

# DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

## KALLAKURICHI DISTRICT

# SSLC – ENGLISH

2022 - 2023

## MINIMUM LEVEL STUDY MATERIAL FOR LATE BLOOMERS

Material & Best wishes from:

Mrs. K. Saraswathi.

Chief Educational Officer (CEO)

Kallakurichi district.

Name of the student : \_\_\_\_\_

Class & Section : \_\_\_\_\_

School : \_\_\_\_\_

SSLC-ENGLISH SINGLE PAPER - 2019 – QUESTION PATTERN				
Q. N	DESCRIPTION/DETAILS	MARKS	CHOICE	REFERENCE PAGES
PART I (14x1=14) -One Mark MCQ				
01 - 03	Synonyms	3x1=3	No Choice	All 7 prose glossary
04 - 06	Antonyms	3x1=3		All 7 prose keyword opposites
07	*Plural Forms	1		35,176
08	*Prefix, Suffix, affixes	1		101,105
09	*Abbreviations, Acronyms	1		131,132,133
10	Phrasal Verb	1		68,167
11	Compound Word	1		100,101
12	Prepositions	1		43,44
13	Tenses	1		72-81
14	*Linkers	1		102,105,142,143
PART II (10x2=20)				
SECTION I				
15-18	Prose Two Mark Questions	3x2=6	3 out of 4	All 7 prose
SECTION II				
19-22	Answer the Qn. for poetic lines	3x2=6	3 out of 4	All 7 poems
SECTION III				
23	Active Voice & Passive Voice	2	3 out of 5	14,15,16
24	Direct Speech & Indirect Speech	2		145,147
25	*Punctuation	2		
26	Simple, Complex, Compound	2		200,201
27	Rearrange words to make meaningful sentence	2		105,106,107
SECTION IV				
28	*Road Map	2	Compulsory	168
PART III(10x5=50)				
SECTION I				
29-32	*Prose Paragraph	2x5=10	2 out of 4	First 4 prose paragraphs
SECTION II				
33-34	*Poem Paragraph	2x5=10	2 out of 4	First 4 poem paragraphs
35	*Poetic devices	5		All 7 Poems
36	*Poem paraphrase	5		Convert to sentences
SECTION III				
37-38	*Coherent Order & Comprehension	5	1 out of 2	27 – All 7 Supplementary
SECTION IV				
39	*Advertisement	5	4 out of 6	9,170
40	Letter Writing	5		72,172
41	*Prepare Notice	5		112,113 & all writing types
42	*Picture Comprehension	5		125 and warm up
43	*Note Making or Summary Writing	5		General
44	Spot the error and Correct it	5		83
SECTION V				
45	*Memory Poem	5	No choice	All 4 memory 17,84,148,179
PART IV(2x8=16)				
46	*Developing Hints (Supple)	8	Internal	69 and All 7 supplementary
47	* Paragraph Comprehension (Or) poem Comprehension	8	Internal choice	General comprehension
The questions with * symbol can be given more importance for late bloomers to score more than 50				

**PRIORITY QUESTIONS & MARKS DISTRIBUTION**  
**(ONLY FOR LATE BLOOMERS) \***

Qn. No.	Question	Allotted marks	Minimum Expected marks for late bloomers
<b>FIRST PRIORITY</b>			
25	Punctuation	2	1
28	Road Map	2	1
38	Supplementary Comprehension	5	3
47	General Comprehension	8	5
35	Poetic Devices	5	3
39	Advertisement	5	4
43	Note making / Summary writing	5	4
42	Picture Comprehension	5	4
		<b>37</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>SECOND PRIORITY</b>			
36 / 33-34	Poem Paraphrase / Poem Paragraph	5	2
29 - 32	Prose Paragraph	10	6
46	Supplementary Hints Development	8	5
19 - 22	Poem Appreciation	6	4
40 / 41	Notice writing / Letter writing	5	3
		<b>34</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>THIRD PRIORITY</b>			
45	Memory poem	5	3
15 - 18	Prose 2 marks	6	3
23	Active – Passive Voice	2	1
24	Direct – Indirect Speech	2	1
7	Singular Plural	5	3
8	Prefix Suffix		
9	Abbreviation		
11	Compound words		
12	Prepositions		
		<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>FOURTH PRIORITY</b>			
14	Linkers	3	1
13	Tenses		
10	Phrasal verbs		
1-3	Synonyms	6	3
4-6	Antonyms		
		<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>OVER ALL TOTAL</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>

**\*Disclaimer:** This allotment and distribution is only for late bloomers to ensure them to get minimum pass marks.

**INDEX**

<b>Question No.</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>PART – I</b>		
1-3	Synonyms	1
4-6	Antonyms	2
7	Singular Plural	3
8	Prefix & Suffix	4
9	Abbreviations & Acronyms	5
10	Phrasal Verbs	6
11	Compound words	7
12	Prepositions	7
13	Tenses	8
14	Linkers	10
<b>PART - II</b>		
15-18	Prose 2 marks	10
19-22	Answer the questions for poetic lines	13
23	Active & Passive Voice	17
24	Direct & Indirect Speech	19
25	Punctuation	21
26	Simple, Compound & Complex	22
27	Rearrange the jumbled words	23
28	Road Map	23
<b>PART - III</b>		
29-32	Prose Paragraph	25
33-34	Poem Paragraph	26
35	Poetic devices	28
36	Poem Paraphrase	30
37 – 38	Coherent order / Supplementary Comprehension	30
39	Advertisement	35
40	Letter writing	36
41	Notice writing	37
42	Picture comprehension	38
43	Note making / Summary writing	38
44	Error Spotting	40
<b>PART – IV</b>		
45	Memory Poem	42
46	Hints development	42
47	General Comprehension	44

**PART – I**  
**(Qn 1-3) SYNONYMS**

<b><u>Unit-1</u></b> Swooped-move very quickly Attic-loft Indigenously-innately Devour-to eat Gnaw-chew Trot-jog Whet-to sharpen preening-cleaning Plaintively-sadly	<b><u>Unit-2</u></b> Hullabaloo-loud noise Slamming-shutting Gruffly-sadly Intuitively-without conscious Beveled-reduced Yanked-pulled	<b><u>Unit-3</u></b> Expedition-a journey or voyage Replenishment-restoration Apprehensive-anxious Anticipate-to foresee, to expect
<b><u>Unit-4</u></b> Bifurcated-divided into two Revive-to bring something back Ascertained-confirmed Overwrought-upset or tensed Affluent-wealthy	<b><u>Unit-5</u></b> Grapple-to fight Gaze-stare Cloister-enclosed by  <b><u>Unit-6</u></b> Bustle-move, commotion Unison-simultaneous, relevant Rapping-striking Crank-strange	<b><u>Unit-7</u></b> Gaunt-lean Twitched-give short, sudden jerking Groan-moan Delirious-restlessness Frail-weak and delicate Startled-felt sudden shock Scuffle-fight

**MODEL – 2019**

1. Swooped – move quickly
2. Attic – loft
3. Indigenously – innately

**PTA – 1**

4. Gaunt – lean

5. Bustle – rush

6. Grapple – fight

**PTA – 2**

7. Cranky – strange

8. Cackle – sharp noise

9. Revive – revitalize

**PTA – 3**

10. Affluent – wealthy

11. Whet – sharp

12. Contention -strenuous effort

**PTA – 4**

13. Delirious – troubled

14. Cowardice – lack of bravery

15. Attic – a space in the roof

**PTA – 5**

16. Affluent – wealthy

17. Renowned – popular

18. Choked – blocked

**PTA – 6**

19. Expanse – large space

20. Despondent –despairing

21. Apprehensive – anxious

**SEP – 2020**

22. Consonance – agreement

23. Gnawed – chewed

24. Cranky – strange

**SEP – 2021**

25. Plaintively – sadly

26. Bifurcated – divided

27. rustic-typical countryside

**MAY – 2022**

28. beneath – below

29. indigenously-domestically.

30. Bifurcated – divided

**SUP-2022**

31. Whet-sharpen

32. Rustic- typical countryside

33. Grapple-fight

**(Qn 4 – 6) ANTONYMS**

<b><u>Unit-1</u></b> Mockingly x respectfully Repulsion x attraction Starve-well fed Courage x cowardice/timidity Desperate x hopeful Exhausted x energized Praising x scolding	<b><u>Unit-2</u></b> Hullabaloo x silence Advent x departure Suspected x trusted Despondent x hopeful Gripped x released  <b><u>Unit-3</u></b> Tremendous x tiny Potential x incapability	<b><u>Unit-4</u></b> Bifurcated x merged Dilated x contracted/shrunk Ascertained x disproved Affluent x poor, impoverished Acute x moderate Essential x unimportant, inessential Antique x new, modern Hidden x revealed, exposed
<b><u>Unit-5</u></b> Ancient x modern Arrive x depart Brave x cowardly Gloomy x cheerful Individual x group Conceal x reveal Inferior x superior	<b><u>Unit-6</u></b> Unison x conflict, discord Reproach x honor Choked x unblocked Quit x noisy	<b><u>Unit-7</u></b> Illness x wellness Deadly x harmless/safe Heaven x hell Plead x command Persuade x dissuade/prevent frail x strong/robust

**MODEL – 2019**

- Mockingly X respectfully
- Repulsion X attraction
- Indulged X abstained

**PTA – 1**

- Consonance X disagreement
- soothing X burning
- Whammed X pulled

**PTA – 2**

- Cloistered X opened
- Gruffly X happily
- Morale X fear

**PTA – 3**

- startled X at ease
- Chirping X alarming

- gaze X children

**PTA – 4**

- Seized X released
- Palely X bright
- indulged X inactive

**PTA – 5**

- Gloomy X bright
- Glad X sorry
- Reluctant X eager

**PTA – 6**

- Ignorant X well informed
- Commotion X calmness
- Forward X backward

**SEP – 2020**

- Boon X bane

- Rapidly X slowly

- Selection X rejection

**SEP – 2021**

- Preening X dirtying
- Crumbled X attached
- Inclusion X separation

**MAY – 2022**

- exhausted X energetic
- Frustrating X pleasing
- Appreciate X despise

**SUP – 2022**

- Cloistered X opened
- cranky X known
- Consonance X disagreement

**Qn. 7 SINGULAR – PLURAL FORMS****TIPS**

1.	குறிப்பு	(singular)ஒருமையை – (plural)பன்மையாக மாற்றும் முறை	Singular	Plural
1.	is – es	Ex: Crisis என்ற சொல்லில் கடைசி இரண்டு எழுத்துகள் is என்று அமைந்துள்ளது. அதனை es என்று மாற்றம் செய்ய வேண்டும்.	1.crisis 2.analysis	crises analyses
2	um – a	medium என்ற சொல்லில் கடைசி இரண்டு எழுத்துகள் um என்று அமைந்துள்ளது. அதனை a என்று மாற்றம் செய்ய வேண்டும்.	1. medium 2. curriculum	media curricula
3.	f/fe – ves	thief என்ற சொல்லில் கடைசி எழுத்து f என்று அமைந்துள்ளது. அதனை ves என்று மாற்றம் செய்ய வேண்டும்.	1. thief 2. knife	thieves knives
4	y – ies	story என்ற சொல்லில் கடைசி எழுத்து y என்று அமைந்துள்ளது. அதனை ies என்று மாற்றம் செய்ய வேண்டும்.	1. story 2. enemy	stories enemies
5	a - ae	alga - என்ற சொல்லில் கடைசி எழுத்து a என்று அமைந்துள்ளது. அதனுடன் e என்ற எழுத்தை சேர்த்து எழுத வேண்டும்.	1. alga 2.formula	algae formulae
6	us – i	radius என்ற சொல்லில் கடைசி இரண்டு எழுத்துகள் us என்று அமைந்துள்ளது. அதனை i என்று மாற்றம் செய்ய வேண்டும்.	1. radius 2. syllabus	radii syllabi

S.no	Singular	Plural	S.no	Singular	Plural
1	chair	chairs	11	leaf	leaves
2	box	boxes	12	lorry	lorries
3	eskimo	eskimos	13	bat	bats
4	lady	ladies	14	clock	clocks
5	radius	radii	15	table	tables
6	formula	formulae	16	lamp	lamps
7	child	children	17	doll	dolls
8	deer	deer	18	biscuit	biscuits
9	loaf	loaves	19	knife	knives
10	hero	heroes	20	loaf	loaves

**PTA&PUBLIC-QUESTIONS**

- 1.alga – algae
2. loaf – loaves
3. lorry – lorries
4. child – children
5. syllabus – syllabi
6. alumnus – alumni
7. deer – deer
8. accessory – accessories
9. furniture – furniture

Same Singular – Plural Nouns	Tongs, Trousers, Shoes, Series, Spectacles, Furniture, Species, Deer, Salmon, Scenery, Sheep			
Compound Plural	Man-of-war Men-of-War	cup of tea cups of tea	check –in check –ins	brother – in – law brothers – in – law

**Qn. 8 - PREFIX – SUFFIX**

A prefix is a letter / letters which is added to the beginning of the root word to form a new word.

Eg: Im + Proper = Improper

A suffix is a letter / letters which is added to the end of the root word to form a new word.

Eg: better + ment = betterment

S.no	Prefix	Root word	New word
1	il	literate	illiterate
2	dis	qualify	disqualify
3	super	natural	supernatural
4	sub	urban	suburban
5	mal	nutrition	malnutrition
6	in	accurate	inaccurate
7	mis	understand	misunderstand
8	mal	practice	malpractice
9	inter	national	international
10	bi	cycle	bicycle
11	il	legal	illegal
12	micro	scope	microscope
13	in	different	indifferent

S.no	Root Word	Suffix	New Word
1	child	hood	childhood
2	able	ty	ability
3	examine	tion	examination
4	establish	ment	establishment
5	slave	ish	slavish
6	technology	cal	technological
7	fashion	able	fashionable
8	child	ish	childish
9	origin	al	original
10	enjoy	ment	enjoyment
11	comfort	ably	comfortably
12	hand	ful	handful
13	arrive	al	arrival
14	normal	ly	normally
15	intend	tion	intention

**Qn. 8 PTA&PUBLIC-QUESTIONS**

1. natural – supernatural
2. fashion – fashionable
3. relevant – irrelevant
4. activate – deactivate
5. large – enlarge
6. excellent – excellently
7. child – childhood
8. appear – appearance
9. obedient – disobedient
10. understand – misunderstand
11. document –documentation



**Qn. 9 – ABBREVIATION & ACRONYM**

SIM	Subscriber Identify Module	RAM	Random Access Memory
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation	ROM	Read Only Memory
WHO	World Health Organisation	CPU	Control Processing Unit
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television	ALU	Arithmetic Logic Unit
HDMI	High-Definition Multimedia Interface	CBI	Central Bureau of Investigation
LASER	Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation	IMF	International Monetary Fund
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
CRY	Child Rights and You	GPS	Global Positioning System
GST	<u>G</u> oods and <u>S</u> ervices <u>T</u> ax	TNPS C	Tamil Nadu Public Service commission
SBI	<u>S</u> tate <u>B</u> ank of <u>I</u> ndia	JEE	Joint Entrance Examination
EMIS	<u>E</u> ducation <u>M</u> anagement <u>I</u> nformation <u>S</u> ystem	PAN	Permanent Account Number
NEET	<u>N</u> ational <u>E</u> ligibility cum <u>E</u> ntrance <u>T</u> est	ILO	International Labor Organisation
IAS	Indian Administrative Service	NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration

1. approx – Approximately
2. dept – department
3. est – established
4. min – minute
5. temp – temperature
6. doc – document
7. Lit – literature
8. app - application
9. ad – advertisement
10. Ltd – limited
11. Ann – annual
12. conf. – conference
13. dict. – dictionary
14. dist – district
15. ed. – edition

**PTA & PUBLIC QUESTIONS**

- 1. IMF –International Monetary Fund**
- 2. MRI – Magnetic Resonance Imaging**
- 3. IIT – Indian Institute of Technology**
- 4. CBI – Central Bureau of Investigation**
- 5. GPS – Global Positioning System**
- 6. ATM –Automated Teller Machine**
- 7. BPT – Bachelor of Physiotherapy**
- 8. SIM – Subscriber Identify Module**

**Qn. 10 – PHRASAL VERB**

S. No	Phrasal Verb	Meaning	S. No	Phrasal Verb	Meaning
1	get along with	to deal with	16	come across	meet by chance
2	take off	departure	17	bring it on	develop
3	warm up	prepare body for exercise	18	go away	Disappear
4	look after	take care of	19	ran out	finish
5	shut down	stop, close	20	go far	arrive
6	burn off	remove	21	blow up	explode
7	stretch out	lie down	22	show up	appear
8	work out	solve	23	call on	visit somebody
9	put on	wear	24	break off	stop, end
10	put up with	tolerate	25	knuckle under	submit
11	tire out	make tired	26	walk away	leave a place
12	build up	develop	27	come in	enter
13	keep up	maintain			
14	hang on	hold			
15	get along	manage			

**Qn-10 PTA&PUBLIC-QUESTIONS**

1. The crew **ran out of** water and food before their expedition.
2. There will be **shut down** in the office next week.
3. It help to **burn off** the calories.
4. The airhostess instructed the passengers to wear the seat belts during the **take off**.
5. Doing **warm up** every day in the morning keeps one healthy.
6. The sailors soon **ran out of** food and water.
7. Mr. Hamel **turned to** the blackboard and took a piece of chalk to write.

**Qno.10-IDIOMS AND PHRASES IDIOMS**

S.No	Idioms and Meaning	Meaning
1	<b>the cat is out of the bag</b>	the secret is out
2	<b>once in a blue moon*</b>	an event that happens rarely
3	<b>on the ball</b>	understands the situations well
4	<b>find one's voice</b>	more confident in expressing oneself
5	<b>lend an ear</b>	listen
6	<b>sharp as a tack</b>	mentally agile
7	<b>over the moon*</b>	extremely happy
8	<b>competent*</b>	on the ball
9	<b>difficult situation*</b>	in deep waters

**Qn.11 – COMPOUND WORDS**

S.no	Word-1	Word-2	Compound Word	S.no	Word-1	Word-2	Compound Word
1	Noun	Noun	kitchen garden	15	Preposition	Noun	under world
2	Noun	Verb	mouth wash	16	Noun	Noun	man hole
3	Verb	Noun	watch man	17	Adverb	Verb	side walk
4	Preposition	Noun	overcoat	18	Noun	Noun	foot note
5	Gerund	Noun	bleaching powder	19	Gerund	Noun	waiting room
6	Noun	Gerund	house keeping	20	Adjective	Noun	green house
7	Adjec+ Pre	Noun	good for nothing	21	Noun	Noun	income tax
8	Noun+Pre	Noun	mother-in-law	22	Adjective	Noun	traffic jam
9	Noun	Verb	rain fall	23	Verb	Noun	alarm clock
10	Noun	Noun	snow ball	24	Noun	Verb	hair cut
11	Noun	Noun	star light	25	Preposition	Verb	out put
12	Verb	Adverb	draw back	26	Verb	Gerund	dry cleaning
13	Verb	Noun	play thing	27	Noun	Noun	sun glasses
14	Noun	Noun	lottery ticket	28	Noun	Noun	wall paper

**Qn-11 PTA&PUBLIC-QUESTIONS**

1. watch-watchman
2. alarm-alarm clock
3. green-greenhouse
4. traffic-trafficjam
5. boarding-boardingpass
6. sea-seashore
7. fare-farewell
8. side-sidewalk

**Qn. 12 – PREPOSITION**

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show the relation of the noun or pronoun to something else. Preposition give us information regarding.

- a) Position                      b) time and                      c) direction

Example: He is going to school. We cut things with a knife.

NOTE:

- Remember the usage of preposition (given in the table)
- Usually, in relation to place, 'in' is used generally while, 'on' is used less specifically and 'at' is used very specifically.
- Some prepositions are used in time, position and direction

1. I was born **on** 25th October 2001.
2. My mother returned **from** Trichy.
3. The book is **on** the table.
4. The chief guest spoke **about** women's empowerment.
5. The bird flies **above** the school building.
6. Everyone talks about this **across** the country.
7. Let's go out for dinner **after** the movie.
8. The politician spoke **against** Gandhian philosophy.
9. The book fell **off** the table.
10. The man walked **along** the road.

1. Everything falls to the ground \_\_\_\_\_ earth's gravitational pull.  
a. in addition to **b. because of** c. cause of
2. The trial was conducted \_\_\_\_\_ the procedure of law.  
**a. in accordance with** b. due to c. despite of
3. There is a temple right \_\_\_\_\_ my house.  
a. in back of b. apart from **c. in front of**
4. As a \_\_\_\_\_ of his hard work, he achieved the target.  
a. instead of **b. result of** c. apart from
5. Failure is often the \_\_\_\_\_ negligence.  
a. effect of **b. consequence of** c. reason of
6. Children are given toys \_\_\_\_\_ sweets on Children's Day.  
a. on top of **b. in addition to** c. due to
7. The parents must be informed \_\_\_\_\_ any indiscipline conduct of their wards.  
a. because of **b. in case of** c. in spite of
8. He didn't turn up \_\_\_\_\_ his busy schedule.  
a. consequence of **b. due to** c. except for
9. Global warming is \_\_\_\_\_ the green house emission.  
**a. an effect of** b. in spite of c. in addition to
10. \_\_\_\_\_ several warnings, he continued to swim.  
a. due to **b. in spite of** c. because of

### PTA & PUBLIC-QUESTIONS

1. Mulan heard this **from** her tent.
2. He was **near** the sea now.
3. There was pin drop silence **in** the room.
4. The entire province trembled **with** dread.
5. Keep the books **on** the table.
6. Peter closed the hole **with** his finger.
7. The fox jumped **into** the well.
8. The child hid **under** the stairs, when the mother called her for a bath.
9. The trial was conducted **in accordance with** the procedure of law.

### Qn. 13 – TENSE FORM

- ❖ TENSE FORMS are in Present tense (V1), Past tense(V2), Past Participle(V3), Present Participle (V4), forms.
- ❖ For Future tense use Modal auxiliaries like shall, will along with Present tense.

#### **REMEMBER THIS TABLE:**

Group/ Time	Present	Past	Future
Simple	Verb/verb+ s, am/is/are	V2	Will + verb
		(regular/irregular)	Shall + verb
Continuous	Am/is /are + verb + ing	Was / were + verb + ing	Will be + verb + ing
Perfect	have / has + V3	Had + V3	Will have + V3
Perfect Continuous	have/has been+verb+ing	had been+verb+ing	Shall/Will have been + verb+ing

**PRESENT TENSE****A. Complete the sentences in present tense forms.**

1. Saravanan always goes (go) for a walk in the morning.
2. We have gathered (gather) here for a meeting and the chair person is yet to arrive.
3. Aruna has been eagerly waiting (wait) to meet her friend since morning.
4. Sheeba is moving (move) to a new house next week.
5. Naseera attends (attend) music classes regularly.
6. Ilakiya and Adhira enjoy (enjoy) each other's company very much.
7. Mani has been working (work) in this school for five years.
8. It is pouring (pour) outside now.

**PAST TENSE****B. Complete the sentences in past tense forms.**

1. I went (go) to her place on foot.
2. The children was playing (play) in the ground when the teacher arrived.
3. They were requesting (request) him when the manager arrived.
4. If you had worked (work) hard, you would have won the relay match
5. Joanna and Joy had already left (leave) for Ooty, when the others reached the station.
6. We all sang (sing) in the choir last week.

**FUTURE TENSE****C. Fill in the blanks using the verbs in the brackets in the future form.**

1. We shall not go to the market, in case it rains. (go)
2. Keerthi will be doing his work by next week. (do)
3. The peon will have rung the bell by the time I reach the school. (ring)
4. I will visit my sister's house next April if I go to Uttarakhand. (visit)
5. If you listen carefully, you will understand my point. (understand)
6. By next year, I shall have been living in Chennai for fifteen years. (live)
7. The new edition of this book will come out shortly. (come)
8. She hopes you will help her. (help)

**PTA&PUBLIC-QUESTIONS**

1. After he **had finished** his lunch, he went across to the window.
2. The governor was pleased at the wit of the youth.
3. The medal had **been hidden** in the attic for twenty-nine long years.
4. I wish most of all to return home to my family.
5. He was **elected** to the American Academy of arts and letters.
6. We were **cooking** in the kitchen when the doorbell rang.
7. The poem **talks** about the multifaceted nature of women.
8. If he had **informed** her, she would have waited for him.
9. If I were a millionaire **would help** the needy.

**Qn. 14 - CONJUNCTIONS / CONNECTORS / LINKERS / LINK WORDS****A. Complete the sentences given below choosing the right connectors given in brackets.**

1. Call me in case you need money. (so that, in order that, in case)
2. I forgot that I had to meet the principal. (whether, that, if)
3. Though he is ninety years old, he is in the pink of health. (When, since, though)
4. It is raining. Take an umbrella or else you will get drenched. (or else, and, but)
5. They faced many hardships although they are always cheerful. (although, nevertheless, otherwise)

**B. Fill in the blanks with the connector that goes with the underlined words.**

1. Both the minister and the officers visited the affected areas.
2. Jaya teaches not only English but also Science.
3. Either Raghu or Bala will have to buy vegetables from the market.
4. No sooner did I enter the house than it started drizzling.

**C. Combine the pairs of sentences using appropriate connectors.**

1. We came late but We did not miss the train.
2. They checked the packet twice And then they sealed it.
3. When Sita saw a snake, At once she ran away.
4. Robert completed the project and then He submitted it to the teacher.
5. Yusuf was running high temperature. And so He could not take part in the competition.

**D. Tick the correct linker.**

1. Though he was honest, he was punished.
2. Walk carefully otherwise you will fall down.
3. My mother called me while I was playing football.
4. My salary is low nevertheless I find the work interesting.
5. The passengers rushed to board the bus as soon as it arrived.

**PTA&PUBLIC-QUESTIONS**

1. Even though he is ninety years old, he is in the pink of health.
2. Whenever I looked up, I n saw Mr. Hamel sitting motionless.
3. When/how did Muthu solve the problem?
4. Unless you work hard, you cannot secure good marks.
5. Whenever winter comes, he gets worried.
6. Women are strong, brave and resolute.
7. My uncle entered my house when I was doing my homework.
8. They faced many hardships nevertheless they are always cheerful.
9. Though he was honest, he was punished.

**PART - II****Q.No.15 TO 18 Prose Two Marks Questions****Tips For Late Bloomers**

அனைத்து Prose -களிலும் while reading questions ல் முதல் 3 கேள்வி பதில்களையும் Lesson back questions முதல் 3 கேள்வி பதில்களையும் படித்து கொள்ளவும் or அனைத்து Prose -களிலும் மிக சுலபமாக, ஒரே வரியில்/ வார்த்தையில் உள்ள கேள்வி பதில்களை படித்து கொள்ளவும்.



### 1. HIS FIRST FLIGHT

1. **How did the bird try to reach its parents without having to fly?**  
He trotted back and forth from one end of the ledge to other.
2. **What prompted the young seagull to fly finally?**  
His mother's motivation and sight of the food.
3. **How was the young seagull's first attempt to fly?**  
The young seagull's first attempt to fly was failure.
4. **How did the parents support and encourage the young seagull's brothers and sister?**  
The parents perfecting them in the art of flight and teach how to skim the waves and how to dive for fish.
5. **What did the young bird do to seek the attention of his parents?**  
He pretended to be fall asleep.
6. **Did the mother bird offer any food to the young bird?**  
No. The mother bird did not offer any food to the young bird
7. **Why did the seagull fail to fly?**  
The seagull fails to fly because of fear.

### 2. THE NIGHT THE GHOST GOT IN

1. **Who used the zither and how?**  
Guinea pig used it to sleep.
2. **Why did Herman and the author slam the doors?**  
They heard the steps sound and got fear of ghost.
3. **How did the cops manage to enter the locked house?**  
The cops broke the front door and entered.
4. **What was the grandfather wearing?**  
A nightgown, a nightcap and a leather jacket.
5. **What made the reporter gaze at the author?**  
The author wears his mother's dress.
6. **What conclusions did grandfather jump to when he saw the cops?**  
The cops were deserters from General Meade's army.
7. **Who were the narrator neighbours?**  
Mr. Bodwell and his wife.
8. **How did the Bodwell react, when a shoe was thrown into their house?**  
He was shouting and shaking his fist.

### 3. EMPOWERED WOMEN NAVIGATING THE WORLD

1. **What does the term circumnavigation mean?**  
It means to travel around the earth in a ship.
2. **Which factor motivated the crew to undertake this expedition?**  
The crew does not want to frighten the country.
3. **Write a short note on Tara-Tarini**  
It is the patron deity for sailors.
4. **Mention the special features of INSV Tarini.**  
It uses ecofriendly resource.  
It collected and updated the ocean and wave data.
5. **Who mentored the crew?**  
Commander Dilip Donde.
6. **Where did the crew undergo their basic training?**  
In Mumbai at the Indian Naval Waterman ship Training Centre. (INWTC)
7. **Mention the celebrations which the crew enjoyed during their expeditions.**  
They celebrate Diwali and three birthdays.
8. **When was INSV Tarini commissioned to Indian Navel Service?**  
18 February 2017.
9. **What sort of training did the crew undergo before their expedition?**  
Trainings like how to repair things and deal with emergencies.
10. **Which skill was considered important in the selection process?**  
The survival skill.

#### 4. THE ATTIC

**1. What did Aditya offer Sanyal?**

Aditya offered Sanyal a sum of 150 Rupee.

**2. Where was Nagen uncle's shop?**

Next to a grocery shop and opposite to a Lord Shiva temple.

**3. How did Sanyal show that he had a sense of self-respect?**

By paying money for his tea and biscuits.

**4. Why did Aditya decide to visit his ancestral home?**

To get the medal hidden inside of the attic.

**5. When did Aditya leave the local school?**

After he had passed the matriculation school examination.

**6. Why was the attic 'a favourite place' for the children?**

It seemed to children's own world.

**7. What was the daily routine of Sanyal?**

He has tea and biscuits at Nagen uncle's tea shop.

**8. What was the condition of the attic?**

A wall of the attic had crumbled down and hit by wind and weather.

**9. What was engraved on the medal?**

Sriman Sasanka Sanyal – Special prize for Recitation 1948

**10. What did Nagen uncle tell about Sanyal?**

Sanyal leads a cursed life, sold his lands and lost his wife.

#### 5. TECH BLOOMERS

**1. What devices help David to move from one place to other?**

ACTIVE controller, AAC device and ECO2 with ECO point.

**2. How many people in India suffer with disability?**

According to 2011 Census 2.21% of India's population is disabled.

**3. How does David operate computers with the Liberator Communication Device?**

The Liberator Communication Device has Bluetooth adaptor. He controls it with his eye movements.

**4. How does Kim help Alisha?**

He introduced the software Dragon Dictate to her.

**5. What are the benefits of the internet to the common man?**

It allows them to access all sorts of information.

**6. Who is Kim?**

Kim is an assistive technologist.

**7. Why is technology important according to David?**

It enables him to communicate.

**8. What is the future of technology?**

In future all the machines will be automated.

**9. Which devices are controlled using ACTIV controller?**

TV, Blue ray and music players.

**10. Which software helps Alisha to overcome her difficulty in typing?**

Dragon Dictate.

#### 6. THE LAST LESSON

**1. What did M. Hamel say about the French language?**

It was the most beautiful, the clearest and most logical language in the world.

**2. What was Frank sorry for?**

He is not learning Hamel's lesson.

**3. When and how did M. Hamel bid farewell to the class?**

When the church clock struck 12, he wrote Vive La France and said the school is dismissed.

**4. Why did Mr. Hamel blame himself?**

He asked Franz to water his flowers and gave holiday when he went for fishing.

**5. What kind of news was usually put up on the bulletin board?**

The loss of battles and order of the officers.



### 7. THE DYING DETECTIVE

**1. Who arrested Smith? What were the charges against him?**

Inspector Morton arrested Smith, murdering his nephew, attempt to kill Holmes.

**2. Why didn't Holmes let Watson examine him?**

He was acting as he was suffering from a contagious disease.

**3. Why did Holmes plead with Smith?**

Holmes pleaded with Smith to cure his disease.

**4. Why didn't the landlady call the doctor?**

Holmes did not allow her to call the doctor.

### SECTION – II [Q.NO. 19-22]

Read the poetic lines and answer any three questions:

(3x2=6)

#### TIPS FOR LATE BLOOMERS

வினாவில் உள்ள வார்த்தைகள் பாடல் வரிகளில் எங்கு உள்ளது என்று பார்த்து விடையாக எழுத முயற்சி செய்யவும்

#### Poem – I

#### Life

1. Whom does the word 'me' refer to?  
'Me' refers to the poet.
2. What kind of life does the poet want to lead?  
The poet wants to lead a happy life.
3. Why do you think the poet is not in a hurry?  
The poet is moving towards his goal.
4. What should one not mourn for?  
One should not mourn for the things that disappear.
5. What does the poet mean by the phrase 'in the dim past'?  
Unhappy past time.
6. Is the poet afraid of future?  
No. The poet is not afraid of future.
7. How can one travel on with cheer?  
With memories of youth and old age.
8. How is the way of life?  
The way of life is full of ups and downs.
9. How should be the journey of life?  
Joyful.
10. What did the poet seek as a boy?  
New friendship, high adventure and a crown.
11. What kind of quest does the poet seek here?  
The quest of courage.
12. What is the poet's hope?  
The poet's hope is the last turn in the life's journey will be the best.

**Poem – 2**  
**The Grumble Family**

1. Where does the family live?  
Complaining street.
2. Why do you think the street is named as complaining street?  
People are complaining always.
3. What does the word 'growl' mean here?  
Growl means make a low guttural sound.
4. Why do they find everything amiss?  
They find everything not quite right.
5. What is the opinion about the folks you meet down the street?  
Nothing goes right in their life.
6. What does the word 'gloomy' mean here?  
Gloomy means sad.
7. What are the ways of the grumble family?  
Grumbling about everything.
8. What is the wisest thing that the poet suggests?  
Keep away from the grumble street.
9. What does the phrase 'to keep our feet from wandering' refer to?  
Don't enter the complaining street.
10. What does the poet expect everyone to learn?  
Be happy / To walk with smile and song.
11. What should we do when things go wrong sometimes?  
We should not worry.

**Poem – 3**  
**I am every woman**

1. What does the word 'summer' mean here?  
Summer means difficulties in women's life.
2. How does she take life?  
She takes life positively.
3. What does she mean by 'spring will come again'?  
It means good times will come again.
4. What is she strong about?  
She is strong in her faith and belief.
5. How does she deal with the adversities in life?  
With persistence.
6. Is she complaining about the problems of life?  
No.
7. Pick out the words that refer to sufferings of life?  
Sighs, groans and moans.
8. What do the words 'thaw and saw' mean here?  
Tackle and deal with cruelty.
9. What is the tone of the poetess?  
Warning.
10. Describe today's woman according to the poet?  
Today's woman has self-respect and pride.

11. How should a woman be treated?

With love and respect.

#### **Poem – 4**

#### **The Ant and the Cricket**

1. What was the routine of the Cricket?

The Cricket was accustomed to sing.

2. Name the seasons mentioned in the poem?

Spring and summer.

3. Who does 'he' refer to?

'He' refers to the Cricket.

4. Why was the cupboard empty?

The Cricket did not save any food.

5. What couldn't he find on the ground?

He could not find even a crumb.

6. Why was the ground covered with snow?

It was winter season.

7. What made the Cricket bold?

Starvation and famine made it bold.

8. Why did the Cricket drip and tremble?

Because the weather was wet and cold.

9. Whom did the Cricket want to meet?

The ant.

10. What would keep him alive?

Shelter from rain and a mouth full of grain.

11. Why do you think Ants neither borrow nor lend?

Ants work hard and plan for future.

12. What was the nature of the Cricket? How do you know?

The cricket was carefree in nature. It sang day and night.

13. Why does the Ant refuse to help the Cricket?

The Ant could not tolerate its laziness.

#### **Poem – 5**

#### **The Secret of the Machines**

1. Who does 'we' refer to in first stanza?

'We' refers to machines.

2. Who are the speakers and listeners of this poem?

Speakers – Machines.

Listeners – Human beings.

3. What metals are obtained from ores and mines?

Metals like iron, gold, silver etc.

4. Mention a few machines which are hammered to design?

Steam engines and ships.

5. Mention the names of a few machines that run on water, coal or oil?

Steam engines and container ships.

6. Mention a few modern machines used for pulling, lifting, driving, printing, ploughing, reading and writing etc.

Printing – printer

Driving – car

Lifting – lift

Reading – scanner

Pulling, Pushing – bull dozer

Ploughing – tractor

7. Are machines humble to accept the evolution of human brain? Why?  
Yes, machines work as per human brain's instructions.
8. What feelings are evoked in us by the machines in this poem?  
Machines have no feelings like humans.
9. Whose task is referred to as 'our task' here?  
Machine's task.
10. Do the machines serve twenty-four hours a day?  
Yes.
11. Rewrite the given lines with the ending '365 days a year'.  
We work without rest all through the year.

### **Poem – 6**

#### **No Men Are Foreign**

1. What is found beneath all uniforms?  
A person  
A single body breathes.
2. What is same for every one of us?  
Land and the air are same for everyone.
3. Where are we all going to lie finally?  
We are all going to lie finally in grave.
4. What is common for all of us?  
Sun, air and water are common for all of us.
5. How are we fed?  
We are fed by peaceful harvests.
6. Mention the season referred to here.  
Winter season is referred to here.
7. Who does 'their' refer to?  
The word 'their' refers to men.
8. What does not differ?  
The work / a labour is not different.
9. Who tells us to hate our brothers?  
Any one
10. What happens when we hate our brothers?  
We hate ourselves.
11. What do we do to ourselves?  
We shall dispossess, betray and condemn ourselves.
12. What outrages the innocence?  
Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence.
13. Who are not foreign?  
No men are foreign.
14. What is not strange?  
No countries are strange.

### **Poem – 7**

#### **The House on Elm Street**

1. What does "It" refer to?  
The word 'It' refers to mysterious house.

2. Pick out the line that indicates the size of the house?  
And inside you can tell it has a ton of space.
3. To whom does 'I' refer to?  
The word 'I' refers to the poetess Naida Bush.
4. To whom does 'it' refer to?  
The word "It" refers to the tree.
5. In what way the tree is a mystery?  
It never grows leaves never gets small.
6. Does the house remain the same every day?  
No. Each day the house just begins to fade.
7. How does the poet consider the house to be a mystery?  
The poet could not understand the happiness of the house.
8. Does the poet know what happened in the house?  
No.
9. What is the mystery about the house?  
No one knows what is happening inside that house.

### GRAMMAR [Question Number 23 To27]

#### Active Voice & Passive Voice

Voice	<b>Active Voice</b>	Important given to the doer [செயலுக்கு முக்கியத்துவம்.]
	<b>Passive Voice</b>	Important given to the Action. [செயலை செய்பவருக்கு முக்கியத்துவம் ]

#### Steps to Transform From Active into passive

- 1.Change subject into object
- 2.Change Tense Form
- 3.Add by
- 4.Change object into Subject

#### Changes of Pronouns

1. I -----Me
2. We-----Us
3. You-----You
4. He-----him
5. She-----her
6. It-----It
7. They-----Them
8. Name----Name

#### Changes in Tenses

Simple present	Present tense verb + if Third person singular Add 's'	Am/is/are +Past participle verb
Present continuous Tense	Am/is/are +present tense verb +ing	Am/is/are +being + Past participle verb
Present perfect	Has/have + Past participle verb	Has/have +been + Past participle verb
Present perfect continuous	Has/have +been +present tense verb + ing	No passive voice
Simple past	Past tense verb	Was/were + Past participle verb
Past continuous tense	Was/were +present tense verb +ing	Was/were +being + Past participle verb

Past perfect tense	Had + Past participle verb	Had +been + Past participle verb
Past perfect continuous	Had +been +present tense verb +ing	No passive voice
Simple future	Shall/will +present tense verb	Shall/will +be +present tense verb +ing
Future continuous	Shall /will +be+ present tense verb +ing	No passive voice
Future perfect	Shall/will +have + Past participle verb	Shall/will +have +been + Past participle verb
Future Perfect continuous	Shall/will +have +been +present tense verb +ing	No passive voice

**Assertive Sentences**

1.The peon rings the bell [ AV]

The bell is rung by the peon [ PV]

2.The cat drank the milk [ AV]

The milk was drunk by the cat [ PV]

3.Susila will sing a song [ AV]

A song will be sung by Susila [ PV]

**Request sentences**

1.Please take the book [ AV]

You are requested to take the book [PV]

**Advice sentences**

1.Close the door

Let the door be closed

**Yes or no type**

1.Did you answer all the questions?

Were all the questions answered by you?

**Interrogative sentences****WH Type**

1.Who wrote this book?

Who was this book written by?

By whom was this book written?

**Verbs having two objects**

1.Grandma told me a story

A Story was told to me by my grandma

I was told a story by grandma

**It is time ....**

It is/It was + time +for + noun + to + be+ Past participle verb

1.It is time to write the test

It is time for the test to be written

**Negative sentences..**

Active voice	Passive voice
Don't/doesn't	Am/is/are +not + Past participle verb
Didn't	Was/were +not + Past participle verb
Modal verb +not +root verb	Modal verb +not +be+ Past participle verb

1. He did not return my camera

My camera was not returned by him

**Omission of the agent with 'By'**

1.Smoking is prohibited

We prohibit smoking

### Direct Speech & Indirect Speech Conjunction

Kinds of sentences	Conjunctions
Statement	That
WH type	-
Yes or no type	If/whether
Imperative [positive]	To
Imperative [Negative ]	Not to
Exclamatory	that

### Tense – changes

Direct		Indirect
Simple present		Simple past
Present continuous		Past continuous
Present perfect		Past perfect
Simple past		Past perfect

### Pronoun – changes

Direct	Indirect
I	He/she
Me	Him/her
My/mine	His/her
Myself	Himself/herself
We	They
Us	Them
Our	Their
Ourselves	Themselves
You [ sin ]	He/she/him/her/his
You [ plu]	They/them/their
He/she/it	He/she/it

### Extension word – changes

Direct	indirect
This	That
These	Those
Thus	So
Here	There
How	Then
Ago	Before
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The next day
Yesterday	The previous day
Tonight	That night
Last day/week/month/year	The previous.....

**Reporting verb – changes**

Statement	
Direct	Indirect
Says	Says
Say	Say
said	said
Said to	told

Interrogative – WH Type	
Said to	asked

Yes or No type	
Said to	asked

Exclamatory	
Said/said to	exclaimed

Imperative	
Said to	Asked, ordered, commanded, advised, requested

**Assertive or Statement**

1. Vijay said to Latha, "I will help you"  
Vijay told Latha that he would help her .
2. He said, "I painted the wall "  
He said that he had painted the wall

**Imperative sentence**

1. Gopi said to Gokul, "Please give the pen "  
Gopi requested Gokul to give the pen
2. Mother said to the child, "Don't touch fire "  
Mother warned the child not to touch the fire
3. Ramu said to somu, "work hard "  
Ramu asked somu to work hard

**Interrogative sentences – WH type**

1. He said to me, " When will you go to Ooty ?  
He asked me when I would go to Ooty

**Interrogative sentences – Yes or No Type**

- The doctor said to the patient, " Did you take the medicines ? "  
The doctor asked the patient if he had taken the medicines

**Exclamatory sentences**

- He said, " How beautiful the Taj Mahal is ! "  
He exclaimed that The Taj Mahal was very beautiful



**PUNCTUATION MARKS**

1.Full stop [ . ]

2.Comma [ , ]

3.Semicolon [ ; ]

4.Colon [ : ]

5.Question Mark [ ? ]

6.Exclamation mark [ ! ]

7.Inverted commas [ “ ” ]

8.Apostrophe [ ‘ ’ ]

9.Dash [ — ]

10. Bracket [ [ ] ]

11. Hyphen [ - ]

1.வாக்கியத்தின் முதல் எழுத்து, மனிதர்களின் பெயர்கள்,கடவுளைக் குறிக்கும் வார்த்தைகள் மற்றும் ‘ I ‘ போன்ற வார்த்தைகளின் முதல் எழுத்து capital letter போட வேண்டும்

[ my god what a terrible shock that was = My God what a terrible shock that was. ]

2.வாக்கியத்தின் இறுதியில் Full stop வைக்க வேண்டும்

[ I go to school = I go to school. ]

3 .வாக்கியத்தில் What, which ,how, where, why, how many, how much போன்ற கேள்வி வார்த்தைகள் இருந்தால் வாக்கியத்தின் இறுதியில் Question mark ? போட வேண்டும் .

[ where are you going = Where are you going ? ]

4.வாக்கியத்தில் said, said to, போன்ற வார்த்தைகள் இருந்தால் அதற்குப்பிறகு தொடங்கு வார்த்தைகளில் இருந்து இறுதி வரை Inverted commas போட வேண்டும்.

[ he said walk fast =He said, “ walk fast” ]

5. வாக்கியத்தில் Abbreviation இருந்தால் அதை capital letter ஆக மாற்றி எழுத வேண்டும் [ mla= M.L.A , mbbs = MBBS ]

6.shortened form வந்தால் Apostrophe போட வேண்டும் [ cant = can’t, ill = I’ll ]

7. வாக்கியத்தில் oh, alas, hurrah, bravo, போன்ற வார்த்தைகள் வந்தால் இந்த வார்த்தைகளின் இறுதியில் Exclamation mark போட வேண்டும் .

[ the teacher said to the student bravo well done = The teacher said to the student , “ Hurrah ! well done “ ]

1. she said you are wasting your sat scores

She said , “ you’re wasting your SAT scores.

2. oh I am so happy to meet you sir

Oh! I am so happy to meet you sir.

**Simple, Complex, compound sentences**

simple	complex	compound
on	As soon as / when	and
Before	Before	And then
After	After	And then
Because of/ on account of/ owing to / thanks to /	Because /as/ since	And so
In the event of / in case of /not	If / unless	And then only
Inspite of /Despite / Not withstanding	Though / although	But/and yet
having	After	And
Being	As/since/because	And so
Too...to	So.. that.. cannot/ could not	And

1. On arriving late, I missed the train. [ sim]  
 When I arrived late I missed the train [ comx ]  
 I arrived late and I missed the train [ comd ]

2. Before going to bed I say my prayers [ sim ]  
 Before I go to bed I say my prayers [ comx]  
 I say my prayers and then I go to bed [ comd]

3. On account of his playing well he won the game [ sim ]  
 As he played well , he won the game [ comx ]  
 He played well and so he won the game [ comd ]

4. In case of your permission. I will do it [ sim ]  
 If you permit it , I will do it [ comx ]  
 You must permit it or I will not do it [ comd ]

5. In spite of his hard work , he couldn't pass [ sim]  
 Though he worked hard , he could not pass [ comx]  
 He worked hard but he could not pass [ comd ]

6. Having completed his course, he returned home [ sim]  
 After he had completed his course, he returned home [ comx ]  
 He completed his course and then he returned home [ comd ]

7. Being ill ,she was absent [ sim ]  
 As she was ill , she was absent [ comx ]  
 She was ill and so she was absent [ comd ]

**Rearrange the Jumbled words**

1. He sent / at the / for me / I was a / time / clerk  
At the time he sent for me. I was a clerk .
2. Slept / but / on / zigzag / undisturbed /  
But Zigzag slept on undisturbed.
3. Beckoning / calling / they / were / to him / shrilly  
They were beckoning to him , calling shrilly .
4. Amazed / how / to see / I was / well / I / it / understood  
I was amazed to see how well I understood it .
5. Why / Nagen / uncle / asked / there / were / we  
Nagen uncle asked , why we were there.
6. Was / alone / the seagull / young / his / on / ledge  
The young seagull was alone his ledge .
7. Must / them / the / be / by / culprits / arrested  
The culprits must be arrested by them .
8. Results / they / the / will / publish  
They will publish the results.
9. You / believe / hear / should / what / never / you  
You should never believe what you hear.
10. Writing / system / telephone / am / to / I / about / banking / your / complain  
I am writing to complain about your telephone banking systems


**Q.No.28 ROAD MAP****Method of Answering**

1. கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சாலை வரைபடத்தை நன்கு கவனிக்க வேண்டும்.
2. வரைபடத்தில் நீங்கள் இருக்கும் இடமும், எங்கு சென்றடைய வேண்டும் என்ற விவரமும் கண்டறிய வேண்டும்.
3. பின்னர் எளிய முறையில் செல்வதற்கான வழியை ஒவ்வொன்றாக எழுத வேண்டும்.

**மாதிரி வினா:**

You are near the school. A stranger asks you to direct him to the Government Hospital. Give instructions to help him.

1. வினாவில் “You are” என குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள இடம் நீங்கள் இருக்கும் இடத்தையும், வழியை எங்கிருந்து துவங்க வேண்டும் என்பதையும் குறிக்கும்.
2. வினாவில் to என்பதற்கு அடுத்து வரும் இடம் சென்றடைய வேண்டிய இடத்தையும் குறிக்கும்.

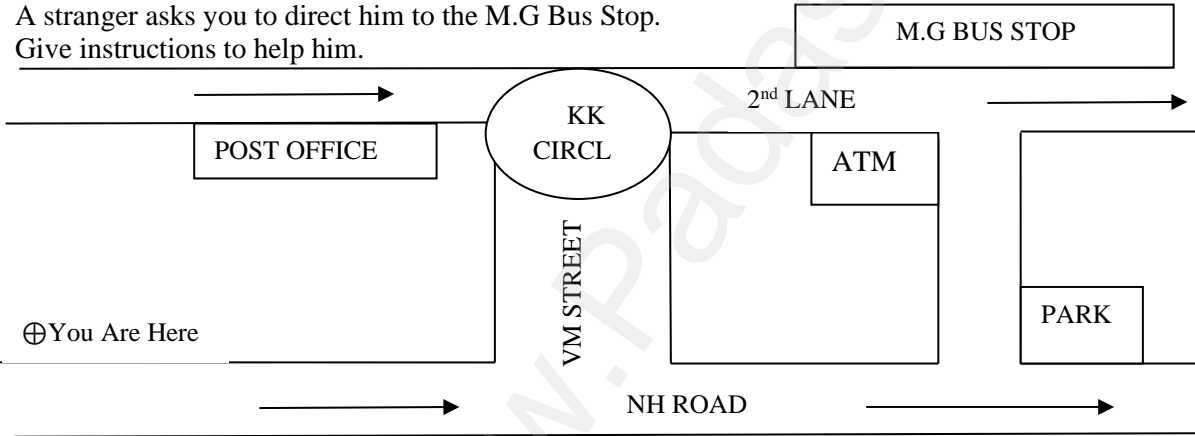
3. படத்தில் நீங்கள் இருக்கும் இடம் “⊕ You Are Here” என குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கும். (அல்லது)  என்ற உருவமோ வரையப்பட்டிருக்கும். இதுவே நீங்கள் வழியை எழுத துவங்க வேண்டிய ஆரம்ப இடம் ஆகும்.
4. படத்தை புரிந்து கொண்ட பின்னர் ஆங்கிலத்தில் வழியை எழுத கீழ்க்காணும் குறிப்புகளை படித்து நினைவில் வைத்து கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

### வழி எழுத உதவும் குறிப்புகள்

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. நேராக செல்ல வேண்டும் எனில்                         | - Go Straight              |
| 2. வலது பக்கம் திரும்ப வேண்டும் எனில்                 | - Turn Right               |
| 3. இடது பக்கம் திரும்ப வேண்டும் எனில்                 | - Turn Left                |
| 4. ஓரிடத்தை கடந்து செல்ல வேண்டும் எனில்               | - Walk past the _____      |
| 5. ஒரு சாலையின் வழியே சற்று தூரம் செல்ல               | - Walk along the _____     |
| 6. சென்றடையும் இடத்தை குறிப்பிட வேண்டும் எனில்        | - You will reach the _____ |
| 7. சென்றடையும் இடத்திற்கு எதிரே உள்ள இடத்தை குறிப்பிட | - It is opposite to _____  |
- போன்ற குறிப்புகளை பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

### Practice Question:

A stranger asks you to direct him to the M.G Bus Stop.  
Give instructions to help him.



### Write Directions for the following Questions:

1. A stranger wants to go to ATM. Give directions to help him.
2. A stranger wants to go to PARK. Give directions to help him.
3. A stranger wants to go to KK CIRCLE. Give directions to help him.
4. A stranger wants to go to 2<sup>nd</sup> LANE. Give directions to help him.

**PART – III [Q. No. 29 to 32]****SECTION – I****Answer any two of the following:****(2x5=10)****Prose paragraph****1. HIS FIRST FLIGHT**

- The seagull was afraid to fly.
- His parents called him to fly.
- The seagull was tired due to starvation.
- His mother motivated him to fly showing a fish.
- The seagull flew at last.
- He was even afraid to swim.
- Being tired, he landed on the sea.
- He finally overcame his fear.

Theme: DON'T BE AFRAID

**2. THE NIGHT THE GHOST GOT IN**

- The narrator heard footsteps in the dining room.
- He and his brother thought it was a ghost.
- They slammed the door in fear.
- The door sound woke up their mother.
- She thought there were burglars.
- She threw a shoe at Bodwell's window for help.
- Bodwell called the police.
- They did not find anybody.
- Finally, it was known that it was their grandpa.

Theme: DON'T ARRIVE AT HASTY CONCLUSION

**2. EMPOWERED WOMEN NAVIGATING THE WORLD**

- INSV Tarini is a navy ship.
- Nari Shakti means women power.
- Six women crew sailed in Tarini.
- They were selected based on their survival skills.
- They finished the voyage within 254 days.
- Vartika was the head of the team.
- It was the great voyage.
- It is proved that the women are empowered.

Theme: WOMEN ARE THE BUILDERS OF THE NATION

### 3. THE ATTIC

- The Attic describes childhood days.
- Sanyal was a brilliant student.
- Aditya was his friend.
- Aditya hid Sanyal's medal in an attic.
- Later Aditya realized his mistake.
- Aditya returned it to Sanyal.
- Both Aditya and Sanyal were happy.

Theme: TIME CHANGES THE ATTITUDES OF PEOPLE

### 4. TECH BLOOMERS

- Technology makes life easy for all.
- Technology helps the disabled to lead normal life.
- It helps them to be independent.
- Alisha uses Dragon dictate technology.
- David uses technology for verbal communication.
- Technology enhances education.
- Technology will assist human in all walks of life.

Theme: TECHNOLOGY IS A BOON

## SECTION II

### 33 & 34. POEM PARAGRAPH

#### LIFE

- The poet wants to lead a joyful life.
- He does not want to hurry.
- He does not move away from his goal.
- He does not mourn the lost things.
- He is not afraid of future.
- He seeks new friendship, high adventure and a crown.
- He will keep the courage of quest.
- He hopes every turn of his life will be the best.

### **THE GRUMBLE FAMILY**

- There is a pessimistic family in complaining street.
- They are always discontented and dissatisfied.
- Rain or sun, summer, winter, high or humble they complain about everything.
- It is good to stay away from them.
- Indirectly, the poet advises us not be like them.
- We should be optimistic and happy.

### **I AM EVERY WOMEN**

- Today's woman is the symbol of power and strength.
- She is optimistic
- She has no fear.
- She has strong faith.
- She is ferocious like lioness,
- She has pride and self-respect.
- So, we have to love and respect her.

### **THE ANT AND THE CRICKET**

- The Cricket enjoyed all season and didn't save food.
- It starved during winter.
- But the ant worked hard and saved food.
- The cricket pleaded the ant for food and shelter.
- But the ant refused.
- Work hard and plan for future.

### **THE SECRET OF THE MACHINES**

- Machines tell us how they are made.
- They are made from ores.
- They are made to do work all day.
- They need water, coal and oil.
- They are powerful and strong.
- They obey human commands.
- We should use them carefully.

**Q.No. 35 Read the following Stanza and answer the questions given below**

S.No	Stanza	Rhyming Words	Rhyme Scheme	Alliterating Words	Figure of Speech
1.	In the dim past, nor holding back in fear From what the future veils; but with a whole And happy heart, that pays its toll To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.	fear – cheer whole – toll	a b b a	<u>2<sup>nd</sup> line</u> from, future <u>3<sup>rd</sup> line</u> happy, heart	<u>1<sup>st</sup> line</u> Metaphor <u>4<sup>th</sup> line</u> Contrast
2.	So let the way wind up the hill or down, O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy: Still seeking what I sought when but a boy, New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,	down – crown joy – boy	a b b a	<u>2<sup>nd</sup> line</u> journey, joy <u>3<sup>rd</sup> line</u> still, seeking, sought what, when, but, boy	<u>1<sup>st</sup> line &amp; 2<sup>nd</sup> line</u> Contrast
3.	Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal; Not mourning for the things that disappear In the dim past, nor holding back in fear From what the future veils; but with a whole	goal – whole disappear – fear	a b b a	<u>4<sup>th</sup> line</u> from, future	<u>3<sup>rd</sup> line</u> Metaphor
4.	There's a family nobody likes to meet; They live, it is said, on Complaining Street In the city of Never-Are-Satisfied, The River of Discontent beside.	meet – street satisfied – beside	a a b b	<u>2<sup>nd</sup> line</u> said, street	<u>2<sup>nd</sup> line</u> Epithet <u>3<sup>rd</sup> &amp; 4<sup>th</sup> line</u> Personification
5.	The weather is always too hot or cold; Summer and winter alike they scold. Nothing goes right with the folks you meet Down on that gloomy Complaining Street.	cold – scold meet – street	a a b b	<u>2<sup>nd</sup> line</u> summer, scold	<u>1<sup>st</sup> line</u> Contrast
6.	They growl at the rain and they growl at the sun; In fact, their growling is never done. And if everything pleased them, there isn't a doubt They'd growl that they'd nothing to grumble about!	sun – done doubt – about	a a b b	<u>4<sup>th</sup> line</u> growl, grumble	<u>1<sup>st</sup> line</u> Anaphora
7.	She's a lioness; don't mess with her. She'll not spare you if you're a prankster. Don't ever try to saw her pride, her self-respect. She knows how to thaw you, saw you – so beware!	her – prankster – beware	a a b a	<u>4<sup>th</sup> line</u> she, saw, so	<u>1<sup>st</sup> line</u> Metaphor
8.	A woman is beauty innate, A symbol of power and strength. She puts her life at stake, She's real, she's not fake!	stake – fake	a b c c	<u>2<sup>nd</sup> line</u> symbol, strength	<u>2<sup>nd</sup> line</u> Metaphor
9.	The summer of life she's ready to see in spring. She says, "Spring will come again, my dear. Let me care for the ones who're near." She's The Woman – she has no fear!	dear – near – fear	a b b b	<u>1<sup>st</sup> line</u> summer, see, spring	<u>1<sup>st</sup> Line</u> Metaphor



10.	A silly young cricket, accustomed to sing Through the warm, sunny months of gay summer and spring, Began to complain when he found that, at home, His cupboard was empty, and winter was come.	sing – spring home – come	a a b b	<u>1<sup>st</sup> line</u> silly , sing <u>2<sup>nd</sup> line</u> sunny, summer, spring	<u>1<sup>st</sup> line</u> Personification
-----	--	------------------------------	---------	---	---

S.No	Stanza	Rhyming Words	Rhyme Scheme	Alliterating Words	Figure of Speech
11.	We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive, We can print and plough and weave and heat and light, We can run and race and swim and fly and dive, We can see and hear and count and read and write!	drive – dive light – right	a b a b	<u>1<sup>st</sup> line</u> – pull , push <u>2<sup>nd</sup> line</u> – print, plough <u>3<sup>rd</sup> line</u> – run, race	<u>1<sup>st</sup> &amp; 2<sup>nd</sup> &amp; 3<sup>rd</sup> Line</u> Personification
12.	Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes, It will vanish and the stars will shine again, Because, for all our power and weight and size, We are nothing more than children of your brain!	eyes – size again – brain	a b a b	<u>1<sup>st</sup> line</u> hide , heavens	<u>1<sup>st</sup> line</u> Connotation
13.	It sat alone. What happened there is still today unknown. It is a very mysterious place, And inside you can tell it has a ton of space, But at the same time it is bare to the bone.	alone – unknown – bone place – space	a a b b a	<u>4<sup>th</sup> line</u> tell , ton  <u>5<sup>th</sup> line</u> bare , bone	<u>1<sup>st</sup> line</u> Personification
14.	Beside the house sits a tree. It never grows leaves, Not in the winter, spring, summer or fall. It just sits there, never getting small or ever growing tall, How could this be?	tree – be fall – tall	a b c c a	<u>3<sup>rd</sup> line</u> summer, spring	<u>1<sup>st</sup> line</u> Personification

**Qn. 36 – POEM PARAPHRASE**

*We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive,  
We can print and plough and weave and heat and light,  
We can run and race and swim and fly and dive,  
We can see and hear and count and read and write!*

Step 1:

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள Poem Lines எந்த Poem -ல் இருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்டது மற்றும் Poet பெயர் எழுதவும்.  
These lines are taken from The Secret of the Machines by Rudyard Kipling.

Step 2:

The poet says that என எழுதி கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடல் வரிகளை தொடர்ந்து கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு paragraph போல் எழுதவும்.

The poet says that We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive, We can print and plough and weave and heat and light, We can run and race and swim and fly and dive, We can see and hear and count and read and write!

Step 3

தேவையான இடங்களில் நிறுத்தற்குறி(Full stop) இடுக. முதல் முறை I, We, You ஆகியவை வந்தால் brackets ( ) ல் உள்ள வார்த்தைகளையும் இரண்டாவது முறை அதே வார்த்தைகள் வரும் போது he, she, it மற்றும் they ஆகியவற்றுள் பொருத்தமான வார்த்தைகளையும் பயன்படுத்துக.

Answer

The poet says that the machines can pull and haul and push and lift and drive. They can print and plough and weave and heat and light. They can run and race and swim and fly and dive. They can see and hear and count and read and write.

**SECTION – III (SUPPLEMENTARY READER)  
TIPS TO LATE BLOOMERS**

கேள்வி 37 மற்றும் 38 ஆகிய இரண்டு கேள்விகளில் ஒரு கேள்விக்கு பதில் அளிக்க வேண்டும். இதில் கேள்வி 38 – ஐ எழுதினால் எளிதில் மதிப்பெண் பெற இயலும்.

**Qn 37 – REARRANGE IN COHERENT ORDER**

இந்த வினாவில் கதையில் உள்ள சம்பவங்களை சரியான வரிசையில் எழுதவும்

Example : SUPPLEMENTARY - 1

- He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
- Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
- He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
- Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
- Ariel was instructed to bring Ferdinand, the Prince of Naples to his cave.

Answer:

- Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
- Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
- He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his inmates.
- He ordered the Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
- Ariel was instructed to bring Ferdinand, the Prince of Naples to his cave.

**Q.No. 38. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow**

1. In total despair at their failure to wake Zigzag, or at least stop him snoring, they shut themselves in the bedroom that was furthest away from Mrs. Krishnan's studio where Zigzag was creating the terrible din. Mrs. Krishnan was just unraveling a roll of cotton wool to stuff in her ears, when they heard their maid, Lakshmi, shrieking as if she had been electrocuted.

**i) Where they able to stop Zigzag from snoring?**

No. They were not able.

**ii) Where did they shut themselves?**

They shut themselves in the bedroom

**iii) What was Mrs. Krishnan trying to do?**

She unraveling a roll of cotton wool to stuff in her ears

**iv) Who is Lakshmi?**

She is a maid servant.

**v) How did Lakshmi scream?**

She scream like electrocuted.

2. Six days passed. Six frantic days of checking their e-mail day and night. Six torturous days of having the deafeningly loud KNGRRDRRWHEEZE resound in their home, most nerve wracking. Maya complained that she heard a permanent rumbling sound in her ears even when she was miles away from home and that her ears ached all the time. Arvind confessed that, for the first time in his life, he was actually looking forward to going to school considering it was as calm as a monastery compared to their house. Mrs. Krishnan had lost interest in painting. Zigzag would sometimes wake up briefly when he wanted to eat some fruit, and sometimes he would sit on the veranda looking sulky and bored as he stared at the sunset at Marina beach- the real view, not the painting lying forlorn in one corner, ruined by streaks of hardening papaya. Zigzag never spoke to anyone, though everyone tried several times, and in several languages, to speak to him kindly. He only slept and snored. On the seventh day, Dr. Somu's e-mail arrived. It was, as Dr. Krishnan predicted, ridiculously simple.

**i) How did the days pass?**

The days pass by checking their e-mail day and night.

**ii) What was Maya's complaint?**

She heard a permanent rumbling sound in her ears even when she was miles away from home and that her ears ached all the time.

**iii) What was Arvind's confession?**

Arvind confessed that, for the first time in his life, he was actually looking forward to going to school considering it was as calm as a monastery compared to their house.

**iv) What was Zigzag's routine?**

He only slept and snored

**v) What was Dr. Krishnan's prediction about Dr. Somu's e-mail?**

On the seventh day he received mail from Somu.

3. Arvind, finding that Zigzag was sulkily refusing to say a word despite all their efforts at striking a conversation, dashed into the kitchen to return with a plate heaped hurriedly with juicy fruit slices and some nuts. Bored eyes brightened momentarily as Zigzag picked up a walnut. But refusing to speak, he dropped one wrinkled eyelid in a solemn wink and flew clumsily to deposit the nut on the enormous chandelier hanging from the ceiling. Bit by bit, and in total silence, all the fruit on the plate was transferred to the chandelier and on to the blades of the ceiling fan. Then perching comfortably on a curtain rod, Zigzag dropped one wizened eyelid in another solemn wink as he sank his beak into a plump guava.

**i) Did Zigzag converse with the inmates of the house?**

No.

**ii) What made Arvind rush into the kitchen?**

Zigzag was sulkily refusing to say a word despite all their efforts that made him rush into the kitchen.

**iii) What did Arvind bring for the bird?**

Juicy fruit slices and some nuts.

**iv) Where did Zigzag transfer all the fruits and nuts?**

It deposited the nut on the enormous chandelier and all the fruit on the plate was transferred to the chandelier and on to the blades of the ceiling fan.

**v) Where did Zigzag perch comfortably?**

On a curtain rod.

4. "Twelve years ago, Miranda," continued Prospero, "I was Duke of Milan, and you were a princess, and my only heir. I had a younger brother, whose name was Antonio, to whom I trusted everything; My brother Antonio being thus in possession of my power, began to think himself the duke indeed. The opportunity I gave him of making himself popular among my subjects awakened in his bad nature a proud ambition to deprive me of my dukedom: this he soon effected with the aid of the King of Naples, a powerful prince, who was my enemy."

**i) Who was Prospero?**

He was Duke of Milan.

**ii) What was his daughter's name?**

Miranda

**iii) Who was his younger brother?**

Antonio

**iv) What is meant by 'deprive'?**

Dethroned

**v) Who was the enemy of Prospero?**

King of Naples

5. I was just thirty-seven when my Uncle Philip died. A week before that event he sent for me; and here let me say that I had never set eyes on him. He hated my mother, but I do not know why. She told me long before his last illness that I need expect nothing from my father's brother. He was an inventor, an able and ingenious mechanical engineer, and had much money by his improvement in turbine-wheels. He was a bachelor; lived alone, cooked his own meals, and collected precious stones, especially rubies and pearls. From the time he made his first money, he had this mania. As he grew richer, the desire to possess rare and costly gems became stronger. When he bought a new stone, he carried it in his pocket for a month and now and then took it out and looked at it. Then it was added to the collection in his safe at the trust company.

**1. How old was the narrator when his uncle died?**

The narrator was just thirty-seven

**2. Had the narrator seen his uncle before? Give lines from the passage that support your answer.**

No. The narrator had not seen his uncle before.

**3. What had the narrator's mother told him of his father's brother?**

He was an inventor, an able and ingenious mechanical engineer.

**4. What do you know about Uncle Philip?**

He was a bachelor; lived alone, cooked his own meals, and collected precious stones, especially rubies and pearls.

**5. What did the uncle do, when he bought a new stone?**

He carried it in his pocket for a month.

6. A second inventor, using as a basis some old experiments that dated from the 19th century, had the idea on moving a whole city in a single block. He suggested, as a demonstration, the town of Saaf, situated fifteen miles from the sea; after conveying it on rails down to the shore, he would transform it into a seaside resort. Francis Bennett, went to stretch himself out in an easy-chair in the audition-room. Then, pressing a button he was put into communication with the Central Concert. After so busy a day, what a charm he found in the works of our greatest masters, based on a series of delicious harmonica-algebraic formulae! During his meal, phonotelephotic communication had been set up with Paris.

**i) In which century were the old experiments dated? And what was it?**

The old experiments that dated from the 19th century. It was the idea on moving a whole city in a single block.

**ii) Where was Saaf situated?**

Saaf situated fifteen miles from the sea.

**iii) What was the proposal awaiting for Saaf?**

Saaf situated fifteen miles from the sea. After conveying it on rails down to the shore, he would transform it into a seaside resort.

**iv) How and to whom was Francis Bennett connected?**

Pressing a button he was put into communication with the Central Concert.

**v) Pick out any two words that refer to technology.**

Harmonico -algebraic formulae, phonotelephotic communication.

7. ‘You’re both quite mistaken, ‘their father hastened to explain, seeing his wife’s horrified expression. ‘Zigzag is a most harmless, unusual and lovable bird. Apparently, it was bred by a genuine African witch doctor, who gifted it to Somu when he----being a child specialist like me ----cured the witch doctor’s son while he was touring the deepest jungles of equatorial Africa last month. Somu says the bird is an absolute treasure and a real help. It’s his favourite pet, you know’. Somu might be your best friend, but most of these so called “favourite” possessions that he has given us were absolute nuisances! ‘countered Mrs. Krishnan angrily. A talented artist, she applied a dab of yellow-ochre paint onto her painting titled Sunset at Marina, paused for a moment to survey the effect and then continued, ‘Remember the rare insect-eating plant he brought back from the wettest corner of the Amazonian rainforest! He insisted that we keep it because it would eat the mosquitoes in the house and now that wretched plant requires a room heater to keep it alive in Chennai!’

**i) Who gifted Zigzag to Somu?**

A genuine African witch doctor.

**ii) Why did he gift Zigzag to Somu?**

It is an absolute treasure and a real help.

**iii) What is the title of Mrs. Krishnan’s painting?**

Sunset at Marina.

**iv) Why did Somu insist the Krishnan’s family to keep the insect-eating plant?**

It would eat the mosquitoes in the house.

**v) What do you know about Zigzag from the given passage?**

Zigzag is a most harmless, unusual and lovable bird.

8. One afternoon in the early fall, when Peter was eight years old, his mother called him from his play. “Come, Peter,” she said. “I want you to go across the dike and take these cakes to your friend, the blind man. If you go quickly, and do not stop to play, you will be home again before dark.” The little boy was glad to go on such an errand, and started with a light heart. He stayed with the poor blind man a little while to tell him about his walk along the dike and about the sun and the flowers and the ships far out at sea. Then he remembered his mother’s wish that he should return before dark, bidding his friend goodbye, he set out for home.

**i) What did Peter's mother want him to do?**

She wanted him to go across the dike and take these cakes to his friend, the blind man .

**ii) What did Peter's mother advise him to do?**

To go quickly, and do not stop to play and will be home again before dark.

**iii) Why was the little boy glad?**

The little boy was glad to go on such an errand to meet his friend.

**iv) What did the little boy tell his friend?**

To tell him about his walk along the dike and about the sun and the flowers and the ships far out at sea.

**v) What did the little boy remember?**

He remembered his mother's wish that he should return before dark.

9. The next room, a broad gallery about a quarter of a mile long, was devoted to publicity, and it well may be imagined what the publicity for such a journal as the Earth Herald had to be. It brought in a daily average of three million dollars. They are gigantic signs reflected on the clouds, so large that they can be seen all over a whole country. For that gallery a thousand projectors were unceasingly employed in sending to the clouds, on which they were reproduced in colour, these inordinate advertisements. At that moment, the clock struck twelve. The director of the Earth Herald left the hall and sat down in a rolling armchair. In a few minutes, he had reached his dining room half a mile away, at the far end of the office.

**i) What was the next room devoted to?**

The next room devoted to publicity.

**ii) What was the breadth of the gallery?**

It was about a quarter of a mile long.

**iii) How much did the gallery bring in?**

It brought in a daily average of three million dollars.

**iv) How was advertisement done here?**

A thousand projectors were unceasingly employed in sending to the clouds, on which they were reproduced in colour, these inordinate advertisements.

**v) Where did the director of the Earth Herald sit?**

In a rolling armchair.

10. Now I repent of my wickedness to you all, and desire to live in the memory of at least one of my family. You think I am poor and have only my annuity. You will be profitably surprised. I have never parted with my precious stones; they will be yours. You are my sole heir. I shall carry with me to the other world the satisfaction of making one man happy.

**i) What did he repent of?**

He repented of his wickedness.

**ii) What didn't he part with?**

He did not part with his precious stones.

**iii) Who would be his sole heir?**

Tom.

**iv) What kind of satisfaction was he going to have?**

The satisfaction of making one man happy.

**v) Was he a poor man?**

No.



## SECTION - IV

## Section – IV – 4 Questions to be answered out of 6 questions (4/6)

4x5 = 20

39. Advertisement from hints (Poster making, Pamphlet making)

40. Letter Writing

41. Notice Writing (email writing, message writing, report writing, speech writing, slogan writing, article writing)

42. Picture Description

43. Make Notes (or) Write a Summary

44. Correct the Errors

**Priority for Late bloomers: Qn. 39, 42, 43.****Qn.39 – ADVERTISEMENT**

An Advertisement is an audio or visual form of marketing communication to promote or sell a product, service or idea.

**STEPS:**

- இந்த கேள்விக்கு விடையளிக்கும் போது , முழு தனிப்பக்கத்தில் border போட்டுக்கொண்டு தொடங்கவும்.
- கடையின் பெயர் - Name of the Shop (கடையின் பெயர் வினாவில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டால் அதனை மட்டுமே பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்)
- விளம்பர பொருளின் பெயர் - Name of the product
- கடையின் முகவரி - Address with email and web address
- விளம்பரத்திற்கேற்றப் படங்கள் – Images and pictures
- தள்ளுபடி – FREE, OFFER, SALE, DISCOUNT போன்ற வார்த்தைகளை Capital Letter -ல் Bold ஆக எழுதி star அல்லது வட்டமிடவும்
- சிறப்பம்சங்கள் – Specialties
- அலங்கார வாக்கியங்கள் - Catchy phrases
- கருப்பு பென்சிலால் அலங்கரிக்க- Make it attractive with black pencil

**VIDHARTH & CO. (Home Appliances)**

**25% OFFER**

**BUY GET 1**

**EMI Available**

**Attractive offers**

**Assured Gifts**

**Free Home Delivery**

**123, Gandhi Road, Kallakurichi – 606 202. Kallakurichi district**

**Ph: 98420 00001 e-mail: vidharthappliances@gmail.com**

Outline / border

Name of the shop

Catchy Phrases

Relevant pictures of products

Address of the shop

**Poster making also can be asked in Qn. 39**

Posters are cards displayed in the public places announcing or advertising something.

Steps to be followed while preparing posters.

- Write relevant catchy slogans.
- Draw attractive pictures.

- Use different writing style (font style) to make the poster impressive.
- Use the following slogans in general.  
Save Earth.  
Save Water.  
Save Nature/trees.  
Say 'No' to Plastic.  
Say 'No' to Drugs.

### **Qn.40 - LETTER WRITING**

Read the question and find out what is asked to write. Use the given format try to frame simple sentences using the given question.

#### **Format of the formal letter**

- ✓ Sender's address
- ✓ Date
- ✓ Receiver's address
- ✓ Salutation (Sir / Madam)
- ✓ Body of the letter
- ✓ Subscriptions (Yours faithfully)
- ✓ Signature

#### **Format of the Personal letter**

- ✓ Sender's address
- ✓ Date
- ✓ Salutation (Dear...)
- ✓ Body of the letter
- ✓ Subscriptions (Yours lovingly)
- ✓ Signature
- ✓ Receiver's address

#### **Forms of Salutation:**

1. To relatives: Dear Father, My dear Mother, My dear Sister, My dear Lakshu etc.
2. To Friends: Dear Muthu, My dear Isha etc.
3. To Teachers: Respected Sir, Respected Madam,
4. To Businessmen: Dear Sir, Dear Sirs.
5. To Officials: Sir

#### **Forms of Subscription:**

- i) To relatives: Yours affectionately, Your loving son, brother etc.
- i) To friends: Yours sincerely,
- iii) To teachers: Yours obediently,
- iv) To businessmen, officials etc: Yours faithfully. **Note: There is no apostrophe in yours.**

#### **For Late Bloomers:**

Use XXXX, YYYY and ZZZZ for **From** address.

வினாத்தாளின் கேள்வியில் Letter to என்பதற்கு பிறகு உள்ளவற்றை **To** address ஆக எழுதவும்.  
Sir என்பதை பொதுவாக Salutation ஆக பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

### **SIMPLE FORMATS: (Body of the letter)**

#### **Personal letter:**

I am fine. How are you? Convey my kind enquiries to family. .... My lovable greetings to all.

#### **Ordering letter:**

Please send the following items to my address given above as early as possible.



**Complaining letter:**

I am ... (name/ Exam no.) .... living in the address mentioned above. I am sorry to inform that .....  
(Mention the problem here) ..... Kindly take the needed actions.

**Job Seeking application:**

I am .... (name/ Exam No.) ... living in the address mentioned above. I saw your advertisement. I wish to apply for that post. If you appoint me, I assure I will do my best.

**Qn. 41 - NOTICE WRITING****STEPS:**

- Put a rectangular box. (செவ்வகப்பெட்டி)
- NOTICE என்று heading இல் கொடுக்கவும்.
- Write the school name (பள்ளி பெயர் எழுதவும்)
- Write the name of the program ( நிகழ்ச்சியின் பெயரை எழுதவும்)
- Notice ஐ, ஒட்டும் தேதியை அதில் குறிக்க வேண்டும். இடது ஓரத்தில் குறிக்கவும்.

**COMMON TEMPLATE:**

- ✓ All the students are informed that..... என்று ஆரம்பிக்கவும்.
- ✓ Paragraph – இல் நிகழ்ச்சியை பற்றிய 5 விவரங்கள் குறிப்பிட வேண்டும்.
  - What – என்ன நிகழ்ச்சி?
  - Where – நிகழ்ச்சி நடைபெற இருக்கும் இடம்
  - When – நிகழ்ச்சி நடைபெறும் நாள் மற்றும் நேரம்.
  - For Whom – யாருக்கான நிகழ்ச்சி?
  - Why – ஏன் இந்த நிகழ்ச்சி?
- ✓ All are welcome. Tea and snacks will be provided. Fun activities will also be arranged – போன்ற பொதுவான வாங்கியங்களை பயன்படுத்தலாம். இறுதியாக,
- ✓ For further information, contact – என்று குறிப்படவும்.
- ✓ இறுதியாக மாணவர் பெயர் / தேர்வு எண் குறிப்பிட்டு, SPL / Captain என எழுதவும்.

<b>NOTICE</b>
<b>GOVT. HR. SEC. SCHOOL - SOMANDARGUDI</b>  <b>SPORTS DAY</b>  <b>26 February 2021.</b>  <p><b>All the students are informed that our school is going to conduct Sports day on 01-03-2021 in our school playground. Students from class VI to XII can participate. Interested students give your name to your class teacher. All are welcome. Tea and Snacks will be provided. Fun activities will be arranged. Inform your parents and invite them for the function.</b></p> <p>For further details, contact</p> <p>M. Vijayakumar.</p> <p>SPL.</p>

**Qn.42 – EXPRESS YOUR VIEWS ON THE GIVEN PICTURE**

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள படத்தை கூர்ந்து கவனித்து அதன் கருத்துக்களை வாக்கியங்களால் சுருக்கமாக எழுத வேண்டும்.
- அப்படம் தொடர்பான நம் கருத்துக்களை தெரிவிப்பதே இவ் வினாவின் முக்கிய நோக்கமாகும்.
- கீழ்க்காணும் பொதுவான வாக்கியங்களை தெரிந்து கொண்டால் இவ்வினாவிற்கு எளிதில் விடையளிக்கலாம்.
- கீழ்க்கண்ட குறிப்புகளை மாணவர்கள் எழுதினால் முழு மதிப்பெண்கள் பெறலாம்.

**Common Phrases**

- ☐ This picture is about \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ I can see \_\_\_\_\_ in this picture.
- ☐ There are \_\_\_\_\_ in this picture.
- ☐ The picture has many ideas
- ☐ The given picture is nice / wonderful / beautiful / realistic / artistic / humorous / heart touching / natural / depicts something important
- ☐ There is a / There are \_\_\_\_\_ in the picture.
- ☐ I like this picture / I don't like this picture.
- ☐ I feel happy / sad about this picture.

**Qn.43 - NOTE MAKING / SUMMARY WRITING.**

**இந்த வினாவில் Note Making எழுதுவது எளிதில் மதிப்பெண்கள் பெற வாய்ப்பளிக்கும்.**

**TIPS FOR NOTE MAKING:**

- 1.பொருத்தமான தலைப்பை முதலில் எழுத வேண்டும்.
- 2.கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பத்தியில் இருந்து அனைத்து முற்றுப்புள்ளிகளையும் நீக்கி விட்டு, முக்கிய கருத்துகளை மட்டும் (Main ideas only) எடுத்து குறிப்புகளாக எழுதி, இடையிடையே சிறிய கோடு (Hyphen) போட்டு எழுத வேண்டும்.
- 3.ஒரே பத்தியாக எழுத வேண்டும்.

**Example:**

All snakes are hunters and predators, feeding on the animals and sometimes their eggs. Having no limbs, snakes cannot hold their preys down to bite; hence they usually swallow them whole. Poisonous snakes sometimes do immobilize their preys with their venom to make consumption easier. Most poisonous snakes are conspicuously colored to warn others off. One example is the red headed krait which has a bluish-black body and scarlet head and tail. Snakes like the cobras, which have less outstanding body colors, display their fatality by lifting the front part of their body and spreading their hoods. It is truly a myth that poisonous snakes attack humans for food. Humans can never be their targets for food as we are normally too large for them to swallow. In cases where snakes do bite, these attacks are usually defensive ones and the venom injected is normally little or sometimes even none. The full, fatal dose of the venom is only released on smaller animals which the snakes can swallow easily. Besides helping in the killing and immobilizing of their preys, the poison also acts as digestive agents for snakes.

**NOTE MAKING:****SNAKES**

Snakes – feed – animals- egg – no limbs- prey – bite – poison immobilize – prey – bright – coloured – redheaded krait – black body – scarlet head – cobras body – colour – display – lifting – body hoods – humans – never – target- too large- defensive – release – smaller – animals- digestive agent.

**TIPS FOR SUMMARY WRITING:**

1.கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பத்தியை படித்துப்பார்த்து, முதலில் Rough copy என எழுதி, அதற்கு ஒரு தலைப்பும் கொடுத்து, கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பத்தியை சுருக்கி எழுத வேண்டும். பின்னர் பென்சில் கொண்டு இடமிருந்து வலமாக கோடு போட்டு அடித்து விடவும்.

2.பின்னர் Fair Copy என எழுதி, தலைப்பு கொடுத்து, Rough copy ஐ மேலும் சுருக்கி எழுத வேண்டும். அதாவது கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பத்தியை மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்காக குறைத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

3.இறுதியாக

Number of words in the given passage:

Number of words in the fair copy :

என எழுத வேண்டும்.

SUMMARY WRITING	
Rough Copy :	HEADING (Passage)
Fair Copy:	HEADING (Passage)
Number of words in the given passage :	
Number of words in the Fair copy :	

**SUMMARY WRITING:****ROUGH DRAFT:****SNAKES**

Snakes feed on small animals and their eggs. They don't have limbs to hold their preys and bite. So, they use the poison to immobilize their preys and make consumption easier. Poisonous snakes are brightly coloured. One example is the redheaded krait which has a bluish-black body and scarlet head and tail. Cobras, which have less outstanding body colors, display their fatality by lifting the front part of their body and spreading their hoods. Humans can never be their targets for food as we are normally too large for them to swallow. Snakes' attacks are usually defensive ones. The full, fatal dose of the venom is only released on smaller animals which the snakes can swallow easily. Besides killing and immobilizing the preys, the poison also acts as digestive agents.

**FAIR DRAFT:****SNAKES**

Snakes are poisonous creatures. But they use the venom only on small animals. They don't attack human as they are too big for them to swallow. Since they don't have limbs, they use the poison to immobilize the prey and eat it. The poisonous snakes are brightly coloured to warn their enemy. The full dose of venom is used on small animals. The venom is not only used for hunting but as a digestive agent.

**Qn.44 - ERROR SPOTTING**

This question aims to test our knowledge of good and grammatically correct English. Our English Sentences become faulty because of the wrong use of:

- 1) Prepositions. 2) Conjunctions 3) Tense forms 4) Numbers (Singular, Plural) 5) Articles 6) Sentence Pattern 7) Concord (agreement of verb with subject) 8) Using wrong forms of adjectives 9) Nouns 10) Pronouns

**1. ARTICLES :**

Wrong Usage	Correct Usage
1. I bought <b>a</b> HMT watch	I bought <b>an</b> HMT watch
2. <b>The</b> gold is a precious metal	Gold is a precious metal
3. She scored first rank	She scored <b>the</b> first rank
4. Sun rises in east	<b>The</b> sun rises in <b>the</b> east
5. Tiger is our national animal	<b>The</b> tiger is our national animal
6. Mr. Babu is <b>a</b> MLA	Mr. Babu is <b>an</b> MLA
7. Nile is one of the longest rivers in the world	<b>The</b> Nile is one of the longest rivers in the world
8. She is <b>a</b> LIC agent	She is <b>an</b> LIC agent
9. Pacific ocean is very deep	<b>The</b> Pacific ocean is very deep
10. I can play veena well	I can play <b>the</b> veena well

**2. PREPOSITIONS**

Wrong Usage	Correct Usage
1. Edison was born <b>at</b> America	Edison was born <b>in</b> America
2. Bharathi was born <b>in</b> Ettayapuram	Bharathi was born <b>at</b> Ettayapuram
3. He left <b>to</b> Delhi	He left <b>for</b> Delhi
4. The function will be held between 10 a.m. <b>to</b> 12 Noon	The function will be held between 10 a.m. <b>and</b> 12 Noon
5. They have been living in the same house <b>since</b> 10 years	They have been living in the same house <b>for</b> 10 years
6. She goes to school <b>by</b> foot	She goes to school <b>on</b> foot

**3. TENSES**

Wrong Usage	Correct Usage
1. We <b>are</b> living in India	We live in India
2. I <b>am</b> having a foreign pen	I have a foreign pen
3. They <b>has</b> a house	They <b>have</b> a house
4. Ram <b>have</b> a foreign car	Ram <b>has</b> a foreign car
5. Neither you nor she <b>visit</b> the Taj	Neither you nor she <b>visits</b> the Taj
6. Either I or he <b>solve</b> the problem	Either I or he <b>solves</b> the problem
7. Neither they nor he <b>like</b> coffee	Neither they nor he <b>likes</b> coffee
8. Ram as well as his friends attend the meeting	Ram as well as his friends attends the meeting
9. Gopi with his friends <b>have</b> to meet the Headmaster	Gopi with his friends <b>has</b> to meet the Headmaster
10. He <b>is</b> sleeping for six hours	He <b>has been</b> sleeping for six hours

#### 4. QUESTION TAG

Wrong Usage	Correct Usage
1. I am a poor man <b>amn't I?</b>	I am a poor man <b>aren't I?</b>
2. Ravi completed his assignments, <b>didn't he?</b>	Ravi completed his assignments, <b>didn't he?</b>
3. Balu seldom helps the poor, <b>doesn't he?</b>	Balu seldom helps the poor, <b>does he?</b>
4. I never travelled in an aeroplane, <b>did not I?</b>	I never travelled in an aeroplane, <b>did I?</b>
5. Everyone should practise well, <b>shouldn't he?</b>	Everyone should practise well, <b>shouldn't they?</b>
6. No body should make noise, <b>should he?</b>	No body should make noise, <b>should they?</b>
7. I am not busy, <b>are I?</b>	I am not busy, <b>am I?</b>

#### SOME SPECIAL CATEGORIES

8. Bread and butter <b>make</b> wholesome food	Bread and butter <b>makes</b> wholesome food
9. Although Ravi studied well, <b>but</b> he failed in the examination	Although Ravi studied well, he failed in <b>his</b> examination

#### Concord (Errors in the use of Concord)

Incorrect	correct
What <b>are</b> the latest TV News?	- What <b>is</b> the latest TV News?
He <b>don't</b> know but I do	- He does <b>not</b> know but I do.
Neither I nor she <b>write</b> the Exam	- Neither I nor she <b>writes</b> the exam.
Three and three <b>make</b> six	- Three and three <b>makes</b> six.
Balaji as well as Kanaka <b>play</b> the cricket	- Balaji as well as Kannan <b>plays</b> the cricket.

#### Exercise 1:

a) Chennai is one of the hottest <b>city</b> in Tamil Nadu.	Chennai is one of the hottest <b>cities</b> in Tamil Nadu
b) A lot of questions <b>has</b> been omitted.	A lot of question <b>have</b> been omitted.
c) I <b>am</b> absent yesterday.	I <b>was</b> absent yesterday.
d) As the child fell down <b>so</b> it started crying.	As the child fell down it started crying.
e) Neither Ram nor his friends <b>knows</b> the answer.	Neither Ram nor his friends <b>know</b> the answer.

#### Exercise 2:

a) He has grey <b>hairs</b> .	He has grey <b>hair</b> .
b) I prefer mangoes <b>than</b> grapes.	I prefer mangoes <b>to</b> grapes.
c) Chennai is one of the hottest <b>city</b> in Tamil Nadu.	Chennai is one of the hottest <b>cities</b> in Tamil Nadu
d) The deer runs <b>fastly</b> .	Tee deer runs <b>fast</b> .
e) We discussed <b>about</b> the water proble mat the meeting.	We discussed the water problem at the meeting.

#### BOOK BACK EXERCISES (PG NO: 176, 178)

1. I had desired to have eaten cake. - I had desired to eat a cake.
2. My son is fond to music. - My son is fond of music.
3. Sreena avoids to eat fruits. - Sreena avoids eating fruits.
4. Bravery is not picking a quarrel. - Bravery is not to pick a quarrel.
5. It is easier to say than do. - It is easier said than done.
6. The quality of dal are not good. - The quality of dal is not good.
7. The horse carriage are at the door. - The horse carriage is at the door.
8. My friend and teacher have come. - My friend and teacher has come.
9. Is your father and mother at home? - Are your father and mother at home?

10. Gulliver's travels are an excellent story. - Gulliver's travels is an excellent story.  
 11. Neither food nor water are found here. - Neither food nor water is found here.  
 12. Mathematics are a branch of study. - Mathematics is a branch of study.  
 13. Fifteen minutes are allowed to read the question. - Fifteen minutes is allowed to read the questions.

**SECTION – V**  
**Qn. 45 - (MEMORY POEM)**

இது கட்டயம் எழுத வேண்டிய வினாவாகும்.

குறைந்த பட்சம் முதல் 3 poem நன்றாக படித்து இருத்தல் நல்லது.

Poem எழுதிய பின் அதன் ஆசிரியர் (Poet) பெயர் நன்றாக தெரியுமெனில் இறுதியில் எழுதுவது சிறப்பு.

**PART – IV**

**Q 46 -Hints Development**

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள குறிப்புகளை விரிவாக்கி கதை சுருக்கமாக எழுதவும் . தொடக்கத்தில் கதை தலைப்பு கதாப்பாத்திரங்கள் இறுதியில் கதையின் கருத்து ஆகியவற்றை எழுதவும் .

Step: 1

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள குறிப்புகள் எந்த துணைப்பாடத்தில் இருந்து வந்திருக்கின்றதோ அதனுடைய தலைப்பை எழுதிக் கொள்ளவும்.

Story	Main Character
Tempest	Prospero
Zigzag	Zigzag
The story of Mulan	Mulan
The Aged Mother	Farmer
A Day in 2889 of an American Journalist	Francis Bennet
The Little Hero of Holland	Peter
A Dilemma	Tom

Step: 2

கேள்வியில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பத்தியில் உள்ள (-) நீக்கவும். அந்த இடங்களில் போன்றவற்றை பயன்படுத்தி முழுமையான அர்த்தம் தரும் வாக்கியங்களாக மாற்றி எழுதவும்

Step: 3

இறுதியில் கதையின் மையக்கருத்திற்கு ஏற்றார்போல் **MORAL** என எழுதி, கருத்தினை எழுதவும். மையக்கருத்து அறிய இயலாதவர்கள் “ All is well “ என எழுதவும்.



Example:

Prospero lived - daughter Miranda - island cave - help of Ariel - raised storm – Antonio, King of Naples - Ferdinand - ship wrecked – Prospero commands Ariel – bring Ferdinand – to cave - Miranda - sees first time-human being- Ferdinand surprised to see - Miranda - Prospero - engages - Ferdinand - hard tasks - Miranda-pleads with father – Prospero chides Miranda - Ariel brings King of Naples – Antonio - to Prospero – they-realize – mistake – repent – restores the dukedom to Prospero – Prospero agrees – marriage of Miranda and Ferdinand.

<b>Title</b>	<b>The Tempest</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>William Shakespeare</b>
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Forgive and forget</b>

The Tempest is a historical play of Shakespeare.

Prospero is the Duke of Milan.

He has a daughter named Miranda.

Antonio, Prospero's brother usurped him.

He sent away both his brother and Princess to an island by a ship.

Prospero set free the spirits imprisoned in the trees by Sycorax.

Ariel was the chief spirit.

Miranda took pity on the young prince Ferdinand.

**Moral: Forgiveness is good virtue**

## SUPPLEMENTARY 2

<b>Title</b>	<b>Zigzag</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Asha Nehemiah</b>
<b>Theme</b>	<b>commotions by Zigzag</b>

Dr. Krishnan's cousin gave him a peculiar bird named Zig Zag.

It can speak 21 languages.

The children of Krishnan were very eager to see the bird.

Visu, the cook told that it can recite even French poetry.

But the Zig Zag fell asleep and started to snore.

It also spoiled the paintings of Mrs. Krishnan.

So Dr. Krishnan took him to the clinic.

At the clinic it helped to maintain calm.

Mrs. Krishnan got an offer of Rs. 5000 for her painting.

Everyone is happy now.

**Moral: Humour enriches our life**

**Q.No.47 Read the following passage and answers the questions: (General Comprehension)**

**கவனத்தில் கொள்ள வேண்டியவை**

1. இவ்வினாவிற்கு 8 மதிப்பெண்கள் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
2. மொத்தம் 4 வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 2 மதிப்பெண்கள்.
3. கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பத்தியை நன்கு இருமுறை படிக்க வேண்டும்.
4. வினாவில் இடம் பெற்றுள்ள வார்த்தைகளானது, பத்தியில் எந்த வரியில் இடம் பெற்றுள்ளது என கண்டறிய வேண்டும்.
5. பின்னர் அவ்வரியை/ வரிகளை விடைகளாக எழுதவும்.
6. What - என்ன? When - எப்பொழுது? Where - எங்கே? Who - யார்? Why - ஏன்? How - எப்படி?
7. What - என துவங்கும் வினா ஏதேனும் ஒரு தகவலை பதிலாக அமையுமாறு கேட்கப்பட்டிருக்கும்.  
When - என துவங்கும் வினா எப்பொழுது? அல்லது நேரம் ஆகியவற்றை பதிலாக அமையுமாறு கேட்கப்பட்டிருக்கும்.  
Where - என துவங்கும் வினா ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட இடத்தை பதிலாக அமையுமாறு கேட்கப்பட்டிருக்கும்.  
Who - என துவங்கும் வினா ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட நபரை பற்றி பதிலாக அமையுமாறு கேட்கப்பட்டிருக்கும்.  
Why - என துவங்கும் வினா ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட காரணம் (அ) விளக்கத்தை பதிலாக அமையுமாறு கேட்கப்பட்டிருக்கும்.  
How - என துவங்கும் வினா ஒரு நிகழ்வானது எப்படி நடந்தது பற்றி பதிலாக அமையுமாறு கேட்கப்பட்டிருக்கும்.

**Read the following passage and answer the questions**

1. Valley of Flowers is a national park in Uttarakhand, India. Nestled in the Western Himalayas, the valley is **located** at an altitude of 3,600 meters above sea level and is famous for charming meadows of alpine flowers. Myriad alpine flowers stretched across 87.5 sq km. make this place a colourful **paradise**. The beautiful valley is also a world heritage site with its pristine beauty and mystical surroundings attracting nature lovers, photographers and botanists. Valley of Flowers is bifurcated by Pushpawati River. The locals believe that the valley was once inhabited by fairies. It is one of the famous trekking destinations in India. One cannot **stay** at the Valley of Flowers, therefore, Ghangaria, the base camp for the trek to the Valley of Flowers, remains an ideal place to relax and sleep. The Valley of Flowers is a 3-km climb from Ghangaria. The Brahmakamal, the Blue Poppy and the Cobra Lily are **some flowers** that bloom in the valley. The Himalayan Balsam is the most predominant flower of the valley. The valley is covered with snow for most of the year. The valley opens on 1st June every year for visitors. There are huge glaciers in the Valley of Flowers in June. At this time, snow starts melting and the seeds of the last year's plants start germinating. By July, all the flowers are in full bloom. One can find the maximum number of flowers until mid-August. Snowfall starts in October, and the valley is closed officially for public.

**1. Where is the Valley of Flowers **located**?**

The Valley is located at an altitude of 3,600 meters above sea level

**2. Name **some flowers** found in the valley and the best time to visit the place.**

The Brahmakamal, the Blue Poppy and the Cobra Lily and Himalayan Balsam

The best time to visit the place is July

**3. Why do visitors have to **stay** in Ghangaria?**

Ghangaria, the base camp for the trek to the Valley of Flowers, remains an ideal place to relax and sleep.

**4. Which flower make this place as a **paradise**?**

Myriad alpine



**Practice Question:**

1. Coal-tar is black and sticky. For a long time, people thought of it as a nuisance. This oily, smelling substance blocked up the pipes, so gas-makers and coke-makers washed it out and tried to get rid of it. Some of it was sold for roofing but most of it was wasted. But this evil-smelling nuisance has been found to be one of the most useful of raw materials in the world. From it the chemist is able to make almost anything he wishes—from medicines to explosives, from dyes to disinfectants. Not all these things are made from coal-tar itself. Only about a dozen simple products come from it. But from these the chemist is able to make thousands of new substances. Some of the most important things made from coal-tar are dyes. A whole rainbow of colours is made from coal-tar. More than nine hundred different coal-tar dyes are in common use. These dyes not only give fine colours to our clothes, ribbons, shoes and hats, but also give pleasing colours to many of our sweets and drinks. Some of the coal-tar dyes serve another purpose besides that of giving colour; they are used to heal wounds. Many important medicines are made from coal-tar. Carboic acid is one such. Another is used by a dentist when he pulls out a tooth. It deadens the nerves in the gum so that no pain is left.

1. Why was coal-tar considered a nuisance?
2. How does a dentist use the medicine that comes from coal-tar?
3. What is the coal-tar?
4. Mention one important medicine made from coal-tar.

\*\*\*\*\*

## MATERIAL PREPARATION TEAM

EXAM CO-ORDINATORS		
A. Dhandapani.	Head Master	Government Boys Higher Secondary school, Devapandalam.
Gnanasekaran	Head Master	Government High School, Sithalur
ENGLISH SUBJECT COORDINATOR		
K. Sangeetha	Head Master	Government High School, Kattuedaiyar.
TEAM MEMBERS		
M. Vijayakumar	English Graduate Teacher	GHSS – Somandargudi
V. Mohanasundaram	English Graduate Teacher	GHS – Elavadi
G. Anandhakannan	English Graduate Teacher	GHS – Malaikottalam
J. Melvin Joe	English Graduate Teacher	GHSS - Kiliyur
R. Manikandan	English Graduate Teacher	GBHSS – Thiyagadurugam