

SRI GURU KARIBASAVESHWARA S.S.L.C.
SECOND LANGUAGE ENGLISH GRAMMAR
NOTES



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ಸಂದೇಶ

ಗಂಡನೇ ದೈವ, ಹೆಂಡತಿಯೇ ಜೀವ,
ತಂದೆಯೇ ದೇವಾಲಯ, ತಾಯಿಯೇ ದೇವರು,
ಮಕ್ಕಳೇ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಗಂಟೆಗಳು,
ಸ್ನೇಹಿತನೇ ಪೂಜಾರಿ,
ಬಂಧು - ಬಾಂಧವರೇ ಭಕ್ತಾದಿಗಳು ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೊಡಗೂಡಿ
ಶ್ರೀ ಗುರು ಕರಿಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ ಸ್ತೂಪಿಯನ್ನು ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತಾ
ಬದುಕುವದೇ ನಿಜವಾದ ಮಾನವನ ಧರ್ಮ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗುರು ಕರಿಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ

ಆಶ್ರಯವದೇ ಪುರಾಣ, ಆಶ್ರಯಗಳು
ಮಾತನಾಡುವದೇ ಶ್ರೀ ಗುರು ಕರಿಬಸವೇಶ್ವರನ ಶ್ಲೋಕ, ಪದಾಡಗಳು
ಓದುವದೇ ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆ, ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತಗಳು
ಬರೆಯುವದೇ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು
ಇದನ್ನರಿತು ಭಾಷಾ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು
ಓದುವವನೇ ನಿಜವಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ

ಶ್ರೀ ಗುರು ಕರಿಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ

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SRI GURU KARIBASAVESHWARA SECOND LANGUAGE ENGLISH GRAMMAR NOTES FOR S.S.L.C. STUDENTS

• VOCABULARY :- ಶಬ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು

1) **COLLOCATION:** - When two or more words join to form a new word that has its own meaning, it is called Collocation. (ಎರಡು ಅಥವಾ ಎರಡಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪದಗಳು ಸೇರಿ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಪದವಾಗುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಪದಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನದೆಯಾದ ಅರ್ಥವಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಈ ಪದಕ್ಕೆ ಜೋಡಿ ಪದವೆನ್ನುವರು.)

Combination of collocations: ಜೋಡಿ ಪದಗಳ ಸಂಯೋಗ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

1. Noun + Noun (ನಾಮಪದ + ನಾಮಪದ) Ex: Egg rice, Lemon rice.
2. Noun + Verb (ನಾಮಪದ + ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ) Ex: Make efforts, take responsibility.
3. Noun + adjective (ನಾಮಪದ + ನಾಮವಿಶೇಷಣ) Ex: Live music, strong coffee.
4. Compound words (ಸಂಯುಕ್ತಪದಗಳ ಜೋಡಿ)Ex: News papers, high school.

List of Collocation:

1	Arm chair	ಆರಾಮ ಕುರ್ಚಿ	81	Life time	ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ
2	Air plane	ವಿಮಾನ	82	Long run	ದೂರದ ಓಟ, ಸತತ ಓಟ
3	After noon	ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ	83	Life line	
4	Any one	ಯಾವುದಾದರೊಂದು	84	Lifelong	ಜೀವನೋದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ
5	Back word	ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾ	85	Long chart	
6	Back bone	ಬೆನ್ನೆಲಬು	86	Light house	
7	Black bird	ಕಪ್ಪು ಪಕ್ಷಿ	87	Loud voice	ದೊಡ್ಡ ಧ್ವನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
8	Blood bank	ರಕ್ತಕೇಂದ್ರ	88	Make business	ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸು
9	Blood group	ರಕ್ತದ ಗುಂಪು	89	Money order	ಹಣ ಸಂದಾಯ / ಕಳಿಸಿಕೆ
10	Beautiful girl	ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಹುಡುಗಿ	90	Moon light	ಬೆಳದಿಂಗಳು
11	Bed room	ಮಲಗುವ ಕೋಣೆ	91	Mouth watering	ಆಶಪಡು/ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿನೀರು
12	Butterflies	ಪಾತರಗಿತ್ತಿ,ಪತಂಗ	92	Meet requirements	ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆ
13	Butter milk	ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆ	93	Make arrangements	ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡು
14	Boiled egg	ಬೆಯಿಸಿದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ	94	Make money	ಹಣ ಮಾಡು
15	Book mark	ಗುರುತು ಮಾಡಿದ	95	Make gesture	
16	Book worm	ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಹುಳು	96	Modern science	ಆಧುನಿಕ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ
17	Broad hearted	ವಿಶಾಲ ಹೃದಯದ	97	Noble thoughts	ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು
18	Board bus		98	Noble leaders	ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಮುಖಂಡರು
19	Bright boy	ಜಾಣ ಹುಡುಗ	99	Nuclear bomb	ಅಣು ಬಾಂಬ
20	Break down	ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗು, ನಿಲ್ಲು	100	Pay attention	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯವಹಿಸು
21	Break fast	ಉಪಹಾರ, ತಿಂಡಿ	101	Pop com	
22	Brisk walk	ನಿಧಾನ ನಡಿಗೆ	102	Police constable	ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಪೆದೆ
23	Bypass	ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ	103	Post box	ಅಂಚೆ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ
24	Catch fire		104	Post letter	ಅಂಚೆ ಪತ್ರ
25	Curly hair	ಗುಂಗುರ ಕೂದಲು	105	Post man	ಅಂಚೆಯವ
26	Wavy hair	ಚಟ್ಟರ ಕೂದಲು	106	Post office	ಅಂಚೆ ಕಛೇರಿ
27	Commit suicide		107	Post master	ಅಂಚೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ

28	Commit crime		108	Pondered future	ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಯೋಚನೆ
29	Commit mistake		109	Photo studio	ಪೋಟೋ ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಅಂಗಡಿ
30	Chain smoker	ನಿರಂತರ ಸೇದುವುದು	110	Quick temper	ಮೂಗಿನ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸಿಟ್ಟು
31	Combat violence		111	Quick cure	ಬೇಗ ವಾಸಿಯಾಗು
32	Catch cold	ಸೀತವಾಗು	112	Rosy lips	ಮೃದುವಾದ ತುಟಿಗಳು
33	Caught and bowled	ಔಟು ಮಾಡು	113	Raise doubts	ಸಂದೇಹ ಪಡು
34	Dimple cheek	ಗಲ್ಲದಮೇಲಿನ ಕುಳಿ	114	Raise money	ಹಣನೀಡು
35	Developed nation	ಮುಂದವರೆದ ದೇಶ	115	Renovated house	
36	Dutiful husband	ಶ್ರಮಜೀವಿ ಗಂಡ	116	Railway station	ರೇಲ್ವೆ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ
37	Dead line		117	Rainbow	ಕಾಮನ ಬಿಲ್ಲು
38	Draw money	ಹಣ ತೆಗೆಸು	118	Ragged gloves	
39	Draw laughter		119	Save time	ಸಮಯ ಉಳಿಸು
40	Draw parallel		120	Shake hands	ಕೈಕುಲಕಿಸು
41	Do homework	ಮನೆಗೆಲಸ ಮಾಡು	121	Sun flower	ಸೂರ್ಯಕಾಂತಿ
42	Earth quack	ಭೂಕಂಪನ	122	Self discipline	ಸ್ವಶಿಸ್ತು
43	Eye balls	ಕಣ್ಣು ಗುಡ್ಡೆ	123	Something	
44	Eye sight	ಕಣ್ಣಿನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ	124	Save electricity	ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ತುಳಿಸು
45	Freedom fighter	ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ	125	Super market	ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಪೇಟೆ
46	Fast train	ವೇಗದ ರೇಲ್ವೆ	126	Super star	ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ
47	Fast run	ವೇಗದ ಓಟ	127	Super power	ಸರ್ವಶಕ್ತಿ
48	Fast food		128	Super man	ಸರ್ವಶಕ್ತ
49	Foot ball	ಕಾಲಚಂಡು	129	Sincere officer	ಆಧರ್ಶ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ
50	Friendship	ಗೆಳೆತನ	130	Sweet moment	ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಮಯ
51	Face challenges	ಮುಖಾ ಮುಖಿ ಹೋರಾಟ	131	Sweet dream	ಸವಿಗನಸ್ಸು
52	Face to face	ಮುಖಾ ಮುಖಿ	132	Steel railing	
53	Front Bencher	ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನ	133	Small boy	ಸಣ್ಣ ಹುಡುಗ
54	Firework	ಬೆಂಕಿ ಕೆಲಸ	134	Speed recovery	ಬೇಗ ಉಷಾರಾಗು
55	Generate power	ಸರ್ವಶಕ್ತಿ	135	Text book	
56	Grand mother	ಅಜ್ಜಿ	136	Tooth paste	ಹಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಲಾಮು
57	Grand father	ಅಜ್ಜ	137	Table salt	ಸಣ್ಣಪ್ಪು
58	Get married	ಮದುವೆಯಾಗು	138	Take chance	ಅವಕಾಶ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊ
59	Get lost	ಜಿಡೇ ಕೊನೆ	139	Time table	ವೇಳಾ ಪಟ್ಟಿ
60	Get up	ಎದ್ದೇಳು	140	Take action	ಶಕ್ತನೀಡು
61	Get ready	ತಯಾರಾಗಿರು	141	Take down	ಬರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳು
62	Hand kerchief	ಕರವಸ್ತ್ರ	142	Take care	ಕಾಳಜಿವಹಿಸು
63	Hand bag	ಕೈಚೀಲ	143	Under ground	ನೆಲ ಮಾಳಿಗೆ
64	Heavy drinker	ಬಾರಿ ಕುಡುಕ	144	Up to date	
65	Hard worker	ಶ್ರಮಜೀವಿ	145	Unexpected turn	ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ
66	House hold	ಗೃಹಬಳಕೆ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು	146	Wall clock	ಗೋಡೆ ಗಡಿಯಾರ
67	Home maid	ಮನೆಗೆಲಸದವಳು	147	Wheel chair	ಗಾಲಿ ಕುರ್ಚಿ
68	Handsome boy	ಸೂಂದರವಾದ ಹುಡುಗ	148	Young man	ಯುವಕ

69	Handsome profit	ಽತ್ತಮವಾದ ಲಾಭ	149	
70	Honey moon	ಮಧುಚಂದ್ರ	150	
71	Honey cake	ಸಿಹಿಯಾದಕೇಕ	151	
72	Keep quite	ಸಮ್ಮನಿರು	152	
73	Keep silence	ನಿಶಬ್ದವಾರು	153	
74	Key board	ಅಕ್ಷರ ಗುಂಡಿ	154	
75	Key answer	ಕಿರು ಉತ್ತರ	155	
76	Ladies compartment	ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಕಂಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ	156	
77	Lay emphasis	ಸ್ವರಘಾತಹಾಕು	157	
78	Leave letter	ರಜೆ ಪತ್ರ	158	
79	Love letter	ಪ್ರೇಮಪತ್ರ	159	
80	Long chat	ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತಿನ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆ	160	

Model Questions:-

- Combine the word in **Column-A** with its collocative word in **Column-B** :

Column-A

Column-B

Lay [attention, emphasis, notice, order]

- Which word in the brackets does not collocate with the word 'commit' ?
(suicide, crime, success, mistake

2) Prefix: - Adding something at the beginning of a word is called prefix.

(.ಪದದ ಮೊದಲು ಕೆಲವು ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಬೇರೊಂದು ಪದವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ)

SL NO	A) 'un ' is normally used before adjectives , verbs and participles	
1	Comfortable x uncomfortable	40 Proved x unproved
2	Compromising x un compromising	41 paid x unpaid
3	Connected x unconnected	42 popular x unpopular
4	Constitutional x unconstitutional	43 questionable x unquestionable
5	common x uncommon	44 reasonable x unreasonable
6	conditional x unconditional	45 reserved x unreserved
7	conscious x unconscious	46 ripe x unripe
8	cultivated x cultivated	47 Real x unreal
9	do x undo	48 Refined x unrefined
10	Decided x undecided	49 Rest x unrest
11	Dress x undress	50 Refined x unrefined
12	easy x uneasy	51 Rest x unrest
13	equal x unequal	52 Roll x unroll
14	expected x unexpected	53 Seasonable x unseasonable
15	Employment x unemployment	54 Selfish x unselfish

16	<i>Essential x unessential</i>	55	<i>Steady x unsteady</i>
17	<i>Fair x unfair</i>	56	<i>Suitable x unsuitable</i>
18	<i>Fit x unfit</i>	57	<i>safe x unsafe</i>
19	<i>Fortunate x unfortunate</i>	58	<i>seen x unseen</i>
20	<i>faithful x unfaithful</i>	59	<i>stable x unstable</i>
21	<i>fold x unfold</i>	60	<i>stitch x unstitch</i>
22	<i>founded x unfounded</i>	61	<i>tidy x untidy</i>
23	<i>Grateful x ungrateful</i>	62	<i>true x untrue</i>
24	<i>Healthy x unhealthy</i>	63	<i>Tie x untie</i>
25	<i>happy x unhappy</i>	64	<i>Trained x untrained</i>
26	<i>holy x unholy</i>	65	<i>Truth x truth</i>
27	<i>Just x unjust</i>	66	<i>Well x unwell</i>
28	<i>known x unknown</i>	67	<i>worthy x unworthy</i>
29	<i>Likely x unlikely</i>	68	<i>Certain X Uncertain</i>
30	<i>Load x unload</i>	69	
31	<i>Lucky x unlucky</i>	70	
32	<i>lock x un lock</i>	71	
33	<i>Matched x unmatched</i>	72	
34	<i>married x unmarried</i>	73	
35	<i>merciful x unmerciful</i>	74	
36	<i>Named x unnamed</i>	75	
37	<i>Natural x unnatural</i>	76	
38	<i>Necessary x unnecessary</i>	77	
39	<i>Pleasant x unpleasant</i>	78	
SL No	A) 'in' is normally used before verbs and adjectives.		
1	<i>Ability x inability</i>	30	<i>credible x incredible</i>
2	<i>Accurate x inaccurate</i>	31	<i>Convenience x in convenience</i>
3	<i>Adequate x inadequate</i>	32	<i>Convenience x in convenience</i>
4	<i>Animate x inanimate</i>	33	<i>Curable x incurable</i>
5	<i>Apt inapt</i>	34	<i>Dignity indignity</i>
6	<i>Ac Active x inactive</i>	35	<i>Discipline x indiscipline</i>
7	<i>Admissible x inadmissible</i>	36	<i>Discriminate x indiscriminate</i>
8	<i>Accessible x inaccessible</i>	37	<i>Definite x indefinite</i>
9	<i>appropriate x inappropriate</i>	38	<i>Discernible x indiscernible</i>
10	<i>Attention x inattention</i>	39	<i>Difference x indifference</i>
11	<i>Capable x incapable</i>	40	<i>decent x indecent</i>
12	<i>Civility x incivility</i>	41	<i>Dependent x independent</i>
13	<i>Communicable x incommunicable</i>	42	<i>determinate x indeterminate</i>
14	<i>Comparable x incomparable</i>	43	<i>Digestion indigestion</i>
15	<i>Complete x incomplete</i>	44	<i>direct x indirect</i>
16	<i>Computable x incomputable</i>	45	<i>discreet x indiscreet</i>
17	<i>Conclusive x inconclusive</i>	46	<i>distinct x indistinct</i>
18	<i>Consistency inconsistency</i>	47	<i>decent x indecent</i>
19	<i>Convenience x inconvenience</i>	48	<i>Deed x indeed</i>
20	<i>Credible x incredible</i>	49	<i>efficient x inefficient</i>

21	<i>Calculable x incalculable</i>	50	<i>Eligible x ineligible</i>
22	<i>Capacity x incapacity</i>	51	<i>Flexible x inflexible</i>
23	<i>Coherent x incoherent</i>	52	
24	<i>Compact x incompact</i>	53	
25	<i>Competent x in competent</i>	54	
26	<i>Comprehension x incomprehension</i>	55	
27	<i>considerate x inconsiderate</i>	56	
28	<i>Constant x inconstant</i>	57	
29	<i>correct x incorrect</i>	58	
SL NO	B) 'im' is used before words beginning with 'b','m',and 'p		
1	<i>Balance x imbalance</i>	16	<i>pious x impious</i>
2	<i>Mature x immature</i>	17	<i>Prison x imprison</i>
3	<i>Measurable x immeasurable</i>	18	<i>Potent x impotent</i>
4	<i>Moderate x immoderate</i>	19	<i>Probability x improbability</i>
5	<i>moral x immoral</i>	20	<i>parity x imparity</i>
6	<i>Mutable x immutable</i>	21	<i>Possible x impossible</i>
7	<i>mortal x immortal</i>	22	<i>polite x impolite</i>
8	<i>maturity x immaturity</i>	23	<i>purity x purity</i>
9	<i>memorial x immemorial</i>	24	<i>perfect x imperfect</i>
10	<i>modest x immodest</i>	25	<i>potent x impotent</i>
11	<i>movable x immovable</i>	26	<i>prove x improve</i>
12	<i>Partial x impartial</i>	27	
13	<i>Proper x improper</i>	28	
14	<i>Pure x impure</i>	29	
15	<i>Patient x impatient</i>	30	
SL No	C) 'ir' is used before words beginning with 'r'		
1	<i>Regular x irregular</i>	6	<i>relevant x irrelevant</i>
2	<i>Respective x irrespective</i>	7	<i>religion x irreligion</i>
3	<i>Rational x irrational</i>	8	<i>removable x irremovable</i>
4	<i>Respective x irrespectve</i>	9	<i>resolute x irresolute</i>
5	<i>Responsible x irresponsible</i>	10	<i>but respect x disrespect</i>
SL NO	D) 'il' is used before words beginning with 'l':-		
1	<i>Legal x illegal</i>	2	<i>literate x illiterate</i>
SL No	E) 'non' is used before adjectives and nouns		
1	<i>co-operation x non- cooperation</i>	5	<i>Vegetable x non-vegetable</i>
2	<i>essential x nonessential</i>	6	
3	<i>Existence x nonexistence</i>	7	
4	<i>Violence x nonviolence</i>	8	
SL NO	F) 'mis' is used before verbs		
1	<i>Behave x misbehave</i>	8	<i>lead mislead</i>
2	<i>Behavior x misbehavior</i>	9	<i>manage x mismanage</i>

3	<i>Chance x mischance</i>	10	<i>print x misprint</i>
4	<i>Conduct x misconduct</i>	11	<i>pronunciation x mispronunciation</i>
5	<i>deal x misdeal</i>	12	<i>spell x misspell</i>
6	<i>Fortune x misfortune</i>	13	
7	<i>guide x misguide</i>	14	
SN NO	B) 'dis' is used before verbs and adjectives.		
1	<i>agree x disagree</i>	6	<i>honest x dishonest</i>
2	<i>Appear x disappear</i>	7	<i>like x dislike</i>
3	<i>Approve x disapprove</i>	8	<i>obey x disobey</i>
4	<i>comfort x discomfort</i>	9	<i>Respect x disrespect</i>
5	<i>Continue x discontinue</i>	10	

- Fill in blank with suitable prefix. **Rama is happy but his brother is**

3)Antonyms / Opposite words: - A word that means the opposite of another word is an Antonym.

SL NO	Write the opposites of (Antonyms) (ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಪದಗಳ)				
1	<i>Accept X Reject / Refuse</i>	66	<i>full x empty</i>	131	<i>Profit X Loss</i>
2	<i>Always X Never</i>	67	<i>Foolish X Wise</i>	132	<i>peace x war</i>
3	<i>Acknowledge X Reject</i>	68	<i>Frown X Smile</i>	133	<i>poor x rich</i>
4	<i>Arrive X Depart</i>	69	<i>Friend X Enemy</i>	134	<i>Present X Absent</i>
5	<i>Arrival X departure</i>	70	<i>Fair X Ugly</i>	135	<i>Patriot X Traitor</i>
6	<i>Achievement X Failure</i>	71	<i>Former X Later</i>	136	<i>Patriot X Traitor</i>
7	<i>Active X Passive</i>	72	<i>Generosity X Miser</i>	137	<i>Proud X Humble</i>
8	<i>Alive X Dead</i>	73	<i>Glad X Sad</i>	138	<i>Poverty X Richness</i>
9	<i>Affluent X Poor</i>	74	<i>Gay X Sad</i>	139	<i>Quiet X Noisy</i>
10	<i>Attack X Defend</i>	75	<i>Great X Silly</i>	140	<i>Quick X Slow</i>
11	<i>Appeal X Command</i>	76	<i>Good X Bad</i>	141	<i>Quit X Join</i>
12	<i>Aristocrat X poor</i>	77	<i>Give X Take</i>	142	<i>Quickly X Slowly</i>
13	<i>below X Above</i>	78	<i>Generous X Miser</i>	143	<i>Reward X Insult</i>
14	<i>Bitter X Sweet</i>	79	<i>Glad X Grieve</i>	144	<i>Right X Wrong</i>
15	<i>barren x fertile</i>	80	<i>Grieving X Enjoying</i>	145	<i>reject x accept</i>
16	<i>Buy X Sell</i>	81	<i>Help X Hinder</i>	146	<i>Request X Order</i>
17	<i>Big X Small</i>	82	<i>Heavy X Light</i>	147	<i>Remember X Forget</i>
18	<i>Before X After</i>	83	<i>Hard X Soft</i>	148	<i>Reward X Punishment</i>
19	<i>bright x pale</i>	84	<i>High X Low</i>	149	<i>Rich X poor</i>
20	<i>bottom x top</i>	85	<i>Hot X Cold</i>	150	<i>Reprimand X Praise</i>
21	<i>Broad X Narrow</i>	86	<i>Highest X Lowest</i>	151	<i>rude x polite</i>
22	<i>Best X Worst</i>	87	<i>hate x love</i>	152	<i>suspect x believe</i>
23	<i>Bold X Timid</i>	88	<i>Increase X Decrease</i>	153	<i>smooth x hard</i>
24	<i>Brave x coward</i>	89	<i>Interesting X Boring</i>	154	<i>Silly X Great</i>
25	<i>Bright X Dim</i>	90	<i>Initially X Finally</i>	155	<i>Special X Ordinary</i>

26	<i>Beautiful X Ugly</i>	91	<i>Ignorant X Intelligent</i>	156	<i>stale x fresh</i>
27	<i>Bud X Flower</i>	92	<i>Intelligent X Dull</i>	157	<i>Stronger X Weaker</i>
28	<i>Begin X End</i>	93	<i>Kind X Cruel</i>	158	<i>Silent X Aggressive</i>
29	<i>Civilization X Barbarism</i>	94	<i>lazy x active</i>	159	<i>Sweet X bitter</i>
30	<i>Cool X Hot</i>	95	<i>latter x former</i>	160	<i>Success X Failure</i>
31	<i>cruel x kind</i>	96	<i>Life X Death</i>	161	<i>Strength X Weakness</i>
32	<i>Clever X Foolish</i>	97	<i>Lenient X Strict</i>	162	<i>Save X Spend</i>
33	<i>curse x bless</i>	98	<i>lean/thin x fat</i>	163	<i>Superior X Inferior</i>
34	<i>Careful X Careless</i>	99	<i>Long X Short</i>	164	<i>. Slavery X Freedom</i>
35	<i>Clever X fool</i>	100	<i>Lose X Gain</i>	165	<i>Strict X Lenient</i>
36	<i>Come X Go</i>	101	<i>Laugh X Weep (cry</i>	166	<i>Shut X Open</i>
37	<i>Celebrate X Mourn</i>	102	<i>Leader X Follower</i>	167	<i>Sunrise X Sunset</i>
38	<i>Civilized X Barbarous</i>	103	<i>Large X Small</i>	168	<i>Sad X Happy</i>
39	<i>defeat x win</i>	104	<i>Light X Shadow</i>	169	<i>Strong X Weak (feeble</i>
40	<i>Difficult X Easy</i>	105	<i>Less X More</i>	170	<i>Safe X Dangerous</i>
41	<i>Demolish X Construct</i>	106	<i>Mean X Great</i>	171	<i>Suffer X Enjoy</i>
42	<i>Defeat X Victory / win</i>	107	<i>More X Less</i>	172	<i>Soft X Hard</i>
43	<i>dunce/dull x intelligent</i>	108	<i>Mighty X Weak</i>	173	<i>Serious X Casual</i>
44	<i>Dirty X Clean</i>	109	<i>Merciful X Merciless</i>	174	<i>Same X Different</i>
45	<i>Dream X Realize</i>	110	<i>Master X Servant</i>	175	<i>Slow X Fast</i>
46	<i>Dry X Wet</i>	111	<i>Master X Student</i>	176	<i>Stop X Allow</i>
47	<i>destroy x perfect</i>	112	<i>Mighty X Feeble</i>	177	<i>Tell X Ask</i>
48	<i>decrease x increase</i>	113	<i>Miser X Generous</i>	178	<i>Thankful X Thankless</i>
49	<i>Empty X Full</i>	114	<i>Native X Foreign</i>	179	<i>Tragedy X Comedy</i>
50	<i>Ever X Never</i>	115	<i>Near X Far</i>	180	<i>True X False</i>
51	<i>Enter X Exit</i>	116	<i>Never X Always</i>	181	<i>Triumph X Defeat</i>
52	<i>Expand X Contract</i>	117	<i>New X Old</i>	182	<i>Tough X Smooth</i>
53	<i>Easy X Difficult</i>	118	<i>Notice X Ignore</i>	183	<i>Together X Singly</i>
54	<i>Encourage X Discourage</i>	119	<i>Order X Request</i>	184	<i>thin x thick</i>
55	<i>Fastest X Slowest</i>	120	<i>Open X Close</i>	185	<i>Useful X Useless</i>
56	<i>foe/enemy x friend</i>	121	<i>Oblige X Refuse</i>	186	<i>Unique X Common</i>
57	<i>Fast X Slow</i>	122	<i>Outer X Inner</i>	187	<i>Vanish X Appear</i>
58	<i>Famous X Notorious</i>	123	<i>plenty x few</i>	188	<i>Won X Lost</i>
59	<i>Full X Empty</i>	124	<i>Painful X Painless</i>	189	<i>Weak X Strong</i>
60	<i>Full X Empty</i>	125	<i>Permanent X Temporary</i>	190	<i>War X Peace</i>
61	<i>Feat X Failure</i>	126	<i>Phenomenal X Ordinary</i>	191	<i>Wise X Foolish</i>
62	<i>First X Last</i>	127	<i>Professional X Amateur</i>	192	<i>Widow X Widower</i>
63	<i>flexible x rigid/ stiff</i>	128	<i>Prolific X Barren</i>	193	<i>Wrong X Right</i>
64	<i>fall x rise</i>	129	<i>Powerful X Powerless</i>	194	<i>weep x laugh</i>
65	<i>foolish x wise</i>	130	<i>Presence X absence</i>	195	<i>young x old</i>

Model Questions

- Fill in the blank with the opposite word by adding prefix to the word italicized:
Raju is *regular* to school but his friend Raheem is.....
- Fill in the blank, using suitable prefix to the italicized word : 1
Vishal's way was *legal* in all aspects but his friend's was

4) Homophones:- are words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings. (ಸ್ವೆಲ್ಲಿಂಗ, ಉಚ್ಚಾರಣೆ ಒಂದೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅರ್ಥ ಬೇರೆ ಇರುವ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಾನುಚ್ಚಾರ ಪದಗಳೆಂದ ಕರೆಯುವರು)

SL NO	Words	SL NO	Words
1	Accede - Exceed	46	Feature - future
2	Accept - Except	47	Official - Officious
3	Accident - Occident	48	Lightening - lightning
4	Action - Auction	49	Loose - lose
5	Adapt - Adopt	50	Lay - lie
6	Affect - Effect	51	Emergence - emergency
7	Affection - Affectation	52	Emigrate - immigrate
8	Allude - Elude	53	Eminent - imminent
9	Allusion - Illusion	54	Enquiry - inquiry
10	Alternate - Alternatively	55	Facility - felicity
11	Amenable - Amiable	56	Farmer - former
12	Amoral - Immoral	57	Last - lost
13	Angel - angle	58	Magnate - magnet
14	Anonymous - Unanimous	59	Meat - meet
15	Apposite - Opposite	60	Moment - movement
16	Artisan - Artist	61	Machine - mission
17	Ascent - Assent	62	People - pupil
18	Beside - Besides	63	Personal - Personnel
19	Break - brake	64	Praise - price
20	Career - Carrier	65	Pray - Prey
21	Cease - Seize	66	Precedence - Precedent
22	Cemetery - Symmetry	67	Principal - principle
23	Childish - Childlike	68	Prospects - Prospectus
24	Cite / site - Sight	69	Quiet - quite
25	Complement - compliment	70	Raise - rice
26	Conscience - conscious	71	Sole - Soul
27	Council - counsel	72	Stationary - Stationery
28	Credible - credulous	73	Sum - some
29	Decease - disease	74	Steel - steal
30	Deference - difference	75	There - their
31	Destiny - destination	76	Trice - hrice
32	Foreword - forward	77	Worse - verse
33	Hair - hare	78	Wear - ware
34	Hear - here	79	Week - weak
35	Incident - incidence	80	Wander - wonder

5) Syllables - ಸ್ವರೋಚ್ಚಾರಗಳು

SL NO	The Listen Method.	The Chin Method.	The Written Method
1	Say the word ಶಬ್ದವನ್ನು ಬಾಯಿತೆರೆದು ಹೇಳಿ	Put Your hand under your Chin. Say the word ನಿನ್ನ ಗದ್ದದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಅಂಗೈಯನ್ನಿಡು ಶಬ್ದವನ್ನು ಬಾಯಿತೆರೆದು ಹೇಳಿ	Count the number of vowels (A, E, I, O, U) in the word. Add 1 every time the letter 'Y' makes an A, E, I, O, U sound. Subtract 1 for each silent vowel (like a silent 'e' at the end of a word)/
2	How many times do you hear A, E, I, O, or U as a separate sound? ನೀನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾರೆಸ್ವರಗಳ ಉಚ್ಚಾರವನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿ ಬಿಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿ?	How many times does your chin touch your hand ? ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾರೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಗದ್ದದ ನಿನ್ನ ಕೈಯನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟುತ್ತದೆ? How many times do you open your mouth? ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾರೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಬಾಯಿ ತೆರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ?	Subtract 1 for each diphthong (au, oy, oo) or Triphthong (iou) in the word. c. Add 1 if the word ends with 'le' or 'les' and the letter before the 'le' is not a vowel
3	This is the number of syllables. ಬಿಡಿ ಬಿಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವದೆ ಸ್ವರೋಚ್ಚಾರ	This is the number of syllables.	Add 1 if the word ends with 'le' or 'les' and the letter before the 'le' is not a vowel. d. The number you get is the number of syllables in the word.

1	<p>What is Monosyllabic Word:- Words having only one syllable.</p> <p>a, aye ei I eye awe ant ball cad duck, elm, fad, oh, got, has, is, jack, nag, or, fie, quay, rid, soft tub, use wax, yam, mess, zeal, cake, cheese, grass, sat red, let, desk, web, bill, rock, stop, hot, heart, you, tree, work, mouth, king ring, green, blue, leaf, watch, peace, she, long, light, near, with, boar, rich, slip world, life, eat, rush, pain, laugh, smile, Raid dumb Moon slew Base Head plot High soul fear Love week Rage base door Drop yard heat Pole cord vile sack Soul week high Fear school sword steel Sweep tongue wrong Spoke cause worse Crown blame mourn Scene break dumb Faith count glove Steep knees snake Pause month bomb Month cheeks y</p>
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2	<p>What is Disyllabic (or) Bisyllabic Word :-Words having only two syllables</p> <p>cen-sure sen-seva-liant in-terred grie-vous cae-sar cap-tives ran-soms be-side dec-tate wo-men cri-tic in-stead de-lay edu-cate pro-gramme van-quish se-na de-bate dor-mant out-break mo-ral dir-rect co-ward en-ding care-ful de-vil dia-mond sus-pect ac-cept a-gain can-teen peo-ple i-dea va-nish sec-tion tal-ler eng-lish an-ger a-go a-bode a-part a-ppease blo-ssom bo-the bound-less burg-lar ca-ress clam-ber cla-tter con-cert de-faint de-spite fi-nite flu-tter fra-ture ga-ffer gu-tter hun-ger hurt-le lan-ky mon-ster moun-tain mu-ffled my-ster neck-lace or-chard or-deal out-let pa-geant pa-nic pre-tend ra-gged reck-less re-mind ru-ddy rum-blin scar-cely some-one splen-ded stam-pede stae-ment su-rround tic-kle trans-fix tri-ple twink-ling un-bidden un-bridle wi-zard</p>
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3	<p>What is Trisyllabic Word :-Words having only three syllables</p> <p>deep-est pur-pose beau-ti-ful to-mor-row po-pu-lar in-ten-tion lu-per-vcal lu-per-cal mu-ti-ny le-ga-cy tes-ta-ment be-lo-ve me-mo-ry un-kind-ly tes-ta-ment be-lo-ved tri-um-virs for-tu-nate vic-to-rie o-ra-tion coun-try-men be-ne- as-sem-bly con-si-der e-le-ment tra-di-tion im-pli-cit per-mi-ssion ex-peri-ment e-ffec-tive in-jus-tice com-pa-nion ar-ma-ment in-ter-val mu-ti-ny he-ro-ic ma-gi-cal e-ner-gy lux-u-ry re-me-dy In-di-an le-ga-cy Af-ri-ca e-le-ment Si-be-ria ex-ci-ted a-no-ther ka-la-sam cla-ri-ty ar-ti-san cen-tu-ry mil-li-on gla-ci-er vi-si-tor ca-pi-tal pi-te-ous ea-ger-ly po-pu-lar i-ma-gine ti-ni-est im-pe-tus i-mag-ery cre-at-or in-ter-val as-sem-bly cru-sad-er per-son-al vo-ta-ries be-lieve ma-jes-tic op-po-site ver-bi-age de-ri-sion dra-ma-tic a-deq-uate ad-vo-cate sanc-ti-ty e-min-ence di-lem-ma ul-ti-mate pro-per-ly en-gi-neer in-ter-nal im-pri-son re-li-gion left-o-ver re-si-dent sur-vi-val at-ti-tude de-fi-nite o-ver-hea al-ley-way re-cent-ly to-mor-row do-mes-tic em-ploy-er po-li-cies ex-ten-ded re-min-der sea-so-nal ear-li-est e-vi-dence ser-er-ral com-mon-ly he-ri-tage de-di-cate re-sem-ble in-tri-cate treas-ur-y op-u-lence in-te-gral fan-ci-ful mas-ter-ly tow-er-ing car-na-tic cul-tu-ral ex-per-tise un-kind-ly tri-um-virs nu-me-rous ca-pri-ces del-u-sive em-bo-died in-tu-tive cu-cum-ber sanc-ti-fy ob-ser-ver se-rene-ly ar-gu-ment for-bid-den cur-el-ties pos-tu-late un-der-nate ab-sol-lute pre-ser-ver</p>
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<p>What is Tetra syllabic Word :- Words having four syllables</p> <p>in-tel-li-gent per-so-ni-fi-ca-tion fun-da-men-tal-ly in-fe-ri-o-ri-ty syl-la-bi-fi-ca-tion ki-lo-me-ter</p>

im-me-di-ate	in-he-ri-ted	es-pe-cial-ly
cul-ti-va-tor	in-cred-i-ble	oc-cu-pa-tion
gen-er-a-tion	tech-no-lo-gy	ex-pe-ri-ence
am-bas-sa-dor	mul-ti-me-dia	or-na-men-tal
u-ni-ver-sity	re-cre-a-tion	in-te-res-ted
ir-re-ve-ment	met-ro-po-lis	as-tro-lo-ger
ca-pa-ci-ties	sub-ser-vi-en	in-di-vid-ua
fa-sci-nat-ing	de-cor-a-tive	il-lit-er-ate
ad-van-ta-ged	e-co-no-my	e-nor-mi-ty
mi-li-ta-ry	e-qua-li-ty	mo-ra-li-ty
at-ro-ci-ty	fu-ti-li-ty	mem-o-ra-ble
do-min-at-ed	ki-lo-me-ter	im-me-di-ate
es-pe-cial-ly	cul-ti-va-tor	in-cred-i-ble
oc-cu-pa-tion	gen-er-a-tion	tech-no-lo-gy
ex-pe-ri-ence	am-bas-sa-dor	or-na-men-tal
in-te-res-ted	par-ti-cu-lar	ir-re-ve-ment
as-tro-lo-ger	ul-ti-mate-ly	ca-pa-ci-ties
in-di-vid-ual	de-li-cate-ly	fa-sci-nat-ing
cas-u-al-lies	nau-se-at-ing	in-di-fer-ent
What is penta syllabic Word :- Words having five syllables Anth -ro - po-lo-gy, clas, pre-po-si-tion-al, e-xa-mi-na-ti-on		
What is Hexa syllabic Word :- Words having six syllables Ca-pi-ta-li-za-ti-on, -si-fi-ca-ti-on, fun-da-men-ta-li-ty		
What is Septa syllabic Word :- Words having seven syllables La-ti-tu-di-na-ri-an, ple-ni-po-ten-ti-a-ry		

Which one of the following words has one syllable?

Father, Cheque, Office, Travel

6) Spellings (jumbled words)

ಚಲ್ಲಾಪಿಲ್ಲಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳನ್ನು ಜೋಡಿಸಿ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಅರ್ಥ ಬರುವ ಪದಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ

1	olyla - loyal		. zoed - doze		. rpeytt - pretty
2	ggrade - ragged	15	. lbssening - blessing		
3	dede - deed	16	. stpudi - stupid		
4	baod - abode	17	odutb - doubt		
5	now - own	18	sotaliry - solitary		
6	areg - rage	19	gola - goal		
7	. rcawl - crawl	20	. areg - rage		
8	obthre - bother	21	. rreor - error		
9	flitre - trifle	22	. diayl- daily		
10	. rftalret - flatter	23	. maitbion - ambition		
11	lgisetn - glisten	24	suonmm - summon		
12	. lgaem - gleam	25	egare - eager		
13	. trmcou - tremor	26	. fare - fear		
14	. lasoce - solace	27	. beonck - beckon		

6) One word substitutions

(ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಓದಿ ಒಂದೆ ಪದದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವುದು)

	One word substitutions	
1	One who enters the house to steal	burglar
2	To speak in a very kind way.	polite
3	To talk in a low voice.	whisper
4	To make movements with hands.	gesture
5	One who travels to workplace daily	commuter
6	The man that a woman is engaged to.	fiancé
7	A person who loves his country.	Patriot
8	To make movements with hands.	gesture
9	A piece of land which fruit trees are grown	orchard
10	A person who makes figures in stone, wood, metal etc	sculptor
11	A person who is especially good at some art or achievement	wizard
12	To speak in very unkind way	sneer
13	An angry look/expression of anger	scowl
14	Feeling in a way that things will not improve	gloomily
15	Say something not clearly enough	mumble
16	Feeling helplessly	tumbling
17	A deep breath taken when surprised	gasp
18	A decorated rod carried by a king or queen as a symbol of power	scepter
19	A small narrow stream or river	creek
20	Look at the thing fixedly for long time)	stare
21	Suffocation makes one breathless	choke
22	To get something back	redeem
23	A narrate composition in rhythmic verse suitable for singing	ballad
24	Space for ship	Harbor
25	Art or making figures in stone, wood, metal etc	sculpture
26	Show sorrow or regret	mourn
27	Sound indicating sadness	sigh
28	A state that continues to live or exist	survival
29	A new activity that involve risk	venture
30	An event not easily understood/something that people do not know anything about	mystery
31	Part of the spacecraft separated from the main	capsule
32	One who does the scientific study of the sun, moon, etc	astronomer
33	A period of ten years	decade
34	A person who makes bread	baker
35	A person who makes wooden objects or structures	carpenter
36	A person who designs buildings and supervises their constructions	architect
37	A person who makes and repairs iron tools	blacksmith
38	A doctor who performs surgery	surgeon

39	A person who cleans and takes out teeth and fits artificial teeth	dentist
40	A person who drives Aero plane.	Pilot
41	A person who is unable to walk or move properly	cripple
42	One who looks bright side of things	optimist
43	One who looks dark side of things	pessimist
44	A house for residence of students	hostel
45	A place for housing cars	garage
46	The act of killing oneself)	suicide
47	A conversation between two persons	dialogue
48	One who can't speak	dumb
49	One who can't hear	deaf
50		

8 Synonyms (ಸಮಾನಾರ್ಥಕ ಪದಗಳು)

SL NO	Synonym Word list				
1	Agree --consent	50	False -- untrue	99	Street -- road
2	Arrive -- reach	51	Funny -- silly	100	Small -- tiny
3	Active -- dynamic	52	Father -- dad	101	Shout -- yell
4	Answer -- reply	53	Fast -- quick	102	Strange -- odd
5	Assent --consent	54	Faith -- belief	103	Speak -- talk
6	Accomplish --achieve	55	Foe -- enemy	104	Shop -- store
7	Allow -- permit	56	Garbage -- trash	105	Sniff -- smell
8	Anticipate -- expect	57	Grief -- sorrow	106	Sack -- bag
9	Advocate -- lawyer	58	Gloomy -- dejected	107	See -- look
10	Apathy -- indifference	59	Happy -- joyous	108	Shack -- hut
11	Asylum -- sanctuary	60	House -- home	109	Shut -- close
12	Above -- over	61	Happy -- glad	110	Stop -- cease
13	Auto -- car	62	Hat --cap	111	Tired -- sleepy
14	Angry -- mad	63	Hard --difficult	112	Taxi -- cab
15	Alike -- same	64	Idle -- lazy	113	Under -- below
16	Battle -- fight	65	Infant --baby	114	Woman -- lady
17	Belly -- stomach	66	Ill --sick	115	
18	Build -- construct	67	Jog -- run	116	
19	Brave --gallant / courageous	68	Lad -- boy	117	
20	Bosom -- chest / heart	69	Love -- affection	118	
21	Bunny -- rabbit	70	Lass -- girl	119	
22	Bucket -- pail	71	Large -- big	120	
23	Costly -- expensive	72	Listen -- hear	121	
24	Callous -- cruel	73	Leap -- jump	122	
25	Convert -- change	74	Mother -- mom	123	
26	Chaste -- pure	75	Mingle -- mix	124	
27	Cold -- chilly	76	Neglect -- ignore	125	

28	Crash -- accident	77	New -- fresh	126
29	Capture -- catch / nab	78	Near -- close	127
30	Campaign -- movement	79	Obscene -- vulgar	128
31	Clown -- buffoon / joker	80	Omit -- drop	129
32	Common -- general	81	Own -- possess	130
33	Chef -- cook	82	Praise -- admire	131
34	Couch -- sofa	83	Pain -- ache	132
35	Crate -- box	84	Present -- gift	133
36	Clever -- smart	85	Pull -- tug	134
37	Crash -- accident	86	Refuse -- reject	135
38	Dirty --filthy	87	Right -- correct	136
39	Decrease --lessen	88	Remote -- distance	137
40	Decree -- ruling	89	reply/answer	138
41	Delight --joy	90	Raise -- lift	139
42	Defend -- protect	91	Rest -- relax	140
43	Din -- noise	92	Rug -- carpet	141
44	Dreadful -- terrible	93	Safe -- secure	142
45	Exit -- leave	94	Shut -- close	143
46	Evil -- bad	95	Suspect -- doubt	144
47	Fraud -- cheat	96	Stone -- rock	145

9)Noun forms of words:- ಪದಗಳ ರೂಪಗಳು

Forms of words				
S.No.	Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs
1	accept	acceptance	acceptable	
2	achieve	achievement	achievable	
3	act	activity	active	actively
4	act	activeness	active	actively
5	act	action	active	actively
6	add	addition	additional	
7	adjust	adjustment	adjustable	
8	admire	admiration	admirable	
9	advise	advice	advisable	
10	amass	mass	massive	massively
11	amazed	amazement	amazing	
12	amuse	amusement	amusing	
13	annoy	annoyance	annoying	
14	approach	approach	approachable	
15	attend	attention	attentive	
16	attract	attraction	attractive	
17	avoid	avoidance	avoidable	

18	believe	belief	believable	
19	blacken	blackness	black	
20	bleed	blood	bloody	
21	bore	boredom	boring	
22	bother	botheration	bothering	
23	breathe	breath	breathing	
24	bury	burial	buried	
25	care	care	careful	carefully
26	challenge	challenge	challenging	
27	chase	chase	chasing	
28	cheer	cheerfulness	cheerful	cheerfully
29	choose	choice	chosen	
30	clear	clarity	clear	clearly
31	collect	collection	collective	collectively
32	comfort	comfort	comfortable	comfortably
33	complex	complexity	complex	
34	confuse	confusion	confused	
35	consider	consideration	considerable	considerably
36	console	consolation	consoled	
37	continue	continuity	continuous	continuously
38	craze	craze	crazy	crazily
39	create	creation	creative	creatively
40	credit	credit	creditable	creditably
41	cure	cure	curable	
42	curse	curse	cursed	
43	damage	damage	damaged	
44	deafen	deafness	deaf	
45	decide	decision	decisive	
46	decorate	decoration	decorative	
47	delight	delight	delightful	delightfully
48	demand	demand	demanding	
49	derive	derivation	derivative	
50	deserve	deserve	deserving	
51	destroy	destruction	destructive	destructively
52	develop	development	developing	
53	die	death	dead	
54	differ	difference	different	differently
55	disturb	disturbance	disturbing	
56	dust	dust	dusty	
57	educate	education	educative	
58	embarrass	embarrassment	embarrassing	
59	empower	power	powerful	powerfully
60	empty	emptiness	empty	
61	encircle	circle	circular	circularly
62	encourage	courage	courageous	courageously
63	endanger	danger	dangerous	dangerously
64	enthuse	enthusiasm	enthusiastic	
65	enumerate	number	numerable	

66	envy	envy	envious	enviously
67	evaporate	evaporation	evaporating	
68	expect	expectation	expected	expectedly
69	explain	explanation	explainable	
70	explore	exploration	exploring	
71	fascinate	fascination	fascinating	
72	feed	food		
73	firm	firmness	firm	firmly
74	fly	flight	flying	
75	force	force	forceful	forcefully
76	glorify	glory	glorious	gloriously
77	grow	growth	growing	growingly
78	harm	harm	harmful	harmfully
79	hate	hatred	hateful	hatefully
80	heal	health	healthy	healthily
81	hope	hope	hopeful	hopefully
82	identify	identification	identified	
83	identify	identity	identifying	
84	imitate	imitation	imitative	imitatively
85	impress	impression	impressive	impressively
86	include	inclusion	inclusive	inclusively
87	indicate	indication	indicative	indicatively
88	inform	information	informative	
89	inhabit	habitat	inhabitant	
90	injure	injury	injurious	injuriously
91	inquire	inquiry	inquiring	
92	instruct	instruction	instructive	
93	insult	insult	insulting	insultingly
94	intent	intention	intentional	intentionally
95	interfere	interference	interfering	
96	introduce	introduction	introductory	
97	invent	invention	inventive	
98	irritate	irritation	irritating	irritatingly
99	lead	leadership	leading	leadingly
100	live	life	lively	livingly
101	live	life	alive	livingly
102	live	liveliness	lively	livingly
103	lose	loss	lost	
104	madden	madness	mad	madly
105	migrate	migration	migrating	
106	modernize	modernity	modern	
107	moisten	moisture	moistures	
108	monotonies	monotony	monotonous	monotonously
109	move	movement	movable	movingly
110	narrow	narrowness	narrow	
111	nationalize	nationality	national	nationwide
112	observe	observation	observatory	
113	own	ownership	own	

114	perform	performance	performing	
115	permit	permission	permissible	
116	persuade	persuasion	persuasive	
117	please	pleasure	pleasant	
118	popularize	popularity	popular	
119	quicken	quickness	quick	quickly
120	redden	redness	red	
121	sadden	sadness	sad	sadly
122	secure	security	secured	securely
123	see	scene	scenic	
124	see	sight	seen	
125	speed	speed	speedy	speedily
126	whiten	whiteness	white	
127		badness	bad	badly

Grammar (Through use)

There are two types of questions

- Multiple choice questions

10) Primary Auxiliary verbs / Helping verbs ಸಹಾಯಕ

ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದಗಳು :-

English has 24 auxiliary verbs

Primary auxiliary verbs :- These verbs have no dictionary meanings.			
1	Be forms	Am - ಇರುತ್ತೇನೆ	"Am " is used with I
2	Be forms	Are - ಇರಯತ್ತೇವೆ, ಇರುತ್ತೀ, ಇರುತ್ತೀರಿ, ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇರುತ್ತವೆ	"Are" is used with We , You , They and plural noun(subject)
3	Be forms	Is - ಇರುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಇರುತ್ತಾಳೆ, ಇರುತ್ತದೆ	" Is" is used with He, She, It and singular noun(subject)
4	Be forms	Was - ಇದ್ದೆ,ಇದ್ದನು, ಇದ್ದಳು, ಇತ್ತು	" Was" is used with He, She, It and singular noun(subject)
5	Be forms	Were - ಇದ್ದೆವು, ಇದ್ದಿ ಇದ್ದರು, ಇದ್ದವು	Were" is used with We , You , They and plural noun(subject)
6	Do form	Do - ವರ್ತಮಾನ ರೂಪ	"Do" is used with I, We , You , They and plural noun(subject)
7	Do form	Does - ವರ್ತಮಾನ ರೂಪ	Does" is used with He, She, It and singular noun(subject)
8	Do form	Did - ಭೂತ ರೂಪ	"Did" is used with I,We,You, He, She,It,They singular and plural noun(subject)
9	Have form	Have - ವರ್ತಮಾನ ರೂಪ	" have " is used with I, We , You , They and plural noun(subject)
10	Have form	Has - ವರ್ತಮಾನ ರೂಪ	Has" is used with He, She, It and

			singular noun(subject)
11	Have form	Had -ಭೂತ ರೂಪ	“Did” is used with I,We,You, He, She,It,They singular and plural noun(subject)

11) Modal Auxiliary verbs: - secondary helping verbs and these are used according mood of user and writer.

	Can	Can is used to ask - Ability/ possibility Inability/ Impossibility/Asking for permission request	Can” is used with I,We,You, He, She,It,They singular and plural noun(subject) + Base form of verb
	Could	Could is used to ask - Asking for permission/Request/Suggestion/Future possibility/Ability in the past.	Could” is used with I,We,You, He, She,It,They singular and plural noun(subject) + Base form of verb
	May	May is used to ask - for permission/future possibility	May” is used with I,We,You, He, She,It,They singular and plural noun(subject) + Base form of verb
	Might	Might is used to ask - Present possibility/Future possibility	Might” is used with I,We,You, He, She,It,They singular and plural noun(subject) + Base form of verb
	Will	Will is used to ask – Request / Instant/decisions/Offer/promise/Certain prediction	Will” is used with I,We,You, He, She,It,They singular and plural noun(subject) + Base form of verb
	Would	Would is used to ask - Asking for permission/request/Making arrangements/Invitation preferences	Would” is used with I,We,You, He, She,It,They singular and plural noun(subject) + Base form of verb
	Shall	Shall is used to ask - Offer/Suggestion/Asking what to do	Shall” is used with I,We,You, He, She,It,They singular and plural noun(subject) + Base form of verb
	Should	Should is used to ask - Saying what’s right/Recommending action/Uncertain prediction	Should” is used with I,We,You, He, She,It,They singular and plural noun(subject) + Base form of verb

	Must	Must is used to ask Necessity/Obligation/Prohibition	Must” is used with I,We,You, He, She,It,They singular and plural noun(subject) + Base form of verb
	Ought	Ought is used to ask	Ought” is used with I,We,You, He, She,It,They singular and plural noun(subject) + Base form of verb
	Dare	Dare is used to ask - It is used in negative and interrogative sentences	“
	Need	Need is used to ask - It is used to tell necessity.	“
	Used	Used is used to ask	“

Rewrite the Sentence using modals and identify

1. Please return my library books. Will you please return my library books? Function: Request
 2. The files are heavy. I'll carry them for you. Would I carry the files for you? Function: seeking permission.
 3. Let me switch on the fan, ok? Do you mind if I switch on the fan? Function: request
1. “Bring the books to my office” Would you bring the books to my office? Function: Request

12)Question Tag:- (ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವುದು)

A question added at the end of a statement to draw attention is called a question tag

(ವಾಕ್ಯದ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವುದು)

	Understand the following instructions- ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸುಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ
1	Positive statements take Negative tag ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ Eg. Ananda acts well, does n't he? Shambhulinga acted well, did n't he?
2	Negative statement takes positive tag. (no, not, and never are negative forms) ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ Eg. Ananda does not act well, does he? Shambhulinga did not get Kannada prize, did he?
3	Pronoun is used in the place of noun / name. ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯ ನಾಮಪದವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಮಪದದಲಿಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ವನಾಮಪದವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. Eg. Ananda isa brave boy, is n't he? Shambhulinga a good student, is n't he?
4	Question tag of let's '(let us'takes always) Shall we? ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ಅಜ್ಞಾಧಾರಕ ವಾಕ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ let's ಇದ್ದರೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ Shall we? ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

	Eg.Let's go together, shall we? Let us have funn, shall we?
5	Question tag of ('I am'takes always) are n't I? ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ಏನು ದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ are n't I? ಬರುತ್ತದೆ Eg.I am very weak in English, are n't I? I am a student,are n't I?
6	Question tag of(request is always) will you? ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ಅಪ್ಪಾಧಾರಕ ವಾಕ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ will you? ಬರುತ್ತದೆ Eg .Please help me, will you? Kindly pull out the bag,will you?
7	Suggestion and invitations (takes always) won't you or Will you? ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು ಅಮಂತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವ ವಾಕ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ won't you or Will ಬರುತ್ತದೆ Eg. You must maintain discipline, won't you? Try to write neatly, won't you?
8	Question tag ('used to' is always) did n't he /she? (ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿನೇನು ಜನ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ did n't he /she ? ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. Eg.Ananda used to quarrel, did n't he? Jahnvi used to dance, did n't she?

Add suitable question tags.

1. He could play very confidently.

a. Couldn't he? b. Could he?c. Can he? d. Can't he?

2. You cannot help others. a. Can he? b. Cann'the? c. Could he?
d. Will he?

13)Framing Question

Frame a question :- Let us know how to arise or ask 'wh' question

'Wh' question word +auxiliary verb +subject + base form of main verb + object + place + time + reason / cause + manner +?

SL No	"WH" Question word it's use	Examole
1	Who- is used for person.(When the stress is laid on the subject 'Who' does the work.) (Who ಅನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಥ ಪದವು ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಗಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ)	Shambhulinga opens the gate. Who opens the gate? Shambhulinga opened the gate. Who opened the gate?
2	Whom- 'Whom was used in past. 'Who is used more than used instead of whom(Whom .(When the stress is laid on the object'Whom' does thework) ಅನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಥ ಪದವು ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತತ್ತು ಈಗ ಅದರ ಬದಲಾಗಿ Who ನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ)	Sahana waits her father. Whom /Who does Sahana wait?
3	Whose- is used to ask questions about possession or ownership(When the stress is laid on the	IThis is Amanda's book This is Saraswathi's book.

	possessive the question asked will be Whose does the work Whoseಅನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಥ ಪದವು ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಒಡೆಯನ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಾಮಿತ್ವ ವಾಚಕವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.	Whose book is this?
4	What - is used to ask about questions something other than a person(When the stress is laid on the verb the question asked will be what does the subject do? (What-ಅನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಥ ಪದವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಿಂತ ಉಳಿದವುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಅಂದರೆ -ವಸ್ತು,ಉದ್ಯೋಗ,ಹೆಸರು,ಸಮಯಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.)	Ananda completed his work. What did Ananda do his work?
5	What kind of or What type of - is used to ask questions about person's or thing's quality(. What kind of or What type ರಚಿಅನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಥ ಪದಗಳು ಗುಣ,ಸ್ವಭಾವ,ಅಕಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಎಂಥಹ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಥವಾ ವಸ್ತು ಎನ್ನುವದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ)	Swamy was a kind hearted boy. What kind of boy was Swamy? Pujari wants to buy a new design dress. What type of dress does pujari want to buy?
6	When - is used to ask questions about time (ಘಟನೆಅನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಥ ಪದವು ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ)	Abhisheka comes to class early in the morning. When does Abhisheka come to class?
7	Where - is used to ask questions about a place or position or direction (Whereಅನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಥ ಪದವು ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ)	My sister works in an office. Where does your sister work?
8	Why - is used to ask questions about reason or purpose (Whyಅನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಥ ಪದವು ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು,ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ)	Pooja comes to school to learn. Why does Pooja come to school?
9	Which -- is used to ask questions about selection two or three from a group ಘಟನೆಅನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಥ ಪದವು ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ)	She wants to buy green colour dress. Which dress does she want to buy?
10	How -- is used to ask questions about the manner or something can be achieved (How ಅನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಥ ಪದವು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂಬದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ)	How do you go to school every day?
11	How long -- is used to ask questions about the length of a period of time (How long ಅನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಥ ಪದವು ಎಷ್ಟು ದೊರ ಮತ್ತು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯ ಎಂಬದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ)	How long does work?
12	How far ---- is used to ask questions about distance and extent (How far ಅನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಥ ಪದವು ಎಷ್ಟು ದೊರ ಎಂಬದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ)	How far is your school?
13	How much - is used to ask questions about money or quantity (How much ಅನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಥ ಪದವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಮತ್ತು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಎಂಬದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ)	How much do I give you?

	How many - is used to ask questions about no of persons or things (How many ಅನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಥ ಪದವು ಎಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಎಷ್ಟು ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಎಂಬದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ)	How many books are in your bag?
15	How often --- is used to ask questions about frequency or a occurrence How often ಅನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಥ ಪದವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಲ ಎಂಬದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ)	How often do you to office in a day?

Model Question

We spoke in better cheer.

The correct 'Wh' question for the above statement is

- a) How did we speak? b) How are we speaking?
c) How do we speak? d) How have we spoken?

14) Finite, Non-finite & Infinitive Verbs

	Verb	Definition of verb
1	Finite verb	It denotes particular tense, person and number. It is used in the form of present and past tense form only. It is used according to person and number (singular or plural) Be forms (am, is, are, was, were,) are also finite verbs. They are used according to tense, person and number. But Modal auxiliaries do not use according to number so they are not considered as finite verb. (finite verb ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಕಾಲ, ಪುರುಷ ಮತ್ತು ವಚನವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂತಕಾಲ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ. am, is, are, was, were, ಇವು ಸಹ finite verb ಗಳಂತೆ ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತವೆ.)
2	Non-finite verb	It does not denote particular tense, person and number. It is used in the form of present participle and past participle. (non finite verb ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಕಾಲ, ಪುರುಷ ಮತ್ತು ವಚನವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ವರ್ತಮಾನಕೃದ್ಧಾಚಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂತಕೃದ್ಧಾಚಿಕ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ. If a sentence has a verb, it is in the form finite verb. (ಒಂದು ವಾಕ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದವಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ finite verb ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ. Ananda goes to market.-----only one verb is here so it is finite verb. Ananda is going to market. First verb -'is' - finite verb second verb going is non finite verb.)
3	Infinitive verb	It does not denote particular tense, person and number. It is used with another verb. (infinitive verb ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಕಾಲ, ಪುರುಷ ಮತ್ತು ವಚನವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಆದರೆ ಇದು ಬೇರೊಂದು ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.) Ananda eats to live .

15) IF clause / Conditional sentence

- **If the verb of if clause is in simple present tense (give / gives) , the verb of of subordinate clause is in simple future tense (will + take)**
(ಅನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ - if ಕ್ಲಾಜಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದವು ಈ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ (**give / gives**) ಸಬಾರ್ಡಿನೇಟಿನ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದವು ಈ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ (**will + take**)
Eg: If you give me, I will take it.
- **If the verb of if clause is in simple past tense (gave) , the verb of subordinate clause is in past future tense (would + take)**
(ಅನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ - ಏಜಿ ಕ್ಲಾಜಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದವು ಈ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ (**gave**) ಸಬಾರ್ಡಿನೇಟಿನ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದವು ಈ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ (**would + take**)
Eg: If you gave me, I would take it.
- **If the verb of if clause is in present / past perfect tense (have / has + taken) , the verb of main clause of is in perfect future tense (would + have + taken)**
(ಅನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ - if ಕ್ಲಾಜಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದವು ಈ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ (**had + given**) ಸಬಾರ್ಡಿನೇಟಿನ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದವು ಈ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ (**would + have + taken**)
Eg: If you have? Has / had taken me, I would have taken it.

SL NO	RULE	The verb of If clause	The verb of main clause	
1	If the verb of if clause is in simple present tense(give / gives) , the verb of main clause is in simple future tense (will + take)	Give / gives	Will + give	If you give me a fruit, I will eat it.
2	If the verb of if clause is in simple past tense (gave) , the verb of main clause is in past future tense (would + take)	Gave	Would + give	If you gave me a fruit, I would eat it.
3	If the verb of if clause is in present / past perfect tense (have / has + taken) , the verb of main clause is in perfect future tense (would + have + taken)	Had + given	Would + have + given	If you had given me a fruit, I would have eaten it.

16)GENERAL RULES TO CHANGE THE VOICE:

- Rule-1:-** Make the 'object' of the active sentence – 'subject' of the passive sentence.
Rule-2:- Make the 'subject' of the active sentence 'agent' (by) of the passive sentence.
Rule-3:- Always use third form of the verb (V3) in passive structure.
Rule-4:- Take care that the 'to be' form of verb is governed by the new subject ('subject' of the passive sentence)

Ex: 1. I write a letter. (A.V) – A letter is written by me. (P.V)

2. She is helping the students. (A.V) – Students are being helped by her (P.V)

Rule-5:- Change of subjects as following:

Active Voice ಕರ್ತೃ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ

Passive voice ಕರ್ಮಣಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ

1. He	him
2. She	her
3. It	it
4. I	me
5. We	us
6. You	you
7. They	them
8. Who	whom

Rule-6:- The change of verbs (tense wise) takes place as per following table:

Tense Verb (A.V) Verb (P.V) to be form + V3

1. Simple Present. Tense ----- V1(s, es, ies) am/is/are+V3+by+sub
2. Simple Past Tense ----- V2 was/were+V3+by+sub
3. Simple Future Tense ----- shall/will+V1 shall be/will be+V3+by+sub
4. Present continuous. Tense ----- am/is/are+V1+ing
am/is/are+being+V3+by+sub
5. Past continuous. Tense ----- was/were+V1+ing
was/were+being+V3+by+sub
6. Present perfect. Tense ----- has/have+V3 has been/have
been+V3+by+sub
7. Past . perfect. Tense ----- had+V3 had been+V3+by+sub
8. Future perfect. Tense ----- shall have/will have shall have been/will have
been+V3+by+sub

	Explanation –ವಿವರಣೆ	Active Voice ಕರ್ತೃ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ	Passive voice ಕರ್ಮಣಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ	Examples – ಉದಾಹರಣೆ
1	If the verb of active voice is in this form - ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕರ್ತೃ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದದ ರೂಪ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ	give / gives	am / is are + given (past participle form) used in the answer - .ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೂಪ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.	Rama opens the door. The door is opened by Rama
2	If the verb of active voice is in this form form - ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕರ್ತೃ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದದ ರೂಪ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ	gave	was / were + given (past participle form) used in the answer. - .ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೂಪ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.	Rama opened the door. The door was opened by Rama.
3	If the verb of active voice is in this form form - ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕರ್ತೃ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ	am / is/ are + giving	am / is / are + being + given (past participle	Rama is opening the door. The door is being

	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದದ ರೂಪ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ		form) used in the answer. - ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೂಪ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.	opened by Rama.
4	If the verb of active voice is in this form form - ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕರ್ತರಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದದ ರೂಪ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ	was/ were + giving	was / were+ being + given (past participle form) used in the answer. ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೂಪ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.	Rama was opening the door. The door was being opened by Rama.
5	If the verb of active voice is in this form form - ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕರ್ತರಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದದ ರೂಪ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ	have has + given	have / has been + given (past participle form) used in the answer. - ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೂಪ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.	Rama has opened the door. The door has been opened by Rama.
6	If the verb of active voice is in this form form - ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕರ್ತರಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದದ ರೂಪ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ	had + given	had been+ given (past participle form) used in the answer. - ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೂಪ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.	Rama had opened the door. The door had been opened by Rama.
7	If the verb of active voice is in this form form - ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕರ್ತರಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದದ ರೂಪ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ	Modal auxiliary verb + give	given modal auxiliary verb+ be + given (past participle form) used in the answer ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೂಪ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.	Rama will open the door. The door will be opened by Rama
8	If the verb of active voice is in this form form - ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕರ್ತರಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದದ ರೂಪ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ	Open the door (imperative sentence)	Let the door be+ opened. (past participle form) used in the answer - ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೂಪ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.	Open the door. Let the door be opened .

17) Language Function:

Language function is an Exchange of Information

Language function forms :

- 1) Exchange of Information
- 2) Expression of Feelings
- 3) Social Convention
- 4) Evaluation / Commentary
- 5) Regulation Action
- 6) Organizing Speech

7) Language register

Identify the language function:

- 1. Could you please spare some time, sir? **Ans.** Request
- 2. You're absolutely right. **Ans.** Expressing agreement.
- 3. I'm really grateful to you. **Ans.** Expressing gratitude.
- 4. If you don't mind could I use your pen? **Ans.** Seeking permission.
- 5. I'm very sorry. **Ans.** Apologize.
- 6. You should consult a doctor. **Ans.** Suggesting.
- 7. Don't worry everything will be alright. **Ans.** Sympathizing.
- 8. Shut the door. **Ans.** Ordering.
- 9. Story books are on fifth shelf in second row from here. **Ans.** Giving direction.
- 10. Can I help you? **Ans.** Permission

Read the conversation and choose the language function of italicized sentence.

Class teacher: who will sing classical song?

Students: Sir, Geeta

Class teacher: Geeta, *please sing a song.*

- a. Order **b.** Request c, Obey d. Advice

• **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

18)Articles & Prepositions:-

- **Fill in the blanks with suitable article and preposition**

Articles and prepositions(ಉಪಪದಗಳುಮತ್ತು ಉಪಸರ್ಗಯ್ಯಗಳು)

ಠಡಣಉಠಿಠಫ ಉಪಪದಗಳು: **_There are two articles in English. They are Indefinite and Definite articles.** (ಁಗ್ಲೀಷ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಢರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಅನರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಎಂಬ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಉಪಪದಗಳಿವೆ)

A' and 'An are called indefinite articles (ಅನರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಉಪಪದಗಳು)

'A' is used before consonant sound ಅನರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಉಪಪದ 'ಠ'(ಢಾಮಪದಗಳ ಢೊದಲ ಅಕ್ಷವು ವ್ಯಜನ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವರವಾಗಿದ್ದು ವ್ಯಂಜನಾಕ್ಷರಗಳ ಉಚ್ಚಾರ ವ್ಯಂಜನಾಕ್ಷರಗಳ ವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವರಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಯ ದಂತ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸಿದರೆ(b,c,d,f,g,j,k,l,n.p,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y)

ಕನ್ನಡದ ವ್ಯಂಜನಾಕ್ಷರಗಳ ಉಚ್ಚಾರಣೆಯ ಢೊದಲು ಅನರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಉಪಪದ 'A' ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.							
ಕ	A cat	ಗ	A gate	ಗ	A goat	ಶ	A shirt
ಚ	A chair	ಜ	A judge	ಜ	A jug	ಸ	A son
ಟ	A table	ಡ	A dog	ಡ	A donkey	ಹ	A hat
ತ	A thing	ಫ	A fan	ನ	a knot	ವ	A van
ಪ	A plate	ಬ	A bag	ಢ	a man	ವ	A window
ಯ	A European	ಯ	A university	ರ	a rat	ಲ	A letter

ಅನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಉಪಪದ ಂಟಿ(ನಾಮಪದಗಳ ಮೊದಲ ಅಕ್ಷವು ವ್ಯಂಜನ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವರವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸ್ವರದಂತೆ ಉಚ್ಚಾರವಾದರೆ,

ಶಬ್ದದಲ್ಲಿಯೆ 'ಊ' ನಿಶ್ಯಬ್ದವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಂಜನಗಳಿದ್ದು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಎ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ದಂತೆ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸಿದರೆ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ **An is used before vowel sound (a,e,i,o,u,h,,l,m,) and silent letters. sound**

ಕನ್ನಡದ ವ್ಯಂಜನಾಕ್ಷರಗಳ ಉಚ್ಚಾರಣೆಯ ಮೊದಲು ಅನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಉಪಪದ 'An' ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.							
ಅ	An hour	ಈ	An eagle	ಎ	An engineer	ಐ	An SI
ಆ	An assistant	ಆಫಲ್	An apple	ಎ	An FDA	ಐ	An NCC cadet
ಆ	An artist	ಆಫಲ್	An actor	ಎ	An LIC agent	ಐ	An idea
ಆ	An hour	ಊ	An usherper	ಎ	An H M	ಓ	An old man
ಇ	An inch	ಊ	An Ooty apple	ಎ	An MLA	ಆ	An animal

The' is definite article ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಉಪಪದ	
1	The is used the name :- rivers, seas, islands, oceans, mountains, news papers, communities, the Ganga, the Sindhu, the Narmada the Indian ocean, the Arabian sea, the Lakshadweep the Mount Everest , the Samyukta Karnataka , the Prajvani, the Vijaya Karnataka, ,the Hindu, the Muslim,, the Christian,
2	The' is used before repeated noun and denote the whole family. ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಉಪಪದವು ಎರಡನೇ ಬಾರಿ ಬಂದ ನಾಮಪದದ ಮುಂದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒದೇ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ) The tiger is cruel animal. (The whole family of tiger)
3	The' is used before the names of article ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಉಪಪದವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೆಸರುಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. A Man came to school yesterday, the man died in this morning. (.man is used second w time
4	The' is used before the names of unique names and directions ಏಕೈಕ ಉಪಪದವು ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಸಾಟಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಮತ್ತು ದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ The sun ,The moon, The earth, The east, The west, The north, The south,
5	The is used with parts of a house (ಮನೆಚು ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ The ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.) On the floor, in the be room, the door, in the varanda, in the first floor,in the upstairs

A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between two things / nouns - ಉಪಸರ್ಗಾವ್ಯಯ	
Prepositions for Time, Place, and Introducing Objects	
Time - ಸಮಯ	
1	On is used with days. I will see you on Monday. The week begins on Sunday.
2	At is used with noon, night, midnight, and with the time of day.

	<p><i>My plane leaves at noon.</i> <i>The movie starts at 6 p.m.</i></p>
3	<p>In is used with other parts of the day, with months, with years, with seasons. <i>He likes to read in the afternoon.</i> <i>The days are long in August.</i> <i>The book was published in 1999.</i> <i>The flowers will bloom in spring.</i></p>
4	<p>Since, for, by, from—to, from—until, during, (with)in – expresses extended time. <i>She has been gone since yesterday. (She left yesterday and has not returned.)</i> <i>I'm going to Paris for two weeks. (I will spend two weeks there.)</i> <i>The movie showed from August to/until October. (Beginning in August, ending in October.)</i> <i>watch TV during the evening. (For some period of time in the evening.)</i> <i>We must finish the project within a year. (No longer than a year)</i></p>
	Place - ಸ್ಥಳ
5	<p>In – describes the point itself. <i>There is a wasp in the room.</i></p>
6	<p>Inside – expresses something contained. <i>Put the present inside the box.</i></p>
7	<p>On – talks about the surface. <i>I left your keys on the table.</i></p>
8	<p>At – talks about a general vicinity. <i>She was waiting at the corner.</i></p>
9	<p>Over, above – when the object is higher than a point. <i>He threw the ball over the roof.</i> <i>Hang that picture above the couch.</i></p>
	<p>Under, underneath, beneath, below – when the object is lower than a point. <i>The rabbit burrowed under the ground.</i> <i>The child hid underneath the blanket.</i> <i>We relaxed in the shade beneath the branches.</i> <i>The valley is below sea-level.</i></p>
10	<p>Near, by, next to, between, among, opposite – when the object is close to a point. <i>She lives near the school.</i> <i>There is an ice cream shop by the store.</i> <i>An oak tree grows next to my house</i> <i>The house is between Elm Street and Maple Street.</i> <i>I found my pen lying among the books.</i> <i>The bathroom is opposite the kitchen.</i></p>
	Introduce objects of verbs
11	<p>At – with verbs glance, laugh, look, rejoice, smile, and stare <i>She took a quick glance at her reflection. (exception with mirror: She took a quick glance in the mirror.)</i> <i>You didn't laugh at his joke.</i> <i>I'm looking at the computer monitor.</i> <i>We rejoiced at his safe rescue.</i> <i>That pretty girl smiled at you.</i></p>

	<i>Stop staring at me.</i>
12	Of – with verbs approve, consist, and smell <i>I don't approve of his speech.</i> <i>My contribution to the article consists of many pages.</i> <i>He came home smelling of alcohol.</i> Of/About –with verbs dream and think <i>I dream of finishing college in four years.</i> <i>Can you think of a number between one and ten?</i> <i>I am thinking about this problem.</i>
13	For – with verbs call, hope, look, wait, watch, and wish <i>Did someone call for a taxi?</i> <i>He hopes for a raise in salary next year.</i> <i>I'm looking for my keys.</i> <i>We'll wait for her here.</i> <i>You go buy the tickets, and I'll watch for the train.</i> <i>If you wish for an "A" in this class, you must work hard</i>
14	Frequently Misused Prepositions:- Prepositions may sometimes be confused because of slang and the general informality of talk. beside, besides. Beside means next to, whereas besides means in addition. <i>The comb is beside the brush.</i> <i>Besides planning the trip, she is also getting the tickets.</i>
15	between, among. Generally, between is used when two items are involved; with three or more, among is preferred. <i>Between you and me, he is among friends.</i>
16	due to. Due to should not be used as a preposition meaning because of. <i>Because of (not due to) his speeding, we were all ticketed.</i>
17	inside of. The of is always unnecessary. <i>Stay inside the house.</i> <i>The man stayed outside (not outside of) the post office.</i>

Fill in the blanks using the appropriate linking words given in brackets.

19) Linking word / Conjunction - 'ಮುಚ್ಚಾಪ್ಯಯ'

- **Fill in the blanks with correct linking words given in bracket**

1	“and” is used to combine the similar ideas / nouns(ಒಂದೆ ವರ್ಗ ಅಥವಾ ಜಾತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ನಾಮಪದ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ)	Reshma and Nayana are good friends.
2	“or” is used to combine the choice / selection(ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಂಧರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.)	He wants bread or fruit.
3	“but” is used to combine the opposite statements(ತದ್ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವಾಗ ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.)	He went to temple but it was closed.
4	“if” is used to combine the conditional sentences.(ಶರತ್ತಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವಾಗ	If you help others, God will help you.

	ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.)	
5	“that” is used to combine the two statements.(ಮಾತನಾಡಿವರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.)	Appu said that he was hero.
6	“unless” is used to combine the negative condition(ನಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಶರತ್ತನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.)	Unless you work hard, you can't catch the bus.
7	“because” is used to combine the reason / cause(ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.)	He wants money because he wants to buy a car.
8	“Although / Though” is used to combine obey and disobey.(ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರಾಕರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.)	Although teacher warned him, he did not come to school.
9	“so” is used to combine the result.(ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.)	You did not tell me to wait so I went home.
10	“when / while” is used to combine the time(ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಲು ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.)	When you phoned me then I left the school. While I was coming to school, I saw your father.

Fill in the blanks using the appropriate linking words given in brackets.

(and, that, after, so)

1. The summons came from the soviet president I had to go there. At the meeting, was shown a letter from the American president to my surprise, a few days. I was called to Geneva. The meeting was held so that we could hold talks

Ans. and, so, after, that

Fill in the blanks using the appropriate Tense form of verbs given in brackets.

20)Tense form of verbs and Forms of words

Tense form of verb means given verb has to change, according to tense and time

Tense :- today , tomorrow , next, present time – indicates present tense - verbs are used in present tense forms

Last , yesterday fast indicates past tense - verbs are used in past tense forms

Main verbs :- There are two types

1) **Regular verbs;- these verbs become past and past participle forms by adding d / ed / ied**

- **If the verb is ended with ‘e’ add ‘d’ only – complete –completed**
- **If the verb is with out ‘e’ ended and if it followed by consonant that consonant becomes double – stop – stopped, grab – grabbed**

- If the verb is ended with 'y' and if it is followed by consonant, 'y' becomes 'I' and add 'ed' – dry – dried, try – tried

2) Irregular verbs :- these verbs become past and past participle forms by changing their vowels

Common irregular verbs list				
SL NO	Infinitive	Present tense	Past tense	Past participle
1	Be(am / is / are)	Be(am / is / are)	was/were	been
2	beat	Beat / beats	beat	beaten
3	become	Become / becomes	became	become
4	begin	begin / begins	began	begun
5	break	break	broke	broken
6	bring	Bring / brings	brought	brought
7	build	Build / builds	built	built
8	burn	Burn / burns	burnt	burnt
9	buy	Buy /buys	bought	bought
10	Catch	Catch / catches	caught	caught
11	Choose	Choose / Choose	chose	chosen
12	Come	Come / comes	came	come
13	Cost	Cost / costs	Cost	Cost
14	Cut	Cut / cuts	Cut	Cut
15	dig	Dig / digs	dug	dug
16	dive dived	dived	dived	dived
17	do	did done	did done	did done
18	draw	Draw / draws	drew	drawn
19	dream	Dream / dreams	dreamed / dreamt	dreamed / dreamt
20	drink	Drink/ drinks	drank	drunk
21	drive drove driven	drive / drives	drove	driven
22	eat	Eat / eats	ate	eaten
23	fall	fall / falls	I fell	fallen
24	feel	feel / feels	felt	felt
25	fight	fight / fights	fought	fight fought
26	find	find / find	found	found
27	fly	Fly / flies	flew	flown
28	forget	Forget / forgets	forgot	forgotten
29	forgive	Forgive/ forgives	forgave	forgiven
30	freeze	Freeze / freezes	froze	frozen
31	get	Get / gets	got	got
32	give	Give /gives	gave	given
33	go	Go / goes	went	gone
34	grow	grow / grows	grew	grown
35	have	Have / has	had	had
36	hear	hear /hears	heard	heard
37	hide	hide / hides	hid	hidden

38	hit	hit /hits	hit	hit
39		hold /holds	held	held
40	hurt	hurt / hurts	hurt	hurt
41	keep	keep /keeps	kept	kept
42	know	know / knows	k knew	known
43	learn	Learn /learns	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
44	leave	leave / leaves	left	left
45	lend	lend /lends	lent	lent
46	let	let / lets	let	let
47	lose	lose / loses	lost	lost
48	make	make makes	made	made
49	mean	mean / means	meant	meant
50	meet	meet / meets	met	met
51	pay	pay /pays	paid	paid
52	put	put / puts	put	put
53	read	Read / reads	read	read
54	ride	ride /rides	rode	ridden
55	ring	ring /rings	r rang	rung
56	rise	rise /rises		risen
57		run /runs	ran	run
58	say	say / says	said	said
59	see	see / sees	saw	seen
60	sell	sell / sells	sold	sold
61	send	send / sends	sent	sent
62	shine	shine / shines	shone	shone
63	show	show /shows	showed	shown
64		sing / sings	sang	sung
65	sit	sit / sits	sat	tsat
66	sleep	sleep / sleeps	slept	slept
67	speak	speak / speaks	spoke	spoken
68	spell	spell / spells	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled
69	spend	spend / spends	spent	spent
70	stand	stand / stands	stood	stood
71		steal / steals	l stole	stolen
72	swim	swim / swims	swam	swum
73	take	Take / takes	took	taken
74	teach	teach / teaches	taught	taught
75	tell	Tell / tells	told	told
76		think / thinks	thought	thought
77	throw	throw / throw	threw	thrown
78	understand	understand /understands	understood	understood
79	wear	wear /wears	wore	worn
80	win	win / wins	won	won
81	write	write / writes	wrote	written

1.Past tense form = past participle

**Infinitive
participle**

past tense

past

	buy	bought	bought
	say	said	said
	send	sent	sent
	sleep	slept	slept
	tell	told	told
	win	won	won
	2 Infinitive + (e)n		
	beat	beat	beaten
	draw	drew	drawn
	eat	ate	eaten
	know	knew	known
	see	saw	seen
	take	took	taken
	3 Past tense form + (e)n		
	Break	broke	broken
	choose	chose	chosen
	forget	forgot	forgotten
	hide	hid	hidden
	speak	spoke	spoken
	4 No change		
	cost	cost	cost
	hit	hit	hit
	hurt	hurt	hurt
	put	put	put
	read	read	read*
	* For <i>read</i> , the spelling doesn't change, but the pronunciation does: /ri:d/ /red/ /red/		
	5 Vowel change		
	begin	began	begun
	drink	drank	drunk
	ring	rang	rung
	swim	swam	swum
	6 Two participle forms		
	burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burne
	dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed
	learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
	spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled

. Fill in the blanks choosing the right form of the verbs given in brackets.

- 1) You can (see) him now. Ans.: see
- 2) See, how he (be+stand) Ans.: is standing
- 3) His face is (wrinkle) Ans.: Wrinkled.
- 4) All machines require energy to make them work. This energy is (supply) by fuel. Fuel(exist) in various forms; Petrol and electricity, food and oxygen to mention only some.
- 5) Ans. : supplied, exists

22)Reported Speech: ಅಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನುಡಿ

There are two ways in reporting

- 1) Rule based transformation of sentence:-
- 2) Meaning oriented transformation of sentence

Rule based transformation of sentence: -Here mechanically follows grammar rules.
Direct questions are here

- **Direct speech means:-**We repeat the exact words of the speaker. We put it in between inverted commas ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಇದ್ದ ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಅವತರಣಿಕೆ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.)
- **Indirect speech means:-**We say in our own words, what speaker said..(ಅಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಇದ್ದ ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳದ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ....)
- **Some changes are necessary at the time of changing Direct into Indirect speech.**(ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನುಡಿ ಯಿಂದ ಅಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನುಡಿ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.)
- The verb of reported verb is changed according to kind of sentence.(ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ As said ಎಂಬ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದವು ವಾಕ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ವಾಕ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ **conjunction** 'ಮುಚ್ಚಾಪ್ಯಯವು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ)

Assertive sentence	Who + replied + whom + that + he / she
Imperative sentence	Who + replied + whom + ordered / requested to (as it is in the question.)
Interrogative sentence	Who + asked + whom + if + that + he / she
Interrogative sentence	Who + asked + whom + Given "wh" word + he / she
Exclamatory sentence	Who + exclaimed + whom + that + he / she

	Kinds of sentences	Reported verb	Reported verb is changed with conjunction	
	Assertive sentence	said	Replied that he / she	Rama: I am a police. <i>Rama replied that he was a police.</i>
	Imperative sentence	said	Requested / ordered to	Kamala: Open the window <i>Kamala ordered to open the window.</i>
	Interrogative sentence	said	Asked if he / she	Keerthi : Do you come to temple?

				<i>Keerthi asked if she came to temple.</i>
	Interrogative sentence	said	Asked Given "wh" word he / she	Anitha: Where does Keerthi go? Anitha asked where she went.
	Exclamatory sentence	said	Exclaimed that he / she	Manja: What a beautiful flower it is! Manja exclaimed that it was a beautiful flower.

- Pronouns are changing (ಸರ್ವನಾಮಪದಗಳು ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತವೆ)

	Direct speech	Indirect speech	Examples
1	I, You	He /She	Raju: I am a boy. <i>Raju replied that he was a boy.</i>
2	My	His /Her	Raju:It is my father's book. <i>Raju replied that it was his father's book.</i>
3	Your	their	Raju : It is your book. <i>Raju replied that it was their book.</i>
4	we	they	

- Verbs and pronouns are changing (ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ವನಾಮಪದಗಳು ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.)
- simple present tense change in to simple past tense
- present continuous tense change in to past continuous tense
- present perfect tense change in to past perfect tense

Direct speech	Indirect speech	Direct speech	Indirect speech
Am / is	was	I and you	He / she / it
are	were	my	His / her
Do/ does	did	we	They
Have / has	had	us	Them
will	would		
can	could		
may	might		
shall	should		
Go(present form)	Went(past form)		
Am/is + going	Was + going		
went	had gone		

Adverbs are changing

This - that, These - those

Signature

Receiver's Designation and Address

Private letter points

I am fine.
I expect same from you.
I am studying well.
I work six hours in a day.
I scored 80% in the last exam.
My teachers are good.
They guide us everything.
I need not private tuition.
It is a waste of time and money.
I will score more than 95% in the public exam.

Birth day / marriage / any function

My birth day / My sister's marriage is on.....
So I invite you and your family.
I hope, you will come with your family, two days before.

Send money

My teachers arranged an historical tour.
Everyone must participate in it.
I have to pay public exam fee.
I need some note books and papers.
So I request you to send me Rs
I hope you will send me Rs

24) Profile Writing:-

• **Some hints for profile writing**

- Mr..... is a good
- **Date of birth** : (He was born on
- **Birth place** : (He was born at.....)
- **Age** : (He isyears old)
- **Height** : (He istall.)
- **Weight** : (He iskg)
- **Qualification** : (He completed
- **Work** : (He is working as
- **Place of work** : (He is working at

- **Hobbies** : (His hobbies are
- **Popular** : (He is famous for
- **Award** :(He was awarded
-

25) EDITING.

<p>Use of Capital Letter</p>	<p>:- a) The first letter of the first word in every sentence. b) The first letter of the first word in every new line o potry. C)The first letter of a proper name or proper adjective. d) The monosyllables “I’ and ‘O’ The e) first letter of the title f) The firsst letter of ‘Sir’ Madam’ ‘Shri’ ‘My Lord’ g) The first letter of names of days, months nd Institutions. h) letters denoting abbreviations M.A, M.B.B.S</p>
<p>Use of Articles</p>	<p>Indefinite Articles ‘A’ is used before contable noun and consonant Sound.(ಅನಿರ್ಧಿಷ್ಟ ‘A’ ಉಪ ಪದವು ಎಣಿಸುವ ನಾಮಪದದ ಮುಂದೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಂಜನೋಚ್ಚಾರದ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.) ‘An” is used before countable noun and vowel sound .(ಅನಿರ್ಧಿಷ್ಟ ಉಪ‘An” ಪದವು ಎಣಿಸುವ ನಾಮಪದದ ಮುಂದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವರೋಚ್ಚಾರದ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.)</p>
<p>Definite Article “</p>	<p>The “ is used before names of rivers,oceans, news papers, community, holy books, mountains, Islands, part of a house, uniques, directions, whole family. And repeated noun in a sentence. .(ನಿರ್ಧಿಷ್ಟ “The “ ಉಪ ಪದವು ನದಿಗಳ, ಸಮು,ಸಾಗರಗಳ,ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ,ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ, ಪವಿತ್ರ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳ, ಪರ್ವತಗಳ, ದ್ವೀಪಗಳ, ದಕ್ಕುಗಳ, ಒಂದೇ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರದ, ಸರಿಸಾಟಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಹೆಸರುಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ವಾಕ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೇಬಾರಿ ಬಂದ ನಾಮಪದಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.)</p>
<p>:- Use of</p>	<p>a) Apostrophe is used with ‘s’ to mark the possessive form o fanimate objects except in</p>

Apostrophe	the case of pronouns(hers,theirs, yours, ours, its) It is also used to indicate the omission of a vowel, a syllable or syllables c) To form plural of figures and letters
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Use of Preposition	Preposition is a word, it is used before a noun. There are preposition of place, preposition of time and preposition of movement. They are at, on, in, from...to, Under, till, to, Beneath, until, towards, By, during, onto, Behind, for, through, Between, since, across, Above, over, Below, Along, Around, Up, Down
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Use of Conjunction	Conjunction is a word. It is used to join two words or two phrases or two sentences. And, or, but, if, because, unless, though, yet, till, until, while, before, than, although, whether, in order that, for, that, as if, as though,
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:- Use of Verb	<p>Verb is a word or phrase used to denote an action or work that is done or event that occurs or the existence of a person / place / animal / thing. There are two types of verbs. They are Auxiliary / helping verb and main / principle verb. (ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ, ಪ್ರಾಣಿ, ಸ್ಥಳ ಮತ್ತು ವಸ್ತುವಿನ ಇರುವಿಕೆ, ಘಟನೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸುವ ಪದವನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದವೆನ್ನುವರು. ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ)</p> <p>Auxiliary or Helping verbs :-</p> <p>was, has, had, does, did are used with I, He, She, It and singular noun</p> <p>are, were, have, had, do, did, are used with We, You, They and plural nouns. , Modal Auxiliaries are used with I,</p>
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	<p>He, She, We, You, They, singular nouns and plural nouns</p> <p>Simple present tense :- Singular subject takes plural verb -- Rama goes to school.</p> <p>Plural subject takes singulr verb ---- You go to schol.</p> <p>Present perfect tense :- He / she / It / andSingular subject take has + past participle form of verb ---- Anand has completed his home work.</p> <p>I / We / you / they and plural subject take have + + past participle form of verb --- They have completed their home work.</p>
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READING SKILL – 8Marks

26)Un seen passage / Comprehension

Comprehension :- ability to understand a given passage / dailogue / poem /conversation

- 1) Read the passage and answer the questions that follow
- 2) Read the poem and answer the questions that follow
- 3) Read the dailogue and answer the questions that follow
- 4) Read the picture and answer the questions that follow

1	Read properly / Observe carefully as you read.(ಗಮನವಿಟ್ಟು ಓದಿರಿ)
2	Understand the words used in the passage. (ಗದ್ಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿರುವ ಶಬ್ದಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿರಿ)
3	Understand closely related and significant ideas.(ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ನಿಕಟ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿರಿ)
4	Grasp the central idea of the passage.(ಗದ್ಯ ಭಾಗದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ)
5	Try to draw conclusions from the given material.(ಗದ್ಯದ ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿರಿ)
6	Understand the questions.(ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ)
7	Use half answer in the question.(ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅರ್ಧ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ)
8	

27) Degrees of comparision :-Three degrees in English. They are positive degree, comparative degree and superlative degree.

SL	Degrees	Structure	Example
----	---------	-----------	---------

No			
1	Positive degree:- It describes the quality or quantity of a person / place / thing / an animal	No other + object + verb(be form) +as + Adjective + as + subject.	No other leader in India was as great as Mahatma Gandhiji.
2	Comparative degree:- It describes the comparison between two persons/ places /things / animals	subject + verb(be form) adjective + than + object	Mahatma Gandhiji was greater than any other leader in India
3	Superlative degree:- It describes the comparison between a group of persons / things / places / an animals	subject + verb(be form) + the + adjective + object	Mahatma Gandhiji was the greatest leader in India.

..... is / wasthan

28) JUMBLED SENTENCES (How to arrange jumbled sentences)

SL NO	KINDS OF SENTENCE	FORMULA OF SENTENCE
	ASSERTIV SENTENCE	Subject + verb+ Complement / Indirect object + Direct object + Place + Time + Reason + Manner.
	IMPERATIVE SENTENCE	Order – Verb + Indirect object + Direct object + Place + Time. Request – Please + verb + Indirect object + Direct object + Place + Time.
	INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE – YES / NO (CONFIRMATION QUESTION)	Helping verb + Subject + + Complement / Indirect object + Direct object + Place + Time ?
	INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE “WH” / INFORMATION QUESTION)	“Wh” word + helping verb Subject + + Complement / Indirect object + Direct object + Place + Time ?
	EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE	What -What + a / an + Adjective + Object + Subject + verb! How - How + Adjective + Object + Subject + verb!

Reference Skill

28) Dictionary Order : Dictionary is a book that lists the words in alphabetical order and gives their meaning
Arrange the following words in dictionary order.

advocate, advice, advert, adverb	garland, game, gamble, gambit
accept, accord, access, account	genies, gentle, general, genuine
adore, address, admire, admit	hero, hermit, herself, herbs
better, butter, bitter, bite	laminare, lamp, lamb, lament
bench, beach, beauty, beast	. moment, movement, mute, manage
Benzene, bend, benefit, beach	mango, marriage, manager, mankind
charm, churn, choke, chase	ocean, orange, order, open
crest, create, creep, credit	prosper, proper, propel, property
comrade, complaint, complex, comfort	quaint, quality, quantum, quarter
Cancer, candle, canteen, cancel	. reason, retrace, revenge, repair
Certify, Cerebral, Certain, Cereal	. rainbow, raindrop, railway, raincoat
daughter, doctor, deter, dollar	speaker, super, sleeper, slipper
debut, debit, debris, debate	. sympathy, system, symptom, symmetry
decompose, December, Declaim, decorate	strained, strain, shrine, strike
early, earnest, earth, earn	. tea, teacher, teach, teachers

29) S.M.S Decoding (Normal way):

Short Message Service (S.M.S) is a communication protocol allowing the interchange of short text messages between mobile telephone devices.

1	D-the	26	ILU-I love you	51	4 – for/ four
2	B4 – before	27	.Scl – school	52	tnku – thank you
3	Lk- look	28	OMG-oh my god	53	G9t – great
4	S – yes	29	bro – brother	54	B – be
5	Hw – how	30	Gd/gud-good	55	Wud – would
6	Dat/dt – that	31	Coz – cause	56	Tnks/thnx –thanks
7	Satdy – Saturday	32	evng – evening	57	L8r – later
8	Cnt – can not	33	gonna – going to	58	Bk – back
9	2nite – tonight	34	R – are/or	59	Wt – what
10	Dts – that is	35	N – and	60	Y'day/S day-yesterday
11	Btw – between	36	b'coz/Bcz –because	61	Jst – just
12	Hmwrk-home work	37	yr – year	62	. Wr – where
13	C – see	38	U – you	63	2day – today
14	Gt- got	39	Str8 – straight	64	Zzzwel – sleep well
15	frnd – friend	40	n8 – night	65	1's – once
16	Mr – mister	41	sis- sister	66	Gb – good bye

17	Pls/plz – please	42	Y – why	67	Aftnun-after noon
18	Tst – test	43	2 – to/two/too	68	tmrw – tomorrow
19	l8 – late	44	2morw- tomorrow	69	Ppl – people
20	Cl- call	45	Wanna – want to	70	
21	Mrs – misters	46	Msg-message	71	
22	K – ok	47	b'day – birth day	72	
23	mrng – morning	48	Fwd – forward	73	
24	frnz – friends	49	% - percentage	74	
25	Ms – miss	50	V – we	75	

Some questions and answers for you

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. v 1 d match | Ans.: we won the match |
| 2. lk b4 u leap | Ans.: look before you leap |
| 3. 2 n 2 makes 4 | Ans.: Two and Two makes four |
| 4. pls come b4 its 2 la8 | Ans.: Plase come before it is too late |
| 5. y r u sad? | Ans.: Why are you sad? |
| 6. I 8 rice 4 lncH | Ans.: I ate rice for lunch |
| 7. v r rdy 2 go | Ans.: We are ready to go |
| 8. do d wrk n go home | Ans.: Do the work and go home |
| 9. I cnot c d t pot | Ans.: I cannot see the tea pot |
| 10. y day v rot d sa | Ans.: Yesterday we wrote the essay |
| 11. v r la8 2 day | Ans.: We are late today |

30) Reference / Definitions

- **Proverb:** - is referred to know A short well-known something that is generally true.
- **Sayings:** - is referred to know A well-known expresses an idea most people believe to be true and wise.
- **Tongue-twister:** - is referred to know A word or phrase that is difficult to say quickly.
- **Dictionary:** - is referred to know the meanings, spellings, pronunciation of words.
- **Encyclopedia:** -is referred to know basic information on every subject.(about people, place, events, ideas and things.
- **Thesaurus:** - is referred to know synonyms, antonyms and phrases.
- **Atlas:**- It is a book of maps. It is referred to know the places.
- **Glossary :**-It gives list or meaning of technical or special words
-
- **News Paper:** A periodical published daily with news and happenings, notifications, advertising and covering a day.
- **Manuals :** is referred How to use or operate machine
- **Indexes :** is referred to know the topic
- **Bibliographies:** is referred to know - e.g. who's , who
- **Geographical sources:** is referred to know - e.g. Maps, Atlases

MARCH – 2018 QUESTION PAPER – Questions & Key Answers

SECTION – A (Prose)

I) Multiple Choice Questions : 3

1) Father did not like Swami

Ans. : C — sleeping beside his granny

2) Roma Talreja felt that she could never repay Baleshwar because he.....

Ans. : C — risked his life to save her

3) The concept “immersion in science doesn’t go with practical sense” suggests

Ans. : B — absentmindedness of scientists

II) Answer the following questions in 2 - 3 sentences each : 8

4) How did the tempo truck driver help Baleshwar ?

Ans. : offered place in his vehicle to take Roma to hospital — lent his phone to inform her family — did not expect money or thanks.

5) What was the intention of Smita’s going to the concert ?

Ans. : to listen to the sitar by Pandit Ravishankar — to request Pandit Ravishankar to come home and play sitar to her brother Anant — wanted to fulfil her brother’s last wish.

6) The artists visiting Anant was unusual. Justify.

Ans. : The artists, great maestros — play usually in big auditoriums — have busy schedules — yet agreed to play sitar for Anant — wanted to fulfil Anant’s last wish.

7) Despite low income, why do some people choose to become scientists ?

Ans. : Exp. Science — an exciting adventure — major reward is discovery itself — get freedom, camaraderie and independence instead of money.

III) Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow : 9

8) “Why don’t you join the police when you are grown up ?”

(a) Who gave this suggestion ?

Ans. : The inspector.

(b) Why did he give this suggestion ?

Ans: Swami helped the police by catching a burglar.

(c) What did the listener actually want to become in his later life?

Ans: An engine driver, a railway guard or a bus conductor.

9. “The trees in the orchard are not mine.”

(a) Who is the speaker here ?

Ans. : Don Anselmo

(b) According to the speaker, who else do the trees belong to ?

Ans. : to the children of Rio en Medio

(c) Why does he feel that the trees don’t belong to him ?

Ans. : because whenever a child was born in Rio en Medio, he had planted a tree in the name of that child.

10. “Who could have dreamt that one born to a Mahar family would one day become not only a Law Minister but a Law-maker

(a) Who is referred to as ‘Law Minister’ here ?

Ans. : Comp. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

(b) Who chose him to be the 'Law Minister'?

Ans. : Jawaharlal Nehru

(c) Why is he recognized as the Law-maker?

Ans. : c) because Dr. Ambedkar had played a vital role in drafting the constitution as the chairman of the Drafting Committee. — Skilful in the field of law and legislation.

IV.) Answer the following question in about 8 – 10 sentences : 4

11) How did the crew members express their discontent with Columbus?

OR

Explain the incident that forced Satish to stay back at home. How did it affect his formal education ?

Ans. : Sailed for days and months — could not sight land — sailors homesick desperate — wanted to go back — their appeal to Columbus was in vain — seamen drank too much — revolted. Guillermo called him a devil — said, 'Santa Marla will be lighter for his carcass' — Diego compared seamen to bats flying by day — Francisco refused to bring Guillermo — behaved very rudely — tried to kill Columbus.

OR

Satish met with accident when he went hiking — crossed a weak bridge — fell into the river — injured badly — head hurt — legs fractured — operations — infections — fever, lost his hearing — could not go to school for many days — father approached schools for his admission — admission refused — hearing problem — became desperate — forced to stay at home.

Poetry

V) Multiple Choice Questions : 1

12) In the line from the poem, 'You say you own me', the terms 'you' and 'me' refer to

Ans. : B — man and the land

VI) Answer the following questions in 2 - 3 sentences each: = 4

13)How does the poet praise India being developed in industry and technology ?

Ans. : Poet praises dams, lakes, industries, ship building yards, hard working Indians try to improve technology and to raise India's global position in atomic science.

14) The speaker in 'Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning' is uncertain of his return. How does he express this ?

Ans. : to take a last look at him — to cross out his name from the telephone book — to start the countdown.

VII) Read the extract and answer the questions that follow : 3

15) "Isn't God upon the ocean Just the same as on the land ?"

(a) Who is the speaker here?

Ans. : The Captain's little daughter.

(b) When was this said?

Ans. : When the captain lost his confidence as the ship was caught in a storm.

(c) What was the result of these words?

Ans. : The sailors regained faith and confidence, prayed, reached the shore safely.

VIII) Quote from memory : 4

16) "It is
..... himself
And
..... justice."

OR

"Then let
..... destroy :
Whilst
..... boy."

Ans. : It is enthroned in the heart of kings ;
It is an attribute to God himself ;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice.

OR

Then let not what I cannot have
My cheer of mind destroy :
Whilst thus I sing, I am a king.
Although a poor blind boy.

IX) Answer the following question in 8 to 10 sentences : 4

17) Describe in your own words how the poet's grandma was a genius and how she upheld 'her right to reside in a tree'.

OR

The physical appearance of the Jazz player does not match when he plays on his saxophone. Explain.

Ans. :The poet's grandma was a genius — because she could climb trees — any type of trees, spreaded or high — fond of climbing trees, even at the age of sixty-two — though advised to stop, would not stop — once stuck up in a tree and rescued — doctor advised rest — it was a 'brief season in hell' — demanded a tree house — the poet and his father built her a tree house — shifted and lived in tree house upholding 'her right to live in a tree'.

OR

The Jazz player — pathetic appearance — old, wrinkled face — dressed in old shirt, old jacket and old necktie — old shoes having papers in them — when playing saxophone, — forgets himself — appears as if he was sent to preach the old Gospel of Jazz — no longer a man but a bird — mind reaches higher place — when stops — back to his poor life.

Supplementary Reading

X) Answer the following questions in 2 - 3 sentences each: 4

18) Why were Babu and Manju a bit disappointed with the way the students were marching?

OR

How did the lofty Himalayas inspire Dicky Dolma ?

Ans. : A silent march — no slogans — no shouts — did not cross barred area — not arrested. — Fascinated by the grand, snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas — her house surrounded by the beautiful mountains — first thing to see every morning.

19) How did Hema Aziz teach her children the message that "one's duty is the most important thing in life"?

OR

What changes came over Wangjia as the Bird of Happiness caressed him?

Ans. : Hanif's mother Hema Aziz had a touring job — out very often — would leave children alone to take care of themselves — taught them the message.

OR

— The Bird of Happiness caressed Wangjia gently with its wings — His eyeballs flew back to their sockets — regained vision — wounds healed — became stronger.

XI) Vocabulary

20) Which one of the following words has one syllable? 1

Father, Cheque, Office, Travel.

Ans. : Cheque

21) Combine the word in Column-A with its collocative word in Column-B : 1

Column-A

Column-B

Rustling

[fruits, leaves, waves, vegetables]

Ans. : Rustling leaves

22) Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate words given in brackets :1

The (*not, knot*) of the rope was so strong that it could (*knot, not*) be removed by us.

Ans. : knot, not

23) Give one word for 'very eager for knowledge'.1

Ans. : Voracious.

SECTION – B

Reading

XII) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. - 4

Once there was a slave. His name was Andracles. His master was very cruel. He treated him badly. So, the slave was sick of him and ran away into a forest. There he saw a lion crying with pain. The lion sat before him and held out its paw. There was a big thorn in it. The slave drew it out and dressed the wound. They became friends. After a few days, the slave was caught. He was ordered to be thrown before a hungry lion. Many people came to see the act of cruelty. A lion was caught for this purpose. It was kept hungry for many days. On the fixed day, the lion was let loose on the slave. It recognised him. It began to lick his feet. All the people were surprised. The slave told the whole story. The master was pleased and set Andracles free.

24) What made Andracles go to the forest ?

Ans. : Andracles was sick of his cruel master who treated him badly. So, he ran away into a forest.

25) How did Andracles help the lion ?

Ans. : Andracles drew a big thorn out of the lion's paw and dressed the wound.

26) What act of cruelty did the people go to watch?

Ans. : People went to watch the cruel act of a slave being thrown before a hungry lion.

27) Why didn't the lion kill Andracles ?

Ans. : The lion recognised Andracles as the one who had healed its paw in the forest. So, it did not kill Andracles.

28) Rearrange the jumbled words into a meaningful sentence :

garden / flowers / in / the / pluck / don't

Ans. : Don't pluck flowers in the garden.

29) Look at the two lines. Write a sentence using 'longer than' based on what you see :

Ans. : The line B is longer than the line A. 1 1

Read the following conversation and answer the questions that follow :

News Reporter : Congratulations Rashmi ! Your feat is laudable. By the way, did you expect first rank in the CET this year ?

Rashmi : No. Actually I expected to be one in top ten ranks.

News Reporter : How could you achieve this ?

Rashmi : I worked hard from the beginning. My teachers, my college library, my parents were of great help to me.

30) Why does the news reporter congratulate Rashmi ?

Ans. : The news reporter congratulates Rashmi because she has scored the first rank in CET.

31) What was the secret of Rashmi's achievement ?

Ans. : Hard work from the beginning, encouragement from teachers and parents, library work. 1 1

XIII)

Writing

32) Given below is the profile of Rabindranath Tagore. Write a paragraph using the clues given below : 4

Known in Bengal as: Gurudev

Birth : 7th May, 1861

Parents : Debendranath Tagore and Sarala Devi

Occupation : Writer, Painter, Singer

Notable works : Gitanjali, Jana Gana Mana, Rabindra Sangeet, Amar Sonar Bangla etc.

Award : Nobel Prize for literature in 1913

Death : 7th August, 1941.

OR

Write a paragraph, using the clues given below. You may add some more points if necessary :

Twelve fools start on a journey — cross a river — count themselves — one man lost — a passer-by offers help — gives each a blow on the back — they count twelve strokes — satisfied — moral

Ans. : Sequence of points Accuracy of language

33) Imagine that you are Divya / Dinesh, residing at 'Sai Nivas', #74, I Cross, Vivek Nagar, Hiriyyur.

Write a letter to your cousin inviting him / her to come to your house to spend summer vacation.

OR

Write a letter to the Chief Officer, Town Municipal Council, Hiriyyur about the garbage dumped in your locality and request him / her to do the needful.

Ans. : Exp. — Format, Body of the letter 4

34) The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it in the answer-book. Clues are given.

Whales are normally gentle. Many whales exhibit strong family ties. The young ones remain with their parents for up to fifteen years or more. How wonderful it is.

Clues :

(a) Spelling mistake to be corrected

(b) Use correct punctuation mark.

Ans. : a) Spelling 'exhibit' b) Punctuation : ! [Exclamatory mark

XIV. GRAMMAR (Language Use)

35) Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentence :

Visitor : Excuse me, can you help me in locating the book, 'War And Peace' ?

Librarian : Sure. *Go to the sixth row and the book is on the third shelf.*

Visitor : Thank you very much.

(A) Advice (B) Giving directions (C) Order (D) Request.

Ans. : B) Giving directions.

36) Read the conversation and rewrite into a reported form : 2

Ravi : Good morning daddy.

Father : Good morning Ravi. Go to the railway station at 4 P.M. and bring your grandpa.

Ravi : I will daddy, don't worry.

Ravi and father greeted each other.

Father asked Ravi.....

Ravi replied.....

Ans. : Father asked Ravi to go to the railway station at 4 P.M. and bring his grandpa.

Ravi replied to his father that he would and told him not to worry.

37) Fill in the blanks with appropriate 'article' and 'preposition':1

There are number of newspapers Kannada and English.

Ans. : a, in

38) Gopi broke the glass, ?

The question tag to be used for the above statement is

(A) did he (B) was he (C) wasn't he (D) didn't he.

Ans. : D) didn't he ?

39) Fill in the blanks with appropriate tense forms of the verbs given in brackets :

Maya is a lively woman. She..... (love) visiting beaches. Last year, she..... (have + visit) seven beautiful beaches of Indian islands.

Ans. : loves — had visited

40) Fill in the blanks using the suitable linking words given in brackets :2

The flight in which I travelled was delayed the sky was very cloudy. my parents were much worried about my safety. (but, so, because, that)

Ans. : because, so

41) Read the conversation and fill in the blanks with correct 'if clause' choosing from the given alternatives :1

Neighbour : Hi Ranjith, Did you get a seat in the college you desired ?

Ranjith : No uncle, my application was rejected due to my low scores.

Neighbour : I am sorry to hear this. If you had worked harder, you got a seat in the college.

(A) will have (B) shall have (C) would have (D) should have.

Ans. : C) would have

42) Read the conversation and identify the infinitive :

Cook : What shall I cook for dinner tonight, Sir ?

Master : Prepare some special items. I am expecting two guests to come for dinner.

Cook : Alright Sir, what about Pulao and Halwa ?

Master : Okay, also make some fruit salad.

Cook : Yes Sir.

(A) prepare (B) expecting (C) to come (D) make.

Ans. : C) to come 1

Reference Skill

43) Arrange the following words in the order in which they are found in dictionary : 2

adverb, advocate, advise, advice.

Ans. : adverb, advice, advise, advocate.

44) Write it in the normal way :1

my sis gt 80% in mats test

Ans. : My sister got 80% in Maths test.

45) Which source of information would you refer to know about global warming ? Choose the correct source : 1

Thesaurus, Encyclopedia, Atlas, Dictionary.

Ans. : Encyclopedia

MY DEAR CHILDREN

SRI GURU KARIBASAVESHWARA SWAMY BLESS YOU

ನನ್ನ ಮುದ್ದಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಗುರು ಕರಿಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಆಶೀರ್ವದಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

WORK HARD AND SCORE MORE MARKS

ಶ್ರಮವಹಿಸಿ, ಗಮನಕೊಟ್ಟು ಓದಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಂಕಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿ

GOOD LUCK MY DEAR CHILDREN