

ENGLISH I & II-PAPER PUBLISHED DATE- 23-11-2015

I. A. SYNONYMS (Q.No.1-5) (SECTION-A) [Vocabulary-Lexical Competencies]

The asterisked words are Textual exercises. Learn them thoroughly]

Lesson : 1 JULIUS CAESAR

1	valiant	- brave *
2	captives	- prisoners *
3	mourned	- grieved *
4	assembly	- crowd/gathering *
5	grievous	- serious *
6	sacred	- holy *
7	entreat	- request *
8	vile	- evil/base/bad *
9	interred	- Buried
10	slew	- Killed

Other Important Synonyms

1. valour	- courage
2 ruffle up	- disturb/ upset
3 wit	- intelligence
4 vanquished	- defeated
5. mutiny	- revolt

Lesson : 2 THE CEASELESS CRUSADER

1. ceaseless	- untiring *
2. construed	- interpreted *
3. intuition	- insight *
4. emerged	- arose *
5. cultivate	- develop *
6. crusader	- fighter/fought
7. dormant	- latent/inactive
8. advent	- arrival
9. complement	- complete
10. frailty	- weakness

1. libel	- false statement
2. pertinent	- relevant
3. patronizing	- supporting
4. subjugation	- suppression

Lesson : 3 TO THE LAND OF SNOW

1	awakened	- roused *
2	delicately	- carefully *
3	consummate	- complete *
4	stranded	- marooned/unable to move *
5	retained	- continued to possess *
6	bizarre	- strange
7	recce	- survey
8	menacing	- threatening
9	shrouded	- covered
10	sturdy	- Strong

1. pursuit	- chasing
2. deterred	- discouraged
3. fascinated	- attracted
4. Visage	- face

Lesson : 4 A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1	animated	- encouraged / excited *	1. perusal	- read carefully
2	censure	- criticism *	2. copious	- abundant /plenty
3	seduce	- tempt *	3. inadvertency	- unintentional
4	repress	- restrain /control*	4. Reproach	- disgrace
5	perplexity	- complication *	5. Risible	- ridiculous/laughable
6	tranquility	- calm /undisturbed		
7	exuberance	- uncontrolled excitement		

Lesson : 5 THE MARK OF VISHNU

1	battered	- thrashed *
2	vile	- evil *
3	petrified	- immobile *
4	sullen	- silent
5	squashed	- subdued
6	yelled	- shouted
7	contempt	- disrespect
8	hysterically	- screamed
9	instantly	- Immediately

Lesson : 6 HIROSHIMA

1	accelerated	- increased *
2	unheralded	- unannounced *
3	stench	- stink *
4	industrious	- hard working *
5	harness	- control *
6	serenely	- calmly
7	enigma	- mystery
8	unleash	- let loose / release
9	assail	- attack
10	proliferate	- multiply/grow rapidly
11	catastrophic	- disastrous

B. ANTONYMS (Q.No.6-10)

Lesson : 1 JULIUS CAESAR

1	broad	x narrow *
2	tyrant	x democrat *
3	empty	x full *
4	fleeting	x lasting/permanent *

5	sublime	x	mean/low *
6	methodical	x	random / confused*
7	slow	x	Fast / quick *
8	noble	x	ignoble / mean*
9	agitated	x	calm *
10.	selfish	x	selfless/generous*
11.	faithful	x	disloyal
12.	honourable	x	dishonourable
13.	blunt	x	sharp
14.	praise	x	criticise
15.	traitors	x	patriots
16.	valour	x	cowardice
17	valiant	x	coward

Lesson : 2 THE CEASELESS CRUSADER

1	marvellous	x	ordinary *
2	radically	x	moderately *
3	frailty	x	strength *
4	domineering	x	submissive *
5	bestowed	x	denied *
6	dormant	x	active
7	subservient	x	dominant
8	inferiority	x	superiority
9	creation	x	destruction
10.	descent	x	ascent
11.	pertinent	x	irrelevant/impertinent
12.	unique	x	common
13.	ancient	x	modern

Lesson : 3 TO THE LAND OF SNOW

1	sturdy	x	weak *
2	abandoned	x	inhabited *
3	shrouded	x	uncovered *
4	continuously	x	intermittently *
5	eventually	x	initially *
6	vanish	x	appear
7	deterred	x	encouraged
8	bustling	x	inactive
9	forbidden	x	allowed
10	majestic	x	humble

Lesson : 4 A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1	exuberance	x	apathy *
2	risible	x	serious *
3	copious	x	meagre *
4	tranquility	x	agitation *
5	obscure	x	clear *
6	vigorous	x	spiritless
7	perfect	x	imperfect
8	omitted	x	included
9	brief	x	detailed
10	folly	x	wisdom
11	contented	x	dissatisfied
12	ignorance	x	knowledge

Lesson : 5 THE MARK OF VISHNU

1	despise	x	love/appreciate *
2	creator	x	destroyer *
3	trusted	x	doubted/suspicious *
4	indifferent	x	interested/disinterested *
5	humble	x	arrogant
6	undamaged	x	damaged
7	literate	x	illiterate
8	sacred	x	Unholy / impure
9	instantly	x	gradually

Lesson : 6 HIROSHIMA

1	ultimate	x	initial *
2	extinguished	x	lit *
3	trivial	x	significant *
4	cursed	x	blessed *
5	liberal	x	conservative *
6	destruction	x	construction
7	serenely	x	violently/noisily
8	defeat	x	success

(C) Answer any ten. [10x2=20]

Q.No.11. PLURALS

Memory Tips

Singular ending Plural ending

1. Datum - I saw the data

-um a

- | | | | |
|----|--|------|------|
| 2. | Alumnus - We are <u>alumni</u> of this school. | -us | i |
| 3. | Index - I saw the <u>indices</u> | -ex | ices |
| 4. | Matrix - I do the <u>matrices</u> | -ix | ices |
| 5. | Analysis - I do the <u>analyses</u> of the test | -is | es |
| 6. | Formula - Write the <u>formulae</u> | -a | ae |
| 7. | Criterion - Fix the <u>criteria</u> | -ion | a |
| 8. | Tooth - Brush your <u>teeth</u> | -oo | ee |
| 9. | Child - <u>Children</u> like animals | | |

Q.No.12. Using the idioms in sentence of your own.

1. **honour bound.**
I am honour bound to help you.
2. **in the pink of health.**
The old man is in the pink of health.
3. **to be on cloud nine.**
I am on cloud nine to hear the news.
4. **a yellow streak.**
He is a man of yellow streak.
5. **to be at logger heads.**
We are always at logger heads .
6. **once in a blue moon.**
He visits here once in a blue moon.
7. **a bolt from the blue.**
His death came as a bolt from the blue .
8. **put on airs.**
He puts on airs after becoming rich.
9. **to be at the end of one's tether.**
The girls are shouting so the teacher is at the end of her tether.
10. **a shadow of one's self.**
The player is now a shadow of himself.

Q.No.13. Write a sentence using expanded form of

Abbreviation/Acronym:

1. UGC → University Grants Commission
He works in University Grants Commission
2. NLC → Neyveli Lignite Corporation

- He works in Neyveli Lignite Corporation
3. BBC → **British Broadcasting Corporation**
He works in the British Broadcasting Corporation
 4. WHO → **World Health Organisation**
He works in World Health Organisation
 5. PSU → **Public Sector Unit**
He works in Public Sector Unit
 6. ISRO → **Indian Space Research Organisation**
He works in Indian Space Research Organisation
 7. CAD → **Computer Aided Designing**
I use Computer Aided Designing
 8. VCR → **Video Cassette Recorder**
I use Video Cassette Recorder
 9. LPG → **Liquified Petroleum Gas**
I use Liquified Petroleum Gas
 10. CPU → **Central Processing Unit**
I use Central Processing Unit
 11. RADAR → **Radio Detection and Ranging**
I use Radio Detection and Ranging device
 12. ATM → **Automated Teller Machine**
Automated Teller Machine is very useful
 13. AIDS → **Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome**
Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome is a killer disease.
 14. LAN → **Local Area Network**
The Local Area Network is busy
 15. UNO → **United Nations Organisation**
India is a member of United Nations Organisation
 16. NASA → **National Aeronautical and Space Administration.**
He works in National Aeronautical and Space Administration.

Q.No.14. Homophones :

1. I had no peace till he gave me a piece of advice.
2. The story told by the credulous old man is not credible. _____
3. They had dates for dessert in the desert. _____

4. The police tried to elicit information from the bootlegger who sells illicit liquor.
 5. The most eminent scientist in the world has been warning about the imminent danger of nuclear war.
 6. The book which has been prescribed for the B.A. class has been proscribed for containing some remarks on religion.
- Other Important Homophones :
7. The adopted boy has now adapted to the new environment.
 8. The stationary lorry is loaded with stationery goods.
 9. M.S. Dhoni is a popular player who lives in a populous city.
 10. His handwriting is illegible so he is not eligible for the competition.
 11. Our principal is a man of principle.
 12. The industrial workers are very industrious.
 13. The luxurious hotel has a luxuriant lawn.
 14. An official should not be officious always.
 15. The army personnel loses their personal interest in life.
 16. Those who are conscious of their conscience dare not do mistakes.

Q.No.15. Form a word by blending the words and use the blended word in your own sentence :

1. documentary + drama → docudrama
I saw the docudrama
2. education + entertainment → edutainment
I use the edutainment
3. motorway + hotel → motel
I saw the motel
4. smoke + fog → smog
I saw the smog
5. helicopter + airport → heliport
I saw the heliport
6. motor + bike → mobike
I use the mobike
7. breakfast + lunch → brunch
I had my brunch
8. news + broadcast → newscast
I watch newscast

9. vegetable + burger → vegeburger
I ate vegeburger
10. international + police → Interpol
I am an Interpol officer
11. lecture + demonstration → lecdem
The lecdem is very useful
12. electro + execute → electrocute
He was electrocuted
13. travel + catalogue → travelogue
I read a travelogue
14. information + commercial → informercial
It is the informercial centre
15. technology + wizard → technowizard
He is a technowizard

Q.No. 16 Syllabify any two words :

Two syllable	Three syllable	Four syllable
daugh-ter, don-key, stu-pid. de-tect,	pre-si-dent, ex-pres-sion, ba-na-na, con-fi-dence, en-ter-tain, ad-van-tage, fan-tas-tic, ac-ci-dent, de-mon-strate, do-mes-tic, dra-ma-tic, sta-tis-tics, ec-cen-tric, cu-cum-ber, for-mi-da-ble,	par-ti-cu-lar com-pre-hen-sive in-spi-ra-tion ap-pa-ra-tus in-sti-tu-tion fa-ci-li-tate in-tel-li-gent si-mul-ta-neous mag-ni-fi-cient as-tro-lo-gy

Q.No.17. Write a sentence using the word in Grammatical Function :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>address</u>
This is my <u>address</u> . (Noun)
I <u>addressed</u> yesterday. (Verb) | 2. <u>Hope</u>
<u>Hope</u> is life. (Noun)
I <u>hope</u> to get pass. (Verb) |
| 3. <u>Old</u>
<u>Old</u> is gold. (Noun)
He is an <u>old</u> man. (Adj) | 4. <u>equal</u>
He is not my <u>equal</u> . (Noun)
All have <u>equal</u> rights. (Adj) |

5. fine
I pay the fine. (Noun)
I fine you. (Verb)
7. like
The film has many likes. (Noun)
I like you. (Verb)
Like poles repel. (Adj)

6. well
I saw the well (Noun)
Tears welled her eyes. (Verb)
8. Love
Love is God. (Noun)
I love India. (Verb)
God is love (Adj)

Q.No.18. Write a sentence using the American English word

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|------------------|---|--|
| 1. tin | → | <u>can</u>
I saw the <u>can</u> | 10. crisps | → | <u>potatochips</u>
I like <u>potatochips</u> |
| 2. lorry | → | <u>truck</u>
I saw the <u>truck</u> | 11. biscuits | → | <u>cookies</u>
I like <u>cookies</u> |
| 3. film | → | <u>movie</u>
I saw the <u>movie</u> | 12. sweet | → | <u>candy</u>
I like <u>candy</u> |
| 4. taxi | → | <u>cab</u>
I saw the <u>cab</u> | 13. Ground floor | → | <u>first floor</u>
I live in the <u>first floor</u> |
| 5. lift | → | <u>elevator</u>
I use the <u>elevator</u> | 14. flat | → | <u>apartment</u>
I live in the <u>apartment</u> |
| 6. Mobile phone | → | <u>cellphone</u>
I use <u>cellphone</u> | 15. autumn | → | <u>fall</u>
It is a <u>fall</u> season |
| 7. petrol | → | <u>gasoline</u>
I use the <u>gasoline</u> | 16. post | → | <u>mail</u>
I saw the <u>mail</u> |
| 8. holiday | → | <u>vacation</u>
I like the <u>vacation</u> | 17. aerial | → | <u>Antenna</u>
I saw the <u>Antenna</u> |
| 9. luggage | → | <u>baggage</u>
Bring the <u>baggage</u> | 18. railway | → | <u>rail road</u>
Don't cross the <u>rail road</u> |

Q.No.19. Use the Compound word in your own sentence .:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. He is a <u>well-to-do</u> person. | 8. I saw the <u>duty-free</u> shop. |
| 2. He is a <u>taxi-driver</u> . | 9. I saw the <u>dancing-bird</u> . |
| 3. He is a <u>shop-owner</u> . | 10. I saw the <u>sun-rise</u> . |
| 4. He is my <u>son-in-law</u> . | 11. I like <u>wood-work</u> |
| 5. He is <u>good-for-nothing</u> . | 12. It is a <u>kitchen-garden</u> |

6. He is a sports-man . 13. It is a day-to-day problem.
7. He is an out-patient . 14. It is a down-to-earth plan.

Q.No. 20. Write a sentence using a word with „Prefix“ or „Suffix“ :

PREFIX

	<u>Prefix</u>	-	<u>Word</u>	→	<u>Sentence</u>
1.	un	-	unhappy	→	I am <u>unhappy</u> .
2.	in	-	inactive	→	I am <u>in</u> active
3.	ir	-	irregular	→	He is <u>irregular</u> to class.
4.	non	-	non-vegetarian	→	I am a <u>non-vegetarian</u> .
5.	dis	-	disagree	→	I <u>disagree</u> with you.
6.	il	-	illegal	→	It is an <u>illegal</u> offence.
7.	fore	-	foretell	→	I <u>foretell</u> the future.
8.	im	-	impossible	→	It is <u>impossible</u> .
9.	pre	-	prepaid	→	I use <u>prepaid</u> card.
10.	post	-	postpaid	→	I use <u>postpaid</u> card.
11.	dia	-	diagram	→	I like the <u>diagram</u> .

SUFFIX

	<u>Suffix</u>	-	<u>Word</u>	→	<u>Sentence</u>
1.	less	-	careless	→	I am <u>careless</u> .
2.	hood	-	childhood	→	I like my <u>childhood</u> .
3.	ly	-	slowly	→	I write <u>slowly</u> .
4.	able	-	curable	→	Fever is <u>curable</u> .
5.	tion	-	examination	→	I wrote my <u>examination</u> .
6.	ful	-	careful	→	I am <u>careful</u> .
7.	ment	-	government	→	I like our <u>govern</u> <u>ment</u> .
8.	ence	-	difference	→	There is no <u>difference</u> .
9.	ness	-	kindness	→	I like your <u>kindness</u> .
10.	ity	-	ability	→	His <u>ability</u> is well-known.
11.	ise	-	criticise	→	Don't <u>criticise</u> others.

Q.No.21. Form Compound Words :

1.	Noun + Noun	→	School girl
2.	Noun + Verb	→	Sun rise
3.	Verb + Noun	→	call taxi
4.	Noun + Adjective	→	duty free
5.	Adjective + Noun	→	old man
6.	Adjective + Verb	→	White wash
7.	Noun + Gerund	→	Hand writing
8.	Gerund + Nouns	→	walking stick
9.	Prep + Nouns	→	After noon

Q.No.22. Write sentences using the Phrasal Verbs :

1. pick up : Pick up your speed.
2. pick on : Pick on the bad boy.
3. look after : Please, look after my son.
4. look into : Please, look into the matter.
5. call on : Please, call on him.
6. call off : Please, call off your strike.
7. call upon : Please, call upon him to speak.
8. keep up : Keep up your rank.
9. keep on : Keep on your speed.
10. give away : Please, give away the prizes.
11. give up : Please, give up your smoking.
12. give off : Please, give off the bad smell.
13. put on : Put on the new dress.
14. put off : Please, put off the lights.
15. take off : The plane took off .

Q.No.23. Write sentence using the Clipped Words :

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. laboratory | → <u>lab</u> | I go to the <u>lab</u> . |
| 2. gymnasium | → <u>gym</u> | I go to the <u>gym</u> . |
| 3. advertisement | → <u>ad</u> | I like the <u>ad</u> . |
| 4. discotheque | → <u>disco</u> | I like the <u>disco</u> . |
| 5. handkerchief | → <u>kerchief</u> | I use <u>kerchief</u> . |
| 6. telephone | → <u>phone</u> | I use the <u>phone</u> . |
| 7. microphone | → <u>mike</u> | I use the <u>mike</u> . |
| 8. taxicab | → <u>taxi</u> | I saw the <u>taxi</u> . |
| 9. perambulator | → <u>pram</u> | I saw the <u>pram</u> . |
| 10. helicopter | → <u>copter</u> | I saw the <u>copter</u> . |
| 11. aeroplane | → <u>plane</u> | I saw the <u>plane</u> . |
| 12. demarcate | → <u>mark</u> | I <u>mark</u> the line. |
| 13. demonstrate | → <u>demo</u> | I attend the <u>demo</u> . |
| 14. kilogram | → <u>kilo</u> | I bought a <u>kilo</u> of rice. |
| 15. influenza | → <u>flu</u> | I am suffering from <u>flu</u> |
| 16. fountain pen | → <u>pen</u> | This is my <u>pen</u> . |
| 17. spectacles | → <u>specs</u> | This is my <u>specs</u> . |
| 18. photograph | → <u>photo</u> | This is my <u>photo</u> . |

19. paragraph	→ <u>para</u>	Write a <u>para</u> .
20. examination	→ <u>exam</u>	I write my <u>exam</u> .
21. refrigerator	→ <u>fridge</u>	The <u>fridge</u> is very useful.
22. signature	→ <u>Sign</u>	<u>Sign</u> here.

SECTION B (Grammatical Competencies) [10x1=10]

II. (A) Q.No.24 Use a Modal Verb : (Must/Should)

1. Eve-teasers must be punished severely.
2. In the army, soldiers must obey their officers.
3. The world must avoid war in the larger interest of the human race as a whole.
4. One must always keep his promises.
5. Caesar's wife must be above suspicion.
6. All citizens should obey the laws of the land.
7. People who live in glass house should not throw stones.
8. Law makers should not be law breakers.

Q.No.25. Use the given verb in suitable form (Tenses) :

[Proverbs, scientific, universal facts are to be in simple present tense]

1. Water boils (boil) at 100° centigrade.
2. The children burst (burst) in the peals of laughter.
3. The milk man knocks (knock) the door at 6'0 clock every morning.
4. She goes (go) to church every Sunday .
5. Rahim read (read) a poem last night .
6. I shall go (go) to Chennai tomorrow .
7. I am preparing (prepare) for the examination at present.
8. He is reading (read) his lessons now .
9. When I saw him, he was playing (play) Cricket.
10. I have been studying (study) in the school since 2010 .

Q.No.26. Use a Semi-Modal Verb : (need, used to, dare, ought to)

❖ **Sentence-ல் dash** ற்குப்பின் **not** இருப்பின் „need“ எழுதவும்.

Ans : You need not read every chapter.
You need not feel sorry for what you have done.

❖ **Sentence-ல் 'when' or 'during'** இருப்பின் used to எழுதவும்.

Ans : He used to play foot ball in his college days.
He used to wake up at 5 O' clock in the morning when he was young.

❖ Sentence-ல் 'How' இருப்பின் „dare“ எழுதவும்.

Ans : How dare you ask me such a question?

ought to – (moral obligation - கடமையைக் குறிக்கும்)

மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட மூன்று (dare, need, used to) clue இல்லையெனில் 'ought to' எழுதவும்.

Ans : He ought to submit his work on time.

Q.No. 27-28 Use a Relative Pronoun :

❖ Sentence-ல் dash-க்கு முன் Noun (person-I குறிப்பின்) பின் Verb இருப்பின் „who“ எழுதவும்.

1. This is the boy who won the race.
(Noun) (Verb)
2. Shakespeare who lived in the 16th Century is considered to be the greatest dramatist.
3. The movie is about a leader who led the freedom struggle of his nation.

❖ Sentence-ல் dash-க்கு முன் Noun (person-I குறிப்பின்) பின் Noun இருப்பின் „whose“ எழுதவும்.

1. My friend whose father works in Agra, has made a clay model of the Taj.
(Noun) (Noun)
2. Kumaraswamy whose house I live in, owns most of the mills in this town.

❖ Sentence-ல் dash-க்கு முன் Noun (person-I குறிப்பின்) பின் pronoun இருப்பின் „whom“ என எழுதவும்.

1. Most of the friends whom she had invited came for her wedding.
(Noun) (Pronoun)

❖ Sentence- ல் dash-க்கு முன் (things) பொருட்களைக் குறிப்பின் that எழுதவும்.

1. Show me the book that you bought yesterday. (thing)
2. The wrong deeds that we do are more often remembered than our good ones.

❖ Sentence- ல் dash-க்கு முன் (Place) இடத்தைக் குறிப்பின் where என எழுதவும்.

1. This is the house where I was born. (Place)
2. This is the school where I studied. (Place)

Q.No. 29. Use a phrase/preposition

(Use a phrase என வந்தால் பெரும்பாலும் „inspite of“ என எழுதலாம்;)

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

They continued with the match in spite of the rain.

His lecture was very boring even though his English was good.

He continued to bowl despite his shoulder injury.

Although we started early, we reached late.

You must not go against the advice of your parents.

Q.No.30. Use the given verb in suitable form :

If clause

Main Clause

'If Clause-ல் work(V1) இருப்பின்

will pass வரும்.

Ans: If you work hard, you will pass (pass) in the exam.

'If Clause-y; worked(V2) இருப்பின்

would pass வரும்.

Ans: If you worked hard, you would pass (pass) in the exam.

'If Clause-y; were இருப்பின்

would fly (V1)

Ans: If I were a bird, I would fly.

'If Clause-y; ____ (be) வந்தால் 'were' என எழுதவும்.

Ans: If I were (be) a bird, I would fly.

'If Clause-y; had worked (past perfect)

would have passed (would have + V3)

Ans: If you had worked hard, you would have passed (pass) in the exam.

Q.No.31. Write a sentence of the pattern :

1. Ram gave a pen → SVO
2. Ram gave me a pen → SVIODO
3. Ram was ill → SVC
4. Ram made him chairman → SVOC

A-adjunct

Yesterday

Adjunct – முதலிலும் வரலாம், கடைசியிலும் வரலாம். **Adjunct** வரும் இடத்தில் (முதலில் அல்லது கடைசியில் **Yesterday**-வை சேர்த்து எழுதவும்)

Q.No.32. Write the kind of Passive Voice :

1. Sentence-ல் by -இருப்பின் **personal passive voice** என எழுதுக.

Ex: The novel is written by Premchand. This is an example of Personal passive voice .

2. Sentence-ல் by (doer) இல்லையெனில் **Impersonal passive voice** என எழுதுக.

Ex: One Hundred neem trees are planted. This is an example of Impersonal passive voice .

Q.No.33. Use a Suitable link word :

Time (நேரத்தை) குறிப்பின் When.

Eg : **When** the cat is away, the mice are at play.

Reason (காரணம்) குறிப்பின் As.

Eg : **As** it rains they will not continue the match.

Contrast (மாறுபாடு) குறிப்பின் Though/but.

Eg : **Though** we started early, we reached late.

Man proposes but God disposes.

She is rich yet/but she is humble.

(B) Q.No.34. Transform the following sentence as instructed.

Report the dialogue.

Points to remember

Report the dialogue

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Statement | - Add „that“ - a conjunction used in statements. |
| 2. Question | - ‘Yes’ or ‘No’ - add ‘whether’ or ‘If’
‘Wh’ word - add the same ‘wh’ word. |
| 3. Command/Request
(positive)
(Negative) | - Add ‘to’ before the imperative sentence. |
| 4. Exclamations | - Remove ‘don’t and add ‘not to’.
- Add ‘that’. Remove exclamation mark (!) and add full stop. |

Reporting verbs:-

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Statement | - told / replied. |
| 2. Question | - asked, enquired. |
| 3. Commands | - advised, ordered. |
| 4. Request | - Requested. |
| 5. Exclamations | - Exclaimed happily / sadly. |

Example :

Tourist :- How can I reach Mahabalipuram?

Tourist guide :- You can drive along the east coast road. The road is smooth and free from the traffic and in about 90 minutes, you will reach Mahabalipuram.

Tourist : Oh! That’s fine. Thank you.

Ans :- The tourist asked the tourist guide how he could reach Mahabalipuram. The tourist guide replied that he could drive along the east coast road. He added that the road was smooth and free from traffic and in about 90 minutes he would reach Mahabalipuram. The tourist thanked the guide.

Q.No.35 Rewrite as given in the brackets starters

WERE, SHOULD, HAD :

Step 1	Remove 'if'	
Step 2	You should	- Should you
	He had	- Had he
	It were	- Were it என்று இடம் மாற்றி எழுதவேண்டும்

Ex:

1. Begin with „Were“

If the management were to go back on its promise, there would be strike. (were)

Were the management to go back on its promise, there would be strike.

If an angel were to tell me such a thing of her, I would not believe it.

Ans: Were an angel to tell me such a thing of her, I would not believe it.

2. Begin with „Should“

If you should need to meet me, you can call this number. (should)

Should you need to meet me, you can call this number.

If you should be late once again, you will lose your job.

Should you be late once again, you will lose your job.

3. Begin with „Had“

If he had explained the problem, I would have helped him. (Begin with 'Had')

Had he explained the problem, I would have helped him.

Q.No.36 Compound Sentence :-

1. As the transport workers were on strike, I had to walk back home.

(Rewrite as a compound sentence)

Ans: The transport workers were on strike and so I had to walk back home.

2. The villagers moved out of their Village as they had no rains that year.

(Rewrite as a compound sentence)

Ans: They had no rains that year and so the villagers moved out of their village.

3. We must eat to live (Change into compound).

Ans: We must eat then only we can live.

4. Priya has recovered after the accident. Her fractured arm is still in a cast.

(Combined the sentence as a compound sentence)

Ans: Priya has recovered after the accident but her fractured arm is still in a cast.

5. Unless you work hard, you will not clear the semester. (Rewrite as a compound sentence)

Ans: Work hard or else you will not clear the semester.

6. Though he is poor he is happy. (Rewrite as a compound sentence)

Ans: He is poor but he is happy.

Q.No.37 SIMPLE SENTENCE

1. This is mango from my garden. It is sweet. (combine the sentences)
Ans: This sweet mango is from my garden.
2. Thara types quickly. Thara types correctly. (combine the sentences)
Ans: Thara types quickly and correctly.
3. Ram lost the match. He decided to resign as captain.
Ans: Having lost the match, Ram decided to resign as captain.(combine the sentences)
4. Bharath is very arrogant, Bharath will not apologise. (combine the sentences)
Ans: Being very arrogant, Bharath will not apologise.
(or) Bharath is too arrogant to apologise.
5. We must eat. We cannot live. (combine the sentences)
Ans: We must eat to live.
6. I had completed my work, I set out to play. (combine the sentences)
Ans: Having completed my work I set out to play.

Q.No.38 COMPLEX SENTENCE :

1. In spite of his illness at the time of the exam, he obtained a high score in the subject. (use 'though').
Ans: Though he was ill at the time of the exam, he obtained a high score in the subject.
2. On seeing the dog the thief ran away. (Use 'when')
Ans: When the thief saw the dog, he ran away.
3. We must eat to live. (Change into complex)
Ans: We must eat so that we can live.
4. I like tea, I prefer coffee. (Change into a complex sentence)
Ans: Though I like tea, I prefer coffee.
5. I stand for justice and fair play. The whole world knows about it.
(Combine the sentence using 'That')
Ans: The whole world knows that I stand for justice and fair play.
6. I studied very hard but I failed. (Rewrite as a complex sentence)
Ans: Though I studied very hard, I failed.
7. He tried his best. He could not open the box. (Combine the sentences using 'though')
Ans: Though he tried his best, he could not open the box.

Combine the sentences into a Simple sentence

1. Anne Mansfield Sullivan was poor and ill yet she taught Keller with a passion
(Rewrite as a simple sentence)

Ans: **In spite of** being poor and ill, Anne Mansfield Sullivan taught Keller with a passion.

2. The coffee is very hot. I can't drink it. (Change into simple sentence)

Ans: The coffee is **too** hot for me **to** drink.

3. She told me a story. It was about a giant. (Change into simple sentence)

Ans: She told me a story **about** a giant.

4. She was poor. She was always happy. (Use 'inspite of')

Ans: **In spite of** her poverty, she was always happy.

5. Ram lost the match. He decided to resign as captain.

Ans: **Having** lost the match, Ram decided to resign as captain.

SECTION – C (READING COMPETENCIES)

Q.No.39-43 Identify the field-Clue words :

[5x1=5]

Some keywords would help you to identify the field in the list given below:

Agriculture :- tilling, pesticide, yield, manure, crops, harvest, fertilizer.

Travel :- Jet, visa, embassy, ferry, luxury, motel, yacht, skipper.

Space :- Satellite, orbit, the milky way, galaxy, comet, shuttle, landing.

Nutrition & Dietetics :- Dieting, vitamins, in take, calorie, stodgy, spicy, bland.

Education :- dropout, competency, curriculum, three Rs, pedagogy, enrolment.

Sports:- match ,refree, semifinal , final , century, boundary

Computer:- menu, browse, surfing, key board , mouse , bit

Commerce:- profit, gain, loss, returns, invest, margin, dividend

Weather :- Fog,cloudy,drizzling,raining,windy,cyclone,storm

Q.No.44-48 Comprehension passage with five questions : [5x2=10]

Note: Question-ல் உள்ள **words**-க்கும் passage-ல் உள்ள **words**- க்கும்

பொருத்தமான வாக்கியங்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுது.

IV.(A) Q.No.49-51 Prose Paragraph/(B) Q.No.52-54 Prose Essay :

[10]

1. Julius Caesar

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 touched the heart of the people. He tried to prove that Caesar was not ambitious. He explained how Caesar filled the state treasury, how he refused the kingly crown thrice. He spoke about the will of Caesar but refused to read it. He showed the wounds on Caesar's body. He wept and said it was "the unkindest cut of all".

Conclusion : The two speeches are typical of the two great leaders.

2. The Ceaseless Crusader

Introduction : Gandhiji was a Ceaseless Crusader of Women's equality.

Experiments with Truth :

Gandhi was a lover of truth. He did experiments with truth. He was a domineering husband. But Kasturba was a spirited wife. He expected implicit obedience from her. Later he realized it to be brutal.

Tradition and Superstition :

Gandhi was no advocate of blind adherence to tradition. He disregarded the tradition, which has no morality. He was strictly against the untouchability, child widowhood and child marriage.

Faith in Women :

According to Gandhi, women are the embodiment of sacrifice, humility, faith, non violence and knowledge. Women are the nobler of the two sexes.

Messengers of the Gospel :

Ahimsa means infinite capacity for suffering. Satyagraha means soul force. Women have great moral strength. Women are the messengers of the Gospel of non violence. Gandhiji hopes that women with all the divine qualities will dazzle the world if they wake up.

Conclusion : Gandhiji concludes that if all the women of the world gather together, they will kick the atom bomb without fear.

SECTION – E (LITERARY COMPETENCIES)

V. Q.No. 55-60 POETRY - Appreciation Questions :

[6x1=6]

1. What are mournful numbers?
Ans: sad songs
2. What is bivouac of life?
Ans: temporary army camp
3. What does grave refer to?
Ans: death
4. What is meant by strife?
Ans: struggle
5. What does forlorn refer to?
Ans: lonely
6. What are beating like muffled drums?
Ans: our heart beats
7. What is the meaning of muffled drums?

- Ans: covered drums.
8. What is the meaning of jarring?
Ans: unpleasant sound
9. What is inane abstraction?
Ans: stupidity/absent-minded.
10. Explain 'To Sleep our life'.
Ans: wasting time
11. What is meant by cherished circle?
Ans: family circle
12. What is the meaning of unobstrusive?
Ans: not easily seen
13. What is a promontory?
Ans: high point of land
14. What is gossamer thread?
Ans: fine cobweb
15. What is the meaning of marked?
Ans: noticed/seen
16. What do owls symbolise?
Ans: ignorance
17. What is the meaning of 'aeons bright'?
Ans: bright future
18. What is meant by gospel?
Ans: goodnews
19. What is meant by 'Indo-Aryan blood'?
Ans: Branch of the Aryans who came to india
20. What is meant by chant?
Ans : song
21. What is the meaning of cosmic riddle?
Ans: universal puzzle
22. What is the meaning global merchandise?
Ans: World trade
23. Whom does someone refer to?
Ans: snake
24. Who is the first comer?
Ans : snake (He)
25. Who is the second comer?
Ans : The poet (I)

26. What is meant by Etna? _____

Ans: Volcanic mountain

27. What does the voice of education refer to?

Ans: Knowledge about snakes/Rational thinking

28. What is meant by pettiness? _____

Ans: act of trying to kill the snake/ mean act.

29. What is an albatross? _____

Ans: Sea bird

30. What is a nipper kin?

Ans: A glass of beer / wine

31. What is meant by infantry? _____

Ans: foot soldier

32. What is a trap? _____

Ans: two wheeled carriage

33. What is the meaning of 'out of work'? _____

Ans: without work/unemployment

34. What does half -a - crown refer to? Ans: British coin

35. What is meant by 'foe'? _____ Ans: enemy

B) Q.No.61-63

POETIC DEVICES

[3x1=3]

Q.No.61. Figure of Speech

Poem Line-ல் as அல்லது like இருந்தால் figure of speech - simile என எழுதவும்.

Eg. 1. Still like muffled drums → simile.

As humble plants by country hedgerows growing → simile

METAPHOR

Poem line-ல் as அல்லது like இல்லையென்றால் figure of speech →

Metaphor என்று எழுதவும்.

Eg. 1. Life is but an empty dream → Metaphor

2. To sleep our life away → Metaphor

Q.No.62 ALLITERATION

Poem line-ல் repetition of consonant sound உள்ள **word-I** தனியே எடுத்து எழுதி முதல் எழுத்தை underline செய்து காட்டவும்.

And the grave is not its goal

Alliterative words : grave, goal

Q.No.63 ALLUSION

1. Dust that art, to dust returnest was not spoken.

Allusion : "The Bible"

2. "Let the dead past bury its dead"

Allusion : The Bible

3. In the beginning was the Word and the Word was God.

Allusion : The Bible

4. And I thought of the albatross. _____

Allusion : The Rime of the Ancient Mariner by S.T. Coleridge.

C) Q.No.64-66 E.R.C. (Any two)

[2x3=6]

Poem-1 : A Psalm of life - H.W. Longfellow.

ERC Clue words

mournful, empty, dream, grave, dust, muffled drums, driven cattle, great men, foot prints, forlorn, any fate, tomorrow, art, life, battle field.

1) **Context :** Poem : A Psalm of life.

Poet : H.W. Longfellow.

Explanation : Life is not an empty dream. Life's goal is not end up with grave. Our heart beats like muffled drums. The world is like a battlefield Act in the living present. We follow the foot prints of the great men. We must learn to work hard.

Poem-2 : Women's Rights - A.L.Walker

E.R.C. Clue words

rob, cherish, bright picture, quiet, seclusion, harsh strife, jarring, dreamy, sleep, sunshine, hedgerows, unobtrusive, privilege, cherished.

2) **Context :** Poem : Women's Rights

Poet : A.L. Walker

Explanation : Men cannot rob the rights of women. They claim to live within four walls. They do not waste their time in laziness. They are like humble plants. They aren't known beyond the family circle. They make people happy but they are uncared by others.

Poem-3 : A Noiseless Patient Spider - Walt Whitman

E.R.C. Clue words

promontory, vacant, filament, unreeling, soul, measureless, musing, throwing, ductile, gossamer, anchor, bridge.

3) **Context :** Poem : A Noiseless, patient spider

Poet : Walt Whitman

Explanation : The poet saw a spider on an elevated place. It tried to build a web. It sent out filament endlessly. The spider was noiseless and patient.

Like the spider the soul tries to connect with God. The soul is musing endlessly.

Poem-6 : The Man He killed - Thomas Hardy

E.R.C. Clue words

inn, wet, nipperkin, infantry, face, shot, killed, foe, off-hand, traps, curious, half-a-crown.

3) **Context : Poem** : The Man He killed

Poet : Thomas Hardy

Explanation : The poet was in the battle field. He stood face to face with his enemy. The poet shot the enemy when he tried to kill him. Both of them were unemployed , sold their traps and joined the army. War is strange and curious because it is fought between innocent soldiers.

POETRY - PARAGRAPH : [5]

D) Q.No.67-69

1. A Psalm of Life – H.W. Long fellow

The poem 'A psalm of life' gives us a great deal of good advice. The poet says that life is not an empty dream. It is real and earnest. 'Man comes from dust and he returns to dust.' The life does not end up with grave. Only the human body dies and not the soul. 'Art is long but life is short.' The world is like the battle field. We should act like heroes and not to be mute cattle. Man should neither think of his future nor past. We must work hard in the present to make every tomorrow a better one. We must follow the foot prints of great men. They give us hope and courage. One must learn to labor and to wait.

2. Women's Rights – Annie Louisa Walker

The poem humbly supports the women's rights. Men cannot rob their rights. Their mission is to make home bright. Women claim to live a lonely life. They live under the roof. They do not waste their time. Like humble plants, women also fill their homes with light and love. They are uncared. Women are not known beyond their family circle. They live in seclusion spread happiness and die unknown. They endure everything passively for the sake of society.

3. A Noiseless, Patient Spider – Walt Whitman

The poet sees a spider standing alone on an elevated place. It tries to build a web. The spider stands for patience and perseverance. The spider wants to make connections in the vast vacant surrounding. The spider is never tired of making its home. But human being doesn't take effort. The poet compares the spider to the human soul. Human soul should make a home in heaven as the spider.

ENGLISH PAPER II

Section-A Supplementary Reader

A) Q.No.1 Write a paragraph by rearranging the following sentences in correct sequence. The first and last sentences are already in order. (5 marks)

இவ்வினாவில் மொத்தம் 6 வாக்கியங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். இதில் முதல் மற்றும் கடைசி வாக்கியத்தை மாற்றவேண்டியதில்லை. துணைப்பாடப் பகுதியில் உள்ள கதைகளை நன்கு புரிந்துகொண்டாலே இவ்வினாவிற்கு விடையளிக்கலாம்.

Example :

Once there lived a Selfish Giant.

- The Giant became angry and built a high wall around the garden.
- The children used to play in the garden.
- He had a beautiful garden.
- The children had now nowhere to play.

They became very unhappy.

Answer :

Once there lived a selfish Giant. He had a beautiful garden. The children used to play in the garden. The Giant became angry and built a high wall around the garden. The children had now nowhere to play. **They become very unhappy.**

B) Q.No.2-6 Choose the best answer. (5)

[The asterisked words are Textual exercises. Learn them thoroughly]

1. THE SELFISH GIANT - OSCAR WILDE.

1. The children visited the giant's garden **everyday**. *
2. The giant stayed with his friend for **Seven years**. *
3. The Poor children had **no place** to play. *
4. The children entered the giant's garden through a **little hole in the wall**. *
5. The giant died when he **became old and feeble**. *
6. The selfish giant longed for **the little child**. *
7. The giant's journey was to **paradise**. *
8. The only people who were pleased to stay in the giant's garden were **the snow and the frost**. *
9. The giant heard a **linnet** singing outside the window.
10. The giant lay dead covered with **white blossoms**.
11. There were **12** peach trees on the giant's garden.
12. The giant's friend was **Cornish ogre**.
13. The little boy kissed **the giant**.
14. The little boy was **Jesus Christ**.

2. THE LOTTERY TICKET - ANTON CHEKHOV

1. The possibility of winning the prize in the lottery ticket **bewildered them**. *
2. The first twenty five thousand of the prize money was **never received**. *
3. Ivan went to **none of these places**. *
4. Masha was **interrupted in the middle of Ivan's dream**. *
5. Disappointment in not winning the prize made Ivan and Masha **hate each other**. *

6. The prize amount of the lottery ticket was 75,000/-.
7. Ivan's income was 1200 roubles a year.
8. The series of the lottery ticket was 9499 number 26.
9. Ivan had no faith on lottery luck.
10. One of the countries Ivan wished to visit was India / Italy/ south of France
11. The winning number of the lottery ticket was 9499 number 46
12. Ivan considered his relatives reptiles.

3. THE LAST LEAF - O'HENRY

1. Sue and Johnsy were painters by profession. *
2. Mr. Pneumonia was a deadly person. *
3. Johnsy started counting backward from number twelve. *
4. Mr. Behrman was a friend to sue. *
5. The wollen shoulder scarf that sue was knitting was blue in colour. *
6. Sue found Behrman smelling strongly of juniper berries. *
7. Mr. Behrman died of pneumonia. *
8. Behrman's master piece was the last leaf. *
9. Behrman earned his living by servicing as a model.
10. Johnsy wanted to paint the Bay of Naples.
11. Sue came from Maine. Johnsy came from California.
12. Mr. Behrman was a failure as an Artist

4. HOW THE CAMEL GOT ITS HUMP - RUDYARD KIPLING

1. The camel lived in the middle of a howling desert.
2. The camel refused to work because he was lazy. *
3. The three animals patiently made a complaint to the Djinn. *
4. Djinn punished the camel using his magic. *
5. The camel did not work for three days. *
6. All the animals were unhappy with the camel's attitude. *
7. Djinn was incharge of all deserts.
8. The man asked the three to work double time.
9. The horse came to meet camel on Monday.
10. The camel said hump to all the questions.
11. The camel was a howler himself.
12. The three referred to in the story are the ox , the horse and the dog.

5. TWO FRIENDS – GUY DE MAUPASSANT

1. Morrisot and Sauvage had a common interest on fishing.
2. The people of Paris were angry with Prussians. *
3. The two friends drank absinthe when they met after a long time.
4. They encountered the Prussians while fishing in the river. *
5. The friends were taken prisoners.
6. The Prussians offered to release the friends in exchange for the password. *
7. The friends were finally shot dead. *
8. After shooting the two friends dead the Prussians threw them into the river.
9. Finally the Prussian officer fried the fish alive to eat. *
10. The value highlighted in the story 'Two friends' is patriotism. *
11. The two friends were anglers.

12. Morrisot was a **Watch-maker** and Sauvage was a **draper**.

6. THE REFUGEE – PEARL S.BUCK

1. The refugees were in **uniform**.
2. The uncommon men and women who entered the city were **from one region**.
3. The noodle vendor stopped near the old man because **he was keen on selling**.
4. The vendor made the old man **to buy noodles**. *
5. The old man decided not to spend money on food because **he decided to spend the money on buying seeds to sow**.
6. The man offered the old refugee **a silver coin and a copper penny**.
7. The child was old man's **grandson**.
8. They became refugees due to **flood**.
9. The last one of the large procession of refugee was **a little wizened old man**.
10. The city dwellers **hated** the refugees.

7. OPEN WINDOW - SAKI

1. The girl Vera talked to him about the **tragic death of Mrs. Sappleton's husband and her brothers**. *
2. Vera, on seeing the men-folk approaching the window looked with **dazed horror**. *
3. The three figures came in carried a **white coat and guns**. *
4. While visiting Mrs. Sappleton, Mr. Nuttel carried a **letter of introduction**. *
5. The hunting party went through a **French Window**. *
6. **Romance** at short notice was Vera's speciality. *
7. Mrs. Sappleton told the visitor that the men folk had gone out for **snipe shooting**. *
8. Spaniel is a kind of hunting dog.*
9. Vera was Mrs. Sappleton's **niece**.
10. The party was engulfed in a **bog**.
11. The hunting party was accompanied by a **spaniel**.
12. Vera said that the tragedy happened just **three years ago**.

C) Question no. 7 to 11 Comprehension from non-detailed stories

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

(5)

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட கதைப்பகுதியை நன்கு படித்து புரிந்துகொண்டு பொருத்தமான வார்த்தைகளைகொண்டு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும்.

(To answer this Question students have to use the apt words)

D) Q.No.12 Supplementary Reader – Essay

(10)

மாணவர்கள் முதல் மூன்று கதைக்கான கட்டுரைகளை படித்தால் போதும;

1. THE SELFISH GIANT – OSCAR WILDE

The Giant's Garden:

Once there was a Giant. He had a beautiful garden. Children played in the garden happily every day. The Giant returned after seven years. He saw the children playing in the garden. Then he built a high wall around the garden. The children had no place to play. So they were unhappy.

The selfish Giant:

As the giant was selfish, the spring did not come. There was only winter in his garden. One day children entered the garden through a little hole in the wall. They climbed up and started playing. Beautiful flowers and birds had come to the garden again.

Heart melted:

The Giant saw a little boy unable to climb the tree. He helped the little boy to climb. The little boy kissed him. His heart melted. The giant broke down the wall. After some years, the Giant saw the little boy again. He was shocked to see wounds of nails on the boy's palm and feet. The boy told him that they were the wounds of love. In the afternoon, the children found the Giant dead. His body was covered with white blossoms.

2. THE LOTTERY TICKET - ANTONCHECKOV

Ivan and Masha:

AntonCheckov's "The Lottery Ticket" brings out the nature of people at different moods. Ivan Dimitrich and Masha belonged to middle class. Ivan's income was 1200 roubles a year. Masha asked him to see the results of the lottery ticket. Ivan had no faith in lottery luck. Masha's ticket serial was 9499 and number was 26. Ivan saw only the series.

Ivan's dreaming:

They were very happy and started dreaming to spend the amount of 75000 roubles. Ivan thought of buying an estate, new furniture and deposit in the bank and would get interest from it. Ivan feared that his relatives would ask for financial help. He had a fear of his wife's behavior.

Merry became worry:

Masha thought that it was her ticket. So she had her own dreams and plans. Ivan wanted to verify the number again. The winning number was 46 not 26. Both their hope and dreams were shattered at once. They became disappointed. They hated each other. The merry dreams end in worry.

3. THE LAST LEAF - O.HENRY

Budding Artists:

The author says that hope is essential for life. Sue and Johnsy were painters by profession. They were from Maine and California. Johnsy was attacked by pneumonia, a deadly disease. The doctor told Sue that she could recover only if she had will to live. Johnsy was in bed.

False notion of Johnsy:

She was looking outside the window. She saw the leaves falling one by one from the vine. She started counting down from twelve. She thought that she would die when the last leaf fell.

Master piece of Behrman:

Behrman was an old artist. He earned by serving as a model. Johnsy found only one leaf at last. Johnsy found the last leaf still clinging to the vine. She regained hope and cured. But the old painter died of pneumonia. Behrman's last leaf saved the life of Johnsy. Life is to live.

SECTION – B (LEARNING COMPETENCY – STUDY SKILLS)

II.(A) (Q.No.13-17) Answer the following.

[5x2=10]

1. What are the sections in a library?

Reference, The Stacks, Journal, Electronic and Reprography.

2. What does the reference section contain?
Atlases, dictionary, Indexes and year books.
3. What does the stacks section contain?
Except the books in the reference section, all books are stored.
4. What does the journal section contain?
Journals and periodicals. The back numbers are kept for research.
5. What does the electronic section contain?
Audio/Video Cassettes, CD ROMS and microforms.
6. What is a reprography section?
This section is used for photo copying. (Xeroxing)
7. What are the three ways of searching a book in the library?
The author index, title index and computer search.
8. Arrange the authors in the library catalogue.
John Keats and Jonathan swift. (Alphabetical thpirapy; vOjTk:.)
Keats, John
Swift, Jonathan
9. What are the two most widely used system of classification of books in a library?
Dewey Decimal System
American Library of Congress system.
10. Expand and explain OPAC.
Online Public Access catalogue.
It is an interactive search module of an automated library management system.
11. Mention e-mail ID of any two service organization.
helpage@gmail.com
redcross@gmail.com
12. What is Euphemism? Give an example.
Euphemism is the use of an inoffensive word in place of an offensive one.
Eg : Homemaker is the euphemism for housewife.
13. What is cliché? Give an example.
Cliché is a phrase which is used too often to the point of monotony.
(Eg) He came out with flying colours in the exam.
14. What are instructions to be followed while using in the library?
Observe silence
Do not write anything in the book
Do not fold the corner of a page
Don't tear off the pages
15. When and why do you consult a dictionary?
To know,
the spelling,
the pronunciation,
the meaning and
the usage.

16. What are Eponymous words?

Words derived from individual names are called Eponymous words.

Eg. Boycott is derived from the name Charles Boycott

17. What is a thesaurus?

It is a book that lists words in group of synonyms and related concepts.

(B) Q.No. 18-22 Spot the errors.

[5x1=5]

1. **Prefer, prior, senior, junior, inferior, superior** பின் '**than**'-க்கு பதிலாக '**to**'

எழுதவும். **Older** என்று வந்தால் **elder** என்று மாற்றி எழுதவும்.

Ex : Ram is junior than me - Ram is junior to me.

He is older than me He is elder to me.

2. **One of the** க்குப்பிறகு '**Noun**' plural ல் வரும்.

Ex : One of the boys என்று வரும்.

Ram is one of the best students in the class.

மேலும் **one of the boys** வந்தால் **singular 'verb' (looks, is)** வரும்.

Eg : One of the boys look happy - One of the boys looks happy.

One of the boys are happy - One of the boys is happy.

3. **One rupee - university, universal, useful, European, union** முன் உள்ள '**an**' ஐ

எடுத்துவிட்டு '**a**' எழுதவும்.

Eg : Ram is an university scholar - Ram is a university scholar.

4. மேலும் **Abbreviation** முன் உள்ள **M, H, F** எழுத்துகளுக்கு முன் '**a**' வராது '**an**' வரும்.

'h' silent ஆக வரும் வார்த்தைகளுக்கு முன்னால் **an** வரும்.

Eg : Ram is a M.Sc. Student - Ram is an M.Sc. Student.

Ram is a honest man - Ram is an honest man.

I bought a HMT watch - I bought an HMT watch.

5. வாக்கியத்தில் **Though**-வும் **but**-ம் வந்தால் **but** ஐ மட்டும் நீக்கி எழுது.

Though he is poor but he is happy - Though he is poor he is happy.

6. வாக்கியம் '**ing**' (**working, writing**) தொடங்கினால் பின்னர் வரும் **and** ஐ நீக்கி எழுதவும்.

Working hard and he passed - Working hard he passed.

7. **Some verbs** உடன் குறிப்பிட்ட **preposition** மட்டும் வரும். (**confident of, hope for, met with, by foot, congratulate on**)

Eg : He is confident on his success → He is confident of his success

Let us hope through the best → Let us hope for the best.

I met in an accident → I met with an accident.

He goes to school by foot → He goes to school on foot.

He congratulated of his success → He congratulated on his success.

8. மேலும் **discuss, enter, told, despite** போன்ற வார்த்தையுடன் உடன் **preposition** சேர்ந்து வராது.

They **discuss about** politics - They **discuss** politics (about வராது)

I **enter in to** the room - I **enter** the room. (into வராது)

They **told to** me - They **told** me. (to வராது)

Despite of his working hard , he passed the exam - **Despite** his working hard , he passed the exam. (of வராது)

9. **Neither . . nor, either . . or** உடன் **singular verb (looks, is)** வரும்.

Neither you nor he **are** active → Neither you nor he **is** active.

10. **Physics, Economics, Politics, Mathematics, Civics, News** அடுத்து **singular verb** தான் வரும்.

(Eg) The news **is** very good.

11. Some words are used only in Singular form. Eg: advice, furniture, meal.

He gave a lot of **advices** → He gave a lot of **advice**.

I bought new **furnitures** → I bought new **furniture**.

He has finished his **meals** → He has finished his **meal**.

12. (Language) மொழிக்கு முன் 'the' வராது.

We speak **the English** → We speak **English**.

13. உலகத்தில் உள்ள ஒரே ஒரு பொருளை மட்டும் குறிக்க 'the' article பயன்படுத்தவும்.

Sun rises in the east → **The sun** rises in the east.

14. Other Models

Two and two **make** four → Two and two **makes** four.

He is my **cousin brother** → He is my **cousin**.

No one **know** the answer → No one **knows** the answer.

He plays **piano** very well → He plays **the piano** very well.

15. வாக்கியத்தில் **as** (அல்லது) **since** (அல்லது) **because** -வும் **so**-வும் வந்தால்; **so** ஐ மட்டும் நீக்கி எழுது.

As he is poor **so** he is proud - As he is poor he is proud.

Q.No.23 Summarising [5]

(கொடுத்துள்ள Paragraphs-ஐ மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்காக சுருக்கி முதலில் **Rough draft** பிறகு **fair draft** எழுதவும். பின்பு முதல் வாக்கியத்தில் 'Title'-க்குரிய **Word or Phrase** இருக்கும். அதை 'title'-க்கு எழுதுக)

Rough Draft - 1 Mark

Fair Draft - 3 marks

Title - 1 mark

SECTION-D
STRATEGIC COMPETENCY (LIFE-SKILLS)

IV.(A) Q.No.25 Fill in the blanks with non-lexical fillers in the following conversation.

[2]

Customer : Do you have any books by African authors?

Salesman : Er, . . . We have books by international publishers.

Customer : What is the price of this book?

Salesman : Mmm or Hmm I'll check the catalogue.

Er, Mmm மட்டும் பதிலாக எழுதினால் 2 மதிப்பெண் பெறலாம்.

(B) Q.No.26 Giving three instructions based on a road-map.

[3]

Key Points

→ 1. Go straight

2. Turn right அல்லது left

3. You will find _____ opposite to _____

III.(B) Q.No.24 Respond to the following advertisement [10]

Wanted

Wanted Salesman. Graduate with fluency in English and Computer knowledge.
Apply with Bio-data to Box No.4231 C/o. The Hindu, Chennai -21.

From

Date : 29/09/2015

Xxxx

yyyy,

zzzz.

To

Post Box No. 4231,
C/o. The Hindu,
Chennai-21.

Dear Sir,

Sub : Application for the post of Salesman – Reg.

Ref : Your advt. in 'The Hindu' dt. September 28, 2015.

I saw your advertisement. I wish to apply for the post. I have enclosed my bio-data.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

XXXX

Bio-Data

1. Name : xxxxxx
2. Father's Name : Ram
3. Date of Birth & Age : 14.06.1990, 24
4. Address : yyy
5. Nationality : Indian
6. Sex : Female
7. Qualification : B.Sc. (Phy) I Class
8. Experience : 5 years
9. Languages known : Tamil and English

If I am appointed, I will do my duties sincerely.

Place : xxxxx

Date : 29/10/2015

Address on the envelope:

To

Post Box No. 4231,
C/o. The Hindu, Chennai-21.

XXXX

Signature

SECTION – E

(Creative Competencies)

V.A) Match the proverbs with the meanings.

[5 marks]

QUESTION No. 27 - 31			
	PROVERBS		MEANINGS
1.	One flower makes no garland	-	A single person cannot be powerful.
2.	Waste not want not	-	Do not waste, be frugal.
3.	Pen is mightier than the sword	-	Words can be more powerful than the wars.
4.	To err in human	-	No one is perfect.
5.	Haste makes waste	-	Hurry makes worry.
6.	United we stand, divided we fall	-	Union is strength.
7.	Work is worship	-	Be conscious of your duty.
8.	Truth alone triumphs	-	Always speak the truth.
9.	Blood is thicker than water	-	Your relatives are more interested in you.
10.	Covet all, lose all	-	Do not be over ambitious.
11.	All that glitters is not gold	-	Do not be misguided by appearances.
12.	As you sow as you reap	-	Accept the result of your actions.
13.	Look before you leap	-	Think well before taking any action.
14.	Make hay while the sun shines	-	Act in the right time.
15.	Too many cooks spoil the broth	-	A work should not be entrusted to many people.
16.	Birds of the same feather flock together	-	Like minded persons always help one another.
17.	Better late than never	-	Even if delayed attend the meeting.
18.	No pain, no gain	-	One cannot succeed without hard work.
19.	Seeing is believing	-	Do not believe in rumours.
20.	Strike while the iron is hot	-	Make use of every opportunity.
21.	Honesty is the best policy	-	Always speak the truth.
22.	Empty vessels make much noise	-	People who talk more will achieve nothing.
23.	Many a drop makes an ocean	-	Small saving makes one rich.
24.	Manners maketh a man	-	You should learn good manners.
25.	Even Homer sometimes nods	-	Even perfect people fail some time.
26.	Reading makes a perfect man	-	Try to read as much as possible.
27.	Borrowed garments never fit well	-	Don't imitate others.
28.	Rome was not built in a day	-	Nothing can be achieved at once.
29.	Brevity is the soul of wit	-	Be short while speaking and writing.
30.	Where there is a will, there is a way	-	Strong will power is needed to achieve anything.
31.	Health is wealth	-	Take care of your health.

B) Match the slogans with their relevant products.

QUESTION No. 32 - 36			
	SLOGANS		PRODUCTS
1.	Box of matches	-	Make fire in a rare way.
2.	Glass	-	Handle with care.
3.	Ointments	-	For external use.

4.	Eraser	-	Erases everything but the past.
5.	Music system	-	Hear more, enjoy more.
6.	Micro tip pen	-	Flawless writing flows from this pen.
7.	Cell phone	-	Talk more pay less.
8.	Ice cream	-	Children's delight .
9.	Credit card	-	Buy now, pay later .
10.	Boost	-	Secret of my energy.
11.	Detergent	-	Cleans well and fine.
12.	Air Conditioner	-	Bring Switzerland into your room.
13.	Mobile phones	-	Immediate contact .
14.	Camera	-	Fine snaps .
15.	Motor bike	-	For extra mile and smile.
16.	Watch	-	Sharp time for sharp people.
17.	Mineral water	-	Quench your thirst without bacteria.
18.	Radio	-	Enjoy the news and songs .
19.	Shaving cream	-	A neat face in two seconds.
20.	Digital Camera	-	Say cheese and freeze .
21.	Tooth paste	-	Use for a while and get a sparkling smile.
22.	Lens	-	Gives clear vision .
23.	Newspaper	-	World news for a rupee.
24.	Dictionary	-	Increase your word power.
25.	Lipstick	-	Paint the town red .
26.	Dress	-	Modest and a smart look.
27.	Ball point pen	-	Flawless writing flows from this pen.
28.	Tea	-	The cup that cheers most Indians.
29.	Gum	-	Fixes everything except broken heart.
30.	All out	-	Have a peaceful sleep .
31.	Scooter	-	For smooth driving .
32.	Calendar	-	Printout the passing of days .
33.	Shoes	-	A comfortable some in a cosy hole.
34.	Shampoo	-	Leaves your hair smooth and silky.
35.	Computer	-	Doorstep to knowledge .
36.	Mixi - Grinder	-	Kitchen mate.
37.	Car	-	Make the travel easier.

SECTION – F (Extensive Reading)

VI. Write a general essay on any one of the following topics. [10]

1. RAIN WATER HARVESTING

Introduction : Rain is an important source of water. If it is preserved properly we can reduce the water problem.

Benefits of harvesting : It increases the ground water level. When rain water is not stored, it results in flood and soil erosion. Rain water reduces the demand for drinking water and used for agriculture. It is a clean and salt-free. It reduces salt-accumulation in the soil which is harmful to plants and crops.

Means of storing : Everyone is to take pledge to construct rain water harvesting system in all buildings. In turn, the underground water level is increased. The benefit is immense.

Conclusion : Rain water harvesting is the need of the hour. It saves our money and electricity. Hence we must use available water wisely.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Introduction : Pollution means making things dirty. It causes various problems.

Air Pollution : Air pollution means release of carbon-di-oxide in air. Vehicles, Cement factories, tanneries and thermal stations cause air pollution. It causes lung disease. It also affects the ozone layer.

Water Pollution : Industrial waste and domestic sewage mix with drinking water. Industries use a lot of water which is discharged along with chemicals. Impure water causes many water-borne diseases.

Noise Pollution : Cities are noisy. Loud speakers, automobiles distract our attention. Factories, trains and vehicles make a lot of noise. It causes deafness, ulcer and skin diseases.

Conclusion : Lead simple life. Have a peace of mind.

3. MY AMBITION IN LIFE

Introduction : Everyone should have an aim in life. One should develop an ambition early in life.

Various goals : The ambition may vary from person to person. I want to become a teacher. To achieve my goal I must work hard to serve the society.

Ideal Teacher : The teachers are the real builders of the nation. The world of tomorrow will be born from the school today. India's destiny is determined in the classrooms.

Noble Profession : Teaching profession is a noble one. The teacher always moves with children. The teacher is responsible for moulding the behavior of the children.

Conclusion : Now-a-days, teachers are respected. Hence I like this profession.

WISH YOU ALL SUCCESS

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