

English

## STD -XII ENGLISH

### PART - I

#### IMPORTANT SYNONYMS QUESTION NO 1 TO 5

1. CAPTIVES = PRISONERS
2. CEASLESS = UNTIRING
3. AWAKENED = AROUSED
4. ORNATE = DECORATE
5. BATTERED = HIT HARD OFTEN
6. VALOUR = COURAGE
7. EMERGED = AROUSE
8. DELICATELY = CAREFULLY
9. EXPOSITION = CLEAR EXPLANATION
10. PETRIFIED = STUNNED
11. HARDNESS = CONTROL
12. HONOURABLE = UPRIGHT
13. VILE = EVIL
14. CONSUMMATE = COMPLETE
15. ACCELERATED = SPEEDUP
16. DORMANT = INACTIVE
17. BIZARRE = STRANGE
18. INTERRED = BURRIED
19. SLEW = KILLED
20. ADVENT = ARRIVAL
21. BELITTLING = SCANT  
(UNIMPORTANT)
22. UNHERALDED = UNANNOUNCED
23. RUFFLE = UPSET
24. PATRONAGE = SUPPORT
25. ASSAIL = ATTACK VIOLENTLY
26. SULLEN = MISERABLE
27. RECCE = SURVEY
28. INADVERTENCY = UNINTENTIONAL
29. ENDURANCE = TOLERATE
30. HYSETERICALLY = UNCONTROLLED
31. MUTINY = REVOLT
32. INTUTION = INSIGHT
33. MENACING = THREATENING
34. ANIMATED = EXCITED (ACTIVE)
35. STENCH = BAD SMELL
36. REASON = EXPLANATION
37. FRAILITY = WEAKNESS
38. PROPOSITION = IDEA & BELIEF
39. INDUSTRIOUS = HARD WORKING
40. WIT = INTELLIGENCE
41. CENSURE = JUDGE (CRITICISM)
42. HARNESS = CONTROL

- 43. POIGNANT = SHARP FEELING OF SADNESS
- 44. SQUASHED = CRUSHED
- 45. LIBEL = FALSE STATEMENT
- 46. RESOLVED = INFORMED
- 47. TRUANT = IRREGULER
- 48. SEDUCE = TEMPT
- 49. TRANQUILTY = CALM
- 50. INSTANTLY = IMMEDIATELY
- 51. VALIANT = BRAVE
- 52. STURDY = STRONG
- 53. CULTIVATE = DEVELOP
- 54. ENIGMA = MYSTERY
- 55. SACRED = HOLY
- 56. PERTINENT = RELEVANT
- 57. BATTERED = HIT HARD
- 58. VANQUISHED = DEFEATED

**IMPORTANT ANTONYMS QUESTION NO 6 TO 10**

- 1. BROAD X NARROW
- 2. MARVELOUS X ORDINARY
- 3. ABANDONED X INHABITED
- 4. VIGOROUS X SPIRITLESS
- 5. EXTINGUISHED X LIT
- 6. ULTIMATE X INITIAL
- 7. FAITHFUL X DISLOYAL
- 8. EXAGGERATED X UNDERPLAYED
- 9. STURDY X WEAK
- 10. RADICALLY X MODERATELY
- 11. BRIEF X DETAILED
- 12. MONSTROUS X HUMANE
- 13. EVENTUALLY X INITIALLY
- 14. SACRED X UNHOLY
- 15. ABANDONED X INHABITED
- 16. VILE X GOOD
- 17. SUDSERVIENT X DOMINANT
- 18. HONOURAVLE X UN WORTHY
- 19. DOMINEERING X SUBMISSIVE
- 20. INTERESTED X INDIFFERENT
- 21. UNDEAMAGED X DAMAGED
- 22. DORMANT X ACTIVE
- 23. DESPISE X ADMIRE
- 24. REVERENCE X DISRESPECT
- 25. RISIBLE X SERIOUS
- 26. OBSCURE X CLEAR
- 27. CURSED X BLESSED
- 28. ILLITERATE X LITERATE

29.	COPIOUS	X	MEAGRE
30.	RUFFLE	X	SMOOTH
31.	AGONY	X	PLEASURE
32.	CREATOR	X	DESTROYTER
33.	RADICALLY	X	MODERATELY
34.	SHROUDED	X	UNCOVERED
35.	ADVERSE	X	FAVOURABLE
36.	CONTINUOUSLY		X INTERMITTENTLY
37.	BESTOWED	X	DENIED
38.	VANISH	X	APPEAR
39.	TRANQUILITY	X	AGITATION
40.	BLUNT	X	SHARP
41.	SERENELY	X	EXCITEDLY
42.	TRIVIAL	X	SIGNIFICANT
43.	LOOSENED	X	TIGHTENED
44.	BUSTLING	X	INACTIVE
45.	SUSPICIOUS	X	CERTAIN
46.	DETERRED	X	ENCOURAGED
47.	PERFECT	X	IMPERFECT
48.	DESTRUCTION	X	CONSTRUCTION
49.	DESPISE	X	LOVE
50.	PRASE	X	CRITICISE
51.	HARNESS	X	RELEASE

**Section: A (Vocabulary - Lexical competencies) Marks : 30**

- I. **A. Choose the most appropriate of the four given contexts which equates with that of the italicized item in the following sentences** 5 x 1 =5  
**find out the equal synonymous words in the given sentence phrases and then select the right answers.**

**Unit: 1. TEXT P: 14 - 17**

assembly	-	meeting / gathering
valour	-	braver y / courage / strength
captives	-	prisoners
slew	-	killed
reverence	-	homage
entreat	-	appeal/request
just	-	sincere
mark	-	listen / notice
commons	-	people
legacy	-	earned property / gift
rent	-	tore / cut
vanquished	-	defeated
censure	-	judge
abide	-	hate
valiant	-	brave

vile	-	base
sacred	-	holy
patient	-	silent
issue	-	children / result / outcome
bequeathing	-	leaving / bestowing
mantle	-	cloak / garment / dress
steel	-	sword
wit	-	intelligence
worth	-	reputation
ransom	-	money paid for the release of prisoners / fine
rage	-	anger
grievous	-	serious
aroused	-	raised

coffers	-	state treasury
interred	-	buried
abide it	-	pay for it
closet	-	small room / cupboard
resolved	-	informed
pause	-	stop
worth	-	reputation
honourable	-	honest
mourned	-	grieved

**Unit: 2. Text P: 70 & 71**

crusader	-	fighter
emerged	-	arose
cultivate	-	develop
advocate	-	support
destiny	-	fate
consisted	-	composed
construed	-	interpreted
frailty	-	weakness
nectar	-	honey
initiative	-	encouragement
intuition	-	insight
dormant	-	inactive
ceaseless	-	untiring / endless

**Unit: 3. Text P: 115**

awakened	-	aroused
glacier	-	ice mountain
mythological	-	old / epic
eventually	-	finally
bumps	-	hits
legend	-	myth

frail	-	weak
deterred	-	feared
cheering	-	encouraging
bizarre	-	unusual
pursue	-	chase
ensconced	-	to be settled comfortably
trail	-	rough path
drearier	-	dull / gloom
venturing	-	daring
migrated	-	shifted
gorge	-	deep nar / row valley
moseying	-	walking
bizarre	-	unusual
trail	-	rough path
traversing	-	travelling
drearier	-	tired
venturing	-	daring
stranded	-	left alone / unable to move
delicately	-	carefully
consummate	-	complete
retained	-	continued to possess

**Unit: 4. Text P: 164 - 166**

censure (v)	-	criticize
exuberance	-	lively / high spirit / uncontrolled excitement
copious	-	plentiful / abundant
perplexity	-	complication / confusion / disconcert
disentangled	-	free from complication / simplified / unraveled
suffrages	-	right to vote
animated	-	inspires / motivated
ignoble	-	dishonorable / disgra ceful
longevity	-	long life
seduce	-	tempt
repress	-	rest/rains

**Unit : 5. Text Page: 218**

dissolve	-	make liquid / digest
littered	-	scattered
bare	-	unclothed / uncovered / empty
mark	-	spot / scar / stain / symbol
delayed	-	postpone / defer / ruined
pious	-	religious / dutiful / holy
creator	-	god / maker
smearred	-	smudge / defame / pasted
shreds	-	bits
battered	-	thrashed

vile	-	evil / bad
petrified	-	immobile with fear
parched	-	dried
teeming	-	abounding
fetchd	-	brought
unleash	-	let loose / free
nauseating	-	disgusting
unheralded	-	unannounced
accelerated	-	speeded
harness	-	control
stench	-	bad smell
industrious	-	hard - working

**Antonyms: QN: 6 - 10 (Marks : 5 x 1 = 5)**

**UNIT - I**

empty	x	full
sublime	x	low / base
noble	x	mean-minded / ignoble
agitated	x	calm
broad	x	narrow
selfish	x	generous
withhold	x	allow
rejoice	x	grieve / mourn
sacred	x	impure / unholy
patient	x	impatient
offended	x	pleased
vile	x	good
rude	x	polite
interred	x	exposed
sterner	x	gentler
withholds	x	permits
pardon	x	punish
bequeathing	x	disallowing
traitor	x	follower / supporter
dumb	x	talkative
mighty	x	feeble
fleeting	x	permanent
slow	x	fast

**UNIT : II**

patronizing	x	renouncing
advent	x	departure
inconsistent	x	consistent
dignity	x	indignity
pertinent	x	impertinent
frailty	x	strength

radically x moderately

**UNIT : III: Text P: 115**

proud	x	modest
hang	x	drop
retained	x	lost
rudely	x	politely
vanish	x	appear
majestic	x	ordinary / humble
frail	x	sturdy / strong
dreary	x	pleasant
fascinating	x	repulsive
ominous	x	auspicious / favourable
confidence	x	despire
menacing	x	safe
demons	x	gods
distraction	x	concentration
surreal	x	normal
remote	x	accessible / nearby
retained	x	gave up
abandoned	x	inhabited
heartening	x	sickening / disheartening
detour	x	direct / straight route
veteran	x	novice
sturdy	x	weak
shrouded	x	uncovered
eventually	x	initially

**UNIT : IV 164**

risible	x	serious
obscure	x	clear / obvious
disentangled	x	complicated
accumulated	x	dispersed
continually	x	slowly
weary	x	brisk
malignant	x	harmless
delusive	x	real
protracted	x	postponed
praise	x	criticize / curse

**UNIT : V page : 219**

creato	x	destroyer
interested	x	indifferent
trusted	x	suspicious / doubtful
despise	x	appreciate / love
stupid	x	wise

dissolve	x	solidify
tended	x	neglected
belittling	x	appreciating
desperate	x	hopeful
shiny	x	dim / dull
parched	x	wet
sullen	x	happy / cheerful / boisterous
contempt	x	admiration
sacred	x	irreligious / unholy
fury	x	calm
dragged	x	pushed
decayed	x	fresh
withering	x	thriving

**UNIT : VI Page: 273**

diminish	x	increase
vindictive	x	forgiving
integrity	x	dishonesty
differ	x	resemble
remote	x	nearby / close
unique	x	common
admire	x	condemn
futility	x	usefulness
destructive	x	constructive
withhold	x	release
monstrous	x	small

**C.** Answer any Ten of the following: **Questions 11 to 23 Marks: 10 x 2 = 20**

**E- I : QN : 11.** Write a sentence using the **plural** form of datum or alumnus.

**Plurals** : This exercise examines the knowledge of singular and plural conversion. The foreign plurals and irregular plurals are asked. **Text Page: 24 & 25.**

<b>SINGULAR ENDING</b>	<b>PLURAL ENDING</b>	<b>EXAMPLE</b>
Um-on	a	datum – data, criterion- criteria
Us	i	radius –radii, syllabus-syllabi
Is	es	axis-axes ,analysis - analyses
A	ae	formula – formulae
Ba	bae	amoeba - amoebae
X	ex ,ces	matrix – matrices, index - indices
F	ves	leaf -leaves

**EXCEPTIONAL WORDS**

foot	-	feet
goose	-	geese
child	-	children

ox	-	oxen
louse	-	lice
mouse	-	mice
man	-	men

### Adding 's' to the headword

father - in - law = fathers - in - law

#### um - a :

<b>datum - data</b>	:	I collected the <b>data</b>
<b>bacterium - bacteria</b>	:	<b>Bacteria</b> Cause fever
<b>erratum - errata</b>	:	A list of <b>errata</b> is given in the end
<b>medium - media</b>	:	There are several <b>media</b> for communication.
<b>stadium - stadia</b>	:	There are many <b>stadia</b> in our country
<b>curriculum - memoranda</b>	:	They follow different <b>curricula</b> .
<b>stratum - strata</b>	:	Our society has many <b>strata</b> .
<b>forum - for a</b>	:	Panchayats are <b>for a</b> where villagers can meet to solve their problems.
<b>ultimatum - ultimata</b>	:	They failed to meet all the <b>ultimata</b> .

#### us - i:

<b>alumnus - alumni</b>	:	He attended the <b>alumni</b> meeting
<b>radius - radii</b>	:	I drew many circles of different <b>radii</b>
<b>nucleus - nuclei</b>	:	Several <b>nuclei</b> are seen inside the cell.
<b>syllabus - syllabi</b>	:	We should not follow different <b>syllabi</b> in schools
<b>fungus - fungi</b>	:	They ate poisonous <b>fungi</b>
<b>stimulus - stimuli</b>	:	Awards and prizes are great <b>stimuli</b> to the students.
<b>terminus - termini</b>	:	The Minister opened several new <b>termini</b> in the city.

#### is - es

<b>basis - bases</b>	:	Superstitions have no <b>bases</b> .
<b>axis - axes</b>	:	The <b>axes</b> of the planets cannot be changed
<b>hypothesis - hypotheses</b>	:	They formed a few <b>hypotheses</b> .
<b>analysis - analyses</b>	:	All the <b>analyses</b> were wrong.
<b>phenomenon - phenomena</b>	:	Some <b>Phenomena</b> are difficult to understand
<b>criterion - criteria</b>	:	I saw many <b>oxen</b>
<b>index - indices / indexes</b>	:	There are four <b>indices</b> .
<b>matrix - mat rices</b>	:	We can arrange the numbers in <b>matrices</b> .
<b>mouse - mice</b>	:	There are several <b>mice</b> in the garden.

### QN : 12. Idioms and Phrases : Text Page : 284 - 285

- to be on cloud nine** - to be extremely happy  
The Winners are **on cloud nine**.
- a yellow streak** - being a coward  
The soldier ran away with an **yellow streak**.
- a shadow of one's self** - not having the strength

He was a great actor but now he is only a **shadow of himself**.

4. **at the end of one's tether** - to have no power  
He is **at the end of his tether**
5. **to give him a piece of one's mind** - to tell someone frankly when one disapproves of  
other's The Teacher gave me a **piece of her mind**
6. **at logger heads** : to disagree strongly  
Bala and Rajan are **at logger heads** now
7. **Put on airs** : to show unnatural behavior to impress others  
The rich woman **is putting on airs**
8. **in the pink** : extremely healthy  
I am **in the pink** of my health
9. **a bolt from the blue** : unexpected event / complete surprise  
The death of the young man was a **bolt from the blue**.
10. **honour bound** : to do something as a moral duty  
We are **honour bound** to help the poor
11. **in two minds** : not decided / in a dilemma  
I am **in two minds** in taking up the job
12. **taking a hard lime** : not giving up easily  
The union members have **taken a hard line**.
13. **stand a chance** : to be in favourable position  
India **stands a chance** of winning the worldcup
14. **go a long way** : to last for a long time  
Habits **go a long way** in one's life

#### Q.No.13. Abbreviation and acronyms

- PC : I bought a Personal **Computer**
- UPS : **Uninterrupted power supply** is a must for a computer
- UGC : He works in **University Grants Commission**.
- PSU : He works in **Public Sector Unit**
- RP : We must practice Received **Pronunciation**
- TV : I like watching **Television**
- HSS : He goes to a **Higher Secondary School**
- Ltd : It is a Private **limited** company
- Mon : He was born on **Monday**
- CPU : **Central Porcessing Unit** is the brain of the computer
- NLC : He works in **Neyveli Lignite Corporation**
- LPG : We use **Liquefied Petroleum Gas**.
- CD : I bought a **Compact Disc**.
- BBC : I watch the **British Broadcasting Corporation** news.
- Kg : I bought a **Kilo** of sweets.
- VCR : I bought a **Video Cassette Recorder**.
- FM : Frequency Modulation radios entertain us.
- WHO : They work in the **World Health Organization**
- SARRC : He attended the **South Asian Association for Regional Co Operation** meeting

<b>CAD</b>	:	I learn <b>Computer Aided Designing</b>
<b>TOEFL</b>	:	I Passed the <b>Test of English as a Foreign Language</b>
<b>LASER</b>	:	<b>Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation</b> is very useful in the medical field.
<b>VIBGYOR</b>	:	The Seven colours of the rainbow are <b>Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange and Red.</b>
<b>Radar</b>	:	<b>The Radio Detection and Ranging</b> is a modern device
<b>AIDS</b>	:	We must fight against <b>Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome</b>
<b>ISRO</b>	:	He works in <b>Indian Space Research Organisation.</b>
<b>GATE</b>	:	He wrote the <b>Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering.</b>
<b>HUDCO</b>	:	He got a loan from <b>Housing and Urban Development Corporation.</b>
<b>VIRUS</b>	:	This disease is due to <b>Vital Information and Research Under Siege.</b>
<b>AVADI</b>	:	<b>Armed Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India</b> produces army weapons.
<b>NASA</b>	:	Sunitha works in <b>National Aeronautics Space Administration</b>
<b>ATM</b>	:	There is an <b>Automated Teller Machine</b> near our school.
<b>TANSI</b>	:	He works in <b>Tamilnadu Small Scale Industries</b> limited.
<b>UGC</b>	:	The <b>University Grant Commission</b> visited the College: <b>March 2006</b>
<b>CPU</b>	:	The <b>Central Porcessing Unit</b> is the brain of the computer: <b>October 2006</b>
<b>ATM</b>	:	The <b>Automated Teller Machine</b> helps us to get money easily: <b>March 2007</b>
<b>VCD</b>	:	We bought a Video <b>Cassette Recorder</b> last week: <b>March 2008</b>
<b>BBC</b>	:	I watched the <b>British Broadcasting Corporation</b> news: <b>March 2009</b>
<b>ATM</b>	:	The <b>Automated Teller Machine</b> is very useful: <b>Oct 2009</b>
<b>LPG</b>	:	We use <b>Liquefied Petroleum Gas</b> for cooking: <b>March 2010</b>
<b>CPU</b>	:	The <b>Central Processing Unit</b> is the heart of the computer: <b>March 2011</b>

**E - I: QN: 14. Homophones and confusables.**

I had no **peace** so he gave a **piece** of advice.

The story told by the **credulous** old man is not **credible**.

They had dated for **dessert** in the **desert**.

The police tried to **elicit** information from the boot legger who sells **illicit** liquor.

The most **eminent** scientist in the world has been warning about the **imminent** danger of war.

The book which has been **prescribed** for the B.A. class has been **proscribed** for containing some.

Remarks against a particular religion.

The new **principal** is a man of **principle**.

As he is **industrious** he became an **industrial** leader.

An **officious** traffic police stopped the **official**

When he became **conscious** his **conscience** pricked him.

He is an **immigrant** from India. He is known as **emigrant** in the new country.

**Luxuriant** plants are growth in a **luxurious** hotel.

His hand writing is **illegible** yet he is **eligible** to run a race.

The **judicious** decision was appreciated by the **judicial** who tried the case.

They **sell** all types of dry **cell** batteries.

He noted about the **dairy** in his **diary**.

My **adopted** son **adapted** himself to the new environment,

The car loaded with **stationery** hit a **stationary** bus.

In nations like India even **populous** leader with mediocre caliber become **popular**.

The army **personnel** cannot go on leave for their **personal** reason.

All his attempts were in **vain**. He has given a **vein** injection.

Though he lives in a **populous city** he is **popular**.

He asked me to **wait** and know my **weight**.

He **lost** this pen in the **last** exam

The **whole** class looked at the **hole** of a snake.

The police officer in **plain** clothes came by **plane**

I shall **write** the **right** answer.

I shall **check** the bill and send you the payment by **cheque**.

They had **dessert** in the **desert**:

**March 2006**

The most **eminent** scientist in the world has been warning about the **imminent** danger of war:

**June & October 2006.**

In Japan even **Stationery** stores are not **stationary** for they float on boats:

**March 2007**

I don't know **whether** the **weather** will permit us to go: **March 2008**

Everybody appreciate our **principal** for his **principle**: **March 2009**

Nivedhitha's **adopted** son adapted himself to the new environment:

**March 2010**

None has **seen** such a **scene** created by monster waves so for:

**Oct 2010**

The moisture is **due** to the heavy **dew**:

**March 2011**

**15. Blending the words: XII Text Page:227 & XI Text Page : 112-114,194&195**

No	Words	Blended Words	Sentence
1	news + broadcast	newscast	I watched the <b>newscast</b>
2	documentary + drama	docudrama	I watched the <b>docudrama</b>
3.	melody + drama	melodrama	I watched the <b>melodrama</b> yesterday.
4.	television+broadcast	telecast	I watched the <b>telecast</b>
5.	education + entertainment	edutainment	I watched the <b>edutainment</b>
6.	education + satellite	edusat	<b>Edusat</b> is very useful for students.
7.	international + police	Interpol	The <b>Interpol</b> arrested the criminal
8.	travel + catalogue	travelogue	I wrote the <b>travelogue</b>
9.	electro + execute	electrocute	He was <b>electrocuted</b> by a short circuit.
10.	helicopter + airport	heliport	There is a <b>heliport</b> in Coimbatore
11	motorway + hotel	motel	We stopped at the <b>motel</b> for lunch
12.	smoke + fog	smog	The <b>smog</b> delayed our journey
13.	lecture + demonstration	lecdem	The teacher gave us a <b>lecdem</b> .
14	medical + care	medicare	<b>Medicare</b> is useful
15	breakfast + lunch	brunch	I take my <b>brunch</b> at school
16	vegetable + hamburger	vegeburger	I like <b>vegeburger</b> .
	<b>New &amp; broadcast</b> :	I watched the <b>newscast</b> :	<b>March 2007</b>
	<b>International + Police</b> :	The <b>Interpol</b> arrested the terrorist:	<b>March 2008</b>
	<b>Medical + Care</b> :	The <b>Medicare</b> in Tamilnadu is good:	<b>March 2010</b>

**E-I: QN: 16. Syllabify any two words: Text Page: 176**

President	Pre-si-dent	fantastic	fan-tas-tic
Facilitate	fa-ci-li-tate	entertain	en-ter-tain
Domestic	do-mes-tic	donkey	don-key
Demonstrate	de-mon-strate	cucumber	cu-cum-ber

Laboratory	la-bo-ra-tory	intelligent	in-tel-li-gent
Simultaneous	si-mul-ta-ne-ous	statistics	sta-tis-tics
Magnificent	mag-ni-fi-cent	eccentric	-ec-cen-tric
Confidence	con- fi-dense	astrology	as-tro-lo-gy
Banana	-ba-na-na	apparatus	ap-pa-ra-tus
Accident	ac-ci-dent	extermination	ex-ter-mi-na- tion
establishmentarianism		institution	in-sti-tu-tion
es-ta-blish-ment-ta-ri-a-nism			
Argumentative	ar-gu-men-ta-tive	advantage	a-vant-age
Particular	par-ti-cu-lar	alliteration	al-ti-te-ra-tion
Dramatic	dra-ma-tic	comprehensice	com-pre-hen-sive
Expression	ex-pres-sion	inspiration	in-spi-ra-tion
Association	as-so-ci-a-tion	biology	bi-o-lo-gy

**QN: 17. Write a sentence each of your own using the parts of speech:**

**Text Page: 78 Question often asked:**

**March & October 2006:**

- Equal** : He is not my **equal**. (Noun)  
I want an **equal** share in profit. (Adjective)
- June 2006 : Hope** : She has no **hope**of recovery.Noun  
I **hope** to get first mark. (Verb)
- March 2007 : Well** : There is a **well** in our garden. (Noun)  
Tears Well in her eyes. (Verb)
- Oct 2007 : Old** : I saw an **old** man. (Adjective)  
**Old** is Gold. (Noun)
- March 2008 : Tear** : She Shed **tears** (Noun)  
Don't **Tear** the page. (Verb)

**QN: 18. Using the American English: Text page: 25-26**

<b>British English</b>	<b>American English</b>	<b>Sentence</b>
1. Autumn	Fall	I visited Ooty during the <b>fall</b> .
2. Biscuit	Cookie	I ate <b>cookies</b>
3. Sweets	Candy	I ate <b>candy</b>
4. Crisp	Potato chips	I ate <b>Potato chips</b> .
5. Film	Movie	I went to a <b>movie</b>
6. Ground floor	First floor	I went to the <b>first floor</b>
7. Holiday	Vacation	I went to Ooty during the <b>Vacation</b>
8. Lorry	Truck	He is a <b>truck driver</b>
9. Luggage	Baggage	Please carry your <b>baggage</b>
10. Mobile phone	Cell phone	I have a <b>cell phone</b>
11. Nappy	Diaper	She bought a <b>diaper for the baby</b>
12. Petrol	Gasoline	We use <b>gasoline for the cars</b>
13. Post	Mail	I received a <b>mail yesterday</b> .
14. Tap	Faucet	I closed the <b>faucet</b> .
15. Taxi	Cab	I came by a <b>cab</b>
16. Tin	Can	I bought a <b>can</b> .

17. Underground	Subway	I used the <b>subway</b> .
18. Railway	Railroad	It is a good <b>railroad</b> .
19. Lift / escalator	Elevator	He used the <b>elevator</b>
20. Flat	Apartment	We live in an <b>apartment</b>
21. Pavement	Sidewalk	He walked along the <b>sidewalk</b> .
22. Aerial	Antenna	I bought an <b>antenna</b>
23. Cute	Cunning	He is very <b>cunning</b>
24. Druggist	Chemist	He is a <b>chemist</b>

**QN: 19. Use the Compound words**

**Text Page: 125**

His son **-in - law** is a nice man  
 He is a well **- to do**  
 The **Kitchen garden** is very useful  
 I met a **long - forgotten** friend.  
 We brought a **washing machine**  
 He went to the **swimming - pool**  
 He applied for a **passport**  
 This is my **birth place**.  
 The **woodwork** in the building is beautiful.

**QN:20. Prefixes and Suffixes: Text Page: 121 pg :228**

<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Sentence</b>	<b>Suffix</b>	<b>Sentence</b>
<b>ir</b>	He is very <b>ir</b> regular	<b>...ish</b>	He looks feverish
<b>im</b>	Don't drink impure water	<b>...tion</b>	The <b>collection</b> is good
<b>un -</b>	He is un happy	<b>....Ship</b>	He applied for a <b>Scholarship</b>
<b>in -</b>	He is in active	<b>....able</b>	He is <b>capable</b> of doing this job
<b>ex -</b>	He is an <b>ex</b> -minister	<b>...al</b>	The arrival of the train is indefinite
<b>de</b>	I want to speak about	<b>....men</b>	He is a <b>government</b> the demerits of TV employee
<b>anti</b>	This is a <b>antivirous</b>	<b>...ance</b>	He wants a <b>clearance</b> program certificate
<b>non -</b>	This is a <b>non-lexical</b> item	<b>....ous</b>	He is <b>courageous</b>
<b>il -</b>	This is <b>illegal</b>	<b>..sion</b>	First impression is the best impression
<b>pre</b>	I have a <b>prepaid</b> SIM card	<b>.....ity</b>	<b>Purity</b> brings us satisfaction.
<b>post</b>	I have a <b>postpaid</b> SIM card	<b>.....ly</b>	This is a monthly magazine.
<b>dis -</b>	Don't <b>discourage</b> him.	<b>....age</b>	He is in <b>bondage</b>

**QN - 21 Form Compound words for the given pattern:**

**Text Page: 126. No need to write sentences.**

<b>No</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Noun + Noun</b>	Schoolgirl
<b>2</b>	<b>Noun + Verb</b>	Sunrise
<b>3</b>	<b>Verb + Noun</b>	Playground
<b>4</b>	<b>Verb + Verb</b>	showcause
<b>5</b>	<b>Gerund + Noun</b>	washingmachine
<b>6</b>	<b>Noun + Gerund</b>	airconditioning
<b>7</b>	<b>Noun + Adject</b>	dutyfree
<b>8</b>	<b>Adjective+ Noun</b>	blackboard

9	<b>Adjective + Adj</b>	hardbound
10	<b>Adjective + Verb</b>	Whitewash
11	<b>Preposition + Verb</b>	input
12	<b>Verb + Adverb</b>	send off

**Q.NO.22. write a sentence using the phrasal verbs**

1.	<b>Call off</b>	cancel	The strike was <b>called off</b>
2.	<b>Call for</b>	need something	He <b>called for</b> the doctor
3.	<b>Call up</b>	recollect	He cannot <b>call up</b> the past events
4.	<b>Call upon</b>	invite to speak	I now <b>call upon</b> the manager to address the meeting.
5.	<b>Cut off</b>	remove	The village remained <b>cutoff</b> from the city
6.	<b>Cut short</b>	reduce	We <b>cut short</b> our tour.
7.	<b>See through</b>	understand	They have to <b>see through</b> the matter seriously
8.	<b>See to</b>	deal with	<b>see to</b> your studies to pass.
9.	<b>See about</b>	deal with	I must go and <b>see about</b> this job
10.	<b>Keep away</b>	stay away	You should <b>keep away</b> from bad friends

**Q.NO 23. Write a sentence, each using clipped words.**

	<b>Words</b>	<b>clipped words</b>	<b>sentence</b>
1.	Demonstration	<b>Demo</b>	I watched the <b>demo</b> .
2.	Kilogram	<b>Kilo</b>	I bought a <b>kilo</b> of sweets.
3.	Suitcase	<b>Case</b>	The porter carried the <b>cases</b> .
4.	Taxicab	<b>Taxi</b>	I like to go by a <b>taxi</b> to Ooty.
5.	Paragraph	<b>Para</b>	Write a <b>para</b> on pollution.
6.	Helicopter	<b>Copter</b>	The <b>copter</b> landed safely.
7.	Demarcate	<b>Mark</b>	<b>Mark</b> the parts of the body.
8.	Refrigerator	<b>Fridge</b>	I bought a <b>fridge</b> .
9.	Examination	<b>Exam</b>	I wrote the <b>exam</b> well.
10.	Moving picture	<b>Movie</b>	We watched a <b>movie</b> .
11.	Fanatic	<b>Fan</b>	Don't be a <b>fan</b> of cine stars.
12.	Mathematics	<b>Maths</b>	He scored centum in <b>maths</b> .
13.	Discotheque	<b>Disco</b>	They attended the <b>disco</b> party.
14.	Caravan	<b>Van</b>	I come to school by <b>van</b> .
15.	Signature	<b>Sign</b>	Please <b>sign</b> the cheque.
16.	Market	<b>Mart</b>	I like to buy things in the <b>mart</b> .
17.	Memorandum	<b>Memo</b>	He gave a <b>memo</b> to him.
18.	Handkerchief	<b>Kerchief</b>	She dropped her <b>kerchief</b> .
19.	Microphone	<b>Mike</b>	we bought a <b>mike</b> for our school.
20.	Gymnastics	<b>Gym</b>	I go to <b>gym</b> everyday.
21.	Laboratory	<b>Lab</b>	we go to computer <b>lab</b> daily.
22.	Fountain pen	<b>Pen</b>	I have a good <b>pen</b> .
23.	Perambulator	<b>Pram</b>	the baby is sleeping in the <b>pram</b> .
24.	Photograph	<b>Photo</b>	Please take a <b>photo</b> .

SECTION - B. Grammer Competencies: Mark: 20

II. Fill in the blanks of the following:

10 x 1 = 10

QN: 24 to 33

Use a model verb. Text Page: 188 - 190.

Modal Auxiliaries:

There are 9 modal auxiliaries -

can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might and must.

Task: 1. Text Page: 188.

Eve teasers **should** be punished severely.

A good teacher **can** make even boring lessons interesting.

In the army the soldiers **should** obey their officers.

The sky is overcast. I **may** rain but I don't think it **would**.

The patient is critical but who knows he **may** recover.

The world **should** avoid war.

I **can** smell something burning in the kitchen. It **may** be the meat.

**May** I come in? Yes you may.

One **should/must** always keep his promises.

**May** I ask you a favour?

If you visit us, we **will** be happy.

During my teens, I **would** always sit for hours together before the TV.

Don't worry. This **may** happen to anyone.

If you worked hard, you **would** pass.

Be alert, this **may** happen to anyone.

Soldiers sacrifice their lives that others **may** be happy.

During our trip to the states, **shall** we visit the Niagara Falls?

The patient is very critical, but who knows he **may** recover.

Task : 2. Text Page : 189 - 190.

Caesar's wife **must** be above suspicion.

People who live in glass house **should** not throw stones.

Give me a fish I **can** live for a day. Teach me to fish I **can** live for life.

No man **can** call back yesterday.

God **cannot** be everywhere, so he made mothers.

He who pays the piper **can** call the tune.

It **will** make a man scratch where he doth not itch to see a man live poor to die rich.

Thou **shall** not seal.

One never known's what the future **will** bring.

Law makers **should** not be law breakers.

Task: 1. Text Page : 193

There are 4 semi - modals/quasi - modals:

used to, ought to, need and dare

We have been here for more than an hour. **Need** we wait any longer?

You **ought to** feel sorry for what you have done.

When I was in the army we **used to** have a rigorous and punishing schedule.

How **dare** you ask me such a question?

As his classmates, we **ought to** stand by him through this crisis.

I **used to** wake up at five o' clock in the morning, when I was a young boy.

My father **used to** take long walks.

You **need not** read every chapter.

He **used to** play football in his college days.

My marks are so poor that I **dare not** show my progress report to my father.

**Q.No. 25.Fill in the blanks with suitable form of verbs:-**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) in this school since 2005. Ans: **is playing**
2. The children \_\_\_\_\_(burst) into peals of laughter(burst) Ans: **burst**
3. The prime minister \_\_\_\_\_(leave) for Britain next week Ans: **will leave**
4. In primitive times, stone implements \_\_\_\_\_ (employ) to kill animals. Ans. **were employed**
5. In the last meeting, the blue print of the proposed holiday home - work— (slow) Ans. **was shown**
6. One thousand internet connections ---- (give) Pollachi by the end of December 2013. Ans. **will be shown**
7. The experiment had to \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) because of power failure. Ans. **be stopped**
8. English \_\_\_\_\_ (Speak) all over the world by millions of people. Ans. **is spoken**
9. Pictures are continually \_\_\_\_\_ (take) to monitor planetary positions. Ans. **taken**
10. Metals have \_\_\_\_\_ (replace) by plastics. Ans. **been replaced**
11. Water \_\_\_\_\_ (boil) at 100°. Ans. **boils**

**QN: 27 & 28: Relative Pronoun: Text Page: 235 & 236**

**Relative pronouns :** who, whom, whose, which, that etc.

**Relative adverbs :** When, where & why.

This is the boy **who** won the race

Show me the book **that/which** you bought yesterday.

Is there anyone **who** can help me do this homework?

That is the house **where** I was born.

The wrong deeds **that** we do more often remembered than our good ones.

My friend **whose** father works in Agra has come.

Most of the friends **whom** she had invited came for her wedding

The film is about a leader **who** led the freedom struggle.

Kumarasamy **whose** house I live in owns most of the mills in this town.

Shakespear, **who** lived in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, is considered to be the greatest dramatist.

**QN: 29. Using Phrase and Preposition: Text Page: 282**

**Text Book Page: 92**

We enjoyed our outing **even though** the weather was terrible.

1. The new manager will take **over** from me, next week.
2. He will take **upon** the added responsibility of supervision along with finance and administration.
3. Your daughter is exactly like you. She has perhaps taken **after** you.
4. The fighting had gone **almost** throughout the night.
5. You must not go **against** the advice of your parents.
6. The school has decided to go **on** with the preparations for the sports day inspite of the inclement weather.

7. The principal doesn't show favour to anyone. She always goes **by** the rules.
8. I've gone **through** all the shelves in the library but I can't find a Thesaurus.
- In** your absence we could not conduct the meeting.
- Besides** his regular income he also receives his father's pensions.
- I have gone through the shelves in the library but I can't find thesaurus: **March 2006**
- They continued the match despite the rain: **June 2006**
- She was happy in spite of / despite her poverty: **March 2000**
- You must not go against the advice of your parents: **March 2008**
- They continued the match in spite of the rain. (Use phrase/preposition): **Mar 2009**
- He continued to bowl in spite of / despite his shoulder injury. (Phrase/pre): **Oct 2006**
- She was happy in spite of her poverty (phrase/preposition): **Mar 2007**
- We ought to help the needy. (Use semi Modal): **March 2009**

**Q.NO.30. use the correct tense of the verb.**

1. (I \_\_\_\_\_ give) them money if I had more. **Ans : would give**
2. If he is ill, he \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) to me. **Ans: will stay**
3. If he had noticed me he \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to me. **Ans: would have talked**
4. If you treat her well, she \_\_\_\_\_ (obey) you. **Ans: will obey**
5. If I had known of your arrival, I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) you at the station. **Ans: would have met**
6. If I were bird, I \_\_\_\_\_ ( fly) **Ans: would fly**
7. If you press the button, the door \_\_\_\_\_ (open) **Ans: will open**
8. If you walk fast, you \_\_\_\_\_(get) the bus. **Ans: will get**
9. If you had listened to me, you \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) the problem. **Ans: would have understood**
10. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) well, your health will improve. **Ans: eat**

**QNO : 31 Sentence Pattern :**

**Pattern Sentence Pattern Sentence**

<b>SV</b>	Sachin played	<b>SVA</b>	Sachin played yesterday.
<b>SVO</b>	Sachin played cricket.	<b>SVOA</b>	Sachin played cricket yesterday.
<b>SVIODO</b>	Sachin gave me a bat.	<b>SVIODOA</b>	Sachin gave me a bat yesterday.
<b>SVC</b>	Sachin is short.	<b>SVCA</b>	Sachin is a famous cricketer in In
<b>SVOC</b>	They elected him captain.	<b>SVOCA</b>	They elected him captain yesterday

**QNO: 32 IMPERSONAL PASSIVE: Text Page : 136.**

Passive sentences ending with an agent are personal passive sentences.

**Ex. by Gopal, by him, by a tiger, by the government etc.**

**Note** : *by ten o'clock* etc. is not an agent.

**Examples** : Plastics are replaced by paper (what kind of passive voice)

**E-I: QN: 33. LINKERS: (Compound and Complex conjunctions)**

**LINKERS:**

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. _____ the cat is away, the mice are at play. (March '06)                     | <b>Ans. When</b>        |
| 2. I will help you _____ I am very tired. (June '06)                            | <b>Ans. Even though</b> |
| 3. _____ he had my phone number, he did not contact me. (Oct. '06)              | <b>Ans. Even though</b> |
| 4. I reached on time _____ I missed my train. (March '07)                       | <b>Ans. Yet</b>         |
| 5. _____ being rich, he is humble. (June '07)                                   | <b>Ans. In spite of</b> |
| 6. _____ Venkat had only one sandwich, he shared it with his friend. (Oct. '07) | <b>Ans. Although</b>    |
| 7. _____ he was lazy, he could not succeed. (Oct '09)                           | <b>Ans. As</b>          |
| 8. He asked me to wait _____ he returned. (March '10)                           | <b>Ans. Until</b>       |
| 9. He is intelligent _____ lazy. (June '10)                                     | <b>Ans. But</b>         |
| 10. Man proposes _____ God disposes. (March '08)                                | <b>Ans. but</b>         |
| 11. The family can move into the flat _____ the walls are painted. (June '08)   | <b>Ans. When</b>        |
| 12. Hurry up _____ you will be late. (June '09)                                 | <b>Ans. Or</b>          |
| 13. _____ we started early, we reached the destination late. (Oct. '08)         | <b>Ans. Though</b>      |
| 14. _____ there is a will, there is a way. (June '11)                           | <b>Ans. Where</b>       |
| 15. .Stop talking _____ will be sent out. (Oct '11)                             | <b>Ans. Or</b>          |

**QN: 35. Begin the sentence With: Should/Had/Were/would. (Marks 2)**

Replace if with the starters.

**Text Page: 91.**

(Remove if and then begin should/had/were)

- Ans. Were** an angel to tell me such a thing of her, I would not believe it  
 If it not rained, we would have gone to the theatre. (Begin with had)  
**Ans. Had** it not rained, we would have gone to the theatre.
- If I were a lion, I would kill all the animals in the forest. (Begin with were)  
**Ans. Were** I a lion, I would kill all the animals in the forest.
- If I had come earlier, I would have met my grandfather. (Begin with had)  
**Ans. Had** I come earlier, I would have met my grandfather.
- If she had attended the interview, she would have been selected. (Begin with had)  
**Ans. Had she** attended the interview, she would have been selected.
- If Paul were a rich man, he will help all the poor. (Begin with were)  
**Ans. Were** Paul a rich man, he will help all the poor.
- If you should be late once again, you would lose your job. (Begin with should)  
**Ans. Should** you should be late once again, you would lose your job.
- If he had explained the problem, I would have helped him. (Begin with had)  
**Ans. Had** he explained the problem, I would have helped him.
- If it were not for the expenses involved, I would go by air. (Begin with were)  
**Ans. Were** it not for the expenses involved, I would go by air.
- If you should need to meet me, you can call this number. (Begin with should)  
**Ans. Should** you need to meet me, you can call this number.

**QNO.36 to 38 Transform the following sentence as instructed.**

1. Papa stayed in the US for five years, she taught Indian classical dance.  
**Ans:** papa taught Indian classical dance during her stay for five years in the US.

2. Having completed my home work, I set out play.(into complex)  
**Ans:** after I had completed my home work, I set out to play.
3. Priya has recovered after the accident. Her fractured arm is still in a cast(into compound)  
**Ans:** priya has recovered from the accident but her fractured arm is still in a cast.
4. The man is notorious criminal. I saw him in the court(into simple)  
**Ans:** I saw a notorious criminal in the court.
5. The doctor was not there. I was disappointed. I had to come back (into complex)  
**Ans:** As the doctor was not there, I had to come back disappointed
6. All citizens have civil responsibilities. They must discharge them(into simple)  
**Ans:** all citizen must discharge their civic responsibilities.
7. Unless you work hard, you will not clear the semester (into compound).  
**Ans:** you work or you will not clear the semester.
8. Thara types quickly . thara types correctly(into simple)  
**Ans:** thara types quickly and correctly.
9. When the cat is away, the mice are at play(into compound)  
**Ans:** the cat is away and so the mice are at play.
10. On seeing the dog the thief ran away (into complex)  
**Ans:** when the thief saw the dog, he ran away.
11. I studied very hard but failed (into simple)  
**Ans:** inspite of studying very hard, I failed.
12. If you look at the signature carefully you will know that it is forged(compound)  
**Ans:** you look at the signature carefully and you will know that it is forged.
13. Debates are under control of the speaker. He has to be impartial. Some times the debates are acrimonious (into complex)  
**Ans:** though the debates are sometimes acrimonious they are under the control of the speaker who has to be impartial.
14. The hunter took his rifle. He took aim. He shot the man eater(combine into simple)  
**Ans:** taking his rifle and aiming, the hunter shot the man eater.
15. The villager moved out of their villagers as they had no rains that year(into compound)  
**Ans:** they had no rains that year and so villagers moved out of their village.
16. Though she was poor, she was always happy(into compound)  
**Ans:** she was poor but she was always happy
17. Members are elected to parliament by the voters. Members who are known as MPs come from all parts of the country.(combine into complex)  
**Ans:** members who are elected by parliament by the voters known as MPs come from all parts of the country.
18. If you miss the bus, take a taxi(into simple)  
**Ans:** in the event of your missing the bus, take a taxi.
19. You run three miles everyday. You burn up 500 calories. You do it three times a week. You will lose one and a half kilos a week.(combine into complex)  
**Ans:** if you run three miles every day, three times in a week burning up 500 calories, you will lose one and half kilos a week.
20. I had to walk back home as the transport workers were on strike.(into compound)  
**Ans:** the transport workers were on strike and so I had to walk back home.
21. The pick pocket saw the policeman and ran away(into simple)  
**Ans:** seeing the policeman, the pickpocket ran away.

22. I like tea. I prefer coffee.(combine into complex)  
**Ans:** though I like tea, I prefer coffee.
23. More buildings and roads are constructed. The natural habitat of animals is shrinking.(combine into compound)  
**Ans:** more buildings and roads are constructed and so the natural habitat of animals is shrinking.
24. We still do not know. Prakash decided to make England his home.(combine into simple)  
**Ans:** we still do not know why prakash decided to make, England his home.
25. The commuters boarded the bus. Then it left the bus-stand(into complex)  
**Ans:** only after the commuters had boarded the bus, it left the bus-stand.

**QNO. 39 to 43 Identify the field- clue words.**

1. Spicy food can cause acidity in the stomach – **Nutrition and Dietetics**
2. On our way to Ooty we stayed in a hotel for a night – **Travel**
3. The agricultural college and research institute in Coimbatore, has studied the effect of planting system on yield, quality and economics of banana – **Agriculture**
4. Life skills should be realized through curriculum objectives – **Education**
5. Halley's comet has an orbital period of about 76 years – **Space science**
6. My friend received an e-mail from his brother who is in the states – **Computer**
7. The quality of tea produced in the experimental automated factory is encouraging – **Industry**
8. Every physician knows that even a negative report contributes a diagnosis – **Medicine**
9. In this competitive world, one should have good communication skills to get a job – **Education**
10. He was hit for a huge six in the very first over of the match – **Sports**
11. Shakespeare's plays are read by many people – **Literature**
12. Everybody is expecting a bumper crop this year because of good rains – **Agriculture**
13. Young people these days are interested more in junk food – **Nutrition and Dietetics**
14. He went to England on a tourist visa – **Travel**
15. The last goal was scored in the last minute – **Sports**
16. An astronaut as to undergo vigorous training to go to space – **Space**
17. The gallstones have to be removed by the laparoscopic operation – **Medicine**
18. Hockey is our national game – **Sports**
19. Rice contains more carbohydrates – **Nutrition and Dietetics**
20. Michael Jackson is known as a king of pop – **Music**
21. Organic fertilizers have increased the produce of the land - **Agriculture**
22. The prime minister visited france for talks on the nuclear deal – **Politics**
23. Faith in god helps one to lead a peaceful life – **Religion**
24. The nilgiri's biosphere has been affected by pollution – **Environment**
25. Indian athletes have performed well in the final of the world championship – **Sports**

**Read the given passage and answer in your word the question given below.**

I have always been attracted by people of unusual habits. By this, I do not imply hippies and drop-outs or any one of that band of unhappy people for who modern society is too sick and uncivilized to bear. No, I mean those quiet, orderly people, living apparently blameless lives, who enrich their humdrum existence by adopting odd quirks and passions, and likely routines or harmless manias for useless objects. Like the secretary I had, who collected earwigs, though what she did with them I never knew. I believe that she love them because there were small and thin like herself and had a way of scuttling about in very much the same way she did. Life, I am sure, would be very much poorer

without such people in it. Sometimes, I feel I am lacking in personality, since I have none of these strange habits, unless you count the fact that I never eat eggs unless they are boiled in milk.

**Questions:**

44. What attracted the author?

**Ans:** The unusual habits of people

45. According to the author, who are the people who have unusual habit?

**Ans:** Quiet orderly people. Living apparently blames less lives.

46. What did the author's secretary collect?

**Ans:** she collected earwigs

47. Why did she love them, according to the author?

**Ans:** Because it was small and thin like herself.

48. Do you think that the author has any strange habit? Of so what is it?

**Ans:** Yes, the author had a strange habit. He eats eggs only if they are boiled in milk.

**QNO. 49 to 51 Prose paragraph**

Paragraph can be selected from the given essay.

**QNO. 52 TO 54 Prose Essay**

**1. JULIUS CAESAR MAR : 06,08,11,2012 JUNE : 07,08, OCT : 07**

The main points are given in a simplified form to help the students

**Introduction:** 'Julius Caesar' is a play written by William Shakespeare.

**The Oration of Brutus:**

The Oration of Brutus is simple. He tried to justify the murder of Caesar. He assured that he loved Rome more than Caesar. He rejoiced at Caesar's valour, love and fortune. But he killed Caesar because he was ambitious. He told that if Caesar were alive all Romans would be slaves. Thus he successfully convinced the angry mob.

**The Oration of Mark Antony:**

Mark Antony was a talented orator. He tried to prove that Caesar was not ambitious. He explained how Caesar filled the state treasury how he refused the kingly crown Thrice at Luprical. He spoke about the will of Caesar but refused to read it He showed the wounds on Caesar's body inflicted by Brutus and his friends. He wept said that was the unkindest cut of all. He touched the heart of the Romans and set them.

**Conclusion:** The two Speeches are typical of the two great leaders.

2.

**Ceaseless Crusader**

**Ceaseless crusader of women : Mar : 2007, 09,10, June : 09,10, Oct : 07,09,**

Gandhi believed in ahimsa and satyagraha. He tirelessly supported women's equality. He made them participants of all the social activities. Gandhi never supported the blind following of old traditions. According to him, untouchability, child marriage and child widowhood are old practices. They should be abolished once and for all.

Gandhi had a long life experiment with truth. He never strayed from the path of truth. He believed that truth was God. This strong belief led him to experiment the strength weakness of womanhood. He despised to call women as weaker sex. It was his firm belief women are mentally stronger than men. If all the women of the World gather together, said, they would kick the atom bomb without fear.

Ahimsa means infinite love. Women can display love better than men. Women are the true soliders of the army of satyagraha. Women have been sent to this world by God messengers of the gospel of non- violence.

Gandhi hoped that the future is with women if non –violence becomes the law of the world.

### **3. TO THE LAND OF SNOW**

To the land of snow is an interesting travelogue by athushi Deshpande. It is the description of the trekking experience to the milam glacier.

The author started from munsiyari village in Up State. 65 year old expert khan nam was his guide and Laxmi, a young man was the porter. The team went up the Gomiganga river, Bhutia villages. It took 5 days to cross these places. The lead unsteady weather did not allow them to proceed their trekking.

They Treaded carefully on the icy tracks; crossed many hills Watched beautiful pools; and tasted the sweetest waters of the ponds.

When they reached milam, it snowed continuously for three days and three night. The author realized that patience is an art well learned when one is at the mercy of nature. The successfully scaled the Milam glacier. Then they started climbing down. On the way, 1 saw the two peaks of Nanda Devi Main and Nada Devi East. After paying respect to Goddess Nanda Devi, they came back to Munsiyari.

### **4. A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

Samuel Johnson compiled the first dictionary of the English language. He wanted to fix the pronunciation of English words and to maintain their purity. He wanted the language to be in order and take away the confusions in the use of words.

Johnson hoped his dictionary would be very useful. It would definitely help foreigners to learn the lungage. It would help the readers to learn more about literature and science.

At the same time, he was aware of the short comings. Unlike any other literary work. His work has to face strong criticism. He sacrificed much of his life time in compiling the dictionary. He compiled this dictionary with lot of difficulty. No dictionary can be perfect for growing language. So is his work but he was happy that he had done some valuable work in his language.

### **5. The Mark of Vishnu**

It is a story that mocks the deep superstitious beliefs of men. Gunga Ram was an illiterate servant. He was full of superstitions. He believed all creatures were holy. The was a poisonous snake in the garden of the house. He called it kala nag. Every night would place a bowl of milk in front of the hole in which the snake lived. He would be v happy to see the milk to the snake it would not harm anyone in the house.

The playful boys in the house always poked fun at the innocent Gunga Ram. They used to tell him that one day they would catch the kala nag and give it to a snake cha Gunga Ram cautioned them strictly. One day the boys spotted the snake basking in the sun the boys surrounded the snake armed with sticks. They battered the snake and broke back. They put the snake in a tin and tied the lid with a string.

The next day the boys the tin to school and gave it to the science teacher. When the teacher unfastened the string, the snake came out of it an rushed towards the door. There Gunga Ram stood with a bowl of milk. He prostrated in front of the snake begging for its forgiveness. But the snake bit Gunga Ram on the very mark of Vishnu on his fore Gunda Ram Died on the spot.

## **6. Hiroshima**

The statesmen were in a dilemma about dropping the newly invented atom bomb. The political situation helped Truman of USA, Attlee of UK and Chaing Kai Shek of china to decide to drop the atom bomb made with uranium 235 the bomb was dropped by Colonel Paul. W. Tibbet over Hiroshima, a city of Japan.

It was an unearthly evil Radio activity affected the ignorant people very badly, in all possible ways. Pregnant women aborted many were affected by cancer. Blood cells either went very low or very high causing them to bleed. It lead to death and new diseases continued even after five decades.

### **POETERY APPRECIATION QUESTIONS (Q.NO. 55 to 60) Marks 6X1=6**

#### **Poem1. A PSALM OF LIFE**

1. What are mournful numbers?  
Ans: Sad poems
2. Why do people say life is an empty dream?  
Ans: Because of failure
3. What does the poet say about life?  
Ans: Life is real and earnest
4. What are beating like muffled drums?  
**Ans. Human hearts.**
5. What does grave refer to?  
**Ans. Death.**
6. What journey is being talked about here?  
**Ans. Journey of life.**
7. When should we act?  
**Ans. Today.**
8. Why is art long?  
**Ans. It is permanent.**
9. What is world compared to?  
**Ans. Battlefield.**
10. What is life compared to?  
**Ans. A temporary camp.**
11. What is meant by bivouac of life?  
**Ans. Temporary life on earth.**
12. What is meant by strife?  
**Ans. Struggle.**
13. What does the phrase mean 'take a heart again'?  
**Ans. Gaining confidence in life.**
14. What does the phrase mean?  
**Ans. Hard work.**
15. What should we learn?  
**Ans. Learn to work hard.**

#### **Poem 2: Women's Rights**

1. Whose rights cannot be robbed?  
**Ans. Women's rights.**

2. Where do women claim to dwell?  
**Ans. At home.**
3. What is meant by inane abstraction?  
**Ans. Stupid inactiveness.**
4. Explain the phrase 'Sleep our life away'.  
**Ans. Waste one's life by being lazy.**
5. Who are compared to humble plants?  
**Ans. Women.**
6. What are hedgerows?  
**Ans. Bushes along the roadside.**
7. What is cherished circle?  
Ans: Family members and friends

### 3. THE NOSIELESS PATIENT SPIDER

1. What is spider compared to?  
Ans: Soul
2. What is promontory?  
Ans: High point of land
3. What does gossamer thread do?  
Ans: It unites the universe
4. What does 'it' refer to?  
Ans. Spider.
5. What does 'you' refer to?  
Ans. Soul.
6. Who is musing?  
Ans Soul
7. What is filament?
8. Ans. A thin thread from the spider.
9. How does the soul stand?  
Ans. Surrounded and detached.
10. What is meant by gossamer thread?  
Ans. The thin thread produced by the spider.
11. Who throws the gossamer thread?  
Ans. Human soul.

#### Poem 4: English Words

1. What is compared to leech craft?
2. Who bleached our souls?
3. What is compared to 'tongues of fire'?
4. What is called 'the dawn'?
5. What are called 'winged seeds'?
6. What looks like a 'golden fireflies'?
7. Who does the word 'you' refer to ?
8. What are 'winging words' compared to?
9. What are 'fathomless words'?

10. Who poses the 'cosmic riddle'?  
Ans. From 1 to 10: English Words.
11. What is meant by 'leech craft'?  
Ans. Ancient medical treatment of removing bad blood.
12. Meanings for these words:  
cluster- group; devouring – consuming in large quantities; thornmills – a vast area of thorny bushes; nascent – beginning to develop: global merchandise – worldwide trade.
13. What does the phrase 'crossed the furrowed seas' imply?  
Ans. English is a foreign language.
14. What is meant by "Indo – Aryan blood"?  
Ans. English belongs to Germanic family of languages.
15. Explain the phrase 'the spoils of ages'.  
Ans. English words have grown rich by borrowing words from other languages over

### 5. SNAKE

1. What is a pitcher?  
Ans. Pitcher is a earthen vessel
2. Where did the snake come from?  
Ans. From the fissure in the wall
3. What is his voice of education?  
Ans. His knowledge
4. What is etna?  
Ans. An active volcano
5. Who must be killed?
6. Who does the poet like?
7. Who is the lord of life?  
Ans for 5, 6, 7 – Snake
8. Who was afraid?
9. Who is the second comer?
10. Who does 'I' refer to?  
Ans. From 8 to 10: The poet.
11. Why did the poet feel honoured?  
Ans. Because the snake has visited his house.

### 6: The Man He Killed

1. What is infantry?  
Ans. A unit of foot soldiers.
2. Why did the poet shoot the other soldier?  
Ans. Because he was his enemy.
3. Who does 'I' refer to?  
Ans. The poet.
4. Who does 'he' refer to?  
Ans. Enemy soldier.
5. What is a nipperkin?  
Ans. A glass for wine or beer.

6. Who were staring face to face?  
Ans. The poet and his enemy.
7. How would he treat the other if met somewhere else?  
Ans. He would help him with half – a – crown.
8. In what way is war quaint and curious?  
Ans. Many soldiers are killed in war for no reason.
9. What does half - a – crown mean?  
Ans. An old British coin.
10. What is a trap?  
Ans. A two – wheeled horse carriage.

### POETIC DEVICES Q.NO. 61 to 63 Marks 3X1=3

#### ALLUSIONS

1. Dust thou art, to dust returnest, - The allusion is from the Bible.
2. And I thought of the albatross, - The allusion is from the Rime of the Ancient Mariner by S.T. Coleridge  
In the beginning was the word  
And the word was God. The allusion is from the Bible

#### SIMILE

**Find the words 'as' and 'like'. They help to similes.**

1. Still, like muffled drums, are beating
2. Be not like dumb, driven cattle
3. A shumble plants by country hedgerows growing
4. Speech that came like leech craft
5. O winging words like homing bees you borrow
6. Like a golden swarm of fireflies
7. That hung like clustered stars
8. And I like a second comer waiting
9. He lifted his head from his drinking as cattle do
10. And flickered his tongue like a forked light on the air.
11. Writhed like lightning and was gone.
12. And lifted his head, dreamily, as one who has drunken
13. And looked around like a God, unseeing, into the air
14. Like a king in exile, uncrowned in the underworld

#### METAPHOR

**A comparison without 'as' or 'like'**

1. Like is but an empty dream
2. In the world's broad field of battle
3. Footprints on the sands of time
4. Not in a dreamy and in an abstraction  
To sleep our life our way
5. Till the gossamer thread you fling catch somewhere, O my soul
6. O winged seeds! You crossed the furrowed seas.  
To nestle in the warm and silent earth
7. You bleached our souls soiled with impurities

8. O tongues of fire! You came devouring
9. You were the dawn, and sunlight filled the spaces
10. And so, I missed my chance with one of the lords of life.

### ALLITIERTION

**Alliteration is the repetition of the same consonant sound in several nearby words.**

Ex: And the grave is not its goal – gave – goal

Sailing our lifes sdemn main – sailing – solemn.

**ERC – Q.No. 64, 65, 66**

**2 x3 = 6**

### Clue for ERC

**Key words that highlight the poem**

When you see the key words in the given lines you can find out the poem.

#### PSALM OF LIFE

1. Mournful Numbers heart, fate
2. Dream
3. Enjoyment, Sorrow
4. Battle, Bivovac,
5. Hero, strife
6. Past, Present
7. Footprints, Fleeting
8. Achieving, Pursuing
9. Sailing, dust, Art

#### WOMEN'S RIGHT'S

1. Cherish housed roof
2. Women's Mission
3. Portray
4. Harsh, Jarring
5. Brightness
6. Treasure, Humble Plants, Odours
7. Prinilege
8. Happiness
9. Cherished Gide

#### NOISELESS PATIENT SPIDER

1. Filament
2. Promontary
3. Unreching , Speeding
4. Nursing
5. Spheres, Connect,
6. Ductile Ancher
7. Gossamer Thread
8. Fling

#### ENGLISH WORDS

1. LeechCraft, bleached,
2. Purer, Words
3. O tongues, Creepers
4. Thornmills, Owls hovering
5. O Winged Seeds
6. Golden Swarm
7. New Agony
8. O Winging words
9. a eons Bright
10. Clustered Stars

11. Nameless, Winterless
12. Fathom less words
13. Mingling strain
14. Word, Man, God
15. Nascent loveliness
16. Indo – Aryan
17. Furrowed Seas.

### **SNAKE**

1. Snake
2. Water – trough
3. Fissure
4. Etna Smoking
5. Slackness
6. Earth earth gold
7. Sicitian July
8. Voice of my education
9. Forked night
10. Thankless
11. burning bowel
12. Lifted like a god,
13. Convulsed, undignified
14. Paltry, vulgar, mean act
15. King in exile
16. Expiate, Pettiness
17. albatross
18. Lightning.

### **THE MAN HE KILLED**

1. Old, Ancient inn
2. Nipperkin
3. Infantry
4. Foe, Off- hand
5. Quaint and curious
6. Halfa – Crown
7. Face to face
8. Traps.

### **POETRY PARAGRAPHS**

**Q.No. 67 to 69**

**Marks**

**1x5 = 5**

#### **A Psalm of Life**

It is a poem of optimism and positive thinking. According to the poet, life in dream. It is real and earnest. Neither enjoyment nor sorrow is our goal. We must work hard, because life is short. We must make our lives great. Time is passing without a stop. World is like a battlefield. We have to struggle and win. This world is a temporary camp. As long as we live, we should be like heroes, not like

dump driven cattle. We should forget the past. We should not depend on future. Have faith in God and act in the present lives of greatmen are good examples to follow. We should work and do our duty. We should not be discouraged by failures.

## **2. WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

Annie Louisa Walker feels proud of being a woman and she considers so called women's duties as their privileges. A Woman's mission is to make her home bright with happiness. They do not waste their time in laziness. They are like humble plants. Plants collect rain water and give forth sweet smelling flowers. Women also fill their homes with love and happiness. Women are not known beyond their family circle but take that as their privilege. They live in seclusion, spread happiness and die unknown.

## **3. A NOISELESS PATIENT SPIDER**

The poet Walt Whitman saw a spider wearing its cob web on an elevated place. It set out filament endlessly from its mouth. It tried to connect the space around on seeing this the poet was reminded of his soul. Like the spider, the human soul wanders in isolation and tries endlessly to connectively with God. It searches for the bridge of hope to connect itself with God. It tries to connect the entire universe with thread of love.

## **4. ENGLISH WORDS**

The Poet V.K.Gokak admires English Language, he compares the language to leech craft that purges blood. He compares English to forestfire. Like Forestfire English destroys all unwanted thoughts from our coast the seas and settle on a new land. Like wise English Words crossed English Channel and entered India and settle here. English language belongs to Indo Aryan family of languages. As the Language explains divine things and God the poet says English is a divine language.

## **5. Snake**

Snake is a wonderful poem. It speaks about the poet's feelings towards the snake. On a hot summer day a snake came to his water trough to drink water. The poet had to wait for his turn to take a pitcher of water. The snake took a long time to drink water. This gave the poet enough time to study the snake. It was golden in colour. His knowledge of education cautioned him that it was a poisonous snake. His inner voice urged him to kill the snake. He took a log and threw at snake. The snake was not hurt but ran into its hole. Now the poet felt guilty. The snake did not harm him. But he harmed the snake. It was like a guest that came to his house. He insulted his guest. He was so sorry for his mean act.

## **6. The Man He Killed**

It is a poem that brings out the ugly face of war. The poet was in the battlefield. He shot at his enemy and killed him on the spot. Now a thought crossed the mind of the poet. Why should he kill a person who had done him no harm? Was there any personal enmity between the poet and his so-called enemy? The meaningless war made them meaningless enemies. The poet joined the army because he was unemployed. The same was the case with his enemy. Actually they were not patriots. They were soldiers made out of poverty. It was only the situation that forced them to be cruel to each other. If these two had met in an inn, they would have become friends and ought a drink to each other. The poet blames the war for this tragic event.

### POEM – QUESTION & ANSWERS

1. What is meant by “bivouac”?  
Bivouac means temporary camp. Here it refers to the short stay of human beings in the world.
2. What is meant by inane abstraction?  
Inane abstraction means stupid inaction.
3. Explain – sleep our life away.  
In ancient time, doctors allowed leech to suck the bad blood of sick persons. Poet alludes to such crude treatment as ‘leech craft’.
4. What journey is being talked about here?  
Journey of life is talked about here.
5. Who is referred as some one?  
The golden yellow snake is referred as some one.
6. Who is the second comer?  
Poet is the second comer.
7. Which were the thorn in our flesh?  
Thorns refers to the hurdles of expression in our language.
8. Why did the narrator shoot the other?  
Because he was his foe. (enemy)
9. Who is musing continuously?  
Soul is musing continuously.
10. What are beating like muffled drums?  
The hearts are beating like muffled drums.
11. What does “you refer to here”?  
You refers to English words.
12. Give the meaning of the word cluster.  
Cluster – group
13. Explain Global merchandise.  
Global Merchandise refers to the English people spreading all over the world by doing trade.
14. Who is musing continuously?  
Human soul
15. What do winged seed refer to?  
Winged seed refer to English words.
16. What is meant by cherished circle?  
Cherished circle means family.
17. What does the poet expect us to be?  
The poet expect us to be a hero in fighting against the hardships of life.
18. What is meant by strife?  
Strife means conflict.
19. When should we act?  
Today
20. How does the soul stand?  
Calmly away from worlds harsh jarring voices.
21. How does the soul stand?  
Surrounded / detached in measureless oceans of space.

22. Who was afraid?  
The poet D.H. Lawrence
23. Why did he feel honoured?  
Snake visited his lace
24. Explain – ‘Indo Aryan blood’  
English belongs Germanic, an Indo – Aryan language.  
So English has the flavor of that language.
25. What is meaning od cherished circle?  
Family circle
26. What is referred as tongues of fire?  
English words
27. Who does he refer to to?  
The snake
28. Who were standing face to face?  
The poet and the other man
29. What is meant by cherished circle?  
Cherished circle means family.
30. What is bivouac?  
Bivouac means temporary camp. Here it refers to the short say of human beings in the world.
31. What does it refer to?  
Spider
32. What did the poet’s voice of education tell him?  
Told him to kill the snake.
33. Who must be killed?  
Snake
34. In what way is war ‘quaint and curious’?  
Because of no reason, a soldier shoots another person.
35. Who leaves the foot prints?  
Great men.
36. What is the privilege?  
Fill their homes with happiness and love.
37. What do owls symbolize?  
Ignorance
38. What is promontory?  
A high point of land away from the coast line.
39. What was the mean act?  
The speaker tried ti kill.
40. Whom does I refer to?  
The poet D.H. Lawrence.
41. Who do you think this line is addressed to?
42. Give the meaning of devouring?  
It means consuming something in large quantities.
43. Who is the second come?  
The poet, D.H. Lawrence.

**Model Question Paper 1**  
**Language – Part II – English – Paper I**  
**(Reader and Linguistic Competences)**

**Time Allowed : 3 Hours)**

**(Maximum Marks : 100**

**Introduction:**

In lower – book; use the Arabic numerals 1 to 69 of the questions you answer.

**SECTION – A**

(Vocabulary – Lexical Competencies) **(Marks: 30)**

**1. A. Choose the 3 most appropriate of the four given context which equates with that the italicized item in each of the following sentences : 5x1=5**

1. For Brutus is an *honorable* man.  
a) Kumar was punished for his dishonestly.  
b) He was respected for his deed.  
c) Those who are disrespectful to others will receive the same from others.  
d) Mr. Johnson is known for his principles.
2. The Bus followed in hot *pursuit* of a rabbit  
a) She sped away in her car with journalists chasing her with determination.  
b) The shop was so hot that the child higher studies.  
c) He did this work intentionally.
3. The scientists are busy trying to *harness* atomic energy.  
a) We have to make atomic energy harmless.  
b) Scientists are trying to find out the harmful effects of atomic energy.  
c) We are trying to find distribute the sources of energy.  
d) Efforts are being made to control atomic energy for all positive purpose.
4. *Frailty* thy name is women.  
a) His son understood the weakness of the king  
b) He was thin and lanky  
c) She was threatened at the prospect of visiting Paris.  
d) He was subdued after the defeat.
5. They were belittling him with their *new-fangled ideas*  
a) Thirukkural deals with philosophy and morality  
b) The author tried to elucidate the deeper insights in this novel  
c) We disagree with the idea proposed by my neighbor as it was unconventional  
d) Chennai is becoming ultra modern city

**B. Choose the most accurate of the four given words opposite in meaning to the italicized word. 5 x 1 = 5**

6. He was my friend *faithful* and just to me.  
a) humble      b) disloyal      c) truthful      d) plan.
7. Truthforce, the power of enlightened non-violence is neither passive nor *timid*.  
a) active      b) afraid      c) bold      d) doubtful.
8. He is a *sturdy* young man.  
a) dynamic      b) strong      c) weak      d) ambitious.
9. There are many people who *despise* the snake....  
a) fear      b) appreciate      c) kill      d) worship.

10. "To hell with it"- a facile, *trivial* phrase.  
a) unimportant                      b) worthy                      c) significant                      d) long.

**C. Answer any ten of the following :**

**10 x 2 = 20**

11. Write sentence using the plural form of medium or 'index'.  
12. Use the idiom 'Once in a blue moon' a sentence of your own.  
13. Write a sentence using the expanded form of CPU.  
14. The Protruding ..... of the tree obstructed our..... (route / root)  
15. Use the compound work 'out – patient' in a sentence of your own.  
16. Write a sentence using a work with the prefix 'mis' ..... or the suffix .... tion  
17. Form compound words.  
    a) Noun + Noun  
    b) Noun + Adjective  
18. Write sentence using the phrasal verbs 'go ahead' and 'go against'.  
19. Write sentence each using the clipped words from "suitcase" and handkerchief.

**SECTION – B**

**(Grammatical Cinpetencies) (Marks : 20)**

**II. A. Fill in blanks of the following sentence:**

**10 x 1 = 10**

20. I hope she ..... Succeed. (Use a modal verb)  
21. He .....(Submit) his form. So he can participate.  
22. You ..... Not read every chapter. (Use a qu asi modal)  
23. Students ..... Speak English fluently wil easily get jobs. (Use a relative pronoun)  
24. This fountain pen ..... I bought only a week ago, leaks badly.( use a relative pronoun)  
25. You must not go ..... the advice of your parents. (Use a phrase / preposition)  
26. If they had tried, they \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the match.  
27. Write a sentence in SVIDODO pattern  
28. Write the sentence pattern  
    His son is a pilot now  
29. The damn is built strongly (what kind of passive voice)

**B. Transform the following sentence as instructed:**

**5 x 2 = 10**

30. Report the dialogue:  
Mathan : Hello Rahul, How are you?  
Rahul : Fine Mathan. What brings you here?  
Mathan : I have just come to see you. It is long since we've met.  
Rahul : Thank you. Let us have coffee.  
31. If he told them the truth, he would not have been punishe. (Begin the sentence with 'Had')  
32. As there was heavy rain, the match was delayed.  
    (Rewrite as a compound sentence)  
33. In spite of being old he walk quickly.  
    (Rewrite as a complex sentence )  
34. Karthi is intelligent. He will get a job.  
    (Combine the sentences into a compound sentence)

**SECTION – C**

**(Reading Competencies) (Mark : 15)**

**III. A. Identify each of the following sentence with the semantic field in the list given below, by understanding the words serving as the clue: 1x5=5**

- 39. as astronaut has to undergo vigorous training to go to space
- 40. the gallstones have to be removed by the laproscopic operation
- 41. hockey is our national game
- 42. rice contains more carbohydrates.
- 43. Michael Jackson is known as the king of pop.  
(Sports, environment, computer, nutrition and dietetics, art)

**B. Read the following passage and answer in your own words the question given below: 5 x 2 = 10**

Preserving Nature is man's prime responsibility. The earth does not belong to us and abuse. It belongs to our children. As man became civilized, he slowly lost his attachment with Nature. In his quest development, man cleared pristine forests and polluted the environment. The magnitude of destruction increased in proportion to the magnitude of his greed. A man drifted away from Nature, his problems increased and his heart became hard and cold. The May calamities misfortunes and problems of our times are but the manifestation of this greed. This is why we have injured people, animals and environment. If we want to set things right we must reconnect with nature.

**Questions:**

- 44. What is the prime responsibility of man?
- 45. Whom does the earth belong to?
- 46. When does man lose attachment with Nature?
- 47. What is the manifestation of man's greed?
- 48. What do you do o set things right?

**SECTION – D**

**(Writing Competencies – Prose) (Marks : 15)**

**IV. A. Answer any one of the following question in a paragraph of about 100 words: 1 x 5 = 5**

- 49. How is Gandhi faith on women in the ceaseless .....
- 50. Compare and contrast the speeches of Brutus and Mark Anton.
- 51. 'Write an essay on the aftermath of atomization of Hiroshima.

**B. Answer any one of the following question in a paragraph of about 200 words: 1x10=10**

- 52. Bring out the trekking experience of ahtushi Deshpande.
- 53. Critically analyses the funeral oration of Mark Antony.
- 54. Deshpande's trekking experience from Ragashkund to Surajkund.

**SECTION – E**

**(Literary Competencies – Poetry) (Marks : 20)**

**V.A. Read the following five sets of poetic lines and answer the question given below each of them:- 6 x 1 = 6**

- (i) Art is long, and time is fleeting
- 55. Why is art supposed to be long?
- (ii) You cannot rob us of the rights we cherish
- 56. What cannot be robbed?

(iii) Surrounded, detached in measureless

57. Where does the soul stand?

(iv) O tongues of fire ! You came devouring.

58. What is referred to as tongues of fire?

(v) He reached down from a fissure in the earth-wall in the gloom.

59. Who reached down?

60. From where did he reach down?

**B. Read the following three sets of lines and answer the question given and I wished he would come back, my snake.**

i) " And I thought of the albatross,  
And I wished he would come back my snake"

61. What is the allusion here?

ii) " For the soul is dead that slumbers"

62. Write out the words in alliteration.

iii) " Like the golden swarm of fireflies you come"

63. Mention the figure of speech used here.

**C. Explain any two of the following sets of lines with reference to the context:**

**2x3=6**

64. As humble plants by country hedgerows growing.

That treasure up the rain

65. I shot him dead because

Because he was my foe.

66. Be not like dumb, driven cattle !

Be a hero in the strife !

**D. Write a paragraph of 100 words on any one of the following:**

**1x5=5**

67. Write the message conveyed through the poem ' Psalm of Life'?

68. Describe the spider's part per sentence.

69. Bring out the emotions expressed in the poem 'The Man He Killed'.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Key to the Model Question paper 1**  
**Language – Part II – English Paper I**  
**SECTION – A**

**1. A. Synonyms:**

1. b. He was respected for his deed.
2. a. She sped away in her car with journalists chasing her with determination
3. d. Efforts are being made to control atomic energy for all positive purposes.
4. c. There is a small weakness in the construction.
5. d. He was subdued after the defeat.

**B. Antonyms:**

6. b. disloyal
7. c. bold
8. c. weak
9. b. appreciate
10. b. worthy / C. Significant

**C. Answer:**

11. Media  
Indices
12. He comes here once in a blue moon (rarely).
13. Central Processing Unit is the brain of the computer.
14. Root – route
15. Travelogue – It is a good travelogue
16. La-bo-ra-to-ry Ac-ti-vi-ty
17. Misunderstand – Don't misunderstand metion – suggestion – I take your suggestion
18. Noun + Noun – School girl  
Noun + Adjective – duty free
19. Go head with your work  
Don't go against your parents
20. Case – I carried the case  
Kerchief – I lost my kerchief.

**SECTION – B**

**II. A**

21. Will
22. Has submitted
23. Need not
24. Who
28. Which / that
29. Against
30. Would teach
31. She is a doctor now
32. Personal passive voice
33. But
34. Mathan greeted Rahul and asked him how he was. Rahul replied that he was fine and asked him what brought him there. Mathan said that he had just come to see him and added that it was long since they had met. Rahul thanked him and suggested to have coffee.

35. Had he told them the truth, he would not have been punished.
36. There was a heavy rain and so the match was delayed.
37. Though he is old, he walks quickly.
38. Karthi is intelligent and he will get a job.

**SECTION - C**

**III. A**

39. Space
40. Medicine
41. Sports
42. Nutrition and Dietetics
43. Music

**SECTION - E**

**IV. A**

44. Because it is permanent.
45. The rights of women
46. It stands in space
47. English words.
48. The snake
49. From a fissure

**B.**

50. simile
51. Rime of the Ancient Mariner by S.T. Coleridge
52. grave / goal

**C.**

53. Poem : Women's Rights  
Poet : Annie Louisa Walker
54. Poem: The Man Kind He Killed  
Poet : Thomas Hardy
55. Poem: A Psalm of Life  
Poet: H.W. Long Fellow

\*\*\*\*\*

**SELF TEST  
ENGLISH I PAPER**

**I) Synonyms**

1. Be patient till the last
2. Mahathma Gandhi was a ceaseless Crusader of Women' s equality
3. Memories of the bizarre Journey Vanish
4. It may repress the triumph of malignant criticism.
5. We battered Wasps
6. Rockets struck unheralded by sound or sight

**II) Antonyms:**

1. What withholds you?
2. The most pertinent was his relationship with his wife
3. The memories Vanished
4. I found our speech Copious
5. To him all life was sacred
6. They promised sanguinely

**III) Write the plurals of:**

1. datum
2. radius
3. analysis
4. formula
5. leaf

**IV) Abbreviations:**

1. PC
2. CPU
3. RADAR
4. ATM
5. ISRO

**V) Use the suitable Relative pronouns:**

1. This is the boy\_\_\_\_\_won the race
2. That is the house \_\_\_\_\_ I was born
3. Most of the, friends\_\_\_\_\_ she had invited came for her wedding
4. Shakespeare, \_\_\_\_\_ lived in the 16<sup>th</sup> century is considered to be the greatest dramatist.
5. Show me the book \_\_\_\_\_you bought yesterday

**VI) Use the suitable phrase/preposition:**

1. They enjoyed their picnic \_\_\_\_\_ the weather was terrible.
2. Sita continued to work \_\_\_\_\_ her shoulder injury.
3. He works herd \_\_\_\_\_ get a first Class.
4. There are many people living \_\_\_\_\_ the poverty line
5. Kumar must be \_\_\_\_\_ telling lies.

**VII) Syllabify the words:**

1. President
2. Domestic
3. Laboratory
4. accident
5. association

**VIII) Write the American English words for the given British English words and use them in sentences:**

1. Autumn
2. Biscuit
3. Groundfloor
4. Petrol
5. Payment

**IX) Use the given compound words in sentences of your own:**

1. son-in-law      2. well-to-do      3. duty free      4. long forgotten      5. week end

**X)**

1. ex      -      able  
2. non      -      ly  
3. pre      -      ous

**XI) Form compound words for the given pattern:**

1. Noun + Noun      2. Verb + Noun  
3. Adjective + Noun      4. preposition + Verb      5. Gerund + Noun

**XII) Write sentences using the phrasal verbs:**

1. break in      2. call off      3. see about      4. keep away      5. stand up

**XIII) Write sentences using the clipped words:**

1. advertisement      2. gymnasium

**XIV) Fill the blanks with modal auxiliaries**

1. It is overcast. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain.  
2. I Wish you \_\_\_\_\_ tell me the truth.

**XV) Fill in the blanks with semi –modals:**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ feel sorry for what you have done.  
2. My father \_\_\_\_\_ take long walks.  
3. My marks are so poor that I \_\_\_\_\_ not show my progress report to my father.

**XVI) Write sentences for the following patterns:**

1. S V A      2. S V O      3. S V O C      4. S V I O D O      5. S V A C

**XVII) Use suitable links words:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the cat is away, the mice are at play.  
2. He is intelligent \_\_\_\_\_ lazy.  
3. Hurry up \_\_\_\_\_ you will be late.

\*\*\*\*\*

**KEY TO SELF TEST  
ENGLISH PAPER I**

**I. Synonyms**

1. Silent      2. Fighter      3. Unusual / Strange      4. Restrain      5. Thrashed      6. unannounced

**II. Antonyms**

1. Allows      2. Impertinent      3. Appear      4. Meager / Scarce      5. Unholy      6. hopelessly

### III. Plurals

1. data – We store the **data** in the computer.
2. radii – Find the **radii** of these circles
3. analyses – We made several **analyses**.
4. Formulae – Learn all the **Formulae**.
5. Leaves - The **Leaves** are green

### IV. Idioms

1. She was **on cloud nine** on getting a state rank.
2. Ram and Ganesh are always **at logger heads**.
3. The sudden death of my friends was **a bolt from the blue**
4. We have to **go a long way** to improve the company

V. ISRO – Indian space Research Organization – Indian Space Research Organization launched a satellite recently.

### VI. Relative Pronouns

1. Who
2. Where
3. Whom
4. Who
5. Which / that

### VII. Phrase / Preposition

1. In spite of / despite
2. in spite of / despite
3. in order to /to
4. below
5. ashamed of

### VIII. Blending

1. Newscast - I watched the BBC **Newscast**
2. Travelogue - I read a **travelogue**.
3. Smog - the **smog** was heavy yesterday
4. Medicare - Excellent **Medicare** is given in this hospital
5. Brunch - I had my **brunch** at home.

### IX. Syllabification

### X. British English / American English

1. Fall - I do not enjoy myself in the fall.
2. Cookie - I ate a cookie.
3. First Floor - I live on the First Floor.
4. Gasoline - There is no gasoline in the car.
5. Sidewalk - we walked on the side walk.

### XI Using Compound words in sentences

1. My **Son – in – law** is a doctor.
2. He is a **Well – to – do** businessman.
3. This is a **duty free** shop.
4. It is a **long – forgotten** novel.
5. I went to my village for the **weekend**.

## XII Prefix

1. ir – irregular – He is always **irregular**
2. im – immortal – God is **immortal**.
3. ex – ex- minister – He is an **ex- minister**.
4. non – non – violence – Gandhi believed in **non – violence**.
5. Pre – preplanned – it was a **preplanned** murder.

## Suffix

1. – ish – childish – Her behavior is very **childish**
2. – tion – examination – She passed her **examination**
3. – able – comfortable – this chair is **comfortable**.
4. – ly – slowly – He walked **slowly**.
5. - Ous – courageous –she is a **courageous** woman.

## XIII Forming Compound words

1. He broke in our conversation
2. The Strike was called off
3. I must go and see about this issue.
4. Keep away – Keep away from bad company
5. Stand up – I always **stand up** for truth

## XIV Clipping

1. Advertisement – ad – I saw the ad
2. Gymnasium – gym – I go to the gym regularly
3. Laboratory – lab – the teacher is in the lab.
4. Helicopter – copter – the Copter landed safely.
5. Mathematics – maths – Maths is my favorite subject.

## XV Modals

1. Should / must
2. May
3. would

## XVI Sentence Patterns

1. SVA – The birds are flying in the sky.
2. SVO – He kicked the ball.
3. SVOC – They elected him president
4. SVIODO – She gave me a pen
5. SVAC – She is now a doctor.

## XVII

1. When / AS
2. but
3. Or/or else / else / otherwise

\*\*\*\*\*

2. Where do women claim to dwell?  
**Ans. At home.**
3. What is meant by inane abstraction?  
**Ans. Stupid inactiveness.**
4. Explain the phrase 'Sleep our life away'.  
**Ans. Waste one's life by being lazy.**
5. Who are compared to humble plants?  
**Ans. Women.**
6. What are hedgerows?  
**Ans. Bushes along the roadside.**
7. What is cherished circle?  
Ans: Family members and friends

### 3. THE NOSIELESS PATIENT SPIDER

1. What is spider compared to?  
Ans: Soul
2. What is promontory?  
Ans: High point of land
3. What does gossamer thread do?  
Ans: It unites the universe
4. What does 'it' refer to?  
Ans. Spider.
5. What does 'you' refer to?  
Ans. Soul.
6. Who is musing?  
Ans Soul
7. What is filament?
8. Ans. A thin thread from the spider.
9. How does the soul stand?  
Ans. Surrounded and detached.
10. What is meant by gossamer thread?  
Ans. The thin thread produced by the spider.
11. Who throws the gossamer thread?  
Ans. Human soul.

#### Poem 4: English Words

1. What is compared to leech craft?
2. Who bleached our souls?
3. What is compared to 'tongues of fire'?
4. What is called 'the dawn'?
5. What are called 'winged seeds'?
6. What looks like a 'golden fireflies'?
7. Who does the word 'you' refer to ?
8. What are 'winging words' compared to?
9. What are 'fathomless words'?

10. Who poses the 'cosmic riddle'?  
Ans. From 1 to 10: English Words.
11. What is meant by 'leech craft'?  
Ans. Ancient medical treatment of removing bad blood.
12. Meanings for these words:  
cluster- group; devouring – consuming in large quantities; thornmills – a vast area of thorny bushes; nascent – beginning to develop: global merchandise – worldwide trade.
13. What does the phrase 'crossed the furrowed seas' imply?  
Ans. English is a foreign language.
14. What is meant by "Indo – Aryan blood"?  
Ans. English belongs to Germanic family of languages.
15. Explain the phrase 'the spoils of ages'.  
Ans. English words have grown rich by borrowing words from other languages over

### 5. SNAKE

1. What is a pitcher?  
Ans. Pitcher is a earthen vessel
2. Where did the snake come from?  
Ans. From the fissure in the wall
3. What is his voice of education?  
Ans. His knowledge
4. What is etna?  
Ans. An active volcano
5. Who must be killed?
6. Who does the poet like?
7. Who is the lord of life?  
Ans for 5, 6, 7 – Snake
8. Who was afraid?
9. Who is the second comer?
10. Who does 'I' refer to?  
Ans. From 8 to 10: The poet.
11. Why did the poet feel honoured?  
Ans. Because the snake has visited his house.

### 6: The Man He Killed

1. What is infantry?  
Ans. A unit of foot soldiers.
2. Why did the poet shoot the other soldier?  
Ans. Because he was his enemy.
3. Who does 'I' refer to?  
Ans. The poet.
4. Who does 'he' refer to?  
Ans. Enemy soldier.
5. What is a nipperkin?  
Ans. A glass for wine or beer.

6. Who were staring face to face?  
Ans. The poet and his enemy.
7. How would he treat the other if met somewhere else?  
Ans. He would help him with half – a – crown.
8. In what way is war quaint and curious?  
Ans. Many soldiers are killed in war for no reason.
9. What does half - a – crown mean?  
Ans. An old British coin.
10. What is a trap?  
Ans. A two – wheeled horse carriage.

### POETIC DEVICES Q.NO. 61 to 63 Marks 3X1=3

#### ALLUSIONS

1. Dust thou art, to dust returnest, - The allusion is from the Bible.
2. And I thought of the albatross, - The allusion is from the Rime of the Ancient Mariner by S.T. Coleridge  
In the beginning was the word  
And the word was God. The allusion is from the Bible

#### SIMILE

**Find the words 'as' and 'like'. They help to similes.**

1. Still, like muffled drums, are beating
2. Be not like dumb, driven cattle
3. A shumble plants by country hedgerows growing
4. Speech that came like leech craft
5. O winging words like homing bees you borrow
6. Like a golden swarm of fireflies
7. That hung like clustered stars
8. And I like a second comer waiting
9. He lifted his head from his drinking as cattle do
10. And flickered his tongue like a forked light on the air.
11. Writhed like lightning and was gone.
12. And lifted his head, dreamily, as one who has drunken
13. And looked around like a God, unseeing, into the air
14. Like a king in exile, uncrowned in the underworld

#### METAPHOR

**A comparison without 'as' or 'like'**

1. Like is but an empty dream
2. In the world's broad field of battle
3. Footprints on the sands of time
4. Not in a dreamy and in an abstraction  
To sleep our life our way
5. Till the gossamer thread you fling catch somewhere, O my soul
6. O winged seeds! You crossed the furrowed seas.  
To nestle in the warm and silent earth
7. You bleached our souls soiled with impurities

8. O tongues of fire! You came devouring
9. You were the dawn, and sunlight filled the spaces
10. And so, I missed my chance with one of the lords of life.

### ALLITERATION

**Alliteration is the repetition of the same consonant sound in several nearby words.**

Ex: And the grave is not its goal – gave – goal

Sailing our lives solemn main – sailing – solemn.

**ERC – Q.No. 64, 65, 66**

**2 x3 = 6**

### Clue for ERC

#### Key words that highlight the poem

When you see the key words in the given lines you can find out the poem.

#### PSALM OF LIFE

1. Mournful Numbers heart, fate
2. Dream
3. Enjoyment, Sorrow
4. Battle, Bivovac,
5. Hero, strife
6. Past, Present
7. Footprints, Fleeting
8. Achieving, Pursuing
9. Sailing, dust, Art

#### WOMEN'S RIGHT'S

1. Cherish housed roof
2. Women's Mission
3. Portray
4. Harsh, Jarring
5. Brightness
6. Treasure, Humble Plants, Odours
7. Privilege
8. Happiness
9. Cherished Guide

#### NOISELESS PATIENT SPIDER

1. Filament
2. Promontary
3. Unreaching, Speeding
4. Nursing
5. Spheres, Connect,
6. Ductile Ancher
7. Gossamer Thread
8. Fling

#### ENGLISH WORDS

1. LeechCraft, bleached,
2. Purer, Words
3. O tongues, Creepers
4. Thornmills, Owls hovering
5. O Winged Seeds
6. Golden Swarm
7. New Agony
8. O Winging words
9. a eons Bright
10. Clustered Stars

11. Nameless, Winterless
12. Fathom less words
13. Mingling strain
14. Word, Man, God
15. Nascent loveliness
16. Indo – Aryan
17. Furrowed Seas.

### **SNAKE**

1. Snake
2. Water – trough
3. Fissure
4. Etna Smoking
5. Slackness
6. Earth earth gold
7. Sicitian July
8. Voice of my education
9. Forked night
10. Thankless
11. burning bowel
12. Lifted like a god,
13. Convulsed, undignified
14. Paltry, vulgar, mean act
15. King in exile
16. Expiate, Pettiness
17. albatross
18. Lightning.

### **THE MAN HE KILLED**

1. Old, Ancient inn
2. Nipperkin
3. Infantry
4. Foe, Off- hand
5. Quaint and curious
6. Halfa – Crown
7. Face to face
8. Traps.

### **POETRY PARAGRAPHS**

**Q.No. 67 to 69**

**Marks**

**1x5 = 5**

#### **A Psalm of Life**

It is a poem of optimism and positive thinking. According to the poet, life in dream. It is real and earnest. Neither enjoyment nor sorrow is our goal. We must work hard, because life is short. We must make our lives great. Time is passing without a stop. World is like a battlefield. We have to struggle and win. This world is a temporary camp. As long as we live, we should be like heroes, not like

dump driven cattle. We should forget the past. We should not depend on future. Have faith in God and act in the present lives of greatmen are good examples to follow. We should work and do our duty. We should not be discouraged by failures.

## **2. WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

Annie Louisa Walker feels proud of being a woman and she considers so called women's duties as their privileges. A Woman's mission is to make her home bright with happiness. They do not waste their time in laziness. They are like humble plants. Plants collect rain water and give forth sweet smelling flowers. Women also fill their homes with love and happiness. Women are not known beyond their family circle but take that as their privilege. They live in seclusion, spread happiness and die unknown.

## **3. A NOISELESS PATIENT SPIDER**

The poet Walt Whitman saw a spider wearing its cob web on an elevated place. It set out filament endlessly from its mouth. It tried to connect the space around on seeing this the poet was reminded of his soul. Like the spider, the human soul wanders in isolation and tries endlessly to connectively with God. It searches for the bridge of hope to connect itself with God. It tries to connect the entire universe with thread of love.

## **4. ENGLISH WORDS**

The Poet V.K.Gokak admires English Language, he compares the language to leech craft that purges blood. He compares English to forestfire. Like Forestfire English destroys all unwanted thoughts from our coast the seas and settle on a new land. Like wise English Words crossed English Channel and entered India and settle here. English language belongs to Indo Aryan family of languages. As the Language explains divine things and God the poet says English is a divine language.

## **5. Snake**

Snake is a wonderful poem. It speaks about the poet's feelings towards the snake. On a hot summer day a snake came to his water trough to drink water. The poet had to wait for his turn to take a pitcher of water. The snake took a long time to drink water. This gave the poet enough time to study the snake. It was golden in colour. His knowledge of education cautioned him that it was a poisonous snake. His inner voice urged him to kill the snake. He took a log and threw at snake. The snake was not hurt but ran into its hole. Now the poet felt guilty. The snake did not harm him. But he harmed the snake. It was like a guest that came to his house. He insulted his guest. He was so sorry for his mean act.

## **6. The Man He Killed**

It is a poem that brings out the ugly face of war. The poet was in the battlefield. He shot at his enemy and killed him on the spot. Now a thought crossed the mind of the poet. Why should he kill a person who had done him no harm? Was there any personal enmity between the poet and his so-called enemy? The meaningless war made them meaningless enemies. The poet joined the army because he was unemployed. The same was the case with his enemy. Actually they were not patriots. They were soldiers made out of poverty. It was only the situation that forced them to be cruel to each other. If these two had met in an inn, they would have become friends and ought a drink to each other. The poet blames the war for this tragic event.

**POEM – QUESTION & ANSWERS**

1. What is meant by “bivouac”?  
Bivouac means temporary camp. Here it refers to the short stay of human beings in the world.
2. What is meant by inane abstraction?  
Inane abstraction means stupid inaction.
3. Explain – sleep our life away.  
In ancient time, doctors allowed leech to suck the bad blood of sick persons. Poet alludes to such crude treatment as ‘leech craft’.
4. What journey is being talked about here?  
Journey of life is talked about here.
5. Who is referred as some one?  
The golden yellow snake is referred as some one.
6. Who is the second comer?  
Poet is the second comer.
7. Which were the thorn in our flesh?  
Thorns refers to the hurdles of expression in our language.
8. Why did the narrator shoot the other?  
Because he was his foe. (enemy)
9. Who is musing continuously?  
Soul is musing continuously.
10. What are beating like muffled drums?  
The hearts are beating like muffled drums.
11. What does “you refer to here”?  
You refers to English words.
12. Give the meaning of the word cluster.  
Cluster – group
13. Explain Global merchandise.  
Global Merchandise refers to the English people spreading all over the world by doing trade.
14. Who is musing continuously?  
Human soul
15. What do winged seed refer to?  
Winged seed refer to English words.
16. What is meant by cherished circle?  
Cherished circle means family.
17. What does the poet expect us to be?  
The poet expect us to be a hero in fighting against the hardships of life.
18. What is meant by strife?  
Strife means conflict.
19. When should we act?  
Today
20. How does the soul stand?  
Calmly away from worlds harsh jarring voices.
21. How does the soul stand?  
Surrounded / detached in measureless oceans of space.

22. Who was afraid?  
The poet D.H. Lawrence
23. Why did he feel honoured?  
Snake visited his lace
24. Explain – ‘Indo Aryan blood’  
English belongs Germanic, an Indo – Aryan language.  
So English has the flavor of that language.
25. What is meaning od cherished circle?  
Family circle
26. What is referred as tongues of fire?  
English words
27. Who does he refer to to?  
The snake
28. Who were standing face to face?  
The poet and the other man
29. What is meant by cherished circle?  
Cherished circle means family.
30. What is bivouac?  
Bivouac means temporary camp. Here it refers to the short say of human beings in the world.
31. What does it refer to?  
Spider
32. What did the poet’s voice of education tell him?  
Told him to kill the snake.
33. Who must be killed?  
Snake
34. In what way is war ‘quaint and curious’?  
Because of no reason, a soldier shoots another person.
35. Who leaves the foot prints?  
Great men.
36. What is the privilege?  
Fill their homes with happiness and love.
37. What do owls symbolize?  
Ignorance
38. What is promontory?  
A high point of land away from the coast line.
39. What was the mean act?  
The speaker tried ti kill.
40. Whom does I refer to?  
The poet D.H. Lawrence.
41. Who do you think this line is addressed to?
42. Give the meaning of devouring?  
It means consuming something in large quantities.
43. Who is the second come?  
The poet, D.H. Lawrence.

**Model Question Paper 1**  
**Language – Part II – English – Paper I**  
**(Reader and Linguistic Competences)**

**Time Allowed : 3 Hours)**

**(Maximum Marks : 100**

**Introduction:**

In lower – book; use the Arabic numerals 1 to 69 of the questions you answer.

**SECTION – A**

(Vocabulary – Lexical Competencies) **(Marks: 30)**

**1. A. Choose the 3 most appropriate of the four given context which equates with that the italicized item in each of the following sentences : 5x1=5**

1. For Brutus is an *honorable* man.  
a) Kumar was punished for his dishonestly.  
b) He was respected for his deed.  
c) Those who are disrespectful to others will receive the same from others.  
d) Mr. Johnson is known for his principles.
2. The Bus followed in hot *pursuit* of a rabbit  
a) She sped away in her car with journalists chasing her with determination.  
b) The shop was so hot that the child higher studies.  
c) He did this work intentionally.
3. The scientists are busy trying to *harness* atomic energy.  
a) We have to make atomic energy harmless.  
b) Scientists are trying to find out the harmful effects of atomic energy.  
c) We are trying to find distribute the sources of energy.  
d) Efforts are being made to control atomic energy for all positive purpose.
4. *Frailty* thy name is women.  
a) His son understood the weakness of the king  
b) He was thin and lanky  
c) She was threatened at the prospect of visiting Paris.  
d) He was subdued after the defeat.
5. They were belittling him with their *new-fangled ideas*  
a) Thirukkural deals with philosophy and morality  
b) The author tried to elucidate the deeper insights in this novel  
c) We disagree with the idea proposed by my neighbor as it was unconventional  
d) Chennai is becoming ultra modern city

**B. Choose the most accurate of the four given words opposite in meaning to the italicized word. 5 x 1 = 5**

6. He was my friend *faithful* and just to me.  
a) humble      b) disloyal      c) truthful      d) plan.
7. Truthforce, the power of enlightened non-violence is neither passive nor *timid*.  
a) active      b) afraid      c) bold      d) doubtful.
8. He is a *sturdy* young man.  
a) dynamic      b) strong      c) weak      d) ambitious.
9. There are many people who *despise* the snake....  
a) fear      b) appreciate      c) kill      d) worship.

10. "To hell with it"- a facile, *trivial* phrase.  
a) unimportant                      b) worthy                      c) significant                      d) long.

**C. Answer any ten of the following :**

**10 x 2 = 20**

11. Write sentence using the plural form of medium or 'index'.  
12. Use the idiom 'Once in a blue moon' a sentence of your own.  
13. Write a sentence using the expanded form of CPU.  
14. The Protruding ..... of the tree obstructed our..... (route / root)  
15. Use the compound work 'out – patient' in a sentence of your own.  
16. Write a sentence using a work with the prefix 'mis' ..... or the suffix .... tion  
17. Form compound words.  
    a) Noun + Noun  
    b) Noun + Adjective  
18. Write sentence using the phrasal verbs 'go ahead' and 'go against'.  
19. Write sentence each using the clipped words from "suitcase" and handkerchief.

**SECTION – B**

**(Grammatical Cinpetencies) (Marks : 20)**

**II. A. Fill in blanks of the following sentence:**

**10 x 1 = 10**

20. I hope she ..... Succeed. (Use a modal verb)  
21. He .....(Submit) his form. So he can participate.  
22. You ..... Not read every chapter. (Use a qu asi modal)  
23. Students ..... Speak English fluently wil easily get jobs. (Use a relative pronoun)  
24. This fountain pen ..... I bought only a week ago, leaks badly.( use a relative pronoun)  
25. You must not go ..... the advice of your parents. (Use a phrase / preposition)  
26. If they had tried, they \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the match.  
27. Write a sentence in SVIDODO pattern  
28. Write the sentence pattern  
    His son is a pilot now  
29. The damn is built strongly (what kind of passive voice)

**B. Transform the following sentence as instructed:**

**5 x 2 = 10**

30. Report the dialogue:  
Mathan : Hello Rahul, How are you?  
Rahul : Fine Mathan. What brings you here?  
Mathan : I have just come to see you. It is long since we've met.  
Rahul : Thank you. Let us have coffee.  
31. If he told them the truth, he would not have been punishe. (Begin the sentence with 'Had')  
32. As there was heavy rain, the match was delayed.  
    (Rewrite as a compound sentence)  
33. In spite of being old he walk quickly.  
    (Rewrite as a complex sentence )  
34. Karthi is intelligent. He will get a job.  
    (Combine the sentences into a compound sentence)

**SECTION – C**

**(Reading Competencies) (Mark : 15)**

**III. A. Identify each of the following sentence with the semantic field in the list given below, by understanding the words serving as the clue: 1x5=5**

- 39. as astronaut has to undergo vigorous training to go to space
- 40. the gallstones have to be removed by the laproscopic operation
- 41. hockey is our national game
- 42. rice contains more carbohydrates.
- 43. Michael Jackson is known as the king of pop.  
(Sports, environment, computer, nutrition and dietetics, art)

**B. Read the following passage and answer in your own words the question given below: 5 x 2 = 10**

Preserving Nature is man's prime responsibility. The earth does not belong to us and abuse. It belongs to our children. As man became civilized, he slowly lost his attachment with Nature. In his quest development, man cleared pristine forests and polluted the environment. The magnitude of destruction increased in proportion to the magnitude of his greed. A man drifted away from Nature, his problems increased and his heart became hard and cold. The May calamities misfortunes and problems of our times are but the manifestation of this greed. This is why we have injured people, animals and environment. If we want to set things right we must reconnect with nature.

**Questions:**

- 44. What is the prime responsibility of man?
- 45. Whom does the earth belong to?
- 46. When does man lose attachment with Nature?
- 47. What is the manifestation of man's greed?
- 48. What do you do o set things right?

**SECTION – D**

**(Writing Competencies – Prose) (Marks : 15)**

**IV. A. Answer any one of the following question in a paragraph of about 100 words: 1 x 5 = 5**

- 49. How is Gandhi faith on women in the ceaseless .....
- 50. Compare and contrast the speeches of Brutus and Mark Anton.
- 51. 'Write an essay on the aftermath of atomization of Hiroshima.

**B. Answer any one of the following question in a paragraph of about 200 words: 1x10=10**

- 52. Bring out the trekking experience of ahtushi Deshpande.
- 53. Critically analyses the funeral oration of Mark Antony.
- 54. Deshpande's trekking experience from Ragashkund to Surajkund.

**SECTION – E**

**(Literary Competencies – Poetry) (Marks : 20)**

**V.A. Read the following five sets of poetic lines and answer the question given below each of them:- 6 x 1 = 6**

- (i) Art is long, and time is fleeting
- 55. Why is art supposed to be long?
- (ii) You cannot rob us of the rights we cherish
- 56. What cannot be robbed?

(iii) Surrounded, detached in measureless

57. Where does the soul stand?

(iv) O tongues of fire ! You came devouring.

58. What is referred to as tongues of fire?

(v) He reached down from a fissure in the earth-wall in the gloom.

59. Who reached down?

60. From where did he reach down?

**B. Read the following three sets of lines and answer the question given and I wished he would come back, my snake.**

i) " And I thought of the albatross,  
And I wished he would come back my snake"

61. What is the allusion here?

ii) " For the soul is dead that slumbers"

62. Write out the words in alliteration.

iii) " Like the golden swarm of fireflies you come"

63. Mention the figure of speech used here.

**C. Explain any two of the following sets of lines with reference to the context:**

**2x3=6**

64. As humble plants by country hedgerows growing.

That treasure up the rain

65. I shot him dead because

Because he was my foe.

66. Be not like dumb, driven cattle !

Be a hero in the strife !

**D. Write a paragraph of 100 words on any one of the following:**

**1x5=5**

67. Write the message conveyed through the poem ' Psalm of Life'?

68. Describe the spider's part per sentence.

69. Bring out the emotions expressed in the poem 'The Man He Killed'.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Key to the Model Question paper 1**  
**Language – Part II – English Paper I**  
**SECTION – A**

**1. A. Synonyms:**

1. b. He was respected for his deed.
2. a. She sped away in her car with journalists chasing her with determination
3. d. Efforts are being made to control atomic energy for all positive purposes.
4. c. There is a small weakness in the construction.
5. d. He was subdued after the defeat.

**B. Antonyms:**

6. b. disloyal
7. c. bold
8. c. weak
9. b. appreciate
10. b. worthy / C. Significant

**C. Answer:**

11. Media  
Indices
12. He comes here once in a blue moon (rarely).
13. Central Processing Unit is the brain of the computer.
14. Root – route
15. Travelogue – It is a good travelogue
16. La-bo-ra-to-ry Ac-ti-vi-ty
17. Misunderstand – Don't misunderstand metion – suggestion – I take your suggestion
18. Noun + Noun – School girl  
Noun + Adjective – duty free
19. Go head with your work  
Don't go against your parents
20. Case – I carried the case  
Kerchief – I lost my kerchief.

**SECTION – B**

**II. A**

21. Will
22. Has submitted
23. Need not
24. Who
28. Which / that
29. Against
30. Would teach
31. She is a doctor now
32. Personal passive voice
33. But
34. Mathan greeted Rahul and asked him how he was. Rahul replied that he was fine and asked him what brought him there. Mathan said that he had just come to see him and added that it was long since they had met. Rahul thanked him and suggested to have coffee.

35. Had he told them the truth, he would not have been punished.
36. There was a heavy rain and so the match was delayed.
37. Though he is old, he walks quickly.
38. Karthi is intelligent and he will get a job.

**SECTION - C**

**III. A**

39. Space
40. Medicine
41. Sports
42. Nutrition and Dietetics
43. Music

**SECTION - E**

**IV. A**

44. Because it is permanent.
45. The rights of women
46. It stands in space
47. English words.
48. The snake
49. From a fissure

**B.**

50. simile
51. Rime of the Ancient Mariner by S.T. Coleridge
52. grave / goal

**C.**

53. Poem : Women's Rights  
Poet : Annie Louisa Walker
54. Poem: The Man Kind He Killed  
Poet : Thomas Hardy
55. Poem: A Psalm of Life  
Poet: H.W. Long Fellow

\*\*\*\*\*

**SELF TEST  
ENGLISH I PAPER**

**I) Synonyms**

1. Be patient till the last
2. Mahathma Gandhi was a ceaseless Crusader of Women' s equality
3. Memories of the bizarre Journey Vanish
4. It may repress the triumph of malignant criticism.
5. We battered Wasps
6. Rockets struck unheralded by sound or sight

**II) Antonyms:**

1. What withholds you?
2. The most pertinent was his relationship with his wife
3. The memories Vanished
4. I found our speech Copious
5. To him all life was sacred
6. They promised sanguinely

**III) Write the plurals of:**

1. datum
2. radius
3. analysis
4. formula
5. leaf

**IV) Abbreviations:**

1. PC
2. CPU
3. RADAR
4. ATM
5. ISRO

**V) Use the suitable Relative pronouns:**

1. This is the boy \_\_\_\_\_ won the race
2. That is the house \_\_\_\_\_ I was born
3. Most of the, friends \_\_\_\_\_ she had invited came for her wedding
4. Shakespeare, \_\_\_\_\_ lived in the 16<sup>th</sup> century is considered to be the greatest dramatist.
5. Show me the book \_\_\_\_\_ you bought yesterday

**VI) Use the suitable phrase/preposition:**

1. They enjoyed their picnic \_\_\_\_\_ the weather was terrible.
2. Sita continued to work \_\_\_\_\_ her shoulder injury.
3. He works herd \_\_\_\_\_ get a first Class.
4. There are many people living \_\_\_\_\_ the poverty line
5. Kumar must be \_\_\_\_\_ telling lies.

**VII) Syllabify the words:**

1. President
2. Domestic
3. Laboratory
4. accident
5. association

**VIII) Write the American English words for the given British English words and use them in sentences:**

1. Autumn
2. Biscuit
3. Groundfloor
4. Petrol
5. Payment

**IX) Use the given compound words in sentences of your own:**

1. son-in-law      2. well-to-do      3. duty free      4. long forgotten      5. week end

**X)**

1. ex      -      able  
2. non      -      ly  
3. pre      -      ous

**XI) Form compound words for the given pattern:**

1. Noun + Noun      2. Verb + Noun  
3. Adjective + Noun      4. preposition + Verb      5. Gerund + Noun

**XII) Write sentences using the phrasal verbs:**

1. break in      2. call off      3. see about      4. keep away      5. stand up

**XIII) Write sentences using the clipped words:**

1. advertisement      2. gymnasium

**XIV) Fill the blanks with modal auxiliaries**

1. It is overcast. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain.  
2. I Wish you \_\_\_\_\_ tell me the truth.

**XV) Fill in the blanks with semi –modals:**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ feel sorry for what you have done.  
2. My father \_\_\_\_\_ take long walks.  
3. My marks are so poor that I \_\_\_\_\_ not show my progress report to my father.

**XVI) Write sentences for the following patterns:**

1. S V A      2. S V O      3. S V O C      4. S V I O D O      5. S V A C

**XVII) Use suitable links words:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the cat is away, the mice are at play.  
2. He is intelligent \_\_\_\_\_ lazy.  
3. Hurry up \_\_\_\_\_ you will be late.

\*\*\*\*\*

**KEY TO SELF TEST  
ENGLISH PAPER I**

**I. Synonyms**

1. Silent      2. Fighter      3. Unusual / Strange      4. Restrain      5. Thrashed      6. unannounced

**II. Antonyms**

1. Allows      2. Impertinent      3. Appear      4. Meager / Scarce      5. Unholy      6. hopelessly

### III. Plurals

1. data – We store the **data** in the computer.
2. radii – Find the **radii** of these circles
3. analyses – We made several **analyses**.
4. Formulae – Learn all the **Formulae**.
5. Leaves - The **Leaves** are green

### IV. Idioms

1. She was **on cloud nine** on getting a state rank.
2. Ram and Ganesh are always **at logger heads**.
3. The sudden death of my friends was **a bolt from the blue**
4. We have to **go a long way** to improve the company

V. ISRO – Indian space Research Organization – Indian Space Research Organization launched a satellite recently.

### VI. Relative Pronouns

1. Who
2. Where
3. Whom
4. Who
5. Which / that

### VII. Phrase / Preposition

1. In spite of / despite
2. in spite of / despite
3. in order to /to
4. below
5. ashamed of

### VIII. Blending

1. Newscast - I watched the BBC **Newscast**
2. Travelogue - I read a **travelogue**.
3. Smog - the **smog** was heavy yesterday
4. Medicare - Excellent **Medicare** is given in this hospital
5. Brunch - I had my **brunch** at home.

### IX. Syllabification

### X. British English / American English

1. Fall - I do not enjoy myself in the fall.
2. Cookie - I ate a cookie.
3. First Floor - I live on the First Floor.
4. Gasoline - There is no gasoline in the car.
5. Sidewalk - we walked on the side walk.

### XI Using Compound words in sentences

1. My **Son – in – law** is a doctor.
2. He is a **Well – to – do** businessman.
3. This is a **duty free** shop.
4. It is a **long – forgotten** novel.
5. I went to my village for the **weekend**.

## XII Prefix

1. ir – irregular – He is always **irregular**
2. im – immortal – God is **immortal**.
3. ex – ex- minister – He is an **ex- minister**.
4. non – non – violence – Gandhi believed in **non – violence**.
5. Pre – preplanned – it was a **preplanned** murder.

## Suffix

1. – ish – childish – Her behavior is very **childish**
2. – tion – examination – She passed her **examination**
3. – able – comfortable – this chair is **comfortable**.
4. – ly – slowly – He walked **slowly**.
5. - Ous – courageous –she is a **courageous** woman.

## XIII Forming Compound words

1. He broke in our conversation
2. The Strike was called off
3. I must go and see about this issue.
4. Keep away – Keep away from bad company
5. Stand up – I always **stand up** for truth

## XIV Clipping

1. Advertisement – ad – I saw the ad
2. Gymnasium – gym – I go to the gym regularly
3. Laboratory – lab – the teacher is in the lab.
4. Helicopter – copter – the Copter landed safely.
5. Mathematics – maths – Maths is my favorite subject.

## XV Modals

1. Should / must
2. May
3. would

## XVI Sentence Patterns

1. SVA – The birds are flying in the sky.
2. SVO – He kicked the ball.
3. SVOC – They elected him president
4. SVIDO – She gave me a pen
5. SVAC – She is now a doctor.

## XVII

1. When / AS
2. but
3. Or/or else / else / otherwise

\*\*\*\*\*