

+2 ENGLISH
BE CONFIDENT TEAM
LATE BLOOMERS
STUDY MATERIAL
MINIMUM 40 MARKS

+ 2 அரசுப் பொதுத் தேர்வில் ஆங்கில பாடம் எழுதவிருக்கும் மாணவ மாணவியருக்கு

BE CONFIDENT TEAM

ஆசிரியர் குழுவின் மனமார்ந்த வாழ்த்துகள்!!!

- நேரம் இல்லையென்று நினைக்காதீர்கள். தமிழ் தேர்வு **13.03.2023** அன்று காலை **10** மணிக்கு நடைபெறுகிறது.
- ஆங்கில பாடத்திற்கான தேர்வு **15.03.2023** காலை **10** மணிக்கு தான் நடைபெறுகிறது.
- நீங்கள் நன்றாக படிப்பதற்கு $1\frac{1}{2}$ நாள் உள்ளது.
- நேரத்தை முறையாக பயன்படுத்துங்கள். ஆங்கில பாடத்தில் குறைந்தபட்ச தேர்ச்சி பெறுவது மட்டுமல்லாமல் அதிக மதிப்பெண்களை பெற முடியும்.

Q.NO. 41 - 43

PROSE PARAGRAPH- முதல் மூன்று

POEM PARAGRAPH - முதல் மூன்று

SUPPLEMENTARY PARAGRAPH - முதல் மூன்று

படித்தால் போதுமானது.

5 MARKS	
Q.NO.44	SUMMARY WRITING
Q.NO.45	LETTER WRITING (FORMAL/PERSONAL) (FORMAT - 3 MARKS)
Q.NO.46	HOMOPHONES, MODAL, SEMI MODAL, TENSE
Q.NO.47	IDENTIFY THE FIELD / COMPREHENSION
3 MARKS	
Q.NO.37 - 40	NOTICE WRITING, EMAIL WRITING, MESSAGE WRITING, PROVERBS, PIE CHART, DESCRIBE THE PROCESS
3 MARKS	
Q.NO. 34 - 36	SHORT ANSWERS
3 MARKS	
Q.NO. 31 - 33	ERC
2 MARKS	
Q.NO. 27 - 30	INVERSION, BEGIN WITH (WERE, HAD, SHOULD), UNLESS TO IF, SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX (BB QUESTIONS), DIRECT & INDIRECT (BB QUESTIONS), VOICE (BB)
2 MARKS	
Q.NO. 21 - 26	POEM APPRECIATION (BB QUESTIONS) ANY 4 POEMS
1 MARK	
Q.NO. 1 - 20	SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS (GLOSSARY & BB) GRAMMAR - BOOK BACK QUESTIONS

.....ALL THE BEST.....BE CONFIDENT...

PART - D [Q.NO.44] (5 MARKS)

Summary Writing

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பத்தியில் எதை பற்றி கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது என்பதை தெரிந்து கொள்ளவும். தலைப்பிற்கு இது உதவும்.
- முதலில் Rough copy என எழுதவும்.
- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பகுதிகளை சற்று சுருக்கி முக்கிய கருத்துக்கள் இருக்குமாறு எழுதி அதை பென்சிலால் அடித்து விடவும்.
- பின் Fair copy என எழுதவும்.
- Fair copy க்கு தலைப்பு எழுதவும்.

FORMAT
ROUGH COPY - 1 MARK
FAIR COPY - 3 MARKS
TITLE - 1 MARK

Write a summary or make notes of the following passage:

Insects are small creatures having six legs. They have no backbone and their body is divided into three parts- head, thorax and limbs. In fact they are the most plentiful of all living creatures. Insects can be grouped into two main kinds from man's point of view those insects which are useful to man and those which do more harm than good to us. Bees and silkworms are examples of useful insects. Bees collect nectar and wax from flowers. We get honey and amber from beehives. Silkworms are kept by man for the silk they produce. Their strong, fine lustrous silk is used to make clothes. Thus these insects provide us with food and clothing. Insects like locusts and mosquitoes are harmful to us. Locusts sweep into fields in swarms and destroy leaves and grains of plants and trees. Mosquitoes bite us and spread dangerous diseases like malaria. Every year millions of people become ill or even die due to mosquitoes bites. There are some other insects which are neither useful nor harmful to us. They are interesting, elegant and beautiful. The multi coloured butterflies, pretty little ladybirds and fluttering moths are a joy to behold.

Summary writing.

Rough copy:-

INSECTS

Insects have six legs and no backbone. Their body is divided into three parts- head, thorax and limbs. Insects are grouped into three kinds. Useful insects like bees and silkworms give honey and silk respectively. The harmful insects like locusts and mosquitoes destroy fields and spread diseases. Beautiful insects like butterflies and moths are neither harmful nor useful. Their sights give us delight.

Fair copy:

INSECTS

Insects have six legs and no backbone. Their body has three parts- head, thorax and limbs. There are mainly three kinds of insects. Useful insects like bees and silkworms provide us food and clothing. Harmful insects like locusts and mosquitoes destroy fields and spread diseases. Beautiful insects like butterflies and lady birds are neither useful nor harmful but elegant and pretty. Their sight gives us delight.

NO.OF.WORDS GIVEN IN THE PASSAGE: 150

NO.OF.WORDS IN ROUGH COPY: 75

NO.OF.WORDS IN FAIR COPY: 50

PART - D [Q.NO.47] (5 MARKS)

IDENTIFY THE FIELD

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

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

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

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

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

Education :- dropout, competency, curriculum, three Rs, pedagogy, enrolment. **Sports:-** match ,referee, semifinal , final , century, boundary

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

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

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

Identify each of the following sentences with the fields given below.

- a) The price of vegetables shot up suddenly.
- b) The programme will be telecast next week.
- c) The passenger sat down to check his e-mails.
- d) Dr.Rahim is an Orthopaedic surgeon.
- e) Dr.A.R.Rahman is a great musician.

(Music, Commerce, Computer, Media, Medicine)

ANSWERS: Commerce, Media, Computer, Medicine, Music

PART – D [Q.NO.47] (5 MARKS)

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பத்தியிலிருந்து ஐந்து வினாக்கள் கேட்கப்படும் வினாவினையும் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பத்தியினையும் நன்றாக படித்துப் பார்த்து புரிந்து கொண்டு ஒப்பீடு செய்து பார்த்து கொண்டு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். எளிதாக ஐந்து மதிப்பெண்களை எடுக்கக் கூடிய பகுதி என்பதால் இப்பகுதிக்கு சற்று அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தினாலே போதும்.

Read the following passage and answer the questions in your own words.

Kabbadi is a contact team sport that originated in Tamil Nadu. It is the national sport of Bangladesh. Kabbadi is played between two teams of seven players, the objective of the game is for a single player on offence referred to as a 'raider' to run into the opposing teams half of a court, tag out as many of their defenders as possible, and return to their own half of the court-all without being tackled by the defenders. Points are scored for each player tagged by the raider, while the opposing teams earn a point for stopping the raider. Players are taken out of the game, if they are tagged or tackled, but can be revived for each point scored by their team from a tag or tackle. The raider should hold his breath and utter the words like "Kabbadi, Kabbadi" "hututuhututu, chadu kudu", etc., while the opponents try to catch him. If he stops uttering those words, he is considered out.

Questions:

- Kabbadi is a national sport of _____.
- Kabbadi is played between two teams of _____ players.
- How does a raider score points for his team?
- When does a raider concede a point to the opponent team?
- Can a player be revived when he/she is out of the game?

Answers:

- Bangladesh
- seven
- A raider scores points for his team when he tags the players of the opposing teams, in their court.
- A raider concedes a point to the opponent team when he is tackled by them, in their court.
- Yes. A player can be revived when he/she is out of the game.

PART – D [Q.NO.45] (5 MARKS)

**LETTER WRITING
FORMAT OF A FORMAL LETTER**

From

XXXX
YYYY

To

.....
.....

Respected sir,

Sub:.....

.....
.....(Body of the letter).....

Thanking you,

Date: 15.02.23

Place: YYYY

Address on the envelope:

To

.....
.....

Yours faithfully,
XXXX

FORMAT OF A PERSONAL LETTER

YYYY
15th March 2023

My dear friend / Dear Sri,

.....
.....
.....(Body of the letter).....

Convey my regards to all.

Yours lovingly,
XXXX

Address on the envelope:

To

.....
.....

PART – D [Q.NO.46] (5 MARKS)

HOMOPHONES – 2 MARKS

MODAL – 1 MARK

SEMI MODAL – 1 MARK

TENSE / LINK WORD / PHRASE – 1 MARK

HOMOPHONES

I don't know.....the.....will improve. (weather, whether)

Answer: I don't know whether the weather will improve.

(விடை தெரியவில்லை என்றால் கேள்வியில் உள்ள இரண்டு வார்த்தைகளில் ஒரு வார்த்தையை எடுத்து இரண்டு கோடிட்ட இடத்தில் எழுதினால் குறைந்தது ஒரு மதிப்பெண்ணாவது கிடைக்கும்)

SEMI MODAL VERBS

✓ Sentence- ல் dash ற்குப்பின் not இருப்பின் 'need' எழுதவும்.

Ans: You need not read every chapter.

You need not feel sorry for what you have done.

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

Ans: He used to play football in his college days.

He used to wake up at 5 o' clock in the morning when he was young.

✓ Sentence- ல் 'how' இருப்பின் 'dare' எழுதவும்.

Ans: How dare you ask me such a question?

✓ Ought to – moral obligation - கடமையைக் குறிக்கும்

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

Ans: He ought to submit his work on time.

MODAL VERBS

a) You must / should help the needy.

b) If I were you, I would not behave like that.

c) I shall / will never tell a lie.

d) You must / should follow the traffic rules.

e) People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

f) Poonam could not catch the bus yesterday.

PART – C [Q.NO.37- 40] (3 X 3 = 9 MARKS)

NOTICE WRITING

FORMAT

- NOTICE என்று முதலில் எழுத வேண்டும்.
- பள்ளியின் பெயரை (SCHOOL NAME) எழுத வேண்டும்.
- நிகழ்ச்சியின் பெயரை (EVENT NAME) எழுத வேண்டும்.
- இடது பக்கம் தேதியை (DATE) எழுத வேண்டும்.
- NOTICE இன் உள்ளடக்கங்களை (CONTENTS) எழுத வேண்டும்.
- எழுதுபவரின் பெயர், பதவி மற்றும் கையொப்பம் (WRITER'S NAME, DESIGNATION & SIGNATURE) ஆகியவற்றை எழுத வேண்டும்.

EXAMPLE:

1. You are Nikil/Nikitha, school pupil leader of GHSS, Trichy. Prepare a notice on behalf of your school inviting the grandparents of the students to celebrate World Elders' Day in your school auditorium on the 20th of next month.

NOTICE

**GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, TRICHY
WORLD ELDER'S DAY**

15 MARCH 2023

All the students are informed that our school is celebrating **World Elders' Day** on the 20th of March at 3.30 p.m. in our school auditorium. Interested students are requested to bring their grandparents for the celebration. Tea and snacks will be provided. Fun activities will also be organised.

(Sd/-)

Nikil / Nikitha

Head boy / Head girl

E-MAIL WRITING

FORMAT (FORMAL):

To: raja@gmail.com
Cc: raju@gmail.com
Sub:
Respected sir,
(content) Thank you.
Yours faithfully, (Name)

FORMAT (PERSONAL):

To: raja@gmail.com
Sub:
Dear Friend,
(content) Convey my regards to all.
Your friend, (Name)

MESSAGE WRITING

1. Valli attends a phone call during her father's absence. It is from her father's friend. Later, she leaves a message for him, as she has to leave for her dance class.

Time → 5 p.m. Date → 15 MARCH
Hi dad, ← Salutation Your friend Mr. Bala, from Salem, called this morning, to inform you that he has come to Chennai and will be visiting us this evening with his family. Valli ← (Addresser)

Complete the proverbs using the word given below.

- a) A cat has _____ lives. (one, four, nine)
b) An empty purse frightens away _____. (friends, wife, children)
c) An idle man's mind is a _____ work shop. (god, angel, devil)

Answers: a) nine b) friends c) devil

PART - B [Q.NO.27- 30] (3 X 2 = 6 MARKS)

MODEL - 1

Rewrite as given in the brackets starters (WERE, SHOULD, HAD) :

Step 1 Remove 'if'

Step 2 You should - Should you

He had - Had he

It were - Were it

Begin with "Were"

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

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

Begin with "Should"

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

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

Begin with "Had"

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

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

MODEL - 2

Rewrite the sentences making an Inversion in the conditional clause as in the example.

Step 1 Remove 'if'

Step 2 You should - Should you

He had - Had he

It were - Were it

1. If you should need my help again, just give me a ring.

Should you need my help again, just give me a ring.

MODEL -3

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING 'IF' WITHOUT CHANGING THE MEANING

1. Unless we plant more trees, we cannot save our planet.

If we plant more trees, we can save our planet.

SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES (2MARKS)

- a) Besides being a singer, she is also a dancer. (*compound sentence*)
She is not only a singer but also a dancer.
- b) Praveen ran into the field so that he might congratulate the winners.
(*Rewrite as a simple sentence*)
Praveen ran into the field to congratulate the winners.
- c) The mountain was steep but he was able to climb it. (*complex sentence*)
Though the mountain was steep, he was able to climb it.
- d) Smita carried out the survey and presented her report. (*simple*)
Carrying out the survey, Smita presented her report. /
Having carried out the survey, Smita presented her report.
- e) Unless you have a valid passport you cannot leave the country.
(*Rewrite as a compound sentence*)
You must have a valid passport otherwise you cannot leave the country.
- f) This is not the way to answer. (*Rewrite as a complex sentence*)
This is not the way that you should answer.

Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into a single sentence.

- a) I met a man at the party. He is the Chairman of a computer form.
I met a man who is the Chairman of a computer form at the party. (CX)
- b) Mahatma Gandhi stood for Ahimsa. The whole world knows it.
The whole world knows that Mahatma Gandhi stood for Ahimsa. (CX)
- c) Concentrate on your strengths. You will reap success in your life.
If you concentrate on your strength, you will reap success in your life. (CX)
- d) Consider all the facts once again. Then make your decision.
Make your decision after considering all the facts once again. (S)
- e) A number of books are missing from the library. Measures should be taken to retrieve them.
As a number of books are missing from the library measures should be taken to retrieve them. (CX)

Q.NO. 33 - 36

EXPECTED SHORT ANSWERS (3 MARKS) 2 X 3 = 6

1. What was Lucia suffering from? Tuberculosis of the spine
2. What were the various jobs undertaken from the boys?
Polishing shoes, selling fruits, hawking newspapers, guiding tourists.
3. Who took the author to the cubicle? Nurse
4. Who did the narrator meet at the outskirts of Verona? Nicola and Jacopo
5. What made the boys work hard?
To save money for their sister's medical treatment

6. A nice cup of tea refer to? Indian tea
7. What is the second golden rule in the preparation of tea?
To make tea in small quantities in a teapot made of China or earthenware.
8. How does army tea taste? Grease and whitewash
9. Why does the author advise removing cream from the milk?
It gives sickly taste
10. Who encouraged them and how?
The rest of the patients encouraged them by their laughter and shouts of encouragement
11. What does Dr. Barnard compare this entertainment to?
Indianapolis 500 car race.
12. What was the profound lesson that Dr. Barnard learnt from the boys?
The business of living is the celebration of being alive.
13. Why did Hillary become clumsy fingered and slow-moving?
Because his oxygen was getting exhausted
14. What did Hillary find in a tiny hollow? Two oxygen bottles
15. The soft snow was difficult and dangerous. Why?
As it held their weight but often gave way suddenly.
16. What was put on the family agenda? Getting a chair
17. Who visited the family? A sub-Judge, a family friend
18. Describe the stool that the narrator's family had?
It was three legged, measured three-fourth foot.
19. What was Pedanna's suggestion to their father?
To buy a chair from the town
20. What was offered to Maamanaar by their father?
Buttermilk seasoned with asafoetida
21. Why were the two chairs compared to Rama-Lakshmana?
The two chairs looked alike.
22. When did the children shy away from the chair?
A corpse was propped up on the chair.
23. When did the children get over the fear of sitting on the chair?
Suganthi, their neighbour came and put her baby brother on the chair.
24. What happened to the visitor when he sat on the stool?
He fell down with a thud and rolled over.
25. What does the traffic policeman symbolize? Liberty
26. Define 'liberty' as perceived by the author?
Liberty is not a personal affair but also a social contract.
27. What is the foundation of social conduct?
A reasonable consideration for the rights or feelings of others.
28. According to the author, what are we more conscious of?
The imperfections of others than of our own.

Q.NO. 21 – 26 – 8 MARKS

POEM – 1

- “All through the summer at ease we lay
And daily from the turret wall
We watched the mowers in the hay”**
- Who does ‘we’ refer to?** soldiers
 - How did the soldiers spend the summer days?**
stress – free and relaxed / at ease
 - What could they watch from the turret wall?**
Mowers
 - What work do the mowers do?**
cutting / mowing the grass / making hay
- “Our gates were strong, our walls were thick,
So smooth and high, no man could win”**
- How safe was the castle?**
The castle had strong gates and the walls were high and thick.
 - What was the firm belief of the soldiers?**
No man / None / No enemy / could enter the wall.
- “A foothold there, no clever trick
Could take us dead or quick,
Only a bird could have got in.”**
- What was challenging?** Entering the castle
- “Oh then our maze of tunneled stone
Grew thin and treacherous as air.
The castle was lost without a groan,
The famous citadel overthrown”**
- Bring out the contrast in the first two lines.**
In the first line the poet says that the castle is strong as stone but in the second line says that it has become thin as air.
 - What is the rhyme scheme of the given stanza?**
abaa
- “We could do nothing, being sold”**
- Why couldn’t they do anything?**
As they were sold out of gold, they could not do anything.
 - Why did they feel helpless?**
Because they had no weapons to fight with gold.

POEM – 2

- “LIKE a huge python, winding round and round
The rugged trunk, indented deep with scars”**
- What looks like Python?** creeper
 - What is winding round and round?** creeper
 - What is creeper compared to?** Python
 - What is Python compared to?** creeper
 - Mention the figure of speech.** simile
- “A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound
No other tree could live”**
- Which tree is referred here?** Casuarina tree
 - How does the tree survive the tight hold of the creeper?** The tree is so strong that it bears
 - Why does Toru Dutt use the expression ‘a creeper climbs’?**
It highlights the strength of the creeper.
 - How does the poet describe the creeper?**
As a python
- “The giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung
In crimson clusters all the bough among!”**
- Who is the giant here?** Casuarina tree
 - Which tree is referred here?** Casuarina tree
 - Why is the scarf colourful?** Crimson flowers
 - Identify the figure of speech.** Personification
- “A gray baboon sits statue-like alone
Watching the sunrise”**
- What is a baboon?**
A type of large monkey found in Africa and Asia.
 - Where did the baboon sit?**
On the top of the casuarina tree
 - Identify the figure of speech.** simile
- “Therefore I fain would consecrate a lay
Unto thy honour”**
- What does the poet expression ‘fain’ convey here?** eagerness, joy
- “And far and near kokilas hail the day”**
- kokilas -** Type of bird similar to the cuckoo

POEM – 3

- “Then the whining school – boy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school”**
- Which stage of life is being referred here?**
second stage / school boy
 - How does the boy go to school?** unwillingly
 - Identify the figure of speech.** Simile
 - What is a ‘satchel’?** a shoulder bag / school bag
 - What are the characteristics of this stage?**
The boy goes to school with his bag unwillingly.
- “Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick and quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon’s mouth”**
- Which stage of life is referred here?**
fourth stage / soldier
 - What is the soldier ready to do?** to quarrel / to guard
 - Explain ‘bubble reputation’.** – short lived glory
 - What are the distinguishing features of this stage?**
Zealous in honour aggressive and ambitious / sudden and quick in quarrel / He seeks a reputation in all that he does.
- “And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin’d,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut
Full of wise saws and modern instances”**
- Which stage of life is referred here?**
fifth stage / judge
 - Whom does ‘justice’ refer to?** a man in his fifth stage (judge)
 - Describe his appearance.**
He has a fair belly and he has become fat from eating chicken. He has a serious look and formal beard.
 - How does he behave with the people around him?**
as a learned and wise man
 - What does he do to show his wisdom?**
He quotes many proverbs and modern instances.

POEM – 4

“....I mete and dole

Unequal laws unto a savage race,
That hoard, and sleep, and feed, and
Know not me”

- a) *What does Ulysses do?* makes laws for people
b) *Did he enjoy what he was doing?* No
“ Yet all experience is an arch wherethrough
Gleams that untravelled world, whose margin
Fades Forever and for ever when I move”

- a) *What is experience compared to?* arch
b) *How do the lines convey that the experience is endless?*

When we see through the arch, the end fades away and immediately a new sight emerges.

“Little remains: but every hour is saved
From that eternal silence, something more,
A bringer of new things; and vile it were”

- a) *How is every hour important to Ulysses?*
to gain knowledge and experience before death
b) *What does the term ‘Little remains’ convey?*
The few years before his death

c) *Mention the figure of speech.* metaphor
“This is my son, mine own Telemachus,
To whom I leave the sceptre and the isle
Well-loved of me”

- a) *Who does Ulysses entrust his kingdom to, in his absence?* Telemachus
b) *Bring out the significance of the sceptre.*
Kingly power.

“ That ever with a frolic welcome took
The thunder and the sunshine, and opposed”

- a) *What do ‘thunder’ and ‘sunshine’ refer to?*
bad times and good times
b) *What do we infer about the attitude of the sailors?* Very positive attitude

“for my purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
Of all the western stars, until I die”

- a) *What was Ulysses’ purpose in life?*

To travel beyond the horizon / to travel all over the world and seek knowledge

- b) *How long would his venture last?* Till his death

POEM – 5

“ Life is hard; be steel; be a rock”

- a) *How should one face life?*

One should life like a steel or rock.

- b) *Identify the figure of speech.* Metaphor

“ Life is a soft loam; be gentle; go easy
And this too might serve him”

- a) *What is life compared to?* soft loam

- b) *Identify the figure of speech.* metaphor

“Tell him solitude is creative if he is strong
And the final decisions are made in silent rooms”

- a) *Can being in solitude help a strong human being? How?* Yes. It helps him to be creative.

- b) *Where are the final decisions taken?* Silent rooms

- c) *Identify the figure of speech.* Personification

“ ...Free imaginations.
Bringing changes into a world resenting change”

- a) *How does free imagination help the world?*
bringing changes

- b) *Identify the figure of speech.* Transferred Epithet

POEM – 6

“ Legs wide, arms locked behind
As if to balance the prone brow
Oppressive with its mind”

- a) *Whose action is referred here?* Napoleon

- b) *What is meant by prone brow?*
Inclined downward

- c) *What is his state of mind?*

He was seriously thinking of capturing Ratisbon.

- d) *Pick out the words in alliteration.*

Legs, locked; balance, brow

“ A film the mother-eagle’s eye
When her bruised eaglet breathes”

- a) *Who is compared to the mother eagle?* Napoleon

- b) *Explain the comparison.*

Like the mother eagle, Napoleon shows care for the wounded soldier.

- c) *Identify the figure of speech.* metaphor

Q.NO. 31 – 33 (6 MARKS)

Explain with reference to the context (ERC)

Reference:

POEM NAME : 1 MARK

POET NAME : 1 MARK

Explanation : 1 MARK

POEM - 1

CLUE WORDS

Gate, Captain, Threat, Tale, Death, Gold

Reference : Poem Name : The Castle

Poet Name : Edwin Muir

POEM - 2

CLUE WORDS - Casuarina, tree, sleep

Reference : Poem Name : Our Casuarina Tree

Poet Name : Toru Dutt

POEM - 3

CLUE WORDS - Man, quarrel, eyes

Reference : Poem Name : All the world’s a stage

Poet Name : William Shakespeare

POEM - 5

CLUE WORDS – Guide, failed, Repeat, work

Reference :

Poem Name : A father to his son

Poet Name : Carl August Sandburg

POEM - 6

CLUE WORDS - Joy, boy, flag

Reference :

Poem Name : Incident of the French camp

Poet Name : Robert Browning

Q.NO. 1 - 3 (SYNONYMS)

VERY VERY IMPORTANT

1. disputes - conflicts
2. civilization - advanced state
3. stimulated - motivated
4. stray - loose
5. liable - likely
6. subsided - diminished
7. sturdy - strong
8. impudent - disrespectful
9. seasoned - garnished
10. bereavement - grief

IMPORTANT

1. artless - innocent
2. deserted - uninhabited
3. nobility - dignity / decency
4. slackened - reduced
5. vexation - annoyance
6. mysterious - incomprehensible
7. despised - hated
8. amputated - cut off / removed
9. intrepid - bold and daring
10. sophisticated - well advanced
11. hijacked - commandeered
12. enormous - huge / large
13. loomed - appeared
14. perpetual - everlasting
15. tantalize - tease / taunt
16. traverse - cross over
17. scrambling - climbing fast
18. chide - scold
19. exasperatedly - annoyingly
20. expounded - explained

21. portly - stocky, stout
22. splendour - magnificence
23. anarchy - lawlessness
24. contract - commitment
25. curtailed - reduced
26. insolence - rudeness
27. preserved - maintained

Q.NO. 4 - 6 (ANTONYMS)

VERY VERY IMPORTANT

1. despised x liked
2. optimistic x pessimistic
3. shallow x deep
4. arrival x departure
5. sufficient x inadequate
6. anticipation x ignorance
7. fortuitously x unfortunately
8. splendour x simplicity
9. unmatched x inferior
10. banter x flattery

IMPORTANT

1. deserted x inhabited, crowded
2. devotion x disloyalty
3. nobility x dishonour
4. prevalent x rare
5. sophisticated x primitive
6. malignant x fearful
7. confidence x diffidence
8. appreciate x criticize
9. amputated x joined
10. collapsed x refreshed
11. fierce x mild
12. loomed x vanished, disappeared
13. perpetual x temporary

14. regaining x losing
15. zest x boredom
16. commended x blamed
17. languorously x energetically
18. stout x thin
19. chaos x orderliness
20. conventional x unusual, strange

21. indifferent x concerned
22. liberty x slavery
23. ridiculous x serious
24. tyranny x democracy

Q.NO. 7 - 20 (GRAMMAR)

COMPOUND WORD

ice	fall	Ice fall
Knife	Edge	Knife edge
Wind	Proof	Windproof
Sleeping	Bags	Sleeping bags
Half	Way	Half way
Never	Ending	Never ending
Party	full	Party full

Store	Room	Noun + Noun
Butter	Milk	Noun + Noun
Head	Master	Noun + Noun
Hair	Cut	Noun + verb
Water	Fall	Noun + verb
Diamond	Hard	Noun + Adjec
World	Famous	Noun + Adjec
Public	Speaking	Noun + Gerund
Swimming	Pool	Gerund + Noun
Grand	Mother	Adjective + N
Milch	Cow	Adjective + N
Soft	Ware	Adjective + N
Out	Put	Preposition + V
Show	Cause	Verb + verb
Draw	Back	Verb + adverb
Over	Step	Adverb + verb

BLENDING WORD

Spluttered	Splash+ sputter
Alphanumeric	Alphabetic + numeric
Brunch	Breakfast + brunch
Camcorder	Camera + recorder
Mechatronics	Mechanics + electronics
Newscast	News + broadcast
Smog	Smoke + fog
Bit	Binary + digit
e-mail	Electronic + mail
Forex	Foreign + exchange
Moped	Motor + pedal
Paratroop	Parachute + troop

PREFIX

impatient, dishonour, disrespect, mismanage, infertile, indifferent, befriend, unfriend, disobey

SUFFIX

Patiently, honourable, management, fertility, differently, friendship, friendly, willingness, obedience, comfortable, resemblance, nobility, respectful

IDIOMS

1. Thrash around- move
2. to make good - compensate
3. save one's skin - protect
4. make both ends meet - manage
5. a bolt out of a clear sky - unexpected event or news

6. go to grave - to exit the world
7. have the whip hand- powerful
8. under a cloud - suspicion and distrust
9. wait for the dust to settle - clear
10. have all your ducks - well organized
11. fetch and carry - a lot of little jobs
12. do the math- think carefully
13. round the corner - very near
14. icing on the cake- something extra
15. break the ice - relaxed
16. cup of tea - favourite activity
17. over and over - repeatedly

POLITE ALTERNATIVE

1. fat-full-figured
2. barber - hair dresser
3. jail- correctional facility / rehabilitation centre
4. unemployed - between jobs/ jobseeker
5. disabled- differently abled
6. poor - low income level
7. second-hand - pre-owned
8. old - senior citizen
9. blind - visually challenged / Visually impaired
10. cheap - economical
11. deaf - hearing impaired
12. slow learners - late bloomers
13. house wife - home maker

PHRASAL VERBS

1. call off - cancel
2. Put off -postpone
3. put out - extinguish
- 4.put on - wear
5. stand by -support
6. pass out - faint

7. bank on - depend on
8. turn on -open
9. set off - start
10. carry on -continue
- 11.take off - leave the ground
12. figure out - understand
13. cut off - remove /disconnect

American English & British English

1. bonnet - hood
2. Queue - line
3. Pavement - sidewalk
4. Post -mail
5. pull over - sweater
6. Waistcoat - vest
7. chips- french fries
8. Flat - apartment
9. ground floor - first floor
10. autumn- fall
11. Holiday - vacation
12. Lift - elevator
13. Nappy - diaper
14. full stop -period
15. Loo - rest room
16. sweets - candies
17. Timetable - schedule
18. wind screen - wind shield
19. bin - garbage can/ trash can
20. indicator - turn signal /blinker
21. underground -subway
22. Odor - odour
23. program-programme
24. Gray- grey
25. parlor - parlor
26. Color - colour
27. apologize - apologise
28. labor - labour
29. check - cheque
30. Theater - theatre
31. behavior - behaviour
32. Humor - humour

CLIPPED WORDS

1. chimpanzee - chimp
2. Fanatic - fan
3. helicopter - copter
4. Influenza- flu
6. bridegroom - groom
7. Cafeteria- café
8. aeroplane - plane
9. Demarcate - mark
10. photograph - photo
11. Laboratory - lab
12. microphone - mike
- 13.examination-exam
14. perambulator - pram
15. university - varsity
16. refrigerator - fridge
17. telephone - phone
18. demonstration - demo
19. memorandum - memo

DEFINITION - 1

1. pathologist - studies diseases
2. ornithologist - studies birds
3. entomologists - studies insects
4. archaeo-studies artefacts& physical
5. sociologist - studies human society
6. geologist - studies earth
7. linguist - studies languages
8. seismologist -studies earthquakes
9. herpetologist - studies reptiles
10. meteorologist - studies atmosphere
11. psychologist - studies human mind

DEFINITION - 2

(one who specializes in.... / treats)

1. pulmonologist - lung problems
2. dermatologist - skin problems
3. cardiologist - heart problems
4. ophthalmologist - vision problems
5. neurologist - nervous problems
6. otolaryngologist - ear, nose, tongue
7. gynecologist- specific to women)
8. nephrologist - treats kidney disease

9. gastroenterologist - stomach disorders

10. neonatologist - infants

DEFINITION -3

1. cynology - study of dog training
2. Ichthyology - study of fish
3. Oology - study of birds' eggs.

DEFINITION -4

1. bibliophile - lover of books
2. teetotaler - never consumes alcohol
3. optimist - positive attitude
4. philanthropist - donates for social Causes
5. Globetrotter - travels widely
6. ambidextrous - ability to use both hands
7. misanthrope - mistrust mankind
8. polyglot - multiple languages
9. nanogenarian - one who is between 90 and 99 year old
10. thespian - an actor or actress
11. sadist - one who derives pleasure from inflicting pain on others

FOREIGN WORDS

- 1.Viva voce - spoken examination
- 2.Sine die - without a date being fixed
- 3.Resume - summary
- 4.Rapport - close relationship with Good Understanding
- 5.Bonafide - genuine
- 6.Bon voyage - good journey
- 7.In toto - totally
- 8.Liaison - co ordination of activities
- 9.Ex gratia - favour
10. En masse - a whole group
11. En route - on the way

12. Ad hoc – particular purpose
13. Faux pas – social blunder

ABBREVIATION & ACRONYMS

1. RAW- Research & Analysis Wing
2. CIA – Central Intelligence Agency
3. MSS – Ministry of State Security
4. FSB- Federal Security Bureau of Russian Federation
5. GST – Goods and Service Tax
6. GDP – Gross Domestic Product
7. UAE – United Arab Emirates
8. NOC – No Objection Certificate
9. RAM – Random Access Memory
10. GPS- Global Positioning System
11. PAN- Permanent Account Number
12. USB – Universal Serial Bus
13. ECG – Electro Cardio Gram
14. NGO – Non Governmental Organisation
15. HDTV – High Definition Television
16. TNPSC – Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
17. STD – Subscriber Trunk Dialing
18. ISD – International Subscriber Dialing
19. MBA – Master of Business Administration
20. NSS – National Service Scheme
21. PTA – Parent Teacher Association
22. ICU – Intensive Care Unit
23. IIM – Indian Institute of Management
24. MRI- Magnetic Resonance Imaging
25. NCC – National Cadet Corps
26. LED – Light Emitting Diode
27. CPU – Central Processing Unit
28. CBSE – Central Board of Secondary Education
29. LCD – Liquid Crystal Display

31. IIT – Indian Institute of Technology
32. ITI – Industrial Training Institute
33. RSC – Referee Stopped Contest
34. AIBA – Association of International de Boxe Amateur

PHRASE PREPOSITION / PHRASE

1. With reference to your advertisement in a local news paper, I am applying for the post of a salesman.
2. The boy studied well in spite of many obstacles.
3. Instead of Kiran, Rajesh may attend a programme.
4. Many tourists visited Ooty inspite of heavy rains.
5. Expressing gratitude on behalf of others is common in a vote of thanks.
6. On the whole, I had a happy childhood.
7. Our teacher always acts in favour of her students.
8. On account of his laziness, the boy remained passive for a long time.
9. According to Gandhiji, ahimsa means infinite love.
10. In case of rain, take an umbrella.

PREPOSITIONS

- a) The boy jumped into a narrow stream.
b) My brother will meet me on Friday morning.
c) A temple is near/beside a bank.
d) My friend with his brother will meet me tomorrow.
e) There is usually a garden in front of a bungalow.

- f) Yuvashree has been studying well since childhood.
g) A trekker climbed over a mountain meticulously.
h) There was a skirmish between my brother and sister.
i) The laudable thoughts were apparent among many scholars in a conference.
j) It is easy to work under the aegis of a visionary leader.

SINGULAR & PLURAL

நினைவில் வைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டியவை				
-is	-es	Example	Axis	Axes
-um	-a		Datum	Data
-a	-ae		Formula	Formulae
-us	-i		Alumnus	Alumni
-oo	-ee		Tooth	Teeth
-x	-ces		Matrix	Matrices
-on	-a		criterion	Criteria

விதிவிலக்குகள்:

1. Sheep, cattle, deer, aircraft, swine... ஆகியவற்றுக்கு Singular, Plural ஒன்றே.
2. Spectacles, news, premises, species ... ஆகியவற்றுக்கு Singular, Plural ஒன்றே.
3. Man-men, woman-women, child-children.... போன்ற எழுத்துக்களுக்கு சிறு மாற்றங்கள் மட்டும் ஏற்படுத்தவும்.

SYLLABIFICATION

1. Mono syllabic - 1
2. Di syllabic - 2
3. Tri syllabic - 3
4. Tetra syllabic - 4
Choose the mono syllabic word
a) ago b) boast
c) demon d) unit
Choose the tri syllabic word
a) initial b) command
c) property d) count

QUESTION TAG

1. I am an expert in cooking, aren't I?
2. Let's organize a trip to Goa, shall we?
3. Our dog scarcely sleeps at night, does it?

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