



# Sadakathullah Appa College

\*An Autonomous Institution, Re-Accredited by NAAC at an 'A' Grade, \*ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified\*

## AQAR

(2021 – 2022)

### CRITERION II

#### Teaching-learning and Evaluation

***2.2.1 The institution assesses the learning levels of the students and organises special Programmes for advanced learners and slow learners***

***(Programmes for Slow Learners)***

*Submitted to*

THE NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL (NAAC)



**2.2.1**

**REMEDIAL  
COACHING FOR  
SLOW LEARNERS**

# **REMEDIAL COACHING IN ENGLISH UNDER XI PLAN OF THE UGC**



**THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH  
SADAKATHULLAH APPA COLLEGE  
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**Reaccredited with A Grade by NAAC  
An ISO 9001 : 2008 Certified Institution  
Rahmath Nagar, Tirunelveli-627 011  
2010-2011**

## Preface

The youth aspire to speak in English. But natural shyness, inhibition that they commit mistakes, discouragement from friends detain them from making an initiative in this direction. Moreover, they are not familiar with the basics of English Grammar, sentence patterns and how a dialogue should be. This booklet is primarily meant to help those who wish to make English a routine in their life. We have also added a section on letter writing. It is hoped that teaching based on this booklet would be helpful to attain communicative competence.

We are thankful to the UGC for sanctioning a grant of Rupees 11 lakhs towards offering Remedial Coaching in English for SC,ST and Other Backward Communities during the XI Plan of the UGC.

We place on record our sincere thanks to the Management and the Principal for releasing the amount from out of the UGC grant sanctioned to our College under various merged schemes.

We welcome suggestions to further the content of the book.

The Department of English

## CONTENTS

Unit I	-	1
Unit II	-	19
Unit III	-	31
Unit IV	-	48

## 1.1 INTRODUCING ONESELF

To be read silently:

1. I am Habeeb. I have just joined this college. I am going to study B.Com. My native place is Kalakkad. My father is a farmer.
2. My name is Karunakaran. I am a B.Sc.(Physics) student. I am from Karungulam. My father teaches in a primary school.
3. Let me introduce myself. I am Christie. I am a student of Sadakathullah Appa College, I have chosen B.A. English Literature. I come from Nazareth. My father is a doctor.
4. My name is Rasheeda. I am studying I B.Sc computer science in Annai Hajirah College. My father is no more.

### Exercise

Fill up the columns:

Name	Place	Present Status	Father's Occupation

## 1.2 Introducing Others

### Read silently

1. Let me introduce my friend to you. This is Dr. Haneefa. He is a great scientist. He has won many awards. He is working in St. Xavier's College.
2. I am happy to introduce Mr. Daniel. He is the librarian of Tirunelveli Central Library. He is very kind and helpful to students.
3. Meet Mr. Radakrishnan. He is the Headmaster of Joy Matriculation School. He is a very good administrator and teacher.
4. Here is Ms. Sneha. She is the new typist for our office at Trivandrum. She is a graduate. She is married. She has two children.

### Exercise:

Name	Occupation	Place of work

## UNIT-1.3

Student: Sir, can I meet the Head of the Department of English?

Teacher: Oh! Dr. A. Nihamathullah is the Head of the Department. But he has just gone to class. You can meet him at 11 o' clock.

Student: Good Morning, Sir. I am Ismail. I want a change from I B.A (Literature) to I B.A (History).

Head of the department: Why do you want a transfer? What is your problem?

Student: I am afraid I cannot study English Literature.

Head of the department: No, no. Don't be afraid. We are here to help you. Soon you'll start liking it. So you should continue in B.A.English.

Student: O.K. sir, Thank you, sir.

### Exercise:

1. Who wants to meet whom?
2. What is the request made?
3. What is the teacher's advice?
4. Does the student accept the teacher's advice?

Patterns of Introducing oneself:

1. I am .....
2. My name is .....

Patterns of introducing others:

1. This is.....
2. Do you know Mr. ....
3. Have you met Mr. .... before?
4. Please meet Mr. ....
5. Here is Dr. ....
6. I am pleased to introduce Dr. ....
7. I am happy to introduce Mr. ....

Read this conversation:

**Principal:** I am happy to introduce to you Dr. Kanagasababathy. He is the Principal of Aditanar College, Trichendur.

**Teachers:** Pleased to meet you, sir. We have been looking forward to meeting you, sir.

**Dr. Kanagasababathy:** Thank you very much. It is a pleasure to visit this college. I am happy to meet all of you here this evening

**Principal:** Meet Dr. Sayed, sir. He is a great linguist. He has written many books. He has also published articles.

**Dr. Kanagasababathy:** I am pleased to meet you. It is good that you have written books.

**EXERCISE No. 6**

Write a conversation between the Director of a hospital and a newly appointed doctor on the day of his joining duty.

**Director:**

**Doctor:**

**Director:**

**Doctor:**

**Director:**

**Doctor:**

**1.4 Build your Vocabulary**

semester	co-education	Diploma course
trimester	Certificate course	Under- Graduate course
annual	Post Graduate course	Post Graduate Diploma course

Field work	silver Jubilee	project
souvenir	Block	theory
inmate	external	internal
viva-voce	forbidden	invigilator
courteous	examiner	authority
lab-attender	damage	office superintendent
apparatus	counter	parking
Moral Instruction	expulsion	dress code
suspension	accredited	assault
Memoranda	grievance	residence
amenities	affiliated	counselling
debating	fine arts	deputy warden
cashier	parapet walls	sub-warden
loitering	notice board	vice-principal
dust -bin	staircase	scribbling
auditorium	faculty	corridor

**EXERCISE No. 4**

Fill up the blanks choosing words from the list above.

Sadakathullah Appa college was started in 1971. Prof. M. Nazrudin was the first Principal. Dr. H. Syed Othuman is the present ..... The college admits both boys and girls, so it is a ..... institution. The college is ..... to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University. It celebrated its ..... jubilee in the year 1996. It was ..... by the National Assessment and Accreditation council. It has awarded the college ..... Grade. It has many ..... and Post Graduate courses besides

certificate and ..... courses. Our students have won many ..... in the university examinations.

**EXERCISE No. 5**

Write five sentences about any ONE of the following:

1. Library of the college
2. Hostels of the college
3. Mosque
4. Any Laboratory.

**EXERCISE No. 6**

Write a paragraph about the village using the following hints.

- I. Vallanadu - a small village - near Tirunelveli - in Tuticorin district - a government higher secondary school - river - bridge - people mostly farmers - no industry - no railway station-

**EXERCISE No. 7**

Write a paragraph about this professor who worked in our college.

Mr. Syed Ibrahim - born in 1950 - from Aruppukkottai - short - M.A.(History) - M.A.(Social work) - M.Phil (Education) at Madurai Kamaraj University - joined service - 1981 - Lecturer in History - married - 2 children - one son - one daughter - died - heart attack - 2003.



### EXERCISE No. 8

III. Write a paragraph about the teacher whom you liked most in your school.

#### 1.5 Wh - Question

Questions that begin with *who, when, how* etc., are called *wh*- questions. Note that the question word contains either *wh* or *H* letters. You cannot ask a question if you do not know the right question words.

Who - யார்?	How much - எவ்வளவு?
Whom- யாரை?	How many - எத்தனை?
What - என்ன?	How long - எவ்வளவு நேரம்?
Which - எது, எந்த?	How far - எவ்வளவு தூரம்?
Where - எங்கே?	
Why- ஏன்?	
How- எப்படி?	
When- எப்பொழுது?	
Who(m) .....to -	யாருக்கு, யாரிடம்?
Whom.....for-	யாருக்காக?
What.....for-	எதற்காக?
What ..... about-	எதைப்பற்றி?
Whom ..... about -	யாரைப்பற்றி?

Sheela met Gita in the bus - stand in the morning .  
 Who met Gita in the bus stand?  
 Whom did Sheela meet in the bus stand?  
 Where did Sheela and Gita meet ?  
 When did Sheela and Gita meet?

### EXERCISE No. 9

Frame as many *wh* - questions as possible for the following statements:

1. Tuticorin is 50 K.M. away from Tirunelveli.
2. Tirunelveli has a population of several lakhs.
3. The college was started in 1971.
4. Atul Anand is the Collector of Tirunelveli District.
5. The Olympic 2004 Games will be held in Athens.
6. He sold his car because it had become old.
7. There are nearly 1500 students in Sadakathullah Appa College.
8. Students come to college for learning.
9. The students were complaining about the tasteless food.
10. She spoke for three hours.

### 1.6

#### Sentence Patterns

Sentences are made up of words. But words cannot be combined at random. They follow certain rules. They are modelled after patterns. We can use them as formulas to frame similar sentences. Here are certain basic sentence patterns in English.

1. S BE Complement
2. S V
3. S V O
4. S V IO DO

1) S BE Complement (The complement can be a noun, an adjective, an adverb, prepositional phrase)

You	are	a student.
You	are	students.
He	is	your teacher.
He	will be	the leader.
Mr. Ram	is	the officer.
This boy	is	very intelligent.
She	is	beautiful.
He	is	out.
They	are	in the house.
The pen	is	in his pocket.

### EXERCISE No. 10

Fill up the blanks:

1. This ..... a coconut tree
2. Roses are .....
3. Dr. Thamby ..... a pediatrician
4. India is .....
5. Lions are ferocious .....

### EXERCISE No. 11

Frame Sentences using S BE Complement patterns

1. Dr Sithalakshmi -a gynecologist
2. Prof. Chokalingam -the Vice-Chancellor
3. Ms. Shoba -an actress
4. Dr. Manmohan Singh -the Prime Minister.
5. Muhammed Ali -boxer.

Pattern 2:

S	V
---	---

Birds	fly.
Fishes	swim.
Your dog	sleeps.
His sister	is crying.
Boys	are jumping.
They	have left.
You	had disappeared.
Kites	were flying.
Telephone bell	was ringing.
The baby	walks.

(Note that the verbs are mostly intransitive i.e. they cannot take an object)

### EXERCISE No. 12

Match the following:

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. The moon  | are crawling. |
| 2. The crowd | leaks.        |
| 3. Snakes    | dispersed.    |
| 4. The tap   | spreads.      |
| 5. Your fame | rose.         |

**EXERCISE No. 13**

Write meaningful sentences:

Earth - a globe - rotate on its axis - night and day - follow each other - earth - move around the sun - moon - a satellite-

Pattern 3:

**S V O**

(Note that the verb takes an object. The verb is called a transitive verb)

Subject	verb	object
I	love	you
God	loves	people
He	beat	the dog
The dog	bit	him.
This factory	produces	cement
Our college	won	many prizes.
We	cannot blame	anybody.
We	study	English
He	writes	novels
They	are building	a house.

The following sentences have been jumbled.

Arrange them in the right order. Circle the object.

1. sells - this shop - sweets.
2. frogs - snakes- eat
3. the house- sweeps - the servant
4. teaches - physics- my mother.
5. eggs - lays- hens.
6. me- thanked- they

7. the board - the student - rubbed
8. one thousand people - carries - the ship
9. her - you- insulted
10. killed - poison - him.

**EXERCISE No. 14**

Frame five sentences of S V O type.

Pattern 4: **S V IO DO**

(The indirect object indicates the beneficiary, the recipient, the goal of the action)

S	V	IO	DO
Grandmothers	tell	their grandchildren	stories.
I	wrote	her	a letter.
We	sold	him	the house.
Prophets	brought	us	guidance
My father	bought	me	a scooty.
He	read	me	his poem.
The teacher	gave	Sita	a prize.
The Government	pays	the workers	salary.
She	passed	him	the salt
We	wish	you	a safe journey
The Principal	asked	him	his name.

**EXERCISE No. 15**

The words of the sentence have been jumbled. Put them back in the correct order.

1. a pen - lent-she - him
2. me - tell - a story
3. all his property - left - he - her
4. some sugar - can -you - buy -me?
5. a favour - the minister - did -the people
6. spared - her - he - some money.
7. a fruit salad - he ordered - himself.
8. her - a taxi - called - they
9. will forgive - our sins -God - us.
10. one thousand rupees - he -me - owes.

**UNIT-1.7****SPOKEN ENGLISH PRACTICE****Patterns of Greetings**

- a. Hi, Raj.how are you?
- b. Hello, Babu,nice to see you again.
- c. Good to see you again.
- d. How/very nice to see you again.
- e. Good morning/afternoon/evening.
- f. Hi, everybody.
- g. Good morning, everybody.
- h. How are things with you?
- i. How is life?
- j. How is life/the world treating you?
- k. What's new?

- l. Hi, what news ?
- m. What's the latest?
- n. I trust you're keeping well.
- o. I hope all goes well with you.

**Note:** Expressions like 'Hi' (pronounced as 'Hai') are used only with friends.'Hello' can be used with friends,colleagues and other persons.The last two are very formal and can be used with persons senior in age,position etc. The use of different expressions depend on the degree of intimacy with the person spoken to.

**Patterns of making requests**

- a) Can/could you give me a pen, please?
- b) Can/could I go out, please?
- c) Would you mind if I sit beside you, please?
- d) Do you think you could guide me to the college office, please?
- e) Do you mind if I accompany you to our class room, please?
- f) I'd be (very) grateful if you could help me do these exercises in spoken English.
- g) I wonder whether you could tell me where Prof. Nihamathullah lives?
- h) Please do me a favour by taking this letter to your warden.
- i) Do you think it would be possible for me to join the College Volley -ball team?
- j) Would you be so kind as to help me carry this suitcase?

- k) I am sorry to trouble you, but can you tell me where the I B.com. classroom is?
- l) I hope you don't mind my asking, but are you Prof. Abdul Salam ?

**Note:** Of these patterns the first five are quite informal. Items(f) to (l) are more formal and very polite. They are arranged in increasing order of politeness. The first two patterns are usually used, while talking to friends. The last four patterns are extremely formal.

**Patterns of Expressing gratitude:**

- a. Thanks.
- b. Thanks a lot.
- c. Many thanks for helping me.
- d. Thank you
- e. Thank you very much.
- f. That is/ was very nice / kind of you.
- g. I'm really grateful to you for all that you have done.
- h. I'm really obliged to you for all that you have done.
- i. I should like to express my gratitude/ appreciation for your kind co. operation and help.
- j. I really can't thank you enough for accepting our invitation in spite of your busy schedule.

**Note:** The first three items are generally used among friends and relatives. Items(d) and(e) are slightly more formal, but still can be used among

friends. The last five items are very formal. Items (i) and (j) are usually used in formal speeches or in written communication.

**Responding to thanks**

- a. Not at all.
- b. It was a pleasure.
- c. My pleasure.
- d. Please don't mention it.
- e. That's all right.
- f. Glad to be of some help.
- g. Delighted I was able to help.
- h. You're (most) welcome.
- i. In fact I should thank you.

**Patterns of ending a conversation.**

- a. I'm afraid I must go now.
- b. I hope you don't mind my leaving.
- c. I must really be going.
- d. I'm sorry, but I am expecting an important visitor in a few minutes.
- e. I'm sorry, but I have another engagement now.
- f. Excuse me. I have to catch a bus /train.
- g. It's been very nice talking to you, but I must leave now.
- h. Good-bye / Bye / Bye -Bye.
- i. Good night.
- j. See you (later / tomorrow / next week)

Note: Expression (a) to (g) are used when you want to end a conversation i.e. when the person you are talking to wants to continue, but you want to end the conversation. The last three expressions are used for taking leave when the conversation has ended.

**UNIT 1.8**

**EXERCISE No. 16**

Read through the following story of which every sixth word has been left blank. Find the word that will best fill each blank. For blanks 1-11 choose one of the three words given; for the remaining blanks supply the missing word.

Once upon a time, many centuries ago, there lived an old merchant. All (1.) .....(its/her his ) life he had toiled hard. (2.) ..... (buying /marking/collecting) and selling, with the result(3.) .....(of/this that) he had made a lot (4. ) ..... (of /by/in) money. As the years went (5.) .....(later/after/by) he laid by more and (6.) ..... (much/more/many)riches. But the day came (7.) .....(that/then/when) he felt that he had (8.) .....(never /not/ neither) long to remain in this (9.) .....(world earth/time). He began to wonder(10.) ..... (why what/that) he should do with his (11.) .....(time/ life/money).Now he had two sons. He (12.) ..... up his mind that he (13.)..... not divide his money between (14.) .....but that he would give (15.)

..... all to the one who (16.) ..... himself to be the cleverer (17. ) ..... the two. The problem to (18.) .....solved was that of finding (19.) ..... which of the two sons (20.) ..... the cleverer. He decided to (21.) ..... this problem by giving them (22.) ..... test. Calling the young men, he (23.) ..... to them, "Here are two (24.) ..... I want you to take (25. ) ..... rupee each, and then to (26.) ..... out separately and buy something (27.) ..... will fill this house. You (28.) ..... not to spend more than (29.) ..... rupee."

**Unit:2 Verb and Tense**

I. A verb can be either transitive or intransitive.

A transitive verb is one which can take an object.

e.g. Kill.

The cat killed the rat.

eat, beat, marry, taste etc.,

(It must be noted that only transitive verbs can be used in passive voice)

e.g: The rat was killed by the cat

An Intransitive verb is one which cannot take an object.

e.g. sit, stand.

(Intransitive verbs cannot be used in passive voice)

**Verb**

Transitive

Intransitive

(i)takes an object

(i)cannot take an object

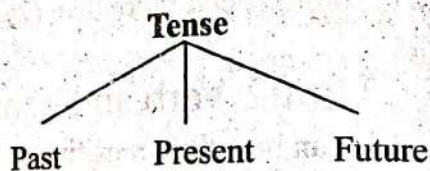
(ii)can come in passive

(ii)cannot come in passive

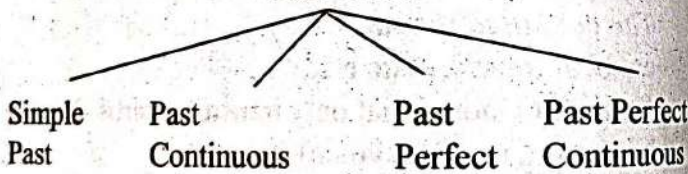
II. Every verb, whether transitive or intransitive, has a number of tenses. The tenses in English are roughly classified into three major divisions.

1. Past tense
2. Present tense
3. Future tense

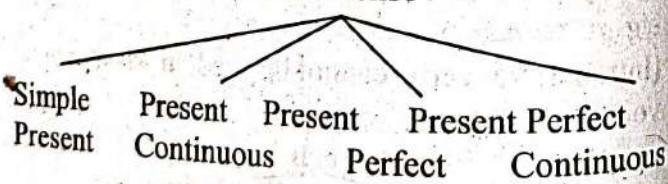
In each of these, there are further sub-divisions. The following table indicates the different tense forms



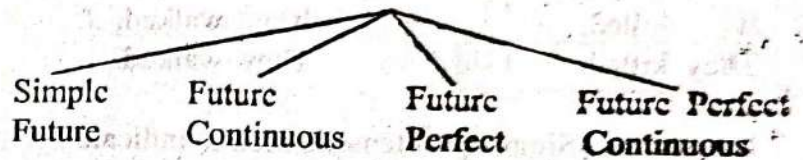
**Past Tense**



**Present tense**



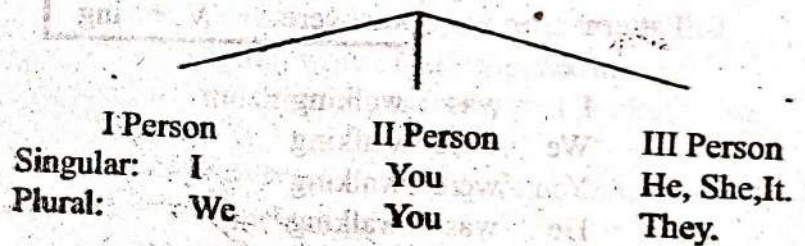
**Future tense**



So, on the whole, there are twelve tenses for any verb. There are also changes in the tense form according to the person or the subject (I person, II person or III person) and according to the Number of the subject (Singular or Plural).

(There is no change as per Gender in English).

**Person**



**III. Illustrations of Tense forms:**

**1. Simple Past Tense**

Pattern:

**V + ed**

I	killed.	I	walked.
We	killed.	We	walked.
You	killed.	You	walked.
He	killed.	He	walked.
She	killed.	She	walked.

It killed.  
They killed.

It walked.  
They walked.

**Usage:** Simple past tense is used to indicate an act completed in the past. Very often it is followed by an adverb showing when the action happened.

India got its Independence in 1947.  
Raheem received the letter yesterday.

## 2. Past Continuous Tense

Pattern: was/were + V + ing

I was walking  
We were walking  
You were walking  
He was walking  
She was walking  
It was walking  
They was walking

**Usage:** The past continuous Tense is used to show that an action was in progress at some time in the past. The continuity is emphasized.  
*e.g. They were playing cricket even when it rained.*

## 3. Past Perfect tense:

Pattern: had + v + ed

I had killed.  
We had killed.  
You had killed.  
He had killed.  
She had killed.  
It had killed.  
They had killed.

**Usage:** The past perfect tense is used to refer to 'distant' past i.e. If two actions that happened in the past are referred to, that action which had happened before the other is put in the past perfect tense.

*e.g. When we reached the station, the train had left.*

## 4. Past Perfect continuous Tense:

Pattern: had + been + v + ing

I had been writing.  
We had been writing.  
You had been writing.  
He had been writing.  
She had been writing.



It had been writing.  
They had been writing.

**Usage:** The past perfect continuous tense is used for an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued upto that time:  
*e.g. At that time he had been writing a novel for two months.*

### 6. Simple Present Tense:

Pattern:

V + (s)

I go.	I play.
We go.	We play.
You go.	You play.
He goes.	He play.
She goes.	She play.
It goes.	It play.
They go.	They play.

#### Usage:

This Tense is used. a) To describes habits

*e.g. He bathes everyday.*

*We eat three times a day.*

b) to describe general truths

*e.g. The sun sets in the west.*

c) in running commentaries

*e.g. Ramesh kicks the ball, it reaches Habeeb who passes it onto vivek.*

### 7. Present continuous Tense:

Pattern:

am / is / are +v +ing

I	am	singing.
We	are	singing.
You	are	singing.
He	is	singing.
She	is	singing.
It	is	singing.
They	are	singing.

#### Usage:

This tense is used to describe an action happening at the moment of speaking.

*e.g. The boys are playing hockey.*

It is also used to indicate an arranged event that is going to happen in the near future.

*e.g. Rajiv Gandhi is arriving here tomorrow.*

### 8. Present Perfect Tense:

Pattern:

have / has +v + ed

I	have	finished.
We	have	finished.
You	have	finished.

He has finished.  
 She has finished.  
 It has finished.  
 They have finished.

Usage:

The present perfect tense is used to indicate completed activities in the immediate past.

e.g. *The Principal has just gone out.*  
 This tense, like the present perfect continuous tense, may also be used to refer to an action that began in the past and continues till now.

e.g. *We have lived in this house for the past ten years.*

**9. Present Perfect continuous tense:**

Pattern:

**have / has + been +v+ing**

I have been playing.  
 We have been playing.  
 You have been playing.  
 He has been playing.  
 She has been playing.  
 It has been playing.  
 They have been playing.

Usage: The Present Perfect continuous tense is used for an action that started in the past and is still continuing.

*He has been lecturing for three hours.*

*He has been lecturing since 10 o'clock.*

Note: 'Since' is used to refer to the starting point of time. 'for' is used to show the total duration.

**10. Simple Future Tense:**

Pattern:

shall / should	+ V
will / would	+ V

I	shall	go.
We	shall	go.
You	will	go.
He	will	go.
She	will	go.
It	will	go.
They	will	go.

Usage: The simple future tense is used to indicate an action that is to happen in the future.

e.g. : *You should come to class tomorrow.*  
*She will leave for Madras on Monday.*

### 11. Future Continuous Tense:

Pattern:

Shall / Will etc. + be + ing.

I shall be teaching.  
 We shall be teaching.  
 You will be teaching.  
 He will be teaching.  
 She will be teaching.  
 It will be teaching.  
 They will be teaching.

Usage:

The future continuous tense represents an action that will be happening in future time.

e.g. *I shall be going on train by this time tomorrow.*

This tense may also indicate a planned event.

e.g.: *The Professor is taking a special class coming Saturday.*

### 12. Future Perfect Tense:

Pattern:

shall / should etc. + have + V + ed.

I shall have completed.  
 We shall have completed.  
 You will have completed.

He will have completed.  
 She will have completed.  
 It will have completed.  
 They will have completed.

Usage:

The future perfect tense is used to indicate the *completion* of an action in the time to come.

e.g. *I shall have passed my degree course.*

### 13. Future Perfect continuous Tense:

Pattern:

Shall / will etc. + have been + V + ing.

I shall have been studying.  
 We shall have been studying.  
 You will have been studying.  
 He will have been studying.  
 She will have been studying.  
 It will have been studying.  
 They will have been studying.

Usage:

This tense is used to indicate an action represented as being in progress over a period of time that will end in the future.

*By next September he will have been living in America for four years.*

Note: This tense is very rarely used in English.

## Exercise

1. Hameed usually ..... (encourage) singers.
2. At present they ..... (work) in this firm.
3. Lalitha ..... (study) since 5 am.
4. Last month Ananthi ..... (give) money to Sridhar.
5. The war ..... (end) within twenty days as the opponents showed no resistance.
6. At present Saravanan ..... (run) a school.
7. Usually Suji ..... (come) to college by bus.
8. The doctor ..... (meet) his patients at 4 pm everyday.
9. So far I ..... not ..... (receive) any letter from my friend.
10. At what time ..... the train ..... (arrive) this morning?
11. The cuckoo ..... (sing) for the past one hour.
12. Revathi ..... (send) her reply to you just.
13. The family ..... (leave) the town by the end of next year.

## Unit:3.1

## IRREGULAR VERBS

The regular procedure of getting past tense and past participle forms in English is by adding - ed to the end of a verb stem.

<u>verb-stem</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
walk	walked	walked
fill	filled	filled

Such verbs are known as Regular verbs.

Some other verbs, however, do not follow this rule at all.

e.g., go-went-gone. Such verbs are called Irregular verbs.

They have to be memorized as fixed items. Or else we may go wrong in Simple Past Tense, Perfect tense and in passive voice constructions. So memorize the following:

<u>Verb-stem</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
arise	arose	arisen
awake	awoke	awaken, awoke
be	was	been
bear	bore	borne, born
become	became	become

beat	beat	beaten
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent, bended
bet	bet, betted	bet, betted
bid	bade, bid	bidden, bid
bind	bound	bound
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast, broadcasted	broadcast, broadcasted.
build	built	built
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
cling	clung	clung
clothe	clothed	clothed
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
crow	crowed	crowed
cut	cut	cut
dare	dared	dared
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug

dive	dived	dived
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
dream	dreamed, dreamt	dreamed, dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
dwelt	dwelt	dwelt
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forecast	forecast, forecasted	forecast
forget	forgot	forgotten
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
grow	grew	grown
go	went	gone
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden, hid
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known

lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lighted	lighted
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
melt	melted	melted, molten
mislead	misled	misled
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood
pay	paid	paid
prove	proved	proved, proven
put	put	put
read	read	read
repay	repaid	repaid
rid	rid, rided	rid, rided
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shave	shaved	shaved

shed	shed	shed
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank, shrunk	shrunk, shrunken
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk, sunken
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt, spelled	spelt, spelled
spend	spent	spent
split	split	split
spoil	spoilt, spoiled	spoilt, spoiled
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
strike	struck	struck, stricken
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
thrust	thrust	thrust
undergo	underwent	undergone
understand	understood	understood

wear	wore
weave	wove
weep	wept
win	won
withhold	withheld
work	worked
write	wrote

### 2.3 ARTICLES

*A, an* and *the* are articles, *A* and *an* are called indefinite articles; *the* is called the definite article.

*A* is used when the next word begins with a consonant sound

e.g. *a man; a teacher; a cinema; a uniform.*

(Note that in *uniform* the letter *u* is pronounced as 'you')

*An* is used when the next word starts with a vowel sound

e.g. *an American; an Arab; an engineer; an interesting story, an hour, an honest businessman.*

(Note that in *hour* and *honest* the letter *h* is silent)

#### Where to use the indefinite articles

1. Use *a/an* before a noun when it is introduced for the first time.  
*A student* bought *a notebook* in *a bookshop*.
2. Use *a/an* when a noun stands for things that can be counted.

*A wristwatch* is quite useful.

*Tirunelveli* is not a big city. (\**Tirunelveli* is not big city)

*A tiger* is a dangerous animal.  
(\**Tiger* is dangerous animal).

3. Use *a/an* before nouns indicating professions and occupations. Words such as *hero, genius, fool, thief, liar* also need *a/an*.  
*My father* is a teacher. (\**My father* is teacher)  
*She* wants to become a doctor. (\**She* wants to be doctor)  
*He* is a thief. (\**He* is thief)  
*He* is a hero. (\**He* is hero)

4. Use *a/an* when referring to price, speed etc. (*a / an; per*)  
*Hero Honda motor bikes* give 60-80 kilometers a litre of petrol. But you should not ride at a speed more than 40 kilometres an hour. Petrol is sold at Rs. 40/- a litre in India.

Where to use the definite article *the*?

1. Use *the* before nouns already mentioned and referred to again. e.g. *A man* went for a walk with his dog. *The man* fell into a well and the dog began to bark.
2. Use *the* before a singular countable noun which stands for a class.

*The cycle is the common man's vehicle.*

*The elephant is very big and strong.*

3. Use *the* before a noun which is the only one available in the given situation.

*The teacher drew a map of Tamil Nadu on the blackboard.*

4. Use *the* to change an adjective into a collective noun.

rich (Adjective)      the rich (noun)

*The rich should care for the poor.*

*The deaf, the blind and the dumb need our sympathy.*

Note: \* indicate incorrect sentences.

5. Use *the* before nouns to refer to the community collectively.

(e.g. *the British, the English, the Chinese, the Dutch etc.*)

*The Indians are proud of their ancient culture.*

*The English speak English.*

*The Germans are a proud race.*

Note that If *the* is removed the reference is to the language, not to the community.

*English is an interational language.*

*Chinese language is written from top to bottom.*

6. Use *the* before the names of mountain ranges, or ranges of hills, but not before the names of single mountains or hills.

*The Alps, The Himalayas, but Everest.*

7. Use *the* before the names of rivers, canals, seas, oceans, valleys, deserts and forests.

*London is on the Thames.*

*Calcutta is on the Hooghly.*

8. Use *the* before the names of municipal or government departments and before the names of shops, business houses, industrial concerns, banks etc. except when they begin with a personal name.

*The State Bank of India, the Ministry of Education.*

*The Public library, The Sea-view Hotel, The University of Madras.*

9. Use *the* before the names of ships and trains, if they do not form part of the name itself.

*The M.V. Chidambaram used to sail between Singapore and Madras.*

*The Nellai Express starts at 6.40 p.m. from Tirunelveli Junction.*

*The Vaigai Express and the Pallavan Express are superfast trains in Tamil Nadu.*

But don't use *the* when only the mode of travel is indicated.

*Many students come to college by bicycle.*

*Travel by train is costlier than by bus.*

10. Use *the* before the plural or a family name to refer to the whole family.

*The Nehrus, the Kennedys, the Gandhis etc.*



### Where to omit Articles (*a, an, the*)?

1. Do not put *the* before the names of substances if they are used in a general sense.  
*Gold* is a precious metal.  
*Milk* contains many vitamins.  
 But use *the* if the reference is to a particular kind or specimen of the substances.  
*The gold mined in Kolar is very little.*  
*The milk sold here is watery.*
2. Don't use *the* before the names of meals if they refer to the meals generally, as a part of the daily routine.  
 We take idli and dosai *for breakfast*.  
 They were *at lunch* when I entered.  
 When do you have *dinner*?  
 But use *the* if the meal is a particular one, e.g. a social function.  
*The dinner will be served immediately after the marriage function.*
3. Don't use *the* before plural nouns when they are used in a general or a universal sense.  
 Children like toys.  
 Students must read books.  
 But if particular items are referred to, then *the* must be used.  
*The children in our house liked the toys I gave them.*
4. Don't use *the* before the names of games.  
*I play volley ball.*  
*Cricket is popular in India.*

- (Similarly, *chess, tennis, football, hockey, etc.*)
5. Don't use *the* before the names of countries unless the name suggests that the country is made up of smaller units.  
 France, Germany, Italy, China and Pakistan are all republics.  
 (Not \* the France etc.)  
 But: The United States of America is a Super Power.  
 (If the word is preceded by such words as Kingdom, Republic, Federation etc. then *the* is necessary).
  6. Don't use *the* before the words *King, Queen and Pope* if the name follows:  
*King Fahd, Queen Elizabeth; Pope John.*
  7. Don't use *the* in such expressions as *go to school, go to church, go to mosque, go to temple, go to hospital, go to prison* etc. because the reference is for the purpose for which the building exists.  
*Do you go to college regularly? (= for studies)*  
*If you are ill, you should go to hospital*  
 (= for treatment)  
 If the visit is for some other purpose, then *the* must be used.  
 My father came to *the* college to get an admission for me.  
 The Principal went to *the* hospital to meet the Dean.

(*'Go to the office' is the right expression, not go to office*)

8. Don't use any article before abstract nouns and mass nouns except when specific.  
All of us seek happiness.  
Air and water are indispensable to man.
9. Don't use any article after *sort of, type of, kind of, manner of* etc.  
*What type of food is this?*  
*I have never met this kind of person.*
10. Don't use *the* before man when it is used to refer to the human race as a whole.  
*Man is mortal.*  
*Man does not live by bread alone.*  
*Man loves freedom.*  
If the reference is to a particular man, then articles are necessary.  
*I met a man on the road.*  
*The man standing at the door is known to me.*

### Exercises:

1. Insert *a* or *an* in the blank spaces.
- ..... elephant is a very strong animal.
  - Italy is ..... European country.
  - Is there ..... hospital in this town?
  - Everyone respects ..... honest person.
  - We stayed at ..... hotel in the centre of the town.

2. Insert the if necessary; otherwise, but X mark in the blank

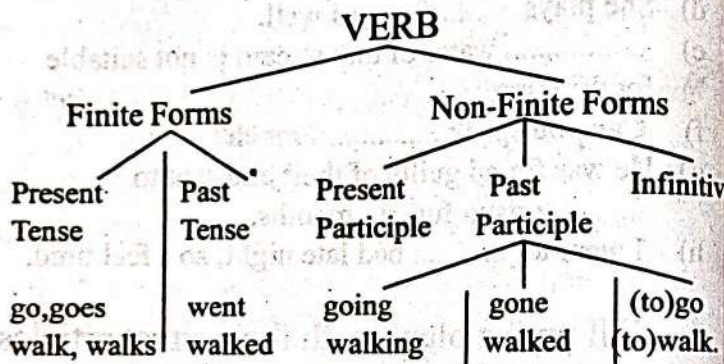
- ..... gold is found in Australia and South Africa.
- The box was made of ..... wood
- ..... meat that we had for dinner was tough.
- She plays ..... card well.
- ..... water of that stream is not suitable for drinking.
- Can you speak ..... French?
- He was found guilty of theft and sent to ..... prison for six months.
- I went to ..... bed late night; so I feel tired.

Fill up the blank with the correct articles where necessary

When I was ..... very small child, I was made to learn by ..... heart ..... number of fables. Among those I learnt was "The Ant and the Grasshopper." In this fable ..... ant spends ..... whole summer working hard and gathering its winter store; while ..... grasshopper spends his time doing nothing. When winter comes, he goes to ..... ant and begs for ..... little food. "What were you doing in ..... summer time?" asks ..... ant. .... grasshopper replies, "I made ..... music for ..... bees while they worked. "Upon this ..... ant says," you had better go and dance for them now."

### Unit 3.4 Notes on Anomalous finites

Any English verb has two finite forms and three Non-finite forms. Finite forms have tense in them.



Note that if there is no finite form in the verb part of a sentence, the sentence is incorrect. It means that mere Non-Finite forms are not enough in the verb part.

Correct Sentences

- She went.
- She walks.
- They walk.

Incorrect

- \*I going.
- \*I gone.
- \*I to go.

If there is atleast one finite form and some other (1,2,or3) Non-Finite form, the sentence is right.

He is going. (is=F; going = NF)

- He is going (is= F ; going = NF)
- He has gone ( has=F; gone = NF)
- He **must have passed.** (must=F; have=NF; passed=NF)
- He **may be coming.** (may =F; be =NF; coming =NF)
- He **could have been sleeping** (could =F; have=NF; been =NF; sleeping =NF)

Now, look at the following tables:

Finite Forms		Non - Finite Forms		
Present Tense	Past tense	Present Participle	Past Participle	Infinitive
am, is ,are have,has do,does shall will,can may,must ought,need dare	was,were had did should would, could might used	being havinghad doing	been had done	(to) be (to)have (to)do

You can see that there ar 24 words on the left side. These 24 words are specially known as **ANOMALOUS FINITES.**

There are many uses for anomalous finites. The most important uses are two:

1. (The anomalous finites help in the formation of questions.  
(Interrogative sentences)

2. The anomalous finites help in the formation of negative sentences.

There are two main types of questions in English.

1. Yes/No Questions
2. Wh - questions.

Yes/No questions are those questions which demand a Yes/No.

E.g. Are you well?  
Yes, I am well.  
No, I am not well.

Wh - questions are those questions which begin with question word like *who, whom, what, when, where, how, why, whose*

E.g. What is your name?  
How did you come?

**How to form Yes/No questions from statement:**

Step 1: Identify the Anomalous Finite (any one of 24)

Step 2: Bring the Anomalous Finite before the subject.

E.g. This is Sadakathullah Appa college.  
Is this Sadakathullah Appa college?

(If the Anomalous Finite is hidden in the verb, split it and bring it out)

goes	=	does + go
go	=	do + go
went	=	did + go

E.g. He came to college.  
He did come to college.  
Did he come to college?

**How to Form WH - Questions?**

Step 1: Identify the Anomalous Finite .

Step 2: Bring the Anomalous Finite before the subject.

Step 3: Place the WH - word before the Anomalous Finite.

E.g. He is going home.  
Is he going home? (Yes/No question)  
Where is he going? (Wh - question)  
(Again if the Anomalous Finite is hidden bring it out)

E.g. He came .  
He did come .  
Did he come ?  
How did he come ?

**How to Form Negative sentences?**

Step 1 : Identify the Anomalous Finite  
(any one of 24)

E.g. She can sing ..... she cannot sing.  
He is coming ..... He is not coming.  
You had spoken ..... You had not spoken.  
(Again, If the Anomalous Finite is hidden in the verb, bring it out)  
The Minister spoke at the meeting.  
The Minister did speak at the meeting.  
The Minister did not speak at the meeting.

## Letter Writing

With the advent of the telephone and cell phone messages facilities the personal letter is dying. However, at the official level the letter is still in use. The letter is an effective medium to represent our needs and claims. A well written letter can inform, impress, argue, convince and do a series of jobs for the sender. And an ill written letter will only show the weakness of the writer. It can disgrace the bearer too. Honoured is one who carries a well written letter.

How to write a letter? Every letter has one and the same format. You write the "from address" first. And then you write the "to address". This is the *heading* this is followed by the *greeting or salutation*.

For eg: Sir, Dear Sir, Respected Madam,....

You may mention the subject of the letter and /or give the reference number of the previous letter if any; the message or body of the letter follows. This varies from letter to letter. Often you may retain the other parts of the letter and change the body so as to write a new letter. After finishing the letter you write the *subscription*.

For example: Yours Faithfully, Yours Respectfully, Yours Truly

Students should use only these two subscription while writing to their teachers/principal. At last you sign the letter.

For eg: You sign and write your name below.

You may add the place and date either in the very beginning or towards the last.

For the sake of clarity letters may be typed. The watchword in letter writing is brevity. Personal letters may not follow the usual format. The rule here is that you may follow your own format. Not only the matter but the manner too can be personal. Personal letters are best hand written.

We are giving you a series of model letters. You may need them during your course of study in Sadakathullah Appa College. Go through them first of all to learn that it is a part of the rich tradition of our college to write letters either to the head of your department or the principal when you have to tell them something or ask something. Also learn the format of these letters. Both the format and the body change from letter to letter. Note them. Study them carefully.

### Format for a leave letter

From  
Abdul Azeez  
Roll no 100  
I BA English Literature  
Sadakathullah Appa college  
Tirunelveli - 627 011.

To  
The Head,  
Department of English Literature,  
Sadakathullah Appa College,  
Tirunelveli - 627 011.

Respected Sir,

My father is leaving for Dubai tomorrow and I have to see him off at the airport. Thus I may not be able to attend classes tomorrow, the 29th July 2004. Please grant me leave for one day only.

Thanking you,  
Yours Respectfully,  
Abdul Azeez.

Tirunelveli  
28.07.2004.

### Letter explaining ones late coming

From  
Fathema Mahajubah  
I B.Sc, Micro Biology,  
Sadakathullah Appa College,  
Tirunelveli.

To  
The Head,  
Department of Microbiology,  
Sadakathullah Appa College,  
Tirunelveli-627 011  
Respected Sir,

I am late to class because I missed my usual bus at 8 AM. As I had to catch the next bus at 8.30 AM I could reach the college only now. Please excuse me for coming late to class. I shall be in time from tomorrow.

Thanking You,  
Yours Truly,  
(Fathima Mahajubah)

Tirunelveli  
01.07.2004.

**Lette Requesting for Medical Leave**

From  
Ramiah,  
Roll no 1001  
II B.Sc. Mathematics  
Sadakathullah Appa college  
Tirunelveli 627 011

To  
The professor-in-charge of attendance  
Sadakathullah Appa College,  
Tirunelveli-627 011

Respected Sir,  
Please excuse my absence from class between 26-08-2004 and 12-09-2004 (18 days). I was laid down with Jaundice. I have enclosed a medical certificate for your reference.

Thanking you,  
Yours Obediently,  
(Ramiah)

Tirunelveli  
13.09.2004

**Opening an account in the bank.**

From  
Shameena,  
I BA History,  
Sadakathullah Appa College,  
Tirunelveli-627 011.

To  
The Branch Manager,  
Indian Overseas Bank,  
Court Extension counter,  
Tirunelveli-627 011.  
Sir,

**Sub: opening a Current Account .**

I would like to open a current account in your bank to deposit my scholarship amount. I have filled in the application form. Diviya Lakshmi, who has an account in your bank, has counter signed the application.

Looking forward to your prompt service.

Thanking You,  
Yours Sincerely,  
Shameena

Tirunelveli 627 011.  
01-07-2004

Letter of Identification / introduction

From  
The Principal,  
Sadakathullah Appa College,  
Tirunelveli.

To  
The convener,  
Seminar on Environmental Pollution,  
District Science Centre,  
Kokkirakulam,  
Tirunelveli.

Sir,

Thank you very much for inviting our students to participate in your one day seminar on Environmental Pollution .

We are sending two of our outstanding students namely, Nehru and Azad of III B.Sc. Microbiology to participate in the seminar.

We wish the seminar every success.

With Regards,

Yours Sincerely,

H. Syed Othuman

Principal.

Tirunelveli 627 011.

01-07-2004.

Letter of Recommendation

From

The Principal

Sadakathullah Appa College,

Tirunelveli.

To

The Principal

Jamal Mohamed College

Trichy.

Sir,

Hope this letter finds you in the best of academic spirits.

May I recommend our B.Sc Computer Science students Zainab who has secured 80% in her subjects for admission to the MCA course of your esteemed institution?

I am sure she would bring laurels to your institution through her hard work.

Looking forward to your favourable consideration of her application. Her application number is M/04/100.

With Kind Regards.

Yours Sincerely,

H. Syed Othuman

Principal.

Tirunelveli- 627 011.

01-07-2004

Request for a course certificate

From

Shaji,

II M.Com,

Sadakathullah Appa College,

Tirunelveli- 627 011.

To

The Principal,

Sadakathullah Appa College,

Tirunelveli-627 011.

Respected Sir,

Sub: Application for a Course Certificate.

I would like to appear for an examination conducted by the Railway Recruitment Board, I am in need of a Course Certificate. I have enclosed the desired format. I have paid the required fee of Rs.25 (Twenty five).

Thanking You,

Yours Respectfully,

Shaji.

Tirunelveli 627 011.

01-07-2004

Format for a course certificate

From

The Principal,  
Sadakathullah Appa College,  
Tirunelveli.

To whom so ever it may concern

This is to certify that Mr. Shaji is a bonafide student of our college doing his II MA History. He has cleared all his papers as on date.

I wish him all the best in his RRB Examination.

Dr. H. Syed Othuman  
Principal.

Tirunelveli 627 011.

01-07-2004

Request for issue of Transfer Certificate

From

Maruyam Ayesha,  
B.Sc., Computer Science,  
Sadakathullah Appa College,  
Tirunelveli - 627 011.

To

Principal,  
Sadakathullah Appa College,  
Tirunelveli-627 011.

Respected Sir,

I have completed my BSc., degree in Computer Science. As I would like to apply for M.Sc Computer Science in your college please do issue me my transfer certificate.

I have paid the required fee of Rs. 50 (Fifty)

Thanking You,

Yours Respectfully,  
Mariyam Ayesha

Tirunelveli 627 011,  
27-6-2004.



**Written work**

Now that you have studied the formats of these letters with care, write the following letters:

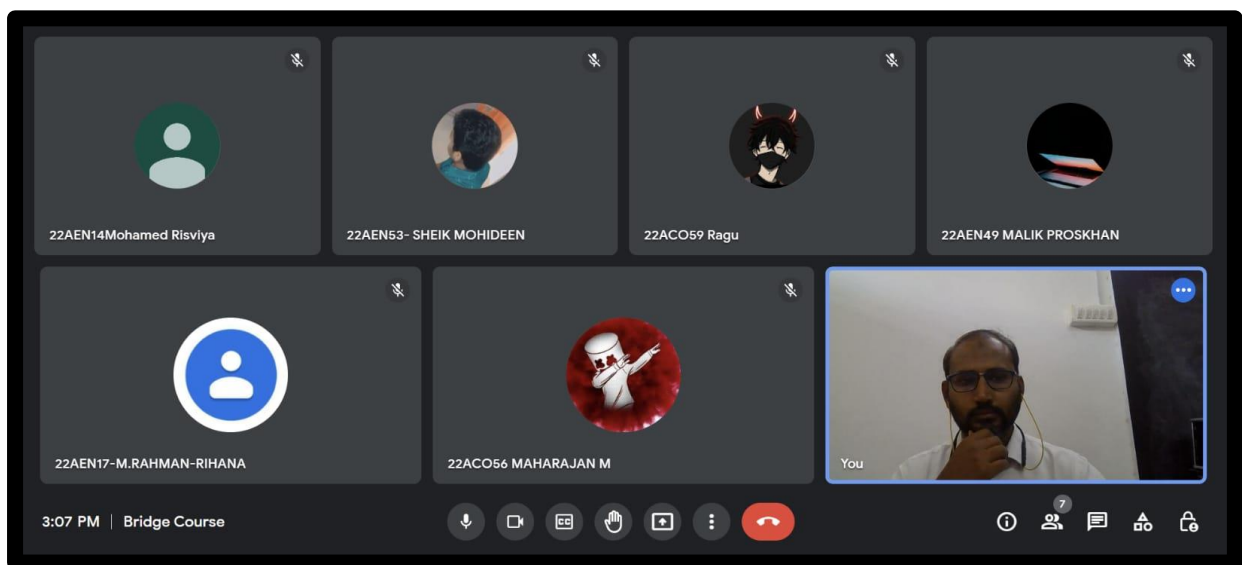
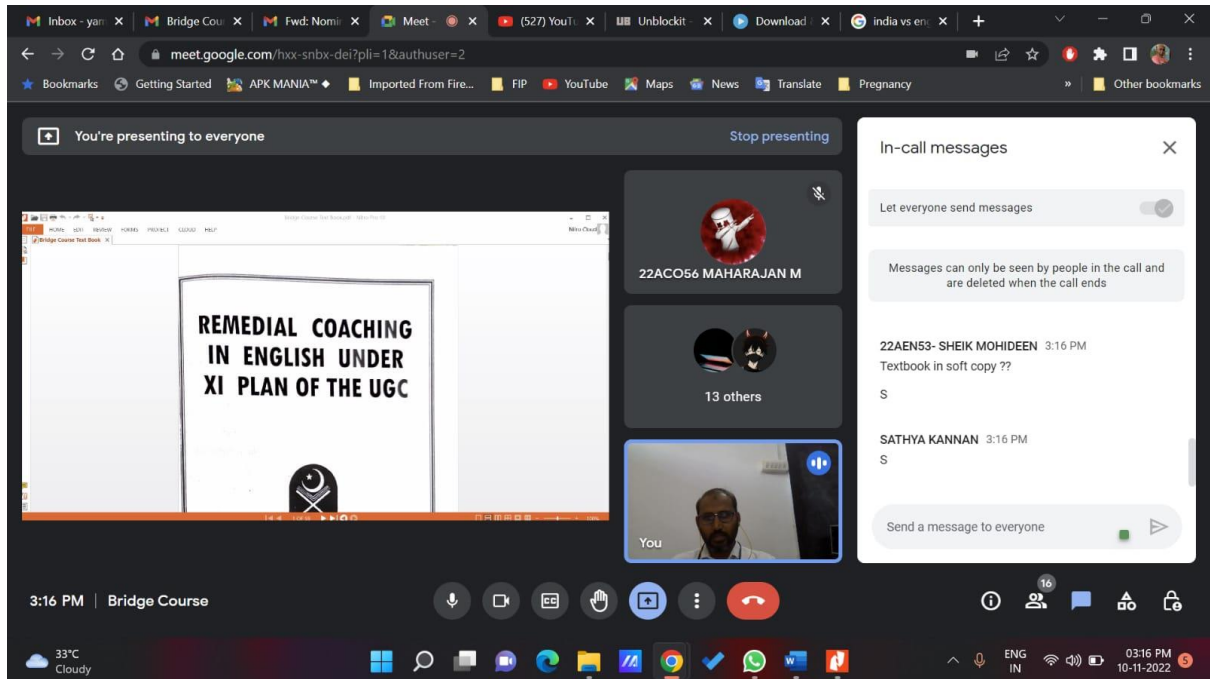
1. Write a leave letter giving the reason that you have to take your grandmother to the hospital.
2. Write a letter to your head of the department seeking permission to come late to class by an hour the following day.
3. Write a letter of Medical leave.
4. You want to close your bank account as you have completed your course. Write a letter to the Manager of the bank explaining this.
5. Write a letter of introduction from the Principal to the convener of an international seminar. He is introducing you.
6. Write a letter of recommendation from the MP of your area to an employer.
7. Write a letter to the Principal asking for a Course Completion Certificate.
8. Write out a Course Completed Certificate. You have completed your VI semester examinations and are applying for a job. Address the certificate to; M/S ETASCON, Crescent Estate, Chennai.
9. Write a letter to the Principal asking for your T.C.

Sl. No.	Temp. Roll No.	Name	Dept	Gender	Phone No.
1	22ACHT02	AMIRA JASMIN	B.Sc. Chemistry	F	8148814713
2	22ACHT04	COLINJEYANTHI	B.Sc. Chemistry	F	8973389879
3	22ACHT14	ANAS	B.Sc. Chemistry	M	9003254410
4	22ACHT20	MOHAMED ANASH	B.Sc. Chemistry	M	7418486005
5	22ACHT30	MOHAMMED ITHRIS	B.Sc. Chemistry	M	9384541492
6	22ACHT31	MOHAMMED UMAR MUKTHAR	B.Sc. Chemistry	M	8300535596
7	22ACHT36	SHEIK MOHIDEEN	B.Sc. Chemistry	M	9626180103
8	22ACOT04	ASMA BEEVI	B.Com.	F	8428542080
9	22ACOT38	HARIPRASATH	B.Com.	M	9965678273
10	22ACOT42	MAHARAJAN	B.Com.	M	9443507536
11	22ACOT43	MOHAMED ABUTHALIF	B.Com.	M	8056751576
12	22ACOT46	MOHAMED THAJUDEEN	B.Com.	M	9042363792
13	22ACOT54	RAGU	B.Com.	M	9629040536
14	22ACOT55	SALMAN ROHITH	B.Com.	M	8270309634
15	22ACOT57	SHAALAMHAJI	B.Com.	M	9159423608
16	22ACST22	MAHABUB SHAJITH	B.Sc. Computer Science	M	7010779268
17	22ACST27	MOHAMED AJMAL	B.Sc. Computer Science	M	9585391685
18	22ACST29	MOHAMED ARSADH	B.Sc. Computer Science	M	9360486251
19	22ACST43	UMAR FAROOK	B.Sc. Computer Science	M	9626196588
20	22AENT01	ABISHA PREETHI	B.A. English	F	9843840025
21	22AENT17	LAVANYA	B.A. English	F	7094057771
22	22AENT30	RAHMAN RIHANA	B.A. English	F	9944765380
23	22AENT33	RISHVANA	B.A. English	F	9942501601
24	22AENT34	SEYAD NOOR THOUFIKA	B.A. English	F	8220243197
25	22AENT40	SYED RAKSHANA	B.A. English	F	7530073491
26	22AENT59	MUNAWWAR SAJIDH	B.A. English	M	9025538646
27	22AENT61	SATHYA KANNAN	B.A. English	M	9042359061
28	22AENT64	AMEEN SHABIKA	B.A. English	F	9345987667
29	22AHST01	AYISHA SABANA	B.A. History	F	6379282827
30	22AHST02	ILAKIYA	B.A. History	F	6369527556
31	22AHST03	JENIFER	B.A. History	F	9384322670
32	22AHST04	KAJA NOOR	B.A. History	F	9566899953
33	22AHST05	MAGESHWARI	B.A. History	F	9025235573
34	22AHST06	MAHESWARI	B.A. History	F	9486500952
35	22AHST07	MUTHU LAKSHMI	B.A. History	F	8220798449
36	22AHST08	NIYAS FATHIMA	B.A. History	F	6385661063
37	22AHST12	SUBITHA	B.A. History	F	8754725378
38	22AHST15	YASMIN FATHIMA	B.A. History	F	7904089135
39	22AHST16	ABDUL RASITH HUSSAIN	B.A. History	M	6382560990
40	22AHST17	ABDUL RAZZAK	B.A. History	M	7824940364
41	22AHST18	ABDUL WAHEED	B.A. History	M	6369863603
42	22AHST19	ABDUR RAHMAN	B.A. History	M	7339315241

43	22AHST20	ABDUR RAHMAN	B.A. History	M	9952716469
44	22AHST21	ABUBACKER SIDDIQUE	B.A. History	M	9042343500
45	22AHST22	AHAMED ALI	B.A. History	M	9345089864
46	22AHST23	AKRAM KHAN	B.A. History	M	8508034346
47	22AHST25	ANAND ASIR	B.A. History	M	9360670131
48	22AHST26	ARUN ESWARAN	B.A. History	M	9751216739
49	22AHST27	BALASUBRAMANIAN	B.A. History	M	9865920424
50	22AHST28	BALASUBRAMANIAN	B.A. History	M	9629219171
51	22AHST33	MOHAMED ABUDAHIR	B.A. History	M	9342769269
52	22AHST34	MOHAMED ABZER	B.A. History	M	9585387380
53	22AHST35	MOHAMED IRFAN	B.A. History	M	6385333280
54	22AHST36	MOHAMED IRFAN	B.A. History	M	9087790148
55	22AHST37	MOHAMED THAMIM ANSARI	B.A. History	M	8220561180
56	22AHST38	MOHAMMED AHIL	B.A. History	M	9488986871
57	22AHST40	MOHIDEEN SATHICK ALI	B.A. History	M	6385814116
58	22AHST42	MURUGESAN	B.A. History	M	7695912644
59	22AHST43	MUZAMIL ISLAM	B.A. History	M	7708530747
60	22AHST45	RASOOL MYDEEN	B.A. History	M	9025169055
61	22AHST46	SAKTHIVEL	B.A. History	M	9789710319
62	22AHST47	SELVA RAGAVAN	B.A. History	M	9363098127
63	22AHST48	SHAHUL HAMEED BADHUSHA	B.A. History	M	6383452633
64	22AHST50	SIVARAMAKRISHNAN	B.A. History	M	9500749969
65	22AHST52	SUBBIAH	B.A. History	M	7695894454
66	22AHST53	P. SUBRAMANIAN	B.A. History	M	6379499820
67	22AHST54	THANGA MARI	B.A. History	M	6384928417
68	22AHST56	ELAYARAJA	B.A. History	M	6369038051
69	22AHST57	SANKAR	B.A. History	M	9488093238
70	22AHST58	ANUSUYA	B.A. History	F	9043441942
71	22AHST59	VIJAY	B.A. History	M	9842902199
72	22AHST61	ASHOK	B.A. History	M	7904910341
73	22AHST62	MOHAMED BARSHITH	B.A. History	M	6383697844
74	22AMAT18	MOHAMED SUBAIR	B.Sc. Mathematics	M	8778985672
75	22AMAT19	PANNEER SELVAM	B.Sc. Mathematics	M	9500746014
76	22AMAT23	VENKAT HARIHARA SUDHAN	B.Sc. Mathematics	M	9345783267
77	22APHT06	NISMA SHARMILA PARVIN	B.Sc. Physics	F	9629151657
78	22APHT09	S. PETCHIAMMAL	B.Sc. Physics	F	9361951212
79	22APHT17	ARUNPANDIAN	B.Sc. Physics	M	9500983520
80	22APHT18	BHAGAVATHI	B.Sc. Physics	M	7010782175
81	22APHT25	SATHISH KUMAR	B.Sc. Physics	M	9488676810
82	22APHT28	SURYAKANTH	B.Sc. Physics	M	9361565519
83	22AZOT16	AADIL ABDUL HAMEED	B.Sc. Zoology	M	9600871494
84	22AZOT18	ASHAN BATHUSHA	B.Sc. Zoology	M	9865347136
85	22AZOT20	IBNUS MAJITHKHAN S	B.Sc. Zoology	M	7339249953
86	22AZOT22	MOHAMED IQSAN	B.Sc. Zoology	M	9043105289

87	22AZOT23	MO	B.Sc. Zoology	M	9629932685
88	22AZOT25	MUJAHIR	B.Sc. Zoology	M	7010928005
89	22AZOT28	RAJA	B.Sc. Zoology	M	9361947458
90	22AZOT29	ROSHAN AKTHAR	B.Sc. Zoology	M	9342139340
91	22AZOT32	VEL MURUGAN	B.Sc. Zoology	M	9965822691
92	22AZOT34	NALLA MUTHU	B.Sc. Zoology	M	9025403189
93	22AZOT37	DINESH	B.Sc. Zoology	M	6385732649
94	22AZOT38	RAJ	B.Sc. Zoology	M	9787810108

# GLIMPSES OF ONLINE BRIDGE COURSE CLASSES



meet.google.com/hxx-snbx-dei?pli=1&authuser=2

3:15 PM | Bridge Course

33°C Cloudy

ENG IN 03:15 PM 10-11-2022

The screenshot shows a Google Meet session in progress. The browser address bar displays the meeting URL: `meet.google.com/hxx-snbx-dei?pli=1&authuser=2`. The meeting title is "Bridge Course" and the time is 3:15 PM. The interface features a grid of participant tiles. The top row includes tiles for "Anushya Anu" (initials A), "22AEN53-SHEIK MOHIDEEN", "22ACO59 Ragu", "22AEN49 MALIK PROSKHAN", and "22AEN17-M.RAHMAN-RIHANA". The bottom row includes tiles for "22ACO56 MAHARAJAN M", "Kaja Noor" (initials K), and "5 others". A video feed of the user, labeled "You", is visible in the bottom right corner. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons, the system tray, and the date and time: 03:15 PM on 10-11-2022.