

SSLC ENGLISH BOOK BACK SOLUTIONS

Construct your own sentences using the phrases given below:

1. **To make matters worse**, he met with an accident.
2. He **used to** go for walking early in the morning.
3. He **took up** their bags and went inside the class room.
4. **On account of** his weakness, he couldn't walk.

Fill in the blanks with the right homophones:

1. The **colour** of your hair is the same as that of the **hare**.(hair / hare)
2. Do you **know** the answer? **No**, I don't.(no / know)
3. I can **hear** the bell from **here**. (hear / here)
4. **Our** day on earth is measured by the **hour**.(hour / our)
5. He wants to **buy** a flat **by** selling his house. (by / buy)

Direct to Indirect:

1. "What can I do for you?" the headmaster asked the boy.
The Headmaster asked the boy what he could do for him.
2. "I have come to ask you for a scholarship", the boys said.
The boy said that he had come to ask him for a scholarship.
3. The doctor asked the patient," Do you smoke?
The doctor asked the patient whether (if) he smoked.
4. The teacher said to the boys, "Where do you want to go?"
The teacher asked the boys where they wanted to go.
5. The teacher said to the boys, "Don't write on both sides of the paper".
The teacher asked the boys not to write on both sides of the paper.
6. "What a beautiful view it is!" said my friend.
My friend said that it was a very beautiful view.

Write what the people actually said:

7. The teacher told the students that the students had done very well in the test.
The teacher said to the students," You have done very well in the test.
8. The prime Minister said that he was determined to abolish poverty.
The Prime Minister said," I am determined to abolish poverty.
9. All Holy Scriptures advise us to do our duty without worrying about the result.
All Holy Scriptures say," Do your duty without worrying about the result.
10. The teacher asked me whether I was going to join the medical course or the Engineering course.
The teacher said to me, "Are you going to join the medical course or the Engineering course.
11. Shyam's grandfather advised him not to waste his time in unnecessary activities.
Shyam's grandfather said to him," Don't waste your time in unnecessary activities.

Kinds of sentences:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I like to eat dosais. | - Affirmative Sentence. |
| 2. I do not like to eat dosais. | - Negative Sentence. |
| 3. Did you like the movie? | - Interrogative Sentence. |
| 4. Oh! How thrilling it was! | - Exclamatory Sentence. |
| 5. Come boys. Don't stand there talking. | - Command (or) Imperative Sentence. |
| | |
| 1. How talented you are! | - Exclamatory Sentence. |
| 2. Open your books at page 80. | - Imperative Sentence. |
| 3. I do not want to see this movie. | - Negative Sentence. |
| 4. May I go out to play please? | - Imperative Sentence. |
| 5. The rivers run dry in summer. | - Affirmative Sentence. |
| 6. There is no water in the lake. | - Negative Sentence. |
| 7. Can you show me the way to the railway station? | - Interrogative Sentence. |
| 8. What a dirty place this is! | - Exclamatory Sentence. |
| 9. Please leave your footwear outside the hall. | - Imperative Sentence. |
| 10. This lesson is interesting. | - Affirmative Sentence. |
| | |
| 1. What an amazing performance! | (Exclamatory) |
| The performance was amazing. | (Statement-Affirmative) |
| 2. Can anyone be more patient than a mother? | (Interrogative) |
| No one can be more patient than a mother. | (Statement-Negative) |
| 3. Leave the room now. | (Imperative) |
| You should leave the room immediately. | (Statement-Affirmative) |

Transform as directed:

- How ferocious the tiger is! (Change into a statement sentence)
The tiger is very ferocious.
- No one can match his intelligence. (Change into an affirmative sentence)
Anyone can hardly match his intelligence.
- Does anyone dare to disobey the Headmaster? (Change into a statement sentence)
No one can dare to disobey the Headmaster.
- Check your belongings before you leave. (Change into a statement sentence)
You must check your belongings before you leave.
- Is there any substance hotter than fire? (Change into a statement sentence)
There is nothing as hot as fire.
- He is always late in completing his work. (Change into a negative sentence)
He is **not punctual** in completing his work.
- How can you give up the project when it is nearing completion? (Change into a statement sentence)
You can't give up the project when it is nearing completion.
- Fill all the vessels with water. (Change into a statement sentence)
You must fill all the vessels with water.

Question Tags:

1. This lesson is easy, **isn't it?**
2. Students of Std X have no time to waste, **have they?**
3. You can study well, **can't you?**
4. The bell has not rung, **has it?**
5. The sun sets in the west, **doesn't it?**
6. People shouldn't be rude to one another, **should they?**
7. The bus early today, **isn't it?**
8. There is no water in the tank, **is there?**
9. People ought to keep the street clean, **oughtn't they?**
10. I shall carry the bags for you, **shan't I?**
11. The conductor will not give you change for Rs. 10/-, **will he?**
12. Our team will win the match, **won't it?**
13. The flag has four colours on it, **hasn't it?**
14. I haven't answered your questions, **have I?**
15. Plants give out oxygen during the day, **don't they?**
16. You should treat each other with respect, **shouldn't you?**

Know your idioms:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. A penny for your thoughts? | - | What are you thinking about? |
| 2. A chance in a million | - | either no chance at all or very slim chance |
| 3. Two sides of the same coin | - | two contrasting characters in the same category |
| 4. A million dollar question | - | a question with a much awaited and valuable answer |
| 5. As good as gold | - | very well behaved |
| 6. To cash in on | - | to take advantage |
| 7. Thirty pieces of silver | - | the money paid to Judas Iscariot for betraying Jesus. Christ (This phrase is used as symbol of betrayal) |

Idioms associated with music:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. to face the music | - | to answer for the consequence of one's actions |
| 2. to harp on the same string | - | to make the same point over and over again |
| 3. to strike a chord | - | to remind one of something; a feeling of instant rapport with others |
| 4. to sing someone's praises | - | to speak very highly of someone |
| 5. to make a song and dance about | - | to make an unnecessary fuss about |
| 6. to beat the drum | - | to spread the news, support enthusiastically |
| 7. to play second fiddle | - | to be treated low / hold a position of less importance |

Complete the following sentences with these idioms:

1. If you do something really good for the world, future generations will **sing your praise.**
2. I don't agree with you on this matter. So don't **harp on the same string.**
3. If we don't complete the work by tomorrow we will have **to face the music.**
4. The president's frank speech **struck a chord** with the audience.
5. Most of the students **beat the drum** for the student Leader's college campus reforms.
6. He left the company as he did not want **to play second fiddle** to the new manager.
7. It's natural to feel uncomfortable when there is a power-cut during a storm. So don't **make a song and dance about.**

Non – finite verbs:

1. The society has nothing **to do** with entertainment.
2. One of the first cultures **to articulate** how music really works was that of the ancient Greeks.

Sometimes the infinite is used without 'to' when it is used after the verbs.

'let, make, see, hear, bid, feel, know, watch', etc.

Examples:

1. The newspaper would have us **believe** that music is a part of arts and entertainment.
2. The jailor let Messiaen **compose** music in the prison.
3. The speaker made the parents **realise** the importance of music.

Which of these sentences would require the 'to' with the verbs?

1. The crowd excitedly watched Spain take the final goal to win the cup.
The crowd excitedly watched Spain **to take** the final goal to win the cup.
2. The teacher wanted me submit my work within a week.
The teacher wanted me **to submit** my work within a week.
3. We have been taught keep our classroom neat and tidy.
We have been taught **to keep** our classroom neat and tidy.
4. A kind teacher always makes us learn better.
A kind teacher always makes us **to learn** better.
5. My neighbor snores so loud at night that I am forced close my windows help me sleep.
My neighbor snores so loud at night that I am forced **to close** my windows **to help** me sleep.

American English		-	British English		
Center	-	Centre	er	-	re
Practice	-	Practise	ce	-	se
Focused	-	Focussed	s	-	ss
Organize	-	Organise	ze	-	se
Metre	-	Meter	re	-	er
Programme	-	Program	mme	-	m
Colour	-	Color	our	-	or
Skilful	-	Skilfull	l	-	ll
Theatre	-	Theater	re	-	er
Neighbour	-	neighbor	our	-	or
Favourite	-	Favorite	our	-	or
Tyre	-	Tyer	re	-	er

American English – British English		British English	-	American English	
fellow	-	guy	interval (in cinema)	-	intermission
jam	-	jelly	jug	-	pitcher
anticlockwise	-	counterclockwise	rise (in salary)	-	raise
bonnet	-	hood	shop assistant	-	sales clerk
boot (of car)	-	trunk	single (ticket)	-	one way
blind	-	window shade	torch (battery operated)-	-	flashlight
chips	-	french fries	washbasin	-	sink
cot	-	crip	windscreen	-	windshield
cutting	-	clipping (from s news paper)	witness box	-	witness stand
dustbin	-	garbage can, trash can	zed	-	zee
fire brigade	-	fire department			
goods train	-	freight train			

American English		-	British English	
to blow one's own trumpet	-	to below one's own horn		
like a cat on hot bricks	-	like a cat on a hot tin roof		
to lock the stable door after the horse has bolted	-	to lock the barn door after the horse is stolen		
a storm in a teacup	-	a tempest in a teacup / teapot		

Abbreviations:		Syllabication	
PA	- Personal Assistant	properly	- pro-per-ly
PS	- Personal Secretary / Post Script	entertainment	- en-ter-tain-ment
BPO	- Business Process Outsourcing	astronomy	- as-tro-no-my
KPO	- Knowledge Process Outsourcing	observable	- ob-ser-va-ble
B.Tech.	- Bachelor of Technology	permanent	- per-ma-nent
SBI	- State Bank of India	Syllabication	
RRB	- Railway Recruitment of Board	a – bout	
Acronyms:		in – side	
TAFE	- Tractor and Farm Equipment	peo – ple	
TANSI	- Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries	mu – sic	
RAM	- Random Access Memory	gui – ta – rist	
ROM	- Read Only Memory	pri – so – ners	
VISCOM	- Visual Communication	sur – vi – val	
AIR	- All India Radio	in – ter – val	
UFO	- Unidentified Flying Object	bare – ly	
CA	- Chartered Accountant	fa – na – tic	
UAE	- United Arab Emirates	phil – har – mon – ic	
NGO	- Non-Governmental Organisation	ex – tra – va – gan – za	
SSC	- Staff Selection Commission	ar – ti – cu – late	
UNESCO	- United Nations Educational, Scientific, Cultural Organisation		
CAT	- Career Aptitude Test (Computer Aided Technology)		
NEWS	- North East West South		

Combine the following pairs of sentences using ‘too + the infinitive’:

- Kiran is very ill. She cannot go to school today.

Kiran is too ill to go to school today
- The lid of the bottle is very tight. I cannot open it.

The lid of the bottle is too tight to open.
- He cannot learn Spanish in a week. The time is very short.

The time is too short for him to learn Spanish in a week.
- Maran is tired. He cannot finish the work.

Maran is too tired to finish the work.
- Velan could not solve the problem. It was very difficult.

The problem was too difficult for Velan to solve.

6. Kothai could not drink the soup. It was very hot.

The soup was too hot for Kothai to drink.

7. Vehicles cannot enter this street. It is very narrow.

This street is two too narrow for vehicles to enter.

Gerunds

1. Music has a way of _____ (find) the big pieces inside our hearts and souls.

Music has a way of **finding** the big pieces inside our hearts and souls.

2. Music has a way of _____ (help) us figure out the position of things inside us.

Music has a way of **helping** us figure out the position of things inside us.

Rewrite the following pairs of sentences, replacing the underlined part into a phrase with a gerund. You can use the preposition given in brackets.

1. Prem completes his homework. Then he goes to bed. (before)

Prem completes his homework **before going** to bed.

2. Sekar cannot be allowed to take the examination. He has to pay the fee. (without)

Sekar cannot be allowed to take the examination **without paying** the fee.

3. The boys were taken to the Principal's room. They quarrelled with each other in the class. (for)

The boys were taken to the Principal's room **for quarrelling** with each other in the class.

4. The school congratulated Nithyasree. She had won a prize at the contest. (on)

The school congratulated Nithyasree **on winning** a prize at the contest.

5. I shall exempt you. You need not take the examination. (from)

I shall exempt you **from taking** the examination.

6. He secured the first place. He worked hard. (by)

He secured the first place **by working** hard.

Combine the following pairs of sentences changing one of the finite verbs into a participle. (verb + ing)

1. He resorted to music. He was able to overcome his grief.

Resorting to music, he was able to overcome his grief.

2. Vendhan answered the questions well. He was selected for the final round in the quiz contest.

Answering the questions well, Vendhan was selected for the final round in the quiz contest.

3. Malar scored high marks in the public examinations. She expects to get admission easily.

Scoring high marks in the public examinations, Malar expects to get admission easily.

4. She opened the door. She started cleaning the room.

Opening the door, she started cleaning the room.

5. I questioned the boy. I found out the truth.

Questioning the boy, I found out the truth.

6. The dog saw the stranger. It barked loudly.

Seeing the stranger, the dog barked loudly.

Rewrite the sentences given below, using the words given in brackets.

1. We do not have sufficient food for all of us here. (**barely**)

We **barely** have food for all of us here.

2. Nathan never listens to me. (**hardly**)

Nathan **hardly** listens to me.

3. Buses do not stop here often. (**seldom**)

Buses **seldom** stop here.

4. He does not come late to school. (**scarcely**)

He **scarcely** comes late to school.

5. Rajan writes to his mother only once in three months. (**rarely**)

Rajan **rarely** writes to his mother.

Match the items appropriately.

Helpful, sympathetic, co-operative, headstrong, obedient

1. Rahim always takes the neighbour's children to school on his way to the bus-stop. He is **helpful**.
2. Raghav always establishes his views firmly. He refuses to listen to others. He never changes his opinion. He can be termed **headstrong**.
3. Robert's friend Nazeer is weak in solving problems. Every evening Robert sits with him and teaches him to work out difficult problems. Robert is **sympathetic** towards Nazeer.
4. Class X A is very **co-operative** with their teachers. All the students are **obedient** and are interested in team-work.

Match the sentence in column A with the meanings of '**discharge**' in column B

The patient has been discharged from hospital	:	given permission officially to leave
The wound hasn't healed; there is still some discharge	:	Pus / secretion
She discharges her responsibilities well	:	Performs duties
The rivers discharge in to the Bay of Bengal	:	Flow
The rifle was discharged accidentally	:	Fired unintentionally

Phrasal Verbs / Phrase Preposition:

1. get on - have a friendly relationship (with), cope with
2. give in - yield
3. stand out - continue to resist
4. lay by - keep for future use
5. give up - abandon an attempt to do something
6. lay over - stop at a place on a journey
7. get back - return
8. stand-offish - aloof, reserved

Phrases and Clauses:

Identify the phrases and clauses in the following sentences:

1. In spite of the rain, the match continued.
Phrase - In spite of the rain
Clause - the match continued.
2. Have belief in, what you do.
Clause - Have belief in
Clause - what you do.
3. You should sympathise with those, who are struggling.
Clause - You should sympathise with those
Clause - who are struggling.
4. You must not enter the wider world, without knowledge.
Phrase - without knowledge.
Clause - You must not enter the wider world
5. If you use your opportunities properly, you will be successful in life.
Clause - If you use your opportunities properly
Clause - you will be successful in life.

Type of sentence

1. **Acquire knowledge** which will be useful to you in later life - Complex Sentence
Main clause : Acquire knowledge
Sub-ordinate Clause : which will be useful to you in later life
2. The responsibilities are definite **and** they have been assigned to you.- Compound Sentence

Classify the following into Simple, Complex, Compound sentences:

- a) There is another requisite that you must secure along with knowledge
-Complex sentence.
- b) Such whole-hearted devotion is possible only in the days of student hood.
-Simple sentence.
- c) You duty will teach you much and will secure for you the habit of co-operation.
-Compound sentence.

- d) That, in brief, is the duty to yourselves.
-Simple Sentence.
- e) In addition to that you owe a duty to the rulers.
-Simple Sentence.
- f) The third duty is the duty which you owe to your fellow students.
-Complex Sentence.

Write five sentences of your own using relative clauses:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Join the sentence given below, choosing the correct relative pronoun furnished in brackets:

1. This is Ram. He is the leader of our class. (who/whom)
This is Ram **who** is the leader of our class.
2. My key was missing. I found it. (which/what)
My key was missing **which** I found.
3. The performance of these students has been outstanding. They will be given special prizes.
(whose/whom)
The performance of these students has been outstanding **whose** will be given special prizes.
4. I know the girl. She is a famous sportsperson. (whom/who)
I know the girl **who** is famous sportsperson.
5. He suggested many ideas. They were not practical. (that/what)
He suggested many ideas **that** were not practical.
6. You met the actor. He is the hero of this movie. (whom/who)
You met the actor **who** is the hero of this movie.
7. The bridge was repaired. They were willing to do it. (who/which)
The bridge was repaired **who** were willing to do it. (Or)
The bridge **which** was repaired, they were willing to do.
8. Did you buy the book? You saw it in the shop. (whom/which)
Did you buy the book **which** you saw in the shop?

Read the following descriptions and match them to the respective word:

Cut in line	:	intervene by forcing one's way into the middle of the queue
Melee	:	a situation in which a crowd of people are rushing or pushing each other in a confused way
Portends	:	warns of something that is going to happen in the future
Siphon	:	a tube that is used for moving liquid from one container to another, using pressure from the atmosphere
Depletion	:	Something that does not have enough left

Match the words:

Monsoon	:	a period of heavy rain in summer
Eradicate	:	wipe out
Ingenuity	:	ability to solve problems in clever new ways
Caw	:	The unpleasant sound that is made by crow
Deluge	:	a sudden very heavy rain fall

Underlined the correct word:

1. Cherrapunchi people (**waste** / save) rainwater.
2. As the car passed, it (shook / **spattered**) the rain water.
3. They (prepare / **provide**) clean drinking water for the party.
4. Raja will (receive / **get**) a letter next week.
5. People (**welcome** / envy) the monsoon.

If clause:

Use the words provided and rewrite the sentences using 'if' clauses.

1. (money / Kapoor / buy / car) - **If Kapoor had money, he would buy a car.**
2. rich / Chaya / to Agra / visit - **If Chaya were rich, she would go to Agra to visit.**
3. rained / the plants / not wither - **If it rained the plants would not wither.**
4. had / Seelan / new shoes / jog faster - **If Seelan had new shoes, he would jog faster.**
5. had / Kalai / a cycle / reach / school earlier- **If Kalai had a cycle, she would reach school earlier.**

Use the given idioms and make the sentence of your own:

1. **in deep waters** - Now the businessman is **in deep water**.
2. blood is thicker than water - He supported his brother because **blood is thicker than water**.
3. fish out of water - The villagers felt like a **fish out of water** in the city.
4. keep his head above water - The farmer finds it difficult to **keep his head above water**.
5. in hot water. - The mischief makers are now **in hot water**.
6. made her mouth water - The sight of the pickles **made her mouth water**.
7. still waters run deep - This valley looks calm but it is dangerous, remember **still waters run deep**.

<u>Singular</u>	-	<u>Plural.</u>
axis	-	axes
crisis	-	crises
focus	-	foci
terminus	-	termini/terminuses
genie	-	genii/genies
memorandum	-	memoranda
sdatum	-	strata
aquarium	-	aquaria
alumna	-	alumnae
alumnus	-	alumni

Singular - **Plural.**

sheep	-	sheep
deer	-	deer
species	-	species
aircraft	-	aircraft
corps	-	corps
swine	-	swine

Singular - **Plural.**

dining room	-	dining rooms
grown up	-	grown ups
spoonful	-	spoonfuls

Singular - **Plural.**

daughter-in-law	-	daughters-in-law
runner – up	-	runners-up
governor-general	-	governors-general

Singular - **Plural.**

man servant	-	men servants
woman student	-	women students

Cattle	These are all Plural. No singular forms
Spectacles	
Means	
Premises	

Singular - **Plural.**

analysis	-	<u>analyses</u>
<u>criterion</u>	-	criteria
series	-	<u>series</u>
erratum	-	<u>errata</u>
cupful	-	<u>cupsful</u>
<u>inning</u>	-	innings
<u>curriculum</u>	-	curricula
medium	-	<u>media</u>

Fill in the blanks using the correct voice of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. You cannot meet the captain of the cricket team now, as he **is being interviewed** (interview) by the reporter at the moment.
2. I **was chatting** (with) Prema on the phone when I was interrupted by the sound of the door-bell.
3. Arun is busy now. He **is drawing** (draw) the diagram in his science record.
4. Our work **was completed** (complete) last night.
5. Sneha **was baking** (bake) cookies when she **was interrupted** (interrupt) by a loud noise.
6. Kavitha is an impulsive buyer. By the time she goes back home of her money **would have been spent**. (spend)

Identify the voice and select the correct verb form from the brackets in the following

sentences:

1. The florist (**delivers** / is delivered) flowers to my office every day.
2. The children (looked after / **are looked after**) by their grandmother.
3. The kitchen (is tiled / **is being tiled**). We cannot use it yet.
4. The banquet (is being attended / **was attended**) by distinguished guests last night.
5. The dusk-to-dawn curfew (will have lifted / **will have been lifted**) by the end of this week.
6. Linda (**had been ridiculed** / is been ridiculed) by her insensitive classmates for her spelling problems.

Rewrite the sentences in the other voice:

1. He was awarded a prize by the government.
The government awarded him a prize.
2. The certificates were issued to the students.
They issued certificates to the students.
3. The manager did not give them a bonus.
They were not given a bonus by the manager.
4. The old man completed his work.
His work was completed by the old man.
5. They must arrest the culprits.
The culprits must be arrested by them.
6. We should help the poor.
The poor should be helped by us.

Choose the right preposition and fill in the blanks:

1. The work will be over **by** (by, on) this evening.
2. The papers are to be prepared **within** (by, within) a month.
3. My uncle will visit me **in** (at, in) May.
4. The cat hid **behind** (behind, under) the door.
5. Ravi stayed with his uncle **for** (for, by) six months.

Look at the following passages :(preposition of Time and Space – Revision)

- A. Leave your books **on** the table at the centre of the room. Then go to the room **besides** the staircase. Wait there **unti** I come.
- B. There is not enough space **between** the desk and the bench. Arrange them properly, **before** the classes commence.
- C. **Behind** the cupboard, very **near** the wall, there is a narrow gap, **into** which a few charts have been kept. Unroll them and hang them **on** the walls of the room. This is the work assigned to you for today.

Expand the following headlines into complete sentences:

1. Chennai celebrates Madras Week.
The people of Chennai are celebrating Aug 7 to 13 as Madras Week.
2. Prime Minister to inaugurate the National games in Delhi.
The Prime Minister will / is going to inaugurate the National games in Delhi.
3. Passengers injured in accident
The passengers of a van were / have been injured in an accident.
4. Mobile phones banned in schools.
The department of education has banned mobile phones in schools.
5. Scientist discovers new planet.
An Indian scientist has discovered a new planet.
6. Foreign secy. Meets CM to discuss rehab.
The foreign secretary met the Chief Minister to discuss rehabilitation process.
7. Jewels stolen from house in Mylapore.
Jewels worth Rs. 10 lakhs were stolen from a house in Mylapore.
8. Dutch teens arrive for reunion with family.
After a separation for ten years the Dutch teens arrived for union with the family.
9. Business campaign launched in China.
The Indian Electronics Limited has launched a business campaign in China.
10. Thirty child labourers rescued in Agra.
The Indian women's Club has succeeded in rescuing thirty child labourers in Agra.
11. Parents arrested for child abuse.
The police arrested a couple in Mumbai for abusing their child.
12. Indian awarded Nobel Prize for Physics.
An Indian Scientist has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics.
13. Andhra XI beat Viva to enter Football Cup semi-finals.
Andhra XI beat Viva yesterday, thereby qualifying to enter Football Cup semi-finals.