



Chapter

6

Mystery And Adventure

Mission ~~X~~Impossible



Warm Up



a. The pictures given above are places of mystery. Find out where they are and what is mysterious in these places.

b. It is scientifically proved that solving detective riddles everyday will develop your reasoning skill. Now put on your thinking hat and solve the riddles given below logically.

1) A detective comes to a crime scene. A man is said to have jumped out of a window of an abandoned building and committed suicide. The detective goes inside the building to the first floor, to the room at the front. He goes up to the window through which the man had jumped, opens it and looks at the dead man. Then he goes to the second floor and does the same. He continues until he has visited all the floors and repeated the

action. Then he returns to his team and says that it's by no means a suicide, but a murder. **How did he find it out?**

2) Two young ladies stopped at a fresh fruit juice stall and ordered sweet lime juice with ice. One of them was very thirsty and drank very fast and ordered one more. She had two glasses during the time, the other drank only one. Tragically the girl who was drinking the juice slowly dies while the other stayed alive. But it turned out that all the drinks they had been served contained poison. **How is it possible that the girl who drank more survived?**

1) When a person commits suicide by jumping out of a window, he doesn't tend to close the window behind him. But in this case, none of the windows which faced the dead man were left open. It means that the man wouldn't have jumped out of the window.

2) In fact, the poison was in the ice. The young lady who escaped death drank the juice before the ice cubes could melt completely. But the ice cubes in the other lady's drink melted completely, releasing the poison into the juice.

Answers

c. The dictionary defines 'adventure' as an 'unusual and exciting or daring experience'. The following are some of the popular adventure sports. Identify them as land sport, air sport and water sport and list them under the appropriate headings.

Aquajogging	Bird watching
Mountaineering	Para gliding
Skiing	Snorkeling
Sky diving	Rafting
Scuba diving	Rock climbing
Bungee jumping	Kayaking
Wildlife safari	Surfing

Land Sport	Air Sport	Water Sport



Reading

a. Read the following story of how some young boys and their coach were saved from a cave in Thailand.

Mission Impossible

1. On 23rd June, 2018, 12-boys of a football team – 'the Wild Boars' went exploring in Thailand's Chiang Rai **province** with their football coach and ended up being trapped for two weeks, deep inside a cave underneath a mountain.

2. What happened over those two weeks is a remarkable story of friendship, human **endurance** and selflessness in saving lives. The dramatic rescue operation gripped the world.

3. The team and their young coach had often **ventured** deep into Tham Luang cave, sometimes as far as 8 km for initiation rites where they would write the names of the new team members on a cave wall.

4. In high spirits, they **clambered** into the cave that fateful day with just their torches. After all, they were planning to be there only for an hour. They never thought that they would not emerge until two weeks later.

5. Deep in the cave, the Wild Boars found themselves in trouble. It had been raining for the last few days, and all the water falling on the mountain was fast filling up the Tham Luang cave system. The group was caught off guard by a flash flood. They had no choice but to scramble even deeper into the cave.



6. The Wild Boars eventually found themselves **marooned** on a small rocky shelf about 4 km from the cave entrance, past a dry point known as Pattaya Beach which by now was flooded. Surrounded by darkness, the boys lost all sense of time. But they were determined to survive. They used rocks to dig deeper into the shelf to create a **cavern** where they could huddle together and keep warm. Coach Aken, a former monk, taught the boys meditation techniques to help them stay calm and use as little air as possible and told them to lie still to conserve their strength. They had no food but they had water in the form of moisture dripping from the caves' walls. They had the right conditions to survive at least for a little while. And most importantly the team had the support of each other.

7. Outside the cave, a full blown rescue operation was quickly unfolding. The Thai Navy Seals, the National Police, other rescue teams and local volunteers pitched in.



People are coming from hundreds of kilometers away on bikes or cycles just for cooking and delivering food for the rescue team for free for 2 weeks and counting.

8. Exploring the cave was a challenge. Weather was merciless and the heavy rainfall and flooding chambers hindered the rescuers.

9. Engineers desperately tried to pump water out of the cave – but struggled initially.

10. At the start no one had any idea what to do. They even tried drilling into the mountain side and used **drones** with thermal sensors to locate the boys.

11. Outside the cave, the boys' worried families offered prayers for their lives. The group gradually expanded to include teachers, administrators, classmates and villagers who rallied together, donating money and hundreds of packages of food to the relatives of the boys and their coach. A sense of community soon began to spread, volunteers from other parts of Thailand flew in, while social media lit up with expressions of love and support.

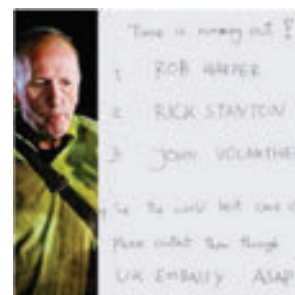
12. International cave divers from UK, USA, Belgium, Australia, Scandinavia and many other countries arrived by Thursday, 28th June. Over the next few days, the divers faced a constant battle with the elements. Two British divers John

Volanthen and Rick Stanton had been braving Than Luang's narrow, murky passage ways for several days laying out guide ropes and by 2nd July Monday, the lost Wild Boars and their coach had been found. The two divers spent some time trying to boost their morale. They left lights, and promised to return with food. The parents of the boys were **ecstatic** to know that their children had miraculously survived.



These 2 British men who are leading the rescue operation are John Volanthen and Rick Stanton. They are universally regarded as the best cave divers in the world. They are the first pair of cave divers to be named around the world to lead rescue missions & do not seek fame, money or praise. Rick Stanton is a retired firefighter awarded honors for bravery in rescuing people from a burning building. John Volanthen has been recognized with honors by France, Mexico, US and others for his bravery in cave rescue missions. The role these men took to save these boys is nothing short of awe-inspiring. The support they received from international divers & Thai Navy Seals was beautiful. The best of humanity.

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This mission probably wouldn't have started without him. He's a British explorer who has discovered this cave before. He was the one who wrote the map for the rescue team and the one who wrote the letter asking for help from the 2 British divers (the world's best cave divers).

13. After nine days, the group received medicated liquid food and mineral water with vitamins.



14. The rescuers set to work in figuring out how to extract 13 people – from a winding, flooded 4 km stretch of caves that even experienced divers would struggle with.

15. Overnight a small makeshift town mushroomed at the rural country park by the cave entrance. Food stalls were set up and no job was too small to do. People began cleaning the toilets, offered free lifts and a local laundromat cleaned the rescuers' clothes every night. Spirits were high but the death of a navy seal diver Saman Gunan devastated the community.

16. Time was running out. Finally on 6th July, rescuers set up an oxygen supply and the boys communicated with their parents, by writing letters. On Sunday 7th July, the Thai authorities announced they were pulling out the boys. It was a super human effort involving 100 Thai and foreign divers.

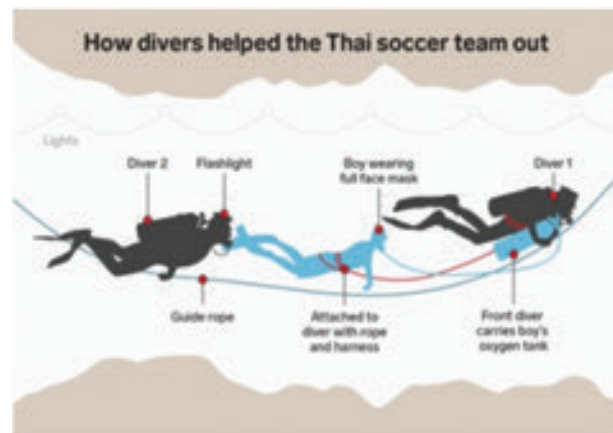


17. Each boy was given a full face air mask to ensure he could breathe and was clipped to a diver. Another diver accompanied them. An oxygen cylinder was strapped to the front of the child, while a handle was attached to their backs – and they were held face down to



ensure water would run away from their faces. It was like a “shopping bag” that allowed them to **manoeuvre** the boys around the obstacles. The boys were sedated to ensure that they would not panic.

18. Rescuers had to **winch** the boys up a steep slope using a pulley system, passing the boys hand to hand. One by one, all the Wild Boars were brought out of the darkness of Tham Luang. By the time the last batch of boys and the coach were out, water levels started rising again. But there were the Navy Seal divers and a medic who had looked after the Wild Boars, as well as Richard Harris, a famed Australian cave diving expert and doctor, still in the cave. They emerged shortly and soon the flood waters rushed in.



19. It was an astonishing feat - after two agonizing weeks, the Thai Cave boys and their coach were finally out at last, safe and sound.

20. It's a story of ordinary people coming together in a remote town with one mission: to save 12 young boys and their coach; and the impossible mission was accomplished.



Glossary

1. **province (n)** - area governed as a unit of a country
2. **endurance (n)** - stamina, strength
3. **venture (n)** - risky undertaking
4. **clambered (v)** - climbed awkwardly
5. **marooned (v)** - abandoned
6. **cavern (n)** - large cave
7. **drones (n)** - unmanned aircraft
8. **ecstatic (adj.)** - overwhelming happiness
9. **manoeuvre (n)** - planned movement
10. **winch (n)** - lifting device

a. Complete the blanks in the boxes below by reading the passage carefully.

12 boys and coach went into	They would go often
1	2

But this time they got caught in	They kept themselves warm by
3	4

The coach taught the boys and to save their energy. prevented the rescuers from entering the cave.
5	6

Engineers tried and to find the location of the boys.

7

Two divers reached the boys by and

8

They received and after

9

The boys wrote letters to their parents on and on the next day

10

..... were strapped to the boys and a helped the divers to move the boys away from obstacles.

11

The boys were brought out of the cave by

12

b. Number the following statements as they occur in the passage.

1. International cave divers arrived ()
2. The two divers spent some time, left lights and promised to return with food. ()
3. Engineers tried to pump water out of the cave. ()
4. Thai National Police, Thai Navy Seals and local rescue teams pitched in. ()
5. The last Wild Boars and their coach had been found. ()
6. Two British divers laid out guide ropes for several days. ()



c. Find the words from the passage which mean the same as the following.

- a. risk undertaken (para 3)
- b. to protect (para 6)
- c. temporary (para 15)

d. Make sentences of your own using the words given below.

- a. sedated b. agonising
- c. manoeuvre d. accomplished

e. Read the following poem carefully:

Hard Is The Journey
By Li Po

Gold vessels of fine wines,
thousands a gallon,
Jade dishes of rare meats,
costing more thousands,

I lay my chopsticks down,
no more can banquet,
I draw my sword and stare
wildly about me:



Ice bars my way to cross
the Yellow River,
Snows from dark skies to climb
the T'ai-hang mountains!

At peace I drop a hook
into a brooklet,
At once I'm in a boat
but sailing sunward...

(Hard is the journey,
Hard is the journey,
So many turnings,
And now where am I?)

So when a breeze breaks waves,
bringing fair weather,
I set a cloud for sails,
cross the blue oceans!



1. **gallon (n)** - liquid measure of eight pints or 4.55 litres
2. **jade (n)** - semi precious stone of dark green colour
3. **chopsticks (n)** - pair of thin sticks used to eat Chinese food
4. **banquet (n)** - elaborate formal dinner

f. Answer the following questions carefully.

1. What is the first stanza of the poem about?
2. Why do you think the poet's tone changes in the second stanza?
3. What obstacles create the tension in the poem?
4. On what note does the poet end the poem?



g. Find a word from the poem which means the same as the following:

- a) unusual b) glare
c) truce d) sunny

h. On the basis of your understanding of the poem, fill in the blanks of the summary given below.

The poet begins by describing fine wine and rare meats. When he says that he lays the down, he means to say that he cannot and Anymore because he has to on the ahead of him. When he says he drops a hook into a, it means that his journey has many and he is bewildered and, but towards the end of the poem, the poet seems to take an approach. He describes good weather as, "A breeze breaks waves", and because of this, the journey does not seem as The good weather brings a sense of joy and happiness, so he sets sail to, "....."

LANGUAGE STUDY

a. Choose the expressions from the boxes to complete the sentences given below:

gripped the world	caught off guard
in high spirits	running out of time

- Many residents were by the fury of the storm.
- The joyful man, Tony appeared despite his injury.

3. We were, so we decided to return home.

4. The Thai cave rescue story which, had a happy ending.

b. Fill in the blanks in the sentences given below with the correct alternative chosen from the pairs provided in the brackets.

- The French doctor understood the full importance of the now being performed and never questioned the religious..... of his patients. (rights, rites)
- The of the story was clear but it did not help in restoring the of the sailors listening to the story. (morale, moral)
- The employers must always the lives of their employees so that they increased productivity. (ensure, insure)
- The monk's to teach meditation to the young boy's was appreciated but the young boy's into the monastery was a surprise to their parents. (initiation, initiative)

c. Replace the underlined words with one word which means the same.

Every year, on August 15, Cochin Adventure foundation arranges systematically a white water rafting event on Tejaswini river in Pilingome, Kannur. Pilingome, is a two hour drive from Payyannur. The three-hour rafting ride will extend over a distance of 10 kilometers. Each raft will carry greatest

number of seven people. The persons who take part will be briefed on safety measures by people who train them and provided with safety equipment.

River Tejaswini is also known as Karimkodu and starts from the Brahmajiri hills of Coorg forest in Karnataka. The river flows through Kannur and Kasargod in Kerala before meeting the Arabian Sea near Nileswaran. According to the Kerala Tourism Board about 20 kilometers of the 64 kilometers long river is considered the most suitable for rafting.

d. Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate word from those given in brackets.

Britain recently
(announced, celebrated, abolished)
National Park Week during which a poll was conducted to find out the
(haunted, favourite, hated) parks of Britons. Lake District in North West England (emerged, declared, stood out) the winner, with 27% votes, which was thrice that of the second most (disliked, unpopular, famous) sites. Lake District region is home to a (breathtaking, unbearable, ugly) mountainous area that is (wellknown, unknown, familiar) for having inspired William Wordsworth and was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2017. The region has 12 of the (biggest, tallest, shortest) lakes in England. Families can take part in walking, cycling, swimming activities and in winter can head to the mountains and take up one of the many (summer, cold, winter) skills courses.



Integrated Grammar Exercises



a. Fill in the blank with one appropriate word. One has been done for you.

No one knows his name. No one knows the name of the town he came from. He appears to have lived in the jungles Brazil, Amazon 22 years. A video was released for the first time Brazil's Indian Foundation, an agency that supports indigenous communities. The video shows the images of the so-called uncontacted indigenous man is believed to be the last living member of tribe. Anthropologists say the man who is believed to be in his fifties, has lived alone for years in the jungle. agency tried to establish contact with this man a few times starting in 1996 he responded to outsiders with hostility.

b. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each of the lines indicated with a blank. Underline each error and write the correct word in the space provided. The first correction has been done as an example.

- ❖ Krishna's Butterball is an curious tourist attraction in Mahabalipuram,a.....
- ❖ a town about 60 km south of Chennai famous by its stone carvings.
- ❖ The "butterball" is a giant balancing rock, 5 meters of diameter,



- ❖ perched at a smooth slope, seemingly defying all laws of physics.
- ❖ It's a common sight to seeing visitors placing hands under the stone
- ❖ posing for pictures, which looks as though they were holding it up.
- ❖ The rocks provides welcome shade if you dare to sit underneath it,
- ❖ and local kids has discovered that the slippery nearby hillside also
- ❖ make a great natural slide.

c. Punctuate the given passage.

are cherry seeds lucky i asked of course said grandfather what can i do with a seed i asked plant it said grandfather so i found a small space and began to dig up a flower bed

d. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the word given in brackets.

1. Ram _____(give) his maiden concert at the Music Academy that evening. As he _____(get) ready to leave the house, his mother _____(call) him and _____(ask) him if he _____(offer) his prayers to the Goddess of learning. Ram _____(answer) in the affirmative and _____(reach) for the keys of his car. He _____(practice) well and _____(look) forward to the concert as an opportunity to establish his talent. He _____(know) that

he _____(have) to surmount great blocks at every stage. Yet he _____(undaunt) and _____(determine) to prove that he _____(will) shortly be a force to reckon with in the world of music.

e. Complete the following poem by filling the blanks with the appropriate form of the words given below in the brackets. The first one has been done for you. Supply a suitable title of your own.

- ❖ Education (educate) is the light of our life
- ❖ A gift of _____(academy) rife
- ❖ The key to a bright and _____(reward) future
- ❖ A glue that _____(join) our dreams like a suture.
- ❖ A path to divine _____(succeed)
- ❖ A smooth drive to our _____(great)
- ❖ Gives our thinking a different _____(appear)
- ❖ And helps drive away all our _____(ignore)

f. Change the following into Indirect Speech.

1) The little boy said to his mother, "It is a celebration mother, but we don't eat. All winter long my teacher has been teaching us songs and dances. Now she wants to celebrate our achievements and invite our honourable parents to celebrate with her. She is proud of us and wants to make our parents proud too."



2) Biju said to her brother, “My teacher says there is more than we really understand. This is a great big country now, but it wasn’t always so. People from many different nations have come here with many different ideas. Now we all belong to the same nation and sing songs like one big happy family.”

g. Combine the following pairs of sentences into one single sentence as shown in the example.

Example: My friend was cheerful. This made me forget my sorrow.

Ans: The cheerfulness of my friend made me forget my sorrow.

1. The furniture was removed. The room looked spacious.
2. He depends on my salary. This worries me.
3. Log everyday. It is a good exercise.
4. The umpire handled the match well. It was appreciated.
5. Health care has improved. It is surprising.
6. All like Sheetal. Her qualities are admired.
7. I respect Mr Das. He is a simple person.
8. Fossil fuels are burnt. It adds to the environment being polluted.
9. The building’s foundation is strong. Hence it prevented it from collapsing during the earthquake.

h. Some words are missing in the following passage. Insert a slash where the word is missing and write the missing word in the blank provided against each line. The first one has been done for you.

One day, many years ago,/ mother
of 56 year old British diver Rick Stanton
asked him to watch TV programme
about two cave divers who taking the
longest cave dive the world. Stanton
was hooked and decided cave
diving his future. He soon
became one the world’s
leading cave divers had an
uncanny knack seeing what
other people missed. was his
ability to see obvious that
helped Stanton, along fellow
diver John Volanthan, find soccer
players and coach who
had gone missing the most dangerous caves.

the _____

i. Rearrange the following phrases to make meaningful sentences. The first word has been given in bold letters.

1. /To follow / and / food sources / to hunt. / **Our** earliest / a / nomadic drive /ancestors/had/
2. /Starving to death. / to move / and / **They** needed / explore / literally avoid / to find/herds / and / the best/
3. /Conquests / **Since** then / adventure/ and refinement. / has fuelled / human/
4. /Embrace / thrive / adventure. / **People** /when / seek out /and / they/
5. /Adventure / almost / as well. / accompanies / **Desire** of growth/



Listening

You are going to listen to a tour guide who guides the tourists and explains the anti – gravity spot in Santa Cruz, California, in USA, popularly known as Mystery Spot.

Mystery Spot Defies Gravity And Logic



Take a minute to observe the given pictures before you proceed with the listening task.



Now listen to the tourist guide sharing a lot of information about the Mystery Spot. Based on your listening complete the following with appropriate words.

1. The speaker is a
2. The name of the tourist attraction is
3. Mystery Spot is surrounded byand
4. It is in the midst of
5. It is located in the
6. It covers an area ofdiameter
7. The spot defies the laws of
8. The visitors will find themselves in environment.
9. Balls rolling uphill and people leaning farther are the proofs of



10. Some of the speculations that centre around the Mystery Spot are

- i.buried within the ground.
- ii. Cones of metal buried to spacecrafts.
- iii. permeating from the earth.
- iv. A hole in the



WELCOME SPEECH



Essential elements

- ❖ Specifically acknowledge and welcome important guests
- ❖ Details of event
- ❖ Brief introduction of the Chief Guest
- ❖ Details of the occasion

SAMPLE WELCOME SPEECH

Occasion – Inaugural Ceremony of a new school

Good morning Mr. Bharat, Chairman of Pencil India & Co., Board members, guests, parents and the well wishers of the school. Our Chief Guest, Mr. Bharat, is

an eminent entrepreneur who takes keen interest in the welfare of the students as they are the future citizens of a bright India. Sir, has to his credit, many awards in the field of business. He heads the Pencil India company. We take pride in welcoming our Chief Guest.

I take this opportunity to welcome you all.

The opening day of our new school is certainly a moment that we should all savour and enjoy. It all started as a dream to start a world class educational institution that would mould and guide future generations of enlightened minds.

Today is the day, which marks the occasion – the inauguration of our school.

You are welcome to go around the campus and visit the various departments.

Thank you all for having graced the inauguration of our new school.

Task:

You are the Cultural Secretary of your school. Write a welcome speech to be delivered at the Annual Day or Independence Day Celebrations.

VOTE OF THANKS

A vote of thanks speech is a 'thank you', given on behalf of the organisation, to a group of people. It can also be given to the individuals who are responsible for the technical arrangements, catering, event managers etc.

A 'thank you' speech should be short and crisp. While drafting the speech, make sure to keep the language simple and to the point.





Sample 1

Good morning everyone!

I deem it a great honour and privilege to propose the vote of thanks on this memorable occasion.

Let me first thank the Almighty for the resounding success of today's function.

First and foremost, I thank our special guest, Mr. Anand Mohan, the President of Tara Industries, who, despite his busy schedule, has found time to grace this occasion, and I also express my heartfelt thanks to Mrs. Anand Mohan for her presence and for distributing the prizes.

We are grateful to our respected Correspondent for his words of encouragement. His able guidance has always encouraged us. I thank him for his presence and continued support.

I thank our revered Management members, our Principal, Vice Principal for their unstinted support.

My heartfelt thanks to the Heads of various departments and the faculty for their valuable contribution and guidance.

I owe my special thanks to the special invitees and parents who are present here for having accepted our invitation.

I thank the members of the media for covering the event and all the other good hearts, who worked behind the screen.

My special thanks are also due to the supporting staff, who have worked hard to ensure that this occasion becomes

a memorable one. Last but not the least I thank all the students in making this function a grand success.

Once again I thank you all for your valuable presence.

Thank You.

Sample 2

Sample Vote of thanks for Conferences and Seminars

Good Evening all,

I feel honoured and privileged to propose a vote of thanks on this special day.

Today we have hosted the biggest education conference in our city. 200 delegates and 500 participating colleges have made this event a grand success.

On behalf of the hosting council I convey my regards and hearty thanks to our Chief Guest, Union Education Minister Mr. XYZ for his valuable presence. I wholeheartedly thank all the delegates for their encouraging participation.

I especially thank all the great speakers for their exemplary presentation.

I thank the organizing team, teachers, volunteers, non teaching staff for their untiring efforts.

I thank our digital partners and media for their coverage.

I once again thank our respected Chief Guest, delegates, audience and others for making this conference a grand success. Thank you.



Writing

Dear Sir/ Madam

Salutations

Dear Sir or Madam
Hello
Dear Mr., Mrs., Ms...

Opening sentence

I'm (just) writing to/ Just a quick note to confirm/
inform you/ follow up on/ thank you/request

Attaching files

Please find attached..
I'm sending you theas an attachment.
I'm afraid you forgot to attach the file.
I'm afraid I can't open the file/document.
Can/could you send it again in .. format, please?

Making an enquiry

Could/can you please send me..
Please send me...
We would be grateful if you could....
I'd appreciate a reply asap.

Replying

Thank you for your e-mail
In reply to your e-mail, here are...
I'd follow up the points mentioned in your
email...

E-MAIL

Requesting action

Can you send To me by Friday, please?
I needby Thursday

Making arrangements

I'm writing to arrange a meeting.
How about /what about Tuesday?

Confirming arrangements

I'd like to confirm...
Just writing to confirm..
Please send me an e-mail by 5 pm.

Changing arrangements

I'm afraid I can't make ...
How aboutinstead?

Giving news

We are pleased to inform you...
We regret to inform you...

Complaining

I'm writing to complain about..
I was disappointed to find....

Apologising

We apologize for any inconvenience caused.
Please accept our apologies.

Close

Yours sincerely
Regards
Best wishes

Writing an Email

Informing

I'd like to inform you of..
Just to update you on..
FYI: This is to let you know...
Let me know if you need anything else

In this era of social media and texting conversation, e-mail is still the most popular means of communication in business and corporate world. It uses technology to convey a digital message over the Internet. It is a sort of a letter sent electronically from one computer user to one or more recipients via a network. There are many software platforms available to send and receive emails. Popular e-mail platforms include g-mail, hotmail, yahoo etc.

Your e-mail writing skill can be improved by following simple rules that are listed below:

- ❖ use suitable greeting
- ❖ introduce yourself
- ❖ divide the content into three parts - Opening – Main – Closing
- ❖ Use formal language

Email etiquette

The use of formal language while writing an e-mail is known as E-mail Etiquette. It refers to the principles of behaviour that one should use when writing and the code of conduct for e-mail communications. E-mail etiquette depends upon the person one writes to - friends, relatives, partners, customers, superiors and subordinates.

Formal and Informal expressions used when writing an e-mail

Formal	Informal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Dear Sir / Madam, ❖ Dear Mr / Mrs (surname) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Dear (first name), Hi ❖ Hello
Beginnings	Beginnings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ With reference to our telephone conversation yesterday ❖ Thank you for your email regarding ❖ I am writing on behalf of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It was nice to hear from you ❖ It's been ages since I've heard from you ❖ How are you ? Hope you and your family are doing well ❖ I am writing to draw your attention to ❖ I am writing to let you know



Making a request	Making a request
<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ I would appreciate if you could❖ I would be most grateful if you would❖ Would you be so kind to❖ I was wondering if you could	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ You don't mind ... ing (form) , do you?❖ Do me a favour, will you?❖ Would it be possible for you to ?❖ Can / could I ask you to..?
Apologising	Apologising
<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ We apologize for any inconvenience caused❖ Please accept our sincere apologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Sorry for any trouble caused❖ We are very sorry
Complaining	Complaining
<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ I am writing to express my dissatisfaction with❖ I find it most unsatisfactory that❖ I'd like to complain about	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ I am fed up with (someone / something)❖ I am not happy with❖ I'm rather annoyed with
Endings	Endings
<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ I look forward to hearing from you❖ If you require any further information, please don't hesitate to contact me❖ Please feel free to contact me if you have further questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Give my love to...❖ Hope to hear from you soon...❖ Just give me a call if you have any questions
Signing off	Signing off
<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Yours sincerely (name)❖ Yours faithfully (name)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Lots of love❖ All the best❖ Best wishes

1. You are an NRI who is eager to visit your place of birth with your family. You come across an advertisement by a tourist agency organising tours in Tamil Nadu. You wish to gather the following information by writing an e-mail to the agency.

Destination – organisers – duration – boarding and lodging – sight seeing and adventure activities – recreation

programmes – travel guides – total trip cost inclusive of all taxes – discount if any – mode of payment

2. Imagine you emerged as a topper in the Civil Services Examination. You have fond memories of your school, teachers without whom you would not have realised the dream of becoming an I.A.S. officer. Convey your gratitude to

Mrs Malathy, your English teacher, through an e-mail, thanking her for all the support and guidance in shaping your future.

INFORMAL LETTER

Writing to a friend

Opening

Hi Vijay, / Hello Mani, / Hey Prashanth,
It's been ages since we last spoke / Sorry for not being in touch for so long.
How are you? / How's life treating you? / How's life?
How are things? Any news? / Anything strange? / What are you up to these days?

Expressing Thanks

Thanks a million for / Thanks a lot for / Cheers for / I really appreciate it

Giving News

Guess what..... I've / I've got some good news / Great news Vijay,
I've unfortunately, I've got bad news / I'm afraid I have some bad news /
Bad news Vijay.....

Responding To News

I'm so happy for you / That's fantastic news / I was delighted to hear that..... /
I'm glad to hear that you..... / I'm thrilled for you / What great news! / Congrats!
Sorry to hear that / That's awful news / Poor you / Is there anything I can do?

Offering, Accepting And Declining An Invitation

I'd love you to come to..... / Have you any plans for.....? / 1st July, save the date!
Do you fancy.....? / Fancy coming to? / Would you like to?
I'd love to / Count me in / I'll be there / I wouldn't miss it for the world
I'm afraid I can't / Count me out / I wish I could but..... / I'll take a rain check

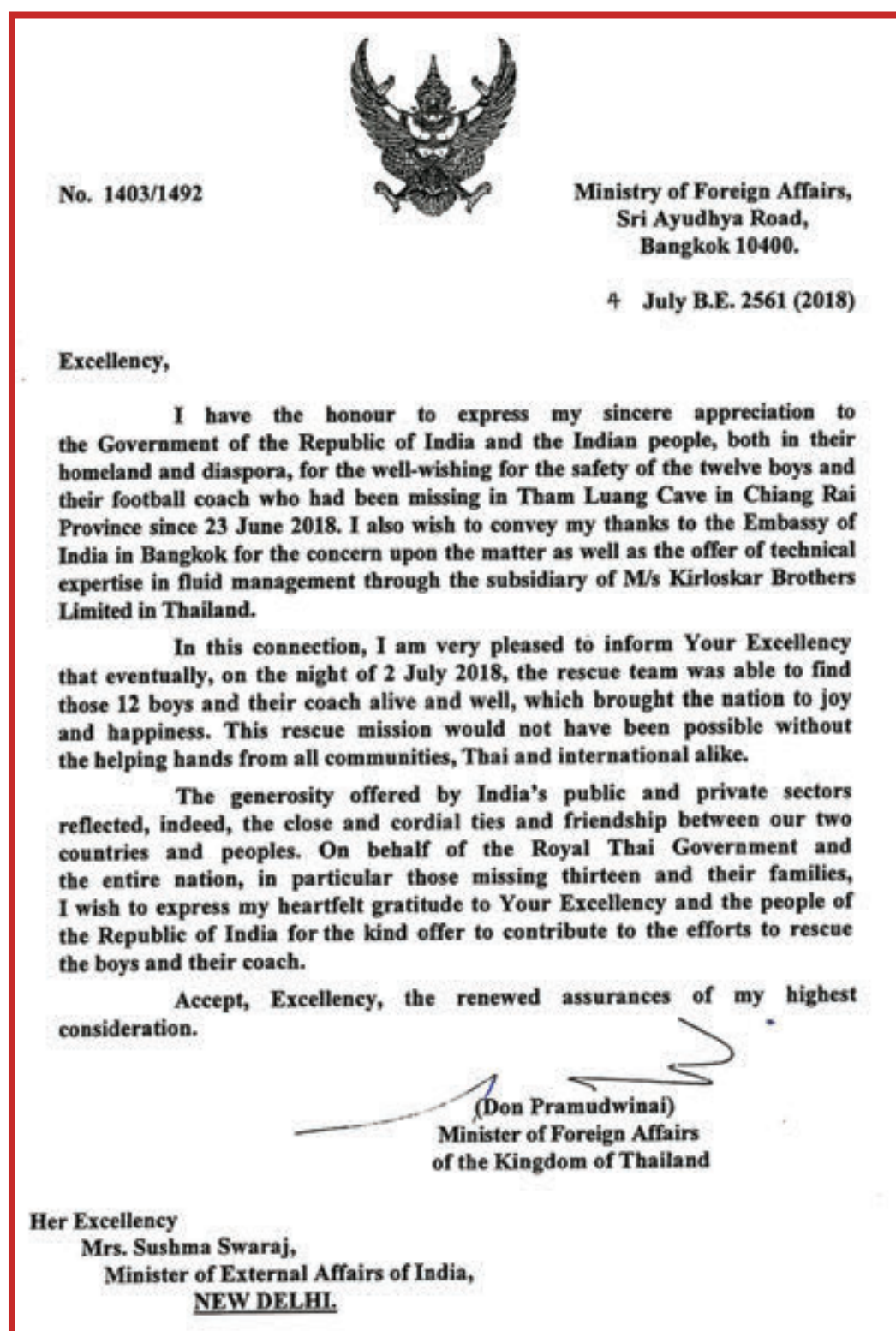
Offering Advice And Making Suggestions

If I were you, I'd..... / If I were in your shoes, I'd..... / You should..... /
You simply have to.....
Why don't you.....? / Have you thought about? / What about.....? / How about.....?
I'd recommend that you..... / I'd suggest that you..... / The best thing to do is.....

Closing

Well, that's all for now / I'd better get back to work here / I must go / I must.....
Do write soon / Hope to hear from you soon / Can't wait to..... /
Looking forward to Pass on my regards to your family / Give my love to..... /
Tell Anna I was asking about her.....
Take care / All the best / All my love / Lots of love / Love

1. You are one of the volunteers (divers) of the team that rescued the trapped boys in ThamLuang cave. You feel elated on receiving the following letter of appreciation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangkok.



Now write a letter to your friend recalling the ordeal you faced in navigating the boys through the dark in the murky water.

Refer to the text under Reading section and write your letter in not more than 150 words.

LETTER OF ENQUIRY (Business Letter)

Your school has planned for a one week trekking trip of Kurangini Hills near Madurai. Write a letter to the manager of a travel agency in Madurai asking for details about their package. Mention the proposed dates for the trip and the number of students participating in it. (word limit- 100 words)

ARTICLE WRITING

Adventure sports are popular outdoor activities among the youngsters all over the world. No doubt such sports are both exciting and challenging but a minute of reckless excitement can lead to a lifelong disability or even turn fatal. Write an article for your school magazine highlighting the charm of adventure sports in about 150 words.

DESCRIPTION OF AN EVENT

Descriptive writing is a piece of writing

- ❖ written to describe an event, place, person or an object
- ❖ uses the five senses – see, hear, smell, touch, taste
- ❖ helps readers to imagine where you are and what you are sharing
- ❖ includes the reader to be a part of the text
- ❖ includes descriptive words and details

Task

Anything we can't understand or explain holds a magical fascination for us. Imagine you went to your native place for your vacation. Every night you heard some mysterious voices at a particular time and grew restless. Write a description of that event that baffled you in about 100 words. Remember to include how you investigated it and solved the mystery.

Extensive Reading

Treasure Island	-	R.L. Stevenson
Origin	-	Dan Brown
Sherlock Holmes Series	-	Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
Harry Potter Series	-	J.K. Rowling
Star Wars: Thrawn Trilogy	-	Timothy Zahn
Kubla Khan	-	S.T. Coleridge
Listeners	-	Walter de la Mare
Kraken	-	Tennyson
The Raven	-	Edgar Allan Poe
Jabberwocky	-	Lewis Carroll



ICT CORNER

CORRECT FORM OF VERBS

To enable the students to know more about the usage of correct form of verbs accordingly.

STEPS:

1. Type the URL link given below in the browser or scan the QR code to access the website.
2. You can see the link of Exercises on Using the correct form of verbs given in the brackets.
3. After answering all questions Click SUBMIT button.
4. Click Answers to the above to reveal the answers and compare your answers with it.
5. Do the same with other two set of questions to strengthen your knowledge.

WEBSITE LINK:

Click the following link or scan the QR code to access the website.
<http://www.leadthecompetition.in/english/grammar/fill-in-the-blanks-with-suitable-verb-forms-1.html>

** Images are Indicatives only





Listening Passages

Unit 1

Sympathy



I lay in sorrow deep depressed...
My grief a proud man heard...
His looks were cold. He gave me gold.
But not a kindly word.
My sorrow passed – I paid him back
The gold he gave me.
Then stood erect and spoke my thanks
And blessed his charity...
I lay in want, in grief and pain.
A poor man passed my way.
He bound my head. He gave me bread.
He watched me night and day.
How shall I pay him back again
For all he did to me?
Oh! Gold is great. But greater far
is heavenly sympathy!
By **Charles Mackay**

one of the most important roads of India that runs through the heart of New Delhi and where the Republic Day parade takes place every year on the 26th of January.

We are placed right next to the flower bedecked saluting dais from where our Honourable President along with our Vice President, Prime Minister and all the other dignitaries will view the parade which showcases India's defence capability and its cultural and social heritage. The day is memorable on account of the presence of the 10 ASEAN leaders who will be amidst us today as chief guests to honour the day when the Constitution of India came into force. My fellow commentator Yusuf is here, to share with you the proceedings of the day...

Yusuf—Good Morning and heartiest greetings to my fellow citizens on the joyous occasion of the 69th Republic Day of our Nation. As you all know, ASEAN is Association of South East Asian Nations comprising of 10 Nations – Thailand, Myanmar, Vietnam, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Cambodia, The Philippines, Laos People's Democratic Republic and Brunei. The whole area opposite the dais is bedecked with colourful fresh flowers and certainly the three prominent colours of yellow, saffron, white and green are given more prominence depicting the colours of our National Flag. I can see the Red Roses, Yellow Marigold, the Bird of Paradise, the Pansies and other foliage giving the green colour to it. Over to Manoj....

Unit 2

Commentary on Republic Day Celebrations and parade at New Delhi

Good morning Ladies and Gentlemen. On this splendid morning on behalf of the entire team of Radio India, this is Anitha Rao along with my fellow commentators Yusuf Ahmed, Manoj Pande and our Technical Audio team extending warm greetings to all the listeners on the occasion of the 69th Republic Day of India and welcome you to Rajpath New Delhi, which literally means Kingsway, the ceremonial path and



Manoj – Thank you Yusuf. What a beautiful sight! And in a short while from now, the combined military band will be playing the National Anthem. There are 44 musicians drawn from 3 EME centres and ASE centres from South. They will be playing the National Anthem, the Cavalry brigade and the army star 'Arjunam'.

The three chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force, the Central and State Defence Ministers have arrived. They are all stationed in the inner periphery of India Gate, flanking the 'Amar Jawan Jyothi'. It's a resplendent sight. The Amar Jawan Jyothi commemorates the indomitable courage of our soldiers and it is symbolised by a reversed rifle topped by a helmet.

The Prime Minister is now laying the wreath on behalf of the country at the Amar Jawan Jyothi. The Inter services guard of honour gives the command to present the arms 'The Salami Shashtra', followed by the reversal of the arms, "The Shok Shashtra". Six buglers stationed there sounded the last post and a two minute silence is being observed. The completion of the silence is marked by sounding the rouse by the buglers. The Prime Minister is leaving the India Gate and now over to Anitha for an eye witness account of the grand parade.

Anitha – It's a lovely day today. The Prime Minister has arrived at the dais and is greeting the guests of honour on the stage. We now see the Honourable President of our country arriving ceremoniously led by the

President's body guard. The President's body guard personnel are all handpicked, well trained horsemen, paratroopers and tank men. The Honourable President is led to hoist the National Flag.

The President is now giving the highest Gallantry Awards and Medals to the kin of martyrs. Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padmashree are given to eminent personalities from various fields such as literature, education, art, sports, social work, medicine, science, engineering, civil services, public affairs, trade and industry. Bravery awards to children are given for exhibiting courage and valour. Yusuf will now take over from here...

Yusuf – The customary grand parade has started and is moving ceremoniously, in colourful attires. The different tableaux are showcasing the country's progress in different fields. And here comes the newly formed all Women Bikes Contingent, the 27 member BSF Women 'Dare Devils' Squad named 'Seema Bhavani' showcasing their stunts and acrobatics on their 350 cc Royal Enfield Bullet Motorcycles.

After the mesmerising performance of the BSF women, here are the children from various schools in Delhi and 700 students across the guest countries performing on the power of Education. Manoj, isn't it a splendid sight?

Manoj – A real feast to the eyes! A few of the parade's highlights are the BSF camel band, the musical band of the Army, Navy, Air Force and the DRDO Subsonic cruise missile Tableau.



The Rudra formation, The Hercules formation, Nethra Global formation and several other formations by Air force mark the culmination of the Republic Day Parade, ending with a stupendous fly past by the Jets and helicopters carrying the National Flag and the flags of the three services.

It's been a day of joy and celebration. Once again with greetings to the Nation on this Republic Day, Anitha, Yusuf and Manoj take leave and sign off. JAI HIND.

Unit 3

General Packet Radio Services known as GPRS has been around for quite some time. It was established in the early 2000s and is widely used across the world today. It is an extension of the global system for mobile communication.

GPRS works by allowing data to be stored into 'packets'. This data is then transmitted in an efficient manner across the mobile network. GPRS, however, is much faster than the cellular network system. This type of networking system can be used worldwide without difficulty.

GPRS devices are extremely versatile. Any device that has GPRS capability will allow the user to have not only mobile communication but also access the internet for things such as e-mail and internet browsing. You can even adjust various settings on the device in order to keep track of things like changes in temperature, sound and motion.

Car tracking devices are cheaper and easier to install. They mainly work via

GPS satellite navigator, although in some cases a radio frequency or cellular network can be used, if GPS coverage is poor. The actual set up is really very simple; each vehicle transmits a signal to orbiting satellites which relay this information back to a specified computer. The vehicle information is then displayed on maps, allowing you to monitor speed and exact whereabouts.

By utilising real-time vehicle tracking you can get accurate information about the travel. Although this system enables you to avoid traffic and find the quickest road to travel, you will still find an excuse to be late!

Unit 4

Valli : Hello, Surya. Did you read today's newspaper?

Surya : No, is there anything important, that you want me to read?

Valli : Yes, Surya. There's an article on creating sarees with natural fruits, bamboo and aloe vera fibre.

Surya : Oh! That's great! How is that possible? Can you give me more information?

Valli : I'll read out the article; "Natural Fibre Weaving". "The rhythm of the loom" welcomes visitors to Shanmuga Mudhaliar Street nearly 9km from Chennai Airport. There are 90 weavers in the cluster. The cluster consisting mostly of third generation weavers was formed nearly 90 years ago, along the banks of the Adyar River.



“In those days this cluster was producing real Madras chequered fabrics for export to Nigeria,” says Sekar, the President of the Jute Weavers Association.

After 1970, this cluster began weaving cotton fabric and sarees. Kanchi Cotton dress material sets were woven in the 80’s and silk cotton during the 90’s. Over the past 10 years, the cluster has completely shifted to natural fibre weaving.

“As a weaver, I was always looking for a breakthrough, something that would make handloom popular, thereby saving it from extinction,” says Sekar, adding “The South India Textile Research Association involved us in weaving jute and cotton blended yarn. This set me thinking of developing natural fibre yarn from other sources as well.” At that time, a group of students approached him with banana fibre and cotton blended yarn for their project and this added a fillip to his research.

“I developed 25 types of natural fibres and even made it to the Limca Book of Records in 2011 for weaving a saree using 25 different fibres,” he says.

Today the Anakaputhur Natural Fibre Weavers Cluster has 25 pit looms and are pioneers in many methods of natural fibre weaving. Collaborating with NIFT students in design intervention and colour combination has enhanced the reach of the products.

Sekar has introduced “MooligaiPudavai” (herbal Sarees) where he infuses natural fibre yarn with turmeric, tulsi, neem

and sandalwood. He says, these herbs and spices have anti-bacterial properties and are good for the skin. The weavers have developed 30 different natural fibre yarns so far, of which the most popular are pineapple, aloe vera, bamboo, banana stem and erukkanchedi (Calotropis). Eager to adopt some of these practices, the North East Development council has invited Sekar to train the women weavers of Assam.

“We have finally proved that handloom can be a profitable business,” he smiles. This venture has generated more jobs, says Sekar.

Unit 5

Water Shortage

Instructor: 14 of the World's 20 big cities are now experiencing water scarcity or drought conditions. As many as 4 million people already live in regions that experience severe water stress. According to a study in the journal ‘Science Advances’, nearly half of these people live in our country and with the rising population, this stress is going to mount.

Moderator: I’m happy to introduce two eminent speakers Mr. Ramesh, retired Chairman of Water Management Board and Mr. Joseph, founder of ‘The Drop’, an NGO. I now request Mr. Ramesh to throw some light on the topic and lead the discussion.

Mr. Ramesh : Humanity is facing water crisis. Either there is too much water in some places or there isn’t enough water in other places and we all know that this is being driven not only by climate changes



but also by economic growth, population and poor water management.

Moderator: As mentioned by Mr. Ramesh, water management seems to be the crucial point when we talk about water crisis. I now request Mr. Joseph to make a few suggestions.

Mr. Joseph : Well, to tackle water crisis, a good water management strategy has to be adopted at all levels of planning, developing and distributing water for maximum usage. Say for example, in the field of agriculture, water intensive crops like rice and cotton should be grown in water rich regions and crops which need less water grown in other regions where there is less supply of water.

Moderator: Yes, Mr. Ramesh, what have you got to say about this?

Mr. Ramesh: To minimize water crisis, the main option is to share water, not only in the trans-boundary river basins but also in the river basins within nations and states.

Mr. Joseph: I would like to put forth the causes for this water scarcity. Shortfall of rain is the most important issue, that stems from deforestation. The absence of bunds and encroachments at the catchment areas also aggravate the water shortage issue.

Mr. Ramesh: But the good news is that there are always solutions to our problems. Our motto should be “The less water used, the more water saved.” This will go a long way, towards addressing the current crisis. But for the solutions to be effective they need to be implemented vigilantly.

Moderator : Having discussed the status, causes and problems, let us also consider some practical solutions such as

- ❖ do not keep taps running
- ❖ only use what is needed resourcefully
- ❖ practise sustainable home living
- ❖ recycle used water
- ❖ create awareness of the dire consequences of water resource abuse
- ❖ get more involvement from people

By now we are aware how critical our global water shortage is.

Now the panellists are open for questions from the audience.

Unit 6

Text for listening text

Hi everyone! Welcome to our guided tour to a wonderful hiking trail, high up a forested hillside to the Mystery Spot. Gravity and other forces go haywire at this pseudo – scientific anomaly, discovered in 1940. The site is located in Santa Cruz, California amongst the Oak and Eucalyptus trees, near Granite Creek, and within the California Redwood forest. It is a circular area of effect around 150 feet or 46 metres in diameter. Within the Mystery Spot you will be stunned as your perceptions of the laws of physics and gravity are questioned. On this gravity hill you will experience, tilt-induced visual illusion. The illusion experienced by visitors results from the oddly tilted environment as well as standing on a tilted floor. These visual illusions include balls



rolling uphill and people leaning farther than normally possible without falling down.

The mystery spot was discovered in 1939 by a group of surveyors and was opened to the public in 1940. The Mystery Spot has amazed and perplexed hundreds and thousands of visitors from all over the world.

Some speculate that cones of metal were secretly brought here by aliens and buried in the earth as guidance systems of their spacecraft. Some think it is in fact, the spacecraft itself buried deep within the ground. Other theories include carbon dioxide permeating from the earth, a hole in the ozone layer, a magma vortex and the highest dielectric bio cosmic radiation. Whatever the cause is, it remains a mystery.

Appendix

Language Play

1. Let's be clear

	Meaning	Sentence
1. farther, further		
farther	to a greater distance	- He went farther down the road.
further	more or extra	- Have you anything further to add?
2. later, latter		
later	at a time in the future or after the time you have mentioned	- He will visit there in the later half of the season.
latter	concluding, second mentioned of two people or things	- He chose the latter of the two options.
3. all ready, already		
all ready (phrase)	completely prepared	- We are all ready to leave.
already	previously	- When we came in, we found that he had already arrived.
4. everyday, every day		
everyday (adjective)	commonplace	- Don't wear an everyday outfit for the wedding.
every day	each day	- I go to the park every day.
5. poisonous, venomous		
poisonous	anything that poisons you when you eat it	- Don't eat those poisonous berries.
venomous	anything that will poison you if it bites you	- Be careful, that's a venomous snake.
6. imply, infer		
imply	suggest something	- Democracy implies free elections.
infer	to figure something out that isn't stated outright	- What do you infer from her refusal?



7. award, reward

award	prize	-	Ravi certainly deserves the award.
reward	something given in return for effort, achievement, hard work, merit etc.	-	Let's reward all the participants.

8. compliment, complement

compliment	to say something nice	-	We should compliment you on your performance .
complement	added to, required to	-	The green wall paper is the perfect complement to the antique table.

12. bemused, amused

bemused	confused	-	She was bemused by the questions asked.
amused	entertained	-	The teacher read the article with an amused expression.

13. continuous, continual

continuous	never ending	-	Focus on continuous improvement.
continual	to stop and start	-	The continual disputes between my neighbours disturbs me a lot.

14. discreet, discrete

discreet	careful, cautious, showing good judgment	-	Rich people try to be discreet with their money because they do not want everyone to know they are rich.
discrete	individual, separate or distinct	-	A room is a discrete place within a house.

15. alternate, alternative

alternate	occur in turns	-	She was asked to attend the workshop on alternate days.
alternative	available as another choice	-	Is there no alternative to your method?

16. sympathy, empathy

sympathy	feelings of pity or sorrow for someone else's misfortune	-	Let us show some sympathy for the flood victims.
empathy	ability to understand and share the feelings of another	-	The boss felt no empathy for those who failed to submit their project on time.

17. waiver, waver

waiver	an act or instance of giving up a claim or right	-	We had to sign a waiver, giving up all rights to the land.
waver	move in a quivering way, flicker	-	The flame wavered in the gentle breeze.

18. historic, historical

historic	having importance in history	-	She returned safely from her historic flight into space.
historical	concerning history or past events	-	She writes historical novels set in 18th century England.

19. aisle, isle

aisle	a passage between rows of seats		Do not block the aisle with your shopping cart.
isle	an island		Sri Lanka is an island.

20. breach, breech

breach	to break through, to break a rule, a gap	-	The huge waves made a breach in the wall of the old castle.
breech	the back part of a gun barrel	-	He checked to see if the breech had bullets in it.

2. Choose the correct options:

1. Which word means 'absence of government'?

- ❖ autocracy
- ❖ aristocracy
- ❖ autonomy
- ❖ anarchy

2. When something is hilarious it is _____

- ❖ scary
- ❖ funny
- ❖ sad
- ❖ boring



3. If your friend always thinks the best will happen she is _____

- ❖ humorous
- ❖ optimistic
- ❖ creative
- ❖ frank

4. A solemn promise or undertaking

- ❖ promise
- ❖ vote
- ❖ pledge
- ❖ agreement

5. Students screaming in a hall will create a _____

- ❖ argument
- ❖ drama
- ❖ illusion
- ❖ pandemonium

6. I would leave earlier, so that I can avoid the _____

- ❖ peak hour
- ❖ traffic time
- ❖ rush hour
- ❖ peak time

3. Match the root words with their meaning

1. ocul	-	city	4. pseudo	-	light
aud	-	eye	psycho	-	false
urb	-	hear	photo	-	soul: spirit
2. auto	-	life	5. therm	-	measure
bio	-	water	meter	-	beneath
hydr	-	self	hypo	-	heat
3. mono	-	sound	6. inter	-	against
phon	-	far off	trans	-	between
tele	-	one	anti	-	across

4. Give one word for the following (the number of letters are mentioned)

1. To fall down because of illness or weakness - _____(8)
2. To hurt or cause physical harm - _____(6)
3. To have an uncomfortable feeling on the skin - _____(4)





5. Find one word for each of the following. The first letter of the word is given.

- | | | |
|--|-----|-------|
| 1. slightly salty | - b | _____ |
| 2. a hot, smoldering fragment of wood left from a fire | - e | _____ |
| 3. about to occur | - i | _____ |
| 4. technical terminology | - j | _____ |
| 5. a small rounded hill | - k | _____ |
| 6. bright or radiant | - l | _____ |
| 7. a large number | - m | _____ |
| 8. gather or bring together | - m | _____ |
| 9. pure, free from contamination | - p | _____ |
| 10. one who lives in solitude | - r | _____ |
| 11. capable of being wounded or hurt | - v | _____ |

6. Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate word or phrase from those given in brackets.

1. They went for a walk in the _____, clean November air. [clear, crisp, cheerful]
2. He _____ her that she would pass. [ensured, insured, assured]
3. After the sports day, the competitors felt completely _____. [done out, run out, done in]
4. We owe a deep debt of _____ of the freedom fighters. [patriotism, remembrance, gratitude]
5. His shabby clothes and uncombed hair gave him a _____ appearance. [disreputable, disrespect, discontented]
6. One word for 'a following of one thing after another' is _____. [sequence, consequence, similar]
7. An agreement to protect another country is an _____. [treaty, assurance, alliance]
8. _____ is a speech by an actor speaking to himself. [comic relief, monologue, soliloquy]
9. A maze is also known as a _____. [paradox, legacy, labyrinth]
10. Although Veera was very critical, his family hoped that he would _____. [pull out, pull off, pull through]

7. Rearrange the following to make meaningful sentences.

- a. 1. village / thatched / with / Karma / house / lived / his / in / parents / a / house / in / small.
2. village / to / outside / his / went / school / he / a
3. meals / had / midday / and / enjoyed / studying / he / there
4. field / their / his / needed / help / parents / in / his
5. sending / so / him / school / they / stopped / to



- b. 1. here / out / there / flames / broke / and
2. board / now / was / every / fire / knew / one / on / there / a
3. Smoldering / gale / the / fire / fanned / rising / the
4. to / told / quit / were / ship / be / the / ready / passengers / to /
- c. 1. conveying / means / the / first / information / speech / of / was
2. writing / thus / was / of / as / storing / introduced / a / information / means
3. permanent / in / knowledge / printing / spreading / then / helped / in / form / a
4. are / media / however / all / passive / these
5. revolution / hailed / as / computer / therefore / is / a

8. Find words related to the given topic in each group of words and write them in the box.

a. Media

band	thoughts	cast	edition	exhibition
scene	culture	show	audience	circulation
poster	review	association	interval	channel

b. Civic Sense

ethics	zeal	integrity	definition	symbol
attention	adjutant	oilment	birthday	pride
value	heritage	mankind	national	unite

c. Adventure

rash	daredevil	melodious	hazardous
intelligent	alternative	risk	chances
fantasy	gallant	odyssey	venture
unnerved	confectionary	pessimist	heroic

d. Mystery

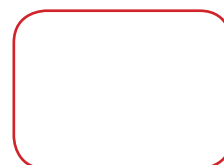
forensics	baffling	clue	horrific
division	destruction	memory	attractive
spelling	dark	vague	secretive
alibi	specific	weird	

e. Art

power	expertise	involvement	portrait
elimination	demonstration	union	complaint
masterpiece	pastoral	exhibits	imagery

f. Literature

genre	epic	additional
renovation	epistle	folklore
regeneration	classical	exclusive
blank verse	activist	allergy



9. Complete following proverbs.

1. One swallow_____.
2. Don't put off until tomorrow_____.
3. _____ begins with a single step.
4. _____ many irons _____.
5. The grass is always _____.
6. _____ is another main poison.
7. A friend's frown _____.
8. _____ by the company _____.
9. Hope _____ and prepare _____.
10. _____ today is worth two _____.

10. Different types of expressions in English

There are many different types of expressions in English but here are the main ones:

- ❖ Idioms
- ❖ Phrasal Verbs
- ❖ Cliché
- ❖ Jargon
- ❖ Proverbs

a. Idioms

- 1) An established group of words, the meaning of which is not clear or understandable from the individual words

	Idioms		Meanings
1.	Hang in there	-	don't give up
2.	Hit the sack	-	go to sleep
3.	Miss the boat	-	it's too late
4.	Under the weather	-	sick



5.	Comparing apples to oranges	-	comparing two things that cannot be compared
6.	Ignorance is bliss	-	you are better off not knowing
7.	Spill the beans	-	give away a secret
8.	The ball is in your court	-	it's your decision
9.	Throw caution to wind	-	take a risk
10.	Take a rain check	-	postpone a plan

2) Let's add colour to the English language by learning and using a few idioms associated with colours.

1. Green with envy – to be very jealous envious

Ex: Saif was green with envy when he saw my new car.

2. Take the red eye - a late night flight that arrives early in the morning

Ex: Harish took the red eye from California to New York last night and now he is exhausted.

3. Tickled pink – to be extremely pleased

Ex: My aunt was tickled pink that you called on her birthday.

4. Black as a skillet – used to describe something that is very dirty, black with dirt

Ex: Your clothes are as black as a skillet after cleaning the car.

5. Blue collar – used to describe men used as labourers or factory workers

Ex: The company got rid of a lot of the blue-collar workers during the recession.

6. Brownd off – to be bored or annoyed with someone or something

Ex: Children are always brownd off when their neighbour comes to visit.

7. White wash something – to cover up our faith or wrongdoings

Ex: The organization was accused of trying to white wash the scandal over charity pay outs.

8. A yellow streak – someone who has cowardice in their character

Ex: My neighbour has a yellow streak and he will not help me, if I have problem.

9. Grey matter – brains, intelligence

Ex: I wish my brother would use his grey matter more effectively when he is planning something.

10. In black and white – in writing, officially

Ex: Put down your complaint in black and white.



11. Black and blue – bruised

Ex: My shoulder was black and blue after I fell down.

3) Idioms associated with insects, animals

1. Open a can of worms – create a whole new set of problems

Ex: That discussion of yours will open a can of worms.

2. The world is your oyster – you have many good opportunities in front of you

Ex: Mohan has graduated from a wonderful university, so the world is his oyster!

3. Watching like a hawk – watching something very closely

Ex: The hostel warden watches the students like a hawk.

4. Mad as a hornet – very angry or furious

Ex: My sister was as mad as a hornet, when we broke the expensive vase.

5. Get your ducks in a row – organise things

Ex: The domain expert will review the project to make sure that all the ducks are in a row.

6. Hold your horses – slow down, stop

Ex: Hold your horses ! There's no need to rush.

7. Let sleeping dogs lie – leave it alone, leave something in peace

Ex: Finally, they decided to let sleeping dogs lie and not discuss the matter any further.

8. Chicken out – to decide not to do something out of fear

Ex: Don't chicken out of the programme because you have to compere.

9. Make a bee line – go straight for something

Ex: As soon as my friend got off the plane she made a bee line to the cafeteria.

10. Until the cows come home – for a very long time

Ex: Shailaja wouldn't mind listening to music till the cows come home

11. A lone wolf- someone who prefers to spend time alone and has few friends

Ex: That boy is a lone wolf and spends most of his time alone.

12. Monkey around with (someone or something) – to play with or waste time with someone or something

Ex: My maid's son spent the morning monkeying around with an old radio.

13. As meek as a lamb – quiet, docile, meek

Ex: The new secretary is as meek as a lamb.

14. A dumb bunny – a stupid or gullible person

Ex: Sam is a dumb bunny and everyone makes fun of him.

15. Have a whale of a time – to have an exciting and interesting time

Ex: We had a whale of a time at the party.

b. Phrasal Verbs

A phrasal verb is always constructed with a verb and an adverb or preposition

	Phrasal Verb	-	Meaning
1.	run into	-	meet
2.	look up to	-	respect
3.	think back on	-	recall
4.	drop by	-	visit without appointment
5.	chip in	-	help
6.	run out	-	have none left
7.	get back at	-	to get revenge on someone
8.	black out	-	to faint
9.	back down	-	to withdraw
10.	clam up	-	to refuse to speak

c. Clichés

It's a word or phrase that has become so popular that it is considered 'overused'

	Clichés	-	Meaning
1.	Every cloud has a silver lining	-	every problem has a solution or something good in it
2.	Take the bull by the horns	-	to tackle a problem head on
3.	To live happily ever after	-	they lived happily
4.	Fit as a fiddle	-	in a good state of health
5.	Avoid like the plague	-	something that should be avoided at all costs

d. Jargon

Words and phrases that are only used by a particular profession or group and are usually difficult for others to understand.

1. Examples of Medical Jargon

1. Agonal	-	Term to signify a major, negative change in a patient's condition
2. IM	-	Intramuscular
3. FX	-	bone fracture

2. Business Jargon

1. The 9 to 5	-	a standard work day
2. bang for the buck	-	to get the most for your money
3. chief cook and bottle washer	-	a person who holds many responsibilities
4. thought shower	-	to come up with several ideas
5. blue sky thinking	-	creative ideas free from practical constraints

3. Police Jargon

1. Code eight	-	officer needs help immediately
2. Code eleven	-	the individual is at the scene of crime
3. FTP	-	the failure of an individual to pay a fine
4. Assumed room temperature	-	an individual has died
5. 10 – 4	-	Radio jargon meaning okay or understand

4. Military Jargon

1. SAM	-	surface-to-air missile
2. PCS	-	a permanent change of station
3. SQDN	-	a squadron

5. Political Jargon

1. getting on a soap box	-	making a speech in public
2. flip flopper	-	a candidate or politician who changes his mind on certain important issues
3. tree hugger	-	an environmentalist
4. lame duck	-	a politician who is considered ineffective

6. Work Place

1. Get our ducks in a row	-	order and organize everything efficiently and effectively
2. The helicopter view	-	an overview of a job or a project
3. Boil the ocean	-	attempt to do something that is impossible
4. Pick the low hanging fruit	-	choose the simplest option or avenue to accomplish a task

e. Proverbs

1. A proverb is a short saying that is repeated as a piece of advice or suggestion. It usually expresses the common truth.

	Proverbs	Meaning
1.	A drowning man will clutch at a straw.	A person in a difficult situation will take any available opportunity to improve it.
2.	Call a spade a spade.	To say the truth, even if it is not pleasant
3.	Cross the stream where it is the shallowest.	To do things in the easiest possible way
4.	Discretion is the better part of valour.	It is wise to be careful and not show unnecessary bravery.
5.	Fall seven times, stand up eight.	Be resilient and try despite failures. That's how you succeed.

2. Proverbs from all around the world

Proverbs are simple and factual sayings that expresses a truth based on common sense and experience. They are a part of every language as well as every culture. Proverbs play an important part of gaining cultural knowledge, metaphorical understanding and communicative competence.



Think of a proverb as a little tidbit of wisdom. There is a proverb for just about every circumstance. In simple words, proverbs are wise sayings which offer advice on how to live your life.

1. Shared joy is a double joy; shared sorrow is half a sorrow. – Swedish proverb
2. It's better to light a candle than cause the darkness. – Chinese proverb
3. Change yourself and fortune will change. – Portuguese Proverb
4. Don't sail out farther than you can row back. – Danish proverb
5. Instruction in youth is like engraving on a stone. – Moroccan proverb
6. Character is always corrupted by prosperity. – Icelandic proverb
7. Turn your face to the sun and the shadows will fall behind you. – New Zealander proverb
8. To be willing is only half the task. - Armenian proverb
9. A beautiful thing is never perfect. – Egyptian proverb
10. A man does not seek his luck; luck seeks its man. – Turkish proverb

3. Proverbs in Indian Languages

1. Without the breeze blowing can the leaves tremble? – Amanipuri Proverb
2. Knowledge is higher than power – Hindi proverb
3. The worth of the shade is only known when the sun is beating down hot. – Tamil proverb
4. For a satiated duck, fish becomes tasteless. – Bhojpuri proverb
5. The right path is steep and upwards, the wrong path is easy and horizontal. – Mizo proverb
6. There will always be a ditch in front of a person in a hurry – Punjabi proverb

11. Colours and their significance

Colours have tremendous symbolic power across cultures and countries. Artists of all ages have worked with colour schemes to depict different feelings, seasons and ceremonies depending on one's culture and origin.

Colours can be broadly classified into three categories based on their properties.





Interestingly colours are used to portray different moods, emotions and expressions.

Red	-	excitement, energy, fusion, courage, attention, danger, power
Yellow	-	enthusiasm, opportunity, happiness, positivity, youth, success, confidence
Blue	-	freedom, wisdom, joy, trust, honesty, loyalty, responsibility, integrity, tranquility
Orange	-	optimism, adventure, warmth, excitement, sacrifice, fun, creativity,
Green	-	prosperity, harmony, safety, growth, kindness
Purple	-	comparison, spirituality, mystery, royalty
Brown	-	reliability, stability, honesty, comfort, humility
Grey	-	gloom, depression, compromise
Black	-	pessimism, mourning, evil, sorcery
White	-	peace, purity, goodness





12. Abbreviations

1. SMIM - Send Me an Instant Message
2. EOD - End Of Discussion
3. EAT - Estimated Arrival Time
4. IMD - India Meteorological Department
5. INSAT - Indian National Satellite
6. SEBI - Securities Exchange Board of India
7. CSI - Crime Scene Investigation
8. CPS - Child Protective Services
9. DARE - Drug Abuse Resistance Education
10. AMA - Against Medical Advice
11. SUV - Sports Utility Vehicle
12. NHL - National Hockey League
13. PBS - Public Broadcasting Service
14. ACF - Administration for Children and Families
15. SCUBA - Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus
16. SIM - Subscriber Identification Module
17. DSS - Delayed Shock Syndrome
18. NOPE - National Optimum Population Effort
19. NORD - National Organization for Rate Disorders
20. PSA - Public Service Announcement

21. UNOS - United Network for Organ Sharing
22. WWF - World Wildlife Fund
23. ZPG - Zero Population Growth
24. WMA - World Medical Association
25. PAWS - Progressive Animal Welfare Society

13. Descriptive Writing

Physical Description

He/She has got	He/She is	He/She has got	He/She is wearing
 <p>hair</p> <p>long short curly straight dark blond bald beard</p>	 <p>body</p> <p>tall short fat thin strong weak pretty ugly beautiful handsome</p>	 <p>eyes</p> <p>big small blue brown grey</p>	 <p>clothes</p> <p>t-shirt jumper trainers shoes trousers jeans shocks dress skirt hat</p>

Attempt a description of the following people with the help of the hints given in each box.

Father

Name : Elangovan
Age : 41
Job : businessman
Height : 178cm(medium)
Weight : 72 kg(slim)
Hair : short, straight, black
Eyes : small, black
Looks : handsome
Clothes : smart clothes for work(suit, shirt, tie), casual clothes in free time
Personality : hard working, honest, determined,
Sports : football, hockey
Free time : watch movies
Likes : vegetables, chicken
Dislikes : junk food, sweets



Mother

Name : Thenmozhi
Age : 38
Job : nurse
Height : 160cm (short)
Weight : 50 kg (slim)
Hair : short, wavy
Eyes : big, green
Looks : pleasant
Clothes : fashionable but comfortable
Personality : helpful
Sports : Kho Kho,
Free time : do cross word, read books
Likes : vegetables, fruits
Dislikes : meat, chocolates



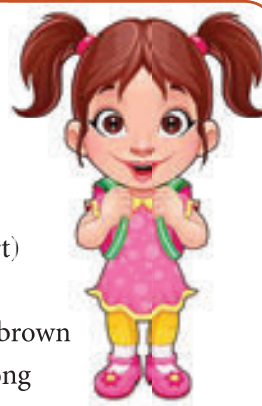
Brother

Name : Pugazhendi
 Age : 24
 Job : pupil
 Height : 161 (medium)
 Weight : 50 (slim)
 Hair : short, brown, blowy
 Eyes : big, blue
 Looks : freckled
 Clothes : T-shirt, jeans, trainers(always!)
 Personality : clever, wilful, dissatisfied
 Sports : skateboarding
 Free time : play computer games
 Likes : pizza
 Dislikes : fruit, vegetables



Sister

Name : Bargavi
 Age : 15
 Job : school girl
 Height : 105cm(short)
 Weight : 28 kg(thin)
 Hair : long, wavy, brown
 Eyes : big, blue, long eyelashes
 Looks : beautiful
 Clothes : dresses, skirts
 Personality : lovely, cute, cheerful, shy



Grandmother

Name : Karpagam
 Age : 68
 Relation : mother's mum
 Job : retired
 Height : 155cm(short)
 Weight : 75 kg(plump)
 Hair : short, curly, grey
 Eyes : small, brown
 Looks : wrinkled
 Clothes : sarees
 Personality : kind, friendly, devoted
 Sports : nothing
 Free time : knit, watch TV, meet friends
 Likes : chicken, salads, candies
 Dislikes : fish, carrots



Grandfather

Name : Sundar
 Age : 70
 Relation : mother's father
 Job : retired
 Height : 165cm(short)
 Weight : 68 kg(thin)
 Hair : bald
 Eyes : big, black
 Looks : weak and old
 Clothes : pant and shirt
 Personality : kind and loving



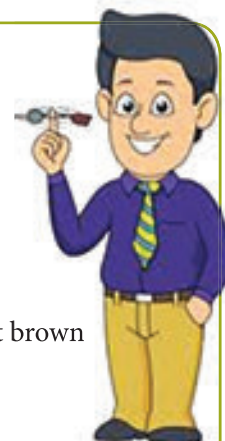
Aunt

Name : Banu
 Age : 29
 Relation : mother's sister
 Job : dentist
 Height : 172cm(tall)
 Weight : 61kg(slim)
 Hair : long, straight, black
 Eyes : big, black
 Looks : pretty, neat
 Clothes : sporty
 Personality : smart, stylish
 Sports : running, skiing
 Free time : do voluntary work
 Likes : vegetables, salads, fish
 Dislikes : onion, cake



Uncle

Name : Ashwin
 Age : 33
 Relation : father's brother
 Job : manager
 Height : 169cm(short)
 Weight : 68 kg(thin)
 Hair : short, curly, light brown
 Eyes : small, green
 Looks : tired(always)
 Clothes : casual
 Personality : funny, zany, easy-going
 Sports : nothing
 Free time : play the guitar
 Likes : junk food, cola
 Dislikes : healthy food



Me

Name : Anand
Age : 16
Job : student
Height : 170cm(tall)
Weight : 49 kg(thin)
Hair : long, wavy, black
Eyes : big, black
Looks : pretty

Clothes : trendy
Personality : cheerful, friendly,
intelligent
Sports : fitness, tennis
Free time : meet friends, shopping
Likes : salad, chicken, fish
Dislikes : cola, beans



14. Telephone Language

Answering the phone	Hello? Jothi speaking. How may I help you?
Introducing yourself	Hello, this is Viji calling
Asking to speak with someone	- May I speak to Mr. Ezhil, please? - I'm just calling to say...
Connecting someone	- One moment, please. - I'm sorry, you have dialled a wrong number
Making special requests	Could you please repeat/spell that? - I can't hear you, can you speak up a little?
Promising to call	- I'll call/phone you(back) - I'll give you a ring /call - I'll get back to you - I'm returning your call - I'll be in touch
Taking a message for someone	- I'm sorry, Lakshmi's out/busy at the moment. - Can I ask who's calling? - Can I take a message? - I'll let him/her know you called.
Leaving a message with someone	- Yes, it's Shakthi here. Could you ask him to call me when he gets in? My number is... - No, that's okay. I'll call back later.
Confirming Information	- Okay, Let me repeat that just to make sure.
Listening to an answering machine	Hello You've reached 222-6789. Please leave a message after the beep/tone. Thank you
Leaving a message on an answering machine	Hello, this is Aryan calling for Kavitha. Could you please return my call as soon as possible? My number is 334-5689 Thank you.
Finishing conversation	- Thanks for calling . Bye for now. - I need to hang up now. I'll talk to you soon. Bye!

15. Job Interview

Questions typically asked by employers:

- ❖ Could you tell me something about yourself?
- ❖ Why do you want to be a / an?
- ❖ What do you know about our company?
- ❖ Why do you want to work for our company?
- ❖ What do / did you study? Tell me about your education.
- ❖ What are your best abilities?
- ❖ Can you tell me about your work experience?
- ❖ What are your greatest strengths? What are your weaknesses?
- ❖ Why should we hire you?
- ❖ How much would you like to earn?
- ❖ How will you contribute to our company?
- ❖ What are your future plans? Where do you see yourself in 10 years?

Questions typically asked by employees

- ❖ What will be my responsibilities?
- ❖ What will be my salary?
- ❖ Will I get some training?
- ❖ Will I get a contract of employment?
- ❖ What are the working hours?
- ❖ Is this a permanent or a temporary job?

Useful work vocabulary

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ❖ Full time / part time | ❖ Employer / employee | ❖ Teamwork |
| ❖ Salary / wage | ❖ Graduate | ❖ Motivation |
| ❖ Contract of employment | ❖ Strengths / weaknesses | ❖ Cost –cutting |
| ❖ Job experience | ❖ To hire / to employ | ❖ Increased sales / profits |
| ❖ Training | ❖ To fire / to dismiss | ❖ Innovative solutions |
| ❖ Placement | ❖ Offer | |
| ❖ Jobless / unemployed | ❖ CV and covering letter | |
| ❖ Promotion | ❖ Raise in salary | |

Useful job interview

- 1) Before the interview, practice your responses to the typical questions most employers ask.
- 2) Know about the company to which you have applied for a job.
- 3) Be there on time for the interview. Do not be late.
- 4) Dress smartly.
- 5) Do not use strong perfumes when you go for the interview.
- 6) Do not answer the interview questions with just a 'Yes' or a 'No', but at the same time do not give very lengthy answers.
- 7) Stress your achievements but undermine your weaknesses.
- 8) Do not complain about your present employer.
- 9) Be enthusiastic in your replies.
- 10) Be professional.

Most Asked Job Interview Questions and How to Answer Them

1. Tell me about yourself

Confine your answer to work related stuff. Never go much into the personal details unless the panel asks you.

2. Tell me about your dream job

If your response is a specific designation along with the responsibilities that you expect, you may be put under the scanner to confirm whether you suit that particular role. So better make use of stereotyped phrases like amicable environment etc.

3. Why did you leave your last job?

Give out a positive response of the sort "I am in pursuit of greener pastures". Just confine your words to better opportunities, However factual that may be, never ever speak out things like "It is the Ill tempered boss at the workplace that made me think of this change"

4. What is your weakness?

Don't start listing out all your personality disorders straight away. Stay composed and quote silly weaknesses that are strengths in disguise. Things like "I take time in getting ready to the office and so, I set my alarm two hours in advance" sound good.



5. What are your strengths?

The more you market, the more will be the demand. Just list out all your strengths, Be prepared with apt instances that reflect them.

6. What do you know about the type of work we do?

Do necessary homework by browsing every nook and corner of the company's website so that is the most authentic source of information to answer questions like these. Talk to people working at the company for specific information in case you know someone personally.

7. Why should we hire you?

Speak in a balanced tone to send them a message that you need the job as the company needs you. Never compare yourself with other participants.

8. Do you consider yourself successful?

Invariably say "Yes". Success does not mean getting control over the whole world. Discuss all your major achievements till that point in time.

9. Why have you been unemployed for such a long time?

Talk about the productive activity you have done during that time right from attending any course to improving the knowledge by any means such as freelancing or else working for no compensation.

10. What do co-workers say about you?

Just come out with the regular compliments you used to receive from your colleagues and take care you do not sound too exaggerating.

11. How long would you expect to work for us if hired?

Don't be too specific by giving away a word for a particular period of time. Answers like "as long as both the parties feel satisfactory", sound good.

12. Do you think you are overqualified for this position?

Try to convince that you are apt for the job. Never express any sort of doubt about your credentials by speaking a bit uncertain; assure them that you are the right person.

13. Describe your management style.

It is very important that you make the listener understand the that you try a lot of emphasis on communication of any sorts with the subordinates and colleagues. Say how you guide them or share with them so as to make them comfortable with what they do.



14. Are you a team player?

Once again a firm "Yes" is necessary for this! Exemplify with various scenarios you succeeded in meeting the project deadlines as a team.

15. What position do you prefer on a team working on a project?

Be imperative and create a sense of a feeling that you are flexible and don't mind whether you have to follow lead.

Complete the job interview given below:

Employer : Good morning Mr.Siddu. Please take a seat.

Candidate : Good morning. It's a pleasure to meet you.

Employer : Can you tell me

Candidate : I'm a customer of your company and I think you provide excellent service. I want to be a part of such a company. I'm looking for a part-time job to help me through college.

Employer : Could you

Candidate : I'm 19 years old and need to pay for my college fees..

Employer : What is

Candidate : I've always helped my parents in their shop. I assisted customers, ordered goods and arranged them too. Last year I worked in a restaurant as a waiter. So, I believe I have much experience in serving the customers.

Employer : Very well

Candidate : I don't mind. I can work in the morning and in the evening.

Employer :

Candidate : Unfortunately I am not very good at computers.

Employer : That's ok. Now do you have any questions you would like to ask me about the job?

Candidate : Yes. Could you tell me what hours I'd have to work?

Employer : Well, we work in 2 shifts. There is a morning shift from 6 to 10 and an evening shift from 6 to 10. Is that ok?

Candidate : Yes that sounds very good. Does this mean I get the job?

Employer : I will have to discuss it with my Manager. We will call you on Monday. Thank you very much.

Candidate : Thank you.

16. Tips to write a Book Review

1. Start with a couple of sentences describing what the book is about
 - ❖ Don't reveal the plot twists
 - ❖ Don't write anything in detail
2. Discuss what you particularly like about the book.
Ask yourself these questions
 - ❖ Your favourite character – why?
 - ❖ Did the characters seem real?
 - ❖ The favourite part of the book and why?
 - ❖ Do the incidents follow logically?
 - ❖ Is the style suitable to the plot and theme?
 - ❖ What was the author's goal in writing the book?
 - ❖ Did the author accomplish his or her objective?
3. Is there anything you dislike about the book?
4. Summarise the plot briefly, never go into lengthy details.
5. Take into consideration the exact nature of the book – whether historical, scientific or literary.
6. The title of the book may need an explanation.
7. Begin with the most factual part and end with your own personal impression.
8. Does it give sufficient information for the reader to form a valid opinion of the book? Make note of your answers to these questions, giving specific details to justify your reason. Criticize where criticism is justified but do not feel you must be critical to sound smart.
9. Give the book a rating. (Out of 10)

Model Letters

1. Letters of Cancellation

a. Letter Cancelling an Appointment

From

K. Sumathy,
34, Gayathri street
Kanchipuram – 2

8 July 2019



To

Dr. Chari,
Flawless Dental Clinic,
12, Rama Street,
Kanchipuram - 18.

Dear Dr. Chari,

Sub : Cancellation of Appointment – Reg.

I would like to cancel my dental examination and cleaning appointment, which is scheduled this Thursday, July 15 at 4 p.m. due to unavoidable circumstances. I would appreciate if you could re-schedule this appointment at least two weeks from now. I apologize for any inconvenience caused by this cancellation.

Thanking you,
Yours sincerely,
K. Sumathy

b. Letter – Cancelling an order and requesting for a refund

From

C. Akilan,
Sports Secretary,
DE Public School,
S.S Nagar,
Kodaikanal – 4.

10th Sep 2019

To

Subash Sports Shop,
14, Mada Street,
Ramnagar,
Madurai – 9.

Sirs,

Sub: Cancellation of Order No : 427 refund of advance paid–reg.

On 26th August, 2019, we had placed a bulk order of 1000 sports caps. The samples sent by you are not up to our expectation. We are not satisfied with the quality of the texture of the caps. Under these circumstances, our order may please be treated as cancelled. Kindly refund the advance amount by cheque to the above address.

Thanking you,
Yours sincerely,
C. Akilan



PROJECTS – UNIT WISE

1. Unit 1 – Poster Making- Create informational posters (on Human Values)
2. Unit 2 – Collect maximum number of slogans associated with banking , law and education and illustrate it with suitable pictures.
3. Unit 3
 - A - awareness (Road rules)
 - B - behavior (things you should do to stay safe)
 - C - choice (how to make safer choices and campaigning to help others make these choices too)
4. Unit – 4
Select any poem and give it an artistic form either line by line or the central idea of the poem (use colours, crayons, paint, or any art material)
5. Unit – 5
Collect articles from the newspaper and magazines on civic sense (on creating awareness, promoting awareness, implementation of programmes on govt, schemes).
6. Unit – 6
Select a short story – (mystery or adventure) and write a short review on it.

Career Options

1. Public Health Entomology

These are professionals who study insects and arthropods that impact human health. Their work involves research on the behaviour and ecology of the numerous such species, with the aim of contributing to preventive and therapeutic healthcare. Many Universities, government agencies and chemical industries look for trained people to hire. The most reputed programmes in this field are the two year post graduate degree courses in public health entomology offered by different universities.

2. Museology

India is leading the world in the University training of museology students. Corporate conservation and private run museum and global museum consultancies are creating considerable demand for professionals in Archeology and curation. MA in museology and conservation is offered by many universities.

3. Pet grooming

Pet grooming now is a legit career, and, it pays too. A number of grooming centres dot the metropolitan map of India, taking into account the demand for pets, more are expected to come up in the future. This is an interesting career meant for those who are passionate about animals.



4. Carpet Technology

Carpet history has completed an interesting full circle recently, with Iran calling India its new rival in the international market for hand woven carpets. A degree in carpet technology and professional education in textiles is getting more specialised. Full fledged bachelor of technology course in carpet and textile designing are available in most of the Universities these days.

5. Cartography

Map making has come a long way since the days of those beautiful medieval pieces where the cartographers' imagination was let loose. Now a days, "It's a blend of art, science and technology." This field is growing and offers attractive career possibilities. You will have to combine formal instruction with auto didacticism and hands on experience. Making professional quality maps requires strong education in geography with a focus in cartography and remote sensing, mathematics through basic calculus and statistics including computer science programming. Relevant qualifications include M.Sc. in geography, PG in Cartography, Spatial Information Technology, Geographic Information Technology, Geographic Information Systems, Remote Sensing and Geo-Informatics. Salaries are quite high for a well qualified cartographer.

6. Tea tasting

Tea Tasting is a career that demands sensitive taste buds as well as nurture in the form of courses and actual experience. An undergraduate background in a subject like botany, horticulture or food sciences will be required. Three months Certificate courses to one year diplomas are offered by several institutions. A Master in Tea Estate Management will also stand in good stead with recruiters.

7. Puppetry

Institutions are offering formal courses to cater to aspiring puppeteers. Courses are conducted on history of puppetry as well as practical matters such as voice modulation, scripting and staging issues. Puppetry is useful in televised entertainment and advertisements, for conventional educational purposes such as language teaching as well as to convey social messages.

8. Art Restoration

Restoring works of art, involves touching up, cleaning and repairing damage can overtime, in order to make paintings, sculptures and manuscripts took less worn out without losing their original essence. A bachelor's degree in Archeology or history and some knowledge of art and artists are indispensable for making a career in art restoration.

9. Food Flavourist

All you need to get into this unusual way of making a living is a penchant for taste and an interest in equations. A science background in school, a B.Sc. in food chemistry and a number of allied courses can help you get there. M.Sc. in Food Chemistry and food processing is offered by many universities.



XII – Communicative English
Internal Assessment / Practical's to be examined by
External Examiner

15 Marks

1. Listening - 5 Marks
2. Speaking - 5 Marks
3. Reading - 5 Marks (Any passage)

Time – 45 minutes

DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS – 2019 -2020

Answer script for practical's – Higher Secondary

I Listening / 5

II Speaking / 5

S. No	Marks	
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
Total		/ 5

III Reading

Passage for Reading / 5





Listening

PASSAGE - 1

Water scarcity is a major threat in many parts of the world, including India. In the world, over two billion people are dying because of it. The situation would worsen in the future with increased demand for fresh water. The earth is 70 per cent water, as are our bodies. We can last for about two to three weeks without food, but we would be dead within three days without water. What we do to our water, we do to ourselves.

Humans are increasingly putting this essential resource in serious danger. We poison our ground and surface water. We burn fossil fuels that cause acid rain and global warming. We dam our rivers, interrupting the water flow and destroyed delicate ecosystems downstream. We clear vegetation and pave massive land areas, decreasing the groundwater level and increasing flood and soil erosion. On top of all this, those with access to the most water are wasting vast amounts of it.

In September 2000, the United Nations adopted a millennium Declaration setting out targets to be reached in the coming years. One target is to reduce by half, “the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water “ by the year 2015.

The Millennium Declaration also aims, “to stop the unsustainable exploitation of water resources by developing water management strategies at the regional, national and local levels,

which promote both equitable access and adequate supplied”. Our planet’s system for purification of water, like all its other systems, is delicate and balanced. It is high time that each one of us takes positive decisions to conserve water, the ‘green gold’ essential for all life on earth.

Questions:

- _____ is the major threat in many parts of the world
 - Resources in danger
 - water scarcity
 - flood and soil erosion
 - global warming
- What does the burning of fossil fuel cause?
 - heavy rain
 - floods
 - water scarcity
 - acid rain
- How is the eco system destroyed?
 - By poisoning the ground water
 - burning fossil fuels
 - by constructing dams
 - by not constructing dams
- The United Nations adopted a Millennium Declaration in _____
 - Sep 2002
 - Sep 2000
 - Sep 2001
 - Sep 2003



5. One target is to _____ by half the proportion of people unable to reach of afford safe drinking water.
- a) Increase
 - b) decrease
 - c) double
 - d) reduce
6. Our planet's system for _____ of water is delicate and balanced.
- a) exploitation
 - b) management
 - c) supply
 - d) purification
7. One way to protect is by preventing water _____
- a) pollution
 - b) usage
 - c) wastage
 - d) exploitation
8. 'green gold' refers to _____
- a) ecology
 - b) environment
 - c) water
 - d) life
9. The word 'strategies' means _____
- a) plans
 - b) resources
 - c) dangers
 - d) decisions
10. What is the antonym of 'conserve'
- a) danger
 - b) destroy
 - c) decrease
 - d) interrupt

PASSAGE - 2

These Islands of great beauty, home to the finest rainforests, silver beaches, and sparkling oceans teeming with life – the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been earmarked for large – scale tourism promotion and development. The Andaman Islands have the potential to emerge as the world's most erotic and high-end holiday destinations for eco-tourism, and for advent tourism.

Tourism creates more jobs than do the agriculture and industries sectors. Keeping in view the ecology and limited

carrying capacity of the islands, a balances should be struck between environment and economic development through tourism.

Despite their unique natural wealth, the Andamans have been attracting meager tourist traffic – about 90,000 per year. Chennai and Kolkatta are the only gateways to the islands. High –spending tourists from Europe and America take four to six days to reach the destination, and non-availability of tickets between foreign destinations and India and from the mainland to Port Blair deters tourists



from coming. Therefore, traveling to the Andamans is not an attractive proposition.

A major problem in these islands is the acute water shortage. Even though the islands receive an average rainfall of 3000 mm every year, in the dry season, when the tourists start to come, the water problem begins. By the time the tourist season is over, and the tourists have gone, the problem becomes a nightmare. The migration of people from the mainland also continues and the administration refuses to do anything about this. It is a crisis that grows every passing year.

Questions.

1. _____ creates more jobs than do the agriculture and industries sector
 - a) Business
 - b) Technology
 - c) Tourism
 - d) Shipping
2. Despite their natural wealth these islands have been attracting _____ tourist
 - a) Immense
 - b) large scale
 - c) limited
 - d) meager
3. Chennai and Kolkatta are the only _____ to these islands
 - a) Links
 - b) gateways
 - c) tourist spots
 - d) foreign destinations
4. A major problem in these islands is the _____
 - a) Unique natural wealth
 - b) acute water shortage
 - c) tourist traffic
 - d) non- availability of tickets
5. Choose an appropriate synonym for the word 'teeming'
 - a) Full of
 - b) feebly
 - c) unique
 - d) emerging

PASSAGE - 3

Tourism has emerged as the world's largest industry. Growing rapidly in the last two decades, today it accounts for six per cent of world output and employs some 100 million people around the globe. Since the end of the Second World War, it has developed immense revenue and development potential and stands today as a unique natural renewable resource industry.

Tourism – the travel – based recreation – provides people with a change of place and a break from the monotony of daily life. It brings peoples of different nations together, allowing them to come into close contact with each other's customs and other aspects of life. It reveals the scenic beauty and past heritage of a country to people belonging to other nations. The knowledge and experience gained in the process can lead to greater understanding and tolerance, and can even foster world peace.



The contribution of tourism can be nowhere seen more clearly than on the economic front. A study conducted by the United Nations has shown that developing countries, in particular, can reap handsome benefits out of tourism which greatly boosts national income.

Tourism generates employment, and adds to the entrepreneurial wealth of a nation. While tourism's advantages are many, its undesirable side-effects have raised fresh problems.

Tourism can cause social, cultural or environmental disruption. Of the greatest concern is its damage to the environment. In order to attract more tourists, sprawling resorts are built which take neither the local architectural styles nor the ecology into consideration. Natural system come to be destroyed as a result of indiscriminate construction to provide water and waste disposal facilities and recreational arrangements to tourists. Overuse of environmental wealth disturbs the ecological balance.

Damage is most in wildlife parks which remain the foremost sites of tourists attraction. Tourist vans and the visitors' feet the ground vegetation, thus affecting the feeding habits of the animals and the landscape as well. Overcrowding bring about congestion, leading to environmental and health hazards.

The Taj Mahal, one of the seven wonders fo the world, has suffered a lot wear and tear from trampling feet of tourists.

To promote safe tourism while ensuring that it remains a profitable industry, it is imperative to understand the factors that hamper the growth o tourism and check them effectively.

Questions:

1. Tourism has grown rapidly in the east_____
 - a) Century
 - b) five decades
 - c) two decades
 - d) few years
2. Tourism accounts for _____ of world output
 - a) 6%
 - b) 7 %
 - c) 5%
 - d) 4%
3. It stands today as a unique natural _____ resource industry.
 - a) Largest
 - b) national
 - c) socio-cultural
 - d) renewable
4. Tourism also means _____ based recreation
 - a) Environment
 - b) travel
 - c) culture
 - d) economy



5. Tourism can also foster _____

- a) Income
- b) recreation
- c) world peace
- d) employment

6. The contribution of business can be more clearly seen on the _____ front

- a) Economic
- b) employment
- c) income
- d) ecological

7. Overcrowding bring about congestion, leading to _____

- a) National income
- b) fresh problems
- c) health hazards
- d) doubts

8. Overuse of environmental wealth disturbs the _____

- a) ecological balance
- b) Natural systems
- c) damage to wild life

9. Choose a synonym for 'imperative'

- a) Necessary
- b) rapidly
- c) immense
- d) contribute

10. Choose an antonym for 'generate'

- a) hamper
- b) hinder
- c) terminate
- d) distract

PASSAGE - 4

In the 16th century, an age of great marine and terrestrial exploration, Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition to sail around the world. As a young Portuguese noble, he served the king of Portugal, but he became involved in the quagmire of political intrigue at court and lost the king's favor. After he was dismissed from service by the king of Portugal, he offered to serve the future Emperor Charles V of Spain.

A papal decree of 1493 had assigned a land in the New World west of 50 degrees W longitude to Spain and all the land east of that line to Portugal. Magellan offered to prove that the East Indies fell under Spanish authority. On September 20, 1519, Magellan set sail from Spain with five ships. More than a year later, one of these ships was exploring the topography of South America in search of a water route across the continent. This ship sank, but the remaining four ships searched along the southern peninsula of South America. Finally they found the passage they sought near 50 degrees S latitude. Magellan named this passage the Strait of All Saints, but today it is known as the Strait of Magellan.

One ship deserted while in this passage and returned to Spain, so fewer



sailors were privileged to gaze at that first panorama of the Pacific Ocean. Those who remained crossed the meridian now known as the international Date Line in the early spring of 1521 after 98 days on the Pacific Ocean. During those long days at sea, many of Magellan's men died of starvation and disease.

Later, Magellan became involved in an insular conflict in the Philippines and was killed in a tribal battle. Only one ship and 17 sailors under the command of the Basque navigator Elcano survived to complete the westward journey to Spain and thus prove once and for all that the world is round, with no precipice at the edge.

1. The 16th century was an age of great _____ exploration.
 - a) Cosmic
 - b) land
 - c) mental
 - d) None of the above
2. Magellan set sail to prove that the East Indies fell under _____.
 - a) French territory
 - b) Spanish territory
 - c) English territory
 - d) African territory
3. The meridian is now known as the _____.
 - a) International Date Line
 - b) International Time zone
 - c) Equator
 - d) Latitude
4. Only _____ survived to complete the westward journey to Spain
 - a) Two ships and fifteen sailors
 - b) Three ships and seventeen sailors
 - c) One ship and ten sailors
 - d) One ship and seventeen sailors
5. This journey proved that the _____.
 - a) World is round
 - b) World is round with no precipice at the edge
 - c) World is round with precipices
 - d) World is round with edge

Passage - 5

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.



Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse – drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

Questions.

1. The Curies' _____ collaboration helped to unlock the secrets of the atom
 - a) Friendly
 - b) Competitive
 - c) industrious
 - d) courteous
2. Marie had a bright mind and a _____ personality
 - a) Strong
 - b) Humorous
 - c) blithe
 - d) strange
3. Marie left Poland and travelled to France to enter the _____
 - a) University in Warsaw
 - b) University in Poland
 - c) Sorbonne
 - d) University in Austria
4. She received the Nobel Prize in _____
 - a) Physics
 - b) Chemistry
 - c) Astronomy
 - d) Astro Physics

Passage – 6

When Andrew Carnegie came to America from Scotland, he was just a lad. He started out by running errands and ended up as one of the largest steel manufactures in the United States.

Someone once asked Mr. Carnegie how he dealt with people. Andrew Carnegie replied, "Dealing with people is a lot like digging for gold. When you go digging for an ounce of gold, you have to move tons of dirt. But when you go digging, you don't go looking for the dirt, you go looking for the gold."



Andrew Carnegie's reply has a very important message. Though sometimes it may not be apparent, there is something positive in every person and every situation. WE have to look deep for the positive.

Questions.

1. Andrew Carnegie came from _____
 - a) England
 - c) Scotland
 - b) Ireland
 - d) Finland
2. When he came to America, he was _____
 - a) An old man
 - b) A young boy
 - c) a rich man
 - d) a poor man
3. He started out by doing _____
 - a) Manual work
 - b) Clerical work
 - c) odd jobs
 - d) white collar jobs
4. Dealing with people is a lot like digging for _____
 - a) Dirt
 - b) Gold
 - c) silver
 - d) ore

5. We have to dig _____ to look for the positive
 - a) Gently
 - b) Fast
 - c) around
 - d) deep

Passage -7

Read the passage and answer each question below in a short sentence.

Some people suffer from an inability to sleep, a disease called insomnia and it may be due to different factors. The first factor many be 'biological imbalance'. Sleep is caused by a sleep system and wakefulness is caused by an arousal system. Both the systems are governed by the brain. In order to have a good sleep, the arousal system must be less and the sleep system must be more. When the arousal system goes up due to tension, insomnia many occur. Drugs are the second factor. People who consume alcohol habitually become prey to insomnia. Drugs like stimulants, sedatives, certain thyroid drugs and heart medicines can cause sleeplessness. Both sleeping pills and alcohol appear to promise better sleep. But habits and disturbing environments are the third factor in making one lose his sleep. If the bedroom is too noisy or too cold it may make one keep awake. If the stomach has too little or too much food, it may cause sleeplessness. Physical exercise too close to bedtime also confuses the sleep mechanism.

Questions:

- a) What is insomnia?
- b) Does alcohol help a person sleep better?
- c) List the drugs that can cause sleeplessness.
- d) Why should one eat the right quantity of food?
- e) Why should one avoid physical exercise just before bedtime?

1. An inability to sleep is called _____

- a) somnia
- b) insomnia
- c) shallow sleep
- d) sleep mechanism

2. The sleep and arousal system are governed by the _____

- a) sleep mechanism
- b) drugs
- c) heart
- d) brain

3. The second factor resulting in sleeplessness is _____

- a) exercise
- b) biological imbalance
- c) drugs
- d) bad habits

4. Physical exercise too close to bed time _____

- a) improves good memory
- b) gives a good sleep
- c) disturbs the sleep mechanism
- d) increases blood circulation

5. This passage is about the _____

- a) different factors
- b) bad habits
- c) wakefulness & arousal system
- d) people suffering from

Passage –8

Read the passage carefully and complete the statements choosing the right options:-

The Indus valley civilization, also known as the Harappan culture is one of the earliest urban civilizations. About 5000 years ago, a group of homeds, traveling from Sumeria, entered North

Western India, and settled there without hesitation. The civilizations anchor lay in the beautiful twin cities of mohenjodaro and Harappa. These cities were made of Bricks either baked Mud or wood bricks or amazingly every brick was of the same size. The city's population was about 30,000 and had very modern methods sanitation and sewerage. Located below the great mountain range, it was abundant with water and fertile soil, making agriculture the main occupation.



1. The Harappan culture originated _____

- a) Recently
- b) of late
- c) very early
- d) in Villages

2. The nomads from Sumeria settled in the new soil _____

- a) With qualms
- b) Readily
- c) with hesitation
- d) unwillingly

3. The civilization was centered upon _____

- a) the hard work of the nomads
- b) the willingness of the people to labour
- c) the trade and business prospects available
- d) the twin cities of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa

4. Every Mud or Wood Brick was _____

- a) Uneven
- b) Smooth
- c) Uniform
- d) Strange

5. Water and fertile soil rendered the place _____

- a) conducive
- b) facile
- c) complicated
- d) unsuitable

Passage -9

Read the passage carefully and fill in the blanks choosing the correct answer from the following:

Pearl Buck was the first American woman to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1938. She was born on January 26, 1892 in West Virginia, USA and as a baby, hardly six months old, was taken to China by her missionary parents. Except for a few College years in her home town, she lived until 1934 in China, where, thanks to her Chinese teacher, she learned in childhood the Chinese language much earlier than English, her mother tongue.

Mrs. Buck had the pen of a ready – writer and was so prolific in writing that she produced more than a hundred works of fiction and non – fiction. Her most popular novel, “The Good Earth”, earned for her the American Pulitzer Prize in 1931. This novel, in addition to being translated into 30 languages, was filmed. Many of her works, both non – fiction and fiction are widely appreciated by the general public and rated high on the popularity lists of student readers. It is not surprising therefore that the Nobel committee in 1938 cited her for her ‘rich and genuine epic portrayal of Chinese life...’

Questions:

1. Pearl Buck got her Nobel prize at the age of _____

- a) 46 b) 56
- c) 66 d) 76



2. She spent most of her life in _____
 - a) America
 - b) England
 - c) Australia
 - d) China
3. Buck's mother tongue was _____
 - a) Chinese
 - b) French
 - c) German
 - d) English
4. The most famous novel of Buck is _____
 - a) Letter from Peking
 - b) The Good Earth
 - c) East Wind, West Wind
 - d) Death in the castle
5. She produced more than _____ works of fiction and non – fiction
 - a) Two hundred
 - b) three hundred
 - c) a hundred
 - d) four hundred

Passage –10

Read the following passage and complete the answers:

(Topsy) was one of the blacks of her race; and her round shining eyes, glittering as glass beads, moved with quick glances over everything in the room. Her mouth half open with astonishment at the wonders of the new master's parlour, displayed a white and brilliant set of

teeth. Her woolly hair was braided in Sunday little tails which stuck out in every direction. The expression of the face was an odd mixture of shrewdness and cunningness over which was oddly drawn, like a kind of veil, an expression of the most doleful gravity and solemnity. She was dressed in a single, filthy, ragged garment, made of begging: and stood with her hands demurely folded before her. Although there was some thing odd and goblin – like about her appearance – something as Miss Ophelia afterwards said 'so heathenish', as to inspire that good lady with utter dismay.

Questions:

1. Topsy's eyes are compared to _____
 - a) germs
 - b) glass beads
 - c) pearls
 - d) beads
2. She was astonished looking at the _____ of the new parlour
 - a) beauty
 - b) decoration
 - c) wonders
 - d) expensive furniture
3. She was dressed in _____
 - a) The best clothes
 - b) neat clothes
 - c) ragged garments
 - d) white frock



4. Topsy was in the care of _____

- a) Miss Olivia
- b) Miss Ophelia
- c) Miss Clara
- d) Mrs. Oliver

5. 'She stood with her hands demurely folded, before her' – what does 'demurely' mean?

- a) Shyly
- b) angrily
- c) oddly
- d) seriously

Passage -11

In the eighteenth century, two men, a French Professor, Gabriel Venel, and a British chemist Joseph Priestly made a rather pleasant discover. They found that water charged with carbon – di –oxide tasted rather nice. Jacob Schweppe, a Swiss chemist began to manufacture soda water in England. This was marketed under the name Seltz. Soon, soda water became a popular refreshment.

By the beginning of the 19th century, many factories and bottling plants were set up in Europe and the United States to make and bottle this artificial ' mineral water'

Later on, it was discovered that soda could be flavoured too. You could have tasted orange flavoured or lime flavoured soda... but the most popular flavoured soda grew to be the cola. This flavor is taken from the cola tree that grows in the tropical parts of Africa, South America and Asia.

Coco-cola, which is now one of the most popular carbonated drinks, was first served in 1886 at a medical ship in Atlanta, Georgia, in South America. IT marked a first in the flavouring of carbonated water.

Questions:

1. The pleasant taste of water with carbon-di-oxide was discovered in the _____century.

- a) Seventeenth
- b) eighteenth
- c) nineteenth
- d) twentieth

2. Soda water was manufactured for the first time in _____.

- a) Sweden
- b) France
- c) England
- d) The United States

3. The most well-known flavoured soda is _____

- a) Orange
- b) lemon
- c) mango
- d) cola

4. Coco-cola was first served in a _____

- a) Restaurant
- b) party
- c) medical shop
- d) departmental store



5. Soda water became a popular refreshment under the name _____

- a) Schweppe
- b) Venel
- c) Priestly
- d) Seltz

Passage -13

Food, generally speaking, decays as time passes. Cooked food or uncooked meat and fish or fruits lose their freshness, become old and spoil in warm, wet air by undergoing chemical changes because of bacteria, yeasts and moulds. Some spoil within hours while others take days or weeks. Salt, Sun's heat, oil have been used to store and save food items from decomposing. Salted and dried fish is an example.

During the past five or six decades, several changes have taken place in our life styles. There are more towns and cities today than in the past; people are concentrated in these places. Population has grown in their land. And they also like to eat readymade foods.

All these changes have brought about one big change. That is, processed and canned foods and drinks have become part of our food habits. Getting food items like meat, fish, peas, fruits, and soft drinks like Coca-Cola, Pepsi, Rasna ready for sale inside a country or in another country has become an industry. Factories prepare and produce readymade foods, using the knowledge provided by food science and Technology. They use canning, dehydration, smoke and refrigeration

methods to process and preserve foods. For this purpose they use food additives to add flavours, colour, nutrients to foods.

Food can be preserved by controlling or destroying the agents that spoil foods. A few of these agents are bacteria, moulds, insects, rodents, warm and wet air.

Canning is a thermal or heat processing where foods are subjected to temperatures that are high enough to kill most microorganisms. Foods are sterilized in airtight, heat-resistant pouches.

Dehydration of food removes water in the food and thus prevents bacteria from growing. It compresses and freeze-dries food which can resume their original shape on rehydration.

Refrigeration and freezing help store foods along with their nutrients and flavours. Smoke treatment to food can preserve them only for a short time. Smoke contains guaiacol which has only limited capacity. It is now being used to add an appealing flavor.

Questions

1. Cooked or uncooked food spoils by undergoing _____ changes
 - a) climatic
 - b) chemical
 - c) physical
 - d) biological
2. Salt, heat & oil save food items from _____
 - a. burning
 - b. decomposing



- c. dehydration
 - d. losing colour
3. Changes in the life style of the people has inserted in _____
- a) Refrigerated foods
 - b) Salted food
 - c) processed & canned food
 - d) dried food
4. What method helps store foods along with their nutrients & flavours?
- a) Refrigeration
 - b) Dehydration
 - c) Canning
 - d) Using additives
5. Which treatment preserves food for a short time?
- a) Processing
 - b) adding nutrients
 - c) compressing
 - d) smoke treatment

Passage 14

Mount Vesuvius, a volcano located between the ancient Italian cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, has received much attention because of its frequent and destructive eruptions. The most famous of these eruptions occurred in A.D 79

The volcano had been inactive for centuries. There was little warning of the coming eruption, although one account unearthed by archaeologists says that a hard rain and a strong wind had disturbed

the celestial calm during the preceding night. Early the next morning, the volcano poured a huge river of molten rock down upon Herculaneum, completely burying the city and filling the harbor with coagulated lava.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the mountain, cinders, stone and ash rained down on Pompeii. Sparks for the burning ash ignited the combustible rooftops quickly. Large portions of the city were destroyed in the conflagration. Fire, however, was not the only cause of destruction. Poisonous sulfuric gases saturated the air. These heavy gases were not buoyant in the atmosphere and therefore sank toward the earth and suffocated people.

Over the years, excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum have revealed a great deal about the behavior of the volcano. By analyzing data, much as a zoologist dissects an animal specimen, scientists have concluded that the eruption changed large portions of the area's Geography. For instance, it turned the Sarno River from its course and raised the level of the beach along the Bay of Naples. Meteorologists studying these events have also concluded that Vesuvius caused a huge tidal wave that affected the world's climate.

In addition to making these investigations archaeologists have been able to study the skeletons of victims by using distilled water to wash away the volcanic ash. By strengthening the brittle bones with acrylic paint, scientists have been able to examine the skeletons and draw conclusions about the diet and habits

of the residents. Finally, the excavations at both Pompeii and Herculaneum have yielded many examples of classical art, such as jewelry made of bronze, which is an alloy of copper and tin. The eruption of Mount Vesuvius and its tragic consequences have provided everyone with a wealth of data about the effects that volcanoes can have on the surrounding area. Today, volcanologists can locate and predict eruptions, saving lives and preventing the destruction of other cities and cultures.

Questions

1. Herculaneum and its harbor were buried under _____ lava.
 - a) liquid
 - b) solid
 - c) flowing
 - d) coagulated
2. The poisonous gases were not _____ in the air
 - a) able to float
 - b) visible
 - c) able to evaporate
 - d) invisible
3. Scientists analyzed data about Vesuvius in the same way that a zoologist _____ a specimen
 - a) describes in detail
 - b) studies by cutting apart
 - c) photographs
 - d) charts
4. _____ have concluded that the volcanic eruption caused a tidal wave.
 - a) Scientists
 - b) scientist who study atmosphere conditions
 - c) Scientists who study ash
 - d) scientists who study animal behavior
5. Scientists have used _____ water to wash away volcanic ash from the skeletons of victims.
 - a) bottled
 - b) volcanic
 - c) purified
 - d) sea

Passage 15

King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette ruled France from 1774 to 1789, a time when the country was fighting bankruptcy. The royal couple did not let France's insecure financial situation limit their immoderate spending, however. Even though the minister of finance repeatedly warned the king and queen against wasting money, they continued to spend great fortunes on their personal pleasure. This lavish spending greatly enraged the people of France. They felt that the royal couple bought its luxurious lifestyle at the poor people's expense.

Marie Antoinette, the beautiful but exceedingly impractical queen, seemed uncaring about her subjects' misery. While French citizens begged for lower



taxes, the queen embellished her palace with extravagant works of art. She also surrounded herself with artists, writers, and musicians, who encouraged the queen to spend money even more profusely.

While the queen's favourite glutted themselves on huge feasts at the royal table many people in France were starving. The French government taxed the citizens outrageously. These high taxes paid for the entertainments the queen and her court so enjoyed. When the minister of finance tried to stop these royal spendthrifts, the queen replaced him. The intense hatred that the people felt for Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette kept building until it led to the French Revolution. During this time of struggle and violence (1789 – 1799), thousands of aristocrats, as well as the king and queen themselves lost their lives at the guillotine. Perhaps if Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette had reined in their extravagant spending, the events that rocked France would not have occurred.

1. The people surrounding the queen encouraged her to spend money _____
 - a) Wisely
 - b) Abundantly
 - c) Carefully
 - d) Foolishly
2. The minister of finance tried to curb these royal _____
 - a) Aristocrats
 - b) Money wasters
 - c) Individuals
 - d) Spend thrifts
3. This lavish spending _____ the people of France.
 - a) Provoked
 - b) Insulted
 - c) Enraged
 - d) Gladdened
4. The intense hatred of the people led to the _____
 - a) Minister being replaced
 - b) Government taxing the citizens outrageously
 - c) Death of many people
 - d) French revaluation
5. Thousands of aristocrats, as well as the king and queen lost their lives _____
 - a) In the French revolution
 - b) At the guillotine
 - c) In the royal palace
 - d) Into violence

English – Class XII

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