

ENGLISH FOR STUDENTS

Illustrated Grammar Exercises
with Tamil Explanation

The Best Choice of Self learners

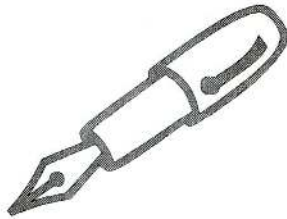
*Essential Vocabulary
Included*

SECOND EDITION

**J. THUSIRAJ
J. THUJEEVAN**

English For Students

Illustrated Grammar Exercises
with Tamil explanation



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**Authors :- J.Thusiraj
J.Thujeevan**

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J. Thujeevan

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Uduvil East,
Chunnakam.

Fore Word

I take pleasure in congratulation Mr. Thusiraj and Thujeevan who are residents of my neighbourhood for taking great pains in the preparation of this book 'English for students'

This book contains a lot of exercises in almost all the grammatical area of English language. The students who learn English as the second language should find this book very useful and refreshing refreshing. Even the teachers of English can make their tasks much easier and more enjoyable. I appreciate his labour providing illustration. Its a praiseworthy effort.

I wish them all the best and success in their future endeavours.

Mrs .I. Ramachandra
sectional head (English)
Palay teacher`s college.

Fore Word

I have great pleasure in writing a foreword to the book '**English for Students**' By Mr. Thusiraj and Mr. J. Thujeevan young and energetic teachers of English, who have come to publish a book of English Grammar and Exercises, to students of all ages.

With a good English knowledge, you can be just what you want to be - clever teachers, clever administrator, clever hostess, charming friends.

Mr. Thusiraj, Mr. Thujeevan have attempted to introduce through Simple Exercise, and Illustrations with needed explanations in Tamil, which will definitely bring an interest in the minds of young students, to take more attention in learning English.

I am very happy to send this message to this Second Edition of Mr. J. Thusiraj, Mr. J. Thujeevan. And, I wish them well in all his endeavours in future.

Kala Mahendrakumar

**Supervisor, Junior School
Uduvil Girls' College**

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Exercise 05

Make questions use am / is / are

1. I..... at school.



2. She..... ~~not~~ lazy.



3. We..... always good at school.

4. Ganga..... a good tennis player.

5. The elephants..... tired.

6. Tharanka..... a
good foot ball player.



7. The book..... on the desk.



8. Ice cream..... great.

9. The shoes..... black

10. The cats..... on the tree.

11. What..... your telephone number

12. They..... birds

13. Elephants..... strong.



14. Mum's dress..... beautiful.

15. She..... a nice girl.

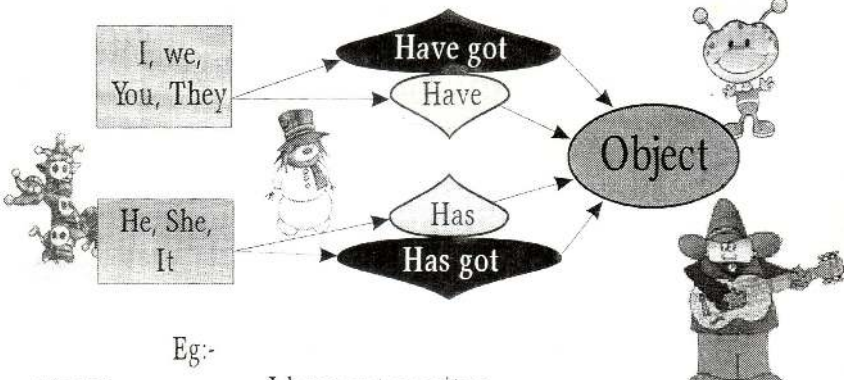




Has (got) / Have (got)



ஒருவரிடம் ஒரு பொருள் உள்ளது. அல்லது ஒருவர் ஒரு பொருள் வைத்துள்ளார் என்று கூறும் வசனங்களை உருவாக்குவதற்கு இவை பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன.



Eg:-

I have got a guitar
I have a guitar

He has got a car
He has a car

Positive வசனங்களை அமைக்கும் போது has, has got ஆகிய இரண்டும் ஒரே அர்த்தத்தையே கொள்ளும்.

எனினும் வினாக்களை அமைக்கும் முறை , எதிர்மறை (Negative) வசனங்களை அமைக்கும் முறை என்பவற்றில் இவை ஒன்றிலிருந்து ஒன்றாக வேறுபடுகின்றன.



I have a computer = I have got a computer
He has a computer = He has got a computer

Do you have a computer = Have you got a computer
Does he have a computer = Has he got a computer

I do not have a computer = I have not got a computer
He does not have a computer = He has not got a computer

Exercise 06

Make meaningful sentences for the chart

I
I and Kamal
You
He and Meena
Raj

Have

Has

a car
the work
book
a computer
a big house

Eg:-

I have a car

.....
.....
.....
.....



Exercise 07

1. Put has have in the space

1. My parents ____ got four children.

2. Maha ____ got two sisters.

3. We ____ got a house.

4. My mother ____ got a car.

5. We ____ got a new teacher.

6. My teacher ____ got a red pen.

7. I ____ got a lot of homework.

8. A dog ____ got four legs.

9. They ____ got two cars.

10. Your father ____ got a lot of money.



Exercise 08

Put has / have in the spaces

1. Danaa book.



2. The lady..... many children



3. The teacher..... many books.



4. The girls.....a new bag.



5. The girls..... books.



6. Tom a bike.



7. Lolaa big pencil.



8. The mother..... many apples.

9. She a comfortable table to study

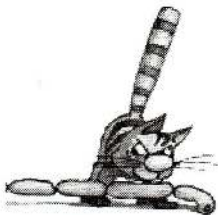
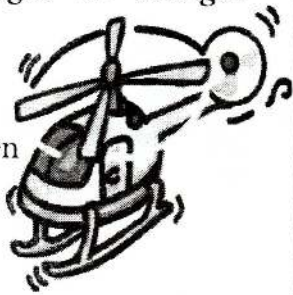


10. Nirosha a lucky ball

Exercise 09

Complete these sentences with "have got" or "has got"

1. We ____ got a house
2. I ____ got a lot of homework
3. My parents ____ got four children
4. Your father ____ got a helicopter
5. They ____ got two cars
6. My teacher ____ got a red pen
7. We ____ got a new teacher
8. Mandy ____ got two sisters
9. My mother ____ got a car
10. A cat ____ got tasty food



Exercise 10

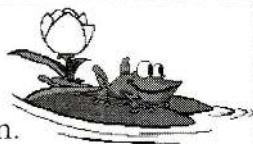
Change the following sentences into negative form

1. I have got an axe
2. Sam has got a MP3 - player.
3. They have got a trumpet
4. She has got a lot of furniture
5. Their teacher has got a LCD television
6. You have got a beautiful umbrella
7. Penguin has got colorful fur
8. My team has got a MRF bat



Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with: *have / has*



1. We beautiful flowers in our garden.
2. Jane five new English books.
3. Ian expensive sport car.
4. They abig villa not far from the beach .
5. My sister a lot of dolls in her room.
6. My fathera computer in his office.
7. Sandra and I..... a ship
8. My mothera pretty orange bag.
9. Hesome friends .
10. You a washing machine.
11. I a desk and two chairs in my bedroom.
12. Roberta tall brother.
13. These boysblue eyes.
14. Dino two pen pals in China
15. The pupils a new computer room .
16. My teacher a microscope
17. Bill Gates a lot of money .
18. He short blond hair .
19. They..... four tickets to the show .
20. This girlhead ache



Exercise 12

Put the correct words to complete the paragraph.

My name Remin. I..... eight years old.

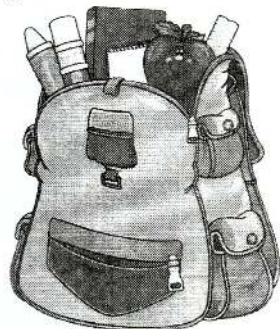
Ia student of Cambridge college . I..... a new school bag.

It..... yellow, blue and red.

It six pockets.

In my school bag I have:

.....



And you? What do you have in your school bag?

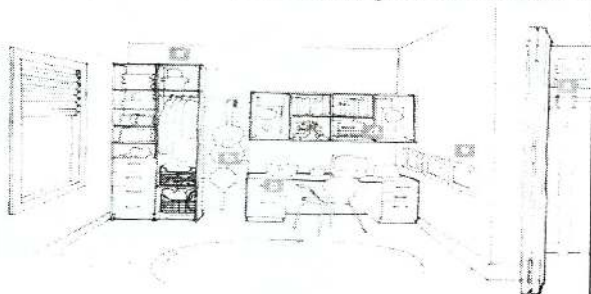
.....
.....
.....

Exercise 13

Say What does Rojil has in his bed room?

This is Rojil :

This isRojil's bedroom :



.....
.....

Exercise 1

Make questions and negative sentences for the followings.

1. My cat has a long nose

Question -

Negative -

2. The tea has milk in it.

Question -

Negative -

3. They have long hair

Question -

Negative -

4. The flag of Srilanka has a lion.

Question -

Negative -

5. I have a clean room.

Question -

Negative -

6. The house has a lot of flowers

Question -

Negative -

7. Coca cola has alcohol.

Question -

Negative -

8. I have a computer.

Question -

Negative -

Pronouns

Subject pronoun

I	-	நான்
We	-	நாங்கள்
You	-	நீ/ நீங்கள்
They	-	அவர்கள் அவைகள்
He	-	அவன்
She	-	அவள்
It	-	அது

Object pronoun

me	-	என்னை
us	-	எங்களை
You	-	உன்னை/ உங்களை
Them	-	அவர்களை அவைகளை
Him	-	அவனை
Her	-	அவளை
It	-	அதனை

Possessive determiner

My	-	என்னைடைய
Our	-	எங்களுடைய
Your	-	உன்னைடைய உங்களுடைய
Their	-	அவர்களுடைய அவைகளுடைய
His	-	அவனுடைய
Her	-	அவளுடைய

Possessive pronoun

Mine	-	என்னைடையது
Ours	-	எங்களுடையது
Yours	-	உன்னைடையது உங்களுடையது
Theirs	-	அவர்களுடையது அவைகளுடையது
His	-	அவனுடையது
Hers	-	அவளுடையது

Exercise 15

Put the correct subject pronoun into the gaps.

1. Susan is from the United States.

..... speaks English.



2. Pamela and Sam are friends.

..... are in a party.



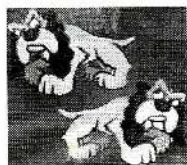
3. John is in the street.

..... has got an umbrella.



4. Peter has got a dog.

..... is brown.



5. Toby and Bobby are dogs.

..... are angry.



6. You and I are friends.

..... are very happy.



7. Susan has got a radio.

..... is new.



8. Sheila is my friend.

..... cooks very well.



9. Tony be careful.

..... can fall down!



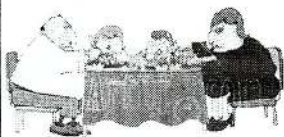
10. The cars are fast.

..... run very much.

Exercise 16

Choose the correct pronoun

1. I can't see Mary. I can't see _____
him she her



2. Karen is next to Peter.
Karen is next to _____
he him he

3. Can you help Peter and Ann?
Can you help _____?
they you them



4. Drink your apple juice! Drink _____!
it your



5. We are going to the
cinema. Come with _____!
we them us

6. These are my bananas. You can't eat _____
they them it



7. Carol is at school. She can't come with _____
we us they

8. The cat is under the chair. Can you see _____?
he she it






9. Dave can't swim. Help _____!
him her he



10. It's Kate's birthday today. This is a present for _____
she her it

Exercise 17

Fill the gaps with appropriate possessive determiner

1. What's the girl's name?name is Rukmani.
2. Lasi has got a dog.dog is very lively. 
3. The dog is very lively.name is Ben 
4. We are at school.school is very nice.
5. I have got a new laptop.laptop is white.
6. I'm from India. Most of friends are from Chester, too. 
7. Guna have got a restaurant.restaurant is great.
8. The rabbit is white.cage is in the garden.
9. You are not English.name is not an English name.
10. Sandra and Jenny are friends. school is in Trinco 
11. Jimi have got a new car.car is blue.
12. Thuyantha has got a brother.name is Paul.
13. They have got a sister.name is Vinuja 
14. Yes, we have got a dog.dog is very old.
15. Our teacher has got a daughter.name is Usha

Exercise 18

Fill the gaps with appropriate possessive determiner

1. Amuthini likesteacher at school.



2. Is this Bala's book? No,
book is in the schoolbag.



3. Dajana, is this your bike? No,bike is behind the house.

5. We go to school.
school is nice.



6. Maniraj helps..... little brother.

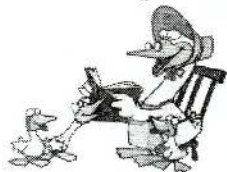
7. Children, where are..... home-exercise books?



8. The boy plays football with friends

9. Thuvaragan, gave mepencil.

10. He is doing homework.



11. Paul and I eat bread incanteen



12. My sister and I go to
grandmother.

13. The monkey eatsbananas

14. The monkeys eatbananas.



15. Lavin and I like apple juice. It is
.....favourite drink.

Exercise 19

Put the correct possessive determiner into the gaps.

(my, our, his, her, your, their, its)

1. I cannot do homework.
2. Sunthar never doeshomework.
3. We like neighbours.
4. Can you spellname.
5. Karthika cannot findpen.
6. Our uncle and aunt likenew house.
7. The cat is drinkingmilk.
8. I must learn fortest.
9. Nanthan is writing inexercise book.
10. The children are writingexams.
11. Rathika likesnew skirt.
12. The dog is sleeping inhut.
13. I often cleanbike.
14. The dogs eatfood.
15. The children sometimes clean shoes

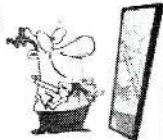
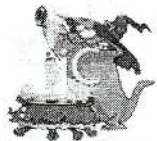


Exercise 20

Put the correct possessive determiner into the gaps.

(my, our, his, her, your, their, its)

1. Suddenly the children see an old woman. It'sgrandmother.
2. The farmer is a good man. He gives horse to the old man .
3. Mary is sitting at the table. Peter fills glass with juice.
4. Harry sees a woman walking very slowly. It's mother.
5. Peter takes an apple out of the schoolbag. It's apple.
6. We take the guitars and start to play. music is great.
7. Captain Ganga drives a yellow sports car.It's car.
8. Relvan and Robert like to eat fish and chips. It's favourite food.



Exercise 21

Write the correct answer. **self** or **each other** -

- 1) Kelan and Anushka know quite well.
- 2) Malinga and Lisa haven't seen for ages.
- 3) Jeya and Janusa made this delicious cake
- 4) Grandpa constructed this desk
- 5) Can we sell the things we made?
- 6) The little girl can already ride the tricycle
- 7) Leela and Betty are helping with their homework.
- 8) Some people only think of
- 9) John and his girlfriend are still angry.
They're not talking to
- 10) Does the laptop switch off .
..... automatically?



Exercise 22

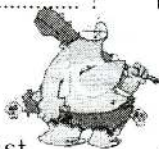
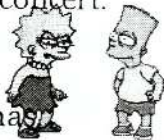
Fill in the gaps by using the followings.

(**myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves** or **each other**.)

Example: Michael and Henry have known _____ since 2000

Answer: Michael and Henry have known *each other* since 2000.

- 1) Sandra and Angela haven't metfor a long time.
- 2) My friends enjoyedvery much at the concert.
- 3) Tim repaired his car.....
- 4) We helpedwith our report.
- 5) People often givepresents at Christmas.
- 6) I boughta new camera.
- 7) Chris, did you do the Maths homework..... ?
- 8) They looked atand smiled.
- 9) Ren and Tomi often write sms to
because they're good friends.
- 10) Ann only thinks ofShe's an egoist.



Simple Present Tense

இவ் tense ல் வசனங்களை அமைக்கும்போது subject ஆனது he, she, it ... போன்ற singular களாக அமையுமிடத்து main verb உடன் s/es/ies சேர்க்கப்படும்.



Simple present tense ன் வசன அமைப்பு

Subject (I, we, you, they) + verb + object



Subject (he, she, it) + verb + s/es/ies + object



Subject he, she, it ... போன்ற singular ஆக உள்ளபோது main verb ன் இவகி எழுக்காக,

1. o/x/s/ ch/ sh ஆக அமையுமிடத்து main verb உடன் es சேர்த்தல் வேண்டும்.
2. Y உள்ளபோது Y ந்கு முன்னால் vowels (a,e,i,o,u) இல்லாதிருக்கும் போது Y ஐ நீக்கிவிட்டு ies சேர்த்தல் வேண்டும்
3. I/ie உள்ளபோது I/ie ஐ நீக்கிவிட்டு ves சேர்த்தல் வேண்டும்.

பின்வரும் சந்தர்ப்பங்களிற்கு Simple present tense பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

1. ஒருவருடைய பழக்க வழக்கங்களைக் குறிப்பிடும் பொழுது,

He washes his cloths every day

(அவன் ஒவ்வொருநாளும் தனது ஆடைகளைத் தோய்க்கிறான்)



2. வழமையாக நடைபெறும் நிகழ்வுகளைக் குறிப்பிடும்பொழுது,

Rajkumar goes to church every week

(ராஜ்குமார் ஒவ்வொரு வாரமும் தேவாலயத்திற்குச் செல்வான்)

3. மாறாத உண்மைகளைக் கூறும்போது,

Sun rises in the east (சூரியன் கிழக்கில் உதிக்கும்)



Tense

3. ஒரு கால அட்டவணையின்படி நிகழும் நிகழ்வுகளைக் கூறும்போது,
They start work at 8.00 a.m

(அவர்கள் காலை 8 மணிக்கு வேலையை ஆரம்பிக்கிறார்கள்)



4. நிகழ்காலத்தில் நிகழும் நிகழ்வுகளைக் கூறும்போது,
She drinks coffee (அவள் கோப்பி அருந்துகிறாள்)

5. திட்டமிட்ட எதிர்கால சம்பவங்களைக் கூறும்போது,

We go to Kandy next week

(அடுத்தவாரம் நாங்கள் கண்டிக்குச் செல்கிறோம்)

6. ஆச்சரியமான வசனங்களைக் கூறும்போது,

Here comes my boat!

(இதோ என்னுடைய கப்பல் வருகிறது)



Simple present Tense ல் எதிர்மறை வாக்கியங்களை Negative sentences அமைக்கும்போது do, does உடன் not போட்டு எழுதப்படும். அடிமொழி main verb உடன் சேர்த்திருக்க வேண்டியதில்லை.

மேலும் வினா வாக்கியங்களை அமைக்கும்போது இவ் வாய்விடே அடிமொழி subject நடு முன்னே கொண்ப்பவராய்வு.

Eg:-



1. Do you live in Uduvil? (Question)

Yes, I live in Uduvil. (Positive)

No, I do not live in Uduvil. (Negative)



2. Does he teach in Manipay Hindu College? (Question)

Yes, he teaches in Manipay Hindu College (Positive)

No, he does not teach in Manipay Hindu College (Negative)



3. Do they swim in the sea? (Question)

Yes, they swim in the sea. (Positive)

No, they do not swim in the sea. (Negative)



Exercise 2

Choose the correct simple present tense verb form.

1. I (likes, like)rice.
2. You(looks, look) nice.
3. They(thinks, think) about their future
4. Rahim(throws, throw) javelin
5. Cherry(teaches , teach) Biology.
6. The stranger.....(rings, ring) the door bell.
7. Children(sings, sing) on special occasions.
8. He (picks, pick) leaves.
8. Bees(stings, sting) when they are disturbed
9. She(makes, make) toys.
10. Some people(brings, bring)
their pets to parties.

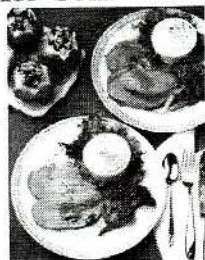
Exercise 24

Write true or false in the box. If the sentence is false write the correct verb form in the other box.

1. It takes time.
2. Mom bake pies.
3. Water slake thirst.
4. Jill loves dates.
5. Mr. Shan fill oil.
6. Grandpa washes plates.
7. The dogs jumps gates.
8. Jerry come to school on time.
9. Jerrad and Lingan come to party on time.



10. Thamara play guitar



Exercise 25

Put the correct simple present tense verb form.



1. Ms. Jones(teach) Geography.
1. The cat(sleep) on the sofa every day.
2. Milk(cost) two dollars a quart.
3. John(wash) his car every morning.
4. Kamal usually(drive) to work.
5. The teacher(give) homework for students.
6. Srilanka(lie) in the Indian Ocean.
7. Some birds(fly) south for the winter.
8. Water(consist) of hydrogen , oxygen & ions

Exercise 26

Put the correct simple present tense verb form to complete the paragraph.



Mr. Bala (be) a driver. Every day he(get up) at 7:00 a.m. and(prepare) for his day. He(shower),(eat) his breakfast, and(put) on his uniform. His wife(drive) him to the station . Then, he(get) on Bus #405 and(start) the engine. He(pull) out of the parking lot and(begin) his route. At his first stop, he(pick up)

Mrs. Kavi, who
(live) in a blue house on the corner of Main Street . She(work) at the post office and(have) to be to work by 9:00. At the next stop, the Bartlett twins get on the bus. They(attend) class at Bayside Elementary. More children(get) on at the next three stops, and they ride until the bus .



.....(reach) their school. Mr. Bala(enjoy) seeing the kids every day and is happy to see them again in the afternoon when he drives them safely back home.



Exercise 27

Make negative sentences . Use the verbs in brackets.

The first one is done for you.

He _____ (call) his mother every Sunday.

He doesn't call his mother every Sunday.



1. We _____ (walk) to school.

2. She _____ (drink) diet sodas.

3. You _____ (like) to watch TV.

4. I _____ (play) tennis every Saturday.

5. He _____ (dance) well.

6. My son _____ (work) at the hospital.

7. She _____ (eat) rice for dinner



8. The students _____ (study) for their tests.

9. He _____ (live) in Galle

10. The store _____ (close) at 9 PM



Exercise 28

Make simple present tense questions .

Use the verbs in brackets.

The first one is done for you.

John..... (work) in a restaurant.

Does John work in a restaurant.

1.children (make) a lot of noise.

2.Sarmila..... (like) slow music very much.

3.you (brush) my teeth twice a day.

4.she..... (do) her homework regularly.

5.Susan.....(drink) milk for breakfast.

6.they..... (get up) at 7:00 in the morning.

7.your father..... (arrive) home early

8.Betty and Mary.....(go) to bed before 9:00p.m.

9.this train.... (stop) at Kankesanthurai.

10.Jude..... (play) football all the weekend

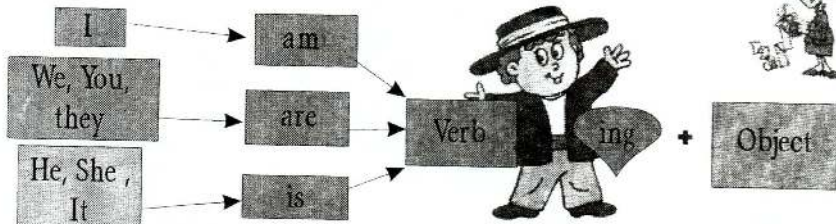


Present Continuous Tense

இது நிகழ்காலத்தில் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கும் சம்பவங்களை விபரிப்பதற்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது.



Present Continuous tense ன் வசன அமைப்பு



ing சேர்த்தும் பொறுது இங்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படும் வினைச்சொல்லின் இறுதி எழுத்து m, n, l, g, p ஆகவும் அதற்கு முன்னால் உள்ள ஒரு எழுத்து vowels ஆகவும் இருப்பின் அவ் இறுதி எழுத்து இடமாற்றப்படும்.

Cut	Cutting	Stop	Stopping
Run	Running	Dig	Digging
Swim	Swimming		

வினைச்சொல்லின் இறுதி எழுத்து e ஆக அமைந்தால் e ஐ நீக்கிட்டு ing சேர்த்தல் வேண்டும்.

Write	Writing
Ride	Riding

Present continuous tense ல் negative வசனங்களை அமைப்பதற்கு am, is, are உடன் not சேர்த்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

அத்தூடன் வினாவாக மாற்றுவதற்கு am, is, are இனை subject ற்கு முன்னால் கொண்டு வருதல் வேண்டும்.

- Is he waiting for me? (Question)
Yes, he is waiting for you. (Positive)
No, he is not waiting for you. (Negative)



Exercise 2

Look at the pictures and write. What are they doing?

1. He (Jump)up and down.



2. She (play)



3. They (dance) at the party



4. Hariharan (prepare) a meal.



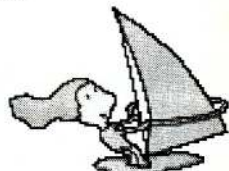
4. Paran and Jane..... (watch) T.V.

5. He..... (swim) in the sea.



6. They (play) football.

7. Sharu (wind surf)



8. Hethe piano(play)

9. They..... (walk)



10. They..... (climb)mountain

Exercise 30

Make meaningful present tense sentence

1. Hello, Ajantha! you
(call) from school?
2. My brother (rush) home after school every day.



3. What this word (mean)?
4. My father (work) hard these days.
5. Where she (go)?



- Doesn't she know we are extremely late?
6. My brother (not/ watch) TV at night.

7. he (talk) to his
girl friend on the phone every day?



8. My mother (mix) sauce for the fish.



9. the kids (swim) in the
pool? No, they aren't. They
(listen) to music.

10. I (not/ make) sand castles
right now. I (not/ stand) in the sand.



11. What you (do)?
I'm a student.

12. the Viyasan
(have) lunch at the hotel this evening?



13. Vithagan never (take)
her dog to campsites. she (play) tennis.



Exercise: 2

Put the verb in brackets in the correct form to make Present Continuous Tense.

1. John(read) a book now.
2. What(you do) tonight?
3. Mathu and I(work) late today.



Silvia(not listen) to music.

Maria(sit) next to Paul.

How many other students
.....(you study) with?

7. The phone(not ring).
8. The train to Vavunia.....
(leave) from platform 8.



9. I(not / eat) pizza
10. Sue(work) tonight.

Exercise 32

Write the words in the correct order to make negative sentences in the Present Continuous Tense.

1. We're living in flat. nice a very
2. image. The to company its working is hard improve
3. very about a book interesting China. I'm reading
4. on The Saturday arc having party a We
5. Our today playing badly are teams



- 6 My pet new brother is with playing his
 7 are they news announcing the
 8 tomorrow I'm Betty 12 at meeting morning.
 9 is flying to Marry Bombay next week.
 10 will you am meet that I hoping me.



Exercise 33

Use the following sentences to make present continuous tense questions.

1they coming
 over for dinner?



2Mathusan(sleep) on our sofa? .



3my mother-in-law is
 (discuss) at our house this week.?

4you(eat)my dinner right now?



5 her sisterSpanish?.

6 Shan (fight) with
 Henry?

7 he (hear) music?



8 Where..... you
 your new art class?



9theya new record
 shop in Jaffna.

10octopus
 (dance) at the concert.





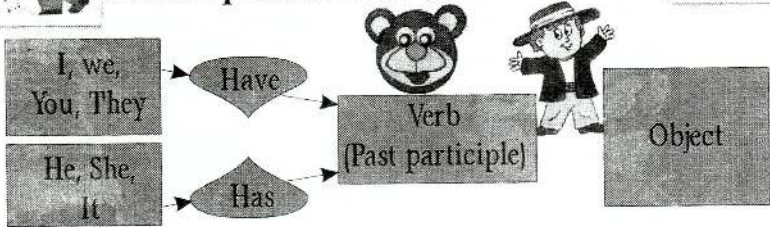
Present Perfect Tense



இவ் tense ஆனது நிகழ்காலத்தில் சற்று முன்னர் நடந்து முடிந்த சம்பவங்களை குறிப்பிடுவதற்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படும். இது போன்ற வசனங்களை எழுதும்போது just, already, yet, போன்ற சொற்கள் பயன்படுத்தப்படுவது வழக்கம்.



Present perfect tense ற்கான வசன அமைப்பு,



Eg:- He has eaten mango (அவன் மாம்பழம் சாப்பிட்டிருக்கிறான்)

They have just arrived (அவர்கள் சற்று முன்னர் வந்து சேர்ந்தார்கள்)

Present perfect tense ல் Negative வசனங்களை அமைக்கும்போது has, have என்பவற்றுடன் not சேர்க்கப்படும்.

Eg:- he has not arrived yet அவன் இதுவரை வந்துசேரவில்லை

மேலும் வினா வாக்கியங்களை அமைப்பதற்கு has, have இணை subject முன்னே கொண்டு வரவேண்டும்.



1. Have you eaten? (நீ சாப்பிட்டுவிட்டாயா?) (Question)

Yes, I have eaten. (ஆம், நான் சாப்பிட்டுவிட்டேன்) (Positive)

No, I have not eaten (இல்லை நான் இன்னும் சாப்பிடவில்லை)

(Negative)

2. Has she read the story book?

அவள் அந்த கதைப்பத்திரை வாசித்துவிட்டாளா?

Yes, she has read th story book.

அவள் அந்த கதைப்பத்திரை வாசித்துவிட்டாள்

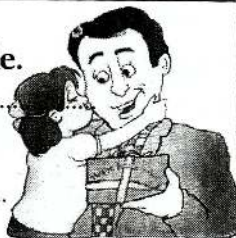
No, she has not read th story book.



Exercise 34

Write sentences in present perfect simple.

1. they / ask / a question -
2. he / speak / English -
3. I / be / in my room -
4. we / not / wash / the car -
5. Annie / not / forget / her homework -



Exercise 35

Write questions in present perfect simple.

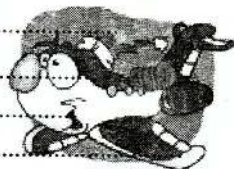
1. they / finish / their homework -
2. varathan / miss / his friend -
3. the waiter / bring / the tea -
4. tendulkar / pay / the bill -
5. you / ever / write / a poem -



Exercise 36

Write negative sentences in present perfect simple.

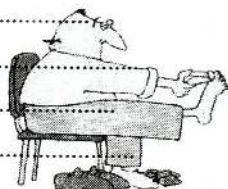
1. Phil / not / miss / the bus -
2. they / not / plant / a tree -
3. Vanessa / catch / the ball -
4. we / sell / our old car -
5. the train / leave / the station -



Exercise 37

Write questions in present perfect simple.

1. you / correct / my mistakes -
2. you / practise / your English -
3. she / rearrange / her room -
4. the boss / sign / the letter -
5. yokesh / shut / the door -

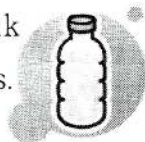


Exercise 38

Put the present perfect tense form of the verb given in brackets.



1. Thanu(buy) sweets
2. Tharani and Kokul(celebrate) their birthday.
3. Jack(fail) the final exam
4. Kate(put) on make up.
5. Jack (finish) the work.
6. Paul (give) Ann flowers.
7. John and Pat(leave) the church.
8. Peter(drink) two glasses of milk
9. Susan (make) dinner fo her kids.
10. They(sing)a beautiful song.



Exercise 39

Make Present perfect negative sentences



1. Dysan.....(go) to the playground.
The boys (enjoy)a concert.
Rojil (draw) a new picture.
4. Tim(play) the saxophone.
5. Andrew.....(receive) a birthday present.
6. Peter (meet) a new girl.
7. Tina(take) lot`s of pills.
8. Ann (buy) a new car.
9. Mother Goose(read) the book.
10. The cat (see) a small



Exercise 40

Complete the sentences with the verbs in **The Present Perfect tense**.

1. She (buy) a new dress.
2. He(drink) a glass of milk.
3. They (cook) dinner.
4. Ravi and Sunil..... (play) chess with me.
5. Mrs Barath (clean) the house.
6. My parents (visit) my grand parents.
7. We(climb) the tree.
8. Sue(study) a lot for the test.
9. Emily(swim) in the sea.
10. Vera(live) in Batti for a long time..



Exercise 41

Make questions in present perfect tense

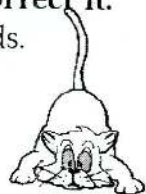
1. Karin and Deni(pay) for the dinner.
2. I(have) my breakfast before coming here.
3. you (begin) to solve the exercise?
4. Peter (say) anything wrong?
5. Rexi(see) her for a long time.
6. You(be) here for me.
7. Niruthi(wear) glasses for a long time.
8. My cousins..... (do) a good job.
9. I (carry) that heavy bag by myself.
10. Laxan and I (meet) Mr Brown .



Exercise 42

Every sentence has at least one mistake. Correct it.

1. Tim and Tom has waited for their friends.
2. A teacher has cutted colorful paper.
3. A house have new windows.
4. The cars has two doors.
5. The dogs has catch a butterfly



Exercise 43

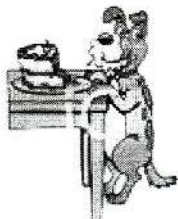
Complete the sentences with the correct form.

- 1) Ia new mobile phone. (just/buy)

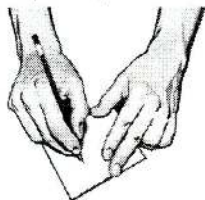


- 2)a cat without a tail? (you/ever/see)

- 3) My sister Sushi..... (never/ eat) fish



- 4) Weyour new tape . (hear)



- 5) How many wordsfor your language project? (you/write)



- 6) Sarankaher breakfast yet. (Have)

- 7) Whatto the computer? (they/ do)



- 8) Vithusan and Alex in France for 20 years.(live)

- 9) Where my keys? (I /leave)



- 10) Simon Pat's parents yet.(meet)

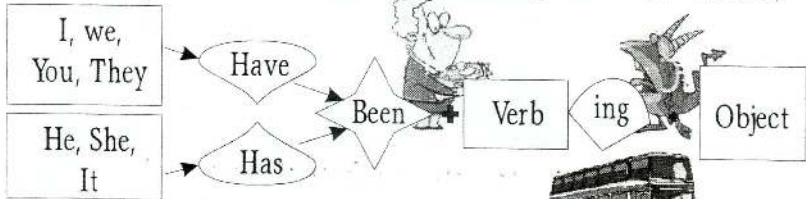


Present Perfect Continuous Tense



இறந்த காலத்தில் ஆரம்பித்து இப்பொழுது வரை தொடர்ந்து நடைபெற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கும் சம்பவங்களைக் கூறுவதற்கு இவ் tense பாவிக்கப்படுகின்றது.

Present perfect continuous tense ற்கான வசன அமைப்பு



We have been traveling by bus



(நாங்கள் பேருந்தில் பிரயாணம் செய்துகொண்டேயிருக்கிறோம்)

மேற்கூறியவாறான வசனங்களை எழுதும்போது For, Since ஆகிய சுட்டிடைச் சொற்கள் (Prepositions) பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

* For ஆனது ஒரு கால அளவைக் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கூறுவதற்கும்,



For five years
for a week



for two hours
for five months



* Since ஆனது ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்திலிருந்து என்ற கருத்தை விவளிப்படுத்தும் வண்ணமும் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது.



Since 2005
Since yesterday



Since 8⁰ clock
Since January



* Present perfect continuous tense ல் Negative வசனங்களை அமைக்கும் போது has, have என்பவற்றுடன் not சேர்க்கப்படும்.

Eg:- he has not been painting for an hour

அவன் ஒருமணித்தியாலமாக வர்ணம் தீட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கவில்லை

* மேலும் வினா வாக்கியங்களை அமைப்பதற்கு has, have இனை subject முன்னே கொண்டுவரவேண்டும்.

Eg:- Have your friends been swimming for three hours? (Question)
Yes, my friends have been swimming for three hours (Positive)
No, my friends have not been swimming for three hours (Negative)

Exercise 44

Use the Present Perfect Continuous Tense and complete the sentences. The first one is done for you

I have been learning English for six years.

- Why are your hands dirty? I (to work) in the garden
- How long Meena.....
(to live) in Colombo
- Thesha and kowry (to work) in that factory for twenty years.
- How are you ever going to pass the exams?
You (to study/negative) at all!
- it (to rain) a lot this summer?
No, actually it's been very dry.
- I (to think) about learning English for a long time.
- It's a quarter to eleven! I (to wait) for over three hours!
- How long the war
..... (to go) in that country?
- The pollution problem (to get) worse over the last decade.
- The cost of living (to increase) rather rapidly since the last election.
- My family (to come) to the seaside every summer since 1990 and we (to stay) at a small villa near the bay.
- Monica (to phone/negative) him for an hour
- Chanthiran
(to live) in srilanka since 2001.
- John and I (to teach) since this morning.
- I (to play) since I was six years old.



17. My brother (to live) in Canada for the past nine years.
18. why are you panting? I (to run) for two hours.
19. How long it? (to rain)
20. The sun (to shine) all week and the tourists (to enjoy) themselves very much.



Exercise 45

**Make present perfect continuous negative Sentences.
Use the verbs given in brackets**

01. I in the garden all morning and need a good lunch.(dig)

02. I since five in the morning and could do with a nap.(work)

03. He time all evening watching television.(wast)



04. She for the company for the last five years so it is time she was promoted.(work)

05. It..... all week so we have spent most of our time sitting in the hotel.(rain)

06. He reports all weekend and has not had time to relax.(read)



07. The children..... football all afternoon and are screaming for their tea.(play)

08. I for the bus for the past 20 minutes and still it has not come.(wait)



09. How long here?(wait)

10. It all night long and now there are drifts

Exercise 4

Put present perfect continuous verb form in the boxes

1 Somebody at the door. Shall I open it? (KNOCK)

2 Anbu: "Why are you so dirty?" Kany: "I in the garden all morning." (DIG)



3 Gopu. cricket a lot today and he's very tired. (PLAY)

4 The postman Please let him in. (ARRIVE)

5 Jegan and Jimmi pizza three times this week. (EAT)



6 I'm tired because I all afternoon. (work)

7 Tom his room all afternoon and now he's very tired. (CLEAN)



8 Mum to the dentist. She'll be back in two hours. (GO)

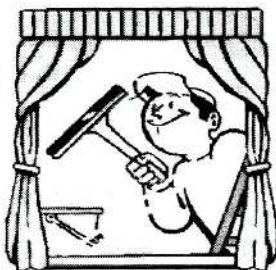
9 My daughter all night long and I haven't been able to sleep. (COUGH)

10 Guna (STAND) at the door



11 I my keys. (search)

12 Please don't go into the kitchen right now. Supi. (wash) the kitchen floor.



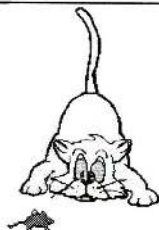
Exercise 47

Choose the correct option

Q1 I haven't seen them ages

for

since



Q2 - I have been living here July

since

for

Q3 - He worked there several years

since

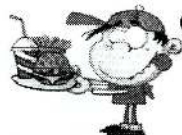
for



Q4 - I haven't seen him last week

for

since



Q5 - It's been a long time I've had such a good meal in a restaurant

for

since

Q6 - He hasn't been able to work the last three weeks

for

since



Q7 - They've known about it a long time

for

since

Q8 - He hasn't worked this hard he was at school

for

since



Q9 - I have been doing this work 25 years

for

since

Q10 - They haven't been here 1993

since

for



Q11 - She's worked there years

since

for



Q12 - He's been here three o'clock

for

since

Q13 - There haven't been any lions in Srilanka

..... a long time

for

since



Q14 - I haven't seen them last week

for

since

Q15 - It's the first time 1973 that anyone has done so well

since

for



Q16 - She's been working there eighteen months

since

for

Q17 - The weather has been dreadful October

since

for



Q18 - They've been going out New Year's Eve

for

since



Q19 - The film's been on at cinemas Tuesday

for

since

Q20 - Nobody has been so close to breaking the record 1983

since

for



Q21 - then, I haven't been able to
sleep well
for

since



Q22 - I learnt German two years while I was at
school
for

since



Q23 - I haven't had such fun the last time we met
since

for

Q24 - The film has been on at cinemas everywhere
July
since

for



Q25 - I hadn't heard from them ages
since

for

Q26 - He hasn't worked he was made redundant
since

for

Q27 - She hasn't been here a month
since

for



Q28 - 1989, no one has lived here
For

Since

Q29 - It's the first time I've been here the accident
since

for

Q30 - It was the first time I'd tried doing it I was at
university
for

since



Simple Past Tense

நடந்து முடிந்த சம்பவங்களைக் குறிப்பிடுவதற்கு இக் காலத்தினைப் பயன்படுத்தலாம்.



Simple past tense ற்கான வசன அமைப்பு

Subject

+

verb
past form

+

object



Yesterday I met my friend (நேற்று நான் எனது நண்பனைச் சந்தித்தேன்)

Mary gave them caps (மேரி அவர்களுக்கு தொப்பிகள் கொடுத்தாள்)

She prayed for me (அவள் எனக்காக மன்றாடினாள்)

இறந்த காலத்தில் கடைபிடித்த வழக்கங்களைக் கூறுவதற்கும் simple past பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

Last year he studied many hours everyday

கடந்த வருடம் ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் அவன் பலமணிநேரங்கள் படித்தான்.



Simple past Tense ல் எதிர்மறை வாக்கியங்களை(Negative Sentences)

அமைக்கும்போது did உடன் not சேர்த்து எழுதப்படும் அதேவேளை main verb ஆனது present form ற்கு மாற்றப்படும்.

She did not bring food (அவள் சாப்பாடு கொண்டுவரவில்லை)



மேலும் வினா வாக்கியங்களை அமைக்கும்போது இவ் did ஆனது subject ற்கு முன்னே கொண்டுவரப்படும்.

Eg:-

1. Did you plough the field? நீ வயலை உழுதாயா?

Yes, I ploughed the field. ஆம் நான் வயலை உழுதேன்

No, I did not plough the field இல்லை நான் வயலை உழவில்லை



did + plough = ploughed



2. Did Mathan live in London? மதன் லண்டனில் வசித்தானா?

Yes, Mathan lived in London ஆம், மதன் லண்டனில் வசித்தான்.

No, Mathan did nt live in London இல்லை, மதன் லண்டனில்

Exercise 48

Put the correct simple past tense verb form into the gaps

1. Children..... (dress) quickly.
2. I..... (help) my mother in the kitchen.
3. We..... (walk) in the park.
4. They..... (wash) their clothes in the bathroom.
5. We..... (watch) an interesting film.
6. Students..... (work) in the garden.
7. Guna..... (play) basketball.
8. The girl..... (skip) very fast.



Exercise 49

Note the usage of the past tense in the following story.

Yesterday Mrs. Devakumar **had** (have) a very rough day. In the morning, she(go) to the kitchen

and(look) in the cupboard for some food for her dog, but the

cupboard(be) empty. Her poor

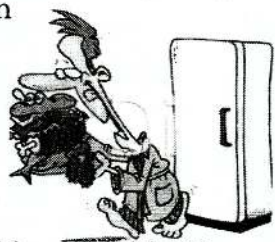
dog (stare) up at her with its hungry

eyes, and she knew she had to do something quickly. She

..... (hurry) to the grocery store to buy some dog food, but unfortunately the store (be) out of her dog's favourite

b had to catch a bus downtown. After buying the food, she (wait) for a half hour in

the rain to get a taxi. When she finally (get) home, her dog was sound asleep on the living room sofa.

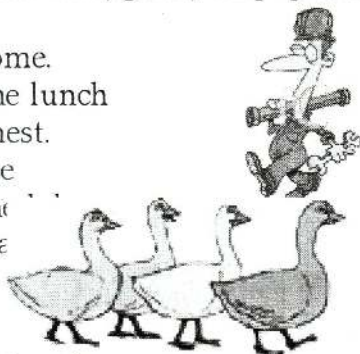


Exercise 50

Rewrite the following sentences in simple past tense



1. I He..... (sit) at the fireplace
2. You(have) a break for lunch
3. We(speak) very quietly.
4. She(see) her friend
5. They..... (run) home.
6. He(pay) for the lunch
7. It(make) a nest.
8. Children(go) home
9. Ducks..... (swim) in the ..
10. Birds (fly) abroa



Exercise 51

Make Negative sentences in simple past tense.

- 1) He **played** netball.....



- 2) Manith **waited** in the kitchen..
.....

- 3) Kavi **made** the beds. -

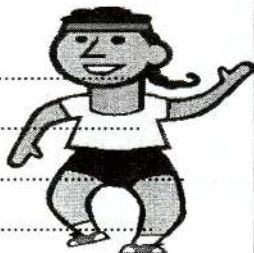
- 4) We **cleaned** the classroom. -

- 5) He **asked** a lot of questions. -

- 6) The friends **got** new computers.....

- 7) I was in Sofia last weekend.

- 8) She built a house.



- 9) Nathiya bought a new guitar.....

- 10) They went shopping.....

Exercise 52

Write the correct past form of the verb in the spaces below.

- 1) When I was in school, I _____ (to do) my homework .
- 2) She _____ (to like) chocolate milk when she was a girl.
- 3) It always _____ (to rain) when we lived in Seattle.
- 4) subas and majuran _____ (to be) friends a long time ago.
- 5) I _____ (to try) to make a snowman last winter..
- 6) Our favorite game when we were little _____ (to be) chess.
- 7) It _____ (to be) so sunny yesterday.
- 8) Jerusha _____ (to want) to go to the beach this summer.
- 9) Gunaruban _____ (to save) Rs 100.
- 10) It _____ (to snow) last December



Exercise 53

Write correct Past Simple form of the following verbs.




1. I..... (want) to clean our garden yesterday.
2. My uncle.....(build) a beautiful house last year.
3. The litle boy..... (kill) the snake.
4. We.....(watch) to a good film last weekend.
5. The lady.....(say) "I 'll help you!"



6. She..... (play) piano last week.
7. My father.....(buy) two tickets for the show for free yesterday.
8. The pupils.....(come) to work in the schoolyard.
9. My brother.....(tell)this secret last night.


Exercise 54

Change the **bolded** verbs in the following sentence into **past tense**.

1. Yesterday, I **go** to the restaurant with a client. 
2. We **drive** around the parking lot for 20 minutes in order to find a parking space.
3. When we **arrive** at the restaurant, the place **is** full.
4. The waitress **asks** us if we **have** reservations. 
5. I say, "No, my secretary **forgets** to make them."
6. The waitress **tells** us to come back in two hours.
7. My client and I slowly **walk** back to the car. 
8. Then we **see** a small grocery store.
9. We **stop** in the grocery store and **buy** some sandwiches.
10. That **is** better than waiting for two hours.

Exercise 55

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. Last night, Sahan have pizza for supper. 
2. My pet lizard was died last month.
3. Yesterday I spend two hours cleaning my living room.
4. This morning before coming to class, Jack eats two bowls
5. Last year He thinks to pass the exam

Exercise 56

Make Simple Past Tense Questions for the followings.

- 1 I **went** to the mall after school.
- 2 My brother **finished** her work an hour ago.
- 3 Mike **met** his grandmother last night?
- 4 Amutha **did not come** last weekend.
- 5 Jude and Lavani **didn't attend** at last month's meeting?
- 6 We **were** not happy after the sad ending.
- 7 You **saw** Ajans new dog yesterday?
- 8 I **heard** your message.
- 9 I **taught** English for two years.
- 10 Your friends **ate** pittu for lunch yesterday



Exercise 57

Correct the mistakes.

1. I didn't celebrated New Year's Eve
2. My friends organize a fancy dress party
3. But they didn't invited me
4. So, I were very sad and lonely
5. My best friends didn't were with me
6. My cousin visit me in the afternoon
7. But then she go to a party
8. Did you danced on New Year's Eve?
9. I didn't watched TV because there was a sad drama
10. Everybody laughed and sing and was very happy



Past Continuous Tense

இறந்த காலத்தில் நடந்து கொண்டிருந்த சம்பவங்களை கூறவதற்கு இவ் tense பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது.



Past continuous tense ந்கான வசன அமைப்பு



I, He,
She, It

was

Verb

ing

Object

We, You,
they

were

Yesterday evening I was singing
நேற்று மாலை நான் பாடிக்கொண்டிருந்தேன்.

They were playing foot ball

அவர்கள் உதைபந்தாட்டம் விளையாடிக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள்



Past continuous tense ல் Negative வசனங்களை அமைப்பதற்கு was, were உடன் not சேர்த்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

அத்துடன் வினாவாக மாற்றுவதற்கு was, were இணை subject ந்கு முன்னால் கொண்டு வரும் வேண்டும்.

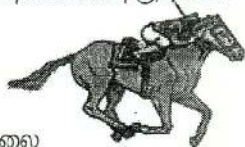
Was Kumar hunting deer? குமார் மான் வேட்டையாடிக்கொண்டிருந்தானா?

Yes, Kumar was hunting deer. (Positive)

ஆம் குமார் மான் வேட்டையாடிக்கொண்டிருந்தான்.

No, Kumar was not hunting deer. (Negative)

இல்லை குமார் மான் வேட்டையாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கவில்லை



Exercise 58

Put the verbs into the correct form (past continuous).

1. When I phoned my friend, he chess. (play)
2. Yesterday at six we dinner. (Eat)
3. Children in the garden when it suddenly began to rain. (play)
4. I the guitar when he came home. (praticce)
5. We all day. (cycle)

6. While Jasmine was in her room, her friends
..... in the pool. (swim)



7. I tried to tell them the truth but they
(listen/not)

8. Whatyesterday? (Do)

Exercise

Make the past continuous (you need to choose positive, negative or question)

- (he / cook)
- (she / play cards?).....
- (I / not / cry)
- (you / not / feel well)
- (where / I / go when I met you?)
- (she / not / sleeping at midnight)
- (I / work?)
- (you / sleep when I got home?)
- (it / rain at lunchtime)
- (what / you / do?).....



Exercise 59

Write sentences in past progressive.

- she / the car / wash
- he / home / go
- we / not / the match / watch
- they / in the shop / work
- I / not / a magazine / read
- we/ beat / his brother
- Nik's sister/ read book
- Mathan/ not/ play/ piano



Exercise 60

Write questions in past continuous.

1. she / on a chair / clean
2. you / your bag / pack
3. his head / ache
4. they / tea / prepare
5. they / the bikes / repair



Exercise 61

Make negative sentences

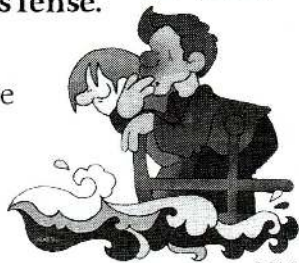
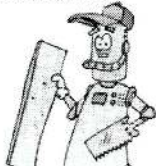
1. Jamie.....(do) a language course in London.
2. Andrew (carry) a heavy box
3. At six o'clock, we have) dinner
4. Sally was hurrying to school because she was late.
5. John's father (work) in the field



Exercise 62

Write questions in past continuousTense.

1. Rachel / play /with the cat
2. Jeyachanthiran / paint / a picture
3. Rubi / watch / sea
4. Manish / swim / in the pool
5. Lokesh / have / a shower
6. Jason and I / run / down the street
7. Naresh / do / her homework
8. Uma and Usha / mak inner
9. Babu / watch / football match
10. Anita and Linda / sit / in the kitchen



Exercise 63

Put the correct past continuous verb form

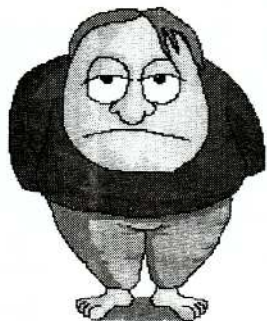
- 1 Iletters all day yesterday. (write)
- 2 Youvery slow about it. (be)
- 3 Youon the phone for hours and hours. (talk)
- 4 Theymuch business before lunch. (do NEGATIVE)
- 5 She..... to me all week. Silly cow. (speak NEGATIVE)
- 6 Itfor long. (rain NEGATIVE)
- 7 What..... you when I phoned yesterday? (do)
- 8 youTV when it happened? (watch)
- 9 Whatyouat the party? (wear)
- 10 Lion the deer (hunt)



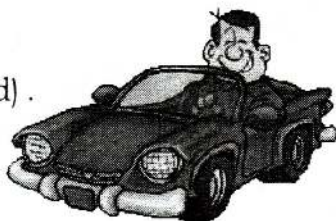
Exercise 64

Make the correct form of the past continuous

- 1) (he / cook)
- 2) (she / stitch)?
- 3) (I / not / cry)
- 4) (you / not / feel well)
- 5) (where / I / go when I met you)?
- 6) (she / not / sleeping at midnight) .
- 7) (I / work)? .
- 8) (you / sleep when I got home)? .
- 9) (it / rain at lunchtime) .
- 10) (what / you / do)? .



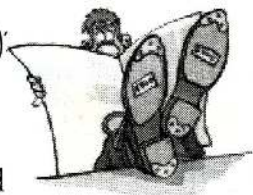
- 11) (why / she / run)? .
- 12) (you / not / read)
- 13) (how / we / do at that time)? .
- 14) (he / not / watch a film at 3 pm) .
- 15) (I / do my homework at eight o'clock) .
- 16) (where / it / rain)? .
- 17) (you / shop when I called you) .
- 18) (she / eat dinner when we arrived) .
- 19) (he / live in Tokyo at the time)? .
- 20) (it / snow)? .



Exercise 65

Make negative sentences by using the following words.

- 1) (they / take the exam)? .
- 2) (when / he / work there)? .
- 3) (you / make dinner)? .
- 4) (they / drink coffee when you arrived)? .
- 5) (when / we / sleep)? .
- 6) (they / study last night) .
- 7) (we / talk when the accident happened) .
- 8) (he / not / exercise enough) .
- 9) (I / talk too much)? .
- 10) (it / not / snow) .
- 11) (better / they / feel)? .
- 12) (they / not / talk) .
- 13) (where / I / stay)? .
- 14) (why / he / study on a Saturday night)? .
- 15) (I / go to school when you saw me) .

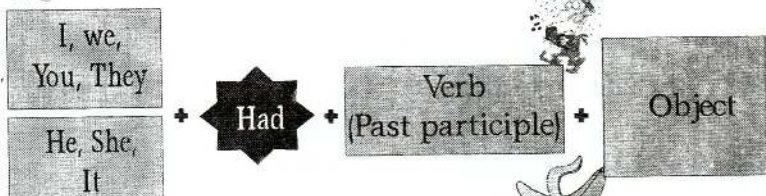


Past Perfect Tense

இவ் tense ஆனது இறந்த காலத்தில் சற்று முன்னர் நடந்து முடிந்த சம்பவங்களை குறிப்பிடுவதற்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படும். இது போன்ற வசனங்களை எழுதும்போது just, already போன்ற சொற்கள் பயன்படுத்தப்படுவது வழக்கம்.



Past perfect tense ற்கான வசன அமைப்பு,



Eg:- He had prepared dinner (அவன் இரவு உணவு தயாரித்தவிட்டிருந்தான்)
They had just arrived (அவர்கள் சற்று முன்னர் வந்து சேர்ந்திருந்தார்கள்)

Past perfect tense ல் Negative வசனங்களை அமைக்கும்போது had உடன் not சேர்க்கப்படும்.

Eg:- he had not informed us அவன் எங்களுக்கு அறிவித்திருக்கவில்லை




மேலும் வினா வாக்கியங்களை அமைப்பதற்கு had இனை subject முன்னே கொண்டுவரவேண்டும்.

- Had you taken? (நீ எடுத்திருந்தாயா?) (Question)
Yes, I have taken. (ஆம், நான் எடுத்திருந்தேன்) (Positive)
No, I have not eaten (இல்லை நான் எடுத்திருக்கவில்லை) (Negative)





Exercise 6

Put the verbs into the correct form (past perfect simple).

1. The storm destroyed the sand castle that we (build) .
2. He(not / be) to Cape Town before 1997.
3. When she went out to play, she
(do / already) her homework. 
4. My brother ate all of the cake that our mum (make) .
5. The doctor took off the plaster that he
.....(put on) six weeks before.
6. The waiter brought a drink that I(not / order)
7. I could not remember the poem we
.....(learn) the week before 
8. The children collected the chestnuts
 that(fall) from the tree.
9. (he / phone) Anjali before
he went to see her in London?
10. She..... (not / ride) a horse before that day.

Exercise 67

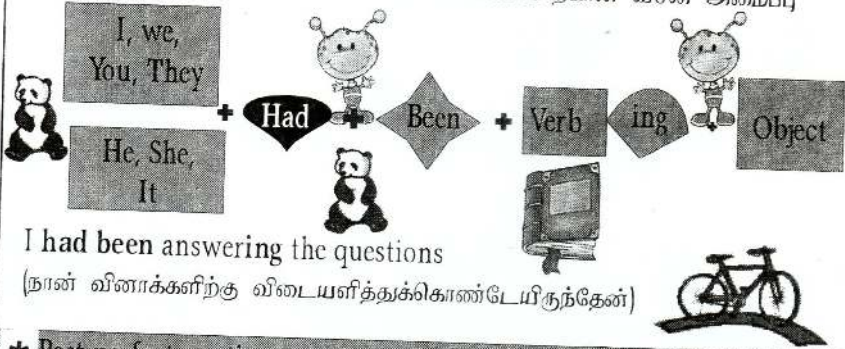
Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps in the correct tense Past Perfect or Simple Past.

- 1) After Gunes..... (to spend) his holiday in Italy
he..... (to want) to learn Italian.
- 2) Jamal(to phone) mum at work before
she..... (to leave) for her trip.
- 3) Susan(to turn on) the radio
after she(to study) the lessons. 
- 4) When she (to arrive) the
 match already(to start).
- 5) After the man(to come) home he
(to feed) the cat.
- 6) Before he..... (to sing) a song he..... (to play) the

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

இறந்த காலத்தில் ஆரம்பித்து குறித்த காலம் வரை தொடர்ந்து நடைபெற்றுக்கொண்டிருந்தசம்பவங்களைக் கூறவதற்கு இவ் tense பாவிக்கப்படுகின்றது.

Past perfect continuous tense ற்கான வசன் அமைப்பு



* Past perfect continuous tense ல் Negative வசனங்களை அமைக்கும் போது had உடன் not சேர்க்கப்படும்.

Eg:- he had not been explaining for two hours

அவன் இரண்டு மணித்தியாலங்களாக விபரித்துக்கொண்டிருந்திருக்கவில்லை

* மேலும் வினா வாக்கியங்களை அமைப்பதற்கு has, have இனை subject முன்னே கொண்டு வரவேண்டும்.

Eg:- Had you been waiting for me since 5.30 PM ?

Yes, I had been waiting for you since 5.30 PM

No, I hadn't been waiting for you since 5.30 PM.



Had she been cooking meal for three hours ?

Yes, she had been cooking for three hours.

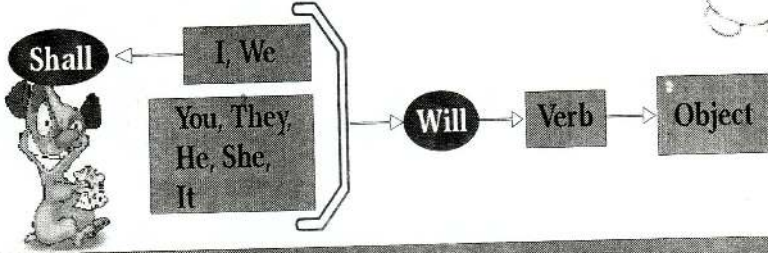
No, she hadn't been cooking for three hours.

Simple Future Tense

எதிர்காலத்தில் நடைபெறப்போகும் சம்பவங்களை இவ் tense இணை உபயோகித்து கூறிக்கொள்ளலாம்.



Simple future tense ற்கான வசன அமைப்பு



* Simple future Tense ல் எதிர்மறை வாக்கியங்களை (Negative Sentences) அமைக்கும்போது will, shall உடன் not சேர்த்து எழுதப்படும்.

He will not play violin அவன் வயலின் வாசிக்க மாட்டான்

மேலும் வினா வாக்கியங்களை அமைக்கும்போது இவ் will, shall

* என்பன subject ற்கு முன்னே கொண்டுவரப்படும்.

1. Will you celebrate your birthday? (Question)

நீ உன்னுடைய பிறந்தநாளைக் கொண்டாடுவாயா?

Yes, I will celebrate my birthday (Positive)

ஆம் நான் என்னுடைய பிறந்தநாளைக் கொண்டாடுவேன்

No, I will not celebrate my birthday (Negative)

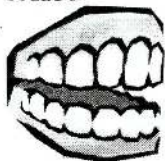
இல்லை நான் என்னுடைய பிறந்தநாளைக் கொண்டாடமாட்டேன்



Exercise 69

Make meaningful sentence in simple future tense

- 1 Michael/next month/kandy/go to
- 2 Anusha /uniform/her/tomorrow/wear
- 3 they/play/us/with/vollyball
- 4 you/help/me/not
- 5 Mohan/meet/kajan/next week/not
- 6 I/football/play/Sunday/on
- 7 Sumana/sing/not/concert/the/in
- 8 we/live/another/in/house
- 9 Colin/beer/not/drink/anymore
- 10 see/I/tomorrow/you



Exercise 70

Put the verbs into the correct form (simple future)

Mathan, 18 years old, asked an ugly fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:

1. You (be)..... very happy.
2. You..... (get) a lot of money.
3. You(buy) a beautiful house.
4. Your friends..... (help) you.
5. You..... (meet) a beautiful woman.
6. You..... (marry) her.
7. You and your wife..... (travel) around the world.
8. People..... (serve) you.
9. They..... (not/refuse) to make you happy.
10. But all this..... (happen / only) when you are 70



Exercise 71

1. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate form of the verb in brackets (will or be going to):



Why are you holding a piece of paper?

B: I (write) a letter to my friends back home in jaffna

2. A: I'm about to fall asleep. I need to wake up!

B: I (get) you a cup of coffee. That will wake you up.



3. A: I can't hear the television!

B: I (turn) it up so you can hear it.



4. We are so excited about our trip next month to France. We (visit) Paris, Nice and Grenoble.

5. raj (come) to the party. Peter (be) there as well.

6. mikle It is so hot in here!

shalini: I (turn) the air-conditioning on.



7 I think he (be) the next President of the United States.

8. After I graduate, I (attend) medical school and become a doctor. I have wanted to be a doctor all my life.

9. A: Excuse me, I need to talk to someone about our hotel room. I am afraid it is simply too small for four people.

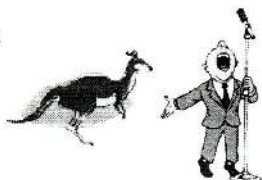
B: That man at the service counter (help) you.

10. As soon as the weather clears up, we (walk) down to the beach and go swimming.

11. Look, this child (fall) from the ladder.

12. I think, my mother (like) this CD.

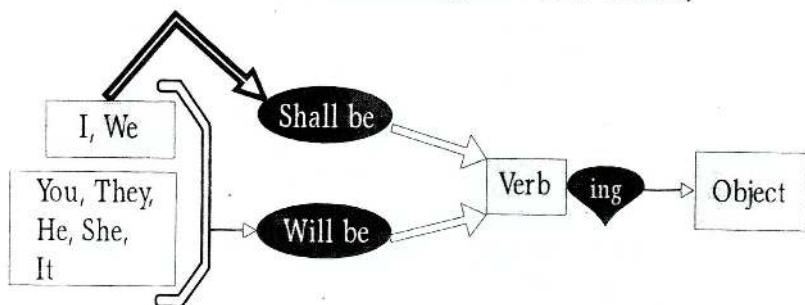
13. Valdutis (be) 15 next Saturday.



Simple Future Tense

எதிர்காலத்தில் நிகழ்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கும் சம்பவங்களைக் கூறும்பொது இவ் tense பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

Future continuous tense ந்கான வசன அமைப்பு



Eg:- Tomorrow morning We shall be driving car

நாளை காலை நாங்கள் வாகனம் செலுத்தக்கொண்டிருப்போம்.

My mother will be preparing food

என்வடைய அம்மா உணவு சமைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பார்கள்.

- * Future continuous tense ல் எதிர்மறை வாக்கியங்களை (Negative Sentences) அமைக்கும்போது will, shall உடன் not சேர்த்து எழுதப்படும்.

He will not be fighting with me

அவன் என்வடன் சண்டையிட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்க மாட்டான்

- * மேலும் வினா வாக்கியங்களை அமைக்கும்போது இவ் will, shall என்பன subject ற்கு முன்னே கொண்டுவரப்படும்.



Exercise 72

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate form of the verb in brackets: the future simple or the future continuous tenses, then match pictures to the sentences.

1. I promise I (call) you as soon as I have any news.
2. This time tomorrow Raju (fly) over the Atlantic ocean
3. Those bags look heavy. I (carry) one of them for you.
4. They are getting married on Saturday. All the guests(wear) white.
5. The following week they (enjoy) the sun in the West Indies.
6. The sky is dark cloudy. It (rain) do you think?
7. If you look at this map you (see) where the islands are.
8. You should have no problem finding him. He (carry) the guitar.
9. I'm hungry - Oh, I (make) you a sandwich.
10. This time next month I (surf) Indian Ocean.
11. I doubt if robots(replace) factory workers in the next five years.
12. Don't ring me at 7 o'clock tonight. I (bake) apple pie, ring me at 9.
13. I have a terrible headache. I think I (take) aspirin.
14. She..... (sleep) when you telephone her.
15. Tomorrow at nine I..... (write) a test.



Exercise 74

Fill in the verbs in brackets in the **Future continuous**.

Example: Max _____ on the computer when his mother comes home. (*to play*)

Answer: Max *will be playing* on the computer when his mother comes home.



1) Thandabanito the party on Saturday. (*to come*)

2) Wehim tomorrow. (*to meet*)



3) This time next week he..... to South Africa. (*to fly*)

4) At 6 o'clock on Friday they..... the new song. (*to sing*)



5) It..... when I reach Bangkok. (*to rain*)

6) Tomorrow at ten I a test. (*to write*)

7) Santhya video when I arrive tonight. (*to watch*)



8) Youpizza soon. (*to eat*)



9) Shewhen you telephone her. (*to sleep*)

10) Theyin Thirunelveli just about now. (*to arrive*)



Exercise 75

Complete the following sentences in future continuous tense

In twenty years' time most peoplethe Internet.

Right: will be using



By this time next year weinto our new house.

Right: will have moved



When he retires, hefor fifty years.

Right: will have been working

By 2050 holiday makersto the Moon.

Right: will be travelling

As soon as we reach the coast, wefor a week.

Right: will have been sailing



Theythe station by November.

Right: will have built

Ia job as soon as I leave school.

Right: will get

He will come back in summer. By then hein Cork for two years.

Right: will have been staying

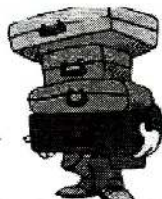


At midnight the speakerstheir projects for ten hours.

Right: will have been presenting

When we go to see our kids, theyat the camp for a fortnight.

Right: will have been



Articles

இரண்டு வகையான articles உள்ளன. அவையாவன,

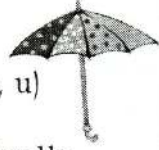
1. Indefinite articles
2. Definite articles



1. Indefinite articles

A, An என்பவையே indefinite articles ஆகும். இவை தமிழில் 'ஒரு' என்னும் கருத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தும்.

an ஆனது உயிர்எழுத்துக்களில் (vowels a, e, i, o, u) ஆரம்பிக்கும் சொற்களிற்கு முன்னால் பாவிக்கப்படும்.



An orange



An apple

An umbrella

An elephant

An ox

An ear

An old man

An urgent matter



ஆயினும் 'u' ல் ஆரம்பிக்கும் சில சொற்களுக்கு an பாவிக்கப்படுவதில்லை ஏனெனில் அவை உச்சரிக்கப்படும் போது 'yu' ஆக உச்சரிக்கப்படும்.

A unit

A university

A uniform

A unique



A ஆனது உயிர்எழுத்துக்கள் (vowels) கவிர்ந்த ஏனைய

எழுத்துக்களில் (consonant) ஆரம்பிக்கும் சொற்களிற்கு முன்னால் பாவிக்கப்படும்.

A car

A dog

A book

A hospital

A teacher

A dictionary



இருந்தபோதிலும், இவ்வாறாக சில சொற்களிற்கு an பாவிக்கப்படுகின்றது அதாவது அவை (consonant) ல் ஆரம்பித்தபோதிலும் உச்சரிக்கப்படும்போது vowels ன் உச்சரிப்பிலேயே உச்சரிக்கப்படுவதாலாகும்.

An hour

An honest



1. Definite articles

பல பெயர்ச்சொற்கள் உள்ளபோது அதில் ஒன்றை மட்டும் அல்லது ஏற்கனவே குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட ஒரு பெயருளை , ஒரு விடயத்தை மீண்டும் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கூறுவதற்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படுவதே **definite articles** ஆகும்.

The மட்டுமே definite articles ஆகும்.

பின்வரும் சந்தர்ப்பங்களிற்கு நேரடியாகவே The இணைப் பயன்படுத்தலாம்,

1. உலகிலுள்ள ஒரேயொரு பெயர்ச்சொற்களிற்கு,

The Taj mahal

The Eiffel Tower



The great wall of China



உலகப் புகழ்பெற்ற புத்தகங்கள்

The bible

The Thirukuran



The Thirukkural

3. சஞ்சிகைகள் , பத்திரிகை

The Junior star

The Thinamalar



உலகின் பெரிய மலைகள் , சமுத்திரங்களிற்கு,

The Himalaya

The Indian ocean



The Alps

The Pacific Ocean



5. திசைகளிற்கு முன்

The East

The south



The west

The north



6. இசைக்கருவிகளிற்கு முன்

The piano

The violin



The guitar

The trumpet



7. Adjective ந்கு முன்னால்

The best



The most expensive

8. ஆறங்கள் , பாலைவனங்களிற்கு

The Nile

The Sahara desert



Exercise 76

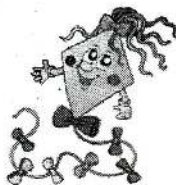
Write a or an into the space

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. ant | 28.carpet |
| 2. orange | 29.Trains |
| 3. horse | 30.Park |
| 4.key board | 31.Famous
building |
| 5. bottle | 32.Eco-friendly |
| 6. old man | 33.Team |
| 7.doll | 34.Hammer |
| 8. night | 35.Broom |
| 9. unit | 36.Robot |
| 10. European | 37.Dishwasher |
| 11. paper | 38.Insect |
| 12. cart | 39.Honest |
| 13.uniform | 40.University |
| 14. Airport | 41.Hour |
| 15.Frog | 42.Stream |
| 16.Angel fish | 43. umbrella |
| 17.Lion | 44. door |
| 18.owl | 45.chair |
| 19.Toad | 46.Bulb |
| 20.Computer | 47.Address |
| 21.Important | 48.Door |
| 22.ophance | 49.Activate |
| 23.Export | 50.Nutmeg |
| 24.Stone | 51.Cup |
| 25.Buffalo | |
| 26.River | |
| 27.Industry | |

Exercise 77

Put a/ an/ some into the gaps where necessary

1. I've seengood films recently.
2. What's wrong with you? Have you gotheadache?
3. I know a lot of people. Most of them arestudents.
4. When I was..... child, I used to be very shy.
5. Would you like to be..... actor?
6. Do you collect..... stamps?
7. What..... beautiful garden!
8. birds, for example the penguin, cannot fly.
9. I've been walking for three hours. I've gotsore feet.
10. I don't feel very well this morning. I've got.....
.....sore throat.
11. Those are..... nice shoes. Where did you get them?
12. Sandra has got..... big nose.
13. Do you enjoy going to..... concerts?
14. When we got to the city centre,..... shops were still open but most of them were closed.
15. I don't believe him. He's a liar. He's always tellinglies.



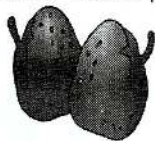
Exercise 78

Put a/ an/ the into the gaps where necessary.

1. I've gotgood news for you.
2. Give mebook which is on the table, please.
3. Isn't his fatherdoctor?
4. John showedgreat courage in that event.
5. Do you think we'll havegood weather for our holiday?
6. I am eatingapple.
7. Whatnice garden!
8. I've read lots ofbooks about it.
9. He showsgood taste in clothes.
10. Could you put these plates on..... table please!



Exercise 79



Say whether the following sentences are true or false

- 1) My teacher likes **the** Kamal
- 2) They picked **the** flowers in school garden.
- 3) See you on **the** Thursday
- 4) Tim always listen to **the** radio in the evening.
- 5) Ravind goes to work by **the** bus.
- 6) Don't be dirty to **the** school.
- 7) Thanuja is playing **the** piano
- 8) We often see friends over **the** New year.
- 9) She has never been to **the** Himalaya before.
- 10) What about leaving from Srilanka in **the** February?



Exercise 80

Put a/an/the into the gaps to complete the following story

Once, there was famous idol -maker. He crafted
..... masterpiece. He hired..... donkey to carry it to
..... buyer

as donkey was on its way

..... passers by looked at

..... idol on its back with great
admiration many of them bowed

before idol to show

respectdonkey mostook the

display of esteem for itself it

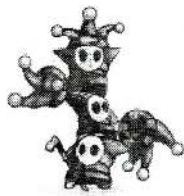
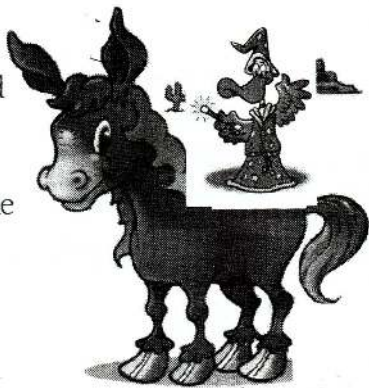
returned compliment

by braying loudly and making

..... nuisance on road idol maker tried
to goad it in to silence . but stupid donkey

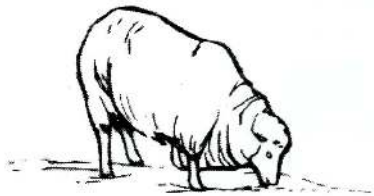
would not listen . It brayed more loudly seeing on other
means to bring donkey to its senses idol

maker have it sound thrashing no donkey
understood its mistake. It made the rest of the journey in
sombre silence



Exercise 81

Put a/an/the into the gaps to complete the following story



.....fox slipped into well while trying to jump over it. It struggled to come out well. But, it found no foothold to leap,

At lastgoat come and peeped into..... well. "how is water?" It askedfox.



The fox thought, " this is good opportunity to come out". "Oh it is sweet like honey" it replied "why don't you come and taste it?"

.....goat could not resistsweet invitation.

It jumped intowell

.....clever fox used him as.....foothold and was out on the ground.

if only you had as much brain as you beard said fox sarcastically as it walked away



Prepositions

(முன்னிடைச் சொற்கள்)

Prepositions என்பது வசனமொன்றை அர்த்தமுள்ளதாகக்குவதற்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படும் சிறிய சொற்கள் ஆகும். இவை பல்வேறுபட்ட சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது.

In

பின்வரும் சந்தர்ப்பங்களிற்கு in பயன்படுத்தப்படும்

1. ஒரு பொருளுக்குள் இன்னொரு பொருள் உள்ளது என்பதைக் கூறுவதற்கு,

The ball is **in** the box

பெட்டிக்குள் பந்து உள்ளது

There is something **in** the bucket

வாளிக்குள் ஏதோ உள்ளது.



2. வருடங்கள், மாதங்களிற்கு,

He was born **in** 2000. (அவன் 2000 ம் ஆண்டில் பிறந்தான்)

Our school founder's day is **in** July

(எமது பாடசாலை நிறுவனர் தினம் ஜூலை மாதத்தில் உள்ளது.)

I started stamp collecting **in** 2006.

நான் முத்திரை சேகரித்தலை 2006 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஆரம்பித்தேன்.



3. ஒரு நாளின் நேரங்களிற்கு,

in the morning



in the afternoon

Every Sunday he goes to church **in** the morning

4. ஒரு வீட்டின் பகுதிகளைக் குறிப்பிடுவதற்கு,

in the kitchen

in the bedroom

My sister is studying **in** the office room

அலுவலக அறையில் எனது சகோதரி படித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறாள்.



5. காலங்களைக் (seasons) குறிப்பிடுவதற்கு,

In summer

in winter

In Autumn

In Spring

I'll go to America **in** summer vacation

(நான் கோடைகால விடுமுறையில் அமெரிக்காவிற்குச் செல்வேன்)



6. இடங்கள், நாடுகள், நகரங்கள், வீதிகள், வலயங்கள், மாவட்டங்கள்
மரகாணங்கள் என்பவற்றிற்கும் பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

In Jaffna

In America

They are living in Kandy

(அவர்கள் கண்டியில் வசிக்கிறார்கள்)



In Colombo

In Jerusalem

7. கட்டிடங்களிற்கு,

In the library

In the office



In hospital

In the post office



8. படங்கள், நாளிதழ்கள் (news paper), புத்தகங்கள், திரைப்படங்கள்
என்பவற்றில் உள்ளவற்றைக் கூறுவதற்கு,

In Uthayan news paper

In the picture

There is an article in The Sunday Times news paper about Sun

The Sunday Times நாளிதழில் சூரியனைப்பற்றி ஒரு கட்டுரை உள்ளது

9. Car, taxi, bed என்பவற்றிற்கு,

1. Bride groom is in car மணமகன் காரில் உள்ளார்

2. He is in bed அவன்கட்டிலில் உள்ளான்



10. வானம், பூமி, சந்திரன் போன்றவற்றில் உள்ளவற்றை கூறுவதற்கு,

1. There are many stars in the sky

வானில் பல நட்சத்திரங்கள் உள்ளன.

2. There are no trees in moon சந்திரனில் மரங்கள் இல்லை

3. He is the richest man in the world

உலகிலேயே அவன்தான் பணக்காரன்.

11. ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட கால அளவைக் குறிப்பிடுவதற்கு,

in an hour

in a week

in five minutes

in a few days

I'll return to this place in fifteen minutes

நான் இந்த இடத்திற்கு 15 நிமிடங்களில் திரும்பி வருவேன்



At

1. ஒரு பொருளுக்கு அண்மையில் உள்ள பொருட்களை , ஒரு பொருளுக்கு மிக அண்மையாக உள்ள நபர்களைக் குறிப்பிடுவதற்கு,

The ball is at the bat

துடுப்பு மட்டைக்கு அண்மையில் பந்து உள்ளது.

Teacher is standing at the black board

கரும்பலகைக்கு அண்மையில் ஆசிரியர் உள்ளார்.

A child was at the window

ஜன்னலடியில் ஒரு சிறுவன் உள்ளான்.



2. Home, table என்பவற்றிற்கு at பயன்படுத்தப்படுவது வழக்கம்

Sangavi is at the table

சங்கவி மேசையடியில் இருக்கிறாள்

My brothers are at home

என் சகோதரர்கள் வீட்டில் உள்ளார்கள்.



3. நேரத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுவதற்கு,

at 5 o'clock

at 7.30 a.m

at half past ten

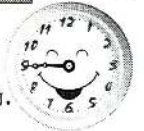
at 10.40 p.m

4. Nightற்கு at பாவிக்கப்படும் அதேவேளை ஒரு நாளின் ஏனைய

நேரங்களிற்கு in பாவிக்கப்படுவதை சூப்பதப்படுத்திக்கொள்க.

Usually, he studies many hours at night

வழமையாக அவன் இரவில் பல மணிநேரங்கள் படிப்பவன்.



5. 'முடிவு' (End) என்ற சொல்லிற்கு முன்னால்,

at weekend

at the end of the corner



at the end of the line



6. நிகழ்ச்சிகள், விழாக்களிற்கு

at his birthday party

at a concert



at my wedding



I met him at my friend's birthday party

என்னுடைய நண்பனின் பிறந்தநாள் விழாவில் நான் அவனைச் சந்தித்தேன்

7. குறித்த ஒரு முக்கிய நிகழ்வு மாத்திரம் நடைபெறுவதற்கென உள்ள இடங்களிற்கு,

at cinema

at school

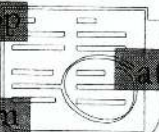
He is at work work அவர் வேலைத்தலத்தில் உள்ளார்.



8. குறித்த ஒரு விடயமானது பத்தகம் அல்லது செய்தித்தாள ஒன்றில் அமைந்துள்ள இடத்தைக் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கூறுவதற்கு,



at the top



at the middle

at the bottom



Your photo was at the top of the Junior Star magazine

உன்னுடைய புகைப்படம் Junior Star சஞ்சிகையின் மேற்பகுதியில் உள்ளது.

On

1. ஒரு பொருளிற்கு மேலே இன்னொரு பொருள் உள்ளதை வெளிக்காட்டும்.

The ball was on th the box.

பெட்டிக்கு மேலே பந்து இருந்தது

Books are on the table

மேசைக்கு மேலே புத்தகங்கள் உள்ளன.



2. மேற்பரப்பொன்றுடன் இணைக்கப்பட்ட பொருட்களைக் குறிப்பிடுவதற்கு,

The clock is on the wall

மணிக்கூடு சுவரில் பொருத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.

A dog's picture is on the card

ஒரு நாயின் படம் அந்த மட்டையில் உள்ளது.



3. குறித்த நாள் ஒன்றினைக் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கூறுவதற்கு பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

On Monday

On the new year day

On Wednesday

On 25th September 2005

தனியே மாதம், வருடம் என்பன இதுந்தால் மாத்திரமே in பயன்படுத்தப்படும். ஆனால் திகதி குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருப்பின் கட்டாயம் on பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

in may 2003

ஆனால் on 15th may 2003

4. பொது போக்குவரத்துச் சாதனங்கள், சுவாரிசெய்யும் சாதனங்கள் என்பவற்றிற்கு பயன்படுத்தலாம்.



on bicycle
on horse
on my motorbike



5. தொலைக்காட்சி, தொலைபேசி, வானினாலி போன்றவற்றிற்கு

I watched a cricket match on TV

நான் தொலைக்காட்சியில் ஒரு துடுப்பாட்டப் போட்டி பார்த்தேன்.

He is hearing soorian F. M on radio

அவன் வானினாலியில் சூரியன் F. M கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறான்

6. ஒரு நபருடைய குறித்த பக்கத்தை கூறுவதற்கு,

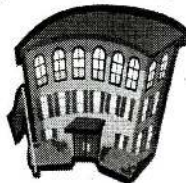


Raja is sitting **on the left** of Sabithan
சபிதனின் இடப்பக்கத்தில் ராஜா இருக்கிறான்

7. பலமாடிக் கட்டிடமொன்றிலுள்ள ஒரு மாடியை குறிப்பிட்டுக் கூறுவதற்கு
on the third floor



About



1. தமிழில் 'பற்றி' என்னும் கருத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தும் வசனங்களில் பயன்படுத்தும்.

Sobi is talking **about her exam**.

சோபி தனது பரீட்சையைப்பற்றி பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறாள்

I am thinking **about my future**

நான் எனது எதிர்காலத்தைப்பற்றி சிந்தித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன்.



2. அண்ணளவாக, கிட்டத்தட்ட என்னும் கருத்துக்களையும் வெளிப்படுத்தும்.

From here Jaffna is about 8 Kilo meters

இங்கிருந்து யாழ்ப்பாணம் அண்ணளவாக 8 கிலோமீற்றர்கள் ஆகும்.

His weight is about 60 kg

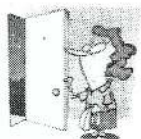
அவனுடைய நிறை அண்ணளவாக 60kg ஆகும்.



Exercise 82

Choose either in, at, to, or nothing

1. He livesTrinco
2. She wentThursday
3. Pallavan worksAnna coffee
4. He wenthis friend's house.
5. She arrivedJaffna for the celebrations.
6. I'm going to stayhome this weekend.



7. Joanna works the hospital.
8. Why don't we go..... the movies tonight?
9. I'm going to see Hania France this summer.

10. I arrivedwork early this morning.
11. She came home weekend
12. We stayed..... the Bismillah Hotel.
13. They visited England summer.



14. She's going to travel Pakistan this summer.
15. I'll be..... school later today.



Exercise 83



Test your knowledge of the prepositions in / at / on

1. Let's meet..... seven o'clock.
2. He was born..... July.
3. I went there..... 1998.
4. She'll be at work..... Thursday.
5. We met..... Christmas day.



Exercise 84

Fill the gaps with the correct prepositions.



1. We live London.
2. Would you like to go..... the cinema tonight?
3. No, thanks. I was..... the cinema yesterday.
4. We are going holiday next week.
5. There is a restauraunt the river.
6. The flight from Chennai to London was..... Dubai.
7. my wall, there are many picture postcards.
8. Who is the person this picture?
9. the sitting room, we want to watch TV.
10. We met Hassan my birthday



Exercise 85

Fill in the correct prepositions.

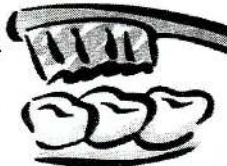
1. Peter is playing tennis Sunday.
2. My brother's birthday is the 5th of November.
3. My birthday isMay.
4. We are going to see my parents the weekend.
5. 1666, a great fire broke out in London.
6. I don't like walking alone in the streets night.
7. What are you doing..... the afternoon?
8. My friend has been living in Canada two years.
9. I have been waiting for you seven o'clock.
10. I finished this essay Friday



Exercise 86

Put correct preposition

- 1) Sonia gets a bus the morning to go to school.
- 2) Many tourists shop Government Street the summer.
- 3) Sue will be the classroom8:30.
- 4) Ann went home this morning.
- 5) Alphonse went skiing 1997
- 6) Jennifer watches a movie television every Tuesday.
- 7) I met Donnaa party Friday night.
- 8) When the children are bed, let's listen **to** music the radio.
- 9) I will go **to** Nova Scotia..... March..... 2005.
- 10) She will call you two weeks.
- 11) The cat stayed the house last night.
- 12) I went out **to** dinner the weekend.





To



1. தமிழில் 'க்கு' என்னும் கருத்தை நோடியாகவோ மணைமுகமாகவோ வெளிப்படுத்தும் வசனங்களில் பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

To him அவனுக்கு

To colombo கொழும்புக்கு

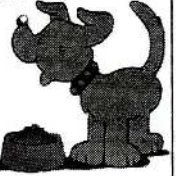


I want to visit your house

நான் உன்னைடைய வீட்டிற்கு விஜயம் செய்ய விரும்புகிறேன்.

She needs pencil to draw picture

அவள் படம் வரைவதற்கு பென்சில் தேவைப்படுகிறது.



2. நேரத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுவதற்கும் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது

Ten to six அறுமணிக்கு பத்து நிமிடங்கள் உள்ளன.

Five to seven ஏழு மணிக்கு ஐந்து நிமிடங்கள் உள்ளன.

For

ஏதாவது ஒன்றிற்காக அல்லது யாராவது ஒருவருக்காக செய்யும் செயலைக் கூறுவதற்கு பயன்படுத்தலாம்

He will do this help for you

அவன் உனக்காக இந்த உதவியைச் செய்வான்



I will die for you

நான் உனக்காக உயிரைக்கொடுப்பேன்



Present perfect continuous இணையும் பார்க்க.

From

தமிழில் இருந்து என்னும் கருத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தும் சந்தர்ப்பங்களிற்கு from பாவிக்கப்படுகின்றது.

I drove car from Vavuniya to Colombo

நான் வவுனியாவிலிருந்து கொழும்பு வரை கார் ஓடினேன்.

She studied in my school from 2001 to 2008

அவள் 2001ம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து 2008ம் ஆண்டு வரை எனது

பாடசாலையில் படித்தாள்



இங்கு to ந்து பதிலாக till, untill என்பவற்றையும் பயன்படுத்தலாம்

Before & Ago

இவை இரண்டும் தமிழில் முன்பு எனும் கருத்தையே வெளிப்படுத்தும் எனினும் அவை சந்தர்ப்பங்களிற்கு ஏற்றவாறு பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

* Before ஆனது காலமொன்றிணைக் குறிப்பிட்டு அதற்கு முன்பு என்ற கூறவதற்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

Before 2004

Before July



Before 25th October 1996

* Ago ஆனது இப்பொழுதிலிருந்து சம்பவம் நடைபெற்ற கால அளவு கணிக்கப்பட்டு இவ்வளவு காலத்திற்கு முன்பு என்று கூறவதற்கு பயன்படும்.

Six years ago

three months ago

two hundred days ago

four weeks ago



Jehan worked in this office before 2007

ஜெகன் 2007ம் ஆண்டிற்கு முன்னர் இந்த அலுவலகத்தில் வேலை செய்தான்

Jehan worked in this office three years ago

ஜெகன் மூன்று வருடங்களிற்கு முன்பு இந்த அலுவலகத்தில் வேலை செய்தான்

இதனை மேலும் for, since என்பவற்றுடன் ஒப்பிட்டு விளக்கிக் கொள்ளலாம்.



After

தமிழில் 'பின்பு' என்னும் கருத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தும்.

I'll give you some money after three days

மூன்று நாட்களின் பின்பு நான் உனக்கு கொஞ்சம் பணம் தருவேன்.



During & While

இவை இரண்டும் தமிழில் 'பொழுது' என்னும் கருத்தை வெளிப்படுத்துகின்ற போதிலும் அவை பயன்படுத்தப்படும் சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் வேறுபட்டவையாகும்.

* While ஆனது verb உடன் பயன்படுத்தப்படுவதோடு கால அளவு குறிப்பிடப்படாத சந்தர்ப்பங்களிற்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

While my sister was studying I played foot ball

எனது சகோதரி படித்துக்கொண்டிருந்த பொழுது நான் விளையாடினேன்

John went to to Mannar while I was in Ambara



while + verb

Exercise 88

Choose the correct answer

Q1: He's been working _____ three weeks.

for while during

Q2: I fell asleep _____ the film.

for while during

Q3: We talked _____ an hour.

for while during

Q4: Did you see Tom _____ your vacation?

for while during

Q5: She watched TV _____ I cooked.

for while during

Q6: _____ our stay in London,

we visited a lot of museums.

for while during

Q7: What did you do _____ you were in London?

for while during

Q8: I think I need to study French _____ a few months before I go there.

for while during

Q9: I came up with a great idea _____ I was thinking about my class.

for while during

Q10: They drove through the countryside _____ they were staying in France.

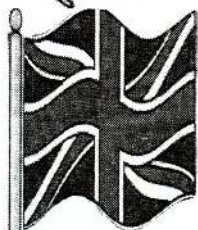
for while during

Q11: He was out of work _____ six months before he found a new job.

for while during

Q12: I broke my arm _____ I was playing squash.

for while during



Exercise 89



Choose the correct prepositions.

1. What are you doing the weekend?
2. I'll go to the cinema..... Saturday.
3. Renesan met a stranger my birthday party
4. That's interesting. I haven't been to the cinema.....
so many years.
5. We could go there together..... the afternoon.
6. That would be great. But I would prefer to go
there the evening. I am visiting
my grandma Saturday.
7. That's okay. The film starts eight o'clock.
8. I can pick you up..... half.....
past seven. How long does the film last?
9. It lasts..... two hours and forty-five minutes.
10. From..... eight..... a quarter
.....to eleven.



Exercise 90

Put the correct preposition.

- 1) She was born 2004.
- 2) They are waiting the bus.
- 3) Don't forget to bring some flowers you.
- 4) I haven't smoked ages.
- 5) You can look up the word..... a dictionary.
- 6) She is allergic..... insect stings.
- 7) I'm lookingmy keys. Have you found them?
- 8) The song was written Vaali
- 9) He likes to travel Brazil summer.
- 10) The police car chased the robbers
..... the end of the corner.



Exercise 91

Put the correct preposition to complete the following story.

(on, of, at, into, under, by)



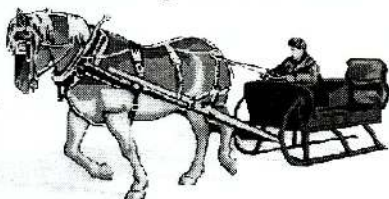
Once, a business man with a basket full cap felt tired after the day's work. He lay down a huge tree and fell asleep.

A troop monkeys the tree watched the sleeping hawker and the basket full colourful caps. They came down, picked up the caps, and put them their heads.

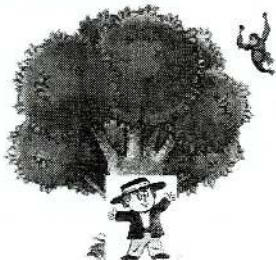
The business man woken up the chattering monkeys the business man saw if all. He threw stones the monkeys. Later replied plucking fruits from the tree and throwing them at him.

Now, the right Idea struck him.

The monkeys, by habit, imitate human action. The business man took off his cap



and threw it the ground. Almost immediately , all that monkeys threw theirs The business man collected them back basket.



Conjunctions

இரண்டு வசனங்களை இணைப்பதற்கு பாவிக்கப்படும் சொற்களே இவையாகும். அவ்வாறான இணைப்புச் சொற்களாவன,

and - மற்றும்

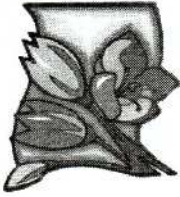
Or - அல்லது

Because - ஏனென்றால்

So - அதனால், ஆதலால்

But - ஆனால்

Although, Eventhough - இருப்பினும், ஆயினும்



It rained heavily

I went to church on time

It rained heavily *but* I went to church on time



And

முதலாவது வசனத்தில் கூறப்பட்ட சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட அல்லது அதனுடன் ஒத்துப்போகின்ற விடயம் இரண்டாவது வசனத்தில் கூறப் பட்டிருப்பின் அதற்கு and பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

Yesterday I went to my teacher's house. He gave me some English books

Yesterday I went to my teacher's house *and* he gave me some English books



Because & So



Because ஐப் பயன்படுத்தி எழுதப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தினுள் இரண்டாவது வசனத்தினை முதலாவதாகமாற்றி எழுதும்போது இணைப்புச் சொல்லாக so ஐப் பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

He isn't happy because he lost his chain

அவன் மகிழ்ச்சியாக இல்லை ஏனெனில் அவன் தனது சங்கிலியைத் தொலைத்துவிட்டான்

He lost his chain so he isn't happy

அவன் தனது சங்கிலியைத் தொலைத்துவிட்டான் ஆகவே அவன் மகிழ்ச்சியாக இல்லை.



Although/ Even though & But



Although/ eventhough ஐப் பயன்படுத்தி எழுதப்பட்ட

வாக்கியத்தை but இணைப் பாவித்து எழுதவதற்கு இணைக்கப்படவேண்டிய இரு வசனங்களிற்கும் இடையில் but இணைக் கொண்டுசெல்ல வேண்டும்.

Eventhough this T-shirt was very expensive he bought it

இந்த T- சட்டை மிகவும் விலைகூடியதாக இருந்தபோதிலும் அவன் அதை வாங்கினான்

This T-shirt was very expensive *but* he bought it

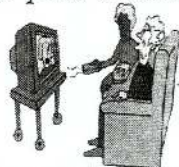
இந்த T- சட்டை மிகவும் விலைகூடியதாக இருந்தது ஆனால் அவன் அதை வாங்கினான்

Although, Even though என்பன பெரும்பாலும் ஒரே கருத்தையே வெளிப்படுத்தும். எனினும் even though ஆனது கூடிய அழுத்தமுள்ள வசனங்களை எழுதவதற்கு உபயோகிக்கப்படுகின்றது.

Exercise 92

Put the correct conjunction to be But , because

1. They stayed at homeit was raining heavily.
2. People meet accidentsthey drink and drive.
3. Thavabalan went to his friends wedding he didn't take any food
4. I wanted to help him he said he could do it himself.
5. You should stopsmoking is bad for your health.
6. Nishantha's father always watches TVhe doesn't have any work at home.
7. Devan decided to leave it was dark outside.
8. We were playing tennis,it started to rain.
9. Do you knowhe started playing chess?
10. Rajeev knew he will work in his holidays.



11. I can't understand she hasn't explained yet.
12. They were very proudthey won.
13. He don't know
Yesterday he didn't come to school.
14. He broke his arm
he fell down the tree.
15. She wanted to open the door
she couldn't find the key.



Exercise 93

Put the correct conjunction (when, so, because, but, and)

1. I shut the door locked the gate.
2. The exam was difficultBob passed it easily.
3. I can't buy a new carI haven't got enough money.
4.we had had dinner we watched TV.
5. It's very lateI'm very tired.
6.we went to the shopping
centre we couldn't buy a good present.
7. I didn't knowI didn't go.
8. First we went to the cinema
..... we went to a restaurant.
9.you cross the street
you must look carefully.
10. It was very cold outside.we didn't go out.
11. I wanted to visit her
I didn't have any time.
12. We visited Mr Davidhas two dogs.
13. We stayed at homeweather wasn't good.
14. He listened to her carefully
then he told her what she could do.
15. He waitedshe woke up



Exercise 94

Choose the correct answer

Q1 - In winter, it is cold ____ wet.

and but



Q2 - I wanted that beautiful umbrella, ____ I bought it.

and but

Q3 - It was a very long day ____ I was tired by the end of it.

and but

Q4 - It's an old black ____ white film.

and but



Q5 - It was an easy test ____ I failed.

and but

Q6 - She tried hard ____ She couldn't achieve the target

and but

Q7 - The dog looks friendly ____ Its dangerous.

and but



Q8 - I didn't like the movieI like the songs

and but

Q9 - My application was late ____ they rejected it.

and but

Q10 - It cost a lot of money ____ I was very disappointed because it didn't work properly.

and but

Exercise 95

Choose the appropriate linker: **and**, **so**, **but** or **because**.

- 1- In summer we wear light clothes..... the weather is hot.
- 2- I have a tooth ache I must see a dentist as early as I can.
- 3- It is rainy..... windy today.
- 4- I like walking..... I never go to school on foot..... it is 10 miles away from home.
- 5- My son is calm..... easy-going..... my daughter is very moody they never agree together.
- 6- I am English I live in the USA..... I work with a company there.
- 7- I love painting fishing they teach me concentration.
- 8- Jane hates swimming she spends her summer holidays on the beach.....she loves sunbathing.
- 9- It is always rainy in winter you should always take an umbrella with you.
- 10- Fast foods are delicious usually unhealthy..... people should avoid them.
- 11- Peter is obese..... the doctor advised him to practise sport regularly
- 12- Parents children should have good relationships.

EXERCISE 96

Combine the following pairs of sentences making any necessary changes. Use one of the following connectors.

(and, but, so, because, when)

1. I play a kind of music. Nobody likes that kind of music.
[Blank space for answer]
2. He ran fast at the race. He failed to come first.
[Blank space for answer]
3. I remember a day. On that day I took my first airplane trip.
[Blank space for answer]
4. I have a neighbour. The parents of that neighbour live in Australia.
[Blank space for answer]
5. I read a book. I need a lot of information about ancient kings
[Blank space for answer]
6. I didn't like your work. My mother liked it very much
[Blank space for answer]
7. My grandpa is slow. He is a strong person.
[Blank space for answer]
8. The runners ran over the path. They ran over the hill too.
[Blank space for answer]
9. He didn't make enough efforts. He succeed.
[Blank space for answer]
10. I finished all my work. I am free now.
[Blank space for answer]

EXERCISE 97

Combine the sentences using the conjunction given in parentheses. Do not change the order of the sentences. Pay attention to the punctuation.

1. They got married. They had to learn to manage their own home. (after)

2. He went crazy. His wife burnt his breakfast. (when)

3. You can hear what I'm saying. You keep quiet. (if)

4. I won't invite my classmates to a party. I know them well. (until)

5. He arrived home. I had already cleaned the house. (by the time)

6. The first quiz was easy. This one is extremely difficult. (where as)

7. She's snobbish. People like her. (yet)

8. We're broke. We can't buy anything. (since)

9. He failed. He won't give up his ideals. (even though)

10. He fell asleep. He was watching the film. (while)

Exercise 98

Select "and", "but", "so" or "because"
by clicking on the appropriate word.

1. I like coffee ___ I don't like tea.

and

but

so

because

2. I cannot swim ___ I can ski.

and

but

so

because

3. I want a new TV ___ the one I have now is broken.

and

but

so

because

4. I had to work on Saturday ___ I couldn't go to John's party.

and

but

so

because

5. My name is thishajini ___ I'm your new teacher.

and

but

so

because

6. I was cold ___ I turned on the heater

and

but

so

because

7. We'll have to go shopping ___ we have nothing for dinner.

and

but

so

because

8. The history test was hard ___ the English one was easy.

and

but

so

because

Exercise 99

Complete the sentences by choosing the best coordinating conjunction for each space.

and but or so

1. Jerad was cold,he put on a coat.
2. Maria tried to read a novel,it was too very hard
3. To get from Colombo to jaffna, you can flyyou haveto get m.o.d clearance
4. I bought a bottle of milk,we drank it together.
5. The waiter was not very nice,the food was delicious.
6. I went to buy CD,the shop didn't have it.
7. maria needed some money,she took a part-time job.
8. There's so much rain lately! Maybe it's because of El Nino,maybe it's just weather change
9. mathusha has a guitar,she plays it really well.
10. The meeting was cancelled,we went to a nightclub instead.

EXERCISE - 100

Fill in the blanks with these words:

although, and, because, but, or, since, so, unless, until, when.

- § 1 Things were different ____ I was young.
- § 2 I do it ____ I like it.
- § 3 Let us wait here ____ the rain stops.
- § 4 You cannot be a lawyer ____ you have a law degree.
- § 5 That was years ____ years ago.
- § 6 She has not called ____ she left last week.
- § 7 I saw him leaving an hour ____ two ago.
- § 8 This is an expensive ____ very useful book.
- § 9 We were getting tired ____ we stopped for a rest.
- § 10 He was angry ____ he heard when happened.
- § 11 Walk quickly ____ you will be late.
- § 12 He had to retire ____ of ill health.
- § 13 We will go swimming next Sunday ____ it's raining.
- § 14 I heard a noise ____ I turned the light on.
- § 15 Would you like a coffee ____ tea?
- § 16 Do you know ____ she will arrive?
- § 17 ____ the car is old it still runs well.
- § 18 Do you want a pen ____ a bit of paper?
- § 19 I would like to go ____ I am too busy.
- § 20 She will die ____ the doctors operate immediately.

Correlative Conjunctions

வாக்கியமொன்றில் சோடிகளாக உள்ள இணைப்புச் சொற்களே Correlative Conjunctions ஆகும். இவற்றினை கட்டாயமாக இணைக்கப்படவேண்டிய சொற்களிற்கு முன்னரே எழுத வேண்டும். அவற்றினை ஒவ்வொன்றாக நோக்குவோம்,



.....both.....and



கருதப்படும் இரு பொருட்களையும் சேர்த்து குறிப்பிடுவதற்கு இது உபயோகிக்கப்படும்.

I want **both bat and ball**

எனக்கு துடுப்பு மட்டை, பந்து இரண்டும் வேண்டும்.

My father sells **both ice - cream and toffee**

எனது அப்பர் குளிர் களி, இனிப்பு இரண்டையும் விற்பனை செய்கிறார்.

.....either.....or

கருதப்படும் இரண்டு பொருட்களில் ஒன்று என்ற கருத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தும்

He wants **either bat or ball**

வனுக்கு துடுப்பு மட்டை அல்லது பந்து இரண்டில் ஒன்று விருப்பம்.



.....neither.....nor

கருதப்படும் இரண்டு பொருட்களில் இரண்டும் இல்லை என்ற கருத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தும்.

He wants **neither bat nor ball**

= He does not want either bat or ball.

அவனுக்கு துடுப்பு மட்டை அல்லது பந்து இரண்டும் விருப்பமில்லை



.....not only.....but also

ஒரு பொருள் அல்லது ஒரு நபரிடமுள்ள இரு வேறு திறமைகள், சிறப்பியல்புகளைக் கூறவதற்கு இது உபயோகிக்காடுகின்றது.

Mathurangan plays **not only cricket but also** football

மதுராங்கன் துடுப்பாட்டம் மட்டுமல்ல உதைபந்தாட்டமும் கிளையாடுகிறான்

She **not only** teaches **but also** draws well

அவள் நன்றாக கற்பிப்பது மட்டுமல்ல படமும் வரைவாளர்



Both, Either & Neither

Exercise 101

Choose the most suitable answer.

Q1 - ___ was ill so they could not continue the trip.

Both Either Neither

Q2 - I like ___ of the choices because they are great

Both Either Neither

Q3 - They have never done their home work - I liked them

Both Either Neither

Q4 - ___ Tharmi or Tharani will be selected.

Both Either Neither

Q5 - I can teach Physics and Maths because I like _____

Both Either Neither

Q6 - I want to help ___ you or your brother.

Both Either Neither

Q7 - I called ___ to clean the room so Jony came and did it.

Both Either Neither

Q8 - Would you likebiscuit or ice cream?

Both Either Neither

Q9 - I tried twice and failed ___ times.

Both Either Neither

Q10 - _____ were very long .I could not lift it there

Both Either Neither



Both, Either & Neither

Exercise 102

Choose the most suitable answer.

Q1 - ___ were ill so they stayed at home instead of going to school.

Both Either Neither

Q2 - I didn't like ___ of the choices.

Both Either Neither



Q3 - I couldn't decide between them - I liked them ___.

Both Either Neither

Q4 - ___ Yuko nor Hiromi turned up today.

Both Either Neither

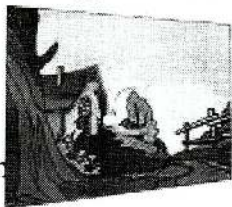


Q5 - You can take ___ the 38 bus or the 341 to get to town.

Both Either Neither

Q6 - I don't think much of ___ of the candidates.

Both Either Neither



Q7 - I called ___ of them and left messages as they didn't

an

Both Either Neither

Q8 - Would you likered or white dress?

Both Either Neither

Q9 - I took the test twice and failed ___ time.

Both Either Neither



Q10 - Neither ___ there.

English for students

Neither

J.Thusiraj & J.Thujevan

Exercise 103

Choose the correct one






1. You can buy a new car this year or you can go on holiday but you can't do _____.
A. either B. both C. neither
2. _____ one of us is particularly interested in gardening.
A. either B. both C. neither
3. He has written two spy novels, _____ of which have been made into television series.
A. either B. both C. neither
4. I failed my driving test because I didn't keep _____ hands on the steering wheel.
A. either B. both C. neither
5. I asked two people to help me start my car, but _____ of them knew what to do.
A. either B. both C. neither
6. You can get to Montreal by train or bus. _____ way it'll take an hour.
A. either B. both C. neither
7. I had been looking forward to a delicious meal with excellent service, but I was disappointed in _____ cases.
A. either B. both C. neither
8. I was sitting in the restaurant at the table with smokers on _____ side of me.
A. either B. both C. neither
9. _____ Mike and Jim have red hair and blue eyes.
A. either B. both C. neither
10. Traffic was moving very slowly in _____ directions for about an hour after the accident.
A. either B. both C. neither



Exercise 10.

Choose the correct answer.



- _____ my parents are chemists.
A. either B. both C. neither
- Her interest in the newspaper business came from her parents, _____ of whom were journalists.
A. either B. both C. neither
- I don't eat seafood and my husband doesn't _____.
A. either B. both C. neither
- Improved child-care facilities would benefit _____ sexes, women and men.
A. either B. both  C. neither
- A: "I've never been to the states." B: "I haven't _____."
A. either B. both C. neither
- They do really good food at that restaurant and it's not very expensive _____.
A. either B. both C. neither
- I really think it's important to listen to _____ sides of the argument.
A. either B. both C. neither
- _____ candidate would be ideal for the administrative job
A. either B.  both C. neither
- We've got two VCRs, but _____ works properly.
A. either B.  both C. neither
- She sharpened the stick carefully at _____ ends.
A. either B. both C. neither



Quantifiers



பொருட்களின் அளவினை கூறுவதற்கு இவை பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன.



Much & Many



இவை இரண்டும் தமிழில் 'பல' எனும் கருத்தை வெளிக்காட்டுவன ஆகும்.

Many ஆனது எண்ணக்கூடிய பன்மை (plural) சொற்களுக்குப் பயன்படுத்தப்படும். மேலும் இவை எல்லா வகையான வசனங்களிலும் பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

many + Positive, Negative, Question



Many bags
Many rupees

many pictures
Many hours

Much ஆனது எண்ணமுடியாத பொருட்களுக்கு முன்னர் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது. மேலும் இது வகிர்மறை, வினா வாக்கியங்களில் மத்தியே பயன்படுத்தப்படலாம்.

much + Negative Question

அவ்வாறான சில எண்ணமுடியாத பெயர்ச் சொற்களாவன,

Sugar - சீனி

food - உணவு

floor - மா

Furniture - தளபயம்

water - நீர்

soil - மண்

advise - அறிவுரை

time - நேரம்

money - பணம்

luggage - பொதி



A lot of

இது எல்லா வகையான வசனங்களிற்கும் எல்லாவகையான பெயர்ச் சொற்களுக்கும் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது.



A lot of + Countable & uncountable noun



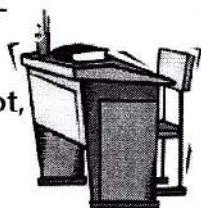
a lot of papers
a lot of boxes

a lot of water
a lot of money



Exercise 10

Choose the right answer (much, many, a lot, a lot of, lots)



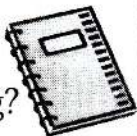
1. We have oranges.
2. We don't have bananas, and we don't have fruit juice.
3. Do you have any feel ? Sure, there's sugar in the kitchen.
4. Howis this? It's ten rupees
5. How.....do you want? Six, please.
6. He's very busy; he has work to do.
7. Chalin has.....rice, but Thajabaran doesn't have
8. London has beautiful buildings.
9. They eat apples.
10. He wrotepoems.
11. I have got money.
12. They visitedchina cities.
13. Do you like soccer? Yes.....
14. Were there.....guests in the wedding? Yes, there were.....
15. Mala is popular. She's got..... friends. Nancy does not have



Exercise 106

Fill in these blanks with "much" or "many":

1. Have you got _____ books?
2. I don't have _____ time to do sport.
3. How _____ people came to the meeting?
4. Are there _____ students in the class?
5. I didn't see _____ of the film because I fell asleep.
6. How _____ coffee did you buy?
7. How _____ cups of coffee did you buy?
8. Not _____ students passed the exam.
9. They didn't give me _____ information.



Exercise 107

Fill in these blanks with "much" or "many":

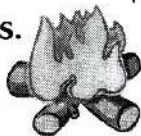
1. We sawinteresting things in the museum.
2. Children needfood for the growth.
3. She invitesfriends to her birthday party.
4. Do you havenotebooks? Yes, I have ten.
5. There isn'tsugar in this bottle.
6. Paula hasn't gotmoney to travel around the world.
7. There areold temples in Chiang Rai.
8. There aren'thotels in this town.
9. Does your fatherdrink coffee?
10. The old man hasn't gothair on his head.



Exercise 108

Put much, many & a lot of into the gaps.

- 1.- How sugar have you got?
- 2.- Are theretrees in the park?
- 3.- Yes, there are beautiful trees in the park.
- 4.- How CDs has she got?
- 5.- D you have rupees in you pocket.
- 6.- Hari's bicycle is expensive than mine.
- 7.- Vegetables and fruit are than chips.
- 8.- My brother doesn't like milk so he eats cheese and yoghurt.
- 9.- Look! we need flour for the cake.
- 10.- How orange juice do you drink every day?



Exercise 109

Use much or many to complete the sentences.

- 1- You should (eat)..... fruits and vegetables.
- 2- You shouldn't drinktea or cool drinks
- 3- You can eat aswhole-grain bread as you want.
- 4- You should takeexercises a week.
- 5- You need time to achieve your project.
- 6- I don't earnmoney with this company.
- 7- Howdoes this dress cost?
- 8- How rooms are there in your house?
- 9- Howpeople are there in the living room?
- 10- There was rain last week.

A few & A little

இவை இரண்டும் தமிழில் 'கொஞ்சம்' எனும் கருத்தை வெளிக்காட்டுவன ஆகும்.

A few ஆனது எண்ணக்கூடிய பன்மை (plural) சொற்களுக்கும் பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

A few minutes



A few chocolates



A few lions

A few dollars

A little ஆனது எண்ணமுடியாத பொருட்களுக்கு முன்னர் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது.

A little juice

A little soil

A little ink

A little money



Exercise 110

Decide whether you have to use "a little" or "a few".

1. They had snow last winter.
2. people were interested in the exhibition.
- 3 I speaksinhala
4. There are students in the classroom.
5. He hasrelatives.
6. There is.....water in the pond.
7. The dean spends time playing tennis on Sundays.
8. We have..... knowledge of nano-technology
9. There are dust in the room
10. There students in the ground



Some Any & No

பொதுவாக இவை இரண்டும் பொருட்களைக் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கூறவதற்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன.

- * **Some** ஆனது தமிழில் 'கொஞ்சம் , சில' என்னும் கருத்துக்களை வெளிப்படுத்தும். இது பொதுவாக Positive எசனங்களில் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது.

He has some flowers

அவனிடம் கொஞ்சம் பூக்கள் உள்ளன.

- * என்னும் ஒருவர் ஏதாவது ஒன்றை மற்றொருவருக்கு வழங்க வரும்படி சந்தர்ப்பங்களிற்கும் பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

Would you like some apple juice?

உனக்கு கொஞ்சம் அப்பிள் பழரசம் வேண்டுமா?

- * **Any** ஆனது எதிர்மறை , வினா (Negative , Questions) வாக்கியங்களை அமைப்பதற்கு பாவிக்கப்படுகின்றன.

any + Negative , Questions

Some , any இரண்டும் எண்ணக்கூடிய , எண்ணமுடியாத பெயர்ச்சொற்களிற்கு பாவிக்கப்படுகின்றன.

any , some + countable , uncountable noun

ஏற்கனவே a few, a little இல் சில எண்ணமுடியாத பெயர்ச்சொற்கள் கரப்பட்டுள்ளன மேலும் சில பின்வருமாறு,

milk - பால்

weather - காலநிலை

news - செய்தி



traffic - போக்குவரத்து

luck - அதிஷ்டம்

work - வேலை

Eg: 1. Do you have any English books?

Yes, I have some English books

No, I do not have any English books. or

No, I have no English books

2. Are there any biscuits in the tin?

Yes, there are some biscuits in the tin.

No, there are not any biscuits in the tin. or

No, there are no biscuits in the tin.



Exercise 111

Choose the correct answer.

Q1 - Are there people at all at the bus stop?

some no any

Q2 - That's reason to be rude all the time

some no any

Q3 - I'd like time off next week when I move house

some no any

Q4 - There's coffee left; could you get some while you're out?

some no any

Q5 - I must get to the bank because I haven't got money for the weekend

some no any

Q6 - Could I have more tea, please?

some no any

Q7 - When we got to the cinema, there weren't tickets left

some no any

Q8 - My car stopped because there was petrol left

some no any

Q9 - The shop had milk so

we'll have to drink our coffee black

some no any

Q10 - bus will take you to King's Cross so get on the first that comes along

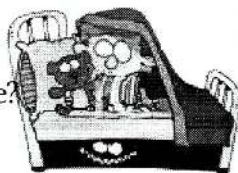
some no any



Exercise 113

Fill in some or any.

- 1 I'm going to buyphones
- 2 They didn't makemistake. Every day
- 3 He can't pay, he hasn't gotmoney.
- 4 There aren'tshops in this part of the town.
- 5 Gisba and Joni haven't gotchildren.
- 6 Have you gotbrother or sister?
- 7 There arebeautiful flowers in the garden.
- 8 Are thereletters for me?
- 9 I haven't gotstamps but Ann has got
- 10 Do you knowgood hotels in London?
- 11 Would he liketea?
- 12 Did you buyrice? No, we don't need
- 13 We haven't gotbread
- 15 I went out to buymilk
- 16 I'm thirsty. Can I havewater, please?



Exercise 114

Complete the sentences. Use some or any + one of these words.

air - problems - batteries - chairs - friends - milk - cheese -
shampoo - money - photos - languages - stamps

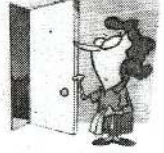
1. I can't buy you a drink. I haven't got
2. She want to wash her hair. Is there
3. I'm going to the post office to get
4. Can you speakforeign
5. I haven't got my camera, so I can't take
6. Sorry, we're late. We hadwith the car.
7. There weren'tin the hall.
8. It's hot in the office. I'm going out forfresh
9. Why isn't the radio working? Are therein it?
10. I went to a restaurant withof mine.

Something , Anything & Nothing

இது ஒரு குறித்த பொருளுக்கென்ற அல்லாத எந்த பொருட்களையும் குறிப்பிடும் வகையில் இவை அமையும்.

- * Something அனது 'ஏதோ' என்ற கருத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தும் . மற்றும் **positive sentence** களில் மட்டுமே பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

There is something in the room
அந்த அறையில் ஏதோ உள்ளது.



- * Anything அனது தமிழில் 'ஏதோ' என்ற கருத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தும். இது எதிர்மறை , வினா வாக்கியங்களில் பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

There is not anything in the room
அந்த அறையில் எதுவுமில்லை.



Anything + Negative , Questions

- * Nothing அனது ஒன்றாயில்லை எனும் கருத்தை தமிழில் உணர்த்தும்.

There is nothing in the room
அந்த அறையில் ஒன்றாயில்லை.

Eg:- 1. Did you say **anything** about me?

நீ அவனிடம் என்னைப்பற்றி ஏதாவது சொன்னாயா?

Yes, I said **something** about you

ஆம் நான் உன்னைப்பற்றி ஏதொ சொன்னேன்

No, I did **not** say **anything** about you. or

No, I said **nothing** about you.

இல்லை நான் உன்னைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் சொல்லவில்லை.



Not + anything = Nothing

2. Is there anything in his bag?

அவனுடைய பையிற்குள் ஏதாவது உள்ளதா?

Yes, there is something in his bag.

ஆம் , அவனுடைய பையிற்குள் ஏதொ உள்ளது

No, there is not anything in his bag

No, there is nothing in his bag.இல்லை,அவனுடைய பையிற்குள்

ஒன்றாயில்லை

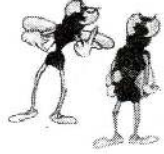


Somebody, Anybody & Nobody

இது மனிதர்களை குறிப்பிடுவதற்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது.

- * Somebody ஆனது யாரோ என்ற கருத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தும் . இது positive sentence களில் மட்டுமே பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

Somebody have eaten food
யாரோ உணவு உண்டுள்ளார்கள்.



- * Anybody ஆனது தமிழில் 'யாராவது' என்ற கருத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தும்.. இது எதிர்மறை , வினா வாக்கியங்களில் பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

There is not anybody at cinema
சினிமாவில் ஒருவரும் இல்லை



Anybody + Negative, Questions

- * Nobody ஆனது ஒருவருமில்லை எனும் கருத்தை தமிழில் உணர்த்தும்.

There is nobody in the room
அந்த அறையில் ஒருவருமில்லை.

Eg:- 1. Did you ask anybody to sing?

நீ யாரையாவது பாடச்சொல்லிக் கேட்டாயா?

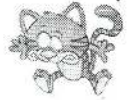
Yes, I asked somebody to sing.

ஆம் நான் யாரையோ பாடச்சொல்லிக் கேட்டேன்.

No, I did not ask anybody to sing. or

No, I asked no body to sing

இல்லை நான் ஒருவரையும் பாடச்சொல்லிக் கேட்கவில்லை



Not + anybody = Nobody

2. Is there anybody in the room?

அந்த அறையில் யாராவது உள்ளார்களா?

Yes, there is some body in the room.

ஆம் , அந்த அறையில் யாரோ உள்ளார்கள்

No, there is not any body in the room

No, there is no body in the room.

இல்லை , அந்த அறையில் ஒருவருமில்லை.

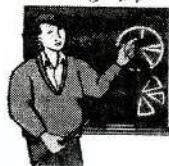


Everything & Every body

Everything ஆனது பொருட்களைக் குறிப்பிடுவதற்கு பாவிக்கப்படுகிறது. இத 'எல்லாம்' எனும் தமிழ்க் கருத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தும்.

He explained everything

அவர் எல்லாவற்றையும் விளங்கப்படுத்தினார்.



Every body ஆனது 'எல்லாரும்' எனும் தமிழ்க் கருத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தும்.

Every body listened her speech

எல்லாரும் அவளுடைய பேச்சிற்கு செவிமடுத்தார்கள்.

Exercise 115

In the following sentences, fill in the gaps with one of the following determiners:

something/anything - somebody/anybody - somewhere/anywhere



- 1) She saidbut I didn't understand anything.
- 2) Hasfound my blue pencil? No, I'm sorry.
- 3) Wouldhelp me, please? Yes, I can help you.
- 4) Have you got to eat? No, I haven't.
- 5) Tom, can you give meto drink, please?
- 6) Is therein the house? No, it's deserted.
- 7) Do you knowabout London transport? No, I don't.
- 8) What's wrong? "There'sin my eye."
- 9) Would you liketo drink? Yes, please.
- 10)has broken the window. I don't know who.
- 11) He didn't say
- 12) I'm looking for my keys. Hasseen them? No, I'm sorry.
- 13) Teach meexciting.
- 14) I didn't eatbecause I wasn't hungry.
- 15) Dad, can we goon Sunday? Yes, what about going to the zoo?



Exercise 116

Complete the sentences using

something/anything, somebody/anybody, somewhere/anywhere.

1. There isn't
in the box. It's empty.



2. I can do this job alone. I
don't needto help me.

3. Cumarán livesnear London.



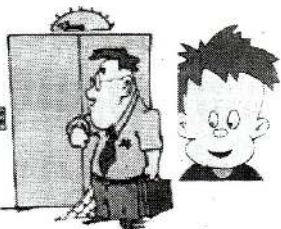
4. There isin the garden.

5. It's dark. I can't see



6. Where should we go tomorrow?
..... warm and sunny.

7. Where did you put my book?
.....on that shelf.



8. There isat the door.



9. We haven't heard
.....about Peter. Is he ill?

10. Can I haveto drink?



Exercise

Choose the correct answer

- If there isyou need you can call me.
Something Anything
Nothing Everything
- I think there is..... wrong with my computer,it is not working very well.
Something Anything
Nothing Everything
- Get out ! It's..... to do with you.
Something Anything
Nothing Everything
- Take this bag and leaveelse to me.
Something Anything
Nothing Everything
- There isn't..... worth watching on TV tonight.
Something Anything
Nothing Everything
- The doctors did..... they could to save her but she died.
Something Anything
Nothing Everything
- There is..... about this place that frightens me.
Something Anything
Nothing Everything
- Did you bring..... you needed for the trip ?
Something Anything
Nothing Everything
- My friend's decisions have..... to do with me.
Something Anything
Nothing Everything
- As long as you are not doingwrong, you have nothing to worry about.
Something Anything
Nothing Everything



Exercise

Choose the correct answer

1. Doeswant a game of tennis ?
any body some body nobody
2. What's that smell ? Can you smellburning ?
some thing anything nothing
3. I asked ifwanted an ice-cream.
Some one anybody no one
4. Didphone me while I was out ?
any body some body nobody
5. Your face looks terribly familiar. Haven't I seen you
.....before ?
Some where any where nowhere
6. She left the room without saying?
some thing anything nothing
7. This doesn't look a very nice restaurant ! Can we go
.....else ?
Some where any where nowhere
8. I havemore to say to you. Goodbye. ?
some thing anything
nothing every thing
9. I have never beenmore beautiful than
Scotland.
Some where any where nowhere
10. What do you want for supper ?, I don't mind !
some thing anything
nothing every thing



Exercise

In the following sentences, fill in the gaps with one of the following determiners:

something/anything - somebody/anybody - somewhere/anywhere

- 1) She wentbut
I don't know anywhere in Jaffna.
- 2) Hastaken your umbrella?
Yes my brother
- 3) listen! he is doing a magic
- 4) Have you got to eat? No, I haven't.
- 5) Tom, can you give me
.....to drink, please?
- 6)in the house?
No, it's deserted.
- 7) Do you knowabout
London transport? No, I don't.
- 8) What's wrong? "There'sin my eye"
- 9) Would you liketo drink? Yes, please
- 10)has broken the window.
I don't know who.
- 11) He didn't say
- 12) I'm looking for my keys. Has
.....seen them?
No, I'm sorry.
- 13) Teach meexciting.
- 14) I didn't eat
because I wasn't hungry.
- 15) Dad, can we go
on Sunday? Yes, what about going to the zoo.



Relative Clause

ஒரு பெயர்ச்சொல்லைச் சார்ந்து நிற்கும் சுட்டுப்பெயர் இவையாகும். Relative pronoun ஆனது இரு வாக்கியங்களை இணைப்பதற்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது. அதாவது தொடர்ச்சியான வசனங்களை அமைக்கும்போது இரு வசனங்களிலும் ஒரு நபரைப்பற்றியோ அல்லது ஒரு பொருளைப்பற்றியோ குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருப்பின். முதல் வசனத்தில் கூறப்பட்ட நபரைப்பற்றியோ அல்லது பொருளையோ மீண்டும் கூறவதற்கு இதனைப் பயன்படுத்தலாம். அவையாவன,



Who

Which

that

Whom

Whom

Whose

Where

What

When



இவ்வாறான சொற்கள் வழமையாக வினாக்களை உருவாக்குவதற்கே பயன்படுத்தப்படும். ஆனால் இங்கு இவை முற்றிலும் வேறப்பட்ட கருத்தையே வெளிப்படுத்துகின்றன.

Mathan is my best friend → he helps me in English

Mathan is my best friend **who** helps me in

or

Mathan **who** is my best friend helps me in

Who, Which & That

இவற்றினைப் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு பின்வரும் விதிகளைக் கையாள வேண்டும்.

1. Subject pronoun ஐ நீக்க வேண்டும்.
2. இவற்றிற்கு பின்னால் helping verb அல்லது main verb கட்டாயம் வர வேண்டும்.
3. Who ஆனது மனிதர்களிற்கும், Which ஆனது விலங்குகள், பொருட்களிற்கும் That ஆனது மனிதர்கள், விலங்குகள், பொருட்கள் யாவற்றிற்கும் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது.

Lion is the king of beasts. It called other animals for a discussion.

Lion is the king of beasts which called other animals for a discussion.

Whose

இது my, your, their, our, his, her, its போன்ற personal pronoun களுக்கு பதிலாக பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

I met a man

His house has been painted

I met a man whose house has been painted

Where

இடங்களைக் குறிப்பிடுவதற்கு where பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

Last week we went to Canada

we went many places
in Canada

Last week we went to Canada where we went many places

Whom

இது object pronoun ற்குப் பதிலாக பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது.

The manager

I am going to
introduce

He is my best friend

The manager whom I am going to introduce is my best friend



Exercise 117

Put who whose which

- 1) I talked to the girl car had broken down in front of the shop.
- 2) Mr Rajkumar..... is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
- 3) We often visit our aunt in Trincomaleeis in the north East.
- 4) This is the girl comes from Anurathapura
- 5) That's Thuvi the boy..... has just arrived at the airport.
- 6) Thank you very much for your letterwas very interesting.
- 7) The child..... father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.
- 8) The children.....fought in the street, are not from our school.
- 9) The car, driver is an old man, is from Swiss
- 10) What did you do with the toy..... your uncle present you you?



Exercise 118

Fill in who or which.

1. Have you taken the tabletsthe doctor gave you?
2. Did you like the ladyyou met at the concert?
3. Is this the teacherhelped you?
4. I like children are nice and friendly.
5. Can you see the rabbitsare hopping in the grass?
6. What's the name of the film star..... plays the main part in "The Robot"?
7. Did you see the column is in the middle of the square?
8. Is there someonecan lend me a pen?
9. The governer ordered to destroy the buildings is an American
10. The driverhad caused a terrible accident was arrested.



Exercise 119

Fill in the gaps with **who / which / whose**

1. The journalist didn't take ticket was fined by the ticket checkers
2. Someone..... had been to Tajmahal before told us the way to the main gate.
3. The man looks after stray dogs is going to collect some money.
4. I was climbing into a rocket body was made of pure Aluminium
5. Ravi is a famous writer stories are nice.
6. Those.....arrive late in class must stay afterwards to do the work.....they have missed.
7. The dog.....I bought was the same oneyou saw the day you arrived.
8. That is the boy.....mother knows the manrepaired our heating system.
9. He is the one.....asked meI gave the money to.

Exercise 1 20

Choose the correct relative pronoun (**who, which, whose**).

1. This is the house..... was robbed last week.
2. A boy cousin works with me was in the bank at that time.
3. The manrobbed the bank had two knives.
4. He wore a mask..... made him look like Mickey Mouse.
5. He came with Rucsini waited outside in the car.
6. The woman gave him the money was young.
7. The bag..... contained the money was yellow.
8. The peoplewere in the bank were very frightened.
9. A man ...mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
10. A woman.....daughter was crying tried to calm her

Exercise 121

Join together each of the following pairs of sentences by means of a relative pronoun.

1. I spoke to a man. He had just lost his Identity card.
2. You need something. It will give you pleasure.
3. We got into a train. It was crowded.
4. This is my friend. I was speaking of him.
5. The officer has informed the police. His car was stolen.
6. The man betrayed me. I trusted him.
7. The boy was very happy. He won a prize.
8. Give me the book. The book is on the table.
9. We praised John. His performance was remarkable.
10. The boys came late. They were punished.
11. You bought a book. Show me the book.
12. Jenu is powerful. She should be kind.
13. They caught the man. He was a thief.
14. The roof of the house was damaged. The house has now been repaired.
15. You are treacherous. You will be punished.

Exercise 122

Combine the sentences using defining relative pronouns.

When the relative pronoun is an **object**, it can be **omitted**.

1. That's the girl. She spoke to me yesterday.
2. What's the name of the book? You want me to read it.
3. We stayed in a hotel. The hotel was very expensive.
4. I rent a house. It is very small.
5. The car was stolen. It was a BMW.
6. The man smoked forty cigarettes a day. He died of a heart attack.
7. That's the building. I work there.
8. That's the girl. her mother works in the post office.
9. The doctor was very rich. I saw him last night.
10. That's the dog. Its owner is French.

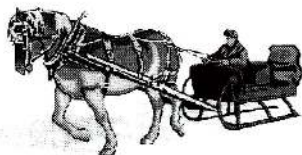
Exercise 123

Complete the sentences with correct relative pronoun

1. The book.....she wrote was a best-seller.
2. The book.....inspired many students was written many years ago.
3. The teacher.....I was talking about now lives in Canada.
4. The teacher.....inspired many students was well-known.
5. Ms AAT's publications.....have inspired many are all on my bookshelves.
6. The book.....many readers have learnt a lot from was written by that teacher.
7. The teacher.....many students were inspired by taught English literature.
8. The teacher.....every student looked up to retired 10 years ago.
9. The teacher.....now lives in Canada was respected by many of her students.
10. The book.....was written by her is still talked about.
11. The teacher.....everybody respected remains single all her life.
12. The book.....she wrote is used as a textbook in many literature courses.
13. The book.....many courses use is published in only paperback editions.
14. The book.....everybody is talking about does not cost much.



15. The teacher.....every student loved is still writing to her students.
16. Ms Tate.....was trained in literature, has taught literature all her life.
17. The teacher to.....many students owe their success has taught in many countries.
18. The teaching tomany students owe their technique is captured in this book.
19. Ms Tate's letters.....her students are still inspired by, show how much she still cares for her students.
20. Ms Tate.....many past students are still writing to, replies to all the letters.



Exercise 124

Fill in who or which.

1. Did you wear the dress..... you bought Yesterday ?
2. Did you like the meal.....you had in the restaurant?
3. Is this the policeman.....arrested the murderer?
4. I don't like people.....are silly.
5. Can you see the stars.....are twinkling?
6. Where is the man.....played a main role in "The passion of Christ"
7. Have you seen the tower.....is in the centre of the city?
8. Is there anythingcan hold the bag?
9. The trouser.....has many pockets.
10. The group.....had caused a terrible fire accident has escaped
11. The woman.....we helped yesterday is Jesy's mother.
12. The speech.....you are hearing today is very trendy

Conditional Clause

நிபந்தனை ஒன்றினைக் கூறும் ஒரு வசனத்தையும் அந் நிபந்தனையை நிறைவேற்றும் பொழுது நிகழ்வதைக் கூறும் மற்றைய வசனத்தையும் *if* இணைப்பாவித்து இணைத்துக் கூறவதே conditional clause ஆகும். இதில் இரண்டு வகைகளை நாம் கற்கவுள்ளோம்.

Type - 1

If உடன் சேர்ந்து வரும் வசனம் simple present tense ல் உள்ளபோது மற்றைய வசனமானது will சேர்த்து simple future tense ஆக எழுதப்படும்.

If you work hard you will earn much money
நீ கஷ்டப்பட்டு வேலை செய்தால் நிறைய பணம் சம்பாதிப்பாய்

If he teaches me I will get good marks
அவர் எனக்குக் கற்பித்தால் நான் நல்ல மதிப்பெண்கள் பெறுவேன்

If you come here I will be happy
நீ இங்கு வந்தால் நான் சந்தோஷப்படுவேன்.



Type - 2

If உடன் சேர்ந்து வரும் வசனம் simple past tense ல் உள்ளபோது மற்றைய வசனத்துடன் *would* சேர்த்து எழுதப்படும்.

If you studied hard you would pass the exam
நீ கஷ்டப்பட்டு படித்திருந்தால் பரீட்சையில் சீத்தியடைந்திருப்பாய்

If he informed me earlier I would help him
அவன் முன்னதாகவே எனக்கு அறிவித்திருந்தால் நான் அவனுக்கு உதவியிருப்பேன்

If they were my friends I would invite them to my birthday party

அவர்கள் என்னுடைய நண்பர்களாக இருந்திருந்தால் அவர்களை என்னுடைய பிறந்தநாள் விழாவிற்கு அழைத்திருப்பேன்.



Exercise 125

Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Form a **Conditional sentence - type I**. Only use the **will-future** in the main clauses. Mind the **negations** in the sentences.

Example:

If I [] (to go) to the café, I [] (not/to drink) milk.

Answer: If I go to the café, I will not drink milk.

- 1) If it [] (to rain), the children [] (not/to go) for a walk.
- 2) If she [] (not/to read) the novel, she [] (not/to pass) the literature test.
- 3) If I [] (not/to argue) with my father, he [] (to lend) me his motorbike.
- 4) If we [] (to take) the bus, we [] (not/to arrive) in time.
- 5) If Dick [] (not/to buy) the book, his friends [] (to be) angry with him.
- 6) If Tom [] (not/to tidy up) his room, Victoria [] (not/to help) him with the muffins.
- 7) If the boys [] (not/to play) football, the girls [] (not/to come) to the football pitch.
- 8) If you [] (to eat) too much junk food, you [] (not/to lose) weight.
- 9) If I [] (not/to make) breakfast tomorrow morning, my girlfriend [] (not/to love) me anymore.
- 10) If they [] (not/to hurry), they [] (not/to catch) the train.

Exercise 126

Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Form a **Conditional sentence - type II**. Mind the **negations** in the sentences.

Example: If I (to go) to the café, I (not/to drink) milk.

Answer: If I *went* to the café, I *would not drink* milk.

- 1) If Oliver..... (to find) money, he(to keep) it.
- 2) If they(not/to wear) pullovers in the mountains, it(to be) too cold during the night.
- 3) If Tony..... (to know) her phone number, he(not/to give) it to Frank.
- 4) If we..... (not/to visit) this museum, you(to write) a good report.
- 5) If it..... (not/to be) so late, we(to play) a game of chess.
- 6) If Jeff(not/to like) Jessica, he..... (not/to buy) her an ice-cream.
- 7) If I..... (to be) you, I..... (not/to go) to Eric's party
- 8) If you..... (to drop) this bottle, it..... (break).
- 9) If she..... (not/to bully) her classmates, she(to have) more friends.
- 10) If he(not/to print) the document, I..... (not/to correct) it.

Exercise 127

Complete the sentences by filling the verbs in brackets in the correct tense forms.

1. (not end) If the lesson _____ tomorrow, we'll have to prepare notes



2. (not come) If the pizza _____ soon, we can eat a sandwich instead.

3. (not be) If there _____ any milk in the pot, I'll make plane tea



4. (not hot) If it _____ tomorrow, we can play foot ball

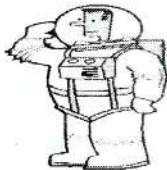
5. (not rain) My dad will paint the garage if it _____ on Saturday.



6. (not go) If we _____ to work, we won't get paid.

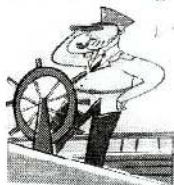
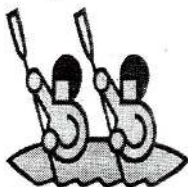


7. (not buy) We can't go if we _____ a ticket.



8. (not go) I will call you if she _____ to the movies, and we can go out together.

9. (not be) We should go jogging if it _____ raining outside.



10. (not ring) If the phone _____ this afternoon, I can take a nap



Degrees of Comparison



இது மனிதர்களின் இயல்புகளை அல்லது பொருட்களின் இயல்புகளை ஒப்பீட்டுக் கூறுவதற்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படும் முறையாகும். இவ்வாறு ஒப்பிடுவதற்கு இங்கு மூன்று முறைகள் கையாளப்படுகின்றன. அவையாவன,

1. Positive Degree
2. Comparative Degree
3. Superlative Degree.

Positive Degree

இது சாதாரணமாக Adjective ல் வசனங்களை கூறும் முறையாகும்.

Adjective என்பது பெயர்ச்சொல் (noun) ஒன்றிற்கு வழங்கப்படும் அடைமொழியாகும். இது பெயர்ச்சொல்லிற்கு முன்னால் எழுதப்படும்.

Rosan is a tall boy

Noun Adjective Noun

றொசான் ஒரு உயரமான பையன்



இங்கு றொசான் , பையன் என்பன பெயர்ச்சொற்கள் ஆகும். இங்கு றொசானின் உயரம் என்ற இயல்பு உயரமான என்ற சொல் மூலம் வெளிக்கொணரப் படுகின்றது. இவ்வாறு பெயர்ச்சொல் ஒன்றினை விபரிப்பதே Adjective ஆகும்.

Adjective களினை பின்வருமாறு ஒப்பிடலாம்.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good (நல்ல)	better	best
Bad (கெட்ட)	worse	worst
Little (சிறிய அளவான)	less	lest
Much (ஏராளமான)	more	most
Many (ஏராளமான)	more	most
Late (தாமதமான)	later	latest
Old (வயதான)	older	oldest
Far (தூரமான)	farther	farthest

beautiful(அழகான)	more beautiful	most beautiful
difficult (கடினமான)	more difficult	most difficult
Red (சிவந்த)	redder	reddest
Big (பெரிய)	bigger	biggest
Hot (சூடான)	hotter	hottest
Thin (மெலிந்த)	thinner	thinnest
Sad (சோகமான)	sadder	saddest
Fat (பருத்த)	fatter	fattest
Happy (மகிழ்ச்சியான)	happier	happiest
Easy (இலகுவான)	easier	easiest
Heavy(பாரமான)	heavier	merriest
wealthy(செல்வந்தமான)	wealthier	wealthiest
Brave (வீரமான)	braver	bravest
fine (நல்ல)	finer	finest
white (வெண்மையான)	whiter	whitest
Large (பெரிய)	Larger	Largest
Wise(புத்தியான)	Wiser	Wisest
Sweet (இனிமையான)	sweeter	sweetest
Small (சிறிய)	smaller	smallest
Tall (உயரமான)	taller	tallest
Bold (தடித்த)	bolder	boldest
Clever(அறிவான)	cleverer	cleverest
Kind (அன்பான)	Kinder	kindest
Young(இளமையான)	younger	youngest
Great(சிறந்த)	greater	greatest

Comparative Degree

இரண்டு பொருட்களை அல்லது இரண்டு நபர்களை ஒன்றுடன் ஒன்று ஒப்பீட்டுக் கூறவதற்கு இதனைப் பயன்படுத்தலாம்.



இதன்போது Adjective ன் comparative form

பயன்படுத்தப்படுவதோடு 'than' என்ற சொல்லும் பாவிக்கப்படுகிறது.

Eg:- Rosan is **taller** than me

றொசான் என்னிலும் பார்க்க உயரமானவன்

இங்கு Taller என்ற adjective உம் than என்ற சொல்லும் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டிருப்பதைக் கவனிக்க.



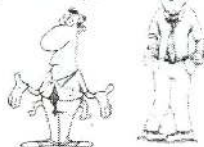
இதனைப் பின்வருமாறும் எழுதலாம்

Eg:- Rosan is **as tall** as me

றொசானும் நானும் ஒரேயளவு உயரமானவர்கள்.

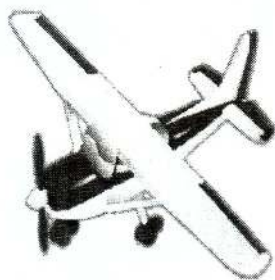
இங்கு இரண்டு பொருட்களை மட்டும் ஒப்பீடுகின்றபோதிலும் **as**

பயன்படுத்தப்படுவதால் **tall** என்ற **positive form** இனையே நாம் பயன்படுத்துகின்றோம்.



Exercise 128

Compare the pictures.



1. A plane is (fast)..... a bike.
2. A plane is (comfortable)..... than a bike.
3. A bike is (cheap)..... a plane
4. A plane is (expensive)..... than a bike.
5. A plane is (heavy) than a bike
6. A plane is (attractive) than a bike.



Superlative Degree



கருதப்படும் அனைத்து இயல்புகளிலும் சிறந்தவற்றைக் கூறுவதற்கு இது பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது.

Eg:- Rosan is the tallest boy in our class

எங்களுடைய வகுப்பிலேயே ரொசான் தான் உயரமான பையன்



இங்கு tallest என்ற Adjective உம் the உம் பாவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதைக் கவனிக்க.



பின்வருமாறும் superlative degree இணைப் பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

Eg:- Rosan is **one of the tallest** boy in our class

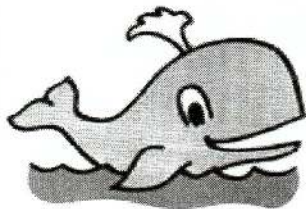
எங்களுடைய வகுப்பில் உள்ள உயரமான பையன்களில் ரொசானும் ஒருவன்.

Exercise 129

Complete with the superlative form of these adjectives:

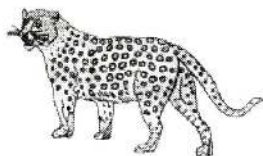
long, small, large, big, cold, fast, high

1. The Vatican is the
.country in the world.

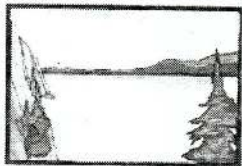


2. The blue whale is the
mammal in the world.

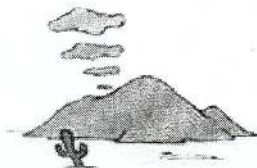
3. The cheetah is the
animal in the world.



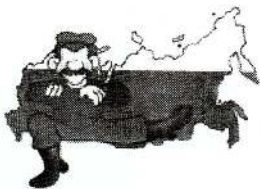
4. Everest is the
mountain in the world.



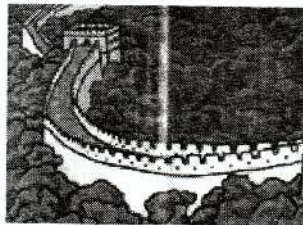
5. The Nile is the
river in the world.



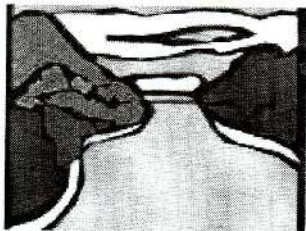
6. Sahara is the desert
in the world.



7. Russia is the
country in the world.



8. The great wall of China is the
..... wall in the world.



9. Lake Victoria is the
..... lake in Africa.

10. Antarctica is the
place in the world.



Exercise 12

Choose and underline the correct answer



SHANTHY

AGE: 20

HEIGHT: 1.65cm

WEIGHT: 58 Kg

SALARY: 10000/-

JONES

AGE: 21

HEIGHT: 1.67cm

WEIGHT: 60 Kg

SALARY: 12000/-

SHALINI

AGE: 25

HEIGHT: 1.70cm

WEIGHT: 55 Kg

SALARY: 20000/-

1. Shanthy's hair is.....(Longer than, longer, the longest) Jones's, but Shalini's hair is..... (Longer than, longer, the longest)
2. Jone is..... Shalini, but Shanthy is of the girls. (younger than, younger, the youngest)
3. Shalini earns..... Jones .(more than, the most)
4. Jones is..... Shanthy, but Shalini is..... of the girls.(taller than, the tallest, most tallest)
5. Shanthy is..... Shalini , but Jones is(the heaviest, heavier, heavier than)
6. Jones's salary is..... Rachel's, but Laura's salary is.....(Low)
7. Shanthy's salary is..... Hanna's.(low)
8. Shanthy's salary is.....(bad)1

Exercise 131

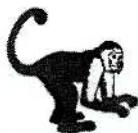
Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets (comparative or superlative).

1. My house is (big)than yours.
2. This flower is (beautiful)than that one.
3. This is the (interesting).....



place I have ever saw.

4. Non-smokers usually live (long) than smokers.
5. Which is the (dangerous)..... animal in the world?



6. A holiday by the sea is (good)than a holiday in the mountains.

7. It is strange but often a coke is (expensive)than a tea.



8. Who is the (rich) woman on earth?



9. The weather of this summer is even (bad) than last summer.



10. He was the (clever)..... thief of all.

Exercise 13

Fill in with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives

1. Bill Gates is one of the..... man in the world.
(rich)
2. The Dead Sea isthe place in the world.
(low)
3. In my building there are seven floors.
In your building there are five floors.
My building isthan your building. (tall)
4. February isthan April. (cold)
5. The English was than I expected.
(difficult)
6. Miss. Jenu is 75 years old. Miss. Rucsi is 60 years old.
Mr. Tomas is..... than Mr. Jones. (young)
7. Supi is the girl in class. (beautiful)
8. This was the..... lecture I've ever heard. (boring)
9. I have a headache. I feel than yesterday. (bad)
10. David is the student in class. (intelligent)





Must



ஒரு விடயத்தை 'கட்டாயம்' செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று அழுத்திக் கூறுவதற்கு **must** பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

இதன்போது **must** ற்கு அடுத்ததாக **main verb** இடம்பெற்றிருக்கல் வேண்டும்.

You must finish your home work

நீ கட்டாயம் உனது வீட்டுவேலையை முடித்திருக்க வேண்டும்.

மேலும், ஒரு விடயத்தை கட்டாயம் செய்யக்கூடாது என்று கூறும் சந்தர்ப்பங்களிற்கு '**must not**' பயன்படுக்கல் சிறந்தது.

You must not take the book

நீ அந்த புத்தகத்தை எடுக்கக் கூடாது.



Have to has to

ஒரு வேலையை செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது அல்லது அவ்வேலையைச் செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியமாயிருக்கின்றது போன்ற அரித்தமுள்ள வசனங்களை அமைப்பதற்கு இவை உதவுகின்றன.



I, we,
You, They

Have to

He, She,
It

Has to

verb

Object



Eg :- They have to do the work

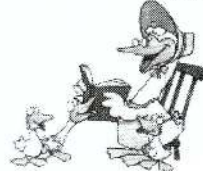
அவர்கள் அந்த வேலையைச் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது

He has to run fast

அவன் வேகமாக ஓட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

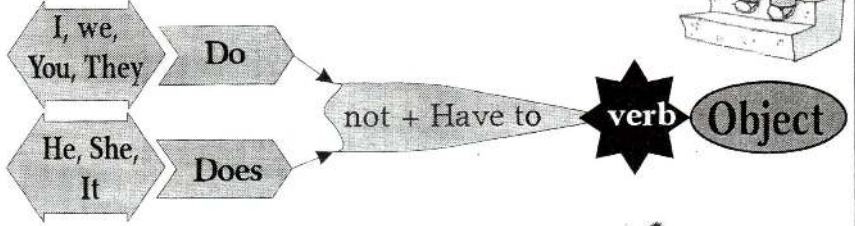
you have to buy an english book

நீ ஒரு ஆங்கிலப் புத்தகம் வாங்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.



have to

o ல் அமைக்கப்படும் Negative வசனங்கள் குறித்தவீடயத்தை செய்வது அவசியமில்லை அல்லது செய்யவேண்டியதில்லை என்ற கருத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தும்.



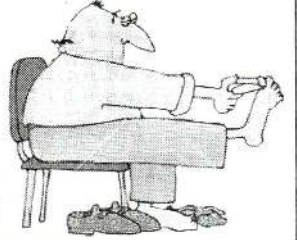
Eg:-

We don't have to go by bus

நாங்கள் பேருந்தில் செல்லவேண்டியதில்லை

She doesn't have to pay the bill

அவள் கட்டணம் செலுத்தவேண்டியதில்லை



Should & Ought to

இவை இரண்டும் பெரும்பாலும் ஒரே கருத்தையே வெளிப்படுத்தும்.

இவை ஒரு வேலையை ஒருவர் செய்வது நல்லது என்ற தொனிப்பொருள் உள்ள வசனங்களை அமைப்பதற்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது.

Eg :-

That is a good exhibition. You should see it.

அது ஒரு நல்ல கண்காட்சி நீ அதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும்.



மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட யாவற்றையும் ஒப்பிட்டுக் கூறுவதாயின்,

கட்டாயமாக நிகழ்ந்தேயாகவேண்டிய ஒன்றை கூறுவதற்கு must உம்,

'இவ்வாறு செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது அதற்கு அப்பால் உன் வீரப்பம்' என்ற உள் கருத்தை வெளிப்படுத்துவதற்கு has to / have to உம்,

'இப்படித்தான் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற அல்ல இவ்வாறு செய்வது நல்லது' என்று அறிவுரை கூறுவதற்கு should / ought to உம் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது.



Exercise 133







Directions: Circle the correct auxiliary modal verb in each sentence.

- 1) My boss told me that I (have to, must) work overtime this week.
- 2) I (must, have to) get my hair cut before the dance.
- 3) She (has to, must) pay monthly rent to live in her apartment.
- 4) Ted's dad said that he (must, has to) clean his room before he can play.
- 5) I (have to, must) buy those pretty red shoes.
- 6) The runner (has to, must) win the race to get a gold medal.
- 7) The police officer said that I (must, have to) go to jail.
- 8) I (must, have to) win this game of cards.
- 9) I (have to, must) become a tennis champion.
- 10) People (must, have to) eat to live.

Exercise

Choose the correct and write it into the box

1. It is forbidden. You do that.
don't have to must not doesn't have to
2. You ask my permission. You can do what you want.
don't have to must not doesn't have to
3. You speak to the driver when the bus is moving. It's dangerous
don't have to must not doesn't have to
4. Help yourself to anything you want. You ask.
don't have to must not doesn't have to
5. You park here. There is a double yellow line.
don't have to must not doesn't have to

6. He is alright. He consult the doctor
 **don't have to** **must not** **doesn't have to**
7. Be on time. You be late or we will leave without you.
 **don't have to** **must not** **doesn't have to**
8. He's a rich man. He work but he does because he enjoys it.
 **don't have to** **must not** **doesn't have to**
9. I like Saturdays because I go to work.
 **don't have to** **must not** **doesn't have to**
10. This is very important. You forget what I said.
don't have to **must not** **doesn't have to**
11. When you get ready to office . You wear a tie .
 **don't have to** **must not** **doesn't have to**
12. You . pick flowers in Singarara forest
 **don't have to** **must not** **doesn't have to**
13. In boxing, you hit your opponent below the belt.
don't have to **must not** **doesn't have to**
14. I study many hours before exams because every day I prepare for exams"
don't have to **must not** **doesn't have to**
15. In foot ball, you wear you own dress.
don't have to **must not** **doesn't have to**

Exercise 134

Look at the pictures and underline the correct answer.

1. To drive a vehicle you.....
have a driving license.
(Don't have to , must)



2. While you are driving you
..... listen to the radio, it is
not necessary.
(Must not, must , don't have to)

3. You..... drive
without wearing the belt
(Must not , must , don't have to)



4. It is dangerous to talk on a cell-
phone and drive at the same
time. Drivers.....
do that.(Should, shouldn't,must)

5. In Srilanka students
..... use use phones
in their school.
(Should, must not ,have not to)



6. Drivers..... be
kind to other drivers
(must ,should, have not to)

7. Passengers

Travel on foot board
(**must , has to ,should**)



8. In Srilanka you
insure your car, it's the law of the
country. (**must, has to, should**)

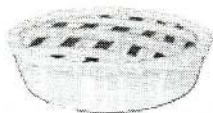


9. On the road you.....
respect the speed limit
(**has to , have to, should**)



10. Cyclists..... wear
a helmet but a race rider should
wear(**must not ,have not to ,should**)

11. The secretary ___ know how to type.
(**Must, have to ,should**)



12. When do you make pizza, you
_____ have some pizza sauce.
(**Has to , have to , must**)

13. A Principal _____ be a man.
The principal can be a woman.
(**has to, must not has not to**)



14. She _____ go to work on
Saturdays because It is a holiday
(**has to , have to , does not have to**)



15. People ___ eat food to stay alive.
(**Has to, must , does not have to**)



**Active Voice,
Passive Voice
& Reported Speech**

Active Voice & Passive Voice

(செய்வீணை, செயற்பாட்டு வீணை)

Active voice இவ்வள்ள வசனமொன்றானது passive voice ஆக மாற்றப்படும்போது subject ஆனது agent ஆகவும், object ஆனது subject ஆகவும் மாற்றப்படும்.


Active	Passive
I - நான்	by me - என்னால்
we - நாங்கள்	by us - எங்களால்
You - நீ/ நீங்கள்	by you - உன்னால், உங்களால்
they - அவர்கள், அவைகள்	by them - அவர்களால், அவைகளால்
he - அவன்	by him - அவனால்
she - அவள்	by her - அவளால்
it - அது	by it - அதனால்

	Subject	Verb	Object
Active	Peter	makes	tables
Passive	Tables	are made	by Peter
	new subject	passive verb (Past par.)	by agent

	Active	Passive
Simple present	She draws a picture அவள் ஒரு படம் வரைகிறாள்	A picture is drawn by her ஒரு படம் அவளால் வரையப்படுகிறது
Simple past	Yesterday He drew a picture நேற்று அவன் ஒரு படம் வரைந்தான்	Yesterday a picture was drawn by him நேற்று ஒரு படம் அவனால் வரையப்பட்டது.
Simple future	Tomorrow I will draw a picture நாளை நான் ஒரு படம் வரைவேன்.	Tomorrow a picture will be drawn by me நாளை என்னால் ஒரு படம் வரையப்படும்.

	Active	Passive
Present Continuous	Now she is drawing a picture இப்பொழுது அவள் ஒரு படம் வரைந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறாள்	Now a picture is being drawn by her இப்பொழுது ஒரு படம் அவளால் வரையப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது
Past Continuous	Yesterday He was drawing a picture நேற்று அவன் ஒரு படம் வரைந்துகொண்டிருந்தான்	Yesterday a picture was being drawn by him. நேற்று ஒரு படம் அவனால் வரையப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தது
Future Continuous	Tomorrow evening I will be drawing a picture நாளை மாலை நான் ஒரு படம் வரைந்துகொண்டிருப்பேன்	
Present Perfect	She has drawn a picture அவள் ஒரு படம் வரைந்திருக்கிறாள்	A picture has been drawn by her ஒரு படம் அவளால் வரையப்பட்டிருக்கிறது
Past Perfect	Yesterday He had drawn a picture நேற்று அவன் ஒரு படம் வரைந்திருந்தான்.	Yesterday a picture had been drawn by him நேற்று ஒரு படம் அவனால் வரையப்பட்டிருந்தது
Future Perfect	Tomorrow I will have drawn a picture நாளை நான் ஒரு படம் வரைந்திருப்பேன்.	Tomorrow a picture will have been drawn by me நாளை என்னால் ஒரு படம் வரையப்பட்டிருக்கம்.



	Active	Passive
Present perfect Continuous	She has been drawing a picture for two hours அவள் இரண்டு மணித்தியாலமாக ஒரு படம் வரைந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறாள்	
Past perfect Continuous	last Saturday he had been drawing a picture for two hours கடந்த சனிக்கிழமை அவன் இரண்டு மணித்தியாலமாக ஒரு படம் வரைந்து கொண்டிருந்தான்	
Future perfect Continuous	Tomorrow I will have been drawing a picture for two hours நாளை நான் இரண்டு மணித்தியாலமாக ஒரு படம் வரைந்துகொண்டிருப்பேன்	

Exercise 135

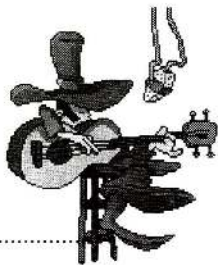
Write passive sentences in Simple Present.

1. the documents / send *The documents are sent*
2. door / close.....
3. the shoes / buy.....
4. the car / crash.....
5. he/the garbage / throw away.....
6. book / send.....
7. the letter / write / not.....
8. storybook / read / no.....
9. soda / drink/ not.....
10. park /open/ not.....

Exercise 136

Write passive sentences in Simple Past.

1. the test / pass *Eg :- The test was passed*
2. the table / break.....
3. the cat / drink.....
4. the lights / switch on.....
5. shopping complex / build.....
6. dinner / eat.....
7. this computer / buy / not.....
8. the car / start / not.....



Exercise 137

Write passive sentences in Present Perfect.

1. the birthday card / send
Eg:- The birthday card has been sent
2. the pencils / buy.....
3. the door / close.....
4. the beds / make.....
5. the mail / send.....
6. the trees / climb.....
7. much time / spend.....
8. the room / buy / not.....



Exercise 138

Write passive sentences in Present continuous.

1. the tree / cut *Ans:- The trees are being cut*
2. the robot / make.....
3. the door / paint.....
4. the hall / arrange.....
5. the sms / read.....
6. the deer / hunt.....
7. violin / play.....
8. the solar / buy / not.....



Exercise 139

Write passive sentences in Future .

1. the exhibition / prepare.

Eg:- The exhibition will be prepared



2. the windows / clean.....
3. the message / type.....
4. the murderer / arrest.....
5. the picture / take.....
6. these songs / sing.....
7. the sign / see / not.....
8. an internet / use / not.....

Exercise 140

Write the sentences in passive voice.

1. She sang a song.
2. Somebody found me.
3. They bought the car.
4. He stole pen drive car.
5. We came with him.
6. They didn't win the prize.....
7. They didn't make their beds.
8. I did not see us.



Exercise 141

Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

1. Anantha will buy a new computer.
2. I will meet him.....
3. Thousands of people will visit the library.
4. Manager will sign the loan forms.
5. They will not do it.....
6. They will not watch the cricket.
7. He see raja.....
8. We will not ask her.



Exercise 142

Change in the following sentence into passive voice

(Personal Passive)

1. Ramanan will give **you** some advice.

Eg:- Some advise will be given to you by Ramanan

You will be given some advise by Ramanan

2. She sent **her** a letter.

3. The police officer stopped **us** on the way.

4. Our students gave **me** a prize

5. They have asked **us** a favour.

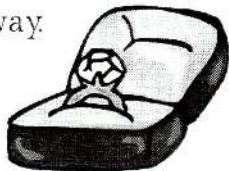
6. Mani told **him** a lie.

7. Dilo has written them a postcard.

8. Kajathiri will make **you** a cup of tea.

9. The peon has not brought **us** the coffee.

10. We did not offer **his** a seat.



Exercise 143

Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice).

Use **Present Perfect Simple**.

1. Chair (break).....

2. She (make).....a cake.

3. Nathiya (build).....a house.

4. The cup (put).....on the table.

5. Trees (plant).....in the street.

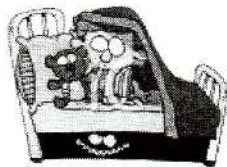
6. The boy (fall / not).....off his bike.

7. I (bite / not).....by a snake.

8. He (sing).....song

9. We (run)..... on the road

10. She (pick up / not).....by a friend.



Exercise 144

Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice). Use **Simple Present**.



1. He (sell).....cars.
2. The blue car (sell).....
3. In summer, more ice-cream (eat).....than in winter.
4. She (call).....her grandparents every Friday.
5. The letters (type).....
6. He (take).....his medicine every day.
7. Nisha(take / not).....to school by her father.
8. We (go).....to school by bus.
9. She (work / not).....for a bank.
10. Milk (keep).....in the fridge

Exercise 145



Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice). Use **Simple Past**.

1. They (visit).....their grand parents
2. We (visit).....by our teacher.
3. My friend Paul (bear).....in Dallas.
4. She (go).....to school in Jaffna.
5. Abineya (grow up).....in the country.
6. The new shopping centre (build).....last year.
7. The film (produce / not).....in Hollywood.
8. Nisala (know).....Tikash very well.
9. The jewels (hide / not).....in the cellar.
10. We (spend / not).....all day on the beach



Exercise 146

Change the following sentences into active voice .

1. The books are sold by Ajith

2. Some string hoppers were being prepared to youby me.

3. The school garden will be cleaned

4. Every Sunday He was picked up by us

5. Tables have been made by Soruban

6. Much money is given to Kumar by His friend

7. A nice song was being composed by Freddy

8. A lot of clothes has been washed by Gawsi

9. She was given many awards by the king

10. We are given milk by cow

11. Every day the shop is close by the watcher

12. Nirani was given a greeting card by Rucsini

Exercise 147

Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice). Use **Future will**.

1. The house (build).....here.
2. You (send).....home.
3. I (eat).....an ice-cream.
4. We (go).....home now.
5. I (help).....you.
6. The match (win / not).....by our team.
7. The weather (improve / not).....tomorrow.
8. The trees (cut).....down.
9. The meeting (cancel / not.).....
10. They (do / not).....that again.



Exercise 148

Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

1. They can answer the question
2. he would carry the bag
3. we should open the window.
4. We might play cards.
5. You ought to wash the floor
6. He must fill in the form.
7. I need not buy bread.
8. she could not read the sentence.
9. Will the teacher test our English?
10. Could bala lock the door?





Reported Speech Direct & Indirect speech



ஒருவர் கூறிய விடயங்களை தானோ அல்லது பிறிதொரு நபரோ ஒரு தகவலாக வெளியிடுவதே Indirect speech ஆகும்.

Direct speech இவ்வள 3 வகையான வாக்கியங்கள் Indirect speech ற்கு மாற்றப்படுகின்றன. அவையாவன,

1. கூற்றுக்கள் (Statements)
2. வினாக்கள் (Questions)
3. கட்டளைகள், வேண்டுகோள்கள் (Commands, Requests)



சந்தர்ப்பத்திற்கேற்றாற்போல் Direct & Indirect மாற்றங்களின்போது பின்வருவன போன்றவற்றை Reporting Verb ஆக பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

Said - சொன்னார்

Told - கூறினார்

Informed - அறிவித்தார்

Asked - கேட்டார்

Advised - அறிவுரை கூறினார்

Begged - கெஞ்சினார்

Confessed - அறிக்கையிட்டார்

Announced - அறிவித்தார்



1. State ments

Direct & Indirect மாற்றத்திற்கான பொதுவான விதிமுறைகள்

Simple Present Tense (Do, Does)	→	Simple Past Tense (Did)
Present Continuous Tense (am, is, are)	→	Past Continuous Tense (was, were)
Present perfect Tense (has, have)	→	Past Perfect Tense (had)
Present Perfect Continuous Tense (has been, have been)	→	Past Perfect Continuous Tense (had been)
Will, Shall	→	Would, Should
Can	→	Could
Must	→	Must
Would, Should	→	Would, Should
Ought to, used to	→	Ought to, used to
Could	→	Could

செவ்வாய் பின்னாலும் அக்கிரமமாக மாற்றங்களும் இடம்பெறும்

Now - then

this - that

these - those

here - there

today - that day

tonight - that night

yesterday - the day before

tomorrow - the next day

ago - before

may - might

உதாரணங்கள்:-

1. John said, "I **drink** coffee" (Direct) *Simple present*
John said that he **drank** coffee (Indirect)
2. John said, "I **am drinking** coffee" (Direct) *present continuous*
John said that he **was drinking** coffee.
3. John said, "I **have just drunk** coffee" (Direct) *present perfect*
John said that he **had just drunk** coffee.
4. John said, "I **have been drinking** coffee for two years" (Direct)
John said that he **had been drinking** coffee for two years. *present perfect continuous*
5. John said, "Yesterday I **drank** coffee" (Direct)
John said that the day before he **had drunk** coffee. *Simple past*
6. John said, "I **was drinking** coffee" (Direct)
John said that he **had been drinking** coffee.
7. John said, "I'll drink coffee" (Direct)
John said that he **would** drink coffee. *Past continuous*
8. John said, "I **shall be drinking** coffee" (Direct)
John said that he **should be drinking** coffee.
9. Mathan said, "I **can** break this stone" (Direct)
Mathan said that he **could** break that window.
10. Kumari said, "you **must** finish your home work" (Direct)
Kumari ordered me that I **must** finish my home work.
11. Ruwan said, "my mother **has to** wear jacket because it **is** cold now"
Ruwan said that his mother **had to** wear jacket because it **was** cold then.



பின்வரும் சந்தர்ப்பங்களுக்கு எவ்வித tense மாற்றங்களும் இடம்பெற மாட்டாது.

1. Reporting verb ஆனது simple present, simple future ல் உள்ளபோது,

He says, "I worked hard for my family"

He says that he worked hard for his family.

Suresh will say, "I can play foot ball"

Suresh will say that he can play foot ball.

2. மாறாத உண்மைகளைக் குறிப்பிடும்பொழுது,

Our teacher said, " moon goes round earth"

Our teacher said that moon goes round earth.

3. இறந்த காலத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்படும் ஓர் சந்தர்ப்பம் report செய்யப்படும் காலம் வரை மாற்றமடையாதிருக்கும் போது,

They said, "this is a dangerous area"

They said that that is a dangerous area

Exercise 149

Rewrite the sentences in reported speech. Change pronouns and time expressions where necessary.

1. She said, "I am reading."
She said that.....
2. They said, "We are busy!"
They said that.....
3. He said, "I know a better restaurant."
He said that.....
4. She said, "I woke up early."
She said that.....
5. He said, "I will ring her."
He said that.....



6. They said, "We have just arrived."

They said that.....

7. He said, "I will clean the car."

He said that.....

8. She said, "I did not say that."

She said that.....

9. She said, "I don't know where my shoes are."

She said that.....

10. He said: "I won't tell anyone."

He said that.....



Exercise 150

Complete the sentences in reported speech.

1. He said, "I like this book."

He said

2. " your sister has got a car?" she told him.

She asked him.....

3. "I don't speak sinhala" she said.

She said

4. " Jinthuga, did not have time" they said.

They said.....

5. "The film began at seven o'clock," he said.

He said.....

6. " Nava gave me your key" she said him.

She said him.....

7. " you spent your father's money?" she said him.

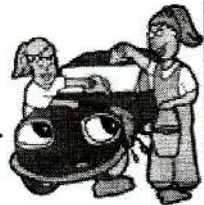
She asked him

8. "I never make mistakes," he said.

He said.....

9. " she knows kumarasinge?" he said

He said



2. Reporting Questions

வினாவாக்கியங்களை Indirect speech ந்து மாற்றும் போது வினாவாக்குவதற் கென subject ந்து முன்னால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட helping verb (do, does, did, am, is, are, was, were, will, shall, can, may, etc) ஆனது subject ந்து பின்னால் அதாவது affirmative sentence ஆக எழுதப்படும்.

இதன் போது asked, inquired போன்ற repoting verb பயன்படுத்தப்படுவதோடு that சேர்க்கப்படுவதில்லை. ஆனால் tense மற்றும் இதர மாற்றங்கள் statements ல் கூறியவாறே அமையும்.

இரு வகையான வினா வாக்கியங்கள் Indirect speech ந்து மாற்றப்படுகின்றன. அவையாவன,

1. 'wh' questions

2. 'Yes or No questions

1. 'wh' வினாச்செல்வடன் மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட விதிமுறைகளையும் உள்ளடக்கியே இங்கு Direct ⇌ Indirect மாற்றம் இடம்பெறும்.

Raju said, "where are you going"

Raju asked me where I was going.



2. 'Yes or No questions களிற்றுகு Direct ⇌ Indirect மாற்றங்களைச் செய்யும் போது whether அல்லது if சேர்க்கப்படும்.

Asha said, "Do you come with me"

Asha asked me whether (if) I came with her.



Exercise 151

Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note the change of pronouns and tenses.

1. "Where is my umbrella?" she asked.

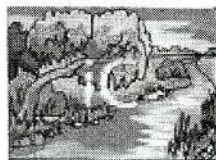
She asked

2. "How are you?" Martin asked us.

Martin asked

3. He asked, "Do I have to do it?"

He asked.....



4. "Where have you been?" the mother asked her daughter.
The mother asked her daughter.....
5. "Which dress do you like best?" she asked her boyfriend.
She asked her boyfriend
6. "What are they doing?" she asked.
She wanted to know
7. "Are you going to the cinema?" he asked me.
He wanted to know.....
8. The teacher asked, "Who speaks English?"
The teacher wanted to know.....
9. "How do you know that?" she asked me.
She asked me.....
10. "Has Caron talked to Kevin?" my friend asked me.
My friend asked me.....



Exercise 152

Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note the change of pronouns and tenses.

1. "What's the time?" he asked.
He wanted to know.....
2. "When will we meet again?" she asked me.
She asked me.....
3. "Are you crazy?" she asked him.
She asked him.....
4. "Where did they live?" he asked.
He wanted to know.....
5. "Will you be at the party?" he asked her.
He asked her.....



Exercises 153

Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note the change of pronouns and tenses.

- "Are you going to buy any tickets?" he asked.
He wanted to know.....
- "When did you meet Mr. Cake?" she asked me.
She asked me.....
- "Are you mad?" He asked her.
She asked him.....
- "Where did they have lunch?" he asked
He wanted to know.....
- "Will you sing with me?" he asked her.
He asked her.....
- "Could you open the door?" she asked me.
She asked me.....
- "Who plays well?" the teacher asked.
The teacher wanted to know.....
- "Why don't you finish the work?" she asked him.
She wanted to know.....
- "Did my brother come?" he asked me.
He asked me.....
- "Do you like your teacher?" the mother asked the twins.
The mother asked the twins.....



Commands & Requests

கட்டளைகளும் வேண்டுகோள்களும்

- * கட்டளைகளை Indirect speech ல் குறிப்பிடும்பொழுது பிரதான வினைச்சொல்லானது infinitive (to + verb) ஆக மாற்றப்பட்டு எழுதப்படும்.
- * இங்கு that சேர்க்கப்படுவதில்லை மற்றும் tense மாற்றங்களும் இடம்பெற மாட்டாது
- * எதிர்றை (Negative) வாக்கியங்களிற்குnot to + verb எனும் அமைப்பு பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

1. Principal said, "bring your record book"
Principal ordered me to bring my record book.
2. He shouted, "don't beat me"
He shouted **not** to beat him.



Exercise 154

Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note the change of pronouns in some sentences.

1. "Don't touch it," she said to him.
She told him.....
2. "Don't do that again," he said to me.
He told me.....
3. "Don't talk to me like that," he said.
He told her.....
4. "Don't repair the computer yourself," she warned him.
She warned him.....
5. "Don't let him in," she said.
She told
6. "Don't go out without me," he begged her.
He begged her.....

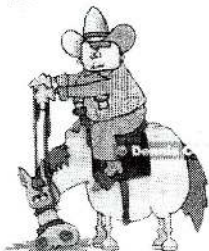
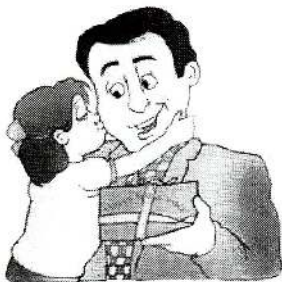


7. "Don't forget your bag," she told me.
She told me.....
8. "Don't eat in the lab," the chemistry teacher said.
The chemistry teacher told his students.....
9. "Don't give yourself up," he advised her.
He advised her.....
10. "Don't hurt yourselves, boys," she said.
She told the boys.....

Exercise 155


Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note the change of pronouns in some sentences.

1. he said, "please pick some flowers"
She me.....
2. "Don't think me like your mother" she told him
He told me.....
3. "Don't smoke in public places" he advised her
He advised us.....
4. "Stop swinging" she said.
She told him.....
5. "Put your hands down" he said.
He asked her.....
6. "Leave my sister alone," she said.
She told me.....
7. "Don't drink and drive," she warned us.
She warned us.....
8. "John, don't walk on the grass" she
She told John.....
9. "Take care about us," they said.
They told her.....
10. "Meet me at the party," he said.
He asked me.....



Exercise 156

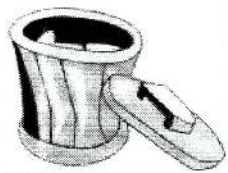
Rewrite the following in the Reported Speech.

- § 1 He said, "I have eaten my lunch."
§ 2 She said, "I am doing a degree at the university"
§ 3 The teacher said to the class, "Pay attention."
 4 My mother said to me, "Buy some bananas for me."
5 My father said to me, "Don't waste your money!"
6 She said to me, "Where is the hospital?"
7 My friend said to me. "Don't be late tomorrow."
§ 8 He asked me, "When will the train arrive?"
§ 9 Her teacher said to him, "Try to do it by yourself."
§ 10 He asked me, "What are your favourite online games?"

Exercise 157

Imagine you want to repeat sentences that you heard two weeks ago in another place. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

1. They said, "This is our book."
They said.....
2. She said, "I went to the cinema yesterday."
She said.....
3. He said, "I am writing a test tomorrow."
He said.....
4. You said, "I will do this for him."
You said.....
5. She said, "I am not hungry now."
She said.....



6. They "We have never been here before!"
They said.....
7. They said, "We were in London last week."
They said.....
8. He said, "I will have finished this paper by tomorrow."
He said.....
9. He said, "They won't sleep."
He said.....
10. She said, "It is very quiet here."
She said.....



Exercise 158

Complete the sentences in reported speech (no back shift). Note the change of pronouns and verbs.

§ Helen: I want to tell you something about my holiday in London.

§ Gareth: What does she say?

§ You: She says that

§ Helen: I went to London in July.

§ Gareth: What does she say?

§ You: She says that

§ Helen: My parents went with me.

§ Gareth: What does she say?

§ You: She says that

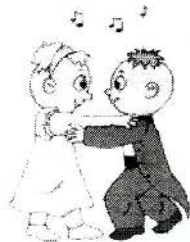
§ Helen: We spent three days in London.

§ Gareth: What does she say?

§ You: She says that

§ Helen: London is a multicultural place.

§ Gareth: What does she say?

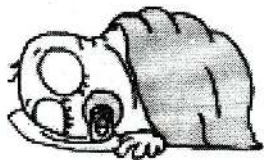


Mixed Exercises

Exercise 159

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences

1. Tom ___ like chocolate ice cream.
a. doesn't b. don't
2. I ___ understand, do you?
a. doesn't b. don't
3. Dr. Watson ___ smoke, does he?
a. doesn't b. don't
4. We ___ like classical music very much.
a. doesn't b. don't
5. Sally said she ___ want it anymore.
a. doesn't b. don't
6. Mr. Hill ___ live in New York. He lives in Boston.
a. doesn't b. don't
7. Rice ___ grow in cold climates.
a. doesn't b. don't
8. They like coffee, they ___ like tea.
a. doesn't b. don't
9. We are new here. We ___ know him.
a. doesn't b. don't
10. Harry has bad breath because he ___ brush his teeth very often.



11. We are rich so we ___ have to work.
a. doesn't b. don't
12. Dave speaks English, French, and German, but he ___
speak Italian.
a. doesn't b. don't
13. They ___ sell that brand anymore.
a. doesn't b. don't
14. It is really a cheap restaurant, it ___ cost much to eat
there.
a. doesn't b. don't
15. I have a television, but I ___ watch it often.
a. doesn't b. don't
16. That kind of earthquake ___ happen often.
a. doesn't b. don't
17. We live close to the sea, but we ___ go often.
a. doesn't b. don't
18. I love sumo, but I ___ like boxing.
a. doesn't b. don't
19. You ___ like me very much, do you?
a. doesn't b. don't
20. My son ___ like skiing. He likes snow boarding now.
a. doesn't b. don't

Exercise 160

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct verb.

1. We always _____ (walk) home from school.
2. She never _____ (drink) diet sodas.
3. Do you _____ (like) to watch TV?
4. I _____ (play) tennis every Saturday.
5. He doesn't _____ (dance) very well.
6. My neighbor _____ (work) at the hospital.
7. When do you _____ (eat) dinner?
8. The students always _____ (study) for their tests.
9. Does he _____ (live) in California?
10. The store usually _____ (close) at 10 p.m.
11. She _____ (know) the story by heart.
12. He _____ (call) his mother every Sunday.
13. Do you _____ (talk) to your brother every day?
14. When does she _____ (leave) for work?
15. My friend _____ (speak) five languages.
16. I _____ (cook) dinner every night.
17. He _____ (take) vitamins every day.
18. Do they _____ (travel) together?
19. They _____ (go) to the park often.
20. What does this word _____ (mean)?

Exercise 161

Fill in the blanks with the adjective or adverb formed by the word in brackets as in the example.

Example: Peter works _____ (*slow*).

Answer: Peter works *slowly*.

- 1) Hereads a book. (*quick*)
- 2) Mandy is agirl. (*pretty*)
- 3) The class is..... loud today. (*terrible*)
- 4) Max is asinger. (*good*)
- 5) You canopen this tin. (*easy*)
- 6) It's aday today. (*terrible*)
- 7) She sings the song..... . (*good*)
- 8) He is adriver. (*careful*)
- 9) He drives the car (*careful*)
- 10) The dog barks (*loud*)

Exercise 162

Fill in the blanks with the adjective or adverb formed by the word in brackets as in the example.

Example: Peter works _____ (*slow*).

Answer: Peter works *slowly*.

- 1) The bus driver was..... injured. (*serious*)
- 2) Kevin isclever. (*extreme*)
- 3) This hamburger tastes (*awful*)
- 4) Bewith this glass of milk. It's hot. (*careful*)
- 5) Robin looks What's the matter with him?
(*sad*)
- 6) Jack isupset about losing his keys.
(*terrible*)
- 7) This steak smells (*good*)
- 8) Our basketball team playedlast Friday. (*bad*)
- 9) Don't speak so I can't understand you. (*fast*)
- 10) Mariaopened her present. (*slow*)

Exercise 163

Rewrite the complete sentence using the adverb in brackets in its correct position.

Example: I play tennis on Sundays. (*often*)

Answer: I *often* play tennis on Sundays.

1) He listens to the radio. (*often*)

2) She reads a book on knights. (*sometimes*)

3) Pathmanathan gets angry. (*never*)

4) Thiva is very friendly. (*usually*)

5) I take biscuits with coffee. (*sometimes*)

6) Ramsi and Peter goes to cinema. (*often*)

7) My grandmother goes to church in the evening. (*always*)

8) Sansith helps blind people to cross the road. (*usually*)

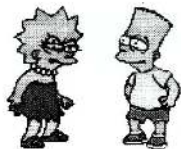
9) They watch TV in the afternoon. (*never*)

10) Christine speaks Urdu. (*never*)

Exercise 164

CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD, ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB?

1. Sanu drove..... to his house.
(Quick, quickly)
2. When my father heard that I had lost my keys again he said..... I would pay the new ones.
(Angry, angrily)
3. When he told him the story he was.....
(quietly, quiet)
4. The nurse said that the cut looked.....
(bad, badly)
5. They took atrain to the city so they could sleep at home (late, lately)
6. He hasn't been here..... (late, lately)
You need a rest you shouldn't train so
7. From the top of the mountain he could..... see the village (hard, hardly)
8. Catherine said in a..... voice I am not her sister (soft, softly)
9. She said..... she wasn't her sister.
(soft, softly)
10. I shut the door..... because I didn't want them to hear. (quietly, quite)
11. The phone rang so..... that I woke up.
(Loud, loudly)
12. The argument with his friend affected him..... (deep, deeply)



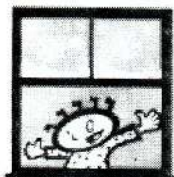
Exercise 165

Look at the following pictures and put the following prepositions into the gaps

In, out of, over, on, between, next to, across, around, in front of, under, on towards, among, out side, up, into, away, by



1



2



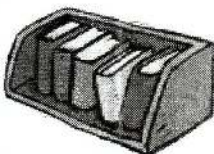
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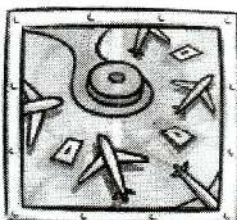
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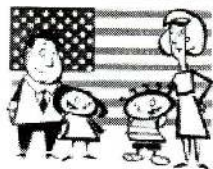
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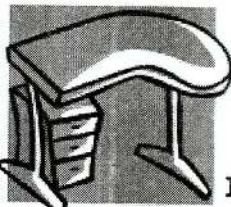
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10



11



12



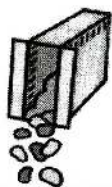
13



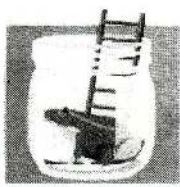
14



15



16



17



18



19



20



21

1. The cat is the vase.
2. The little girl is looking the window at something
3. The plane is flying the buildings.
4. The coins are the table.
5. The plant is the window.
6. The red book is the green book and the brown book.
7. Mrs Carlson is her husband.
8. Marc is walking the road.
9. The planes are the airport.
10. The children are the US flag.
11. The red cube is the blue cube.
12. The drawers are the desk.
13. The boat is the pond.
14. Lucy is walking the school.
15. John is the other pupils.
16. Some cereals are the box. What a pity!
17. The frog is going
18. The frog is going
19. Mrs Parker is going the taxi.
20. Paul and Mary are walking
21. The thief enteredthe back door.

தமிழ்க்கருத்து	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
கண்விழி	Awake	Awoke	Awaken
இரு	Be (am, is, are)	Was / were	Been
அடி	Beat	Beat	Beaten
ஆகு	Become	Became	Become
ஆரம்பி	Begin	Began	Begun
வளை	Bend	Bent	Bent
கடி	Bite	Bit	Bitten
கட்டு	Bind	Bound	Bound
இரத்தம் கொட்டு	Bleed	Bled	Bled
ஊது	Blow	Blew	Blown
உடை	Break	Broke	Broken
இனம் பெருகு	Breed	Bred	Bred
கொண்டுவா	Bring	Brought	Brought
கட்டடம் கட்டு	Build	Built	Built
வாங்கு	Buy	Bought	Bought
எரி	Burn	Burnt	Burnt
வெடி	Burst	Burst	Burst
பிடி	Catch	Caught	Caught
தேர்ந்தெடு	Choose	Chose	Chosen
வா	Come	Came	Come
விலை கணக்கீடு	Cost	Cost	Cost
வெட்டு	Cut	Cut	Cut
ஒட்டிக்கொள்	Cling	Clung	Clung
தோண்டு	Dig	Dug	Dug
செய்	Do	Did	Done
வரை	Draw	Drew	Drawn
குடி	Drink	Drank	Drunk
வாகனம் செலுத்து	Drive	Drove	Driven
சாப்பிடு	Eat	Ate	Eaten
விழு	Fall	Fell	Fallen
உணர்	Feel	Felt	Felt
சண்டைசெய்	Fight	Fought	Fought
கண்டுபிடி	Find	Found	Found
பற	Fly	Flew	Flown

மன்னி	Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
பெறு	Get	Got	Got
கொடு	Give	Gave	Given
அரை	Grind	Ground	Ground
போ	go	Went	Gone
வளர்	Grow	Grew	Grown
தொங்கவிடு	Hang	Hung	Hung
வைத்திரு	Have	Had	Had
கேட்டல்	Hear	Heard	Heard
மறை	Hide	hid	Hidden
தாக்கு	Hit	Hit	Hit
பிடி. பற்று	Hold	Held	Held
காயப்படுத்து	Hurt	Hurt	Hurt
வைத்துக்கொள் வை	Keep	Kept	Kept
அறிந்துகொள்	Know	Knew	Known
முழங்காலிடு	Kneel	Knelt	Knelt
விலகு.விடைபெறு	Leave	Left	Left
கடன்கொடு	Lend	Lent	Lent
அனுமதி.வெளிவிடு	Let	Let	Let
தாவ	Leap	Leapt	Leapt
குிட	Lie	Lay	Lain
வெளிச்சமாக்கு	Light	Lit	Lit
இழந்துவிடு	Lose	Lost	Lost
உருவாக்கு	Make	Made	Made
எண்ணு. கருது	Mean	Meant	Meant
சந்தித்தல்	Meet	Met	Met
செலுத்து	Pay	Paid	Paid
வை. போடு	Put	Put	Put
வாசி	Read	Read	Read
சவாரிசெய்	Ride	Rode	Ridden
மணியடி	Ring	Rang	Rung
மேலெழும்பு	Rise	Rose	Risen
ஓடு	Run	Ran	Run
சொல்லுதல்	Say	Said	Said
பார்	See	Saw	Seen

வில்	Sell	Sold	Sold
அனுப்பு	Send	Sent	Sent
தைத்தல்	Sew	Sewed	Sewn
கடு. பாய்தல்	Shoot	Shot	Shot
ஒளிவீச	Shine	Shone	
காண்பி. காட்டு	Show	Showed	Shown
மூடு. அடை	Shut	Shut	Shut
கருங்கு	Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk
பாடு	Sing	Sang	Sung
உட்கார். அமர்	Sit	Sat	Sat
நித்திரைசெய்	Sleep	Slept	Slept
மணத்தல்.	Smell	Smelt	Smelt
பேசு கதைத்தல்	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
செலவழி	Spend	Spent	Spent
நில்	Stand	Stood	Stood
களவெடு. திருடு	Steal	Stole	Stolen
ஒட்டு	Stick	Stuck	Stuck
துடைப்பத்தால் கூட்டு	Sweep	Swept	Swept
நீந்து	Swim	Swam	Swum
ஊசலாடு	Swing	Swung	Swung
எடு	Take	Took	Taken
கற்பித்தல்	Teach	Taught	Taught
கிழி	Tear	Tore	Torn
செல்லதல்	Tell	Told	Told
சிந்தித்தல்	Think	Thought	Thought
எறிதல்	Throw	Threw	Thrown
திணி	Thrust	Thrust	Thrust
புரிந்துகொள்	Understand	Understood	Understood
ஆதிர்ச்சியடை	Upset	Upset	Upset
விழி	Wake	Woke	Woken
அணி. உடுத்து	Wear	Wore	Worn
நெய்தல்	Weave	Wove	Woven
மணம்புரி	Wed	Wed	Wed
வெற்றிபெறு	Win	Won	Won
எழுது	Write	Wrote	Written

	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
குற்றம் சாட்டு	Accuse	Accused	Accused
போற்று	Admire	Admired	Admired
சேர்த்துக்கொள்	Admit	Admitted	Admitted
புத்திமதி கூறு	Advise	Advised	Advised
சம்மதி	Agree	Agreed	Agreed
உதவிசெய்	Aid	Aided	Aided
அனுமதி	Allow	Allowed	Allowed
விடையளி	Answer	Answered	Answered
தோன்று	Appear	Appeared	Appeared
மன்னிப்புக்கேள்	Apologize	Apologized	Apologized
வாதம்செய்	Argue	Argued	Argued
வந்துசேர்	Arrive	Arrived	Arrived
கேள்	Ask	Asked	Asked
கவர்	Attract	Attracted	Attracted
குளித்தல்	Bathe	Bathed	Bathed
பிச்சையெடுத்தல்	Beg	Begged	Begged
குற்றம் சாட்டு	Blame	Blamed	Blamed
கல	Blend	Blended	Blended
சுவாசி	Breathe	Breathed	Breathed
தேய்த்தல்	Brush	Brushed	Brushed
அழை	Call	Called	Called
உண்டாக்கு	Cause	Caused	Caused
கொண்டாடு	Celebrate	Celebrated	Celebrated
சவால்விடு	Challenge	Challenged	Challenged
உரிமைகொண்டாடு	Claim	Claimed	Claimed
கைதட்டு	Clap	Clapped	Clapped
வகைப்படுத்து	Classify	Classified	Classified
ஏறு. தாவு	Climb	Climbed	Climbed
உத்தரவிடு	Command	Commanded	Commanded
கருத்து தெரிவி	Comment	Commented	Commented
கட்டாயப்படுத்து	Compel	Compelled	Compelled
புகார் செய்	Complain	Complained	Complained
பூர்த்தி செய்	Complete	Completed	Completed
சேகரி	Collect	Collected	Collected
நடத்து	Conduct	Conducted	Conducted

வெற்றியடை	Conquer	Conquered	Conquered
சமை	Cook	Cooked	Cooked
கட்டடங்கட்டு. அமை	Construct	Constructed	Constructed
தொடர்	Continue	Continued	Continued
மூடு	Cover	Covered	Covered
நசக்கு	Crush	Crushed	Crushed
பயிரிடு	Cultivate	Cultivated	Cultivated
சாபமிடு	Curse	Cursed	Cursed
மோது	Dash	Dashed	Dashed
தீர்மானி	Decide	Decided	Decided
தற்காப்பு செய்	Defend	Defended	Defended
நம்பியிரு	Depend	Depended	Depended
விபரி	Describe	Described	Described
அழி	Destroy	Destroyed	Destroyed
அமிழ்	Dive	Dived	Dived
பிரி	Divide	Divided	Divided
இழு	Drag	Dragged	Dragged
உலர்த்து	Dry	Dried	Dried
சாயமிடு	Dye	Dyed	Dyed
சம்பாதி	Earn	Earned	Earned
ஊக்கமூட்டு. ஆதரவளி	Encourage	Encouraged	Encouraged
அனுபவி	Enjoy	Enjoyed	Enjoyed
விசாரி	Enquire	Enquired	Enquired
எதிர்பார்த்தல்	Expect	Expected	Expected
விபரித்தல்	Explain	Explained	Explained
மயக்கமுறு	Faint	Fainted	Fainted
முடித்தல்	Finish	Finished	Finished
பொருத்து	Fit	Fitted	Fitted
ஊன்று	Fix	Fixed	Fixed
மித	Float	Floated	Floated
பின்தொடர்	Follow	Followed	Followed
நிறுவு. ஸ்தாபி	Found	Founded	Founded
பயமுறுத்து	Frighten	Frightened	Frightened
முகம்களி	Frown	Frowned	Frowned
ஒன்றுகூடு	Gather	Gathered	Gathered

காவல்புரி	Guard	Guarded	Guarded
கொடியேற்று	Hoist	Hoisted	Hoisted
நம்பு	Hope	Hoped	Hoped
கௌரவி	Honour	Honoured	Honoured
அவசரப்படுத்து	Hurry	Hurried	Hurried
வேட்டையாடு	Hunt	Hunted	Hunted
அடையாளம் காண்	Identify	Identified	Identified
புறக்கணி	Ignore	Ignored	Ignored
படத்துடன் விளக்கு	Illustrate	Illustrated	Illustrated
இறக்குமதி செய்	Import	Imported	Imported
அதிகரி	Increase	Increased	Increased
குறிப்பிடு	Indicate	Indicated	Indicated
தெரிவி	Inform	Informed	Informed
பரிசோதி	Inspect	Inspected	Inspected
உத்தேசி	Intend	Intended	Intended
ஈடுபடுத்து	Involve	Involved	Involved
நிலத்திற்கு நீர்பாய்ச்ச	Irrigate	Irrigated	Irrigated
எரிச்சலூட்டு	Irritate	Irritated	Irritated
வழங்கு	Issue	Issued	Issued
நசுக்கு	Jam	Jammed	Jammed
நியாயப்படுத்து	Justify	Justified	Justified
உதை	Kick	Kicked	Kicked
கொல்லுதல்	Kill	Killed	Killed
பின்னூதல்	Knit	Knitted	Knitted
கதவைத்தட்டு	Knock	Knocked	Knocked
இல்லாமலிரு	Lack	Lacked	Lacked
பின்தங்கு	Lag	Lagged	Lagged
புலம்புதல்	Lament	Lamented	Lamented
சிரித்தல்	Laugh	Laughed	Laughed
கசி. ஒழுகு	Leak	Leaked	Leaked
காய்	Lean	Leaned	Leaned
நக்கு	Lick	Licked	Licked
பொய்சொல்	Lie	Lied	Lied
உயர்த்து. தூக்கு	Lift	Lifted	Lifted
விரும்பு	Like	Liked	Liked

ஹெண்டு	Limp	Limped	Limped
உயிர்வாழ்	Live	Lived	Lived
சமையேற்று	Load	Loaded	Loaded
இருப்பிடமறி	Locate	Located	Located
பூட்டு	Lock	Locked	Locked
தாழ்த்து	Lower	Lowered	Lowered
தயாரி	Manufacture	Manufactured	Manufactured
ஒத்திரு	Match	Matched	Matched
பக்குவமடை	Mature	Matured	Matured
அள	Measure	Measured	Measured
உருகு	Melt	Melted	Melted
இடம்பெயர்	Migrate	Migrated	Migrated
பொருட்படுத்து	Mind	Minded	Minded
ஒன்றுகல	Mingle	Mingled	Mingled
முணங்கு	Moan	Moaned	Moaned
மாற்றியமை	Modify	Modified	Modified
அறுவடைசெய்	Mow	Mowed	Mowed
பெருக்கு	Multiply	Multiplied	Multiplied
கொலைசெய்	Murder	Murdered	Murdered
முணுமுணு	Murmur	Murmured	Murmured
ஆணியறை	Nail	Nailed	Nailed
வர்ணி	Narrate	Narrated	Narrated
அலட்சியம் செய்	Neglect	Neglected	Neglected
தலையசை	Nod	Nodded	Nodded
நியமி	Nominate	Nominated	Nominated
பார், கவனி	Notice	Noticed	Noticed
அறிவிப்புசெய்	Notify	Notified	Notified
கீழ்ப்படி	Obey	Obedied	Obedied
உதவு	Oblige	Obliged	Obliged
அவதானி	Observe	Observed	Observed
தடைசெய்	Obstruct	Obstructed	Obstructed
விட்டுவிடு	Omit	Omitted	Omitted
ஒழுங்குபடுத்து	Organize	Organized	Organized
பாய், வழிதல்	Overflow	Overflowed	Overflowed
ஒட்டுக்கேள்	Overhear	Overheard	Overheard

மன்னிப்புசெய்	Pardon	Pardoned	Pardoned
ஒட்டு	Paste	Pasted	Pasted
நிறுத்து	Pause	Paused	Paused
வழிவிடு	Pave	Paved	Paved
எட்டிப்பார்	Peep	Peeped	Peeped
தோலுரி	Peel	Peeled	Peeled
செய்துகாட்டு	Perform	Performed	Performed
பொறுக்குதல்	Pick	Picked	Picked
அடுக்கு	Pile	Piled	Piled
கிள்ளு	Pinch	Pinched	Pinched
இரக்கம்கொள்	Pity	Pitied	Pitied
நடு, ஊன்று	Plant	Planted	Planted
வாதாடு	Plead	Pleaded	Pleaded
சதிசெய்	Plot	Plotted	Plotted
உழு	Plough	Ploughed	Ploughed
பறி	Pluck	Plucked	Plucked
துளையைஅடை	Plug	Plugged	Plugged
சூ றையாடு	Plunder	Plundered	Plundered
மூழ்கு	Plunge	Plunged	Plunged
வைத்திரு	Possess	Possessed	Possessed
ஒத்திவை.தள்ளிப்போடு	Postpone	Postponed	Postponed
ஊற்று	Pour	Poured	Poured
மன்றாடு, துதி	Pray	Prayed	Prayed
உபதேசம்செய்	Preach	Preached	Preached
பாதுகாப்புசெய்	Preserve	Preserved	Preserved
தடு	Prevent	Prevented	Prevented
பிரகடனம் செய்	Proclaim	Proclaimed	Proclaimed
வாக்கறுதியளி	Promise	Promised	Promised
மேலிடத்திற்கு உயர்த்து	Promote	Promoted	Promoted
உச்சரி	Pronounce	Pronounced	Pronounced
உத்தேசி	Purpose	Purposed	Purposed
மறுப்புசெய்	Protest	Protested	Protested
இழு	Pull	Pulled	Pull
தண்டனைகொடு	Punish	Punished	Punished
வாங்கு	Purchase	Purchased	Purchased

தள்ளு	Push	Pushed	Pushed
தகுதிபெறு	Qualify	Qualified	Qualified
சச்சரவிடு	Quarrel	Quarrel led	Quarrel led
உயர்த்து	Raise	Raised	Raised
போய்ச்சேர்	Reach	Reached	Reached
உணர்	Realize	Realized	Realized
பெற்றுக்கொள்	Receive	Received	Received
விசாரி	Recognize	Recognized	Recognized
திரும்பப்பெறு	Recover	Recovered	Recovered
கருது	Regard	Regarded	Regarded
ஆட்சிபுரி	Reign	Reigned	Reigned
மகிழ்வறு	Rejoice	Rejoiced	Rejoiced
சம்மந்தப்படுத்து	Relate	Related	Related
தங்கு	Remain	Remained	Remained
ஞாபகப்படுத்து	Remember	Remembered	Remembered
நினைவு ட்டு	Remind	Reminded	Reminded
நீக்கு	Remove	Removed	Removed
புதுப்பி	Renew	Renewed	Renewed
பதிலளி	Reply	Replied	Replied
தேவைப்படு	Require	Required	Required
ஆராய்ச்சிசெய்	Research	Researched	Researched
வசி	Reside	Resided	Resided
இராஜிநாமாசெய்	Resign	Resigned	Resigned
தீர்மானி	Resolve	Resolved	Resolved
பழையநிலைக்குகொண்டுவா	Restore	Restored	Restored
தொடர்ந்துசெய்	Resume	Resumed	Resumed
நிறுத்திவை	Retain	Retained	Retained
வெளிப்படுத்து	Reveal	Revealed	Revealed
பரிசீலி	Review	Reviewed	Reviewed
ரத்துசெய்	Revoke	Revoked	Revoked
சுற்று	Revolve	Revolved	Revolved
வெகுமதியளி	Reward	Rewarded	Rewarded
சுற்றித்திரி.அலைந்துதிரி	Roam	Roamed	Roamed
கர்ஜனைசெய்	Roar	Roared	Roared
வறு	Roast	Roasted	Roasted

துடுப்பை அசை	Row	Rowed	Rowed
தேய்	Rub	Rubbed	Rubbed
நாசமாக்கு	Ruin	Ruined	Ruined
ஆட்சிசெய்	Rule	Ruled	Ruled
தியாகம்செய்	Sacrifice	Sacrificed	Sacrificed
கடற்பயணம் செய்	Sail	Sailed	Sailed
வணங்கு	Salute	Saluted	Saluted
திருப்திசெய்	Satisfy	Satisfied	Satisfied
சிதறு	Scatter	Scattered	Scattered
திட்டு	Scold	Scolded	Scolded
வீச்சிடு	Scream	Screamed	Screamed
தேடு	Search	Searched	Searched
கைப்பற்று	Seize	Seized	Seized
பிரி	Separate	Separated	Separated
கக்குநூறாக உடை	Shatter	Shattered	Shattered
தற்காப்பு செய்	Shield	Shielded	Shielded
அதிர்ச்சியடை	Shock	Shocked	Shocked
பாவம்செய்	Sin	Sined	Sined
படம்வரை	Sketch	Sketched	Sketched
வழுக்கிச்செல்	Slide	Slided	Slided
தேம்பிப்பழு	Sob	Sobed	Sobed
தீர்வுகாண்	Solve	Solveed	Solveed
கெடு	Spoil	Spoiled	Spoiled
உளவறி	Spy	Spied	Spied
தள்ளாடு	Stagger	Staggered	Staggered
குறியிடு	Stain	Stained	Stained
திக்கிப்பேசு	Stammer	Stammered	Stammered
திடுக்கிடு	Startle	Startled	Startled
பட்டினிகிட	Starve	Starved	Starved
தையல்போடு	Stitch	Stitched	Stitched
பாடம்படி	Study	Studied	Studied
கழி	Subtract	Subtract	
உறிஞ்சுகுப்பு	Suck	Sucked	Sucked
ஆச்சரியப்படு	Surprise	Surprised	Surprised
சரணடை	Surrender	Surrendereds	Surrendered

சூழ்ந்துகொள்	Surround	Surrounded	Surrounded
நிலமள	Survey	Surveyed	Surveyed
சந்தேகி	Suspect	Suspected	Suspected
விழுங்கு	Swallow	Swallowed	Swallowed
கவையறி	Taste	Tasted	Tasted
பயமுறுத்து	Terrify	Terrified	Terrified
கட்டு	Tie	Tied	Tied
துன்பறுத்து	Torture	Tortured	Tortured
கண்டுபிடி	Trace	Traced	Traced
பயிற்சி கொடு	Train	Trained	Trained
வியாபாரம் செய்	Trade	Traded	Traded
மொழிபெயர்	Translate	Translated	Translated
பயணம் செய்	Travel	Travelled	Travelled
உபசரி	Treat	Treated	Treated
நடுங்கு	Tremble	Trembled	Trembled
நம்பு	Trust	Trusted	Trusted
குப்புற விழு	Tumble	Tumbled	Tumbled
முறுக்கேற்று	Twist	Twisted	Twisted
கட்டவிழ்	Untie	Untied	Untied
அவசரப்படுத்து	Urge	Urged	Urged
மதிப்பிடு	Value	Valued	Valued
சரிபார்	Verify	Verified	Verified
விதியை மீறு	Violate	Violated	Violated
சத்தியம் செய்	Vow	Vowed	Vowed
கழுவு	Wash	Washed	Washed
நிறு	Weigh	Weighed	Weighed
சவுக்கால் அடி	Whip	Whipped	Whipped
கழற்று	Whirl	Whirled	Whirled
துடை	Wipe	Wiped	Wiped
நிறுத்திவை	Withhold	Withheld	Withheld
ஆச்சரியப்படு	Wonder	Wondered	Wondered
இணங்குதல்	Yield	Yielded	Yielded
கற்றிவை	Wrap	Wrapped	Wrapped
கோட்டாவிவிடு	Yawn	Yawned	Yawned
கடவுளைத்துதி	Worship	Worshipped	Worshipped

Animals - விலங்குகள்

Ape - வாலில்லாக் குரங்கு
 Ass - கழுதை
 Bat - வெளவால்
 Buffalo - எருமை
 Bull - காளை
 Bullock - எருது
 Camel - ஒட்டகம்
 Chameleon-பச்சோந்தி
 Cat - பூனை
 Cow - பசு
 Deer - மான்
 Dog - நாய்
 Donkey - கழுதை
 Elephant - யானை
 Fox - நரி
 Giraffe - ஒட்டகச்சிவிங்கி
 Goat - வெள்ளாடு
 Gorilla - மனிதக் குரங்கு
 Hippopotamus-
 நீர்யானை
 Hog - காட்டுப் பன்றி
 Horse - குதிரை
 Hyena - கழுதைப்புலி
 Iguana - உரும்பு
 Lamb - ஆட்டுக்குட்டி
 Leopard - சிறுத்தை
 Lion - சிங்கம்
 Mongoose - கீரி
 Monkey குரங்கு

Reptiles -

ஊர்வன
 Ant - எறும்பு
 Bee - தேன்
 Beetle - வண்டு
 Black ant-
 கட்டுறும்பு
 Boa - மலைப்பாம்பு
 Caterpillar -
 கம்பளிப்பூச்சி
 Centipede - பூரான்
 Dragon fly - தும்பி
 Crocodile -
 முத்தை
 Flea -
 தெள்ளும்பூச்சி
 Fly - ஈ
 Grass hopper -
 வெட்டுக்கிளி
 Krait - கருநாகம்
 Leech - அட்டை
 Lizard - பல்லி
 Mosquito -
 நுளம்பு
 Scorpion - தேள்
 Serpent-
 அரவம், பாம்பு
 Spider - சிலந்தி
 Toad - தேரை
 Viper -
 விரியன்பாம்பு
 Wasp - குளவி
 White ant -
 கறையான்

Mule - கோவேறு

கழுதை
 Ox - எருது
 Pig - பன்றி
 Porcupine -
 முள்ளம்பன்றி
 Rabbit - முயல்
 kangaroo-
 கங்காரு
 Rat - எலி
 Reindeer-
 கொம்புமான்
 Rhinoceros -
 காண்டாயிருக
 ம்
 Sheep - செம்மறியாடு
 Squirrel - அணில்
 Stag - கலைமான்
 Tiger - புலி

Cries of animals-

விலங்குகள்கத்தும்
 ஒலிகள்
 gibber - அலப்புதல்
 bray - கழுதை கத்துதல்
 hum - ரீங்காரமிடல்
 bleat, low - கன்றுக்குட்டிகள்
 கத்துதல்
 grunt - ஒட்டகம் உறுமுதல்
 low - காகம் கரைதல்
 bark - குரைத்தல்
 roar - புறா கூவுதல்
 Trumpet - பீளிறுதல்
 yell - ஊனையிடுதல்
 cackle - கொக்கரித்தல்

Birds - பறவைகள்

Cock, Rooster - சேவல்
 Crow - காகம்
 Cuckoo - குயில்
 Dove, Pigeon - புறா
 Duck - வாத்து
 Hen - கோழி
 Lark - வானம்பாடி
 Nightingale - இராப்பாடி
 Owl - ஆந்தை
 Swallow - ஊர்க்குருவி
 Turkey - வான்கோழி
 Mynah - மைனா
 Magpie - கரிக்குருவி
 Bulbul - கொண்டைக்குருவி
 House Sparrow - வீட்டுக்குருவி
 Ostrich - தீப்பறவை
 Crowned pigeon - முடிப்புறா
 Wood-Pecker - மரங்கொத்தி
 Kingfisher - மீன்கொத்தி
 Crane - கொக்கு
 Asian Koel - கோகிலம்
 Vulture - பெருங்கழுகு
 Hawk - பருந்து
 Peacock - மயில்
 Cormorant - நீர்க்காகம்
 Eagle - கழுகு
 Kiwi - கிவிப்பறவை
 Pintail Snipe - வட்டுக்குருவி
 Swan - அன்னம்
 Weaver-Bird - தூக்கணாங்குருவி
 Black-Dronco - கத்திரி வால்
 Jungle fowl - காட்டுச் சேவல்
 Penguin - பென்குயின்

Kitchen Provisions -

பல சரக்குகள்

Acorus - வசம்பு
 Arecanut - பாக்கு
 Asafoetida - பெருங்காயம்
 Butter - வெண்ணெய்
 Butter milk - மோர்
 Cardamom - ஏலம்
 Cheese - பற்கட்டி
 Chilly - மிளகாய்
 Cinnamon - லவங்கப்பட்டை
 Coriander - கொத்துமல்லி
 Cumin - சீரகம்
 Curd - தயிர்
 Fennel - பெருஞ்சீரகம்
 Fenugreek - வெந்தயம்
 Garlic - வெள்ளைய்பூடு
 Ghee - நெய்
 Ginger - இஞ்சி
 Honey - தேன்
 Jaggery - சர்க்கரை
 Joss-stick - ஊதுவத்தி
 Mustard - கடுகு
 Nutmeg - ஜாதிக்காய்
 Pepper - மிளகு
 Poppy - கசகசா
 Rose Water - பன்னீர்
 Sago - சவ்வரிசி
 Saffron - குங்குமப்பூ
 Salt - உப்பு
 Sugar - சீனி

Bengal Gram -

கடலை

Horse-Gram - கொள்ளு
 Maise - சோளம்
 Paddy - நெல்
 Pea - பட்டாணி
 Ragi - கேழ்வரகு
 Red Gram - துவரை
 Wheat - கோதுமை
 Flowers - பூக்கள்
 Camomile - சாமந்தி
 Holy-Basil - துளசி
 Jasmine - மல்லிகை
 Lotus - தாமரை
 Millingtonia - மரமல்லிகை
 Oleander - அலரி
 Rose - ரோஜாப்பூ
 Sunflower - சூரியகாந்தி
 Water lily - அல்லி
 Water Solder - நந்தியாவட்டை
 Ixora - செம்பூஆயல
 flower - வைகாசிப்பூ
 Hibiscus - செவ்வரத்தம் பூ
 Blue Water Lily - நீலோற்பலம்

Occupation - அவ்வவல்கள்

Accountant - கணக்காளர்
 Actor - நடிகர்
 Advocate - வக்கீல்
 Ambassador - அன்னிய நாட்டுத் தூதர்
 Architect - சிற்பி, கட்டிடக்கலைஞன்
 Artist - ஓவியன்
 Astrologer - சோதிடன்
 Author - நூலாசிரியன்
 Baker - பாண்சுருபவன்
 Barber - முடிதிருத்துபவர்
 Blacksmith - கொல்லன்
 Broker - தரகர்
 Banker, Cashier - பெண்கள்தாரர்
 Butcher - கசாப்புக்கடைக்காரன்
 Capitalist - முதலாளி
 Carpenter - தச்சன்
 Chemist - மருந்து வியாபாரி
 Chuckler, Cobbler - செருப்புதைப்பவர்
 Composer - அச்சுக்கோர்ப்பவர்
 Conductor - நடத்துனர்
 Cook - சமையற்காரன்
 Coolie - கூலி
 Clergy man - மதகுரு
 Dentist - பல்வைத்தியர்

Editor - பதிப்பாசிரியர்
 Engineer - பொறியியலாளர்
 Examiner - ஆய்வாளர்
 Farmer - விவசாயி
 Gardener - தோட்டக்காரர்
 Gate-Keeper - வாயிற்காப்போன்
 Goldsmith - பொற்கொல்லர்
 Grocer - பலசரக்கு வியாபாரி
 Juggler - கண்காட்டி வித்தைக்காரன்
 Labourer - தொழிலாளி
 Mechanic - இயந்திரத்தொழில் நிபுணர்
 Mid wife - -மருத்துவச்சி
 Minister - மந்திரி
 Money - lender - வட்டிக்கு பணம்கொடுப்பவர்
 Musician - பாடகர்
 Navigator - கப்பலோட்டி
 Nurse - தாதி
 Overseer - மேற்பார்வையாளர்
 Painter - வர்ணம்பூசுபவர்
 Peon - பணியாளர்
 photographer - புகைப்படம் எடுப்பவர்
 Pilot - விமானி
 Playwright - நாடகாசிரியர்
 Plumber - குழாய்ஓட்டுபவர்
 Poet - குயவன்
 Publisher - வெளியிடுபவர்
 Register - பதிவாளர்

Repairer - பழுதுபார்ப்பவர்
 Reporter - நிருபர்
 Tailor - தையற்காரர்
 Secretary - செயலாளர்
 Shop-Keeper - கடைக்காரர்
 Signaler - தந்தியடிப்பவர்
 Singer - பாடகர்
 Supervisor - மேற்பார்வையாளர்
 Surveyor - விவமளப்போர்

Disease - நோய்கள்

Apoplexy - சளி, ஜன்னி
 Arthritis - மூட்டுவலி
 Bronchitis - மாற்ச்சளி
 Cancer - புற்றுநோய்
 Catarrh - ஜலதோஷம்
 Cholera - வாத்பேதி
 Coma - ஆழ்ந்தமயக்கநிலை
 Constipation - மலச்சிக்கல்
 Cough - இருமல்
 Diuresis - நீர்நீவு
 Diabetes - நீர்நீவு

Hiccough - விக்கல்
 Haematemesis -
 இரத்தவாந்தி
 Herpes- படர் தாமரை
 Hernia - குடல்வால்
 இறக்கம்
 Insomnia - தூக்கமின்மை
 Itch - செறி, சிரங்கு
 Jaundice - மஞ்சள்
 காமாலை
 Leprosy - குஷ்ட நோய்
 Lock-jaw - தாடைப்பிடிப்பு
 Lumbago - இருப்பு வலி
 Nausea - குமட்டல்
 Neurosis - நரம்புமண்டல்
 நோய்
 Piles - மூலவியாதி
 Small pox - அம்மை
 Peccant Tooth -
 சொத்தைப்பல்
 Sore -eye - கண்ணோய்
 Sprain - சுளுக்கு
 Whooping-cough -
 கக்குவான் இரமல்
 Syphilis - கிரந்திப்புண்
 Tooth-ache - பல்வலி
 Cold - குளர்காய்ச்சல்
 Head-ache- தலைவலி
 Parkinson's disease -
 தசைப்பிடிப்பு
 Heart-Disease - இரதய
 நோய்
 Paralysis - பாரசி வாயு

Kinds of Dwelling -

வசிப்பிட வகைகள்

Asylum - புகலிடம்
 Barrack - பாசறை
 Bungalow - பங்களா
 Cabin - சிறிய அறை
 Convent - கன்னிமாடம்
 Flat - மச்ச வீடு
 Prison - சிறை
 Hall - மண்டபம்
 Harem - அந்தப்புரம்
 Hospice - சத்திரம், மடம்
 Hospital- மருத்துவமனை
 Hotel - உணவு விடுதி
 Hut - குடிசை, குடில்
 Jail - சிறை
 Lodge - விடுதி
 Mansion - மாளிகை
 Palace - அரண்மனை
 Shanty - சிறுஅறை
 Shed- கொட்டில்
 Tavern - கள்ளக்கடை
 Tent - கூடாரம்
 Alley - சந்து
 Aquarium - நீர்வாழ்
 விலங்கு காட்சியகம்
 City - நகரம்
 Yard - முற்றம்
 Crematorium- சுடுகாடு
 Granary -
 தானியக்கழஞ்சியம்
 Ant hill - ஏறம்புடி புற்று

Clothings - உட்ப்புகள்

Banian - உட்சட்டை,
பனியன்

Belt - அரைக்கச்சு

Blouse - பெண்களின்
மேலங்கி, இரவீக்கை

Cap - தொப்பி

Cassock -பாதிரிகளின்
பெரிய அங்கி

Coat - மேற்கட்டை

Collar - கழுத்துப்
பட்டை

Costume -
முழுச்சட்டை

Garment - உடை

Frock, Gown-
ஸ்திரிகளின் மேலாடை

Handkerchief-
கைக்குட்டை

Hose,Stokings -
காலுறை

Kilt -சிறுபாவாடை

Shawl - சால்வை

Shirt - சட்டை

Shoes - சப்பாத்து

Socks- சறு காலுறை

Towel - துவாய்

Tunic - ஜிப்பா

Vest - கையல்லா
அரையங்கி

வுசுழரளநச -
முழுக்காற்சட்டை

Shorts - அரைக்காற்

Relatives - உறவுகள்

Mother - அம்மா

Father - அப்பா

Child - குழந்தை

Children - குழந்தைகள்

Foster Child - வளர்ப்புப் பிள்ளை

Son - மகன்

Daughter - மகள்

Uncle - மாமா, சித்தப்ப, பெரியப்பா

Aunt - அத்தை, சித்தி, பெரியம்மா

Step- mother - மாற்றாந்தாய்

Son-in-law- மருமகன்

Daughter-in-law - மருமகள்

Mother-in-law- மாமியார்

Father-in-law - மாமனார்

Younger sister - இளையசகோதரி

elder sister - மூத்த சகோதரி

younger brother -

இளையசகோதரன்

Brother - சகோதரன்

Sister - சகோதரி

Grand-son - பேரன்

Grand-Father - தாத்தா

Grand- Daughter -பேத்தி

Grand-mother - பாட்டி

Sister-in-law - அண்ணி, மைத்துணி

Brother-in-law - அத்தான்,
மைத்துனன்

Cousin - மச்சான், ஒன்றுவிட்ட
சகோதரன்



*The fear of the lord is
the beginning of knowledge*