

# 12th ENGLISH – MINIMUM STUDY MATERIAL

## ENGLISH I PAPER

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

#### **Lesson : 1 JULIUS CAESAR**

**The asterisked words are book-back exercises. Learn thoroughly.** [5x1=5]

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
11. valour - courage
12. ruffle up - disturb
13. wit - intelligence
14. censure - judge/criticism
15. vanquished - defeated
16. mutiny - revolt
17. mantle - cloak/cloth

#### **Lesson : 2 THE CEASELESS CRUSADER**

18. ceaseless - untiring \*
19. construed - interpreted \*
20. intuition - insight \*
21. emerged - arose \*
22. cultivate - develop \*
23. crusader - fighter/fought
24. dormant - latent/inactive
25. advent - arrival
26. libel - false statements
27. complement - complete
28. pertinent - relevant
29. patronising - supporting
30. advent - arrival
31. subjugation - suppression
32. frailty - weakness

#### **Lesson : 3 TO THE LAND OF SNOW**

33. awakened - roused \*
34. delicately - carefully \*
35. consummate - complete \*
36. stranded - marooned/unable to move \*

- 37. retained - continued to possess \*
- 38. bizarre - strange
- 39. recce - survey
- 40. pursuit - chasing
- 41. deterred - discouraged
- 42. fascinated - attracted
- 43. menacing - threatening
- 44. truant - keep away without permission
- 45. shrouded - covered
- 46. sturdy - strong

**Lesson : 4 A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

- 47. animated - encouraged / excited \*
- 48. censure - criticism \*
- 49. seduce - tempt \*
- 50. repress - restrain \*
- 51. perplexity - complication \*
- 52. tranquility - calm /undisturbed
- 53. perusal - read carefully
- 54. copious - abundant
- 55. inadvertency - unintentional
- 56. reproach - disgrace
- 57. risible - ridiculous/laughable
- 58. exuberance - uncontrolled excitement

**Lesson : 5 THE MARK OF VISHNU**

- 59. battered - thrashed \*
- 60. vile - evil \*
- 61. petrified - immobile \*
- 62. sullen - silent
- 63. squashed - subdued
- 64. yelled - shouted
- 65. contempt - disrespect
- 66. hysterically - screamed
- 67. instantly - immediately

**Lesson : 6 HIROSHIMA**

- 68. accelerated - increased \*
- 69. unheralded - unannounced \*
- 70. stench - stink \*
- 71. industrious - hard work \*
- 72. harness - control \*
- 73. serenely - calmly
- 74. enigma - mystery
- 75. unleash - let loose
- 76. assail - attack
- 77. proliferate - multiply/grow rapidly
- 78. catastrophic - disastrous

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

### **Lesson : 1 JULIUS CAESAR**

[5x1=5]

- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 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 *            |
| 7. slow        | x fast *              |
| 8. noble       | x ignoble *           |
| 9. agitated    | x calm *              |
| 10. selfish    | x selfless/generous*  |
| 11. faithful   | x disloyal            |
| 12. sacred     | x unholy              |
| 13. honourable | x dishonourable       |
| 14. blunt      | x sharp               |
| 15. praise     | x criticise           |
| 16. traitors   | x patriots            |
| 17. valour     | x cowardice           |
| 18. praise     | x criticise           |
| 19. valiant    | x coward              |

### **Lesson : 2 THE CEASELESS CRUSADER**

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 20. marvellous  | x ordinary *             |
| 21. radically   | x moderately *           |
| 22. frailty     | x strength *             |
| 23. domineering | x submissive *           |
| 24. bestowed    | x denied *               |
| 25. dormant     | x active                 |
| 26. subservient | x dominant               |
| 27. inferiority | x superiority            |
| 28. creation    | x destruction            |
| 29. descent     | x ascent                 |
| 30. pertinent   | x irrelevant/impertinent |
| 31. unique      | x common                 |
| 32. ancient     | x modern                 |

### **Lesson : 3 TO THE LAND OF SNOW**

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 33. sturdy       | x weak *           |
| 34. abandoned    | x inhabited *      |
| 35. shrouded     | x uncovered *      |
| 36. continuously | x intermittently * |
| 37. eventually   | x initially *      |
| 38. vanish       | x appear           |
| 39. deterred     | x encouraged       |

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 40. bustling  | x inactive |
| 41. forbidden | x allowed  |
| 42. majestic  | x humble   |

**Lesson : 4 A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 43. exuberance  | x apathy *     |
| 44. risible     | x serious *    |
| 45. copious     | x meagre *     |
| 46. tranquility | x agitation *  |
| 47. obscure     | x clear *      |
| 48. vigorous    | x spiritless   |
| 49. perfect     | x imperfect    |
| 50. omitted     | x included     |
| 51. brief       | x detailed     |
| 52. folly       | x wisdom       |
| 53. contented   | x dissatisfied |
| 54. ignorance   | x knowledge    |

**Lesson : 5 THE MARK OF VISHNU**

- |                 |                              |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 55. despise     | x love/appreciate *          |
| 56. creator     | x destroyer *                |
| 57. trusted     | x doubted/suspicious *       |
| 58. indifferent | x interested/disinterested * |
| 59. humble      | x arrogant                   |
| 60. undamaged   | x damaged                    |
| 61. literate    | x illiterate                 |
| 62. stupid      | x clever                     |
| 63. instantly   | x gradually                  |
| 64. vile        | x good/harmless              |

**Lesson : 6 HIROSHIMA**

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 65. ultimate     | x initial *        |
| 66. extinguished | x lit *            |
| 67. trivial      | x significant *    |
| 68. cursed       | x blessed *        |
| 69. liberal      | x conservative *   |
| 70. sacred       | x unholy           |
| 71. destruction  | x construction     |
| 72. cruel        | x kind             |
| 73. serenely     | x violently/noisly |
| 74. defeat       | x success          |

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

**Q.No.11. PLURALS**

Memory Tips  
Singular ending   Plural ending

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

**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 loggers heads.  
We are always at logger heads.
6. to give a piece of one's mind.  
He gave a piece of his mind to the boys.
7. once in a blue moon.  
He visits here once in a blue moon.
8. a bolt from the blue.  
His death came as a bolt from the blue.
9. put on airs.  
He puts on airs after becoming rich.
10. to be at the end of one's tether.  
The girls are shouting so the teacher is at the end of her tether.
11. a shadow of one's self.  
The player is now a shadow of his self.

**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 Aeronautics and Space Administrator.  
He works in National Aeronautics and Space Administrator.

17. ISRO → Indian Space Research Organisation.  
He works in Indian Space Research Organisation.
18. TANSI → Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries.  
He works in Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries.
19. HUDCO → Housing and Urban Development Corporation.  
He works in Housing and Urban Development Corporation.
20. GATE → Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering.  
I wrote Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering.
21. TOEFL → Test of English as a Foreign language.  
I wrote Test of English as a Foreign language.
22. OPEC → Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.  
Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries fixes the oil price.
23. SALT → Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.  
I support Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.
24. VIBGYOR → Violet, Indio, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange & Red.  
I like Violet, Indio, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange & Red.
25. VIRUS → Vital Information Resource Under Siege.  
My Computer is affected by Vital Information Resource Under Siege.
26. LASER → Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation.  
It is a Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation print

**Q.No.14. Homophones :**

1. I had no peace 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.
7. The adopted boy has now adapted to the new environment.

8. The stationary lorry is loaded with stationery goods.
9. Ms. 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 saw the edutainment
3. motel + 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 saw the mobike
7. breakfast + lunch → brunch  
I had my brunch
8. news + broadcast → newscast  
I listen to newscast
9. vegetable + burger → vegeburger  
I ate a vegeburger
10. international + police → Interpol  
I am an Interpol officer
11. lecture + demonstration → lectdem  
The lectdem is very useful
12. electro + execute → electrocuted  
He was electrocuted
13. travel + catalogue → travelogue  
The travelogue is very useful
14. information + commercial → informercial  
It is the informercial centre
15. technology + wizard → technowizard  
He is a technowizard

**Q.No. 16 Syllabify any two words :**

<u>Two syllable</u>	<u>Three syllable</u>	<u>Four syllable</u>
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-dable,	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 :**

- address  
This is my address. (Noun)  
I addressed in the meeting. (Verb)
- Hope  
Hope is life. (Noun)  
I hope to get pass. (Verb)
- Old  
Old is gold. (Noun)  
He is an old man. (Adj)
- equal  
He is not my equal. (Noun)  
All have equal rights. (Adj)
- fine  
I pay the fine. (Noun)  
I fine you. (Verb)
- well  
I saw the well. (Noun)  
Tears welled her eyes. (Verb)
- like  
The film has many likes. (Noun)  
I like you. (Verb)  
Like poles repel. (Adj)
- Love  
Love is God. (Noun)  
I love India. (Verb)

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

- |                 |  |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|
| 1. tin          | → <u>can</u><br>I saw the <u>can</u>             | 12. crisps      | → <u>potatochips</u><br>I like <u>potatochips</u>        |
| 2. lorry        | → <u>truck</u><br>I saw the <u>truck</u>         | 13. biscuit     | → <u>cookie</u><br>I like <u>cookie</u>                  |
| 3. film         | → <u>movie</u><br>I saw the <u>movie</u>         | 14. sweets      | → <u>candy</u><br>I like <u>candy</u>                    |
| 4. taxi         | → <u>cab</u><br>I saw the <u>cab</u>             | 15. groundfloor | → <u>first floor</u><br>I live in the <u>first floor</u> |
| 5. nappy        | → <u>diaper</u><br>I use <u>diaper</u>           | 16. flat        | → <u>apartment</u><br>I live in the <u>apartment</u>     |
| 6. tap          | → <u>faucet</u><br>I use <u>faucet</u>           | 17. autumn      | → <u>fall</u><br>It is a <u>fall</u> season              |
| 7. underground  | → <u>subway</u><br>I use the <u>subway</u>       | 18. post        | → <u>mail</u><br>This is my <u>mail</u>                  |
| 8. lift         | → <u>elevator</u><br>I use the <u>elevator</u>   | 19. holiday     | → <u>vacation</u><br>I enjoy the <u>vacation</u>         |
| 9. mobile phone | → <u>cellphone</u><br>I use the <u>cellphone</u> | 20. luggage     | → <u>baggage</u><br>Bring the <u>baggage</u>             |
| 10. petrol      | → <u>gasoline</u><br>I use the <u>gasoline</u>   | 21. aerial      | → <u>Antenna</u><br><u>Antenna</u> is very useful        |
| 11. pavement    | → <u>sidewalk</u><br>I use the <u>sidewalk</u>   | 22. railway     | → <u>rail road</u><br>Don't cross <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.    | 9. I saw the <u>dancing-bird</u> .      |
| 2. He is a <u>taxi-driver</u> .         | 10. I like <u>sun-rise</u> .            |
| 3. He is a <u>shop-owner</u> .          | 11. I like <u>long-forgotten</u> story. |
| 4. He is my <u>son-in-law</u> .         | 12. I like <u>wood-work</u> .           |
| 5. He is a <u>good-for-nothing</u> man. | 13. Dhoni is a <u>world-famous</u> .    |
| 6. He is a <u>sports-man</u> .          | 14. It is a <u>kitchen-garden</u> .     |
| 7. I saw the <u>out-patient</u> .       | 15. It is a <u>day-to-day</u> problem.  |
| 8. I saw the <u>duty-free</u> shop.     | 16. It is a <u>down-to-earth</u> 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>un</u> happy.
2. in	-	inactive	→	I am <u>in</u> active.
3. pro	-	pronoun	→	'I' is a <u>pro</u> noun.
4. non	-	non-vegetarian	→	I am <u>non</u> -vegetarian.
5. dis	-	disagree	→	I <u>dis</u> agree with you.
6. de	-	demerits	→	I saw the <u>de</u> merits.
7. fore	-	foretell	→	I <u>fore</u> tell the future.
8. im	-	impossible	→	It is <u>im</u> possible.
9. pre	-	prepaid	→	I use <u>pre</u> paid card.
10. post	-	postpaid	→	I use <u>post</u> paid card.
11. dia	-	diagram	→	I like the <u>dia</u> gram.

**SUFFIX**

<u>Suffix</u>		<u>Word</u>		<u>Sentence</u>
1. less	-	careless	→	I am care <u>less</u> .
2. hood	-	childhood	→	I like my child <u>hood</u> .
3. ly	-	slowly	→	I write slow <u>ly</u> .
4. able	-	curable	→	Fever is cur <u>able</u> .
5. tion	-	examination	→	I wrote my exam <u>ination</u> .
6. ful	-	careful	→	I am care <u>ful</u> .
7. ment	-	government	→	I like our govern <u>ment</u> .
8. ence	-	difference	→	The differ <u>ence</u> is nothing.
9. ness	-	kindness	→	I like kind <u>ness</u> .
10. ling	-	duckling	→	I saw the duck <u>ling</u> .
11. let	-	booklet	→	This is a book <u>let</u> .
12. ity	-	ability	→	His <u>ability</u> is well-known.
13. ise	-	criticise	→	Don't critic <u>ise</u> others.
14. ile	-	fragile	→	It is a frag <u>ile</u> .

**Q.No.21. Form Compound Words :**

1. Noun + Noun	→	Schoolgirl
2. Noun + Verb	→	sunrise
3. Verb + Noun	→	call taxi
4. Noun + Adjective	→	duty free
5. Adjective + Noun	→	old man
6. Adjective + Verb	→	whitewash
7. Noun + Gerund	→	handwriting
8. Gerund + Nouns	→	walking stick
9. Prep + Nouns	→	afternoon

**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 late.

**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. perambulate   | → <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.
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 பின் 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.

We ought to help the poor.

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

❖ Sentence-ல் dash-க்கு முன் Noun (person-ஐ குறிப்பின்) பின் Verb இருப்பின் 'who' எழுதவும்.

1. This is the boy who won the race.  
(Noun) (Verb)
2. Shakespeare who lived in the 16<sup>th</sup> 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-ஐ குறிப்பின்) பின் Noun இருப்பின் 'whose' எழுதவும்.

1. My friend whose father work 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-ஐ 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)

### **Q.No. 29. Use a phrase/preposition**

(Use a phrase என வந்தால் பெரும்பாலும் 'in spite 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(V<sub>1</sub>) இருப்பின் will pass வரும்.  
Ans: If you work hard, you will pass in the exam.

'If' Clause-ல் worked(V<sub>2</sub>) இருப்பின் would pass வரும்.  
Ans: If you worked hard, you would pass in the exam.

'If' Clause-ல் were இருப்பின் would fly (V<sub>1</sub>)  
Ans: If I were a bird, I would fly.

'If' Clause-ல் \_\_\_\_ (be) வந்தால் 'were' என எழுதவும்.  
Ans: If I were (be) a bird, I would fly.

'If' Clause-ல் had worked (past perfect) would have passed (would have + V<sub>3</sub>)  
Ans: If you had worked hard, you would have passed in the exam.

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

1. Ram gave a pen → S V O
2. Ram gave me a pen → S V I O D O
3. Ram was ill → S V C
4. Ram made him chairman → S V O C

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 (doer) இருப்பின் personal passive voice என எழுதுக.

Ex: Metals have been replaced by plastics. This is an example of Personal passive voice.

The eggs were hatched by the hen. 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.

<u>Points to remember</u>	<u>Report the dialogue</u>
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. - Remove 'don't and add 'not to'.
4. Exclamations	- Add 'that'. Remove exclamation mark (!) and add full stop.

Reporting verbs:-

1. Statement	- admit, agree, suggest, insist, assure.
2. Question	- ask, enquire, want to know, wonder.
3. Commands	- advise, direct, instruct, order, tell.
4. Request	- ask, beg, pray, request, urge.
5. Exclamations	- bless, cry, declare with delight/regret, wish, pray.

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 :**

Clue	i) Remove 'if'	
	ii) You should	- Should you
	He had	- Had he
	It were	- Were it

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 it were not for the expenses involvd, I would go by air.

Were it not for the expenses involved, I would go by air.

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.

If I had known you were ill, I would have called on you. (Begin with 'Had')

Had I known you were ill, I would have called on you.

**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: You must work hard otherwise you will not clear the semester.
6. 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.
7. 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. (combine the sentences)  
Ans: Having lost the match, Ram decided to resign as captain.
4. Bharath is very arrogant, Bharath will not apologise. (combine the sentences)  
Ans: Being very arrogant, Bharath will not apologise. (or)  
Ans: Bharath is too arrogant to apologise.
5. We must eat. We cannot live. (combine the sentences)  
Ans: We must eat to live.
6. I 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 sentence 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 'in spite of')  
Ans: In spite of her being poor, 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, ploughing, crops, harvest, fertilizer.

**Travel** :- Jet, visa, embassy, ferry, luxury, gruise, 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.

**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 :** [5]

**(B) Q.No.52-54 Prose Essay :** [10]

### **1. Julius Caesar**

**Introduction** : 'Julius Caesar' is a famous play written by Shakespeare. He reveals the power of speech in the play. Caesar's victories made the senators envious. His friends feared that Caesar would become a dictator. So they wanted to kill him.

**Brutus speech** : Brutus defended his action of killing Caesar. He says that he loved Caesar very much. But his love for the country was greater.

**"Not that I loved Caesar less, But that I loved Rome more."**

According to Brutus, if Caesar were alive they would all be slaves. As Caesar was ambitious, Brutus killed him. Atlast, Brutus said that he would be ready to kill himself if anybody proved him wrong. His speech is full of reason and logic.

**Antony's Speech** : Antony's speech was an appeal to heart. His very first words attracted the public. "I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him." Further, Antony spoke on the good deeds of Caesar. He proved how Caesar filled the coffers of Rome. He explained to the mob how Caesar felt for the poor. If Caesar had been ambitious, he would have accepted the crown. Caesar was never ambitious. But he was killed. Yet Antony called Brutus an 'honourable man'. It is highly ironical. Seeing the mob swaying towards him, Antony weeps. 'My heart is in the coffin there with Caesar'.

Antony was very clever. He referred to the will of Caesar but showed only his dead body. He told in detail how Brutus stabbed his close friend. He showed the 'most unkindest' cut of Brutus. It aroused sympathy.

**Conclusion** : Antony's speech was highly emotional. It moved the hearts of everyone. Finally the mob turned violent and went against Brutus.

## **2. Ceaseless Crusader**

**Introduction** : Gandhiji was a Ceaseless Crusader of Women's equality. He fought tirelessly for the empowerment of women. So he is called "the Ceaseless Crusader".

**His views on Women** : Gandhi believed in the education for women. He told that the wife is not a man's slave but his companion and helpmate. A woman is superior to man in moral strength. So it is wrong to call her "the weaker sex".

**His fight against superstition** : Gandhi did not follow tradition blindly. He fought against superstition. He wanted to ban the child marriage, child widowhood and untouchability because they were inhuman.

**Experiments with Truth** : Gandhi followed the path of truth fearlessly. He believed that God was truth. Even from his childhood, he was an extraordinary lover of truth.

**Women and Ahimsa** : According to Gandhi, 'Satyagraha' means 'Soulforce' Ahimsa means 'infinite love'. It also means the ability to bear pain. Sita, Savithri, Damyanthi and Draupathi were the ancient models of womanhood. They had these virtues. These virtues are needed for Satyagraha.

**Gandhiji's hope in women** : According to Gandhi the power of non-violence was lying dormant in women. He wished that women should come together to spread the gospel of non-violence.

**Conclusion** : He concludes with the hope that women with all the divine qualities will dazzle the world if they wake up.

## **3. The Mark of Vishnu**

**Introduction** : Khushwant Singh is a popular Indian writer. In the story "The Mark of Vishnu", he brings out the evils of superstition.

**Gunga Ram's Superstition** : Gunga Ram was a stupid old Brahmin. He was an illiterate and superstitious. To him all creatures were sacred. Everyday Gunga Ram placed a saucerful of milk to the KalaNag. He believed that the snake would not bite anyone in the house.

**The Capture of the KalaNag** : It rained one day. KalaNag's hole was filled with water. It was lying in an open area of the lawn. The boys saw the snake. They took long bamboo sticks and struck it at the back. They put it in a biscuit tin, and carried it to school.

**Ironical Death** : When the science teacher untied the cord, the KalaNag went for the teacher's face furiously. It dragged itself painfully to the door. When GungaRam knew the capture of KalaNag, he was sad so he went to school. He offered milk to it. He begged for its forgiveness. In desperate fury, the KalaNag bit him all over the head.

**Conclusion** : Then, there was a 'V' mark seen on his forehead. Thus GungRam fell a prey to his own superstition.

## **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 hearts.
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 mean 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 'nascent loveliness'?  
Ans: fragrant beauty
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
28. What is meant by pettiness?  
Ans: act of trying to kill the sanke.
29. What is albatross?  
Ans: Sea bird
30. What is nipper kin?  
Ans: beer glass
31. What is meant by infantry?  
Ans: foot soldier
32. What is trap?  
Ans: two wheeled carriage
33. What is a 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 SIMILE / METAPHOR**

[3x1=3]

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

- Eg. 1. Still like muffled drums → simile.  
2. 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-ஐ 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, muffleddrums, driven, cattle, greatmen, 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 tried to shoot him and the enemy tried to kill him. At last, the poet killed the enemy. Both of them were unemployed, sold their traps and joined the army. War is strange and curious because it 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 are under the roof. They do not waste their time. Like humble plants, women also fill their homes with light and love. They are unnoticed. 'But happy none the less.' 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 Noseless, patient spider – Walt Whitman**

The poet saw a spider standing alone on an elevated place. It tried 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 is effortless. His soul should make a home in heaven as the spider.

# ENGLISH PAPER - II

## **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)

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 book-back exercises. Learn thoroughly]**

#### **1. THE SELFISH GIANT - OSCAR WILDE.**

1. The giant stayed with his friend for Seven years.\*
2. The children visited the giant's garden everyday.\*
3. The children entered the giant's garden through a little hole in the wall.\*
4. The giant's journey was to paradise. \*
5. The giant died when he became old and feeble. \*
6. The selfish giant longed for the little child. \*
7. The Poor children had no place to play. \*
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 a Jesus Christ.

## 2. THE LOTTERY TICKET – ANTON CHEKHOV

1. The first twenty five thousand of the prize money was spent on real property. \*
2. Ivan went to none of these places. \*
3. Disappointment in not winning the prize made Ivan and Masha hate each other. \*
4. Masha was interrupted in the middle of Ivan's dream. \*
5. The possibility of winning the prize in the lottery ticket bewildered them. \*
6. The prize amount of the lottery ticket was 75,000/-.
7. Ivan income was 1200 roubles a year.
8. Ivan was a middle classman.
9. The series of the lottery ticket was 9499 and winning number 46.
10. Ivan had no faith on lottery luck.
11. Ivan considered his relatives as reptiles.

## 3. THE LAST LEAF – O'HENRY

1. Mr. Behrman died of pneumonia. \*
2. Mr. Pneumonia was a deadly person. \*
3. The wollen shoulder scarf that sue was knitting was blue in colour. \*
4. Sue and Johnsy were painters by profession. \*
5. Behrman's master piece was the last leaf. \*
6. Mr. Behrman was a friend to sue. \*
7. Johnsy started counting backward from number twelve. \*
8. Sue found Behrman smelling strongly of juniper berries. \*
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.

## 4. HOW THE CAMEL GOT ITS HUMP - RUDYARD KIPLING

1. The camel did not work for three days. \*
2. All the animals were unhappy with the camel's attitude. \*
3. The camel lived in the middle of a howling desert. \*
4. Djinn punished the camel using his magic. \*
5. The camel refused to work because he was lazy. \*
6. The three animals patiently made a complain to the Djinn. \*
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.

## 5. TWO FRIENDS – GUYDE MAUPASSANT

1. The value highlighted in the story 'Two friends' is patriotism. \*
2. The two friends drank absinthe when they met after a long time. \*
3. The Prussians offered to release the friends in exchange for the password. \*
4. Morrisot and Sauvage had a common interest on fishing. \*

5. After shooting the two friends dead the Prussians threw them into the river. \*
6. The people of Paris were angry with Prussians. \*
7. They encountered the Prussians while fishing in the river. \*
8. The friends were finally shot dead. \*
9. Finally the Prussian officer fried the fish alive to eat. \*
10. The friends were taken prisoners. \*
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 oldman decided not to spend money on food because he wanted to buy seeds. \*
2. The man offered the old refugee a silver coin and a copper penny.
3. The noodle vender stopped near the oldman because he was keen on selling. \*
4. The refugees were in uniform. \*
5. The vender made the oldman to buy noodles. \*
6. The uncommon men and women who entered the city were from one region. \*
7. The child was oldman's grandson.
8. They became refugee due to flood.
9. The last one of the large procession of refugee was a little wizened oldman.
10. The city dwellers hated the refugees.

#### 7. OPEN WINDOW BY 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. Vera's action is a Prank. \*
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 in three years ago.
13. A snipe is a kind bird.
14. Fromton Nuttel was suffering from agitated nerves.
15. Vera was Fifteen years old.
16. Vera narrated an imaginative story to Nuttel.

**C)Q.No.7-11 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.** (5)

**D) Q.No.12 Supplementary Reader – Essay** (10)

### **1. THE SELFISH GIANT - OSCAR WILDE**

**Children in the Garden :** Once there was a Giant. He had a beautiful garden. Children played in the garden happily everyday.

**The Giant's Return :** The Giant returned to his garden after seven years. He saw the children playing in the garden. He drove the children out. Then he built a high wall around the garden. The children had no place to play. So they were unhappy.

**Nature's Reaction :** As the giant was selfish, the spring did not come. There was only winter in his garden. The giant was wondering why it was so.

**Children's Return :** One day children entered the garden through a hole in the wall. They climbed up the trees and started playing. As a result, beautiful flowers and birds had come to the garden again.

**Giant's 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. He welcomed the children to his garden.

**Death of the Giant :** Years rolled by. The Giant saw the little boy again. He was shocked to see wounds of nails on the boys palms and feet. He wanted to punish the offenders. But the boy told him that they were the wounds of love.

**Conclusion :** The next day, the Giant was found dead. His body was covered with white flowers. As the Giant allowed the children to play in his garden, God then allowed the Giant to play in His garden - paradise.

### **2. THE LOTTERY TICKET - ANTONCHECKOV**

**Introduction :** AntonCheckov is a Russian writer. "His Lottery Ticket" exposes the nature of people at different moods.

**Ivan's Family :** Ivan Dimitrich and Masha belonged to middle class. Ivan satisfied with his income of 1200 roubles a year.

**Lottery Results :** One night, Ivan was reading the newspaper 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. He was in thought of winning. They were very happy and started dreaming to spend the amount of 75000 rouble.

**Ivan's Dreams** : Ivan thought of buying an estate, new furniture and deposit in the bank and would get interest from it.

**Fear of Relatives** : Ivan feared that his relatives would ask for financial help. He had a fear of his wife's behavior.

**Masha's Dream** : Masha thought that it was her ticket. So she had her own dreams and plans.

**Hatred Feeling** : 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.

**Conclusion** : The merry dreams ends in worry.

### **3. THE LAST LEAF – O.HENRY**

**Introduction** : The author O.Henry through this story says that hope is the essential of life.

**Budding artist** : Sue and Johnsy were friends and painters. They were from Maine and California. They lived in the third floor.

**Johnsy's Sickness** : Johnsy was attacked by pneumonia, a deadly disease. The doctor told Sue that she could recover only if she had will to live.

**Johnsy's imagination** : Johnsy was in bed. She was looking outside through window. She saw the ivy 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.

**Behrman's master piece** : Behrman was an old artist. He earned by serving as a model. He was not a successful artist and waiting to paint a masterpiece. Sue sought the help of Behrman. He was ready to save the life of Johnsy who had foolish thought of dying. She found only one leaf atlast. What happened next day?

**The 'Last Leaf'** : Behrman painted the last leaf on the brick wall as it looked like the real leaf. Johnsy found the last leaf still clinging to the vine. She gained hope and cured. But the old painter died of pneumonia.

**Conclusion** : Behrman's masterpiece of "the 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 வரிசையில் எழுதவும்.)  
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 a 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.  
His death came as a bolt from the blue.  
He carried his bag and baggage.  
His kith and kin helped him.  
His joys knew no bounds.  
The last but not least, I thank our Head Master.  
My first and foremost aim is to serve others.**
14. **Mention the steps to be remembered while making notes.**  
Read the passage carefully.  
Write down the important points.
15. **Mention the steps to be remembered while taking notes.**  
Listen the lecture carefully.  
Note down the important points.
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 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 of the pages
18. **When and why do you consult a dictionary?**  
To know,  
the spelling,  
the pronunciation,  
the meaning and  
the usage.
19. **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.  
Ex : Ram is junior than me - Ram is junior 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 எழுத்துகளுக்கு முன் 'a' வராது '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 on piano very well.

## **SECTION – C (OCCUPATIONAL COMPETENCIES)**

### **III.(A) 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)  
 (The underlined sentences are important points to be written in the summary)

1) The use of tobacco can also seriously impair the user's health. It can lead to cancer, heart attack, strokes and chronic lung disease. Babies born to mothers who smoke are often smaller and less healthy than babies born to mother who do not smoke. Bronchitis and pneumonia are serious illnesses common in babies born to parents who smoke, but less common in babies born to parents who do not smoke. Babies whose parents smoke also have a greater risk of suffering from chronic lung disease after they become adults.

We know that alcoholic beverages actually poison the body. Drinking alcohol causes changes in mood and results in lack of judgement and restraint, slurred speech, staggering and clumsiness. Larger amount of alcohol can produce drowsiness, stupor and even death. People who become addicted to alcoholic beverages are called alcoholics. They drink so much of alcohol that it damages their health completely. They suffer from diseases such as cancer and ulcers more frequently than people who do not use alcohol.

**Rough Copy :**

The use of tobacco seriously impair the user's health. It can lead to cancer, heart attack strokes, chronic lung diseases, Bronchitis and Pneumonia are serious illnesses common in babies born to parents who smoke. The alcoholic beverages poison the body. It causes changes in mood, staggering and clumsiness. Large amount of alcohol results in drowsiness and death.

**Fair Copy :**

**DISADVANTAGES OF USING TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL**

The use of tobacco seriously impair the users health. It causes heart attack, cancer, strokes, chronic lung disease. The alcoholic beverages poison the body. It causes staggering and clumsiness. Large amount of alcohol results in drowsiness and death. People who are addicted to alcoholic beverages are called alcoholics.

**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.

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

[3]

Memory Tips → 1. Go straight  
2. Turn right/left  
3. Again go straight on the \_\_\_\_\_ road  
4. 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

xxxx  
yyyy,  
yyyy

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. July 31, 2015.

I saw your advertisement in ‘The Hindu’ dated July 31, 2015. I wish to apply for the post of Salesman. I have given my bio-data for further details. If I am appointed, I will discharge my duties to your entire satisfaction.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,  
xxxx

Place : yyy

Date : 01.08.2015

**Bio-Data**

1. Name : x x x x x
2. Father’s Name : A.Mani
3. Date of Birth & Age : 14.06.1990, 24
4. Address : yyy
5. Nationality : Indian
6. Sex : Female
7. Educational Qualification : B.Sc. (Phy) I Class
8. Experience : 5 years in Mohan Enterprises, Chennai.
9. Languages known : Tamil and English
10. Reference : My previous employer

**Declaration**

The above said particulars are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

xxxx  
Signature

**Address on the envelope:**

To

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

**SECTION – E**  
**(Creative Competencies)**

**V.A) Match the proverbs with the meanings.** [5 marks]

<b>QUESTION No. 27 - 31</b>			
	<b><u>PROVERBS</u></b>		<b><u>MEANINGS</u></b>
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.	Make hay while the sunshines	-	Make use of every opportunity.
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.	Look before you leap	-	One should think well before one act.
27.	Empty vessels make much noise	-	People who talk more will achieve nothing.
28.	Birds of the same feather flock together	-	Like minded persons always help one another.
29.	Reading makes a perfect man	-	Try to read as much as possible.
30.	Borrowed garments never fit well	-	Don't imitate others.
31.	Rome was not built in a day	-	Nothing can be achieved at once.
32.	Brevity is the soul of wit	-	Be short while speaking and writing.
33.	Where there is a will, there is a way	-	Strong will power is needed to achieve anything.
34.	Health is wealth	-	Take care of your health.
35.	Haste makes waste	-	Hurry makes you worry.

**B) Match the slogans with their relevant products.**

<b>QUESTION No. 32 - 36</b>			
	<b><u>SLOGANS</u></b>		<b><u>PRODUCTS</u></b>
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 Swizerland into your room.
13.	Mobile phones	-	Immediate contact.
14.	Camera	-	Fine snaps.
15.	Motor boke	-	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.	Mixer, 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. It is a one time expense. But 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 is man made. It causes various problems.

**Air Pollution** : Air pollution means release of carbondioxide 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 out attention. Factories, trains and vehicles make a lot of noise. It causes deafness, ulcer and skin diseases.

**Conclusion** : Lead simple life. Have a piece 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** : A ambition may vary from person to person. Among the various careers, I want to become a teacher. To achieve my goal I must work hard and learn 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 classroom.

**Noble Profession** : Teaching profession is a noble. Because a doctor receives a sick people and police deals with criminals. But the teacher always moves with young people. He is as fresh as his students.

**Conclusion** : Now-a-days, teachers get a decent salary. Hence I shall be able to lead a comfortable life by serving the society.

**வைராக்கியமே வெற்றியின் திறவுகோல்! முயல்க!! வெல்க!!!**

**PRAY FOR THE BEST – RAM.**