

Annexure C: Additional Vocabulary			
Make the students learn the following proverbs:			
	Proverb	Meaning	
	Actions speak louder than words	What you do matters more than what you say.	
	A stitch in time saves nine	Fixing problems early prevents bigger trouble later.	
	Don't judge a book by its cover	Appearances can be misleading.	
	Where there is a will, there is a way	Determination helps you succeed.	
	The early bird catches the worm	Starting early gives an advantage.	
	Honesty is the best policy	Telling the truth builds trust.	
	Practice makes perfect	Repeating practice improves skills.	
	Too many cooks spoil the broth	Too many people involved can cause confusion.	
	All that glitters is not gold	Not everything that looks good is valuable.	
	Make hay while the sun shines	Use opportunities while you can.	
	Look before you leap	Think carefully before acting.	
	Rome wasn't built in a day	Big goals take time and patience.	
	No pain, no gain	Success requires effort and hard work.	
	Better late than never	Doing something late is better than not doing it at all.	
	A friend in need is a friend indeed	A true friend helps in difficult times.	
Annexure D: Additional Vocabulary			
Make the students learn the following idioms:			
	Idiom	Meaning	Example Sentence
	Break the ice	Make people feel comfortable	The game helped break the ice in class.
	Once in a blue moon	Very rarely	We eat out once in a blue moon.
	Under the weather	Feeling ill	She stayed home because she was under the weather.
	Spill the beans	Reveal a secret	He spilled the beans about the surprise.
	Hit the nail on the head	Say something exactly right	Your answer hit the nail on the head.
	Cost an arm and a leg	Very expensive	The new phone cost an arm and a leg.
	On thin ice	In a risky situation	He's on thin ice after missing homework again.
	Burn the midnight oil	Work late at night	She burned the midnight oil to finish the project.
	A piece of cake	Very easy	The quiz was a piece of cake.

	Over the moon	Extremely happy	She was over the moon about her results.
	Barking up the wrong tree	Making a wrong guess	You're barking up the wrong tree if you blame me.
	Let the cat out of the bag	Reveal a secret accidentally	He let the cat out of the bag about the trip.
	Beat around the bush	Avoid the main point	Don't beat around the bush—answer clearly.
	In hot water	In trouble	He was in hot water for being late.
	Pull someone's leg	Joke or tease	I was just pulling your leg!
	The ball is in your court	It's your turn to act	I've explained it—now the ball is in your court.
	Back to the drawing board	Start again	The plan failed, so it's back to the drawing board.
	Keep an eye on	Watch carefully	Please keep an eye on my bag.
	Hit the books	Start studying	I need to hit the books tonight.
	A blessing in disguise	Something good that seemed bad	Losing helped us improve—it was a blessing in disguise.

Annexure E: Literary Devices/Figures of Speech

Make the students learn the following literary devices:

Figure of Speech	Meaning (Student-friendly)	Example Sentence	Effect in Fictional Text
Simile	A comparison using <i>like</i> or <i>as</i>	The city lights glittered like stars below her.	Helps readers form clear and vivid images.
Metaphor	A comparison where one thing <i>is</i> another	Fear was a shadow following him.	Adds depth and symbolic meaning to ideas.
Personification	Giving human qualities to objects or ideas	The wind howled angrily all night.	Creates mood and makes settings feel alive.
Alliteration	Repetition of the same starting sound	Dark, damp doorways lined the street.	Enhances rhythm and draws attention to key details.
Onomatopoeia	Words that imitate sounds	The glass shattered with a crash.	Makes action scenes more realistic and engaging.
Hyperbole	Deliberate exaggeration	I waited forever for the answer.	Shows strong emotion or adds humour.
Imagery	Language appealing to the senses	The sour smell of smoke filled the air.	Immerses the reader in the scene using senses.
Idiom	A phrase with a non-literal meaning	He was walking on thin ice after the mistake.	Makes dialogue sound natural and authentic.
Oxymoron	Two contrasting words placed together	The room was filled with awkward silence .	Highlights contrast and creates tension or irony.

Anaphora	Repetition of a word or phrase at the start of sentences	She knew the risk. She knew the cost.	Emphasises key ideas and builds emotional intensity.
Euphemism	A mild way of saying something harsh	The soldier was laid to rest .	Creates a respectful or gentle tone.
Flashback	A scene that moves back to past events	The sound triggered a flashback to his childhood.	Develops character background and explains motivations.
Foreshadowing	Hints about events that will happen later	The broken watch hinted at trouble ahead.	Builds suspense and prepares the reader for future events.
Symbolism	Using an object to represent an idea	The broken chain symbolised freedom.	Adds layers of meaning beyond the literal story.

Annexure F: Main Language Techniques used in a speech

1. **Repetition**
Repeating words or phrases for emphasis.
2. **Rhetorical Questions**
Questions asked to make the audience think, not to get an answer.
3. **Emotive Language**
Words that appeal to feelings and emotions.
4. **Facts and Statistics**
Information used to make ideas sound more convincing.
5. **Inclusive Language**
Words like *we*, *us*, *our* to involve the audience.
6. **Imperatives (Command Words)**
Commands used to persuade or direct the audience.
7. **Figurative Language**
 - Similes
 - Metaphors
 - Personification
8. **Alliteration**
Repetition of the same starting sound in nearby words.
9. **Anecdotes**
Short personal stories to engage the audience.
10. **Direct Address**
Speaking directly to the audience using *you*.
11. **Contrast**
Showing differences between ideas (e.g., *now vs then*).
12. **Modal Verbs**
Words like *must*, *should*, *can*, *will* to show certainty or obligation.