

NOTES

QUESTIONS

9th Std English
First Term



GENERAL
ENGLISH

9th Standard – General English 1st - Term**Prose – 1 - GOAL SETTING****About Author**

Kris Srikkanth, former Indian Cricket Team Captain, is a member of the 1983 world cup winning team. He was the former chairman and senior selection committee of the 2011 World Cup Winning Indian Team. He works as a broadcaster and expert commentator with various sports and news channels and is well-known for his honest, straightforward comments, often laced with humour.

1.Synonyms

Word	Tamil Translation	Synonym
Formula	சூத்திரம்	Rule
Process	செய்முறை	Method
Setting	அமைப்பு	Framing
Often	அடிக்கடி	Frequently
Classic	முதல் தரமான	First rate
Choice	தேர்ந்தெடுத்தல்	Option
Firm	திடமான	Strong
Ultimately	இறுதியாக	Finally
Desire	விருப்பம்	Want, wish
Motivates	தூண்டுகிறது	Induces, inspires
Benefits	பயன்கள்	Advantages
Analyse	பகுத்தாய்வு செய்	Scrutinize, study

Obstacles	தடைகள்	Hindrances
Challenges	சவால்கள்	Tests, trials, risks
Required	தேவைப்பட்டது	Needed
Resources	ஆதாரங்கள்	Means
Suddenly	நிகழ்வுகள்	abruptly
Subconscious	உள்ளான	Innermost
Believe	நம்பு	Trust
Unfortunately	அதிர்ஷ்டமின்றி	Unluckily
Deteriorated	மோசமடைந்து	Worsened
Kept on	தொடர்ந்து	Continuously
Comeback	திரும்பி வருதல்	Return
Events	நிகழ்வுகள்	Happenings
Famous	பிரபலமான, புகழ் பெற்ற	Popular, well-known
Chatting	அரட்டை அடித்தல்	Gossiping, talking
Guys	ஆடவர்கள்	Men, chaps
Realize	பரிந்திரு	Understand
Rewind	பின்னிட்டுச் செல்	reverse

2. Antonyms

Word	Antonym
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Experienced (அனுபவமிக்க)	Inexperienced
Happy (மகிழ்ச்சியான)	Unhappy
Winning (வெற்றியுள்ள)	Losing
Often (அடிக்கடி)	Seldom
Response (பதில்)	Question
Firm (உறுதியான)	Feeble
Ultimately (இறுதியாக)	Initially
Motivate (ஊக்குவி)	Prevent, deter
Important (முக்கியமான)	Unimportant (முக்கியமற்ற)
Benefits (பயன்கள்)	disadvantageous (தீமைகள்)
Obstacles (தடைகள்)	Help (உதவி)
Suddenly (திடீரென)	Gradually (படிப்படியாக)
Believe (நம்ப)	Disbelieve (நம்பாதே)
Unfortunately (துர்திர்ஷ்டமாக)	Fortunately (அதிர்ஷ்டமாக)
Deteriorated (மோசமடைந்த)	Improved (மேம்படுத்தப்பட்ட)
Successful (வெற்றியுள்ள)	Unsuccessful, failed (தோல்வியுற்ற)
Remember (நினை)	Forget (மற)
Famous (புகழ்பெற்ற)	Infamous (கேடுகெட்ட)
Early (முன்னதாக)	Late(பின்னர்)

Mad (பைத்தியமாக)	Sane, rational (விவேகமான)
Wait (காத்திரு)	Depart, leave(புறப்படு)
Rewind (பின்னிட்டுச் செல்)	Retreat (முன்னிட்டுச் செல்)
Failure (தோல்வி)	Success, triumph (வெற்றி)
Continue (தொடர்ந்திடு)	Discontinue, stop (நிறுத்திவை)

3. Comprehension Questions and Answers: (Textual)

Para I Q: Have you found yourself at a cross roads?

A: Yes, I have found myself at a cross roads.

Para 2 Q: Which is the most important step in the goal setting process?

A: The most important step in the goal setting process is to 'put my goals on paper.

para 5 Q: What made Srikanth keep trying to realize his dream?

A: Srikanth's inner voice made him keep trying to realize his dream.

para 6 Q: Wh1 kind of attitude helps us to succeed?

A: The attitude to keep trying without worrying about failures will help us succeed.

para 9 Q1: When will you be successful in life?

A :When we do something with passionate interest, we will be successful in life.

Q2: Why should you enjoy what you do?

A2: When we enjoy what we do, ultimately we d everything in the right manner.

Para 10 Q: What is the secret of Sachin Tendulkar's success ?

A: Whenever Sachin played, he played with great passion. That is the secret of his success.

Para 13 QI: What are the steps in the goal setting process

A1: The steps in the goal setting process are:

(i) Identity the benefits of achieving that goal.

(ii) Make sure that you are going towards where you actually want to go.

Q2: How do goals become easy to achieve?

A2: When you go on a step-by-step basis, it becomes easier to achieve your goals.

4. Answer the following questions by choosing the Correct option

1) The author's desire was to

- a) become an engineer
- b) become a big shot in life
- c) play football
- d) play cricket**

2) After the 1983 World Cup, he was dropped from the Indian team because

- a) his form deteriorated**
- b) he went abroad
- c) he got a job
- d) he was not healthy

3) A little voice in Srikanth said,

- a) "you should become a big shot"
- b) "you will make it"**
- c) "Be sure of your goal"
- d) "Don't give up"

4) You should not do anything without

- a) goal
- b) involvement
- c) passion**
- d) personality

5)change for a person from time to time.

- a) Aims
- b) Goals
- c) Desires**
- d) Opportunities

5. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

1. According to the author, what are the steps in the goal setting process?

The steps in the goal setting process are

- Put your goals on paper.
- Analyze what the benefits are.
- Identify obstacles and challenges.
- Help required people and resources.
- Put down milestones with dates.

2. Explain “Don’t worry, Cheeka..., you will make it. You will make a comeback in the Indian team, you will be a successful cricket.”

When the author was going down in his performance, an inner voice kept on telling him that he would comeback in the Indian team.

3. How did the author’s deep rooted desire become a reality?

The author worked consciously towards his deep rooted desire and it became a reality.

4. What was Tendulkar’s greatest wish?

Tendulkar’s greatest wish was to win the world cup and be a part of a world cup winning team for Indian.

5. When can you achieve your own goals in life?

We must set goals and manage time to achieve our goals. When we work towards it consciously with passion, we can achieve it in life.

6. Match the words in Column A with their synonym in Column B:

- | A | B |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. fructify | - a. plan |
| 2. concrete | - b. oppose |
| 3. relevant | - c. appropriate |
| 4. contradict | - d. fruitful |
| 5. strategy | - e. real |

Ans: 1 - d ; 2 - e; 3 - c; 4 - b; 5 - a

7. Match the words in Column A with their antonym in Column B:

- | A | B |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. success | - a. forget |
| 2. remember | - b. failure |
| 3. gradually | - c. physically |
| 4. destruction | - d. suddenly |
| 5. mentally | - e. creation |

Ans: 1 - b ; 2 - a; 3 - d; 4 - e; 5 - c

8. Use the words given below in your own sentences so as to get different meanings.

Cricket - **Cricket** is a popular sport.

A **cricket** is active at night.

Bank - The **bank** is closed today.

There are trees on the river **bank**.

Will - The old man made his last **will**.

I don't want to go against your **will**.

Bark - She **barked** out an order.

The **bark** of neem tree is used as medicine.

Watch - I have bought a new **watch**.

We **watch** the TV programme.

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

Homophones - Homophones are words with similar sound but different spelling and meaning.

9. Find the homophones for the given words.

1. in - inn

2. Know - no

3. Be - bee

4. to - two

Prefix and Suffix

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

10. Use prefix given below and make two words complete the table

Prefix	Word 1	Word 2
--------	--------	--------

sub	<u>subway</u>	<u>subconscious</u>
un	<u>unusual</u>	<u>unaware</u>
re	<u>resign</u>	<u>return</u>
en	<u>ensure</u>	<u>encourage</u>
dis	<u>dislike</u>	<u>disagree</u>
ir	<u>irregular</u>	<u>irrational</u>

10. Use Suffix given below and make two words complete the table

Suffix	Word 1	Word 2
ly	<u>suddenly</u>	<u>happily</u>
or	<u>actor</u>	<u>professor</u>
er	<u>teacher</u>	<u>preacher</u>
ness	<u>neatness</u>	<u>sweetness</u>
ian	<u>musician</u>	<u>technician</u>
ist	<u>activist</u>	<u>socialist</u>

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

1. The Paralympics games are for

- a) children **b) disabled people** c) women

2. The paralympics games usually happen

- a) in Greece b) every four years **c) after the Olympic games**

3. The first true Paralympics Games happened in Rome in

- a) 1960** b) 1952 c) 1848

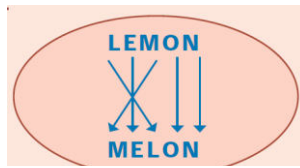
4. In 394 BC, the stopped the Greek Olympic Games, because they didn't like them.

- a) Romans** b) Greeks c) British

5.was a doctor at the stoke Mandeville hospital in England.

- a) Pierre de Coubertin **b) Sir Ludwig Guttman** c) Natalie du Toit

Anagrams - An anagram is a word or a phrase formed by rearranging the letters of a different word or phrase typically using all the original letters exactly once.



12. Find Anagrams for given words.

- 1. Elbow - Bowel
- 2. Section - Seticon
- 3. Viewer - Review
- 4. Ripples - Slipper
- 5. Needless - Lessened

Grammar

Preposition

A preposition is a word that is placed before a noun or a pronoun to show its relationship to other words in a sentence.



I. Prepositions of Time

These prepositions are used to indicate when a particular event happened.

These include: in, on, at, since, for, during etc

e.g. : 1. I was studying in the morning.

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

II. Prepositions of Place

These prepositions are used to indicate the location and come before a noun or pronoun

These include: in, on, between, behind, under, over, near, etc

e.g. : 1. The cat is on the wall.

2. Jenny lives near her workplace.

3. Raj is in his room.

III. Prepositions of Movement

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

e.g. : 1. I went to the book store.

2. The swimmer jumped into the pool.

3. The dog was coming towards him.

IV. 'Since' and 'For'

'Since' refers to a particular point of time.

e.g. : 1. I have been studying since 5 a.m., and I am at it even now.

2. The construction of this building has been going on since January.

'For' refers to the duration of the time.

e.g. : 1. Maya has worked in this institution as an accountant for 23 years.

2. Many ideas were discussed for three weeks before the annual day theme was finalised.

V. 'During' and 'In'

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

e.g. : 1. We will be visiting my grandparents during the summer vacation.

(or)

2. We will be visiting my grandparents in the summer vacation.

VI. 'Between' and 'Among'

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

e.g. : 1. The discussion on a sports meet between our school and schools are going on for two days.

2. The final match will be held between India and Australia.

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

e.g. : 1. The sailors divided the money among themselves; and the ship sailed on.

2. We'd discussed this point among ourselves many times over the past months.

13. Choose the most appropriate preposition from the brackets.

1. We have been living in Chennai eight years. (**for/since**)

2. Abdul has taken his father. (**after/at**)

3. Vimal generally goes to his workplace bus. (**by/on**)

4. The cricket ball was hidden the leaves. (**among/between**)

5. Mani divided his toys his brothers and sisters. (**among/between**)

14. Identify the prepositions in the given sentences and underline them.

1. Riya borrowed a dress **from** me and lent it to her friend, Mary.

2. When I moved back **to** the city, things had changed considerably.

3. The burglar found the keys **under** the pot in the balcony.

4. Prabhu was hiding **behind** the door. When his sister came looking **for** him.?

5. My dog sat **on** my hat and squashed it.

15. Complete the passage by filling in appropriate prepositions from the list. (with, out, in, from, during, of, for, by). Some prepositions may be used more than once.

In Tamil Nadu, a very interesting form of recitation names villupattu developed (a) the 15th century. Villupattu means bow-song because a bow-shaped musical instrument (b)strong high tension string is used (c) placing it (d) an earthen pitcher. It is believed that this narrative form was an invention (e) Arasapulavar. The troupe gives its performance mostly (f)temple festivals. There are seven to eight persons in a troupe who form a kind (g).....chorus that

supports the main singer-narrator. When the Chief narrator sings, the chorus takes (h) the refrain (i) the song and repeats it in unison. The whole party sits (j)the ground and performs (k) a lot (l) gesticulation and facial expression to suit the narrative they have taken. The ballad style songs are composed (m) ... the rural dialect which appeals (n) The audience who sometimes join the troupe (o) suitable notes or words.

An: a) in b) with c) for d) with e) by f) during g) of h) out i) from j) in k) with l) of m) from n) to o) with

16. Identify the Prepositions with verbs: Some verbs are usually followed by prepositions before the object of the verb.

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

17. Fill the sentences using the prepositional phrase given in the box.

(Benefit from, care for, agree with, Stand in, ask for, Stay at, joke about, believe in, Go into, consist of, pay for, Prepare for, attend to, rely on)

1. The farmers expect to **benefit from** the government.
2. We must **care for** our elderly parents.
3. I do not **agree with** him.
4. The Vice-President **stands in** for the president when he is away.
5. The beggar **asked for** money.
6. Everybody **laughs at** my accent.
7. She **stayed at** home when her children were young.
8. She often **joked about** all the things that could go wrong.
9. I always **believe in** God.

10. The plane **went into** a nosedive.
11. The committee **consists** of twelve members.
12. The rail pass will **pay for** itself after about two trips.
13. I am **preparing for** the IAS examination.
14. The nurse **attended to** the patient.
15. We cannot **rely on** others.

18. Given below is a picture of a carnival. Complete the factual descriptions by filling in the blanks with appropriate positions.



A thiruvizha is a source of excitement and thrill for villagers. The village thoroughfare wears a festive look, as the open spaces are cleaned, spruced up and decorated (a) _____ colourful streamers. People throng the premises (b) _____ catch a glimpse (c) _____ their village deity (d) _____ a magnificently decorated chariot, and pay their respects. There is a big crowd (e) _____ the food stalls that serve piping hot sakkaraipongal (sweet pongal), lemon rice and curd rice. People (f) _____ nearby villages and towns display their wares attractively, and call out loudly (g) _____ the people (h) _____ buy their wares. Cotton candy, cut raw mangoes smothered (i) _____ salt and chilly powder, boiled groundnuts, murukku, sweets, buttermilk etc are sold. Men, women, grandpas and little children dressed (j) _____ their best clothes, enjoy the Thiruvizha greatly.

You can hear the shrieks (k) _____ happy children enjoying the rides on ferris wheels and carousels, elders looking (l) _____ each other with smiles on their faces.

The entire day is spent (m) _____ fun and gaiety. All the village people irrespective of their age, look forward (n) _____ the thiruvizha every year.

Ans: a) with b) to c) of d) on e) at f) from g) at h) to i) in j) in k) of l) at

m) in n) to

Clauses

A clause is a group of words that contains both a subject and a predicate (or a verb). There are two types of clauses. They are independent clause and dependent clause.

Examples of independent and dependent Clauses

Karagattam is a popular folk dance **which is performed during village festivals.**

(Independent Clause)

(Dependent Clause)

The pots are decorated with a cone **that has flowers in it.**

(Independent Clause)

(Dependent Clause)

Skilled puppeteers manipulate the puppets **that they pull.**

(Independent Clause)

(Dependent Clause)

The whole village celebrates **when there is a thiruvizha.**

(Independent Clause)

(Dependent Clause)

Independent Clauses are complete sentences. They can stand alone and express a complete thought. Examples: I need a book. Mary prefers coffee. Ram is a good volleyball player.

Dependent Clauses contain a subject and a predicate, but they do not express a complete thought. Examples: When it is raining, Because you were late, After you go to school.

There are three main types of dependent clauses: adjective, adverb, and noun.

An **adjective clause** describes or gives more information about a noun—tells us which one, what kind, or how many.

Example: The book that I left on the bus belongs to Mr. Baskar.

An **adverb clause** describes or gives more information about the verb—tells us when, where, how, to what extent, or under what condition something is happening.

Example: She was happy because her father gave her a watch.

A **noun clause** takes the place of a noun in the sentence.

Example: This is the best route that I know.

Phrases

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

- the black hat
- blown away
- in the wind

Example of phrases put together in a sentence:

The black hat was blown away in the wind.

Examples of Noun phrases

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

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

Examples of Verb Phrases

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

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

Examples of Prepositional Phrases:

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

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

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

1. **Talking on his phone**, the man swerved into ditch. (Phrase)

2. It isn't necessary to cram all night if you **have studied a little each day**. (Dependent Clause)

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

20. Complete the following sentences using appropriate prepositional phrases.

1. I would like to order coffee tea.

- a) **instead of** b) instead from c) instead to

2.the rains, we went out.

- a) **In spite of** b) In spite c) In spite on

3. fire, break the glass to escape.

- a) **In case of** b) In case c) En case with

4. I am standing here my friends.

- a) in behalf of **b) on behalf of** c) on behalf

5. We solved the problema new device developed by our engineers.

- a) **by means of** b) by means c) by means to

6.we are impressed with their performance.

- a) **In general** b) On general c) in generally

POEM

1.STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.
My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near

Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.
He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.
The woods are lovely, dark and deep.
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

Robert Frost

About Author

Robert Frost (1874-1968) was an American poet noted for his realistic descriptions of rural life. Born on 26 March 1874, he spent his first 40 years as an unknown entity. He received four Pulitzer prizes for poetry and was a special guest at President John F. Kennedy's inauguration. Frost became a poetic force and the unofficial Poet Laureate of the United States. Some of his famous works are **The Road Not Taken, West Running Brook, Mending Wall, After Apple Picking,** etc

1. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. *He will not see me stopping here*

To watch his woods fill up with snow.

(i) *Who does he 'refer' to?*

He refers to the owner of the forest.

(ii) *Identify the season with these lines*

It is a winter season.

2. *My little horse must think it queer*

To stop without a farmhouse near

(i) Who is the speaker?

The poet is the speaker.

(ii) Why should the horse think it queer?

The horse thought it queer because there was no farmhouse near.

(iii) Pick out the rhyming words:

The rhyming words are : “queer, near”

3. *He gives his harness bells a shake*

To ask if there is some mistake

(i) Whom does ‘he’ refer to in these lines?

He refers to the horse.

(ii) Why does he give his harness bells a shake?

He gives his harness bells a shake to ask the master if there is some mistake.

(iii) How does the horse communicate with the poet?

The horse communicates with the sound of the harness bells.

4. *The woods are lovely, dark and deep*

But I have promises to keep

(i) How are the woods?

The woods are lovely, dark and deep.

(ii) Who does ‘I’ refer to?

“I” refers to the poet.

(iii) What are the promises the speaker is talking about?

The poet is talking about his commitments in life.

5. *And miles to go before I sleep,*

And miles to go before I sleep.

i. Why has the poet repeated the last line?

The poet has repeated the last line to show the regrets that he is unable to enjoy the beauty of the forest filled with snow.

ii. Explain: miles to go before I sleep

The poet reminds himself of his duties he has to do before he goes to Sleep. Sleep symbolizes daily sleep and eternal sleep which is death.

2. Fill in the blanks

- When you make a promise, keep it, even if it **costs** you more than you expected.
- Do not promise **too much** but **deliver** more than you promise.
- A promise **seeks trust and bonds** people together.
- Some people make promises **too easily**
- Saying 'yes' is easier than refusal but can lead to **disappointment** decrease in trust.
- Before making promises, consider the long term **impact on your reputation**

SUPPLEMENTARY READER

1. THE FUN THEY HAD

About Author

Isaac Asimov, born on January 2nd, 1920 was an American writer and professor of Biochemistry at Boston University. He was known for his work of science fiction and 'popular science'. Asimov was a prolific writer and edited more than 500 books, an estimated 90,000 letters and postcards. Asimov wrote 'Hard Science Fiction' along with Robert A. Heinlein and Arthur C. Clarke. He was considered one of the best science fiction writers during his lifetime.

1. Fill in the blanks with the clues given below to complete the paragraph:

Tommy and Margie found something about the (i) _____ of the past. Tommy found a (ii) _____ which has been printed on paper. The book was old and the pages were (iii) _____. At present, the (iv) _____ were moving on a television screen. The television had over (v) _____. He had found the old book in the (vi) _____ of his house. While reading Tommy found that it was about the old schools. Margie hated school because she was having problems with learning (vii) _____. The mechanical teacher was black and large with a screen. Margie hated the slot where she had to insert her homework or (viii) _____. Margie did not understand how a (ix) _____ could be a teacher and how the students were taught the (x) _____. Then it was (xi) _____ school for Margie and Tommy. Margie went to the schoolroom in her (xii) _____, where the mechanical teacher stood. She was thinking about the old school and how much fun the children had, (xiii) _____ time together.

Ans:

- 1. Schools
- 2. Real book
- 3. Yellow and crinkly
- 4. Words
- 5. Millions of books
- 6. attic
- 7. Geography
- 8. Test papers
- 9. Human
- 10. Same thing
- 11. Time
- 12. House
- 13. Learning and spending

D. Complete the following statements based on your reading.

- 1. The old book was found by _____
- 2. Margie was surprised to see the old book because _____
- 3. The mechanical teacher was giving Margie _____
- 4. Margie had to study always at the same time every day, because her mother said little girls _____
- 5. The geography sector in mechanical teacher was _____

- Ans: 1. Tommy
- 2. The words stood still instead of moving.
 - 3. Test after test in geography.
 - 4. Learned better if they learned at regular hours.
 - 5. Geared a little too quickly.

PROSE – 2

I CAN'T CLIMB TREES ANYMORE

About Author

Ruskin Bond was born on 19th May 1934. He is an award winning Indian author of British descent. He is much renowned for his role in promoting children’s literature in India. The Indian council for Child Education has recognized his role in the growth of children’s literature in India. He got the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1992 for 'Our trees still grow in Dehra'. He was awarded the Padmashri in 1999 and Padma Bhushan in 2014. As a prolific writer, he has written over 500 short stories, essays and novels. His popular novel 'The Blue Umbrella' was made into a Hindi film and was awarded the National Film Award for the best children’s film in 2007.

1.Synonyms

Words	Meaning in Tamil	Synonyms
Verge	விளிம்பு	Edge/margin
Looked	பார்த்தல்	Watch
Changed	மாற்றுதல்	Altered
Built	கட்டுதல்	Constructed
Altered	மாற்றுதல்	Modified
Glad	மகிழ்ச்சி	Happy
Casting	வீசிக்கொண்டு	Throwing
Dizzy	மயக்கமான	Faint
Disembodied	உடலற்ற	Bodiless
Framed	கட்டமைக்கப்பட்ட	Structured
Lively	உற்சாகமான	Energetic
Witty	புத்திசாலித்தனமான	Clever
Offence	மனவருத்தம்	Hurting
Appraising	மதிப்பிடுதல்	Assessing
Prosperous	செல்வச்செழிப்பாக	Affluent, rich
Closely	அருகில்	Nearer
Allowed	அனுமதிக்கப்பட்ட	Permitted
Slithered	வழுக்கி விழுதல்	Slipped

Shattering	உடைந்தெறிந்து	Breaking
Pruning	வெட்டியெறிதல்	Cutting away
Chiming	ஒலித்துக்கொண்டு	Ringling
Cranking	ஓடச்செய்வது/இயக்குவது	Starting
Stretching	நீண்டு கொண்டு	Extending
Hollow	துவாரம்	Hole
Valuabe	விலைமதிப்புள்ள	Invaluable, costly
Treasures	பொக்கிஷங்கள்	Valuables
Supposed	எதிர் பார்த்தல்	Expected
Collected	சேகரித்தல்	Gathered
Exactly	அப்படியே, உள்ளபடியே	Literally, really
Braverly	வீரம்/துணிச்சல்	Courage
Gallantly	வீரமுடன்	Bravely, heroically
Selflessness	தன்னலமின்மை	generosity

2.Synonyms

Words	Antonyms
Changed (மாறியது)	Unchanged மாறவில்லை
Built (கட்டப்பட்டது)	Demolished இடிக்கப்பட்டது
Altered மாற்றப்பட்டது	Unaltered மாற்றப்படவில்லை

Fewer சொற்பம்	Plenty மிகுதி
Glad மகிழ்ச்சியான	Sad துக்கமான
Remembered ஞாபகப்படுத்துதல்	Forgot மறந்துவிடல்
Blessing ஆசிர்வாதம்	Curse சாபம்
Present தற்போதைய	Former முன்னாள்
Disembodied உடலற்ற	Bodied உடலுள்ள
Lively துறுதுறுத்த	Inactively உறங்கிப்போன
Witty அறிவுப்பூர்வமான	Foolish முட்டாள்தனமான
Appraising பாராட்டுதல்	Criticizing குற்றப்படுத்துதல்
Live வாழு	Die இறந்துவிடு
Young இளைய	Old முதிய
Silent அமைதியாக	Noisy கூச்சலுடன்
Prosperous செல்வமுள்ள	Poor ஏழ்மையான
Elderly மூத்த	Young, youthful இளமையான
Heavily அதிகமாக	Lightly குறைவாக
Collected சேகரித்தல்	Dispersed சிதறுதல்
Selflessness தன்னலமின்மை	Selfishness தன்னலம்
Courage தைரியம்	Cowardice கோழைத்தனம்
Posthumous மரித்துப் போன	Alive உயிருள்ள

Fearless பயமற்ற	Fearful பயந்த
Excited பரவசமடைதல்	Calm, composed அமைதியாக இருத்தல்
Eagerly ஆர்வத்துடன்	Uninterestingly ஆர்வமின்றி
Right சரியான	Wrong தவறான
Youth இளமையில்	Old age முதுமையில்
Understand புரிந்து கொள்	Misunderstand தவறாகப் புரிந்து கொள்
Quickened துரிதப்படுத்தல்	Slowed தாமதப்படுத்துதல்
Briskly விறுவிறுப்பாக	Sluggishly தள்ளாடிய வாறு
Sprightliness சுறுசுறுப்பு	Inactiveness சோர்வு
Breeze தென்றல் (காற்று)	Storm புயல் (காற்று)

3. Comprehension questions and answers:

1 . What was the old house built with?

The old house was built with solid blocks of granite.

2. Does the narrator still live in the house?

No, the narrator does not live in the house still.

3. How did the narrator get the iron cross?

The girl climbed up the jack fruit tree and found the cross there. She gave it to the narrator. Thus he got it.

4. Do you think the girl kept the iron cross?

Yes, the author gave the cross to the girl. Though she hesitated to accept it, she kept it for herself.

4. Find following sentence True/False

1. The narrator had hidden a few old coins in the tree.

- T

- 2. The jack fruit tree was still there. - T
- 3. As a boy the narrator used to swing on the turnstile. - T
- 4. The narrator had sold the house. - T
- 5. A girl came out of the house. - T
- 6. The narrator’s grandfather used to sit on the stone bench. - F
- 7. The narrator was able to remember the music of a piano. - T
- 8. The narrator was able to climb the jack fruit tree. - F
- 9. The purpose of the visit of the narrator was to buy his ancestral home back. - F
- 10. The narrator climbed over the wall easily. - F

5. Answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer.

i. The story I Can’t Climb Trees Anymore highlights the importance of _____

- a) old age **b) youth** c) adulthood d) middle age.

ii. The house which was visited by the man _____

- a) remained unchanged** b) was totally changed c) was slightly repaired d) was given a facelift.

iii. Who said, “A blessing rests on the house where the shadow of a tree falls”?

- a) grand mother** b) grand father c) uncle d) the narrator

iv. The author came back to the house because he _____

- a) wanted to see the jackfruit tree b) was looking for his lost youth
- c) wanted to look again at his old house **d) wanted to buy the house**

v. He gifted _____ to the little girl.

- a) an iron cross** b) a bronze medal c) marbles d) old coins

6. Match the words in column A with the meanings in column B.

A	B
1 . pruning	a. soaked

2 . chiming	b. shaky
3 . drenched	c. flourishing,
4 . dizzy	d. life
5 . prosperous	e. emit a sound
6 . sprightliness	f. trimming a plant
7 . prosperous	g. ancient
8 . treasure	h. bell, gong
9 . chiming	i. a collection of precious things
10. rusty	j. well-off

Ans: 1-f; 2-e h; 3-a; 4-b; 5-c; 6-d; 7-c; 8- I; 9-e; 10-g

7. Read these shortened forms of words and write the full form for the remaining words and complete the table given below.

- won't : will not
- I'd : I had/ I would
- I'll : I will
- i. you'd You had / You would
- ii. they've They have
- iii. he'd He had / would
- iv. he's He has / is / was
- v. wasn't Was not
- vi. isn't Is not
- vii. doesn't Does not
- viii. aren't Are not
- ix. wouldn't Would not
- x can't can not

Grammar

Degrees of Comparison

Comparison can be made using the three forms of an adjective.

Adjective is a word that describes or qualifies a noun. It gives more information about a noun.

eg. The tiger is a **strong** animal. Meena is a girl.

There are three degrees of comparison (1) Positive (2) Comparative (3) Superlative

eg. Kumar is a **kind** man.

eg. A tsunami is **more** destructive than a cyclone.

eg. Mount Everest is the **highest** peak in the world.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
No other girl in the class is as tall as Ramya.	Ramya is taller than any other girl in the class.	Ramya is the tallest girl in the class.
Very few girls in the class are as tall as Ramya.	Ramya is taller than most other girls in the class.	Ramya is one of the tallest girls in the class.

The Positive Degree is used to express or describe a quality.

The Positive Degree of an adjective states the characteristic of the noun.

It is a **tall** building.

Mango is **sweet** to taste.

The **Comparative Degree** is used **when two things** (or two sets of things) are compared.

This building is **taller** than any other building.

Mango is **sweeter** than pineapple.

The Superlative Degree is used when more than two things are compared.

This is the **tallest** building.

Mango is the **sweetest** fruit.

Examples

Prabhu is young. (Positive Degree)

Prabhu is younger than Amirtha. (Comparative Degree)

Prabhu is the youngest of all. (Superlative Degree)

Non-Finite Verbs

A non-finite verb (also known as a verbal) is the term used to describe a verb that does not indicate tense. The non-finite verbs are called gerunds, infinitives, and participles.

Finite verb

Non-Finite verb

A verb that indicates tense and changes according to the subject

A verb that does not indicate tense and does not change according to the subject

Finite verb:

Finite verbs change tense and number according to the subject.

Arun invited Sujith to his daughter’s birthday.
Her friends presented the girl with a toy.
His friend presented a watch.

Non-finite verbs have no subject and do not change according to the tense or number.
Non-finite verbs are broadly classified as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| i. Gerunds | 1. Walking is a healthy habit
(Present participle used as a noun) |
| ii. Infinitive | 2. I like to walk early in the morning.
(to infinitive) |
| iii. Present participle | 3. These are my walking shoes.
(Present participle used as an adjective) |
| iv. Past participle | 4. Having walked a long distance I felt tired |

Infinitives And Gerunds

The infinitive is often called a ‘to verb’

Subject: To swim is a good exercise.

Object: I like to swim.

Infinitives may be used without to and we call such infinitives a plain infinitive or a bare infinitive.

Eg. She made me do my project.

We use plain/bare infinitives with these modals.

shall	will	do	did	would
may	might	could	must	let
make	dare	need	see	hear

The infinitive may function as a subject, direct object, subject complement, adjective, or adverb in a sentence.

Although an infinitive is easy to locate because of the to+verb form, deciding what function it has in a sentence depends on the meaning.

To wait seemed foolish when decisive action was required.(subject)

Everyone wanted **to go**. (direct object)

His ambition is **to fly**. (subject complement)

He lacked the strength **to resist**. (adjective)

We must study **to learn**.(adverb)

Gerunds

A gerund is an action word that ends in –ing and functions as a noun.

Read the following pairs of sentences

Travelling might satisfy your desire for new experiences.

The study abroad program might satisfy your desire for new experiences.

Identify the subject in the first sentence **Travelling**.

They do not appreciate my singing.

They do not appreciate my assistance.

Identify the direct object in the first sentence **singing**.

My cat’s favourite activity is sleeping.

My cat's favourite food is salmon.

Identify the subject complement in the first sentence **sleeping**.

The police arrested him for speeding.

The police arrested him for criminal activity.

Identify the object of the preposition in the first sentence **speeding**.

8. Choose the best answer.

1. In New York Mr Scotti left the plane because he thought he

- (a) had to change the plane
- (b) **was in Rome.**
- (c) had to phone his cousins.
- (d) changed his mind.

2. He decided to find his cousins' home without their help. He asked the policeman for information in Italian because he

- (a) **thought he was in Italy**
- (b) knew the policeman.
- (c) didn't speak any other language
- (d) liked the language

3. On the next day, Mr Scotti was _____ at how the local people responded to his queries.

- (a) **surprised**
- (b) unhappy
- (c) glad
- (d) upset

4. Circle three words that best describe Mr.Scotti

clever / unlucky / stupid / successful / miserable / happy

Ans: unlucky / Stupid / Miserable

9. Write the gerund/infinitive form of the verbs in the blanks.

1. The astronauts managed _____ (complete) their training in record time.

Ans: to complete

2. They learned how _____ (survive) in space without gravity.

Ans: to survive

3. The best astronaut almost quit _____ (try) to learn the complex information.

Ans: Trying

4. Their mission appeared _____ (be) in jeopardy.

Ans: to be

5. Then Marina encouraged him by saying, "It's no good _____ (quit) the project right at the end."

Ans: quitting

6. Being an astronaut will enable you _____ (achieve) great success in life.

Ans: to achieve

7. If you give up _____ (study) now, our mission will be scrubbed.

Ans: studying

8. Think of your fellow astronauts who wouldn't hesitate _____ (help) you in time of trouble.

Ans: to help

9. We astronauts must keep on _____ (prepare) for our space launch.

Ans: preparing

10. Some say it's no use _____ (travel) to distant planets, because it takes too long.

Ans: travelling

11. But we really want _____ (visit) other planets and find out if life exists on them.

Ans: to visit

12. Can you imagine _____ (walk) up to a Martian and shaking hands and _____ (say), "Hello, how are you? "

Ans: walking, saying

13. We really look forward _____ (meet) alien creatures and _____ (find) out what they are really like.

Ans: to meet, find

14. Many scientists have warned us not _____ (take) this dangerous journey, but we are not discouraged.

Ans: to take

15. Travelling to far away planets involves _____ (risk) our lives for the thrill of discovery.

Ans: risking

16. However we won't delay _____ (blast) off into space.

Ans: blasting

17. Would you like _____ (accompany) us on our journey if you could?

Ans: to accompany

18. During our training we have got used to _____ (be) weightless and _____ (live) under difficult conditions.

Ans: being, living

19. Scientists admit to _____ (be) intensely curious about life on other planets.

Ans: be

20. I'm sure they would also enjoy _____ (travel) with our crew.

Ans: travelling

21. We told them _____ (come) with us on our trip, but some of them think it is a waste of time _____ (search) for life that doesn't exist.

Ans: to come, to search

22. We have been taught how _____ (endure) hardships during our training and now we can't afford _____ (waste) money. We're on our way!

Ans: to endure, to waste

POEM - 2

A Poison Tree

1. I was angry with my friend;
I told my wrath, my wrath did end.
I was angry with my foe:
I told it not, my wrath did grow.
5. And I water'd it in fears,
Night and morning with my tears:
And I sunned it with smiles,
And with soft deceitful wiles.

9. And it grew both day and night,
Till it bore an apple bright .
And my foe beheld it shine,
And he knew that it was mine.
13. And into my garden stole,
When the night had veiled the pole;
In the morning glad I see,
My foe outstretched beneath the tree.

William Blake

About Author

William Blake (1757 – 1827) was an English Poet, painter and print maker. Blake is now considered a seminal figure in the history of English poetry. He was born in London. He was a boldly imaginative rebel in both his thought and his art. Some of his famous poems are “The Lamb” and “The Tiger”.

1. Comprehension questions with Answer

1. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. *I was angry with my friend*

I told my wrath 'my wrath did end.

(i). Who does 'I' refer to?

'I' refer to the Poet.

(ii). How did the anger of the poet come to an end?

The anger of the poet came to an end when he told his wrath.

(iii). Write a synonym for 'wrath'.

The synonyms for 'wrath' is 'anger'.

2. *And I watered it in fears*

Night and morning with my tears;

(i). What does 'it' refer to?

It refers to the seed [wrath]

(ii). How is 'it' watered?

It is water with tears.

3. *In the morning glad I see*

My foe outstretched beneath the tree

(i). How did the poet feel in the morning?

The poet was glad to see it in the morning.

(ii). Who is the 'foe' referred to here?

Satan is the foe referred to here.

(iii). Why was the 'foe' found lying outstretched beneath the tree?

The foe was dead. So he was found to be so.

4. *And it grew both day and night,*

Till it bore an apple bright.

(i). Who does 'it' refer to?

'It' refers to the tree.

(ii). What does 'apple' signify?

Apple signifies wrath.

(iii). What grew both day and night?

The tree grew both day and night.

5. *I was angry with my foe*

I told it not, my wrath did grow

(i). Who was angry?

The poet was angry.

(ii). Whom was the Poet angry with?

The poet was angry with his enemy (foe).

(iii). What was the effect for not telling the wrath?

The wrath started growing.

(iv). What is the antonym of 'wrath'?

The antonym of 'wrath' is calm or pleasure.

6. *And I sunned it with smiles*

And with soft deceitful wiles.

(i). How did the Poet sun the tree?

The poet sunned the tree with smiles and soft deceitful wiles.

(ii). What is meant by 'deceitful wiles'?

'Deceitful wiles' means cunning tricks.

7. *And my foe beheld it shine*

And he knew it was mine.

(i). Who beheld it shine?

The poet's foe beheld it shine.

(ii). What does 'foe; refer to?

'Foe' refers to satan, the enemy of mankind.

(ii). What did the enemy know about the fruit?

The enemy knew that the fruit belonged to the poet.

8. *And into my garden stole*

When the night had veiled the pole

(i). Where did the enemy steal?

The enemy stole in the garden.

(ii). What did the enemy steal?

The enemy stole the apple.

(iii). When did he steal the fruit?

He stole the fruit when the night covered the pole.

(iv). What is meant by ‘the pole’?

The pole means north or south pole of the earth.

(v). Explain the phrase; “night had veiled”

Night is dark and it covers all. So night had covered up under darkness.

9. *I was angry with my friend;*

I told my wrath, my wrath did end.

I was angry with my foe

I told it not, my wrath did grow.

(i). Pick out the rhyming words.

The rhyming words are “friend, end” and “foe, grow”.

(ii). What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

The rhyme scheme is “aabb”

(iii). Identify the figure of speech in the title of the poem.

The figure of speech is “metaphor”

10. *And I watered it in fears*

Night and morning with my tears;

(i). What figure of speech is used in ‘watered it in fears’?

The figure of speech used here is a ‘metaphor’.

11. *And I watered it in fears*

Night and morning with my tears;

And I sunned it with smiles

And with soft deceitful wiles

(i). What are the rhyming words in the stanza?

The rhyming words are : fears, tears, smiles, wiles.

(ii). What is the rhyme scheme used in the stanza.

The rhyme scheme used in this stanza is “aabb”

(iii). Pick out the alliterated words in the stanza.

- a) The words in alliteration in second line are morning and my.
- b) The words in alliteration in third line are ‘stunned and smiles’
- c) The words in alliteration in the fourth line are ‘with and wiles’.

12. *And it grew both day and night,*

Till it bore an apple bright .

(i). What does ‘it’ refer to?

‘It’ refers to the poison tree.

(ii). What did the tree bear?

The tree bore an apple.

(iii). How was the apple?

The apple was bright.

(iv). How did the tree grow?

The tree grew both day and night.

13. *In the morning glad I see,*

My foe outstretched beneath the tree

(i). What does ‘I’ refer to?

I refer to the poet.

(ii). When did the poet see his enemy?

The poet saw the enemy in the morning.

(iii). What did he feel to see the foe?

He felt happy to see the foe.

(iv). What happened to his enemy?

His enemy was dead.

2. Complete the summary by filling in the given spaces with suitable words.

Once the poet was angry with his friend. He expressed his (i) _____ and it ended. They became friendly but when he grew angry with his foe, he (ii) _____ it and allowed his anger to grow. Day and night he watered it with his tears allowing it to grow. He (iii) _____ his foe with false smiles and cunning tricks. The tree kept growing and yielded a bright apple which (iv) _____ his foe to eating it stealthily during the night. The next morning the poet was happy to see his foe lying (v) _____ under the tree.

Ans: i) wrath or anger; ii) did not tell; iii) sunned; iv) beheld; v) out stretched ;

3. Listen and match the sentence parts:

1. Meditation is definitely a great technique	a. who will take care of the reason why you got angry ?
2. There is a person living inside you	b. to know how to handle it is a virtue
3. Getting angry is natural but	c. to calm your inner self.
4. Anger is something that releases the tension	d. speak to your self and calm yourself.
5. Close your eyes and	e. who always tells you how to act.

Ans: 1-c; 2-e; 3-b; 4-a; 5-d

SUPPLEMENTARY READER - 2

The Envious Neighbour

1. Fill in the blanks with the new words from the glossary and use the words only once.

1. On seeing the old man, the dog **wagged** the tail.
2. The neighbour was a **covetous** cruel and superstitious man.
3. Grass had **withered** in the fields.
4. Doctors are **obliged** to take certain precautions.
5. When you are out with your puppy always have a **lit-bit** in your pocket.

2. Choose best Answers.

1. The old farmer and his wife loved the dog

(a) because it helped them in their day-to-day work.

(b) as if it was their own baby.

(c) as they were kind to all living beings.

2. When the old couple became rich, they

(a) gave the dog better food.

(b) invited their greedy neighbours to a feast.

(c) lived a comfortable life and were generous towards their poor neighbours.

3. The greedy couple borrowed the mortar to make

(a) rich pastry and bean sauce.

(b) magic ash to win rewards.

(c) a pile of gold.

3. Refer to what happens in the folktale and complete the story with the help of the hints given in the mind map.

1. There lived an honest man with his wife, who had a favourite **dog through which he** got a treasure.

2. There dwelt a covetous and stingy old man and woman **in the neighbouring house**

3. The wicked old couple seized the dog, and **they killed him**

4. They broke the mortar **and burnt it**

5. They collected all the ashes that remained **and put them in a basket**

Drama

3. Old Man River

1. Synonyms அமைதியாக இருத்தல்

Words	Meaning in Tamil	Synonyms
Bright	பிரகாசமான	Shining

Guess	யூகித்தல்	Suppose
Fast	வேகமாக	Quickly
Interrupted	ஊறு விளைவித்தல்	Disturbed
Serious	அபாயமான	Grave/grim
Hurry	அவசரப்படு	Hasten
Fresh	சுத்தமான	Pure
Unsafe	பாதுகாப்பற்ற	Dangerous/insecure
Frightened	பயந்து	Terrified
Conversion	மாற்றம்	Transformation
Organized	ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட	Arranged
Snappy	நொடிப்பாக	Quick
Serious	அபாயமானது	Crucial
Scared	பயந்து	Feared
Steady	நிலையான	Stable
Signal	சாடைகாட்டு	Gesture
Scream	அலறு	Shout/cry
Horror	திகில்/பேரச்சம்	Terror
Hear	கேள்	Listen
Perfectly	நேர்த்தியாக	Flawlessly

Porch	தாழ்வாரம்	Portico
Probably	அநேகமாக/ஒருவேளை	Likely
Lucky	அதிர்ஷ்டமுள்ள	Fortunate
Thumping	சப்தம்	Noise
Beaming	மகிழ்ந்து சிரித்தல்	Smiling (radiantly)
Trailing	பின்தங்குதல்	Hanging around
Exception	விலக்கு	Exclusion
Suppose	கருது/எடுத்துக் கொள்	Consider/assume
Nearly	ஏறத்தாழ	Almost
Peering	பார்த்துக்கொண்டு	Looking
Bumping	இடித்துக்கொண்டு	Knocking
Greeting	வாழ்த்திக்கொண்டு	Wishing
Valuable	விலைமதிப்புள்ள	Precious
Rescued	காப்பாற்றப்பட்டு	Redeemed/saved
Calmness	அமைதி	Silence
Well-equipped	போதிய வசதியுள்ள	Well-furnished

2. Antonyms

Words	Meaning in Tamil	Antonyms	Meaning in Tamil
Bright	பிரகாசமான	Dim	மங்கலான

Early	முன்னதாக	Late	தாமதமாக
Backyard	பின்முற்றம்	Front yard	முன்முற்றம்
Gracious	கருணையுள்ள	Ungracious	கருணையற்ற
Flood	வெள்ளம்	Drought	வறட்சி
Covered	மூடப்பட்ட	Uncovered	திறந்த
Melting	உருகிய	Freezing	உறைந்த
Noise	சப்தம்	Silence	அமைதி
Wet	ஈரமான	Dry	உலர்ந்த போன
Rising	மேல் எழுகின்ற	Falling	கீழே விழுகின்ற
Interrupted	இடையூறு	Uninterrupted/continuous	இடையூற்ற/தொடர்ச்சியாக
Clearly	தெளிவாக	Obscurely	தெளிவற்ற
Scared	பயந்த	Braved/bold	பயமற்ற
Irritation	எரிச்சல்	Pleasantnedd	இனிமை
Frightened	பயந்து	Courageous	தேரியமாக
Conversion	மாற்றம்	Preservation	மாற்றமின்மை
Rapid	வேகமாக	Slow	மெதுவாக
Heavy	கடுமையான/கனமான	Light	மிதமான/இலேசான
Organized	அமைக்கப்பட்டது	Disorganized	கலைக்கப்பட்டது
Scared	பயந்த	Encouraged	தேரியப்படுத்தப்பட்ட

Fast	வேகமாக	Slow	மெதுவாக
Perfectly	நேர்த்தியாக	Imperfectly	நேர்த்தியற்ற
Emergency	அவசரநிலை	Normally	இயல்புநிலை
Lucky	அதிர்ஷ்டமான	Unlucky	துர்பாக்கியமான
Afloat	மிதக்கின்ற	Sinking	மூழ்குகின்ற
Enough	போதுமான	Insufficient	பற்றாக்குறையான
Beaming	மகிழ்ச்சியான	Sullen	துக்கமாக
terrified	அச்சுறுத்துகின்ற	Calm	அமைதியான
Believe	நம்பு	Disbelieve	நம்பாதே
noise	இரைச்சல்	Silence	அமைதி

3. Based on your understanding of the play , choose the correct answer and fill in the blanks.

1. The radio announced that _____

- i. the river was above the flood stage ii. the Burnet Dam had given way
iii. there will be a cloud burst iv. they will be a cyclone

2. Mother couldn't get home from Mrs. Brant's because _____

- i. it was raining heavily.
ii. the bridges between home and the town were under water.
iii. there was an emergency at Mrs. Brant's house.
iv. she had broken her leg.

3. The Burnett Dam gave away as _____

- i. it rained for days. ii. the dam was weak.
iii. it rained heavily and the snow was melting. iv. the maintenance was poor.

4. There was no power because _____

i. the power house was out of commission.

ii. the power house was flooded.

iii. the dam gave away.

iv. there was fire.

5. Why did they splint up Sara’s leg with pillows?

i. She was unconscious out of fear.

ii. She had broken her leg below the knee.

iii. She was too lazy to walk.

iv. She was making a fuss.

4. Match the following by drawing a line across column A and B.

Column A	Column B	ANS
1. Amy	a. to Chicago on business	Blankets
2. Betty	b. dentist	Flash light
3. Rose	c. flash light	Tubs and pails
4. Sara	d. nurse	Fractured leg
5. Jim	e. blankets	Junior Red cross
6. Penny Marsh	f. Mrs. Brant’s	Nurse
7. Mrs.Peters	g. fractured leg	Rescues the children
8. Mother	h. tubs and pails	Mrs. Brant’s
9. Dick	i. Junior Red Cross	Dentist
10. Dad	j. rescues the children	To Chicago on business

5. Fill in the blanks to complete the summary of the poem .

One day fair little Sarah stood by her grandmother’s bed and asked her (i) _____. The grandmother replied that she wanted a (ii) _____ and also told her (iii) _____. So Sarah went to the cellar (iv) _____ to bake the cake. But unfortunately there was no flour in the barrel and so (v) _____ some corn flour. Since he had no flour, he (vi) _____. There she could get some corn and (vi) _____ so that, she could get some nice yellow corn flour in a minute. When Sarah came to the miller, (viii) _____ because he had no corn with him. He asked her to go to the cornfield (ix) _____ and asked her to fetch (x) _____.

Little Sarah ran to the cornfield but she could find that there was no corn in the field also. She (xi) _____ if it could make the corn grow but the sun replied that it cannot do that right now. Sarah asked the farmer to sow some grain so that she could get some corn. But the farmer (xii) _____ if, he had to sow the seeds. So Little Sarah went to (xiii) _____ and asked him (xiv) _____.

At last the ploughman (xv) _____, the farmer (xvi) _____ and the sun (xvii) _____ so that the corn would grow fully. Once the corn was grown, she (xviii) _____ and (xvii) _____ it in the mill. When everything was done, she (xviii) _____ and stood (xix) _____. Again her grandmother asked her to get her a Johnny cake as quickly as possible.

Answers:

- | | |
|---|---|
| i) What she would bring for her breakfast. | ii) Johnny cake |
| iii) to make it quickly | iv) to see if there is cornmeal |
| v) she went to the shop to buy | vi) asked her to go to the miller |
| vii) grind it | viii) he said that he had no meal that day |
| ix) over the hill | x) it to the mill |
| xi) asked the sun | xii) laughed out aloud |
| xiii) the ploughman | xiv) to plough |
| xv) ploughed | xvi) sowed the seed |
| xvii) shed his rays | xviii) took the corn |
| xix) gave | xx) went |
| xxi) In her bed | |

POEM – 3**LITTLE SARAH**

Little Sarah she stood by her grandmother's bed,
 "And what shall I get for your breakfast?" she said;
 "You shall get me a Johnny-cake: quickly go make it,
 In one minute mix, and in two minutes bake it."
 So Sarah she went to the closet to see
 If yet any meal in the barrel might be.

The barrel had long time been empty as wind;
Not a speck of the bright yellow meal could she find.

But grandmother's Johnny-cake-still she must make it,
In one minute mix, and in two minutes bake it.

She ran to the shop; but the shopkeeper said,
"I have none—you must go to the miller, fair maid;
"For he has a mill, and he'll put the corn in it,
And grind you some nice yellow meal in a minute;

But run, or the Johnny-cake, how will you make it,
In one minute mix, and in two minutes bake it?"
Then Sarah she ran every step of the way;
But the miller said, "No, I have no meal to-day;
Run, quick, to the cornfield, just over the hill,
And if any be there, you may fetch it to mill.

Run, run, or the Johnny-cake, how will you make it,
In one minute mix, and in two minutes bake it?"

She ran to the cornfield-the corn had not grown,
Though the sun in the blue sky all pleasantly shone .

"Pretty sun," cried the maiden, "please make the corn grow."

"Pretty maid," the sun answered, "I cannot do so."

“Then grandmother’s Johnny-cake—how shall I make it,
In one minute mix, and in two minutes bake it?”

Then Sarah looked round, and she saw what was wanted;
The corn could not grow, for no corn had been planted.
She asked of the farmer to sow her some grain,
But the farmer he laughed till his sides ached again.
“Ho! ho! for the Johnny-cake-how can you make it,
In one minute mix, and in two minutes bake it?”

The farmer he laughed, and he laughed out aloud,-
“And how can I plant till the earth has been ploughed?

Run, run to the ploughman, and bring him with speed;
He’ll plough up the ground, and I’ll fill it with seed.”

Away, then, ran Sarah, still hoping to make it,
In one minute mix, and in two minutes bake it.

The ploughman he ploughed, and the grain it was sown,
And the sun shed his rays till the corn was all grown;
It was ground at the mill, and again in her bed
These words to poor Sarah the grandmother said:
“You shall get me a Johnny-cake-quickly go make it,
In one minute mix, and in two minutes bake it.”

1. Read the lines taken from the poem and based on your understanding, answer the following questions briefly.

1. *So Sarah she went to the closet to see If yet any meal in the barrel might be...*

a. Why did Sarah go to the closet?

Sarah went to the closet to see, if there was some meal.

b. What is a 'closet'?

A closet is called a cupboard.

c. Why was Sarah looking for some 'meal'?

Sarah was looking for some meal to make some Jhonny cakes.

2. *For he has a mill, and he'll put the corn in it, And grind you some nice yellow meal in a minute; ...*

a. Who will grind the corn for Sarah?

The miller will grind the corn for Sarah.

b. How will he grind the corn?

He will grind the corn with the help of a mill or grinder.

3. *"Pretty sun," cried the maiden, "Please make the corn grow." "Pretty maid," the sun answered, "I cannot do so."*

a. Why did the maiden ask the sun to make the corn grow?

The maiden asked the sun to make the corn grow because only the sun helps produce their food.

b. Did the sun accept her request?

No, the sun did not accept her request.

c. Who is the 'pretty maid' here?

Sarah is the pretty maid here.

4. *You shall get me a Johnny-cake quickly go make it, In one minute mix, and in two minutes bake it.*

a. What are the two main steps involved here?

The two main steps involved here are

b. Who is asking for a Johnny-cake?

The grand mother is asking for a Johnny cake.

c. Who is making the cake now?

Sarah is going to make the cake now.

5. *She asked of the farmer to sow her some grain, But the farmer he laughed till his sides ached again.*

a. What did 'she' ask of the farmer?

She asked the farmer to sow some grains (seeds) for her.

b. How did the farmer laugh ?

The farmer laughed till his sides ached again.

c. Why did the farmer laugh?

The farmer laughed because the field was not yet ploughed. But Sara had come to procure grains.

6. *'In one minute mix, and two minutes bake it?'*

a) The poet has repeated this line again and again in the poem. Why do you think he has done so?

The poet has done it to develop a sense of urgency.

b) What is the figure of speech employed here?

The figure of speech employed here is repetition.

7. *Little Sarah she stood by her grandmother's bed,
'And what shall I get for your breakfast" she said;*

a) Who stood by the grandmother's bed?

Little Sarah stood by her grandmother's bed.

b) What did Sarah ask her grandmother?

Sarah asked her grandmother what she could get for her breakfast.

c) What is a breakfast?

A breakfast is a meal eaten in the morning.

8. *The barrel had long time been empty as wind;*

Not a speck of the bright yellow meal could she find.

a) What is a barrel?

A barrel is a cylindrical container.

b) How long was the barrel empty?

The barrel was empty for a long time.

c) What is the bright yellow meal?

The corn flour is the bright yellow meal.

d) What is the figure of speech used here?

The figure of speech used here is a 'smile'.

The emptiness is compared to wind.

9. *But grandmother's Johnny-cake-still she must make it,*

In one minute mix, and in two minutes bake it.

a) What must Little Sarah make?

Little Sarah must make a Johnny cake.

b) How long will she take to make a cake?

She will take three minutes to make a cake.

c) What is her time allotment for mixing and baking?

Her time allotment for mixing is one minute and baking is two minutes.

10. *Run , quick, to the cornfield, just over the hill,*

And if any be there, you may fetch it to mill.

a) Where was the corn field?

The corn field was over the hill.

b) What was she asked to bring to the mill?

She was asked to bring the maize corn to the mill.

c) Where was she asked to run?

She was asked to run to the cornfield.

11. *She ran to the cornfield-the corn had not grown,
Though the sun in the blue sky all pleasantly shone.*

a) Where did she run?

She ran to the cornfield.

b) What had happened in the cornfield?

The corn had not grown in the cornfield.

c) Where was the sun?

The sun was in the blue sky.

d) How did the sun shine in the blue sky?

The sun shone pleasantly in the blue sky.

12. *“There grandmother’s Johnny-cake-how shall I make it,
In one minute mix, and in two minutes bake it?”*

a) Why could not corn grow in the corn field?

Corn could not grow in the cornfield as it had not been planted yet.

b) What is a Johnny - cake?

A Johnny cake is an early American flat corn meal cake.

2. Identify the rhyme scheme in the poem.

The rhyme scheme in the poem is aabbcc.....

Stanza wise rhyme scheme:

Stanza	Rhyme scheme
1.	aab
2.	abbcc
3.	aa
4.	aabb
5.	aabbcc

- 6. aa
- 7. aabb
- 8. aa
- 9. aa
- 10. aabb
- 11. aa
- 12. aa
- 13. aa
- 14. aabbcc

3. Pick out the rhyming words from the poem. Make a list and see if you can add more words to the list.

Rhyming words from the poem:

Bed, said it, it see, bee wind, find
 it, minute way, today Hill, mill grown, shone
 grow, so wanted, planted aloud, ploughed speed, seed
 Sown, grown

4. Figures of Speech – Alliteration

Line	Alliteration words	ANS
Line 1	By, bed	/b/ sound is repeated
Line 2	Shall, she	Sh= /S/ sound is repeated
Line 3	Get, go	/g/ sound is repeated
Line 4, 10, 16, 22, 28, 34, 40, 46	Minute, mix, minute	/m/ sound is repeated
Line 5	So, see	/s/ sound is repeated

Line 6	Barrel, be	/b/ sound is repeated
Line 7	Barrel, been	/b/ sound is repeated
Line 9	Must, make	/m/ sound is repeated
Line 11	She, shop	/S/ = sh sound is repeated
Line 12	Must, miller, maid	/m/ sound is repeated
Line 13	He, has, he	/h/ sound is repeated
Line 14	Meal, minute	/m/ sound is repeated
Line 17	Then, the	Th=/J/ sound is repeated
Line 18	Miller, meal	/m/ sound is repeated
Line 23	Cornfield , corn	/k/ sound is repeated
Line 24	Sun, sky	/s/ sound is repeated
Line 25	Cried, corn, maiden, make	/k/, /m/ sound is repeated
Line 26	Sun, sky	/s/ sound is repeated
Line 29	What, was, wanted	/w/ sound is repeated
Line 30	Could, corn, corn; not, no	/k/,/n/ sound is repeated
Line 31	Sow, some	/s/ sound is repeated
Line 32	He, his	/h/ sound is repeated
Line 33	Cake, can	/k/ sound is repeated
Line 35	Laughed, laughed; he,he	/l/,/h/ sound is repeated
Line 36	How, has	/h/ sound is repeated
Line 41	Ploughman, ploughed	/p/ sound is repeated
Line 45	Me, make	/m/ sound is repeated

SUPPLEMENTARY – 3LITTLE CYCLONE THE STORY OF A GRIZZLY CUB

About Author

William Temple Hornaday, Sc.D. (December 1, 1854 - March 6, 1937) was an American zoologist, conservationist, taxidermist, and author. He was a pioneer in the early wild life conservation movement in the United States. During his life time he published many books and articles on the need for conservation of wild life

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. Little Cyclone is a grizzly cub who earned his name by his _____

- a) appearance and behaviour **b) vigor of resistance to ill-treatment**
c) speed and courage d) escape from a cyclone

2. The nervous captor let one bear go because _____

- a) he was afraid of bears b) he did not have proper equipment to seize him
c) the bear fought so fiercely d) the bear escaped and ran away

3. Little Cyclone was rescued by the _____

- a) members of the Blue Cross **b) friendly hands of the Zoological Society**
c) members of the National Zoo d) volunteers from New York

4. Little Czar was a _____

- a) good natured European brown bear** b) grizzly cub from Alaska
c) furry little Polar bear d) North American black bear

5. Little Cyclone will fight any other bear in _____

- a) 10 minutes' notice b) 15 minutes' notice
c) 03 seconds' notice d) 10 seconds' notice

	IDIOM	MEANING
a.	hungry as a bear	being very hungry
b.	gruff as a bear	being unsociable, speaking in a very abrupt, rude way
c.	take the bear by the tooth	put oneself in a dangerous position
d.	as busy as a hibernating bear	remaining idle
e.	a bear hug	put one's arms around someone and hug them affectionately
f.	a bear market	a period of time when investors are more likely to sell rather than buy shares