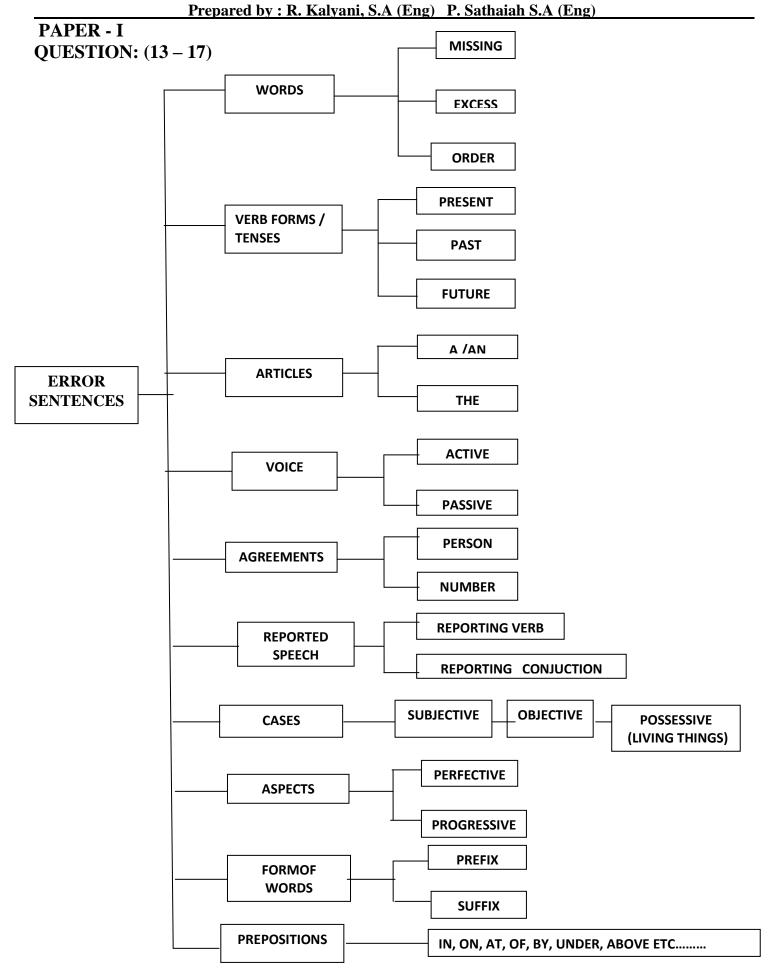
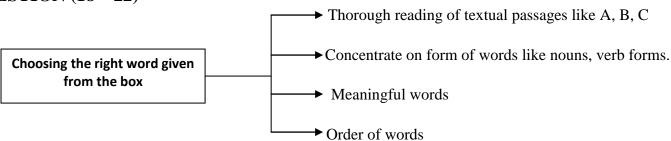
# CLASS: X

MIND MAPPING OF GRAMMAR SSC EXAMINATION PREPARATION

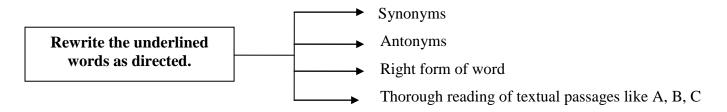
SUB: ENGLISH.



# **PAPER – I QUESTION** (18 – 22)



# **PAPER – I QUESTION (23 – 27)**



# PAPER – I QUESTION (28) MAJOR DISCOURSES:

#### I. STORY/ NARRATIVE **FEATURES TIPS** > To entertain ,hold the **PLOT:** Events going to happen .. reader's interest, to convey > **SETTINGS**: Place and time.... moral ..... > CHARACTERISATION: > Follow the format: Main characters and their • **Title** – simple to appearance. > STRUCTURE: understand **Introduction** – who? • Introduction – Where? When? opening line –catch the • **Problem** – Complication reader's attention. involves the main • **Body** – clear about the characters. purpose **Resolution** – resolved for • **Conclusion** – provide better or worse / happy or sad ending resolution **THEME**: Message to Moral. communicate the readers.

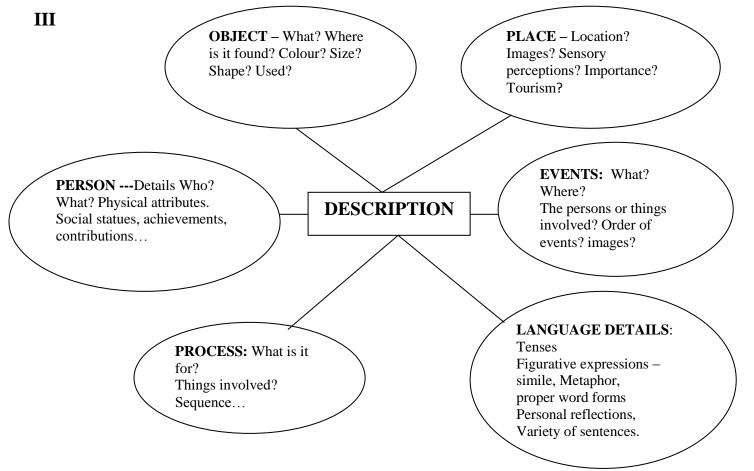
# **CONVERSATION**

# **FEATURES**

- Dialogues with ten exchanges.
- Sequential order Ideas are expressed in proper order.
- Adding useful exchanges and ideas.
- > ... not ended abruptly.
- > ... involving or including others.
- Expressions and features depicting social norms:
   Politeness/ relationship/ willingness
- ➤ Include few short responses: it's good idea/ I'm not particular/ great thing....
- Use dialogues apt to the context.
- Well- formed sentences.

# **GRAMMATICAL TIPS**

- > Tenses
- Subject- verb agreement.
- > Types of sentences: interrogative/ declarative.
- > Imperatives.
- Contractions don't/ I've/ won't
- Discourse markers: I mean/ You know/ Oh actually/ frankly....
- > Punctuation marks.
- ➤ Linkers like but/ now/ somehow/ anyhow...



# DRAMA SCRIPT / PLAY

# **CONSISTS OF:**

# **DIALOGUES**

# STAGE DIRECTIONS

(should be written in brackets)

#### LAYOUT OF SCRIPT

> Title: --

**Scene:** Where and When?

#### > Characters:

- Brief explanation about them at the start.
- Details of their age, occupation etc.. in brief.
- Late entered character to be introduced by

'ENTER'

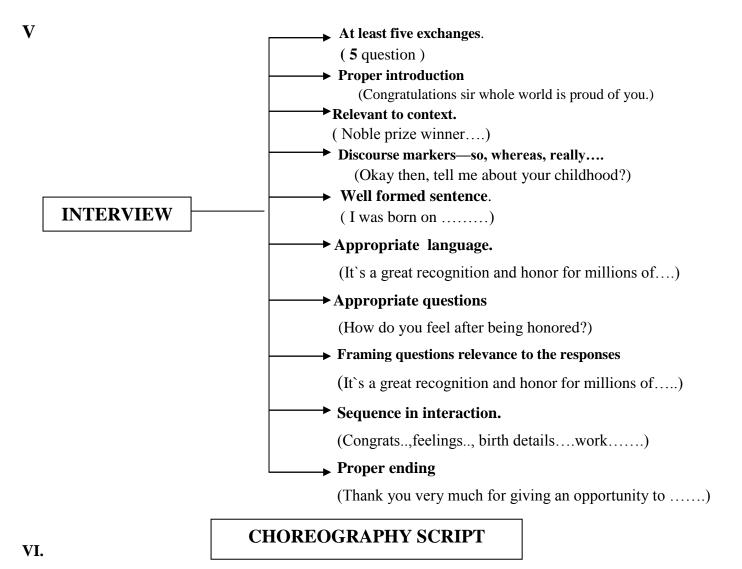
• 'EXIT' if the character leaves.

#### Plot:

- Introduction
- Problem
- Resolution
- Dialogues: (he/she)
  - Where from?
  - Age?
  - Kind of person?
  - Mood
  - Talking to?

# **LANGUAGE DETAILS:**

- Dialogues relevant to context
- Discourse markers like well/ actually/ anyhow etc...
- ➤ Proper form of words like pronouns.....
- Tenses..
- Speaking character's name at the left hand side of the page.
- ➤ Better to write in capital letters with colon(:)
- > Present tense....
- Question tags
- Linkers
- Use dialogue to contrast types of speakers
- Do not always speak in same way.
- ➤ Accent and tone should differ in different situations.



# **FEATURES:**

→ Identification of the main theme and stanza wise themes.

→ Identifying manifestation of the theme as instances/ events taken from real life.

→ Identifying the characters involved in the events and their actions.

→ Creating the setting through the actions of the chorus.

→ Sequencing the actions.

→ Maintaining proper layout of the script.

→ Using appropriate expressions for capturing the actions and movements of the characters and the chorus.

FORMAT

→ Title :
 → Theme/themes :
 → Location :
 → Characters :
 → Instances :
 → Sequences :

# **Choreography Script**

1. Name of the poem : Another Women

2. Title : A Woman's sufferings at in-law's house.

3. Characters : Scene – I and III

Involved A woman, mother-in-law,

Scene – II

Vendor, Two or three people in the market.

The chorus for setting the location

4. Locations : Scene-I : in the house

Scene – II: the market.

Scene – III: in the kitchen.

- 5. The theme / themes : Scene I :
- 1) The hardship of the woman as a house keeper.
- 2) The impolite relationship between the woman

and her mother-in-law.

#### Scene II:

- 1) The woman's attentiveness towards the money given to her.
- 2) The woman suppresses her desires for sake of mother-in-laws.

#### Scene III:

- 1) The helplessness of the woman.
- 2) Being afraid of her mother-in-law.
- 6. Instances: Scene I:
- 1) The woman does all the household works.
- 2) She bears the mother-in-law's harsh words.
- 3) She obeys every word of in-laws.

#### Scene II:

- 1) She goes to market and buys the vegetables.
- 2) She returns home in a fear of her mother-in-law.
- 3) She scarifies her desire of buying radish.

# Scene III:

- 1) Being afraid of mother-in-law, she rushes home.
- 2) She works fast in the kitchen
- 3) Her mother-in-law scolds her for no reason.
- 4) She bears her words as if defending from the stove heat.
- 7. Sequence of action:

#### Scene I:

- The chorus enters the stage and makes a setting of house.
- The woman dusts the furniture.
- The mother-in-law comes out from her room and scolds the woman.
- The woman tolerates her words helplessly.
- She scolds her for delaying the preparation of lunch.
- She commands her to go out and get the vegetables soon.
- The woman goes out.
- The chorus leaves the stage.

#### Scene II:

- The chorus enters the stage and makes a setting of market.
- Two vegetable vendors sit on the ground and sell the vegetables.
- Two people buy vegetables.
- Two people enter the market and the other two exit.

- The woman enters the market.
- She chooses menthe and bargains with the vendor.
- She looks at radish, which makes her feel crunching.
- She places it back and pays money for the vegetables she bought.
- She collects the vegetables and moves towards home.
- The chorus and all others leave the stage,

#### Scene III:

- The chorus enters the stage and makes the setting of kitchen.
- The woman enters the house and reaches the kitchen.
- The mother-in-law comes from her room and starts shouting on the woman for being late.
- The woman cuts vegetables silently in a hurry.
- The woman places pot on the stove.
- The mother-in-law comes closer and scolds her .
- The woman goes on working with tears in her eyes.
- The chorus clears the stage.

Message: A daughter-in-law is also a daughter.

Every mother-in-law should treat her daughter-in-law as her daughter.

# PAPER – I QUESTION (29)

# MINOR DISCOURSES

DIARY ENTRY			
25 <sup>th</sup> December2016, Date Sunday, Day Time: 9.30 p.m Time.			
Dear DiaryOpening.			
I am sad. I am distressed . I think I had no purpose in living. What should I do without limbs? I can`t tolerate this mentally and physically anymore. Andrew calls me stump.  I have become burden to my parents. I wish I wasn`t born. God! Why did you make me different from all others? Why was I born without limbs?			
Then I thought there might be some purpose in my birth. Then I felt guilty. These thoughts made me stop killing myself			

#### **FEATURES:**

→ Express personal reflections/ thoughts/ feelings : I am sad...I'll prove myself....

→ Use appropriate language to the mood. : I wish I wasn't born....

→ Self criticism & future plans : Then I felt guilty..... I`ll find out the purpose......

→ Coherence : I, myself, my ......etc

→ Well formed structure.

**→** Mostly simple past tense

# **FORMAT**

# **NOTICE**

Name of the organization / office issuing the notice.				
Date NOTICE				
	Heading			
Attention please / Dear stud	ents			
Signature Name Designation	body of the notice			

# **FEATURES:**

- → 5 Ws:
  - What is going to happen? (the event)
  - Where it will take place? (venue)
  - When it will take place? (date, time)
  - Whom it is related to? (persons related)Whom to contact? (issuing authority)
- → Most important points to be mentioned.
- → Any other details given in the question.(A.O.D)
- → Can add extra information.
- → Short and grammatically accurate.

# **MEETING:**

Date:

Time:

Venue:

Purpose:

Specific instructions:

Contact address.

# **EVENTS:**

Name:

Purpose:

Date: time/ Duration:

Venue:

Eligibilities:

Contact address:

#### **TOURS/EXHIBITIONS:**

Name:

Occasion:

Venue:

Objectives:

information/ awareness/

invitation

Date/Time

Beginning / Conclusion: Duration: from...to....

Contact address.:

# III. FORMAT

# **MESSAGE**

DATE: TIME

DEAR.....

......CONTENT &

# LANGUAGE.....

- → Who called?
- → Who did the caller ask for
- → What did he/she want?
- → Purpose/time/condition
- → Instruction/ requirement

WRITER`S NAME & SIGNATURE:

**MESSSAGE** 

# **GUIDELINES:**

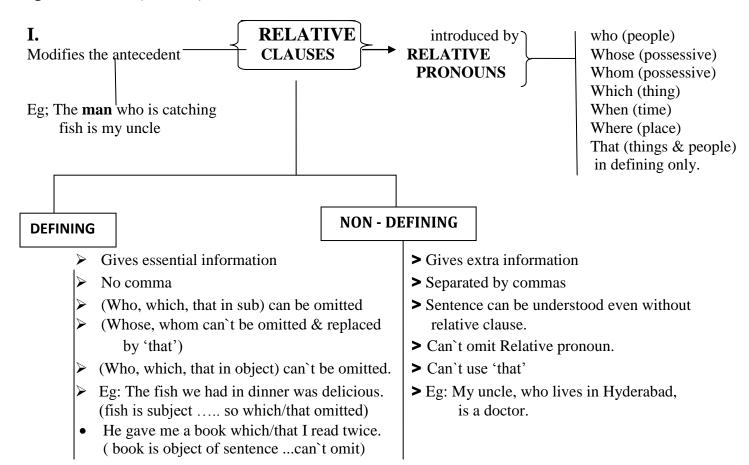
- \* Relevant context
- **★** MENTION DATE &TIME
- \* RECIPIENT
- \* SALUTATION
- **\*** ONLY IMPORTANT POINTS
- **\*** LIMITED WORDS

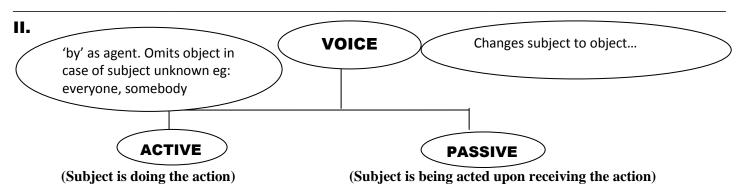
# MIND MAPPING OF GRAMMAR

CLASS: X **SSC EXAMINATION PREPARATION SUB: ENGLISH** 

PAPER - II

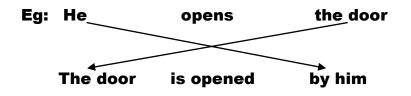
**QUESTION:** (16 – 18)

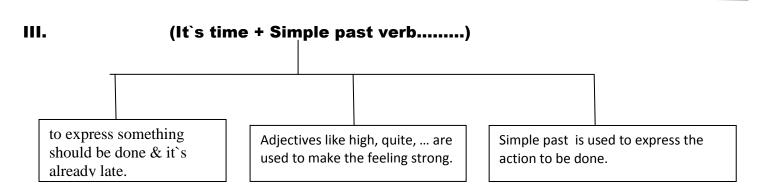




	T	
Simple present	Sub + V1 + object	Object $+$ is/ am/ are $+$ V3 $+$ by $+$ sub.
Simple past	Sub + V2 + object	Object + was/were + V3 + by + sub
Simple Future Sub + will/shall + V1 + object		Object + will/shall + be + V3 + by+ sub
Present continuous	Sub + am/is/are + V 4 (ing) + object	Object + am/is/are + being + V3 + by + sub
Past continuous	Sub + was/ were + V4 (ing) + object	Object + was/ were + being + V3 + by + sub
Present perfect	Sub + have/has + V3 + object	Object + have/has + been + V3 + by + Sub
Past perfect	Sub + had+ V3 + object	Object + had + been + V3 + by + Sub
Future perfect	Sub + will/shall +have+ V3 + object	Object + will/shall +have+ been + V3 + by+ sub

Sentence	Active voice	Passive voice
Assertive	He opens the door They elected him leader.	The door is opened by him He was elected leader.(by them)
Imperative	Open the door	Let the door be opened
Interrogative	Did he open the door? When did he open the door?	Was the door opened by him? When was the door opened by him?
Modal	He must meet her.	She must be met by him.





**Eg:** It's high time we prepared our students for their final examination.

# IV.

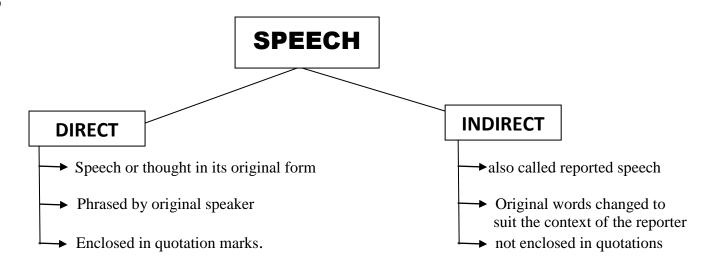
# **TENSES CHART**

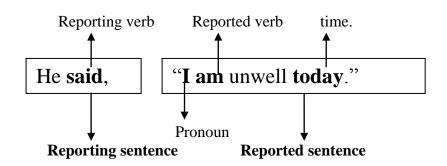
TENSES	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE	
SIMPLE	Subject+V1 + object	Subject +V2 + object	Subject + will/ shall + V1 + object	
PERFECT	Subject + have/has + V3 + object	Subject + had + V3 + object	Subject + will/shall + have + V3 + object	
CONTINUOUS	Subject + am/is/are + V4 (ing) + object	Subject + was/were+ V4 (ing) + object	Subject + will/shall + be + V4 (ing) + object	
PERFECT CONTINUOUS	Subject + have/has +been + V4(ing) + object	Subject + had + been+V4(ing) + object	Subject + will/shall + have +been+ V4(ing) + object	

# **TENSES USAGE CHART**

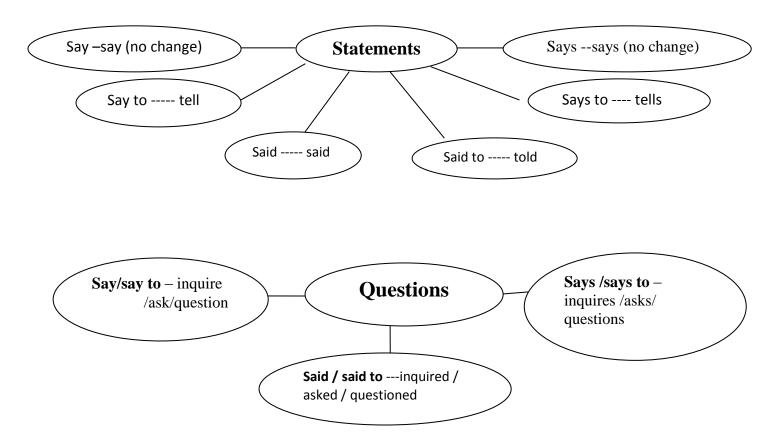
TENSES	USE	TIME
SIMPLEPRESENT	<ul> <li>Habits/hobbies</li> <li>Things that are always true</li> <li>Future fixed actions</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Daily</li><li>Monthly</li><li>Everyday</li><li>Many days.</li></ul>
SIMPLE PAST	<ul> <li>past action or event</li> <li>refers present time with words like wanted, wondered</li> <li>after condition 'if' to express imagination</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>yesterday</li> <li>last week</li> <li>last month</li> <li>in 1980</li> <li>Once up on a time.</li> </ul>
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	<ul> <li>Action in progress now</li> <li>Temporary action</li> <li>Future agreements</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Now</li> <li>At the moment</li> <li>Today</li> <li>To night</li> <li>This week.</li> </ul>
PAST CONTINUOUS	<ul><li>Action in progress in the past</li><li>Action somewhere in past went on</li></ul>	<ul><li>While</li><li>When</li></ul>
PRESENT PERFECT	<ul> <li>Past action with no definite time.</li> <li>Action begin in the past &amp; continue to present moment(linking use)</li> <li>Past actionresults seen in present(evident)</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Just, recently, never, ever</li><li>Often, so far</li></ul>
PAST PERFECT	Past event which to place before another past event.	<ul><li>After (past perfect)</li><li>Before (simple past)</li><li>When (simple past)</li></ul>
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS	Emphasize the duration of an event that begins in the past and lasts up to the present	• For, since, so far, in all my life,from
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS	Emphasize the duration of a past even that took place before another event	For, since, so far, in all my life

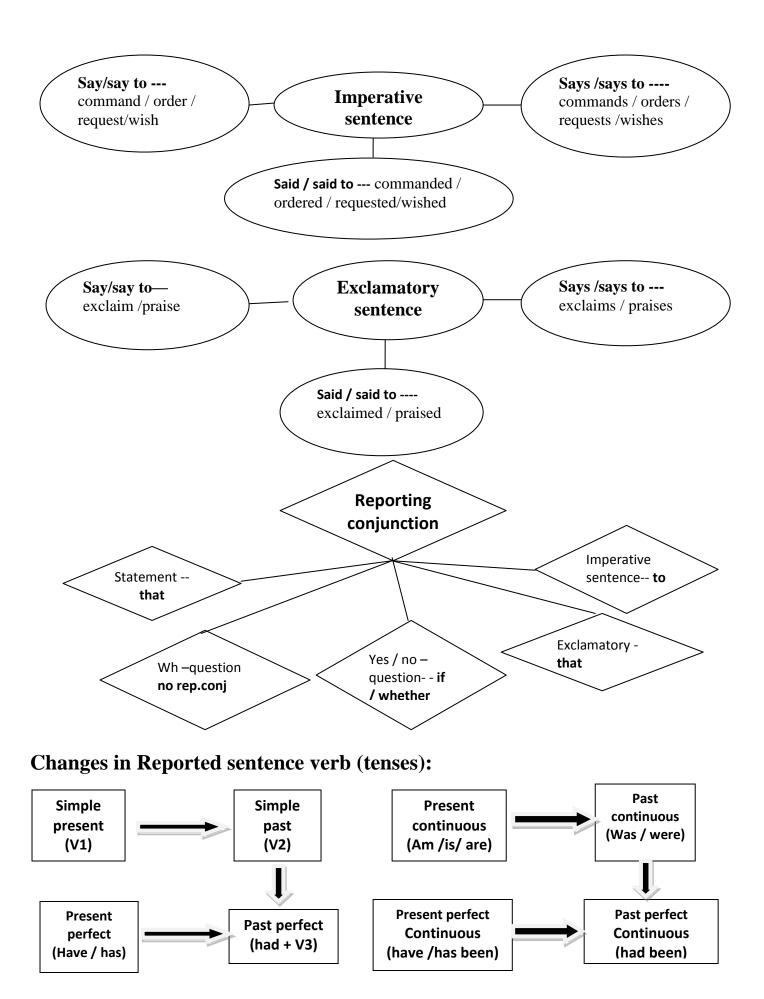
SIMPLE PAST	When the action was completed in past	I went to movie yesterday.
PAST CONTINUOUS	When one action interrupts other action, past continuous is used for longer action.	When I was watering plants, my friend came to me.
PAST PERFECT	When two actions happened in the past with enough time in between, past perfect is used for first action.	When I reached the movie, tickets had already closed.





# **Changes in Reporting Sentences: (Reporting verb)**





Though the reporting verb is in past tense the verb form of reported speech doesn't change in case of 'universal facts, morals and general truths'

#### **CHANGES IN MODALS**

DIRECT	INDIRECT
Can	Could
May	Might
Will	Would
Shall	Should
Must	Must
Have to	Had to
Ought to	Ought to
Need to	Needed to

# Changes in adverbs of time and place

DIRECT	INDIRECT	
This	That	
These	Those	
Here	There	
Hence	Thence	
Hither	Thither	
Now	Then	
Ago	Before	
Thus	So	
Today	That day	
Tomorrow	The next day	
Yesterday	The previous day	
The day before yesterday	The day before the	
	previous day	
Last week /month / year	The previous week/	
	month / year	

- ❖ The pronouns in the reported sentence changes depending on the pronouns in the reporting sentence.
- ❖ If the first person pronoun in the reported sentences changes according to the subject of the reporting sentence
- The second person pronoun in the reported sentence changes according to the object of the reporting sentence.
- The third person pronoun in the reported sentence does not change.

# PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND THEIR FORMS

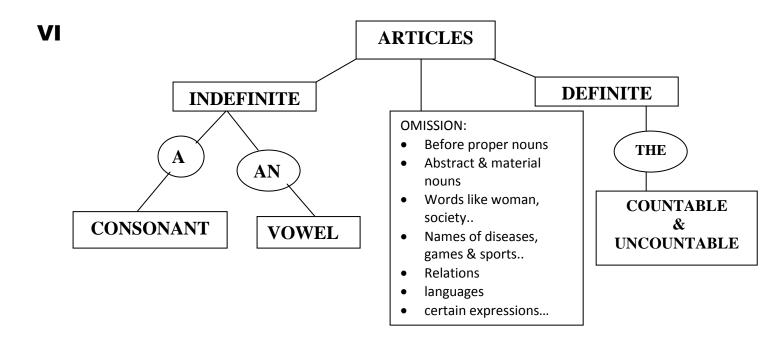
	First Person		Second Person		Third Person	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Subject	1	we	you	you	he, she, it	they
Object	me	us	you	you	him, her, it	them
Possessive	my, mine	our, ours	your, yours	your, yours	his, her, hers, its	their, theirs
Reflexive	myself	ourselves	yourself	yourselves	himself, herself, itself	themselves

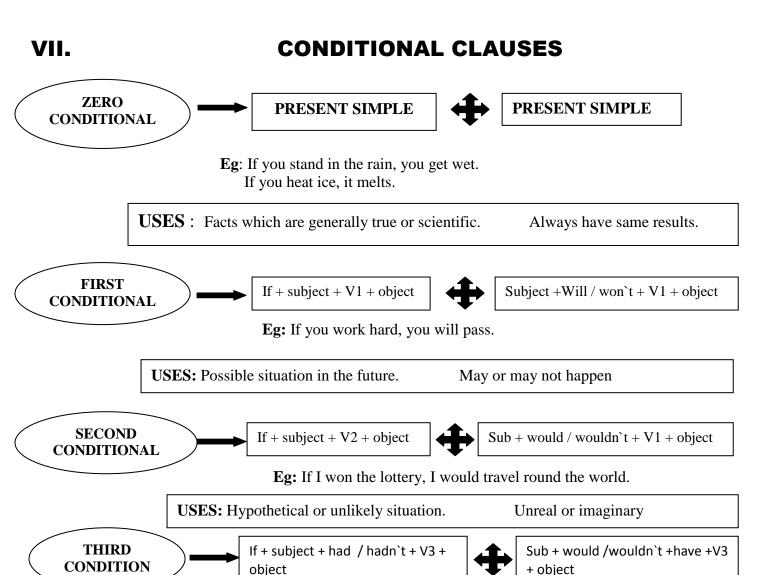
Eg: She said to me, "You have just met me." She told me that I had just met her.

We **said to** them, "Kill all the man-eaters." We **ordered** them **to** kill all the man-eaters.

Raju said to Ravi, "Is Ramu in the calss?" Raju asked Ravi if Ramu was in the class.

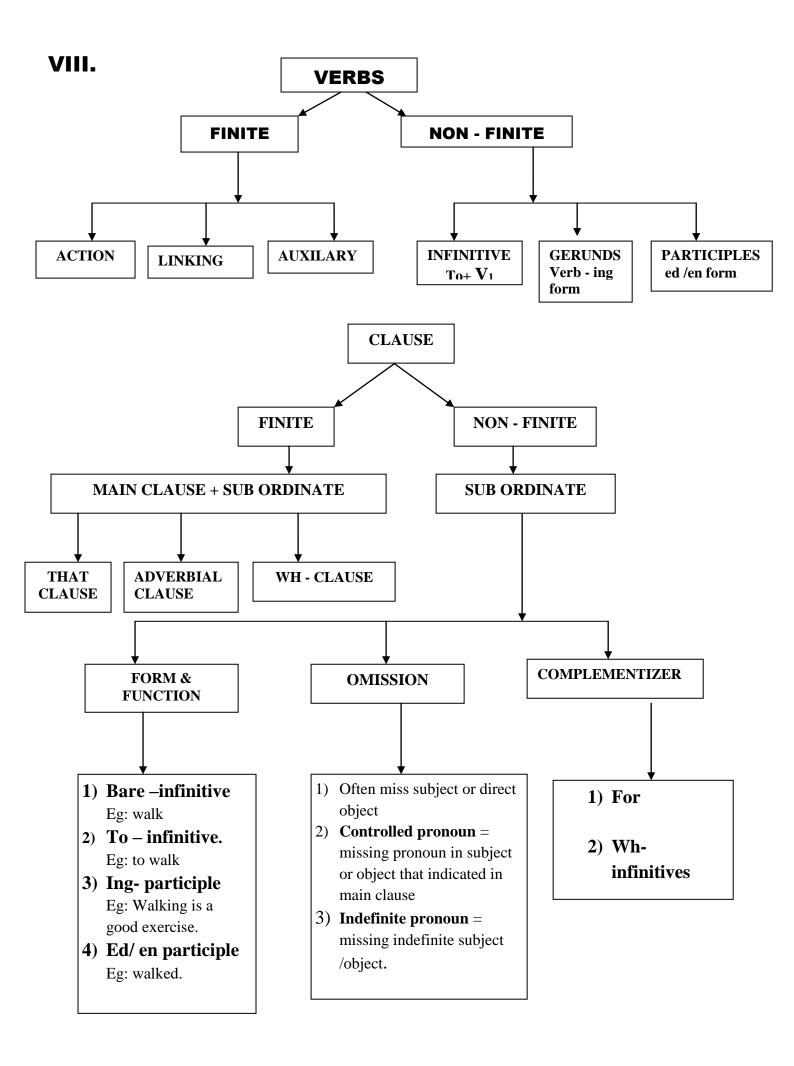
She said, "What a beautiful flower it is!" She said that the flower was beautiful.



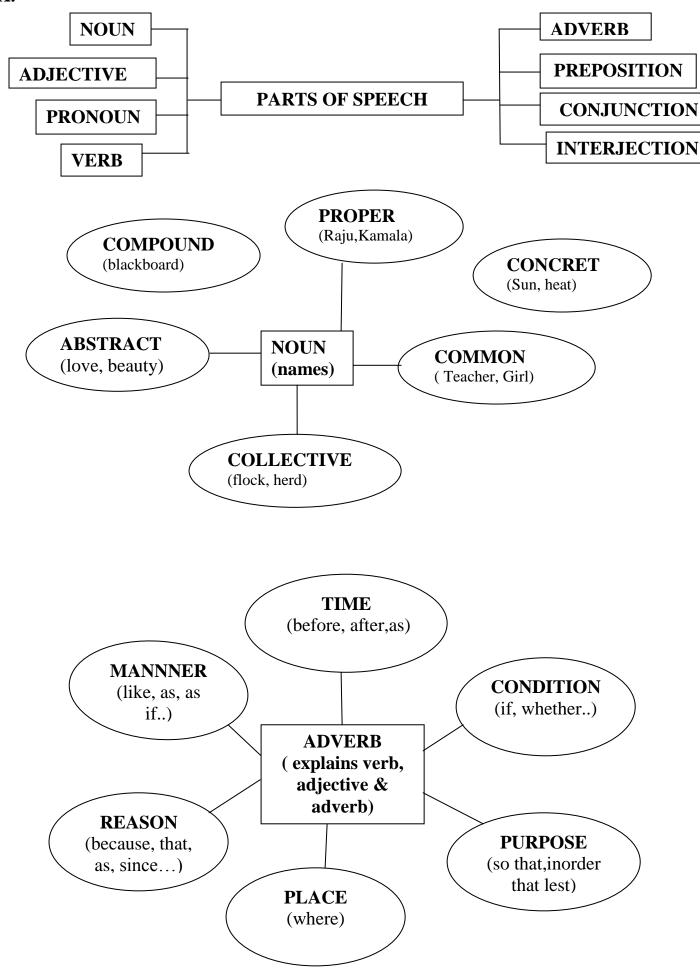


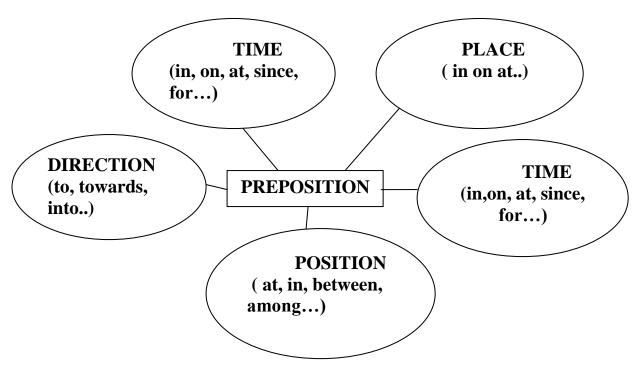
**Eg:** If I had worked hard, I wouldn't have failed in the examination.

**USES:** Person imagines a different past, that doesn't happen . (Unfulfilled action)



# IX.





# **Combining the sentences:**

Neither	First	nor	Second	Verb
Either	subject	or	subject	(according to nearest
		nor		subject)
		or		
Not only		but also		

Not only	but also
Neither	nor
Either	or
Hardly	when
Scarcely	when
No sooner	than
Lest	should
Superior	to
Inferior	to
Senior	to
Junior	to
Prefer	to

# SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX SENTENCES...

SIMPLE	COMPOUND	COMPLEX
In spite of	but, yet, however nevertheless	although, though, even though
Because of, on account of, owing to, V1 +ing	and so, hence, therefore	because, as, since
On V1+ing	and	when
In case of,	in the event, and	and, then, if
In the case of not	therefore, or, else	unless
In addition to, besides	not only but also	as well as
Soon after, immediately after	and at once	as soon as
Too to	and	sothat, not

# PAPER II. QUESTION (33) – MAJOR DISCOURSE

# **BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH**

# **FEATURES**

- Presenting the details of the person
- Presenting relevant ideas and information
- Organizing the information in order
- Including reflections, thoughts and feelings
- Quote anecdotes(funny incidents) events, achievements.
- > Cohesive devises.
- Well formed structure.

# **INDICATORS**

- Name..
- > Date of birth..
- Place of birth..
- > Nationality...
- ➤ Education...
- > Parents...
- ➤ If possible siblings...
- Alma mater (school, college..)
- > Occupation..
- ➤ Known for..
- ➤ Religion (if possible)
- Achievements..
- ➤ Awards...

# **ESSAY**

# **GRAMMATICAL ASPECTS**

- ➤ Tenses according to context.
- Sequential order of expressions
- ➤ Appropriate vocabulary
- > Error free language
- ➤ Well- formed sentences.

# **FEATURES**

- > Title
- Thesis statement (introduction)
- ➤ Body and conclusion
- Proper division of paragraph
- > Supporting examples
- Organization of ideas
- Proper use of pronouns/linkers.
- presenting idea in a proper way.

# LETTER

# **LAY OUT:**

# PERSONAL LETTER Date..... Place.... Dear friend/ mother.... Body of the letter Well wishes Purpose Regards Yours lovingly, xxxxxx

FORMAL LETTER	
From:	
Name:	
 To	
Name:	
valle.	
Sir,	
Sub:	
Body of the letter	
> Purpose	
➤ Conclusion	
Yours faithfully.	
XXXXXX	

# **FEATURES:**

Address on Envelop

Name: H. no: Village: Dist:

- > Appropriate language to the context.
- > Appropriate format, layout
- Appropriate conventions (salutation, endorsement...)
- > Expressing ideas sequentially.
- > Appropriate usage of pronouns linkers...
- > Reflecting relationship.
- Using well- formed sentences..

# REPORT / NEWS REPORT

# **FEATURES**

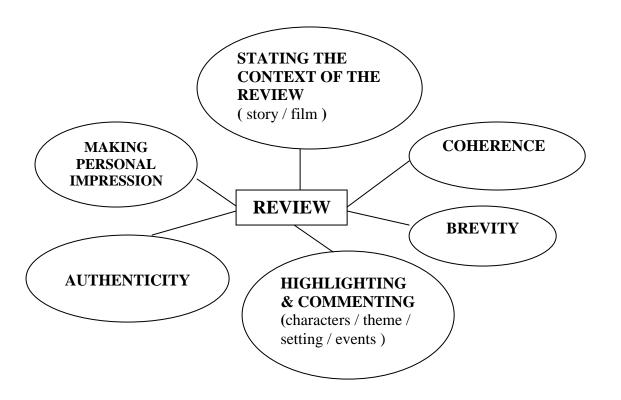
- accurate
- concise
- > clear
- > well structured

# **FORMAT**

- Record of sequence of actions.
- ➤ Interpretation of these events or facts
- Evaluation of the facts
- Discussion of the outcomes.
- Conclusion
- > recommendations

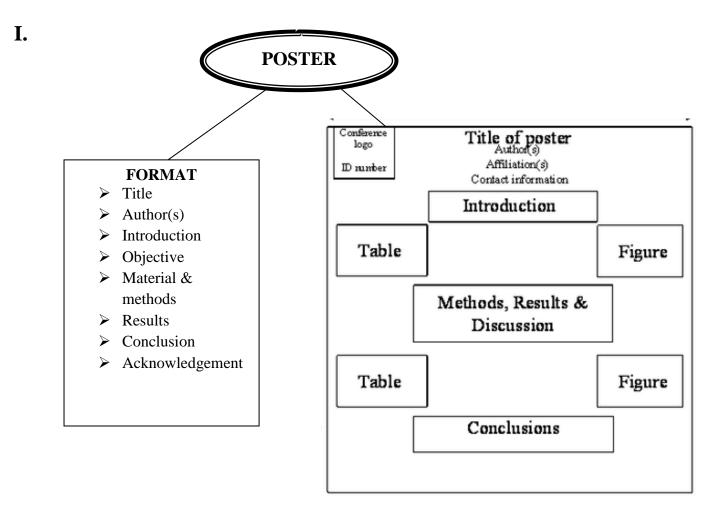
#### **TIPS**

- Clear and simple language.
- Short sentences
- Develop each paragraph
- Use active rather than passive.
- Good grammar and punctuation.



PAPER II. QUESTION (34) –

# **MINOR DISCOURSE**



# **INVITATION**

# **TIPS**

- > Express event details
- Occasion
- > Purpose
- > Appropriate format
- > Layout
- Design
- > Brevity
- > Persuasive language
- > Well formed sentences
- ➤ Invitee details

Because U have shared in our lives
by U'r friendship & luv, V
invite U to share
The joy of marriage of our sister

#### Kavitha

with

#### Satheesh Kumar

on Wednesday, the nineth of February Two thousand & Eleven,

at

#### V.V.R. Selva Mahal,

Dindigul-Palani High Road, Palani.

Ever loving,

Aneetha & Akila

Reception : 2nd Feb 2011, 7.00 p.m. onwards Marriage : 3rd Feb 2011, 7.30 - 9.00 a.m.

# **PROFILE**

# **FEATURES**

- Necessary details of the person
- > Relevant ideas
- Organization of data
- > Appropriate cohesive
- Well formed sentences
- Brief note

# **INDICATORS**

- Name:
- ➤ Date of birth
- Personality
- Creativity
- Achievements
- > Awards
- Message

# \*\*\*\*\*BEST OF LUCK\*\*\*\*