

S p o k e n E n g l i s h

EVERWIN VIDHYASHRAM
LANGUAGE FLUENCY CAMP – 1
ENGLISH

STD: VII – VIII

I. LET US BE AWARE OF THE COLLECTIVE NOUNS OF THE BIRDS AND ANIMALS:

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|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. A crash of rhinoceros | 2. A flight of butterflies |
| 3. A stud of mares | 4. An unkindness of ravers |
| 5. An ambush of tigers | 6. A stand of flamingos |
| 7. A murder of crows | 8. A siege of cranes |
| 9. A muster of peacocks | 10. A scourge of mosquitoes |
| 11. A cloud of flies | 12. A bed of clams |
| 13. A destruction of cats (wild) | 14. A clutter of cats (domesticated) |
| 15. An escargatoire of snails. | 16. A bed / den of snakes |
| 17. A company of parrots | 18. A bask / net of crocodiles |
| 19. A bouquet of pheasants | 20. A gulp of swallows |

II. TONGUE TWISTERS:

If Freaky Fred Found
Fifty Feet of Fruit
And fed Forty Feet
to his Friend Frank
How many Feet of
Fruit did Freaky Fred Find?

How much wood would a wood chuck chuck
If a woodchuck could chuck wood?
He would chuck, he would, as much as he could,
And chuck as much as a wood chuck would,
If a woodchuck could chuck wood.

III. English is full of confusing words that sound alike but are spelt differently. It's also full of words that share similar (but not identical) meanings that are easy to misuse. Here are some of the most commonly confused and misused words in English:

1. Advice / Advise

Advice is a noun. Eg: Chester gave Posey good advice.

Advise is a verb. Chester advised Posey to avoid junk food.

2. Disinterested / Uninterested

Disinterested means impartial.

Eg: A Panel of disinterested judges who had never met the contestants before judged the singing contest.

Uninterested means bored. Eg: Abdul was uninterested in attending singing class.

3. Empathy / Sympathy

Empathy is the ability to understand another person's feelings.

Eg: The Police showed empathy with other.

Sympathy is a feeling of sorrow for someone else's suffering.

Eg: Letters of sympathy were sent to the families of no victims.

5. It's / Its

It's is a contraction of "it is". Eg: It's easy to solve the sum.

Its is a possessive pronoun. Eg: Cat is black. Its tail is white.

6. Loose / Lose

Loose is an adjective. Eg: The shirt does not fit you. It is loose.

Lose is a verb. Eg: It is very difficult if we lose our NOL.

7. Stationary / Stationery

Stationary means unmoving. Eg: We have been stuck in stationary traffic for our 3 hours.

Stationery means writing materials. Eg: Ajay went to the stationary shop.

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8. Principal / Principle

Principal as a noun → Eg: Mr. B. Purusothaman is our Senior Principal.

Principal can be a noun or adjective. As a noun, it refers to the person incharge.

As an adjective, it means most important Principal as an adjective.

E.g: → My Principal duty is to study well.

Principle – Noun: It is a firmly held belief or ideal.

Principle → E.g: Gandhiji followed many principles.

9. E.g / i. e

These two latin abbreviations are often mixed up but 'e.g means for example', while i.e. means "that is". E.g: for E.g: → My teachers told me to write the answer with e.g.

i.e. → I woke up at quarter to 7 ie 6.45 am

10. Award / reward

Award (A prize, a certificate given to a person for doing something very well)

e.g: He was given the award for the best speaker. Reward (something given in return for a

favour or any want well done) eg. He was given reward for his base act.

11. Conscious / Conscience

Conscious – aware about something happening:

E.g: The old man was conscious that the stranger was trying to cheat him.

Conscience – Sense to judge right or wrong.

E.g: My conscience told me that I should tell the truth to mother about having lost my watch.

IV. To write correct spelling there is hardly any strict rule in English. However, there are patterns which give us an idea about the spellings of certain words. Some of these are discussed below:

a) No changes in spelling are made when a prefix is added to a word.

E.g: un + named = unnamed ir + regular = irregular

b) The letter 'q' is always followed by 'u'.

E.g: Queen, Queer etc.

c) Positon of 'l' and 'e'

i) When the sound of the combination of 'i' and 'e' is 'ee' as in 'deep', we place 'i' before 'e'

E.g: relieve, chief

ii) When the 'ee' sound is preceded by 'c', we put 'e' before 'i'. E.g: receive, ceiling

iii) When the sound is that of a long 'a', we place 'e' before 'i'. E.g: weight, freight

d) We usually double the 'l' when we add a suffix to words ending in 'el'.

E.g: marvel + ous = marvellous travel + er = traveller

I. மயங்கொலிச் சொற்கள்:

1. நீளம் / நீலம் - நீளமான துணியின் நிறம் நீலம்
2. தளம் / தலம் - இரண்டாவது தளத்தில் பள்ளிக்கூடம் உள்ளது. அறிவைக் கற்றுத்தரும் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வழிபாட்டுத் தலமாகும்.
3. மரம் / மறம் - மரத்தில் ஏறி தான் மறமுள்ளவன் என்று நிரூபித்தான்.
4. தால் / தாள் - தால் அசைத்துப் பாடுவது தாலாட்டு என்று தாளில் எழுதினேன்.
5. வெள்ளம் / வெல்லம்

ஆணையில் வெள்ளம் வந்தது. உழவர்களின் மனம் வெள்ளக்கட்டியாய் இனித்தது.

II. உவமைத் தொடருக்கான பொருள்:

1. அத்தி பூத்தாற்போல - அரிதாக நடப்பது
2. அன்றலர்ந்த மலர் போல் - புத்தம் புதியது
3. கீரியும் பாம்பும் போல - பகைமை கொள்ளுதல்
4. கண் கெட்டபின் சூரிய நமஸ்காரம் - பயனற்றது
5. முதலைக்கண்ணீர் - பொய்யழகை

III. ஆங்கில சொல்லுக்கான தமிழ்ச்சொல்:

1. Password - கடவுச்சொல்
2. Insurance - ஈட்டுறுதி
3. Compunder - மருந்தாளுநர்
4. Acknowledgemet card - ஒப்புக்கை அட்டை
5. Champion - வாகைசூடி
6. Photograph - நிழற்படம்
7. Xerox - ஒளிப்படி
8. Visiting Card - காண்புச்சீட்டு

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हिन्दी में अनुवाद कीजिए

1. Engineer	-	अभियंता	8. Cook	-	रसोइया
2. Artist	-	कलाकार	9. Editor	-	संपादक
3. Peon	-	चपरासी	10. Reporter	-	संवाददाता
4. Plumber	-	नलसाज	11. Secretary	-	सचिव
5. Journalist	-	पत्रकार	12. Attestation	-	साक्ष्यांकन
6. Manager	-	प्रबंधक	13. Certificate	-	प्रमाणपत्र
			14. Circular	-	परिपत्र
			15. Designation	-	पदनाम

II. एक शब्द व अनेकार्थी [अनेकार्थी शब्द]

1. आराम = विश्राम, रोग दूर होना, वाटिका ।
2. धन = दौलत, धना, ब्यादल, भारी ।
3. चर = जासूस, चलने वाला, खंजन, दूत, पक्षी ।
4. चाप = परिधि का एक भाग, दबाव, धनुष ।
5. जड़ = मूर्ख, अचेतन, वृक्ष का मूल ।

III. मुहावरे और उनके अर्थ :-

1. हड़ कर दी। अर्थ → ① सीमा से आगे बढ़ जाना ।
② असंभव कार्य को कर देना ।
2. हाथ-खड़े कर देना। अर्थ → ① असमर्थता जता देना ।
② वक्त पर मदद से इन्कार कर देना ।
3. घी के दीये जलाना। अर्थ → ① खुशियाँ मनाना ।
② बहुत ज्यादा खुश होना ।
4. चिराग तले अन्धेरा। अर्थ → ① सबको खुश रखने वाले का स्वयं दुखी रहना ।
② देने वाले का स्वयं वंचित रहना ।
5. इधर कुआं उधर खाई। अर्थ → ① हर तरफ परेशानी होना ।
② हर तरफ नुकसान का शस्ता होना ।
6. उल्टा चौर कोतवाल को डांटे। अर्थ → ① जलती करने के बाद भी समझाने वाले को धमकाए ।
② दौबी स्वयं होने पर भी दूसरे पर हावी होना ।

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