Rhyming

It is making the last words in the lines produce the same sound.

- So let the way wind up the hill or **down**,  
  O’er rough or smooth, the journey will be **joy**;  
  Still seeking what I sought when but a **boy**,  
  New friendship, high adventure, and a **crown**

The rhyming words are **down** - **crown** and **joy** - **boy**.

Rhyme scheme

Rhyme scheme is a poet’s deliberate pattern of lines that rhyme with other lines in a poem or a stanza. The rhyme scheme, or pattern, can be identified by giving end words that rhyme.

- So let the way wind up the hill or **down**, a  
  O’er rough or smooth, the journey will be **joy**: b  
  Still seeking what I sought when but a **boy**, b  
  New friendship, high adventure, and a **crown** a

It has clear rhyming words with a,b,b,a.

So the rhyming scheme is a,b,b,a.

**FREE VERSE**

Free Verse

- A free verse poem does not use rhyme or patterns.
- Can vary freely in length of lines, stanzas, and subject.

**Revenge**

When I find out who took the last cooky out of the jar and left me a bunch of stale old messy crumbs, I'm going to take me a handful and crumb up someone's bed.

*By Myra Cohn Livingston*
Couplet

A couplet is a literary device that can be defined as having two successive rhyming lines in a verse.

- “With forward face and unreluctant soul;
- Not hurrying to, not turning from the goal”.

A couplet is a poem or stanza in a poem, written in two lines.

Usually rhymes.

Rhetorical Questions

A figure of speech in the form of a question that is asked to make a point rather than to elicit an answer.

- And what is so rare as a day in June?
- “How could this be?”
- “What happened inside that house?”

Paradox

A figure of speech in which a statement appears to contradict itself.

- To bring peace we must war.
- Be cruel to be kind.
- “It just sits there, never getting small or ever growing tall”

getting small, growing tall - contradict one another.

Simile

It is a comparison made between two objects of different kinds which have some resemblance/ similarities. It is introduced by a word of comparison, such as, ‘like’, ‘as’.

- “Remember they have eyes like ours that wake”
- “Beneath all uniforms, a single body breaths, like ours:.......”

Metaphor

A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable. (or) It is a figure of speech that makes an implicit, implied, or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated, but which share some common characteristics.
“She’s a lioness; don’t mess with her”.

She is a lioness – metaphor. A woman is compared to a ferocious lioness.

“Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence”

hells of fire – metaphor. Hells are compared to fire

Alliteration

It is the repetition of the same consonant sound in successive or nearby words. Note that in alliteration the sounds go together.

“And then, be our station high or humble.”

In this line, “h” is repeated (“high, humble” are alliterated words.).

“The summer of life she’s ready to see in spring.”

In this line, “s” is repeated (summer - see- spring).

“We can print and plough and weave and heat and light”

In this line, “p” is repeated (print - plough) and also “w” is repeated (we - weave).

Assonance

Repetition of two or more vowel sounds

all we ask

Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing – an idea or an animal – is given human attributes.

“We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive”

Anaphora

An anaphora is a technique where several phrases (or verses in a poem) begin with the same word or words.

“They growl at the rain and they growl at the sun; ”

“My life is my purpose. My life is my goal. My life is my inspiration.”
Onomatopoeia

A figure of speech wherein the word imitates the sound associated with the object it refers

- “Lights flicker on and off”

to create a musical effect; to emphasize a point; to draw the readers’ attention or to lend unity to a piece.

TEST

1. Identify the rhyming scheme

- Let me but live my life from year to year,
  With forward face and an reluctant soul;
  Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
  Not mourning for the things that disappear
  In the dim past, nor holding back in fear

2. Identify the rhyming scheme

- O’er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy:
  Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
  New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,
  My heart will keep the courage of the quest,
  And hope the road’s last turn will be the best.

3. Identify the rhyming scheme

- She says, “Spring will come again, my dear.
  Let me care for the ones who’re near.”
  She’s The Woman – she has no fear!
  Strong is she in her faith and beliefs.

4. Identify the rhyming scheme

- We were taken from the ore-bed and the mine,
  We were melted in the furnace and the pit
  We were cast and wrought and hammered to design,
  We were cut and filed and tooled and gauged to fit.

5. Identify the rhyming scheme

- Some water, coal, and oil is all we ask,
  And a thousandth of an inch to give us play:
  And now, if you will set us to our task,
  We will serve you four and twenty hours a day!
6. Identify the rhyming scheme
   - The Banyan is the largest of trees,
     The Peepul quivers in the breeze,
     The Coconut grows up straight and tall,
     The Neem tree's fruits are very small,

7. Identify the rhyming scheme
   - Friends always love each other
     Respect each other
     Interact with each other
     Enjoy playing with each other

**Epithet**

An epithet is an adjective or phrase expressing a quality or attribute regarded as characteristic of the person or the thing mentioned.

- “They live, it is said, on Complaining Street”

complaining street – epithet.

8. Transferred Epithet: A transferred epithet is a figure of speech where an adjective or epithet describing a noun is transferred from the noun it is meant to describe to another noun in the sentence.

- “They, too, aware of sun and air and water,
  Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war’s long winter starv’d.”

In this line, “sun, air and water” are fed by peaceful harvests, by war’s long winter starv’d. “starv’d” is an epithet which is placed beside the noun ‘winter’. However, it does not describe the ‘winter’ as being starved, but describes the pronoun ‘they’. Historically many wars were fought during the winter, while the harvest season was essentially peaceful. ‘They’ refers to the soldiers in uniform who had to starve during winter while fighting for their land. Winter starv’d – transferred epithet.

**Imagery:**

The descriptions create a picture in the reader’s mind.

- We can see and hear and count and read and write!

The example explains to us the many tasks that could be completed by the machine.
**Hyperbole**

A figure of speech using exaggeration.

- We are greater than the Peoples and the Kings.
  ‘We will serve you four and twenty hours a day?’

**Connotation**

Suggests beyond what it expresses.

- Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes,

**Synecdoche**

A figure of speech in which a part is made to represent the whole or vice versa.

- “The Western wave was all a-flame.”

The “Western wave” is a synecdoche as it refers to the sea by the name of one of its parts i.e. wave.

**Repetition**

Poets often repeat single words or phrases, lines, and sometimes, even whole stanzas at intervals to create a musical effect; to emphasize a point; to draw the readers’ attention or to lend unity to a piece.

- “Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange”
  “Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign”

The last line and the first line of Poem 6
The last line though reversed, is the same as the first line. This is to emphasize the serious message, the poem has to convey.
The poet (James Kirkup) repeats the word ‘Remember’ five times in the poem.
Rhyme scheme

**SAMPLE RHYME SCHEME**

The Germ by Ogden Nash

A mighty creature is the germ, a
Though smaller than the pachyderm. a
His customary dwelling place b
Is deep within the human race. b
His childish pride he often pleases c
By giving people strange diseases. e
Do you, my poppet, feel infirm? a
You probably contain a germ. a

Poetry Terms

**Rhyme Scheme Example:**

The itsy bitsy spider (A)
Went up the water spout (B)
Down came the rain (C)
And washed the spider out (B)

The rhyme scheme above would be ABCB

**Rhyme scheme or pattern:**

- Example Limerick:
  - There once was a girl from Troy A
  - She would always try to annoy A
  - She looked like a moose B
  - She laughed like a goose B
  - Her silliness always caught a boy A
True friends are by your side
Through it all.
True friends are there
To catch you when you fall.

The coolness of the night
Refreshes my skin.
The stars shine so bright,
Causing me to grin.

Roses are red.
Violets are blue.
I really do hate
Looking at you.
There once was a son of a duke
Whose upbringing was really a fluke:
He was raised by some gibbons
With apes for his siblin’s
So all he can say now is “ook.”

I do not like green eggs and ham.
I do not like them Sam I am.
I do not like them in a boat.
I do not like them with a goat.
I do not like them in a house.
I do not like them with a mouse.
Upon a nice mid-spring day,
Let's take a look at Nature's way.
Breathe the scent of nice fresh air,
Feel the breeze within your hair.

December Leaves
by Kaye Starbird

The fallen leaves are cornflakes
That fill the lawn’s wide dish,
And night and noon
The wind’s a spoon
That stirs them with a swish.

The sky’s a silver sifter
A-sifting white and slow,
That gently shakes
On crisp brown flakes
The sugar known as snow.
1. In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
   - From what the future veils; but with a whole
     And happy heart, that pays its toll
     To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.

   (a) Identify the rhyming words of the given lines.

   Ans fear - cheer ; whole - toll.

2. Let me but live my life from year to year,
   - With forward face and unreluctant soul;
     Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
     Not mourning for the things that disappear

   (a) Identify the rhyme scheme of the given lines.

   Ans The rhyming scheme: a b b a.

(a) What literary device is used here?

   Ans Couplet is used in this poem. A couplet is two lines of verse that are joined by a rhyme.

(b) Pick out the alliterated words in these lines.

   Ans The alliterated words: forward - face; (1st line)
   Not - nor; (2nd line)

2. “So let the way wind up the hill or down”

   (a) What is the figure of speech used here?

   Ans Personification. The way is personified as a human. It takes us up the hill or down.

3. “My heart will keep the courage of the quest,
   And hope the road’s last turn will be the best”.

   (a) What is the literary device used here?

   Ans Couplet is the literary device used here.
Singular & Plural Forms

I. Simple rules for

- aircraft - aircraft
- knife - knives
- analysis - analyses
- leaf - leaves
- baby - babies
- life - lives
- boat - boats
- loaf - loaves
- box - boxes
- man - men
- bus - buses
- mouse - mice
- cactus - cacti
- nucleus - nuclei
- cat - cats
- oasis - oases

What is the singular form of the word ......

1. What is the singular form of the word days?
   (a) day       (b) dae       (c) doy
   [Ans: (a) day ]

2. What is the singular form of the word data?
   (a) date      (b) datum     (c) datae
   [Ans: (b) datum ]

3. What is the singular form of the word taxis?
   (a) taxie     (b) taxies    (c) taxi
   [Ans: (c) taxi ]

What is the plural form of the word ......

1. What is the plural form of the word aquarium?
   (a) aquariums (b) aquari    (c) aquaria
   [Ans: (c) aquaria ]

2. What is the plural form of the word memorandum?
   (a) memorundam (b) memoranda (c) memorandums
   [Ans: (b) memoranda ]

3. What is the plural form of the word stratum?
   (a) stratas    (b) stratii   (c) strata
   [Ans: (c) strata ]
Abbreviation, Acronyms & Contractions

Abbreviations and acronyms are shortened forms of words or phrases. An abbreviation is typically a shortened form of words used to represent the whole (such as Dr. or Prof.) while an acronym contains a set of initial letters from a phrase that usually form another word (such as radar or scuba).

Abbreviations and acronyms are often interchanged, yet the two are quite distinct. The main point of reference is that abbreviations are merely a series of letters while acronyms form new words.

We use contractions (I'm, we're) in everyday speech and informal writing. Contractions, which are sometimes called 'short forms', commonly combine a pronoun or noun and a verb, or a verb and not, in a shorter form.

Abbreviation

An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase used mainly in writing to represent the complete form. It usually has a full-stop at the end.

Examples: Lib. for Library / abbr. for abbreviation / lab for laboratory

- 3G Third Generation
- CA Chartered Accountant
- AAA Asian Athletics Association
- CBI Central Bureau of Investigation
- AAFI The Amateur Athletics Federation of India
- CBSE Central Board of Secondary Education
- AFI Athletics Federation of India
- CD Compact Disc
- AI Air India
- CEO Chief Educational Officer
- AICTE All India Council for Technical Education
- CID Criminal Investigation Department
- AIFF All India Football Federation
- CPL Class Pupil Leader
- AITUC All India Trade Union Congress
- CRPF Central Reserve Police Force
- AM Amplitude Modulation
- DEO District Educational Officer
- APEC Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
- D.Litt. Doctor of Literature
- ASLV Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle
- DNA Deoxyribo-nucleic Acid
- AEO Assistant Educational Officer
- D.Phil. Doctor of Philosophy
- AIR All India Radio
- DTP Desk Top Publishing
- ATM Automated Teller Machine
- DVD Digital Versatile/Video Disc
- BA Bachelor of Arts / British Airways.
- ECG Electro Cardio Gram
- B. Arch Bachelor of Architecture
- EMI Equated Monthly Installments
- BBA Bachelor of Business Administration
- ENT Ear, Nose and Throat
- BCCI Board of Control for Cricket in India
- FAQ Frequently Asked Question
- B.Com Bachelor of Commerce
- FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation
- BE Bachelor of Engineering
- FCI Food Corporation of India
- B.Ed Bachelor of Education
- FIR First Information Report
- BL Bachelor of Law
- FM Frequency modulation
- B.Sc Bachelor of Science
- GDP Gross Domestic Product
- BSF Border Security Force
- GST Goods and Service Tax
- BSNL Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
- HSS Higher Secondary School
- HM Headmistress / Headmaster
- MNC Multi National Companies
- IA Indian Airlines
- MO Money Order
- IAS Indian Administrative Service
- MP Member of Parliament; Madhya Pradesh
- ICSE Indian Certificate of Secondary Education
- MS Master of Surgery
- ICU Intensive Care Unit
- M.Sc Master of Science
- ICC International Cricket Council
- NCC National Cadet Corps
- IFS Indian Foreign Service
- NCERT National Council of Educational Research and Training
- IIT Indian Institute of Technology
- NDA National Defence Academy
- IOC Indian Oil Corporation
- NLC Neyveli Lignite Corporation
- IPC Indian Penal Code
- NSS National Service Scheme
- IPS Indian Police Service; Inter Press Service
- ONGC Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
- IQ Intelligent Quotient
- PAN Permanent Account Number
- ISBN International Standard
- Book Number
- PC Personal Computer
- ISI Indian Standards Institute; Inter Services Intelligence
- P.E.T Physical Education Teacher
- ISD International Subscriber’s Trunk Dialing
- Ph.D. Doctor of Philosophy (Philosophiae Doctor)
- IST Indian Standard Time
- PRO Public Relations Officer
- ICL Indian Cricket League
- PTA Parent Teacher Association
- ICS Indian Civil Service
- PTO Please Turn Over
- IFS Indian Forest Service
- PWD Public Works Department
- IOA Indian Olympic Association
- R&D Research and Development
- JEE Joint Entrance Examination
- RBI Reserve Bank of India
- LBW Leg Before Wicket
- RRB Railway Recruitment Board
- LCD Liquid Crystal Display / Least Common Denominator
- SB Savings Bank
- LCM Lowest Common Multiple
- SP Superintendent of Police
- LPG Liquefied Petroleum Gas
- TC Transfer Certificate
- LIC Life Insurance Corporation (of India)
- TNPSC Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
- LAN Local Area Network
- TRAI Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
An acronym is a pronounceable word formed mostly from the initial letters of a descriptive name or title.

For Example: radar = radio detecting and ranging

- AIBA Amature/Association International de- Boxer’s Association
- OPEC Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
- AVADI Armoured Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India
- PAN Permanent Account Number
- AIIMS All India Institute of Medical Science
- PIN Postal Index Number
- ASEAN Association of South East Asian Nations
- POTA Prevention Of Terrorists Act
- BHEL Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd
- RADAR Radio Detecting and Ranging
- CAD Computer Aided Design
- RAM Random Access Memory
- CAT Common Admission Test
- RAW Research & Analysis Wing
- DIET District Institute of Education and Training
- SAIL Steel Authority of India Limited
- E-MAIL Electronic Mail.
- SARS Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
Prefixes are added to the beginning of an existing word in order to create a new word with a different meaning.

- un happy - unhappy
- arch bishop - archbishop
- multi cultural - multicultural
- anti aircraft - anti-aircraft
- over work - overwork
- co operation - co-operation
Add a suitable prefix with the root word.

1. ‘work’.
   a) un  b) ir  c) over  d) im
2. approve
   a) mis  b) in  c) dis  d) im
3. behave
   a) mis  b) in  c) un  d) en
4. digestion
   a) dis  b) up  c) re  d) in
5. print
   a) un  b) im  c) in  d) dis
6. possible
   a) im  b) in  c) de  d) en
7. active
   a) dis  b) in  c) up  d) im
8. operate
   a) co  b) re  c) pre  d) multi
9. manage
   a) co  b) mis  c) de  d) re
10. comfort
    a) mis  b) un  c) in  d) dis
11. aircraft
    a) ir  b) multi  c) im  d) anti
12. cycle
    a) bi  b) multi  c) im  d) inter
13. code
    a) ir  b) de  c) im  d) inter
14. practice
    a) ir  b) multi  c) im  d) mal
15. courage
    a) en  b) multi  c) im  d) inter

Suffixes are added to the end of an existing word.

- child ish - childish
- clinic al - clinical
- work er - worker
- or phan age - orphanage
- taste less - tasteless
- monarch y - monarchy
- like able - likeable
- prefer ence – preference

Add a suitable suffix with the root word.

1. ‘clinic’.
   a) al    b) ful    c) less    d) dom
2. eat
   a) al    b) ful    c) able    d) dom
3. orphan
   a) al    b) ful    c) less    d) age
4. accept
   a) al    b) ful    c) ance    d) dom
5. monarch
   a) ity    b) able    c) y    d) age
6. fortune
   a) ate    b) ive    c) ion    d) ness
7. aristo
   a) ty    b) cracy    c) less    d) wise
8. bore
   a) al    b) ful    c) ness    d) dom
9. prefer
   a) ive    b) less    c) ence    d) ion
10. novel
    a) al    b) ette    c) less    d) ence

Affixes (Prefix & Suffix)

In the English language, new words can be formed by a process called affixation. Affixation means adding affixes to the root word to form a new word. Affixes can be classified into prefix and suffix. If an affix is attached to the beginning of a word, it is called a Prefix. If an affix is attached to the end of the word, it is called a Suffix.

COMPOUND WORD

A compound word is when two words are combined to form a new word or phrase.

Eg: bullfrog, snowball, mailbox, grandmother, railroad, sometimes, upstream, basketball, anybody.

A compound word is a combination of two or more words that function as a single unit of meaning.

There are three types of compound:

1. Closed compound words are formed when two unique words are joined together. e.g. flowerpots.

2. Open compound words have a space between the words, but when they are read together, a new meaning is formed. e.g: living room.

3. Hyphenated compound words are connected by a hyphen. e.g: brother-in-law.

Exercises

Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word:

1. Which of the words given below can be placed after safe to form a compound word?
   (a) chair     (b) guard     (c) shop     (d) van
   [Ans: (b) guard]

2. Which of the words given below can be placed after water to form a compound word?
   (a) food     (b) stick     (c) fall     (d) out
   [Ans: (c) fall]

3. Which of the words given below can be placed after blue to form a compound word?
   (a) cane     (b) print     (c) see     (d) land
   [Ans: (b) print]

Choose the suitable options to pair it with the word to form a compound word.

1. “baby”.
   a) sit     b) sitting     c) post     d) card

2. milk
   a) ground     b) land     c) shake     d) tube

3. washing
   a) paper     b) pen     c) pin     d) machine
4. under
   a) in  b) take  c) out  d) seen
5. book
   a) ready  b) ground  c) chair  d) mark
6. dream
   a) world  b) out  c) in  d) slow
7. down
   a) low  b) strength  c) stream  d) went
8. under
   a) fast  b) stand  c) saw  d) go
9. age
   a) line  b) more  c) land  d) old
10. court
    a) yard  b) out  c) stand  d) ill

Answers : 1. a  2. c  3. d  4. b  5. a  7. c  8. b  9. d  10. a

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings. The text has many homophones such as: see-see, hear-here, knew-new.

Confusables

Commonly confused words

English has a lot of commonly confused words. They either look alike or look and sound alike, but have completely different meanings and usage. Here are some examples from the text.

- brought (v) - past participle of bring.

E.g. Anitha had brought a book from the library.

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

1. We will set to __________ for next week. (sale / sail)
2. We can’t __________ your voice. (hear / here)
3. __________ of them returned to the shore. (None / Nun)
4. Children crept in through a __________ in the wall. (whole / hole)
5. __________ is a big clock. (Ours / Hours)
6. She __________ the address. (knew / new)
7. Gold is measured in __________. (carat / carrot)
8. Kala is ________ in maths. (week / weak)

9. His ________ is to serve the poor. (machine / mission)

10. Radha has a long _________. (hare / hair)


**Modal**

A modal verb is used to indicate modality (that expresses a speaker’s general intention) i.e. likelihood, ability, permission, request, capacity, suggestions, order, obligation, advice etc. We use modals to show if we believe something is certain, probable or possible. Modals are, can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, ought to, need, used to & dare to.

**Modal – 13**

**Semi Modal or Quasi Modals – 4** *(ought to, need, used to & dare to)*

**Exercises: Type - 1**

1. We ____ obey our teachers
   
   (a) can  (b) may  (c) must  (d) should  
   [Ans: (c) must ]

2. She ____ pass this exam
   
   (a) ought to  (b) used to  (c) dare to  (d) need  
   [Ans: (a) ought to ]

3. He ____ not buy a car.
   
   (a) need  (b) dare  (c) ought  (d) used  
   [Ans: (a) need ]

**Exercises: Type - 2**

1. We ____ pay attention to our studies, *(ought to, should)*  
   [Ans: should ]

2. You ____ not litter the classroom, *(should, could)*  
   [Ans: should ]

3. I ____ talk to you immediately, *(need to, ought to)*  
   [Ans: need to ]

**Exercises: Type - 3**

1. You _____ arrive any time, but you _____ want to be early to get a good seat.
   [Ans: can; may ]

2. She _______ recite the entire poem from memory.
   [Ans: could ]

3. If she receives a scholarship, she _______ continue with her studies.  
   [Ans: will ]
Articles and Determiners

Articles : (an, a, the)

An article is a word that modifies or describes the Noun. It is used before the noun to show whether it refers to something specific or not. So, in a way, articles can also be described as a type of adjectives as they also tell us something about the nouns, like adjectives.

These are of two kinds, namely, Indefinite Articles and Definite Articles.

Exercises

1. I want _____ apple from that basket.
   (a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article [Ans: (b) an ]

2. _____ church which we go is newly constructed.
   (a) An (b) A (c) No article (d) The [Ans: (d) The ]

3. Miss Anne speaks _____ Chinese.
   (a) the (b) no article (c) a (d) an [Ans: (b) no article ]

Prepositional Phrases

A prepositional phrase is a series of words made up of a Preposition and its object. The object may be a Noun, Pronoun, Gerund or Clause. A prepositional phrase functions as an Adjective or an Adverb.

These prepositions are formed by two-word or a three-word combination such as according to, along with, at the time of, because of, owing to, instead of etc. These kinds of prepositions are used frequently in our day to day life.

Choose the appropriate prepositional phrase and complete the sentences

1. He succeeded _____ hard work.
   (a) in case of (b) by dint of (c) in course of (d) on behalf of [Ans: (b) by dint of ]

2. _____ rain, take an umbrella.
   (a) In case of (b) On behalf of (c) Due to (d) On account of [Ans: (a) In case of ]

3. _____ his illness, he retired from his job.
   (a) In spite of (b) In case of (c) According to (d) Owing to [Ans: (d) Owing to ]
Nominalisation

Formal written English uses nouns more than verbs. For example, "judgement" rather than "judge", "development" rather than "develop", "admiration" rather than "admire".

Choose the correct nominalisation forms.

1. resolve
   (a) Solve  (b) Solution  (c) Resolves  (d) Resolution  [Ans: (d) Resolution ]

2. imperil
   (a) Peril  (b) Pearl  (c) Perish  (d) Imperilment  [Ans: (d) Imperilment ]

3. accustom
   (a) Customization  (b) Customary  (c) Accustomed  (d) Custom  [Ans: (d) Custom]

Finite, Non-finite Verbs

Exercises

In the following sentences, state whether the underlined verb is finite or non-finite.

1. My little brother wants to be an actor.
   
   **Ans wants – finite; to be – non-finite**

2. She worked hard to pass the test.
   
   **Ans worked – finite; to pass – non-finite**

3. I couldn’t solve the problem.
   
   **Ans couldn’t solve – finite**

Pronouns

A pronoun is a word or phrase that substitutes a noun or a noun phrase. There are ten types of pronouns generally used.

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun or noun phrase. Using pronouns correctly eliminates unnecessary noun repetition in your writing.

Fill in with relative pronouns.

1. I met a woman _______ can speak six languages.  
   [Ans: who ]

2. What’s the name of the man _______ lives next door?  
   [Ans: who ]

3. What’s the name of the river _______ goes through the city?  
   [Ans: which ]
Combine the following sentences using a relative pronoun.

1. A girl is now in hospital. She was injured in the accident.
   Ans A girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital.

2. A man told me you were away. He answered the phone.
   Ans A man who answered the phone told me you were away.

3. A waitress was very impolite and impatient. She served us.
   Ans A waitress who served us was very impolite and impatient.

Subject-Verb Agreement

Subject verb agreement simply means the subject and verb must agree in number. This means both need to be singular or both need to be plural.

Choose the correct form of the verb that agrees with the subject.

1. Anu and her brothers _______ at school. (is, are) [Ans: are]
2. Either my mother or my father _______ coming to the meeting. (is, are) [Ans: is]
3. The dog or the cats _______ outside. (is, are) [Ans: are]

Fill in the blanks using "am, is, are, am not, isn't, aren't".

1. India, Pakistan and SriLanka _______ cities. [Ans: are not]
2. A lemon _______ sweet. It _______ sour. [Ans: isn't, is]
3. Copper _______ cheap. Diamonds _______ expensive. [Ans: is, are]

Clipping

Clipping is the art of using a part of a larger word while retaining the meaning of the original word.

There are three ways of clipping:
1. Front clipping - e.g. (fountain) pen
2. Back clipping - e.g. disco (the que)
3. Front and back clipping - e.g. (in) flu (enza)

List of English Clipped Words

- automobile auto
- submarine sub
- doctor doc
- telephone phone
Choose the clipped form of the word

1. ‘laboratory’.
   a) labo  b) lab  c) labs  d) ory
2. referee
   a) ref  b) refer  c) fer  d) ree
3. hamburger
   a) ham  b) buge  c) burger  d) hamer
4. pantaloons
   a) loons  b) pant  c) pantal  d) pants
5. limousine
   a) limo  b) limous  c) sine  d) ous
6. advertisement
   a) add  b) ad  c) advert  d) tise
7. fanatic
   a) fana  b) atic  c) fan  d) tic
8. gentleman
   a) man  b) gentle  c) leman  d) gent
9. caravan
   a) van  b) car  c) avan  d) cara
10. microphone
    a) phone  b) mike  c) mick  d) micro

DEFINITION OF WORDS

1. Choose the right definition for the given term “Photophobia”.
   a) Fear of rain b) Fear of flight c) Fear of light d) Fear of pictures
   Ans : c) Fear of light

2. One who studies the human mind and behaviour is called a ________.
   a) physicist b) psychologist c) pathologist d) physiologist
   Ans : b) psychologist

Choose the right definition for the given term

1. ‘regicide’.
   a) killing a group     b) killing a minor
   c) killing a member of a political group     d) killing a member of a royal family

2. dipsomania
   a) a strong desire for alcoholic drinks b) a strong desire for pleasure
   c) a strong desire for friendship     d) a strong desire for playing with fire

3. xenophobia
   a) fear of water b) fear of fire
   c) fear of foreigners d) fear of numbers

4. introvert
   a) one who loves friends b) one who is unwilling to express opinion
   c) one who is ready to help strangers d) one who believes others

5. patricide
   a) killing of friend b) killing of mother
   c) killing of brother     d) killing of father

6. optimist
   a) one who has a positive outlook b) one who has a negative outlook
   c) one who has power     d) one who loves nature

7. agoraphobia
   a) fear of height b) fear of animals
   c) fear of open space     d) fear of foreigners
8. bibliophile
   a) lover of animals   b) lover of birds
   c) lover of friends   d) lover of books

9. anglophobia
   a) fear of English men   b) fear of using English
   c) fear of Anglo Indians d) fear of books

10. hydrophobia
    a) fear of water   b) fear of fire
    c) fear of height   d) fear of travel

Answers: 1) d  2) a  3) c  4) b  5) d  6) a  7) c  8) d  9) b  10) a

11. Pathologist - One who studies diseases.

12. Psychologist - One who studies mind and behaviour.

13. Archaeologist - One who studies human history through the excavation.


16. Sadist - One who gets happiness by harming others

17. Ophthalmologist - One who treats vision problems.

18. Etymologist - One who studies the origin of words.

19. Phonologist - One who studies sounds in a particular language

20. Cosmologist - One who studies the universe.
The English language is a tricky language to learn. There are a total of 44 sounds. Some sounds are straightforward and some seem to make no sense at all. With every sound, your mouth is doing something special. Your tongue, teeth, lips and breath work in flawless harmony with each other.

While the students are not responsible for knowing all the sounds by the end of first grade, their reading will improve as they recognize the letter patterns and their sound relationship.

As a reference, I've listed the sounds here.

### 5 Short-Vowel Sounds
- Short /a/ in apple
- Short /e/ in elephant
- Short /i/ in igloo
- Short /o/ in octopus
- Short /u/ in umbrella

### 6 Long-Vowel Sounds
- Long /a/ in cake
- Long /e/ in feet
- Long /i/ in pie
- Long /o/ in boat
- Long /u/ (yoo) in mule
- Long /oo/ in flew
18 Consonant Sounds

/b/ in bat
/k/ in cat and kite
/d/ in dog
/f/ in fan
/g/ in goat
/h/ in hat
/j/ in jam
/l/ in lip
/m/ in map
/n/ in nest
/p/ in pig
/r/ in rat
/s/ in sun
/t/ in top
/v/ in van
/w/ in wig
/y/ in yell
/z/ in zip

7 Digraphs

/ch/ in chin
/sh/ in ship
unvoiced /th/ in thin
voiced /th/ in this
/hw/ in whip *
/ng/ in sing
/nk/ in sink

* (wh is pronounced /w/ in some areas)

3 r-Controlled Vowels

/ur/ in fern, bird, and hurt
/ar/ in park
/or/ in fork

Diphthongs

/oil/ in oil and boy
/ow/ in owl and ouch
/oo/ in cook and pull

Special Sounds

/aw/ in jaw and haul
/zh/ in television
There are 8 Diphthongs in English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diphthong</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>(try, my, I, high)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eə</td>
<td>(where, there, stair)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au</td>
<td>(how, now, cow)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td>(may, day, they)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iə</td>
<td>(here/hear, beer)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>øə</td>
<td>(no/know, load)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɔi</td>
<td>(boy, toy, Troy)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uə</td>
<td>(poor, tour, moor)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are two semi-vowels i.e. /j/ and /w/