

Mark Allotment



Total Parts- 4

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Part 1 - | Fourteen one mark questions | (14 X1=14) |
| Part 2 - | Ten two mark questions | (10X2=20) |
| Part 3 - | Ten five mark questions | (10X5=50) |
| Part 4 - | Two eight mark questions | (2X8=16) |

TOTAL MARKS = 100

TIME: 3.00 hrs for writing exam 15 minutes for reading question paper

Kindly send me your questions and answerkeys to us : Padasalai.Net@gmail.com

Part 1



14 - One Mark Questions

Total Marks = $14 \times 1 = 14$

Q-1-3



Synonyms

Reference pages: All prose Glossary
and poly syllable words

Tips: Find the exact meaning according
to the Context

Q-4-6



Antonyms

Reference pages: All prose words list and opposites

Tips: Find the exact meaning according to the Context

Q-7-PLURALS



Tips: இந்த மந்திரத்தை நினைவில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளவும்

Remember this to easily solve- *Um-a-Us-i-On-a-Oo-ee-Aae-Xces-Fves-ises-yies*

Tips	
Um-a	Datum-Data
Us-i	Focus-Foci
On-a	Criterion-Criteria
OO-ee	Tooth-Teeth
A-ae	Formula-Formulae
X-ces	Matrix-matrices
f/fe-ves	Loaf-Loaves
Is-es	Thesis-Theses
Y-ies	Lady-ladies



Q8- Prefix Suffix

Tips: Look at the root word and find appropriate prefix or suffix to the given root word

mis, be, un, under, over, fore, dis, counter, ex, in, pre, post, re, super, ultra, non, il, sub, extra, semi, anti, auto, pro are few prefix.

ier, ful, ish, less, ly, ness, y, dom, some, hood, ward, en, able, ous, ive, ment, age, al, lion, ity, ence, ry are few suffix

Q9-Abbreviation/Acronym



Tips:

a) An **abbreviation** is shortening by any method.
It can be spelt word by word.

Eg : M.B.A, B.Tech B.A. M.A

b) A **contraction** is a reduction of size

Eg : Dr, Er, can't they're

c) An **acronym** is a word formed with the first letters of the words in the phrase. It can be pronounced as a word.

Eg : UNICEF , LASER , SIM, AIR

Q.No.10.Phrasal Verb



Tips:

Call away

Meaning: Summon; to cause to depart
E.g. I was **called away** from the meeting to deal with a medical emergency.

Call for

Meaning: Shout out in order to summon (a person)
E.g. I leant out of the back door and **called for** Lucy.

Call for

Meaning: Request, demand
E.g. The government has **called for** an end to hostilities in the region.

Call in

Meaning: Communicate with a base etc, by telephone
E.g. I was too unwell to work yesterday so I **called in** sick.

Call off

Meaning: Recall; to cancel or call a halt to
E.g. If you want me to **call off** the dog, then get off my land.

Call on

Meaning: Visit (a person); to pay a call to
E.g. I really should **call on** my aunt more often.

Call on

Meaning: Have recourse to; to summon up
E.g. Exhausted, he **called on** his last ounce of strength.

Call out

Meaning: Challenge; denounce; point out; charge
E.g. She **called them out** on their lies.

Back off

Meaning: Lower the setting of
E.g. Could you **back off** the volume a bit? It's really loud.

Back onto

Meaning: Reverse a vehicle onto something
E.g. The car **backed onto** my toe.

Back onto

Meaning: Overlook something from the rear
E.g. My house **backs onto** the canal.

Back out

Meaning: Withdraw from something one has agreed to do
E.g. She **backed out** of organizing the fund-raising.

Back out

Meaning: Issue; to distribute
E.g. Can you help me to **give out** the new books to the class, please?

Back up

Meaning: Move a vehicle backward
E.g. **Back up** the car a little, you're blocking the driveway.

Back up

Meaning: Reconsider one's thoughts
E.g. This isn't working. Let's **back up** and think about it.

Back into

Meaning: Rely upon another team's loss in order to advance to the post-season
E.g. The 2006 St. Louis Cardinals **backed into** the playoffs.

Q.No.11.Compound word

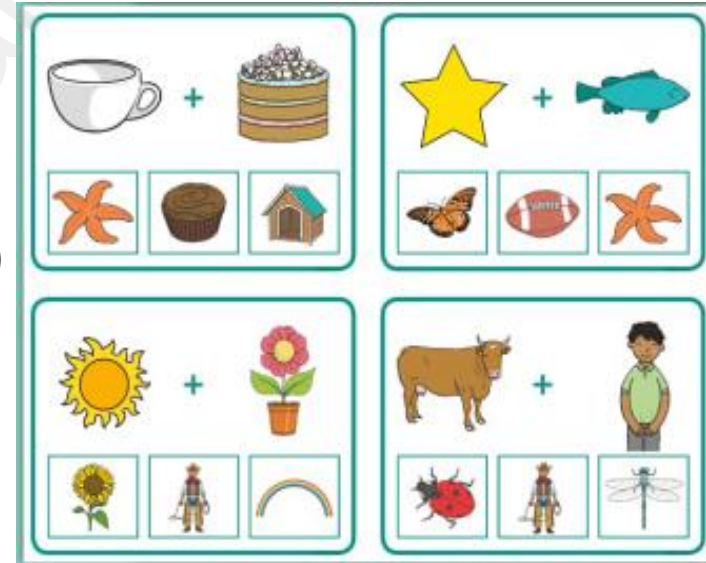


Tips:

When two words are used together to yield a new meaning, a compound is formed.

Compound words can be written in three ways: as **open compounds** (spelled as two words, e.g: ice cream) **closed compounds** (joined to form a single word, e.g., doorknob)

hyphenated compounds (two words joined by a hyphen, e.g., long-term). Sometimes, more than two words can form a compound (e.g., mother-in-law).



Q.No.12.Preposition



Tips: Prepositions are short words (*at, in, on*) which are used to show position, location, direction, and time in English. This in-depth tutorial will take you from basic usage to advanced verb + preposition combinations. It includes dozens of preposition exercises as well as the answers to common preposition questions.

<https://www.englishpage.com/prepositions/prepositions.html>

Q.No.13. Tense



Tips:

- ❖ Look at the key words and identify the tense.
- ❖ Find out the meaning of the sentence and find out the tense.
- ❖ According to the tense, choose the verb

PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
I studied English.	I study English.	I will study English.
PAST SIMPLE	PRESENT SIMPLE	FUTURE SIMPLE
I had studied English.	I have studied English.	I will have studied English.
PAST PERFECT	PRESENT PERFECT	FUTURE PERFECT
I was studying English.	I am studying English.	I will be studying English.
PAST CONTINUOUS	PRESENT CONTINUOUS	FUTURE CONTINUOUS
I had been studying English.	I have been studying English.	I will have been studying English.
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS	PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS	FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Kindly send me your questions and answerkeys to us : Padasalai.Net@gmail.com

Q.No.14-Linkers

Tips:

Conjunctions

Conditional clause

Pronoun types

Modal Auxiliaries

Conjunctions



- ❖ Conjunctions are also known as connectors or linkers or link words.
- ❖ We use Conjunctions to join words, a group of words or sentences.
- ❖ There are three types of Conjunctions



Coordinating Conjunctions



Coordinating Conjunctions link two groups of words that independently make sense.

Examples: **and, or, for, otherwise, so, but, yet, still, as well as, etc.**

Subordinating Conjunctions



These Conjunctions help us to introduce Subordinate Clauses. They are also used to join Subordinate or dependent Clauses to Main clauses.'

Examples: **when, though, although, since, until, till, after, as, before, if, unless, whereas, while, in case, as long as, as soon as, as much as, therefore, so that, because, as if, however, etc.**

Correlative Conjunctions



These Conjunctions are always used in pairs. The two Connectors in each sentence that are related to each other are known as 'Correlative Conjunctions'.

Examples: **neither.....nor, either.....or, not only.....but also, scarcely.....when, both.....and, no sooner.....than, such.....that, etc.**

Q. No	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 opposi	
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	
Kindly send me your questions and answerkeys to us : Padasalai.Net@gmail.com					

Part 2



Four sections

10-Two Mark Questions

Total Marks = $10 \times 2 = 20$

SECTION – I



**Prose Small Questions :-
Any 3 out of 4**

3x2=6

**Answer any three of the following questions
in a sentence or two.**

SECTION – II



Poem appreciation :-

Any 3 out of 4

3x2=6

Read the following set of poetic lines and answer any three of the following.

SECTION – III-Grammar



Answer any 3 out of 5

3x2=6

23. Rewrite the following sentence to the other voice.

Please assemble in the ground

24. Rewrite using indirect speech

“Where are we going, sir?” asked the aero coachman.

25. Punctuate the following.

what s the matter he called are you hurt

26. Transform the following sentence into a simple sentence.

As a Catherine is a reader, she buys a lot of books.

27. Rearrange the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

a) in the platform / saw the train / he rushed / when he

b) to Chennai / our way / we / are on

SECTION - IV- Road map

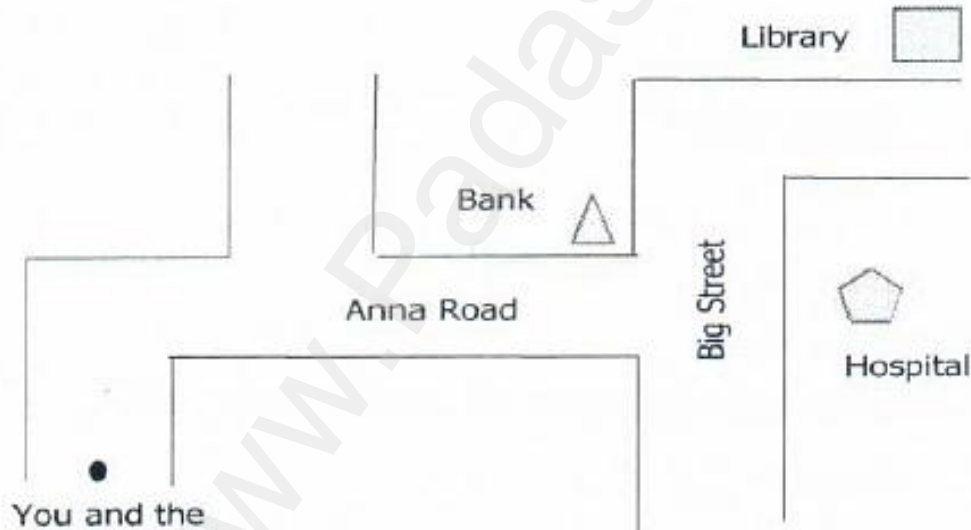
Compulsory

1x2=2



Answer the following question.

28. You are near the school. A stranger asks you to direct him to the nearest library . Guide him with your directions



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		200,201
26	Simple, Complex, Compound	2		105,106,107
27	Rearrange to meaningful sentence	2		

SECTION IV

28	*Road Map	2	Compulsory	168
----	-----------	---	------------	-----

Part 3

10-Five Mark Questions

Total Marks = $10 \times 5 = 50$



Section I - Prose Paragraph

Any two

Answer any two of the
following in utmost ten lines

$2 \times 5 = 10$



Section II

Answer any two of the following

2x5=10

Poem Paragraph (2) ,

Poetic Devices (1)and

Paraphrase(1)



Section III

Supplementary- Any one

Answer any one of the following - $1 \times 5 = 5$

Rearranging sentences

or

Passage comprehension



Section IV -Language Functions

Answer any four of the following.

4x5=20

39. Advertisement

40. Letter Writing

41. Notice Writing

42. Picture Comprehension

43. Note making or Summarising

44. Error Spot



Section V- Memory Poem Compulsory question (No Choice)

45.Quote from memory 1x5=5

Read all the four memory poems



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				
----	--	--	--	--

Kindly send me your questions and answerkeys to us : Padasalai.Net@gmail.com

Part 4

2-Eight Mark Questions

Total Marks = $2 \times 8 = 16$



Part IV -Hints development-Supplementary

8

46. Write a paragraph about 150 words by developing the following hints.

a) Chinese emperor – one member – family – join army – Mulan – teen girl – trained in Kung. Fu – Joins – disguise – boy – wins – battles – General – Sick – re units' family – six houses and swords.

(or)

b) Somu – zigzag – ever silent – went off sleep – louder – undisturbed – snoring – cotton- Lakshmi – some fruit – Masterpiece.

47 .General paragraph or poem comprehension $4 \times 2 = 8$

a. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

OR

b. Read the following poem and answer the questions given below.



Tips By:

National Awardee: S.DHILIP, M.A.,M.A,M.Ed.,M.Phil,PGDCA,PGDEA,IPICT

English Graduate Teacher

GHSS,Sathiyamangalam,Villupuram District



Kindly send me your questions and answerkeys to us : Padasalai.Net@gmail.com