

IDIOMS

TAMSOFT STATION

1. A dime a dozen - Very common.
2. Break the ice - Start a conversation.
3. Cut to the chase - Get on the point.
4. Easy does it - Be gentle or slow.
5. Fish out of water - Feel uncomfortable in a situation.
6. Go to the extra mile - Do more than expected.
7. Hold your horses - Wait and be patient.
8. In the same boat - In the same situation.
9. Kill two birds with one stone - Do two things at once.
10. Let sleeping dogs lie - Don't talk about old problems.
11. Make ends meet - Manage money for basic needs.
12. Call it a day - To end or stop what you are doing.
13. Not playing with a full deck - Acting strangely or foolishly.
14. On thin ice - In a risky situation.
15. Put all your eggs in one basket - Rely on one plan only.
16. Take charge of - To assume control or responsibility.

LETTER FORMAT

Heading

From

Ms / Mr NAME

Address

TO

Ms / Mr NAME

Address

} → Don't use
Punctuation symbols.

Subject : Applying for a leave
Requesting for a permission.

Respected sir / Madam

I am writing this letter to inform you
(or) I am writing this application

Thanking for your understanding.

(or)

Thanking you.

Yours truly,

Place:

Date:

SHORT STORY:

IN A GROVE → AKUTAGAWA Ryunosuke.

PROSE:

LISTENING → Robin Sharma.

Telephone Conversation → Wole Soyinka.

Poem: Ulysses → Alfred Lord Tennyson.

Ulysses → Alfred Lord Tennyson.

Leisure → W. H. Davies.

In a grove

- Akutagawa Ryunosuke

- Woodcutter

- Buddhist Priest

- Policeman

- Old woman

- Tajomru

- Masago

- Samurai kanazawa no Takehiko

-

-

-

H.W.

Phrasal Verbs

Types of sentence:

1. Interrogative Sentence:

Meaning:

An Interrogative sentence is a sentence that ask a question.

Eg: → where do you live?

→ How are you?

→ what is your favourite colour?

→ where do you from?

→ who are you?

2. Imperative Sentence:

Meaning:

An Imperative sentence is a sentence that giving command or order.

Eg: 1. switch off your Mobile phones.

2. Don't talk

3. do this work immediately.

4. complete your Home work.

5. Wake up early.

3. Exclamatory sentence:

Meaning:

An exclamatory sentence is a type of sentence that express strong emotion or feeling.

Eg: 1. Wow! sweater looking beautiful.

2. Amazing! it's nice.

3. I am looking fantastic!

4. Superb! Your sports skill is attractive.

5. Your eyes are attractive & Amazing!

4. Declarative sentence:

Meaning:

A declarative sentence is a sentence that makes a statement or information.

Eg: 1. This is my class.

2. Today I travel with my friend

3. I like my dress.

4. I am having cat in my home.

5. I love my cat.

Types of Verbs

1. Transitive verbs:

A Transitive verb is a verb that refers a direct object to complete its meaning.

Eg: 1. I am writing in a pen.

2. I wearing a shoes.

3. I buy a bottle.

4. I am searching my watch in the cupboard.

5. She wearing the silver Ring.

2. InTransitive Verbs.

A verb that does not require a direct object to complete its meaning.

In other words, the action of the verb does not transfer to a noun or pronoun in the sentence.

Ex:

* He go to school every day.

* She speaks softly.

* Raju is sleeping

* We are going the beach

* The sun is shining.

Model Verbs:

A Model verb also called a Model auxiliary verb is used along with a main verb to express possibility, ability, permission or necessity.

Example:

- * I want to become a Artist.
- * She can play kho-kho very well.
- * I want to spend my time with family.
- * I want to enjoy my life.
- * I want to go a trip with friends.

Auxiliary Verbs:

A verb (for example be, do or have) that is used with a main verb to show tense, etc. or to form questions.

Example:

- * I am doing my work.
- * She is watching phone.
- * She is playing kho-kho.
- * She is seeing the cat.
- * She is studying for ~~tomorrow~~ Annual Exam.

Action Verbs:

An action verb, also known as a dynamic or active verb, describes a physical or mental action that a subject performs in a sentence.

Example:

- * We are going Park
- * I am going to temple with my mother.
- * I am going to shopping.
- * we are going trip.
- * we are going to tea shop daily.

Linking Verb:

A Linking verb connects the subjects of a sentence to a word or phrase that describes or identifies it, rather than showing an action.

Example:

- * She is a dancer.
- * He is very happy.
- * She is a Lawyer.
- * She was tired after work.
- * They are upset today.

Prepositions:

above, below, under, among, beside,
between, towards, away, after, behind,
since, without, across, up to, next to,
among, beneath

past - present. P

messy bed / friends - another. Z

no book at - with. J

messaged - with. F

had different at around now - yesterday. Z

different - about. P

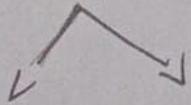
arrived bed live - tonight. O

in telephone otherwise taught at - helped. H

telephone

in front of box it is here) - between. L

Auxiliaries



Primary

is, are.
singular was, were
He, She, it has, have, had Plural → we, they.
do, did, does Past completed Action
be, been, being.

Modals

can, could
may, might
will, would
shall, should
ought, dare
must.

Primary Rules

is → Singular, Present

are → Plural, Present.

was → singular, Past

were → Plural, Past.

has → singular He, She, it.

have → plural we, they.

had → Past completed Action.

do → Present

did → Past Plural

does → singular Past

be → Present

been → Past

being → singular past.

Modals

can:

Ability: I can do that work.

Possibility: can we go for a trip?

Offer: can I give you some money?

could:

Ability in Past: I could run fast, when I am young.

Suggestion: You could prepare well.

Example:

can:

Ability: I can do my Projects.

I can do my works properly.

Possibility: can we go for my friend Marriage?

can we go for a temple?

Offer: can I give you my new Dress.

can I give you my Pen or Pencil

could:

Ability in Past: If you tell last week, I come

could I go easily in bus, when I am young.

Suggestion: You could sing well.

You could Prepare well your maths exam.

Will - Future

willingness - I will teach you.

Promise - I will finish my work.

Would - Future completed action.

Habit - I would like chocolates.

May:

Permission - May I come in?

Offer - May I help you?

Blessing - May God bless you.

Possibility - May I go there?

Must:

Duty - You must wear your ID card.

Order - You must come earlier.

strong Recommendation - You must bring your hall

Necessity - You must take care of your ticket.

shall - Future.

Permission - Shall we bunk class.

should

friendly suggestion - you should try this food.

Dare:

How are you?

Ought: (must & should alternative)

Must → should → ought.

can → could → may

Gerund

Verb + ing = Gerund.

I am singing.

He is dancing.

singing is my hobby

↓
subject,
Gerund.

i) Gerund is a verb form

ii) Gerund ends with 'ing'

iii) Gerund functions as a noun.

Usage - 5:

1. As a subject.
Ex: Drinking water frequently keeps you hydrated.

Listening music keeps your mind calm.

Be verbs

am is was
are were been
have had has.

Example :

1. Walking is my Daily Routine.
2. Running is my favorite Game.
3. Speaking loudly on the stage.
4. Sleeping is my favorite hobby.
5. Dancing with baby is very enjoyment movement.

2. As an object to the verb.

Eg: $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{s.}} \frac{\text{like}}{\text{v.}} \frac{\text{Reading}}{\text{a.}} \frac{\text{books}}{\text{o.}}$

3. As an object to proposition.

Eg: I am interested in $\frac{\text{dancing}}{\text{G.}}$

Bharathanatyam. \downarrow
Preposition.

4. After phrasal verbs:

Eg: The manager called off the meeting.
 $\text{P.V.} \quad \text{G.}$

She gave up trying hard.
 $\text{P.V.} \quad \text{G.}$

He keeps on troubling me.
 $\text{P.V.} \quad \text{G.}$

5. At expressing emotions:

Eg: Excessive smoking is not good
for health. (i)
night outing makes me happy. (ii)

Spot the error: don't + PT = not doing (iii)

My brother enjoys to play football after school. He suggested to go to the park. Yesterday, going I refused going. Because I was tired.

Watching TV is more relax than doing exercise. So I choose to watch a movie. My mother told me that

I must avoid to eat junk food while watching TV. \rightarrow expressing emotion.

child of restaurant who orders no eating
junk food I :)

INFINITIVE

- i) It is a form of verb.
- ii) It functions as a noun, adjective, adverb.
- iii) Formation = To + Verb.

e.g. to play, to speak, to watch.

1.1. As a noun: or happens at time

Eg: subject: I (infinitive). play read . drag

To read books is my hobby.

& Direct object → It used VT also subject.

Eg: I want to talk.

2.3. As an Adjective: or biens from B

Eg: I need a book to read.

3.4. As an adverb: -> extra information to Verb.

Eg: I came here to study.

Example :
I want to go with my mom.
I need to walk for my relax.
My cat eyes are to speak with me.
we need to play the Rainy ground.

4.5 As an compliment.(Desire)

Eg: He wants to play a role in cinema.

NOBEL PRIZE ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

- Wangari Maathai.

Wangari Maathai

→ Born - 1 April 1940

→ Died - 25 September 2011

→ She is a great environmentalist &

Political activist of Kenya

→ Born & Died in Kenya.

→ She worked for her country Africa.

→ She is a M.Sc & Ph.D holder.

→ She is the founder of Green Belt Movement (1977)

→ She had planted 51 million trees during her life time

→ She developed the interest in planting from the age 10

→ She had received several awards for Preserving nature, Peace of democracy.

→ She was the first African woman to receive nobel prize in the year 2004 at the age of 64.

Awards

1. Nobel peace prize
2. Petra Kelly Prize
3. Edinburgh Medal
4. Goldman Environmental Prizes
5. Right livelihood award.
6. Indira Gandhi Prize.
7. Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International understanding.
8. Global 500 Roll of Honour.
9. NAACP Image Award - chairman's Award
10. Sophie Prize
11. World citizenship Award.
12. Glanour Award for the Peacemaker.
13. Order of the Golden Ark.
14. The Nichols-Chancellor's Award.
15. WANDO Environmental Award.
16. Jane Addams Leadership Award.
17. Juliet Hollister Award.
18. J. Sterling Morton Award.
19. Better world society. Award.

Expansion:

WANGO - World Association of Non-governmental organization.

NACP - National Association for the Advancement of coloured People

Where There is a Will

i) Round Characters: (2 types of characters)

1. Hasmukh Mehta - Mehta group of companies, He often taken BP tablets.
2. Sonal Mehta - Hasmukh mehta's wife and lazy women
3. Ajit Mehta - one and only son of Hasmukh & Sonal mehta and junior manager director of the Ajith companies
4. Preeti Mehta - wife of Ajith mehta and money minded women
5. Kiran Jhavari - Senior Accountant and Mistress of Hasmukh mehta.

ii) Flat characters:

6. Dr. Jhu Jhun walla - Family doctor
7. Minal - Sister of Sonal Mehta and often speaks with her Sister through telephone.
8. Damodar - Gardener
9. Maharaj - Cook

spot the Error: How is it not seen

Yesterday I went to the Market with my friend. Brought some fruits and vegetables. The shop keeper was very polite. He gives us his count after that he desides to go.

a parking. But it was raining so we return back to home quickly.

Last week my cousin sister come to visit us. She brought many gifts for me. We was very happy to see her after a long time. In the evening we goes to the Restaurant.

Jasmine R.

Jasmine R.

OF FRIENDSHIP - Francis Bacon

1st Published in the year 1612
Republished in the year 1625

1st Para:-

1. Hard to put truth of lie together.
2. A person in solitude should be a beast / God.
3. Not having hatred towards society / human.
4. Not because of pleasure in solitude.
5. Wants to have a higher conversation with God.
6. Epimenides the Cretan poet from 6th c-BC
lived 5-7 years of sleep in a cave
7. Numa the Roman 1st c-BC, 2nd king of Rome often visits a cave to meet Angel.
8. Empedocles the Sicilian philosopher
5th c-BC often visits a dark cave to receive power to rule the world.
9. Apollonius of Tyana, visits forest for some call.
10. Mere crowd is not a company / faces in photos / gallery where there is true love needed.

III. Magna Civitas of Magna Solitude refers
to people are scattered

12. It is miserable of needed to have
a friend.

13. Without friends world will
become wilderness.

A man without friends should
be a beast.

2nd Paragraph

1. Benefits of friendship.

2. Discharge of fullness my swelling
of heart.

3. Disease of stopping/suffocation are
caused by mind.

4. Sarga to open a liver, steel to open a
spleen, flowers of sulphur for lungs,
castoreum for the brain.

5. To open a heart confession
friend is needed.

3rd Para:

1. Friendship of kings Monarchs.
2. Heard or speak about them.
3. Hard for prince to have friendship.
4. Inspite of difficulties they have
companions or equals.
5. Hard to have friends, servants as
friends.

4th Para:

1. Lsylla commanded Rome to call him.
Pompey the Great - Sylla-Pompey (friends)
2. Julius Caesar - Decimus Brutus
Calpurnia wife of Caesar
Cicero - One of the minister
Casca - 1st person to stab Caesar
3. Augustus - Agrippa. Maceness (Advisor)
4. Tiberius - Caesar - Sejanus (Minister)
(Goddess will worship) (worship to god)
5. Plantianus - Septimius (stable mental health)

Para 5:

1. Duke Charles the Hardy, Louis XI suffered from mental agony. To share the secrets need a friend.
2. The parable of Pythagoras (Philosopher) is clear but true.
 - i) who have no friend will eat their own hearts.
 - ii) Will be like beast.
 - iii) One who have friend will change into a good person.

3. First fruit of friendship is sharing.

4. If we share our success it will become double.
If we share our burden it will become half
of needed.

5. Philosopher's stone Alchemists believed that it changes stone to gold of cure disease.

6. Good friends heals our sorrows.

Para 6: Second fruit of Friendship is understanding.

1. Second fruit of Friendship is understanding.
2. Athenian statesman believed Themistocles (king of Persia) is "Not like a tapestry".
3. A person without friend is like a tapestry.

Para 7:

1. Heraclitus (a Greek philosopher) says that advice receives from his friend is far better than from himself or from flatterer.

2. Two

i

ii

3. Min

4. Pie

5. Par

Para

1

2.

2. Two types of counsel:

i) Counsel of manners.

ii) Counsel about business.

3. Mind should be calm to accept counsel.

4. Pieces of advice should be heard.

5. Partly harmful of Party useful.

Para 8:

With true friend we can live after death.

2. The last fruit of friendship is acceptance

1. विद्या	३८	३५	११
2. अधिकारी	३६	३७	१४
3. विजय	३८	३५	१४
4. उमा	३८	३५	३
5. विजय	३८	३५	१०
6. दिव्या	३८	३५	१२
7. विजय	३८	३०	०८
8. विजय	३८	३५	५
9. विजय	३८	३५	१३
10. विजय	३८	३५	२
11. विजय	३८	३०	११
12. विजय	३८	३५	१
13. विजय	३८	३०	५
14. विजय	३८	३५	१८
15. विजय	३८	३५	११
16. विजय	३८	३५	१
17. विजय	३८	३५	१

Formal letter

From:

[Your Name]
[Your Address]
[City, Pincode]

To:

[Receiver's Name / Designation]
[Institution / Organization Name]
[Address]

Subject: [Write the main purpose of the letter]

Respected Sir/Madam,

(Introduction – Mention why you are writing the letter.)

(Body – Explain your reason in detail, politely and clearly.)

(Conclusion – Request for necessary action or express thanks.)

Thanking you

Yours faithfully,
(Signature)
[Your Name]

Place:

Date:

Informal letter

Date:

Dear Arjun,

How are you? I hope you are doing well. It's been a long time since we met. I am writing to invite you to my birthday party on 10th November at my home. The party will start at 6:00 p.m., and I've invited all our school friends. It will be great if you can come and join us.

Convey my regards to your parents.

Thanking you

Yours lovely,

Invitation

Dear [Name],

I am very happy to invite you to [event name, e.g., my birthday party / family function / celebration] to be held on [date] at [time] in [venue / my home address].

It would be a great pleasure to have you with us on this special occasion. Please do come and join us.

Convey my regards to everyone at home.

Thanking you

Yours lovely,