

SSLC

ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಿತ್ರ

Subject : ENGLISH SECOND LANGUAGE



ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಸಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಂಘ (ರಿ.)

HASSAN DISTRICT ENGLISH TEACHERS' CLUB

URL: <http://hassanenglishclub.blogspot.com>

www.eshale.org/qkosha/

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
HASSAN**

ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ. ಹಾಸನ
ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಿತ್ರ
ವಿಷಯ:- ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆ

ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಸಹಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಂಘ(ರಿ)

CONTENT

1. Word meaning [Synonyms]
2. Opposites and Prefixes
3. Parts of Speech
4. Auxiliary Verbs
5. Preposition
6. Conjunction
7. Adverb
8. Homophones
9. Articles
10. Combining Sentences [Too.....to, So.....that.....not]
11. Combining Sentences [Neither.....nor]
12. Figures of Speech
13. Give one word for the following
14. Rhyming words
15. Active and Passive Voice
16. Degrees of Comparison
17. Direct and Indirect Speech
18. Framing Question
19. Question Tag
20. Unfamiliar Passage
21. Essay Writing
22. Letter Writing
23. Extracts
24. Summary

1. Words – Meanings

I. Match the words in 'A' with meanings given in 'B'

- A**
- 1) Squire (ಜಮೀನ್ದಾರ)
 - 2) Ignorant (ಅಜ್ಞಾನಿ)
 - 3) Brisk (ಚುರುಕಾದ)
 - 4) Hack (ಕಳಪೆ ಕುದುರೆ)
 - 5) Provoke (ಪ್ರಚೋದಿಸು)

- B**
- a) Lacking in Knowledge
 - b) Quick and active
 - c) to make some one angry
 - d) land lord
 - e) foolish
 - f) horse for ordinary riding
 - g) forgive

II

- A**
- 1) appeal (ಮನವಿ)
 - 2) Grieve (ದುಃಖಿಸು)
 - 3) Impertinent (ಉದ್ದೇಶ)
 - 4) triumph (ವಿಜಯೋತ್ಸವ)
 - 5) Vanish (ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗು)

- B**
- a) disappear
 - b) request
 - c) joy
 - d) lack of respect
 - e) happy
 - f) to experience sorrow
 - g) victory

III.

- A**
- 1) abroad (ವಿದೇಶ)
 - 2) Committed (ಬದ್ಧತೆಯುಳ್ಳ)
 - 3) Pioneer (ಮೂಲಕರ್ತ)
 - 4) reprimand (ಗದರಿಸು)
 - 5) prestigious (ಗೌರವಾನ್ವಿತ)

- B**
- a) disapprove
 - b) one who does something first
 - c) having respect and admiration
 - d) form
 - e) being loyal
 - f) in or to a foreign country
 - g) efficient

IV.

- A**
- 1) generous (ಉದಾರ)
 - 2) acumen (ಚುರುಕು ಬುದ್ಧಿ)
 - 3) affluent (ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ)
 - 4) attire (ಉಡುಪು)
 - 5) fair (ಸುಂದರ)

- B**
- a) dress
 - b) rich
 - c) fine
 - d) beautiful
 - e) quickness of insight
 - f) ready to give help
 - g) to send into space

V.

- A**
- 1) disciple (ಅನುಯಾಯಿ)
 - 2) exalted (ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ)
 - 3) profile (ಫಲವತ್ತಾದ)
 - 4) tatter (ಚಿಂದಿಯಾದ)
 - 5) harness (ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸು)

B

- a) desire
- b) old and form
- c) use
- d) great
- e) highly productive
- f) of high rank
- g) follower

VI.

- A**
- 1) assimilate (ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು)
 - 2) inherit (ವಂಶಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆ)
 - 3) hag (ಕುರೂಪಿ ಹೆಂಗಸು)
 - 4) charity (ದಾನ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಔದಾರ್ಯ)
 - 5) pious (ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸು)

B

- a) deeply religious
- b) from one's parents
- c) to understand completely
- d) start something
- e) an ugly woman
- f) a kind, sympathetic attitude
- g) search

VII.

- A**
- 1) feat (ಸಾಧನೆ)
 - 2) passion (ಅತಿಯಾದ ಸೆಳೆತ/ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹ)
 - 3) garment (ಉಡುಪು)
 - 4) calibre (ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ)
 - 5) intimidate (ಹೆದರಿಸು)

B

- a) to frighten someone
- b) dress
- c) a strong, deeply felt emotion
- d) achievement
- e) dangerous
- f) ability of person
- g) follower

VIII.

- A**
- 1) attain (ತಲುಪು)
 - 2) immortal (ಅಮೃತ)
 - 3) deliverance (ಮೋಕ್ಷ)
 - 4) chant (ಪಠಿಸು)
 - 5) betray (ದ್ರೋಹ ಮಾಡು)

B

- a) deathless
- b) reach
- c) to be disloyal to someone who trust
- d) deceive
- e) final release from rebirth
- f) score
- g) to say a prayer in singing voice

XI**A**

- 1) Jubilation (ಪರಮಾನಂದ)
- 2) snagl(ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ತೊಂದರೆ)
- 3) phenomenal (ಅದ್ಭುತ)
- 4) feeble (ದುರ್ಬಲ)
- 5) scan (ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸು)

B

- a) examine carefully
- b) extra-ordinary
- c) strong
- d) feeling of great joy
- e) weak
- f) technical trouble
- g) landing

X**A**

- 1) esteem (ಗೌರವದಿಂದ ಕಾಣು)
- 2) perish (ನಾಶವಾಗು)
- 3) grace (ಅನುಗ್ರಹ/ಪರ)
- 4) bated breath (ಕಾತುರದಿಂದ)
- 5) consent (ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ)

B

- a) permission
- b) shining
- c) die
- d) favor
- e) expect
- f) anxiety
- g) great respect and admiration

XI**A**

- 1) savage (ಅಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ/ಅನಾಗರಿಕ)
- 2) haunt (ಸುಳಿದಾಡು)
- 3) Summon (ಕರೆ)
- 4) Maim (ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ಗಾಯಗೊಳ್ಳು)
- 5) beast (ಪಶು)

B

- a) an animal that is cruel and dangerous
- b) call
- c) go quietly
- d) violent
- e) visit a place often
- f) injure seriously
- g) turn round

XII**A**

- 1) abandon (ಬಿಟ್ಟುರಿಸು/ತೊರೆ)
- 2) grill (ದೃಢನಿರ್ಧಾರ/ಧೈರ್ಯ)
- 3) stunned (ಅಘಾತಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದ)
- 4) don (ಧರಿಸು)
- 5) dale (ಕಣಿವೆ)

B

- a) shocked
- b) put on
- c) valley
- d) famous
- e) left
- f) determination and courage
- g) accept

XIII

A

- 1) desert (v) (ಬಿಡು/ಪರಾರಿಯಾಗು)
- 2) embarrass (ಪೇಚಾಟ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡು)
- 3) scimitar (ಖಡ್ಗ)
- 4) agility (ಚುರುಕುತನ)
- 5) agitate (ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸು/ವಾದ ಮಾಡು)

B

- a) make someone feel awkward
- b) sword
- c) think quickly
- d) argue strongly
- e) useless
- f) leave
- g) cause

XIV

A

- 1) flaunt (ಬೆಡಗು ತೋರಿಸು/ಮೆರೆ
- 2) fang (ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಉದ್ದನೆಯ ಚೂಪಾದ ಹಲ್ಲು)
- 3) venture (ಅಪಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಹಾಕು)
- 4) ragged (ಹರಿದ/ಚಿಂದಿಯಾದ)
- 5) humble (ನಮ್ರ/ವಿನಯಶೀಲ)

B

- a) proud
- b) old and torn clothes
- c) a long sharp tooth of an animal
- d) show of public admiration
- e) to risk
- f) modest
- g) cause

XV

A

- 1) wit (ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಚಾತುರ್ಯ)
- 2) august (ಘನತೆಗಳುಳ್ಳ)
- 3) mischief (ತುಂಟ/ತುಂಟಾಟ)
- 4) treasure (ಸಂಪತ್ತು/ನಿಧಿ)
- 5) clatter (ಜೋರಾದ ಧ್ವನಿ)

B

- a) a long continuous noise (a cry)
- b) the ability to say things that are clever and amusing
- c) wealth
- d) naughty
- e) respected/impressive
- f) powerful
- g) terrible

1. [Answer: 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-f, 5-c]
2. [Answer: 1-b, 2-f, 3-d, 4-g, 5-a]
3. [Answer: 1-f, 2-e, 3-b, 4-a, 5-c]
4. [Answer: 1-f, 2-e, 3-b, 4-a, 5-d]
5. [Answer: 1-g, 2-f, 3-e, 4-b, 5-c]
6. [Answer: 1-c, 2-b, 3-e, 4-f, 5-a]
7. [Answer: 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-f, 5-a]
8. [Answer: 1-b, 2-a, 3-e, 4-g, 5-c]
9. [Answer: 1-d, 2-f, 3-b, 4-e, 5-a]
- 10 [Answer: 1-g, 2-c, 3-d, 4-f, 5-a]
- 11 [Answer: 1-d, 2-e, 3-b, 4-f, 5-a]
- 12 [Answer: 1-e, 2-f, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c]
- 13 [Answer: 1-f, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c, 5-d]
- 14 [Answer: 1-d, 2-c, 3-e, 4-b, 5-f]
- 15 [Answer: 1-b, 2-e, 3-d, 4-c, 5-a]

2. OPPOSITE WORDS

Remember	x	Forget	Long	x	Short
Arrive	x	Depart	Arrival	x	Departure
Vanish	x	Appear	Success	x	Failure
Superior	x	Inferior	Demolish	x	Construct
Sell	x	Buy	True	x	False
Broad	x	Narrow	Slow	x	Fast
Difficult	x	Easy	Presence	x	Absence
full	x	Empty	Lose	x	Gain
Right	x	Wrong	Dirty	x	Clean
High	x	Low	Give	x	Take
Alive	x	Dead	Entrance	x	Exit
Kind	x	Cruel	Far	x	Near
Weak	x	Strong	After	x	Before
Patriot	x	Traitor	Accept	x	Reject
Reward	x	Punishment	Good	x	Bad
Soft	x	Hard	Brave	x	Coward
Bold	x	Timid	Black	x	White
Always	x	Never	Open	x	Close

3. PREFIXES

Un	
Able-Unable Acceptance - Unacceptance Acceptable – Unacceptable Available – Unavailable Believe – Unbelieve Certain – Uncertain Civilized – Uncivilized Comfortable – Uncomfortable Conscious – Unconscious Done – Undone Educated – Uneducated Expected – Unexpected Fair – Unfair Equal – Unequal Fit – Unfit Fold – Unfold Furl – Unfurl Fortunate – Unfortunate Holy – Unholy Just – Unjust Just – Unjust	Happy-Unhappy Lucky-Unlucky Married – Unmarried Necessary – Unnecessary Official – Unofficial Paid – Unpaid Pleasant – Unpleasant Popular _ Unpopular Real – Unreal Ripe – Unripe Safe – Unsafe Selfish – Unselfish Seen – Unseen Stable – Unstable Suitable – Unsuitable Successful – Unsuccessful Well – Unwell Wise – Unwise Worthy – Unworthy True – Untrue Grateful - Ungrateful

Non	
Co-operation – Non co-operation Sense – Nonsense In Accurate – Inaccurate Ability – Inability (Disability) Active - Inactive Action – Inaction Adequate – Inadequate Capable – Incapable Complete – Incomplete Credible – Incredible Dependent – independent Digestion – Indigestion Efficient – Inefficient Fertile – Infertile Finite – Infinite Humanity – Inhumanity Numerable – Innumerable	Payment – Nonpayment Vegetarian – Non vegetarian Sufficient – Insufficient Tolerable – Intolerable Valid – Invalid Visible – Invisible Animate – Inanimate Capacity – Incapacity Correct – Incorrect Curable – Incurable Direct – Indirect Discipline- Indiscipline Expensive – Inexpensive Fertility – Infertility Gratitude – Ingratitude Justice – Injustice

Im	
Moral – Immoral Mature – Immature Patient – Impatient Probable – Improbable Pure – Impure	Mortal – Immortal Partial – Impartial Possible – Impossible Proper – Improper

Dis	Mis
Appear – disappear	Fortune – Misfortune
Ability – Disability	Interpret – Misinterpret
Advantage – Disadvantage	Manage – Mismanage
Agree – Disagree	Use – Misuse
Agreement – Disagreement	Understand – Misunderstand
Approve – Disapprove	
Belief – disbelief	
Comfort – Discomfort	
Connect – Disconnect	
Continue – discontinue	Ir
Courage – Discourage	Regular – Irregular
Grace – Disgrace	Responsible – Irresponsible
Honest – Dishonest	Relevant – Irrelevant
Honour – Dishonour	Rational – Irrational
Like – Dislike	
Obey – Disobey	
Satisfied – Dissatisfied	ill
Respect – Disrespect	Legible – illegible
	Legal – illegal
	Literate – illiterate

4. Easiest way to use Auxiliaries

Person	Number	Pronouns	'Be' form		'Do' form		'Have' form	
			Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
First Person	Singular	I	Am	Was	Do	Did	Have	Had
	Plural	We	Are	Were	Do	Did	Have	Had
Second Person	Singular	You	Are	Were	Do	Did	Have	Had
	Plural	You	Are	Were	Do	Did	Have	Had
Third Person	Singular	He, She, It	Is	Was	Does	Did	Has	Had
	Plural	They	Are	Were	Do	Did	Have	Had

Use correct Auxiliary verbs to be filled

- 1)you living in a village ?
A) Do B) Does C) Are D) will
- 2)you do the work ?
A) Did B) Does C) Have D) Are
- 3) He be awarded Nobel prize.
A) Must B) Can C) Might D) May
- 4) you meet him yesterday ?
A) Do B) Did C) Does D) had
- 5) you anything to say against it ?
A) Have B) Do C) Does D) Did
- 6) you completed your home work ?
A) Had B) Have C) Has D) Didn't
- 7) Has hethe home work ?
A) Do B) Does C) Did D) Done
- 8) Children..... done the homework.
A) Have B) Since C) Had D) Did
- 9)you going to school ?
A) Do B) Have C) Are D) will
- 10) will he to Mumbai tomorrow ?
A) goes B) going C) went D) go

- 11) youright for once.
A) is B) do C) was D) are
- 12) What he spoken ?
A) is B) does C) has D) did
- 13) he go to school everyday ?
A) do B) does C) have D) are
- 14)you ever seen God ?
A) Did B) Do C) Have D) Does
- 15)you a doctor ?
A) Are B) have B) do C) has
- 16)not help me to choice it ?
A) must B) should C) can D) may
- 17) I not like coffee
A) Does B) is C) am D) do
- 18) Whyyou running ?
A) do B) was C) are D) did
- 19)they destroy the forest?
A) are B) do C) did D) have
- 20)you wait for me for same time ?
A) have B) are C) do D) does
- 21) you know the story of the singing bird ?
A) do B) did C) does D) has

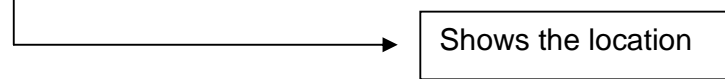
PARTS OF SPEECH

- 1) P.T. Usha runs **fast** the word 'fast' is used here as
A) adverb B) noun C) adjective D) verb
- 2) There are twenty mangoes in the **basket**. The word basket is
A) noun B) adjective C) verb D) interjection
- 3) The earth **moves** around the sun. The word moves is
A) verb B) adjective C) adverb D) preposition
- 4) I had a **sweet** dream yesterday. the word sweet dream is
A) noun B) adjective C) adverb D) verb
- 5) **Happiness** is not found in wealth. Here in the word Happiness is '
A) verb B) noun C) adjective D) adverb
- 6) **Dreaming** is a unique ability of human beings. Here the word dreaming is
A) verb B) adverb C) adjective D) noun
- 7) **Akbar Ali** is a very handsome person. The word Akbar Ali is
A) adjective B) noun C) verb D) adverb
- 22) Ram is a **honest** man the word ' honest' is
A) Noun B) verb C) adjective D) adverb
- 23) **Rose** is a beautiful flower. The word Rose is
A) adjective B) verb C) conjunction D) adverb
- 24) **Chandrashekar** was a great spinner. The word Chandrashekar is
A) noun B) verb C) adjective D) adverb
- 25) She came **running** to meet for friend. The word running is
A) Verb B) noun C) adjective D) adverb
- 26) Kalpana get married to **Harrison** the word ' Harrison ' is
A) an adverb B) a noun C) a verb D) a person
- 27) Kamala is a **truthful** girl. The word truthful is
A) a verb B) a noun C) an adjective D) an adverb
- 28) The food was served **quickly**. The word quickly is
A) adjective B) verb C) noun D) adverb
- 29) your prize is **happily** yours. here the word ' happily' is
A) an adjective B) a noun C) an adverb D) a verb
- 30) **Krishnamurthy** is doing his work interestingly. The word Krishnamurthy is
A) noun B) adverb C) verb D) adjective
- 31) **work** hard with determination. The word work is
A) a verb B) an adverb C) adjective D) a noun
- 32) **Kiran** is an intelligent boy. The word Kiran is
A) a verb B) adverb C) adjective D) noun

5. PREPOSITION

Some word tell us the direction, position, time and movement and so on, are called preposition

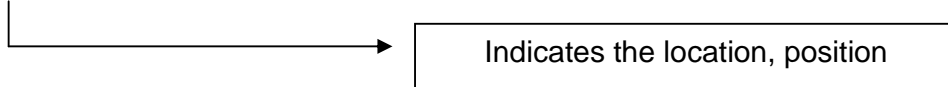
Eg: The book is on the table



Raju comes at 10 'o' clock.



The water is in the pot



Examples

AT

- 1) Vikram sarabhai started working -----Meteorological department at Poona
- 2) Vikarm's earliest education was -----Retreat
- 3) Initially I used to bat well ----- no. 10 or 11
- 4) Swamiji felt nervous ----- the sight of such a large audience

In

- 1) As an young girl kalpana would sleep ----- frontyard of her house in summer
- 2) Dr. sarabhai realized the importance of industries----- India
- 3) He created a new chapter ----- India's space age
- 4) The oval is -----England

On

- 1) Vikaram sarabhai was born ----- 12th August 1919
- 2) ----- Monday September 11 1983 the first session of Parliament of Religions held
- 3) A girl is riding to her school ----- a bicycle
- 4) the sad news flashed ----- Saturday

With

- 1) Shakuntala Dhamanakar worked ----- Shankar kurthakoti.
- 2) He is going ----- his friend
- 3) That is the signal she makes ----- a mirror
- 4) ----- the support of her husband Kalapna earned her Phd
- 5) A few minutes later Albertino returned ----- the latest news

From

- 1) Sri Ramakrishna suffered _____ cancer
- 2) Andy took two letters _____ the heap
- 3) I get strength _____ from desire to breath free air
- 4) My maternal grand mother was _____ Bijapur

To

- 1) Chandrashekar flew _____ Mumbai
- 2) I still look forward _____ going to Bangalore
- 3) They tried _____ hit him off the ground
- 4) Sarabhai went _____ England

OF

- 1) Chandrashekar was fond _____ music
- 2) It is not for the pleasure trips _____ british officers
- 3) Dr. sarabhai was an ideal manager _____ human resources
- 4) Dr. Sarabhai was made the chairman _____ Atomic Energy Commission

6. CONJUNCTION

- 1) There are three or four who can be called great but Chandrashekar votes for Rahul Dravid
- 2) I would be sentenced if I am caught.
- 3) I would be grateful to you if you would get me a small bundle of cotton
- 4) Go back or I will horsewhip you
- 5) I firmly believe that ODI's can never replace cricket
- 6) I Have neither gone mad nor have I been up to any mischief.
- 7) Remember not gun powder but a letter.
- 8) Vikram left for England and joined St. John's college
- 9) the newspaper proclaimed swamiji a prophet and a seer
- 10) Tell me if there is any one who has an answer.
- 11) Kashi Bai's reply made him so angry that the collector cancelled the registration
- 12) How can we find out whether a person or a society is barbarous or civilized?
- 13) The judge was dumbfounded and was so much confused he ordered to arrest them.
- 14) The boy is an intelligent but lazy keep in mind.

Sl.No.	Conjunction	Example	Purpose used for
1	and	We always work <u>and</u> play together	Addition
2	But	We found a hotel <u>but</u> it was closed	Contrast
3	Or	You can turn right <u>or</u> left	Alternative
4	When	Prakash could compose poems when he was five years old	Time
5	Because	The students were punished because they were talking in the class	Reason

Positive idea +Positiveidea =AND

Negative idea +Negative idea=AND

Positive idea + Negative idea=BUT

Negative idea + Positive idea=BUT

7. Adverbs

Textual Examples

Prose

- L.No. 1. correctly, wrongly, directly, satisfactorily, presently, honourably, simply,
- L.No. 2. especially, friendly, personally,
- L.No. 3. quickly, lively, really, gradually,
- L.No. 4. Normally, hardly, technically, highly
- L.No. 5. Initially
- L.No. 6. Certainly, singly
- L.No. 7. flatly, heavily
- L.No. 8. suddenly, loudly, smilingly, strongly, quickly, heartily happily

Supplementary Reading

- L.No. 1. Presently, lazily, completely
- L.No. 2. directly, cleverly
- L.No. 3. calmly

Note: Other than apply, reply and supply all the words end with “ly” are usually adverbs.

Sentences formed using Adverbs

1. Vikram Sarabhai was very good at studies **especially** in science
2. While Vikram Sarabhai was **actively** working at the physical Research Laboratory at Ahmedabad, he became interested in the study of outer space.
3. Vikram Sarabhai was very **friendly** with the students.
4. Dr. Sarabhai **Personally** supervised all the students
5. Narendra was intelligent and learnt his lessons **quickly**
6. Narendra answered all the questions **correctly** but the others couldn't.
7. Swami Vivekananda absorbed in meditation for **nearly** an hour
8. B.S. Chandrasekhar was able to get wickets **easily** with the help of close in fielders.
9. According to B.S. Chandrasekhar, Rahul Dravid is **technically** sound and **highly** dependable.
10. Many women fought **silently** for the freedom of our country.
11. The King became **suddenly** very serious
12. How is it **really** possible to hatch boiled eggs?
13. The king looks at his servant, who moves out **quickly**.
14. The king laughs **heartily** and all the people cheer the lady
15. Your prize is **happily** yours, Daksha

8. Homephones

1. Principle (ತತ್ವ):- Gandiji is a man of Principle
Principal (ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು) :- Our principal is very strict
2. Whole (ಸಮಸ್ತ) The whole school went on a picnic
Hole (ರಂಧ್ರ) :- Rat come out of the hole
3. Break (ಮುರಿ) Sachin breaks all the records
Brake (ತಡೆ) :- The dirver applied the brakes suddenly
4. Meat (ಮಾಂಸ):- Meat is a very delicious food
Meet (ಭೇಟಿ):- I met my friend yesterday.
5. Write (ಬರೆಯುವುದು) :- I am writing English exam
Right (ಸರಿ) whatever teacher told is right
6. Hour (ಗಂಟೆ):- Children play hours together
Our (ನಮ್ಮ) :- Our`s is a big family
7. Weight (ತೂಕ) I have put on lot of weight
Wait (ಕಾಯುವುದು) :- My father is waiting outside
8. Waist (ಸೊಂಟ) :-my waist is 34 cms
Waste (ವ್ಯರ್ಥ) :- We should not waste our time
9. Some (ಕೆಲವು) :- Some people eat more
Sum (ಲೆಕ್ಕ) :- Our teacher gave us a sum
10. Cot (ಮಂಚ) :- The lord`s cot was made of Ivory
Caught (ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದು);- The thief was caught by the police
11. Know (ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು) :- I know answer to the question
Now (ಈಗ) : We are writing the examination now
12. Whether (ಅಥವಾ) :- I am confused whether to take up Science or Arts
Weather (ಹವಾಮಾನ) :- Weather is excellent this morning
13. Sight (ನೋಟ) :- The sight of western Ghats is very beautiful
Site (ನಿವೇಶನ) :- We have site in Bangalore
14. Dear (ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ) :- My mother is very dear to me
Deer (ಜಿಂಕೆ) :- We saw deers in Mysore Zoo.
15. Son (ಮಗ) :- I am the only son of my parents
Sun (ಸೂರ್ಯ):- Sun is the only source light and energy to Earth
16. Piece(ತುಂಡು) :- He broke the glass into pieces.
Peace (ಶಾಂತಿ):- We should maintain peace.
17. Steel (ಉಕ್ಕು) :- Steel is a strong metal.
Steal (ಕದಿ) :- Andy stole two letters from the parcel.
18. Night (ರಾತ್ರಿ) :- Some animals hunt at night
Knight(ರಾತ್ರಿ) :- Player moved the knight intelligently in the game of chess.

9. ARTICLES

Articles are the demonstrative adjectives

The articles are **a, an, the**

`a` and `an` → Indefinite articles

The Definite articles

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate articles

[a, an, the]

1. Andy waited for about half _____ hour.
2. A research student burnt up _____ electric meters
3. Dr. Sarabhai was _____ ideal manager.
4. Narendra was _____ all rounder
5. Have _____ aim in your life
6. He is _____ MP/ MLA
7. Cricket is _____ glorious game
8. Here is _____ letter for squire.
9. He is _____ European.
10. Dr. Sarabhai was _____ kind hearted teachers
11. Bhuvaneshwari Devi was _____ Pious lady.
12. The dove was tied with _____ single thread.
13. Swamiji established _____ Ramakrishna Mission
14. Dr. Sarabhai supervised all _____ work.
15. Daksha was _____ greatest prize
16. I never thought about _____ disadvantage.
17. Civilization is _____ reverse of that
18. It is not or _____ pleasure trips British offices

Where do we use these articles.

An

'An' is used before
a word beginning with vowel
a vowel & sound like
A E I O U → Vowel
Honest, Hour, Honourable → These are
the examples for words which receives 'an'
article

A

Before a word beginning with a
consonant sound 'A' is used
Eg:- A cow
A ball
A dog

Use of the definite article **The**

ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ article the ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.

The article used before

Ocean and Sea (ಸಾಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದ್ರ)	The Arabian ocean, The Ariantic
Rivers (ನದಿಗಳು)	The Ganga, The Kaveri
Deserts (ಮರುಭೂಮಿಗಳು)	The Sahara, The Thar
Group of Islands (ದ್ವೀಪ ಸಮೂಹಗಳು)	The Lakshadweepa, The Andaman and Nikobar
Mountain ranges (ಪರ್ವತ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಗಳು)	The Himalya, The Vindhya
Direction (ದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳು)	The South, The East
Seasons (ಕಾಲಗಳು)	The summer, The winter
Newspaper (ವೃತ್ತ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು)	The Times of India, The Samyukta Karnataka
Special buildings (ವಿಶೇಷ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು)	The Tajmahal, The Gol-Gumbaz
Unique things (ಅದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು)	The sun, The sky, The earth, The eclipse
Certain books (ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು)	The Ramayana, The Bible
Superlatives (ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ಹೋಲಿಕೆ)	The best boy, The tallest building the highest peak
Ordinals (ಕ್ರಮಸೂಚಕಗಳು)	The first, The second
Musical instruments (ಸಂಗೀತ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳು)	The flute The guitar

10. COMBINE SENTENCES

Usage of Too-----to, so---that----not

Combine the following pairs of sentences with too---to, so---that---not.

1. The sum is difficult. I can not solve it.
The sum is too difficult to solve it.
The sum is so difficult that I cannot solve it.
2. She is honest. She will not accept a bribe.
She is too honest to accept a bribe.
She is so honest that she will not accept a bribe.
3. The shock was severe. He could not bear it.
The shock was too severe to bear it.
The shock was so severe that he could not bear it.
4. He is very clever. He can not be taken in.
He is too clever to be taken in.
He is so clever that he cannot be taken in.
5. She is proud. She does not own her fault.
She is too proud to own her fault.
She is so proud that she cannot own her fault.
6. He is weak. He cannot move about.
He is too weak to move about.
He is so weak that he cannot move about.
7. The hill is very high. I cannot climb it.
The hill is too high to climb it.
The hill so high I cannot climb it.

11. COMBINING SENTENCES

(Neither-----Nor)

Combine the sentences using Neither----Nor

1. I have not gone mad. I have not been up to any mischief.

I have neither gone mad nor been up to any mischief.

2. He is not clever. He is not intelligent.

He is neither clever nor intelligent.

3. Your courtiers and ministers should not stop me. They should not come in my way as I take my prize away.

Your courtiers and ministers should neither stop me nor come in my way as I take my prize away.

4. Chandrashekar was not a controversial man. He was not involved in any controversies on and off the field.

Chandrashekar was neither a controversial man nor was he involved in any controversies on and off the field.

5. It is not possible to empty the ocean with a small wooden bowl. At the same time it is not possible to stop all the rivers flowing into the ocean with the small bundle of cotton.

It is neither possible to empty the ocean with a small wooden bowl nor at the same time stop all the rivers flowing into the ocean with the small bundle of cotton.

12. FIGURES OF SPEECH

A figure of speech is a form of expression that deviates from the ordinary course of ideas to make a great or more powerful or pleasing effect. It makes the languages beautiful and effective.

I. SIMILE

Comparison is made between two different objects or events. They should have at least one point in common, words like as, so, like are used to make a simile.

Eg;-1. As shines the moon in clouded skies,

She in her poor attire was seen.

2. Her voice is as sweet as that of the nightingale.
3. Like a hurt bitch, she bared her teeth.
4. My laugh in the mirror shows only my teeth like snake's bare fangs.
5. As you sow so you reap.
6. Your compliments are as precious as gold.
7. She was ready to scratch like a monkey.
8. Not like the wives of Gandhi or Ramakrishna.
9. The mirror shows my teeth like a snake's bare fangs.
10. Tippu fought against the British like a tiger.
11. Why not live sweetly as in the green trees?
12. I have learned to wear my faces like dresses.
13. I would wear a robe of beads white and gold and green they'd be cluttered and as thick as seeds.
14. Evening lamps would shine,
yellow as honey, red as wine.
15. Her trembling lakes, like foamless seas.
16. With all their confirming smiles like a fixed portrait smile.
17. I want to be what I used to be
when I was like you.
18. It is not everyone who is as ignorant as you.
19. Your master must be as great a goose as yourself.
20. The mangoes are as big as coconuts and as sweet as honey.
21. No prize was as great as Daksha for the king.
22. A huge monkey was shining like a blazing fire.
23. Be gentle as you are strong.
24. Hanuman stood four square to the world like a mountain.
25. While you roar like a lion in the battle field, my voice shall join you.

II. METAPHOR

A metaphor is an implied simile. In Metaphor, comparison is not openly stated but implied /hidden. It can be changed into a simile.

1. My mother black prolific, earth mother.
2. They used to shake hands with their hearts.
3. Young men are the salt of the nation.
4. Tippu was the tiger of Mysore.
5. My bed should be of ivory.
6. A jungle bear has no need for your Geetha.
7. A wild bear bearing a litter of little ones.
8. She is an angel in her form.
9. He was a lion in the fight.
10. The newspaper proclaimed Swamiji a prophet and a seer.
11. Cricket is a glorious game.

12. Work is worship.
13. You are a wise human being.
14. I am a kshathriya hero.
15. The teacher was hard task master.
16. Gandhi is the father of the nation.
17. Sarabhai was an ideal manager of human resources.
18. Bhuvaneshwari Devi was a pious lady.

III. PERSONIFICATION

Inanimate object and abstract notions are spoken of as having life and intelligence.

- Eg;-
1. God moves in a mysterious way.
 2. He plans his footsteps in the sea.
 3. He rides upon the storm.
 4. He hides a smiling face.
 5. Death lays his icy hands on the king.
 6. Her flashing stars, her scented breeze.
 7. God's purposes will ripen fast.

IV. SYNECDOCHE

A part is used to designate the whole or the whole to designate a part.

- Eg;-
1. Sweet little red feet, why should you die?
 2. Give us today our daily bread.
 3. India won the match against Australia.
 4. He has many mouths to feed.
 5. All the best brains of Europe could not solve the problem.
 6. India was freed from the clutches of the British.

V. ALLITERATION

Similar sounds or repetition of several letters are used to produce poetic effect.

- Eg;-
1. I had a dove and the sweet dove died.
 2. She sells the sea shells on the sea shore.
 3. I saw a saw, such a saw, I never saw.

13. Give one word for the following

1. Being disrespectful to an elderly person Impertinent
2. Make fun of someone in order to hurt Taunt
3. Make some one angry Provoke
4. A person who lives a wandering life. Vagabond
5. One who fortells things by studying stars Astrologer
6. A person who travels in a spacecraft Astronaut
7. One who studies rocks and soils Geologist
8. One who studies the human mind psychiatrist
9. One who conducts a scientific study of the sun, the moon and the stars
Astronomer
10. A person who is skilled in preparing medicines Pharmacist
11. Connected with the making of medicines Pharmaceutical
12. One who does something first Pioneer
13. Ability to think and judge quickly Acumen
14. Expressing a lower opinion of one's own ability Modest
15. One who has noble aims for future Visionary
16. Receive from one's parents Inherit
17. The ability to say things that are clever and amusing wit
18. A building in which monks live Monastery
19. A person who has been appointed or selected to attend a conference
Delegate
20. State of being officially acceptable Validity
21. Say publically that something important is true Proclaim
22. A man whom people believe has been sent by God to lead them. Prophet
23. Someone who can see into the future and say what will happen Seer
24. A short statement which expresses the aims or belief of a person school or
institution Motto
25. A strong deeply felt emotion passion
26. Do something in a determined way persevere
27. The ability of a person Calibre
28. To be disloyal to someone who trusts betray
29. Used to wish someone for a good journey Bonvooyage
30. Something that you say, do or give in order to express your respect or
admiration for someone Tribute
31. Make first public appearance Debut
32. People who do something for the love of it Amateurs
33. Cruel and violent behaviour Barbarism
34. Make someone feel awkward Embarrass
35. to behave as if you have not heard or seen someone or something Ignoring
36. Someone who knows a lot about a subject Scholar
37. Something good mentioned in an official record Citation
38. Lack of particular good quality Bankruptcy
39. Turn white on one's face because of shock Pale
40. Say a prayer in singing voice Chant
41. Final release from rebirth Deliverance

14 Rhyming Words

I. Pick out the word that does not rhyme with the others three words in each of the following

1. A) dear B) Clear C) rear D) Hear
2. A) Short B) Court C) boat D) port
3. A) good B) food C) hood D) stood
4. A) Kill B) will C) shall D) hill
5. A) face B) lace C) case D) way
6. A) maid B) said C) dead D) head

II does rhyme with

1. The word sky rhymes with the word _____
trees, been, high, fine
2. The word pain rhymes with the word _____
race, past, rain, cold
3. The word gold rhymes with the word _____
boot, tatter, bold mine
4. The word shine rhymes with the word _____
wine, mood, cost, farm
5. The word grace rhymes with the word _____
farm, dice, base, hide
6. The word green rhymes with the word _____
last, clatter, seen, base.

15. Active and Passive Voice

Subject Verb Object
He eats a fruit
A Fruit is eaten by him
Object +helping verb + Verb(pp) + by + Subject

Active voice ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು Passive voice ಆಗಿ ಬದಲಿಸಲು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ನಿಯಮಗಳು

1. Identify the Subject , verb and object of the sentence

ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಹ ವಾಕ್ಯದ ಕರ್ತು, ಕರ್ಮ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ

2. The object of the active voice is made the subject of the passive voice and the subject of the active voice is made the object of the passive voice

ಕರ್ಮಪದವನ್ನು ಕರ್ತುವಿನ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕರ್ತುವನ್ನು ಕರ್ಮಪದದ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕು.

3. A helping verb is used with the main verb according to the number of the subject in the passive voice

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದದ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ ವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು Passive voice ನ ಕರ್ತುವಿನ ವಚನವನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

4. Past participle form of the verb should be used (ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದದ ಭೂತ ಕೃದ್ವಾಚಕ ರೂಪವನ್ನಿಡಬೇಕು.)

5. The object of the passive voice is followed by the preposition by passive voice ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ಮಪದದ ಹಿಂದೆ by ಎಂಬ ಉಪಸರ್ಗವು ಬಳಸಬೇಕು.

Changes of Pronouns

Active	Passive
I	Me,mine,my
We	Us,our
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
They	Them

		Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present	Act	I eat a mango	I am eating mango	I have eaten a mango
	Pass	A mango is eaten by me	A mango is being eaten by me	A mango has been eaten by me
Past	Act	I ate a mango	I was eating a mango	I had eaten a mango
	Pass	A mango was eaten by me	A mango was being eaten by me	A mango had been eaten by me
Future	Act	I shall eat a mango	I shall be eating mango	I shall have eaten a mango
	Pass	A mango will be eaten by me	A mango shall being eaten by me	A mango will have been eaten by me
Note: There are twelve tenses in the Active voice, but eight in the passive				

Modals :-	Reshma will sing a song	A song will be sung by Reshma
Would, can, could, should, may might, ought to, need to ಇವು ಕರ್ಮಣಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ 'be' ಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ		

9. ಕರ್ಮಣಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ತರಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದ ಮೊದಲನೇ ಕರ್ಮ ಪದವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ತರಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದ ಎರಡನೇ ಕರ್ಮಪದ, ಮೊದಲನೇ ಕರ್ಮ ಪದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಪ್ರಮುಖವೆನಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಪದದಿಂದಲೇ ಕರ್ಮಣಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

S V O1 O2

Ex:- The post master gave a letter to Andy

Andy was given a letter by the postmaster

	Singular Object	Plural Object
Simple Present	<u>Andy asks the postmaster</u> S V IO	<u>The king calls his ministers</u> S V O
	<u>The postmaster is asked by Andy</u> S AV .V O	<u>His ministers are called by the king</u> S AV .V O
	Narendra passes the entrance examination	Narendra answered all the questions.
	The entrance examination is passed by Narendra	All the questions are answered by Narendra

Simple Past	<u>Andy asked the post master</u> S V O	<u>The king called his minister</u> S V O
	<u>The postmaster was asked by Andy</u> S A.V M.V O	<u>His ministers were called by the king</u> S A.V M.V O
	India launched Aryabhata in 1975	Sarabhai solved the problems of his classmates
	Aryabhata was launched by India in 1975	The Problems were solved by Sarabhai of his classmates

Present continuous	<u>Andy is asking the postmaster</u> S A.V M.V O <u>The postmaster is being asked by Andy</u> S + A.V+being+M.V+O Daksha is solving the problem The Problem is being solved by Daksha	The king is calling his ministers His ministers are being called by the king Sarabhai is studying cosmic rays Cosmic rays are being studied by Sarabhai
Past Continous	<u>Andy was asking the postmaster</u> S A.V M.V O <u>The postmaster was being asked by Andy</u> S + A.V+being+M.V+by+O Daksha was solving the problem The problem was being solved by Daksha	The king was calling his ministers His ministers were being called by the king. Sarabhai was studying cosmic rays Cosmic rays were being studuied by sarabhai.
Present Perfect	Singular Object (has + been) <u>Andy has asked the postmaster</u> S +has M.V O <u>The postmaster has been asked by Andy</u> s+has+been+M.V+by+O 1. Mr. Durfy has introduced Andy Andy has been introduced by Mr. Durfy 2. Mahapanditji has present the problem The problem has been presentd by mahapandij	Pluar Object (have + been) The king has called his minister His minister have been called by the king 1. India has launched satellites Satellites have been launched by India. 2. Sarabhai has sent his employees to abroad. His employees have been sent to abroad by Sarahabhai His employees have been sent by Sarabhai to abroad
Past Perfect	<u>Andy had asked the postmaster</u> S had+M.V+ O <u>The Postmaster had been asked by Andy</u> S +had+been+M.V+by+O 1. Daksha had solved the problem The problem had been solved by Daksha 2. Sarabhai had started sarabhai chemicals Sarabhai chimicals had been started by Sarabhai	The king had called his ministers His ministers had been called by the king 1. Narendra had answered all the questions All the questions had been answered by narendra 2. The former had sowed the boiled beans The boiled beans had been sowed by the former

EXAMPLES

1. The gentleman paid the four pence postage.
The four pence was paid by the gentleman.
2. I never saw you before
you were never seen by me.
3. Sarabhai dreamt of a Research Laboratory for studies on cosmic rays.
A Research Laboratory for studies on cosmic rays was dreamt by Sarabhai.
4. A research student burnt up an electric meter.
An electric meter was burnt up by a research student.
5. Our author interviewed B.S Chandrashekar.
B.S Chandrashekar was interviewed by our author.
6. Dr. Sarabhai sent many of the employees abroad.
Many of the employees were sent abroad by Dr. Sarabhai.
7. The committee made Dr. Sarabhai the chairman.
Dr. Sarabhai was made the chairman by the committee.
8. Dr. Sarabhai realised the importance of industries
The importance of industries was realised by Dr. Sarabhai .
9. He gave the committed workers more challenging work.
The committed workers were given more challenging work by him.
10. Swami Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission.
The Ramakrishna Mission was established by Swami Vivekananda.
11. They founded a monastery at Baranagar.
A monastery was founded by them at Baranagar.
12. She defeated the British army at Rangoon.
The British army was defeated by her at Rangoon.
13. He called me near.
I was called by him.
14. You have to pay eleven pence postage.
Eleven pence postage has to be paid by you.
15. The King of Kashmir has sent the wisest man of his court.
The wisest man of his court has been sent by the King of Kashmir.
16. You have given me a great prize.
A great prize has been given to me by you.
17. ISRO has since launched a number of satellites and rockets.
A number of satellites and rockets have since been launched by ISRO.
18. Dr. Sarabhai would solve all their problems easily.
All their problems would be solved easily by Dr. Sarabhai.

19. How else would you learn?
How else would it be learnt by you.
20. you'll never see me again ?
I will never be seen by you again.
21. They would never forgive this.
This would never be forgiven by them.
22. I will use it for drying cowdung cakes.
It will be used by me for drying cowdung cakes.
23. I will give you some boiled beans tomorrow.
Some boiled beans will be given to you by me tomorrow.
24. we will have to honour the pandit.
The pandit will have to be honoured by us.
25. The police couldn't do anything.
Nothing could be done by the police.
26. who stole three letters from the heap?
By whom were three letters stolen from the heap?
27. who can see God ?
By whom can God be seen?
28. who gave you those directions?
By whom was the pandits problem solved?
29. who gave you those directoins?
By whom were those directions given to you.?
30. You could give it to me.
It could be given to me by you.

16 Degrees of Comparison :-

ಹೋಲಿಕೆಯ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

1) Positive Degree

2) Comparative Degree

3) Superlative Degree

1) Positive Degree

Denotes a simple degree of quality of person things or action

ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ(ವಸ್ತು) ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬನಷ್ಟೆ (ಇನ್ನೊಂದರಷ್ಟೆ) ಇದ್ದಾನೆ(ಇದೆ) ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ
ಇಲ್ಲಿ _____ as ಅಥವಾ so _____ as ಪದವು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.

Example

- 1) Sudha is as tall as Latha
- 2) He is not so strong as Siddappa

2) Comparative Degree

Denotes a higher or lower quality of two person thing ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಇಬ್ಬರು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಹೋಲಿಕೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Example

- 1) Sudha is taller than Latha
- 2) He is not stronger than Siddappa

ವಿಶೇಷಣಕ್ಕೆ `er` `r` ಅಥವಾ `more` ಬಳಸಿ Comparative degree ಗೆ ಬದಲಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಶೇಷಣದ ನಂತರ `than` ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

3) Superlative Degree

Denotes the highest or lowest quality of person or things ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ (ವಸ್ತು) ಅನೇಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ (ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ) ಹೋಲಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

Example: 1) Ganga is the longest river in India

- 2) This is the easiest lesson in the book

Example 01

Daksha	is	the	wisest	girl	in the court
(P.noun	H.V.	Artcl	adj	C.noun	other part)
Daksha	is	wiser	than any other	girl	in the court
No other	girl	in the court	is	as wise as	Daksha
(rule	C.noun	other part	H.V.	adj	P.noun)

Example 02

Vikram Sarabhai	is	the	most famous	scientist	of our country
(P.noun	H.V.	Article	adj	C.noun	other part)
Vikram Sarabhai	is	more famous	than any other	scientist	of our country
(P.noun	H.V.	adj	rule	C.noun	other part)
No other	scientist	of our contry	is	as famous as	Vikram Sarabhai
(rule	C.noun	other part	H.V.	adj	P.noun)

Example 03

Narendra	is	more brilliant	than any other	boy	in the class
(P.noun	H.V.	adj	rule	C.noun	other part)
No other	boy	in the class	is	as brilliant as	Narendra
(rule	c.noun	other part	H.V.	as+adj+as	P.noun)
Narendra	is	the	most brilliant	boy	in the Class
(P.noun	H.V.	artel	adj	C.noun	other part)

Example -04

Rahul Dravid (P.noun	is H.V.	the artel	finest adj	batsman C.noun	of the movement other part)
Rahul Dravid (P.noun	is H.V.	finer adj	than any other rule	batsman C.noun	of the movement other part)
No other (rule	batsman C.noun	of the movement other part	is H.V.	as fine as as+adj+as	Rahul Dravid P.noun)

Example-05

No other (rule	freedom fighter C.noun	is H.v.	as famous as as+adj+as	Kashibai P.noun)
Kashibai (P.noun	is H.V.	more famous as+adj+as	than any other rule	freedom fighter C.noun)
Kashibai (P.noun	is H.v.	the artel	most famous adj	freedom fighter C.noun)

1) India is the **biggest** country in Asia (Su.De)

No other country in Asia **as big as** India (Po.De)

India is **bigger** than any other country in Asia (Co De)

2) Nehru was greater than any other states man (Co. De)

No other statsman was as great as Nehru (po De)

Nehru was the **greatest** statesman. (su. De)

3) Bhimasena was stronger than any other pandava s(Co.De)

No other pandava was as strong as Bhimasena (Po. De)

Bhimasena was the **strongest** among the Pandava s(Su.De)

4) Chandrashekar was one of the **greatest** leg-break bowlers in the world. (Su.De)

Very few leg-break bowler in the world were as great as chandrashekar (Po. De)

Chandrashekar was greater than most of the leg-break bowlers in the world (Co.De)

5) Vivekanada was greater than most of the saints in the world. (Co.De)

Very few saints in the world were as great as Vivekanda (Po.De.)

Vivekanda was one of the **greatest** saints in the world (Su.De)

6) Kalpana is the **most popular** astronaut of India (Su.De.)

No other astronaut of India as popular as Kalpana (Po.De.)

Kalpana is more popular than any other astronaut of India (Co.De)

7) Very few sons of India is as popular as Ambedkar (Po.De)

Ambedkar was one of the **most popular** son of India (Su.De.)

No other son of India as popular as Ambedkar (Po.De.)

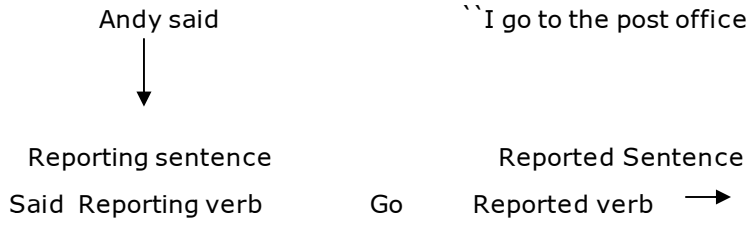
	Positive	Comparative	Superlative	
1	long old fine wise	Longer Older Finer Wiser	Longest Oldest Finest Wisest	R and er takes est in Superlative
2	Heavy Happy Costly Easy	Heavier Happier Costlier Easier	Heaviest Happiest Costliest Easiest	Y takes ier and iest in Superlative
3	Famous Useful Difficult	More famous More useful More difficult	Most famous Most useful Most difficult	Some adjectives takes more and most
4	Good Bad Much Up	Better Worse More Upper	Best Worst Most Uppermost	Irregular adjective

17. Direct and Indirect Speech

We may report the speech in two ways. They are direct speech and Indirect Speech

When we use the exact words of the speaker, it is called `` Direct Speech ``

Example



When we report the speech in our own words, it is called ` Indirect speech ` or ` Reported Speech `

Example; Andy said that he went to the post office

ನೆನಪಿರಲಿ

1. Direct Speechನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ Comma ಮತ್ತು Inverted Commaಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು Indirect Speechಗೆ ಬದಲಿಸಬೇಕು

2. Change of personal pronouns :- ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸರ್ವನಾಮಗಳ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ

I changes into He/She

3. Changes of Tenses :- ಕಾಲಗಳ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ

Sing-Song

4. Reporting verb ಯಾವ Tense ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ reported verb ಸಹ ಅದೇ tense ನಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

Exa: He says I am Fine. ``

He says that he is fine.

5. ಸಾಮೀಪ್ಯತೆಯ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ:-

Changes of nearness

This becomes that

Here becomes there

Certain verbs of time and place and demonstratives are changed as follow

Direct	Indirect
Today	That day
Yesterday	The previous day/The day before
Tonight	That night
Last week	The previous week
Tomorrow	The next day
Ago	Before
Now	Then
Here	There
This	That
These	Those
Now/just	Then

Modals are Changed as

Shall	Should
May	Might
Will	Would
can	Could

Auxiliaries

Present	Past
Am	Was
Is	Was
Are	Were
Do, does	Did
Has, have	Had

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1. Assertive Sentence	Said, that, told, that
2. Interrogative Sentence	
(A) Yew/No Question	Asked if / whether
(B) WH Question	Asked + related 'WH' words
3. Imperative Sentence	Ordered to, requested to
4. Exclamatory Sentence	That exclaimed.

Pronouns are Changed as follow

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
I	He/She
We	They
You(Singular)	He/She/It/I
You (plural)	They
Me	Him/Her
Your	His/Her
Our	Their
Who, he, she, it, they	Remains unchanged

Verbs in the direct speech are changed into their corresponding past forms

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Simple Present	Simple Past
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Simple Past	Past perfect
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect	Remains unchanged
Past perfect continuous	Remains unchanged

Rule	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Simple Present Changes into Simple past	Andy Said ` I bring three letters`	Andy said that he brought three letters
Present Continuous changes into past Continuous	The former said ` I am sowing boiled beans`	The former said that he was sowing boiled beans
Present perfect Changes into Past perfect	Ramakrishna said ` I have been seen God	Ramakrishna said that he had seen seen God
Present perfect Continuous changes into past perfect continuous	Andy said ` I have been waiting for you`	Andy said that he had been waiting for him
Simple Past Changes into Past perfect	Albertino said `I My sister climbed the tree.`	Albertino said that his sister had climbed the tree
Past continuous Changes into Past Perfect Continuous	Sarabhais said ` We were running a school called Retreat`	Sarabhais said that they had been running a school called retreat.
Past perfect remains unchanged	Sanjay said ` My sister had completed engineering degree.`	Sanjya said that his sister had completed engineering degree.
Past Perfect Continuous remains unchanged	Gandhiji said ` I had been serving my father.`	Gandhiji said that he had been serving his father.
`WH` Question	Interrogative sentence ` WH` The postmaster said ` Who is your master?` The teacher said ` Who are talking in the class room?`	Questions The postmaster asked who his master was The teacher asked who was talking in the class room.
Yes Or No Question	The postmaster `` Are you the servant of squire Egan`` Narendra said ` Have you seen Gad?	The postmaster asked whether he was the servant of squire Egan Narendra asked had he seen God.

Examples

Change into Indirect Speech

1. Andy said " My mother will murder me if I am not back soon"

Andy said that his master would murder him if he was not back seen.

2. The postmaster said to Andy " Who do you want it for ?

The postmaster asked Andy who he wanted it for

3. Andy said to his master " I don't like to be troublesome, Sir"

Andy politely told his master that he did not like to be troublesome.

4. The postmaster said to Andy " I ll attend to you by and by "

The postmaster told Andy that he would attend to him by and by

5. Mr. Durfy said to the postmaster " Have you one for me?"

Mr. Durfy asked the postmaster whether he had one for him.

6. .Andy said to the postmaster " Have you anything say about it ?" Andy

asked the postmaster whether he had anything to say about that

7. I won't guess you and letter for the squire unless I know you are his servant,"

said the postmaster to Andy.

The post master told Andy that he would not give any letter for the squire

unless he know he was his servant.

8. Squire Egan said " It may be a double letter."

Squire Egan said that it might be a double letter

9. " Here's a letter for the squire" said the postmaster

The postmaster said that there was a letter for squire

10. Andy said to the postmaster " Do you think I' m a fool ?

Andy asked the postmaster whether he thought he was a fool

11. Andy said to the postmaster, " will you give me the letter.'

Andy asked the postmaster whether he would give him the letter.

12. The postmaster said to Andy " Is there any one in the town who knows you."

The postmaster asked Andy whether there was any one in the town who knew him.

13. " There is a letter for your master." said the postmaster

The postmaster said that there was a letter for his master.

14. Chandrashekar said to the young cricketers "Have an aim in life and work hard with dedication

Chandrashekar advised the young cricketer to have an aim in life and work hard with dedication

15. Chandrashekar said, "I have a passion for the game. That led me to persevere".

Chandrashekar said that he had a passion for the game and that led him to persevere.

16. The author said to Chandrashekar "who do you think is the finest batsman at the moment?"

The author asked Chandrashekar who he thought was the finest batsman at the moment.

17. He said, "What is your advice to the youngsters?"

He asked what his advice to the youngster was

18. He said "does God really exist?"

He asked whether God really existed

19. She said, "I have a passion for the game."

She said that she had a passion for the game.

20. The student said that it was a difficult question to answer

The student said that it was a difficult question to answer.

21. Janaki said, "I am going to England to spend some time with her son."

Janaki said that she was going to England to spend sometime with her son.

22. The teacher said to the student, "Do you want to listen?"

The teacher asked the students whether they wanted to listen

23. "Did the king talk to all who you went with?" said Daksha to her father.

Daksha asked his father whether the king had talked to all who she went with.

24. The courtiers said, "We shall certainly solve it."

The courtiers said that they would certainly solve it.

26. Daksha said, "Father, why did you go to the palace?"

Daksha asked her Father why he had gone to the palace.

27. The collector said to Kashibai, "If you refuse to hand over the car, I will cancel its registration?"

The collector told Kashibai that if she refused to hand over the car, he would cancel its registration.

28. Passerby-3 said, "How stupid of him to say that!"

Passerby-3 exclaimed that it was very stupid of him to say that.

29. Daksha said to her father "Didn't the guards stop you at the gates?"

Daksha asked her father whether the guards had not stopped him at the gates.

30. Daksha said to her father, "What nice thing did you have to offer to the king?"

Daksha asked her father what nice thing did he have to offer to the king.

31. The King said to the farmer, "Come to the court with your daughter tomorrow."

The King ordered (asked) the farmer to come to the court with his daughter the next day.

32. The King said, "Daksha, my whole Kingdom is proud of you,"

The King told Daksha that his Kingdom was proud of her.

33. The King said "Where has all your wit gone Ministers?"

The King asked his ministers, where all their wit had gone.

34. The King said, “ Daksha, I permit you to take away anything you like as a prize”.

The King told Daksha that he would permit her to take away anything she liked as a prize.

35. Daksha said, : I am taking away my prize.”

Daksha said that she was taking away her prize.

36. The merchant said to me,” I will give you the text books tomorrow”.

The merchant told me that he would give me the text books the next day.

37. Rohini said shankar “ why did you go to Delhi”?

Rohini asked shankar why he had gone to Delhi.

38. “Do you have any answer ?” said the King his courtiers.

The king asked the courtiers. whether they had any answer

18. FRAMING QUESTION

ಪತ್ನಾರ್ಥಕ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳ ರಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ನಿಯಮಗಳು:

1. ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ವಾಕ್ಯದ **underlined OR *italised*** ಶಬ್ದವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದುವ 'wh' ಪದವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಬೇಕು. ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ 'wh' ಪದಗಳು.

what	ಏನು
who	ಯಾರು
whom	ಯಾರಿಗೆ, ಯಾರನ್ನು
whose	ಯಾರದ್ದು, ಯಾರ
which	ಯಾವುದು
why	ಏಕೆ
when	ಯಾವಾಗ
where	ಎಲ್ಲಿ
How	ಹೇಗೆ
How for	ಎಷ್ಟು ದೂರ
how long	ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲ
How many (countable)	ಎಷ್ಟು
How much (uncountable)	ಎಷ್ಟು
How old	ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷ

2. ವಾಕ್ಯದ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ question mark (?) ಬಳಸಬೇಕು.
3. ಸರಿಹೊಂದುವ helping verb ಬಳಸಬೇಕು.
4. ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ವಾಕ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ helping verb ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಬಳಸಬೇಕು.
(is, are, was, were, has, had, will, would, can, could, shall, should, etc.)

1.

1. The postmaster was selecting letters.

_Ans. what was the postmaster was selecting?

2. Andy was known for his simplicity.

Ans. . what was Andy known for?

3. The student was upset fearing that Sarabhai would reprimand him.

Ans. Why was the student upset?

4. Vikram was studying at Gujarat college.

Ans In which college was Vikram studying?

5. Narendra was born in 1863.
Ans When was Narendra born?
6. Farmers mangoes are very sweet.
Ans How are Farmers mangoes?
7. The farmer was sowing boiled beans.
Ans What was the farmer sowing?
8. Sarojini naidu was the disciple of Gandhiji.
Ans Whose disciple was Sarojini naidu?

2. ಕತ್ಯ ಪದವನ್ನೇ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಾಗ:

1. Indians launched the *Aryabhata*.
Ans Who launched the Aryabhata?
2. *Kalpna chavla* was the first Indian woman astronaut.
Ans Who was the first Indian woman astronaut?
3. He waited *about thirty minutes*.
Ans How long he waited?
5. *Karnai* is Kalpana's birth place.
Ans Which is Kalpana's birth place?

3. ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ವಾಕ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ helping verb ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ verb forms ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ do, does, did helping verb ಬಳಸಬೇಕು.

<p>write ^ do write</p>	<p>writes ^ does write</p>	<p>wrote ^ did write</p>
---------------------------------	------------------------------------	----------------------------------

1. Andy bought three letters.
Ans How many letters did Andy bring?
2. Daksha deserves the best prize.
Ans What does Daksha deserve?
3. Kalpana married Pierre Harrison.
Ans Whom did Kalpana marry?

4. They see the king in the court.
Ans Where do they see the king?
5. The farmers present mangoes.
Ans What do the farmers present?
6. vikram works at Indian Institute Of Science.
Ans Where does vikram work?
7. The women commanded the judge to get back.
Ans What did the women command the judge.
8. Swamiji spent three hours in meditation.
Ans How long did Swamiji spend in meditation?

19. QUESTION TAGS/TAG QUESTIONS

STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED;-

1. observe the sentence whether the given sentence is positive or negative
(Note;- 1. positive sentence carry negative tags and negative sentences carry positive tags.
2. Always remember we use short forms in question tags)

Example;- He is Andy, isn't he?

He isn't Andy, is he?

Daksha is singing a song(+)

Isn't she?

It is not a sunny day(-)

Is it ?

2. observe the given sentence whether it has helping verbs like has, have, had, do, does, did, am, is, are, was, were and modal auxiliaries like can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must.
(Note;- If you have any of the above auxiliary verbs in the given sentence carry them to the tag)

Example;- 1. He could play spinners very confidently, couldn't he?

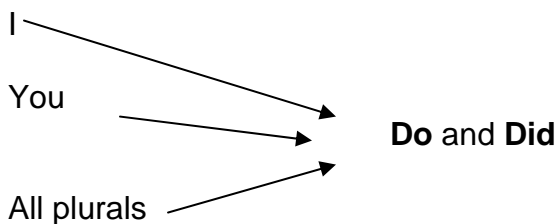
2. You cannot even imagine, can you?

3. They should come early, (+) shouldn't they? (-)

4. She cannot help others (-) can she? (+)

3. When there is no helping verbs in the given sentences, add appropriate form of 'Do' (do, does, did)

	Present tense	Past tense
Singular	Do	Did
Plural	Does	Did



All Singulars except **I** and **You**-----**Does** and **Did**

Example;- I work hard, don't I ?

She works hard, doesn't she?

You work hard, don't you?

We work hard, don't we?

I worked hard, didn't I?

They worked hard, didn't they?

4. When the subject of the given sentence is a proper noun, replace it with appropriate pronoun.

Example;- Andy went to the post office, didn't he?
Daksha won the prize, didn't she?

IMPORTANT NOTE :-

- a) Every one, Every body, None of, and some of are considered as plurals for purpose of the tags.
- b) The interrogative form of 'I am not' is 'aren't I' (am I not) is used.

5. HAS AND HAVE AUXILIARIES;-

Examples;-

They have two childrens(+) Haven't they?(-)
He has seen it,(+) Hasn't he?(-)

6. Question tag with modal auxiliaries;-

Example;-

she can't help others,(-) can she?(+)
I can finish this work,(+) can't I?(-)
He will tell us the truth,(+) won't he?(-)
He can eat ten chapathies,(+) can't he?(-)
They should come early ,(+) shouldn't they?(-)
They could speak in English,(+) couldn't they?(-)

20. UNFAMILIAR PASSAGE:

PASSAGE 1:-

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Once there lived a lazy cricket. During the spring and summer , (1) He spent his time by singing and dancing. He did not store any food for winter. (2) When winter came, he had nothing to eat. Driven by hunger the cricket went out. (3) He asked the ant to lent him a mouthful of grain. he promised that he would return hte same the next day without fail to the ant. (4) The ant asked the cricket what he was doing in spring and summer. the cricket replied that he sang and danced. The ant said (5) " Then go and dance the winter also."

- (1) How did the cricket spend his time?
- (2) Why did the cricket go to ant?
- (3) What did he ask the ant?
- (4) What did the ant ask the cricket ?
- (5) What advice did the ant give to the cricket ?
- (6) What moral do you learn from this story?

{(6) The moral is `we must save something for tomorrow.'

or

We should not be lazy like cricket.}

PASSAGE 2:-

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(1)One day Sardar Patel was arguing a case before the judge with utmost concentration. (2) He was still on his feet when an urgent telegram was handed over to him. (3) He glanced at the contents, folded it and put it into his pocket. It was only after he concluded his argument and sat down that those who were near him learnt about the (4) content of the telegram. It said his wife was dead.

- (1) Where was Sardar Patel arguing?
- (2) What was Sardar Patel doing when he received the telegram?
- (3) What did he do after his argument?
- (4) What was the content of the telegram?
- (5) What does this incident show about Sardar Patel?

21. ESSAY

MASS MEDIA

Introduction;- We are living in the age of communication. Science and technology have conquered time, space and distance. Mass media changes the way of life. It creates the awareness among the people. News papers, magazines, radio, television and internet are the most important means of mass media.

News paper;- The role of news papers.

News paper helps to get information. The word NEWS refers to the four directions, North, East, West and south. The most important kannada news papers are Prajavani, Udayavani, Vijaya Karnataka etc. Some important news papers are Deccan Herald, Indian Times, The Hindu etc.

Generally the first page of the news paper gives us the information about the political activities of the state and The Nation. The second and third page inform us about the regional and local news. The middle pages give us the ideas about editorial speech and relevant articles of the country. The last page of news paper says about the sports and games of the national and international level. News paper helps us to get the information about the economic development and market rates of the goods.

It shapes the public opinion, mature, responsible newspaper always hopes for the betterment of society.

RADIO;-

Marconi invented radio. It is one of the gifts of science. It is a boon to human society. The radio shapes the public opinion. It is a source of entertainment. It broadcasts the music, speeches, discussions, dramas, daily news from all corners of the world. Running commentary on cricket and hockey matches is heard on the radio. Film songs are played everyday for entertainment. Farmers are educated on improved farming.

The radio can be of special help in imparting social education. The current affairs is made available to academic world. The radio is now used as an aid to classroom instructions. The All India Radio has a daily school hour programme. Radio focuses primarily on informing people of the important events. Secondly, it educates masses and creates awareness. Finally, it entertains. All the three roles are equally important and radio is undoubtedly a friend of man.

TELEVISIONS AND ITS USES;-

Television is a home stay media. It gives us news and information. It is a source of entertainment. We can make use of this for our advantage. It telecasts important national and international news, sports and games. student can watch scientific experiments, distance education, quiz, debates, lessons etc.

It is helpful in shaping public opinion. Thus the programmes are not only interesting but also educative. people watching television must be selective.

COMPUTERS;-

Computer is one of the gifts of modern science. The word computer means the work out and calculate. It is an electronic device. It calculates, prints and solve problems. Computer is a friend to students, businessmen, doctors, bank employees etc. Computers are used in satellites to forecast weather, for reservation in hotels, flights, railways etc. They have got many advantages and also disadvantages.

NATIONAL INTEGRATION;-

Meaning of National integration, free and healthy association of all types of people in a country. It includes physical, intellectual and emotional integration. India is vast religious, castes, languages, habits etc. Tolerance, spirit of unity should bind us together.

22. Letter Writing

- **A letter is the most commonly used form of communication.**

- **Types of Letters**

- a. Personal Letter
- b. Official Letter
- c. Application Letter
- d. Complaint Letter

- **Parts of a Letter**

A letter usually consists of Seven Parts

1. From Address.
2. To Address
3. Salutation (Greeting Respected Sir)
4. Subject of the letter
5. Body of the letter (matter)
6. Complementary close (Yours Faithfully)
7. Signature

OFFICIAL LETTER

Step -1

Address of the Writer

Date:

Step-2

Date: _____

Respected Sir – Step – 3

Step - 4

Sub: Regarding -----

Step – 5

Thanking You,

Step – 7

Place:
Date:

Step – 6

Yours Faithfully,
XYZ

OFFICIAL LETTER

Imagine that you are Manjula/Harish X Std G.H.S. Agrahara Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper about of the roads and drainage system in your locality.

Manjula,
X Std
Govt High School,
Agrahara.
Date:

To,
The Editor,
Deccan Herald,
Bangalore.

Respected Sir,

Sub:- Regarding bad conditions of roads.

There are four main roads and ten bye lanes in our village. the roads have not been swept for nearly the month. Flies and mosquitoes have been haunting us. I request you to draw the attention of concerned authorities to get the roads are swept without fail.

Thanking You,

Place:

Date:

Yours Faithfully

Manjula

APPLICATION LETTER FORMAT

Step -1
Address of the Writer
From

Step-2
To,

Respected
Sir,

Step – 3
- Salutation or Greeting

Step - 4

Sub:

Step – 5

I have passed the S.S.L.C. Examination in April this year,

Thanking You,

Step – 7

Place:
Date:

Step – 6

Your Obidently
XYZ

APPLICATION LETTER

Imagine that you are Raghu/Rani Studied in Govt High School Rampur. Write a letter to Your Head Master requesting to issue Transfer Certificate.

From,
Raghu,
S/o Ramaiah,
No, 15, Library Road,
Rampur

To,
The Head Master,
Govt High School,
Rampur.

Respected Sir,

Sub:- Requesting to issue T.C.

I have passed the S.S.L.C. Examination in April this year, in first class, with Register No- 105067.

I wish to continue my studies at Vivekananda College, Bangalore, I request you to kindly issue me the Transfer certificate. I have returned all the books. I had borrowed from the school library.

Thanking You,

Place:Rampur

Date:

Yours Faithfully

Raghu

PERSONAL LETTER FORMAT

Step -1

From,

Date:

Step-2 My dear -----

Step-3

I am fine expect the same of you, I am studying well -----

I am waiting for your reply

Step – 4

Your lovingly
XYZ

Step - 5



- Steps -**
1. From Address with date.
 2. Salutation.
 3. Body of the letter.
 4. Complementary close.
 5. Address on envelope.

PERSONAL LETTER

Imagine that you are Suma/ Sathish Studying in 10th Std Govt High School Bangalore. Write a letter to Your father requesting him to send Rs. 500/- buy stationary things..

Suma,
Govt High School
Bangalore.
Date:

My dear father,

I am fine, expect the same of you. I am studying well. The teacher has informed us to buy 10- two hundred page notebooks and 8- hundred page notebooks. I need Rs. 500/- will you Please send the amount to enable me to buy notebooks.

Yours lovingly,

Suma

Rangappa
10a, Patel Nagar,
Mysore.

23. EXTRACTS

1. "She was more fair than words can say"?
 - a) Who is the 'She'? A:- She refers the beggar maid.
 - b) What does 'fair' mean? A:- Fair means beautiful.
 - c) What does the statement mean? A:- Her beauty is beyond description
2. 'It is no wonder'
 - a) Who said this? A:- The lords said this.
 - b) When was it said? A:- The king stepped down to greet the beggar maid.
 - c) What was 'no wonder'? A:- The king's attraction towards the maid.
3. 'Cophetua swore a royal oath'
 - a) Who was Cophetua? A:- He was an African King.
 - b) What did he swear? A:- He swore that he would make the beggar maid his Queen
 - c) What made him swear so? A:- The beauty of the beggar maid made him swear so.
4. 'And in my court should peacocks flaunt'.
 - a) Which poem is the line taken from? A:- Tartary.
 - b) Who does the word 'my' refer to? A:- The poet, the lord of Tartary.
 - c) What does 'flaunt' mean? A:- To show off with pride
5. 'And ere should wane the morning star. I'd don my robe and scimitar'
 - a) Who does the 'I' refer to? A:- I refers the lord of tartary.
 - b) What time of the day does this line refer to? A:- Early morning
 - c) What does 'ere' mean? A:- Before.
6. 'Her flashing stars, her scented breeze,
 - a. Which poem is the line taken form? A:- Tartary.
 - b. Who does 'her' refer to? A:- The land of Tartary.
 - c. What does 'flashing stars' mean? A:- Refers to the beads of the robe.
7. "This inflicted such heavy casualties....."
 - a) What inflicted heavy casualitis? A:- The attack on the armory at Chitagong.
 - b) Who performed this daring act? A:- Preetilata Waddedar
 - c) What was the raid like? A:- It was like volcan
- 8 "British, Quit India."
 - a) Who kept shouting the slogan? A:- Aruna Asaf Ali.
 - b) What did She unfurl? A:- She unfurled the tricolour flag.
 - c) Where did it happen? A:- It happened at the Gowali tank maidan.

9. "They commanded the judge to go back."

- a. who commanded the judge to go back? A:- Vimala gulwadi and Hema Shinolikar.
- b. What else did they tell him? A:- They commanded the judge goback.
- c. What did he do? A:- He ordered their arrest.

10. "Go back, you scoundrel or I'll horsewhip You."

- a) Who is the 'I' ? A:- Squire Egan.
- b) Where does the speaker want him to go back ? A:- To the post office.
- c) Why does he want him to go back ? A:-He wanted him to bring the letter.

11. "Get out ! Your master must be as great a goose as yourself to send such a messenger."

- a) Who is the speaker ? A:- The post master.
- b) Who is the messenger ? A:- Andy.
- c) Why did the speaker call his master a goose ? A:- His master had sent a stupid fellow.
- d) What does goose mean in the context ? A:- A silly person.

12. "I don't' like to be troublesome, sir."

- a)Who is the 'sir' ? A:- Squire Egan.
- b)Who dose 'I' refer to ? A:- Andy.
- c)What question was it an answer to ? A:- Why don't you ask when you don't know where to go.

13. "The Sarabhais started a school."

- a) Where did they start a school ? A:-At Ahmedabad.
- b) What was its name ? A:- Retreat.
- c) How were the teachers of that school ? A:- The teachers were kind and affectioned.

14. "Observing his interest in science, his father encouraged him."

- a. Who is the 'him' ? A:- Vikram Sarabhai.
- b. How did he show interest in science ? A:- He read about achievements of great scientists.
- c. How did his father encourage him ? A:- By providing all books and magazines that he needed.

24 Summary of poems

1. THE DOVE

The poet had a dove. he looked after it with great care and love. He kissed the bird often and gave it white peas. He tied the dove with a soft thread woven by himself, because he wanted the dove to stay with him. The dove had no freedom and therefore it was sorrow. So it died. The poet felt very sad and could not understand why it died.

2. THE BEGGAR MAID

One day a beggar maid entered the court of king Cophetua. She was bare footed and wore torn clothes. The Lords of the court praised her beauty and compared her beauty to the moon in the clouded skies. They praised her ankles, her eyes, her dark hair. The king stepped down to greet her and swore a royal oath that beggar maid would be his queen.

3. MOTHER

The poet's mother was a strong woman, dark skinned, and highly productive. She wore torn saris. She worked hard for her husband and children. She became angry when her husband and son went out of the way. She wept for the money lost and dead calves. She was not religious. Her life and death were very simple.

4. WORK IS WORSHIP

Tagore says God is not in the temple behind the doors. We need not pray and worship in the temple. God is with the farmer who works hard in the sun and rain. He tells us to find God in doing useful work to the society. Work is worship and it is the only way of getting deliverance.

5. GOD MOVES IN A MYSTERIOUS WAY

God moves in a mysterious way. He can ride upon the storm and walk upon the ocean. We cannot judge him. We should trust him. God hides his smiling face. He has purpose in everything. God seems to make us suffer but actually doing us good.

6. TARTARY

The poet imagines his life as the sole lord of Tartary. He imagines his bed of ivory and thorne of beaten gold, the tigers of yellow skin and black stripes the dancing peacocks, swimming fishes. The trumpeters would call him to meals. His palace will be shining with colourful lamps. The poet wears robes of beads and hears the sweet music of mandolin and flute. His chariot is drawn by seven Zebras. Being the Lord of Tartary, he is the Lord of fruits, rivers, hills and valleys.

7. ONCE UPON A TIME

The poet says that the people laugh with their teeth not with their hearts. Their laughter is artificial. They shake hands but not sincere. They hide their real feelings, but utter sweet words. The poet wants to give up all these feelings and wants to become innocent once again. He wants to get back innocence of his childhood with the help of his son.

8. THE MISER AND HIS GOLD

The miser had treasure and kept it in a hole. Everyday he used to go to the hole to look at it and to get pleasure. One day a robber saw it and took away. As usual the miser came to see his treasure. It was not there. He cried. The neighbours came. He told them the reason and asked them what to do? They advised him to come daily to look at the empty hole.

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಂಪಾದಕರು:-

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ.ಟಿ.ಚಾಮರಾಜ

ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ. ಹಾಸನ. ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ:-

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ. ವೇದಾವತಿ.ಪಿ.

ವಿಷಯಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಕರು. ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ. ಹಾಸನ.

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಿತ್ರ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದವರು:-

1 ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ.ಜಿ.ಕೆ. ಸ.ಶಿ

.ನವೋದಯ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ. ಚ.ರಾ.ಪ ತಾ.

3. ಚಿದಾನಂದ.ಕೆ.ಎನ್. ಸ.ಶಿ.

ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್ ಒಬಳಾಪುರ. ಚ.ರಾ.ಪ ತಾ.

4. ಗಿರೀಶ್.ಪಿ.

ಸ.ಶಿ.ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್ ಬೇಲೂರು ತಾ

5. ರಮೇಶ್.ಡಿ.ಕೆ.

ಸ.ಶಿ.ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್ ಚ.ರಾ.ಪ ತಾ.

6 ಕಸ್ತೂರಿ ಸುಂದರ ಮಣಿ.

ಸ.ಶಿ.ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್ ಹಲ್ಮಡಿ. ಬೇಲೂರು ತಾ

7. ರಾಜಶೇಖರ್

ಸ.ಶಿ.ಎಸ್.ಕೆ.ಅರ್.ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ. ಅರಕಲಗೂಡು ತಾ.

8 .ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್. ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್.

ಸ.ಶಿ.ನವೋದಯ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ. ಚ.ರಾ.ಪ ತಾ.

9. ಸುಶ್ರು.ಬಿ.ಜಿ.

ಸ.ಶಿ.ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್ ಗೆಂಡೇಹಳ್ಳಿ. ಬೇಲೂರು ತಾ

10. ಜ್ಯೋತಿಕಲಾ.ಎಸ್.

ಸ.ಶಿ.ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್.ನುಗ್ಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿ. ಚ.ರಾ.ಪ ತಾ.

11. ಸದ್ಗುಲ್ಲಾ ಖಾನ್

ಸ.ಶಿ.ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್ ಮಾವನೂರು.ಹೆಚ್.ಎನ್.ಪಿ ತಾ

12. ಹೇಮಚಂದ್ರ. ಎ,ಅರ್.

ಸ.ಶಿ.ದರ್ಶಿನಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ.ನುಗ್ಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿ. ಚ.ರಾ.ಪ ತಾ.

13. ಗೀತಾ.ಬಿ.ಎನ್.

ಸ.ಶಿ.ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್. ಹಾರೋಸೋಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ. ಚ.ರಾ.ಪ ತಾ.

14. ಶೈಲ.ಎಸ್.ಎಮ್.

ಸ.ಶಿ. ಸ.ಪ.ಪೂ.ಕಾ. ವಿಭಜಿತ ಹಾಸನ ತಾ.

15. ದೇವೀರಮ್ಮ

ಸ.ಶಿ. ಸ.ಪ.ಪೂ.ಕಾ. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಹಾಸನ ತಾ

16. ರಂಗಾಮಣಿ.ಎಮ್.ಅರ್.

ಸ.ಶಿ. ಸ.ಪ.ಪೂ.ಕಾ. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಹಾಸನ ತಾ

17. ಮಹದೇವಪ್ಪ

ಸ.ಶಿ. ಸ.ಪ.ಪೂ.ಕಾ. ರಾಯರಕೊಪ್ಪಲು. ಆಲೂರು ತಾ

18. ಮುಷರತ್ ಜಬೀನ

ಸ.ಶಿ.ನವೋದಯ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ. ಚ.ರಾ.ಪ ತಾ.

19. ಅಮೃತರಾಜ್

ಸ.ಶಿ. ಸ.ಪ್ರೌ.ಡಶಾಲೆ. ಹಂಚೂರು. ಆಲೂರು ತಾ

20. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ.ಬಿ.ಎ.

ಸ.ಶಿ.ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್.ದೊಡ್ಡಮಗ್ಗಿ.. ಅರಕಲಗೂಡು ತಾ.

21. ಜಗದೀಶ್.ಪಿ.ಹಿರೇಮಠ್.

ಸ.ಶಿ. ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್.ಮಲ್ಲಿಪಟ್ಟಣ.. ಅರಕಲಗೂಡು ತಾ.

22. ಕೃಷ್ಣಕುಮಾರ್.

ಸ.ಶಿ. ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್.ಬೇಲೂರು ತಾ.
