Intelligent Use

1) The major contribution to the invention of computers was by Charles Babbage in English Mathematics in 1822.
2) Interlinking of computers at the global level the World Wide Web.
3) The use of computers took a leap in 1992 when the world wide web was launched.
5) You can access and download photos, videos, facts of famous personalities, satellite pictures, get almost any question answered.
6) Institutions and offices have had them from early 2000.
7) The giant companies like Intel, Microsoft, Hewlett Packard, Oracle and Apple who deal with computers, their operating systems and peripherals.

Invention the sole right to make, use and sell that invention for a set period of time.

Copyright ownership of intellectual property - for example, a photo or clip in the web may have a ‘copyright’.

Royalty payment for use.

Telemedicine is becoming popular when people can’t get to a doctor.

New words:
1) Browsing - exploring computer programs that provide information on the internet.
2) Predator - a habit that becomes impossible to break.
3) Siptee - very many, several.
4) Retriever - an internet user.
5) Kamadhenu - a mythical deity with human head and cow’s body, who could provide.
6) Download - retrieving the information from the website.
7) Mind-boggling - unbelievable, astonishing.
8) Offshoot - unbelievable, astonishing.
9) Offshoot - consequence of.
10) Accessible - within reach.
KPO - Knowledge process Outsourcing

Telemecine is medical consultancy available through the internet.

An interface with an ancient Terrestrial Being [27]

Titan, one of Saturn's biggest moons.

New words:
1) winding - twisting
2) clump - cluster
3) aliens - an outsider
4) galaxies - group of stars
5) emerging - coming out
6) dread - fear
7) trudged - moving uninterestingly
8) monsters - supernatural beings
9) gust - strong draft of wind
10) clammy - sticky
11) glimmering - feeble light
12) hooded - raised head with a cowl
13) wobbled - shook
14) earthling - person belonging to earth
15) waver - be unstable
16) make a dash - rush.

Poem - Be the Best

Adapted from Douglas Malloch

scrub - bushes and/or small trees
hill - a small stream
bass - edible fish near the immediate work.
yelling - showing
maniac - person having an obsession
stuttering - stammering
whispering - crying feebly

Grammar

Noun
1) A Noun is the name of a person, place or thing.
2) A common noun is the name of persons, places and things in general such as man, school and book.
3) A proper noun is the name of a particular person, place or thing such as Chemnitz, Delhi, Kathmandu.
4) A collective noun is the name given to group of things.
   e.g.: Flock of birds, herd of cows.
5) An abstract noun is something you can’t see, hear, touch or taste.
6) Material noun is the name of the material with which a thing was made. e.g.: Cotton, wood, silk.

The noun is the word or words that express action or say something about the condition of the subject.

Present tense may be used to express:
- action at the present
- a state of being or doing [eternal truths or habitual actions]
- an occurrence in the (very) near future
- an action that occurred in the past and continues up to the present.

e.g.: Simple present tense
John works in a restaurant.
My teeth twice a day.

Simple past tense:
The simple past tense is used for past action that happened either at a specified time, which can either be given by a time phrase (yesterday, last year, etc.)
I forgot my book.
Sheena posted the letter.
The Future Tense is a verb tense that expresses actions or states in the future. The future tense is used to describe something that is going to happen or will happen later on.

e.g. I will eat an apple tomorrow.

1. a) The present continuous tense is used for an action going on at the time of speaking or to describe an action which is progressing right now.

   e.g. Nita is singing.

1. b) For an action that takes place in the near future by adding adverb of time.

   I am going to Chennai tomorrow.

The past continuous tense is used to denote an action that is going on at some specified time in the past in relation to another event.
Adjectives

5. Interrogative Adjectives

6. Possessive Adjectives

7. Emphasizing Adjectives

8. Proper Adjectives

Adverbs

Types of Adverbs

No. Names

1. Adverb of Time

2. Adverb of Place

3. Adverb of Manner

Types and Examples

Which
When
Where

why are you late?

Frequency

Adverbs of Degree or Quantity

which show how
much, or in what
degree or to what extent

Frequency

Adverbs of Affirmation or Negation

which strengthen
the meaning of the verb

Adverbs of Reason

which show the
"why", or reason

Deal 101 in case of fire

Interrogative Adverbs

(used to ask questions)

why are you late?
The indefinite article 'a' or 'an' means one and is used only with singular countable nouns.

The definite article 'the' refers to a particular person, thing and can be used with both single and plural nouns and also with uncountable nouns.

Usage of 'a' = before a word beginning with a consonant ex: a kettle, a letter
= before a word beginning with a vowel or with a consonant sound
  a university, an European
= before a singular countable noun when it is mentioned for the first time
  eg: He bought a book.
= with an expression of quantity
  eg: a lot of time, a dozen mangoes
= with certain numbers
  a hundred, a dozen, a thousand
A particular noun you meet the man have already mentioned.

The boy you sent is very smart.

Well-known books: the Ramayana, the Bible, the Quran.

Unique nouns: the sun, the moon, the stars, the earth.

New papers, magazines: the Hindu, the Indian Express.

Musical instruments: the violin, the guitar.

Superlatives: the most useful.

Ordinates used as adjectives: the first, the last, the best.

Famous buildings: the Red Fort, the IIT building.

Rivers, seas, group of islands, chain of forests: the Cauvery, the Himalayas, the Bay of Bengal.

Directions: the East, the West.

Adjectives in the comparative degree:
- I saw the bird fly, he saw the

Subject:

Concord:

The verb agrees with its subject in number and person as:

The bird flies. (He is writing)
They are writing.

I am a girl.
You are a boy.

Rule 1: Two or more singular subjects joined by and usually take a verb in the plural as:

Raman and Hardy work hard.

Pinky, Lilly and Sheila go to the same school.

But if two nouns suggest only one idea, one unit or refer to the same person or thing, the verb must be singular as:

Slow and steady wins the race.
Poori and potato is my favourite dish.
Sali and Sambar is a very

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Rule 2:

Words joined to a singular subject by ‘with’ or ‘as well as’ do not affect the number of the verb. Therefore, it takes singular verb as,

→ The captain with all his men was safe
→ Ashok as well as Smith likes mango
→ The queen bee, with her workers, presides over the hive.

Rule 3:

When two or more subjects in the singular are joined by ‘or’ or ‘nor’, either ... or, neither ... nor the verbs would be invariably singular.

→ Jack or Tom is to blame
→ Either Heela, Mani or Rita is thirteen today.
→ Neither Raman nor Hari was present.

Rule 4:

But if one of the subjects is in plural, the verb must be in the plural. The plural form of the verb agrees with plural subject.

Rule 5:

When a plural noun comes between a singular subject and its verb, the verb is often wrongly made to agree with the nearest plural noun.

We should guard against such an error and say,

→ Each one of these houses is good
→ The quality of the apples was good

Rule 6:

When the subjects joined by ‘or’ or ‘nor’ are of different persons, the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it as,

→ Either he or I am to blame
→ Neither my friend nor I am guilty.
Either, neither, each, every, everyone and many must be followed by a verb in the singular as,

⇒ Either of the two boys has done this
⇒ Everyone was happy.
⇒ Each of these boys is intelligent.

Rule 8:
A collective noun [like committee, assembly, congress, jury] may take a singular or a plural etc. If the collection is thought of a whole, the verb is singular if the individuals or member of the group are thought separately, the verb is plural.

⇒ The committee has decided this.
⇒ The committee were divided in this opinion.
⇒ The jury has given its verdict.
⇒ The jury were divided in their verdict.

Rule 9:
Some nouns which are plural in form but singular in meaning take a singular verb as,
⇒ Mathematics is a difficult subject.
⇒ No news is good news.

When a few of one thing it takes a singular verb as,
⇒ The Arabian Nights is an interesting book.
⇒ The United States of America has a big army.

Rule 10:
When the subject of the verb is a relative pronoun, the verb must be made to agree in number and person with the antecedent of the relative as,
⇒ Q. Who are your friends, will help you.
⇒ You who are my friend, should not blame me.

Question Tags

Auxiliary verbs are helping verbs

Auxiliary verb + not + pronoun
State-of-being verbs do not show action, they simply say something about the subject. State-of-being verbs are often called linking verbs because they link the subject of the sentence with information about it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State-of-Being Verbs</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>am</th>
<th>are</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>was</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>be</td>
<td>being</td>
<td>been</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Action verbs indicate the action of a person or a thing. The action can be visible or mental.

- Visible actions
- Mental actions

- entertain
- jump
- announce
- feel
- imagine
- love
- dislike

I saw a film. -> She is arranging. -> The boy is doing.

He waters a film, the flowers, and a boy are the objects of the sentence.

2) A verb which takes an object is called a transitive verb.
3) A verb which does not take an object is called an intransitive verb.

Transitive
I opened the door.
The library opens at 10 a.m.

I broke the window panes.
They broke the window panes.

Intransitive
The pencil broke into two.

Sentence Patterns:

- SV: Birds fly
- SVO: Ronaldo scored three goals.
- SV 10 PO: My father gave me a watch.
- SVC: He is a doctor.
- SVOC: They elected her the class leader.
SVDA - My uncle presented me a watch on my birthday.

SVCA - He is a professor with a lot of experience.

SVCA - The committee appointed him the chairman on Monday.

Modal auxiliary verb

A modal is a mood-defining auxiliary verb.

Can: Most commonly, we use can to express ability.

Can: If you have the ability, will you find the opportunity asking for permission.

May: Modal auxiliaries help main verbs to express requests, suggestions, wishes, intentions, possibility, abilities.

Will:

1) To express willingness or promise
2) To express a threat
3) With the first person (I/me) to express determination.
4) With the second and third persons for forming the future tense (Willingness/Permission)
New words
1) feisty - woolly
2) disposed of - sold
3) confronted - faced
4) imaginary - not real
5) ceramic - baked and glazed clay
6) wailed - cried loudly
7) torrent - strong flow
8) whittle - shape wood with a knife
9) glimpse - a look

Poem
My Grandmother's House
by Kamala Surayya

now far away - Kamala Das now lives in Mumbra which is quite far for me.

Peek - look narrowly
despair - loss of hope
brooding - thinking over

Unit 2
Mother's Day Gift
1) gashed - badly cut
2) guim - unattractive
3) beamed - smiled happily
4) loftily - in a superior way
5) dramatic - exaggerated
6) spy hole - a place from which one can look without being seen
7) backstabber - one who bites from the back
8) double-crosser - one who promises and then cheats
9) fawned - pretended to honour
10) oily - flattering
11) unsuspecting - not expecting
12) regime - rule
13) never at a loss - resourceful
14) tight squeeze - crowded
15) rumour - false story
16) spread like a fire - passed on very fast
Poem

You can't be that, No, you can't be that

New words:

MC - Master of Ceremonies, someone whose job is to introduce speakers and perform at public events.

DJ - Disc Jockey, someone who plays music and records in a club, restaurant, or to on, or someone who introduces and plays music on the radio.

Nooks - Sheltered spaces.

Crannies - Long narrow holes or openings.

Unicorn - A mythical white horse like creature with a single horn growing from its forehead.

A woman of courage

1) Saralabehri's original name was Catherine Mary Heilman who lived with her parents in England.

2) To this day, the people of the Kumaon hills tell their children and grandchildren the story of this brave woman and her wonderful life.

3) She began to call herself Saralabehri and she started a school for girls where they learnt to care for the earth.

4) In August 1942, Gandhi started the Quit India movement.

5) The forests look after our needs, We in turn must look after our forests. She told her students.

6) Saralabehri saw selfish people in this greed for money come to the Himalayan forests for their rich timber
Rose - Living Amicably
From Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's Autobiography "Wings of Fire".

1) 11th President (2007 to 2007) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (People's party president)
2) He received Bharat Ratna before becoming a president.
3) He was born into a middle class family in the island town of Rameswaram. His parents Jainulabdeen & Bahumma.

Glossary
1) Inborn - natural, inborn
2) Generosity - being liberal
3) Austerity - one who chooses a simple lifestyle
4) Comfort - things that make your life easier
5) Luxuries - expensive things
6) Sacred - holy
7) Pilgrims - people who travel to a holy place
8) Predominantly - mainly
9) Invalids - sick people
10) Ethic - dress
11) Emulate - to try to be like
12) Endeavour - attempt
13) Orthodox - closely following old, traditional religious beliefs
14) Downcast - sad, depressed
15) Summoned - ordered
16) Bluntly - directly
17) Convinced - strongly
18) Conservative - traditional
19) Horrified - disgusted, outraged
20) Perturbed - worried, anxious

Synonyms:
1) Harmony - unity
2) Inbred - inborn
3) Amicably - cordially
4) Perturbed - worried
5) Conservative - traditional

Antonyms:
1) Wisdom - folly
2) Generosity - selfishness
3) Tolerance - intolerance
4) Refused - accepted
5) Comfort - discomfort

Phrases and clauses:
1) Jainulabdeen was Kalam's father.

It expresses complete thought. It can also be called a 'Main clause'.

Abdul Kalam lived in his ancestral home which was old.

Abdul Kalam lived in his ancestral home - Phrase which was old - Subordinate clause (has a subject and verb but does not

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1) In the beginning, I thought he was cruel.
2) Early in the morning, I wake up and sing.

- The highlighted words form a group by themselves. They make sense, but not complete sense.
- They cannot stand by themselves but have to be a part of a larger group of words which makes a complete sense.
- They have no subject or predicate of their own. Such a group of words is called a phrase.

clause

Subordinate clause

Main clause

1) A group of words which has a subject and predicate of its own, and makes complete sense is called the main clause.

2) A group of words which has a subject and predicate of its own but makes incomplete sense is called a subordinate clause.

Identify the MC and SC.

1) Shiva told Peter that he had passed.
   MC  SC
2) Bill Gates is a man who has amassed wealth.
   MC  SC
3) The milk men came when the sun rose.
   MC  SC
4) If it rains, the match will be cancelled.
   MC  SC
5) Though he is thin, he is strong.
   SC  MC

Our sunny day, which looked green in the light
By working hard
The tide having turned
Observing my skill... Letter?

Poem

No man are foreign

- James Hikup

New words
1) Strange - unfamiliar
2) Beneath - underneath
3) Lie - lie buried
4) Dispossess - rob
5) Breathe - lives
6) Defile - pollute
7) Outrage - destroy

Supplementary Reader

Sorry, Best friend

Adapted from The Story by Hemangini Kanade