

# ENGLISH

STANDARD EIGHT

TERM 1



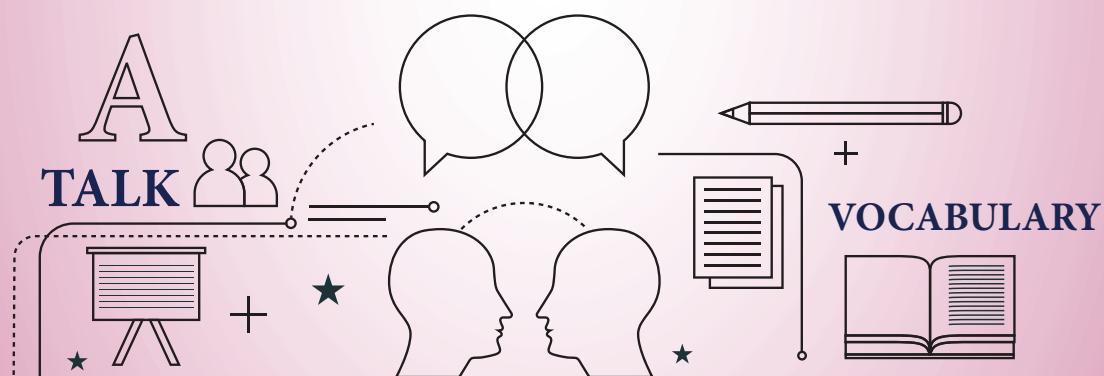


## PREFACE

The English textbook for standard VIII has been prepared following the guidelines given in the National Curriculum Framework, 2005. It has been created to make English language learning, both effective and enjoyable. The aim has been to balance learning the structures and vocabulary of the language, with learning their use , in everyday life.

The activities have been graded carefully to allow a gradual building of language proficiency. The lessons provide effective individual and collaborative learning in pairs and groups and enable differentiation in multilevel classrooms. Each unit focuses on the themes of natural and social world to stimulate curiosity and imagination, engaging both heart and mind. An ICT Corner has been introduced in each unit for the first time in a State Board Text Book to develop current digital literacy skills.

To explore the digital world, QR Code has been introduced in each unit.





## HOW TO USE THE BOOK



### Dear Teachers!

All school students should get opportunities to listen, speak, read and write in English in a classroom. The textbook has included the following features to ensure that they get these opportunities:

#### WHAT

- Each unit is designed with a prose, a poem, a supplementary reader and a grammar part.
- Each prose lesson starts with a warm up activity such as dialogues, questions and listen and do.
- The poems used in all the units are simple, thought provoking and enjoyable.
- The supplementary readers are interesting and stories that related to the theme.
- The grammar exercises are comprehensive with, examples and exercises to make it easy for children.
- Language check point deals with the common errors in English.
- Step to success lists the competitive skills.
- Connecting to self connects the theme with the real life situations to handle.

#### WHY

- **Unit-1** Focuses on theme Hobby. The theme is suitable for their age as it can help them develop hobbies.
- **Unit- 2** Focuses on the theme Friendship. The theme is age appropriate as it helps them develop values of friendship.
- **Unit-3** Stresses on the necessity of knowing and adopting the safety rules in our daily life.

#### HOW

- Variety of warm-up and grammar activities have been included to discuss the lessons concerned. The listening passages which are given at the end of textbook can be used by the teacher.
- Do you know columns can be used for thinking beyond the text which can facilitate extra information to understand the lessons better.
- Facilitate students to read and understand the lessons.
- Poems encourage the students to understand and explore meaning while they generate ideas and appreciate them.
- Encourage students to practice  
1) Two minutes speech 2) Grammar activities or exercises.
- Involve students in the **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing** activities will help them acquire language skills.
- Motivate students to access materials which are authentic and useful such as QR-code, library resource or other ICT - resources.
- Familiarise students to the assessment using the model paper and help them develop a strategy to write the assessment.



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\*Memoriter



E-Book



Assessment



Digi Links

### Let's use the QR code in the text books!

- Download DIKSHA app from the Google Play Store.
- Tap the QR code icon to scan QR codes in the textbook.
- Point the device and focus on the QR code.
- On successful scan, content linked to the QR code gets listed.



**Note:** For ICT corner, Digi Links QR codes use any other QR scanner.



Unit

1

Prose

## Hobby – Turns A Successful Career

Warm up



Look at the pictures. Discuss in pairs and share your answers with your friends.

What is the girl doing?

What is the man doing?  
Will you like doing it? why?



Do you like gardening? Why?



What are the benefits of taking up cycling as a hobby?



## Section -I

### Reading

**Listen to the teacher and read this section**

Once there was a boy named Mani. He was studying at the school in his village. He found it difficult to read and write. His grandfather noticed it and helped him by reading bedtime stories. Gradually, he started reading on his own. Now, he not only enjoyed reading but also has started writing his own stories. Let us read an essay written by Mani.



Hobbies are the activities that we do in our **spare** time. Hobbies are **unique** to people. Some like gardening, a few like photography, many have book reading as their hobby. While other hobbies are swimming, stamp collection, playing video games, and many more.

People have hobbies not only to pass their free time but also to do something useful. Hobbies help people learn new things, relax after a tiring day and to **energise** their body and mind. Same is the case with me. I love writing, so it is my hobby.

*"Whatever you like to do, make it a hobby."*

**-Warren Buffet**

Writing is a unique hobby because most people don't want to **exhaust** themselves in their spare time. Many feel that writing is tough, but I do not think so. I feel writing is like painting our voice. When I get free time, I pick a pen and a notebook and start painting my ideas in words. I write stories, poems and sometimes, about my feelings. My mind relaxes when I pour my thoughts as words. So, writing energises me.

When I write things, my imagination is at its best. I imagine a world with magic and magicians. Where I can fly, and birds can talk. Writing helps me completely immerse into that world! Sometimes, I sit with small children and entertain them with these stories of mine. The happiness of their faces makes me to write more and better.

Although writing is just a hobby for me, yet it is very beneficial. It opens my mind to think beyond the little things with a broader mind. It makes me more **passionate** about my life. It makes me learn new things and enjoy every moment of my life.

*"Writing is easy. All you have to do is cross out the wrong words."*

**-Mark Twain**



My hobby helped me in school too. When I started writing things, I was unable to describe them **accurately**. With time, my experiences helped me think of new ideas and this made me a good writer.

Now, I look out for things, which I was not able to see before. Hence, I can describe things better in my stories. I feel no problem with writing English essays or stories as it is my hobby. To become a better writer, I spend time on learning how to write in different forms like **fiction** and non-fiction. It is important to always learn and improve our hobbies. Who knows? One day I could be a writer like *R.K. Narayan!*



The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, **Mr C.N. Annadurai**, had the hobbies of reading and writing. He wrote many books, stories, plays, thought-provoking articles and cine dialogues which have contributed to reformation of society as we know it today!

## Glossary



<b>Unique</b>	– distinctive / uncommon
<b>Exhaust</b>	– tire out
<b>Energises</b>	– give energy
<b>Passionate</b>	– intense/ heartfelt
<b>Accurately</b>	– exactly
<b>Fiction</b>	– imaginative writing

## Read and Understand



### A. Say true or false.

1. Mani's hobby is playing cricket.
2. Hobbies are unique to people.
3. People have hobbies only to pass time.

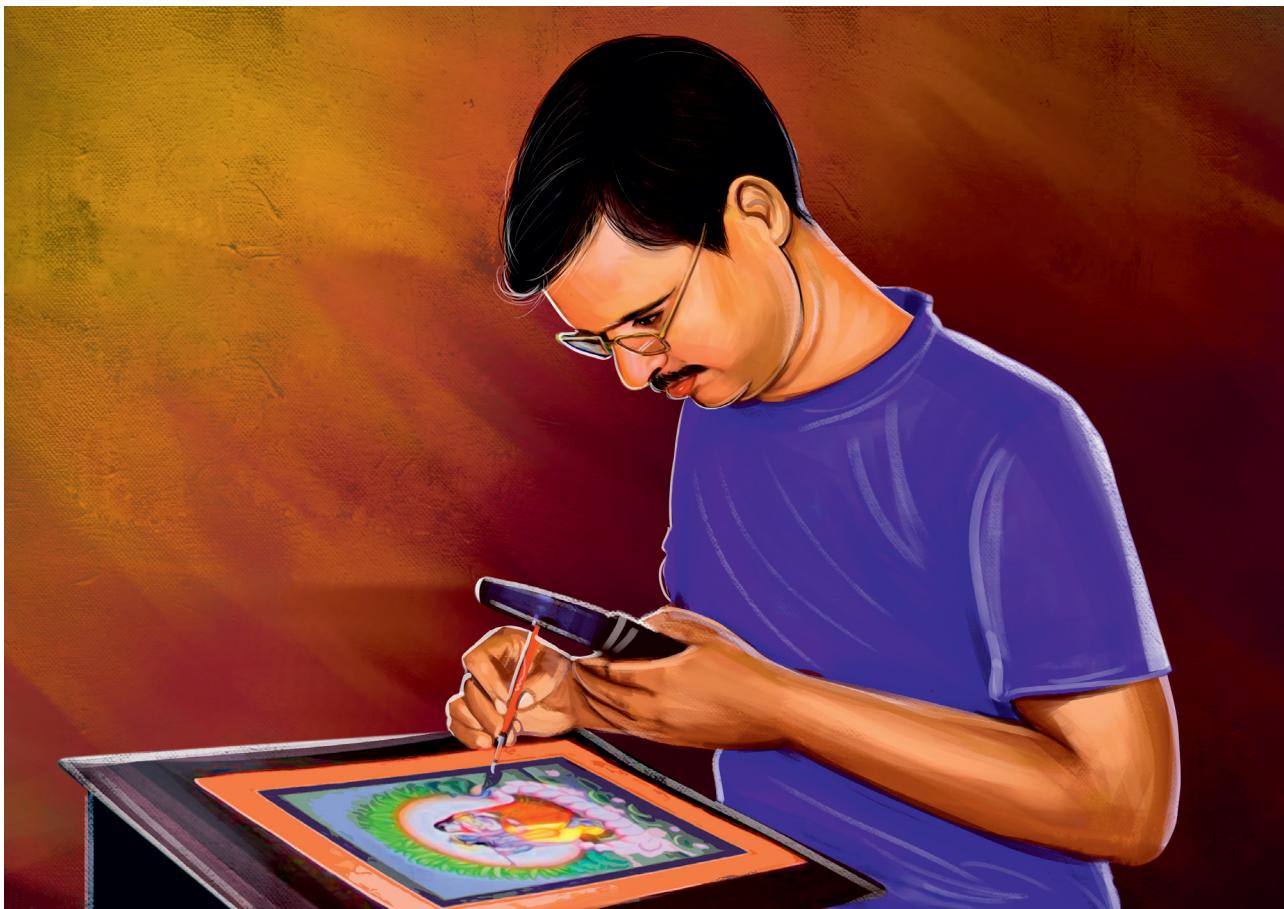
### B. Choose the correct answer.

1. Mani imagined a world with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) music and musicians      b) building and sculptures      c) magic and magicians
2. When Mani started writing things, he was unable to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) describe them accurately    b) describe them fluently  
c) describe them imaginatively
3. Mani feels writing is like \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) painting the voice      b) engraving the voice      c) designing the voice



## Section -II

### Reading



**Take turns and read this section aloud.**

Ajay Kumar Garg, is a very talented young artist. He lives in Jaipur, India. His childhood was going well, until he suffered an injury at the age of three. Ajay was treated, but that treatment left him permanently deaf. His parents tried several hospitals to cure his **impairment**, but it didn't cure him. His father, once bought him a paint set to play. Ajay started to paint happily. He painted on the walls, floors etc. He looked happy, while using the paint set that was gifted to him. Soon, Ajay's father realised that Ajay was talented in painting. When Ajay was five years old, a court artist of Dholpur (Rajasthan), Shri Sua Lal saw his painting and was very impressed with his work. He then took Ajay and started training him.

After completing his education, Ajay tried tailoring but, that didn't make him happy so he went back to painting. He became an apprentice of Asha Devi. She taught Ajay the old and dying technique of 'Traditional Indian **Miniature** Painting'. He mastered the technique of preparing colors and brushes and gained knowledge of the paintings. Soon he became an **accomplished** artist in the miniature style. He uses a **magnifying** glass and a single-haired brush for miniature paintings that depict Indian culture. Ajay is gifted in the practice of creating images on a grain of rice.



Ajay **exhibited** his work and sold 144 out of the 150 paintings displayed. He continued to show his work throughout India, the United States and the United Kingdom. In 2004, Ajay was awarded a national award of accomplishment from the Indian President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

Apart from painting, Ajay is also very actively involved in the welfare of people with hearing **impairment** in India and has been the executive member of the 'Deaf & Dumb Association' in Rajasthan. He also gives free training to hearing impaired children in Jaipur as well as children in an orphanage in Gandhi Nagar, Jaipur. One of Ajay's current goals is to **revitalise** the dying art of traditional miniature Indian paintings.

Ajay's life shows us that we can turn our hobby or passion into a successful career, if we are ready to learn and develop our skills.

## Glossary



<b>Impairment</b>	– disability
<b>Miniature</b>	– very small of its kind
<b>Accomplished</b>	– fulfilled
<b>Magnify</b>	– enhance
<b>Exhibit</b>	– show or reveal
<b>Revitalise</b>	– re energise

## Read and Understand



### A. Say true or false.

1. Ajay Garg is an artist.
2. Asha Devi taught Ajay the miniature painting.
3. Ajay displayed 150 paintings.
4. Ajay was awarded by the Indian president Dr. A.P.J. Abdul kalam.

### B. Answer the following questions.

1. What was Ajay gifted with?
2. How was he honoured?
3. What did Ajay's current goal?
4. Is Ajay's hobby become a successful career? How?



## Section -III

**Reading** | **Read this section in pairs.**

The hard working and the passionate people, always chase their dream and live it. Ilavazhagi is one among the many to achieve their dream amidst all odds. A. Irudhayaraj, her father was a district level champion in carrom, his dream shattered, since his family did not encourage and support him. He was determined to achieve his dream through her daughter. He used to put her daughter, on the carrom board, while she listened to the sounds of striker and coins. When she was two years old, he would carry her with him to the tournaments; he played with friends at local clubs. Her father began coaching her when she was around five. One day her father called for a match, and she won that match, which gave her confidence. The confidence led her to win, her victories included the Asia Cup and SAARC Cup and the world championship.



Irudhayaraj, a fish-cart driver who transports materials like pipes to make a living for his family – a wife and three daughters. They have lived in a small one-room apartment in Vyasarpadi, Chennai, is not enough to accommodate the family. The trophies she has won over the years are too many, and her home is just not big enough to keep them. The trophies left over after filling the space under the bed, were given to the neighbours and relatives. Financing the trips has always been a big trouble, though she has been playing for the state for almost 14 years. Still she says "**Victories follow me**".

Ilavazhagi is a member of the Thiruvallur District Carrom Association and also represented India at the Carrom World Championships, Asian Championships.

### Achievements:

1. 5<sup>th</sup> World Carrom Champion, 2008 in France.
2. Women's singles title at the 38<sup>th</sup> Senior National Carrom Championships in Visakhapatnam, 2009.
3. Women's singles title in the 37<sup>th</sup> National Carrom Championship in Chennai, 2008.
4. 13<sup>th</sup> SAARC Carrom Championship women's doubles with Rashmi Kumari in 2009.
5. The two time SAARC Carrom Championship women's singles title in 2009.
6. World Cup winner in 2006 and The next was the 2010 championship in the US where she secured the first place in singles and doubles.

She holds 260 medals, out of which 106 are gold, 17 are silver & 12 are bronze medals won in national competitions. She has won 111 gold, 9 and 5 bronze medals in international tournaments.

**Her hobby of playing carrom took her to the level of world champion.**



## Glossary



**Passionate** – showing strong feelings

**Accommodate** – sufficient space for

**Trophies** – a decorative cup given as a token of victory

**Shattered** – break, damage or destroyed

## Read and Understand



### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Mani feels writing is like \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Ajay mastered the techniques of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Ilavazhagi won her first match against \_\_\_\_\_.

### B. Choose correct synonyms for the italic word.

1. Writing is a *unique* hobby  
a) common      b) beneficial      c) uncommon      d) separate
2. Ajay started to paint *happily*.  
a) depressed      b) joyfully      c) unhappily      d) sadly
3. Miniature paintings *depict* Indian culture.  
a) warp      b) portray      c) twist      d) falsify

### C. Choose correct antonyms for the italic word.

1. Ajay *suffered* an injury.  
a) sorrow      b) endure      c) hurt      d) mourn
2. Ajay *mastered* the techniques of painting.  
a) skilled      b) proficient      c) unskilled      d) experienced
3. Ilavazhagi *won* world championship in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) win      b) succeed      c) defeat      d) well-skilled

### D. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

1. What happened to Ajay at the age of three?
2. What did Asha Devi teach Ajay?
3. Why writing is beneficial according to Mani?

### E. Answer the following questions in 100 words.

1. How did Ajay's father find his son's talent?
2. Write a note on Ilavazhagi.



## Vocabulary



### Homophone

When two or more words have the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling.

For example:

new	–	knew
hole	–	whole
knight	–	night
see	–	sea

#### a. Pick out the correct homophone.

1. I am not \_\_\_\_\_ to drink soda. (*aloud, allowed*)
2. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ the leaves. (*blue, blew*)
3. I will \_\_\_\_\_ my friend. (*meat, meet*)
4. He will play the \_\_\_\_\_ in the second play. (*role, roll*)
5. I have \_\_\_\_\_ movie before. (*scene, seen*)

#### b. Choose the correct homophone.

1. Every morning my father likes to look at the \_\_\_\_\_ on the grass.  
a] due                          b] dew
2. Chennai is the \_\_\_\_\_ of Tamilnadu.  
a] capitol                      b] capital
3. Their words had a negative \_\_\_\_\_ on my self-esteem.  
a] affect                        b] effect
4. I was very \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend because my friends made plans that did not include me.  
a] bored                         b] board
5. The cat caught the \_\_\_\_\_ of a mouse.  
a] scent                         b] cent





## ■ Abbreviation and Acronyms

Abbreviations are shortened forms of words or lengthy phrases, example: PM - Prime Minister

An acronym is a new word created from the first letters of a long name or phrase, for example: NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

### a. Abbreviation

**Example:**

B.A	<u>B</u> achelor of <u>A</u> rts
B.Sc	<u>B</u> achelor of <u>S</u> cience
MA	<u>M</u> aster of <u>A</u> rts
M.Phil	<u>M</u> aster of <u>P</u> hilosophy
CEO	<u>C</u> hief <u>E</u> ducational <u>O</u> fficer
DEO	<u>D</u> istrict <u>Educational <u>O</u>fficer</u>
RRB	<u>R</u> ailway <u>Recruitment <u>Board</u></u>
AIDS	<u>A</u> cquired <u>I</u> mmune <u>D</u> eficiency <u>S</u> yndrome
CBI	<u>C</u> entral <u>Bureau of <u>I</u>nvestigation</u>
BBC	<u>B</u> ritish <u>Broad casting <u>Corporation</u></u>
OTP	<u>O</u> ne <u>T</u> ime <u>Password</u>

### b. Acronyms

**Example:**

LASER	<u>L</u> ight <u>AS</u> timulated <u>ER</u>
NATO	The <u>N</u> orth <u>A</u> tlantic <u>Treaty <u>Organization</u></u>
RADAR	<u>R</u> Adio <u>D</u> etection <u>A</u> nd <u>Ranging</u>
SONAR	<u>S</u> ound <u>Navigation <u>A</u>nd <u>Ranging</u></u>
SCUBA	<u>S</u> elf- <u>C</u> ontained <u>Underwater <u>Breathing <u>Apparatus</u></u></u>
UDISE	<u>Unified <u>District <u>Information <u>System for <u>Education</u></u></u></u></u>

**Expand the following:**

GST, ECG, ILO, SCERT, IIT, ISRO, FIR, UNESCO, UNICEF, NASA



## Listening



### Questions on passage

1. What is philately?
2. What is numismatics?
3. Do you know where the rarest and the most beautiful shells are found?
4. Painting can help unleash your creative side. How?
5. What is your friend's hobby? How does it differ from yours? Discuss and write.

Listening passage is given at the end of the third unit.

## Speaking



### Role-play the conversation in the class.

**Naveen :** Hi Ajay! How are you?

**Ajay :** I am Fine, and what about you?

**Naveen :** I am fine too. What are you doing in this early morning?

**Ajay :** I am taking care of my garden. The garden is running to weeds.

**Naveen :** oh! What a beautiful garden it is !

**Ajay :** It is beautiful as I work every day in it.

**Naveen :** Who helps you in your work?

**Ajaj :** Myself have done this. It is my and who I have cultivated vegetables hobby.

**Naveen :** oh ! thats nice. How long have you been doing this?

**Ajay :** I have been doing this for .....

**Naveen :** .....

**Ajaj :** .....

**Naveen :** .....

**Ajaj :** .....

**Naveen :** .....

Continue this conversation with your friends atleast five to ten dialogues each.



## Reading (Tongue Twisters)



Tongue twisters are a great way to practice and improve pronunciation and fluency. They can also help to improve accents by using alliteration, which is the repetition of one sound. They're not just for kids, but are also used by actors, politicians, and public speakers who want to sound clear when speaking. Below, you will find some of the most popular English tongue twisters. Say them as quickly as you can. If you can master them, you will be a much more confident speaker.

- I Scream. I scream you scream, let's all scream, for ice cream!
- No need to light a night-light on a light night like tonight.
- Green glass globes glow greenly .
- She sells seashells on the seashore.
- He would chuck, he would, as much as he could,

## Writing



### Formal letter:

There are many situations in which we write formal letters. The formal letter has a specific format. The formal letter should be accurate and presented in an organised manner.

A formal letter includes:

- The date of writing the letter. (with the full form of month and year)
- The address of the sender
- The name (if it is known), designation and address of the receiver.
- The salutation / greeting (Respected sir/madam)
- The subject of the letter.
- The body of the letter. (with an introduction, a main part and a conclusion)
- The closing.
  - \* Yours faithfully or Yours sincerely
- The signature.



## Read the complaint letter written by the students of Government Higher Secondary School, XXX to the officer in-charge about wastage of water.

**Sender's Address**: XXX, 7<sup>th</sup> June 2019. **Place & Date**

**From**: The Students of VIII 'A', Government Higher Secondary School, XXX

**To**: The Officer-in-charge, Department of Water Supply and Sanitation, The Municipality, XXX.

**Salutation (Greeting part)**: Sir,

**Subject**: *Wastage of water due to a broken pipe.*

**Body of the Letter (Communication part)**:

We have observed wastage of water for the last 15 days at a construction site, near our school. It makes the whole area slippery and muddy. Mosquitoes have begun to breed there and it has become a health hazard.

We request you to look into the matter immediately and get the pipeline repaired.

Thank you,

**Yours sincerely,** XXX

**Subscription (Leave taking part)**

**Address on the Cover:**

To  
The Officer-in-charge,  
Department of Water Supply and Sanitation,  
The Municipality,  
xxx

**Signature (Sender's Name)**

**Superscript (Receiver's Address on the cover)**

**Using the given letter as a model, write a complaining letter on any one of the topics given below.**

- To the Police commissioner about the noise caused by the loud speaker in a music shop near your school.
- To the Postmaster General on non – receipt of book parcel.
- To the Transport Manager, TNSTC on non- stopping of buses near your school bus stop.

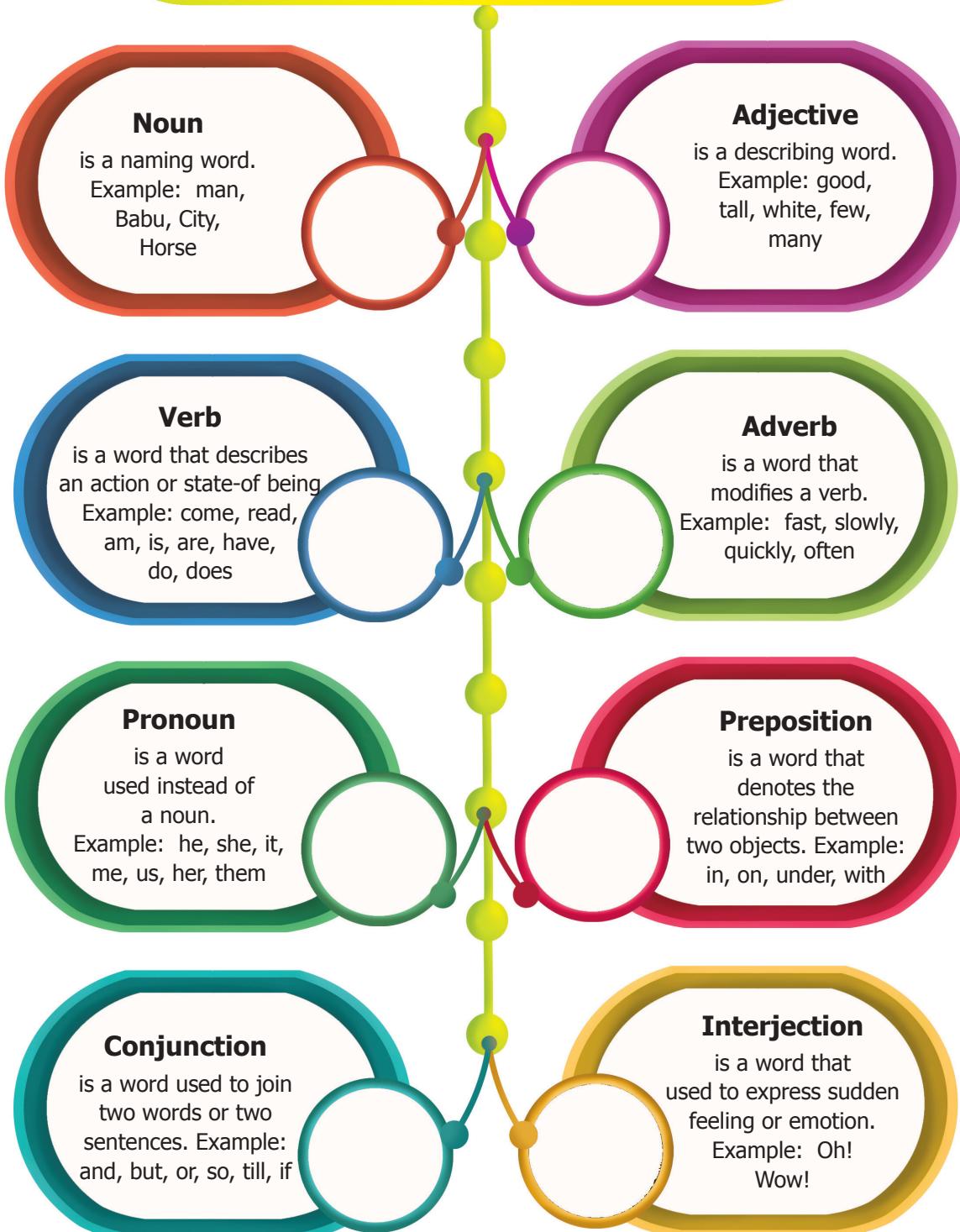


## Grammar



### Parts of Speech

Helps us identify the words to use them correctly in sentences.





## A) NOUN

Nouns are naming words. Name of a person, place, thing, animal or an idea.

**Types of nouns:** Proper noun, common noun, Collective noun, Material noun, Abstract noun.



### ■ Proper Noun

A noun which denotes a person, a thing or a place **in particular**.

**Example:** Muthu, Stephen, Femina, Kayal, Tamil Nadu, India, Parrot, Tiger

### ■ Common Noun

A noun which denotes a person, a thing and a place **in general**.

**Example:** Boy, Girl, Woman, Tree, Animal, Country, Bird

### ■ Collective Noun

A noun which denotes a set of persons, things and places **in a group**.

**Example:** Police, Army, Crowd, People, Committee, a bunch of keys, a herd of cows, a swarm of ants, a flock of birds

### ■ Material Noun

A noun which denotes a **raw material** of a product.

**Example:** Gold, Silver, Fiber, Diamond, Wood, Clay, Cotton

### ■ Abstract Noun

A noun which denotes the things which can be **only experienced** and not to be seen.

**Example:** Anger, Jealous, Honesty, Pride, Happiness, Sadness

Proper Noun	Common Noun	Collective Noun	Material Noun	Abstract Noun
Sandeep	boy	class	Gold	beauty
Priya	girl	school	Wood	luck
Junaid	man	army	Clay	charity
Assam	state	family	Cotton	childhood

#### a. Pick out the words from the list and put them appropriately in the table.

David, Madurai, parrot, happiness, book, thought, green, tiger, Trichy, computer, Narayanan, fan, sister, Kalam, woman, pencil, Bharthi, problem, brother, Mumbai, swan, elephant, Vijay, solution, success, school, convent.



Person	Place	Animals	Things	Ideas/feelings

**b. Write the common noun for the following proper nouns.**

No	Proper Noun	Common Noun	No	Proper Noun	Common Noun
1.	Priya		6.	Coimbatore	
2.	Saran		7.	Lion	
3.	Tiger		8.	Dove	
4.	India		9.	Kabilan	
5.	Peacock		10.	Saleema	

**c. Read the following paragraph and pick out the different types of nouns and put them in the table.**

Hobby is an activity we enjoy doing in our free time. It keeps us busy in our leisure time. People choose their hobby on the basis of their interests and personality. Do you know what Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's hobby was?

Proper Noun	Common Noun	Collective Noun	Abstract Noun

**d. Fill in the blanks.**

flock, swarm, bunch, herd

1. a \_\_\_\_\_ of cows
2. a \_\_\_\_\_ of birds
3. a \_\_\_\_\_ of ants
4. a \_\_\_\_\_ of grapes



## B) PRONOUN

Pronouns are words that replace nouns.

### Example

Shoba always loves dancing. She wants to go to dance school.

In the above example, the word she replaces the noun Shoba. So the word 'she' is a pronoun.

**Here we will see some kind of pronouns**

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
I	me	my	mine
We	us	your	yours
You	you	his	his
They	them	her	hers
He	him	our	ours
She	her	their	theirs
It	it	its	its
		your	yours

### ■ Subject Pronoun

A **subject pronoun** is a personal **pronoun** that is used as the **subject of a verb**.

**Examples:** I, We, You, They, He, She, It

She is my friend.

It is my dog.

They are reading.

### ■ Object Pronoun

An object pronoun is a type of personal pronoun that is replaces a noun with an object.

**Examples:** Me, Us, You, Them, Him, Her, It

He helped the **old lady**. He gave **her** food. (Her the object old lady is replaced by the object prounoun her)

The painting is done by **me**.

He called **them**.

I will give **you** a book.



### a. Complete with the subject personal pronoun.

1. My name is Preethi. (*Preethi*) \_\_\_\_\_ am a student and this is my family.
2. My mom's name is Princy. (*Princy*) \_\_\_\_\_ is a house wife.
3. Albert is my dad. (*My dad*) \_\_\_\_\_ is a business man.
4. Benjamin is my brother. (*Benjamin*) \_\_\_\_\_ is my dancer.
5. (*Preethi and Benjamin*) \_\_\_\_\_ are twins.

### b. Change the underlined words with correct pronoun.

(they, he, him, it, she )

1. I saw Mr. Balu this morning and gave Mr. Balu my homework.
2. Muthu likes computer games but he doesn't play computer games very often.
3. My aunt lives in Trichy but, my aunt often comes to visit my family.
4. Neil Armstrong was born in 1930. Neil Armstrong landed on the moon in 1969.

### ■ Possessive pronoun and possessive adjective.

Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
To show something belongs to somebody <b>Example:</b> My shirt is green. Your book is new. Her dog is small. Our bird is noisy.	To replace the possessive adjective <b>Example:</b> Green shirt is mine. New book is yours. Small dog is hers. Noisy bird is ours.

### C. Change the possessive adjective into possessive pronoun.

1. This is my pen. \_\_\_\_\_
2. She missed her purse. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Her speech is nice. \_\_\_\_\_
4. My book is new. \_\_\_\_\_
5. My bike is costly. \_\_\_\_\_



## C) VERB

■ **Transitive verbs** are verbs that express action with an object.

The object of a transitive verb can be a noun, pronoun, or a noun clause or phrase.

### Example

I threw the ball. (Noun as object)

We beat them. (Pronoun as object)

I think that you are correct. (Noun clause as object)

■ **Intransitive verbs** are verbs that express action without an object.

### Example

I ran.

I ran swiftly.

I ran in the race.

Transitive verb	Intransitive verb
I threw the ball.	He ran.
We called him.	He ran fast.
She sings a song.	He ran in the race.

List out the transitive and intransitive verbs in following words.

come, buy, teach, learn, arrive, sing, run, draw, jump, write.

## Language Check Point



Incorrect	Correct	Usage
I cannot cope up with this pressure.	I cannot cope with this pressure.	The meaning of cope is to manage. Cope is followed by the preposition 'with', and never followed by 'up'.
He has grey hairs.	He has grey hair.	All the hair on one's head is considered uncountable and so, 'hairs' is almost always incorrect.
What is the time in your watch?	What is the time by your watch?	In your watch is incorrect. Use by to ask time.



## Poem

### My Hobby: Reading

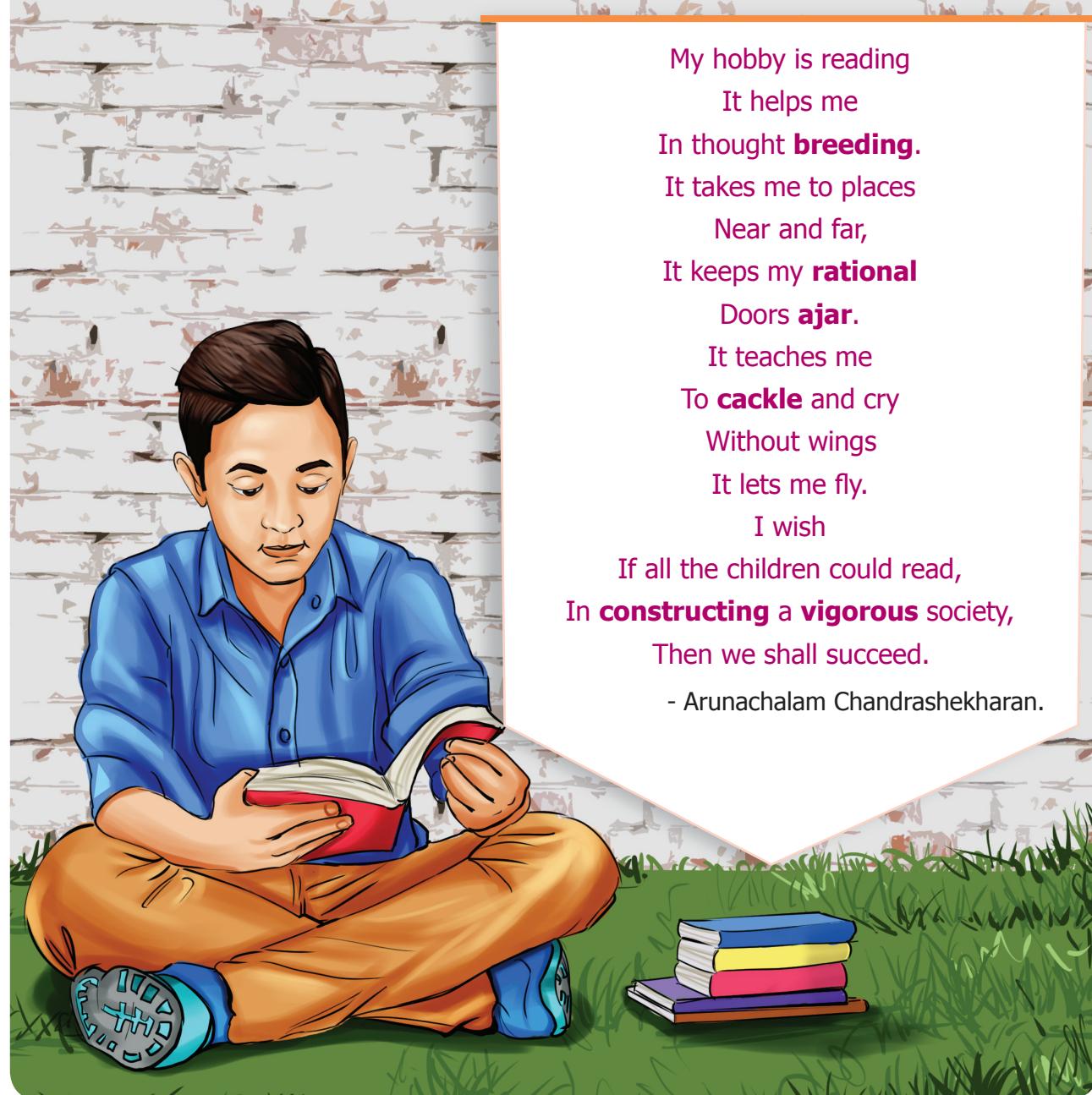
#### Warm up:



What are your leisure time activities? Why do you do them?  
Do you read books? What types of books do you read?



AGAEWZ



My hobby is reading  
It helps me  
In thought **breeding.**  
It takes me to places  
Near and far,  
It keeps my **rational**  
Doors **ajar.**  
It teaches me  
To **cackle** and cry  
Without wings  
It lets me fly.  
I wish  
If all the children could read,  
In **constructing** a **vigorous** society,  
Then we shall succeed.

- Arunachalam Chandrashekharan.



## Glossary



<b>Breeding</b>	- procreation
<b>Rational</b>	- intelligence
<b>Ajar</b>	- slightly open
<b>Cackle</b>	- informal laugh
<b>Constructing</b>	- establish / create
<b>Vigorous</b>	- powerful

### 1. Comprehension Questions.

1. What is the hobby of the poet?
2. What does 'ajar' mean?
3. Can the poet fly without wings?
4. What can children do to society if they read?
5. What is theme of the poem?

### 2. On the basis of your understanding of the poem, tick the most suitable option to complete the statements.

<b>Reading</b>	a) wastes my time. b) helps me think deeply about every thing. c) keeps me busy. d) help me in thought breeding.
<b>My hobby</b>	a) arguing in the court. b) working in hospitals. c) taking me far and near. d) selling goods in a wholesale market.
<b>Reading</b>	a) helps me to weep and cry. b) lets me fly without wings. c) works in fields to produce food. d) helps me asleep quickly.
<b>Reading</b>	a) blesses the children who read. b) helps the children to construct society. c) blesses the teachers who teach. d) blesses the Farmers who produce food.



### 3. Complete the table given below in order to understand the poem better.

The poet mentions uses of reading	The lines in the poem describe the uses	The rhymes used in the lines	Meaning of the line
Thought breeding			
Opens rations doors			
Fly without wings			
Constructing society			

#### ■ Figure of speech.

A 'Figure of Speech' is a word or a phrase which gives a separate meaning from the normal one. It means something more than it seems to mean. It is used figuratively, to give an implied meaning to the given context. It can either be used to make comparisons, or even to insist repetition or exaggeration. Figures of speech provide a dramatic effect.

##### a. Rhyming words:

'Rhyming words' are two or more words which have the same sound. Words 'rhyme' if they have similar sounds when said aloud. 'Rhyming words' usually occur at the end of the lines in a poem. Rhyming words make poems or songs fun to sing.

##### Example:

##### A Tiny Little Plant

Deep in the heart of a little seed,  
Lay buried so, so deep,  
A tiny little plant fast asleep.

Out came the bright Sunshine,  
Down crept its light,  
Into the seed, too bright.

A little plant woke up to see,  
How bright the world might be.



### Answer the following:

1. List the rhyming words in the first three lines.

---

2. Which line in the poem rhymes with 'Down crept its light'?

---

### b. Rhyme Scheme:

A 'Rhyme Scheme' is a specific pattern used in a poem which determines which lines rhyme in the poem. Poets write poems with a rhyme scheme or a pattern. It is the arrangement of rhymes in a poem or a stanza.

#### Example:

Upon a nice mid-spring day,	a
Let's take a look at Nature's way,	a
Breathe the scent of nice, fresh air,	b
Feel the breeze within your hair.	b
The grass will poke between your toes.	c
Smell the flowers with your nose.	c
Clouds form shapes within the skies.	d
And light will glisten from your eyes.	d

The rhyme scheme of this poem can be determined at the end word in each line. The first line ends in the word 'day' and the second line ends with 'way'. As these both rhyme, they both are given the letter 'a'. The third line ends with the word 'air' and the fourth line ends with ' hair'. These two words do not rhyme with the ending words of the first two lines. So, they are given the letter 'b' and so on. We get a rhyme scheme aabb ccdd for this poem.

### Answer the following:

#### a. Identify the rhyme scheme of the given short poem.

My dog likes bones,  
He eats them up,  
He's very sweet,  
He's just a pup.

#### b. Complete this rhyme on your own with a abab rhyme scheme.

Peas porridge hot,  
Peas porridge cold,

---

---



## Supplementary

### Jim Corbett, A Hunter Turned Naturalist

Edward James Corbett, popularly known as Jim Corbett was a British wild life photographer, hunter, tracker, naturalist, and writer. He has hunted a number of man-eating tigers and leopards in India. He had a lot of experience with tigers and other wild animals to shoot with his cine film camera. Corbett always preferred to hunt alone and on foot. He often hunted with Robin, his dog. Though he was an expert hunter, he admired wild life. He did not like to kill wild animals for pleasure or sport. But he did not **hesitate** to kill man-eating tigers or leopards. He hunted these animals only to help people and only at the request of the Government. He took no joy from the kill. He often said that not against the law of nature, but against the laws of human."



According to his theory, a tiger starts eating humans, when they grow old or get hurt. As, they can not run fast, they start killing humans. People can not run as fast as animals, so they become easy prey. After eating human flesh once, a tiger will not eat any other flesh. These tigers are called man-eaters.

His first, man eating tiger hunt was, The Champawat Tiger. It was a Bengal tigress responsible for nearly 436 deaths in Nepal and the Kumaon area of India. Her attacks have been listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as the highest number of **fatalities** from a tiger. She was shot in 1907 by Jim Corbett.

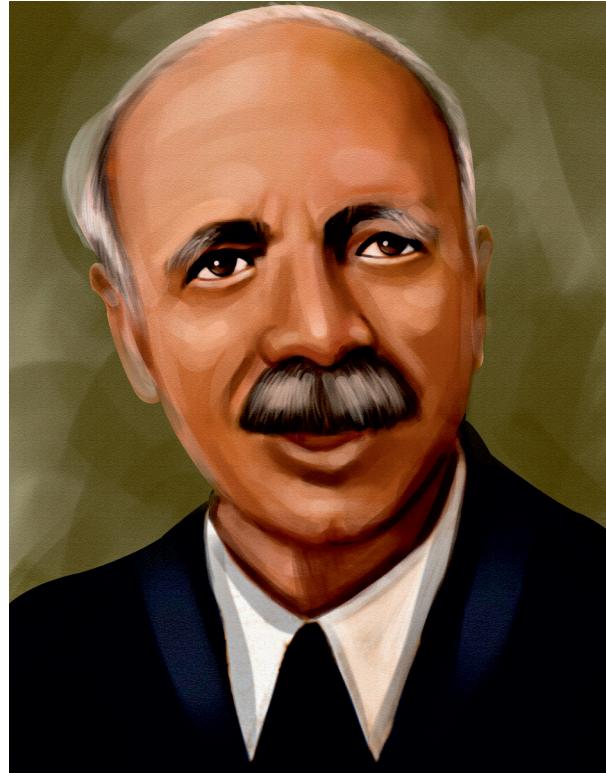


The tigress began her attacks in a Rupal village in western Nepal, Himalayas. Hunters were sent to kill the tiger, but she managed to escape from them. The Nepalese Army, after failing to capture or kill the tiger, drove her across the border into India. There she continued her killings in the Kumaon District. All her kills happened during the daylight. After several incidents people stopped going into the forest, to collect firewood, fruits, roots and other things. They were terrified to go out, and refused to leave their huts for work after hearing her roar from the forest. The British government requested Jim Corbett to help the villagers. He agreed to hunt down the man-eater.

He camped in the Kumaon District, and started tracking the tigress. He moved around the villages and **restricted** the activities of the man-eater. After several unsuccessful attempts, Corbett managed to kill the tiger when it killed a 16-year-old girl, in the village, near Champawat, and left a trail of blood, which Corbett followed. After a whole day of pursuit, Corbett had to abandon the hunt, decided to use villagers and to organise a bait the next day near the Champa River. With the help of the thanildar of Champawat, the bait was organised with about 300 villagers. The next day, Corbett shot the tigress dead, near the Chataar Bridge, in Champawat. A "cement board" was erected, marking the place where the tigress was finally brought down.

A postmortem on the tigress showed the upper and lower canine teeth on the right side of her mouth were broken, the upper one in half, the lower one right down to the bone. This injury was a result of an old gunshot from a game hunter who failed to track and kill it. According to Corbett, probably this injury prevented her from hunting her natural prey, and hence, she started to hunt humans.

Jim Corbett was always against game hunting. He strongly advocated that deforestation and human encroachment were the main cause of the mischief of wild animals. He went on lecturing tours to educate the people about their natural heritage and the need to conserve forests and their wildlife. He promoted the "Association for the **Preservation** of Game" and the "All-India Conference for the Preservation of Wildlife." He played a key role in establishing, India's first national park in the Kumaon Hills, the Hailey National Park, in Uttarakhand, India. It was initially named after, Lord Malcolm Hailey. Jim Corbett died on 19 April 1955. The park was renamed in 1957 as, The Jim Corbett National Park. It was named after him to honour his role in establishing this protected area in 1930s.





## Glossary



<b>Hesitate</b>	- pause before saying or doing something
<b>Fatalities</b>	- an occurrence of death by accident
<b>Restricted</b>	- limited extend
<b>Preservation</b>	- protection

### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Jim Corbett was born on \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Corbett shot wild animals in his \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first man eater shot by Corbett.
4. Corbett shot the tigress dead, near the \_\_\_\_\_.

### B. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Jim Corbett played a key role in establishing, India's first national park in the Kumaon Hills, the Hailey National Park, in Uttarakhand, India. It was initially named after, Lord Malcolm Hailey. Jim Corbett died on 19 April 1955. The park was renamed in 1957 as, The Jim Corbett National Park. It was named after him to honour his role in establishing this protected area in 1930s.

1. Who played a key role in establishing the national park?
2. Why was the park named Hailey National Park?
3. When was it renamed as Jim Corbett National Park?

### C. Answer the following in one or two words.

1. What was the birth name of Jim Corbett?
2. What was the name of Corbett's dog?
3. How many kills did the Champawat Tiger recorded?
4. Who was the last kill of the Champawat Tiger?
5. When did Jim Corbett died?

### D. Answer the following in 100 words.

1. According to Corbett, why a tiger turns into a man eater?
2. How was the the Champawat Tiger killed?
3. What were the findings of the postmordem ?



## Step to success



### Analogy – verbal reasoning questions.

There is certain relation between two given words, find the relation to find the missing word.

1. Reading : Knowledge , Work : ?  
a. Experience      b. Engagement      c. Experiment      d. Employment
2. Cricket : Bat , Hokey : ?  
a. Field      b. Stick      c. Player      d. Ball
3. Dog : Rabies , Mosquito : ?  
a. Plague      b. Death      c. Malaria      d. Sting
4. Man : Biography , Nation : ?  
a. Leader      b. People      c. Geography      d. History
5. Bread : Bakery , Brick : ?  
a. Mint      b. Kiln      c. Furnace      d. Mine
6. Doctor : Diagnosis, Judge : ?  
a. Court      b. Punishment      c. Lawyer      d. Judgement

### Connecting to self



Try to know whether your hobby makes things easy.

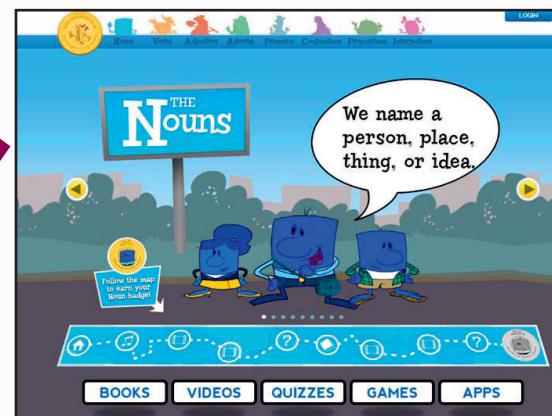
<b>Hobby</b> (Thing that you want to make it easy like reading, writing, playing, singing, dancing etc.)	<b>Days</b>	<b>Time that you spend in a day</b> (Like 1 hour, 2 hour)	<b>Your feeling</b> (Like happy, interesting, boring)	<b>Status</b> (Easy / Difficult)
	Day 1			
	Day 2			
	Day 3			
	Day 4			
	Day 5			
	Day 6			
	Day 7			



## ICT CORNER

### GRAMMAR – NOUN

To learn the parts of speech and also about the Nouns and its kind.



#### STEPS TO PLAY THE GAME:

1. Type the URL link given below in the browser or scan the QR code.
2. Click the arrow button to know about nouns with examples.
3. Click QUIZZES at the bottom and answer the questions.
4. Click GAMES to play a game related with noun.
5. Continue the same with the remaining parts of speech to strengthen your learning.

#### NOUN QUIZZES

Common or Proper?  
Abstract or Concrete?  
Collective and Compound  
Singular or Plural?

BOOKS   VIDEOS   QUIZZES   GAMES   APPS

#### COMMON OR PROPER NOUN QUIZ #2

QUESTION 1 OF 10  
I have always dreamt of visiting Paris for my vacation

proper noun  
common noun

BOOKS   VIDEOS   QUIZZES   GAMES   APPS

#### WEBSITE URL:

Click the following link or scan the QR code to access the website.

<https://grammaropolis.com/noun.php>

\*\* Images are indicatives only.





Unit

2

Prose

## Friendship

### Warm up



1. Do you have any childhood friendship that are still strong today?
2. Do you make friendship with others easily?
3. Share an incident that you remember proudly of your friends.

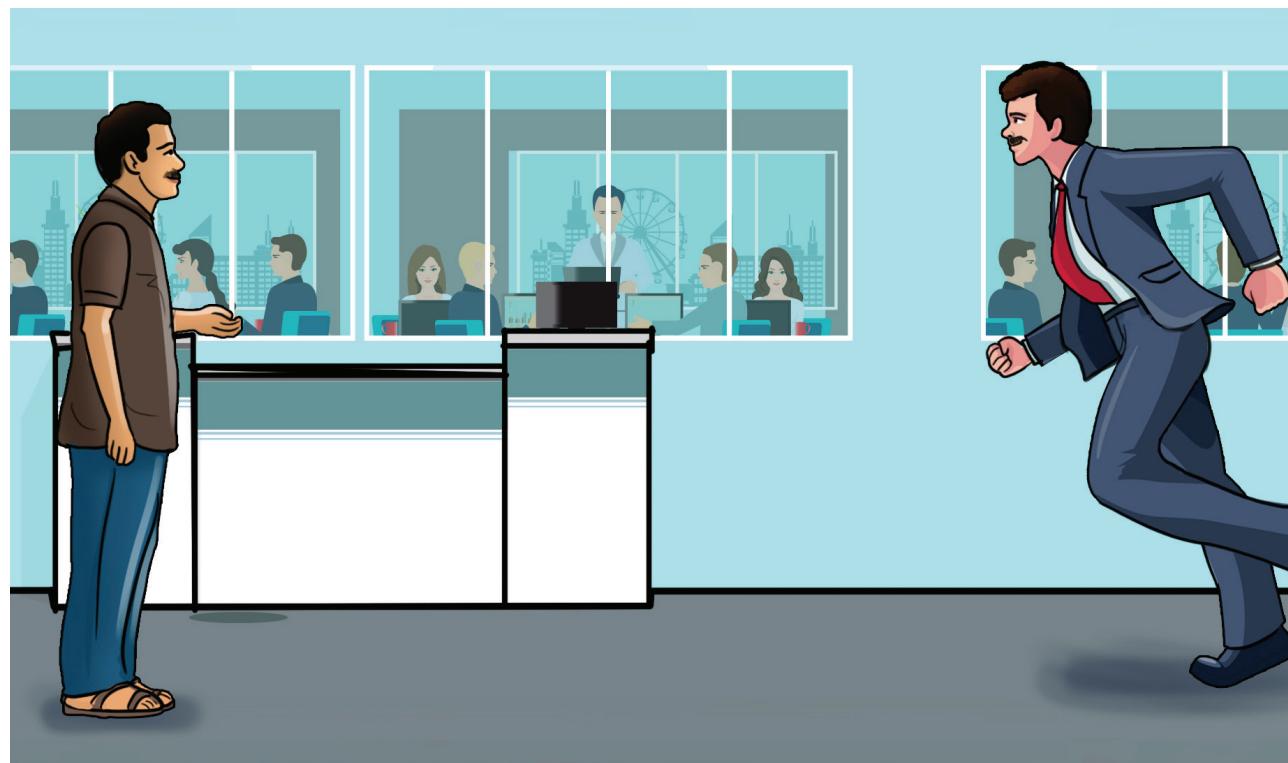


### Section -I

#### Reading



Listen to the teacher and read this section





Vetri was once a successful business man in Coimbatore. Vetri Constructions, was once a leading construction company. His company constructed many shopping **complexes**, houses and a few apartments in and around Coimbatore. Everything went well, until his father died. After his father's death his brothers **demanded** to split the wealth as they wanted to start their business separately.

From then on Vetri found it difficult to **establish** his business. He took loans to run his company, but he could not pay the loan. So, he sold all his properties and paid the loans. Vetri's family now lived in a very small home.

Vetri found a job, and started to lead a normal life. But he always long to start a new construction company. But, he did not know how get money to start a company. No one was ready to lend him money. One day, as he discussed with his wife. His wife said, "Why don't you ask your friend Asif? You often said that you were good friends." Vetri replied, "Yes, but he is in Chennai. He is very busy with his business, I don't think it would be easy to meet him." Wife asked "Why don't you give it a try?" Vetri said," I haven't seen him for a long time. What will he think of me. If I ask him to help now." Wife said, "Then, forget the idea to start a new business." Vetri after deep thought **decided** to meet his friend. He told his wife about his decision and took the next available train to Chennai.

## Glossary



<b>Complexes</b>	- consisting of many different and connected parts
<b>Demanded</b>	- ask authoritatively
<b>Establishing</b>	- set up on a firm and permanent basis
<b>Decided</b>	- having clear opinion

## Fill in the blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ constructions was once a leading company.
2. He took a \_\_\_\_\_ to run his company.
3. Vetri's friend is \_\_\_\_\_.



## Section II

### Reading

**Take turns and read this section aloud.**

On the day of his travel, Vetri **boarded** the train, his memory went back to his schooldays. They lived in the beautiful village Keelakudi, near Coimbatore. The village had a middle school in the outskirts. It is in this school where Vetri had met Asif. The students and teachers of the school would never forget Vetri and Asif and their friendship. They were always together in learning and playing.

Their friendship started on the first day of school. When Vetri's parents dropped him at the school, he started crying. Asif consoled him with a **chocolate** and said, "Don't cry. We will play after the bell." After that day, stayed together, played together and even **exchanged** their food. Their friendship grew stronger with time. They were always good in studies and helping each other in lessons. They also helped others with their lessons.

One day there was a quarrel between Vetri and Asif's families, and both families stopped talking to each other. To everyone's surprise they continued to be good friends. There was always a healthy **competition** between them. Surprisingly the exam, the results and the marks never affected their friendship. Their friendship continued till tenth standard. Then Vetri moved to Coimbatore and Asif to Chennai. Asif started his business in Chennai and settled there. Vetri always wanted to meet his friend but never had the chance to visit Chennai.

### Glossary

<b>Boarded</b>	- get on or into a vehicle
<b>Consoled</b>	- comfort someone at the time of grief
<b>Competition</b>	- an event or contest
<b>Exchanged</b>	- give something and receive something
<b>Effected</b>	- cause a change in someone or something

### Say True or False.

1. Keelakudi was the native of Vetri.
2. The school was a middle school.
3. Vetri and Asif were good in studies.
4. Vetri never visited Chennai.
5. Asif was a businessman.



## Section III

### Reading

**Read this section in pairs.**

Vetri went straight to Asif's office. As he reached the gate, the security stopped him, "Who do you want to meet sir?" Vetri **nervously** said "I want to meet Asif, I am his friend." The security was **astounded** "Mr. Asif is our MD. Are you sure you want to meet him?" Vetri **hesitatingly** said, "Yes, I am his friend, from his native place." The Security said "Check with the people in the reception, sir. I don't know if you will get an appointment."

Vetri walked to the reception. Receptionist asked him, "How can I help you?". Vetri said, "Can I meet your MD? Please tell him, Vetri from Keelakudi has come to meet him." Suddenly, the receptionist rose from her chair. The door behind Vetri opened, Vetri got a pat on his back. "Finally, you found me. I saw you through the CCTV camera.", said Asif. Vetri was **dumbfounded**. Vetri gathered, "No, Asif, I never got the chance to visit Chennai. Now, I have came to attend my friend's wedding. So, I thought I will come to meet you." They spoke about their school days and the fun they had. Then they discussed about their business. Asif took Vetri to his home for lunch. Vetri was surprised to see that everyone knows him. Asif's wife said,"We all know you, but this is the first time we are meeting you in person." He stayed till the evening and Asif **dropped** him in the railway station.

Vetri reached home and told his wife everything in detail. She knew her husband so she didn't ask anything else. Two days later, Vetri received a call "Am I speaking to Vetri?" Vetri said, "Yes." The voice said, "Our MD Mr. Asif, has assigned a project to you. He wants to meet you. Will you be able to come to Chennai?" Vetri couldn't believe it.

### Glossary

<b>Nervously</b>	- in an anxious or uneasy manner
<b>Astounded</b>	- shocked or greatly surprised
<b>Hesitatingly</b>	- to be reluctant or wait to act because of fear
<b>Dumbfounded</b>	- speechless with amazement
<b>Dropped</b>	- the act of a person or thing that drops



## Read and Understand



### A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Vetri went to Asif's \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) home      b) office      c) room
2. Vetri came to Chennai to visit his \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) father      b) friend      c) brother
3. Asif saw his friend through the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) camera      b) window      c) glass

### B. Choose correct synonyms for the italic word.

1. Vetri *constructed* a bungalow.  
a) design      b) build      c) foundation      d) destroy
2. The brothers started a business, *separately*.  
a) apart      b) alone      c) united      d) combined
3. I am living in the *outskirts* of the village.  
a) border      b) outpost      c) center      d) region
4. Asif *quarreled* with his friend.  
a) fight      b) differ      c) peace      d) fun
5. He stood *astounded*.  
a) happy      b) surprised      c) shocked      d) excited

### C. Choose correct Antonyms for the italic word.

1. The wife replied *angrily*.  
a) calm      b) annoyed      c) irritate
2. The vegetables look *fresh*.  
a) rotten      b) dull      c) new
3. Vetri had a *strong* will to start a new business.  
a) desire      b) thin      c) weak





4. Vetri was *surprised* by his friend.  
a) unsurprised      b) expected      c) shocked
5. He spoke *nervously*.  
a) Scared      b) confident      c) anxious

#### D. Answer the following questions in one or two words.

1. What was the name of Vetri's company?
2. Why did he sell his properties?
3. Which was the home town of Vetri and Asif?
4. When was the school established?
5. When did Vetri receive a call from Asif's office?

#### E. Answer the following questions in 100 words.

1. How Vetri lost his properties?
2. What happened when Vetri met Asif?
3. How did Asif show his friendship?

### Vocabulary



#### Compound words

Compound words are formed when two or more words are put together to form a new word with a new meaning.

Some important compound words using (NOUN + NOUN)

Noun	Noun	Compound Word
head	master	head master
key	board	key board
cell	phone	cell phone
school	boy	school boy
eye	sight	eye sight
home	work	home work
moon	light	moon light
note	book	note book



### Some important compound words using (GERUND + NOUN)

Gerund	Noun	Compound Word
dining	hall	dinning hall
washing	machine	washing machine
waiting	hall	waiting hall
driving	school	driving school
walking	stick	walking stick
drawing	room	drawing room
calling	bell	calling bell
baking	soda	baking soda

### Some important compound words using (NOUN + VERB)

Noun	Verb	Compound Word
snow	fall	snow fall
car	park	car park
book	mark	book mark
sun	set	sun set
cat	walk	cat walk
rain	fall	rain fall
hair	cut	hair cut
tooth	ache	toothache

#### A) Match the following compound words and write them:

First word	Second word	New word
match	mark	
air	cut	
blood	port	
Pop	gum	
sky	bank	
hair	blue	
book	corn	
sewing	box	



## B. Choose the best answer to make a compound word

1. Which can be placed after 'soft'?  
a) play      b) ware      c) run      d) cycle
2. Which can be placed before 'light'?  
a) try      b) sun      c) horse      d) cat
3. Which can be placed after 'safe'?  
a) chair      b) guard      c) shop      d) van
4. Which can be placed after 'blue'?  
a) cane      b) print      c) see      d) land
5. Which can be placed after 'water'?  
a) food      b) stick      c) fall      d) out

### Singular plural

We have seen how to form plural from singular for certain nouns and now we are going to see the other forms of plurals.

Some nouns become plural when we change the vowels.

'us' changes into 'i'

Singular	Plural
man	men
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
goose	geese

Singular	Plural
cactus	cacti
fungus	fungi
syllabus	syllabi

'is' changes into 'es'

Singular	Plural
hypothesis	hypotheses
oasis	oases
crisis	crises

'um' changes into 'a'

Singular	Plural
bacterium	bacteria
medium	media
curriculum	curricula



Add 's' to the first word in hyphenated word.

Singular	Plural
passer-by	passers-by
sister-in-law	sisters-in-law
brother-in-law	brothers-in-law
runner-up	runners-up

Some nouns have same form for singular and plural.

Singular	Plural
deer	deer
fish	fish
bison	bison
hair	hair
grass	grass
furniture	furniture
luggage	luggage
staff	staff

### Write the plural form of the given words

	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
1	food		6	commander-in-chief	
2	radius		7	thesis	
3	governor - general		8	forum	
4	syllabus		9	cattle	
5	datum		10	genius	

### Listening



Listen carefully to the passage given in QR code and answer the following questions

#### Questions:

1. Whose speech is it?

2. What did Rahul engrave?



3. Who is lucky?

---

4. Who bagged 'all-rounder' award?

---

5. Whose birthday party is it?

---

## Speaking



### Two Minutes Speech

Respected teacher and my dear friends, good morning to all of you.

I am happy to stand before you to deliver a speech on the sacrifice of a dog.

They say dogs are the most loyal animals on Earth. There are examples of pet dogs sacrificing their lives to save their owners in the past. Tyson, a dalmatian pet dog of a family in Odisha has also proved it. Tyson is a Dalmatian breed dog.

At around 2 AM, after opening the door, the family saw Tyson fighting with an Indian Cobra. for a while, Tyson succeeded in killing the cobra. Sadly, after a few minutes, Tyson also died due to the injuries caused by the snake bites.

Dear friends, let us praise and remember the sacrifice of Tyson.

### Two Minute Speech.

Respected teachers and my dear friends, good morning to all of you.

I am happy to stand before you to deliver a speech along the same lines my friend gave a speech before me.

My speech is about a dog grieving for its family. it is a true story and it happened in Chennai. A eighteen-year-old Bhaskar had adopted a brown Indian pub a few years ago. Unfortunately Bhaskar died in a road accident. His dog Tommy just sat next to his grave for two weeks without food. It was waiting for his master to come back. Tommy even braved the hot sun. The dog eventually got up when Bhaskar's mother persuaded it.

Dear friends, let us be kind to dogs. They are our friends.



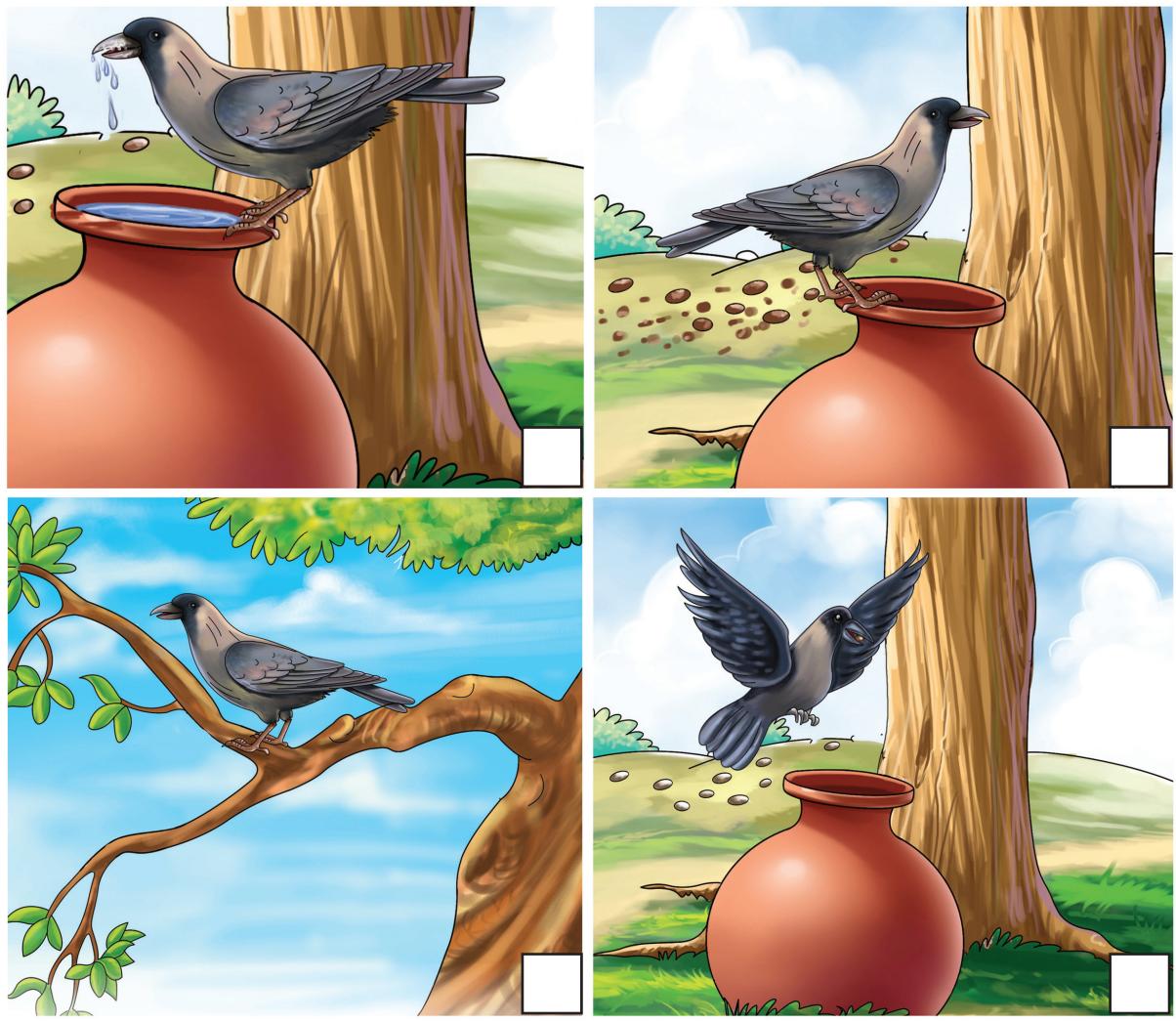
## Writing



Arrange the picture in order by writing the numbers 1,2,3 and 4 in the given boxes and write this familiar story in about 100 words.

Make use of the words given below.

thirsty, village, pitcher, disappointment, pebbles , water level



One hot day, a thirsty crow \_\_\_\_\_

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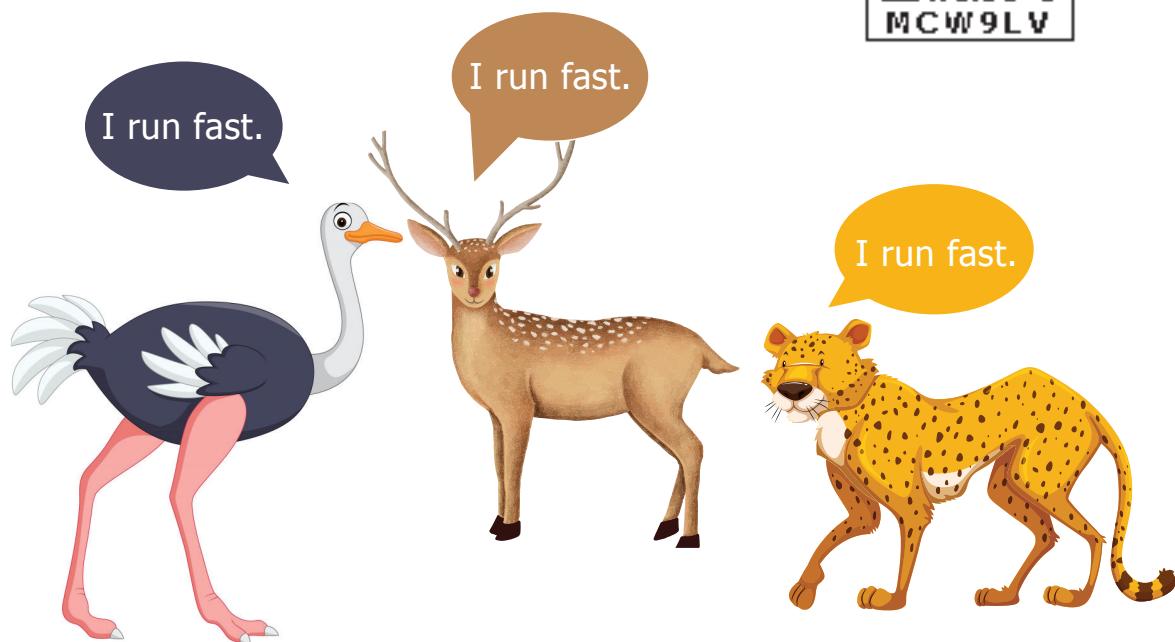
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## Grammar G

### Degrees of comparison



Oh! They all say they run fast. So who will win a race?

We need to compare their speed to help them decide. For example let us think that the ostrich runs at 40 km/hr, deer at 60 km/hr and the cheetah at 80 km/hr.

We can see that the speed of the ostrich is lesser than the speed of deer. The speed of the deer is lesser than the speed of the cheetah.

There are three ways to compare. That is positive, comparative and superlative. These are known as degrees of comparison.

Now, let us see how the word fast changes to show us how fast each of them run.

The ostrich runs fast.

The deer runs faster than the ostrich.

The cheetah is the fastest of all.

We can see that the adjective fast is changing form to show how fast each of them run in comparison to the other.

So, the cheetah, the fastest of all, will win the race.



We add er with the adjective to make it comparative and est to make it superlative. Let us see some examples:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Fast	Faster	Fastest
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Small	Smaller	Smallest
Strong	Stronger	Strongest
Rich	Richer	Richest
Poor	Poorer	Poorest
Weak	Weaker	Weakest

For most one syllable adjectives you make the comparative form by adding -er.

### One syllable adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller	tallest
long	longer	longest
fast	faster	fastest

If the adjective already ends in e, you just add -r.

### One syllable adjectives ending in e

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
large	larger	largest
wide	wider	widest

For some adjectives you need to double the last letter before you add -er. You do this when the last three letters of the word have the pattern consonant-vowel-consonant.

One syllable adjectives that need a double letter

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest



For adjectives ending in y, you make the comparative form by changing the y to an i, then adding **-er**.

### Adjectives ending in y

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
happy	happier	happiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest

### Two Syllable Words

For most words with two syllables or more, you make the comparative form by adding the word more before the adjective.

### Two+ syllable adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
important	more important	most important

### The exceptional case

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	Best
bad	Worse	Worst
little	Less	Least
far	Farther (further)	Farthest (furthest)
late	Later (latter)	Latest (last)
much/many	More	most

### a. Fill in the blanks

Positive	Comparative	superlative
tall		
	smarter	
		largest
more		
	Later/latter	



## ■ Let's compare two things.

1. Which is faster a train or a plane?
2. Which is cheaper gold or silver?
3. Which is larger, city or village?
4. Which is bigger, a sea or an ocean?
5. which is taller, a giraffe or a camel?

## ■ Let's compare three things.

Donkey , horse and elephant (strong)

A donkey is strong.

The horse is stronger than a donkey.

An elephant is the strongest.

1. Town – city – village ( quiet )
2. Istanbul – Moscow - London ( populated )
3. Windy weather – warm weather – rainy weather ( good )
4. Ocean - river - lake ( deep )
5. The USA – Russia – Spain ( large )
6. The Mahanadi – The Cauvery – The Ganga ( long )
7. Chennai – Hyderabad – Bangalore (modern)

## Language Check Point



	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
1.	Jim and me are going to the beach.	Jim and I are going to the beach.	Don't use objective pronoun me. Use I as it plays a role of subject. ( Jim and I - plural subject so we use are)
2.	You better to consult a doctor.	You better consult a doctor.	Don't use infinitive to after rather and better.
3	They selected him as a leader .	They selected him a leader.	as is not used with the verbs like selected, elected made, appointed , named and called .



## Poem

### \*Lessons in Life

#### Warm up:



1. What do you feel when you met your friend after a long time?
2. Building a friendship with someone is easy or difficult? Why?



Having a friend is like planting a flower  
Show love and kindness it one day will bloom

Let's be aware as we walk on this planet  
Even the tiniest creature needs room.

Lessons in life aren't always so simple  
Nothing you're given will ever come free

Even the smallest of gifts deserves "thank you"

I respect you and you respect  
I think of you and you think of me.

Remember everyone here is important  
When you're forgotten it makes you feel sad  
Know that you matter and you make a difference  
Let no one shame you or make you feel bad.

Lessons in life aren't always so simple  
Nothing you are given will ever come free  
Even the smallest of gifts deserves "thank you"

I respect you and you respect  
I think of you and you think of me.

- Daniel Ho / Bridgette Bryant





## Glossary



<b>Kindness</b>	-	humble
<b>Bloom</b>	-	come into
<b>Tiniest</b>	-	smallest
<b>Forgotten</b>	-	out of mind
<b>Deserves</b>	-	be qualified for

### A. Comprehension Questions

1. What is planting a flower is compared to?
2. What does the tiniest creature need?
3. What do the smallest gifts deserve?
4. What will happen if you fail to give importance to others?
5. What do you learn from your lessons in life?
6. Pick and write the rhyming words from the third stanza.
7. "Having a friend is like planting a flower."

### ■ Figures of speech

#### a. Simile:

A 'Simile' is a figure of speech, in which two unlike things are compared, using the words, 'like' or 'as'. It is used to bring a dramatic effect in Prose. Simile is one of the most common forms of a figure of speech and is also used in poems as well as our day-to-day talks.

#### Examples:

- as blind as a bat (means that someone is not willing to notice)
- like peas in a pod (means that two people are quite similar)
- as wise as an owl (refers to someone who is very smart/knowledgeable)
- quiet like a mouse (refers to someone who is silent / quiet)
- as brave as a lion (refers to someone who is too brave/courageous)



## Exercise:

Answer the following:

1. Write a sentence using 'as fast as the wind'.
2. Write a simile using the word 'like'.
3. Create a simile using the word 'as'.
4. What does 'smart as a fox' mean?

### 2. Metaphor:

A 'Metaphor' is quite similar to a 'Simile', as a 'Metaphor' also compares two unlike things. But a Metaphor has an implied or a hidden meaning between unrelated things. Here, for a Metaphor we do not use words such as 'like' or 'as'. Unlike Similes which compare two things, Metaphors directly state a comparison to things that are in no way similar. We can use Metaphors to explain an idea, but its literal meaning should not be taken. It is only to be used as a symbolism.

#### Examples:

- My father was boiling mad (implies that he was too angry)
- She is the apple of my eye. (implies that she is too dear to me)
- Your brain is a computer. (implies that your brain is smart and quick)
- Her voice is music to his ears. (implies that her voice makes him feel happy)
- The given task was a breeze (implies that the task was not difficult)

## Exercise:

1. Which of the given options is a Metaphor?

- a) Life is like a chocolate box.                    b) Raj is like his twin brother  
c) His words are pearls of wisdom.                d) The bus is slow as a snail.

2. What does 'The world is a stage" mean?

3. Identify the Metaphor in the sentence:

Her hair is always a rat's nest in the morning.

4. Write a sentence on your own that includes a Metaphor.



William Shakespeare invented over 1700 of our common words by changing nouns into verbs, changing verbs into adjectives, connecting words never before used together, adding prefixes and suffixes and devising words wholly original.



## Supplementary

### Homeless Man and his Friends: A true story

There is a homeless man in Rio do Sul in south Brazil who often sacrifices his own food to feed the stray dogs around him. One time he suddenly required emergency treatment, his kindness came back to him like a **boomerang**, for the faithful dogs he had been feeding made sure he wasn't alone.



The dogs' incredible loyalty was witnessed by nurse Cris Mamprim and her colleagues. The homeless man, known as César, arrived at the emergency room of the hospital at about 3 A.M. to seek treatment and **medication** for a pre-existing health condition he had been battling. It was his first time at the hospital for treatment, as he normally goes to another health facility in town. Thus, Mamprim and her colleagues did not know about César's condition, nor his background.

But not before long, they realised that he had a gang of dogs accompanying him. Four concerned dogs had showed up at the entrance of the hospital and were waiting for César. They were concerned about their homeless master, who the nurses soon learned had been for some time forgoing his own meals to feed the dogs.

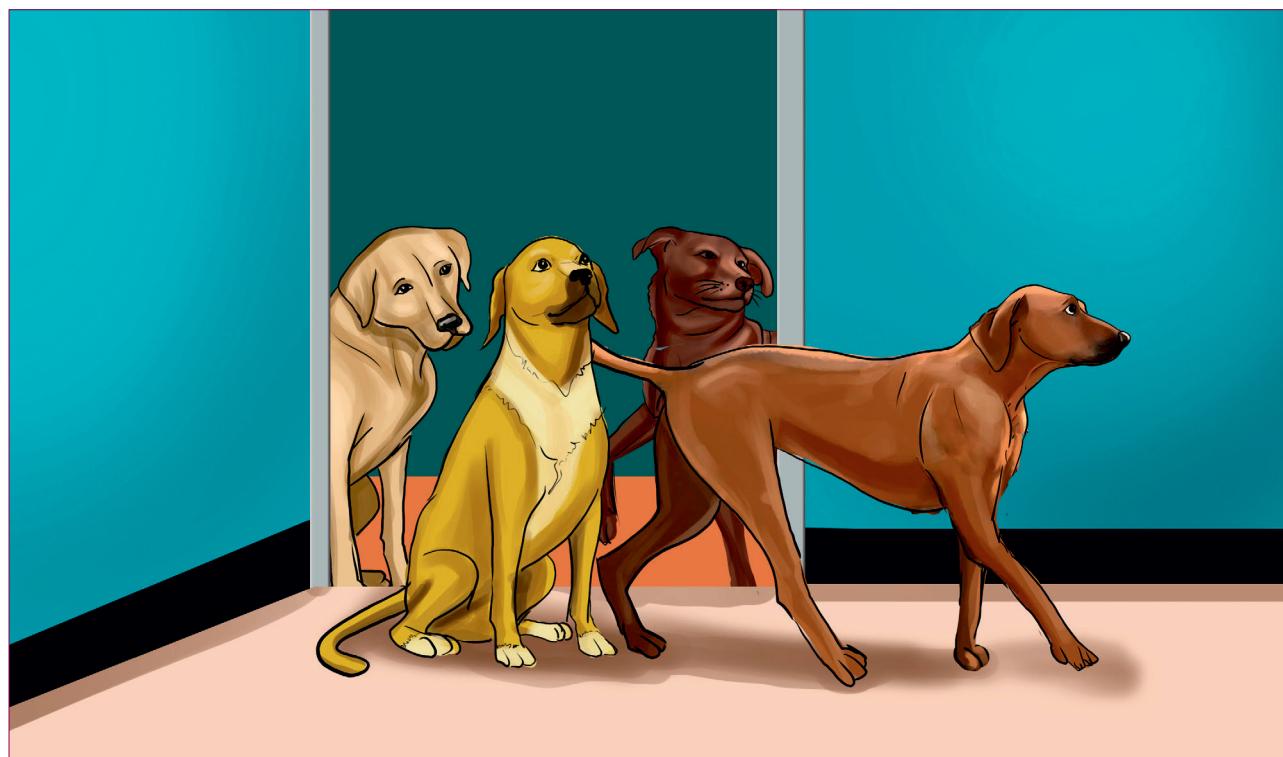
Mamprim snapped a photo of the touching scene and later posted it on Facebook, saying.



"I came across this today. At the hospital where I work, at 3 A.M. while their master (who lives on the street) was being treated, his companions waited at the door." A simple person, without luxury, who depends on help to overcome the hunger, the cold, the pain, the evils of the world, has by his side the best companions, and the exchange is reciprocal.

An exchange of love, affection, warmth and understanding. A person who confessed to us that he stops eating to feed them. Mamprim continued.

Speaking to The Dodo, Mamprim said, "They are all well taken care of and chubby".



The faithful canines were anxiously anticipating César's safe return. Fortunately, the animals reunited with their owner in no time.

Not wanting to keep César and his companions apart, the staff let the dogs inside after giving him the medication he needed. They even offered some food to César. "Believe me, he ate some and saved a bit to give the dogs later." Mamprim recalled.

An hour later, César left the hospital with the four dogs trailing behind, happily wagging their tails.

"I do not know what his life is like, or why he's on the street, but I admire the respect and love he has for his little friends." Mamprim concluded. "Seeing them like this, waiting at the door, just shows how much they are well cared for and loved."

Even though César has little material possessions and likely has no kin to turn to, he is never alone because he has his warm and loving companions.



## Glossary



- |                   |                                       |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Boomerang</b>  | - come back to the person threw it    |
| <b>Medication</b> | - form of medicine that used to treat |
| <b>Incredible</b> | - unbelievable                        |

### A. Comprehension Questions

1. What is the name of the hero of this story?
2. Where did this story happen?
3. When was he admitted in the hospital?
4. Where is the hospital?
5. Who accompanied him to the hospital?

### B. Write the answers for the following questions in 100 words.

1. Where did the nurse post this story?
2. What did Cesar do when he was offered food by the nurses?
3. How many dogs accompanied him when left the hospital?
4. How many people followed Mamprim's post?

### C. Can you guess the meaning of following words after understanding the story?

homeless	
boomerang	
canine	
stray	
health facility	
colleague	
accompany	
trailing	
wagging	
reciprocal	
possession	
mistreatment	





## Step to success



Coding – Decoding

Number the alphabet according to their position to decode the following.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

1. In a certain code language, if BUG = 30 and ALMS = 45 then CADET =?  
a. 70      b. 24      c. 33      d. 37
2. In a certain code language, if INFER = 25 and JERSEY = 28, then CHOICE =?  
a. 43      b. 34      c. 89      d. 52
3. In a certain code language, EGG is 577 and ICE is 935 then what is 8945?  
a. HIDE      b. FEAR      c. DEED      d. HIGH
4. In a certain code language, YSMIR is TNHDM and VPJHN is QKECI  
then GKTZO is \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. TEFMD      b. BFOUJ      c. IPBVR      d. ZOAFQ

## Connecting to self



Tick the boxes that you have done and check yourself whether you are a good friend.

The illustration shows two boys standing outdoors. One boy has his arm around the other's shoulder. They are surrounded by several speech bubbles containing statements about friendship, each with a checkbox to its left.

- I have fought with my friends.
- I eat my friends' lunch boxes without their knowledge.
- I have helped my friend to finish his home work
- I have taken my friend to play in the class time.
- I have given my friend the money that I saved to buy a note, book.etc.
- I have given my friend my pen and other things when he needed them.
- I have disturbed others with my friends.
- I have accused only my friend for what we did together.
- I have helped my friend to study the lesson and get good marks in exams.

If you tick two or less pink / two or more blue you should improve yourself as a better friend.



## ICT CORNER

### GRAMMAR – DEGREES OF COMPARISON

- To learn and practise the three forms of adjectives.
- To know and practise about the rules while comparing the adjectives.



#### STEPS:

- Type the URL link given below in the browser or scan the QR code.
- You can see the rules of forming a sentence in comparative and superlative degrees.
- You can see many examples for the rules.
- Click **Exercises on Comparative and Superlative** at the bottom of the page.
- Complete the exercises by typing the answers in the provided boxes. You can check or reveal the answers at the end.

#### WEBSITE URL:

Click the following link or scan the QR code to access the website.

[https://www.myenglishpages.com/site\\_php\\_files/grammar-lesson-comparatives-superlatives.php](https://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-lesson-comparatives-superlatives.php)

\*\* Images are indicatives only.





## Unit 3 Prose

### Being Safe

#### Warm up



where is a safe place to cross?



What do you know about safety?

#### Section - I

#### Reading



##### Listen to the teacher and read this section

Prasanth lives with his parents in Tiruchirappalli. In the summer, he always visits his grandparents in Nagathi, a river island in Thanjavur District. The river Vatar, **bifurcates** into two and **merges** again and forms this village. So, the village is ever green with mighty trees and beautiful landscapes. He always spends his **vacation** here, hanging out with his grandfather and his friends. His grandfather was a retired central government employee. So he has travelled to many parts of India. His knowledge always amuses him. Prasanth has just come to his grandparents, this news reaches his friends and they have to take him out for playing. The Grandfather is very concerned; he gives some instructions and tips for their safety.



**Sundar** : Good afternoon grandpa, Where is Prasanth?

**Grandpa** : Good afternoon children, .

**Ravi** : Can we take him out to play in the fields, grandpa?

**Grandpa** : Of course children, but you should be very careful while walking in the roads and crossing it.

**Peter** : Yes grandpa, our teacher had taught us the rules of road safety. We always follow them strictly.

**Grandpa** : Good, When you walk on the road, which side of the road should you walk?

**Jaffer** : Grandpa, we should walk on our right hand side, against the traffic, so that we can see the vehicles coming.

**Grandpa** : Good. I am sure you know how to cross the road?

**Mani** : Yes grandpa, we should wait until the road is clear of traffic. We should first look right , left and then again right , before we cross the road.

**Gandhi** : Grandpa, we will also walk, in a line one behind the other and not in groups.

**Grandpa** : Good, and never use a cell phone while walking on the road. Road safety rules are for our safety. We should follow it strictly.

## Glossary



**Bifurcates** – divide into two separate parts

**Amuses** – to make someone laugh or smile

**vacation** – holiday

**Merges** – join together

### A. State whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Prasanth had gone to bring coffee to his friends. [ ]
2. Grandpa was so angry seeing Prasanth's friends. [ ]
3. Prasanth's friend came on by walk. [ ]
4. Teacher had taught about the rules of road saftety. [ ]



## Section - II

### Reading

**Take turns and read this section aloud.**

**Prasanth :** Hi, friends!

**Murthy :** Hi, we have come here to play under the shade of this big Neem tree.

**Grandpa :** Yes kids, you need to be very careful as the Sun is **scorching**.

**Mani :** My mother has instructed me not to roam in sunlight between 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. as it is very hot.

**Grandpa :** That's true. But, you also need more physical activities. Hence play safely in the Sun. Take breaks by going indoors or moving to places with shade.

**Sam :** Can we put on sunscreen before going out in the sun?

**Grandpa :** Yes, you need to put on the **Sunscreen** 15 to 20 minutes before going out to avoid Sun burn.

**Prasanth :** Grandpa! I'm feeling **exhausted**.

**Grandpa :** Oh, it may be due to the heat. When the body cannot cool itself fast enough, We may get a heat **sun stroke**.

**Prasanth :** How will I know, if I getting a sun stroke?

**Grandpa :** Be sure to tell an adult if you're feeling hot, have head ache, feeling **giddy** or **nauseated**.

**Jaffer :** I like to play outdoor games than indoor ones.

**Grandpa :** That's really nice. But the big part of going outside and playing in safe environment comes from knowing, How to be **STREET SMART**.

### Glossary



- Scorching** – extremely hot,
- Sunscreen** – a cream or lotion rubbed on the skin to protect it from the sun.
- Exhausted** – feeling tired
- Sun stroke** – unconscious or heatstroke brought about by excessive exposure to the sun.
- Giddy** – having a sensation of falling down.
- Nauseated** – sickening, stomach-turning
- Street smart** – the knowledge to be with difficulties and dangers.



## A. Fill in the blanks.

1. They had come to play under the shade of big \_\_\_\_\_.
2. We should put on \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid sun burn.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a more serious health related illness.
4. Mani's mother had instructed him not to roam in sun light between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Street smart means \_\_\_\_\_.

## Section - III

### Reading

**Read this section in pairs.**

**Ravi :** Could you please tell us the safety measures to practise at home, grandpa?

**Grandpa :** Sure. We should learn to put things back in their respective places after using them. We should not play with knives, scissors etc.

**Ravi :** I believe you are getting a call, grandpa. Here is your mobile phone.

**Grandpa :** Thank you, Ravi. I think it is my old friend, Raghu.

**Madam :** Wow! A nice phone.

**Ravi :** Yes, it's a latest one too. Grandpa bought it last week in Chennai.

**Prasanth :** I heard it works like a super computer.

**Ravi :** Yes of course. It is very useful for my projects too.

**Grandpa :** These mobile phones are very useful but we should use it with care. You should use it in the presence of adults.

**Prasanth :** Tell us about the safety measures while using the internet, grandpa.

**Grandpa :** Make yourself cyber safe by not posting your personal information, photos, vacation plans. in the social media.

**Grandpa :** From **fertilizers** to **antifreeze**, medicine to makeup set and poisonous items are kept away from the children in our homes.

**Grandpa :** Could I have your views on using the medicines effectively?

**Ravi :** I think we should store all medicines out of sight and reach of children.

**Grandpa :** Good. Medicines should be kept a locked cabinet.

**Jaffer :** I also think pills and syrups, should be kept in their original containers and the left over pills should always be counted.

**Grandpa :** That's nice idea.





**Ravi** : I get it. Medicines should be stored in their original containers and we should keep a count avoid misused.

**Grandpa** : **Hazardous** automotive and gardening products should be secured and kept locked.

**Devi** : A first aid kit is a must in every household which should also have an **emergency** instruction inside it.

**Grandpa** : It's nice to see kids coming up with wonderful ideas.

**Children** : Thank you grandpa for your guidance. We shall follow your advice and together protect ourselves from dangers.

**Grandpa** : It's getting late. We can talk more tomorrow. Take care children!

## Glossary



- Fertilizer** - chemical or natural substance added to land to increase its fertility.
- Antifreeze** - a liquid that can be added to water to lower the freezing point.
- Hazardous** - risky; dangerous
- Emergency** - often dangerous situation requiring immediate action.

## Read and Understand



### A. Choose the best answer.

1. Grandpa got a call from \_\_\_\_\_.  
[a] his son                    [b] wife                    [c] his old friend
2. Medicine should be kept in \_\_\_\_\_.  
[a] fridge                    [b] kitchen table            [c] locked cabinet
3. ----- automotive and gardening products should be secured.  
[a] gardening products    [b] hazardous            [c] medicine
4. we should have \_\_\_\_\_ in our home itself to give medical treatment.  
[a] first aid kit            [b] injection            [c] hospital
5. Some house \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are poisonous.  
[a] used food and plants    [b] plants and dog        [c] plants and used button cell batteries



## B. Choose the correct synonyms for the *Italic* word.

1. Dixie was feeling very *exhausted*.  
[a] joy                  [b] wounded                  [c] tired                  [d] rejoiced
2. The neem tree was a big *antique* in his garden.  
[a] modern                  [b] ancient                  [c] updated                  [d] out dated
3. Praveen got sun *stroke*.  
[a] fever                  [b] nerves                  [c] unconscious                  [d] tired
4. Heat exhaustion *prevails*.  
[a] widespread                  [b] not visible                  [c] exposive                  [d] hidden

## C. Choose the correct antonyms for the *Italic* word.

1. Karan visited his *ancestral* village.  
[a] offspring                  [b] family                  [c] house                  [d] relative
2. we should use our mobile *safely*.  
[a] unsafe                  [b] secure                  [c] protect                  [d] save
3. Medicine should be *stored*.  
[a] consumed                  [b] deleted                  [c] preserved                  [d] registered
4. The neem tree provided *shelter* to many birds.  
[a] residence                  [b]un protection                  [c] home                  [d] security
5. It is a *latest* mobile.  
[a] updated                  [b] outdated                  [c] new                  [d] modern

## D. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. What is STREET SMART?
2. Which should be used with adults supervision?
3. What according to grandpa is the most serious illness?
4. What is the must in every house hold?

## E. Answer the following questions in 100 words.

1. How can you make yourself cyber safe?
2. What are the safety measures to be followed for sunstroke?
3. Write about road safety rules?



## Vocabulary



Prefixes is an affix which is placed before the root word. Adding it to the beginning of one word changes it into another word. For example, when the prefix un\_ is added to the word happy, it creates the new word unhappy.

Prefix	Root word	New Word
re-	write	rewrite
bi-	cycle	bicycle
un-	expected	unexpected

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
Re-	Again	rewrite
Un-	Not	Unkind
Pre-	Before	Pre reading
Dis-	not	Disrespect
Im-	not	impossible
Non-	not	nonsense
Mis-	wrong	misbehave

### Exercise

Underline the prefix in each word in the boxes

unlock	rewrite	dislike	unsafe	remix	relocate
distrust	untrue	unhook	unlucky	disown	disclose

### Suffix

A suffix is an affix which is placed after the root word. These suffixes change the meaning or grammatical function of a root word

Root word	Suffix	New Word
happy	-ness	happiness
colour	-ful	colourful
friend	ship	friendship

### Example:

Fat + er =fatter Drive + ing =driving Change + able = changeable

use +less = useless Beauty +ful =beautiful Lie +ing = lying



## Exercise

Pick a suitable Prefix and suffix from the given box and complete the following words.

able , ful, ly, sub, ion, un, tri, re, im, mis

____call	Comfort_____
____category	____understand
____proper	Success_____
Equal_____	____colour
Construct_____	New_____

## Syllabification

Syllabification is the act, process, or method of forming or dividing words into syllables. It is splitting of words according to the syllables or units of sounds or vowel sounds  
It has six types, they are:

- 1.Monosyllabic
- 2.Disyllabic (or) Bisyllabic
- 3.Trisyllabic
- 4.Terasyllabic
- 5.Pentasyllabic
- 6.Polysyllabic (or) Multisyllabic

But the basic syllabifications are Mono-syllabic, Di-syllabic and Poly-syllabic.

The process of dividing words into smaller parts or syllables is called 'Syllabification'.

### Monosyllabic Words:

Words having only one syllable.		
act	cat	book
head	see	all
tongue	plot	steel
wish	one	school
break	rhythm	make
life	ball	bat

### Disyllabic (or) Bisyllabic Words:

Words having only two syllables.		
a-gain	edu-cate	be-side
in-stead	de-lay	wo-men
pur-pose	pro-gramme	van-quish
out-break	mo-ral	dir-rect
co-ward	en-ding	care-ful
sus-pect	lead-er	re-joice



## ■ Trisyllabic Words :

Words having only three syllables.		
beau-ti-ful	to-mor-row	po-pu-lar
in-ten-tion	per-mi-ssion	e-ffec-tive
lu-per-cal	mu-ti-ny	le-ga-cy
be-lo-ved	ex-per-i-ment	for-tu-nate
be-ne-fit	as-sem-bly	con-si-der
e-le-men-t	tra-di-tion	im-pli-cit
in-jus-tice	com-pa-nion	ar-ma-ment

## ■ What is Polysyllabic Words :

Words having four or more syllables.		
in-tel-li-gent	in-i-ti-ati-ve	per-so-ni-fi-ca-tion
fun-da-men-tal-ly	in-fe-ri-o-ri-ty	syl-la-bi-fi-ca-tion

## Exercise

### Syllabify the words

1. Education      2. School      3. College      4. English      5. Fundamentally
6. Friend      7. Teacher      8. Simultaneously      9. University
10. Examination

## Listening



**Listen to the teacher and answer the questions.**

1. The 'net' in internet really stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A network is two or more computers connected together so that \_\_\_\_\_ can be shared, or sent from one computer to another.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is accessed through web pages that companies, organizations and individuals create and post.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ may enjoy using it to do research for a school project, downloading your favorite songs or communicating with friends and family.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ like a giant bulletin board that the whole world

The listening passage is given at the end of the third unit



## Speaking



### Two Minute Speech

Good morning to all,

We are gathered here for the inauguration of our English Literary Association.

On this occasion,.. I extend a special welcome to our chief guest, Dr. Velavan, who will be inaugurating the literary association.

With great gratitude, I welcome the Head master and the teachers, for without their support this gathering is not possible.

Finally, my friends, who are waiting to be enlightened and enriched by the speeches. Welcome you all my friends.

Once again I welcome you all on behalf of our school.

Thank you.

## Writing



### HINTS DEVELOPMENT

#### TIPS

- Read the hints twice or thrice carefully.
- Understand the passage well.
- Be careful to connect as naturally as possible the various points given in the text.
- Arrange the matter in two or three paragraphs.
- Give a suitable title.

#### Example :

#### Hints

Farmer in a village - had a hen - Golden egg - farmer became rich- selling golden eggs- he is greedy - an egg everyday - not enough - thought to get all eggs - kill to get all eggs - killed the hen - found no eggs - farmer is very sad.

#### The Greedy Farmer

There lived a farmer in a village. He had a hen. The hen used to lay a golden egg every day. The farmer used to sell the golden egg in the market and got huge amount of money. Soon he became rich. The farmer was very greedy. He thought, "At present I get an egg every day. This is not enough. Why should I not get all the eggs at a time? I must kill the hen to get all the golden eggs at a time." And the greedy farmer killed the hen. He did not find any egg. He was very sad now.



## Develop the following hints:

1. Tortoise - hare - forest - Tortoise walking- seen by a hare- hare laughs - tortoise speed - Tortoise sad - bet - race - Tortoise moving- slow speed -Hare moves - fast - sleeps- tortoise - reaches winning point - first - Wins the bet.
2. Akbar - Birbal - courtiers jealous of Birbal - ask Akbar - test Birbal wiseness - Courtier puts a question - How many crows in Agra - Birbal asks for a week - everyday sitting on the terrace - looking at the crows- after a week - courtier asks - Birbal says 156757 crows - asks the courtier to check- Akbar laughs.
3. A wood cutter - cutting wood - dropped his axe in the pond - started weeping - angel appeared - asked what the matter was - brought a golden axe - from the pond - wood cutter did not accept - brought a silver axe - not accepted - brought an iron axe - accepted - pleased with the honesty - offered all the axes to him

## Grammar



### Modal Verbs

A **modal** is a type of helping **verb** that is used to express: **ability, possibility, permission** or obligation like shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, dare, need,

**Modal phrases** (or semi-modals) are used to express the same things as **modals**, but are a combination of **helping verbs** and the preposition ought to, used to.

#### How to use:

**Circle the modal verbs in the list given in the box.**

shall	should	will	have to	would	can	need to
could	may	ought to	might	dare	used to	need

We use modal verbs to show if we believe something is certain, probable or possible (or not).

We also use modals to do things like talking about ability, asking permission making They **may come** by car.

### Impossibility

We use the negative can't or cannot to show that something is not possible.

That **can't be** true.



You **cannot** be serious.

We use couldn't/could not to talk about the past.

We knew it **could not** be true.

He was obviously joking. He **could not** be serious.

## ■ Probability

We use the modal must to show we are sure something to be true and we have reasons for our belief.

It's getting dark. It **must be** quite late.

You haven't eaten all day. You **must be** hungry.

## ■ Permission

We use can to ask for permission to do something.

**Can I ask** a question, please?

**Can we go** home now?

could is more formal and polite than **can**:

**Could I ask** a question please?

**Could we go** home now?

## ■ Instructions and requests

We use could you and would you as polite ways of telling or asking someone to do something.

**Can I ...? Can you ...? Could I ... Could you ...? and so on.**

The **negative** form is can't in spoken English and cannot in written English.

We sometimes say cannot, but it is very **emphatic**.

The negative form of could is couldn't in spoken English and could not in written English.

We sometimes say **could not**.

We use can and can't.



Modal	Meaning	Example
can	to express ability	I can speak a little Russian.
can	to request permission	Can I open the window?
may	to express possibility	I may be home late.
may	to request permission	May I sit down, please?
must	to express obligation	I must go now.
must	to express strong belief	She must be over 90 years old.
should	to give advice	You should stop smoking.
would	to request or offer	Would you like a cup of tea?
would	in if-sentences	If I were you, I would say sorry.

## Exercise

### I. Use polite request when we seek help from others.

a) Fill in the blanks using **would you** or **could you**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ please close the door?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ please open the window?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ mind going to the back bench?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ please bring some water for me?

b) Use the phrases **could you** or **would you** in the following situations with your friend.

1. Ask the policeman for directions.
2. You need to borrow your friend's bike.
3. You would need to exchange the book purchased.
4. You want to open your classroom window

### II. Prepositions

The definition of a preposition is a word or phrase that connects a noun or pronoun to a verb or adjective in a sentence.

Common Prepositions: in, on, at, to, with, during, before, after

### Prepositions of time

Basic examples of time prepositions include: at, on, in, before and after. They are used to help indicate when something happened, happens or will happen. It can get a little confusing though, as many different prepositions can be used.



Prepositions of time examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification.

- I was born **on** July 4th, 1982.
- I was born **in** 1982.
- I was born **at** exactly 2am.
- I was born two minutes **before** my twin brother.
- I was born **after** the Great War ended.
- I first met John **in** 1987.
- It's always cold **in** January
- Easter falls **in** spring each year.
- The Second World War occurred **in** the 20th century.
- We eat breakfast **in** the morning.

a) Fill in the blanks by using correct preposition.

We go to school \_\_\_\_ Mondays, but not on Sunday

Christmas is \_\_\_\_ December 25th.

Buy me a present \_\_\_\_ my birthday.

Families often argue \_\_\_\_ Christmas time.

I work faster \_\_\_\_ night.

Her shift finished \_\_\_\_ 7pm.

## Language Check Point



Incorrect	Correct	Usage
Work hard lest you will fail.	Work hard lest you should fail.	'Lest' must be followed by 'should.'
I know to cook.	I know how to cook.	Before using infinitive, use how/ what/when after the word 'know.'
You will never see a man like he	You will never see a man like him.	A pronoun takes objective case after like or unlike.



## Poem

### Fire Work Night

BANG!

What's that?

Bang-Bang! Oh, Hark,

The guns are shooting in the dark!

Little guns and big ones too,

Bang-bang-bang!

What shall I do?

Mistress, Master, hear me yelp,

I'm out-of-doors, I want your help.

Let me in-oh, LET ME IN

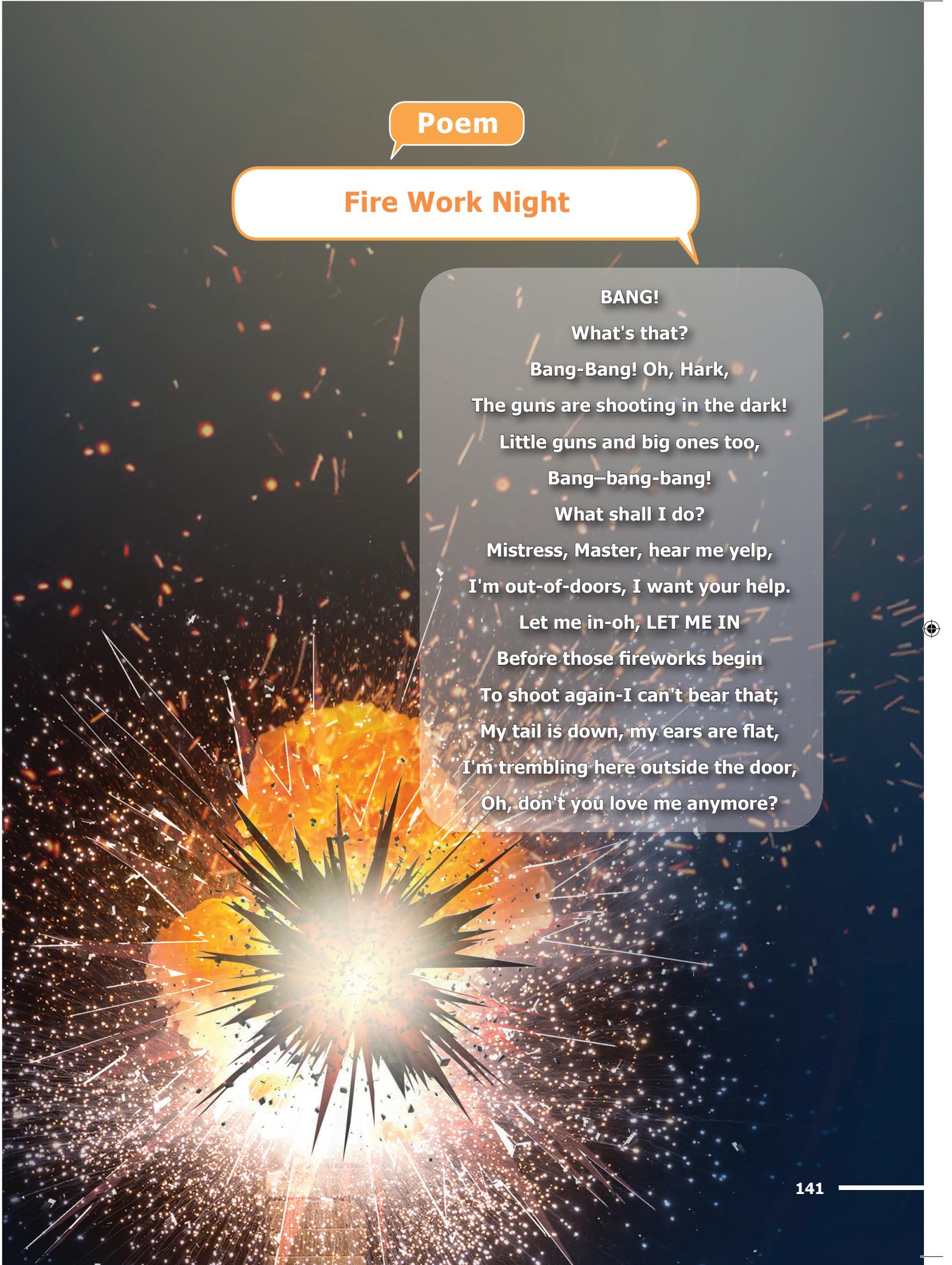
Before those fireworks begin

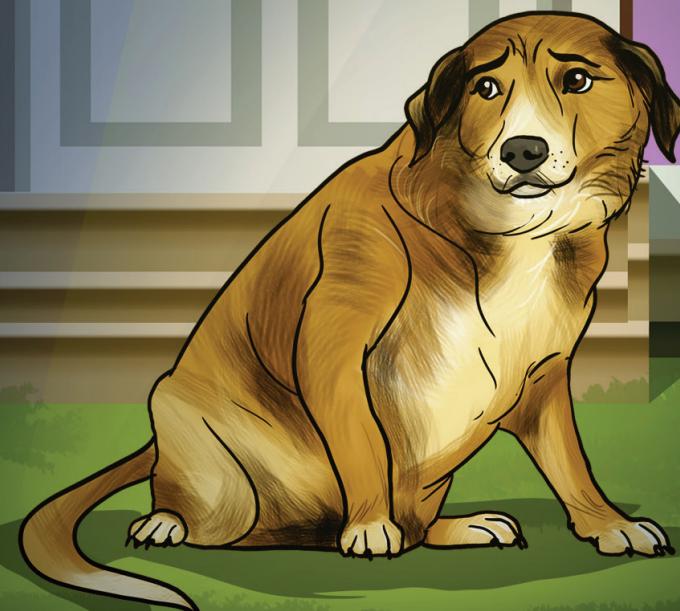
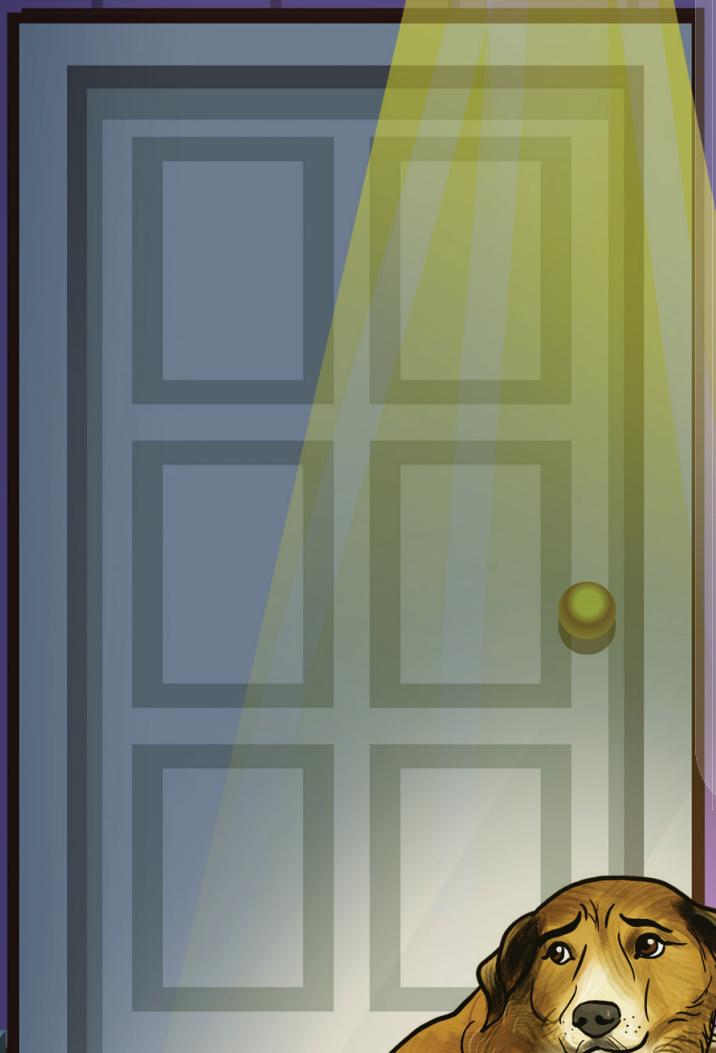
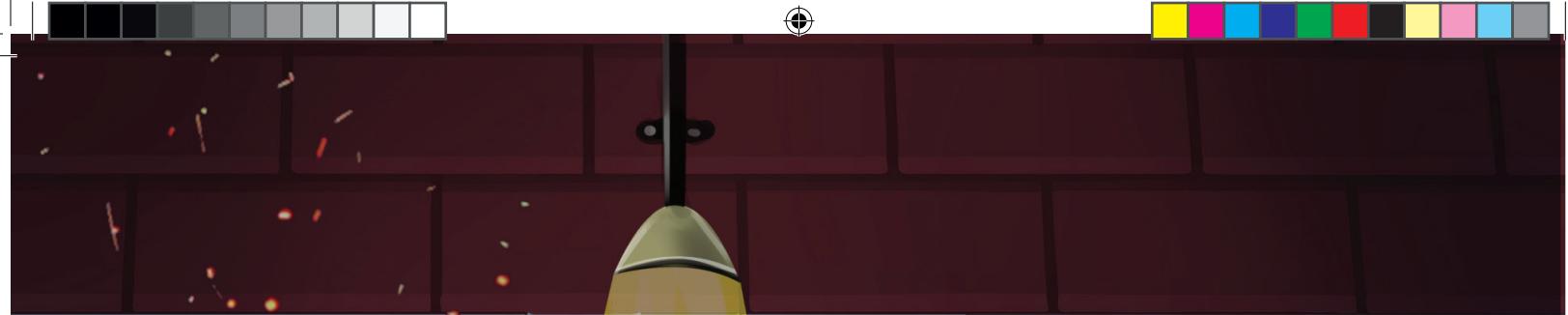
To shoot again-I can't bear that;

My tail is down, my ears are flat,

I'm trembling here outside the door,

Oh, don't you love me anymore?





**BANG!**  
I think I'll die with fright  
Unless you let me in to-night.  
(Shall we let him in, children?)  
Ah, now the door is opened wide,  
I'm rushing through, I'm safe inside,  
The lights are on, it's warm and  
grand-  
Mistress, let me lick your hand  
Before I slip behind the couch.  
There I'll hide myself and crouch  
In safety till the BANGS are done-  
Then to my kennel I will run  
And guard you safely all the night  
Because you understood my fright.

-by Enid Blyton



## Glossary



<b>Bang</b>	- a sudden loud, sharp noise
<b>Yelp</b>	- a short, sharp cry, especially of pain or alarm
<b>Trembling</b>	- to shake slightly/ short movements, as from fear
<b>Rushing</b>	- moving with urgent haste / fast
<b>Couch</b>	- a type of high bed/ sofa
<b>Crouch</b>	- adopt a position where the knees are bent and upper body is brought forward and down
<b>Kennel</b>	- a small shelter for a dog
<b>Fright</b>	- a sudden intense feeling of fear

### A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why was the dog frightened?
2. Whom did the dog ask for help?
3. What did the dog do when the door is opened?
4. Where did the dog hide himself?
5. Where will the dog go when the firework stops?

### B. Literary appreciation

a). Mistress, Master, hear me yelp,

I'm out-of-doors, I want your help.

Let me in-oh, LET ME IN

Before those fireworks begin

*write the rhyme scheme of the above poetic lines.*

b). To shoot again I can't bear that;

My tall is down, my ears are flat,

I'm trembling here outside the door,

Oh, don't you love me anymore?

*write the rhyming words from the above poetic lines*



## Rhyming words

Match the rhyming words from the poem.

Hark	-	do
Too	-	fright
Yelp	-	dark
Grand	-	crouch
Couch	-	help
Night	-	hand

## Figure of speech

### a. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an idea or an animal is given a human attribute. Human qualities are given to non-human things or ideas, for a better understanding the writer's message. The use of personification also helps to show a character's attitude towards inanimate objects. This adds interest and fun to poems and stories. The literal meaning of the words should not be taken into consideration.

#### Examples:

- The Sun smiled down upon them.
- Justice is blind.
- The wind howled in the night.
- The moon played hide and seek with the clouds.
- The city never sleeps at night.
- The boat danced in the puddle.
- The flowers nodded their heads
- The thunder grumbled.
- The lightning danced all over the sky.
- The iron hands of Death.
- The popcorn left out of the bowl.

#### Exercise:

1. What is being personified in the sentence- 'The full moon peeped through partial clouds'?
2. Which of the following is an example of personification?
  - a) The chocolates smelled like delicious cake.
  - b) The chocolates smell delicious.
  - c) The delicious smell of chocolates invited me to eat them.
  - d) I dreamt of delicious chocolates.
3. Personification is\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) giving human attributes to human beings.
  - b) comparing unrelated things.
  - c) giving human attributes to non-human objects.
  - d) talking the negative aspects of a person.



## Supplementary

### When Instinct Works

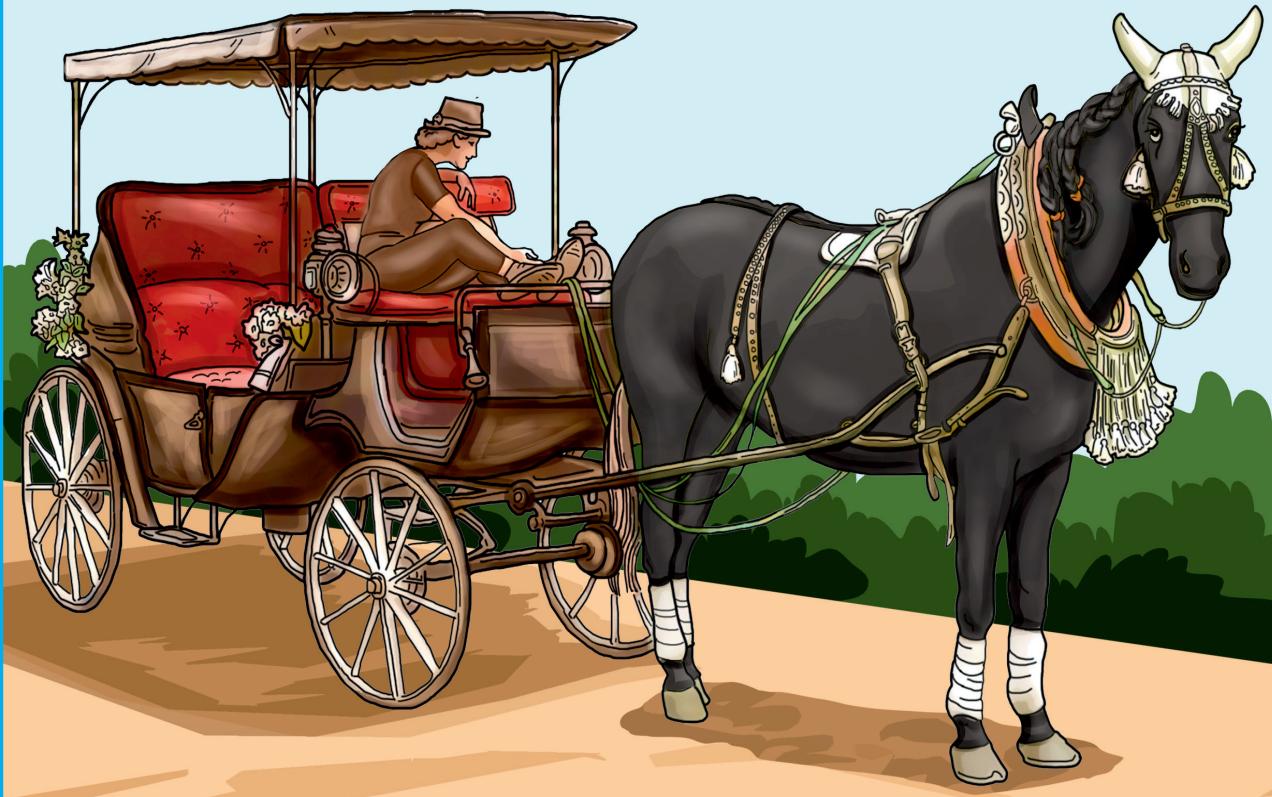
Adapted From 'Black Beauty' By Anna Sewell

[Anna Sewell was an English writer of children's classic 'Black Beauty'. Although it has to come to be treated as a children's book, it was originally meant for those who took care of horses. She talks about kindness, sympathy and understanding in the treatment of horses.]

One morning in the autumn, my master had to go on a long journey, John harnessed me to the new cart. I liked to pull as it was very light and the high wheels rolled along so smoothly.

It was about to rain, the weather was very windy and dry leaves blew across the road. Master, John and I went along merrily till we came to the toll gate at the entrance to the low wooden bridge. The river banks were fairly high so the bridge, instead of raising in the arc over the river, went across just level. In the middle, if the river was full, the water would be nearly up to the foot of the bridge. There were good sturdy rails on both sides though, so people were not afraid.

The man at the toll gate said that the river was rising fast. He feared it would be a bad night. Many of the fields were already under water. In one low part of the road, the water was halfway up to my knees. But the cart was so good and master drove gently, so it did not matter.





When we got into the town, I had a good wait. Master's business kept him for a long time, so we could not start for home till late in the afternoon. By then, the wind was much stronger and I heard Master say to John that he had never been out in such a bad storm. We went through a wood where great branches were swaying about like twigs and the wind made a terrible rushing sound.

"I wish we were out of this wood," said my master.



"Yes, sir," replied John. "I hope no branches fall down on us," The words were hardly out of his mouth when there was a **groan** and a splitting sound. Then a Oak tree that had been torn up by the roots came crashing down and fell right across the road in front of us.

I will never say I was not frightened of, for I was. I stopped still trembling. Of course, I did not turn around or run away. I was not brought up like that. John jumped out and in a moment was standing by my head. He held my **bridle** and calmed my nerves.

"That was close! What shall we do now?" asked my master. Just then, the other man at the **tollgate** on the other side ran out, flashing a torch like a madman.

"Hoy, Hoy, Hoy, Stop!" he cried.

"What's the matter?" shouted my master.



"The bridge is broken in the middle. Part of it has been carried away by the flood. If you come any further, you'll be in the river!"

"Thank God!" said my master.

"You really are a Beauty!" said John, as he took hold of my **bridle** and gently turned me round.

"Well, sir, we can't drive over this big tree and we can't get round it. We must go back to four cross ways. Then it will be about six miles before we get to the wooden bridge again. It will make us late, but black beauty is fresh."

This happened sometimes when the river was flooding, so Master did not stop. We were going along at a good speed, but the moment my feet touched the ground the first part of the bridge, I felt sure that something was wrong. I dared not go forward. I made a **dead stop**.

"Go on, Beauty", said my master, and gave me a touch of the whip. But I dared not move. He gave me a sharp snap of the whip. I jumped, I jumped, but I dared not go forward.

"There is something wrong sir", said John. He got down from the cart and came to my head. He took hold of my **bridle** and tried to lead me forward. "Come on, Beauty. What's the matter?" Of course, I could not tell him what the problem was, but I knew very well that the bridge was not safe.

The wind seemed to have settled down. It grew darker and darker stiller and stiller. I trotted softly along, the wheels hardly making a sound on the soft, wet road.

Then Master told John that God had given people brains by which they can find things for themselves. He said, however, God had given animals a special knowledge which did not depend on thinking things out and was much quicker to respond to danger. This **instinct** in animals, he said, had often saved the lives of men.

John had many stories to tell of dogs and horses, and the wonderful ways they had saved the lives of people. He thought many people did not take very good care of their animals or make friends with them as they should do.

At last, we got back to Master's house. We saw that all the lights were on. As we came up to the door, Mistress ran out to greet Master.

"Are you safe, my dear? Oh! I have been so worried about you. Did you have an accident?"

"No, my dear, but if Black Beauty had not been wiser than we were, all three of us would have been drowned at the wooden bridge."

They went into the house and I heard no more. John took me to the stable. Oh! What a good supper he gave me that night. And then a really thick bed of straw. I was grateful for everything for I was tired.



## Glossary



<b>harnessed</b>	- tied the horse to a cart using strips of leather and metal fittings.
<b>tollgate</b>	- a gate across a road or bridge at which travellers must stop and pay
<b>sturdy</b>	- strong
<b>groan</b>	- deep sound
<b>bridle</b>	- a set of leather straps tied around the neck of a horse to control it
<b>instinct</b>	- an innate typically fixed pattern of behavior in animals In response to certain stimuli
<b>a dead stop</b>	- complete and sudden stop

### A. Comprehension

#### 1. Choose the best option

1. The season mentioned in the lesson is -----.  
a. spring      b. autumn      c. summer      d. winter
2. In one low part of the road the ----- was halfway up to black beauty's knees.  
a. the river      b. dust      c. water      d. leaves
3. The bridge was broken in the -----.  
a. front      b. rear      c. middle      d. up
4. The instinct in ----- had often saved the lives of men.  
a. girls      b. animals      c. birds      d. boys
5. Black beauty dared not move even to the sharp snap of the -----.  
a. stick      b. thread      c. whip      d. kick

#### 2. Match the following

Man at the toll gate	-	had many stories to tell.
Bridge	-	wise.
John	-	have special knowledge
Black beauty	-	flashing a torch.
Animals	-	sturdy rail



### 3. Fill in the blanks.

1. Just then, the man at the \_\_\_\_\_ on the other side ran out, \_\_\_\_\_ a torch.
2. Even when John tried to \_\_\_\_\_ him forward Beauty did not move.
3. We were saved because Beauty had known that something was \_\_\_\_\_ with the bridge.
4. Suddenly an\_\_\_\_\_ tree came crashing down and fell right in front of us.
5. He told that the bridge had just broken due to the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. As we went through the wood, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the trees were swaying and making a terrible \_\_\_\_\_ rushing sound.
7. A little later, when we reached the bridge Beauty came to a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. When we started back from the town, it was late in the --- The wind was much \_\_\_\_\_.
9. John said we must go back to the \_\_\_\_\_ find another way to the wooden \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Oh! What a good \_\_\_\_\_ he gave me that night. And then a really thick \_\_\_\_\_.

bed of straw, bridge, crossways, supper, toll gate, oak, flood, lean, flashing, wrong, the branches, stronger afternoon, sudden stop, terrible

### 4. Based on your understanding of the story write the answers for the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. Did Black Beauty like to pull the cart?
2. How was the weather?
3. Describe the bridge.
4. What was the alternate plan suggested by John to reach the wooden bridge?
5. Why was Black Beauty reluctant to cross the bridge?

### 5. Write the answers for the following questions in 100 words.

1. What did the man at the toll gate on the other side tell them?
2. Was Black Beauty afraid to cross the bridge?
3. What did John think about human's attitude on animals?
4. What would have happened to all the three if Black Beauty had not been wiser?
5. Where did John take Black Beauty and what did he give her?



## 6. How will you take care of your pet? Write about in fifty words.

Handwriting practice lines for the answer to the question above.

### Step to success



#### Coding – Decoding verbal reasoning.

1. In a certain code language, if Violet is called as Green, Green is called as Red, Red is called as Brown, Brown is called as Orange, Orange is called as Yellow, Yellow is called as Blue and Blue is called as Indigo, then what is the colour of human blood in that language?  
a. Red      b. Blue      c. Green      d. Violet      e. Brown
  
2. In a certain code language, if Pen means Eraser, Eraser means Book, Book means Scale, Scale means Sharpener, Sharpener means Duster and Duster means Table, then what is the name of the object that is used to clean the black board in that language?  
a. Duster      b. Sharpener      c. Table      d. Scale      e. Book
  
3. In a certain code language, if Bread is called Butter, Butter is called Milk, Milk is called Shirt, Shirt is called Shoe, Shoe is called Bicycle, Bicycle is called Watch, Watch is called Aeroplane and Aeroplane is called Ship, then which of the following indicates time in that language?  
a. Watch      b. Bicycle      c. Milk      d. Ship      e. Aeroplane

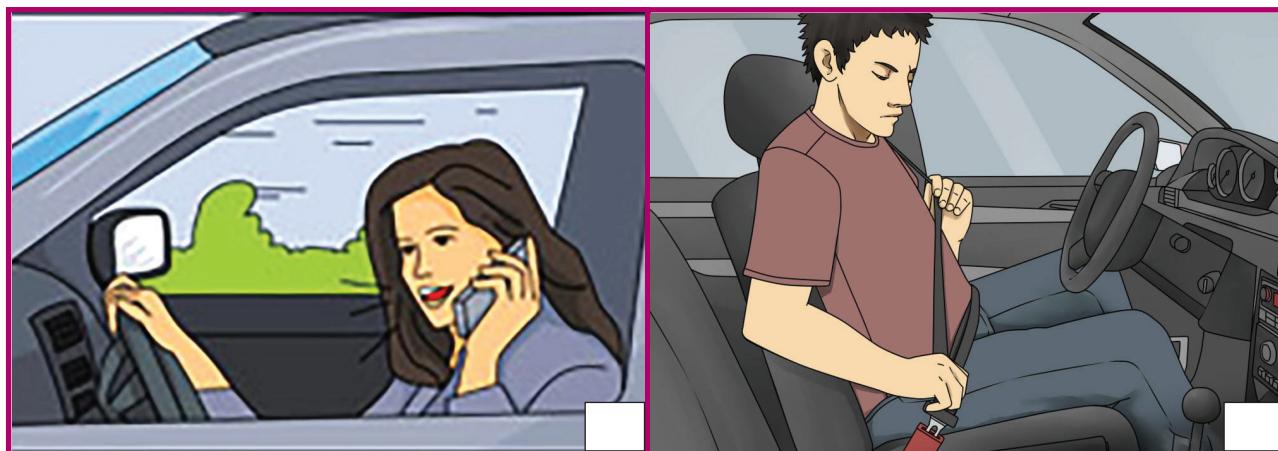




## Connecting to self



Put a ✓ for the do's and put a ✗ for dont's.

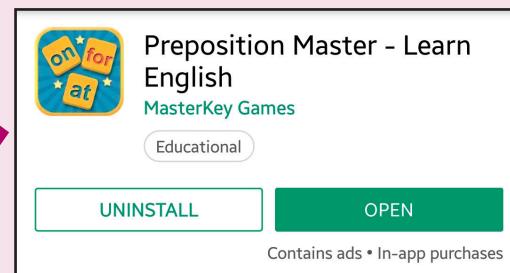




## ICT CORNER

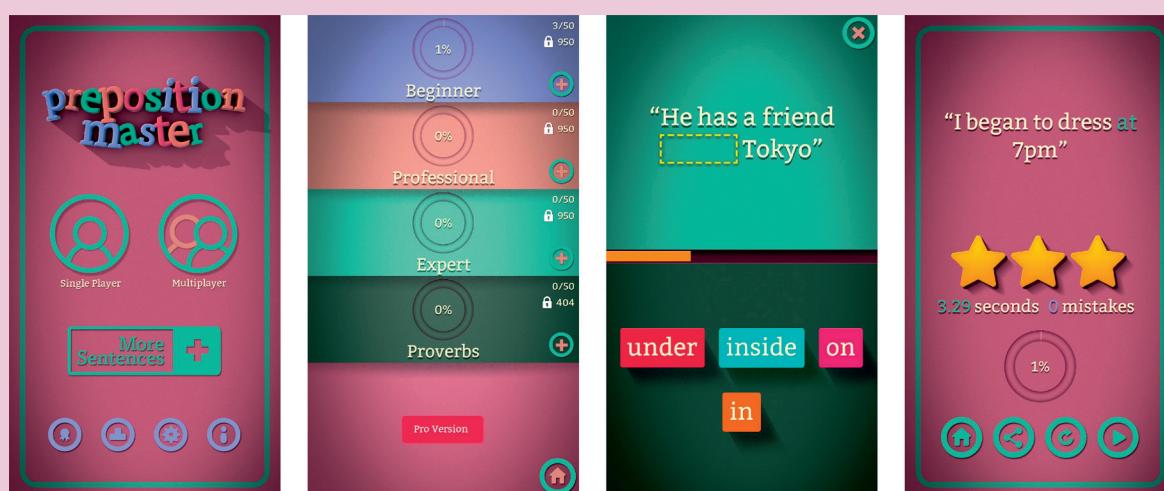
### GRAMMAR - PREPOSITIONS

To Enable the students to familiarize Prepositions through an interactive game



#### STEPS:

1. Access the application with the help of the link given below or the given QR code and install it in the mobile.
2. You can view **Single player** and **Multiplayer** in the homepage.
3. Click Single player and you can view different levels in the next screen. Select anyone to answer the interactive exercises in Prepositions.
4. Question will be displayed at the top with options below. Click your answer with less span of time to get all stars.
5. Try to play the game in all levels to get more practice in Prepositions.



#### TO DOWNLOAD THE APPLICATION:

APPLICATION NAME : PREPOSITION MASTER – LEARN ENGLISH

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.masterkeygames.premaster>

\*\* Images are indicatives only.





## LISTENING PASSAGE

### ■ UNIT- 1

**Listen to the teacher and read this section.**



Gardening is a delightful pastime. One can grow vegetables, fruits and flowers in one's own garden. If you do not have open spaces near your home for maintaining a garden you can set up a garden on your roof! All you need are a few old buckets or tubs, some mud and seeds to plant.

Did you know? The horticulture society of Tamil Nadu gives soil bags with seeds to promote gardening in our houses! Stamp collection is nothing but collecting stamps from envelops that come by mail. This hobby is known as philately. We learn about different leaders, important days on seeing the stamps! We can also exchange rare stamps with our friends.

Many people are fascinated to collect coins from different countries. Sometime relatives who visit or work in other countries bring and give the coins of the foreign country to us! This hobby is known as numismatics. Some others take interest to collect seashells. It is said that there are more than 1,00,000 shell species found in the sea shores. The rarest, the most valuable, and the most beautiful shells are found in the Indo-Pacific, Caribbean, and Mediterranean regions.

Cooking is one of the oldest hobbies. It is now even considered a life-skill to know how to cook. We all should try and learn to cook! Painting can help unleash your creative side. Painting allows you to tap into the thoughts, desires, and feelings in your head and translate them into something beautiful. Painting relaxes our mind and helps focus better, so go ahead and pick up a paintbrush. Teaching is a fun and useful hobby. Teaching helps us understand what we have learned better. It also helps us to help other children. If we are good at teaching then, one day we can even become a good teacher! Web-browsing helps us collect information about the latest medical invention, the new technology for phones and news about our society and country. It is an amazing hobby where we can learn about things that are thousands of kilometres away with just a few clicks! We can also share all the wonderful information with our friends.

### ■ UNIT- 2

**Dear friends!**

This is Rahim. I hope you will lend your ears for two minutes to me on this happy occasion of the 13th birthday of my friend Rahul. Before he blows out candles on his cake and cut the cake to mark the first day in his 13th year, I would like to share few words with you. Rahul and I grew up from kids. He is an open book for me and for everyone. I have observed the fine determination he is built with. His strong friendship has stood by me many times. When I hurt him, he wrote over the sand. When I help him, he engrave it in his heart. Only if you're lucky, you'll find a person like him who brightens your day, lends an ear, and inspires you. I am grateful to him for life.





He excelled in various ways already in his life. I wondered his ability to do well in whatever he found himself engaged in. Besides being a good student, he has done well in sports and games. He is always in the front line and bagged 'all-rounder' medal in school.

I wish him all the happiness with which he should sail through life. Best of luck to you Rahul, and May we always see you smiling like this. Please give him a big hand!

## ■ UNIT- 3

### Internet Safety



Twenty years ago, kids in school had never even heard of the internet. Now, I'll bet you can't find a single person in your school who hasn't at least heard of it. In fact, many of us use it on a regular basis and even have access to it from our homes! The 'net' in internet really stands for network.

A network is two or more computers connected together so that information can be shared, or sent from one computer to another.

The internet is a vast resource for all types of information. You may enjoy using it to do research for a school project, downloading your favorite songs or communicating with friends and family.

Information is accessed through web pages that companies, organizations and individuals create and post. It's kind of like a giant bulletin board that the whole world uses! But since anyone can put anything on the internet, you also have to be careful and use your best judgment and a little commonsense.

Just because you read something on a piece of paper someone sticks on a bulletin board doesn't mean it's good information, or even correct, for that matter.

So you have to be sure that whoever posted the information knows what they're talking about, especially if you're doing research! But what if you're just emailing people? You still have to be very careful.

If you've never met the person that you're communicating with online, you could be on dangerous ground! You should never give out any personal information to someone you don't know, not even your name!

And just like you can't believe the information on every website out there, you can't rely on what strangers you 'meet' on the internet tell you either. Just like you could makeup things about yourself to tell someone, someone else could do the same to you



## Sample Question Paper - 1

### FIRST TERM SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT --- 2019

**STANDARD : VIII**

**TIME : 2 HOURS**

**MARKS : 60**

**ENGLISH**

**SECTION – A**

#### (VOCABULARY)



##### I) Choose the correct synonyms to the words given below :- (3X1 = 3)

1. The neem tree was a big *antique* in his garden.  
a) modern      b) ancient      c) updated      d) out dated
2. The brothers started a business, *separately*.  
a) apart      b) alone      c) united      d) combined
3. Ajay started to paint happily.  
a) depressed    b) joyfully      c) unhappily      d) sadly

##### II) Choose the correct antonyms to the words given below :- (3X1 = 3)

1. The neem tree provided *shelter* to many birds.  
a) residence      b) un protection      c) home      d) security
2. The vegetables look *fresh*.  
a) rotten      b) dull      c) new      d) humble
3. Ilavazhagi *won* world championship in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) win      b) succeed      c) defeat      d) well-skilled

##### III) Match the compound words (3X1=3)

- |         |   |       |
|---------|---|-------|
| pass    | — | set   |
| sun     | — | stick |
| walking | — | port  |

##### IV) write the plural forms for the following words (2X1=2)

1. crisis -----
2. Sheep -----

##### V) write the expansion for the following abbreviations . (2X1=2)

NCC, ISRO

**VI) Syllabify the following words****(2X1=2)**

Education

Personality

**SECTION-B (Grammar )****VII) List out the nouns under each type****(2X1=2)**

Police, , Guru, happiness , gold ,girl, army, Kavya ,boy

Proper noun

Common noun

Collective noun

Abstact noun

**VIII) Change the underlined nouns into pronouns****(2X1=2)**

1. Amutha is a student. Amutha is fond of reading.
2. Dev is a cricketer. Dev scores many centuries.

**IX) Choose the correct modal auxiliary verb and fill up the blanks:- (2x1=2)**

1. You ----- be appreciated for this.(will, shall, can)
2. I ----- like to visit the Moon.(dare, shall,would )

**SECTION-C (prose)****X) Answer any three of the following questions in about one or two sentences:- (3x3=9)**

1. What did Asha Devi teach Ajay?
2. What are the benefits of having productive hobbies?
3. Write note on Ilavazhagi.
4. Which should be used with adults supervision?

**XI) Answer any one of the following in about 80 words: (1x5=5)**

1. Do you think Ilavazhagi is an inspirational personality? why?
2. What happened when Vetri met Asif?
3. What are the safety measures to be followed for sunstroke?

**SECTION-D (POETRY)****XII) Quote from memory from the poem "Lessons in Life'.  
(From: Having a friend... To:... always so simple.) 5x1=5****Appreciation questions****3x1=3**

- A. 1. It keeps my rational Doors ajar.

What does 'ajar' mean?

2. Having a friend is like planting a flower  
Show love and kindness it one day will bloom



What is planting a flower is compared to?

3. Mistress, Master, hear me yelp,  
I'm out-of-doors, I want your help.  
Whom did the dog ask for help?

**B. Answer any one of the following questions in about 80 words.  $1 \times 3 = 3$**

1. Why do you share your secrets to your best friend?
2. "Lessons in life aren't always so simple" - Explain

**SECTION-E (Supplementary Reader)**

**XIII. Answer any one of the following questions in about 80 words.  $1 \times 5 = 5$**

1. According to Corbett, why a tiger turns into a man eater?
2. What did John think about human's attitude on animals?
3. What did Cesar do when he was offered food by the nurses?

**XV) Complete the letter written by John to the Police Commissioner about the noise caused by the loud speaker in a musical shop near his house.  $1 \times 5 = 5$**

**XVI) Picture comprehension  $1 \times 4 = 4$**

**Questions**

What do you see in this picture?

How many persons are there in this picture?

What is there on the table.

Give a suitable title to this picture.





## English – Standard Eight

### List of Authors and Reviewers

#### Academic Advisor

##### **Dr. P. Kumar**

Joint Director (Syllabus),  
State Council of Educational Research and Training  
Chennai – 06

#### Content Experts & Coordinators

##### **K.Chandrasekaran,**

Lecturer, DIET, Chennai-5.

##### **A. Ilangovan**

Lecturer, DIET,  
Thirur, Thiruvallur District.

##### **Vimala Devi D**

Lecturer, DIET, Chennai.

#### Art and Design Team

##### Layout - In House

##### **P. Prasanth**

##### **K. Pechimuthu**

##### **A. Pakkirisamy**

##### Illustration

##### **K. Dhanas Deepak Rajan**

##### **K. Nalan Nancy Rajan**

##### **V.M. Frank Duff**

##### QC

##### **Rajesh Thangappan**

##### **Tamilkumaran.c**

##### Wrapper Design

##### **Kathir Arumugam**

##### Co-ordination

##### **Ramesh Munisamy**

##### Typist

##### **Sridharan**

#### QR Code Management Team

##### **S. Albert Valavan Babu**, B.T. Asst,

GHS, Perumal Kovil, Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram

##### **M. Saravanan**, B.T. Asst,

Ghss, Puthupalayam, Vazhapadi, Salem.

##### **M. Murugesan**, B.T. Asst,

Pums. Pethavelankottagam, Muttupettai, Thiruvarur.

#### ICT Coordinator

##### **M. Vijayakumar**, B.T. Asst,

GHSS, Somanarkudi, Villupuram.

#### Domain Experts

##### **Dr.V. Saraswathi** (Retd)

Professor & Head  
Department of English  
University of Madras, Chennai-05

##### **Dr. R. Ravi**

Assistant Professor, Department of Education,  
Sastra Deemed University,  
Kumbakonam.

#### Reviewers

##### **Dr. Ali,**

Department of Education,  
S.A. College of Education,  
Semmencherry, Chennai

##### **Mrs. P. Jeyakumari**, H.M.,

GHSS, Renukondapuram,  
Thiruvannamalai Dt.

#### Authors

##### **Balamurugan K** B.T.Asst.,

PUMS, KeelaEsanai, Ariyalur.

##### **Rajeshpandi M** B.T.Asst.,

Govt. High School,  
Maravarperungudi, Virudhunagar.

##### **Sathiyaraj M**

B.T.Asst., Govt. Hr. Sec. School,  
Chakkaramallur, Vellore.

##### **Srivathsan Ramaswamy**

Madhi Foundation, Chennai

##### **Uthirapathi K**

BRTE, BRC, Jayakondam, Ariyalur.

##### **Variamuthu D** B.T.Asst.,

Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Thirumanur, Ariyalur.

##### **G. Thiraviya Kumar**, B.T. Assistant.,

GBHSS, Panthanallur, Thanjavur District.

##### **S. Rathnapiya** B.T.Assistant,

GHSS, Maraimalai Nagar, Chennai.

##### **S. Rajalakshmi**

B.T.Assistant, GGHSS, Papanasam.

##### **Mrs. J. Jeeja**, B.T. Assistant,

PUMS, Trisoolam, Chennai.

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