

GOVERNMENT URDU HIGH SCHOOL
KUNDUR HONNALI (T)



FOR
9th STANDARD STUDENTS
THIRD LANGUAGE
ENGLISH

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LESSON-2

NOUN: GERUND:

A Gerund is the 'ing'-form of a verb, used as the subject or object.

- EX:- 1. He is **reading** a book. (verb)
- He loves **reading**. (Gerund)
2. Rama is **swimming** in the pond (verb)
- **Swimming** is a good exercise. (Gerund)
3. I am **walking** on the flat form. (verb)
- I am very fond of **walking**. (Gerund)
4. Ravi is **drinking** whisky. (verb)
- Ravi is addicted to **drinking**. (Gerund)

• Gerund and Infinitives

- EX:- 1. **Smoking** is forbidden. (Gerund)
- **To smoke** is forbidden. (Infinitive)
2. **Drinking** whisky spoils the appetite. (Gerund)
- **To drink** whisky spoils the appetite. (Infinitive)

• Gerund and Participle

- EX:- 1. **Gambling** is an evil. (Gerund)
- The police raiding the **gambling** men. (Present participle/Adjective)
2. She is fond of **singing**. (Gerund)
- I caught the **singing** bird. (Present participle/Adjective)

Gerund	Infinitive
Playing	to play
Rising	to rise
Sharing	to hare
Talking	to talk
Starving	to starve
Singing	to sing
Swimming	to swim

LESSON-3

“PRONOUNS”

“A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun”.

1. Personal Pronouns:-

EX:- I, you, he, she, it, they, me, him, her, us and them. Etc....

2. Interrogative Pronouns:-

EX:- what, who, which, whose, whom. Etc.....

3. Relative/ Conjunctive Pronouns:-

EX:- who, what, which, whom, whose, that, but, as. Etc...

4. Demonstrative Pronouns:-

EX:- this, that, these, those, one and such. Etc....

5. Indefinite Pronouns:-

EX:- one, none, they, all, some, someone, somebody, nobody, other. Etc...

6. Distributive Pronouns:-

EX:- each, either, neither. Etc.....

7. Reflective Pronouns:-

EX:- myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves. Etc.....

8. Emphatic Pronouns:-

EX:- I myself, He himself, She herself, We ourselves. Etc.....

“PERSONS”

Person	Singular	Plural
1 st Person	I	We
	Me	Us
	My	Our
	Mine	Ours
2 nd Person	You	You
	Your	Your
	Yours	Yours
3 rd Person	He	They
	She	They
	It	They
	They	Their
	Him	Their
	His	Theirs
	Her	Theirs
	Hers	Theirs

Example:-

1) <u>I</u> am on engineer.	11) <u>They</u> are cast.
2) <u>It</u> is my book.	12) This is <u>her</u> pen.
3) <u>Those</u> papers are <u>mine</u> .	13) At last <u>they</u> gave <u>him</u> a job.
4) Ravi has given <u>me</u> <u>his</u> book	14) He gave <u>them</u> some food.
5) <u>we</u> saw temples.	15) <u>It</u> is <u>their</u> playground.
6) God has given <u>us</u> strength.	16) <u>yours</u> is a new car.
7) <u>ours</u> is a model school.	17) To-day's victory is <u>theirs</u> .
8) <u>you</u> are Lazy.	18) <u>That</u> is <u>what</u> I want.
9) <u>your</u> book is new.	19) <u>This</u> boy <u>who</u> got the first place .
10) <u>She</u> is a Singer.	20) <u>Anyone</u> can try this new method.

These underlined words are pronoun's

LESSON-4

“ADJECTIVE”

An adjective qualifies a noun or a pronoun.

- Ex:- 1. Rama is a **good** boy. 2. That is a **big** house.
3. stars are **large** quantity. 3. Lakshmi is **beautiful** girl

An adjective is a word or words used with nouns or pronouns to describe the quality, quantity and number of nouns.

Adjectives are of four kinds

- 1}Adjectives of quality (ಗುಣವಾಚಕಗಳು) 2}Adjectives of quality (ಪರಿಮಾಣ ವಾಚಕಗಳು)
3}Adjectives of Number (ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ವಾಚಕಗಳು) 4} Other Adjectives (ಇತರೆ ನಾಮ ವಿಶೇಷಗಳು)

- **Adjectives of quality:** It shows the quality of noun or pronoun.

- Ex:- 1. Harish is a **brilliant** boy 2. savitha is a **fat** lady
3. This is a **nice** book 4. This is a **serious** problem
5. Peacock is a **beautiful** bird. Etc...

- **Adjectives of quantity:** It indicates how much of a thing is meant.

- Ex:- 1. Get me a **cup of** water 2. Bring a **liter** of milk
3. Get me a **pot of** water 4. I want **some** food. Etc....

- **Adjectives of number:** It indicates how many persons place or thing are meant.

- EX:- 1. we have **two** hands 2. **Few** cats take bath
3. I choose a book 4. There are **ten** books. Etc...

- **Other Adjectives:** Demonstrative Interrogative comparative and participle adjectives.

Ex:-1. **what** book do you want ? -I

2. **which** sari did you select? -I

3. **That** sari I selected -D

4. **This** book I want -D

5. Raju is **fatter than** kitty -C

6. This is **more difficult** question -C

7. I Lost **opportunity** never returns -P

8. A **rolling** stone gathers no mass -P

Opinion-Shape-Age- Colour- origin-Material OP- SH-A-C-O-M (ಸೂತ್ರ)

This is	Adjective	Book
	a costly a beautiful an interesting a nice	[opinion] OP (ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ)
	a little a small a big	[shape] SH (ರೂಪ)
	a new an old an ancient	[Age] A (ವಯೋಮಾನ)
	a red a blue a brown	[Colour] C (ಬಣ್ಣ)
	an Indian a British an American	[Origin] O (ಮೂಲ)
	a leather a plastic	[material] M (ಮೂಲವಸ್ತು)

LESSON -5

VERBS

A verb is a word which shows the work or functions of noun or pronoun.

Kinds of verbs :

1) **Transitive Verb :-** Transitive verb takes an object.

Ex : 1. Soumya **drank** the milk. 2. Sita **married** Rama .

Subject!- **verb** – object Subject – **verb** – object

2) **Intransitive Verb :** An Intransitive verb doesn't takes an object.

Ex :-1. Manju **Swims** 2. I **sit** 3. She **smiles**

Sub – **verb** Sub – **verb** Sub – **verb**

Auxiliary verbs (ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದಗಳು) Auxiliary verbs are helping verbs

	Present tense	Past tense
'BE' form	am	was
	is	was
	are	were
'DO' form	do	did
	does	did
'HAVE' form	have	had
	has	had
MODAL AUXILIARY	shall	should
	will	would
	can	could
	may	might
	must	-----
	Ought (to)	-----
	dare	-----
	used	-----
	-----	Used (to)

Tense of some Important regular verbs.

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Participle	Simple Present	Infinitive
add	added	added	adding	adds	to add
allow	allowed	allowed	allowing	allows	to allow

argue	argued	argued	arguing	argues	to argue
arrive	arrived	arrived	arriving	arrives	to arrive
ask	asked	asked	asking	asks	to ask
bark	barked	barked	barking	barks	to bark
believe	believed	believed	believing	believes	to believe
blame	blamed	blamed	blaming	blames	to blame
call	called	called	calling	calls	to call
care	cared	cared	caring	cares	to care
carry	carried	carried	carrying	carries	to carry
challenge	challenged	challenged	challenging	challenges	to challenge
change	changed	changed	changing	changes	to change
check	checked	checked	checking	checks	to check
clean	cleaned	cleaned	cleaning	cleans	to clean
climb	climbed	climbed	climbing	climbs	to climb
close	closed	closed	closing	closes	to close
cook	cooked	cooked	cooking	cooked	to cook
contact	contacted	contacted	contacting	contacts	to contact
continue	continued	continued	continuing	continues	to continue
cry	cried	cried	crying	cries	to cry
dance	danced	danced	dancing	dances	to dance
declare	declared	declared	declaring	declares	to declare
demand	demanded	demanded	demanding	demands	to demand
discuss	discussed	discussed	discussing	discusses	to discuss
divide	divided	divided	dividing	divides	to divide
drill	drilled	drilled	drilling	drills	to drill
drop	dropped	dropped	dropping	drops	to drop
elect	elected	elected	electing	elects	to elect
eliminate	eliminated	eliminated	eliminating	eliminates	to eliminate
enter	entered	entered	entering	enters	to enter
explain	explained	explained	explaining	explains	to explain
fell	felled	felled	felling	fells	to fell
finish	finished	finished	finishing	finishes	to finish
follow	followed	followed	following	follows	to follow

gain	gained	gained	gaining	gains	to gain
gather	gathered	gathered	gathering	gathers	to gather
hang	hanged	hanged	hanging	hangs	to hang
help	helped	helped	helping	helps	to help
hunt	hunted	hunted	hunting	hunts	to hunt
introduce	introduced	introduced	introducing	introduces	to introduce
invent	invented	invented	inventing	invents	to invent
jump	jumped	jumped	jumping	jumps	to jump
kick	kicked	kicked	kicking	kicks	to kick
kill	killed	killed	killing	kills	to kill
kiss	kissed	kissed	kissing	kisses	to kiss
laugh	laughed	laughed	laughing	laughs	to laugh
learn	learned	learned	learning	learns	to learn
live	lived	lived	living	lives	to live
look	looked	looked	looking	looks	to look
like	liked	liked	liking	likes	to like
listen	listened	listened	listening	listens	to listen
love	loved	loved	loving	loves	to love
obey	obeyed	obeyed	obeying	obeys	to obey
offer	offered	offered	offering	offers	to offer
open	opened	opened	opening	opens	to open
pick	picked	picked	picking	picks	to pick
plan	planed	planed	planning	plans	to plan
play	played	played	playing	plays	to play
pray	prayed	prayed	praying	prays	to pray
prepare	prepared	prepared	preparing	prepares	to prepare
present	presented	presented	presenting	presents	to present
print	printed	printed	printing	prints	to print
promise	promised	promised	promising	promises	to promise
punish	punished	punished	punishing	punishes	to punish
purchase	purchased	purchased	purchasing	purchases	to purchase
push	pushed	pushed	pushing	pushes	to push
reach	reached	reached	reaching	reaches	to reach

receive	received	received	receiving	receives	to receives
relate	related	related	relating	relates	to relate
remove	removed	removed	removing	removes	to remove
repeat	repeated	repeated	repeating	repeats	to repeat
request	requested	requested	requesting	requests	to request
return	returned	returned	returning	returns	to return
search	searched	searched	searching	searches	to search
serve	served	served	serving	serves	to search
shout	shouted	shouted	shouting	shouts	to shout
show	showed	showed	showing	shows	to show
skip	skipped	skipped	skipping	skips	to skip
smile	smiled	smiled	smiling	smiles	to smile
smoke	smoked	smoked	smoking	smokes	to smoke
start	started	stared	starting	starts	to start
store	stored	stored	storing	stores	to stores
stop	stopped	stopped	stopping	stops	to stop
study	studied	studied	studying	studies	to study
suffer	suffered	suffered	suffering	suffers	to suffer
talk	talked	talked	talking	talks	to talk
thank	thanked	thanked	thanking	thanks	to thank
travel	traveled	traveled	traveling	travels	to travel
try	tried	tried	trying	tries	to try
use	used	used	using	uses	to use
wait	waited	waited	waiting	waits	to wait
walk	walked	walked	walking	walks	to walk
want	wanted	wanted	wanting	wants	to want
wash	washed	washed	washing	washes	to wash
watch	watched	watched	watching	watches	to wash
wish	wished	wished	wishing	wishes	to wish
wonder	wondered	wondered	wondering	wonders	to wonder
work	worked	worked	working	works	to work
worship	worshiped	worshiped	worshiping	worships	to worship

Tense of some Irregular verbs

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Participle	Simple Present	Infinitive
awake	awoke	awaken	awaking	awakes	to awake
bear	bore	borne	bearing	bears	to bear
become	became	become	becoming	becomes	to become
begin	began	begun	beginning	begins	to begin
bend	bent	bent	bending	bents	to bent
break	broke	broken	breaking	breaks	to break
bring	brought	brought	bringing	brings	to bring
build	built	built	building	builds	to build
buy	bought	bought	buying	buys	to buy
catch	caught	caught	catching	catches	to catch
choose	chose	chosen	choosing	chooses	to choose
come	came	come	coming	comes	to come
do	did	done	doing	does	to do
draw	drew	drawn	drawing	draws	to draw
drink	drank	drunk	drinking	drinks	to drink
drive	drove	driven	driving	drives	to drive
eat	ate	eaten	eating	eats	to eat
fall	fell	fallen	falling	falls	to fall
feed	fed	fed	feeding	feeds	to feed
feel	felt	felt	feeling	feels	to feel
fight	fought	fought	fighting	fights	to fight
find	found	found	finding	finds	to find
fly	flew	flown	flying	flies	to fly
forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	forgets	to forget
give	gave	given	giving	gives	to give
get	got	got	getting	gets	to get
go	went	gone	going	goes	to go
grow	grew	grown	growing	grows	to grow
have	had	had	having	haves	to have
hear	heard	heard	hearing	hears	to hear

hide	hid	hidden	hiding	hides	to hide
keep	kept	kept	keeping	keeps	to keep
know	knew	known	knowing	knows	to know
leave	left	left	leaving	leaves	to leave
lose	lost	lost	losing	loses	to lose
make	made	made	making	makes	to make
meet	met	met	meeting	meets	to meet
pay	paid	paid	paying	pays	to pay
ring	rang	rung	ringing	rings	to ring
rise	rose	risen	rising	rises	to rise
say	said	said	saying	says	to say
see	saw	seen	seeing	sees	to see
sell	sold	sold	selling	sells	to sell
send	sent	sent	sending	sends	to send
shake	shook	shaken	shaking	shakes	to shake
sing	sang	sung	singing	sings	to sing
Sit	sat	sat	sitting	sits	to sit
sleep	slept	slept	sleeping	sleeps	to sleep
smell	smelt	smelt	smelling	smells	to smell
speak	spoke	spoken	speaking	speaks	to speak
spend	spent	spent	spending	spends	to spend
stand	stood	stood	standing	stands	to stand
steal	stole	stolen	stealing	steals	to steal
swim	swam	swum	swimming	swims	to swim
take	took	taken	taking	takes	to take
teach	taught	taught	teaching	teaches	to teach
tell	told	told	telling	tells	to tell
think	thought	thought	thinking	thinks	to think
throw	threw	thrown	throwing	throws	to throw
write	wrote	written	writing	writes	to write
wear	wore	worn	wearing	wears	to wear
win	won	won	winning	wins	to win

Tense of some peculiar verbs :

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>	<u>Present Participle</u>	<u>Simple Present</u>	<u>Infinitive</u>
bet	bet	bet	betting	bets	to bet
bid	bid	bid	bidding	bids	to bid
burst	burst	burst	bursting	bursts	to burst
cast	cast	cast	casting	casts	to cast
cost	cost	cost	costing	costs	to cost
cut	cut	cut	cutting	cuts	to cut
hit	hit	hit	hitting	hits	to hit
hurt	hurt	hurt	hurting	hurts	to hurt
let	let	let	letting	lets	to let
put	put	put	putting	puts	to put
rid	rid	rid	ridding	rids	to rid
set	set	set	setting	sets	to set
shed	shed	shed	shedding	sheds	to shed
shut	shut	shut	shutting	shuts	to shut
spread	spread	spread	spreading	spreads	to spread
slit	slit	slit	slitting	slits	to slit
split	split	split	splitting	splits	to split
thrust	thrust	thrust	thrusting	thrusts	to thrust
wed	wed	wed	wedding	weds	to wed

LESSON-6

TENSES (ಕಾಲಗಳು)

The tense means the time of a verb. It shows time of action

Kinds of tenses: 1} Present Tense (ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಕಾಲ)

2} past Tense (ಭೂತ ಕಾಲ)

3} Future Tense/Time (ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ ಕಾಲ)

I Present Tenses:- The present tense shows the present time of a verb.

Classification of present tense→

1. Simple present - ಸರಳ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಕಾಲ.
2. Present continuous Tense - ನಿರಂತರ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಕಾಲ
3. Present perfect Tense - ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ವರ್ತಮಾನಕಾಲ
4. Present perfect continuous Tense - ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ನಿರಂತರ ವರ್ತಮಾನಕಾಲ

Ex-1 S.P. -> I drink milk.

(ನಾನು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತೇನೆ.)

P.C. -> I am drinking milk.

(ನಾನು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.)

P.P. -> I have drink milk.

(ನಾನು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕುಡಿದಿದ್ದೇನೆ.)

P.P.C. -> I have been drinking milk.

(ನಾನು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ.)

Ex- 2 S.P. -> Manju eats Banana.

(ಮಂಜು ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಾನೆ)

P.C. -> Manju is eating Banana

(ಮಂಜು ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ.)

P.P. -> Manju has eaten Banana.

(ಮಂಜು ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ತಿಂದಿದ್ದಾನೆ.)

P.P.C. -> Manju has been eating Banana. (ಮಂಜು ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾನೆ.)

Present Tense Table

S.P.	P.C.	P.P.	P.P.C.
I go	I am going	I have gone	I have been going
We go	We are going	We have gone	We have been going
You go	You are going	You have gone	You have been going
He goes	He is going	He has gone	He has been going
She goes	She is going	She has gone	She has been going
It goes	It is going	It has gone	It has been going
They go	They are going	They have gone	They have been going
Ravi goes	Ravi is going	Ravi has gone	Ravi has been going

Simple Present Tense

Affirmative		Negative			Interrogative		
Sub	Verb	Sub	Do + not	Verb	Do	Sub	Verb
I	eat	I	don't	eat	Do	I	eat?
We	eat	We	don't	eat	Do	we	eat?
You	eat	You	don't	eat	Do	you	eat?
He	eats	He	doesn't	eat	Does	he	eat?
She	eats	She	doesn't	eat	Does	she	eat?
It	eats	It	doesn't	eat	Does	it	eat?
They	eat	They	don't	eat	Do	they	eat?
Raj	eats	Raj	doesn't	eat	Does	Raj	eat?

Present Continuous Tense

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative		
Sub	H.v	Verb	Sub	M.Ax	Verb	M.Ax	Sub	Verb
I	am	reading	I	am not	reading	Am	I	reading?
We	are	reading	We	aren't	reading	Are	we	reading?
You	are	reading	You	aren't	reading	Are	you	reading?

He	is	reading	He	isn't	reading	Is	he	reading?
She	is	reading	She	isn't	reading	Is	she	reading?
It	is	reading	It	isn't	reading	Is	it	reading?
They	are	reading	They	aren't	reading	Are	they	reading?
Raj	is	reading	Raj	isn't	reading	Is	Raj	reading?

Present Perfect Tense

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative		
Sub	M.Ax	P.P	Sub	M.Ax	P.P	M.Ax	Sup	P.P
I	have	played	I	haven't	played	Have	I	played?
We	have	played	We	haven't	played	Have	We	played?
You	have	played	You	haven't	played	Have	You	played?
He	has	played	He	hasn't	played	Has	He	played?
She	has	played	She	hasn't	played	Has	She	played?
It	has	played	It	hasn't	played	Has	It	played?
They	have	played	They	haven't	played	Have	they	played?
Raj	has	played	Raj	hasn't	played	Has	Raj	played?

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Affirmative				Negative				Interrogative			
Sub	H.V	Been	P.P	Sub	H.V	Been	P.P	H.V	Sub	Been	P.P
I	have	been	doing	I	haven't	been	doing	Have	I	been	doing?
We	have	been	doing	We	haven't	been	doing	Have	we	been	doing?
You	have	been	doing	You	haven't	been	doing	Have	you	been	doing?
He	has	been	doing	He	hasn't	been	doing	Has	he	been	doing?
She	has	been	doing	She	hasn't	been	doing	Has	she	been	doing?
It	has	been	doing	It	hasn't	been	doing	Has	it	been	doing?
They	have	been	doing	They	haven't	been	doing	Have	they	been	doing?
Raj	has	been	doing	Raj	hasn't	been	doing	Has	Raj	been	doing?

II Past Tense:

The past tense shows the past tense of a verb.

Classification of past Tense.

- 1] Simple past – ಸರಳ ಭೂತಕಾಲ
- 2] Past continuous tense – ನಿರಂತರ ಭೂತಕಾಲ
- 3] Past perfect continuous tense – ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಭೂತಕಾಲ
- 4] Past perfect continuous tense - ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ನಿರಂತರ ಭೂತಕಾಲ

Example 1.

- S.P. -> I drank milk. (ನಾನು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕುಡಿದೆನು.)
 P.C. -> I was drinking milk. (ನಾನು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆನು.)
 P.P. -> I had drunk milk. (ನಾನು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕುಡಿದಿದ್ದೆನು.)
 P.P.C. -> I had been drinking milk. (ನಾನು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೆನು.)

Example 2

- S.P. -> Manju ate Banana. (ಮಂಜು ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ತಿಂದನು.)
 P.C. -> Manju was eating Banana. (ಮಂಜು ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು.)
 P.P. -> Manju had eaten Banana. (ಮಂಜು ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ತಿಂದಿದ್ದನು.)
 P.P.C. -> Manju had been eating Banana. (ಮಂಜು ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದನು.)

Past Tense Table

S.P.	P.C.	P.P.	P.P.C.
I Went	I was going	I had gone	I had been going
We went	Were going	We had gone	We had been going
You went	You were going	You had gone	You had been going
He went	He were going	He had gone	He had been going
She went	She was going	She had gone	She had been going
It Went	It was going	It had gone	It had been going
They Went	They were going	They had gone	They had been going
Ravi Went	Ravi was going	Ravi had gone	Ravi had been going

Simple Past Tense

Affirmative		Negative			Interrogative		
Sub	Verb	Sub	did+not	Verb	Did	Sub	Verb
I	gave	I	didn't	gave	Did	I	gave?
We	gave	We	didn't	gave	Did	we	gave?
You	gave	You	didn't	gave	Did	you	gave?
He	gave	He	didn't	gave	Did	he	gave?
She	gave	She	didn't	gave	Did	she	gave?
It	gave	It	didn't	gave	Did	it	gave?
They	gave	They	didn't	gave	Did	they	gave?
Raj	gave	Raj	didn't	gave	Did	Raj	gave?

Past Continuous Tense

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative		
Sub	H.V	Verb	Sub	H.v+not	Verb	H.V	Sub	Verb
I	was	singing	I	wasn't	singing	Was	I	singing?
We	were	singing	We	weren't	singing	Were	we	singing?
You	were	singing	You	weren't	singing	Were	you	singing?
He	was	singing	He	wasn't	singing	Was	he	singing?
She	was	singing	She	wasn't	singing	Was	she	singing?
It	was	singing	It	wasn't	singing	Was	it	singing?
They	were	singing	They	weren't	singing	Were	they	singing?
Raj	was	singing	Raj	wasn't	singing	Was	Raj	singing?

Past Perfect Tense

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative		
Sub	had	Verb	Sub	hadn't	Verb	Had	Sub	Verb
I	had	drunk	I	hadn't	drunk	Had	I	drunk?
We	had	drunk	We	hadn't	drunk	Had	we	drunk?
You	had	drunk	You	hadn't	drunk	Had	you	drunk?
He	had	drunk	He	hadn't	drunk	Had	he	drunk?
She	had	drunk	She	hadn't	drunk	Had	she	drunk?
It	had	drunk	It	hadn't	drunk	Had	it	drunk?
They	had	drunk	They	hadn't	drunk	Had	they	drunk?
Raj	had	drunk	Raj	hadn't	drunk	Had	Raj	drunk?

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Affirmative				Negative				Interrogative			
Sub	had	been	Verb	Sub	hadn't	been	Verb	Had	Sub	been	Verb
I	had	been	being	I	hadn't	been	being	Had	I	been	being?
We	had	been	being	We	hadn't	been	being	Had	we	been	being?
You	had	been	being	You	hadn't	been	being	Had	you	been	being?
He	had	been	being	He	hadn't	been	being	Had	he	been	being?
She	had	been	being	She	hadn't	been	being	Had	she	been	being?
It	had	been	being	It	hadn't	been	being	Had	it	been	being?
They	had	been	being	They	hadn't	been	being	Had	they	been	being?
Raj	had	been	being	Raj	hadn't	been	being	Had	Raj	been	being?

III Future Tense/ Time :

The future tense shows the future time of a verb.

Classification of future Tense

- 1] Simple future tense:- ಸರಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ ಕಾಲ
- 2] Future continuous tense:- ನಿರಂತರ ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ ಕಾಲ
- 3] Future perfect tense:- ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ ಕಾಲ
- 4] Future perfect continuous tense:- ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ನಿರಂತರ ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ ಕಾಲ

Example 1

- S F -> I Shall drinks milk. (ನಾನು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕುಡಿಯಬಹುದು.)
F C -> I Shall be drinking milk. (ನಾನು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು.)
F P -> I Shall drunk milk. (ನಾನು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕುಡಿದಿರಬಹುದು.)
F.P.C. -> I Shall have been drinking milk. (ನಾನು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರಬಹುದು.)

Example 2

- S.F. -> Manju Will eat Banana. (ಮಂಜು ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನಬಹುದು)
F.C. -> Manju Will be eating Banana. (ಮಂಜು ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಿರ ಬಹುದು)
F.P. -> Manju Will have eaten Banana. (ಮಂಜು ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ತಿಂದಿರಬಹುದು.)
F.P.C.-> Manju Will have been eating Banana. (ಮಂಜು ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ಇರಬಹುದು.)

Future Tense Table

S.P.	F.C.	F.P.	F.P.C.
I Shall go	I Shall be going	I Shall have going	I Shall have been going
WE shall go	We Shall be going	We shall have gone	We shall have been going
You will go	You will be going	You will have gone	you will have been going
He will go	He will be going	He will have gone	He will have been going
She will go	She will be going	She will have gone	She will have been going
It will go	It will be going	It will have gone	It will have been going
They will go	They will be going	They will have gone	They will have been going
Ravi will go	Ravi will be going	Ravi will have gone	Ravi will have been going

LESSON – 7

TENSE FORM OF VERBS

We change the tense forms of verbs following Rules will be regarded.

1] Find out the be forms.

	Present Tense	Past Tense
Singular	am	was
	is	was
Plural	are	ware

2] Find out the tense of verb in the given sentence.

3] Find out the Noun Number of given sentence.

Examples –

1] The student _____ (be) successful in his efforts. Therefore he _____ [be + award] PhD by the Bangalore university last year.

Tense :- last year - past tense Number:- student- Singular.

Ans :- was , was awarded.

2] The teacher _____ [turn] to the Students & asked them few questions on the lesson he _____. [be+ teach]

Tense :- asked - past tense Number:- Teacher - Singular

Ans :- turned, was teaching

3] His friends _____ [be+ frighten] & _____ [run] away when they saw a tiger. Tense :- saw – past tense Number:- Friends - plural

Ans:- were frighten, ran

4] Chemistry ____ [be] an interesting Subject I _____ { like} it.

Tense :- present tense – interest Number:- Singular – I **Ans :- is , like**

5] Children always _____ [speak] truth

Tense :- present tense – always

Ans :- Speak.

6] As so as the conductor _____ [blow] the whistle the driver sat on his Seat & _____[stared] the bus.

Tense :- past tense – sat Number Number:- Singular

Ans :- blow , started

LESSON – 8

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

1] Active Voice :- The verb is said to be in the active voice when it speak of a person & animals or a thing what does.

Ex:-1. The cat kills the Mouse .

2. The king sold the horses.

2] Passive Voice :- A verb is said to be in the passive voice when it speaks of what it done by a person, animal or a thing.

Ex:- 1. The mouse is killed by the cat
2. The horses were sold by the king.

Rules of changing the active voice into passive voice:-

- 1] Find out the Subject, verb, object in the given sentence.
- 2] Pick out the Tense of the verb in the given sentence.
- 3] Note the kind of sentence. (assertive imperative etc)
- 4] Then known the past participle of the verb.
- 5] Replace the subject by object & object by subject.
- 6] Changes of pronouns.

Subject	I	We	You	He	She	It	They
Object	me	us	you	him	her	it	them

- 7] Use helping verb / Be from

Present	am	is	are	has/have
Past	was	was	Were	Had

8] if the given sentence contains am, is, are, was, were, then the passive from is formed by adding “being”.

9] If the given sentence contain has house had than in passive voice we is “been”.

10] if the given sentence contains ,may shall will might would could etc. in passive ‘be’ is used.

11] In passive voice use the past participle of a given verb.

12] Use preposition ‘by’ before the passive object.

13] The passive forms of the present / past / Future, Perfect continuous tense than used.

Example – 1

A ctive. v:- Rama / killed / Ravana . (ರಾಮನು ರಾವಣನನ್ನು ಕೊಂದನು.)

Sub / verb / object

Passive. V:- Ravana / was/ killed / by/ Rama. (ರಾವಣನು ರಾಮನಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟನು.)

Object / be / P.P / by / Sub

Example:-2

Active. v:- Harish /is / writing/ a / letter. (ಹರೀಶನು ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ.)

Sub / be / (verb+ing) / object

Passive. v:- A letter/ is / being / written / by / Harish. (ಪತ್ರವು ಹರೀಶನಿಂದ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.)

Object/ be / being / P.P./ by / Sub

Example 3

Active. v:- Sanjay/ had/ written/ a letter.

(ಸಂಜಯ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದನು.)

Sub/ had / P.P. / Object

Passive .v :- A letter/ had / been / written/ by / Sanjay. (ಪತ್ರವು ಸಂಜಯನಿಂದ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.)

Object / had / been / P.P/ by / Sub

Present Tense

1] Simple Present Tense

Active Voice	Passive Voice
S +V+O	O +Be +P.P +By +S
I Eat Mango.	Mango is eaten by me.
We eat Mangoes.	Mangoes are eaten by us.
You eat Mangoes.	Mangoes are eaten by you.
He eats Mango.	Mango is eaten by him.
She eats Mango.	Mango is eaten by her.
It eats Mango.	Mango is eaten by it.
They eat Mangoes.	Mangoes are is eaten by them.
Ravi eats Mango.	Mango is eaten by Ravi.

2] Present continuous tense

S+Be+(V+ing)+O	O+ Be+Being +PP+By+S
I am eating Mango.	Mango is Being eaten by me.
We are eating Mangoes.	Mangoes are Being eaten by us.
You are eating Mangoes.	Mangoes are Being eaten by you.
He is eating Mango.	Mango is Being eaten by him.
She is eating Mango.	Mango is Being eaten by her.
They are eating Mangoes.	Mangoes are Being eaten by them.
Ravi is eating Mango.	Mango is Being eaten by Ravi.

3] Present Perfect Tense

S+Have + P.P +O	O+ Have +Been +P.P+By+S
I have eaten Mango.	Mango have Been eaten by me.
We have eaten Mangoes.	Mangoes have Been eaten by us.
You have eaten Mangoes.	Mangoes have Been eaten by you.
He has eaten Mango.	Mango has Been eaten by him.
She has eaten Mango.	Mango has Been eaten by her.
They have eaten Mangoes.	Mangoes have Been eaten by them.
Ravi has eaten Mango.	Mango has Been eaten by Ravi.

Past Tense

1] Simple Past Tense

Active Voice	Passive Voice
S +V+O	O +Be +P.P +By +S
I Sang a Song.	Song was Sung by me.
We Sang Songs.	Songs were Sung by us.
You Sang Songs.	Songs were Sung by you.
He Sang Songs.	Song was Sung by him.
She Sang Songs.	Song was Sung by her.
They Sang Songs.	Songs were Sung by them.
Ravi Sang Songs.	Song was Sung by Ravi.

2] Past Continuous tense

S+B+(V+ing)+O	O+Be+Being+PP+By+S
I was Singing a Song.	A Song was Being Sung by me.
We were Singing Songs.	Songs were Being Sung by us.
You were singing Songs.	Songs were Being Sung by you.
He was singing Song.	Song was Being Sung by him.
She was singing Song.	Song was Being Sung by her.
They were singing Songs.	Songs were Being Sung by them.
Ravi was singing Song .	Song was Being Sung by Ravi.

3] Past perfect tense

S+had +PP + O	O+had +Been +PP+By+S
I had Sung Song.	Song had Been Sung by me.
We had Sung Songs.	Songs had Been Sung by us.
You had Sung Songs.	Songs had Been Sung by you.
He had Sung Song.	Song had Been Sung by him.
She had Sung Song.	Song had Been Sung by her.
They had Sung Songs.	Songs had Been Sung by them.
Ravi had Sung Song .	Song had Been Sung by Ravi.

Future Tense

1 Simple Future Tense

Active Voice	Passive Voice
S +M A +V+O	O +M A + Be +P.P +By +O
I Shall write letters.	Letters Will be written by me.
We Shall write letters.	Letters Will be written by us.
You will write letters.	Letters Will be written by you.
He will write letters.	Letters Will be written by him.
She will write letters.	Letters Will be written by her.
They will write letters.	Letters Will be written by them.
Ravi will write letters.	Letters Will be written by Ravi.

2 Future perfect Tense

S+M A+Have+PP+O	O+M A+ Have been+PP+By+S
I Shall have written letters.	Letters Will have been written by me.
We Shall have written letters.	Letters Will have been written by us.
You will have written letters.	Letters Will have been written by you.
He will have written letters.	Letters Will have been written by him.
She will have written letters.	Letters Will have been written by her.
They will have written letter.	Letters Will have been written by them.
Ravi will have written letter.	Letters Will have been written by Ravi.

Imperative Sentences

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. A - Shut the door | P - Let the door be shut |
| 2. A - Take it down | P - Let it be taken down |
| 3. A -close the window | P - Let the window be closed |
| 4. A - Give him a chance | P - Let him be given a chance |
| 5. A - Clean the room | P - Let the room be cleaned |
| 6. A- Don't clean the room | P - Let the room not be cleaned |
| 7. A-Don't throw it | P - Let it not be thrown |

Interrogative Sentences

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1] A - Has she returned the book ? | P - Has the book been returned by her ? |
| 2] A - Will you write a story? | P - Will a story be written by you? |
| 3] A - Does he bring flowers? | P - Are flowers bought by him? |
| 4] A - Did she tell his name? | P - Was his name told by her? |
| 5] A - Who wrote shakuntala ? | P - By whom was shakuntala written? |
| 6] A - When did Ravi give the | P - When was the photo given by Ravi? |

7] A - He is typing a letter, isn't he? P - A letter being typed by him, isn't it?

Double object Sentences:

Examples:-

- 1] A - I gave her a book. P - A book was given to her by me.
- 2] A - He gives him a kiss. P - A kiss is given to him by her.
- 3] A - I sent her warning. P - A warning was sent to her by me.
- 4] A - They had told her lies. P - Lies had been told to her by them.
- 5] A - Suma Presented me a pocket Radio.
P-A pocket Radio was presented to me by Suma.
- 6] A-The C.M. gave Compensation to the victims.
P-The victims were given compensation by the C. M.
Or The compensation was given to victims by the C. M.

LESSON -9

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Direct Speech :-

When we use the exact words of the speaker. It is called Direct speech.

Ex:- 1. Rama said, "I write a letter." 2. He says, "I am coming."

Indirect speech:-

When we report the speech in our own words, it is called indirect speech.

Ex:- Rama said that he wrote a letter. 2. He says that he is coming.

NOTE :- Raju said, "I go to Davanagere".

Reporting verb - Reported speech

Rules which changing into Indirect speech

- 1] Remove the inverted commas. (in indirect speech)
- 2] Use the conjunction that in indirect speech except Interrogative, Imperative Sentences.
- 3] The tense of the reporting verb is not changed.
- 4] Change of person.

I	he/she
We	They/them
You	I/we/you/he/she/it/they
Your	his/her
my	his/her
us	them

5] Change of Nearness into Remoteness.

this	that	these	those
here	there	hither	thither
now	then	thus	so
today	the day	tonight	that night
tomorrow	the next day	next week	the following week
yesterday	the previous day	last week	the previous week

6] Change of tense:-

- A] Simple present tense -> Simple past tense
 B] Present continuous tense -> past continuous tense
 C] Present perfect tense -> past perfect tense
 D] P. P. C. tense -> past P. C. tense
 E] Simple past -> past perfect tense
 F] Past continuous tense -> past perfect c. tense

7] Past perfect tense & past perfect continuous tense will remain same.

8] In future tense

Will → would, Shall → should, Can → could, May → Might

No other change

Go with examples :- Tense :-

Note: - If the tense of the Reporting verb is present / future the tense of the verb in Reported speech is not changed.

- Ex: -** D-> she says, “ I am writing a letter.”
 I -> she says that she is writing a letter.
 D -> Sachin will say “ I am playing kho-kho”
 I -> Sachin will say that he is playing kho-kho.

A} Simple present -> Simple past tense

D-> He said “ I go to temple.” I -> He said that he went to temple.

B} Present Continuous -> Past continuous

D-> He said, “I am going to temple.” I ->He Said that he was going to temple.

C} Present perfect -> past perfect

D -> He said, “ I have gone to temple.” I -> He said that he had gone to temple.

D} Present perfect continuous -> past perfect continuous

D-> He said, “I have been going to temple.”

I-> He said that he had been going to temple.

E} Simple past -> past perfect tense

D-> He Said, "I went to temple." I-> He said that he had gone to temple.

F} past continuous -> past perfect continuous tense

D-> He said, "I was going to temple."

I-> He said that he had been going to temple.

Assertive Sentences :-

Examples:-

D -> I said, "I shall drink Tea." I -> I said that he would drink Tea.

D -> you said, "I have eaten bread." I -> you said that you had eaten bread.

D-> Rama said to me, "you are dull" I -> Rama told me that he was dull.

D -> Raghu said to me "He is bad" I -> Raghu told me that he was bad.

Interrogative Sentences.

Rules:-

- 1] The Interrogative sentence with in the inverted commas should be changed into Assertive sentence.
- 2] Instead of the Sign of Interrogation(?) Put a full stop (.)
- 3] The Reporting verb 'said' should be changed 'asked' enquired etc.
- 4] "yes / No" type question we have to use "if" or whether in the place of question word.

Examples:-

D -> He said to me. "What do you want"?

I -> He asked me what he wanted.

D -> The teacher said "what are you writing"?

I] -> The teacher asked what he was writing.

D -> The inspector said to her "where is your identity card."?

I -> The inspector enquired her where her identity card was.

D -> He said to me, "can you swim"?

I -> He asked me if he could swim.

D -> My friend said to me, "Have you gone to market."?

I -> My friend asked me if he had gone to market.

D -> My father said to me, "is there any danger."?

I -> My father asked me if there was any danger.

D -> The principal said "Do you understand this."?

I -> The principal asked if we understand that.

D -> Ravi said, "Who wrote the letter."?

I -> Ravi enquired who had written the letter.

Imperative Sentences.

Rules:-

- 1] The Reporting verb said has to be replaced by 'ordered "requested' advised etc.
- 2] The verb of the Reported speech is changed into 'infinitive' by putting 'to' before the verb.

Examples:-

- D -> He said to his servant "go away at once."
I -> He ordered his servant to go away at once.
D -> Ravi said to his wife "Give me a glass of water"
I -> Ravi requested his wife to give him a glass of water.
D -> The teacher said to the students, "work hard".
I -> The teacher advised the students to work hard.

Exclamatory Sentences.

Rules:-

- 1] Change the Reporting verb into some verbs such as – exclaimed, cried, with joy, with pain etc.

Example.

- D -> Ravi said "Aah! I have cut my finger."
I -> Ravi cried with pain that he had cut his finger.
D -> The mother said – Alas the baby fell down
I -> The mother exclaimed in grief that the baby fell down.
D -> The players said "Hurrah! We have won"
I -> The players exclaimed with joy that they had won.

Note:-

If the Reported speech express a universal or the habitual fact the tense of the verb in the Reported speech must be changed even in the Reported verb is in the past tense.

Examples.

- D -> He said, "Blood is red" I -> He said that Blood is red.
D -> she said. "God is great" I -> She said that God is great.
D -> The teacher said, "The sunrises in the east"
I -> The teacher said that the sun rises in the east.

LESSON- 10

ADVERB

An Adverb is a word or phrase or a clause that is used to qualify the verb.

Ex: 1. The Ravi walks **slowly**.

2. Navya runs **fast**.

3. Atal speaks quite **clearly**.

4. Chaitra is **very** beautiful

□ **Kinds of Adverbs :-**

1] Adverb of Manner: How an action is going on

Ex: - Ravi writes slowly / legibly/neatly/fast/quickly/attractively. etc...

2] Adverb of Time: When the action is done.

Ex: - Ravi Sings in the Morning/in the evening/in the after noon

/at 6 'O' clock /every day/always/sometimes/often. etc...

3] Adverb of Place: Where the action is done.

Ex: - The children play in the field/in the room/in the street

/in the playground. etc....

4] Adverb of Frequency: How many times.

Ex: - Ravi drinks milk once/twice/many times/often. etc.

5] Adverb of Reason: Why the action happened.

Ex: - Ravi failed because of laziness/he was ill/he did not read Seriously. etc...

6] Adverb of Degree (quantity): How much.

Ex: - Sudha was very/fully/incredibly/terribly good girl. Etc.....

LESSON-11

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Degrees three in number.

1] Positive Degree:- It is simply a statement of quality or modification.

Ex: - Rama runs fast

2] Comparative Degree:- It one thing is compared with another.

Ex: - Rama runs faster than Bheema.

3] Superlative Degree:- It shows top class action which is without comparison.

Ex: - Rama runs the fastest of all

* **Comparison of some Adjectives and Adverbs**

1] Adjectives:-

P.D	C.D	S.D	P.D	C.D	S.D
Sweet	Sweeter	Sweetest	Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest
Wise	Wiser	Wisest	Big	Bigger	Biggest
Red	Redder	Reddest	Sad	Sadder	Saddest
Happy	Happier	Happiest	Easy	Easier	Easiest

Good	Better	Best	Poor	Poorer	Poorest
Must	More	Most	Long	Longer	Longest
High	Higher	Highest	Low	Lower	Lowest
Tall	Taller	Tallest	Young	Younger	Youngest
Small	Smaller	Smallest	Fine	Finer	Finest
Old	Older	Oldest	Few	Fewer	Fewest
Strong	Stronger	Strongest	Many	More	Most
Little	Less	Least	Fat	Fatter	Fattest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest	Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
White	Whiter	Whitest	Large	Larger	Largest

2] Adverbs

P.	C. D.	S. D.
Wonderfully	More wonderfully	Most wonder
interestingly	More interestingly	Most interestingly
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Happily	More happily	Most happily
Difficult	More difficult	Most difficult
Wonderful	More wonderful	Most wonderful
proper	Most proper	Most proper
Delightful	More delightful	Most delightful
Wisely	More wisely	Most wisely

TRANSFORMATIONS OF DEGREE

Rules (1) positive -> No other. Comp -> than any other. Sup -> the (Article)

Rules (2) Positive ->very few. Com ->than most other. Sup -> One of the (Article)

Ex: - 1:- P. D. -> No other boy is as tall as Manju.

C. D. -> Manju is taller than any other boy.

S. D. -> Manju is the tallest boy

Ex: - 2 :- P. D. -> Very few boys are as tall as Manju.

C. D. -> Manju is taller than most other boys.

S. P. -> Manju is one of the tallest boy.

Ex: - 3:- P. D. -> No other girl in the class is as brilliant as sharada.

C. D. -> sharada is more brilliant than any other girl in the class.

S. P. -> sharada is the most brilliant girl in the class.

LESSON -12

PREPOSITIONS (ಉಪಸರ್ಗಗಳು)

The preposition is a word which shows relation between two words.

Ex: - 1. The book **on** the table. 2. The rat is **under** the chair

3. He left **for** the city **with** her sister **by** bus

There are four kind of prepositions

1] Simple prepositions:- These are single syllabus words.

Ex: - at, by, in, on, near, to, from, down, off, through, out, up, of, for, with, like. etc.

2] Compound preposition:- These are two syllable words.

Ex :- above, about, after, along, among, before, behind, below, beside, between, beyond, inside, outside, within, without, etc.

3] Phrase Preposition:- These are the group of words.

Ex :- according to, along with, away from, because of, by means of, for the sake of, in addition, in cause of, in order to, etc.

4] Participle preposition:- These are present participle forms of the words.

Ex: - Barring, concerning, considering, pending, regarding, respecting. Etc.

Use of some important prepositions.

1] Of:-

- a) Shravana masa is a the month **of** festivals. (time)
- b) Karnataka is to the south **of** Maharastra. (Distance)
- c) The people **of** Davangere. (origin)
- d) she was full **of** joy. (cause)
- e) The leg **of** the table. (Relation)
- f) I drink a liter **of** milk. (weights)
- g) She sang a lot **of** songs. (Measure)

2] At:-

- a) He is **at** the bus stand. (where)
- b) He always looks **at** girls. (Direction)
- c) It starts **at** 6 P. M. (Time)

3] On:-

- a) I go to America **on** Monday. (Day)
- b) Paper **on** the floor. (place)
- c) My birthday falls **on** the 17th of Jan. (Fate)

4] In

- a) Children play **in** the street. (place)
- b) come **in** the evening. (Time)
- c) The boy **in** blue shirt. (Dress)

5] By

- a) Stand **by** the House. (Nearness)
- b) I travel **by** train. (Method)
- b) This poem is written **by** Manju. (cause)

6] For

- a) The **for** Mangalore. (Destination) b) This letter is **for** you. (Recipient)
- c) Get ready **for** dinner. (preparation) d) I work **for** money. (propose)
- e) carrots are good **for** eyes. (Fitness) f) This book **for** Rs 30/-.(purchasing)
- g) She sleeps **for** 12 hours. (Time) h) I walked **for** 10 mile. (space)

7] With

- a) Live **with** your parents (company)
- b) Eat the ice cream **with** the spoon (Method)

USE OF SOME OTHER PREPOSTION.

- The sky is above our Head. *The Rat is under the chair.
- Dust fell into her eyes. *The cat jumped upon him.
- The cat jumped off the table. *The beggar stood outside the gate.
- There are so many parts inside a watch. *He talked about the lesson.
- She can not go to school with out kooks *April comes after march.
- There are wheels with in Bicycle. *The birds fly beneath the sky.
- We walked a mile beyond the stadium. *Siddu always sits beside Shivu.
- It was been raining since three days.
- Daily morning I walk around the stadium.
- They walked through the thick forest.
- He was on long leave owing to his UN health.
- With reference to the above, I write to state some words.
- Considering the quality of the vegetables, the price is not high.
- Regarding your inquiry , I have nothing to say.
- She scarified her whole life for the sake of her family.
- He I applying for leave on account of his ill halt

LESSON - 13

CONJUNCTION (ಸಮುಚ್ಚಯಗಳು)

Conjunction is a word it joins two words or two Sentences.

Kinds of conjunction :-

1} Co-ordination conjunction :- (ಸಮಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸಮುಚ್ಚಯಗಳು)

Ex :- and, but, for or, also, either- or, neither - nor , both - and, not only - but also.

- 1] Rama and Bhima are playing (joins two words)
- 2] Rama is a good boy but he is unlucky (joins two Sentences)
- 3] Neither Rama nor Krishna had attended the class.
- 4] He I not only clever but also honest.

2} Sub - ordinating conjunction (ಅಧಿನ ಸಮುಚ್ಚಯಗಳು)

Ex: - after, because, if that, before, till, as, unless, when, where, what, who, how,

- 1} He is poor, still people like him
- 2} we started after the rain stopped.
- 3} He didn't help me although he was my father.
- 4} finish your home work before you go to bed.
- 5} He failed in his effect because he was lazy.
- 6} Raju said that he was playing cricket.
- 7} the man who spoke on the class was my friend.

LESSON - 14

INTERJECTION (ಭಾವಸೂಚಕಗಳು)

An Interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feeling.

- Ex: - 1. **Bravo!** You are a hero! 2. **Hurrah!** we have won!
3. **Alas!** the baby fell down! 4. **Hush!** Do not talk loud!

Some more Interjections

Ah me!, for shame!, well-done!, Marvelous, Beautiful woe o god!.
Wonderful!, Excellent my goodness!, How terrible!, Hurry up! Really!,
Indeed Thanks!, Congratulations!, Welcome,! Hell!, Etc.....

Use of some Interjections

- 1] Joy (ಸಂತೋಷ) ↔ Hurrah!, Huzz!, O! 2] Pain(ನೋವು) ↔ Aah! Who! Auch !
- 3] Grief(ದುಃಖ) ↔ Oh ! Aah ! Alas ! 4] Weariness (ಸುಸ್ತು) ↔ Hushh !
- 5] Amusement (ಆಮೋದ)↔ Ha ! Ahh ! Ho ! 6] Reproof (ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರ) ↔ Shu ! shy !
- 7] Attention (ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆ) ↔ Listen ! Hush ! Ko !

LESSON:-15

QUESTION FORMS

Question are divided into three types

- 1) Yes/No type questions 2) Tag questions 3) "WH" questions

I .Yes/No type questions:-

"S+Ax+V+O"	"Ax+S+V+O" ?	ANSWERS
He is a singer	Is he a singer?	Yes he is, No he isn't
You are going to school.	Are you going to school?	Yes I am, No I am not
He has typed a letter.	Has he typed a letter?	Yes he has, No he hasn't
They have completed the work.	Have they completed the work?	Yes they have, No they haven't
You can go now.	Can you go now?	Yes I can, No I can't
I shall go out.	Shall I go out?	Yes, No
You will attend the workshop	will you attend the workshop?	Yes, No

Rules 2) Simple present/ Past tense.

Do + s....? Does+s.....? Did+s.....?

Go = do+go	Write = do+write
Goes = does + go	Writes = does+write
Went = did+go	Wrote = did+ write

Ex:- I <u>go</u> to school. [do+go] Do I go to school?	She <u>goes</u> to school. [does+go] Does she go to school?	I <u>went</u> to school. [did+go] Did I go to school?
You <u>write</u> stories. [Do+write] Do you write stories?	He <u>writes</u> stories. [Does+write] Does he write stories?	Rama <u>wrote</u> stories. [Did+write] Did Rama write stories?

II Tag questions

Rule-1) Use of auxiliary verb

Affirmative(+) **to** **Negative(-) Tag**

Ex:- What a beautiful thing!	Isn't it?
You are going to school.	Aren't you?
We are typing.	Aren't we?
I have completed the lesson.	Haven't I?
You will Write.	Won't you?
She can go there.	Can't she?

Rule-2) Negative Tag(-) to positive(+) Tag

Ex:- We are not sitting here	Are we?
You are not going to school.	Are you?
He is not reading	Is he?
I have not completed the lesson.	Have I?
You will not Write.	Will you?
She can't go there.	Can she?

Rule-3) Simple present/ Past tense

Ex:- We believe it	Don't we?
I wrote a poem	Didn't I?
She sings songs	Doesn't she?

III WH Questions:-**Rule-1) Must and should keep this format****WH+Ax+S+.....?**

Ex:-a) Sarabhai was good at <u>studies</u> .	<u>What</u> was Sarabhai good at?
b) Naren was born in <u>1863</u> .	<u>When</u> was Naren born?
c) I am <u>Sri Ramakrishna</u> .	<u>Who</u> are you?
d) He goes to <u>Bangalore</u> .	<u>Where</u> does he go?
e) I loved <u>Rani</u> .	<u>Whom</u> did you love?
f) This is <u>Ravi's</u> book.	<u>Whose</u> book is this?
g) Our state is <u>Karnataka</u> .	<u>Which</u> is our state?
h) We have assembled here to <u>prayer God</u> .	
<u>Why</u> have you assembled here?	
i) Swamiji spent <u>three hours</u> in meditation.	
<u>How long</u> did Swamiji spend in meditation?	

Used for Persons	Who (ಯಾರು)	Who are you?
	Whom (ಯಾರಿಗೆ)	Whom do you love?
	Whose (ಯಾರದ್ದು)	Whose book is this?
Used for things	What (ಏನು)	What is that?
Used for Persons & things	Which (ಯಾವುದು)	Which is your home town?
Used for reason	Why (ಏಕೆ)	Why are you late?
Used for time OR date of an event	When (ಯಾವಾಗ)	When will the classes begin?
Used for place, position and direction	Where (ಎಲ್ಲಿ)	Where are you going?
Used for manner	How (ಹೇಗೆ)	How are you?

LESSON-16

FIGURES OF SPEECH {ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳು}

1) Simile {ಉಪಮಾಲಂಕಾರ} :-

A definite expression of a likeness between objects of different kind.

{ಎರಡು ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರವಾಗಿ ಇರುವ ಹೋಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದು.}

- Ex:- a) Our country is like a garden
b) As shines the moon in clouded skies.
c) Not like the wives of Gandhi and Ramakrishna.
d) Ready to scratch like a Monkey.
e) Why not live sweetly as in the green trees.

2) Metaphor {ರೂಪಕಾಲಂಕಾರ} :-

Here comparison is not openly expressed. It is implied.

{ಎರಡು ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ಎಂದು ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೇಳುವುದು}

- Ex:- a) Rama is a lion in the battle.
b) My mother, black prolific earth mother.
c) A wild bear, bearing a litter of little ones.
d) Young men are the salt of the nation.

3) Personification {ಮೂರ್ತೀಕೃತ ಅಲಂಕಾರ}

In which inanimate objects are spoken of as if they are alive.

{ನಿರ್ಜೀವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಗುಣವನ್ನು ಆರೋಪಿಸಿ ಹೇಳುವುದು}

- Ex:- a) He plans his footsteps in the see.
b) He rides upon the storm.
c) He hides a smiling face.

4) Synecdoche {ಉಪಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು}:-

It consists of putting the part for the whole.

(ಭಾಗದಿಂದ ವಸ್ತುವಿನ ಗುಣ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳೆಯುವುದು)

- Ex:- a) Sweet little red feet why should you die.
b) He has many mouths to feed.
c) Sachin won the match.

5) Alliteration {ಅನುಪ್ರಾಸ} This consists in the repetition of the same sound or syllable at the beginning of two or more words

(ಒಂದೇ ಶಬ್ದಪ್ರಾಸಗಳು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಬರುವುದು)

- Ex:- a) I had a dove and sweet dove died.
b) four fools fell in a fountain.
c) Where the wild man watched and waited.

LESSON- 17

COMBINING SENTENCES

I Use of Neither.....Nor

- 1) He is not clever. He is not intelligent.
@ He is **neither** clever **nor** intelligent.
- 2) Ravi has no friends. Ravi has no foes.
@ Ravi has **neither** friends **nor** foes.
- 3) Girish does not speak sanskrit. Ramesh does not speak sanskrit.
@ **Neither** Girish, **Nor** Ramesh speaks sanskrit.

II Use of too...to, so...that...not

- 1) It is very hot. I cannot go out.
@ It is **too** hot for me **to** go out.
@ It is **so** hot **that** I **cannot** go out.
- 2) She came very late. She couldn't catch the bus.
@ She came **too** late **to** catch the bus.
@ She came **so** late **that** she **couldn't** catch the bus.
- 3) Satish is weak. He cannot lift the stone.
@ Satish is **too** weak **to** lift the stone.
@ Satish is **so** weak **that** he **cannot** lift the stone.

III Use of both....and, not....enough

- 1) We will watch the match. We will watch the procession
@ We will watch **both** the match **and** the procession
- 2) The old man is weak. He cannot walk.
@ The old man is **not** strong **enough** to walk.

LESSON 18

LETTER WRITING

2} Imagine that you are Manu/Chinnu X Standard. G.H.S. Hassan write letter to your father seeking his permission to go on tour. using the clues given bellow.

**Please to be visited- number of days- number of students –expenses
request for sending money.**

Chinnu

X Standard.

G.H.S. Hassan

Date 4th April 2020

My Dear father.

I am doing well, I hope this finds you're the family in good health.

My school I has organized a trip to Belur, Halebidu, Mysore. The tripe will be for two days all my classmates have decided to go on the tripe.

So please I request you send Rs. 500/- for the expenses.

Please convey my regards dear mother & sister, brother.

Your affectionately

Chinnu

To Rajkumar Door No. 109 Hosakote Hraqpanaalli (Tq) Davagere. (Dt.)
--

3}Imagine that you are Dinku/Dimpal x standard G.H. S. Mandya.write a letter to your friend describing Independence day celebration in year school using the clues given bellow.

Chief guest -hosting the flag -cultural program -Distribution of sweet.

Dimpal

X standard

G.H.S. Mandya

4th April 2020

My dear friend

I am doing well and expect the same of you.

On the 15th August all of us assembled in the school field. The Head master hoisted the flag at 8 A.m. We sing a National anthem. Next followed by the cultural program. The program end with the distribution of sweet.

Wish you all the best of your forth coming examinations.

Yours sincerely

Dimpal

To Bagya L # 342 Swarna Sandra Mandya.
--

4} Imagine that you are Tarun/Tarini of G.H.S. Tumkur Write a letter a your Head master of the school where you studied requesting him to issue your T. C using the clues given.

Year in which you pleased the S.S.L.C. exm.- the course you in taking up-request to issue TC at the earliest.

From:-

Tarini

G.H.S 10th Class

Tumkur

8th April 2010

To

The Headmaster

G.H.S. Tumkur

Respected Sir,

Sub : Request to issue Transfer certificate.

I passed the S.S.L.C. Examination of April 2010 with distinction. I required to produce my transfer certificate at the time of admission hence. I request you to kindly issue the T.C. the earliest please oblige.

Thank You,

Your obediently,

Tarini

LESSON-19

ESSAY WRITING

Environmental (Pollution)

1) Air pollution :

Air pollution means poisoning of the Air that we breath.

The main cues of air pollution are heavy and rapid increase in the number of factories. The rapid increase in the number of vehicles, deforestation burning of large quantities of coal and oil fuels. Breathing polluted air may cause of cancer. Blindness, skin diseases and even death so it is necessary that all citizen of all nations on control the air pollution.

2) Water pollution :

Water is essential to all living beings in these days water has become impure and undrinkable. Using the river water for bathing and for washing clothes. Vehicles and cattle, the factories flowing into a water to river. I result all he living animals of water are death polluted water may cause of dysentery jaundice typhoid etc. so our duty of us to protect and preserver.

3) Noise pollution :

our surrounding get polluted by the noise so we called noise pollution.

Loud speakers vehicles crackers workshops machines etc cause pollution no Is of high intensity spoils the environment. The loudness of noise is measured in decibels notice beyond 80 decibels is harmful to man high level to noise may cause of several diseases like heart trouble blood pleasure Gnostic man may become deaf. So we control the noise pollution buy loud speakers things must be kept to the minimum and other ways.

Mass media

1) Radio :

Marconi in vented the radio the radio is one of the gifts of science.

Radio broad casts plays music speeches is woman's worker's children's former's program commentaries of games etc satellites help brood casting live events. Radio focuses on informing people of the important events there are hundreds of radio stations in radio relying programmers from morning till late in the night it educates mass and creates awareness. It series as an effective medium for social change.

2) Television :

Baird invented television. Television is advice through which sound and pictures are transmitted. It educates people it telecasts important national and international news games, sports politics agricultures, science and technology Etc. But in resent times the experts says that T.V. is an idiot Box, because some T.V. channels telecast low standard programs. Students are the worst effected they sit before the T.V. for long hours and neglect the studies so people watching television must be selective viewing television for long hours makes people lazy and inactive

3) Computer :

Computer is one of the wonderful products of mordent science Babbage invented the completer. The computer is a machine that works with greet speed and efficiency it store lager amount of data with perfect accuracy and transmuted they are used in offices schools hotels, lustrations and railway stations, banks and treasuries. Computer are used to control the directions of rockets students have access to world libraries computer. Are in fact a boon.

4) News paper :

News papers have a very important role to play in modern world.

The news paper give us news from all ore the world its sat is files our curiosity by telling us what happened the world around us during the last twenty four hours news means north east west and south, to rightly points that news from all places News paper is helpful to the politicians actors scientists formers unemployed persons teachers students etc they contain articles reports criticisms advertisements etc.

Population Explosion

India is really over populated .It already crossed the one billion mark and the population is increasing unabated. The huge increase of population over the years has caused a lot of problems like unemployment food, shelter, clothing, poverty education etc. Population growth can be brought under control by the following ways.

@ population education must be imported in schools and college's.

@ Family planning must also encouraged.

National Integration

India is a country of several languages and religions people follow different customs and rituals yet the love for the nation unites us all that is National Integration. We should remember that unity is strength every state should think of National prosperity. If states concentrate only on their own regional interests. India cannot become a developed country.

National Symbols

National symbols are the pride of a nation our national symbols are the Tricolor National Flag, National Anthem-Jana Gana Mana, National song-Vande Mataram, National bird-Peacock, National animal-tiger, National flower-lotus, These symbols infect promote unity within a nation and develop in its citizens an identity with their nation.

National Festivals

National festivals are the binding forces that bring people together.

The Important National festivals. We celebrate in India are Independence day Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanthi, Teachers Day and Children's Day.

The Celebration of national festivals helps to foster a spirit of patriotism.

These national festivals make us think that we are Indians first and then Hindus, Muslims or Christians. These national festivals help in the formation of a strong and united India. The celebration of National festivals proves that India is a great country. We all feel proud of our country

Social Evils

Social evils are those evils which adversely affect the whole of society.

Evils like Dowry, Alcohol drink, smoking, caste system, Corruption, illiteracy all come under the social evils. India is not developed nation because its social evils. When each one of us tries to control these social evils. Can India actually progress hence as students let us pledge to combat social evils.

Unemployment

The problem of unemployment has plagued India since its independence.

Unemployment is directly connected to population. As long as population is not controlled the problem of unemployment too cannot be completely solved unemployment problem can be solved by employing youngsters young stars can try their creativity to get job. Forget the higher motives of involving one self in a job at least for a day of meal

Importance of forest

Forest tree the life line of our planet earth they are our national wealth. The provide valuable air food, medicine, timber, fuel etc, they help in soil preservation and minimize the negative impact of air pollution so we protect the trees by deforestation. We should plant trees near our house to get pure our we should grow forests and protect them only a greener life can lead healthier life.

No one is born

HAPPY

But every one is born with

ABILITY

To create

HAPPINESS

Prepared By:-

Manjunatha Angadi Teacher

Govt. Urdu High School Kundur.

Honnali (t) Davanagere