ENGLISH THROUGH TAMIL

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V. Sivarajasingam B. A. Hons. (English)
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Official Languages Department
Presently Visiting Lecturer (English),
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புத்தகம்

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அசன்றர்

இன்று சுகாதார பலகைப் போகும் விஷயாகத். என்றால் சுகாதாரத்திலுள்ள உள்ளே இருக்கும் அடையாளம் பல வகையினர். இதன் வரலாறு ஒரு பகுதியாக மேலும் மேலே வென்று உள்ளது. ஆனால் சுகாதாரம் வரும்பட்டு, பின்புறம் பல அலங்காரங்களைக் கொண்டு சுகாதாரக் கல்வி நோய் தோன்றுகிறது. ஆனால் கொண்டாலும் குட்டு சுகாதாரக் கல்வியில் குறுகிய இறைச்சித் தொடர்புகள்.

சுகாதாரம் வரும் பகுதியில் உள்ள சுகாதாரச் சுழற்சி வழியாக அமர்ந்தது. ஆனால் சுகாதாரச் சுழற்சியில் வளர்ச்சியை ஹார்புல்ஜியின் சுகாதாரச் சுழற்சி வழியாக கொண்டு வருகிறது. இதன் வரலாறு ஒரு பகுதியாகவும் உள்ளது. சுகாதாரச் சுழற்சியின் மூலம் சுகாதாரத்தில் அமர்ந்தவை குறுகிய இறைச்சியாக நோய் தோன்றுகிறது. ஆனால் கொண்டாலும் குட்டு சுகாதாரச் சுழற்சியில் குறுகிய இறைச்சியின் கீழ் நோய் தோன்றுகிறது.

எனவே, சுகாதாரம் வரும் பகுதியில் அடையாளம் பல வகையினர் உள்ளனர். சுகாதாரத்தில் வரும்பட்டும் உள்ளே இருக்கும் அடையாளம் பல வகையினர். இதன் வரலாறு ஒரு பகுதியாக மேலும் மேலே வென்று உள்ளது. ஆனால் சுகாதாரம் வரும்பட்டு, பின்புறம் பல அலங்காரங்களைக் கொண்டு சுகாதாரக் கல்வி தோன்றுகிறது. ஆனால் கொண்டாலும் குட்டு சுகாதாரக் கல்வியில் குறுகிய இறைச்சித் தொடர்புகள்.

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முதல் சதுபதிகளை மன்னர் குறிப்பிடித்த “நீண்டை ஆதிக் குறிப்பிட்டை” வழியாக விளக்கும் முக்கியமான வழிகாட்டுதலை முன்பானவர் விளக்கம் அவற்றில் தவறு அள்ளிய இயல்பை பிடித்தோள்ளார். மொத்தமான வேறுபாடில்லை மறு தூற்றும் வழிகாட்டுதலை விளக்கம் விளக்கம் முன்பானவர் முன்பானவர். மூலம்படிகள் குறிப்பிடிக்கப் பட்டு விளக்கத்தை விளக்கம் முன்பானவர். மூலம் முன்பானவர் முன்பானவர். முன்பானவர் முன்பானவர். முன்பானவர் முன்பானவர். முன்பானவர் முன்பானவர். முன்பானவர் முன்பானவர். முன்பானவர் முன்பானவர்.

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சுதந்திர ராஜபாதனம்

எளியான விளக்கங்கள் போட்டிகளில்

சுதந்திர ராஜபாதனம்

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## APPENDIX

i. A List Of Words Frequently Mis-spelt.
ii. Some Commonly Used Regular Verbs.
iii. Irregular Verbs.
iv. Some Common Adjectives.
v. Tenses In Tables.
LESSON 1

PARTS OF SPEECH (ஆர்ப்பாடு)

1. NOUN (ஆர்ப்பாடு)

 Buch, Bucher, Bucher, Bucher ஆர்ப்பாடு


2. PRONOUN (பிரெந்து)

 Buche, Bucher, Bucher, Bucher பிரெந்து

buch: he, she, it, they.

3. VERB (சொக்கணை)

 Buchen சொக்கணை

buch: read, walk, drink.

4. ADJECTIVE (சொக்கணை)

 Bucher சொக்கணை

buch: beautiful, kind, sweet

5. ADVERB (சொக்கணை)

 Buchet சொக்கணை

buch: beautifully, kindly, sweetly.

6. PREPOSITION (சொக்கணை)

 Buchit சொக்கணை

buch: on, in, under, over.
7. CONJUNCTION (இணைப்பு சொல்லாக்கம்)
   இ - இ: and, therefore, hence.

8. INTERJECTION (இந்திரிப்பு சொல்லாக்கம்)
   அல்லது, பிரி, என்று இவ்விடையிலே வருமதி காரணமாக இறா நேரம்பிட்டது.
   இ - இ: alas! ah! hurrah! bravo!
Subject + be verb + Complement (Adjective)

1. John is happy
   - என்னுடையது 'you' விளக்கச் செய்தால் அவன்.
   - 'be' வல்லால் happy செய்து வந்தால்
   - என்னுடையது

John is happy, என்னுடையது John' விளக்கச் செய்தால் அவன்.

Noun + be verb + Complement (Noun)

2. Ceylon is an island.
   - என்னுடையது Ceylon' விளக்கச் செய்தால்
   - என்னுடையது

Ceylon is an island.

Napoleon was an Emperor.

The text is in Tamil and English, discussing Sentence Structure and examples of subject, predicate, and complements.
became a teacher.

The husband and wife became Prime Ministers.

You will become a teacher.

3. Subject + be verb + Complement (Adverb)
(நாட்டு + 'காட்சியா' + பற்றியும் பாதை (நிறையும்)
விள்ளையான (அதியங்க விள்ளையான என்றும்) பற்றியும் பாதை (அதியங்க பாதையான) பாதையும் பற்றியும் விள்ளையான.

How are you? I am well.

Where are you? I am in my room.

Where is your sister? She is outside.

The sky is above. My brother is in England.

Subject + Verb (சொறு + என்ற) (நூற்றோர் செய்ய விளக்கம் பிறந்து வருகையிலும் செய்திகள்)

ஆண்டுவர்: Rani smiles.

The boys shouted.

Gopal died.

Rani cried.

bring, get, give, leave, offer, send, pass, take, tell, read, write, teach, buy, sell, make, fix

Subject + Verb + Object + Object (சொறு + குறிப்பிட்டல் + சொறு + குறிப்பிட்டல்)

கல்லார் பாண்டியதில் சொற்றொருமரை நாயகர்களுடன்.

bring, get, give, leave, offer, send, pass, take, tell, read, write, teach, buy, sell, make, fix

நூற்றோர்: Rani smiles. 
He gave me a book.

I wrote my sister a letter.

2 - a: He gave a book to me.

I wrote a letter to my sister.

2 - b: I bought a present for Kamala.

He gave a book to me.

2 - c: He described the plan to us.

The teacher explained the grammar lesson to the class.

The mother became .......

EXERCISE

1. Complete the following sentences using suitable adjectives in the blanks.

The sky is __________. The doctor was __________

The motor-cycle is __________. Her hair is __________.

I am __________. Rose is __________.

Leaves are __________. My shirt is __________.

Rama was __________. They were __________.

The doctor was __________. She looks __________.

Leela is __________. They were __________.

The weather was __________. Children are __________.

2. Complete the following sentences using suitable 'be verbs' in the blanks.

The room __________ dark.

The girls __________ ready.

The ground __________ flat.

The boys __________ active.

Bees __________ busy.

Farmers __________ rich.
The team ....... victorious.
The trees ....... kall.
The workers ....... tired.
The bride ....... beautiful.

3. Complete the following sentences using suitable nouns in the blanks. (Do not forget to use the appropriate article with the noun)

I am ....... He felt .......
My father is ....... Teak is .......
Alexander was ....... Lodon. is .......
India is ....... This is .......
She became ....... The Himalayas .......
Leela is my ....... Jak is .......
They appeared ....... Tadpoles become .......
Shakespeare was .......

4. Complete the following sentences using suitable adverbs or (abverb phrases) in the blanks.

The girl is ....... Nothing is .......
My shirt is ....... The Farmers were .......
All the boys are ....... The officers are .......
His bedroom is ....... The stars are .......
The car is ....... Money is .......

5. Complete the following sentences using suitable verbs in the blanks.

Fire .......
Lions .......
Women .......
Birds .......
Stars .......
The lorry .......
The young man .........
The river .......
The bell .......
The sun ......... in the west.
She ....... out.
The passengers ....... by bus.
The bus ....... to a halt.
The boys ....... away.
A crowd of people ....... at the scene of accident.

6. Complete the following sentences using suitable objects in the blanks.

Boys play .......
Girls play .......
She speaks ....... well.
We drink ....... in the evening.
He missed .......
I wrote .......
He smokes ....... all the time.
The hunter shot .......
He has lost .......
The peon insulted ——.
My mother is preparing ——.
We welcomed ——.
I bought some ——.
Shah Jahan built ——.

7. Rewrite the following sentences, omitting the prepositions ‘to’ and ‘for’, as shown in the example.

_—_ ——: The headmaster will give a prize to the best boy.
  The headmaster will give the best boy a prize.

1. She gave a gold watch to her husband on their tenth wedding anniversary.
2. Can you get a copy of today’s ‘Times’ for me, please?
3. The host offered a drink to everybody.
4. She always tells the latest news to her friends.
5. Our father promised the money to me.
6. Please send the books to me quickly.
7. Have you shown these old photographs to your parents?
8. Please bring the newspaper to me.
9. I’ve lent my bicycle to our neighbour.
10. The Officer refused all leave for his men.
11. If you can’t tell the truth to everybody, at least tell the truth to me.
12. A distinguished Old Boy has given a lot of books to the school library.

13. The servant brought a cup of tea to us in bed.
14. If we offer this job to the secretary, will she accept it?
15. I sent a birthday card to my pen friend last week.

8. Complete each of the following sentence patterns by filling the blanks with a suitable noun, verb, adverb or adjective.

_—_ ——: The motor-bicycle ———.
  ——— was ———.
  The ——— ——— round.

He owes ———.
Many angry people ———.
The ——— ——— a secret.
That ——— ———.
The ——— ———.
The weather ——— the journey ———.
The ——— has ——— again.
The clerk ——— ——— a cheque.
Gopal ——— ———.
  ——— ——— underneath.
  ——— became ———.
  ——— ——— the water.

It ——— ——— today.
The house ——— ———.
  ——— is ———.
  ——— consider ——— a failure.
There ——— ———.
  ——— always calls ——— a nuisance.
  ——— ——— nobody in the hall.
LESSON 3

NEGATIVE SENTENCES (ஒத்துக் காட்டுகள்)

I like milk.
I do not like milk.

She loved John.
She did not love John.

1. 'Not' கெட்டியானது விளகுந்து, இன்ன கருந்து என்று, am, is, are, was, were என்றும் 'not'

2. என்றும் 'not' கெட்டியானது விளகுந்து, 'not' + என்றும்

3. (helping verb) பின்னர் என்றும் (main verb) என்று கருந்து என்று. Helping verb + not + main verb. என்று கருந்து என்று.

EXERCISE

Turn the following into negative sentences.

I like bananas.
Leela is upstairs.
I can drink that water.
You are wearing a pullover.
The ship is sailing immediately.
The prisoner told the truth.
He insulted the chief.
He wrote a book.
He caught three fish.
That is a viper.
Ram has two sisters.
They won all the prizes.
The food smells appetising.
The crowd is expecting the Prime Minister.
The town remains quiet.
All will be well.

LESSON 4

THE INTERROGATIVE (தீர்வு)

1. நான் பயிற்சியாளர் என்று சொன்னதார்.
2. தந்தை பார்த்து வந்து வந்தது என்று.
3. நட்சத்திர குள்ள இருந்தது.

I. இளையைத் தந்தை கேள்வி நேரம்

That is a crow. That is a true story.
That is the news. That is a river.
That is a river.

AFFIRMATIVE QUESTIONS (ஆர்வசித்த கேள்விகள்)

மாணவர் என்று கேள்வி நேரம்.

Ram is a student.

என்றாலே: He is a musician.

Is he a musician?

They are brave

Are they brave?

ஆதாரமையும் பிரித்தலே என்று கேள்வி நேரம்:
do என்றால் does என்றால் did + வந்து + வந்து.

என்றால்: He likes music.

Does he like music?

He studied poetry.

Did he study poetry?

They go to church.

Do they go to church?
2 - ந: He is going to write a novel.
Is he going to write a novel?
He will become a doctor.
Will he become a doctor?

NEGATIVE QUESTIONS (குருசரீமாரம்)

(i) இஒலியுருவற்றை 'not' சேக நே 'n' 'r' சேக கை இஒலியுருவற்றானை விளக்க வேண்டும்.

2 - ந: He is a student.
Isn't he a student?

இஒலியுருவற்றை பெருந்தியும் ஒழுதும்.

(ii) இஒலியுருவற்றை, எத்துவதை இஒலியுருவற்றக் கை வேண்டும்.

2 - ந: He is a student.
Is he not a student?

2. Questions Starting with Interrogative Words.

(சொலங்கொன்றுதல் பர காட்டும் சொல்லுருவங்கள்)

who, what, which என்றால் whose என்ற ரீதியால்
ஏனைய அங்கு பட்டியல் அடைய தொடர்பான உறுதிகள்
சொல்லுருவத் தொடர்வாய்க்கு வரக்கோவை ஆய்வு. what, which,
whose சொல்லுருவத் தொடர்வாய்க்கு ஒருவாய் சொல்லுருவத் தொடர்வாய்க்கு வரக்கோவை.

2 - ந: John arrived late

சொல்லுருவத் தொடர்வாய்க்கு வரக்கோவை.

who arrived late? சொல் சொல் சொல் அடைவு.

இஒலியுருவற்றை சொல் சொல் சொல் அடைவு.

Which is correct? சொல் சொல் Which சொல்.
Which is answer is correct? சொல் சொல் Which சொல் சொல்
சொல் சொல் answer சொல் சொல் அடைவு.

What happened yesterday?
What person made this kite.
Whose is that?
Whose book is that?
Which is the way to Jaffna?
Which way leads to Jaffna

who, what, which, whose என்றால் என்ற ரீதியால்
ஏனைய அங்கு பட்டியல் அடைய தொடர்பான உறுதிகள்
சொல்லுருவத் தொடர்வாய்க்கு வரக்கோவை. what, which,
whose சொல்லுருவத் தொடர்வாய்க்கு ஒருவாய் சொல்லுருவத்
சொல்லுருவத் தொடர்வாய்க்கு வரக்கோவை.

Did you see them?

Whom did you see?

What picture did you paint?

Whose book did you borrow,
when, where, how, why என்ற ரீதியால் என்ற ரீதியால்
சொல்லுருவத் தொடர்வாய்க்கு வரக்கோவை.

Did you go?
Where did you go?
Are you going?
Where are you going?
Is he angry?
Why is he angry?
Did you see the film?
When did you see the film?

3. Tag Questions (சொர் சொர் வினை)

அவரே கதை பெற்று விளக்கமளித்தே வந்து விளக்கமளித்தே வந்து. அவரே பாடலை பாட்டு வந்து வந்து வந்து.

என்றால் அவரே செய்த எண்ணிக்கையில் விளக்கமளித்தே வந்து, என்றால் விளக்கமளித்தே விளக்கமளித்தே வந்து என்றால் வந்து வந்து.

ஏதாவது என்று விளக்கமளித்தே வந்து வந்து.

தீர்வுப் படி, தீர்வுப் படி வந்து வந்து

(a) என்றால் என்று விளக்கமளித்தே வந்து வந்து. என்றால் என்று வந்து.

Verb + not + Subject

என்றால் என்று விளக்கமளித்தே 'not' மூடாமல் | 'not' மூடாமல் வந்து.

என்று: You are late, aren't you?
Jane is clever, isn't she?
He was famous at the time, wasn't he?

(b) என்றால் என்று விளக்கமளித்தே வந்து வந்து. என்றால் என்று வந்து.

Verb + Subject

என்று: You are not late, are you?
Jane is not clever, is she?
He was not famous at that time, was he?

EXERCISE

Turn the following sentences into questions.

He was out.
They saw me.
I like fish.
The river runs fast.
He must see a doctor.
The car seemed new.
The dog became angry.
The village collected ten thousand rupees.
The baby cried all morning.
Some fruits are ripe.
The car is here.
They lost the match.
The bullet missed the target.
Gopal prefers cigarettes to cigars.
The snake hid under a rock.
The hunter shot a deer.
The house has many rooms.
### FIRST PERSON

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Future</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
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<td>I drank tea</td>
<td>I will drink tea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Continuous</td>
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<td>I was drinking tea</td>
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<tr>
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### THE VERB: TENSE (தமிழ்: அருட்)

**Lesson 5**
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<td>They had been drinking tea</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I
You
do not
make a big noise

We
They

I
you

Do we make a big noise?

They

---
Affirmative:
She writes stories

Negative:
She does not write stories

Does she write stories?

He
She
Rajah
The car

He
She
Rajah
The car

Does she make a big noise?

I
You
We
They

make a big noise.

I
I
You
You

You
We
They

are
did

They
He
She

She
She

is

have

It

I
You
We
They

do

have

I
You
We
They

have
## LESSON 6

### HOW TO USE THE TENSES

(கருவானை பல்லாமை காரணம்)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>They</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>He</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>does</td>
<td>does</td>
<td>does</td>
<td>does</td>
<td>had</td>
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</table>

1. **The present Simple Tense.** (பொதுசம சமாந்தோறு)

   (a) மாதிரியானது, பட்டியல்கள், ஆக்கத் தொறுகள் சமாந்தோறு.

   இவ்விப்பாடுகளை காண்மை செய்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்:

   இவ்விப்பாடுகளை காண்மை செய்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்:

   2 - a: I always get up at 5 a.m.
   Most of the Hindus go to the temple on Fridays.
   Very often he loses his temper.

   (b) வெள்ளிகள் மாதிரியானது.

   2 - a: The aeroplane travels faster than the train.
   The sun sets in the west.
   Children like sweets.

   (c) லோக்குடியார்களைப் பெற்றது நிற்கின்ற பண்டைய தொறுகள் சின்னா செய்து வெள்ளியானது.

   2 - a: I place the test tube over the flame and the liquid at once rests.
   John passes the ball to Jennings.
   Jennings shoots and the goalkeeper leaps for it.

   Yes, it's a goal:

   **Yes, it's a goal:**
2. The Present Continuous Tense. (இப்போது உள்ளன்னுடைய)

(1) மனையில் காண்பித்து வாக்கும்.
(2) மனையில் தலைமுழு வாக்கும்.

e - m : Look: I am standing on my head.
  Don’t go out now. It’s raining.
  She is doing the home work, don’t disturb her.

e - m : He is studying English at the Foreign Languages Bureau.

3. The simple Past Tense. (ஆனால் காட்டி)

(1) குறித்து வந்தது, காட்டி கூறினான் குறித்து வந்தது நேரம் நேராடுகின்று.

e - m : He left yesterday.
  I received two letters from home last Tuesday.
  At the meeting I recognized him from his speech.

We don’t always work hard, but we are working hard now.
He doesn’t usually make noise, but he is making noise now.
She doesn’t often laugh, but she is laughing now.

He doesn’t normally hurry, but he is hurrying now.
The child doesn’t usually cry, but it is crying now.
She does not often sing, but she is singing now.
I don’t usually get angry, but I am getting angry now.
They do not normally quarrel, but they are quarrelling now.
He does not falter in speaking, but now he is faltering.

They do not hardly work, but they are hard working now.
They don’t usually cry, but they are crying now.
She doesn’t often laugh, but she is laughing now.

The British ruled Ceylon for nearly 200 years.
4. The Past Continuous Tense. (இடைவெளியில் காலம்)

(a) I was doing my English homework when you telephoned.
(b) When I saw him last, he was working in a firm.

5. The Present perfect Tense. (பின்னர் காலம்)

(a) A: May I see the manager, please?  
B: Sorry, he has gone out.
A: When did he leave?  
B: He left at 10.30.

(b) She has learnt dancing since childhood.
We shall return before dark.
When shall I see you again?
You will help me in difficulty.
They will not (won't) find it easy.
A week's holiday will do you good.

EXERCISE

1. In each of the following sentences, use the verb in brackets in the third person singular, present simple.

Tom often (catch) fish in this stream.
A saint always (pray) for others.
Whenever Mary (mix) the ingredients for a pudding, she uses a wooden spoon.
A good man always (seize) an opportunity to help others.
A man with a bad cold usually (cough) and (sneeze).

Every evening, when mother does the washing up, father (dry) the dishes.
A good teacher (wish) to help his students.
Time (pass) slowly when you have nothing to do.
In many factories, work (begin) at eight O'clock.
The earth (revolve) on its axis.
Everyone (die) one day.
Rani: Rajah is on the phone: he (wish) to speak to you.

Today's Daily News (inform) us that there is an outbreak of cholera in Colombo.
The length of one side of a square (equal) the length of any other side of the square.
A man who (lie) is not to be trusted.
Ask Tom, he (know) the answer to your question.

2. Use the verb in the brackets, in the present continuous form in the following sentences.

You're (hinder) me, please move over.
Rani is (fry) some eggs for us.
Tom is (stop) a little because he is tired.
In telling this story, I (omit) some details.
Good news: The boss is (double) our salaries:
When are you (come) to see us?
I hope you are not (incur) any more debts.
I am (place) you next to Mary at lunch.
The Robin is (hop) about on the window sill.
I am not (compel) you to do it.
Which teams are (play) there next week?
Why are you (rub) your cheek like that?
I am (dream) of a long holiday.
What is that song you (hum)?
The management is (offer) a ten per cent increase.
3. Use the 'going to' form for the sentences given below.

It will rain soon.
I will rebuke him sharply.
I shan't be very long.
Will you see your uncle soon?
What will happen tomorrow?
A change will be made.
This will certainly be a surprise for you.
Nothing will go wrong.
What are you doing tomorrow?
When is Mr. Gopu leaving for London?

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct Present Tense, Continuous or Simple:

Buses usually run along this street, but today they (not run) because it is in repair.

She usually sit at the back of the class, but today she (sit) in the front row.

I rarely carry an umbrella, but I (carry) one now because it is raining.

We nearly always spend our holidays in Kandy, but this year we (go) to Nuwara Eliya.

Mr. Jones usually sell only newspapers, but this week he (sell) magazines as well.

I'm sorry you can't see her. She (sleep) still. She usually (wake) much earlier.

Rani still do her homework. Her sister, who always (work) quicker, (play) already in the garden.

These builders generally (build) very rapidly. They (work) at present on two separate contracts.

What (do) you at this moment? If you (not) do anything, please help me.

John, who (study) medicine at present, hopes to go abroad after graduating.

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect Simple:

After Rajah (take) a good lunch, he felt sleepy.

I (scarcely, go) to bed when the phone rang.

As I (not have) a meal for twelve hours, I felt hungry.

I (only just, sit) down when an inspector asked me to show him my ticket.

Until that day I (never, see) a hippopotamus.

After he (hear) the sentence, the prisoner fainted

He started to laugh before I (have) time to tell him half the joke.

It was a good joke that he (hear) before.
After the Doctor (give) me an injection, the pain became much less.

Tom told me that I (choose) to represent our class.

I (hardly, begin) my work when in came the Professor.

It was only long after I (hear) his story that I realized it was a joke.

After I (finish) my work, I went to bed. I thanked him and told him I (already, have) lunch.

After I (drink) a glass of water, I felt less thirsty.

6. Change the verb in brackets into the suitable tense.

Yesterday evening a little mouse (creep) out of his hole; when he (reach) the middle of the room he (sit) up on the floor in front of me. He was shivering and miserable. I (take) pity on him and (give) him some warm milk with whisky in it. After he (drink) this, he (begin) to clean his whiskers. He (do) this for a couple of minutes when he (hiccup). After he (hiccup) for a considerable time, our cat Blackie (come in). The mouse (not run) away. He (put) up his paws and (challenge) Blackie to fight him. Blackie (look) at him in astonishment, for he (never, hear) of a mouse daring a cat to fight him. The mouse, after he (look) at him scornfully for a few seconds, slowly (go) into his hole.

7. Supply the Simple Past Tense in place of the verbs in brackets.

The water in the pond (freeze) last night. They (get back) very late last night. I (have) a letter from my wife last week. Last month the cost of living (rise) to a new high point. Last week the government (introduce) new legislation. Yesterday afternoon the police (catch) a thief in the High Street. He (ring) me up just now. It is exactly five years ago today that we (get) married. I (see) the bus pass a few minutes ago. While he was reading in his study, his wife (call) to him to come. As soon as he had opened the door, his dog (rush) out to greet him. He had left before we (have) time to warn him of the danger. The thief had escaped before he (come) into the room. They (not visit) us after we had quarrelled. When you last (see) your father?

8. Supply the correct - Tense Past Continuous or Past Simple in place of the verbs in brackets.

I (wash) my hands when the telephone (ring).

She (sit) at the table when the children (come) home.

What you (do) when I knocked at the door?

Nalini was sewing while Gopal (mend) the radio.

They (study) the same exercise all last week as they were studying this morning.

She broke down when she (hear) the news.

The children ran away when they (see) the policeman.

The bus crashed and some of the passengers (get) hurt.

She (look) for her pen when she discovered she (have) it in her handbag all the time.

I (try) to ring you up all yesterday but your telephone wasn't working.

The bus crashed while the driver (look) the other way:

Why did you talk to that man while I (wait) all the time?

She already (lie) in hospital when her husband heard of the accident.

I was thinking about the problem all night, but I never (find) the answer.

The aeroplane already (fly) very low when I caught sight of it.

Did your see Mr. Jones in the theatre last night? He (sit) in the third row.

Her aunt died while she (spend) her holidays in Italy.

They all (have) breakfast when I got up.

9. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense
   Past Simple or past perfect.

When he (leave) already, he (realize) he (forget) his purse

She (burst) into tears the moment he (shut) the door.

His finger (begin) to bleed as soon as he (cut) himself.

He (lose) his new knife shortly after he (buy) it.

He (begin) to read as soon as he (find) the place in his book.

The fire (burn) for three hours when the firemen arrived.

It already (rain) for half an hour when we (step) out into the street.

The patient (die) already by the time the doctor (arrive).

When John enters the room the thief already (escape)

When we (get) home, night already (fall).

Until he (explain), the students (not understand).

Until the aeroplane (take off), we (can) not hear ourselves speak.
LESSON 7
HELPING VERBS செய்ய ஒரு வாக்கில்

1. Do

2. Be verb (அதுவீர்க்க)
am, was, were, been ஓரதான அதுவீர்க்கேற்ற  முறையில். சொல்லித்தை அதுவீர்க்கிறேற்ற

(i) இந்துக்கேற்ற (Continuous tense) அதுவீர்க்கேற்றை பாதுகாப்பிற்கோரை.

2 - இ: I am reading a novel.
He is working in the garden.
They were listening to the radio.

(ii) இந்துக்கேற்ற அச்சு மிக்கில் இப் படைப்பிற்

2 இ: This picture was painted by my sister.
The window was broken.
The old clothes were thrown away.

(iii) இந்துக்கேற்ற அச்சு மிக்கில் இப் படைப்பிற்

2 - இ: Gopal is lazy.
Honey is sweet.
My sister is a teacher.
They are farmers.

3. Have

has, had அதுவீர்க்கத் தொடருமை;

(i) இந்துக்கேற்ற (Simple past) இரும்புகளை

(இ) இந்துக்கேற்ற (infinitive) செய்ய வீர்க்கிறேற்ற

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2 - 4: He has to look after his sister.
I had to stop at Anuradhapura on my way to Jaffna.
He had to wear eye glasses, because his eyesight was weak.
You have to study more carefully.

(ii) நான் கரை இருக்கிறேன், அப்பதில் காணக்கூடிய பொருட்கள் ெனையிருக்கினும் பயனிக்க (பொதுமையான பயனை) மேற்பகுதியிலும்.

2 - 5: I had my car cleaned.

(ii) வாந், கல்வி முன்பே பொருட்கள் வாழ்கினும் பயனிக்க (பொதுமையான பயனை) மேற்பகுதியிலும்.

She had her blouse stitched.
He had his shoes mended.
He had his speech recorded.
She had her children washed.
My eyesight is becoming weak;
I want to have my eyes tested.
He decided to have his car painted in blue.
He had his watch repaired.
The farmer had his fields ploughed.
I had the trees pruned.
He wants to have his house remodelled.

2 - 6: He had his hair cut.
He had cut his hair.

(ii) இன்று இவன் கொண்டுவந்துள்ளது இந்த குழுவின் பொருட்கள் வாழ்கினும் பயனிக்க (பொதுமையான பயனை) மேற்பகுதியிலும்.

(iii) வாந் வாழ்கிறேன், அப்பதில் காணக்கூடிய பொருட்கள் வாழ்கினும் பயனிக்க (பொதுமையான பயனை) மேற்பகுதியிலும்.

(iv) இன்று இவன் கொண்டுவந்துள்ளது இந்த குழுவின் பொருட்கள் வாழ்கினும் பயனிக்க (பொதுமையான பயனை) மேற்பகுதியிலும்.

2 - 6: She had her blouse stitched.
She got her blouse stitched.

"ஒன்று கொண்டுவந்துள்ளது அனைத்து " என்பது காண்கிறேத்து பொருட்கள் வாழ்கினும் பயனிக்க (பொதுமையான பயனை) மேற்பகுதியிலும்.

He has an annual income of Rs. 1000/-

Ba Ba Blacksheep: Have you any wool?
2. - Yes: I usually have my dinner at nine.
We have three meals a day.
Will you have a cup of tea?
I can't come now; I am having a bath.
It is good to have a sea bath once in a way.
I had a lot of trouble during my journey.
She is having a wonderful time at her uncle's place.
Did you have a good time at the theatre?

4. May

(i) என்னுடைய அணி இருக்கும் காற்று எந்த பொழுது காட்டுகள் பார்க்கிறீர்?

2 - Yes: May I smoke here?
May I use your telephone?
You may go, if you like.

(ii) பார்க்கும் காற்று எந்தப் பொழுது முட்டியிருக்கிறீ?

2 - Yes: You may get the prize.
It may rain this afternoon.
He may be right.

5. Can

'அது என்பதை எவ்வுடையது எந்த பொழுது காட்டுகள் பார்க்கிறீ?'

2 - Yes: Can I have your pen for a moment.
Can I go a little early? Yes, you can.
No, I am sorry you can't.

Can I use the telephone
Could I use the telephone?

பார்க்கும் காற்று எவ்வுடையது எந்தப் பொழுது முட்டியிருக்கிறீ?

பார்க்கும் காற்று எவ்வுடையது எந்தப் பொழுது முட்டியிருக்கிறீ?

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2. - He: I can swim in a lake but I cannot do so in the sea. She can read and write Spanish.

Can கல்வியை பேச இல்லை be able கல்வியைப் பேச இயலாதே.

2. - He: She can read and write Spanish. She is able to read and write Spanish.

3. Must

சேளிபூர்வமாக, விள்ளையான விளையாட்டுகளை, வேளை பராமைகளைப் பயணிக்கலாம். இவ்விலை பராமைகளை அழுத்த அறியும் படி சேர்மான புரிந்து கூறுவதே.

2. - He: You must tell the truth.

(சின்னு 8)

We must respect our elders.

(சின்னு 6)

People must save for their future.

(புரிந்து)

You must use your leisure time properly.

(புரிந்து)

One must guard one's tongue.

(புரிந்து)

4. Need

சேர்மானம் சேர்மானமான பயணிக்கலாம்.

'சேளிபூர்வமாக' 'விள்ளையான விளையாட்டுகளை' என்பது சேர்மானம், சேர்மானம் சேர்மானமான பயணிக்கலாம்.

2. - He: You need not go there. You need not answer all the questions.

You need not bring the umbrella; we are going by car.

You need not go so early; the meeting is only at 9.00 clock.

You need not have come to take the book; I would have brought it myself.

He need not have bought such a big car; a small one is enough for him.

I need not tell you how sorry I feel.

He need not come tomorrow.

5, 6, 7 வருடாக நலத்துவம், விளையாட்டுகளை பயணிக்கலாம்

6. Ought

You ought to finish the exercise before the bell rings.

You ought to respect your parents.

You ought not to smoke too much.
He dared not leave without permission.  

They dared not move from the place.  

10. How dare

How dare you open my letters?  
How dared he enter my room in my absence?

11. Used to

(a) Use сіндай 

She dared to disobey his father.  

She dared to go away with her lover.

She dared not go against her father's wishes.

(b) Used to

I used to play football when I was at school.

He used to smoke, but now he has given it up.

She is used to their funny remarks; she will not be offended.
LESSON 8

NOUNS (சமர்க்காட்டனுரியால்)

1. Common Noun (சுருந்து சுவார்)
   என்று பெயரும்: man, dog, book, pen, field.

2. Proper Noun (சப்போம் சுவார்)
   என்று பெயரும்: John, Ceylon, England, Mississippi, Mrs. Jones.

3. Abstract Noun (சூட்டர் சுவார்)
   என்று பெயரும்: beauty, joy, fear, love.

4. Collective Noun (சோர்க்காட்டனுரியால்)
   என்று பெயரும்: crew, flock, class, group, gallery.

GENDER (பாலு)

1. Masculine Gender (சுருந்து)

2. Feminine Gender (சுருந்து)
   என்று பெயரும்: woman, pencil, nurse, mother, teacher.

3. Common Gender (சுருந்து)
   என்று பெயரும்: book, pencil, house, house, street.
4. Neuter Gender (நெற் என்றால்)

- It chair, book, house, garden, mountain.

PLURALS (பல்சொல்)

- It dog, dogs
  - boy, boys
  - day, days
  - house, houses
  - pencil, pencils

2. The plural of a word ending in 'y' changes to 'ies' to form the plural.

- It: volcano, volocanoes
  - dress, dresses
  - kiss, kisses
  - bush, bushes
  - brush, brushes
  - watch, watches
  - match, matches
  - box, boxes

- It: wife, wives
  - life, lives
  - knife, knives
  - wolf, wolves
  - self, selves
  - calf, calves

- It: shelf, shelves
  - leaf, leaves
  - loaf, loaves
  - thief, thieves
  - half, halves

5. The plural of words ending in 'sch' or 'sh' changes to 'sches' or 'shes'.

- It: handkerchief, handkerchiefs
  - cliff, cliffs
  - roof, roofs
-  man  men
  woman  women
  foot  feet
  goose  geese
  mouse  mice
  louse  lice

7. (A) கற்று விளக்கம் செய்யப்பட்டு போதாது ஒரு
   சிந்தனை என;

-  sheep
  deer
  swine
  fish

Possessive Case of Nouns.
(புதிய ஓரங்கள் தன்னை பாது காகக்)

3. 's' கற்று விளக்கம் செய்யப்பட்டு போதாது ஒரு
   சிந்தனை என;

-  girls' school.
   bulls' horns.
   dogs' kennel.

4. (A) கற்று விளக்கம் செய்யப்பட்டு போதாது ஒரு
   சிந்தனை என;

-  mother-in-law's house.

5. 's' கற்று விளக்கம் செய்யப்பட்டு போதாது ஒரு
   சிந்தனை என;

-  Tom's car.
   woman's clothes.

-  boy's book.
  man's hat.
  girl's blouse.

's' கற்று விளக்கம் செய்யப்பட்டு போதாது ஒரு
   சிந்தனை என;

-  women's work.
  children's park.
**Lesson 9**

**Pronouns (பிற்ப் சுவர்கள்)**

In Tamil grammar, pronouns are words that stand for nouns. They are essential for forming sentences. Pronouns can be divided into two categories: personal and non-personal. Personal pronouns include "I," "you," "our," "ours," "your," "yours," "their," "theirs," and others.

Here are some examples of personal pronouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>her</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You are a good boy. **subject** — singular.
I saw **you** yesterday. **object** — singular.
The teacher said to the boys, "**You** may go now.**" **subject** — plural.
The teacher said to the boys, "**I will tell you a story now.**" **object** — plural.
Yesterday, I saw her in the park. (object)
This is her book. (possessive)

There is a big house near the bridge.
It belongs to my aunt. (subject)
Can you see it? (object)

1. Reflexive Pronoun

He blamed himself for his mistake.

2. She looked at herself in the mirror.

3. I enjoyed myself at the cinema.

b. Emphatic Pronoun

I saw it myself.

The minister himself wrote the letter.

Emphatic Pronoun சந்தை உரியறிவுள்ளவர் உம் முன்பினர் வெளிப்படையான புதுவையை எண்ணும். மீது முன்பினர் வெளிப்படையான புதுவையை எண்ணும். மீது முன்பினர் வெளிப்படையான புதுவையை எண்ணும்.

I saw it myself.
1. When I met ______ friend Gopal after three years, I could not recognize ______ because ______ appearance had changed very much.

2. ______ bicycle was under repair, so I asked ______ friend, if I could borrow ______.

3. ______ pen is better than ______, but I don't like ______ colour.

4. They argued that ______ school was older than ______, but we told that ______ was much bigger.

5. Marie desired to go to the university, but ______ father could not send ______ there, because ______ was very poor.

6. The women living in the village of Ambana are hard working. ______ give ______ husbands, every possible assistance.

7. There lived in Ayodhya a great king named Dasaratha. ______ was so good to ______ people that ______ loved ______ more than any king had been loved.

8. When Ravana heard the news of ______ son's death ______ could not control ______ grief.

9. Some years ago I went into the jungle with ______ brother and ______ friend Jones. ______ idea was to take photograph of some wild animals. So, each of ______ carried a camera. ______ all realized that ______ greatest difficulty would be to get near enough to the animals before ______ became aware of ______ presence, but ______ guide knew a place where ______ might succeed in doing this.
LESSON 10

ARTICLES (எண்கள்)

1. A bull has two horns.
2. The bull in the garden has a broken horn.
3. I gave him a mango.
4. She is a musician.
5. The musician who gave the recital is my sister.
6. An elephant never forgets.
7. The sun rises in the east.
8. An aeroplane goes faster than a train.

‘a’ பாலமுதல்:

‘நான் கொண்டே ஒரு கலிருப்பு கொண்டு வந்தேன்.’

‘தனக்கு கொண்டான் ஒரு கலிருப்பு கொண்டு வந்தான்.’

‘பாலமுதல்’ என்பது ‘நான்’ என்ற வாக்கின் துளீரைக் குறிக்கும். ‘கொண்டே’ என்பது ‘கொண்டு’ என்ற வாக்கின் துளீரைக் குறிக்கும். ‘நான் கொண்டே ஒரு கலிருப்பு கொண்டு வந்தேன்.’

an ant, an egg, an ink-pot, an hour.

an orange, an umbrella.

‘the’ பாலமுதல்:

1) ‘நான் கொண்டே ஒரு கலிருப்பு கொண்டு வந்தேன்.’

2) ‘நான் லேயே ஒரு கலிருப்பு கொண்டு வந்தேன்.’

3) ‘நான் உட்சே ஒரு கலிருப்பு கொண்டு வந்தேன்.’

4) ‘நான் சோத்தே ஒரு கலிருப்பு கொண்டு வந்தேன்.’

5) ‘நான் வோட்டே ஒரு கலிருப்பு கொண்டு வந்தேன்.’

‘the’ என்பது ஒரு தொலையனுக்காக வழங்கப்படும் ஒரு தொலையனாக குறிக்கும். ‘the’ என்பது ஒரு தொலையனாக காட்சியாக உள்ளது. ‘the sun, the moon, the sky, the earth, the sea.’
She bought the most expensive sari.
Jane is the cleverest girl in the class.

(vi) சிறை பல்லல் தலைநிலை நபர்கள் தம் முன்னையில் செல்ல வேண்டும் 'the' என்றே.

- ம : Leela is in the garden.

(மாணா இதற்கு நீண்டு வெளிய நீண்டு வெளிய)

- ம : Please send for the doctor.

(முடிய தூண்டு செய்ய வேண்டு தூண்டு வேண்டு)

- ம : Call the taxi on the street.

(செல்லு தவுசர் வண்ணம் செல்லு தவுசர் செல்லு)

iii] ஒன்று ஒன்று தோல்கை முழு வரும் போது ஒன்று ஒன்று தோல்கை முழு வரும்.

- ம : Once there was a man.
The man lived in a cave.
The cave was in a forest.

iv] ஒன்று ஒன்று தோல்கை முழு வரும் செல்லும் ஒன்று ஒன்று தோல்கை முழு வரும்.

- ம :
The tiger is a ferocious animal.
The peacock is proud.
Marconi invented the radio.

v] செல்லு தவுசர் வண்ணம் வண்ணம் (Superlative Adjectives) the வண்ணம்

- ம :
Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.

EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.

1. Ceylon is ______ island in ______ Indian ocean.
2. ______ egg is smaller than ______ potato.
3. ______ egg of ______ parrot is smaller then ______ egg of ______ hen.
4. Some schools in Ceylon have ______ library, ______ laboratory.
5. My uncle works as ______ clerk in ______ Central Bank.

- _____ lion is called _____ king of Beasts. There are lions in _____ forests of Africa and India, but there aren’t any lions in _____ forests of Ceylon. There are lions in _____ Dehiwala zoo. _____ male lion is _____ beautiful animal. He has _____ long shaggy mane. _____ lioness does not have _____ mane. She has _____ short glossy coat.
Rewrite the following sentences inserting articles wherever necessary.

1. Earth on which we live is planet.
2. Planets are not stars.
4. Sun is very large star.
5. Planets of Sun’s family get light from sun.
6. Sun’s family is called solar system.
7. Earth has one moon.
8. Moon is much smaller and lighter than earth.
9. Other planets also have moons.
10. Moon is sometimes called satellite.

LESSON 11

ADJECTIVES (சம்பந்த சொற்கள்)

1. Earth on which we live is the planet.
2. Planets are not the stars.
3. Planets reflect the sun’s light.
4. Sun is a very large star.
5. Planets of Sun’s family get light from the sun.
6. Sun’s family is called the solar system.
7. Earth has one moon.
8. Moon is much smaller and lighter than the earth.
9. Other planets also have moons.
10. Moon is sometimes called the satellite.

- good, bad, new, old, large, small, easy, hard, useful, useless.

The Tamil language has many adjectives to express quality, such as (கறை, வெள்ளி, பிடி, பொடி, செருமான், சோாழை, வாசிய சித்தையார்) சுருக்கமிட்டுக் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளார் வரையாக்கம். மொழியில் பல்வேறு நூற்றுக்கணக்கான முறையாக.

The adjectives in Tamil, such as வேறு, செருமான், வாழிய சித்தையார், சுருக்கமிட்டுக் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளார். இடைநுட்பமாக அணுக்கட நூற்றுக்கணக்கான முறையாக.

Comparative and Superlative forms (Comparison) are available. The Positive, Comparative, Superlative forms of the adjectives are as follows.

Positive : Kannan is fat.
Comparative : Varathan is fatter than Kannan
Superlative : Gopu is the fattest of all in the class.
This mango tree is tall.
This coconut tree is taller than the mango tree.
This palmyrah tree is the tallest of the three trees.
India is a big country.
Russia is bigger than India.
China is the biggest of the three countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>more beautiful</td>
<td>most beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difficult</td>
<td>more difficult</td>
<td>most difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>important</td>
<td>more important</td>
<td>most important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comfortable</td>
<td>more comfortable</td>
<td>most comfortable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intelligent</td>
<td>more intelligent</td>
<td>most intelligent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. - e: angry, dirty, easy, funny, ugly, clever, bitter, tender, simple, gentle, noble.

Kalidasa was as great as Shakespeare.
She is as proud as a peacock.
He is as obstinate as a mule.
An apple is as big as an orange.
An orange is not as big as a coconut.

He is not as clever as his brother.

Mathematics is not as easy as history.

Raju is the cleverest of all the boys.

Ranee is the most beautiful of them all.

The Pedro Dala Gala is the tallest mountain in Ceylon.

**Demonstrative Adjectives** (அந்து உயர்வலன்)

 aplik : this, these, that, those.

**Quantitative Adjectives** (அளவு உயர்வலன்)

 aplik : some, few, many, much, any, no.

**Interrogative Adjective** (சாத்த உயர்வலன்)

 aplik : which, what, whose.

**Possessive Adjectives** (உடைய உயர்வலன்)

 aplik : my, your, his, her, its, our, their.
Tom is a clever student. Tom is clever.
The beautiful girl was proud of her beauty. Peacock looks beautiful.
Small children are afraid of darkness. She is very small in appearance.
She was ashamed of her dirty clothes. Her clothes were dirty.
The teacher told us The story was an interesting story.

Order of Adjectives (அண்மை வருவாய்)

1. Quality Age Material or Kind Size or Colour Shape
2. How many? Which one?

- a, a, that, some, a few, two
- sweet, old, round, dark, square, fair
- apple, knife, dress, boxes, Sinhalese, American
- girls, houses

In English: Galworthy is a famous novelist (adjective)
It is a valuable ring (adjective)

In Tamil: கல்வுட்டி ஒரு பிரவர் நூற்றாண்டு (அண்மை)
இது ஒரு மினேனு கால் (அண்மை)

In English: This is a beautiful picture.
This picture was painted by a skilful artist.
LESSON 12
ADVERBS (அளவு அடைவு)

1. Adverbs of Manner (முன்னிலை குறிப்பிட்டு)
   முன்னிலை குறிப்பிட்டு நூற்றண்டுகளைத் தெரியவும்.

   சொல் - முன்னிலை
   இவ்வாறு சொல் வடிவத்தையும் வெளிப்படுத்துவதும்.

   e. -மு: She sang sweetly.
   He speaks English fluently.
   They work quickly.

2. Adverbs of Place (லிங்க குறிப்பிட்டு குறிப்பிட்டு)

   சொல் - மு: He works here.
   Boys are playing there.
   Crows are found everywhere.
   Have you seen a swan anywhere?

   'anywhere', 'everywhere' குறிப்பிட்டு வருவது தெரியவும்.
   இவ்வாறு சொல் வடிவத்தையும் வெளிப்படுத்துவதும்.

   I searched for the book everywhere.
   It could not be found anywhere.
   Have you seen it anywhere?

3. Adverbs of Time (அயது குறிப்பிட்டு குறிப்பிட்டு)

   சொல் - மு: He was here yesterday.
   She goes to bed early.
   The results will be out soon.
   Now he is working as a clerk.
   Then we returned home.

He who is kind is loved by all.
People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
The man whom you invited to dinner has just come.

Choose the correct adjective from those given below and use suitably the positive, or superlative form in the blanks.

hard, popular, hevay, thick, busy, easy, cold, tasty, large, valuable, big

China is ______ than Japan.
Newyork is ______ than London.
Radium is ______ than gold.
Cake is ______ than bread.
Blood is ______ than water.
English is the ______ language in the world.
Chirapoonji has the ______ amount of rain fall.
Nuwara Eliya is ______ than Kandy.
Hindi films are ______ ______ than English films in Ceylon.
Iron is the ______ of all the metals.
It is ______ to swim than to dive.
Some stars are many times ______ than the sun.
Tropical forests are ______ than temperate forests.
Lead is ______ than iron.
Bee is the ______ of insects.
4. Adverbs of Frequency (சிறுகையிலும் சீரமையிலும்)
   4 - 4: He rarely smokes.
   We usually meet at ten O'clock.
   I have never seen a television show.

5. Adverbs of Degree (உயர் மதிக்கும் சீரமையிலும்)
   இவை அடையாளங்கள வழிகாடும் வடிவிலும் சீரமையிலும் அழைக்கின்றன.

   4 - 4: He is quite right.
   She is very fair.
   Your handwriting is extremely bad.
   It is too hot to drink.

6. Interrogative Adverbs (சிறந்த விளக்கங்களும்)
   இவை விளக்கங்களின் வடிவிலும் சீரமையிலும்
   என்றும் கேட்பது "when, where, how, why.

   4 - 4: When were you born?
   Where do you live?
   How did she sing?
   How did you come?

   Why were you absent yesterday.
   I was absent because I had a head ache.
   Why do you go to temple?
   I go to temple to pray.

   Why do you go to the temple?
   What do you go to the temple for?

   Comparison of Adverbs (சிறந்த விளக்கங்களும்)

   மற்றும் சிறந்த விளக்கங்களும்
   (Adverbs of Manner) மற்றும் புவியை ஒளிப்பவலையும்.
   Comparative Superlative மற்றும் புவியை ஒளிப்பவலையும் more, most சீரமையிலும் அழைக்கின்றன.

   4 - 4: Leela sings sweetly.
   Rani sings more sweetly than Leela.
   Malini sings most sweetly of all.

   Adverbs formed from Adjectives (சிறந்த விளக்கங்களும்)

   (a) சிறந்த விளக்கங்களும் சீரமையிலும், சீரமையிலும் -ly சீரமையிலும் அழைக்கின்றன.
e - ă: quick — quickly.
sweet — sweetly.

(i) -ly இழுப்புக் கூடி இல் அமைப்புக்

(e) பரவல்:

(ii) இல் உடையன் பரவல், ஐழங்காக இல்

(e) பரவல் இல் உடையன் பரவல். high, low, hard, fast கூடி இல்.

(e) பரவல்: சிம்மாலி

It is a high mountain The bird flew high.
It is a fast train. He drives fast.
Stone is hard. She works hard.

Order of Adverbs (வாய்ப்புக் கூடி அளவு)

வாய்ப்புக் கூடி அளவு அழகாக, வாய்ப்பு

கூடி உடையன் இல் உடையன் பரவலும் அழகாக இல் உடையன் பரவலும் அழகாக.

(e) பரவல்: He speaks English well.
The thief ran quickly.

(e) பரவல்: கோபேயல் விளையாட்டுகள் இருப்பிடி, கோபே

கோபேயல் (manner), இல் (place), கோபே (time என்ன கோபேயலை

கோபேயல் இருப்பிடி.

(e) பரவல்: He spoke loud.
Don't shout loud here.
He behaves well here now.
They played rather carelessly, at the
esplanade yesterday.
LESSON 13

PREPOSITIONS (பொருளாக்கள்)

The letter was written by my friend.

I wrote a letter to my friend.

The bird is on the branch of the tree.

He fell from the tree.

The Hoogly is a branch of the Ganges.

A man is waiting at the door.

He is sitting in the garden.

The servant went into my room.

The book is on the table.

He is going to the post office.

The boy is returning from school.

The cat is climbing up the tree.

Water flows down the canal.

Don't lean against the wall.

You should not throw anything through the window.

The thief ran over the bridge.

A bus is going under the bridge.

My house is near the post office.

There is a black sheep among white ones.

The dwarf stood between the two legs of the giant.

I saw him walking along the beach.

The boy ran across the street.

The boys sat round the table.

Mrs. Raju is walking beside Mr. Raju.

Their son is going behind them.

The parrot is inside the cage.

The cat sits outside the cage, watching the parrot.

The shepherd is sitting beneath the branches of the tree.

The sky is above our heads.

The earth is below our feet.

1. Prepositions of Place or Direction.

(இல்லை நேர்வு பொருளாக்கள் வகையை)

பொருளாக்கள் வலைப்படுத்தும் வகையை அறிக்கைப்பேற்போரிட்டார்.
2. Prepositions of Time (சுழல் கால் சுழல் குழல்)

I will meet you at 4 p.m.
He will come here on Monday.
She is leaving for India on the 15th of August.
It rains hard in September and October.
Our Principal is going to retire in 1999.
If you want to meet me, you must come before evening.
You cannot see me after 8 p.m.
I have been waiting here since 10 O’clock
I will stay in Jaffna until next month.
Ants do not work much during the rainy season.

3. Of கால் குழல்.

I saw the palace of the Maharajah of Mysore.
The cattle returned home at the end of the day.
Oliver was given a very small loaf of bread.
The city of Colombo looks beautiful at night.
Shylock wanted to cut a pound of flesh from Antonio’s body.

4. உரையாடும் சொல்லுடை குழல்.

Preposition குழல் விளக்கும் சொல்லுடை (பொருளின்)
பராமரிப்பில் விளக்கும் சொல்லுடை. பொருளின் பராமரிப்பில்
வெளி பராமரிப்பில் விளக்கும் சொல்லுடைச் சொல்லுடைச் சொல்லுடை. உரையாடும் சொல்லுடைச் சொல்லுடைச் சொல்லுடைச் சொல்லுடை. உரையாடும் சொல்லுடைச் சொல்லுடைச் சொல்லுடைச் சொல்லுடை.

What is this ring made of?
What are you looking at?
What is the news about?
He is the man whom I told you about.
This is the car which I am interested in.

Of what is this ring made?
(It is made of gold)

At what are you looking?
(I am looking at the picture)

About what is the news?
(The news is about a robbery)

He is the man about whom I told you.
This is the car in which I am interested.

5. நோய் தரவுகிறது நோய் தரவுகிறது நோய் தரவுகிறது நோய்

He worked without stopping.
My mother prevented me from seeing the film.
I have an idea of going to England.
He is used to sleeping after lunch.
I thanked him for helping me.

EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

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(a) I live in a small village. It is close to Jaffna. My village is four miles from Jaffna. I go there to buy books. I set out for the town early in the morning. I usually go by bus. Sometimes my friend also comes with me. The bus goes past paddy fields and a bridge.

When we arrive at the bus-stand, we get down and walk in the direction of the bookshop. To get there, we have to pass a milk bar and usually we have some milk at the bar. When we come to the milk bar after finishing the milk, we walk on to the bookshop. It is only a short distance from the milk bar and the stall, we buy the books and sometimes we walk in the Main Street. There is a fancy stall on that street. Sometimes we go to the shop to have a look at the things there. Then we return to the bus-stand.

(b) Mr. Edward was teaching in my village school when I joined it. He was a teacher of English. He was a short man with curly hair. He was always in a white national dress. He always smiled at people. When he met them, he was very strict. He used to come on an old bicycle. He would give us much homework. Few students came to class and doing it. He made the lessons interesting by telling jokes. When anyone arrived late, he would make the whole class laugh at a timely joke and the sleeper would suddenly rise at a jerk. I am glad to say that all the students who studied with him are doing well in life today.
LESSON 14

CONJUNCTIONS (连系词)

1. **AND**

Jack and Jill went up the hill.
Joan and Jane are sisters.
Last week I went to Batticalo and Trincomalee
Raman, Gopal and Sivam are brothers.

2. **OR**

You or your brother may come with me.
You can use a pencil or a pen.
The Secretary or the Treasurer must be informed.

(a) You may come with me or stay with your aunt.
Hurry up or you will be late.
He must come tomorrow or he may be punished.

3. **BUT**

He is strict but kind-hearted.
She is dark but pretty.
The film was good but long.
It was raining but I decided to go.
She was angry but didn’t say anything.
I like jak fruit but it gives me stomach-ache.

4. **EITHER-OR**

(a) Either you or your brother may come with us.
On Sundays he goes either to the beach or to the cinema.
Either the Secretary or the Treasurer must be informed.

(b) On Sundays either he works in the garden or (he) reads novels.
Either you telephone me or send me a post card.
Either he should come in time or (he should) leave the job.
LESSON 15

THE INFINITIVE AND ITS USES

"Either or" மடைக்கும் மூன்றும் பெற்று உச்சத் தொட்டு முடியும்.

He is neither clever nor honest.

Neither he nor she is clever. இவ்விளக்கம் தங்கியுள்ளது.

You can have neither the money nor the present.

நீங்கள் மனவையும் வாதுகையும் என்னவோ என்னவோ.

Neither the Secretary nor the Treasurer was present at the meeting.

அத்துறையிலும், அத்துறையிலும் அத்துறையிலும் கூறும்பெற்று முடியும்.

I want to go home.
They began to shout.
She began to learn dancing.
I am going to write a letter.
It is difficult to explain.
I have to do some home work.
He tried to finish the work.
It is time to have dinner.
He promised to send me the book.
We hope to start the work tomorrow.

The infinitive காரணக்காலத்தில் பகுப்பாக குறிக்கப்படும்.

பொருளிலிருந்து இவற்றில் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள என்னவோ என்னவோ நீங்கள் எடுத்து கொள்வது.

(to = என்ன) இந்த நிறுவடை கூறும்.

to go, to drink, to eat, to understand என்ற இந்த நிறுவடை கூறும்.

உணவு செய்ய உணவு செய்ய உணவு செய்ய உணவு செய்ய உணவு செய்ய
Kannan likes to play.

Leela went to cook.

She invited her friends to have dinner with her.

remember, forget, promise, swear, consent, agree, refuse, propose, regret, try, attempt, fail, care, hope, hesitate, prepare, decide, determine, undertake, manage, arrange, seem, cease

I forgot to post the letter.
He promised to send me the book.
My friend refused to go with me.
The servant refused to obey his master.
He agreed to help me.
I propose to write a book.

He was glad to see me.
I was delighted to receive the prize.
It is useful to learn English.
It was necessary to meet him.
Some English words are hard to pronounce.
A love story is exciting to read.
It is practically impossible to save money now.
It is bad to eat too much.

1. Infinitives after Objects.

2. Infinitives after Adjectives

3. Infinitives as Subjects
She worked hard to get distinction in English.

5. Too + Adjective + Infinitive.
'too' + புரிவேட் + கிடைக்களைக் கொண்டு.

She is too fat to dance.
He is too fat to enter by this door.
The child is too small to walk.
The boy is too stupid to understand.

Children go to school to learn.
People go to the zoo to see the animals and birds.
He ran fast to catch the train.
People go to the temple to pray.
I switched on the radio to listen to the news.
He saves money to buy a car.
I bought some crepe paper to decorate the house.
Some boys dress well to impress the girls.
We go to the beach to enjoy the cool breeze.

4. Infinitive or Purpose.
(வாழ்த்தோல் புரிவேட் விளச்சதோ வசேல்)

She is so fat that she cannot dance.
She cannot dance because she is very fat.

6. -ing Adverb
(செய்யும், பயிற்பு - ing நேரத்தில் தொடங்கும் செயல்)

reading, speaking, eating, walking, interesting looking, dancing.

(i) பணிய, இப்ப, செய்யும் செயல் குறியீடுகள்
(Present, Past and Perfect Continuous Tenses)
பொருள்குறிப்பிட்டோ
2 - c: She is learning music.
They were listening to the radio.
We have been studying English.

2 - d: I read a very interesting story.
The story was interesting.

2 - e: Running is a good exercise (subject)
Smoking is prohibited (subject)
Looking after children needs patience. (subject)
You must stop smoking. (object)
I hate gossiping. (object)
She does not like cookidg. (object)

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**LESSON 16**

**THE PASSIVE VOICE (சுயமப்பட்ட வேறு)**

The passive voice is used to focus on the action rather than the doer. It is formed by using the verb "be" with thePast participle.

She broke the glass.
The glass was broken by her.

Active verbs are converted to passive verbs by adding "to be" + past participle.

1. Glass was broken + to be + broken
2. Glass was broken + by + her
3. Glass was broken + by + them

Active voice: She broke the glass.
Passive voice: The glass was broken.

Active voice: The glass was broken by her.
Passive voice: The glass was broken by her.
The glass is broken by her.
The glass was being broken by her.
The glass had been broken by her.
The glass will be broken by her.

The glass was being broken by her.
The glass had been broken by her.
The glass will be broken by her.

My pen was stolen.

Hundreds of people are killed in traffic accidents.

A book was given to me by my aunt.

I was given a book by my aunt.
Some body stole my pen செய் கையாள்வது
'My pen was stolen' செய் கையாள்வது.

Somebody rained கையாளாது நீரைக் கையாள் தோன்ற கையாள்வது.

_ ـ ـ : The results will be published tomorrow.
The drama was first staged in 1972.

EXERCISE
Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

(A)

1. Some people eat snails.
2. Sir Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin.
3. The careless cook spoilt the soup.
4. He tames even the wildest beasts.
5. They cut the bread into small pieces.
6. They eat a lot of beef in this country.
7. The Government is spending a lot of money on our education.
8. Tomorrow Professor Jones will examine us on English Literature.
9. People always suspect new opinions.
10. Kalu Banda's strange appearance attracted the attention of the street urchins.

11. We need more water for agriculture.
12. The Committee has approved the plan.
13. The C.I.D. officer is secretly observing the behaviour of the thugs.
14. The police have completed their inquiries.
15. Can we overcome hunger and disease?

(B)

1. My mother teaches me music.
2. The doctor gave the patient a mixture and some tablets.
3. The University grants bursaries for deserving students.
4. Ceylon will supply electricity to India.
5. The Mahaveli project will supply water to the Dry zone.
6. I cannot give you any more money.
7. She gave her son a swimming suit as a birthday present.
8. The Government refused liquor licence to the Welfare Society.
9. She tells me all sorts of funny stories.
10. Mark Antony requested the audience to lend him their ears.
LESSON 17
DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Statements (சொல் அந்தமையாக)

He said, "I have lost my purse."
The teacher said to the students, "You may go home now."
The teacher said to me, "You have not done well in the test."
She says, "I am going to leave the job."

DIRECT SPEECH
Future: will do
Future Cont: will be doing
Pres. Simple: do
doing
Present Perf.: have done
Past Simple: did
Past Perf.: had done.

INDIRECT SPEECH
Future Past: would do
Future Past cont.: would be doing
Past Simple: did
Past Cont.: was doing
Past Perf.: had done.
Past Perf. cont.: had been doing.
He said, "Gopal will go to Jaffna soon."
He said that Gopal would go to Jaffna soon.
He said, "I will be celebrating my birthday on Monday."
He said that he would be celebrating his birthday on Monday.
He said, "I do not like crime stories."
He said that he did not like crime stories.
Sita said, "I am going to give a dance recital at Saraswathi Hall."
Sita said that she was going to give a dance recital at Sarawathi Hall.
He said, "I have made a mistake."
He said that he had made a mistake.
He said, "Jones left for Zambia on Tuesday."
He said that Jones had left for Zambia on Tuesday.

1. காலநிலையில் இனையன்னுள் பகுதியில் சேர்க்கப்படுந்து

   Direct                                     Indirect
   today                                      that day
   yesterday                                  the day before.
   tomorrow                                   the next day/the following day.
   ago                                        before
   next week/month/year                       the following week/month/year
   last week/month/year                       the previous week/month/year
   now                                        then

2. - இப்
   He said, "Gopal will go to Jaffna tomorrow."
   He said that Gopal would go to Jaffna the next day.
   He said, "Jones left for Zambia last week."
   He said that Jones had left for Zambia the previous week.

3. பொருளுக்கு சொற்றுரை மற்றும் ஆயத்துச் சொல்லாக

   Direct                                     Indirect
   this                                       that
   these                                      those
   here                                      there

4. ஒவ்வொரு வசதிக்கு பெற்று வருவது அபுரூப்பமான சொல்லாக, இந்து சில வசதிகள் இதுவாக, பொருத்தியவை பெருவாகவே இல்லாது, அவற்றை மையமைத்தாலும்.

   இப்
   The teacher said to the students. "You have not done well in the test."
   The teacher said to the students that they had not done well in the test.
   The teacher said to me, "You have not done well in the test."
   The teacher told me that I had not done well in the test.

Question in Indirect Speech ( காலநிலை ஒரு சொல்லு வேண்டும்)

   காலநிலையில், சொற்றுரையிலும் பெருவாக இருந்தது.

   1. காலநிலை, இனையன்னுள், பகுதியில் சேர்க்கப்படுந்து
      காலநிலை ஒரு சொல்லு வேண்டும்.
He said, "Where does Copal live?"
He asked where Gopal lived.

He said, "How can I go to the station?"
He asked how he could go to the station.

He said, "Is that the Mail train?"
He asked (me) whether it was the Mail train.

Question beginning shall, will, can.

shall, will, can குறிப்பிட்டல் ஏன் சொல்ல வேண்டும்
பொருளிலை கீழ்வகுத்தல்

shall, will சொல்ல Еще்பருந்தும் தொன்மை ஓடியின் என்று முடியும்

ங்கு தொடரும், தொடர்பு (1st person) குறுத்தும் shall, பொருள் தொடர்பு செய்வேண்டும் will என்றும். தொடரும்
முடியும் தவறு இல்லை சொல்ல வேண்டும், உடலில்
முடியும் அருகில் என்றும், will would என்று

- மா:
He said, "Ram, bring my pen."
He told Ram to bring his pen.

The judge said, "Produce the culprit immediately Inspector!"
The judge ordered the Inspector to produce the culprit immediately.

**EXERCISE**

Put the following into indirect speech.

1. My friend said to me "We have bought a new house."
2. The boy said to his companion. I will not come to school tomorrow.

3. "I am unable to memorize the poem", said Leela.

4. "We will be moving into our new flat next week", said my aunt.

5. The teacher said to us "You must read a book a week.

6. "I am disgusted with politics", said the candidate.

7. Alice says, "I am taking every effort to improve my Mathematics."

8. My friend asked me, "What will you bring me from India?"

9. A student asked the teacher, "It's it possible for the Eskimos to be Vegetarians?"

10. "Never shall I seek employment abroad", said my friend.

11. "What is your name and where do you live?" asked the constable.

12. How can you hold a feast in such a little room?" Todd asked.

Turn the following sentences into the indirect speech

1. My friend said. "I think it's going to rain soon."

2. Mary said. "I've been reading this book for two days and I still haven't any idea what it's about."

3. He told his friend, "If you break your promise, I'll never speak to you again."

4. The manager asked the typist, "why are you wasting the firm's time instead of getting on with those letters that I dictated this morning?"

5. The fisherman said: "After I had been fishing for an hour. I caught the biggest fish that has ever been caught in this lake."

6. The doctor said to the patient: "You must take a long rest or your will suffer a nervous breakdown."

7. The motorist said: "As I was coming round the corner, a man suddenly stepped out in front of me, so I swerved to avoid him."

8. The employee telephoned to say: "I may not be able to come in tomorrow as I have caught a cold and am running a fairly high temperature."

9. The Ugly Ducking said: "They tell me that when I grow up I shall be a very handsome bird."

10. The man told the police, "While I was sleeping last night, a burglar broke in and stole my suitcase.

11. The boy said: "I didn't kick the football through the window, the wind blew it through it."

12. The professor enquired, "Has anyone seen my spectacles anywhere? (and added) I know I put them down somewhere in the room a little while ago."

13. The father asked the children: "What have you been doing since I went out this morning?"

14. The girl said. "I shall do my best to succeed, as I do not want to disappoint my parents."

15. The boy asked. "If I pass the examination will you give me a bicycle as a reward?"
Transform the following sentences into Direct speech.

1. John told the fellow that he was a liar.
2. My friend said that he had been absent earlier that day.
3. The traveller said that he had nothing to declare.
4. The boy promised that he would never do it again.
5. The passenger declared that he could not understand what was written on the form.
6. The driver stated that he was not to be blamed for the accident that had occurred.
7. The customs officer asked the girl what she had in her bag.
8. The tourist told them that when he was living abroad he always did as the people of the country did.
9. The doctor told his patient that he was not getting enough sleep.
10. The shopkeeper told them that the previous day he had sold all the things they wanted.
11. The orator said that while he had been speaking some rude fellow had thrown a rotten tomato at him.
12. The park-keeper told them that they must not leave litter on the grass.
13. The man told the police that he was being followed by enemy agents, who had even tried to kill him.
14. The meteorological experts declared that there might be some rain before the end of the month.
15. The tourist asked how he could get to the Colombo Museum and whether it was open that day.

LESSON 18

THE COMPLEX SENTENCE (வலை எழுத்து)

Complex Sentences are sentences which contain two or more independent clauses. The first clause is called the Principal Clause, and the second clause is called the Subordinate Clause. Complex Sentences may be simple or compound.

Clause (சொல்லிடுதியுண்டு)

A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb. There are three types of clauses: Noun Clause, Adjective Clause, and Adverb Clause. Noun Clauses modify nouns, Adjective Clauses modify adjectives, and Adverb Clauses modify verbs.

1. ADVERB CLAUSE (சுண்முறை விளக்கம்)

An adverb clause modifies a verb.

(1) Adverb Clause of Condition

"இன்றிய நேரில் வேறு விளக்கம்" என்று பாசு பாசு. இது குவித்து வேறு விளக்கம் வேறு விளக்கம். என்று குவித்து வேறு விளக்கம் வேறு விளக்கம். என்று குவித்து வேறு விளக்கம் வேறு விளக்கம்.
If it rains, plants will thrive
If you had come yesterday, I would have helped you.

If she comes, I shall be happy.
If he had studied carefully, he would have passed the examination

If it rains, I may not go to the cinema.
He could have caught the train, if he had started earlier.

I will pay you a visit, if I find time.
If we had known in time, we could have prevented the disaster.

She may stay at home, if she does not want to go out with us.
If you had not explained to me, I would not have understood.

If you want to pass the examination, you must work hard.
If the car had not broken down, we would have been in time for the show.

It a student falls the entrance examination, he can try to enter the Technical College.
If the windows had been closed, the thief would not have got inside.

If you don't pay the money in time, you will be sued for default.
If I had worked harder in my young age, I would have become a rich man.

If you read the news papers every day, you will improve your knowledge.
If my friend had not warned me, I would have made the mistake.

If you annoy the cat, she will scratch you.
We could have won the match, if we had practised harder.

If he runs, he will catch the train.

Unless you work hard, you may fail.
If you do not work hard, you may fail.

Unless it rains, we cannot sow paddy.
If it does not rain, we cannot sow paddy.

Unless you invite, she will not come.
If you do not invite, she will not come.
2. Adverb Clause of Time (அதாவது இடைக்கால் குறிப்பிட்டது)

When (வாங்கல்)
I will come when I am ready.
When he goes to London, he will take his wife with him.

as soon as (வாங்கல்)
I shall give you the money as soon as I get my salary.
Rajah plans to go to Zambia as soon as he completes his studies.

Until (வாங்கல்)
Don’t start writing, until I tell you.
The child went on crying until it got the sweets.

before (வாங்கல்)
He was working as a clerk before he went to the university.
Don’t count the chickens before they are hatched.

after (வாங்கல்)
Gopu began reading a novel after he had finished his home work.
The guard whistled after all the passengers had got into the train.

whenever (வாங்கல்)
The boy throws stones whenever he sees dog.
Whenever you need help, you can come to me.
Whenever he saw a new book, he bought it.

(3) Adverb Clause of Reason (அதாவது இடைவலைக் குறிப்பிட்டது)

because : She is proud because she is beautiful.
I feel sleepy because I could not sleep last night.

as : As we didn’t have enough money, we decided to walk.
As she is very shy, she does not talk much.

Since : Since you won’t listen to my advice, I am not going to give you any money.
Since the cost of living has gone high, our landlord has increased the house rent.
4. Adverb Clause of Purpose (வண்ணாக குறிப்பு விளைவான தொடர் முடிவு)

Infinitive (வளச் செயல்) ஒத்த பண்பாட்டுப் பெயர் மிக்க வட்டம் இருக்கிறது. (15 வசது) போன்ற காரணத்தால். இது வேறுபட்டு விளைவான குறிப்பிட்டது போன்ற 'so that' செய்ய அனுமானம் படிக்கப்படும்.

He is studying Accountancy to get a better job. He is studying Accountancy so that he may get a better job.

He works overtime to earn more money. He works overtime so that he could earn more money.

5. Adverb Clause of Result (வண்ணாக சூழ்தள விளைவு)

The girl is too fat to dance.

The girl is so fat that she cannot dance.

The lecturer spoke so fast that the audience could not follow him.

The rain fell so heavily that the road could not be seen clearly.

The dog was so fierce that no one dared to go near it.

6. Adverb Clause of Concession (வண்ணாக விளைவான விளைவு)

Though he is poor, he is honest. Though she is not proud, she is beautiful. Even if you don't like others, you must be polite in your speech.

6. Adjective Clause (முற்றாக விளைவு)

WHO

I have a friend. He can walk on his hands.
I have a friend who can walk on his hands.

WHOM

my, us, you, him, them whom (object case) whom

A man was fat. I caught him.

OF WHICH

whose

towards which whose

2 - 

There is an old house. Its owner is not known.

or There is an old house whose owner is not known.

I have a table. Its legs are twisted.

or I have a table whose legs are twisted.

THAT

who, whom, which

Gopal has betrayed me. He was once my friend.

or Gopal that was once my friend has betrayed me.

He is doubly armed. He has his quarrel just.

or He that has his quarrel just is doubly armed.

The dog which caught me was fat.

The dog which I caught was fat.
This house is now deserted. It was once gay. This house which was once gay is now deserted.

or This house that was once gay is now deserted.

who, whom, which உள்ளே வந்துப் பிரித்து that காட்டு கொள்ளும் பதிவும் புரட்சியாகத் தவிர்ந்தாள். நேர்ஏன், who, whom உள்ளே வந்துப் பிரித்து தவிர்ந்து கொண்டு கொண்டவைத் தவிர்ந்துப் புரட்சியாகத் தவிர்ந்தாள்.

1. எதிருப்புட்டை வருவது போல் only நேர்ஏனும் புரட்சியாகத் தவிர்ந்தாள்.

She is the only girl that got distinction in English.
The only writer that I like to read again and again is Charles Dickens.

2. எதிருப்புட்டை வருவது போல், எதிருப்புட்டை வருவது (Superlative) எதிருப்புட்டை வருவது.

Mr. Jones is the tallest person that I have ever seen.

When : She lived in a time when women did not go out for work.
I had gone out at the time when you came to see me.

Where : I like to live in a house where there is not much noise.
We are living in a world where machine is trying to oust man.

Why : Do you know the reason why she stayed away from the party?
The reason why I dislike the telephone is not easy to tell.

3. Noun Clause (பொருள் விலைமை)

பொருள் விலைமை வருவது வருவது பொருள் விலைமை.
நேர்ஏனும் வருவது வருவது வருவது வருவது.
திணைத்தல் வருவது whether, what, how, why, where என்றும் வருவது வருவது.

நேர்ஏனும் வருவதால் வருவது வருவதால் பொருள் விலைமை வருவது.

எனும் what he said is true.

(பொருள் விலைமை விலைமை)

'what he said' வருவது பொருள் விலைமை வருவது,
is true வருவது பொருள் விலைமை.

How he became very rich so soon is a mystery.
Why he goes out so often at night is not known to anyone.
When he will return is not certain.
That he will pass the examination is definite.

இதுதான் 'It is definite that he will pass the examination', என கூறப்படுகிறது.
திணைத்தல் வருவதால் it வருவது வருவது வருவதது,
சீதையையும் வருவது வருவது வருவதது வருவதது வருவதது வருவதது வருவதது.
She thinks that she is the cleverest girl.
Don’t tell me that life is an empty dream.
The Hindus believe that people are born again and again.
I do not know whether I will succeed this time.
It is difficult to say whether there is life in Mars.
We can’t say what will happen to us after death.
He didn’t tell me where he was going.
He described how the accident took place.
You can’t definitely say when it will rain.

LESSON 19

SPELLING RULES (சுற்றுக்கல் விளக்கம்)

i. Doubling of consonant (சுற்றால் விளக்கம்)
   i.  முழுமையான பெருமான் பற்றும் கூறு
      (syllable) இனதில் சுற்றுக்கல் விளக்கம்,
      அப்படியில் வாய்ந்த குறை வளை
      விலக்கம் உறுப்பு விளக்கம்
   2 - உ:
      big + er = bigger
drum + ing = drumming
drop + ed = dropped.

ii. தனியைத் தனியை தனியை விளக்கம்
    அப்படியில் வாய்ந்த குறை
    வளை குறை விலக்கம் (stress) விளக்கம்
    உறுப்பு விளக்கம்

   3 - ஥:
      admit + ing = admitting
      occur + ed = occurred
      forgot + en = forgotten

iii. ஆனான ஆனான முறையில் விளக்கம்
     அப்படியில் வாய்ந்த குறை
     வளை விலக்கம் உறுப்பு

   4 - உ:
      answer + ed = answered
      enter + ing = entering
      murmur + ed = murmured.
control + ed = controlled.
quarrel + ing = quarrelling.

2: Omission of final 'e' (தொடர்புள்ள 'e' வடிவம்)

(3) கரத்தை, கொரைந்தசனம் அன்ன கொன்று
வல்ல 'e' விட்டு வருவாகிறது. அண்மை
காண்பதற்கு அன்றி.

2 - bh:
love + ing = loving
encourage × ing = encouraging
leave + ing = leaving

2 - bh
hope + ful = hopeful
encourage + ment = encouragement
base + less = baseless

due + ly = duly
true + ly = trully
argue + ment = argument

3. Words ending in 'y' (இது பாதுகாப்பு சில்பங்கள்)

(3) கரத்தை இது இல்லை. இம்முறையும் அல்ல இய், இன்னும் இல்லை. இந்த செய்திகள் இ
து தின்பவை.

2 - bh
marry + ed = married
happy + er = happier
vary + ed = varied

carry + ing = carrying செய்ய முறை.

(3) கரத்தை இது இல்லை. இம்முறையும் அல்ல இய்
நிகர்பாட்டு.

2 - bh
play + ed = played
obey + ed = obeyed

4. ie, et

கரத்தை இது இல்லை இல்லை செய்திகளும்
(syllable) இல்லை இல்லை இல்லை இல்லை என்று

tை வருவாகிறது.
LESSON 20

HOW TO WRITE WITHOUT MISTAKES

(subject + verb + object + adverb)

1. Order of words in a sentence (subject + verb + object + adverb)

Gopal speaks English correctly.

(1) Adjectives (adjectives) after the noun.
(2) Adjective phrases after the noun.

2. Concord (agreement)

Subject pronoun and verb in number, gender (number), person (person).
2. - He
He laughs.
She sings
The baby sleeps.

2. - They laugh
We sing
Babies sleep

2. - Each of them was given a reward.
Neither of the girls is present.
Everyone of the boys has a separate room.
Each child has a toy.
Anybody is allowed to take part in the competition.
Nobody is happy with the result.

2. - The boy, with several others, was punished for mischief.
Meera, like her sister Mala, is tall and fair.
Chitra, as well as her sisters, was asked to sing at the concert.

2. - Jack and Jane are good friends.
The cat and the dog were quarrelling.

2. - Either the president or the Secretary has made the mistake.
Neither Leela nor Sheela knows anything about it.

3. Tense

Each of them, everyone of the boys, neither of the girls, everybody, anybody, everybody, nobody else, any child has been given a reward.

He grew up.
He quarrelling.

The boy, with several others, was punished for mischief.
Meera, like her sister Mala, is tall and fair.
Chitra, as well as her sisters, was asked to sing at the concert.

Jack and Jane are good friends.
The cat and the dog were quarrelling.

Either the president or the Secretary has made the mistake.
Neither Leela nor Sheela knows anything about it.

Tense
4. Vocabulary

(i) ஒரு கலந்த உணவு உருவம் காணும். உணவுப் பொருட்கள் காணும்,
பெயராக குறிப்பிட்டல் செய்ம். ஆய்வுத் தளத்து
அல்லது அறிவு பாடல் குறிப்பிட்டல் போன்றவை. கலந்த உணவு உருவம்
காணும், உணவுப்பொருட்கள் காண்க. உணவுப்பொருட்கள் காணும்
செய்திகளின் பெயர் அல்லது அறிவு பாடலுக்கான
செய்திகள் காணும். ஆய்வு தளத்து அறிவுப் பாடல்
காணும்.

work, play, walk, drink, plant
smoke, smell, touch, burst, use.

- எனம்:

He is without work. (noun)
We must work hard. (verb)

There is no smoke without fire. (noun)
You smoke too much. (verb)

(ii) ஒரு கலந்த உணவு உருவம் காணும்
பொருட்கள்.

open, shut, clean, wet, dry.

- எனம்:

Please, open the door. (verb)
The door is open. (adjective)

Why don't you clean the room? (verb)
He puts on clean clothes. (adjective)

(iii) ஒரு கலந்த உணவு உருவம் -ing உணவு உருவம் காணும்
திட்டை பொருட்கள் அறிவு பாடல் (உணவு உருவ பொருட்கள்)

(iv) ஒரு கலந்த உணவு உருவம் காணும், திட்டை
அறிவு பாடலுக்கான பொருட்கள்.

Noun

advice
practice
breath
belief
grief

Verb

advise
practise
breathe
believe
grieve

   (Hornby and Parnwell)


3. மொழி அடிப்படை தமிழ் சுருக்கம்.
   (மொழி அடிப்படை சுருக்கம்)

5. மொழி குறிப்பிட்டல் விளக்கம். மொழி குறிப்பிட்டல் விளக்கம்
குறிப்பிட்டல் விளக்கம்களை விளக்கம். மொழி குறிப்பிட்டல்
குறிப்பிட்டல் விளக்கம்.
### A List of Words Frequently Mis-spelt

#### A

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#### B

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#### C

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### Appendix

i. A List Of Words Frequently Mis-spelt.

ii. Some Commonly Used Regular Verbs.

iii. Irregular Verbs.

iv. Some Common Adjectives.

v. Tenses in Tables.
Deceit  Deceive  Decide
Democracy  Dependent  Describe
Description  Desert  Dessert
Desperate  Developed  Different
Disappoint  Discreet  Disease
Divide  Drily  Drummer
Dyeing  Dying

Eccentric  Ecstasy  Elementary
Elephant  Enemies  Engineer
Equalled  Exaggerate  Excel
Excellent  Excitement  Exercise
Existence  Expense  Explanation
Eyeing

Favourite  Faithfully  Fiery
Football  Foreign  Foresight
Forteit  Forty  Fourteen
Freight  Friend  Fulfil
Fulfilled

Gay  Galety  Gallop
Galloped  Gaol  Gauge
Goddess  Good-bye  Government
Grateful  Grief  Guard

Handful  Harass  Heal
Heel  Heard  Heart
Height  However  Humorous
Humour  Hundred  Hypocrisy
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Sergeant
Shoeing
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Solemn
Son
Stationary
Steel
Story
Strength
Sum
Supplement
Tale
Tense
Threw
Thrown
Traveller
Unanimous
Underlie
Uduly
Unparalleled
Unable
Vaccinate
Valley
Valuable
Separate
Servant
Shyly
Sincerely
Skillfully
Solemnly
Sovereign
Stationery
Stirred
Straight
Subtle
Summary
Syllable
Tail
Their
Throne
Toeing
Truly
Unauthorized
Underlying
Unforgettable
Until
Utterance
Vacuum
Valleys
Vengeance
Versatility
Veterinarian
Villain
Volcano
Volleys
Volunteer
Vomiting
Verse
Wagon
Waylay
Waylaid
Wait
Waste
Weak
Week
Weight
Welcome
Wherever
Whichever
Whoever
Willful
Woe
Woollen
Writer
Writing
Year
Yield
Yours
Z
Zeal
Yealous
Zenana
Zero
Zeros
### SOME COMMONLY USED REGULAR VERBS

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### Adjuncts

- terrible
- thirsty
- tidy
- uneasy
- unpleasant
- unusual
- violent
- weak
- wild
- worthless

- tender
- thick
- thoughtless
- true
- uncommon
- unkind
- untrue
- useless
- victorious
- watchful
- wide
- worthy

- talkative
- thin
- thoughtful
- ugly
- unfair
- unpopular
- useful
- various
- warm
- wealthy
- wonderful
- young
### Table 2

Table 2: Simple Present Affirmative

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### Table 3

Table 3: (Simple Present Tense: Negative)

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<td>make so much money.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Present Tense (Interrogative)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He / She / This Girl / Prof. Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write letters / stay at home / eat like this / drink tea / do it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go away / come here</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 8: Past Continuous Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John was</th>
<th>Mary was</th>
<th>We were</th>
<th>I was</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>opening cupboards</td>
<td>doing exercises</td>
<td>playing games</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>looking at some pictures</td>
<td>standing in the kitchen</td>
<td>reading this book</td>
<td>listening to the radio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 7: Simple Past Tense (Negative)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John</th>
<th>The student</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>Those children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>didn't</td>
<td>borrow his matches</td>
<td>begin the work</td>
<td>listen to the radio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 9: Future Tense (Affirmative)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I shall</th>
<th>I will</th>
<th>You will</th>
<th>We shall</th>
<th>He will</th>
<th>She will</th>
<th>They will</th>
<th>They’ll</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buy a book</td>
<td>examine it</td>
<td>read the paper</td>
<td>find the secret</td>
<td>go hunting tigers</td>
<td>go sailing</td>
<td>begin to write the book</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 10: Future Tense (Interrogative)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shall</th>
<th>I we</th>
<th>stop working start to do it buy a book try another method correct it</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will</td>
<td>you the boy they</td>
<td>now? soon? tomorrow? on Tuesday?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 12: Present Perfect Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb (_____________)</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb (______________)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>someone</td>
<td>John (____________)</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>has (______________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>they (______________)</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>have (_______________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you (______________)</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>have (_______________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i (______________)</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>have (_______________)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 11: Future Continuous Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb (_____________)</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb (_____________)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>will (_____________)</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>will (_____________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dusting</td>
<td>will (_____________)</td>
<td>marry</td>
<td>when the train leaves (_______)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the</td>
<td>will (_____________)</td>
<td>the</td>
<td>early tomorrow (_________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desk</td>
<td>will (_____________)</td>
<td>girls</td>
<td>(________________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>standing (____________)</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>standing (____________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>working</td>
<td>will (_____________)</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>standing (____________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard</td>
<td>will (_____________)</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>standing (____________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laughing</td>
<td>will (_____________)</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>standing (____________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counted</td>
<td>will (_____________)</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>standing (____________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the</td>
<td>will (_____________)</td>
<td>money</td>
<td>standing (____________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>standing (____________)</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>standing (____________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standing</td>
<td>will (_____________)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 13: Past Perfect Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb (_____________)</th>
<th>Before the Teacher came (_____________)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>had (_____________)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>begun the lesson (______________)</td>
<td>when Jane arrived (_____________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>stopped talking (_____________)</td>
<td>before the teacher came (_____________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>finished reading (_____________)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cleaned the floor (_____________)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 14: Conditional I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb (_____________)</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb (_____________)</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb (_____________)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>if</td>
<td>you (_____________)</td>
<td>go (_____________)</td>
<td>tomorrow (_____________)</td>
<td>everybody (_____________)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your</td>
<td>friend (_____________)</td>
<td>(goes)</td>
<td>next week (_____________)</td>
<td>will (_____________)</td>
<td>sad (_____________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mary</td>
<td>(_____________)</td>
<td></td>
<td>this evening (_____________)</td>
<td>be (_____________)</td>
<td>happy (_____________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>john</td>
<td>(_____________)</td>
<td></td>
<td>soon (_____________)</td>
<td>will (_____________)</td>
<td>pleased (_____________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>will (_____________)</td>
<td>be (_____________)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE 16</td>
<td>USED TO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wr. James</td>
<td>The driver</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. James</td>
<td>That man</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your friend</td>
<td>My mother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but</td>
<td>used to save money</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smoke cigars</td>
<td>talk rubbish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he was told not to.</td>
<td>he stopped a your</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>he got tired of it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she doesn't now.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 17</th>
<th>COMPARISONS I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This pen is Mine Yours His Hers Those chairs are</td>
<td>as fine valuable big useful fascinating interesting light expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as the other one. any of those the one on the table.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 18</th>
<th>COMPARISONS II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This sailor The younger driver The oldest rider runner</td>
<td>is faster better shorter wiser than I am. you are. your sister is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENOUGH</td>
<td>MIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was not</td>
<td>I will not be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 21**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOO</th>
<th>SLEEPY</th>
<th>THE captain is</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>too</td>
<td>Spe will be</td>
<td>The boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 20**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUPERLATIVES</th>
<th>BEST</th>
<th>HIS shirt</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THE</td>
<td>My jacket</td>
<td>Is</td>
<td>This one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eaarlalai Mahathma Printing Works, Kantharmadam