

Government of Karnataka
Zilla Panchayath Shivamogga
Department of Public Instruction

10th Standard 2nd Language
English Passing Package

Prepared By :
Teachers of English Shivamogga District

Resource Persons

Shivamogga Taluk:

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|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Halayya Shriviraktamath | Government High School Gadikoppa |
| 2. Smt. Indira | Government High School Kommanalu |
| 3. Asimulla Sharief | Government High School Shettihalli |
| 4. Smt. Vedavathi | Government High School Pillangere |
| 5. Smt. Farhat Sultana | Government High School Nidige |

Bhadravathi Taluk:

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|-------------------|---|
| 1. Divakar M | Sanchiyahonamma Govt. Girls High School |
| 2. Shalini Jadhav | Government P U College Newtown |
| 3. Imtiaz Ahmed | Government P U College Antaragange |
| 4. Jayakumar | Government High School Yedehalli |

Shikarpura Taluk:

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|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Ashok B | Government High School SALURU |
| 2. Imran Khan | Government High School Kalmene |
| 3. Suresh R. | Government High School Gama |
| 4. Shreekanth | Government P U College Hithla |

Sagara Taluk:

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|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Anthony Fernades | Nirmala Girls High School Sagara |
| 2. Vivekananda G B | Nalanda High School Talaguppa |
| 3. Shivappa T. | Government Junior College Sagara |
| 4. Manjappa | Government High School M L Halli |
| 5. Mahesh Madivala | Shivalingappa High School Sagar |

Hosanagara:

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|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Prakash H T. | Government High School Jayanagara. |
| 2. Shivakumar. | Government Junior College Ripponpete. |
| 3. Ashwini Jaadhav. | Government High School Kodur. |
| 4. Kumar. | NES High School Nagara. |

Thirthahalli Taluk:

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|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Seetharam Hegde | Government High School Guddekeri |
| 2. Jagannath.K, | Government High School Bhavikaisaru |
| 3. Soumya G | Government High School Kondluru |
| 4. Usha.V | Government P U College Basavani |

Soraba Taluk:

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|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Rmesh H N | Government P U College Anavatti |
| 2. Virupakshappa B | Government PC College Soraba |
| 3. Ramachandra S J | SHMR High School Mavali |
| 4. Javed | Government High School Udri |
| 5. Basha | Government High School Kamarur |

SECTION A (Prose, Poetry, supplementary Reading & Vocabulary)

LESSON-6 COLOURS OF SILENCE

Long Answer Question (Expression) – 4 Marks

1) How do you say that physical disability is not barrier to *success*?

OR

2) Explain the circumstances which *compelled Satish* to stay at home?

OR

3) How could a little bird inspire *Satish*?

OR

4) Write a short note on the achievement of Satish Gujral?

Answer:-Satish met with an *accident*. He got injured and lost his hearing. He was regularly absent to the school .Schools rejected his admission so he stayed at home .He saw a *restless bird* and began to sketch it. Father took him to fine art of school .He became a famous artist .His works displayed in famous museums of the world. He was awarded Padmabhushana and other prizes.

POETRY

1. Grandma climbs a tree (summary)

- *Ruskin Bond calls his grandmother genius
- *She learnt to climb trees at the age of 6
- * She used to climb the trees even at the age of 62.
- * People said it was disgraceful
- * One day she climbed the tree and couldn't come down
- * Doctor advised her take one week bed rest
- * She demanded a house on a tree top.
- * Her son fulfilled her wish

2. The Quality of Mercy (Quote from memory)

The quality of mercy is not strained
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown.

His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Where in doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptred sway;

It is enthroned in the heart of kings;
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice.

The Blind Boy

O say what is that thing call'd light'
 which I must ne'er enjoy.
 What are the blessings of the sight'
 O tell your poor blind boy.

You talk of wondrous things you see,
 You say the sun shines bright;
 I feel him warm, but how can he
 Or make it day or night?

My day or night myself I make
 When'er I sleep or play;
 And could I ever keep awake
 With me 'twere always day.

With heavy sighs I often hear
 You mourn my hapless woe;
 But sure with patience I can bear
 A loss I ne'er can know.

Then let not what I cannot have
 My cheer of mind destroy
 Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,
 Although a poor blind boy.

3. I am The Land (Multiple choice questions)

1. "I am the land I wait" here 'I wait' suggests the feeling of PATIENCE
2. In the poem I am the land the speaker is MOTHER EARTH
3. Muddy holes refers to VIRTUAL HOLES IN THE LAND
4. A chain link necklace chokes me now, here 'Chain link necklace', means FENCE
- 5 'A chain link necklace chokes me now' the figure of speech used here is PERSONIFICATION
6. You cannot put a fence around the planet earth the tone of this line SELF ASSERTION
7. 'You come with guns' here You refers to MEN
8. Then someone tickles me here tickles means PLOUGHING.

4. The Song of India

- *The conversation between V.K.GOKAK and the Motherland
- *The poet wishes to sing about the beauty of INDIA (Himalayas, oceans, temples, industrial progress, seers and prophets)
- *The motherland wants him to sing about troubled and helpless people (beggar leper, filth and strike)
- *The motherland writes the destiny of our nation in the Book of Morrow

5. Jazz Poem two (summary)

- * Jazz player is a poor old black man
- * His face is unshaven and wrinkled
- * He wears faded torn clothes
- * Saxophone across his chest is supported by a wire coat hanger
- * He spreads the Gospel of God through his music
- * When he plays music he turns into a bird
- * When he stops music, he becomes a black man again

6. The Ballad of the Tempest (Extracts)

1. "We were crowded in the cabin

Not a soul would dare to sleep"

a) Who does the word 'We' refer to?

The Sailors

b) Not a soul would dare to sleep- Why was it so?

A tempest was blowing over the sea at night

c) Find out the word which means "private room on a ship or boat"

Cabin

2."Tis a fearful thing in winter

To be shattered by the blast"

a) What is a fearful thing?

The Tempest

b) How did it effect the sailors?

They gathered inside the cabin helplessly

c) Who is the speaker here?

The poet

3. "We are lost! " The captain shouted.

a) Who cried like this?

The captain

b) Why did he shout?

The ship was hit by a storm

c) How did his daughter react?

She reacted that the God would save them all

4. "Isn't God upon the ocean

Just as the same as on the land"

a) Who made this statement?

The captain's daughter

b) When did the speaker say these words?

When all of them lost hopes

c) What do these words show the attitude of the speaker?

Faith in God

5” Then we kissed the little maiden
And we spake in better cheer”

- a) Who do we refer to
The sailors
- b) Who was the little maiden?
The captain’s daughter
- c) Why did they kiss her?
The little girl brought back the hopes

8. The Outer Space Tomorrow Morning (2 marks questions)

- * The poet is leaving to space the next morning
- * He tells everyone to cross out his name in telephone book and take a last look at him
- * There would be no change of seasons in space
- * Nobody to visit or write to him
- * He would be at the centre of gravity
- * He is not sure of his return

SUPPLEMENTRY READER

1. Narayanpur Incident (2 marks) (Expression)

1) Why had been the students *marching*? How was it an unusual march?

OR

2) Why were Babu and Manju bit disappointed with the *march*?

OR

3) What was there in the mysterious *parcel*? What did the students use it for?

Answer:-The students had been marching to give a notice to the D Y S P for releasing a *teacher*. It was unusual because there was no shouting no *slogans*. So Manju and Babu were disappointed. There was a cyclostyling machine in the parcel. They used it for making copies of Mahatma Gandhiji’s speech.

2. On The Top Of The World

1) Give an account of Dicky Dolma’s hardships and challenges faced before she was qualified for this venture.

OR

2) How did Dolma describe her preparedness for the task of scaling mount Everest?

OR

3) Narrate the adventurous story of Dolma in your own words?

OR

4) What lesson do we learn from Dicky Dolma’s life?

Answer:- Dicky Dolma was from poor family .She lost her mother and brother when she was 11 years old.Her father was bedridden . She was interested in mountaineering. She got hard training at Manali. She climbed Mount Everest at the age of 19 in 1993.We learn success follows hardwork and dedication.

3. Bird Of Happiness

1) Describe the sufferings of Wangjia?

OR

2) What hardships did Wangjia under go on his way to find the bird of happiness?

Answer:- First monster challenged him to kill Lousang's mother. Wangjia rejected .He was made to walk on scree. Second monster challenged him to poison old Guffer Sillong .Wangjia rejected .He was made starved. Third monster challenged him to bring Bhima's eye balls ,Wangjia rejected. He was made blind.

3) What changes came over Wangjia when the bird of happiness caressed him?

OR

4) How did the bird of happiness treat Wangjia?

Answer:- Wangjia reached the bird of happiness with many sufferings. The bird of happiness caressed him gently with its wings. His eyeballs came back. All his wounds were healed. He was stronger than before.

Vocabulary

1. Collocation: When two or more words join to form a new word that has its own meaning, is called Collocation.

Combination of collocations:

1. Noun + Noun Ex: Egg rice, Lemon rice.
2. Noun + Verb Ex: Make efforts, take responsibility.
3. Noun + adjective Ex: Live music, strong coffee.
4. Compound words Ex: News papers, high school.

List of Collocation:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Anyone | 37. Do homework | 73. Light house | 109. Super market |
| 2. Air plane | 38. Earth quack | 74. Lay emphasis | 110. Super star |
| 3. After noon | 39. Eye balls | 75. Long run | 111. Super power |
| 4. Arm chair | 40. Eye sight | 76. Make business | 112. Super man |
| 5. Back word | 41. Freedom fighter | 77. Money order | 113. Sincere officer |
| 6. Back bone | 42. Fast train | 78. Moon light | 114. Sweet moment |
| 7. Black bird | 43. Foot ball | 79. Mouth watering | 115. Steel railing |
| 8. Blood bank | 44. Friendship | 80. Meet requirements | 116. Small boy |
| 9. Beautiful girl | 45. Face challenges | 81. Make arrangements | 117. Speed recovery |
| 10. Bed room | 46. Fast food | 82. Make money | 118. Text book |
| 11. Butterflies | 47. Front Bencher | 83. Make gesture | 119. Tooth paste |
| 12. Boiled egg | 48. Firework | 84. Modern science | 120. Table salt |
| 13. Book mark | 49. Generate power | 85. Noble thoughts | 121. Take chance |
| 14. Book worm | 50. Grandmother | 86. Noble leaders | 122. Time table |
| 15. Broad hearted | 51. Get married | 87. Nuclear bomb | 123. Take action |
| 16. Board bus | 52. Get ready | 88. Pay attention | 124. Take notes |
| 17. Bright boy | 53. Get lost | 89. Pop com | 125. Take care |
| 18. Break record | 54. Hand kerchief | 90. Police constable | 126. Under ground |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 19. Breakfast | 55. Heavy drinker | 91. Post box | 127. Up date |
| 20. Brisk walk | 56. Hard worker | 92. Pondered future | 128. Unexpected turn |
| 21. Bypass | 57. House hold | 93. Photo studio | 129. White wash |
| 22. Catch fire | 58. Home maid | 94. Quick temper | 130. Wary faces |
| 23. Curly hair | 59. Handsome boy | 95. Quick cure | 131. Water fall |
| 24. Commit suicide | 60. Honey moon | 96. Rosy lips | 132. White teeth |
| 25. Commit crime | 61. Keep quite | 97. Raise doubts | 133. Wall clock |
| 26. Commit mistake | 62. Key board | 98. Raise money | 134. Wheel chair |
| 27. Catch cold | 63. Key answer | 99. Renovated house | 135. Young man. |
| 28. Chain smoker | 64. Keep silence | 100. Railway station | |
| 29. Combat violence | 65. Ladies compartment | 101. Rainbow | |
| 30. Dimple cheek | 66. Leave letter | 102. Ragged gloves | |
| 31. Developed nation | 67. Long chat | 103. Save time | |
| 32. Dutiful husband | 68. Long chart | 104. Shake hands | |
| 33. Dead line | 69. Loud voice | 105. Sun flower | |
| 34. Draw money | 70. Life time | 106. Self discipline | |
| 35. Draw laughter | 71. Life line | 107. Something | |
| 36. Draw parallel | 72. Lifelong | 108. Save electricity | |

2. Combine the word in Column-A with its Collocativies word in Column-B

Column-A	Column-B	
1. Wavy	[girl, hair, lady, story]	June-2015
2. Lay	[attention, emphasis, notice, order]	April-2016
3. Land	[quake, house, lord, rain]	June-2016
4. Rapid	[growth, progress, movement, speed]	April-2017
5. Earth	[water, quake, land, soil]	MQP -2015
6. Bullock	[carriage, cart, wheels, track]	
7. Table	[bag, salt, man, paper]	
8. Sugar	[bread, cane, bag, fruit]	
9. Independent	[Indian ,mission, power, organ]	
10. Running	[bag, water, door, pencil]	
11. Small	[water, needle, apartment, hair]	
12. Self	[idol, reproach, cry, truth]	
13. Rickety	[pavement, gloves, bridge, bird]	
14. Nuclear	[earth, weapon, violence, attack]	
15. Speedy	[payment, attack, progress, recovery]	
16. Make	[violence, weapon, decision, ideas]	
17. Fish	[watering ,sea-level, dress, out of water]	
18. Cold	[tea, war, chance, time]	
19. Conduct	[plan, survey, paper, thoughts]	
20. Prescribed	[talk, look, medicine, photo]	
21. Job	[repair, work, hunt, finish]	
22. Convey	[deed, money, message, effort]	
23. Twinkling	[earth, moon, sun, star]	
24. Twinkling	[ears, hands, mouth, eyes]	
25. Achieve	[money, success, house, trees]	

2. ANTONYMS (OPPOSITES):

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Active X Passive | 14. Big X Small | 27. Careful X Careless |
| 2. Affluent X Poor | 15. Broad X Narrow | 28. Celebrate X Mourn |
| 3. Always X Never | 16. Brave X Timid | 29. Clever X Fool |
| 4. Accept X Reject/Refuse | 17. Bold X Timid | 30. Certain X Uncertain |
| 5. Attack X Defend | 18. Below X above | 31. Come X Go |
| 6. Arrive X Depart | 19. Buy X Sell | 32. Coward X Brave |
| 7. Arrival X Departure | 20. Begin X End | 33. Cut X Join |
| 8. Achievement X Failure | 21. Best X Worst | 34. Cowardice X Bravery |
| 9. Alive X Dead | 22. Beautiful X Ugly | 35. Cruelty X Kindness |
| 10. Aristocratic X Poor | 23. Brave X Coward | 36. Dream X Realize |
| 11. Acknowledge X Reject | 24. Bud X Flower | 37. Difficult X Easy |
| 12. Ancient X Modern | 25. Cool X Hot | 38. Dirty X Clean |
| 13. Appeal X Command | 26. Clever X Foolish | 39. Demolish X Construct |
| 40. Defeat X Victory (Win) | 86. Master X Student | 132. Silent X Aggressive |
| 41. Dry X Wet | 87. Notice X Ignore | 133. Stop X Allow |
| 42. Encourage X Discourage | 88. Native X Foreign | 134. Save X Spend |
| 43. Ever X Never | 89. Never X Always | 135. Suffer X Enjoy |
| 44. Full X Empty | 90. New X Old | 136. Strong X Weak |
| 45. Famous X Notorious | 91. Now X Then | 137. True X False |
| 46. First X Last | 92. Near X Far | 138. Triumph X Defeat |
| 47. Former X Later | 93. Notorious X Famous | 139. Tell X Ask |
| 48. Friend X Enemy | 94. Outer X Inner | 140. Together X Singly |
| 49. Frown X Smile | 95. Oblige X Refuse | 141. Tough X Smooth |
| 50. Great X Silly | 96. Order X Request | 142. Useful X Useless |
| 51. Grieving X Enjoying | 97. Open X Close | 143. Vanish X Appear |
| 52. Give X Take | 98. Patriot X Traitor | 144. Wise X Foolish |
| 53. Generous X Miser | 99. Presence X Absence | 145. Weak X Strong |
| 54. Good X Bad | 100. Permanent X Temporary | 146. Won X Lost |
| 55. Glad X Grieve | 101. Profit X Loss | 147. Widow X Widower |
| 56. Glad X Sad | 102. Proud X Humble | 148. Wrong X Right |
| 57. Happy X Unhappy | 103. Present X Absent | 149. Whisper X Shout |
| 58. High X Low | 104. Prolific X Barren | 150. Wide X Straight |
| 59. Help X Hinder | 105. Powerful X Powerless | |

PREFIXES:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 60. Heavy X Light | 106. Poverty X Richness | Im: |
| 61. Hard X Soft | 107. Quick X Slow | 1. Balance X Imbalance |
| 62. Initially X Finally | 108. Quit X Join | 2. Material X Immaterial |
| 63. Ignorant X Intelligent | 109. Question X Answer | 3. Mature X Immature |
| 64. Intelligent X Dull | 110. Reward X Insult | 4. Measure X Immeasurable |
| 65. Increase X Decrease | 111. Reward X Punishment | 5. Memorial X Immemorial |
| 66. Interesting X Boring | 112. Right X Wrong | 6. Mobile X Immobile |
| 67. Kind X Cruel / Unkind. | 113. Rich X Poor | 7. Mobilize X Immobilize |
| 68. Kill X Save | 114. Remember X Forget | 8. Mortal X Immortal |
| 69. Lose X Gain | 115. Right X Left | 9. Modest X Immodest |
| 70. Life X Death | 116. Reprimand X Praise | 10. Moral X Immoral |
| 71. Laugh X Weep | 117. Request X Order | 11. Movable X Immovable |
| 72. Long X Short | 118. Strength X Weakness | 12. Mutable X Immutable |

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|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 73. Lenient X Strict | 119. Serious X Casual | 13. Partial X Impartial |
| 74. Lady X Gentleman | 120. Safe X Unsafe/Dangerous | 14. Patient X Impatient |
| 75. Less X More | 121. Soft X Hard | 15. Perfect X Imperfect |
| 76. Leader X Follower | 122. Same X Different | 16. Perfection X Imperfection |
| 77. Large X Small | 123. Slow X Fast | 17. Permanent X Impermanent |
| 78. Light X Dark | 124. Superior X Inferior | 18. Personal X Impersonal |
| 79. Late X Early | 125. Success X Failure | 19. Possible X Impossible |
| 80. Mean X Great | 126. Sweet X Bitter | 20. Polite X Impolite |
| 81. Mighty X Weak | 127. Strong X Weak (Feeble) | 21. Probable X Improbable |
| 82. More X Less | 128. Superiority X Inferiority | 22. Precise X Imprecise |
| 83. Mighty X Feeble | 129. Stronger X Weaker | 23. Proper X Improper |
| 84. Miser X Generous | 130. Special X Ordinary | 24. Pure X Impure |
| 85. Master X Servant | 131. Silly X Great | 25. Portable X Importable |

In:

1. Ability X Inability
2. Accurate X Inaccurate
3. Active X Inactive
4. Adequate X Inadequate
5. Animate X Inanimate
6. Applicable X Inapplicable
7. Appropriate X Inappropriate
8. Capable X Incapable
9. Comparable X Incomparable
10. Consistent X Inconsistent
11. Convenience X Inconvenience
12. Correct X Incorrect
13. Complete X Incomplete
14. Decent X Indecent
15. Discipline X Indiscipline
16. Definite X Indefinite
17. Direct X Indirect
18. Divisible X Indivisible
19. Dependent X Independent
20. Effective X Ineffective
21. Equal X In equal
22. Expensive X Inexpensive
23. Experience X In experience
24. Human X Inhuman
25. Glorious X Inglorious
26. Gratitude X Ingratitude
27. Justice X Injustice
28. Sufficient X Insufficient
29. Secure X Insecure
30. Significant X Insignificant
31. Necessary X Unnecessary
32. Separable X Inseparable
33. Soluble X Insoluble
34. Valid X Invalid

Un:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Known X Unknown | 11. Continue X Discontinue |
| 2. Certain X Uncertain | 12. Harmony X Disharmony |
| 3. Clean X Unclean | 13. Honest X Dishonest |
| 4. Comfortable X Uncomfortable | 14. Honor X Dishonor |
| 5. Common X Uncommon | 15. Interest X Disinterest |
| 6. Employment X Unemployment | 16. Like X Dislike |
| 7. Expected X Unexpected | 17. Loyal X Disloyal |
| 8. Even X Uneven | 18. Obedient X Disobedient |
| 9. Fit X Unfit | 19. Obey X Disobey |
| 10. Faithful X Unfaithful | 20. Place X Displace |
| 11. Fortunate X Unfortunate | 21. Integrate X Disintegrate |
| 12. Grateful X Ungrateful | 22. Please X Displease |
| 13. Happy X Unhappy | 23. Respect X Disrespect |
| 14. Healthy X Unhealthy | 24. Similar X Dissimilar |
| 15. Heard X Unheard | 25. Satisfy X Dissatisfy |

Mis:

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|--------------------------------|
| 1. Behave X Misbehave |
| 2. Calculate X Miscalculate |
| 3. Chance X Mischance |
| 4. Conduct X Misconduct |
| 5. Handle X Mishandle |
| 6. Judge X Misjudge |
| 7. Guide X Misguide |
| 8. Lead X Mislead |
| 9. Place X Misplace |
| 10. Print X Misprint |
| 11. Manage X Mismanage |
| 12. Spell X Misspell |
| 13. Spelt X Misspelt |
| 14. Sincere X Insincere |
| 15. Understand X Misunderstand |

Dis:

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|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Advantage X Disadvantage | 17. Trust X Mistrust |
| 2. Agree X Disagree | |

IL

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 35. Visible X Invisible | 3. Allow X Disallow | 1. Health X ill health |
| Ir: | 4. Appear X Disappear | 2. Favour X il favour |
| 1. Rational X Irrational | 5. Approve X Disapprove | 3. Legal X illegal |
| 2. Regular X Irregular | 6. Believe X Disbelieve | 4. Legible X illegible |
| 3. Repairable X Irreparable | 7. Comfort X Discomfort | 5. Liberal X illiberal |
| 4. Relevant X Irrelevant | 8. Connect X Disconnect | 6. Literate X illiterate |
| 5. Resolute X Irresolute | 9. Count X Discount | 7. Logical X illogical |
| 6. Responsible X Irresponsible | | |
| 7. Reversible X Irreversible | Non: | |
| 8. Religious X Irreligious | 1. Sense X Nonsense | 2. Stick X Non stick |
| | 3. Stop X Nonstop | 4. Flammable X Non flammable |
| | | 5. Vegetarian X Non vegetarian |
| | | 6. Controversial X Noncontroversial |

3. Synonyms: (Words which give similar / nearer meaning)

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Sternly - seriously, strictly, gravely | 41. Savior - god, lord |
| 2. Apparition - ghost, devil, demon | 42. Chore - task, work |
| 3. Mortal - temporary, ordinary | 43. Panic - dread, fright |
| 4. Burglar - highwayman, thief, house – breaker | 44. Personnel – staff |
| 5. Notorious - infamous, evil – minded | 45. Deed – agreement |
| 6. Undaunted - courageous, daring, bold | 46. Own - possess, have, occupy |
| 7. Genius - talented, brilliant | 47. Peer - look, gaze, inspect |
| 8. Puny - small, tiny, miniature | 48. Implore - request, appeal |
| 9. Strained - forced constrained, tense | 49. Rage - anger, furious, fret |
| 10. Majesty - royal power, greatness, nobility | 50. Big - mammoth, large, huge |
| 11. Attitude - view point, mood, opinion, leaning | |
| 12. Attribute - quality, character, trait | |
| 13. Negotiation - bargain, official discussion, transaction | |
| 14. Ragged - torn, tattered, patched, worn out | |
| 15. Abode - home, residence, dwelling, house | |
| 16. Ordeal - sufferings, calamity, distress | |
| 17. Reckless - unmindful, foolish, thoughtless, wild | |
| 18. Jubilant - happy, mirthful, joyful merry glad, | |
| 19. Splendid - excellent, beautiful, magnificent, wonderful, unique | |
| 20. Bother - disturb, trouble, perplex, provoke | |
| 21. Solitude - alone, loneliness, seclusion, isolation | |
| 22. Trifle - little, petty, trivial, small, insignificant | |
| 23. Melancholy - sad, grief, pensive | |
| 24. Vision - forethought, sight, eyesight, view | |
| 25. Startle - surprise, wonder, astonish, amazed, shock, stun | |
| 26. Ominous - bad, gloomy, threatening, ill-fated | |
| 27. Abundant - bright, glittering, shining, twinkling, gleaming | |
| 28. Loyal - obedient, faithful, trustworthy, sincere | |
| 29. Barley - scarcely, hardly, inadequately, meagerly | |
| 30. Fringe - border, edge, verge, margin | |
| 31. Stout - brave, determined | |
| 32. Accomplish - achieve, fulfill | |
| 33. Mourn - regret, show. sorrow, grieve, languish, | |

34. Hapless - unlucky, ill-luck, ill-fated
35. Annihilation- destruction, ruin
36. Fundamental- basic
37. Obvious – clear
38. Scared - frightened, feared
39. Crest fallen - dejected, disappointed
40. Immense - great, tremendous, enormous

4. Syllable: Syllable is the sound of a vowel (A, E, I, O, U) that is created when pronouncing the letters A, E, I, O, U or Y. The number of times you hear the sound of vowel is the number of syllables.

Method to count syllables:

1. The listen method:

- A. Say the word.
- B. How many times do you hear A, E, I, O, U as a separate sound?
- C. This is the number of syllables.

2. The chin method:

- A. Put your hand under your chin.
- B. Say the word.
- C. How many times your Chin touch your hand?
- D. This is the number of syllables.

Examples

1. One syllable words: eye, eat, tea, zoo, go, shoe, key, moon, greed, friend, grand, car, school, whole.
2. Two syllable words: canteen, daughter, college, father, honest, empty, remain, prepare people, section, English, ago, idea, tailor, anger, vanish, talent
3. Three syllable words: accident, beautiful, affection, relation, selection, familiar, direction, adventure, continent, primary, determine.
4. Four syllable words: conversation, legislature, ceremony, agriculture, relaxation.

1. Which one of the following word has one syllable? April 20016

(enemy, supreme, school, beauty.) Ans: school.

2. Which word has two syllables? (bar, car, love, kilo) Ans: kilo. April 2015

3. Which one of the following word has one syllable? June 20016

(hunger, burglar, school, concert.) Ans: school.

4. Which one of the following word has one syllable? April 20017

(remain, behind, lawn, arrange.) Ans: lawn.

5. Which one of the following word has two syllables? MQP

(who, free, fight, table.) Ans: table

5. HOMOPHONES: Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings an spellings.

Examples:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. To = I go to Mysore. | Two = I have two eyes |
| 2. Bear = Bear is an animal. | Beer = Don't drink beer. |
| 3. Blue = The sky is blue. | Blew = Krishna blew his flute. |
| 4. Knew = I knew English. | New = This is a new car. |
| 5. Pray = Every day we pray to god | Prey = Lion is waiting for its prey |

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word.

- We had.....many apples to carry.(to/too/two)
- Ia horse at the Marina beach .(road/rode)
- Did you have a.....for lunch?(pare/pair)
- The books are over.....on the shelf.(their/there)

Fill in the blanks with a suitable homophone and a complete the story.

This is a..... (storey/story) told by a..... (night/knight).Once he received letter. When he..... (red/read) it..... (through /threw),he could not believe his own eyes. (For/Far), it was written (buy/by) none other than the queen of the land. She asked him to meet her..... (at/yet) a secret place. The knight was in a fix. But he thought (of/off) a plan to tide over this problem. He..... (vent/went) to the meeting place not alone but along with his..... (fair/fare) wife. Can you guess what happened then?

Previous year asked question

Fill in the blanks with the suitable word given in brackets

- Mr Lokesh is theof our college. (principal/principle) April-2016
- Ravi thought.....a plan to solve his problem(of/off)
- Some students areat English(weak/week)
- Thepresident of India visited Karnataka. (farmer/former)
- Shruti gave birth to a.....child (male/mail).

6. Give one word:

- A person who loves his country. (Patriot)
- A piece of land which fruit trees are grown.(orchard)
- To talk in a low voice. (whisper)
- To make movements with hands. (gesture)
- Lower the body close to the ground. (crouch)
- One who travels to workplace daily.(commuter)
- The man that a woman is engaged to. (fiancé)
- One who enters the house to steal.(burglar)
- To speak in a very kind way. (polite)
- A person who makes figures in stone, wood, metal etc. (sculptor)
- A person who is especially good at some art or achievement.(wizard)
- To speak in very unkind way.(sneer)
- An angry look/expression of anger.(scowl)
- Feeling in a way that things will not improve.(gloomily)
- Say something not clearly enough.(mumble)
- Feeling helplessly.(tumbling)
- A deep breath taken when surprised.(gasp)
- A decorated rod carried by a king or queen as a symbol of power.(scepter)
- A small narrow stream or river.(creek)
- Look at the thing fixedly for long time.(stare)
- Suffocation makes one breathless.(choke)
- To get something back.(redeem)

23. A narrate composition in rhythmic verse suitable for singing.(ballad)
24. Space for ship.(Harbor)
25. Art or making figures in stone, wood, metal etc.(sculpture)
26. Show sorrow or regret.(mourn)
27. Sound indicating sadness.(sigh)
28. A state that continues to live or exist.(survival)
29. A new activity that involve risk.(venture)
30. An event not easily understood/something that people do not know anything about.(mystery)
31. Part of the spacecraft separated from the main.(capsule)
32. One who does the scientific study of the sun, moon, etc.(astronomer)
33. A period of ten years.(decade).
34. A person who makes bread.(baker)
35. A person who makes wooden objects or structures.(carpenter)
36. A person who designs buildings and supervises their constructions.(architect)
37. A person who makes and repairs iron tools.(blacksmith)
38. A doctor who performs surgery.(surgeon)
39. A person who cleans and takes out teeth and fits artificial teeth.(dentist)
40. A person who drives Aeroplane. (pilot)
41. A person who is unable to walk or move properly.(cripple)
42. One who looks bright side of things.(optimist)
43. One who looks dark side of things.(pessimist)
44. A house for residence of students.(hostel)
45. A place for housing cars.(garage)
46. The act of killing oneself.(suicide)
47. A conversation between two persons.(dialogue)
48. One who can't speak.(dumb)
49. One who can't hear.(deaf)
50. One who is trained in doing act of public service (scout).

7. MODAL VERBS:

All The Auxiliary verbs except “Be”, “Do” & “Have” are called “Modals”. Modal verbs can be used to say with all these situations.

- a) Possible – may, can
 - b) Certainly possible – must,
 - c) Possible by force/compulsion/obligation – should, ought to
 - d) Willingly possible – shall, will, would
 - e) Impossible – can't,
 - f) Probable – might, could
 - g) Improbable – couldn't, mightn't
- a. Can: Ability/ possibility Inability/ Impossibility/Asking for permission request.
 - i. We can't fix it? iii. They can control their own budgets.
 - ii. Can I write here? Iv. Can you help me?
 - b. Could: Asking for permission/Request/Suggestion/Future possibility/Ability in the past.
 - i. Could I borrow your dictionary? iv. Could you say it again?
 - ii. We could try to fix it ourselves. v. I think we could have another “Gulf War”
 - iii. He gave up his old job, so he could work for us.
 - c. May: Asking for permission/future possibility.

- i. May I have another cup of coffee? ii. India may become a major economic power.
- d. Might: Present possibility/Future possibility
 i. We'd better phone tomorrow, they might be eating their dinner now.
 ii. They might give us 10% discount.
- e. Must: Necessity/Obligation/Prohibition
 i. We must say good bye now. ii. They must not disrupt the work.
- f. Shall: Offer/Suggestion/Asking what to do
 i. Shall I help you with your luggage? ii. Shall I do that or will you?
- g. Should: Saying what's right/Recommending action/Uncertain prediction
 i. We should sort out this problem at once. iii. Profits should increase next year.
 ii. I think we should check everything again.
- h. Will: Instant/decisions/Offer/promise/Certain prediction
 i. I can't see any taxis, so I will walk. ii. I will do that for if you like.
 ii. I will get back to you on Monday
- i. Would: Asking for permission/request/Making arrangements/Invitation preferences
 i. Would you pass the salt please? iii. Would you prefer tea or coffee?
 ii. Would you mind waiting a moment? iv. I'd like tea please
- j. Dare: It is used in negative and interrogative sentences.
 i. How dare you to touch me? ii. She doesn't dare to do that.
- k. Need: It is used to tell necessity.
 i. She needs to go. ii. I need rest.

SECTION-B

READING SKILL (8 MARKS)

PASSAGES:

Techniques for answering the passage questions:

1. Read the questions before you read the passage.
2. Identify the key words in the passage and underline them.
3. Write the previous and next sentences of the key words as answer to the question.
4. Try to understand the 'wh' words and answer the questions

1. Read the passage and answer the questions given below:

Charlie Chaplin (Charles Spencer Chaplin) was born on 16th April at Kennington in London. At an early age, Charlie performed on stage with his father and brother, Sydney. By the age of eighth, Charlie Chaplin was already a seasoned stage performer. His skill as a comedian developed under the guidance of Fred Kano.

1. Who is the paragraph about? 1
2. Which sentence in the paragraph suggests that he was born in a family actor?
3. Charlie Chaplin was a great comedian (true/false) tick the right one 1
4. Who was his tutor in the art of acting?

2. Read the passage and answer the questions given below:

The Smith and his family from South East England were holidaying at a beach resort in southern Thailand. Tilly smith, a ten year old girl suddenly started screaming 'There's an earthquake under the sea! Get off the beach! Run! The smith family started running and the

other tourists followed them and were saved from the fatal Tsunami of 2004. Thanks to Tilly Smith and the video showed to her in her geography lesson.

1. What is the paragraph about?
2. Which sentence in the paragraph suggests that the Smiths were the tourists?
3. Who saved the tourists?
4. Tilly Smith was a school girl in southern Thailand. Right / wrong

3. Read the passage and answer the questions given below

An officer in the American army getting some logs of wood shifted from one place to another. They were so heavy that his soldiers could not lift them. He did not help his men and shouted at them for delaying the work. Just then a gentleman who was passing by stopped and asked the officer why

he was not helping them. "Do you know who I am?" said the officer, "I am an officer. How can I do such small work?" "I see", the man replied. He rolled up his sleeves and began to help the soldiers. In no time the logs were shifted. While going away the gentleman asked the officer to send him whenever his men needed any help, "Who are you?" asked the officer. The gentleman replied "I am George Washington, the General of this army".

1. What work were the soldiers of the American army doing?
2. Why was the officer shouting at them?
3. Why was the work getting delayed?
4. What lesson did George Washington teach the officer?

DIALOGUES:

Techniques for answering questions on dialogues:

1. Read the following dialogue and answer the questions. (Place : A Guest House)

A: Can I have a room, please?

B: How many are you, Sir?

A: We 'are three

B: Well, we have one, but it is not an A/C one

A: Never mind.

1. Between A and B, who is the visitor?
2. What does the phrase 'never mind' mean?

2. Read the following dialogue and answer the questions

Reporter : *Good morning ,Jayalaxmi*

Jayalaxmi :*Good morning Sir, How are you?*

Reporter :*I'm fine. Did you expect first rank in SSLC?*

Jayalaxmi :*Not really, I expected to be one among the first ten.*

Reporter: *What is the secret of your achievement?*

Jayalaxmi :*I've been regular in my studies and I never missed a class and failed to do my homework even once.*

Reporter :*What are your hobbies or special interests?*

Jayalaxmi: *Collecting stamps and listening to music.*

1. What is Jayalaxmi's achievement?
2. What did Jayalaxmi expect?
3. What are her hobbies?
4. The text is a part of a/an _____ panel discussion / interview. (fill in the blank)

3. A dialogue is given below. Read it and answer the questions that follow questions

Father : Father, I suggest we sell the Land

Grand Father: (keeps silent for a moment) No, we should not

Father: But, why?

Grand Father: It is inherited, it's my prized possession

1. The silence of the grandfather suggests his _____ (willingness/unwillingness) to sell the land.
2. Which word in the conversation above means 'property'?
4. Read the conversation and answer the following questions :

Rekha : Hello, can I speak Kaveri?

Neha : I'm afraid Kaveri is not at home, may I know who is speaking?

Rekha : I'm Rekha. Please tell Kaveri to meet me near Gandhi square bus stop at 4pm.

- a. Who did Rekha want to speak to? Ans: Rekha want to speak to Kaveri.
- b. What message did Rekha leave for Kaveri?
Ans: Meet her near Gandhi square bus stop at 4pm.

5. Read the conversation and answer the following questions :

Father : Imran, when is the parent meeting in your school?

Imran : Dad, it's on 12th January.

Father : Oh! I'll be out of station as I have an important meeting on that day.

Imran : Ok dad, but what about mom?

Father : Of course, she may be free I'll ask her to attend.

Imran : I'ts alright dad. a. Why is Imran's father not able to attend the parent meet?

Ans: Because Imran's father was not in station as he had an Important meeting on that day. b. Choose the right one and answer: Imran agrees/disagrees with his father's decision. Ans: Imran agrees

Re-arrange the jumbled words in to a meaningful sentence

Techniques for re-arranging the sentence:

Try to identify the types of sentence

1. to/Swami/tried/escape.

Ans: Swami tried to escape.

2. his/land/to sell/agreed/Don.

Ans: Don agreed to sell his land.

3. became/a/voracious/Anant/reader.

Ans: Anant became a voracious reader.

4. play/could/sitar/Anant.

Ans: Anant could play sitar.

5. did/the/doctor/recommend/what/?

Ans: What did the doctor recommend?

Look at the two pictures and write a sentence using the given phrase:

TECHNIQUES:

1. Read the pictures carefully and understand its dimension
2. Try to understand meaning of the word/phrase that is given in the question
3. Use appropriate 'be' form – is

1. Look at the two pictures. Write sentence using 'smaller than' based on what you see.



2. Look at the two pictures, write a sentence using 'brighter than' based on what you see?



3. Look at the two pictures. Write a sentence using 'longer than' based on what you see.



LETTER WRITING

FORMAL LETTER

Imagine that you are Radha/Ramana student of 10th standard studying at Govt. high school Vidya Nagara Mysore. Write a letter to your headmaster requesting him to issue your transfer certificate.

From
Radha/Ramana
10th standard
Govt High School

Vidya Nagara
Mysore
13th November 2018

To
The Head Master
Govt.High School
Vidya Nagara
Mysore

Respected Sir/Madam
Subject: Regarding issuing of transfer certificate

With regard to the above subject, I passed my SSLC examination in the first class in the year 2018-19 . so I request you kindly to issue my transfer certificate so as to continue my further studies.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

(Radha/ Ramana)

{Note: No punctuation marks are required in From and To address. }

PERSONAL LETTER

Imagine that you are Radha/Ramana student of 10th standard studying at Govt high school Vidya Nagara Mysore.

Write a letter to your father requesting him to send you Rs 1000 to pay tour fees.

10th Standard

Govt Highschool

Vidyanagara

Mysuru

13November 2018

Dear Father

I am quite well here and I hope all are fine there.This year our school has planned to take us to Vijayapura. I wish to go with my friends so I would kindly request you to send me Rs 1000. Convey my regards to all.

Yours Lovingly

Radha/ Ramana

To
Shivappa
#240. 2main.8th cross
Sampige Nagara
Kollegal

PROFILE WRITING (4 Marks)

Given below is the profile of Dr.Ravishankar. Write a paragraph using the given clues below:

Age :	40 years.
Qualification :	M.B.B.S.
Place of work :	Shivamogga.
Height & weight :	5.5" & 60kg.
Hobbies :	Gardening, listening music, reading books & collecting coins.
Reasons for popularity :	Works round the clock – special attention to poor – always cheerful – clean hand –liked by the patients.
Awards :	Dhanwantri award, best citizen award.

Dr.Ravishankar is a good doctor. His age is 40 years. His qualification is M.B.B.S. His place of work is Shivamogga. His height is 5 feet 5 inches. His weight is 60 kg. His hobbies are gardening, listening music, reading books & collecting coins. The reasons for popularity are he works round the clock. He pays special attention to the poor. He is always cheerful. He is a clean handed person and liked by the patients. His awards are Dhanwantri award and best citizen award.

Reference format for students

----- is a good -----, His/Her age is ----- years. His/Her qualification is -----, His/Her place of work is -----, His/Her height is -----, His/Her weight is ----- kg. His/Her hobbies are -----, The reasons for popularity is/are -----, His/Her awards is/are -----.

Do it for yourself

1) Given below is the profile of Dr.Sumana, Bhartanatyam dancer. Write a paragraph using the given clues below:

Age :	35 years.
Qualification :	D.Lit in dance and Ph.D.
Place of work :	Bengaluru.
Height & weight :	5.5" & 55kg.
Hobbies :	listening music, reading books.
Reasons for popularity :	good dancer – friendly nature – helps the needy.
Awards :	Nataraja award and Natya Visharada.

2) Given below is the profile of Mr.Kamalnatha. Write a paragraph using the given clues below:

Age : 42 years.
 Qualification : M.A, B.Ed.
 Profession : Teacher.
 Place of work : Jayanagara.
 Height & weight : 5.5" & well built.
 Hobbies : reading books, gardening & singing.
 Reasons for popularity : courteous – friendly nature – helps the poor students.

3) Given below is the profile of Amitha. Write a paragraph using the given clues below:

Date of birth : 9th October 1993.
 Father's Name : Rudrappa.
 Address: #11, 10th cross, Srinagara, Mysore.
 Qualification : B.Com from S.R.V College, Mysore.
 Additional Qualification: Java, C++, Tally from NIIT.
 Hobbies : reading Kannada novels.

4) Based on the information given in the table, write a biographical sketch :

Name : Mahendra Singh Dhoni.
 Nick Name : Captain Cool & Mahi.
 Date of birth : 7th July 1981.
 Place of birth: Ranchi, Jharkhand.
 Field of sports : Cricket.
 Awards & Medals : Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, Padmashree, Padmabhushan.

Grammar (Language in Use)

- 1) Question Tags
- 2) If clauses
- 3) Articles and Prepositions
- 4) Finite & Non-finite verb
- 5) Frame 'Wh' Questions
- 6) Active to Passive Voice

1. Question Tag

Note the following rules while making question tags

- 1) Use Auxiliary verb + subject in pronoun
- 2) Use the Contracted form of not that is n't , (isn't, aren't, don't, doesn't haven't, won't, can't etc)
- 3) Use question marks at the end.
- 4) If the statement doesn't have either auxiliary verb or modal verb use do, does or did

Look at the following examples and learn to make Question tags.

1. am & aren't : I am not a student – am I ?
I am a student, aren't I ?
2. is & isn't : Kamala is not my friend , is she ?
Kamala is my friend, isn't she ?
3. are & aren't : Children are not in the class, are they ?
Children are fond of sweets, aren't they?
4. was & wasn't : Madan was my neighbour, wasn't he ?
Madan was not my neighbour, was he ?
5. were & weren't : They were studying in the hall, weren't they ?
They were not studying in the hall, were they ?
6. can & can't : I can swim in the sea, can't I ?
I can not swim in the sea, can I?
7. will & won't : Lata will come soon, won't she ?
Lata will not play for the team, will she ?
8. has & hasn't : Smitha has typed a letter, hasn't she ?
Smitha has not typed a letter, has she ?
9. had & hadn't : Raju had met the P.M, hadn't he ?
Raju had not stolen the watch, had he ?
10. do & don't : People know the fact, don't they ?
People don't know the fact, do they ?
11. did & didn't : Swami slept alone, didn't he ?
Swami did not sleep alone, did he ?
12. does & doesn't : Suma runs fast, doesn't she ?

Suma does not run fast, does she ?

13. should & shouldn't : You should follow me, shouldn't you ?

You should not eat sweets, should you ?

14. could & couldn't : India could win the match, couldn't it ?

India could not tolerate terrorism could it ?

15. Shall & shan't : We shall give you a chance, shan't we ?

We shall not tolerate you, shall we ?

Note : Negative statements take positive Question tag and Positive statements take negative question Tags.

The statements which have – never, nothing, hardly, barely, seldom, no, etc take positives tags.

Examples : Our teacher never comes to school late, does he /she ?

Nothing is easy, is it?

Ramani could hardly breathe, could she ?

- Barking dog seldom bites, does it ?
- He can barely tolerate the pain – can he ?

Special cases :

- Lift the box, can you ?
- Let me play, shall I ?
- Let us take some rest, shall we ?
- Call the first witness, will you ?
- Don't talk loudly, will you ?
- Close the door, will you ?

2. "If clauses"

If clauses are also called conditional clauses.

There are three kinds in it.

They are :

1. First conditional clause : (It speaks about possible things)

Eg : If you study well, you will pass the exams.

If you play well, you will win the match.

2. Second conditional Clause : (It speaks about improbable things.

Here things are hardly possible)

If you studied well, you would pass the exams.

If you played well, you would win the match.

If I were a bird, I would fly everywhere.

3. Third conditional Clauses : (It speaks about impossible things.

It is spoken after the task is over)

Eg – If I had studied well, I would have scored more.

If I had played well, I would have won the match.

Note the following structure :

1. First conditional clause :

If clause :

If + sub + V₁ / V₁+s

If you study well

The main clause :

sub will + V₁

you will pass the exams.

2. Second conditional Clause :

If clause :

If + sub + V₂ (were)

If I were a bird

The main clause :

Sub + would + V₁

I would fly every where.

3. Third conditional Clauses :

If clause :

If + sub - had + V₃

If you had studied well

The main clause :

would + have + V₃

you would have passed the exams.

3. Articles & Prepositions :

Look at the following pictures and observe the position of things and read the sentences.

The ball is in the box

The ball is on the box

The ball is under the box

The ball is at the box

The fan is over the box

The ball is between the boxes

The students are talking among themselves.

The cat is running across the road.

The rat went through the pipe.

The boy is standing beside the tree.

Office room, the boy is walking towards the office room.

with : Kiran is going with Gopal

He came with a ball.

To : Raju went to market

He spoke to me.

In : In the Morning

In the afternoon

In the Evening

In January

In 1975

In the year

In the summer season

On : On 12th August

On Monday

On Christmas

On Occasion

On Holidays

On Duty

Articles

Indefinite articles

definite article

A, and, an

the

Use of 'an'

We use 'an' before the words which begin with the vowel sounds

Eg. – an egg, an orange, an honest man

an MLA.	An M.P,	an umbrella
an island	an engineer	an apple

Use of 'a'

We use 'a' before the words which begin with consonant sounds.

a bat,	a tiger,	a box,	a man,
a university	a young man,	a one rupee coin,	a uniform
a useful animal .			

Use of 'the' :

We use 'the' to speak about definite things,

Eg : the moon, the Narmada, the Bhagavadgeetha

I. Complete the following with appropriate preposition and article :

- 1) Santosh is an Engineer. He works in a multinational company.
- 2) Manjula waited for me at the bus stand an hour or so.
- 3) The principal came and sat between DDPI and BEO.
- 4) He built a house between the rivers.
- 5) A rat went through the pipe and disappeared
- 6) There is an MLA standing beside my father
- 7) The boy is walking towards a shop to buy an umbrella.
- 8) Raju went to market to buy the text books ?
- 9) She gets up at 6.00 am in the morning
- 10) The Prime Minister is going to visit Bangalore on 12th of December.

4.Finite & Non-finite verb

Note the following verbs:

Finite verbs

am, is , are, was, were, has,
have, had, do, does, did
shall, should, will

Non – finite verbs

being, been,

V₃ (Past Participle)

would, could, may	V ₄ ing form of verb and
might, ought to	to infinitive, and bare infinitive
V ₁ / V ₁ +S (Present form)and	(without 'to')
V ₂ (Past form)	

Look at the following examples:

- 1) Raju works in a factory – Finite
- 2) She worked hard - Finite
- 3) Rama wants to become a doctor – to infinitive
- 4) He is Reading. - Non – finite V₄ ing form of verb
- 5) A broken Jug never - Non – finite
holds water finite
- 6) I hate war - finite

5 Framing of 'Wh' Questions

Note the following key points

- 1) Who, Whose, Whom – used for persons
- 2) Where – place
- 3) When – Time
- 4) What / which – things
- 5) How – Manner
- 6) How many – Number
- 7) How long – duration (period)
- 8) How much – uncountable (liquid)
- 9) How old – age
- 10) Why – reasons

Do → Present tense first person singular and present tense plural

Does → present tense third person singular

Did → past /Singular / plural

Read the following dialogue and make a question to get the underlined word as answer.

Eg: 1) Father : Do you know Sanjay?

Son : Yes, Sanjay is Radha's cousin.

(A) Who is Sanjay ?

- 2) Teacher : Have you seen Raju ?
Student : Yes sir, He is reading Kuvempu's Novel.
(A) Whose novel is Raju reading ?
- 3) Sita : Why is Laxman waiting there ?
Ramu : He wants to meet Satish
(A) Who does Laxman want to meet ?
- 4) Imrahn : Why have they come here ?
Ananth : They want to meet Children with special needs.
(A) Whom do they want to meet ?
- 5) Sagar : Father, I want some more milk for my coffee.
Father : It is on the kitchen shelf take it.
(A) Where is milk ?
- 6) Chandru : Raghu had been to tour
Ravi : He meets foreign tourists in Jaipur.
Where does Raghu meet foreign tourists ?
- 7) Denesh : What happened to Rama ?
Baleshwar : She met with an accident by the tracks.
Where did Rama meet with an accident ?
- 8) Sunil : Is Raghu married ?
Anil : Yes married at the age of 26
(A) When did Raghu get marry ?
- 9) Rajani : Sunita is a good devotee
Ragini : Yes she goes to Church on every Sunday
(A) When does sunita go to Church ?
Ameer : Our neighbours are very rich.
- 10) Peter : Yes, they prefer to buy a new car today
(A) When do they prefer to buy a new car ?
- 11) Ramya : I am going for shopping to buy a sari.
Mother : Kanchivaram silk is the costliest sari.
(A) Which is the costliest sari ?
- 12) Rashmi : Do you know Radha ?
Anjali : Yes her native place is Shivamogga.

Which is Radha's native place ?

13) Ananth : Fruits are good for health.

Dinesh : Yes I like mango.

(A) Which fruit does Dinesh like ?

14) Raghu : These are good books.

Raju : There are 10 books, in the self.

(A) How many books are there in the self ?

15) Ganesh : Ramesh was standing at the bus stop.

Dinesha : Yes, he was waiting at the bus stop for half an hour.

How long Ramesh was waiting at the bus stop ?

16) Ramu : Raju drinks water.

Laxman : Yes, he drinks 5ltr of water every day ?

(A) How much of water does Raju drink every day ?

17) Mahesh : Shivanna has a granny

Rajesh : Yes, She is 80 years old

(A) How old is shivanna's Granny ?

6. Active voice and Passive voice

Tense	Active voice	Passive voice
Simple Present	Write/writes	Am/is/are written
Simple Past	Wrote	Was/were written
Simple Future	Will/shall write	Will be/shall be written
Present Continuous	Am/is/are writing	Am/is/are being written
Past Continuous	Was/were writing	Was/were being written
Present Perfect	Has/have written	Has/have been written
Past Perfect	Had written	Had been written
Modals	Can/could/will/would/may/might/shall/should/	Can/could/will/would/may/might/shall/should be written

Examples

Tense	Active voice	Passive voice
Simple Present	1) I write letters. 2) He writes a letter.	1) Letters are written by me. 2) A letter is written by him.
Simple Past	1) We wrote a letter. 2) You wrote letters.	1) A letter was written by us. 2) Letters were written by you.
Simple Future	1) I shall write a letter. 2) She will write letters.	1) A letter will be written by me. 2) Letters will be written by her.
Present Continuous	1) They are writing letter. 2) I am writing a letter. 3) It is writing a letter.	1) Letter is being written by them. 2) A letter is being written by me. 3) A letter is being written by it.
Past Continuous	1) Radha was writing a letter. 2) Students were writing a letter.	1) A letter was being written by Radha. 2) A letter was being written by students.
Present Perfect	1) Jaya has written letters. 2) I have written a letter.	1) Letters have been written by Jaya. 2) A letter has been written by me.
Past Perfect	1) They had written a letter. 2) She had written letters.	1) A letter had been written by them. 2) Letters had been written by her.
Modals	1) I can/could/will/would/ may/might/shall/should write a letter.	1) A letter can be/ could be/ will be/ would be/ may be/ might be /shall be/ should be written by me.

Sentence pattern

Tense	Active voice	Passive voice
Simple Present	S+V1+O	O+am/is/are+V3+By+S
Simple Past	S+V2+O	O+was/were+V3+By+S
Simple Future	S+will/shall+V1+O	O+will/shall+be+V3+By+S
Present Continuous	S+am/is/are+V 'Ing form'+O	O+am/is/are+being+V3+By+S
Past Continuous	S+was/were+V 'Ing form'+O	O+was/were+being+V3+By+S
Present Perfect	S+have/has+V3+O	O+have/has+been+V3+By+S
Past Perfect	S+had+V3+O	O+had+been+V3+By+S
Modals	S+ can/could/will/would/ may/might/shall/should V1+O	O+ can be/could be/will be/would be/ may be/might be/shall be/should be +V3+By+S

Reference skill

1. Dictionary Work:

Arrange the following words in the order in which they are put in a dictionary

1) frontier, perch, alarm, zeal	1) circus, cyber, cinema, circumstance
2) branch, system, computer, rose	2) arena, arrow, assess, advance
3) yawn, jazz, delicious, protest	3) case, chicken, cloak, classic
4) zip, universe, home, eagle	4) clean, cavity, commune, cease
5) sorrow, nap, zero, Jupiter	5) ruts, roam, rise, rapport
6) sleep, pattern, timber, orange	6) scoff, shop, sack, squeak
7) routine, jiggery, ginger, borrow	7) true, turn, torrent, time
8) faith, chamber, hamper, brilliant	8) slippery, sticky, shiny, scaly
9) idle, artist, circle, circuit	9) whistle, watch, worst, wall
10) humble, rate, juice, break	10) zone, zap, zip, zeal
11) wretch, wreak, wrecked, wreath	11) crust, cruel, credit, cupid
12) profane, proud, profession, procession	12) rest, restart, response, respect
13) prominent, processor, probable, product	13) break, bread, broad, brief

2. Sources of Information:

Your school library has many references materials. They will provide you enough information on what you want to get. They are:

1. Encyclopedia: It gives you basic information on every subject. The information is placed in the alphabetical order.
2. Dictionary: It helps you to know the meanings, spellings, pronunciation and variation of words.
3. Thesaurus: It is a book of synonyms or the words same in meaning. It has list of words and phrases which are grouped according to their meaning.
4. Atlas: It is a book of maps. You can find a particular places, longitudes, latitudes, rivers, mountains, forests, deserts, seas and oceans etc.in the world.

Task 1: Mention the reference source. OR choose the best resource given in the brackets and fill in the blanks. (Atlas, Thesaurus, Dictionary, Encyclopedia, Map, News Paper)

1. To find particular place in the world, one should refer (map)
2. To know the spelling of a word ‘psychology’ what source do you refer? (dictionary)
3. To know the pronunciation of the word ‘peculiar’, which source do you refer? (dictionary)
4. To know the synonym of the word ‘happiness’, what source do you refer? (thesaurus)
5. Which of the source will you refer to know the result of yesterday’s cricket match? (News Paper)

Task 2: Mention the reference source. OR choose the best resource given in the brackets and fill in the blanks. (Atlas, Thesaurus, Dictionary, Encyclopedia, Map, News Paper)

1. A thesaurus gives us _____ of words.
2. To get information on every subject _____ can be referred.
3. To know the meaning of the word 'genius' _____ is the reference material.
4. To know the spelling of a word 'practice' the reference material is _____
5. To find the pronunciation of the word 'designed' _____ is the reference material.
6. To know where exactly 'France' exists, one can refer _____
7. To get information on earth quake, one can refer _____ reference material.
8. To know the place where the first nuclear bomb exploded _____.
9. To know the Synonym of the word 'Natural' _____
10. To know the result of yesterday's cricket match played between India and Pakistan.....

Answers:

1. synonyms, 2. Encyclopedia, 3. Dictionary, 4. Dictionary, 5. Dictionary, 6. Atlas, 7. Encyclopedia, 8. Encyclopedia, 9. Thesaurus, 10. News Paper

3. Short Message Service (SMS): Practice on SMS

s	yes	4	for	%	percentage	jst	just
y	why	bcz	because	gud	good	1s	once
r	are	wr	we are	hw	how	wud	would
u	you	wt	what	gimme	give me	sA	say
2	to	matr	matter	cum	come	Yday	yesterday
d	the	sday	yesterday	thanq	thank you	rot	wrote
plz	please	2day	today	donno	don't know	leav	leave
n	and	b/w	between	ua	you are	letta	letter
dt	that	gn	good night	ty / tq	thank you	hm	head master
dts	that is	gm	good morning	skl	school	sis	sister
gt	got	w'r	we are	Gudn8	good night	zzz wel	sleep well
8t	80	satdy	saturday	yr	your	1	won
tst	test	cnot	cannot	evng	evening	giv	give
hmwr	home						
k	work	pipl	people	bk	back	dos	dose

Task1: Decode the following SMS into the sentences:

1. 'try it jst 1 s again,' he wudsA.

Sentence:- 'Try it just once again,' he would say.

2. Yday, I rot leaVletta 2 hm.

Sentence:- Yesterday I wrote a leave letter to head master. / him.

3. My sis gt 8T% n mats n 2nd tst.

Sentence:- My sister got 80% in mathematics in the 2nd test.

4. bravo India 1d match

Sentence: - Bravo India won the match.

5. Im ill,I cnot attend today's skool so plzgivyr notes in d evng.

Sentence: - I am ill. I cannot attend today's school. So please give your notes in the evening.

6. do d hmwrk quickly n zzz wel.Gudn8.

Sentence: - Do the home work quickly and sleep well. Good night

Task 2: Write the following SMS in the normal way.

1. wt r u doing now?

2. u n I r friends.

3. r u drinking T?

4. wl u plz c me?

5. try it jst 1s again.

6. Wr were u on dt day?

7. Ask d pipl 2 join us.

8. Wr r u ging ?

9. Cm bk 2 skl

10. y r u late 2day?

Answers:

1. What are you doing now?

2. You and I are friends.

3. Are you drinking tea?

4. Will you please see me?

5. Try it just once again.

6. Where were you on that day?

7. Ask the people to join us.

8. Where are you going?

9. Come back to school.

10. Why are you late today?

***** Best of Success *****