



பள்ளிக் கல்வித் துறை

10ஆம் வகுப்பு

ஆங்கிலம்

பயிற்சிக் கட்டகம்

MINIMUM LEVEL STUDY MATERIAL 2014 – 2015

Standard X
ENGLISH I PAPER

MARKS : 100

TIME : 2.30 HRS.

SECTION - I (VOCABULARY 20)

PART – I

- 1) *Synonyms 5 marks*
- 2) *Antonyms 5 marks*

PART II (any 10)

10 x 1 = 10

- 3) *Abbreviations*
- 4) *Homophones*
- 5) *American English*
- 6) *Compound Words*
- 7) *Giving Plurals*
- 8) *Prefix & Suffix*
- 9) *Phrasal Verbs*
- 10) *Syllabification*
- 11) *Identify the correct word*
- 12) *Make sentence*
- 13) *Noun \ Verb forms*
- 14) *Find out sentence that conveys the correct meaning*

Section II (Grammar)

10 x 1 = 10

15. *If clause – fill up*
16. *Sentence Pattern*
17. *Question tag*
18. *Degrees of comparison*
19. *Find the sentence that conveys the same meaning*
20. *Supplying suitable phrase*
21. *Infinitive or Gerund*
22. *Prepositional phrase*
23. *Articles*
24. *Prepositions*

PART - II

5 x 2 = 10

Transformation

25. *Combine the sentences*
26. *Active Voice, Passive voice*
27. *Direct & Indirect speech*
28. *Combining Sentences using 'if'*

29. *Degrees of Comparison*

PART - III

1 x 5 = 5

30. *Punctuation*

Section III (Prose 15 Marks)

Part I (31 to 37) Book Questions (5\7)

5 x 2 = 10

Part II 38 (any one) Paragraph (1\3)

1 x 5 = 5

Section IV (Poetry : 20 Marks)

Part I 39 (any one) Memory Poem (1\2)

1 x 5 = 5

Part II (40 to 43) Poem comprehension

5 x 1 = 5

Part III (44 to 48) Appreciation Question

5 x 1 = 5

Part IV 49 (any one) Paragraph (1\3)

1 x 5 = 5

Section V (Language Functions : 20 Marks)

50. *Comprehension*

5 x 2 = 10

51. *Error Spotting*

5 x 1 = 5

52. *Picture Comprehension*

5 x 1 = 5

SECTION – A

VOCABULARY (20 MARKS)

1. SYNONYMS

UNIT - 1

Accomplishment - *achievement, ability, skill*

Popular - *famous, well known*

Forlorn - *forsaken, lonely*

Rare - *uncommon*

Piteous - *sad, sorrow*

UNIT - 2

Mastered - *learnt*

Captured - *arrested*

Profound - *deep, intense feeling*

Irreverent - *not respectable*

Figure out - *make out, calculate, understand*

UNIT - 3

Earnestness - *seriousness*

Reverent - *respectful*

Invidious - *unjust*

Exacting - *challenging, demanding*

Unsophisticated - *simple, natural*

UNIT - 4

Soaring - *rising, increasing*

<i>Jostled</i>	-	<i>quarrelled</i>
<i>Panic</i>	-	<i>fear</i>
<i>Pursuit</i>	-	<i>chase</i>
<i>Triumphantly</i>	-	<i>victoriously</i>

UNIT - 5

<i>Diligence</i>	-	<i>steady effort, hard work</i>
<i>Brutality</i>	-	<i>cruelty</i>
<i>Denied</i>	-	<i>refused</i>

UNIT - 6

<i>Fascinating</i>	-	<i>interesting</i>
<i>Disappears</i>	-	<i>vanishes</i>
<i>Seldom</i>	-	<i>rarely</i>

UNIT - 7

<i>Renovated</i>	-	<i>repaired</i>
<i>Staunch</i>	-	<i>steadfast</i>
<i>Eradicate</i>	-	<i>wipe out</i>
<i>Marvel</i>	-	<i>wonder</i>

2.ANTONYMS

UNIT – 1

<i>Piteous</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>joyous</i>
<i>Rare</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>common</i>
<i>Captured</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>released</i>
<i>Honour</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>dishonour</i>
<i>Popular</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>unpopular</i>

UNIT – 2

<i>Irreverent</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>reverent, respectful</i>
<i>Ancient</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>modern</i>
<i>Fortunate</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>unfortunate</i>
<i>Miserable</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>joyful, happy</i>
<i>Remember</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>forget</i>

UNIT – 3

<i>Indispensable</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>dispensable, avoidable</i>
<i>Privileged</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>deprived</i>
<i>Certain</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>uncertain, indefinite</i>
<i>Invidious</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>just, fair</i>
<i>Essential</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>unimportant</i>

UNIT – 4

<i>Panic</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>calm, brave</i>
<i>Dirty</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>Clean</i>
<i>Rumour</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>fact</i>

<i>Narrow</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>wide, broad</i>
<i>Worse</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>better</i>
UNIT – 5		
<i>Tragedy</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>comedy</i>
<i>Harsh</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>gentle</i>
<i>Brutality</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>humanity, humanness, kindness</i>
<i>Invisible</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>visible</i>
<i>Positive</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>negative</i>
UNIT – 6.		
<i>Several</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>few</i>
<i>Fascinating</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>boring</i>
<i>Seldom</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>often</i>
<i>Brave</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>timid</i>
<i>Dead</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>alive</i>
UNIT – 7		
<i>Glory</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>shame</i>
<i>Immense</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>small, less</i>
<i>Respect</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>disrespect</i>
<i>Divine</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>mortal</i>
<i>Difference</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>similarity</i>

3.ABBREVIATION:

<i>CCTV</i>	–	<i>Closed Circuit Television</i>
<i>RRB</i>	–	<i>Railway Recruitment Board</i>
<i>RAM</i>	–	<i>Random Access Memory</i>
<i>ISRO</i>	–	<i>Indian Space Research Organisation</i>
<i>BPO</i>	–	<i>Business Process Outsourcing</i>
<i>TANSI</i>	–	<i>Tamilnadu Small Scale Industries</i>
<i>CAT</i>	–	<i>Common aptitude Test</i>
<i>ILO</i>	–	<i>International Labour Organisation</i>
<i>PS</i>	–	<i>Post Script, Personal secretary</i>
<i>SBI</i>	–	<i>State Bank of India</i>
<i>AIR</i>	–	<i>All India Radio</i>
<i>LAN</i>	–	<i>Local Area Network</i>
<i>TAFE</i>	–	<i>Tractor and Farm Equipment</i>
<i>PA</i>	–	<i>Personal Assistant</i>
<i>ROM</i>	–	<i>Read Only Memory</i>
<i>UFO</i>	–	<i>Unidentified Flying Object</i>
<i>CA</i>	–	<i>Chartered Accountant</i>
<i>UAE</i>	–	<i>United Arab Emirates</i>

NGO	–	Non Governmental Organisation
SSC	–	Staff Selection commission
SAT	–	Science Aptitude Test
TRB	–	Teacher Recruitment Board
TET	–	Teacher Eligibility Test
SSLC	–	Secondary School Leaving Certificate

4. HOMOPHONES

1. We will set sail for Japan next week. (sale \ sail)
2. We can't hear your voice. (hear \ here)
3. Do you know the answer? No, I don't (no \ know)
4. Rama wants to buy a flat by selling his house. (buy \ by)
5. The colour of your hair is the same as that of the hare. (hare \ hair)
6. Our day on earth is measured by the hour (hour \ our)
7. Children crept in through a hole in the wall (hole \ whole)
8. None of them finished the work (none \ nun)

5. AMERICAN ENGLISH

Lift	–	elevator
Tap	–	faucet
Jam	–	jelly
Dustbin	–	trash can / garbage can
Postbox	–	mailbox
Fellow	–	guy
Biscuits	–	Cookies
Jug	–	Pitcher
Washbasin	–	sink
Trumpet	–	horn
Chips	–	French fries
Cot	–	Crib
Goods train	–	Freight train
Storm	–	Tempest
Bricks	–	tin roof
Shop assistant	–	Sales clerk
Interval	–	intermission
Stable	–	barn
Torch	–	Flashlight
Zed	–	Zee
Colour	–	color
Centre	–	center

<i>Programme</i>	–	<i>program</i>
<i>Cheque</i>	–	<i>check</i>
<i>Realise</i>	–	<i>realize</i>
<i>Tyre</i>	–	<i>tire</i>
<i>Queue</i>	–	<i>line</i>
<i>Flat</i>	–	<i>apartment</i>
<i>Corn</i>	–	<i>grain</i>

6. COMPOUND WORDS

WORD + WORD = COMPOUND WORD

<i>Car + park</i>	=	<i>Carpark</i>
<i>Air + port</i>	=	<i>Airport</i>
<i>Hand + written</i>	=	<i>Handwritten</i>
<i>Over + load</i>	=	<i>Overload</i>
<i>Child + hood</i>	=	<i>childhood</i>
<i>Safe + guard</i>	=	<i>Safeguard</i>
<i>Moon + light</i>	=	<i>Moonlight</i>
<i>River + bed</i>	=	<i>riverbed</i>
<i>Type + write</i>	=	<i>Typewrite</i>
<i>Land + mark</i>	=	<i>Landmark</i>
<i>Break + fast</i>	=	<i>Breakfast</i>
<i>Sea + food</i>	=	<i>Seafood</i>
<i>Star + light</i>	=	<i>Starlight</i>
<i>Fast + food</i>	=	<i>Fastfood</i>
<i>Day + break</i>	=	<i>Daybreak</i>
<i>Out + sourcing</i>	=	<i>outsourcing</i>
<i>White + wash</i>	=	<i>whitewash</i>
<i>Walking + stick</i>	=	<i>Walkingstick</i>
<i>Gentle + man</i>	=	<i>gentleman</i>
<i>Head + master</i>	=	<i>headmaster</i>

7. PLURALS

<i>Singular</i>	–	<i>plural</i>
<i>Focus</i>	-	<i>foci</i>
<i>Medium</i>	-	<i>media</i>
<i>Criterion</i>	–	<i>criteria</i>
<i>Analysis</i>	–	<i>analyses</i>
<i>Formula</i>	–	<i>formulae</i>
<i>Man</i>	–	<i>men</i>
<i>Ox</i>	-	<i>oxen</i>
<i>Child</i>	–	<i>children</i>

<i>Mouse</i>	-	<i>mice</i>
<i>Tooth</i>	-	<i>teeth</i>
<i>Goose</i>	-	<i>geese</i>
<i>Foot</i>	-	<i>feet</i>
<i>Sister-in-law</i>	-	<i>sisters-in-law</i>
<i>Furniture</i>	-	<i>furniture</i>
<i>Deer</i>	-	<i>deer</i>
<i>Sheep</i>	-	<i>sheep</i>
<i>Scenery</i>	-	<i>scenery</i>
<i>Scissors</i>	-	<i>scissors</i>
<i>Trousers</i>	-	<i>trousers</i>

8. PREFIX

Mistaken
Invisible
Illegal
Disobey
Ultraviolet
Multinational
Unclear
Unquenchable
Unfair
Ignoble
Co-operate
Indirect
Irreverent
Nonsense
Empower
Interlock
Hyperactive
Overlap
Transform
Substandard
Impossible

9. PHRASAL VERBS

<i>Search</i>	-	<i>look up</i>
<i>Tolerate</i>	-	<i>put up with</i>
<i>Friendly relationship</i>	-	<i>get on</i>
<i>Discard</i>	-	<i>throw out</i>
<i>Stop/abandon</i>	-	<i>give up</i>

8. SUFFIX

colourful
Brightness
Dangerous
Narrate(e)ion
Performance
Craftsmanship
Metallic
Secretive
enorm(ous)ity
needful
Announcement
dangerous
quenchable
fearsome
national
exceptional
director
visibility
examination
peaceful
imagination

10. SYLLABIFICATION

mo-nu-ment
du-ties
per-ma-nent
pro-per-ly
mu-sic

<i>Yield</i>	–	<i>give in</i>	<i>queue</i>
<i>Postponed</i>	-	<i>put off</i>	<i>gui-ta-rist</i>
<i>Continue to resist</i>	–	<i>stand out</i>	<i>en-ter-tain-ment</i>
<i>Return</i>	–	<i>get back</i>	<i>in-ter-nal</i>
<i>Keep away</i>	-	<i>stand off</i>	<i>pro-file</i>
<i>Support</i>	-	<i>back up</i>	<i>a-bout</i>
<i>Understand</i>	-	<i>make out</i>	<i>beau-ti-ful</i>
<i>Die</i>	-	<i>pass away</i>	<i>as-tro-no-my</i>
<i>Wear</i>	-	<i>put on</i>	<i>ex-tra-va-gan-za</i>
<i>Start a journey</i>	-	<i>set off/set out</i>	<i>peo-ple</i>
<i>Visit</i>	-	<i>call on</i>	<i>bare-ly</i>
<i>Wait</i>	-	<i>hold on</i>	<i>fa-na-tic</i>
<i>Write</i>	-	<i>take down</i>	<i>phil-har-mo-nic</i>
<i>Extinguish</i>	-	<i>put out</i>	<i>pri-so-ners</i>

CHOOSING APPROPRIATE WORD Q.NO.11

1. He likes to watch his favourite TV serial. (see/watch)
2. Raja will receive a letter next week (get/receive)
3. Cherrapunji suffers from water shortage because the people waste rain water. (save/waste)
4. During the Holi festival, my cousin spattered the colour powder on me. (shriek / spattered)
5. Kannan has completed his home work (fulfilled / completed)
6. As the car passed, it spattered the rain water. (shook/spattered)
7. They provide clean drinking water for the party. (prepare/ provide)
8. People welcome the monsoon. (welcome/ envy)

Q.NO.12 SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

- 1) (a) Earnest – His request for leave is earnest
(b) Earnestly – He did his work earnestly
(c) Earnestness – He should work with earnestness.
- 2) (a) angry – He is angry.
(b) anger – Anger is a vice.
(c) angrily - He shouted angrily
- 3) (a) Kind – He is a kind man.
(b) Kindly – Kindly, grant me leave today.
(c) Kindness – Kindness is a virtue.
- 4) (a) life – My life is a blessing.
(b) live – I live in Chennai.
(c) lively - The picture is lively.
- 5) (a) popular – Cricket is a popular game.
(b) Popularly – Gandhiji is popularly known as Mahatma.
(c) Popularity – He likes popularity

I know the word _____ .

Q.NO.13 REFRAMING SENTENCES :

(NOUN, VERBS, ADVERB, ADJECTIVE)

- 1) The teacher gave a definition of the formula through an illustration (Noun)
Ans: The teacher defined the formula through an illustration (Verb)
- 2) The construction of the building has been done well. (Noun)
Ans: They have constructed the building well (Verb)
- 3) Your performance was graceful. (Noun)
Ans: You performed gracefully. (Verb)

	Noun	Verb	Adverb	Adjective
1	Examination	Examine		-
2	Acceptance	Accept		-
3	Honesty	-	Honestly	Honest
4	Goodness	-	-	Good
5	Decision	Decide	-	-
6	Grace	-	Gracefully	Graceful
7	Punishment	Punish	-	-
8	Approval	Approve	-	-
9	Renewal	Renew	-	-

Q.NO.14. SENTENCE RECOGNITION:

- (I) Which of the two sentences given below conveys the following meaning:
- 1) They did not succeed in any other subject
(a) These are the only students successful in the Mathematics test
(b) These are the students successful only in the Mathematics test. Ans: (b)
- 2) Majority of the students passed their Maths paper.
(a) Very few students failed their Maths paper.
(b) Very few students passed in their Maths paper. Ans: (a)
- 3) He never listens to me.
(a) He hardly listens to me. (b) He seldom listens to me. Ans: (c)
- 4) He did not win in any other contest.
(a) He has won only in this contest.
(b) He is the only one to win this contest. Ans: (a)
- 5) Shakespeare knew neither Latin nor Greek
(a) Shakespeare did not know Latin. He did not know Greek.
(b) Shakespeare Knew both latin and Greek. Ans: (a)
- 6) Anyone can easily learn English.
(a) No one can easily learn English.
(b) Everyone can easily learn English. Ans: (b)

- 7) *Prakash never comes to school on time.*
 (a) *Prakash usually comes to school on time.*
 (b) *Prakash always comes late to School.* Ans: (b)
- 8) *We will always remember those happy days.*
 (a) *Will we forever remember those happy days?*
 (b) *Will we ever forget those happy days?* Ans: (b)

SECTION II
GRAMMAR – PART – I

If clause

<i>Simple present</i>	- <i>is/are/v+s</i>	→	<i>will / can</i>
<i>Past tense</i>	- <i>ed-was/were</i>	→	<i>would / could</i>
<i>Past perfect</i>	- <i>have / had</i>	→	<i>would have / could have</i>
<i>Improbable condition</i>	- <i>were</i>	→	<i>would</i>

1. *If Naveen is late _____*
 (a) *He would be punished*
 (b) *He will be punished*
 (c) *He would have been punished*
 Ans: *He will be punished*
- 2) *If you called me _____*
 (a) *I would have come* (b) *I would come* (c) *I will come*
 Ans: (b)
- 3) *If the driver had been alert _____*
 (a) *The accident can be avoided*
 (b) *The accident could be avoided*
 (c) *The accident could have been avoided*
 Ans: (c)
- 4) *If he were patient _____*
 (a) *He would have won the argument*
 (b) *He will win the argument*
 (c) *He would win the argument.*
 Ans: (c)

Sentence Pattern:

<i>Subject (s)</i>	-	யார் ? எது ? (செய்தது)
<i>Verb (v)</i>	-	என்ன ? (செயல்)
<i>Object (o)</i>	-	யாரை ? என்ன ?
<i>Indirect object</i>	-	யாரை, யாருக்கு (<i>me, us, him, her, them</i>)
Direct object	-	என்ன ? (பொருள்)

1. *Reading made him a complete man.*

- a) *SVOC* b) *SVIODO* c) *SVOA* Ans: a) *SVOC*
2. He answered my question instantly
a) *SVOA* b) *SVCA* c) *SVIODO* Ans: a) *SVOA*
3. She came early
a) *SVC* b) *SVO* c) *SVA* Ans: c) *SVA*
4. His father gave him his school bag
a) *SVC* b) *SVOC* c) *SVIODO* Ans: c) *SVIODO*
5. He is a doctor
a) *SVO* b) *SVC* c) *SVA* Ans: b) *SVC*

Question tag:

Positive sentence → Negative tag

Negative sentence → Positive tag

Verb – ல் *S* சேர்ந்திருந்தால் *dosen't* தேர்வு செய்க.

Verb ல் – *ed* சேர்ந்திருந்தால் *didn't* தேர்வு செய்க.

Commands like *come, go, clean, will* take “*will you*”?

Let us - shall we?

1. The Flag has four colours on it _____?
a) *Isn't it?* b) *hasn't it?* c) *has it* Ans: *hasn't it?*
2. Let us go to Ooty _____?
a) *do we* b) *can we* c) *shall we* Ans: *shall we?*
3. He never comes late _____?
a) *is he?* b) *will he?* c) *does he?* Ans: *does he?*
4. We need not come tomorrow _____?
a) *Should we* b) *need e* c) *needn't we* Ans: *need we?*

Degrees of Comparison:

1. If the sentence starts with *No other / very few* choose *so / asas* from the option
2. If the word *than – 'er' s* seen '*more*' should be selected.
3. *Most / - est* → *superlative degree*
4. *Plural s - ல் முடியும் வார்த்தை* → *than many/ most other / one of the _____.*

1. No other girl in the class is _____ Kamala.
a) So clever as b) *more clever as* c) *most clever as* Ans: *So clever as*
2. Sam is _____ any other boy in the class
a) *as tall as* b) taller than c) *the tallest* Ans: *taller than*
3. African elephant is the _____ land mammal.
a) *Biggest* b) *bigger* c) *big* Ans: *biggest*
4. The Ganges is one of the _____ rivers.
a) *As long as* b) *longer than* c) *longest* Ans: *longest.*

Choose the correct verb form:

- 1) Like, dislike, hates, enjoy, about on. Ed + verb → choose Gerund form
2) Agreed, decided, too, let → infinitive
- A) Geetha agreed _____ me a computer
a) Buy b) buying c) to buy Ans: to buy
- B) I dream about _____ a big house.
a) To build b) building c) build Ans: building
- C) I enjoy _____ stories for children.
a) Writing b) t write c) write Ans: writing

Articles:

1. Every child jumps with joy at the sight of _____ elephant
i) a ii) an iii) the [Ans: an]
2. He holds _____ MA degree in history.
i) a ii) an iii) the [Ans: an]
3. The mobile phone is _____ utility item.
i) A ii) an iii) the [Ans: a]

Prepositions:

1. They selected me for the job only _____ merit
a) On b) in c) along [Ans: on]
2. I agree _____ your proposal.
a) To b) with c) for [Ans: with]
3. I am worried _____ his health.
a) With b) about c) for [Ans: about]

Degrees of comparison:

Write in a single sentence using any one of the degrees of comparison.

- 1) a) Radhika is - 5 feet tall
2) b) Raj is - 5.2 feet tall
3) c) sharma is - 6.5 feet tall
4) d) Ashwin is - 5.5 feet tall
Ans: Sharma is the tallest of all in Radhika's family.

Punctuation:

Use capital letters

- a. to begin a sentence
b. to begin all proper nouns
c. to write the pronoun "I"
d. to all nouns and pronouns which indicate God eg: The Lord
1. Yes that's right he said i bought your mum a piano

- “Yes, that’s right”, he said. “ I bought your mum a piano.”
2. guess hes your dog now shelly she said one day
“Guess he’s your dog now, shelly,” she said one day.
-

SECTION III PROSE

UNIT – 1.

1. **What was Hughie’s financial status?**
Hughie’s financial status was poor.
2. **What was the condition laid down by the Colonel to allow Hughie’s engagement to Laura?**
Hughie should earn ten thousand pounds.
3. **Why was Hughie upset?**
Hughie was upset because he could not fulfil the Colonel’s condition.
4. **What made old man look a typical beggar?**
The old man’s wizened body, wrinkled face and piteous expression made him look a typical beggar.
5. **Why is the model’s face his fortune?**
The model shows his face as a model for money.
6. **How many shillings make a pound?**
Twenty shillings make a pound.
7. **Differentiate - Millionaire Model and Model Millionaire**
*Millionaire Model – A rich man who acted as a model.
Model Millionaire - a rich man who is a role-model for all.*
8. **Why did Hughie wish to apologise to the Baron?**
Hughie had mistaken Baron, for a beggar. Hence he wished to apologise to the Baron.
9. **What was beggar’s true identity?**
The beggar was Baron Hausberg, one of the richest men in Europe.

UNIT - 2

1. **What was the author’s choice of career? How was this against his parent’s wish?**
Ans: The author’s choice was music. But his parent’s choices were doctor or a Scientist or an engineer.
2. **What is the significance of art?**
Ans: Art is an essential part of life. It gives meaning to our life.
3. **How did Messiaen spend his time in prison?**
Ans: Messiaen spent his time in prison by writing a music composition.
4. **What happened on sep 11, 2001?**
Ans: On Sep 11, 2001 terrorists attacked the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center.
5. **What can artistes do to save the Planet?**
Ans: Artistes can bring wellness to the planet.
6. **How music is different from astronomy?**
Ans: Astronomy is the study of external objects, but music is the study of internal objects.

UNIT – 3

1. **What requires whole – hearted devotions?**

Ans: Knowledge requires whole-hearted devotions.

2. **What is your Primary duty towards yourself?**

Ans: Our primary duty towards ourselves is acquiring knowledge.

3. **What is the two fold duty to be acquired by students?**

Ans: Acquiring knowledge and acquiring a strong character.

4. **What according to Gokhale are the two valuable qualities to be practiced by you as students?**

Ans: 1. Obedience to parents. 2. Reverence for teachers are the two valuable qualities to be practised by us as students.

5. **What is the Precious virtue obtained out of reverence to the teachers?**

Ans : Discipline is the precious virtue obtained out of reverence to the teachers.

6. **What is the habit acquired from school life?**

Ans: The habit of co-operation is acquired from school life.

7. **What should be the student’s attitude towards the government?**

Ans: The attitude of the students towards the government should be loyal acquiescence.

UNIT - 4

1. **Why should Chaya hurry?**

Ans: chaya should hurry to fetch water.

2. **What is a metropolis?**

Ans: Metropolis is a large city.

3. **What will be the future if the Himalayan glaciers become ice free?**

Ans: Our future will be worse.

4. **What can lead the world to violence?**

Ans: Lack of water can lead the world to violence.

5. **What made chaya triumphantly smile?**

Ans: Chaya got water at last. So she smiled triumphantly.

6. **What was the first meal of the day for Chaya’s children?**

Ans: A piece of bread and a few spoonful of lentil stew.

UNIT – 5

1. **Why is the world of domestic workers “invisible”?**

Ans: The domestic workers are denied their due rights. So they are “invisible”.

2. **How should employers with a change in attitude treat this domestic workers?**

Ans: 1. They should treat them not as servants’ but “ domestic workers”.

3. **What are the causes for the increase in domestic workers?**

Ans: The increasing number of infrastructure Projects and industries are displacing millions of people.

4. **How can the Maharashtra Bill help the workers?**

Ans: The Maharashtra Bill will change the conditions of work and life of domestic workers.

5. **How could you contribute to a better living for your domestic worker and his family?**

Ans: We must give him good food, salary and less work.

UNIT - 6

1. **What do birds do every year during autumn and early winter?**

Ans: Birds migrate during autumn and early winter.

2. **Identify the reasons why birds migrate?**

Ans: Birds migrate to escape the bitter cold and for food.

3. **Which is the smallest of all birds?**

Ans: The Willow Warbler is the smallest of all.

4. **How far away are the Himalayan from the Nilgiris?**

Ans: The Himalayas is at a distance of 2400 k.m. from the Nilgiris.

5. **Describe the manner in which birds make their long journey?**

Ans: Migrating birds fly at moderate speed.

6. **Can you suggest some reason as to why birds travel in flocks?**

Ans: Birds travel in flocks to save themselves from enemies.

7. **What are the dangers faced by the migrating birds?**

Ans: 1. Sometimes sudden storms arise.

2. Sometimes at night bright light attract and confuse the birds.

8. **Describe how ringing is done.**

Ans: A metal or a plastic band is prepared with all details of the bird. It is placed on the leg of migrating bird to find its direction of migration.

UNIT - 7

1. **How old is the Brihadeeswarar Temple? Who built it?**

Ans: Brihadeeswarar Temple is 1000 years old. King Raja Raja chola built it.

2. **List out the specialities of Tanjore.**

Ans: 1. Tanjore was the old chola capital. 2. It is also famous for carnatic music, dance.

3. **What were the Pallava and the Chola era famous for?**

Ans: The Pallava and the Chola era were famous for monolithic statues.

4. **What stands testimony tot the Chola's opulence?**

Ans: The walled fortress inside stands testimony to the Chola's opulence and vision.

5. **Who built the palace? By whom was it renovated?**

Ans: The Nayaks built the palace. The Marathas renovated it.

6. **What is the speciality of the Vimanam?**

Ans: The Vimanam is built up with stones without any modern machines. The topmost stone weighs 80 tons.

7. **What were the contributions of the Cholas towards art and culture?**

Ans: 1. Construction of the Big Temple. 2. Patronage of arts and culture.

Paragraph

Prose – 1 The Model Millionaire:

UNIT – 1 Paragraph

- *Hughie was a good looking young man with no job.*
- *He wanted to marry Laura.*
- *Her father asked him to earn ten thousand pounds.*
- *He could not fill it.*
- *One day he met a beggar model and gave him a gold coin.*
- *But the beggar was a millionaire.*
- *He gave Hughie ten thousand pounds as reward.*

Prose – 2 Music The Hope Raiser

Art is an essential part of life. It gives meaning of life Messiaen wrote music composition in jail Terrorists destroyed Twin Towers of America. Nearly 3000 people died on September 11, 2001. In the same evening, the Americans sang. We shall overcome and America the Beautiful". Recovery was done by music. It is a great medicine for broken hearts. Thus art is a part of human spirit.

A golden Path

Gokhale considers student hood days a very happy one.

But they have some responsibilities.

Success depends upon character. The character raises the life of people students should obey their parents, respect their teachers and help the needy.

Duties of students are

Duty to himself

Duty to fellow students.

Duty to parents and teachers.

Duty to government and

Duty to the World.

SECTION – IV

POETRY PART – I

Q.NO. 39 Memory Poems.

Out of the four memory poems, minimum the first two should be memorized.

PART – III

Q.NO. 45 TO 49 Poetic Devices

1. *Rhyming words & Rhyming scheme.*

கவிதையின் ஒவ்வொரு வரியிலும் இறுதியாக வரும் வார்த்தைகளுள் ஒரே சப்த ஒலியில் ஒலிக்கும் வார்த்தைகளைக் கண்டறிந்து அந்த வார்த்தைகளை எடுத்து எழுதவும்.

If you fill the unforgiving minute.

With sixty seconds worth of distance run.

Yours is the Earth and everything that's init.

And what is more you'll be a man my son.

- I) *Rhyming words : minute it, run son.*

Rhyme scheme : ab, ab.

1. The Rhyming scheme of this poem 1. Abcb (poem 1)
2. Rhyming scheme of this poem 2
3. The Rhyming scheme of this poem

Ans: aa bb (poem 2)

Ans: abab (poem 3)

II) Alliteration:

It is the repetition of an initial consonant sound.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வரியில் வரும் வார்த்தைகளின் முதல் மெய்யெழுத்துக்கள் (Consonant) ஒன்றாக இருந்தால் Alliteration என்கிறோம்.

e.g. “The well was dry beside the door”.

In this line we can see that the consonant sound /d/ is found alliterated in the words ___ ‘dry and door’. This is an example of alliteration.

III) Simile:

Between two fundamentally dissimilar things that have certain qualities in common.

It is an open comparison (usually formed with “like” or “as”.)

“போல” என ஒப்பிடுவது like or “as” போன்ற வார்த்தைகளுடன் வந்தால் அது Simile எனப்படும்.

e.g. (i) I weep like a child - The poet compares himself with a child.

(ii) “But once within the wood, we paused

Like gnomes that hid us

From the moon — the boys are

Compared to gnomes.

(iii) Have you noticed how some people

May seem plain as plain can be –

Figure of speech – simile (poem 1)

(iv) I weep like a child for the past –

Figure of speech – simile (poem 2)

(v) The reddest flower would look as pale as snow – Figure of speech - Simile (poem 5).

4. Metaphor:

Metaphor is an implied comparison between two unlike things that actually have something important in common. “போல” என்ற வார்த்தை வராமல் உருவகப்படுத்துவது Metaphor ஆகும்.

e.g. (i) “The cloud’s my kin”.

Here the bird thinks that the cloud is like his kin (relation). It is an implied comparison between cloud and relations. It is metaphor.

(ii) “Steady throb”.

It is a metaphor. Here the chiseling sound is described as heart beat.

(iii) A mirror of changing moods – Figure of speech – Metaphor (poem 7)

5. Personification:

An inanimate object is endowed with human qualities or abilities.

உயிரற்றவைகளுக்கு உயிருள்ளவற்றின் பண்புகளை ஏற்றிச் சொல்வது – Personification ஆகும்.

e.g. (i) “The world is gloom and splendor passes by”.

The world is here animated as a human being passing by. The world is personified.

(ii) “and treat those two imposters just the same”.

It is personification. Triumph and disaster are personified as two imposters.

(iii) *Where an aching generosity*

Is waiting its time to share – Figure of speech – personification (poem 1)

(iv) *O ye wheels.*

Stop ! be silent for today – figure of speech – personification (poem 5)

6. Onomatopoeia:

1. The tinkling piano our guide. Figure of speech – onomatopoeia (poem 2)

7. Oxymoron:

1. If you can meet with triumph and disaster – Figure of speech – Oxymoron (poem 3)

2. Harmonic cacophony – figure of speech – oxymoron (poem 7).

MANLINESS

If you can dream and not make dreams your master;

If you can think and not make thoughts your aim;

If you can meet with triumph and disaster;

And treat those two imposters just the same;

If you can force your heart, and nerve, and sinew

To serve your turn long after they are gone;

And so hold on when there is nothing in you

Except the will which says to them, “Hold on”.

If you can fill the unforgiving minute

With sixty seconds’ worth of distance run,

Yours is the earth and everything that’s in it,

And, what is more, you’ll be a man, my son.

- Rudyard Kipling.

GOING FOR WATER:

We ran as if to meet the moon

That slowly dawned behind the trees,

The barren boughs without the leaves,

Without the birds, without the breeze.

But once within the wood, we paused

Like gnomes that hid us from the moon,

Ready to run to hiding new

With laughter when she found us soon.

Each laid on other a staying hand

To listen ere we dared to look,

And in the hush we joined to make

We heard, we knew we heard the brook.

- Robert Frost

3. THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN

*“For oh,” say the children, “We are weary,
And we cannot run or leap ____
If we cared for any meadows, it were merely
To drop down in them and sleep.
Our knees tremble sorely in the stooping ____
We fall upon our faces, trying to go ;
And, underneath our heavy eyelids drooping,
The reddest flower would look as pale as snow.
For, all day, we drag our burden tiring,
Through the coal-dark, underground ____
Or, all day, we drive the wheels of iron
In the factories, round and round* - ELIZABETH BARRETBROWNING

4. THE MIGRANT BIRD

*The globe’s my world, The cloud’s my kin
I care not where the skies begin;
I spread my wings through all the din;
Through fears and fright I fly my flight.
No walls for me, no vigil gates,
No flags, no machine guns that blast
Citizens of those border states - __
Brothers of her brother’s sons.
No maps, no boundaries to block
My sojourn into unknown lands,
I spawn and splash in distant spills,
I breed my brood where’r (where ever) I will
I won’t look down, No I will not.
With speed of wings I hasten past
And close my eyes against the a sun
To dream my dreams and make them last. __ - Famida Y. Basheer.*

Part – II (40 to 43) Poem Comprehension

5 x 1 = 5

Poem – 1 : ‘Which’ – referes to Geode

Poem – 2: ‘I’ refers to poet (child), ‘singing, - woman, Speaker – poet

Poem – 3: ‘You’ refers to young man. Speaker – poet.

Poem – 4. ‘We’ refers to children, ‘she’ referes to moon. Speaker – poet and his friend.

Poem – 5: ‘We’ refers to children, speaker – child labourers,

Poem – 6: ‘I’ refers to the migrant bird, Speaker – bird,

Poem – 7: ‘He’ refers to shilpi. Speaker – Poet.

Part III (44 to 48). Appreciation Questions

5 x 1 = 5

1. *Appearances can be deceptive,
And to the superficial gaze
The outside looks dull and grey
Plain looking in many ways.*
 - a) *Give the meaning of deceptive, superficial gaze and dazzling
Deceptive means misleading.
Superficial gaze means not looking deeply.
Dazzling means brilliant.*
 - b) *Why are appearances deceptive?
The geode appears dull on the outside.*
2. *Yes, a warm, glowing inner beauty
Will emerge before your eyes,
A newly discovered Treasure.
For you to cherish, and to prize!*
 - a) *Which is called 'Treasure' here?
Ones beautiful heart is called a treasure here.*
 - b) *Why it is said to be newly discovered?
Being found out just now, it is said to be newly discovered.*
 - c) *Give the meaning of Treasure, cherish and prize.
Treasure means a very valuable thing.
Cherish means preserve in mind for long.
Prize means value something highly.*
3. *Softly in the dusk, a woman is singing to me,
Taking me back down the vista of years, till I see.*
 - a) *Who does 'me' refer to ?
'Me' refers to the poet.*
 - b) *What the poet is reminded of on hearing the woman's song?
Childhood days.*
4. *"A child sitting under the piano, in the tingling strings. And pressing the small, poised feet of a mother who smiles as she sings".*
 - a) *The child mentioned by the poet is _____
The poet himself.*
 - b) *Where is the child sitting?
The child is sitting under the piano.*
5. *"Inspite of myself the insidious mastery of song.
Betrays me back, fill the heart of me weeps top belong".*
 - a) *What does "insidious" mean?
Spreading gradually*
 - b) *Which takes the poet to his childhood days?*

The mastery of song.

6. *If you can meet with triumph and disaster;
And treat those two impostors just the same;*
- a) *Who are the two impostors?*
Triumph and disaster are the two imposters.
- b) *Why are 'triumph' and 'disaster' called impostors?*
Triumph and disaster are not permanent.
7. *Now drops that floated on the pool
Like pearls, and now a silver blade.*
- a) *By these lines would you say that the poet and his friend saw the brook or heard the brook?*
Ans: they heard the brook, then they saw the brook.
8. *Our knees tremble sorely in the stooping _____
We fall upon our faces, trying to go;*
- a) *Why do the children's knees tremble?*
They keep on bending while they work for a long time.
9. *Or, all day, we drive the wheels of iron
In the factories, round and round.*
- a) *Who does 'we' refer to? Child Labourers.*
'We' refers to child labourers.
- b) *What do the children do all day long?*
They keep on working in the factories.
10. *Only bloodshot eyes betray
Deep pride, then reverence.*
- a) *Why are the eyes blood shot?*
Hard work of the shilpi makes his eyes very red.
- b) *State the emotion mentioned in these lines.*
- c) *The emotion of deep pride and reverence.*

Part III

Question No. 44 – 48. (Literary Appreciation) (44 & 45) Rhyming words & Rhyming scheme:

Example:

*If you can fill the unforgiving minute a
With sixty seconds worth of distance run, b
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it' a
And, what is more, you'll be a man, my son. B*

44. Rhyming words" minute-in-it, run-son

45. Rhyming scheme: a b a b

*1. appearances can be deceptive, a
And to the superficial gaze b
The outside looks dull and grey c
Plain looking in many ways. B*

Rhyming words: gaze, ways.

Rhyming scheme: a b c b

2. *Have you noticed how some people,
 May seem plain as plain can be?
 Yet, if we take time to peer deeper,
 Then, what gems would we see?*
- a) *Figure of speech?* *It is a Simile. (plain as plain)*
b) *What gems would we see?* *Figure of speech is Metaphor.*
3. *Where an aching generosity
 Is waiting its time to share?
 Figure of speech is Personification.*
4. *The globe's my world, The cloud's my kin
 I care not where the skies begin;
 I spread my wings through all the din;
 Through fears and fright I fly my flight.
 Pick out the rhyming words in these lines.)*
5. *If you can dream and not make dreams your master;
 If you can think and not make thoughts your aim;
 If you can meet with triumph and disaster;
 And threat those two impostors just the same;*
- a) *Bring out the rhyme scheme used in these lines
 The rhyming scheme is 'a b a b'*
6. *If you can fill the unforgiving minute
 With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
 Yours is the earth and everything that's in it
 And, what is more, you'll be a man, my son.*
- a) *Bring out the rhyme scheme used in these lines.
 The rhyming scheme is 'a b a b'*

46. Alliteration:

Example: "But once within the wood, we paused"

Ans: 'Within', 'wood' and 'we'

1. *The barren boughs without the leaves,
 Without the birds, without the breeze.*
- a) *Write the words which are in Alliteration in these lines.
 Barren, boughs, birds, breeze are alliterated.*
2. *But once within the wood, we paused
 Like gnomes that hid us from the moon*
- a) *Identify the words which make this sentence an example of Alliteration.
 With, wood and we are alliterated.*
3. *I Spawn and splash in distant spills,*

a) *Pick out the words in alliteration.*

Spawn, splash and distant spills,

Poetic, splash and spills are alliterated.

Poetic device

Examples

Simile

*Such as gold;.....weep like a child; ,...like gnomes; ,...like pearls;
..as if to meet the moon;...as pale as snow*

Metaphor

..flood of remembrance ; ,.. coal dark

Personification

*..Piano our guide, .make dreams your master;, ..two impostors;
..when she find us soon; - ..Oh ye, wheels stop;
..the globe's my world * cloud is my kin * Virgin rock*

Onomatopoeia

..Tingling boom,. Burst, splash

Oxymoron

**Harmonic cacophony*

Part IV (a or b or c) Paragraph (1/3) 1 x 5 = 5

Poem-1. BEAUTIFUL INSIDE

Inner Beauty means a beautiful heart.

Noble men have it.

Their appearance doesn't show their inner beauty.

They are deceptive.

We should look into them deeply to see their inner beauty.

We can see their beautiful heart, it is warm and shining

It comes out like a treasure.

Thus poet says in "Beautiful Inside", inner beauty is more valuable than the outer appearance.

Poem-2. Piano

The poet hears a woman's song.

It reminds him of his childhood days.

As a child he was sitting under the piano.

He heard the boom of strings.

In Sunday evenings, he and his mother sang hymns.

He remembered his joyful childhood days.

He weeps for the past.

Poem-3. Manliness.

The poet speaks about the qualities of manliness.

Action is more important than dreams.

Success and defeat are impostors.

We should learn good lessons from that.

We should not give up.

Then only the world is ours.

Section – V (Language Functions) 20 Marks

V. A. Read the passage given below and answer the questions given below:-

5 x 2 = 10

Model : 1

'Brain Drain' means migration of highly trained manpower from one country to another. Through migration and brain drain, tons of morale and creativity exists among those who still stay in India. This produces a great national loss which can't be calculated in terms of money.

A UN report reveals that a brain drain of highly – skilled professionals to well paid jobs in the first world costs Asia billions of dollars each year. These emigrants often achieve impressive professional and economic success abroad for example in 1998, Indian engineers were running more than 775 technology companies in California's Silicon valley that accounted for \$ 3.6 billion in sales and 16,600 jobs. But the connections between these Non Resident Indians (NRIS) and their home country rarely extended beyond holiday visits.

Questions:

1. The word 'morale' means
i)Morals ii) discipline iii) simplicity iv) integrity Ans:Discipline
2. What is meant by 'brain drain'?
Ans: 'Brain drain' means migration of highly trained manpower from one country to another.
3. Enumerate the loss faced by India due to brain drain?
Ans: Due to brain drain, loss of morale and creativity exists among those who still stay in India.
4. What is the success achieved by the country that gets the 'brain gain'?
Ans: the country that gets the 'brain gain' often achieve impressive professional and economic success.
5. What is the connection that exists between India and its NRIs?
Ans: The connection that exists between India and its NRIs rarely extended beyond their holiday visits.

Model: 2

Napoleon always regarded his mother with profound respect and affection. He repeatedly declared that the family was entirely indebted to her that physical, intellectual and moral training which prepared them to ascend the loftly summits of power to which they finally attained. He was so deeply impressed with the sense of these obligations that he often said, "My opinion is that the future good or bad conduct of a child depends entirely upon its mother. One of his acts on attaining power was to surround his mother every luxury which wealth could furnish. And when placed at the head of France, he immediately established good schools for female education remarking that France needed nothing so much to promote its generation as good mothers.

Questions:

- a. How did Napoleon regard his mother?
Ans: Napoleon regarded his mother with profound respect and affection.
- b. Why was family indebted to her?

Ans: The family was indebted to her for the physical, intellectual and moral training which prepared them to ascend lofty summits.

c. *What did Napoleon do for his mother after attaining power?*

Ans: After attaining power, he surrounded his mother with every luxury which wealth could furnish.

d. *Why did Napoleon establish Good schools to educate women?*

Ans: Napoleon remarked that France needed Good mothers. So he established good schools to educate women.

e. *Have women played a vital role in India? Name a few women role models you admire?*

Ans: Yes. Women like Mother Teresa, Dr. Muthulakshmi, Kiranpedi, Kalpana chawla and many more have played vital role in Indsia.

SPOT THE ERRORS

5 x 1 = 5

1. *One of the books are torn.*

Ans: One of the books is torn.

2. *We have ran a long distance.*

Ans: We have run a long distance.

3. *I am absent yesterday.*

Ans: I was absent yesterday.

4. *He is good athlete.*

Ans: He is a good athlete.

5. *I met an European near my house.*

Ans: I met a European near my house.

6. *I prefer milk than tea.*

Ans: I prefer milk to tea.

7. *Each of the cycles are damaged.*

Ans: Each of the cycles is damaged.

8. *Kala is tallest girl in the class.*

Ans: Kala is the tallest girl in the class.

9. *Ten kilometers are a long walk.*

Ans: Ten kilometers is a long walk.

10. *One must not boast of his own talents.*

Ans: One must not boast of one's own talents.

11. *I am late by ahour.*

Ans: I am late by an hour.

12. *Neither the money nor the jewels were recovered.*

Ans: Neither the money nor the jewels were recovered.

13. *I saw an one rupee coin.*

Ans: I saw a one rupee coin.

14. *She is suffering with fever.*

Ans: She is suffering from fever.

15. *Stephen drive as rashly a sRafi.*

Ans: Stephen drives as rashly as Rafi.

16. *My father is a honest man.*

Ans: My father is an honest man.

17. *We bought lot of furnitures.*

Ans: We bought lot of furniture.

18. *Do you know which is world's tallest building?*

Ans : Do you know which is the world's tallest building?

19. *He asked me where I am going?*

Ans: He asked me Where I was going.

20. *The exam will be conducted from 2pm and 5pm.*

Ans: The exam will be conducted from 2 pm to 5 pm.

Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions in one or two sentences of your own: (1)



- (a) *Which place do you think is depicted in this picture?*
Ans: It is a park.
- (b) *Whom do you think are the two persons amidst the bushes?*
Ans: Policemen.
- (c) *What are they looking at?*
Ans: They are looking at a man sleeping on the bench.
- (d) *What are the various objects that you see near the bench?*
Ans: an umbrella, bread and a drink.
- (e) *What would be the reason for the man to sleep there at night?*
Ans: May be to enjoy the cool breeze.

Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions in one or two sentences of your own: (2)



- a) *What do you see in the sky?* *Ans: Clouds, sun and birds.*
- b) *Where is the boy sitting?* *Ans: The boy is sitting under the tree.*
- c) *What is grazing the in the field?* *Ans: Cattle.*
- d) *What do you see in the pond?* *Ans: Lotus flowers and leaves*
- e) *What is the picture about?* *Ans: This picture is about a boy enjoying the nature.*

10th English – Study Material
MINIMUM LEVEL STUDY MATERIAL 2014 – 2015
English II Paper

Marks: 100

Time : 2.30 hrs.

SECTION - I (Supplementary reading)

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | (l – V) Fill up | 5 |
| 2. | (l – V) Identifying Characters | 5 |
| 3. | (A-E) Matching | 5 |
| 4. | (l-V) Multiple Choice | 5 |
| 5. | (l-V) Comprehension | 5 |
| 6. | (l-V) Mind map | 5 |
| 7. | (a/b/c) Paragraph any one 1/3 | 5 |

SECTION - II (Language functions)

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|--------|
| 8. | Note making & summarizing | 5+5=10 |
| 9. | Completing dialogue | 5 |

SECTION – III. Communication skills

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|---|
| 10. | Writing dialogue | 5 |
| 11. | Letter writing | 5 |
| 12. | Advertisement ½ | 5 |

SECTION – IV (Expansion of ideas)

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---|
| 13. | (l-V) Expanding headlines | 5 |
| 14. | Picture comprehension | 5 |
| 15. | (a or b) Developing Hints | 5 |
| 16. | (A to E) Matching slogans | 5 |
| 17. | Road map | 5 |
| 18. | (i-v) Paraphrasing a poem | 5 |
| 19. | (a) Translation (or) | 5 |
| | (b) Describing a Picture | |

SECTION – A (NON – DETAILED) MARKS:35

I Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrases given below:- **5 x 1 = 5**

1. Kumar watched the migratory birds (i) flying in a Streamlined ‘v’ (ii) and remembered the time when he had seen Nestlings in Vedanthangal (iii) and his father had told him that the birds had come there to stay only for a short while (iv) and would soon leave the place of their sojourn (v) and return to their home in the Arctic.
- i) for a short while ii) the migratory birds
iii) the place of their sojourn iv) Nestlings in Vedanthangal v) Streamlined ‘v’
2. Hubert, a little boy of fourteen, was once travelling on his horse i) through a lonely road infested with thieves and robbers ii) three hefty men waylaid him, took away his horse and beat him black and blue iii). Hubert limped hoping to get some help iv). Nearby to a palatial mansion v)
- i) to a palatial mansion ii) travelling on his horse iii) hoping to get some help
iv) thieves and robbers v) black and blue

3. I can remember like yesterday the day my father came home from the war (i). A flying officer during World War II (ii) he was dressed in a blue uniform with a skinny, boat-shaped cap (iii) planked to so precariously on the side of his head that I wondered why it never fell off. A neighbour called out, “what’s the weather like up there?” as my giant-like father bounded by, carrying a battered brown suitcase (iv), strapped together with a large leather belt. He was, without question, the tallest man (v) I had ever seen.
 (i) boat-shaped cap (ii) a battered brown suitcase (iii) the tallest man (iv) during world war II (v) from the war
4. Here at last was (i). For many days and part of many nights, the painter worked feverishly to (ii). As the work went on, a change came (iii). A strange tension replaced (iv) and his bloodshot eyes were fixed with horror on the painted _____ (v).
 i. complete his masterpiece ii. likeness of himself iii. over the model
 iv. the model for Judas v. the stuporous languor
- ANS
 1. the model for Judas 2. complete his masterpiece 3. over the model 4. likeness of himself
5. Celine was being (i). she swallowed (ii). She thought she was (iii). But she found that (iv) and that she was (v) through which she had plunged. (April-2014)
 (i) drowning to death (3) (ii) about ten metres from the manhole (5)
 (iii) swept along under water (1) (iv) mouthful of filthy liquid (2)
 (v) she could breathe again (4)
6. The painter found no one to serve as a model (i). He was afraid that (ii) would remain unfinished. But one afternoon, he happened to see in the tavern (iii). The fellow begged (iv). The painter took him to his house and gave him wine, food and clothing. The beggar agreed to serve as a model for Judas. But to the painter’s surprise, he was also the model for (v) many years ago (April – 2013)
 (i) for wine (4) (ii) a gaunt and tattered figure (3) (iii) Judas Iscariot (1)
 (iv) the child Jesus (5) (v) his masterpiece (2)
7. Shelly found a blond Labrador with (i). he did not want to call (ii). He went to his room and got his (iii). He nursed the (iv) and then he sat down next to him and patted (v).
 (i) first Aid Kit (3) (ii) dog’s paw (4) (iii) his head (5) (iv) a hurt paw (1)
 (v) the dog catcher (2)

II READ THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES AND IDENTIFY THE CHARACTERS FROM THE CLUES:- **5 x 1 = 5**

UNIT – I

1. I couldn’t go outside and play because Mom said I would get sick – Shelly.
2. “Gee, what happened to you?” – Shelly
3. “What’s your name, huh?” – shelly
4. “Can I keep him Mom?” – Shelly
5. “Guess I’ll call you Godly – since you’re gold” – shelly
6. “Thank you” – shelly
7. “You’re welcome” – shelly
8. “He probably belongs to someone – Mom
9. “We need to find his owner: - Mom
10. “But if the owner doesn’t show up’ I guess he’s ours – Mom
11. “Someone must have trained him” – Mom
12. “That means he has a owner” – Mom

13. *"Guess he's your dog now, Shelly" - Mom*
14. *"thank you shelly" – Diane*
15. *"You can come and visit him anytime you like" – Diane*
16. *"I guess he lost his collar and harness too". = Diane*

UNIT - II

17. *"What's the weather like up there?" – Neighbour*
18. *He was the tallest man I have ever seen – Rob Reilly*
19. *"I bought your Mum a piano – Dad*
20. *"Enough is enough" – Dad*
21. *"Well, my baby boy, it's just as well we got rid of that piano-Mum*
22. *"Yes, that's right". – Father*
23. *"Good night Irene. – Rob Reilly*
24. *"It's just as we got rid of that piano". – Mom*
25. *"A flying officer during World War – II – Father*

UNIT - III

26. *"wine, wine" – model for Judas*
27. *"Do you not then remember me? Years ago I was your model for child Jesus – model for Judas*
28. *"come with me and I will give you wine and food & clothing – Artist / painter*
29. *"My son, I'd like to help you" – Painter / artist*
30. *What troubles you so ?" Painter*
31. *"An old priest told me this story when I was very young." – Bonnie chamberlain*
32. *"Do you not then remember me?" - Judas*

UNIT - IV

33. *We'll ring the fire brigade – Louise Martinez*
34. *'come on, we've got to get out of here now – Serge*
35. *She's dead – Serge*
36. *It's all over. All they'll find is her body later – Serge*
37. *Help, help! – Serge*
38. *Quick! Celine's been sucked down a drain! I've got to go back, I've got to get her out" – Serge*
39. *She was being swept along under water helpless and swallowing mouthful of the filthy liquid – Celine*
40. *I'm going to die. I'm drowning. There's no way I can survive this" – Celine*
41. *I've got to try to grab that pipe' – Celine*
42. *I've got to keep myself as high out of the water as I can" – Celine*
43. *"I'll never see her again" – Celine*
44. *"I'm here! Come and get me out" – Celine*
45. *"I've got to do something" – Celine*
46. *"I'm outside! I'm outside! – Celine*
47. *"Have I been down here for five hours? - Celine*
48. *"Ring Serge. Tell him I'm alive. He thinks I'm dead – Celine*
49. *"Where's the body? – fireman*
50. *"I'm very determined" – Celine*
51. *"Is there someone down there?" – Jack Poderoso*

52. "It's after 7 pm" – Jack Poderoso
53. "Yes, I'm here, I'm here" – Celine
54. "What's the time?" – Celine.

UNIT – V

55. "We have lifted off" – Rex Coker
56. "Oh yeah" – Rex Coker's brother
57. "Why do you think that?" – Rex Coker's brother
58. "At least we had some quality time together today" – Rex Coker's brother

UNIT – VI

59. "Oh, Ma! How I miss you" – Kumar
60. "And there's no place like home, is there?" – Kumar's father
61. 'Home is where the heart is' – Kumar

UNIT – VII

62. How very strange – Old man
63. "More snuff" – Hubert
64. Very soon there was a perfect storm of sneezes – thieves

3. MATCH THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATELY:

5 x 1 = 5

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Sam | Labrador |
| 2. Goldy | Sam |
| 3. Goldy doesn't have | Collar |
| 4. Shelly & Sam played | Frisbee and football |
| 5. Sam Knew the commands | Sit, stay and come |
| 6. Goldy's real name | Sam |
| 7. Sam was a | Guide dog to Diane |
| 8. Diane | Blind lady |
| 9. Diane | Owner of Sam |
| 10. Diane & Sam | Got separated in traffic accident |
| 11. Dad was a | Flying officer |
| 12. Mum felt like | Princess |
| 13. No job, no money | No piano |
| 14. Dad | II World War |
| 15. Dad got a job | With an accounting firm |
| 16. Dad had to qualify | As a chartered accountant |
| 17. Artist | Mural |
| 18. Cathedral | Sicilian town |
| 19. Mural | Life of Jesus |
| 20. The model for child Jesus | 12 yrs old |
| 21. Model for Judas | Tattered (45 yrs old) |
| 22. Serge | Council worker (43 yrs old) |
| 23. Jack Poderoso | Teacher (45 yrs old) |
| 24. Lunel | A small town |

25. Celine	Wife of Serge (32 yrs old)
26. Amandine	Celine's daughter
27. Celine	Determined person
28. Rex Coker's brother	Tinkerer
29. DC electric motor	20 bucks (pwan shop)
30. Kumar	New York
31. Kumar's family	India
32. Dad hired	A telescope
33. Kumar	Brilliant Engineer
34. Hubert	14 year old boy
35. thieves	Cupboard
36. Hubert asked	Snuff box

4 CHOOSE THE BEST OPTION

5 x 1 = 5

- It was a chilly rainy morning terrible weather for _____
a) summer b) winter c) autumn d) spring
- The lady got separated from Sam in _____
a) a tsunami b) an earthquake c) a terrorist attack d) a traffic accident
- Shelly went out on the _____ porch
a) back b) front c) side d) middle
- I found a blonde _____ with a hurt paw.
a) Labrador b) poodle c) Rajapalayam d) pomerian
- There wasn't _____
a) belt b) dollar c) collar d) chain
- I went to my room and got out my _____
a) bag b) first aid kit c) lunch box d) pen
- Mom's first aid kit contains _____
a) iodine, bandages b) dettol, cellotape c) syringe d) petrol
- Shelly called the dog _____
a) Sam b) Gee c) Hubert d) Goldy
- Shelly and Sam played _____
a) volleyball b) basketball c) cricket d) Frisbee
- Shelly knew the commands like _____
a) sit, stay and come b) sit, stand, walk c) run, catch, follow d) go, follow, walk
- Mom brought home a new _____ for Goldy to play with
a) ball b) bat c) Chew toy d) doll
- One day a _____ came to Shelly's house
a) van b) dog catcher c) car d) Auto
- Sam was a _____ with an important job to do
a) trained working dog b) neighbor of Shelly c) relative of Shelly d) enemy of Shelly
- Dad was a _____ during World War II
a) executive officer b) engineer c) doctor d) flying officer
- Dad was dressed in _____ uniform.
a) white b) red c) blue d) green
- Dad bought a _____ for Mom.

- a) Saree b) Watch c) piano d) necklace
17. Within a month Mum was _____.
a) belting out a tune b) singing songs c) attending functions d) dancing in the parties
18. Dad got a job with _____.
a) a company b) an accounting firm c) a medical shop d) in the army
19. Dad had to study to qualify _____.
a) as chartered accountant b) bachelor of arts c) master of arts d) as a teacher
20. The mural paint by the artist was _____
a) Jesus Christ b) life of Jesus Christ c) life of Judas d) life of Jew
21. The model for child Jesus was _____.
a) 13 yrs old b) 11 yrs old c) 12yrs old d) 14 yrs old
22. The model for Judas was a _____
a) handsome b) tattered figure c) ugly man d) attractive man
23. The Cathedral was in _____ town.
a) Sicilian b) Italy c) Rome d) Jerusalem
24. The young man who approached the artist begged for _____
a) money b) wine c) food d) clothes
25. The model was actually _____.
a) the artist's son b) one who had posed as child Jesus
c) angry with the artist d) tortured by the artist
26. The house of Serge was invaded by water for the _____ time.
a) first b) third c) fourth d) second
27. Serge was a _____
a) teacher b) doctor c) council worker d) servant
28. Amandine was _____ years old.
a) eleven b) thirteen c) fourteen d) fifteen
29. Celine was _____ old
a) 22 b) 32 c) 42 d) 43
30. His mother was never close to piano except at the _____ kindergarten
a) Jesuit b) catholic c) protestant d) Non-catho
31. Rex Coker's brother was a _____.
a) tinkerer b) carpenter c) teacher d) scientist
32. His brother had a _____ bike
a) Hero Honda b) Honda c) cullet d) Schwinn
34. DC electric motor was bought from a _____ shop.
a) electric b) grocery c) pawn d) hardware
35. The signal to start the bicycle was _____
a) thumbs up sign b) Whistle c) gun shot d) go
36. Kumar lives in _____.
a) India b) New York c) Vedanthangal d) London
37. Hubert was _____ years old.
a) fourteen b) twelve c) eleven d) fifteen
38. Hubert was beat by _____ men.
a) two b) three c) four d) five
39. The thieves hid in a _____.
a) shelf b) flat c) cupboard d) van

40. Magic performed by Hubert _____.
a) sneezes b) bird c) rabbit d) kerchief

5. a) Read the passage given below and answer the question:-

5 x 1 = 5

An old priest told me this story when I was very young. I have since wondered many times where it came from. No one has been able to tell me. Centuries ago a great artist was engaged to paint a mural for the Cathedral in a Sicilian town. The subject was the life of Jesus. For many years the artist labored diligently, and finally the painting was finished except for the two most important figures; Child Jesus and Judas Iscariot. He searched far and wide for models for those two figures. One day while walking in an old part of the city he came upon some children playing in the street. Among them was a twelve year old boy whose face stirred the painter's heart. It was the face of an angel—a very dirty one, perhaps, but him, and day after day the boy sat patiently until the face of the Child Jesus was finished. But the painter still found no one to serve as model for the portrait of Judas. For years, haunted by the fear that his masterpiece would remain unfinished, he continued his search.

- (i) What was the artist engaged to Paint?
- (ii) For which two figures did the artist require models?
- (iii) Where did the artist find his model for the child Jesus?
- (iv) Why did the artist take the child home?
- (v) Why was it difficult for the artist to complete the mural?

Ans:

- (i) Artist was engaged to paint a mural for the cathedral in a Sicilian town.
- (ii) Child Jesus and Judas Iscariot.
- (iii) In the street.
- (iv) Model for the portrait of Judas.
- (v) The artist could not find out the model for Judas.

5. b) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:-

Council worker Serge, 43 and 32-year old Celine, a home help, had lived, most of their lives in Lunel which stands only a few metres above sea level. The flat, marshy area, floods frequently. This was the second time in just over a year that the couple had found the home invaded by water. Serge and Celine stepped out into the street, now a fast flowing thigh-high river. They waded across the road and Celine stepped over a low hedge which separated the street from the pavement. Serge was following close behind when he saw Celine fall. In an instant she had disappeared below the water.

Questions:

- (i) Who were Serge and Celine?
- (ii) Where did they spend most of their lives?
- (iii) Why had they stepped out of their home?
- (iv) What did Celine step over?
- (v) What happened to Celine?

Answers:-

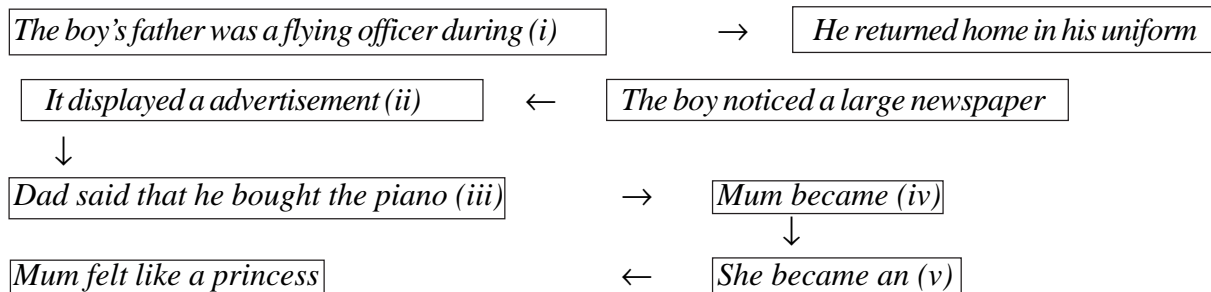
- (i) Serge and Celine were a French couple. Serge was a council worker and his wife was a home help.
- (ii) They spent most of their lives in Lunel, and small town in France.

(iii) Flood waters had invaded their house for a second time in over a year. Hence they had to step out of their house.

(iv) Celine stepped over a low hedge separating the street from the pavement.

(v) Celine who was following close behind her husband suddenly fell disappearing below the water.

6. Study the given mind map and fill in :-



Answers:-

1. World War II
2. A new piano
3. For his mother
4. Very excited / highly delighted
5. Accomplished pianist

7. ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: 1 x 5 = 5

1. Sam

- ▽ Shelly saw wounded a dog
- ▽ He nursed it.
- ▽ No one came and claimed the dog.
- ▽ Shelly named it Goldy.
- ▽ One day a blind lady came and claimed the dog.
- ▽ So Shelly returned the dog to her.

2. The Piano

- ▽ The authors Dad bought a piano on loan.
- ▽ Mum got skill through Practice.
- ▽ But the loan wasn't paid.
- ▽ So the money lender took away the piano.
- ▽ Mum was sad
- ▽ Later, Dad got a job
- ▽ Two year later, Dad bought a piano by paying cash.

3. The Face of Judas Iscariot

- ▽ An artist was painting the life of Lord Jesus.
- ▽ A 12 years old boy posed for the child Jesus portrait.
- ▽ The artist was in search of a model of Judas for many years.
- ▽ A wicked man agreed to pose as Judas.
- ▽ While he posed, there was a change in his behavior. He was the boy who posed for the child Jesus some years ago.

Note Making and Summary Writing:

No study of English can be complete without a reference of dictionary of idioms. A very useful and easily available reference material is "The Collins Dictionary of English idioms". This dictionary contains clearly explained meanings of over three thousand common English idioms. To make the meaning very clearer and to show you how the idiom can be used, each idiom is provided with a suitable sample sentence. In this dictionary the emphasis is on 'true' idioms. These are expressions whose meanings cannot be easily worked out from the words they contain. The dictionary also provides a great many variations in the way these idioms are used. The main emphasis, however is a providing and understanding of the meaning of the idioms, rather than attempting to be a complete guide to idiomatic usage.

Notes:-

Collins Dictionary of English Idioms - 3000 idioms – Emphasis on true idioms variations in idioms usage.

Rough copy:-

English cannot be complete without a reference of dictionary of idioms. The collins Dictionary of English idioms contains meanings. These are expression whose meanings cannot be easily worked out from the words they contain. The dictionary also provides a great many variations in the way these idioms are used. It also provides a great many variations in the way these idioms.

Summary or Fair Copy:-

Dictionary of English idioms 'Collins dictionary of English idioms explains more than 3000 idioms commonly used in English. It emphasis is on true idioms whose meanings can not be easily worked out. It also explains variations in the way these idioms are used.

Dialogue Completion:-

Between T.T.R and a passenger

T.T.R. - Ticket please
Passenger: - Here is the ticket. Berth has not yet been confirmed Sir.
T.T.R.: - O.K.
Passenger: - I want Berth seat Sir,
T.T.R.: - Wait for an hour
Passenger: - O.K. sir.
T.T.R.: - If Berth is not confirmed I shall help you.
Passenger: - When will I get it Sir.?
T.T.R.: - I will tell you wait.
Passenger: - Thank you Sir.

2. Dialogue between two friends:

Ravi: - Hi Rajesh.
Rajesh: - Hi Ravi, How are you?
Ravi: - I am fine. Have you studied?
Rajesh: - I was not well.
Ravi: - Why? What happened?
Rajesh: - I was feeling feverish.
Ravi: - Are you o.k. now?
Rajesh: - Now, I feel better than before.

Ravi: - Take care.
Rajesh: - Thank you, Ravi.

LETTER WRITING

THE WRITERS ADDRESS AND DATE

From

Xxx
Xxxxxx
Yyyy city
Yyyy.

2. SALUTATION

To parents – Dear Father / Mother
To Businessmen – Dear Sir
To Teachers – Respected Sir / Madam
To Relatives – Dear Uncle / aunty
To Officials – Sir / Madam

3. BODY OF THE LETTER

This of course is the main part of the letter it should be written in a natural and simple style.

4. SUBSCRIPTION

To Parents – Yours affectionately
To Friends – Yours lovingly
To Businessmen and officials – Yours faithfully
To Relatives – Yours lovingly
To Teachers – Yours obediently.

5. ADDRESS ON THE ENVELOPE

6. FORMAT OF THE LETTER

Change of address to

Sir, inform the Post office. I have changed my residence. I request you to kindly redirect all my letters to the following address.

APPLYING FOR A POST

I am _____ living in the above address. I saw your advertisement. I have the expected qualifications. If you appoint me I will do my best. Please consider my application.

SPEND SUMMER HOLIDAYS

Dear Uncle,

I am fine. How are you? I have written my exams well. My summer vacation starts from April. We have decided to spend this summer vacation with you and aunty.

Thanks for the gift. I am fine How are you? I was very happy to receive you gift of a watch on my birthday. Thank you very much for your kind gift.

Asking permission of join an excursion.

I am happy. How are you? My class teacher has decided to go on a tour to Kerala next Sunday. I would like to visit Kerala. It is my dream. I request you to permit me to join the tour and send me Rs.500/- for my expenses.

Q.NO.12 Advertisement / Poster Preparation

Help – line

நினைவில் கொள்க :

1. வினாவில் உள்ள வார்த்தைகள் அனைத்தையும் படித்து விளம்பரம் எதைப் பற்றி என புரிந்து கொள்க.
2. விடைத்தாளில் ஒரு கட்டம் போட்டுக் கொள்ளவும்.
3. விளம்பரம் எதைப் பற்றியோ (the purpose of the advertisement such as Trade fair, house for sale or wanted) அதை மேலே எழுதவும்.
4. முக்கிய பொருளை எழுத்துக்களில் பெரியதாக எழுதுவும்.
5. முக்கிய points (such as 30% discount, sale, free) போன்றவற்றை சிறு வட்டம் அல்லது டிசைன் போட்டு அதில் எழுதலாம்.
6. வினாவில் உள்ள அனைத்து விசயங்களும் உங்களது விளம்பரத்தில் இருக்குமாறு பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
7. தேவைப்பட்டால் அந்தப் பொருளைப் பற்றிய Slogans பயன்படுத்தலாம்.
8. விலாசம், தொலைபேசி எண் ஆகிவற்றை கீழே எழுதவும்.

Advertisement

Prepare a poster with a catchy slogan:-

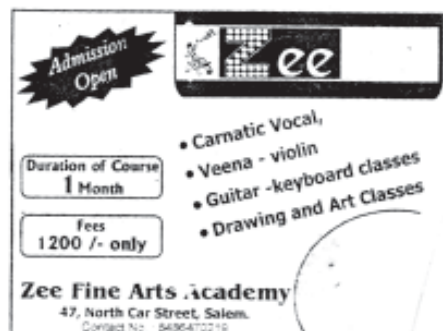
1. Pen world - mighties than sword - variety of pens - different dazzling colours writes smoothly - prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 1000/- for gifts - personal use.



2. Susee - Hyundai - New cars - Special offer spot booking - exchange offer - venue ; Gandhi nagar, Madurai.



3. Zee fine arts academy - admission open carnatic vocal, veena - violin, guitar keyboard classes - drawing and art classes - contact no : duration of course fees.



4. Best furnitures for class rooms, houses, teak wood and rose wood - elegant style - comfort - cheap and best discount for bulk orders.



SECTION – IV

(EXPANSION OF IDEAS: 35 MARKS)

13) Expand the following headlines:

a) Schools closed due to heavy rains.

Ans: All the schools in Chennai have been closed for two days due to heavy rains.

b) PM to attend UNO meet.

Ans: Our Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi left Delhi yesterday to attend UNO meet.

c) Mobile phones banned in schools.

Ans: Mobile phones have been banned in schools.

d) Heart surgery for children at low cost.

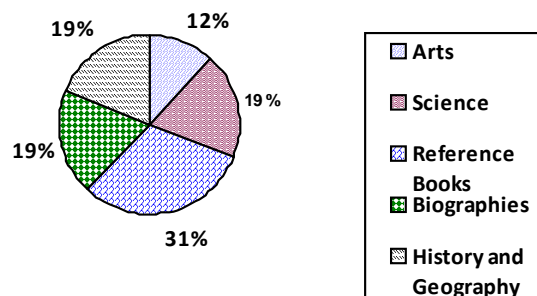
Ans: The Lions Club has planned for heart surgery for children at low cost.

e) 108 service welcomed by the poor.

Ans: 108 service rendered by the Government is welcomed by the poor.

14) (a) Study the pie chart and answer the questions given below:

Percentage of vehicles crossing the bridge during peak hours.



(i) The vehicles which do not cross the bridge during peak hours are:

(a) Cars (b) Buses (c) Lorries (d) Bicycles Ans: Lorries

(ii) State whether the following statement is true or false: Next to Bicycles, most people prefer to travel by bikes. Ans: True

(iii) The fewest number vehicles which cross the bridge are:

(a) Vans (b) Bicycles (c) Buses (d) Cars Ans: Vans

(iv) The number of vans which cross the bridge is _____

(a) Equal to the number of cars

(b) Less than the number of cars

(c) Twice the number of cars

(d) Almost the same as the number of cars.

Ans: Less than the number of cars.

one of the ways to save water. We must grow trees to get more rain. It controls soil erosion and act as sponges.

SP-EXCERSE – 1: Develop each of the following hints into a readable paragraph and also give a suitable title.

1. *Insects – two main kinds – useful, harmful – useful bees, silk worms – honey and silk- food and clothing – harmful: locusts, mosquitoes – locusts eat growing plants - destroy crops – mosquitoes cause malaria – millions die – neither harmful nor useful butterfly, ladybird – pretty, colourful.*

Insects are of two main kinds. Some are useful and some are harmful. Useful insects are bees, silk worms. Bees gives us honey and silkworm gives us clothing. Harmful insects are locusts, mosquitoes. Locusts eat growing plants and mosquitoes cause malaria. Millions of die.

2. *Tree – wealth of a nation – should not be cut down. Forests aid rain-fall – natural resources – students – aim in life – planting of trees – encourage – in schools, colleges, create awareness in public – regarding – saving ytrees – preventing – cutting down trees.*

Tree is the wealth of a nation. It should not be cut down. Forests aid rainfall and natural resources. Students must aim planting trees, planting of trees should be encouraged in schools and colleges. It will create awareness in public regarding saving trees and preventing cutting down trees.

Moral – No Trees, No Rain.

Questions No.16 Matching slogans with products / services

Helpline :- slogans are short sayings made attractive to romote or describe about a particular thing or product.

I) *Match the slogans with the products.*

Products

1. Dress material
2. Gingely oil
3. Cell phone
4. Computer
5. Health drink

II. *1. Chocolates*

2. Silk sarees
3. Refrigerator
4. Internet
5. Computr course

III. *1. Tooth paste*

2. Perfume
3. Air conditioner
4. Microtip pen
5. Hill resort

IV. *1. Gum*

2. Mirror
3. Digital camera
4. Balloon
5. Laptop computer

Services

*makes you smart and elegant
protects heart form cholesterol
connecting people / share your world
door step to knowledge
Keep stronger / secret of the energy*

*a sweet gift of love
bloom s from the the looms
Chillness into your bones
Connect world in your room
Placement assured*

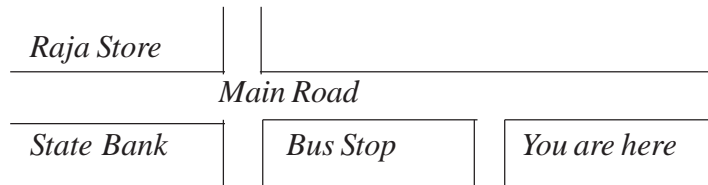
*Pearls in your mouth
Draws everyone by fragrance
Bring home from switzerland
flawless writing flows
Home away form home*

*fixes everything except broken hearts
look at yourself as you are
no film, just click and get snap
Air filled magic
carry your data everywhere*

QUESTION NO. 17.

Observe the map given below and write the instructions required.

A man wants to go to the State Bank in your locality. Guide him.



Answer : 1. Go Straight, 2, You will reach main road, 3. Turn left 4. Walk straight, 5. Cross the road, 6. You will reach State Bank

QUESTION NO.18

COMPLETING PARAPHRASE:

Read the poem given below and complete its paraphrase with suitable phrases in the given blanks:

A Bird And A Girl.

- 1) *A plump little girl and a thin little bird
Were out in the meadows together
How cold that poor little bird must be
Without any cloths like mine said she,
Although it is sunshiny weather
A Nice little girl is that, said he,
But, oh how could she must be, for see!
She hasn't single feather!
So each shivered to think of the poor thing,
Although it is sunshiny weather.*

A (i) and a little bird went out in (ii). The girl felt that the bird was shivering with cold as it had (iii) like her. The bird thought that the girl must be feeling cold as she (iv). Each shivered with sorrow for the other although the weather was (v).

Answer: (i) plump little girl (ii) meadows (iii) no feather (iv) had no clothes (v) Sunshiny.

- 2) *She told you to plant trees
And you paid her no heed
And now the taps are dry
They released a water rationing Schedule today,
A water conservation measure
You say, because the taps are dry
You should have rational you greed
And paid her heed, when she told you not to cut down forest trees,
But you did not see the wisdom of her leas,
And now the taps are dry.*

You didn't (i) to her when she told you to plant trees. Now here is no (ii). You tell me that (iii) to control and distribute a limited supply of water in order to conserve water. You should have controlled your greed and paid attention when she told you (iv) the forest, but you did not understand how (v). And now there is no water in the taps.

Answer: (i) listen (ii) water (iii) water is rationed (iv) not to cut down (v) important it was.

QUESTION NO.19

TRANSLATION:

A foreigner is driving a car. He comes to a river which has two bridges. He sees before him a board in Tamil. As he does not know Tamil, help him to understand the instructions through your translation.

எச்சரிக்கை :

இந்த பாலம் எழுதடைந்திருக்கிறது. நான்கு சக்கர வாகனங்கள் மற்றும் கனரக வாகனங்கள் புதிய பாலத்தில் செல்லுமாறு அறிவுறுத்தப்படுகிறது.

Ans: (CAUTION (WARNING)

The bridge is in a bad condition. Four Wheelers and Heavy Vehicles are directed to go on the new bridge.

USE THESE FOR TRANSLATION AND ROAD MAP

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. பிரதான சாலை | - | Main Road |
| 2. புகைப்பிடித்தல் | - | Smoking |
| 3. உணவு விடுதி | - | Restaurant, Hotel |
| 4. பல்பொருள் அங்காடி | - | Super Market |
| 5. வடக்கு நோக்கி | - | Towards North |
| 6. கிழக்கு நோக்கி | - | Towards East |
| 7. தெற்கு | - | South |
| 8. மேற்கு | - | West |
| 9. நேராக | - | Go Straight |
| 10. இடது புறம் திரும்பவும் | - | Turn left |
| 11. வலது புறம் திரும்பவும் | - | Turn right |
| 12. மின்வண்டி நிறுத்தம் | - | Railway Station / Electric train |
| 13. பேருந்து நிலையம் | - | Bus stand |
| 14. மாற்றுப் பாதையில் செல்லவும் | - | Take diversion |
| 15. செப்பனிடும் பணி | - | Repair |
| 16. பாதசாரிகள் | - | Pedestrians |
| 17. போக்குவரத்து விதிகள் | - | Traffic rules |
| 18. சாலை சந்திப்பு | - | Junction |
| 19. பயணிகள் | - | Passengers |
| 20. தாண்டிச் செல்லவும் | - | Walk past |
| 21. சாலையை கடக்கவும் | - | Cross the road |
| 22. எதிரில் | - | Opposite to |
| 23. பக்கத்தில் | - | Beside |
| 24. அருகில் | - | Near |

19) B) EXPRESSING IDEAS ABOUT PICTURE.

1. *This picture is meaningful*
2. *It is thought provoking*
3. *I like this picture.*
4. *the scene is very natural.*
5. *It is very much real.*
6. *I see _____ in the picture.*