൻസ് വയനാട് ജില്ലയിലെ 10-ാം തരം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും അധ്യാപകർക്കും സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

പ്രിൻസിപ്പാൾ,  
**ഡോ. ടി. കെ. അബ്ബാസ് അലി**  
ഡയറ്റ് വയനാട്



# വയനാട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് കാര്യാലയം

സിവിൽ സ്റ്റേഷൻ, കൽപ്പറ്റ നോർത്ത് പി. ഒ., പിൻ - 673 122

**എം. മുഹമ്മദ് ബഷീർ**

ചെയർമാൻ  
ആരോഗ്യവും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും  
സ്റ്റാന്റിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റി

ഓഫീസ് : 04936 - 202490  
: 04936 - 202390  
വീട് : 04936 - 273427  
9447276110  
മണ്ണാർത്തോടി വീട്  
പടിഞ്ഞാറത്തറ (പി.ഒ.)

തീയതി : 22-01-2021



വയനാട് ജില്ലയിലെ എസ്.എസ്.എൽ.സി. പരീക്ഷയ്ക്ക് തയ്യാറെടുക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് ഏറെ സഹായകമായി ചോദ്യമാതൃകകളും ഉത്തരസൂചികയും ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് “എക്സലൻസ് 2021” എന്ന പേരിൽ ഡയറ്റ് അധികപഠന സഹായി തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നു എന്നറിഞ്ഞതിൽ അതിയായി സന്തോഷിക്കുന്നു.

കോവിഡ് കാലത്തെ പഠന നഷ്ടം പരിഹരിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് സ്വയം പഠനത്തിന് വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് ഏറ്റവും സഹായകമായ ഈ സംരംഭത്തിന് നേതൃത്വം നൽകിയ ജില്ലാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരിശീലന കേന്ദ്രം മേധാവികളും ജീവനക്കാർക്കും അഭിനന്ദനങ്ങൾ, ജില്ലയുടെ സമ്പൂർണ്ണമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പുരോഗതിക്കായി നമുക്കൊന്നായി മുന്നേറാം.

ആശംസകളോടെ,

എം. മുഹമ്മദ് ബഷീർ



# വയനാട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് കാര്യാലയം

സിവിൽ സ്റ്റേഷൻ, കൽപ്പറ്റ നോർത്ത് പി. ഒ., പിൻ - 673 122

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E-mail : dpwynd@gmail.com

ഫോൺ : ഓഫീസ് : 04936 - 202490

: 04936 - 202390

മൊബൈൽ : 9567 831 885

ചോലക്കൽ വീട്

വരദൂർ (പി.ഒ.)

സംഷാദ് മരക്കാർ

പ്രസിഡണ്ട്

തീയതി : 22-01-2021

## ആശംസ



സമ്പന്നമായ കാർഷിക സംസ്കൃതിയുടെ നാടായ വയനാട് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ രംഗത്തും ബഹുദൂരം മുന്നേറിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ പദ്ധതി വിഹിതത്തിൽ നിന്ന് ഗണ്യമായ ഭാഗം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മേഖലയിൽ ചെലവഴിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് എസ്.എസ്.എൽ.സി., ഹയർ സെക്കണ്ടറി, വി.എച്ച്.എസ്.ഇ. മേഖലയിൽ സവിശേഷമായ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ വയനാട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പും നടത്തിവരുന്നു. ത്യാഗ സന്നദ്ധതയോടെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ഏറ്റെടുത്തു നടത്തിവരുന്ന അധ്യാപകരും വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളും രക്ഷിതാക്കളും വിവിധ വകുപ്പുകളിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥരുടെ ഏകോപനവും ജില്ലയുടെ വികസന കുതിപ്പിന് ചാലക ശക്തികളായി തദ്ദേശസ്വയം ഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളോട് ചേർന്ന് പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിന്റെ ഫലമായി കോവിഡ് കാലത്തെ പത്താം ക്ലാസ് പരീക്ഷയിൽ ഒട്ടനവധി ഗുണാത്മക മാറ്റങ്ങൾ കൈവരുമെന്ന് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. വയനാട് ജില്ലാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരിശീലന കേന്ദ്രം (ഡയറ്റ്) തയ്യാറാക്കി, ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി പ്രിന്റ് ചെയ്ത് കുട്ടികളിൽ എത്തിക്കുന്ന പഠനപരിപോഷണ പരിപാടിയായ 'എക്സലൻസ് 2021' പുതിയ ഉണർവിനും ഉയർച്ചക്കും കാരണമാകട്ടെ. ഈ വർഷം പരീക്ഷ എഴുതുന്ന പത്താം തരത്തിലെ എല്ലാ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും ഉന്നത വിജയം ആശംസിക്കുന്നു.

സ്നേഹപൂർവ്വം

സംഷാദ് മരക്കാർ

പ്രസിഡണ്ട്

വയനാട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത്



## ആശംസകൾ.....

നീണ്ട ഇടവേളയ്ക്കുശേഷം ഈ കോവിഡ് കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ പൊതുപരീക്ഷയെഴുതാൻ തയ്യാറെടുക്കുന്ന പത്താംതരം കുട്ടികൾക്ക് കൈത്താങ്ങായി ഒരു പഠനപ്രവർത്തന സഹായി ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ സഹായത്തോടെ വയനാട് ഡയറ്റ് തയ്യാറാക്കിയിരിക്കുകയാണ്. എല്ലാ പ്രതിസന്ധിഘട്ടങ്ങളേയും മനക്കരുത്തോടെ തരണം ചെയ്യാൻ പഠിച്ച നമ്മുടെ കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങൾ ഈ പൊതു പരീക്ഷയും ആത്മവിശ്വാസത്തോടെ പഠിച്ച് എഴുതി വിജയിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. ഇനിയുള്ള ദിവസങ്ങളിൽ ഈ കൈപ്പുസ്തകം കൃത്യമായി പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ എല്ലാ കുട്ടികളും ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മേഖലയിൽ വയനാട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് കാണിക്കുന്ന കരുതലും പിന്തുണയും ഏറെ ശ്രദ്ധേയവും അഭിനന്ദനാർഹവുമാണ്. തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെയും അധ്യാപകരുടെയും രക്ഷിതാക്കളുടെയും വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെയും കൂട്ടായ്മയിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മേഖലയിൽ മികച്ച നേട്ടം കൈവരിക്കാൻ കഴിയുമാറാക്കട്ടെ എന്ന് ആശംസിക്കുന്നു.

**ലീല കെ.വി.**

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഉപഡയറക്ടർ, വയനാട്

കാലത്തിനൊപ്പം, കാലത്തിന് മുന്നെ മുന്നേറാൻ വയനാട് ജില്ലയിലെ എസ്.എസ്.എൽ.സി. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ പ്രാപ്തരാക്കാൻ വയനാട് ജില്ലാ ഡയറ്റിന്റെ ഉദ്യമമായ 'എക്സലൻസ് പഠന പരിപോഷണ' പരിപാടിക്ക് ആശംസകൾ നേരുന്നു.

**എം. അബ്ദുൽ അസീസ്**

ജില്ലാ പ്രോജക്ട് കോ-ഓർഡിനേറ്റർ  
എസ്.എസ്.കെ. വയനാട്

പൊതുപരീക്ഷയെഴുതുന്ന ജില്ലയിലെ 10ാം ക്ലാസ്സ് വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കായി വയനാട് ഡയറ്റ് നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ 'എക്സലൻസ് പഠന പോഷണ പരിപാടി' യുടെ ഭാഗമായി പഠന സഹായി തയ്യാറാക്കി നൽകുന്നത് വളരെ പ്രയോജനപ്രദമാകും. കോവിഡ് മഹാമാരിയുടെ പശ്ചാത്തലത്തിൽ ഓൺലൈൻ പഠനപിന്തുണ വേണ്ടത്ര ലഭ്യമാകാത്ത നമ്മുടെ ജില്ലയിലെ പാർശ്വവൽകൃത വിഭാഗങ്ങളിലെ കുട്ടികൾക്കും അവരെ പരീക്ഷക്കൊരുക്കുന്ന അധ്യാപകർക്കും ഇത് ഏറെ സഹായകമാകും. പരിചയസമ്പന്നരായ അധ്യാപകരുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കിയ ലളിതമായ ഈ പഠനസഹായി പൊതു പാഠപുസ്തകത്തിനും പഠന സാമഗ്രികൾക്കുമപ്പുറം എല്ലാ വിഭാഗം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും മികച്ച വിജയം നേടുവാൻ കൈത്താങ്ങാകട്ടെ.

ഈ സദ്യുദ്യമത്തിന് ആശംസകൾ

**വിൽസൺ തോമസ്**

പൊതുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സംരക്ഷണ  
യജ്ഞം കോഡിനേറ്റർ-വയനാട് ജില്ല.

കോവിഡിന്റെ പശ്ചാത്തലത്തിൽ പരീക്ഷക്ക് തയ്യാറെടുക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് ആത്മവിശ്വാസത്തോടെ പരീക്ഷയെ നേരിടാൻ ഈ പഠനസഹായി തീർച്ചയായും ഉപകരിക്കും. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് എല്ലാ ആശംസകളും കൂടെ ഇതിന് പിന്നിൽ പ്രവർത്തിച്ച എല്ലാ അധ്യാപകസുഹൃത്തുക്കൾക്കും അഭിനന്ദനങ്ങൾ.

**ഉഷാദേവി എം.കെ.**

ജില്ലാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഓഫീസർ, വയനാട്

## Comprehension

Comprehension questions check the reader's ability to read, comprehend and respond to the questions given. Usually, three passages are taken from the course book and there would be an additional unseen passage. Each question carries one mark and if the question carries two marks students are expected to write two value points. In most cases, this type of questions can be answered in a single phrase or sentence. A thorough knowledge of 'wh' question words and powerful vocabulary help students find the answer with ease.

Here are a few important question words.

No	Important Question Words	Key word in the answer
1	Who	Person
2	What	A thing / object
3	Which	A choice / alternative
4	Where	Place/position
5	When	Time/ occasion
6	How	Way / Manner
7	Why	Reason / Explanation
8	How long	Duration / period
9	How many	Number of persons or things
10	How much	Quantity of something
11	How old	Age
12	How often	Frequency
13	How far	Distance
14	Pick out / Find out a word	Write only a word
15	Pick out /Find out words or phrases	Write words or phrases (group of words)

### Extract 1

Before long he was delving into my pockets and helping himself to whatever he could find. He was a very young squirrel, and his friends and

relatives probably thought him headstrong and foolish for trusting a human.

In the spring, when the banyan tree was full of small red figs, birds of all kinds would flock into its branches, the red-bottomed bulbul, cheerful and greedy; gossiping rosy pastors; and parrots and crows, squabbling with each other all the time. During the fig season, the banyan tree was the noisiest place on the road.

Halfway up the tree I had built a small platform on which I would often spend the afternoons when it wasn't too hot. I could read there, propping myself up against the bole of the tree with cushions taken from the drawing room. Treasure Island, Huckleberry Finn, The Mowgli stories, and the Novels of Edgar Rice Burroughs and Louisa May Alcott made up my bag of very mixed reading.

1. What is special about the banyan tree?
2. Pick out the words from the passage which means 'a minor fight or argument'
3. How did the boy spend his leisure time on the tree?
4. Who was delving into the boy's pocket?
5. 'I had built a small platform' Begin the sentence with 'A small platform.....'

### Answers

1. The banyan tree was full of small red figs, birds of all kinds would flock into its branches.
2. Squabbling
3. The boy spent his leisure time by reading books
4. The squirrel
5. A small platform had been built by me.

### Extract 2

It was an April afternoon. And the warm breezes of approaching summer had sent everyone, including Grandfather, indoors. I was feeling drowsy myself and was wondering if I should go to the pond behind the house for a swim, when I saw a huge black cobra gliding out of a clump of cactus and making for some cooler part of the garden. At the same time a mongoose (whom I had often seen) emerged from the bushes and went straight for the cobra.

In a clearing beneath the tree, in bright sunshine, they came face to face.

1. Who is the 'I' referred in the passage?
2. What did the boy do when he was feeling drowsy?



3. Which are the two creatures mentioned in the passage?
4. Pick out a word from the passage which means 'to move smoothly and continuously'
5. Complete the following sentence.  
'If the cobra sees the mongoose, .....

**Answers**

1. The boy
2. The boy went to the pond and swam
3. The cobra and the mongoose
4. Gliding
5. If the cobra sees the mongoose, it will attack it?

**Extract 3**

It was a hot summer night about ten o' clock. I had my meal at the restaurant and returned to my room. I heard a noise from above as I opened the door. The sound was a familiar one. One could say that rats and I shared the room. I took out my box of matches and lighted the kerosene lamp on the table.

The house was not electrified; it was a small rented room. I had just set up medical practice and my earnings were meagre. I had about sixty rupees in my suitcase. Along with some shirts and dhotis, I also possessed one solitary black coat which I was then wearing.

1. What was the familiar sound the homeopath heard from the roof?
2. What time is mentioned here.?
3. Pick out the words from the passage that means lacking in quantity
4. 'I heard a noise'. Begin the sentence with 'noise'

**Extract 4**

Mr. Thorat found a solution. 'I'll tie a wire round the tiger's neck. It will be thin, but strong.' If the wire was thin enough, perhaps it would remain invisible to the camera. But it was likely that the hair on the tiger's neck would be flattened by the wire, which would give the whole thing away. 'What if we found a collar made of tiger skin, fixed the wire to this collar and then tied it round the tiger's neck?' I said.

In a village called Notun Gram we found a suitable bamboo grove to film the first meeting between Goopy and Bagha and the appearance of the tiger. Mr Thorat reached the shooting location with the tiger. There were about twenty-five people in the location. A few local

people took our permission to go with us to watch how we tackled the tiger.

1. What was the suggestion of Mr. Thorat to control the tiger?
2. Name the village selected for shooting the scenes with the tiger
3. Pick out the word from the passage that means 'to make determined efforts to deal with'.
4. Complete the following sentence.  
If the wire was thin .....

**Answers**

1. To tie a wire round the tiger's neck
2. Notun Gram
3. Tackle
4. If the wire was thin, he could control the tiger easily.

**Extract 5**

Mr Thorat's men had fixed a five-foot iron rod to the ground, about thirty feet from the area where the tiger was supposed to take a walk. They took a thin, long wire and fixed one end to the collar made of tiger-skin that the tiger was already wearing. The other end was tied firmly to the visible portion of the iron rod. The door of one of the cages was unfastened and Mr Thorat called out to the tiger. It responded almost at once and sprang out of its cage to land on the open space outside. What followed was totally unexpected. One look at Mr Thorat's startled and helpless face told us that he was as taken aback as the rest of us. Instead of walking sedately in a dignified manner, the tiger started prancing around with tremendous enthusiasm. It leapt, it jumped, it rolled about, dragging its poor trainer who was desperately clutching the wire tied to the tiger's collar in a futile attempt to bring it under control. We stood around foolishly, watching a new and strange kind of circus which we were getting to see for free! The camera was still standing on its three legs, staring into the wood, but the tiger was showing no sign of making its way there.

1. How did the film crew expect the tiger to behave?
2. How did the tiger really behave?
3. Pick out a word from the passage which means 'very calmly'.
4. Identify an expression which reveals Satyajith Ray's sense of humour

**Answers**

1. They expected the tiger to walk sedately in a dignified manner.



2. The tiger started prancing around with tremendous enthusiasm.
3. Sedately
4. Watching a new kind of circus

#### Extract 6

On the second day, out from New York, while making the round of the **promenade** deck, I suddenly became aware that one of the passengers was watching me closely, following me with his gaze every time I passed. I wanted to rest, to avoid the **tedium** of casual and **importunate** ship-board contacts. I gave no sign of having noticed the man. **2** Yet there was nothing importunate about him. On the contrary, he seemed affected by a troubled, rather touching **diffidence**. He was in his early 40s, rather short in build, with a fair complexion and clear blue eyes. His thin hair had begun to **recede** from his forehead. His dark suit, **sober** tie and rimless spectacles gave evidence of a serious and reserved **disposition**. At this point the bugle sounded for dinner, and I went below.

1. Who is the narrator?
2. 'I gave no sign of having noticed the man'. Why?
3. Describe the physical features of the stranger.
4. Pick out a word from the passage which means the natural quality of a person's character.

#### Answers

1. AJ Cronin
2. Because the narrator was not interested in ship board contacts.
3. He was in his early 40s. short in build, with a fair complexion and blue eyes.
4. Disposition.

#### Extract 7

As he regained his strength, he told us his story. His parents were dead. An uncle had found him a position as clerk in a London solicitor's office. He had been in the city only six months. Utterly friendless, he had fallen victim to the loose society of the streets, had made bad companions and like a young fool, eager to taste pleasure far beyond his means, had begun to bet on horses. Soon he had lost all his small savings, had pledged his belongings, and owed the book-maker a disastrous amount. In an effort to recoup, he had taken a sum of money from the office safe for a final gamble that, he was assured, was certain to win. But this last resort had failed. Terrified of the prosecution that

must follow, sick at heart, sunk in despair, he had shut himself in his room and turned on the gas.

1. How did the young man become the victim to the loose society?
2. What did he do when he lost his small earnings?
3. Where did he get the money for the final gambling?
4. What was the young man terrified of?

#### Answers

1. The young man was friendless
2. He had pledged his belongings
3. He had stolen money from the office safe.
4. Prosecution.

#### Extract 8

I heard a thousand blended notes,  
While in a grove I sate reclined,  
In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts  
Bring sad thoughts to the mind

1. Who is the I in the poem?
2. What did the poet hear?
3. Identify the figure of speech in the line I heard a thousand blended notes.
4. Write the rhyme scheme of the first stanza...
5. Why is the poet sad?

#### Answers

1. The poet
2. The poet heard a thousand blended notes
3. Hyperbole
4. ab ab,
5. the cruelties man has done to nature

#### Extract 9

To her fair works did nature link  
The human soul that through me ran  
And much it grieved my heart to think  
What man has made of man

Through primrose tufts, in that sweet bower,  
The periwinkle trailed its wreaths;  
And 'tis my faith that every flower  
Enjoys the air it breathes.

1. What is the relationship between man and the nature according to the poet?
2. What is periwinkle and primrose
3. Pick out the imagery in the line 'enjoy the air it breathes'
4. Pick out an instance of alliteration in the lines.



**Answers**

1. Man is an inseparable part of the nature
2. Flowers
3. Tactile image
4. What man has made of man

**Extract 10**

If this belief from heaven be sent,  
 If such be nature's Holy plan,  
 Have I not recent to lament  
 What man has made of man?

1. What do the budding twigs do?
2. What is the mood of the poem?
3. Identify the tactile image from the given lines...
4. Pick out the line which means that nature is being equated with God.

**Answers**

1. The budding twigs spread out of their fan,
2. Optimism,
3. To catch the breezy air
4. If such be the nature's holy plan

**Extract 11**

*The old priest Peter Gilligan  
 Was weary night and day;  
 For half his flock were in their beds,  
 Or under green sods lay.*

1. How does the poem begin?
2. Why was the priest weary throughout?
3. Explain: i) Flocks, ii) green sods
4. Why were his flocks either in bed or lying under green sod?

**Answers.**

1. Straight forward beginning without introduction (typical of ballads).
2. Was performing priestly obligations day and night.
3. Flocks: Parishioners,
4. Green sods: Graves covered by green moss/ grass.
5. Because of fatal epidemic.

**Extract 12**

*Once, while he nodded on a chair,  
 At the moth-hour of eve,  
 Another poor man sent for him,  
 And he began to grieve.*

*'I have no rest, nor joy, nor peace,  
 For people die and die';*

*And after cried he, 'God forgive!  
 My body spake, not I!'*

1. What is referred to as moth- hour of eve?
2. Why did another man send for father Gilligan? Why is the man referred to as 'poor'?
3. Why did Father Gilligan lament? What did he complain of?
4. Why did father Gilligan ask forgiveness from God? What justification does he give to God for his errant words?

**Answers.**

1. The evening time when moths come in swarms.
2. He was dying. He was in poverty, he deserves sympathy.
3. He was overburdened by his duties. He had no rest and peace.
4. Because father couldn't give last communion to the dead poor man. He wanted to go there but he was weary to go.

**Extract 13**

*Upon the time of sparrow-chirp  
 When the moths came once more.  
 The old priest Peter Gilligan  
 Stood upright on the floor.*

*'Mavrone, Mavrone! the man has died  
 While I slept on the chair';  
 He roused his horse out of its sleep,  
 And rode with little care.*

1. What is meant by *Upon the time of sparrow-chirp*?
2. Why does the priest cry out 'Mavrone, mavrone'?
3. What aspect of a ballad do you find in the line '*And rode with little care*'?
4. What does the line "*And rode with little care*" show about the mental state of the priest?

**Answers.**

1. Early morning.
2. Cry of sorrow/ Also refers to virgin Mary.
3. Dramatic. Priest rode without caring his safety.
4. Worried/ concerned.

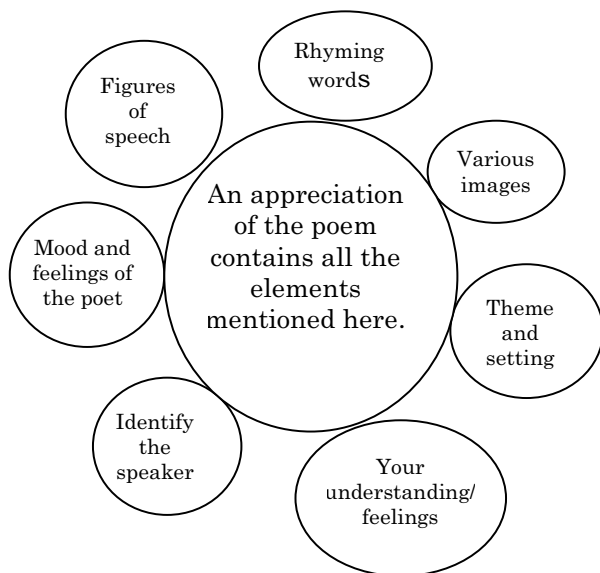
(For more comprehension passages see the question pool)



Poem	Poet	Theme	Rhyming Words	Rhyming Scheme	Figures of speech	Alliteration	Images
Lines Written in Early Spring	William Wordsworth	The poet praises the glory of nature. Human beings destroy the coexistence of the nature by their selfishness	notes- thoughts reclined- mind link-think ran-man bower-flower wreaths- breaths played-made measure- pleasure	abab	Hyperbole eg: I heard a thousand blended notes  Personification eg: to her fair works did nature link. Every flower enjoys the air it breaths To catch the breezy air	Alliteration What man has made of man  And it is my faith that every flower But the least motion which they made	<b>Visual image:</b> Budding twigs While in a grove I sate reclined <b>Tactile Image:</b> To catch the breezy air <b>Auditory Image</b> I heard a thousand blended notes
The Ballad of Father Gilligan	WB Yeats	An old priest was weary and sad because most of his flock had died. He was sent for by a sick man but fell asleep in his chair before answering the call.  He falls to his knees and thanks God for sending an angel down to do his work when he was too tired to do so.	lay-say asleep-peep wind- mankind more-floor chair-care  The poem is stanza in structure with twelve stanzas of four lines each (a quatrain).	abcb	The poem is a narrative. The poem is musical and dramatic.  <b>Metaphor:</b> God covered the world with shade.  <b>Simile:</b> as merry as a bird	For hay his flock, no rest, nor joy, nor peace,  mavrone! The man has died, Mavrone,	<b>Visual images:</b> green sods, stars, month, rocky lane, fen  <b>Auditory images:</b> sparrow chirp, pray, leaves shake in the wind, opening the door

### APPRECIATION OF POEMS

The diagram below shows the elements which could be included in appreciating a poem.



These elements help a student to consider all the factors which make up a good appreciation and critically evaluate the poem.

#### The Ballad of Father Gilligan.

Appreciation of 'The Ballad of Father Gilligan'

The poem 'The Ballad of Father Gilligan' is written by W B Yeats. It is a ballad. It is the story of a priest named Gilligan. The priest was weary and sad because most of his flock had died of an epidemic.

One day an old man sent for the priest to get the last sacrament. He was so tired and he complained to God that he had no rest joy or peace. He prayed and fell asleep. When he woke up the next morning, he felt guilty and rode to the sick man's house very fast with little care. Father Gilligan was shocked to hear that the sacrament was given. He thanked God for sending an angel to help him in his need.

The theme of the poem is the everlasting love of God on all his creations. The rhyme scheme of the

poem is a b c b. Simile is used in the line 'as merry as a bird' and metaphor in 'God covered the world with shade'. Visual images like 'Green sods', 'stars' 'moth' 'fen' etc. and auditory images like 'Sparrow chirp', 'pray', 'opening the door' add beauty to the poem. 'For half his flock', 'no rest nor joy nor peace', 'Mavrone Mavrone the man has died' are examples of alliteration. The poem gives the picture of a devoted, kind, humble and hardworking priest.

**Lines Written in Early Spring**

*Lines written in Early Spring* is a poem written by William Wordsworth. The poet describes the relationship between man and nature. The poet is happy at the sights and sounds of nature. But he is very sad when he thinks about *what man has made of man*.

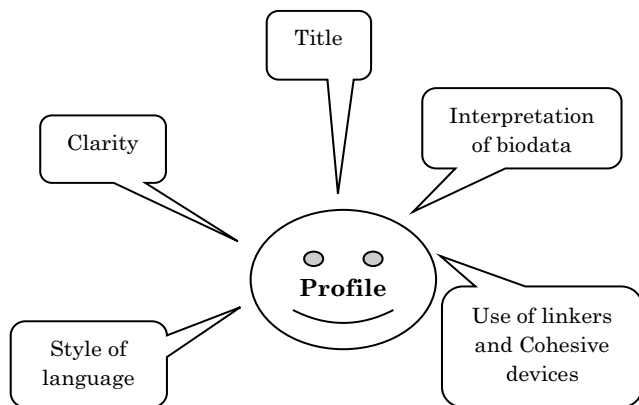
Steady Rhythm makes the poem perfect. It is simple in form. The rhyme scheme is *abab*. It has a musical flow. Figure of speech like personification and hyperbole makes the poem beautiful. Various images like visual, auditory, and tactile add to the beauty of the poem. Instances of alliterations can be seen in the line *what man has made of man*. The poem is an excellent piece of work as a whole

**DISCOURSES**

**Profile**

Profile is a brief life sketch of a person. Apart from personal information, various achievements are also included in it. Usually, profiles are written under 50 words.

The diagram below shows the various grading indicators.



**Question 1**

Name : Abdul Rahman Muhammed  
 Basheer  
 Born : 19 January, 1908

Place : Thalayolapparambu, Vaikkom, Kottayam.  
 Occupation : Freedom Fighter, Author  
 Major works : Premalekhanam, Balyakalaskakhi, Janamadinam, Shabdangal, Mathilukal etc.  
 Called as : Beypore Sultan  
 Awards : Sahitya academy award (1970), Padmashri (19820, Kerala State film Award (1989), Vallathol Award (1993)  
 Death : 5 July, 1994

**Question 2**

Born: May 2, 1921, Kolkata Nationality: Indian  
 Famous as: Writer, Producer, Screenwriter, Lyricist, Composer  
 Awards: Academy Honorary Award, Bharat Ratna Education: Vishva Bharati University, Presidency University, Ballygunge Government High School Died: April 23, 1992, Kolkata

**Question 3**

Name: Archibald Joseph Cronin  
 Born: 19 July ,1896  
 Popular as: Scottish novelist and physician  
 Spouse: Mary Gibson, Agnes Awards: National Book award for Fiction  
 Education: Dumbarton Academy, University of Glasgow  
 Died :6 January, 1981

**Question 4**

Born: May 19 ,1934  
 Place of birth: Kasauli Occupation: Author, Poet Nationality: Indian  
 Schooling: Bishop Cotton School, Shimla  
 Awards: Sahitya Academy Award (1992), Padma Shri Award, Padma Bhushan Award (1999), Lifetime Achievement Award  
 Works: 'Our Trees Still Grow in Dehra', 'A flight of pigeons' 'The Blue Umbrella'

**Question 5**

Prepare a short profile of William Wordsworth  
 Birth: April 7 ,1770  
 Place of Birth: Cumberland, England  
 Famous as: Poet  
 Alma mater: St John's College, Cambridge  
 Notable works: 'Lyrical Ballads', 'The Excursion', 'The prelude'  
 Sibling: Dorothy Wordsworth Death: April 23, 1850, Westmorland, England

## Answers

### Profile of Vaikom Muhammed Basheer

Vaikom Muhammad Basheer was born on January 19, 1908 at Thalayolaparambu in Vaikom. He was a humanist, freedom fighter, novelist and short story writer. He was famous as 'Beypur Sultan'. His major works are 'Balyakalaskhi', Pathummayude Aadu and 'Mathilukal'. He was honoured with Padma Shri in 1982 and Vallathol award in 1993. He passed away on July 5, 1994 at Beypur in Kozhikode.

### Profile of Satyajit Ray

Satyajit Ray, the renowned director, was born on May 2, 1921 in Kolkata. He was known as Bengali film maker. He was famous as a writer, producer, screenwriter, lyricist, and composer. He was honoured with an Honorary Academy Award and Bharat Ratna. He was educated at Ballygunge Government High School, Vishwa Bharati University and Presidency University Kolkata. He passed away on April 23, 1992 in Kolkata.

### Profile of AJ Cronin

The popular Scottish novelist and physician Archibald Joseph Cronin was born on 19 July in 1896. He got his education from Dumbarton Academy and University of Glasgow. He was awarded the National Book award for fiction. Agnes Mary Gilson is his spouse. He passed away on 6 January in 1981.

### Profile of Ruskin Bond

The famous Indian poet and author Ruskin Bond was born on May 19, 1934 in Kasauli. He studied at Bishop Cotton School, Shimla. He won Sahitya Academy Award in 1992 and Padma Bhushan Award in 1999. His notable works are 'Our Trees Still Grow in Dehra', 'A flight of pigeons' and 'The Blue Umbrella'.

### Profile of William Wordsworth

The famous English poet William Wordsworth was born on 7 April 1770 at Cumberland in England. He studied at St. John's College Cambridge. His notable works are 'Lyrical Ballads', 'The Excursion' and 'The Prelude'. His beloved sister was the Dorothy Wordsworth. He died on April 23, 1858 at Westmoreland in England.

(For more practice questions [see the question pool on page](#))

## Some Key Phrases to Write a Profile

### Name, birth, born, birth place, nationality

- Richard Flanagan was born in 1961 in Tasmania.
- Richard Flanagan was born on 8<sup>th</sup> August 1961 in Tasmania.
- The renowned Australian writer Richard Flanagan was born in 1961 in Tasmania.
- Richard Flanagan, the renowned Australian writer, was born in 1961 in Tasmania.

### Education/study/alma mater

- He was educated at Worcester college
- He took his MD from Kings medical college
- He went to Kings college to study medicine
- He studied directing at IIFT, Pune.

### Career/profession/occupation/job

- He was a doctor turned writer.
- He was a novelist, poet, and playwright.
- He was a novelist, poet, and playwright by profession.
- His profession was poet, novelist, and playwright.

### Spouse/husband/wife/life partner/marriage

- He married Majda Smolej in 1948.
- His wife was Majda Smolej
- He married Majda Smolej, also an actress in 1948.
- He married Majda Smolej, an actress in 1948.

### Great works/major works/important works

- His great work was Mathilukal
- His great works were Mathilukal and Elipathayam
- His great works include Mathilukal and Elipathayam
- Mathilukal and Elipathayam were some of his great works
- As a prolific writer, he authored numerous books including masterpieces like Mathilukal and Elipathayam among others

### Awards/Honors

- He got Nobel Prize for literature in 1913.
- She won the Nobel peace prize in 2014
- She was honoured with Bharath Rathna in 2000.
- He bagged many awards and honours including Bharath Rathna in 1998
- He had many prestigious awards to his credit including two Academy awards.

### Fame / famous as/ known as

- She was famous as a blogger, woman activist and a political worker
- Her fame mainly rests on her blogging and political activism

#### Relatives / children

- He had a famous brother Prem Navas, also an actor
- His famous brother Prem Navas was also an actor.
- His daughter Archana was an acclaimed dancer

#### Death/died

- She died in 2009
- She passed away in 2000
- She passed away in 2000 at the age of 79.

Must use the name of the person in the first sentence. Use 'he/she', 'the renowned writer' etc. alternatively in the profile to avoid repetition.

#### DIARY

Diary is a personal note of one's feelings. There is no specific format for a diary, though for convenience we may list the features of diary as follows.

- Date and day
- First person narrative
- Highlighting the major events
- Expressions of personal feelings
- Unity of thought
- Use past tense for events that happened
- Use of present tense to express personal feelings
- Broken sentences possible
- Conclusion

**Q) The boy in the story *Adventures in a Banyan Tree* was excited to the thrilling fight between the snake and the mongoose. That night, he wrote his feeling in his diary. Prepare the likely diary entry.**

20<sup>th</sup> January 2021  
Wednesday

Dear diary,  
What an exciting day! I was sitting on the platform of the banyan tree. I saw a thrilling fight between a snake and a mongoose. I was afraid but sitting on the tree I enjoyed it. A crow and a myna also came to see the fight. Grandfather and I was so happy that the mongoose won the battle.

#### Possible Questions

After getting acquainted with the squirrel, the boy in the story *Adventures in a Banyan Tree* writes his diary. Prepare his diary entry

**Q) The boy was very much thrilled by his acquaintance with the squirrel. He writes a diary about his new friend. Prepare the likely diary entry.**

20<sup>th</sup> January 2021  
Monday

Dear diary  
I am writing to tell you about my new friend. It is a grey squirrel living on my old banyan tree. She was afraid of me at first, but later she became my friend. I used to give her biscuits and cake. Now she is bold enough to search my pocket for cakes

It is all fun here. I really have a great time now.

**Q) The young man Mr. John was too excited to see Mr. Cronin who gave him a rebirth. He writes his thoughts in a diary. Prepare a similar one.**

Monday  
10 PM

Today was the most unexpected day in my life. After a long gap of 25 years, I was blessed to meet my savior. It was so overwhelming. I was too shy to approach him. I hesitated several times. But my wife insisted me. Rather she took the initiative to break the ice. I spoke everything with much intensity. He was listening to us. I could never believe that was happening. I saw Mr. Cronin's face blooming us. Yes. It was a rewarding moment for me. I really wanted to thank him for giving me this most beautiful life. We sat still because I felt I have no words left in me to express my gratitude. Oh God give this wonderful man a long and peaceful

**Q) AJ Cronin pens down his thoughts in his diary about the unexpected incidents on the liner. Prepare his diary.**

10 PM  
Monday

How awesome the day was! I just could not believe myself. I was very much excited. It was all messed up in the beginning. The couple

staring at me made my nerves wreck. But a couple of days after I understood that they were eager to talk with me. What began as a very usual conversation took a very sharp turn? I was taken down the memory lane. With much hesitation he revealed that I was the doctor who had given him a new life. I could not believe my eyes. Twenty-five years back I had rescued him from a tragedy and now he is before me, a vibrant young man ready to head societal missions. My eyes welled up. I never knew that I would live up to witness such a great transformation. I really want to thank the Great Providence. May God bless him to live long and continue changing the other's lives.

**Q) Imagine that Mr. John, after meeting the narrator for the second time writes his diary. What would be the likely diary entry? Write it down.**

Monday,  
18<sup>th</sup> Feb 2015

What a wonderful experience!

At last, I met him! It is he for whom I have been searching for years. I didn't have the least hope that I would meet him. But finally, I was able to see my saviour. I do not remember even my mother, but I know only him who absolutely changed my life. It is only because of him that today I am able stand on my feet. I promised him that I would never follow the dark evil life of mine. And this great man did not even recognize me. Of course, this is the sign of his generous and kind nature. I repeat once again my promise that I along with my wife will spend our entire life to serve the young people in need till our last breath.

**Additional Questions**

Q) The Homeopath after escaping from his house writes down the horrible experience in a diary. Write the likely diary.

Q) Satyajit Ray faced many difficulties in his making of the film. After the completion of the work, he was much relieved and he pours down his feelings in his diary. What would be the likely diary entry?

Q) "And amongst the wool were the three baby squirrels – all of them white!" The boy couldn't stop wondering about the white squirrels. If he scribbled down this unforgettable sight in his diary, how would it be?

Q) The young man Mr. John was too excited to see Mr. Cronin who gave him a rebirth. He writes his thoughts in a diary. Prepare a similar one

Q) Draft an imaginary diary entry made by the boy on the day he noticed signs of life in the rabbit.

(Refer to page no. 92 of the course book for more details)

**Narrative**

**Q) The homeopath narrates the funny incidents to his friend. Prepare the likely narrative.**

There are so many rats in the house where I live. They move on the beams of the roof making a lot of noise. There was a familiar sound of something moving on the beams of the tiled roof of the house. I thought it was the sound of rats running across the beams. Meanwhile I was admiring my own beauty. I just took a close look at my face in the mirror. I would shave daily and grow a thin moustache to look more handsome, I thought. As I was much immersed in such thoughts, I did not pay much attention to it as I thought that it was the familiar sound of the rats running across the beam. Something fell from the roof with a thud. I saw that it was a snake. The fat snake wriggled over the back of the chair and landed on my shoulder. I did not jump nor did I tremble. I did not cry out too. I sat there holding my breath, like a stone image in flesh. I did not have the time to react. The snake slithered along my shoulder and coiled round my left arm above the elbow. The hood was spread out and its head was hardly three or four inches from my face. I was so filled with fear that I just sat there holding my breath. I felt that I was stupid because, being a doctor, I never thought of keeping some medicines at home just in case an emergency like the one I was facing now came up. The snake slithered down to the table and moved towards the mirror. That is when life returned to me and I was able to think clearly. I wanted to get away from there as soon as possible. Moreover, the snake had slithered down my body. So, I wanted to have a bath to wash away all traces of the snake both from my body and mind. The snake did not harm me in anyway.

**Additional questions.**

1. Imagine that you are Satyajit Ray. After the successful completion of the shot with tigers



you feel much relieved. You narrate the whole series of events to your friend. Attempt the likely narrative.

2. Thorat was very happy that he could successfully manage his tigers in an open ground. He shares his happiness with his friend. Attempt the likely narration.
3. The boy was thrilled at seeing the fight between the cobra and mongoose. You may also have the same feeling. narrate the fight scene in your own words.

### Speech

#### Speech on child labour to be included

The characteristics of speech shall be classified under the following heads

- Proper introduction / salutation / correct opening phrases
- Relevance of the content
- Language and style
- Ability to sustain interest
- Conclusion / usage of right concluding phrases

**Q) A short function to congratulate Mr. John is going to be held on board the liner. You are one of the shipmates who is asked**

#### **to deliver a speech. Attempt a similar speech.**

The most respected writer AJ. Cronin, the hero of the day Mr. John, his wife, and ladies and gentlemen, this is a very special moment for all of us because as we know we are gathered here for a special reason. The couple sitting just in front of us are really on a mission. Their purpose of this voyage is way different from ours. Now let me tell you that we are going to witness a rare moment in the life of these wonderful people. We are always proud of doing this and doing that. But let me confess, that this achievement is beyond everyone's cup. Being humane and sympathetic may sometimes sound easier, but changing someone's life is way tough. Mr. AJ Cronin has proved that our values are still alive. 25 years back he has helped this young man and now he is an accomplished social worker who whole heartedly embarked on a mission of taking care of maladjusted and delinquent youth. At this blessed moment I take full liberty to congratulate these outstanding people for their endeavours. I extend my heartfelt wishes to Mr. AJ Cronin as well. Once again, I wish Mr. John, the real hero for becoming a model to be emulated for the generation to come. Thanks, every one for a memorable day.



## LETTERS

### Informal Letter

Manchester  
20<sup>th</sup> November 2007

In an informal letter you usually do not write your address but you write the place and date. You do not need to put commas here.

Dear Jo,

Put a comma after the salutation.

Just a quick word to thank you for a brilliant weekend. It was lovely to see you again, and the kids really enjoyed going round London- hope we didn't tire you out too much!

It would be great to see you up in Liverpool sometime- it's ages since you've been. We'll be celebrating Jim's fortieth (!) in September, and it would be great if you could come. Anyway, let me know nearer the time if you can make it.

Take care, hope to see you soon.

There is no space when you start a paragraph.

Love,  
---  
Clare.

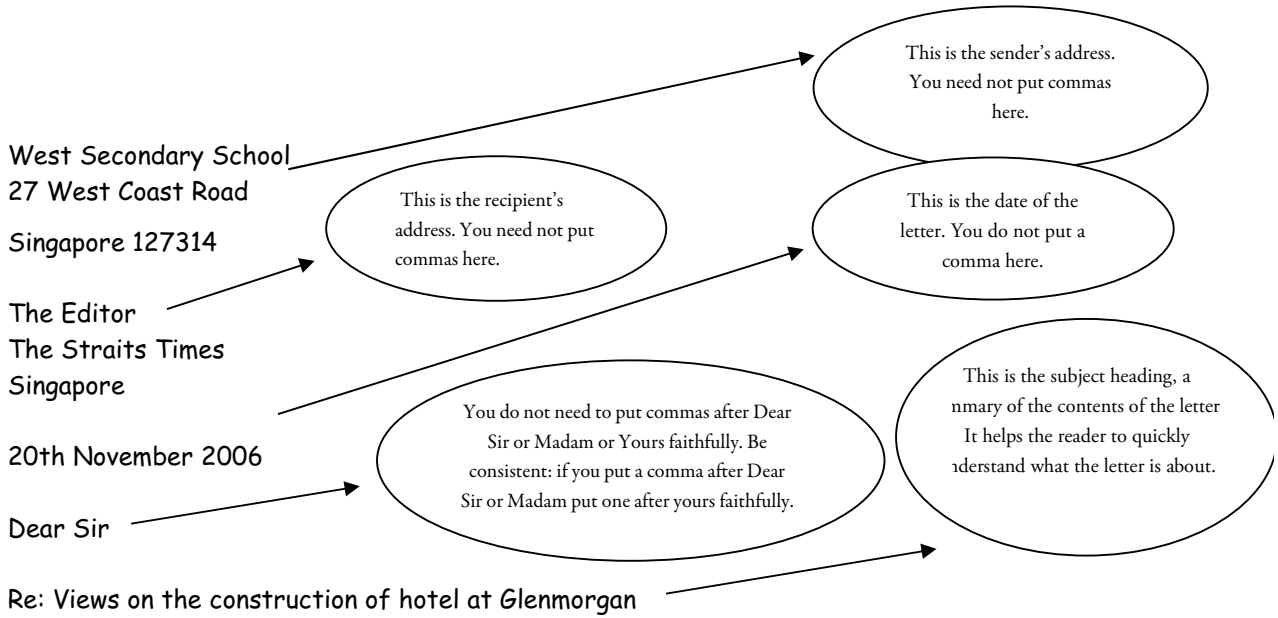
Put a comma after the conclusion.

Leave a space in between paragraphs.

#### Note:

The style is very much like speech. You can use short forms such as didn't. In a formal letter you should not use the contracted forms

**Formal letter**



I am writing to express my views on the construction of a new hotel at Glenmorgan.

I think that the organizers of this project have well-chosen the site for the construction of the building. In this region of the island there is a sandy beach and the blue sea is always calm there. It is also fortunate to note that the sea near Glenmorgan is not polluted.

The hotel is also going to be constructed near the coastal village of Glenmorgan. So, people living in this area will be able to find a job in the hotel, it would be a boon. From what I have heard the cost of the venture is a very reasonable one, especially as it can bring prosperity to the island.

I would be grateful if you would print my letter in full in your newspaper.

Yours faithfully

Signature

Name.

Leave a space in between two paragraphs

There is no indent when you start a paragraph

## LETTER WRITING PHRASES.

### Opening phrases (formal)

Dear sir/madam.  
Dear Mr./Mrs. (name).  
Thank you for your letter of 20<sup>th</sup> Nov concerning.  
I am writing to enquire about ....  
I am writing to inform you that ....  
I am pleased to inform you that .....  
I regret to inform you that .....  
I am writing to express my views on .....  
I am writing to complain that .....

### Opening phrases (informal)

Dear Mom and Dad/ (name of your friend).  
Hi (name or your friend).  
Thank you for your letter about  
I'm writing to ask about ....  
I'm writing to say that ....  
I'm pleased to say that ....  
I'm sorry to say that .....  
I'm writing to say my views on ....  
Hello, how are you? I hope you are well.  
Just a quick word to thank you for ....

### Concluding phrases (formal)

Please give my regards to Mr./Mrs. (name).  
Thank you for all you have done.  
I look forward to hearing from you.  
I hope this information has been useful.  
I shall be grateful if you can .....  
I would be grateful to .....  
I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.  
Yours faithfully.  
Yours sincerely. (if you use name in the opening phrase of the letter)

### Concluding phrases (informal)

Regards to (name).  
Thanks for all your help.  
Hope to hear from you soon.  
I hope this has been useful.  
It would be nice of you if you can ....  
Hope to see you soon.  
Take care,.  
Love to you all.  
Sending my love.  
Love from us all.  
Love.  
Yours faithfully.

### Opinion phrases

I honestly don't agree with that.  
I can't imagine that.  
I am not so sure about that.  
According to the ....  
I think that .....  
It is fortunate that .....  
It is unfortunate that .....  
I strongly believe that .....  
From what I have heard ....  
I am thinking of ....  
It would be a good idea to ....

### Request phrases

I shall be highly honoured if you can .... (formal phrase)  
I shall be delighted if you can ....  
I would appreciate if you could send me .....  
It would be of great help if you can ....  
I request you to ....

### Phrases to express feelings

I am delighted to ....  
I regret that I am unable to ....  
I am pleased to hear that ....  
It was really nice to ....

### Advice phrases

If I were you I would/ wouldn't.  
It might be a good idea to ....  
You can better.  
I would advise you to ....  
Why can't you opt for ....  
I think you'd better ....  
Why don't you go for ....  
You ought to ....  
What about ....  
You should ....

### Invitation phrases

It would be great to see you up in .... (place)  
Your esteemed presence is solicited. (formal phrase)  
I would be glad to see you on the occasion.  
Please come and make this occasion colourful by your presence.

### Other phrases

In these circumstances ....

### Note these changes in formal and informal phrases.

Letter concerning – letter about

Enquire – ask  
 Inform – say  
 Regret – sorry  
 Express – say  
 Give regards – regards  
 For all you have done – for all your help  
 Look forward to hearing from you – hope to hear from you

(Please refer to page No. 58 of the course book for more details)

**Q) The boy was very much thrilled on seeing the fight scene between the snake and the mongoose. He writes a letter to his friend explaining the fight. Prepare the likely letter.**

Rose Villa  
 Dehradun

20<sup>th</sup> January 2021

Dear Suresh

Hope you are doing good. Today is an unforgettable day.

I was sitting on the platform on the tree. From there I saw a fight between a cobra and a mongoose. There were two spectators, a myna, and a crow. The crow was struck by the snake and lost its life while trying to take part in the fight. Finally, the mongoose won. The mongoose dragged the cobra into the bushes. Grandfather and I were so happy.

It is all fun here, next time I will take you to the banyan tree. Come and join me soon. We will have a great time.

Love  
 s/d  
 Name.  
 Rose Villa

**Additional Questions**

Q) Imagine that you are the homeopath and you decide to write the funny incidents that took place at your place of living to your friend. How would you prepare the letter?

Q) The homeopath is not satisfied with the house he rented. He writes a letter to his house owner mentioning the pathetic situation of the house. What would be the likely letter?

Q) Satyajit Ray writes a letter to his friend explaining the incidents that took place at the shooting location. Prepare the likely letter.

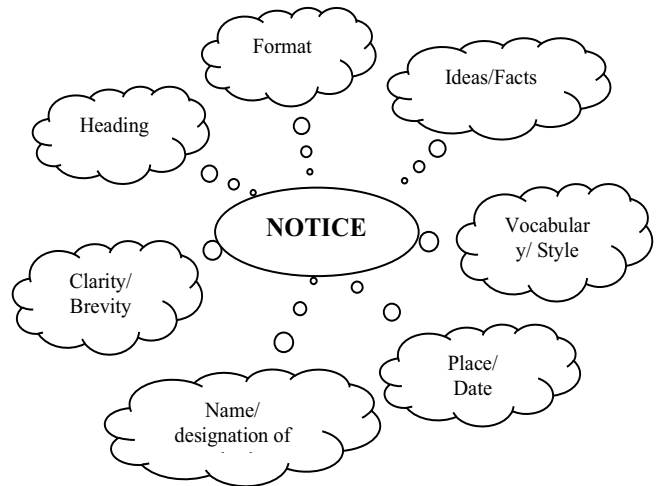
Q) Imagine Ray writes a letter to the Chairman of Animal Welfare Board of India informing him the details of the shoot and ensuring him that the rules will be strictly adhered to. Draft the likely letter.

Q) Ray wanted to get permission from the manager of the circus in taking the tiger out of the camp. Prepare the letter seeking permission to the manager of circus.

**NOTICE**

Notices are the most widely used discourse to convey detailed information about an event, an inauguration, a function, a program etc. The organization, presentation and language accuracy are important in preparing a notice, though notice writing is comparatively a short discourse.

**Scoring Indicators**



**Process**

- Identify the programme/event or the type of notice to be prepared.
- Prepare an invitation to invite the people.
- Use appropriate format and layout of a notice.
- Mention the date, time and venue of the programme.
- Include the details of the programme.
- Use clear and brief language.
- Specify the person/authority who issues the notice.

Imagine you are the Secretary of the English Club of your school. The club has decided to conduct a one-day film festival. Draft a notice to be put up on the notice board.

**NOTICE**

**ENGLISH CLUB  
GOVT. HSS NEDUVELI,  
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM  
FILM FESTIVAL**

Dear friends,  
It has been decided to conduct a Film Festival on Monday, 24th January 2017 from 10.00 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the school auditorium. The films *Children of Heaven*, *Birds*, *The Kid and Pather Panchali* will be screened. The Oscar winner Sri Resul Pookutty will inaugurate the Film Festival. All are welcome.  
Sd/-  
Aswanth  
(Secretary)  
Thiruvananthapuram  
15th Jan, 2021

Q) The English Club of your school has decided to stage a play based on the story of The Snake and the Mirror. Imagine that you are the secretary of the club. Draft the notice.

**NOTICE**

It has been decided to stage a play 'of The Snake and the Mirror' by the English Club of GHSS Tannicadu on 25.12.2021 in the school auditorium at 2 PM. The eminent writer MT Vasudevan Nair has consented to inaugurate the function. All are welcome.  
Programme  
**02.00**  
Welcome Speech :HM  
Presidential Address : PTA President  
Inauguration : M T Vasudevan Nair  
Felicitation : Ward Member  
Vote of thanks : Staff Secretary  
**02.45**  
Staging of the play The Snake and the Mirror'  
s/d  
Secretary

Q) The social science club of your school has decided to invite Mr. John to present a seminar paper on 'the importance of social service among children. As you are the secretary of the club draft a notice.

**NOTICE**

The social science club of our school has decided to conduct a seminar on the topic 'the importance of social service among children' on 20<sup>th</sup> January 2017 at 10 am in the school auditorium. The devoted social worker Mr. John has consented to present the seminar paper. Ensure your participation and make it a success.

(s/d)  
Secretary  
(Social Science Club)

Karingad  
03 Jan 2021

**Conversation**

Q) Conversation between the manager of circus and Satyajit Ray.

Q) Thorat was very happy that he could successfully manage his tigers in an open ground. He shares his happiness with his friend. Attempt the likely conversation.

**Character sketch**

Sketching a character in a story is important as far as a writer is concerned. It is like drawing an image of a person using words. The vivid description of a person's physical appearance, mannerisms, the traits of mental makeup and family background plays a vital role in sketching a character.

**Narrative:** Narrative is a spoken or written account of connected events. It is a story or report of events, real or imaginary presented in a sequence. An incident from the text will be given for preparing the narrative. Retelling the story, changing the perspective of the narrative from one person to another, etc. can be asked as questions

**process**

Recall the events in order  
Organize the events in sequence  
Describe the settings clearly  
Portray the characters well.  
keep an effective opening and ending  
his sensuous images  
Narrate the events appropriately keeping the contacts  
use variety of sentences

**Common vocabulary used to describe physical traits.**

- is young/ middle aged/ old
- is very handsome/ beautiful
- is with fair complexion/ dark complexion / medium complexion
- is tall/ short
- is slim/ overweight/ thin/ fit/ well built
- has wavy hair/ curly hair/ straight hair
- 's eyes are dark/ blue/ grey/ red streaked
- has pointed/ long/ short nose

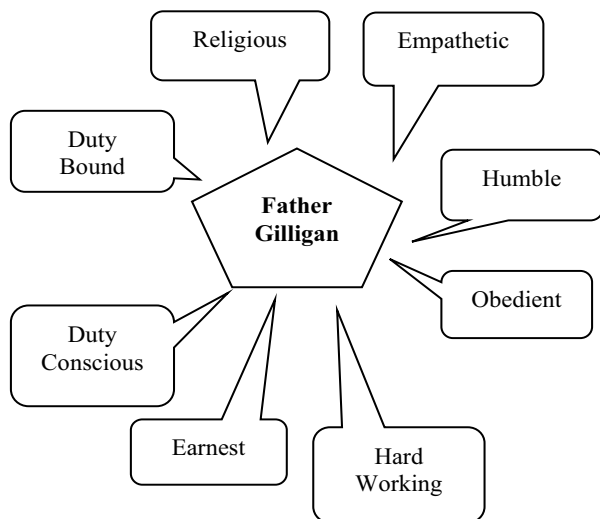
- has thin/ thick/ dark moustache
- is clean shaven
- has a dimple in the chin
- has broad shoulders
- wears Jeans and T- shirts/ formal dresses/saree/ attractive clothes
- is friendly/ is hot tempered but good at heart/ is annoying
- very cruel/ kind
- speaks a lot/ speaks very little/
- is a glum reticent person

**Apart from the physical features one must add the mannerisms of the characters. It can be**

- slurring walk
- trammeling
- laughing enigmatically
- sliding motion of eyes
- waving hands every now and then
- dragging one leg
- fidgeting etc.

To write about the mental makeup a thorough reading of the text and internalization of the character is needed.

Creating a mind map would help students to prepare a character sketch. For preparing the character sketch of Father Gilligan, the illustrated mind map could be created.



**Character sketch of Mr. John**

Mr. John is the central character of the story the best investment I ever made he is in his 40s short man with a fair complexion and clear blue eyes. he is an open and his and helped him to get a job as a clerk in an office. He didn't have friends and so had fallen victims to the loose society. He loves take his money on betting and gambling. He lost

all his money and terrified of prosecution he attempted suicide. A doctor saved his life and it changed his life he decided to sacrifice his life for maladjusted youth. The character of Mr. John is an eye-opener for many young people

**Additional questions**

Q) Prepare a character sketch of Father Gilligan.

**LANGUAGE ELEMENTS**

Active Voice	Passive Voice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In active voice receiver of the action is the object of the sentence.</li> <li>• Active voice is used show that the subject of the sentence is performing or causing the action.</li> <li>• Active voice is more direct and concise.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In passive voice the receiver of the action is the subject of the sentence.</li> <li>• The person who does the action is not important or unknown.</li> <li>• So, it is optionally added at the end of the sentence.</li> </ul>

**Active Voice and Passive Voice**

**Simple Past Tense (was/were + past participle of the verb)**

Ramu kicked the ball                      The ball was kicked by Raju

Tom invented these machines      These machines were invented by Tom

My students wrote this story      This story was written by my students

**Simple Present Tense (is/are + past participle of the verb)**

Mujeeb opens the door                      The door is opened by Mujeeb.

Jithu carries bags                              Bags are carried by Jithu

**Present Perfect Tense (has been / have been + past participle of the verb)**

Reema has finished the job  
The job has been finished by Reema

We have celebrated the fest  
The fest have been celebrated by us

**Past Perfect Tense (had been + past participle of the verb)**

Reema had finished the job  
The job had been finished by Reema

We had celebrated the fest  
The fest had been celebrated by us

**Future Tense (will/shall/can/may + be + past participle of the verb)**

Reema will finish the job  
The job will be finished by Reema.

We shall discuss the matter  
The matter shall be discussed by us

They can complete that task    That task can be completed by them.

My friend may book the ticket    The ticket may be booked by my friend

**Present Progressive Tense (is/are + being + past participle of the verb)**

Mary is doing the work  
The work is being done by Mary

Anjali is decorating the rooms    The rooms are being decorated by Anjali

**Past progressive Tense (was/were + being + past participle of the verb)**

Mary was doing the work  
The work was being done by Mary

Anjali was decorating the rooms  
The rooms were being decorated by Anjali

**Imperative sentences (positive) (Let + object + be + past participle of the verb)**

Open the door - Let the door be opened

Change the room -Let the room be changed

Finish the task -Let the task be finished

**Imperative sentences (negative) (Let +object + not+be+past participle of the verb)**

Don't take that book  
Let that book not be taken

Don't waste water  
Let water not be wasted

Don't buy that pickle                      Let the pickle not be bought

**More Examples:**

- Harry ate six shrimp at dinner. (active)  
At dinner, six shrimp were eaten by Harry. (passive)
- Beautiful giraffes roam the savannah. (active)  
The savannah is roamed by beautiful giraffes. (passive)
- Suman changed the flat tire. (active)  
The flat tire was changed by Suman. (passive)
- We are going to watch a movie tonight. (active)  
A movie is going to be watched by us tonight. (passive)
- I ran the obstacle course in record time. (active)  
The obstacle course was run by me in record time. (passive)
- The crew paved the entire stretch of highway. (active)  
The entire stretch of highway was paved by the crew. (passive)
- Mom read the novel in one day. (active)  
The novel was read by Mom in one day. (passive)
- The critic wrote a good review. (active)  
A good review was written by the critic. (passive)
- I will clean the house every Saturday. (active)  
The house will be cleaned by me every Saturday. (passive)
- The staff is required to watch a safety video every year. (active)  
A safety video will be watched by the staff every year. (passive)
- She faxed her application for a new job. (active)  
The application for a new job was faxed by her. (passive)
- Tom painted the house. (active)  
The house was painted by Tom. (passive)



- The teacher always answers the students' questions. (active)  
The students' questions are always answered by the teacher. (passive)
- The choir really enjoys that piece. (active)  
That piece is really enjoyed by the choir. (passive)
- Who taught you swimming? (active)  
By whom were you taught swimming? (passive)
- The forest fire destroyed the whole area. (active)  
The whole area was destroyed by the forest fire. (passive)
- The two kings are signing the treaty. (active)  
The treaty is being signed by the two kings. (passive)
- The cleaning crew vacuums and dusts the office every night. (active)  
Every night the office is vacuumed and dusted by the cleaning crew. (passive)
- Larry generously donated money to the homeless shelter. (active)  
Money was generously donated to the homeless shelter by Larry. (passive)
- No one responded to my sales ad. (active)  
My sales ad was not responded to by anyone. (passive)
- The wedding planner will make all the reservations. (active)  
All the reservations will be made by the wedding planner. (passive)
- Susan will bake two dozen cupcakes for the bake sale. (active)  
For the bake sale, two dozen cupcakes will be baked by Susan. (passive)
- The science class viewed the comet. (active)  
The comet was viewed by the science class. (passive)
- Alex posted the video on Face book. (active)  
The video was posted on Face book by Alex. (passive)
- The director will give you instructions. (active)  
Instructions will be given to you by the director. (passive)
- Thousands of tourists view the Grand Canyon every year. (active)  
The Grand Canyon is viewed by thousands of tourists every year. (passive)
- The homeowners remodelled the house to help it sell. (active)  
The house was remodelled by the homeowners to help it sell. (passive)

- The team will celebrate their victory tomorrow. (active)  
The victory will be celebrated by the team tomorrow. (passive)
- The kangaroo carried her baby in her pouch. (active)  
The baby was carried by the kangaroo in her pouch. (passive)
- Some people raise sugar cane in Hawaii. (active)  
Sugar cane is raised by some people in Hawaii. (passive)

### Conditionals

A conditional sentence has two parts.

Eg. If you come tomorrow, you can see the match

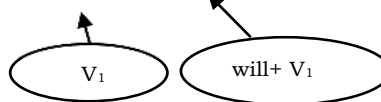
The first part of the sentence, '*If you come tomorrow*' is the conditional clause and the second part '*you can see the match*' is the main clause.

There are three main types of conditionals.

Type 1 (probable condition)

The conditional clause will be in *simple present* and the main clause may contain '*will/ shall/ can/ may + V<sub>1</sub>*'

eg. If you ask, I will tell

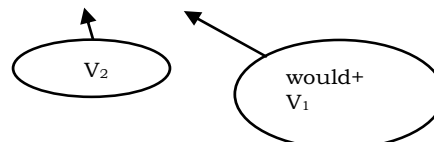


Note: *Will* is not compulsory in the main clause, instead it may contain *shall, can or may*.

Type 2 (improbable condition)

The conditional clause will be in *simple past* and the main clause may contain '*would/ should/ could/ might + V<sub>1</sub>*'

eg. If you asked, I would tell



Note: *Would* is not compulsory in the main clause, instead it may contain *should, could or might*.

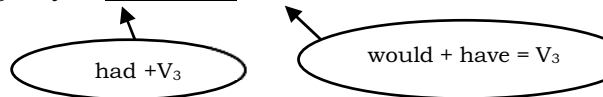
Type 3 (impossible condition)



The conditional clause will be in *past perfect* and the main clause may contain 'would/ should/ could/ might + have + V<sub>3</sub>'

, I would have told.

eg. If you had asked



Note: *Would* is not compulsory in the main clause, instead it may contain *would/ should/ could/ might + have + V<sub>3</sub>*

**Exercise**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. If you reach in time, you _____                          | 1. (you can hear the speech)           |
| 2. He would behave better, _____                            | 2. (if you considered him)             |
| 3. If he had gone there, _____                              | 3. (He would have been sad)            |
| 4. He would have done the exam well, If _____               | 4. (he had studied well)               |
| 5. If he worked hard, _____                                 | 5. (he would win)                      |
| 6. He will be punished, _____                               | 6. (if he violates the rules)          |
| 7. If he _____, he would buy a car.                         | 7. (if he had enough money)            |
| 8. If you _____, you can hear the speech.                   | 8. (pay attention)                     |
| 9. If he had worked hard, he _____                          | 9. (he would have succeeded)           |
| 10. You could speak English well, if _____                  | 10. (you studied well)                 |
| 11. If I dropped this glass, _____                          | 11. (it would break)                   |
| 12. _____, you will have to walk.                           | 12. (If you miss the bus)              |
| 13. If you go there, _____                                  | 13. (you can meet her)                 |
| 14. If I studied well, _____                                | 14. (I would pass)                     |
| 15. If you come with me, _____                              | 15. (I will help you)                  |
| 16. _____, I would have been happy.                         | 16. (If you had bought me a chocolate) |
| 17. If I invited her, _____                                 | 17. (she would come)                   |
| 18. If you pay, _____                                       | 18. (you will get it soon)             |
| 19. If I became a great athlete, _____ interested children) | 19. (I would start a school for        |
| 20. _____, the accident could have been avoided. (road)     | 20. (If he had carefully crossed the   |

(Please refer to page No. 97 & 98 of the course book Std 10 for more details and exercise.)

**DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH**

We can report what people say in two ways. Look at the following sentences.

- Tom said, "I want a pen" (Direct Speech)
- Tom said that he wanted a pen. (Indirect Speech/Reported Speech)

In the first sentence, we actually quote the words of Tom. This is called Direct Speech. In the second sentence we report what Tom said

without quoting his actual words. This is called Indirect Speech or Reported Speech.

Tom said, "I want a pen today".

As mentioned above this sentence is Direct Speech and it has got the following features

- the verb 'said' is called the reporting verb
- the part "I want a pen" is called the direct speech



3. there is a comma
4. there are inverted commas
5. there is a pointer word (today).

Tom said that he wanted a pen that day.

This sentence is called reported speech.

Now let us see how we can report Statements, Questions, Commands & Requests, Sentences containing let and Exclamations.

**1. Statements:** When a statement is reported, we can use an appropriate reporting verb. Some of the commonly used reporting verbs are; tell, assert, declare, proclaim, protest, reply, maintain, assure, affirm, deny, etc.

Direct. The politician said, "My party has always stood for social justice."

Indirect. The politician declared that his party had always stood for social justice.

**2. Questions:** There are two types of questions, questions which start with a question word, (a WH question word such as What, Why, When, Which, Who, How, etc.) and questions which start with an auxiliary such as May, Shall, Do etc. The questions which start with an auxiliary gives a Yes/No answer and hence it is called Yes or No questions.

When WH questions are reported we may use the following reporting verbs; ask, enquire, question, want to know, demand, etc. The word order of the reported question is the same as of a statement. There is no inversion when a question is reported, i.e., "..... are you going" becomes ..... he was going.

Direct. "What is your problem?" said the Police Inspector.

Indirect. The Police Inspector asked what his problem was.

When the question begins with an auxiliary verb, we have to use if or whether after the reporting verb.

Direct. He said to me, "May I use the telephone?"

Indirect. He asked me if he might use my telephone.

**3. Commands & Requests:** Commands and requests are introduced by the following verbs; tell, ask, order, command, beg, pray, advise, warn, entreat etc. An infinitive is used after reporting verbs. The reporting verb should be

followed by an object. The formula SVO + to infinitive should be followed.

Direct. "Get me a glass of water," father said to me.

Indirect. Father told me to get him a glass of water.

**4. Sentences containing 'let':** Sentences beginning with 'Let' suggest a voluntary act, or a pleading. An appropriate reporting verb has to be used in such cases

Direct. He said, "Let me make it clear"

Indirect. He wanted to make it clear.

**5. Exclamations:** To report exclamations any one of the following could be used as the verb; exclaim, remark, wonder, wish, pray, cry with delight, sigh, etc. Phrases like with admiration, with delight, with regret, etc. could also be used. Exclamations are first turned into statements and then reported.

Direct. "What a piece of work is man!" says Shakespeare.

Indirect. Shakespeare exclaims that man is a wonderful piece of work.

**Change into indirect/reported speech.**

Exercise 1

1. She said, "We are living in another house now".

2. "I have been shopping all the afternoon", said mother.

3. She said to me, "You are an excellent cook".

4. "I like oranges better than bananas", said the boy.

5. "You have been smoking too much", said the doctor to me.

Answers.

1. She said that they were living in another house then.

2. The mother said that she had been shopping all the afternoon.

3. She remarked that I was an excellent cook.

4. The boy said that he liked oranges better than bananas.

5. The doctor told me that I had been smoking too much.

Exercise 2.

1. I said to the tailor, "When will my dress be finished?"
2. The students said to the teacher, "Which poem are you taking?"
3. "Where have you put my shirt?" father asked mother.
4. "Was the train very full?" asked Ben.
5. I asked him, "Where are you going?"

Answers

1. I asked the tailor when my dress would be finished.
2. The students enquired of the teacher which poem she was taking.
3. Father asked mother where she had put his shirt.
4. Ben wanted to know if the train had been very full.
5. I asked him where he was going.

Exercise 3

1. The judge said to the accused, "Don't speak until you are spoken to".
2. "Don't put your elbow on the table", said the principal to the boy.
3. "Drink the milk at once", he said to the child.
4. "Be careful with your money," I told my son.
5. "Drive as fast as you can", said the boss to his driver.

Answers

1. The judge ordered the accused to not speak until he was spoken to.
2. The principal asked the boy not to put his elbow on the table.
3. He asked the child to drink the milk at once.
4. I advised my son to be careful with his money.
5. The boss asked his driver to drive as fast as he could.

Exercise 4.

1. "My goodness! You have gone grey", said my friend.
2. "Oh! What have you done with your hair", said Lizy to her son?
3. "How wonderful it is to be back again to my old school!" said Pete.
4. "Heavens! You still have bitterness against me", she said to Dave.
5. "Oh! I have cut my finger", said mother.

Answers

1. My friend exclaimed that I had gone grey.
2. Lizy expressed her displeasure at what her son had done with his hair.
3. Pete exclaimed that it was wonderful to be back again to his old school.
4. She was unhappy to note that Dave still had bitterness against her.
5. Mother sighed and said that she had cut her finger.

Model Questions

Q) Read the following dialogue.

Principal: What did your grandfather say?

Martha: He will not pay the money.

Now, complete the following sentences.

The principal asked .....(a)

Martha replied.....(b)

Answer.

The principal asked Martha what her grandfather had said.

Martha replied that he would not pay the money.

Read the conversation given and answer the questions that follow.

Thorat: How long do you need the tiger for?

Ray: I need it for a couple of hours.

What did Thorat ask Ray?

What was Ray's reply?

Answer

Thorat asked him how long he needed the tiger for.

Ray replied that he needed it for a couple of hours.

**Had better**

'Had better' implies an advice. If the advice is not followed there is a probability of a problem or danger.

We had better study for examinations. (The implication is if we do not study there is a danger of failing in the examination)

Had better is always followed by V<sub>1</sub>

**Exercise**

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. You look so tired, you had better.....        | 1. (consult a doctor)  |
| 2. Drugs are harmful for us, you had better..... | 2. (keep away from it) |
| 3. Aeroplane is expensive, we had better.....    | 3. (travel by train)   |
| 4. Weather is not pleasant, he had better.....   | 4. (cancel the picnic) |
| 5. It is too hot, she had better.....            | 5. (stay at home)      |

**WH questions & Yes/ No questions**

(Please refer to page No. 64, 65, 66 of the course book Std 10.)

**No sooner had ... than, Hardly/ Scarcely ..When / As soon as**

(Please refer to page No. 98, 99 of the course book Std 10.)

**Information transfer**

Information transfer questions are asked to check the learner's capacity to comprehend and transfer the information given in a graphic organizer or in a chart.

**Points to remember**

Look for the following prompts in the questions

- the superlatives like least, most, youngest, highest, cheapest etc.
- comparatives like more, greater, larger, higher
- expressions like medium, maximum, average


**Words frequently used in Information Transfer Questions**


Name, authored, year, price, cost, broadcast, published

**Question 1**

Go through the programme guide of different channels and answer the questions that follow

 6 AM - WALKING THE HIMALAYAS 7 AM – FOOD FACTORY: CHINESE 8 AM – DAILY NEWS 9 AM- RIVER MONSTERS 10 AM – ANACONDA: THE BULL KILLER

 6 AM - AFRICAN HAZARDS 7 AM – TASTE THE WORLD: CONTINENTALS 8 AM – ROUND THE WORLD 9 AM- WONDERS OF SEA 10 AM – EXTINCT SPECIES: PASSENGER PIGEONS

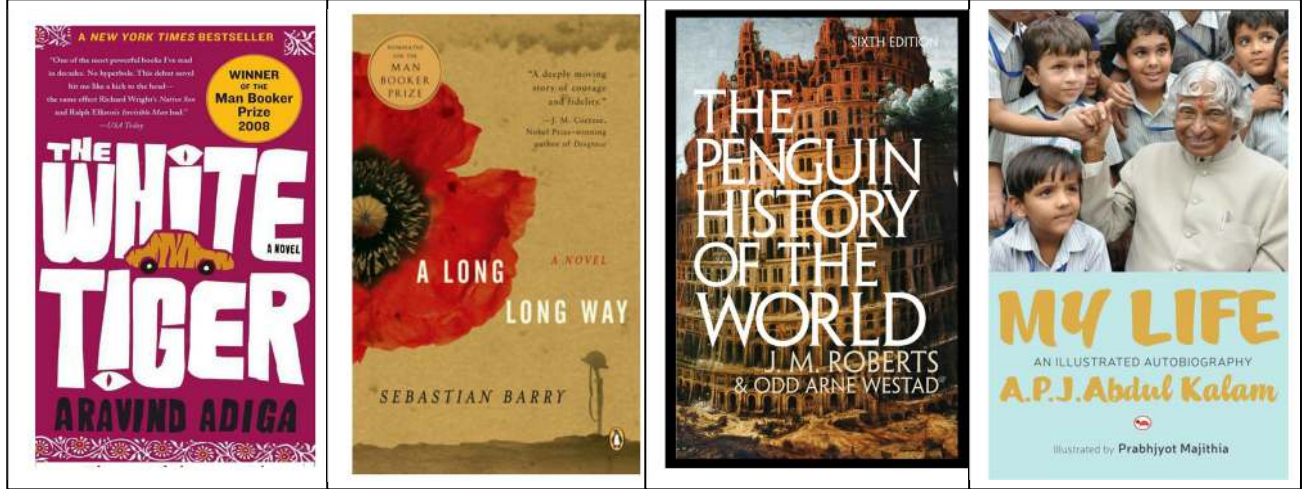
 6 AM –MARS EXPEDITION 7 AM – EXPLORING AFRICA 8 AM – TREKKING THROUGH HIMALAYAS 9 AM- AMERICAN WONDERS 10 AM – WILD STAR MOVIES

1. Which channel broadcasts a programme on died out animals?
2. How many channels have programme about food items?
3. Name the channel which does not broadcast a programme on Africa.
4. If you are interested in cinemas starring wild animals, which channel will you turn on?

5. Name the programme about the planets.

**Question 2**

Study the cover pages of certain books given below and answer the questions that follow.



1. Who was the Man Booker Prize winner in 2008?
2. Who authored the book A Long Long Way?
3. How many books were awarded Booker prize? Which are they?
4. Name the autobiography of APJ Abdul Kalam.
5. Who co-authored with J M Roberts to write The Penguin History of the World?

Q) Read the details in the given table and answer the questions

As a builder’s assistant, Jeff is in charge of writing down the total number of left-over nuts, nails, bolts, screws, and fasteners at the end of each day. He has compiled the following data for the last four days.

Items	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Bolts	14	21	8	32
Fasteners	52	68	69	91
Nuts	8	18	23	18
Nails	49	96	24	674
Screws	128	274	598	274

1. How many more nuts were lying around on Thursday than on Monday?
2. How many nails were lying around on Tuesday?
3. On what day was the most number of hardware left at the jobsite?
4. How many more screws and nails were left on the site on Wednesday?
5. On what day was the least number of nuts left around?



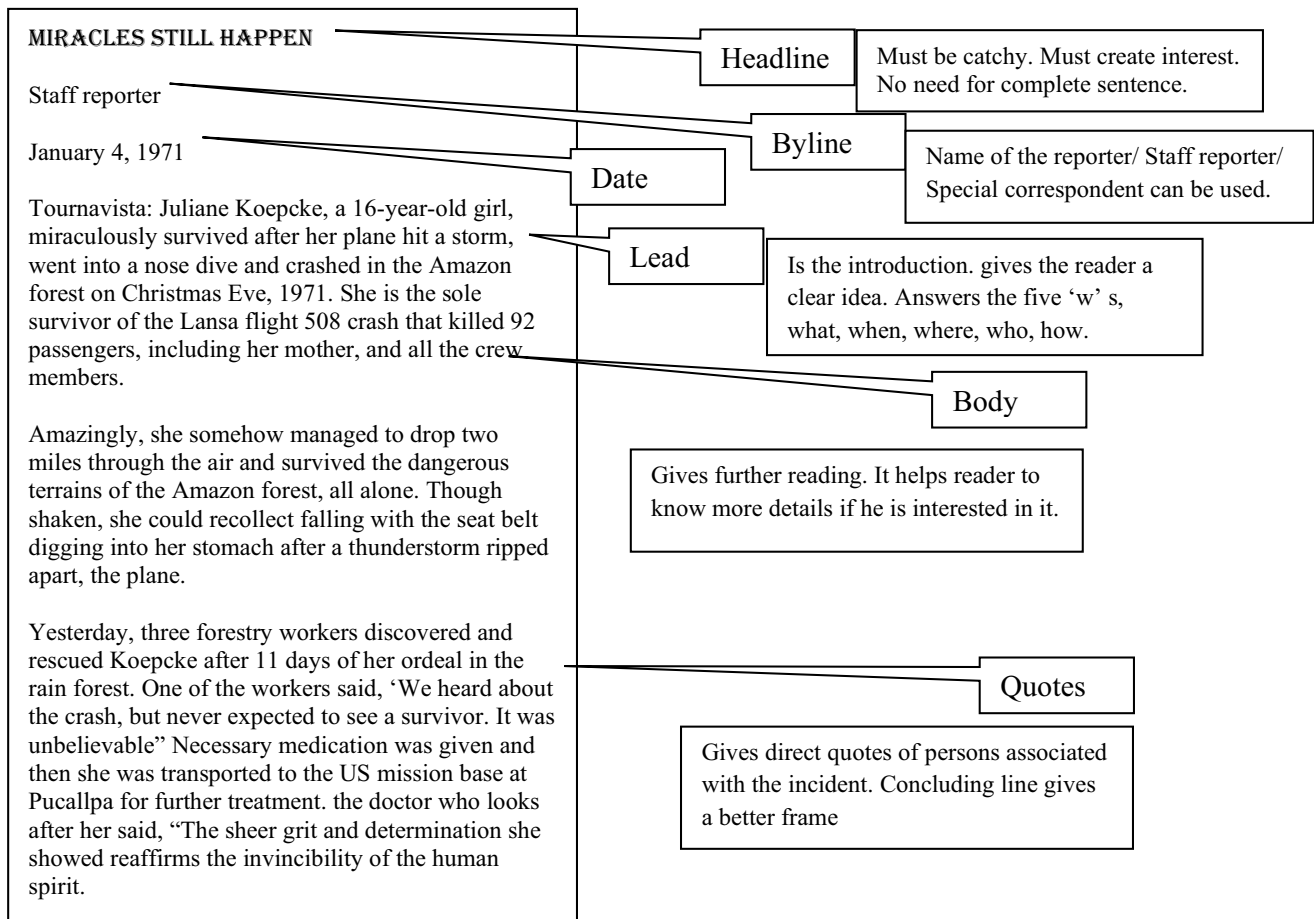
**Newspaper report**

The features of a newspaper report can be analysed as follows. Let's us read the news report of Juliane's survival that appeared in one of the prominent newspapers.

(Adapted from std 9 course book, Gen. Edn, Kerala)

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(Adapted from std 9 course book, Gen. Edn, Kerala)



Q) Strange incidents happened while Satyajit Ray shot the scenes with tigers. The news of the shooting came in the next day's daily. Prepare the likely newspaper report.

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**Tag Questions**

Question tags or Tag questions are short question attached to statements to give the statements added force.

A positive statement takes a negative tag and a negative statement takes a positive tag.

It is warm today, isn't it?

They will come today, won't they?

They said nothing, did they?

She is not well, is she?

**Exercise**

1. He sometimes plays football, .....?
2. He is a student, .....?
3. Please help me, .....?



4. Let's go, .....?
5. Get me the book, .....?
6. He could lift the table, .....?
7. He played all the evening, .....?
8. They read a lot, .....?
9. None of the speakers was good, .....?
10. No one sat through the function, .....?
11. Few students knew the answer, .....?
12. Little progress is seen there, .....?

1. Doesn't he? 2. Isn't he? 3. Will you? 4. Shall we? 5. Won't you? 6. Couldn't he? 7. Didn't he? 8. Don't they? 9. Were they? 10. Did they? 11. did they, 12. is it?

Note: (few, little, seldom, hardly, scarcely are treated as negative, so they take positive tags)

1. You are so smart, .....?
2. I'm a student, .....?
3. The girl is the award winner, .....?
4. He will never come, .....?
5. He has brought a thick book on that subject, .....?
6. Tom and Jerry will become friends, .....?
7. He worked hard for the school, .....?
8. Cats like milk, .....?

1. Aren't you? 2. Aren't I, 3. Isn't she? 4. Will he? 5. Hasn't he? 6. Won't they? 7. Didn't he? 8. Don't they?

(Please refer to page No. 128 of the course book Std 10 for more exercise)

### Relative Pronouns

1. Children ..... hate chocolate are uncommon. (who)
2. They live in a house ..... roof is full of holes. (whose)
3. An elephant is an animal .....t lives in hot countries. (that)
4. Let's go to a country ..... the sun always shines. (where)
5. The reason..... I came here today is not important. (why)
6. Dogs ..... like cats are very unusual (that)
7. Do you know anyone ..... could help me fix my computer? (who)

8. A hammer is a tool ..... is used to knock nails into wood. (that)
9. The shop ..... we usually buy our bread has closed down. (where)
10. The boy ..... dog was hit by a car has not been to school for 3 days. (whose)
11. My friend, ..... doesn't have a cell phone, suddenly knocked on the door last night. (who)
12. Can you please return the calculator ..... you borrowed yesterday? (that)
13. The horse ..... was hit by the car was only slightly hurt. (which)
14. An orphanage is a place ..... children who have no parents can live and be looked after. (where)
15. The students ..... test grades were low had to come back after school for an extra lesson. (whose)
16. The hotel, ..... is in the centre of the town, is to be knocked down and replaced by a bank. (which)
17. The person to ..... you sent the letter has moved to a new address? (whom)
18. The teacher shouted at the girl, ..... started to cry and ran out of the door. (who)
19. A hammer is a tool with ..... you can knock nails into wood. (which)
20. The dog, ..... belonged to my neighbour, was killed in the road accident. (that)
21. The teacher shouted at the boy, ..... had forgotten his homework again. (who)
22. The boy, ..... parents are both teachers at the school, is not very popular. (whose)
23. The students ..... came late to class had to do a detention. (who)
24. Do you know the girl .....was expelled from school? (who)
25. I don't like films ..... have a lot of blood and violence. (that)
26. You have no mistakes at all in your writing, ..... is very pleasing. (which)
27. The new science teacher, ..... comes from Peru, is very good at tennis. (who)
28. Romeo and Juliet were lovers ..... parents hated each other. (whose)
29. She was dancing with a boy ..... had green hair. (who)
30. Sally, ..... I saw in town yesterday, is a friend of my sister. (who)





**Editing**

I. I was almost back at my classroom door **who** I heard voices raised in anger as if in some sort of **argument**. I stopped. I didn't mean to eavesdrop; I just hesitated, not knowing what **do to**. I needed those shorts and I was going to be late, but I didn't **wanted** to **interrupted** an argument between my teachers.

(when, argument, to do, want, interrupt)

II. I refuse to **did** it! I don't care **which** her father is, her grades don't even begin to compare to **Marthas**. I won't lie or falsify records. Martha **have** a straight A-plus average and you **knows** it.' That was Mr. Schmidt and he sounded very angry. Mr. Boone's voice sounded calm and **quite**.

(do, who, Martha's, has, know, quiet)

III. I **go** outside and looked out at the fields. There **was he**. I could **saw** him walking between the rows, his body bent over the little plants, hoe in hand. I walked **slow** out to him, trying to **thought** how I could best ask him for the money. There was a cool breeze blowing and

a sweet smell of mesquite fruit in the air, but I didn't **apreciate** it.

(went, he was, see, slowly, think, appreciate)

IV. It's going to cost fifteen **dollers**, and I **has** to **took** the money in tomorrow, otherwise it'll be **gave** to someone else.' The last words came out in an eager rush. Grandpa straightened up **tired** and leaned his chin on the hoe handle. He **look** out over the field that was filled with the tiny green bean plants.

(dollars, have, take, given, tiredly, looked)

V. But he **bring** his own doom on himself.... One of Adolf's joys **were** to scuffle wildly through the lace curtains in the parlour, a proud possession of my **mothers**, as though through some foamy undergrowth. He had already **tear** rents in them. One day he entangled himself altogether. He kicked and **scream-** and brought down the **curtan-**rod with a smash, right on the best beloved pelargonium, just as my mother rushed in.

(brought, was, mother's, torn, screamed, curtain)

**Phrasal Verbs**

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
<b>abide by</b>	To respect or obey a decision, a law, or a rule	If you want to keep your job here, you must <b>abide by</b> our rules.
<b>account for</b>	To explain, give a reason	I hope you can <b>account for</b> the time you were out!
<b>add up</b>	To make sense, seem reasonable	The facts in the case just don't <b>add up</b> .
<b>advise against</b>	To recommend not doing something	I <b>advise against</b> walking alone in this neighborhood.
<b>agree with</b>	To have the same opinion as someone else.	I <b>agree with</b> you. I think you should go as well.
<b>allow for</b>	To take into consideration	We need to <b>allow for</b> unexpected charges along the way.



Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
<b>appeal to</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To plead or make a request</li> <li>To be attractive or interesting</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He <b>appealed to</b> the court to change its decision.</li> <li>A vacation of sunbathing doesn't <b>appeal to</b> me.</li> </ol>
<b>apply for</b>	To make a formal request for something (job, permit, loan etc.)	He <b>applied for</b> a scholarship for next semester.
<b>back away</b>	To move backwards, in fear or dislike	When he saw the bear, he <b>backed away</b> in fright.
<b>back down</b>	To withdraw, concede defeat	Local authorities <b>backed down</b> on their threats to build on that part of the beach.
<b>back up</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To give support or encouragement</li> <li>To make a copy of (file, program, etc.)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'm going to be very strict with him. I hope you'll <b>back me up</b> on this?</li> <li>You should <b>back up</b> all your computer files in a secure location.</li> </ol>
<b>bank on</b>	To base your hopes on something / someone	I'm <b>banking on</b> you to help with the charity event.
<b>black out</b>	To faint, lose consciousness	Jenna fell in the parking lot and <b>blacked out</b> .
<b>block off</b>	To separate using a barrier.	The police <b>blocked off</b> the street after the explosion.
<b>blow up</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To explode</li> <li>To get angry</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tommy <b>blew up</b> the red balloon.</li> <li>Don't <b>blow up</b> at me. It's not my fault.</li> </ol>
<b>boil down to</b>	To be summarized as	It all <b>boils down to</b> who has more power.
<b>boot up</b>	To start a computer by loading an operating system or program	You need to <b>boot up</b> your computer before you begin to work.
<b>break away</b>	To separate from a crowd	One of the wolves <b>broke away</b> from his pack.



Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
<b>break down</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To go out of order, cease to function</li> <li>To lose control of one's emotions</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The washing machine <b>broke down</b> so we had to call in the repair technician.</li> <li>John <b>broke down</b> when he heard the news.</li> </ol>
<b>break into</b>	To enter by force	Burglars <b>broke into</b> my car last night.
<b>break out</b>	To start suddenly	Rioting <b>broke out</b> after the government raised the fuel prices again.
<b>break out of</b>	To escape from a place by force	Several prisoners <b>broke out</b> of jail.
<b>break up</b>	To come to an end (marriage, relationship)	She <b>broke up</b> with Daniel after dating him for five years.
<b>bring up</b>	To raise (a child)	Sara is <b>bringing up</b> her children by herself.
<b>brush up on</b>	To improve, refresh one's knowledge of something	I must <b>brush up on</b> my French before going to Paris next month.
<b>bump into</b>	To meet by chance or unexpectedly	I <b>bumped into</b> Adam at the bank. He says "hello".
<b>burn out</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stop (something) working</li> <li>become exhausted from over-working</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The light bulb <b>burnt out</b>. Please change it.</li> <li>She needs to work fewer hours. Otherwise, she will <b>burn out</b>.</li> </ol>
<b>call back</b>	To return a phone call	Could please call back in ten minutes?
<b>call off</b>	To cancel	The game was <b>called off</b> because of bad weather.
<b>calm down</b>	To become more relaxed, less angry or upset	It took Kylie several hours <b>to calm down</b> after she saw the accident.
<b>carry on</b>	To continue	The soldiers <b>carried on</b> walking in order to get to their post before dark.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
<b>carry out</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To do something as specified (a plan, an order, a threat)</li> <li>To perform or conduct (test, experiment)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>His orders were <b>carried out</b> to the letter.</li> <li>That company does not <b>carry out</b> tests on animals.</li> </ol>
<b>check in</b>	To register at a hotel or airport	They said I must <b>check in</b> at least three hours before my flight.
<b>check out</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To pay one's bill and leave (a hotel)</li> <li>To investigate</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Donna <b>checked out</b> of the hotel this morning.</li> <li>I don't know if this price is correct. I'll <b>check it out</b> online.</li> </ol>
<b>clam up</b>	To refuse to speak	When the police started asking questions, the suspect <b>clammed up</b> .
<b>clamp down on</b>	To act strictly to prevent something	The local authorities have decided to <b>clamp down on</b> illegal parking in handicapped parking places.
<b>come across</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To find by chance</li> <li>To appear, seem, make an impression</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I was cleaning up and <b>came across</b> some old photos of you.</li> <li>The politician <b>came across</b> as a complete fool during the TV interview.</li> </ol>
<b>come forward</b>	To present oneself	Has the owner of the winning lotto ticket <b>come forward</b> ?
<b>count on</b>	To rely or depend on (for help)	You can <b>count on</b> me to keep your secret.
<b>cut down on</b>	To reduce in number or size	I've decided to <b>cut down</b> on the amount of sweets I eat.
<b>cut out</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To remove using scissors</li> <li>To stop doing something</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>She <b>cut out</b> a coupon from the newspaper.</li> <li>You need to <b>cut out</b> all red meat from your diet.</li> </ol>
<b>deal with</b>	To handle, take care of (problem, situation)	Catherine is not good at <b>dealing with</b> stress.



Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
<b>die down</b>	To calm down, become less strong	After the storm <b>died down</b> , we went outside to see the damage it had caused.
<b>do without</b>	To manage without	She didn't get a salary this month, so she'll have to <b>do without</b> extra treats.
<b>drag on</b>	To last longer than expected	The suspect's trial <b>dragged on</b> longer than we had expected!
<b>draw up</b>	To write (contract, agreement, document)	They <b>drew up</b> a contract and had me sign it.
<b>dress up</b>	wear elegant clothes	Their wedding gave us a chance to <b>dress up</b> and get out of the house.
<b>drop in</b>	To visit, usually on the way somewhere	Why don't you <b>drop in</b> to see us on your way home?
<b>drop off</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To deliver someone or something</li> <li>To fall asleep</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'll <b>drop off</b> the papers later today.</li> <li>I often <b>drop off</b> in front of the TV.</li> </ol>
<b>drop out</b>	To leave school without finishing	Zack <b>dropped out</b> of college and joined the army.
<b>ease off</b>	To reduce, become less severe or slow down (pain, traffic, work)	Traffic usually <b>eases off</b> about p.m.
<b>end in</b>	To finish in a certain way; result in	Her marriage <b>ended in</b> divorce.
<b>end up</b>	To finally reach a state, place, or action	If you don't improve your work habits, you'll <b>end up</b> being fired.
<b>fall through</b>	To fail; doesn't happen	His plans to trek through South America <b>fell through</b> when he got sick.
<b>figure out</b>	To understand, find the answer	He's trying to <b>figure out</b> how to earn enough money to go on the trip to Spain.



Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
<b>fill out</b>	To complete (a form/an application)	Please <b>fill out</b> the enclosed form and return it as soon as possible.
<b>find out</b>	To discover or obtain information	I'm going to <b>find out</b> who's responsible for the power cut.
<b>focus on</b>	To concentrate on something	Tom had difficulty <b>focusing on</b> work the day before his holiday started.
<b>get along (with)</b>	To be on good terms; work well with	It's important to <b>get along</b> with your team supervisor.
<b>get at</b>	To imply	What are <b>you getting at</b> ? Do you think I'm to blame?
<b>get away</b>	To escape	I think we should <b>get away</b> for the weekend.
<b>get by</b>	To manage to cope or to survive	Students without jobs have a hard time <b>getting by</b> .
<b>get in</b>	To enter	When did you <b>get in</b> last night?
<b>get into (+noun)</b>	To enter	How did you <b>get into</b> your car without the keys?
<b>get off</b>	1. To leave (bus, train, plane) 2. To remove	1. You should <b>get off</b> the train in Kings Heath. 2. I can't <b>get</b> the ink stain <b>off</b> my shirt.
<b>get on</b>	To board (bus, train, plane)	I'm trying to <b>get on</b> the flight to Brussels.
<b>get on with (something)</b>	To continue to do; make progress	After they split up, she had a hard time <b>getting on with</b> her life.
<b>get on (well) with (somebody)</b>	To have a good relationship with	He doesn't <b>get on</b> very well <b>with</b> the other members of the committee.



Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
<b>get out</b>	To leave	He had a hard time <b>getting out</b> of Newark because of the snow?
<b>get out of</b>	To avoid doing something	Edna's trying to <b>get out of</b> working the night shift.
<b>get over</b>	To recover from (illness, disappointment)	Has she <b>gotten over</b> the flu?
<b>get over</b>	To recover from (illness, disappointment)	Mary had the chickenpox last week but she <b>got over</b> it.
<b>get rid of</b>	To eliminate	Please <b>get rid of</b> that old t-shirt. It's so ragged.
<b>get together</b>	To meet each other	Let's <b>get together</b> for your birthday on Saturday.
<b>get up</b>	To rise, leave bed	Will you please <b>get up</b> ? You've got a class in 20 minutes.
<b>give in</b>	1. To cease opposition; yield 2. To hand in; submit	1. We will never <b>give in</b> to the terrorists' demands. 2. I'll <b>give in</b> my paper tomorrow.
<b>give up</b>	To stop doing something	Morris <b>gave up</b> drinking 10 years ago.
<b>go through</b>	To experience	Andy <b>went through</b> a lot of pain after his mother died.
<b>grow up</b>	To spend one's childhood; develop; become an adult	He's like Peter Pan. He never really <b>grew up</b> at all.
<b>hand in</b>	To submit (report, homework)	Please <b>hand in</b> your papers before Friday.
<b>hand out</b>	To distribute	Susan volunteered at the shelter where she <b>handed out</b> warm clothes.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
<b>hang out</b>	To spend time in a particular place or with a group of friends	Which pub does the team <b>hang out</b> at after the game?
<b>hang up</b>	To end a phone conversation	If you <b>hang up</b> now, I'll never speak to you again.
<b>hold on</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To wait</li> <li>To grip tightly</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please <b>hold on</b> and a representative will answer your call.</li> <li>She was so scared on the rollercoaster ride that she <b>held on</b> for dear life.</li> </ol>
<b>hurry up</b>	To be quick, act speedily	<b>Hurry up</b> and finish your lunch or we'll miss the train.
<b>iron out</b>	To resolve by discussion, eliminate differences	The two countries met at the conference to <b>iron out</b> their differences.
<b>join in</b>	To participate	Yes David, you can <b>join in</b> the discussion any time you like.
<b>join up</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To engage in, become a member of</li> <li>To meet and unite with</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There was a war on, so some kids were only sixteen when they <b>joined up</b>.</li> <li>Let's separate now and <b>join up</b> later at the restaurant.</li> </ol>
<b>keep on</b>	To continue doing something	If you <b>keep on</b> making that noise, I will get annoyed.
<b>keep up with</b>	To stay at the same level as someone or something	I read the paper every day to <b>keep up with</b> the news.
<b>kick off</b>	To begin, start	The rugby match <b>kicked off</b> at 3 o'clock.
<b>leave out</b>	To omit, not mention	Please check your form again and make sure nothing is <b>left out</b> .
<b>let down</b>	To disappoint	I feel so <b>let down</b> because they promised me a puppy but all I got was a doll.





Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
<b>look after</b>	To take care of	Andy can you <b>look after</b> your sister until I get back?
<b>look down on</b>	To consider as inferior	She's such a snob. She always <b>looks down on</b> anyone who is poor.
<b>look on</b>	To be a spectator at an event	If you don't want to take part in the game you can <b>look on</b> for now.
<b>look for</b>	To try to find something	Harry went to the shop to <b>look for</b> a new computer.
<b>look forward to</b>	To await or anticipate with pleasure	I'm <b>looking forward to</b> my birthday. It's in two days' time.
<b>look up to</b>	To admire	I always <b>looked up to</b> my father. He was a great man.
<b>make fun of</b>	To laugh at/ make jokes about	It's not nice to <b>make fun of</b> people in wheelchairs.
<b>make up</b>	To invent (excuse, story)	That's a good excuse. Did you <b>make up</b> it up yourself?
<b>mix up</b>	To mistake one thing or person for another	She had so many cats that she kept <b>mixing up</b> their names.
<b>move in</b>	To arrive in a new home or office	Did you hear? Our new neighbours <b>moving in</b> this afternoon.
<b>move out</b>	To leave your home/office for another one.	When are you <b>moving out</b> ? We need your office for the new guy.
<b>nod off</b>	To fall asleep	You were so tired after the game that you <b>nodded off</b> on the couch.
<b>own up</b>	To admit or confess something	Come on. <b>Own up</b> . We know you did it!
<b>pass away</b>	To die	Your grandfather <b>passed away</b> peacefully in his sleep last night.

ഡയറ്റ് വയനാട്

# എക്സലൻസ് - 2020-21

പത്താംതരം പഠനപരിപോഷണ പരിപാടി



വയനാട് ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത്



ജില്ലാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരിശീലനകേന്ദ്രം, ഡയറ്റ് വയനാട്

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