

TRB BEO

Block Educational Officer

மட்டுமே தொகுக்கப்பட்ட

TAMIL/ENGLISH

Important Study material

Study material

With Questions Bank

Courier- வழியாக

வாங்க விரும்பும் நண்பர்கள்
கீழே உள்ள கைபேசியை
தொடர்புகொள்க

Cell/whatsap Number : 9600736379

TRB BEO-2023

Block Educational Officer Tamil

- ❖ Study Material Available
- ❖ Question Bank Available

Study Material & Important Questions With Keys

தமிழ் இலக்கியம்

(சங்க காலம்)

1. சங்கம் மூன்று வகைப்படும் - அவை முதற்சங்கம், இடைச்சங்கம், கடைச்சங்கம்
2. முதற்சங்கம் அமைந்திருந்த இடம் - தென்மதுரை
3. முதற்சங்கத்தைத் தோற்றுவித்தவர் - காய்சினவழுதி என்னும் பாண்டியன்
4. முதற்சங்கத்தை ஆதரித்த அரசர்கள் - காய்சினவழுதி முதல் கடுங்கோன் வரை 89 பேர்
5. முதற்சங்கம் நிலைத்திருந்த ஆண்டுகள் - 4449
6. முதற்சங்கத்தில் தமிழாய்ந்த புலவர்கள் - 4449

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7. முதற்சங்கத்தில் தோன்றிய நூல்கள் - அகத்தியம், முதுநாரை, முதுகுருகு, களரியாவிரை, பெரும்பரிபாடல்
8. முதற்சங்கத்தில் வீற்றிருந்த முதன்மையான புலவர்கள் - அகத்தியர், சிவபெருமான், முருகவேள், முரஞ்சியூர் முடிநாகராயர், நிதியின் கிழவர் முதலிய 549 பேர்
9. சங்கம் பற்றிய குறிப்பு முதன் முதலில் எச்சான்று மூலம் கிடைக்கின்றது - கி.பி. 7ம் நூற்றாண்டு, திருநாவுக்கரசரின் தேவாரத்தில் "நன்பாட்டுப் புலவனாய்ச் சங்கம் ஏறி" என்னும் வரி மூலம்
10. இடைச்சங்கம் அமைந்திருந்த இடம் - கபாடபுரம்
11. இடைச்சங்கத்தை நிறுவியவர் பெயர் - வெண்டர்ச்செழியன்
12. இடைச்சங்கத்தை காத்த அரசர்கள் - வெண்டர்ச்செழியன் முதல் முடத்திருமாறன் வரை உள்ள 59 பேர்
13. இடைச்சங்கம் நிலைத்திருந்த ஆண்டுகள் - 3700 ஆண்டுகள்
14. இடைச்சங்கத்தில் தமிழாய்ந்த புலவர்கள் - 3700 பேர்
15. இடைச்சங்கத்தில் தோன்றிய நூல்கள் யாவை- பெருங்கலி, பெருங்குருகு, வெண்டாளி, வியாழ மாலை, அகத்தியம், தொல்காப்பியம், மாபுராணம், பூதபுராணம், இசை நுணுக்கம்.
16. இடைச்சங்கத்தில் வீற்றிருந்த சிறப்புப் புலவர்கள் - அகத்தியர், தொல்காப்பியர், மோசி, வெள்ளுர்க்காப்பியனார், சிறுபாண்டரங்கன், திரையன்மாறன், கீரந்தை முதலிய 59 பேர்
17. இடைச்சங்கம் மறைந்தது எப்படி - கடற்கோளுக்குச் சங்கமும், கபாடபுரமும் இரையாயிற்று
18. கடைச்சங்கம் அமைந்திருந்த இடம் -தற்போதைய மதுரை (வடமதுரை)
19. கடைச்சங்கத்தை நிறுவியவர் - முடத்திருமாறன்
20. கடைச்சங்கத்தை காத்த அரசர்கள் - முடத்திருமாறன் முதல் உக்கிரப்பெருவழுதி வரை 49 பேர்
21. கடைச்சங்கம் நிலைத்திருந்த ஆண்டுகள் - 1850 ஆண்டுகள்
22. கடைச்சங்கத்தில் தமிழாய்ந்த புலவர்கள் - 449 பேர்
23. கடைச்சங்கத்தில் பாடப்பட்ட நூல்கள் - எட்டுத்தொகை, பத்துப்பாட்டு

24. கடைச்சங்கத்தில் இருந்த முதன்மைபுலவர்கள் - சிறுமேதாவியார், சேந்தம் பூதனார், பெருங்குன்றூர் கிழார், இளந்திருமாறன், நல்லந்துவனார், மருதனிளநாகனார், நக்கீரனார் முதலிய 49 பேர்
25. தற்போதைய தமிழ்ச்சங்கத்தைத் தோற்றுவித்தவர் - பாண்டியத்துரைதேவர்
26. தற்போதைய தமிழ்ச்சங்கம் தோற்றுவிக்கப்பட்ட ஆண்டு - 14.09.1901
27. சங்கங்களைப்பற்றி முழுமையாகக் கூறும் நூல் - இறையனார் களவியலுரை
28. முச்சங்கங்களிலும் அரங்கேறியதாகக் கூறப்படும் நூல் - அகத்தியம்
29. தொல்காப்பியத்தில் எத்தனை நூற்பாக்கள் - 1610
30. சேரமன்னனின் தலைநகர் - வஞ்சி
31. சேரமன்னனின் துறைமுகம் - முசிறி
32. சேரனின் மாலை - பனம்பூ மாலை
33. சேரனின் கொடி, குலம் - வில்கொடி, அக்கினி குலம்
34. சேரனைக் குறிக்கும் வேறுபெயர்கள் - உதியன், பொறையன், வானவன், குட்டுவன், குடநாடன், பூழியன் கோதை, மலையமான், வானவரம்பன், வில்லவன், கேரளன்
35. சோழனின் தலைநகர், துறைமுகம் - காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினம், உறையூர்
36. சோழனின் பூமாலை, கொடி, குலம் - ஆர்மாலை (அத்திப்பூ), புலிக்கொடி, சூரியகுலம்
37. சோழனைக் குறிக்கும் வேறுபெயர்கள் - சென்னி, வளவன், கிள்ளி, செம்பியன், புனல்நாடன், கோழிவேந்தன், நேரியன், அபயன்
38. பாண்டியனின் தலைநகர், துறைமுகம் - மதுரை, கொற்கை
39. பாண்டியனின் மாலை, கொடி, குலம் - வேப்பம்பூமலை(வேம்பு), மீன்கொடி, சந்திரகுலம்
40. பாண்டியனைக் குறிக்கும் வேறுபெயர்கள் - மாறன், செழியன், வழிதி, மீனவன், தென்னவன், பஞ்சவன், கௌரியன், தமிழ்நாடன், கைதவன், பொதியப்பொற்பன், வையைத்துறைவன், குமரிச்சேர்ப்பன்
41. தொல்காப்பியத்தில் உள்ள அதிகாரங்கள், இயல்கள் - 3 அதிகாரம், 27 இயல்கள்

42. தொல்காப்பியம் எழுத்த அதிகாரத்தில் உள்ள இயல்களின் பெயர்கள் - நூன்மரபு, மொழிமரபு, பிறப்பியல், புணரியல், தொகை மரபு, உருபியல், உயிர் மயங்கியல், புள்ளி மயங்கியல், குற்றியலுகரப்புணரியல்
43. தொல்காப்பியம் சொல்லதிகாரத்தில் உள்ள இயல்களின் பெயர்கள் - கிளவியாக்கம், வேற்றுமையியல், வேற்றுமை மயங்கியல், விளிமரபு, பெயரியல், வினையியல், இடையில், உயிரியல், எச்சவியல்
44. தொல்காப்பியம் பொருளதிகாரத்தில் உள்ள இயல்களின் பெயர்கள் - அகத்திணையியல், புறத்திணையியல், களவியல், கற்பியல், பொருளியல், மெய்பாட்டியல், உவமவியல், செய்யுளியல், மரபியல்
45. தொல்காப்பியம் குறிப்பிடும் மெய்ப்பாடுகளின் பெயர்கள் - நகை, அழகை, இளிவரல், மருட்கை, அச்சம், பெருமிதம், வெகுளி, உவகை
46. தொல்காப்பியம் முழுமைக்கும் உரை எழுதியவர் - இளம்பூரணர்
47. தொல்காப்பிய எழுத்ததிகாரத்திற்குச் சிறந்த உரை எழுதியவர் - இளம்பூரணர்
48. தொல்காப்பிய சொல்லதிகாரத்திற்குச் சிறந்த உரை எழுதியவர் - சேனாவரையர்
49. எட்டுத்தொகை நூல்கள் - நற்றிணை, குறுந்தொகை, ஐங்குறுநூறு, பதிற்றுப்பத்து, பரிபாடல், கலித்தொகை, அகநானூறு, புறநானூறு
50. எட்டுத்தொகை நூல்களில் அகப்பொருள் நூல்கள் - நற்றிணை, குறுந்தொகை, ஐங்குறுநூறு, அகநானூறு, கலித்தொகை
51. எட்டுத்தொகை நூல்களில் புறப்பொருள் நூல்கள் - பதிற்றுப்பத்து, புறநானூறு
52. எட்டுத்தொகை நூல்களில் அகபுறப்பொருள் நூல் - பரிபாடல்
53. நற்றிணையைப் பாடிய புலவர்கள் - 275 பேர்
54. நற்றிணையில் அமைந்துள்ள பாடல்கள் - 400
55. நற்றிணையின் அடி வரையறை - 9 - 12 அடிகள்
56. நற்றிணையைத் தொகுப்பித்தவர் - பன்னாடு தந்த மாறன் வழிதி
57. நற்றிணைக்குக் கடவுள் வாழ்த்துப் பாடியவர் - பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்
58. நற்றிணையில் பாடப்படும் கடவுள் - திருமால்

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59. குறுந்தொகையைப்பாடிய புலவர்கள் - 250 பேர்
60. குறுந்தொகையில் உள்ள பாடல்களின் எண்ணிக்கை - 400
61. குறுந்தொகையில் அடிவரையறை - 4- 8 அடிகள்
62. குறுந்தொகையைத் தொகுத்தவர் - பூரிக்கோ
63. குறுந்தொகைக்கு கடவுள் வாழ்த்து பாடியவர் - பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்
64. குறுந்தொகையில் பாடப்படும் கடவுள் - முருகன்
65. ஐங்குறுநூற்றைப் பாடிய புலவர்கள் - 5 பேர்
66. ஐங்குறுநூற்றிலுள்ள பாடல்கள் - 500
67. ஐங்குறுநூறு பாடல்களின் அடிவரையறை - 3 - 5 அடிகள்
68. ஐங்குறுநூற்றைத் தொகுப்பித்தவர் - யானைகட்சேய் மாந்தரஞ்சேரல் இரும்பொறை
69. ஐங்குறுநூற்றுக்கு கடவுள் வாழ்த்துப்பாடியவர் - பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்
70. ஐங்குறுநூற்றில் பாடப்படும் கடவுள் - சிவன்
71. கலித்தொகையைப் பாடிய புலவர்கள் - 5 பேர்
72. கலித்தொகையில் அமைந்துள்ள பாடல்கள் - 150
73. கலித்தொகைப்பாடல்கள் எந்த பாவினால் பாடப்பட்டுள்ளது - கலிப்பா
74. கலித்தொகைத்தொகையைத் தொகுத்தவர் - நல்லந்துவனார்
75. கலித்தொகைக்கு கடவுள் வாழ்த்துப் பாடியவர் - நல்லந்துவனார்
76. கலித்தொகையில் பாடப்படும் கடவுள் - சிவன்
77. குறிச்சிக்கலியைப் பாடியவர் - கபிலர்
78. குறிஞ்சிக்கலியில் அமைந்துள்ள பாடல்கள் - 29
79. முல்லைக்கலியின் ஆசிரியர் - சோழன் நல்லுருத்திரன்
80. முல்லைக்கலியின் பாடல்களின் எண்ணிக்கை - 17
81. மருதக்கலி பாடியவர் - மருதனிளநாகனார்
82. மருதக்கலி பாடல்களின் எண்ணிக்கை - 35
83. நெய்தற்கலி பாடியவர் - நல்லந்துவனார்
84. நெய்தற்கலியின் பாடல்கள் - 33

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85. பாலக்கலியின் ஆசிரியர் - பெருங்கடுங்கோன்
86. பாலக்கலியின் பாடல்கள் - 35
87. அகநானூறு பாடிய புலவர்கள் - 145
88. அகநானூற்றின் அடிவரையறை - 13 -31 வரை
89. அகநானூற்றைத் தொகுத்தவர் - உருத்திரசன்மன்
90. அகநானூற்றைத் தொகுப்பித்தவர் - பாண்டியன் உக்கிரபெருவழுதி
91. அகநானூற்றுக் கடவுள் வாழ்த்துப் பாடியவர் - பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்
92. அகநானூற்றில் பாடப்படும் கடவுள் - சிவன்
93. அகநானூற்றின் மறுபெயர் - நெடுந்தொகை
94. அகநானூற்று பாடல்களின் பிரிவு - 1. களிற்றுயானைநிரை, 2. மணிமிடைப்பவளம், 3. நித்திலக்கோவை
95. களிற்றியானை நிரையில் உள்ள பாடல்கள் - 1 முதல் 120 பாடல்கள்
96. மணிமிடைப்பவளத்தில் உள்ள பாடல்கள் - 121 முதல் 300 வரை
97. நித்திலக்கோவையில் உள்ள பாடல்கள் - 301 முதல் 400 வரை
98. அகநானூற்றில் ஒற்றை எண்ணால் அமைந்த பாடல்கள் - பாலத்திணைக்கு உரியவை
99. அகநானூற்றில் முல்லைத்திணைக்குரிய பாடல்கள் - 4, 14, 24 என்ற எண்களால் அமைந்துள்ளன
100. அகநானூற்றில் 6, 16, 36 என்ற எண்களால் அமைந்துள்ள பாடல்கள் - மருதத்திணைக்கு உரியவை
101. அகநானூற்றில் 2, 8 என இரண்டையும் எட்டையும் இறுதியாகக் கொண்ட பாடல்கள் குறிப்பிடும் திணை - குறிஞ்சித்திணை
102. அகநானூற்றில் பத்தோடு எண் முடிவனவற்றை - நெய்தல் திணையாக அமைந்துள்ளனர்
103. பதிற்றுபத்து பாடிய புலவர்கள் - 10 பேர்
104. பதிற்றுபத்தில் உள்ள மொத்தப்பாடல்கள் - 100
105. பதிற்றுபத்தில் கிடைத்துள்ள பாடல்கள் - 80
106. பதிற்றுபத்தின் அடிவரையறை - 8 -57

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107. பதிற்றுபத்திற்கு கடவுள் வாழ்த்துப் பாடியவர் - பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்
108. பதிற்றுபத்தில் பாடப்படும் கடவுள் - சிவன்
109. பதிற்றுபத்து - சேர அரசர்கள் பற்றி தெரிவிக்கிறது
110. பதிற்றுபத்து - பாடாண் திணையில் பாடப்பட்டுள்ளது
111. பதிற்றுபத்தில் அந்தாதித் தொடையால் அமைந்துள்ள பத்து - நான்காம் பத்து
112. பதிற்றுபத்தில் இரண்டாம் பத்து - இமயவரம்பன் நெடுஞ்சேரலாதனை,
குமட்டுர்க்கண்ணனார் பாடியது
113. பதிற்றுபத்தில் மூன்றாம் பத்து - பாலயாணை செல்கெழுகுட்டுவனைப் பாலைக்
கௌதமனார் பாடியது
114. பதிற்றுபத்தில் நான்காம் பத்து - களங்காய்க்கண்ணி நார்முடிச்சேரலைக் காப்பியாற்றுக்
காப்பியனார் பாடியது
115. பதிற்றுபத்தில் ஐந்தாம் பத்து - சேரன் செங்குட்டுவனைப் பற்றி பாணரால் பாடப்பட்டது
116. பதிற்றுபத்தில் ஆறாம் பத்து - ஆடுகோட்பாட்டுச் சேரலாதனைக் காக்கைப் பாடினியார்
நச்செள்ளையார் பாடியது
117. பதிற்றுபத்தில் ஏழாம் பத்து - செல்வக்கடுங்கோ வாழியாதனைப் பற்றி கபிலரால் பாடப்பட்டது
118. பதிற்றுபத்தில் எட்டாம் பத்து - தகடூர் எறித்த பெருஞ்சேரல் இரும்பொறையை,
அரிசில்கிழார் பாடியது
119. பதிற்றுபத்தில் ஒன்பதாம் பத்து - இளஞ்சேரல் இரும்பொறையை பெருங்குன்றூர் கிழார்
பாடியது
120. புறநானூறு பாடிய புலவர்கள் - 165 பேர்
121. புறநானூற்றில் அமைந்துள்ள மொத்தப்பாடல்கள் - 400
122. புறநானூற்றின் அடிவரையறை - 4 - 40
123. புறநானூற்றுக்கு கடவுள் வாழ்த்துப் பாடியவர் - பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்
124. புறநானூற்றில் பாடப்படும் கடவுள் - சிவன்
125. பரிபாடல் பாடிய புலவர்கள் - 13 பேர்
126. பரிபாடலில் கிடைத்துள்ள பாடல்கள் - 22

127. பரிபாடலின் அடிவரையறை - 25 -400
128. பரிபாடலில் திருமால், முருகன், வையை பற்றி பாடல்கள் - முறையே 6,8,8
129. நற்றிணையை முதன் முதலில் உரை எழுதிப் பதிப்பித்தவர் - பின்னத்தூர் அ.
நாராயணசாமி ஐயர்
130. பெண்களின் கூந்தலுக்கு நறுமணம் உண்டு எனக் கூறும் எட்டுத்தொகை நூல் -
குறுந்தொகை
131. எட்டுத்தொகை நூல்களில் அடி அளவால் சிறிய நூல் - ஐங்குறுநூறு
132. கலித்தொகை - தரவு, தாழிசை, தனிச்சொல், சுரிதகம் என்னும் அமைப்பினைக் கொண்டது
133. கலித்தொகையை முதன் முதலில் பதிப்பித்து வெளியிட்டவர் - சி.வை. தாமோதரம்பிள்ளை
134. சிறுகதை அமைப்பிலும், ஓரங்க நாடகப்பாங்கிலும் அமைந்துள்ள எட்டுத்தொகை நூல் -
கலித்தொகை
135. "ஏறுதழுவல்" என்னும் வீரவிளையாட்டுப்பற்றிக் கூறும் நூல் - கலித்தொகை - முல்லைக்கலி
136. அகநானூற்றை முதன் முதலில் பதிப்பித்து வெளியிட்டவர் - கம்பர் விலாசம் வே.
இராசகோபால் ஐயங்கார்
137. குடவேலைத் தேர்தல் முறை பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடும் எட்டுத்தொகை நூல் - அகநானூறு
138. சிறுகுழந்தைகளுக்கு ஐம்படைத்தாலி அணிதல் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடும் நூல் - அகநானூறு
139. பதிற்றுபத்து முதன் முதலில் - 1904ல் டாக்டர் உ.வே. சாமிநாத ஐயரால் பதிப்பித்து
வெளியிடப்பட்டது
140. பலவகைப்பாக்களும், பலவாய் அடிகளும் பரிந்துவரும் எட்டுத்தொகை நூல் - பரிபாடல்
141. பரிபாடலின் மறுபெயர் - இசைப்பாட்டு
142. புறநானூற்றின் வேறுபெயர்கள் - புறம், புறப்பாட்டு
143. சங்கப்பாடல்கள் என்று குறிப்பிடுவது - எட்டுத்தொகை, பத்துப்பாட்டு
144. பத்துப்பாட்டில் ஆற்றுப்படை நூல்கள் - 1. திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை, 2. பொருநராற்றுப்படை,
3. சிறுபாணாற்றுப்படை, 4. பெருபாணாற்றுப்படை, 5. கூத்தராற்றுப்படை(அ) மலைபடுகடாம்
145. பத்துப்பாட்டில் அகநூல்கள்- 1. முல்லைப்பாட்டு, 2. குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டு, 3. பட்டினப்பாலை
146. பத்துப்பாட்டில் புறநூல்கள் - 1. மதுரைக்காஞ்சி, 2. நெடுநெல்வாடை

147. பத்துப்பாட்டில் அகமா, புறமா என்ற சிக்கலுக்குரிய நூல் - நெடுநெல்வாடை
148. திருமுருகாற்றுப்படையின் மறுபெயர் - புலவராற்றுப்படை
149. திருமுருகாற்றுப்படையின் ஆசிரியர் - நக்கீரர்
150. திருமுருகாற்றுப்படையின் பாட்டுடைத்தலைவன் - முருகன்
151. திருமுருகாற்றுப்படையில் உள்ள மொத்த அடிகள் - 317
152. முருகப்பெருமான் குடிகொண்டுள்ள ஆறு வீடுகள் - 1. திருப்பரங்குன்றம், 2. திருச்சீரலைவாய், 3. திருவாவினன்குடி, 4. திருவேரகம், 5. குன்றுதோராடல், 6. பழமுதிர்ச்சோழை
153. பொருநராற்றுப்படையின் ஆசிரியர் - முடுத்தாமக்கண்ணியார்
154. பொருநராற்றுப்படையின் பாட்டுடைத்தலைவன் - கரிகால்சோழன்
155. பொருநராற்றுப்படையில் உள்ள அடிகள் - 248
156. பண்டைத்தமிழன் பழக்க வழக்கத்தை அறிவறுத்தும் பத்துப்பாட்டு நூல் - பொருநராற்றுப்படை
157. சிறுபாணாற்றுப்படையின் ஆசிரியர் - இடைக்கழி நாட்டு நல்லூர் நத்தத்தனார்
158. சிறுபாணாற்றுப்படையின் பாட்டுடைத்தலைவன் - ஓய்மாநாட்டு நல்லியக்கோடன்
159. சிறுபாணாற்றுப்படையில் உள்ள அடிகள் - 269
160. வறுமை நிலையைப் பற்றி குறிப்பிடும் பத்துப்பாட்டு நூல் - சிறுபாணாற்றுப்படை
161. பெரும்பாணாற்றுப்படையின் ஆசிரியர் - கடியலூர் உருத்திரங்கண்ணனார்
162. பெரும்பாணாற்றுப்படையின் பாட்டுடைத்தலைவன் - தொண்டைமான் இளந்திரையன்
163. பெரும்பாணாற்றுப்படையின் மொத்த அடிகள் - 500
164. பெரும்பாணாற்றுப்படையின் மறுபெயர் - பாணாறு
165. கூத்தராற்றுப்படையின் மறுபெயர் - மலைபடுகடாம்
166. கூத்தராற்றுப்படையினை எழுதியவர் - இராணிமுட்டத்துப் பெருங்கௌசிகனார்
167. கூத்தராற்றுப்படையின் பாட்டுடைத்தலைவன் - நன்னன் சேய் நன்னன்
168. கூத்தராற்றுப்பாடையில் உள்ள அடிகள் - 583

169. பண்டைத்தமிழர்களின் இசைக்கருவிகளைப் பற்றி குறிப்பிடும் பத்துப்பாட்டு நூல் -
கூத்தராற்றுப்படை
170. முல்லைப்பாட்டின் மறுபெயர் - நெஞ்சாற்றுப்படை
171. முல்லைப்பாட்டின் ஆசிரியர் - நப்பூதனார்
172. முல்லைப்பாட்டில் உள்ள அடிகள் - 103
173. பத்துப்பாட்டில் அடி அளவால் சிறிய நூல் - முல்லைப்பாட்டு
174. விரிச்சி என்பது - நற்சொல் கேட்டல்
175. குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டின் ஆசிரியர் - கபிலர்
176. குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டைக் கபிலர் பாடிய காரணம் - ஆரிய அரசன் பிரகத்தனுக்குத் தமிழ்
அறிவிப்பதற்காக
177. குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டில் உள்ள அடிகள் - 261
178. குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டு எந்த துறையில் அமைந்துள்ளது - அறத்தோடு நின்றல்
179. 99 வகையான மலர்களைக் குறிப்பிடும் பத்துப்பாட்டு நூல் - குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டு
180. பட்டினப்பாலையின் ஆசிரியர் - கடியலூர் உருத்திரங்கண்ணனார்
181. பட்டினப்பாலையின் பாட்டுடைத்தலைவன் - கரிகால்சோழன்
182. பட்டினப்பாலையின் பாடல் அடிகள் - 301
183. பட்டினப்பாலையின் மறுபெயர் - பாலைப்பாட்டு
184. மதுரைக்காஞ்சியின் ஆசிரியர் - மாங்குடி மருதனார்
185. மதுரைக்காஞ்சியின் பாட்டுடைத்தலைவன் - தலையாலங்கானத்துச் செருவென்ற
பாண்டியன் நெடுஞ்செழியன்
186. மதுரைக்காஞ்சியின் பாட்டு அடிகள் - 782
187. பத்துப்பாட்டு நூல்களுள் அளவால் பெயரிது - மதுரைக்காஞ்சி
188. மதுரைக்காஞ்சிக்கு வழங்கப்படும் மறுபெயர் - கூடற்றமிழ்
189. காஞ்சிப்பாட்டு என அழைக்கப்படும் நூல் - மதுரைக்காஞ்சி
190. பத்துப்பாட்டில் உலக நிலையாமையைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடும் நூல் - மதுரைக்காஞ்சி
191. நெடுநெல்வாடையின் ஆசிரியர் - நக்கீரர்

192. நெடுநெல்வாடையின் பாட்டுடைத் தலைவன் - தலையாலங்கானத்துச் செருவென்ற
பாண்டியன் நெடுஞ்செழியன்
193. நெடுநெல்வாடையின் பாடல் அடிகள் - 188
194. நெடுநெல்வாடையில் அகமா, புறமா என்ற சிக்கலுக்குரிய பாடல் அடி -
வேம்புதலையாத்த நோன்காழ் எஃகம்
195. பத்துப்பாட்டில் இரண்டு பாடல்களைப் பாடியவர்கள் - நக்கீரர், கடியலூர்
உருத்திரங்கண்ணனார்
196. நக்கீரர் பாடிய பத்துப்பாட்டு நூல்கள் - திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை, நெடுநெல்வாடை
197. கடியலூர் உருத்திரங்கண்ணனார் பாடிய பத்துப்பாட்டு நூல்கள் - பெரும்பாணாற்றுப்படை,
பட்டினப்பாலை
198. குளிரால் நடுங்கிய மயிலுக்குக் கலிங்கம் (ஆடை) வழங்கியவன் - பேகன்
(வையாவிக்கோப்பெரும்பேகன்)
199. படர முடியாமல் துன்புற்ற முல்லைக்கொடிக்குத் தான் ஏறிவந்த தேரை நல்கியவன் - பாரி
200. இரவலர்க்குக் குதிரைகளைக் கொடுத்து அன்பு ஒழுகப்பேசி அனுப்பி வைத்தவன் - காரி
201. நாகப்பாம்பு தனக்களித்த கலிங்கத்தை ஆலமர்ச்செல்வனாகிய சிவபெருமானுக்கு
வழங்கியவன் - ஆய் அண்டிரன்
202. உண்டாரை நீண்ட நாள்கள் வாழவைக்கக் கூடிய நெல்லிக்கனியை ஒளவைக்கு ஈந்த
பெருமைக்குரியவன் - அதியமான் நெடுமானஞ்சி
203. இரவலர்க்குச் சமைத்து உண்பதற்குத் தேவையான பாத்திரபண்டங்களைக் கொடுத்தவன் -
நனிமலை நாடன் நள்ளி
204. இரவலர்க்குத் தனக்குரிய நாட்டிலுள்ள பல ஊர்களை வழங்கியவன் - வல்வில் ஓரி
205. கடையேழு வள்ளல்களின் கொடை முழுவதையும் தனி ஒருவராக நின்று செய்த
பெருமைக்குரியவன் - ஓய்மாநாட்டு நல்லியக்கோடன்
206. சங்கப் பாடல்களின் மிக அதிகமான எண்ணிக்கையில் பாடல் பாடிய புலவர் - கபிலர்
207. சங்க காலத்தில் இருந்த பெண்பாற்புலவர்கள் - 30க்கும் மேல்
208. பதினேன் மேற்கணக்கு நூல்கள் - எட்டுத்தொகை, பத்துப்பாட்டு

வினாக்கள்

1.பொன்வணிகனாரின் ஊர்

அ) உறையூர்

இ) காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினம்

ஆ) மதுரை

ஈ) குற்றாலம்

Answer:

இ) காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினம்

2.முல்லைப்பாட்டின் மொத்த அடிகள் எத்தனை?

அ) 101

இ) 103

ஆ) 102

ஈ) 104

Answer:

இ) 103

3.முல்லைப்பாட்டு எந்த நூல் வகையைச் சார்ந்தது?

அ) எட்டுத்தொகை

இ) கீழ்க்கணக்கு

ஆ) பத்துப்பாட்டு

ஈ) சிற்றிலக்கியம்

Answer:

ஆ) பத்துப்பாட்டு

4.முல்லைத் திணைக்குரிய பூ வகை

அ) காந்தள்

இ) தாழை

ஆ) பிடவம்

ஈ) பாதிரி

Answer:

ஆ) பிடவம்

5.முல்லைப்பாட்டு எந்தக் கணக்கு நூல்களுள் ஒன்று?

அ) பதினெண்மேல் கணக்கு

இ) சிற்றிலக்கியம்

ஆ) பதினெண்கீழ்க்கணக்கு

ஈ) காப்பியம்

Answer:

அ) பதினெண்மேல் கணக்கு

- 6.பத்துப்பாட்டில் மிகக் குறைந்த அடிகளைக் கொண்ட நூல்
 அ) குறிஞ்சிப்பாட்டு இ) பட்டினப்பாலை
 ஆ) முல்லைப்பாட்டு ஈ) திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை

Answer:

ஆ) முல்லைப்பாட்டு

7.பொருத்துக.

1. நேமி – அ) மலை
 2. கோடு – ஆ) வலம்புரி சங்கு (சக்கரத்துடன் கூடிய)
 3. விரிச்சி – இ) தோள்
 4. சுவல் – ஈ) நற்சொல்
 அ) 1.ஆ 2.அ 3.ஈ 4.இ
 இ) 1.ஈ 2.ஆ 3.இ 4.அ
 ஆ) 1.ஆ 2.அ 3.இ 4.ஈ
 ஈ) 1.இ 2.ஈ 3.அ 4.ஆ

Answer:

அ) 1.ஆ 2.அ 3.ஈ 4.இ

- 8.வலம்புரிச் சங்கு பொறித்த கைகளையுடையவர்
 அ) முருகன் இ) மாவலி மன்னன்
 ஆ) திருமால் ஈ) நான்முகன்

Answer:

ஆ) திருமால்

- 9.குறுகிய வடிவம் கொண்டு நீர்வார்த்துத் தந்தவன்
 அ) முருகன் இ) மாவலிமன்னன்
 ஆ) திருமால் ஈ) நான்முகன்

Answer:

இ) மாவலிமன்னன்

- 10.மண்ணுக்கும் விண்ணுக்குமாகப் பேருருவம் எடுத்து
 நின்றவர்

- அ) முருகன் இ) மாவலிமன்னன்
 ஆ) திருமால் ஈ) நான்முகன்

Answer:

ஆ) திருமால்

11."கோடு கொண்டு எழுந்த கொடுஞ் செலவு எழிலி"

– இவ்வடிகளில் 'மேகம்' என்னும் பொருள்தரும் சொல்

அ) கோடு

இ) எழிலி

ஆ) செலவு

ஈ) கொடு

Answer:

இ) எழிலி

12."கொடுங்கோற் கோவலர்" – இதில் குறிப்பிடப்படும்

கோவலர் யார்?

இ) உழவர்

அ) கோவலன்

ஈ) இடையர்

ஆ) குறவர்

Answer:

ஈ) இடையர்

13.மழையின் சீற்றம் இயல்பு வாழ்வில் ஏற்படுத்தும்

மாற்றங்களைப் படம் பிடித்துக் காட்டுவது எது?

அ) சங்க இலக்கியம்

இ) நாலடியார்

ஆ) திருக்குறள்

ஈ) சிலப்பதிகாரம்

Answer:

அ) சங்க இலக்கியம்

14.'நனந்தலை உலகம்' என்பதில் 'நனந்தலை' என்பதன்

பொருள்

அ) கவர்ந்த

இ) சுருங்கிய

ஆ) அகன்ற

ஈ) இழந்த

Answer:

ஆ) அகன்ற

15..பசியால் வாடிக் கொண்டிருந்த இளங்கன்றின்
வருத்தத்தைக் கண்டவள்

அ) குறமகள்

இ) தலைவி

ஆ) இடைமகள்

ஈ) தோழி

Answer:

ஆ) இடைமகள்

16.'கைய கொடுங்கோற் கோவலர் பின் நின்று உய்த்தர
இன்னே வருகுவர், தாயர்' என்று யார் யாரிடம் கூறியது?

அ) இடைமகள் இளங்கன்றிடம்

ஆ) முதுபெண்டிர் பசுவிடம்

இ) தலைவன் காளையிடம்

ஈ) தலைவி மேகத்திடம்

Answer:

அ) இடைமகள் இளங்கன்றிடம்

17.'நன்னர் நன்மொழி கேட்டனம்' – யார் யாரிடம் கூறியது?

அ) முதுபெண்டிர் தலைவியிடம் கூறியது

ஆ) தலைவி முதுபெண்டிரிடம் கூறியது

இ) தோழி தலைவியிடம் கூறியது

ஈ) தலைவி தலைவனிடம் கூறியது

Answer:

அ) முதுபெண்டிர் தலைவியிடம் கூறியது

18.அகநானூற்றின் வேறு பெயர்

அ) அகப்பொருள்

இ) பெருந்திணை

ஆ) குறுந்தொகை

ஈ) நெடுந்தொகை

Answer:

ஈ) நெடுந்தொகை

19. இருத்தலும் இருத்தல் நிமித்தமும் (காத்திருத்தல்)
எந்நிலத்துக்குரிய உரிப்பொருள்

அ) குறிஞ்சி

இ) மருதம்

ஆ) முல்லை

ஈ) பாலை

Answer:

ஆ) முல்லை

20. கார்காலத்துக்குரிய மாதங்கள்

அ) தை, மாசி

இ) ஆவணி, புரட்டாசி

ஆ) பங்குனி, சித்திரை

ஈ) கார்த்திகை, மார்கழி

Answer:

இ) ஆவணி, புரட்டாசி

21. நப்பூதனாரின் தந்தை

அ) பொன்முடியார்

இ) மாசாத்துவாணிகனார்

ஆ) பொன்வணிகனார்

ஈ) மாணிக்கநாயனார்

Answer:

ஆ) பொன்வணிகனார்

22. பொன்வணிகனாரின் ஊர்

அ) உறையூர்

இ) காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினம்

ஆ) மதுரை

ஈ) குற்றாலம்

Answer:

இ) காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினம்

23. பாடுஇமிழ் பனிக்கடல் பருகி' என்னும் முல்லைப்பாட்டு அடி
உணர்த்தும் அறிவியல் செய்தி யாது?

அ) கடல்நீர் ஆவியாகி மேகமாதல்

ஆ) கடல்நீர் குளிர்ச்சி அடைதல்

இ) கடல்நீர் ஒலித்தல்

ஈ) கடல்நீர் கொந்தளித்தல்

Answer:

அ) கடல்நீர் ஆவியாகி மேகமாதல்

24.சங்க காலத்திற்குப் பிந்தையக் காலம்.....

அ) அறநெறிக் காலம்

ஆ) மன்னர் காலம்

இ) பக்திக் காலம்

ஈ) சமயக் கலப்பில்லாக் காலம்

Answer:

அ) அறநெறிக் காலம்

25.சங்க இலக்கியத்தைப் பற்றி 'கவிதை வாழ்க்கையின் திறனாய்வு' என்றவர்

அ) ஜி.யூ. போப்

இ) கால்டுவெல்

ஆ) ஆர்னால்டு

ஈ) வீரமாமுனிவர்

Answer:

ஆ) ஆர்னால்டு

26.சங்கப் பாடலில் அறம் பற்றிய கருத்துகள் யாரை முதன்மைப்படுத்தியே கூறப்படுகிறது?

அ) வீரர்களை

இ) அமைச்சர்களை

ஆ) மக்களை

ஈ) அரசர்களை

Answer:

ஈ) அரசர்களை

27.மதுரையின் அவையம் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடும் நூல்

அ) சிலப்பதிகாரம்

ஆ) மதுரைக்காஞ்சி

இ) பரிபாடல்

ஈ) மதுரை மும்மணிக்கோவை

Answer:

ஆ) மதுரைக்காஞ்சி

28. உதவி செய்தலை 'உதவியாண்மை' என்று குறிப்பிட்டவர்.....

- அ) ஈழத்துப் பூதன் தேவனார் ஆ) நக்கீரர்
இ) திருமுடிக்காரி ஈ) கபிலர்

Answer:

அ) ஈழத்துப் பூதன் தேவனார்

29. 'இரப்போர்க்கு ஈயாது வாழ்வதை விட உயிர் துறப்பது மேலானது' என்று கூறும் அகநூல்.....

- அ) கலித்தொகை இ) ஐங்குறுநூறு
ஆ) குறுந்தொகை ஈ) பரிபாடல்

Answer:

அ) கலித்தொகை

30. பேகன், மறுமை நோக்கிக் கொடுக்காதவர் என்று பாராட்டியவர்.....

- அ) கபிலர் இ) நக்கீரர்
ஆ) ஒளவையார் ஈ) பரணர்

Answer:

ஈ) பரணர்

31. 'வள்ளலின் பொருள், இரவலனின் பொருள்' - என்றவர்

.....

- அ) நக்கீரர் இ) பெரும்பதுமனார்
ஆ) கபிலர் ஈ) நல்வேட்டனார்

Answer:

இ) பெரும்பதுமனார்

32. 'நிறைவடைகிறவனே செல்வன்' என்று கூறும் தத்துவம்

.....

- அ) மாவோவியம் இ) பௌத்தம்
ஆ) தாவோவியம் ஈ) ஜென்தத்துவம்

Answer:

ஆ) தாவோவியம்

33. 'பிழையா நன்மொழி' என்று வாய்மையைக் குறிப்பிடும் நூல்

அ) கலித்தொகை

இ) நற்றிணை

ஆ) புறநானூறு

ஈ) கொன்றை வேந்தன்

Answer:

இ) நற்றிணை

34. நம்மிடமுள்ள அதிசயத் திறவுகோல் எது?

அ) மூளை

இ) கண்

ஆ) நாக்கு

ஈ) கை

Answer:

ஆ) நாக்கு

35. சேர அரசர்களின் கொடைப் பதிவாக திகழும் நூல்

.....

அ) புறநானூறு

இ) பதிற்றுப்பத்து

ஆ) பரிபாடல்

ஈ) சிலப்பதிகாரம்

Answer:

இ) பதிற்றுப்பத்து

36. தன்னிடமுள்ள எல்லாவற்றையும் கொடுப்பவன் என்று திருமுடிக்காரியைப் பாராட்டியவர்

அ) கம்பர்

இ) ஔவையார்

ஆ) கபிலர்

ஈ) நல்வேட்டனார்

Answer:

ஆ) கபிலர்

37. பின்வரும் புலவர்களையும், மன்னர்களையும் சரியான இணையாகப் பொருத்துக.

- அ) நக்கீரர் – 1. ஆடு கோட்பாட்டுச் சேரலாதன்
 ஆ) ஓளவையார் – 2. பெருஞ்சாத்தன்
 இ) கபிலர் – 3. அதியன்
 ஈ) நச்செள்ளையார் – 4. திருமுடிக்காரி

அ) 4, 3, 2, 1

இ) 2, 3, 4, 1

ஆ) 3, 2, 1, 4

ஈ) 2, 4, 3, 1

Answer:

இ) 2, 3, 4, 1

38. இரவலர் வராவிட்டாலும் தேடி வரவழைத்துக் கொடுக்கும் மன்னன்

அ) அதியன்

ஆ) திருமுடிக்காரி

இ) ஆடுகோட்பாட்டுச் சேரலாதன்

ஈ) நல்வேட்டனார்

Answer:

இ) ஆடுகோட்பாட்டுச் சேரலாதன்

39. காஞ்சி மாநகரத்து சிற்றரசரேஎன்றும் சமயப் பெயர் கண்டார்.

அ) தர்மர்

இ) போதி தர்மர்

ஆ) கன்பூசியஸ்

ஈ) புத்தர்

Answer:

இ) போதி தர்மர்

40. போதி தர்மருக்குக் கோயில் கட்டியவர்கள்

அ) சீனர்கள்

இ) கிரேக்கர்

ஆ) ஜப்பானியர்

ஈ) புத்தர்

Answer:

அ) சீனர்கள்

41. சமூகக் கடலின் ஒரு துளி

அ) பறவைகள்

இ) மரங்கள்

ஆ) விலங்குகள்

ஈ) மனிதன்

Answer:

ஈ) மனிதன்

42.பொருத்துக.

1. உலகமே வறுமையுற்றாலும் கொடுப்பவன் - அ)

ஆடுகோட்பாட்டுச் சேரலாதன்

2. இரவலர் வராவிட்டாலும் அவர்களைத் தேடி அழைக்கும்
இயல்பு - ஆ) பேகன்3. மறுமை நோக்கிக் கொடுக்காதவன் - இ) மலையமான் திரு
முடிக்காரி

4. எல்லாவற்றையும் கொடுப்பவன் - ஈ) அதியன்

அ) 1.அ 2.ஆ 3.ஈ 4.இ

இ) 1.ஆ 2.அ 3.இ 4.ஈ

ஆ) 1.ஈ 2.அ 3.ஆ 4.இ

ஈ) 1.அ 2.இ 3.ஆ 4.ஈ

Answer:

ஆ) 1.ஈ 2.அ 3.ஆ 4.இ

43.பொருத்துக.

1. கொடை வள்ளல் எழுவரின் கொடைப்பெருமை - அ)

ஆற்றுப்படை இலக்கியங்கள்

2. கொடை இலக்கியங்கள் - ஆ) சிறுபாணாற்றுப் படை

3. சேர அரசர்களின் கொடைப்பதிவு - இ) வள்ளல்கள்

4. இல்லோர் ஒக்கல் தலைவன் - ஈ) பதிற்றுப்பத்து

அ) 1.அ 2.ஆ 3.ஈ 4.இ

இ) 1.ஆ 2.அ 3.ஈ 4.இ

ஆ) 1.ஈ 2.அ 3.ஆ 4.இ

ஈ) 1.அ 2.இ 3.ஆ 4.ஈ

Answer:

இ) 1.ஆ 2.அ 3.ஈ 4.இ

44.தவறான சொற்றொடரைக் கண்டறிக.

அ) நாக்கு ஓர் அதிசயத் திறவுகோல்.

ஆ) நாக்கு இன்பத்தின் கதவைத் திறப்பது.

இ) நாக்கு துன்பத்தின் கதவைத் திறப்பது.

ஈ) மெய் பேசும் நா மனிதனைத் தாழ்த்துகிறது.

Answer:

ஈ) மெய் பேசும் நா மனிதனைத் தாழ்த்துகிறது

45. 'செம்மை சான்ற காவிதி மாக்கள்' என்றழைக்கப்பட்டவர்

.....

அ) அமைச்சர்கள்

இ) புலவர்கள்

ஆ) மன்னர்கள்

ஈ) சான்றோர்கள்

Answer:

அ) அமைச்சர்கள்

46. 'செம்மை சான்ற காவிதி மாக்கள்' என்று அமைச்சர்களைக் குறிப்பிட்ட புலவர்

அ) மாங்குடி மருதனார்

இ) ஆவூர் மூலங்கிழார்

ஆ) பரணர்

ஈ) நக்கீரர்

Answer:

அ) மாங்குடி மருதனார்

47. தம்மைவிட வலிமை குறைந்தாரோடு போர் செய்வது கூடாது என்பதைக் குறிப்பிட்ட புலவர்

அ) மாங்குடி மருதனார்

ஆ) பரணர்

இ) ஆவூர் மூலங்கிழார்

ஈ) நக்கீரர்

Answer:

இ) ஆவூர் மூலங்கிழார்

48. குற்றங்களை, அறத்தின் அடிப்படையில் ஆராய்ந்து

தண்டனை வழங்க வேண்டும் என்று கூறிய புலவர்

அ) மாங்குடி மருதனார்

ஆ) பரணர்

இ) ஆவூர் மூலங்கிழார்

ஈ) ஊன் பொதிப் பசங்குடையார்

Answer:

ஈ) ஊன் பொதிப் பசங்குடையார்

49. 'அறம் அறக் கண்ட நெறிமான் அவையம்' எனக் குறிப்பிடும் நூல் -

அ) புறநானூறு

ஆ) பதிற்றுப்பத்து

இ) பரிபாடல்

ஈ) நற்றிணை

Answer:

அ) புறநானூறு

50. தனிச் சிறப்புப் பெற்றிருந்த அற அவையம் அமைந்திருந்த இடம்

அ) உறையூர்

இ) திருநெல்வேலி

ஆ) மதுரை

ஈ) மாமல்லபுரம்

Answer:

அ) உறையூர்

51. உண்மையான செல்வம் என்பது பிறர்துன்பம் நீக்குவது தான் என்றவர்

அ) நல்வேட்டனார்

இ) ஆவூர் மூலங்கிழார்

ஆ) பரணர்

ஈ) நக்கீரர்

Answer:

அ) நல்வேட்டனார்

52. சங்க இலக்கியங்கள் பேசும் சிறந்த அறம்

அ) உதவி

இ) வாய்மை

ஆ) கொடை

ஈ) பொருள்

Answer:

இ) வாய்மை

53. ஈதல் பற்றியச் செய்திகளைக் கூறும் அகஇலக்கியம்

அ) கலித்தொகை

இ) அகநானூறு

ஆ) குறுந்தொகை

ஈ) நற்றிணை

Answer:

அ) கலித்தொகை

54.செல்வத்துப் பயனே ஈதல் என்று கூறும் நூல்

அ) புறநானூறு

இ) அகநானூறு

ஆ) கலித்தொகை

ஈ) பரிபாடல்

Answer:

அ) புறநானூறு

55.மேன்மை தரும் அறம் என்பது.....

அ) கைம்மாறு கருதாமல் அறம் செய்வது.

ஆ) மறுபிறப்பில் பயன் பெறலாம் என்ற நோக்கில் அறம் செய்வது.

இ) புகழ் கருதி அறம் செய்வது.

ஈ) பதிலுதவி பெறுவதற்காக அறம் செய்வது.

Answer:

அ) கைம்மாறு கருதாமல் அறம் செய்வது.

56.உலகமே வறுமையுற்றாலும் கொடுப்பவன் என்றும்,
பொருள்களின் இருப்பைக்கூட அறியாமல் கொடுப்பவன்
என்றும் பாராட்டப்படுவோர்.....

அ) உதியன்; சேரலாதன் ஆ) அதியன்; பெருஞ்சாத்தன்

இ) பேகன்; கிள்ளிவளவன் ஈ) நெடுஞ்செழியன்; திருமுடிக்காரி

Answer:

ஆ) அதியன்; பெருஞ்சாத்தன்

57(i).பொருந்தாத ஒன்றைத் தோந்தெடுக்க.

அ) காயா

இ) பிடவம்

ஆ) குறிஞ்சி

ஈ) கொன்றை

Answer:

ஆ) குறிஞ்சி

57(ii).சிறைப்புறமாக நின்ற தலைவனுக்குக் குறியிடம்
(தலைவி உள்ள இடம்) சொன்னது

அ) செவிலி

இ) தோழி

ஆ) நற்றாய்

ஈ) எவரும் இல்லை

Answer:

இ) தோழி

58.'முல்லைத்திணை' பாடுவதில் வல்லவர்.....

அ) ஓம்போகியார்

இ) அம்முவனார்

ஆ) பேயனார்

ஈ) கபிலர்

Answer:

ஆ) பேயனார்

59.ஐங்குறுநூறு - பிரித்தெழுத, என வரும்.

அ) ஐங் + குறுநூறு

இ) ஐந்து + குறுமை + நூறு

ஆ) ஐந்து + குறுநூறு

ஈ) ஐங்குறுமை + நூறு

Answer:

இ) ஐந்து + குறுமை + நூறு

60.ஐங்குறுநூறு சிற்றெல்லை

அ) மூன்றடி

இ) நான்கடி

ஆ) ஐந்தடி

ஈ) பதினோரடி

Answer:

அ) மூன்றடி

61.ஐங்குறுநூறு பேரெல்லை

அ) நான்கடி

இ) பன்னிரண்டடி

ஆ) ஆறடி

ஈ) முப்பதடி

Answer:

ஆ) ஆறடி

62.ஐங்குறுநூறைத் தொகுத்தவர்

அ) பாரதம் பாடிய
பெருந்தேவனார்
ஆ) பேயனார்

இ) புலத்துறை முற்றிய
கூடலூர்க்கிழார்
ஈ) பூரிக் கோ

Answer:

இ) புலத்துறை முற்றிய கூடலூர்க்கிழார்

63.ஐங்குறுநூறைத் தொகுப்பித்தவர்.....

அ) உறையூர் முதுகண்ணன்
ஆ) மாந்தரஞ்சேரல் இரும்பொறை
இ) பாண்டியன் பெருவழுதி
ஈ) கடலுள் மாய்ந்த இளம்பெருவழுதி

Answer:

ஆ) மாந்தரஞ்சேரல் இரும்பொறை

64.முல்லைநிலப் பூக்களில் பொருந்தாதவற்றைத் தெரிவு செய்க.

அ) காயா கொன்றை
ஆ) நெய்தல் முல்லை
இ) குறிஞ்சி, வேங்கை
ஈ) செம்முல்லை பிடவம்

Answer:

இ) குறிஞ்சி, வேங்கை

65.தவறான இணையைத் தெரிவு செய்க.

திணை பாடிய புலவர்
குறிஞ்சி – கபிலர்
முல்லை – பேயனார்
மருதம் – ஓதலாந்தையார்
நெய்தல் – அம்முவனார்

Answer:

மருதம் – ஓதலாந்தையார்

66.சங்ககாலப் பெண்பால் புலவர்களுள் ஒருவர்

அ) காரைக்காலம்மை
ஆ) மணிமேகலை
இ) ஆண்டாள்
ஈ) வெள்ளிவீதியார்

Answer:

ஈ) வெள்ளிவீதியார்

67.தொகைநூல்களுள் முதலில் தொகுக்கப்பட்டது.....

அ) நற்றிணை

இ) குறுந்தொகை

ஆ) புறநானூறு

ஈ) ஐங்குறு நூறு

Answer:

இ) குறுந்தொகை

68.'குறுந்தொகை' நூலைத் தொகுத்தவர்

அ) வெள்ளிவீதியார்

இ) பூரிக் கோ

ஆ) சாத்தனார்

ஈ) பெருந்தேவனார்

Answer:

இ) பூரிக் கோ

69.குறுந்தொகைக் கடவுள் வாழ்த்தைப் பாடியவர்

அ) நக்கீரர்

இ) பெருந்தேவனார்

ஆ) சாத்தனார்

ஈ) பூரிக் கோ

Answer:

இ) பெருந்தேவனார்

70.குறுந்தொகை, திணை சார்ந்த நூல்.

அ) அகத்

இ) உயர்

ஆ) புறத்

ஈ) அல்

Answer:

அ) அகத்

71."தண்டுடைக் கையர் வெண்டலைச் சிதவலர்" –

இத்தொடரில் தலைப்பாகை' என்னும் பொருளுடைய சொல்

.....

அ) தண்டு

இ) வெண்டலை

ஆ) கையர்

ஈ) சிதவல்

Answer:

ஈ) சிதவல்

72.சரியான விடையைத் தேர்க.

“நன்றுநன் றென்னும் மாக்களொடு

இன்றுபெரிது என்னும் ஆங்கண தவையே” இப்பாடல் வரிகளின் பொருள்.

அ) குறிஞ்சித்திணை சார்ந்தது

ஆ) முல்லைத்திணை சார்ந்தது

இ) மருதத்திணை சார்ந்தது

ஈ) நெய்தல்திணை சார்ந்தது

Answer:

அ) குறிஞ்சித்திணை சார்ந்தது

73.பொருத்தமான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க.

1. வெள்ளிவீதியார் – அ. புறநானூறு

2. அண்ணாமலையார் – ஆ. வாடிவாசல்

3. சி.சு.செல்லப்பா – இ. குறுந்தொகை

4. இளம்பெருவழுதி – ஈ. காவடிச்சிந்து

i. அ ஆ இ ஈ

iii. இ ஈ ஆ அ

ii. ஆ ஈ அ இ

iv. இ ஈ அ ஆ

Answer:

iii. இ ஈ ஆ அ

74.‘இனிதென’ – இச்சொல்லில் அமைந்த புணர்ச்சி விதிகளை வரிசைப்படுத்துக.

அ) உயிர்வரின் உக்குறள் மெய்விட்டோடும்; உடல்மேல்

உயிர்வந்து ஒன்றுவது இயல்பே.

ஆ) தனிக்குறில் முன்ஒற்று உயிர்வரின் இரட்டும்;

உயிர்வரின் உக்குறள் மெய்விட்டோடும்.

இ) உடல்மேல் உயிர்வந்து ஒன்றுவது இயல்பே.

ஈ) உயிர்வரின் உக்குறள் மெய்விட்டோடும்.

Answer:

அ) உயிர்வரின் உக்குறள் மெய்விட்டோடும், உடல்மேல் உயிர்வந்து ஒன்றுவது இயல்பே

75.புறநானூறு என்பது, எனப் பிரியும்.

அ) புற + நானூறு

இ) புறம் + நான்கு + நூறு

ஆ) புறநா + னூறு

ஈ) புறம் + நாலு + நூறு

Answer:

இ) புறம் + நான்கு + நூறு

76.தமிழரின் வாழ்வியல் கருவலமாகக்

கருதப்படுவது.....

அ) அகநானூறு

இ) பதிற்றுப்பத்து

ஆ) புறநானூறு

ஈ) கலித்தொகை

Answer:

ஆ) புறநானூறு

77.'புறம்', 'புறப்பாட்டு' என வழங்கப்படும் நூல்.....

அ) பரிபாடல்

இ) கலித்தொகை

ஆ) பதிற்றுப்பத்து

ஈ) புறநானூறு

Answer:

புறநானூறு

78.கடலூர் மாய்ந்த இளம்பெருவழுதி பாடிய மற்றொரு பாடல்

அமைந்த நூல்.....

அ) குறுந்தொகை

இ) பத்துப்பாட்டு

ஆ) அகநானூறு

ஈ) பரிபாடல்

Answer:

ஈ) பரிபாடல்

79. உண்டாலம்ம இவ்வுலகம்” என்னும் புறப்பாடல்,.....
வகையைச் சார்ந்தது.

- அ) இன்னிசை ஆசிரியப்பா
ஆ) நேரிசை ஆசிரியப்பா
இ) நிலைமண்டில ஆசிரியப்பா
ஈ) அடிமறி மண்டில ஆசிரியப்பா

Answer:

ஆ) நேரிசை ஆசிரியப்பா

80. அடிக்கோட்டித் தொடரின் பொருளைத் தெரிவு செய்து,
சரியான விடையைத் தேர்க.

பிறர் அஞ்சுவது அஞ்சிப்

புகழ் எனில் உயிரும் கொடுக்குவர்

- அ) போரிடுவதற்கு அஞ்சுதல்
ஆ) விலங்கினத்திற்கு அஞ்சுதல்
இ) பழிச்செயல் புரிய அஞ்சுதல்
ஈ) பிறர் புகழ்கண்டு அஞ்சுதல்

Answer:

இ) பழிச்செயல் புரிய அஞ்சுதல்

81. சிறைப்புறம் நின்ற தலைவனுக்குத் தோழி கூறியதில்
எப்பொருள் வெளிப்படுகிறது?

- அ) உள்ளுறைப் பொருள் ஆ) கருப்பொருள்
இ) உரிப்பொருள் ஈ) இறைச்சிப்பொருள்

Answer:

ஈ) இறைச்சிப்பொருள்

82.9 அடிச் சிற்றெல்லையும் 12 அடிப் பேரெல்லையும்
கொண்ட நூல்.....

அ) நற்றிணை

இ) அகநானூறு

ஆ) குறுந்தொகை

ஈ) ஐங்குறுநூறு

Answer:

அ) நற்றிணை

83.எட்டுத்தொகை நூல்களுள் முதலாவதாக வைத்துப் பாடப்பட்டது.....

அ) அகநானூறு

இ) குறுந்தொகை

ஆ) புறநானூறு

ஈ) நற்றிணை

Answer:

ஈ) நற்றிணை

84.'நற்றிணை' என்னும் தொடரைப் பிரித்தால்,.....என அமையும்.

அ) நல் + திணை

இ) நன்மை + திணை

ஆ) நற் பறிணை

ஈ) நல்ல + திணை

Answer:

இ) நன்மை + திணை!

85.நற்றிணையைத் தொகுப்பித்தவன்

அ) பூரிக் கோ ,

ஆ) பன்னாடு தந்த பாண்டியன் மாறன் வழுதி

இ) பாண்டியன் பெருவழுதி

ஈ) பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்

Answer:

ஆ) பன்னாடு தந்த பாண்டியன் மாறன் வழுதி

86.நற்றிணைக்குக் கடவுள் வாழ்த்துப் பாடியவர்

அ) நச்சினார்க்கினியர்

ஆ) பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்

இ) பாண்டியன் இளம்பெருவழுதி

ஈ) தொல்காப்பியர்

Answer:

ஆ) பாரதம் பாடிய பெருந்தேவனார்

87.மக நிலை உரைத்தல்' என்னும் துறை,.....எனவும் குறிப்பிடப்படும்.

அ) தலைவி ஆற்றுவித்தல்

ஆ) மகள் மறுத்து மொழிதல்

இ) செவிலி கண்டுகரைத்தல்

ஈ) மனை மருட்சி

Answer:

ஈ) மனை மருட்சி

88.தலைவியின் இல்லறப் பாங்கை நற்றாயிடம் பாராட்டியது

.....

அ) தலைவன்

இ) தோழி

ஆ) தந்தை

ஈ) செவிலித்தாய்

Answer:

ஈ) செவிலித்தாய்

89."பொழுது மறுத்து உண்ணும் சிறுமது கையள்" எனப் போற்றப்பட்டவள்

அ) செவிலித்தாய்

இ) தலைவி

ஆ) நற்றாய்

ஈ) தோழி

Answer:

இ) தலைவி

90.'பிரசம் கலந்த வெண்கவைத் தீம்பால்'- இத்தொடரில் 'தேன்' என்பதைக் குறிக்கும் சொல்.....

அ) கலந்த

இ) பிரசம்

ஆ) தீம்பால்

ஈ) வெண்கவை

Answer:

இ) பிரசம்

91.(முத்தரிப் பொற்சிலம் பொலிப்பத் தத்துற்று' - இத்தொடரில் 'பரல்' என்னும் பொருளுடைய சொல்.....

அ) முத்து

இ) சிலம்பு

ஆ) அரி

ஈ) ஒலிப்ப

Answer:

ஆ) அரி

92.பொழுது மறுத்து உண்ணும் சிறுமது கையளே –
இத்தொடரில் 'பெருமிதம்' என்னும் பொருளுணர்த்தும் சொல்

அ) மறுத்து

இ) மதுகை

ஆ) சிறுமது

ஈ) உண்ணும்

Answer:

இ) மதுகை

93.கீழ்க்காணும் கூற்றுகளை ஆராய்ந்து வரிசைப்படுத்துக.

அ) செவிலியர், பொற்கலத்தில் பால் உணவை ஏந்தி வருவர்

ஆ) செவிலியர், மகளைப் பின்தொடர முடியாமல் நடை
தளர்வர்

இ) 'இதை உண்பாயாக' எனச் செல்லமாக அடிப்பதுபோல்
வேண்டுவா

ஈ) பூச்சுற்றிய கோலைச் செவிலியர், கையில் வைத்திருப்பர்

உ) 'நான் உண்ணேன்' என மறுத்து மகள் அங்கும் இங்கும்
ஓடுவாள்

1) அ ஆ உ ஈ இ

3) அ ஈ இ உ ஆ

2) ஈ அ இ உ ஆ

4) ஈ உ ஆ இ

Answer:

3) அ ஈ இ உ ஆ

94.தினைப்புனம் காப்பவள்,எனக் குறிக்கப் பெற்றுள்ளாள்.

அ) தலைவி

இ) குறமகள்

ஆ) தோழி

ஈ) செவிலித்தாய்

Answer:

இ) குறமகள்

95.நற்றிணைப் பாடல்களின் வடிவரையறை

அ) 4முதல் 8வரை

இ) அடிவரையையகலை

ஆ) 9முதல் 12வரை

ஈ) 13முதல் 31வரை

Answer:

ஆ) முதல் 12வரை

96.பொருத்து

1. பிரசம் – அ. வறுமை

2. உபாளாள் – ஆ. பெருமிதம்

3. வறன் – இ. ஓச்சுதல்

4. மதுகை – ஈ. நினையாள்

– உ. தேன்

Answer:

1-உ, 2-ஈ, 3-அ, 4-ஆ

97.சரியான விடை தேர்க

i. நற்றிணை – 9 அடிமுதல் 12 அடிவரை

ii. குறுந்தொகை – 4 அடிமுதல் 8 அடிவரை

iii. அகநானூறு – 11 அடிமுதல் 31 அடிவரை

iv. ஐங்குறுநூறு – 3 அடிமுதல் 6 அடிவரை

அ. i ii iii சரி

இ. ii iii iv சரி

ஆ. i iii iv சரி

ஈ. i ii iv சரி

Answer:

ஈ. i ii iv சரி

98.சொல்லவந்த கரத்தை உள்ளுறை' வழியாக உரைப்பது
..... பாடல்களின் சிறப்பு.

அ) கலித்தொகை

இ) அகநானூறு

ஆ) பரிபாடல்

ஈ) புறநானூறு

Answer:

இ. அகநானூறு

99. 'அகநானூற்றுப் பாடல்களைப் பாடிய புலவர்கள் எண்ணிக்கை.....

அ) 400

இ) 300

ஆ) 145

ஈ) 140

Answer:

ஆ) 145

100. அகநானூறு', பகுதிகளாகப் பிரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

அ) இரண்டு

இ) மூன்று

ஆ) ஐந்து

ஈ) ஒரே நூல்

Answer:

இ) மூன்று

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வழியாக வாங்க விரும்பும் நண்பர்கள் கீழே உள்ள கைபேசியை
தொடர்புகொள்க

Conduct Number : 9600736379

TRB BEO-2023

Block Educational Officer

Important Study material

ENGLISH-UNIT-2

PART-I	Syllabus
UNIT-2	History Of English Literature
APPROACHES TO LITERATURE AT PRESENT DAY	
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR	

APPROACHES TO LITERATURE

Modern Drama

- Drama is the specific mode of fiction represented in performance. The term comes from Greek word which means action.
- The structure of dramatic texts is directly influenced by collaborative production and collective reception.
- The early modern tragedy "Hamlet" (1601) by Shakespeare, the classical Athenian tragedy "Oedipus the king" (429BC) by Sophocles and a modern example "Long Day's Journey into night" by Eugene 'O' Neil (1956).
- The two masks associated with drama represent the traditional generic division between comedy and tragedy. They are the symbols of the ancient Greek muses, Thalia and Melpomene. Thalia was the muse of comedy (the

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laughing face) while Melpomene was the muse of tragedy. (the weeping face)

- Aristotle's poetics is the earliest work of dramatic theory.
- Western Drama originates in classical Greece. Athens produced three genres of drama tragedy, comedy and the satyr play.

Tragedians – Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides.

Comic writers – Aristophanes, Menander

- In the middle Ages, mystery plays were presented and also along with moralities and interludes.

Elizabethan and Jacobean

- One of the great flowerings of drama in England occurred in the 16th and 17th centuries. Many of the plays were written in verse (iambic pentameter) usually in Blank verse. In addition to Shakespeare authors such as Christopher Marlowe, Thomas Middleton and Ben Jonson were prominent playwrights during this period. Greek and Roman mythology and historical plays celebrated the lives of the past kings.
- Drama was introduced to England from Europe by the Romans and auditoriums were constructed across the country for this purpose.
- By the medieval period, the mummers' plays had developed, a form of early street theatre. (Morris dance) concentrating on themes such as saint George, The Dragon and Robin Hood. (Folk tales)

Renaissance: (Elizabethan and Jacobean periods) (1500 - 1660)

- The first two comedies in English "Nicholas Udalls" "Ralph Roister Doister" (1552) and Gammer Gurton's Needle (1566) anonymous belong to 16th century.
- 17th and 18th centuries:

During the Interregnum (1649-1660) English theatres were closed by the puritans for religious and ideological reasons. when the London theatres

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were opened with the Restoration of the monarchy in 1660, under the support of Charles II.

- New genres of Restoration were heroic drama, pathetic drama and restoration comedy.

- Notable heroic tragedies

1. John Dryden's 'All for Love' and 'Aurangzeb'
2. Thomas Otway's "Venice preserved"

- Notable comedies:-

1. Wycherley's 'The country wife' 2. Congreve's 'The way of the world'

- This period saw the first professional woman play Wright, 'Aphra Behn' author of 'The Rover'.

- Restoration comedy is famous for its sexual explicitness, encouraged by Charles II.

Victorian era:-

- Farces, musical burlesques, extra waganzas and comic operas were competed with Shakespeare productions.
- Gilbert and Sullivan were followed by the 1890's with the first Edwardian musical comedies.
- Oscar Wilde's plays have much closer relationship to those of the Edwardian dramatists such as Irishman 'George Bernard Shaw' and Norwegian "Henrik Ibsen" modern and post modern Drama.
- Edwardian musical comedy held the London stage till world war I. Irish playwrights George Bernard Shaw and J. M. Synge were influential in British Drama. Shaw wrote more than 60 plays (belong to last decade of 19th century)
- Synge's plays belong to the first decade of 20th century.
- Bernard Shaw turned the Edwardian theatre into an arena for debate about important political and social issues like marriage, class and the rights of women. In the 1930's W.H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood co-authored verse dramas is the most notable.

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- A writer should write what inspires him and not follow any special method. (Virginia Woolf)
- A writer's job is to write the complexities in life, the unknowns not the unimportant things.
- H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett, John Galsworthy of writing about unimportant things and were called as materialists. (Woolf criticizes)
- The authors who had innovation were called as spiritualists
- Virginia Woolf praises Thomas Hardy, Joseph Conrad, William Henry Hudson, James Joyce and Anton Chekov.
- "If we are writers that brings us closer to the novelist's intention if we are readers"
- Woolf set out to inspire writers of modern fiction by calling for originality, criticizing those who focused on the unimportant things and comparing the differences of cultural authors all for the sake of fiction and literature.

Literary Movements1. Cavalier poets:

- 17th century English royalist poets, writing primarily about courtly love called sons of Ben (Ben Jonson).

Authors – Richard Lovelace, Sir John suckling, Thomas Carew, Robert Herrick and William Davenant.

2. Metaphysical Poets:

- The term was first used by Johnson in 'Life of Cowley'. He borrowed it from Dryden's phrase about Donne "He affects the metaphysics. Donne was the founder of meta physical school.
- 17th century English movement using extended conceit often about religion. Authors – Cleveland, Marvell, Cowley (using imagery in secular Poetry) Herbert, Vaughan, Crashaw (using imagery in religious poetry. But Donne (using imagery both in secular and religious poetry)

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Authors:- D.G. Rossetti, Christina Rossetti, William Holman Hunt and John Millais

- The aim was to place the reigning academic style of painting by a return to the truthfulness, simplicity and spirit of devotion.

8. Transcendentalism:

- 19th century American movement: poetry and philosophy concerned with self-reliance, independence from modern technology.

Authors:- Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau

9. Dark Romanticism:

- 19th century American movement in reaction to Transcendentalism. Finds man inherently sinful and self-destructive and nature a dark, mysterious force.
- Authors:- Edgar Allan Poe, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville, George Lippard.

10. Realism:

- Late 19th century – movement in prose fiction (beginning with George Eliot in England, Balzac in France and William Dean Howells in America)
- Realistic fiction is opposed to romantic fiction
- Movement based on a simplification of style and image and an interest in poverty and everyday concerns.

11. Naturalism:

- Late 19th century, movement believes heredity and environment control people with a special philosophical thesis.
- Authors – Emile Zola, Stephen Crane, Frank Norris, James Farrell, etc.

12. Symbolist movement:

- Various English Romantic poets employed private symbols in their poetry. Symbolist movement began in France with “Fleurs du mal” (1857) by Baudelaire.
- The techniques used by symbolists who exploited private symbols in a poetry of rich suggestiveness rather than explicit statement.

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- In the 1890s and later (1896) in England and America on poets such as Arthur Symons, Ernest Dowson, Yeats, Eliot, Pound, Dylan Thomas, Hart crane, E.E. Cummings and Wallace stevans.

13. Fin de siècle movement

- Principally French movement based on the structure of thought rather than poetic form or image. Looked to frame for literary models 'Theme and style'
- Poets – Edgar Allan Poe, James Merrill
- Stephen Mallarme, Arthur Rimbaud, Paul Valery.

14. Stream of consciousness:

- It was a phrase used by William James in his "Principles of Psychology" (1890) to characterize the unbroken flow of thought and awareness in the waking mind. It has now been adopted to describe a narrative method in modern Fiction.
- Some critics use 'Stream of consciousness' with the term interior monologue.
- James Joyce perfected various techniques of narration (SOC) Ulysses (1922)
- Dorothy Richardson, Virginia Woolf, William Faulkner, etc

15. Modernism:

- Movement of the early 20th century, encompassing primitivism, formal innovation or reaction to science and technology.

Authors – Ezra pound, T.S. Eliot, James Joyce, Virginia Woolf

16. The lost Generation

- It was traditionally attributed to Gertrude stein was then popularized by Ernest Heming way in the epigraph to his novel 'The sun Also Rises'.
- It refers a group of American literary notables who lived in Paris and other parts of Europe from the time period which saw the end of world war I to the beginning of the Great Depression.

Authors – Ernest Heming way, Ezra pound, Waldo pierce, F. Scott Fitzgerald.

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- Types of programming – Linear programming, Branching programming and mathematics programming
- A language lab is a separate room with several booths having tape facilities and hearing facilities with headphones.
- Types of Language Lab
- a) Broad cast type or Audio – active b) Library type – Audio – active comparative c) The latest language labs (computerised)
- Computer Assisted Language learning is also available in India.
- Four Fold aspect of teaching English are
 - 1) Semantic – related to understanding
 - 2) Phonetic - deals with sound, Pronunciation, spelling
 - 3) Graphic - related to writing
 - 4) Phonetic cum Graphic - dealing with reading
- Four objectives 1. to hear and understand spoken English 2. to understand what they read in English 3. To speak in English 4. To write in English
- Method is an over all plan for the orderly presentation of language material.
- Approach is the study of self-evident truths approach deals with assumptions, method is a procedure based on some assumptions. In this way within one approach there can be many methods.

Journalism and Creative Writing in English

- 'Diurnalis', a latin word for daily record, became 'journal' in French and in English.
- Journalism is gathering, processing and dissemination of news and information related to the news to an audience.
- The art of paper making and letter-block invention started in china around 868 A.D. The oldest printed book published by Wang chieh is still preserved in china.
- William Caxton of Kent set up the first printing press in England in 1476
- The earliest known journalistic product was a news sheet "Acta Diurna" circulated in ancient Rome published daily from 59 BC.

- 4. Henry man – a man of letters well known for his wit, gibes and jokes. His collected volumes of jokes thought enjoyable became stale with the passing of time. Only their epigrammatic quality remained alive.

Christ's Hospital,

Shadow of facts

- It is supposed to be written by Elia as a kind of rejoinder to an essay called 'Recollections of Christ's Hospital' written by Charles Lamb. Lamb gave only one sided picture, the present writer (Lamb impersonates as Elia) would like to give his own impressions about the place.
- Lamb as a student enjoyed certain advantages which were denied to others he had the luxury of tasting the food sent by his aunt Hetty.
- Elia was a poor and friendless boy. The pangs of hunger nullified (no effect) the pleasure of freedom.
- 'Lamb escaped the severity of the masters.
- Elia and other flogged (beaten with rod/whip) for offences, which they had not committed.
- A boy collected the left over rag everyday. At first others thought that he would eat them in the night and suspected that he had been selling it to the beggars and stopped mixing with him. Ultimately they discovered that he had been taking them to destitute parents living in the Poor – House. The Governors praised the boy and presented a silver medal and provided relief for the family. 1st day at School Elia saw a depressing sight of a boy in fetters (chain for the ankle). The boy was punished for having run away.
Penalty for second offence – confinement in a dungeon.
Penalty for third offence - Flogged severely (loss of respect cause to feel ashamed) disgraced, humiliated in front of everybody and Expelled from school.
- Rev. James Boyer – Upper master
- Rev. Mathew Field – Lower master – whom Elia was one
(Gentleman, Scholar and Christian, easy going)

but also by political ones as Shadwell was a Whig, while Dryden was an outspoken supporter of the Stuart monarchy.

The poem illustrates Shadwell as the heir to a kingdom of poetic dullness, represented by his association with Richard Flecknoe, an earlier poet already satirized by Andrew Marvell and disliked by Dryden, although the poet does not use belittling techniques to satirize him. Multiple allusions in the satire to 17th-century literary works, and to classic Greek and Roman literature, demonstrate Dryden's complex approach and his mastery over the mock-heroic style.

The poem begins in the tone of an epic masterpiece, presenting Shadwell's defining characteristic as dullness, just as every epic hero has a defining characteristic: Odysseus's is cunning; Achilles's is wrath; the hero of Spenser's *The Faerie Queene* is of holiness; whilst Satan in *Paradise Lost* has the defining characteristic of pride. Thus, Dryden subverts the theme of the defining characteristic by giving Shadwell a negative characteristic as his only virtue. Dryden uses the mock-heroic through his use of the heightened language of the epic to treat the trivial subjects such as poorly written and largely dismissible poetry. The juxtaposition of the lofty style with unexpected nouns such as 'dullness' provides an ironic contrast and makes the satiric point by the obvious disparity. In this, it works at the verbal level, with the language being carried by compelling rhythm and rhyme.

Major Figures and Works of the Age of Pope in genre of Poetry:

It was the classical poetry time when period was dominated by the Age of Pope till 1744 where main matter of discussion was life of society and cultural aspects. Most prominent name in the age was **Alexander Pope** (1688-1744) who was a Catholic by religious aspects. He wrote his master piece 'The Rape of the Lock' in 1712 a poem which is considered to be one of the great works in the History of English Literature. It was a mock heroic all

modern consensus that it was the culmination of Wilde's artistic career so far. Its high farce and witty dialogue have helped make *The Importance of Being Earnest* Wilde's most enduringly popular play.

An Ideal Husband is an 1895 comedic stage play by Oscar Wilde which revolves around blackmail and political corruption, and touches on the themes of public and private honour. The action is set in London, in "the present", and takes place over the course of twenty-four hours. "Sooner or later," Wilde notes, "we shall all have to pay for what we do." But he adds that, "No one should be entirely judged by their past." Together with *The Importance of Being Earnest*, it is often considered Wilde's dramatic masterpiece. After *Earnest* it is his most popularly produced play.

John (Jack/Ernest) Worthing, J.P. - The play's protagonist. Jack Worthing is a seemingly responsible and respectable young man who leads a double life. In Hertfordshire, where he has a country estate, Jack is known as Jack. In London he is known as Ernest. As a baby, Jack was discovered in a handbag in the cloakroom of Victoria Station by an old man who adopted him and subsequently made Jack guardian to his granddaughter, Cecily Cardew. Jack is in love with his friend Algernon's cousin, Gwendolen Fairfax. The initials after his name indicate that he is a Justice of the Peace.

The cast was:

- Mr. John Worthing, J.P. – George Alexander
- Mr. Algernon Moncrieff – Allan Aynesworth
- The Rev. Canon Chasuble, D.D. – H. H. Vincent
- Merriman – Frank Dyll
- Lane – F. Kinsey Peile
- Lady Bracknell – Rose Leclercq
- The Hon. Gwendolen Fairfax – Irene Vanbrugh
- Miss Cecily Cardew – Evelyn Millard

Marlowe, Shakespeare, Lyly, Sidney, Spenser and others enriched their plays and poetry with all these Elizabethan ideals. But all these ideals were not only suppressed but also derided and denounced during the Jacobean, Puritan, Restoration and Augustan Ages in English poetry. These ideals were replaced by reason, logic, satire and profligacy. For more than a hundred years the Elizabethan ideals remained suppressed and poetry became just a dry, lifeless, mechanical and artificial device of wit and intellect. However, after a long gap of nearly a century, the Romantic poets such as Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, Byron, Walter Scott, and Coleridge revived all those Elizabethan ideals and infused them into their poetry. Therefore, the Romantic Movement is called the Romantic Revival.

The Romantic Revolt

The Romantic Movement is also called Romantic Revolt because it revolted against the ideals, principles and practices of Neo-classical or Augustan School of poetry that preceded the Romantic period. The Romantic poets revolted against both the matter and manner of the Neoclassical poets. The neo-classical poetry was mechanical and artificial to the last degree. It was "the product of the intelligence playing upon the surface of life." It conspicuously lacked in emotion and imagination. It was primarily rational, argumentative, satirical and didactic. It was also exclusively 'town' poetry dealing with the aristocratic class of society. Rural life, nature and common men were derided by the Augustan poets. In respect of language and metre, too, it was inflexible and rigid. It was written almost entirely in the closed Heroic Couplet in a highly artificial and stilted language called 'poetic diction'. The Romantic poets revolted against all these fetters of the Neo-classical school of poetry. Emotion, imagination, love, beauty and nature became essential ingredients of Romantic poetry. It was written in simple and lucid language, in blank verse or in different metres and stanza-forms. Thus, it was in revolt against all restrictions and fetters of the Neo-classical school. Therefore it was termed as Romantic Revolt,

AMERICAN ENGLISH LITERATURE**(i). Walt Whitman (1819-1892)**

1. **Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking**
2. When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd
3. **Passage to India**
4. To Think of Time
5. Captain ! My Captain!

(ii). Emily Dickinson : (1830 – 1886)

1. "I taste a liquor never brewed"
2. "Success is counted sweetest"
3. **"Because I could not stop for Death"**
4. "My Life had stood - a Loaded Gun"
5. "Tell all the truth but tell it slant"

(iii). Robert Frost (1874-1963)

1. **Mending Wall,**
2. **Birches**
3. **West Running Brook**
4. A Masque of Reason
5. A Masque of Mercy

(iv). Sylvia Plath (1932 – 1963)

1. Morning song
2. **Daddy**
3. The applicant
4. The Munich mannequins
5. The colossus
6. Edge
7. Lady Lazarus Ariel
8. Tulips
9. Mirror

Daddy- Sylvia Plath (Detailed)-1932-63

- Anglo American poet lived just 31 years tried to commit suicide in 1953 (beset by depression)
- Met Ted Hughes at Cambridge and married him.
- Ended her life putting her head in an oven in February 11 1963.
- Painter Isolation of man amidst nature and loneliness of man in cities account for the psychological states of mind that we find in her poetry and painting.

Works

1. The colossus (1960) 1st volume of poetry
2. Ariel (1965) 2nd volume of poetry published posthumously.
3. The Bell Jar (1963) Novel.
4. Collected poems Awarded the Pulitzer prize for poetry in 1981

DADDY

It is found its publication in many journals and magazines like Encounter, Critical Quarterly Supplement and The New poetry to mention a few.

- It has commanded critical attention because of the sociological, Psychological musical and cultural implications.
- Love of different dimensions she ardently ached for but could not realize
- Plath's father was a Nazi
Plath's mother partly Jew.
Plath – mixed culture
- This poem is an elegy, a lyric, a ballad and a musical extravaganza. racial animosity between – Jews and Germans Daddy is a Psycho – dramatic poem. Termination of impossibility in a remedy is conveyed in the poem.
- Sufferer of Electra complex 1st 3 stanzas express personal irreparable anguish of the poet over her misery and damnation inflicted on her by

and unemployment increased his destine to undertake sea-voyage. He was encouraged by his brother and Alexander Bradford to excute his plan.

- Account of the New England whaling industry
- Adventure story.
- The story is nautated by Ishmael. Who intends to get some job in a whaling ship (has no religion/illiterate) Queequeg a heathen joins him in search for a suitable whaling ship. Ishmael-who initially took Queequeg to be a cannibal starts liking him. Both of them attend church though Queequeg is a leathen. They find a whaling ship pequod and succeeded in becoming part of its crew. Ahab, pequod's captain has been hurt by Moby dick (a white whole) and he has employed the heathen and 3 other harpooners to help him in killing it as an act of seeking his vengeance. As to Ishmael M.D is all powerful, omnipresent and immortal many ships that cross them warn Ahab about M.D's power and waned him to keep away from M.D. All the ships have lost their crew in their encounter with MD. The heathen falls very sick and the carpenter is ordered to get a coffin ready for him. Luckily the heathen Queequeg recovers. Ahab loses his leg while trying to attack for whale oil and the carpenter repaints his legs. After seven months of its voyage p enters the Pacific ocean where captain Ahab hopes to find MD. Ahab is very faim in killing M.D. Fedallah, the parsee in the ship wains Ahab that a hemp will kill him. Starbuck one of the harpooners decides to go against Ahab's orders in killing M.D as it would be letting everyone on board to die. M.D attacks P and kills everyone except Ishmael who is saved as he had landed into the coffin. The coffin – a symbol of death has saved as a means of giving life to Ishmael.

Several layers of meaning in the novel underline the theme of alienation of man from his environment and stresses the dangers of alienation.

the land and sea shows how nature in its myriad forms is very mysterious and at the same time attractive.

- It is a record of T's development a development from the sensuous active, external summer of life troughed the stages of autumnal consciousness and the withdrawal inward to the self reflection of winter, to the promise of the rebirth in the spring.
- It is an account of moral topography. Walden comprises of 18 chapters "Economy", "where I lived what I Lived for", "Reading", "sounds", "Solitude", "Visitors", "The Bean Field", "The village", "The ponds", "Baker Farm", "Higher Laws", "Brute Neighbors", "House warming", "Former Inhabitants", and winter visitors", "winter animals, "The pond in winter", "Spring", and "conclusion".
- Walden written in standard English Thoreau – 3rd generation American. Nature's bounty is marvelous during spring

The Hairy Ape –Eugene O'Neill (1888-1953)

- Born in New York.
- America's great play Wright and one of the modern playwrights of the world literature.
- Wrote different kinds of play but excelled in the field of tragedy. He was awarded Pulitzerprizes for "Beyond the Horizon" and Anna Christie (Eugene O'Neill - realist)
- Strange Interlude
- Long Journey's into Night
- Awarded Nobelprize for Literature in 1936.
- Read dramatic Literature particularly Ibsen and Strindberg.
- American drama began with O'Neill.

- 1st 5 portray a dismal picture of Australia carry a catalogue of what Australia lacks. She is without songs, architecture and history, the emotion and superstitions of younger lands.
- Last 2 stanzas strike a dissenting note of what is presented in the previous stanzas.
- Australia is "a young country".
- Deserves to be called "The last of the land" an empty far off land.
- She is sterile woman with "a breast still tender" but "womb dry within" "She has rivers but they are rivers of "stupidity" for they flow in the reverse direction from sea to land instead of fertilizing the island sand.
- (forced to leave the county because they have broken the law) The foreign settlers – the convicts deported for life from England.
- Refers five main cities (Melbourne, Sydney, Perth, Adelaide, Brisbane) which drain all the vitality (energy enthusiasm) like 'five teeming sores'.
- 5 cities – 'vast parasite robber state' and 'the second hand Europeans pullulate (drain | squeeze) her.
- Despite these repulsive aspects, people are attracted to their roots.
- Gladly turns towards his home from "the lush jungle of modern thought" and wanders to find the 'Arabian desert of the human mind' – he is going forward to the past as an escape from the constraints (a thing that limits) of an over civilized modern civilization.
- Sure that a prophet can emerge from a desert "The Arabian desert of human mind' refers to Moses receiving Ten Commandments of in Mt. Sinai.

Ned Kelley (1943) – verse drama-Douglas Stewart

- Born in New Zealand and moved permanently to Australia in 1938.
- One of the advisory board of common wealth Literary fund from 1955-1970.
- One of the first writers to be awarded a literary pension from Literature Board in 1973.

Other awards

Sarojini Naidu

- Born in Bengal and settled in Hyderabad. Parents followers of Brahmo samaj. At the age of 13 she wrote her first poem "Lady of the lake" in 1300 lines. It's a loving mother she immortalized her four children in a poem entitled "To my children". It was Mahatma Gandhi who called her "The Nightingale of India" After Tone Dutt. S.N was the first great Indo-Anglican poet who attracted world wide attention. 1st Published poem "The song of a dream" her poems are available in 4 volumes.

1. The Golden Threshold 1905

2. The Bird of time 1912

3. The Broken Wing 1917

4. The Father of Dawn Published posthumously in 1961.

- Her themes are mostly familiar and even ordinary and are vivified through the magic glass of her imagination.
- Wrote poems about imp personalities' like M.K. Gandhi, Gokhale, Jinnah and Nizam of Hyderabad.
- Written poems about Hinduism, Islam and Buddhism.

The soul's prayer

- A philosophical and religious poem.
- It is the prayer of the soul of everyman to God.
- Deals with the relationship between man God., Man's individual soul and the universal soul God, the love that binds both.

The Poet to death

- Short poem of S.N expresses the poet's optimism and love of life. She implores death for a while because she is in the spring of life and will die after drinking life to the full. Death is a mystery of life. Love of life with all its love and grief and beauty is a strengthening and positive attitude to life.

focus on a man-made system 2nd chapter – exploitation at Sham Nagar introduced. He works as a domestic servant in the house of Baboo Nathoo Ram and Bibi Uttam Kaur.

2nd phase – exploitation of children in factories. This section reminds Dickens at many points. Munoo, Tulsi, Bhonga and Maharaj are young boys who work in the prickly factory jointly owned by Prabha – (Kind) and Ganpat – (cruel)

- After his master Prabha leaves for his village, Munoo does a variety of jobs-becomes a disciple of yogi but soon discovers that his so called Guru is a fake Yogi. It shows Anand's satirical exposure of religious hypocrisy.

- Memorable Quotes

"The road to perfection is punctuated by pitfalls"

Whipped dog hides in a corner a whipped human seeks escape"

Man comes to this world naked, and he doesn't carry his goods away with him on his chest. It is best to travel light".

"India was one of the place in the world where one could come into dress and leave the discarded garments in a heap on the floor, to be collected and folded by the servants".

Raja Rao

Raja Rao's first novel Kanthapura (1938) is the story of a village in south India named Kanthapura. The novel is narrated in the form of a 'sthalapurana' by an old woman of the village, Achakka. Kanthapura is a traditional caste ridden Indian village which is away from all modern ways of living. Dominant castes like Brahmins are privileged to get the best region of the village whereas Sudras, Pariahs are marginalized. The village is believed to have protected by a local deity called Kenchamma. Though casteist, the village has got a long nourished traditions of festivals in which all castes interact and the villagers are united.

attended primary school in Nigeria and, in 1946, graduated from Christ's College and then later from Cambridge University in the United Kingdom where he did research in biochemistry. He earned his Ph.D. in 1958 and lectured at the University of Ibadan in Nigeria.

Nicol has written poetry, articles and short stories that have appeared in a number of publications. He won the Margaret Wrong Prize and Medal for Literature in Africa in 1952. Many reviewers have acclaimed his work to be dramatic and representative of rural, idyllic Africa. This poem, **THE MEANING OF AFRICA**, is one of his more notable pieces and speaks volumes about his love for the continent.

Wole Soyinka

Common Wealth Literature

The Lion and the Jewel – Satirical comedy

- Belongs to the Yoruba tribe of Nigeria.
- Commissioned to write a play to celebrate Nigeria's independence in 1960 – (A dance of the forests – a lyrical blend of western experimentalism and African folk tradition).
- Got Nobel prize for literature in 1986.
- Argued against the Negritude movement
- Comic play about the meeting of African culture and the British colonialism

The Line and the Jewel

- Short play set in African Village of Ilujinle.

Characters

- Lakunle - A School Teacher imitated western ways in dressing, manners
- Lakuni and Sidi - lovers

moschus, Bion, Ariosto, Tasso and Petrarch in the field of literature's poetry marks a beginners in English Literature greatest contribution of Spenser to English versification is Spenserian Stanza. (9 lines) – last line has 6 feet ie, 12 syllable and is called alexandrine

- Epithalamion and prothalamion – unsurpassed for their literary excellence.
- Both songs celebrating marriage, deal with human relationship. Epi – more typical as a Renaissance poem. both the songs indicate that Spenser was a true child of Revival of Learning.

Epithalamion – Personal – it is a gift of the poet to his bride on the day of wedding.

Prothalamion – Marriage song written in the honour of the marriage of Essex house of Lady Elizabeth and Lady Katherine Somerset, daughters of Edward Somerset with master (Earl of workster) Henry Gilford and Master William peter marriage look place on 8th Nov 1596.

- Poem consists of 10 stanzas. Each stanza has 18 lines a 18th line of each stanza is repeated by a refrain "Sweet Thames, run softly till I end my song"
- Epithalamion pub in 1595 is a marriage song celebrating spenser's own marriage to Elizabeth Boyle in Ireland

Prothalanion was coined by spenser himself and means "a betrothal song" W.Vallan's "A tale of Two swanes" and Leland's "cygmentcentio" are (Latin) regarded as the two works which might have suggested the theme and manner to Spenser. Pro presents two swans which symbolize the two daughters of Somerset.

Epi – The finest of all his minor poem.

Jove – Jupiter or Zeus – God of the gods.

Leda – Charming maiden – Jove loved her and approached in the form of swan W.B Yeats has written an excellent poem on this theme 'Leda and the Swan'.

Venus – Goddess of beauty and love in Roman mythology.

1653. His second wife Catherine woodcock also died in 1657 during childbirth.

'Defensio Populi' is famous and it is satirical.

Milton's scheme of writing:

He planned three important works.

- (a). Latin Dictionary (Milton did not complete it)
- (b) History of England which ends in the Norman conquest (1066) – in 1670
- (c) An epic poem, i Paradise Lost.

By this time (1658) Milton turned purblind

Restoration

- Charles II was restored to the throne and Milton lost his position and started suffering from obscurity and squalor. As a blind man he married **Elizabeth Minshul**.
- In 1661, he wrote a book on grammar '**Accidence commenced grammar**'.

Section - III

Paradise Lost : Composition

- Philips, his nephew corrected spellings and punctuation. Milton complained that he had 'Fallen on evil days and evil tongues'.
- During the great plague of 1665, he showed to Elwood the complete manuscript of 'Paradise Lost'.
- She suggested to him that he should write 'Paradise Found' Samuel Simmons Published 'Paradise Lost' in 1667. 'Paradise lost' was subsequently revised and Milton made the ten books in 12 books dividing 7th and 10th in two halves.
- The third edition was published in 1678.
- In 1670 Milton published 'Paradise regained' and Samson Agonistes.
- At 66 Milton died in 1674.

Paradise Lost: its Merits.

wit of others. He is irrepressible. Bottom, the weaver, is another such classic character. He is preposterously vain ambitious to play all roles in 'Pyramus and Thisbe'. He is not at all perturbed when his head is transformed into an ass's head. He takes Titania's falling in love with him as a matter of course. Dogberry and Verges, pompous fools parading their legal knowledge and wisely dodging dangers, are exquisite comic characters.

Shakespeare's fools are integral manifestations of his humour which is generally gently and tolerant. Shakespeare laughs with the fool and the coxcomb and not at them. He at times, indulges in lash-like satire. Malvolio, cross-gartered and yellow-stockinged with the eternal smile on his face, quoting repeatedly from Olivia's supposed love letter, is a cruel satire on vanity and Puritanism. Sometimes Shakespeare's humour can be brim and morbid as in the grave digger's scene in "Hamlet". In "King Lear" the fool has been introduced in the most tragic situations not only to heighten the tragic effect by contrast but also to serve as the chorus of the play to kindle the sentiments of the audience. In Shakespeare's company, William Kemp played the role of the Clown from 1594 to 1600, after which Robert Armin stepped into the shoes of William Kemp.

Shakespearean Women

'Shakespeare has no heroes; he has only heroines' says Ruskin. Shakespeare's women are more remarkable than his men. The range and variety of women characters in Shakespeare tempts most critics to assert that Shakespeare has comprehensively covered the entire gallery of women in his plays and that his portraits of women have never been surpassed. Critics have also taken great pains to classify his heroines. Mrs. Jameson's classification may be accepted as briefer as and simpler than most others. The commonsense classification, however would be to differentiate them as clever and assertive like Portia in "The Merchant of Venice", Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing" and Rosalind in "As You Like it". The next group will be the loving and fanciful like Juliet, Helena, Viola, Ophelia and Miranda. In the third group would come the tragic heroines, Desdemona and Cordelia, even Hero in "Much Ado About

10. In the romances there is an assumption that the events in the world of the play are subject to forces other than normal. There is a sense of magical reason of the errors of action. This assumption helps to enhance the dramatic situation and keeps the audience aware of the mystery of human personality.

A critic has called the romances 'divine comedies' because the divine grace imposes its beneficent will on the humans. The romances are ethical and spiritual and are the creations of an older and more sober Shakespeare. As Dowden has pointed out, the one word that interprets Shakespeare's last plays is 'reconciliation', a word 'over all, beautiful as the sky'.

The Winter's Tale (c. 1609–11) is in some ways a replaying of this same story, in that King Leontes of Sicilia, smitten by an irrational jealousy of his wife, Hermione, brings about the seeming death of that wife and the real death of their son. The resulting guilt is unbearable for Leontes and yet ultimately curative over a period of many years that are required for his only daughter, Perdita (whom he has nearly killed also), to grow to maturity in distant Bohemia. This story, too, is based on a prose romance, in this case Robert Greene's *Pandosto*. The reunion with daughter and then wife is deeply touching as in *Pericles*, with the added magical touch that the audience does not know that Hermione is alive and in fact has been told that she is dead. Her wonderfully staged appearance as a statue coming to life is one of the great theatrical coups in Shakespeare, playing as it does with favourite Shakespearean themes in these late plays of the ministering daughter, the guilt-ridden husband, and the miraculously recovered wife. The story is all the more moving when one considers that Shakespeare may have had, or imagined, a similar experience of attempting to recover a relationship with his wife, Anne, whom he had left in Stratford during his many years in London.

SYNTACTIC LEVEL

In British English, the use of the verb 'do' is confined to habitual action. In American English, it is used in a general sense. For example, the sentence 'I don't have any money' means in British English, I generally don't have money; in American English, it refers to the present situation only. Similarly British English uses 'different from' but American English uses 'different than'

STRESS PATTERN

Americans tend to use a secondary stress in polysyllabic words while Britishers do not. In words like, 'secretary' and 'dictionary' a secondary stress can be heard in the penultimate (last but one) syllable in American pronunciation.

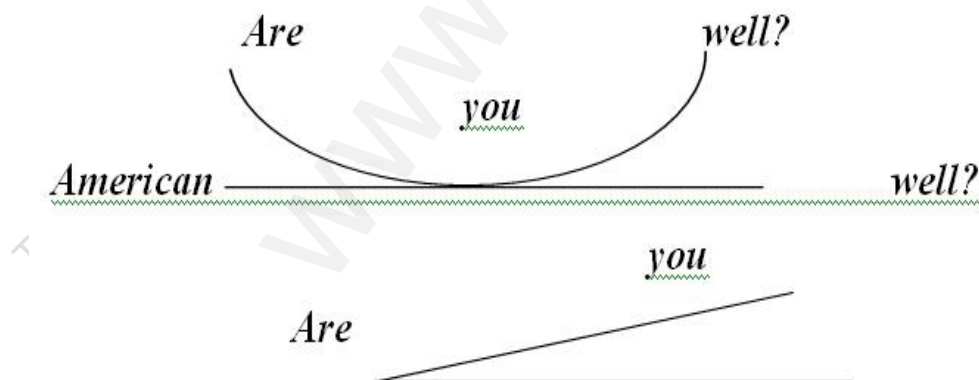
INTONATION PATTERN

British English and American English have different intonation patterns.

Eg:- Are you well?

Eg:- Are you well?

British

**SPELLING**

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AD **1000 to 1100** Old English (Anglo-Saxon) – a period full of inflexions

AD 1100 to 1500 Middle English – a period leveled of inflexions

Ad 1500 to present Modern English – a period lost of inflexions

Dialects of old English → Northumbrian, Mercian, West Saxon and Kentish

Characteristic of old English → Spelling and pronunciation, phonetic symbols

Sound changes in old English → Mutation and gradation

Old English – like modern German – a synthetic language

(change in the form of a word **esp** at the ending)

Inflexion – nouns, adjective, definite article, personal pronoun and verb

Middle English

Norman conquest - 1066 AD

Dialects of middle English – Northern, East Midland, West Midland and southern

Characteristics of middle English – grammatical

Changes, changes in pronunciation and spelling in 1150 – significant landmark in the history of English language.

French influence was dominant in middle English

“Over 10,000 French words adopted into middle English -A.C. Baugh

1. Early Anglo Saxon period – English was pure and unmixed

2. Earliest inhabitants of Britain – celts.

3. Most important foreign contributions to English were Latin, French, Scandinavian.

4. Modern English – analytic language

5. Old English → roughly phonetic in spelling

6. Treaty of Versailles – 1919 . French language gave place to English Language of world diplomacy in 1919.

Basic English designated by – C.K. Ogden

English – Unphonetic language

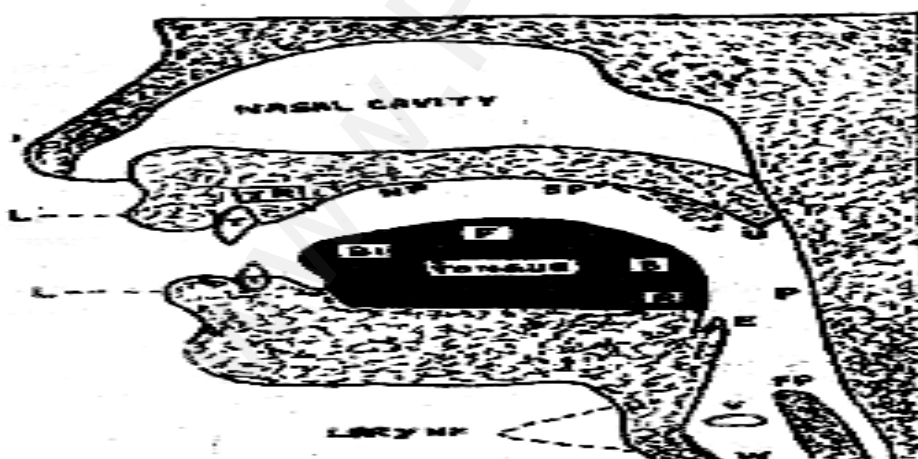
The production of any speech sound involves the movement of the air-stream mechanism. By altering the flow of air, one can produce different sounds.

Pulmonic Air-stream Mechanism

Speech sounds in general are uttered by releasing air out through the mouth or nose. Since lung air is pushed out in the production of these sounds, they are called *Pulmonic Sounds*. Since air is pushed out during this process, the mechanism involved is called *Egressive*. In almost all the languages, speech sounds are produced by the Pulmonic Egressive Air-stream Mechanism. All the sounds in English are produced this way.

The air-stream mechanism can also be Ingressive in which air goes into the lungs. When air is sucked in with the ingressive mechanism, sounds such as Implosives heard in some African and American-Indian languages, and clicks heard in Bantu languages like Zulu and Xhosa result.

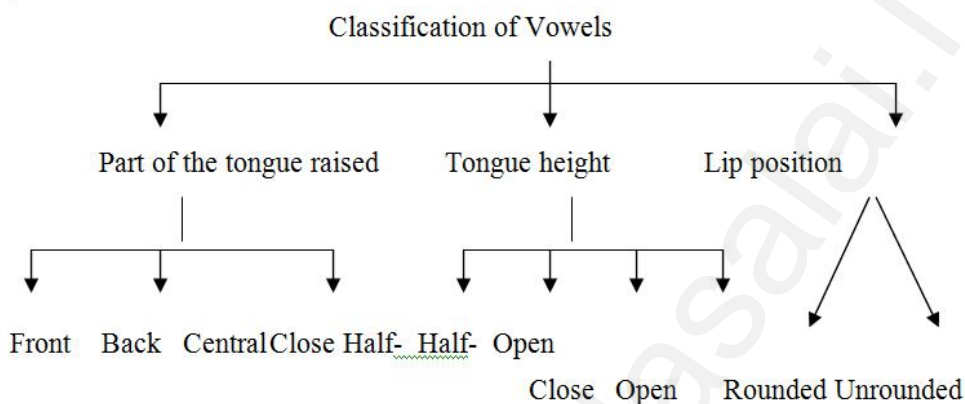
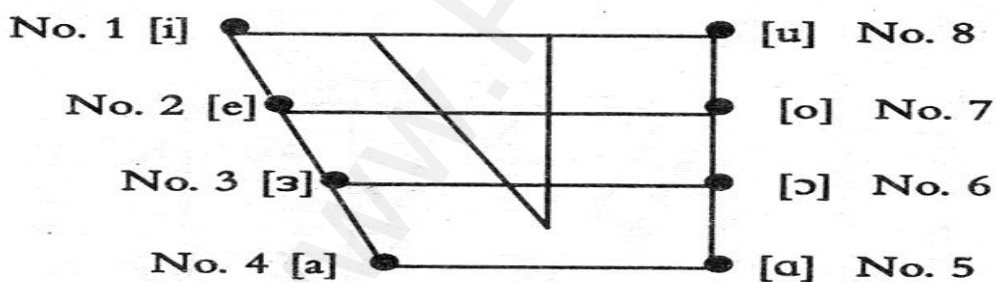
ORGANS OF SPEECH



LL	-	Lips	F	-	Front of the tongue
TT	-	Teeth	B	-	Back of the tongue

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This is a scheme devised by the British Phonetician, *Professor Daniel Jones*. He posited that eight vowels could be used as points of reference. With this framework, the vowel sounds in any language can be described. The reference points in the cardinal vowel system do not describe the vowels of any particular language. The basis of this system are the two extreme positions that the tongue can adopt. The area which can be felt by the tongue at its highest and lowest levels, and by its front and the back positions, is called the *Cardinal vowel area*.

Let us recapitulate**CARDINAL VOWELS**

Cardinal vowel No.1 represents the vowel sound produced with maximum tongue height. It is also a front vowel produced by the front part of the tongue raised towards the hard palate. No.5. represents the sound produced with the tongue as far back and as low as possible. The intermediary sounds are represented by No.2, No.3 and No.4, No.8. represents the highest point reached by the back of the tongue. In this position, the lips are rounded. Between No.8 and No.5 these are two

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/s/	Voiceless palato alveolar fricative
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/z/	Voiced palato -alveolar fricative
/ f /	Voiceless palato -alveolar fricative
/ z /	Voiced palato -alveolar fricative
/h/	Voiceless glottal fricative
/m/	Voiced bilabial nasal
/n/	Voiced alveolar nasal
/ n /	Voiced velar nasal
/r/	Frictionless continuant
/l/	Lateral
/ ts /	Voiceless palato-alveolar affricate
/ dz /	Voiced palato-alveolar affricate
/j/	Voiced front semi-vowel (glide)
/w/	Voiced back semi-vowel (glide)

English consonants with Examples

/ p/	as in <i>pin, happy, cap</i>
/b/	as in <i>bin, bought, nip</i>
/t/	as in <i>tin, button, cut</i>
/d/	as in <i>din, border, road</i>
/k/	as in <i>king, pocket, park</i>
/g/	as in <i>gun, mango, jug</i>
/ts /	as in <i>chin, future, watch</i>

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	Adjective	
absent	/ 'absent /	/ 'absent /
combine	/ 'kambein /	/ 'kam'bein /
compress	/ kampres /	/ kam'pres /
concert	/ kcnsat /	/ kcn'sat /
conduct	/ 'kcndvkt /	/ 'kcn'dvkt /
consort	/ 'kcnsa:t /	/ 'kcn'sa:t /
contract	/ 'kcctrakt /	/ 'kcn'trakt /
convict	/ 'kcnvikt /	/ 'kcn'vikt /
desert	/ 'dezat /	/ 'de'zat /
digest	/ 'daidzest /	/ 'dai'dzest /
export	/ 'ekspc:t /	/ 'iks'pc:t /
frequent	/ 'frikwent /	/ 'fri : 'kwent /
import	/ 'impc:t /	/ 'im'pc:t /
object	/ 'cbdzikt /	/ 'ab'dzikt /
perfect	/ 'pa:fikt /	/ 'pa'fikt /
permit	/ 'pa:mit /	/ 'pa'mit /
present	/ 'presant /	/ 'pri'zant /
produce	/ 'prcdju:s/	/ 'prcd'ju:s/
progress	/ 'praugris /	/ 'pra'ugris /
project	/ pradzikt /	/ pra'dzikt /
protest	/ 'pratest /	/ 'pra'test /
rebel	/ 'rebl /	/ 'ri'bel /
record	/ 'rekad /	/ 'ri'kad /
refuse	/ 'refju:s/	/ 'ri'fju:s/

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like (p in). Phonetic transcription is also called '*Narrow transcription*'. It aims at accuracy and sharpness of the spoken realization of a sound.

(i) Given below are a few examples of both phonemic and phonetic transcriptions:

Word	Phonemic Transcription	Phonetic Transcription
cook	/kuk/	(khuk)
Two	/tu:/	(thu:)
pick	/pik/	(phik)
Kick	/kik/	(khik)

(ii) Transcription I-Practice

Given in the following pages are words, most of them monosyllabic, are their phonemic transcriptions, for practising contrasts in vowels and consonants, as well as for practice in Transcription.

1. Consonants – Consonant Contrasts

a. /f/ and /v/

fast /fa:st/

vast /va:st/

feel /fi:/

veal /vi:/

ferry /feri/

very /veri/

fan /faen/

van /van/

few /fju:/

view /vju:/

file /fail/

vile /vail/

fail /feil/

veil /veil/

leaf /li:f/

Leave /li:v/

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j. /V / and / C /

cut /kvt/

cot /kct/

cuff /kvf/

cough /kcf/

lust /lvst/

lost /lcst/

rung /rvn /

wrong /wrong /

k. /a: / and / c /

last /la:st/

lost /lcst/

glass /gla:s/

gloss /glcs /

balm /ba:m/

bomb /b m/

l. / c / and / au /

cot / kct/

coat /kaut/

dot /dct/

dote /daut/

got /gct/

goat / gaut/

rot /rct/

wrote /wraut/

cost /kcst/

coast /kaust/

m. /ai/ and / ci/

buy /bai/

boy /bc i/

tie /tai/

toy /t ci/

tile / tail/

toil / t c il/

bile /bail/

boil /b c il/

file /fail/

foil /f c il/

n. /i a / and / /

She loves *only roses*

Only she loves roses.

The above cited sentences reveal to us that there is an underlying pattern or rule which governs the word order in a sentence. Disorderly arrangement of words destroys the meaning of a sentence.

Look at the sentence given below:

1) I walked to the temple (Gives sense)

2) Temple I to the walked (Nonsense)

The first one is accepted as a sentence as the words are arranged in a proper order to give a wholesome meaning. The second one cannot be accepted as a sentence since the words are not arranged in order. It is nonsense, i.e., it conveys no meaning.

From the given example, it is clear that word order and a system of rules govern the construction of sentences and such sentences are grammatical.

Subordinate clauses may be classified by

1. Structural type or 2. 'function'.

C.1. Structural types

Structurally, there are three classes of subordinate clauses.

(i) Finite clause

In this type, the V element is a finite verb phrase.

Examples.

Because he is late.....

If you are late.....

Though he is late.....

(ii) Non-finite clause

In this type, The V element is a Non-finite verb phrase.

Example:

Having finished the homework.....

(iii) Verb less Clause

This type contains no V elements

Examples:

Though a rich man.....

When ripe, (the mangoes will be delicious)

Formal indicators of subordination

Given below is a list of words that indicate subordinate status of a clause. *After, [a1] though, as, because, before, if , once, since, that,*

The first three of the words have certain 'elements' attached to them. These elements are called "affixes".

"-in" carries a negative meaning

"-ible" carries a state of quality

"-es" expresses plurality

"-ing" denotes a sense of duration

"yes" does not possess any affix.

Thus "-in", "-ible", "-es", "-ing" and "yes" are morphemes.

Two Types of Morphemes

These are two types of morphemes- 1. Free Morphemes and 2. Bound Morphemes.

B1. Free Morphemes are units, which can stand by themselves as single words. They cannot be divided into smaller units or grammatical parts. They do not have affixes. They have only a base form which is also called as 'root' or 'stem'.

Door, Shirt, yes, come are examples of Free morphemes.

Free Morphemes can further be classified as

1. Lexical Morphemes
2. Functional Morphemes

Lexical Morphemes

All content words are lexical Morphemes Nouns, adjectives and verbs, form lexical morphemes. Lexical morphemes are listed as head words in a dictionary. Some examples for lexical morphemes are *flower, man, women, beautiful, sing, dance*.

Lexical Morphemes are treated as 'open class' because new lexemes can be added to the language.

c. /naeltfa/

d. all of these

39.The plosive, Fricatives and Affricatives combinely give us how many consonants

a. ten

b. seventeen

c. nineteen

d. fifteen

40.The number of nasal consonants in English

a. six

b. three

c. four

d. five

41.'How sounds are produced' is comes under umbrella of

a. manner of articulation

b. place of articulation

c. both

d. None of these

42.When nasal sounds produced _____ is completely closed.

a. glottis

b. nasal cavity

c. oral cavity

d. all of these

43._____ is hardly produced when liquids are made.

a. glide

b. hissing

c. Friction

d. cavity

44._____ sounds are produced when tongue is curled back.

a. stops b. retroflex c. nasal d. lateral

45._____ are considered as phonological building blocks of words.

a. syllable b. morpheme c. phoneme d. all of these

46.The word that contain many syllables are said to be a _____.

a. tri-syllable b. mono-syllable c. di-syllable d. poly-syllable

47.Semi-vowels are also called _____.

a. vowels b. semi-consonants c. approximant d. consonants

48.Fortis production needs _____ force than that of lenis.

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LIC	Life Insurance Corporation
Lt. Col	Lieutenant Colonel
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
M.A.	Master of Arts
M.Sc.	Master of Science
M.C.A	Master of Computer Application
M.N.C.	Multinational Company
M.Phil	Master of Philosophy
MBA	Master of Business Administration
M.Ed.,	Master of Education
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NSS	National Service Scheme
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NABARD	National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
NBT	National Book Trust
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
NCTE	National Council of Teacher Education
NCERT	National Council of Educational Research and Training
NASSCOM	National Association of Software and Service Companies
OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Commission
ON IGS	On Indian Government Service
OD	On Duty
PIN	Personal Identification Number / Postal Index Number
PRO	Public Relation Officer

Examples :

1. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "kitchen" to form a compound word.
a) garden b) ground c) house d) stand
2. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "school" to form a compound word.
a) hall b) free c) bus d) fall
3. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "table" to form a compound word.
a) food b) spoon c) hole d) book
4. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "mouth" to form a compound word.
a) clean b) brush c) cross d) wash
5. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "sun" to form a compound word.
a) dress b) set c) wake d) law
6. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "pen" to form a compound word.
a) clip b) bell c) stand d) ink
7. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "play" to form a compound word.
a) ball b) garden c) hall d) ground
8. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "call" to form a compound word.
a) man b) toy c) car d) taxi
9. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "over" to form a compound word.
a) coat b) shirt c) frock d) shoe
10. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "under" to form a compound word.
a) table b) world c) day d) cost
11. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "stream" to form a compound word.
a) in b) at c) up d) with

12. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "bleaching" to form a compound word.

a) machine b) spoon c) free d) powder

13. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "walking" to form a compound word.

a) good b) stick c) book d) bird

14. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "dining" to form a compound word.

a) tray b) chair c) table d) bed

15. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "house" to form a compound word.

a) keeping b) walking c) eating d) study

16. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "foot" to form a compound word.

a) step b) down c) over d) note

17. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "hair" to form a compound word.

a) clean b) cut c) change d) scratch

18. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "dry" to form a compound word.

a) cleaning b) keeping c) caring d) charging

19. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "green" to form a compound word.

a) walk b) life c) house d) hall

20. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "alarm" to form a compound word.

a) watch b) clock c) light d) dress

Keys

1.a	2.c	3.b	4.d	5.b	6.c	7.d	8.d	9.a	10.b
11.c	12.d	13.b	14.c	15.a	16.d	17.b	18.a	19.c	20.b

9. Prepositios

A preposition is a word. It comes before a noun or a pronoun. Besides, it marks the relation between the noun or pronoun and the subject.

(ஒரு Preposition என்பது ஒரு வார்த்தை. அது ஒரு வாக்கியத்தில் ஒரு பெயர்ச்சொல்லுக்கு முன்போ அல்லது ஒரு பிரதிப் பெயர்ச்சொல்லுக்கு முன்போ அமைந்து அந்த பெயர்ச்சொல்லுக்கு / பிரதிப் பெயர்ச்சொல்லுக்கும், அவ்வாக்கியத்தின் எழுவாய்க்கும் இடையே உள்ள தொடர்பைக் குறிக்கும்.

Eg: 1. She walks along the road
subject prep noun

2. He talks about you
subject prep pronoun

Note:

- i) முதல் வாக்கியத்தில் along (வழியே) என்ற preposition, road என்ற பெயர்ச்சொல்லுக்கும் We என்ற எழுவாய்க்கும் இடையே உள்ள தொடர்பை விளக்குகிறது.
- ii) இரண்டாவது வாக்கியத்தில் about (பற்றி) என்ற preposition, you என்ற பிரதிபெயர்ச்சொல்லுக்கும் They என்ற எழுவாய்க்கும் இடையே உள்ள தொடர்பை விளக்குகிறது.

Prepositions & Their Functions:

On/upon மேலே	It marks a surface, a day or a date. (மேற்பரப்பு, நாள், தேதியைக் குறிக்கிறது.) Eg: The book is <u>on</u> the table (surface) Menaka met them <u>on</u> the last Monday (day) Kumar was born <u>on</u> 08.06.1970 (date)
up மேலே	It marks upward movement. (மேல்நோக்கிய நகர்வைக் குறிக்கிறது) Eg: The woman climbs <u>up</u> a tree
down கீழே	It marks downward movement (கீழ்நோக்கிய நகர்வைக் குறிக்கிறது) Eg: Kavitha climbs <u>down</u> a tree.
for க்காக	It marks duration, purpose and help. (காலகட்டம், நோக்கம், உதவியைக் குறிக்கிறது.) eg: It has been raining <u>for</u> two hours. (duration) They pack our luggage <u>for</u> the tour. (purpose) I shall draw it <u>for</u> you. (help)
since யிருந்து	It marks starting time of an action. (செயல் தொடங்கும் நேரத்தைக் குறிக்கிறது.) Eg: They have been singing <u>since</u> 10 O'clock.
from யிருந்து	It marks starting place (கிளம்பும் இடத்தைக் குறிக்கிறது.) Eg: I come <u>from</u> Chennai.
to க்கு	It marks a reaching place. (சேருமிடத்தைக் குறிக்கிறது.) Eg: The bus goes <u>to</u> Madurai.
into க்குள்	It marks movement into a place or a reservoir. Eg: The students went <u>into</u> their class. I jumped <u>into</u> the well.

by ஆல்	It marks 'doer' (செயலைச் செய்பவர்) in Passive Voice and approximate time of an action. (செயல் நடந்த (தோராயமான) நேரம்) Eg: The painting was drawn by Kaviya. We may reach home by 7 O'clock.
Near & beside அருகில்	They mark the location of a person, a thing near somebody / something. (அருகாமையைக் குறிக்கிறது) Eg: There is a tree near our house. Romiyo is seated beside Naresh.
In உள்ளே	It marks larger area, covered surface and year அதிகப் பரப்பு, சூழப்பட்ட மேற்பரப்பு, ஆண்டைக் குறிக்கிறது. Eg: I live in my village. The office is in Dharmapuri. My brother was born in 1968.
till வரை	It marks 'time – limit' of an action, செயலின் கால எல்லையைக் குறிக்கிறது. Eg: Please, wait here till 12 O'clock.
Over மேலே	- resting and covering, ஒன்றின் மேல் வேறொன்று மூடியிருந்தால் Eg: Spread a cloth over the table.
above மேலே	higher, (உயரே) Eg: The sun is above the horizon. We flew above the clouds.
upto வரை	- place limit, (இட எல்லை) Eg: They walked upto the bridge. He went upto the lake.
behind அப்பால்	-at the farther side of (அப்பால்) Eg: The boys always stands behind his mother.
round சுற்றி	- movement in a path (passing on all sides) எல்லாப் பக்கங்களிலும் செல்லும் பாதையில் நகர்வு Eg: The earth moves round the sun.
under கீழே	- Presence beneath a thing (ஒன்றின் கீழ் இருத்தல்) Eg: We are under a tree.

before முன்னால்	- Presence/ movement in front of someone, something ஒருவர், ஒன்றின் முன்புறம் இருத்தல், நகர்வு Eg: There is a tree before our school. The boy walks before his parents.
after பின்னால், பிறகு	before a time /a person ஒருவன் / ஒன்றின் முன்னால் / பிறகு Eg: We went after him. Meet me after your meals.
along வழியே	It marks movement, நகர்வைக் குறிக்கிறது. Eg: The boy walked along the railway track.
at ல்	It marks time of action, place of action and town. நேரம், இடம், நகரத்தைக் குறிக்கிறது. Eg: We met him at 10 O'clock I saw her at the post office. Prem lives at Rajapalayam.
of உடைய	It marks possession உடைமையைக் குறிக்கிறது. Eg: He is the son of Prem. It is a bunch of grapes. Note: இங்கு a bunch of grapes என்பது ஒரு noun phrase பெயர்ச்சொற்றொடர்.
about பற்றி	It describes a person or a thing. ஆட்களையோ அல்லது ஒரு பொருளைக் குறிக்கிறது. eg: Nobody knows about Gandhij.

Examples :-1

- Everything falls to the ground earth's gravitational pull.
a. in addition to b. because of c. cause of
- The trial was conducted the procedure of law.
a. in accordance with b. due to c. despite of
- There is a temple right my house.
a. in back of b. apart from c. in front of
- As a of his hard work, he achieved the target.
a. instead of b. result of c. apart from
- Failure is often the negligence.
a. effect of b. consequence of c. reason of
- Children are given toys sweets on Children's day.
a. on top of b. in addition to c. due to
- 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

Keys

1. b	2. a	3. c	4. b	5. b	6. b	7. b	8. b	9. a	10. b
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Examples :-2

1. We could not get help anyone.
a) from b) till c) in d) before
2. The people stood the road to watch the procession that go by.
a) across b) along c) on d) under
3. He built his hut the side of the lake.
a) on b) by c) at d) on
4. I agree your proposal
a) to b) with c) for d) into
5. He congratulated me my success.
a) on b) for c) at d) with
6. Contrary my instructions, he submitted his book without the assignment and was punished for his negligence.
a) to b) of c) at d) near
7. The work will be over this evening.
a) on b) by c) in d) of
8. Ravi stayed with his uncle six months.
a) since b) for c) about d) off
9. My uncle will visit me May.
a) at b) in c) on d) since
10. The cat hid..... the door.
a) over b) behind c) into d) from

Keys

1. a	2. a	3. b	4. b	5. a	6. a	7. b	8. b	9. b	10. b
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10. Tense-காலம்

காலம் (Tense) - நிகழ்காலம் (Present tense), இறந்தகாலம் (Past tense), எதிர்காலம் (Future tense) என மூவகைப்படும். ஒவ்வொரு காலத்திலும் கீழ்க்கண்ட நான்கு வகைகள் உள்ளன. அவை,

- i) Simple - சாதாரண வகை
- ii) Continuous - தொடர்
- iii) Perfect - முற்று
- iv) Perfect continuous - முற்றுத்தொடர்

காலத்திற்கு தகுந்தவாறு (Tense) காலத்தின் வகைகளை ஒரு எடுத்துக்காட்டுடன் பார்ப்போம். குறிப்பாக write என்ற வினைச்சொல், காலத்திற்கு தகுந்தவாறு எவ்வாறு நிகழ்காலத்தில், இறந்தகாலத்தில், எதிர்காலத்தில் மாறுகிறது என்பதை அட்டவணை மூலம் காண்க.

Tense காலம்	Simple எளிய வகை/ சாதாரணவகை	Continuous தொடர்வினை	Perfect முற்றுவினை	Perfect Continuous முற்றுத்தொடர்
Present Tense	I write	I am writing	I have written	I have been writing
நிகழ்காலம்	நான் எழுதுகிறேன்	நான் எழுதிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறேன்	நான் எழுதி இருக்கிறேன்	நான் எழுதிக் கொண்டு இருந்து இருக்கிறேன்.
Past Tense	I wrote	I was writing	I had written	I had been writing
இறந்தகாலம்	நான் எழுதினேன்	நான் எழுதிக் கொண்டு இருந்தேன்	நான் எழுதி இருந்தேன்	நான் எழுதிக் கொண்டு இருந்தேன்
Future Tense	I shall write	I shall be writing	I shall have written	I shall have been writing
எதிர்காலம்	நான் எழுதுவேன்	நான் எழுதிக் கொண்டு இருப்பேன்	நான் எழுதி இருப்பேன்	நான் எழுதிக் கொண்டு இருந்து இருப்பேன்

Present Simple:

take / takes; read / reads

The simple present tense is used in the following contexts.

To express a general truth:

- Birds fly.
- Animals run.
- Trains go very slowly uphill.

To express some habitual actions

- My father goes for a walk in the evening.
- I get up at six o'clock every day.

To denote a universal truth

- Honesty tastes sweet.
- The sun rises in the east.

Note: When the subject is third person singular we add 's' or 'es' to the main verb for simple present tense.

- I (we/you/they) walk quickly.
- He (she/it) walks quickly.

Keywords: generally, usually, often, hardly, rarely, every day.

Past Simple:

We use the past simple to refer to actions, thoughts or feelings finished before the time of speaking.

- I saw a thrilling football match yesterday.
- My uncle came here last Monday.

Future Simple:

will take / shall take / will see / shall see

It is used to express a simple future action.

- I shall see you tonight.
- The flight will take two hours.

Keywords : tomorrow, next week, next month.

Present Continuous:

is / am / are verb+ing

I am eating. She (he/it) is eating. You (we/they) are eating.

1. The present continuous tense is used to denote an action which is going on at the time of speaking.

- She is writing a letter now.
- Please don't shout. The baby is sleeping.

2. It is also used to denote a future action.

- The Governor is leaving for the States on Sunday.
- Are you playing for the Free Birds this year?

Keywords : now, at present.

Past Continuous:

was / were verb+ing

- I (she / he / it) was running fast.
- They (you / we) were running fast.

The past continuous is used to indicate an action going on at some past time.

- They **were working** in the field when the lighting struck.
- Rosy fell down while she **was climbing** the stairs.

Future Continuous:

will be verb+ing / shall be verb+ing

The future continuous is used to denote an action which will be going on at some future period.

- She **will be lecturing** at the college auditorium tomorrow.
- By this time tomorrow we **shall be writing** the English test.

Present Perfect:

have + past participle / has + past participle

- I (we / you / they) **have finished** the work.
- He (she / it) **has finished** the work.

The present perfect tense is used to indicate an action just completed and the consequence of which are still present.

- I **have already seen** this film. I have been to Ceylon.

Keywords : just, yet, already, so far.

Past Perfect:

had + past participle

1. It is used to describe a time before the past time being discussed.

I **had spoken** to the Secretary before the meeting began.

2. When two past actions happened, the action that took place first is denoted by past perfect.

- The thief **had escaped** before the police **came**.
- When we **reached** the airport the plane **had** already **left**.

Future Perfect:

will have + past participle / shall have + past participle

The future perfect denotes that a certain action will have been completed at some future period.

- They **will have finished** the work before sunset.
- I **shall have completed** all the assignments by the end of this month.

Present Perfect Continuous:

have been verb +ing / has been verb+ing

The present perfect continuous tense expresses an action that began sometime ago and is still going on without break and is not yet completed.

- She **has been writing** means. 'She was writing before and she is writing still'.
- I **have been working** here since 1988.

Keywords : since, for.

Past Perfect Continuous:

The past perfect continuous tense is used to express an action that had been going on for sometime previous to the point of time mentioned.

Examples :1

A subordinating conjunction joins a clause to another on which it depends for its full meaning.

Examples:

When he was crossing the road, he met with an accident.

இதில் when he was crossing the road என்பது ஒரு Subordinate clause ஆகும். இதில் வாக்கியம் முடியவில்லை. இவ்வாக்கியம் பின் வாக்கியத்தைச் சார்ந்துள்ளது. இதில் முதலில் வரும் when என்ற சொல் subordinating conjunction ஆகும்.

After, because, if, that, though, although, till, before, unless, as, when, where, while போன்றவை முக்கிய subordinate conjunctions ஆகும்.

Use a Suitable link word :

Time (நேரத்தை)குறிப்பின் **When**.

Eg :

When the cat is away, the mice are at play.

Reason (காரணம்)குறிப்பின் **As**.

Eg :

As it rains they will not continue the match.

Contrast (மாறுபாடு)குறிப்பின் **Though/but**

Eg :

Though we started early, we reached late.

Man proposes but God disposes.

She is rich yet/but she is humble.

Examples :

Choose the most appropriate linker from the given four alternatives.

1. Call me you need money.
a) so that b) in order that c) in case d) though
2. I forgot I had to meet the Principal.
a) whether b) that c) if d) until
3. It is raining. Take an umbrellayou will get drenched.
a) or else b) and c) but d) unless
4. They faced many hardships they are always cheerful.
a) although b) and c) nevertheless d) otherwise
5. Both the ministerthe officers visited the affected areas.
a) but b) and c) so d) as soon as
6. Jaya teaches not only English Science.
a) if b) though c) as d) but also
7. Either Raghu Bala will have to buy vegetables

23. (Fowl / Foul) bird does not fly in the air. **Ans: Fowl**
24. She narrated series of(descrete / descree) events. **Ans: descrete**
25. She got from the bank. (loan / lone) **Ans: loan**
26. I am standing in the river (bank / bung) **Ans: bank**
27. He his pain. (bear / bare) **Ans: bear**
28. He speaks (aloud / allowed) **Ans: aloud**
29. She has a (son / sun) **Ans: son**
30. The boy is in health. (weak / week) **Ans: weak**

Examples:-2

- We different types of phones in our shop.(sell/cell)
- I had no he gave me a of advice(piece/peace)
- The story told by the old man is not (credible/credulous)
- They had dates for in the (dessert/desert)
- He tried to information from the bootlegger who sells liquor.(illicit/elicit).
- An.....scientist warned about the.....danger of nuclear war.(imminent/eminent)
- The book for +2 is for containing unlawful ideas.(proscribed/prescribed)
- He stood..... in a shop.(stationary / stationery)
- Dravid is a cricketer in the country of India. (populous / popular)
- The smuggler led a life in the forest.(luxuriant / luxurious)

1.sell,cell	2.peace, piece	3.credulous,credible	4. dessert, desert	5. elicit, illicit
6.eminent,imminent	7. proscribed,proscribed	8. stationery,stationary	9.popular, populous	10.luxurious, luxuriant

CORRECT SPELLING

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகளில் சரியான உச்சரிப்புகளை தேர்வு செய்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

Examples:-3

Choose the word that has been spelt correctly.

1. a) Efflorascence b) Efflorescence c) Efllorescence d) Eflorescence
2. a) Aliennate b) Allienate c) Alienate d) Alienatte
3. a) Forefiet b) Forefeit c) Forfeit d) Forfiet
4. a) Comemorate b) Commemorate c) Momemmorate d) Commemorate
5. a) Exampli b) Exampel c) Example d) Exampal
6. a) Psychology b) Sycology c) Psykology d) Sychology
7. a) Accessible b) Accesibel c) Accessible d) Acessible
8. a) Tresspass b) Trespass c) Tresspas d) Trespas
9. a) Argumant b) Arguemant c) Argument d) Argument
10. a) Aproched b) Aproached c) Appraoched d) Approached
11. a) Comentry b) Commentry c) Commentery d) Commentary
12. a) Coimmission b) Comision c) Comission d) Commision
13. a) Guerila b) Gurilla c) Gorila d) Gorilla
14. a) Pasanger b) Pessenger c) Pesanger d) Passenger
15. a) Tariff b) Tarriff c) Tarif d) Tarrif
16. a) Jewelery b) Jewellry c) Jwellry d) Jewellery

11. 'one of the அல்லது one of these அல்லது each of the வந்தால் அதற்குப் பின் உள்ள வார்த்தையுடன் s சேர்த்து plural-ஆக எழுதுக.
12. One of the அல்லது one of these அல்லது each of the வந்து அதற்குப் பின்னால் உள்ள வார்த்தையுடன் s சேர்த்து வந்து அதற்குப் பிறகு are வந்தால் is எனவும் were-வந்தால் was-எனவும் மாற்றி எழுதுக.

Spot the errors and correct them.

1. (a). Chennai is one of the hottest city in Tamil Nadu.
- (b) A lot of questions has been omitted.
- (c) I am absent yesterday.
- (d) As the child fell down so it started crying.
- (e) Neither Ram nor his friends knows the answer.

Answers:

- a) Chennai is one of the hottest cities in Tamil Nadu.
- b) A lot of questions have been omitted.
- c) I was absent yesterday.
- d) As the child fell down, it started crying.
- e) Neither Ram nor his friends know the answer.

2. a) He has grey hairs.
- b) I prefer mangoes than grapes.
- c) Chennai is one of the hottest city in Tamil Nadu.
- d) The deer runs fastly.
- e) We discussed about the water problem at the meeting

Answers:

- a) He has grey hair.
- b) I prefer mangoes to grapes.
- c) Chennai is one of the hottest cities in Tamil Nadu.
- d) The deer run fast.
- e) We discussed the water problem at the meeting.

3. a) He is one of the cleverest student in the class.
- b) An university student has been injured in the accident.
- c) I have two sister-in-laws.
- d) The sceneries was enchanting
- e) Neither his parents nor Suresh know the truth.

Answers:

- a) He is one of the cleverest students in the class.
- b) A university student has been injured in the accident.
- c) I have two sisters-in-law.
- d) The scenery was enchanting.
- e) Neither his parents nor Suresh knows the truth.

4. a) The cat drink milk.
- b) Despite of his riches, he is unhappy.
- c) I told him I can come.
- d) Arun is senior than Varun.
- e) We met an European yesterday

Answers:

- a) The cat drinks milk.
- b) In spite of his riches, he is unhappy.

We	-	thus வரும்
have	-	had வரும்
she	-	my purse - her purse
he	-	my purse - his purse

II. INDIRECT SPEECH TO DIRECT SPEECH:

(அயற்கூற்றை நேர்கூற்றாக்குதல்)

Indirect Speech to Direct Speech is just the 'reverse' of Direct to Indirect.

Changes:

Statement – செய்தி வாக்கியம்	Interrogative sentence- கேள்வி வாக்கியம்
told - - said to said - - said that - - removed comma, quotation – added	asked - - said to if / whether - - removed S + V + Order - V S ? Order
Imperative sentence- கட்டளை வாக்கியம்	Exclamatory sentence - வியப்பு வாக்கியம்
requested - - said to please - - added not to - - Don't	exclaimed exclaimed with joy exclaimed with sorrow Alas!, Hurrah! - added

Tense change - கால மாற்றம்

Simple Past	- Simple Present
Past Continuous	- Present Continuous
Past Perfect	- Present Perfect
Past present. Continuous	- Present Perfect Continuous.
Past (Modal forms)	- Present (modal forms)

Changes: காலமாற்றம்

Tense Change

Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Past	Past perfect
Is, am & it	was	was, were	had been
Are	were	wrote	had written
Do, does	did	sang	had sung
Have , has	had	thought	had thought
Write	wrote	broke	had broken

Keys

- a) b b) c c) d d) a

2. Most people have some common sense. When we see something suspicious on TV, in the newspaper, or on the Internet, we roll our eyes and wonder how anyone could believe something so stupid. Nevertheless, there are stories that even educated people still believe. These tales may or may not be true, but they leave us wondering whether they are real or not. On National Geographic Channel, these stories are dissected in full detail in the series *Is It Real*. Thousands of years ago, aliens landed on Earth. They tampered with the evolution of humans and the results of this can be seen practically everywhere. Sound ridiculous? Not to some people. Believe it or not, there are those who believe that alien astronauts had a hand in making the human race what it is today. Travel back in time with *Ancient Astronauts* and visit our "alien ancestors."

In the autumn of 1888, Jack the Ripper roamed the streets of London's East End. After his reign of terror was over, five women had been butchered. To this day, the mystery of who slaughtered these ladies remains unsolved. No one knows for sure, but the truth may be revealed on Jack the Ripper. Vampires. Just the thought of these fictional beasts is enough to make your blood run cold. While we may think that they only come to life in books and movies, vampires are actually based on real people. Historians, folk artists, scientists, and doctors all work together to investigate the plausibility of Vampires. Take a bite into this juicy mystery on Vampires.

No other channel can offer this type of programming other than National Geographic Channel. In this unique series, they've stripped away 12 myths that have stood the test of time to expose the truth and find out the answer to the question, *Is It Real?*

Questions:

- a. What type of person would believe these stories?
 - a) Anyone with a fear of ghosts
 - b) A person without any common sense
 - c) Anyone with a bit of imagination
 - d) Only educated people
- b. Who was Jack the Ripper?
 - a) A notorious actor in London's East End theater district
 - b) A name assigned to a famous butcher
 - c) The moniker given to an unknown murderer
 - d) The serial killer of hundreds of women in the 1800s
- c. The truth about vampires may be known because _____.
 - a) a novelist is looking into it
 - b) different people in different fields are weighing in on it
 - c) there's new evidence that can prove their existence
 - d) National Geographic Channel knows the truth
- d. What is the purpose of this series?
 - a) To uncover the details about a series of murders
 - b) To solve well-known crimes
 - c) To hide the truth about fairy tales
 - d) To take apart stories that people believe

Keys

❖ The S- O-S Method

Current trends in English Language Teaching

- i) Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)
- ii) Activity Based Learning (ABL)
- iii) Active Learning Method (ALM)

Methods in English Language Teaching**a) Grammar Translation Method**

- (i) It approaches the language first through detailed analysis of its grammar rules.
- (ii) Grammar is taught inductively

b) The direct method

- (i) The theory underlying this approach is behaviourist habit – formation.
- (ii) "Speech habits are cultivated by imitative drill"
- (iii) "It teaches grammar inductively".

c) The Bilingual Method.

- ❖ This method was developed by Dr. CJ Dadson.
- ❖ The method makes use of two languages – the mother tongue and the target language.
- ❖ This can be considered a combination of the Direct Method and the Grammar - Translation Method.

d) The S-O-S Approach / Method

(The structural - oral – situational approach)

An eclectic approach evolved through the combination of certain aspects of the Direct Method, the Oral approach and Audio lingualism came to be known SOS (Structural - Oral – Situational Approach) in India.

current trends in english language teaching**1. Communicative Language Teaching (CLT).**

The focus was on

- ❖ what the learner needed to understand and express through the target language
- ❖ and not on the accumulation of grammatical items and structures.

2. Activity Based Learning (ABL)

- ❖ Learning through activity
- ❖ Separate logos are assigned for each learning activity
- ❖ Names of vehicles are selected as Logos for English.
- ❖ Same logos are given for the same kind of activities.
- ❖ These logos are distributed in the milestones.
- ❖ The initial milestone in each standard is termed as zero milestone.
- ❖ These zero milestones are for making the children ready for learning- A minimum of 10 days can be spent to complete each milestone in each standard.
- ❖ The zero mile stone in the II Std is to revise what they have learned in their I standard.

2. Active Learning Method (ALM)

- ❖ Strategies promoting activities that involve students in doing things and thinking about what they are doing may be called active learning.
- ❖ This means that instead of simply receiving information verbally and visually, students are receiving and participating and doing.
- ❖ Students are guided to draw Mind maps about what they learn.

Types of Reading in Alm Method

- ❖ Self Study

- ❖ Poetry is highly rhythmic in character.
- ❖ Every poem is surely and invariably a piece of literature.
- ❖ The process of teaching the poem can be in three main stages.

- (i) Preparation
- (ii) Presentation
- (iii) Discussion

A poem should contain:

- ❖ Theme every poem focusses on one idea or message (the theme in the above poem is that of gratefulness to God in times of adversity).
- ❖ Structure -a poem can be built around an object, incident, person, scene or an experience (here it is an experience).
- ❖ Imagery and Symbols - inanimate and animate objects stand for or represent something (here 'eyes ' refer to the sense of sight, 'ears' to the auditory sense, *tongue' to the power of speech).

- ❖ Rhyme and Rhythm – this is what lends music to the ears (here the last words in the couplets have rhyming words).

4. TEACHING GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION

Types of Grammar

1. The formal Grammar
2. The functional Grammar

1. Formal Grammar:

- ❖ Here the grammarians forgot that language is ever changing and ever growing.
- ❖ It is also called Prescriptive Grammar.',
- ❖ Spoken English is largely ignored. Main focus is on corrections.
- ❖ The rules that were applied to English were directly taken from Latin and Greek and imposed on the language.
- ❖ This grammar classifies words into parts of speech and sentences Here reading and writing are the basic skills considered essential.
- ❖ This grammar consists of elaborate rules, definitions and the structure of the language and not their total meaning as a piece of communication.

2.Functional Grammar:

- ❖ It is also called the "Incidental Grammar".
- ❖ It deals with the ability to use the language grammatically ie acceptable form of words, pattern of phrases, sentences, sounds, stress, rhythm, intonation, etc.
- ❖ is the grammar in operation.
- ❖ Here the rules of language are set but change in those rules is allowed.
- ❖ Here the focus is on appropriate utterances rather than on grammatical sentences.
- ❖ Here language learning is the first concern of the learners and knowing the rules and regulations comes next.



1.Oral Composition
(i)Free Composition
(ii)Controlled
(or)
Guided Composition

2. Written Composition
(i) Free composition
(ii)Controlled
(or)
Guided Composition

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UNIT-2-ENGLISH

Important Questions With Keys

1. The Miracle plays principle deal with the miracles performed by-

(a) Magic

(b) Supernatural powers

(c) Saints and Sages

(d) Personified Vices and Virtues

2. The Mystery plays deal with-

(a) The life and deeds of the saints

(b) Biblical Themes

(c) Heaven and Hell

(d) Moral values

3. What is the most significant feature of the Morality plays?

(a) They present Biblical figures

(b) They present saints and sages

(c) They present Vices and Virtues as personified figures

(d) They symbolize Christian moral values

4. Why were the Interludes introduced?

(a) They had better theatrical effect

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(b) They pleased the common class of the spectators

(c) They provided comic relief

(d) They dealt with the real problems of life

5. Everyman was the most famous play of the 15th century. It was a__

(a) Morality play

(b) Mystery play

c) Miracle play

(d) An Interlude

6. Virtues and Vices are personified in-

(a) The Moralities

(b) The Mysteries

(c) The Miracles

(d) The Interludes

7. There were four famous theatrical Cycles enacting the Morality plays. One of the following four names given below is wrong. Which one?

(a) York Cycle

(b) Towneley Cycle

(c) Chester Cycle

(d) Charles Cycle

8. John Heywood's Interlude entitled 4pp (or 4p's) caricatures four professionals whose professions begin with P. In the four professionals listed below, one is wrong. Which one?

(a) The palmer

(b) The pardoner

(c) The piper

(d) The pedlar

9. In some of the plays, an 'Epilogue' appears. At what stage of the plot does the Epilogue appear?

(a) In the beginning of the play

(b) At the end of the play

(c) At the end of the Third Act

(d) At any stage where its presence is felt necessary

10. Into which stanza form is Pope's Essay on Criticism written?

(A) Blank Verse **(B) Heroic Couplets** (C) Free Verse (D) Eight Parts

11. What is the function of the Chorus in a play?

(a) The Chorus explains the past and the future events in the play

(b) At Chorus represents the views of the dramatist

(c) The Chorus is a band of singers who sing

(d) The Chorus comes to declare the ending of an Act

12. Strophe, Antistrophe and Epode are the component parts of?

(A) Pindaric Ode

(B) Horatian Ode

(C) Sophoclean Chorus

(D) Aeschylus Chorus

13. The Concept of 'Tension' in poetry was advanced by:

(A) R.P. Blackmur (B) Austin Warren (C) Cleanth Brooks **(D) Allen Tate**

14. Name the earliest dramatist who wrote his plays in Blank Verse?

(A) John Lyly **(B) Marlowe** (C) Shakespeare (D) Ben Jonson

15. Each stanza in Shelley's Adonais has :

(A) Seven lines **(B) Nine lines** (C) Fourteen lines (D) Eight line

16. What is Spenserian stanza?

(A) It is a nine-line stanza consisting of two quatrains in iambic pentameter, rounded off with an Alexandrine in the last line.

(B) It is a nine-line stanza of which the first line is an Alexandrian following by two quatrains in iambic pentameter

(C) It is a nine-line stanza consisting of two iambic pentameter quatrains rounded off by an iambic hexameter

(D) It is a nine-line stanza made up of four Heroic Couplets rounded off with an unrhymed line

17. In Which work does Spenser use the Spenserian stanza for the first time?

(A) The Faerie Queene

(B) Amoretti

(C) The Shepherd's Calendar

(D) Astrophel

18. What is Blank Verse?

(A) Blank Verse has no metre and no rhyme

(B) Blank Verse has a metre but no rhyme

(C) Blank Verse has rhyme but no metre

(D) Blank Verse has both rhyme and metre but no rhyme

19. What is Free Verse?

(A) Free Verse has no metre and no rhyme

(B) Free Verse has rhyme but no meter

25. The 'Coffee House Culture' flourished in

(A) The Age of Dr. Johnson

(B) The Age of Dryden

(C) The Age of Wordsworth

(D) The Age of Ben Jonson

26. "But Europe at that time was thrilled with joy,

France standing on the top of golden hours

And human nature seeming born again."

Which 'time' is Wordsworth referring to in these lines?

(A) The Age of Renaissance

(B) The beginning of the Industrial Age

(C) The period of the French Revolution

(D) The period of discoveries of new lands

27. "Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,

But to be young was very heaven." These lines occur in Wordsworth's

(A) Tin tern Abbey

(B) The Excursion

(C) The Prelude

(D) Immortality Ode

28. Tennyson was appointed the poet Laureate after

(A) Robert Southey

(B) William Wordsworth

(C) S.T. Coleridge

(D) Robert Browning

29. Who Succeeded Robert Bridges as the Poet Laureate of England?

(A) John Masefield

(B) W.B. Yeats

(C) Rudyard Kipling

(D) Rupert Brooke

30. Oh, East is East, and West is West,

And never the Twain can meet." Who holds this view?

(A) A.E. Houseman (B) G.B. Shaw **(C) Rudyard Kipling** (D) W.B. Yeats

31. In which year was Bernard Shaw awarded the Nobel Prize?

(A) 1920 **(B) 1925** (C) 1930 (D) 1932

32. E.M. Forster's A Passage to India deals with

(A) Ancient Indian Culture (B) Arrival of the Britishers in India

(C) Relationship between the Britishers and Indians

(D) Discovery of the Sea-route to India

33. Who was he lived to be 'a classicist in literature, royalist in politics, and Anglo-Catholic in religion'?

(A) Ezra Pound (B) Rudyard Kipling (C) George Orwell **(D) T.S. Eliot**

34. The exodus of Greek scholars and artists from their country started after

(A) The fall of Constantinople at the hands of the Turks

(B) The defeat of the Greeks in the War of Troy

(C) The death of Alexander, the Great (D) the death Homer

35. The Renaissance spirit is best expressed in

(A) Spenser's Faerie Queene (B) Shakespeare's Historical Plays

(C) Bacon's Essays

(D) Ben Johnson's Comedies of Humours

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36. One of the following poets did not belong to the group called the Metaphysical Poets Identify him

- (A) Andrew Marvell (B) Richard Crashaw
(C) George Herbert **(D) Henry Vaughan**

37. One of the following dramatists did not write Comedies of Manners. Identify him

- (A) William Wycherley (B) William Congreve
(C) John Dryden (D) Andrew Marvell

38. Who were the authors of the Lyrical Ballads?

- (A) Wordsworth and Walter Scott (B) Wordsworth and Southey
(C) Wordsworth and Coleridge (D) Wordsworth and Thomson

39. The Romantic Movement in English Poetry started with the publication of

- (A) Thomson's Seasons **(B) Wordsworth's Lyrical Ballads**

(C) Coleridge's Biographic Liter aria (D) Byron's Childe Harold's Pilgrimage

40. The Romantic Movement is also called 'The Romantic Revival' because it revived against

- (A) The Metaphysical School of Poetry
(B) The Graveyard School of Poetry
(C) The Elizabethan Poetry
(D) The Neo-classical School of Poetry

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From which of Shelley's poems are these lines Quoted?

- (A) A Lament (B) The poet's Dream **(C) To a Skylark** (D) To the Night

110. What is the name of the beautiful pastoral forest in As You Like It ?

- (A) The forest of Windsor (B) **The forest of Arden**
(C) The forest of Arcadia (D) The Forest of Avon

111." She Lived unknown, few could know

When Lucy ceased to be:

But She is in her grave , and ,ah,

The difference to me! "

Who was Lucy on whom Wordsworth wrote a group of beautiful lyrical poems?

- (A) She was only an imaginary girl
(B) She was a real girl whom Wordsworth loved and who died very young

(C) She was the daughter of his dear friend Coleridge

(D) She was Wordsworth's classmate in school days

112. Who is the poet who wrote the popular lyrical poem The Solitude of Alexander Selkirk?

- (A) Robert Burns (B) Walter Scott (C) W. Cowper (D) Abraham Cowley

113. What is the most Distinctive feature of an Ode?

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163. In a letter to Pope, Swift wrote: "I heartily hate and detest that animal called Man. "This is the central theme of one of his novels.

(A) Gulliver's travels

(B) The Battle of the Books

(C) A Tale of the Tub

(D) A Modest Proposal

164. Swift wrote in one of his works: "A young healthy child, well-nursed, is at a year old, a most delicious, nourishing, and wholesome food, whether stewed, roasted, baked or boiled. "Where does he make this observation/

(A) A Modest Proposal

(B) Journal to Stella

(C) The Draper's Letters

(D) Gulliver's Travels

165. Who was the most illustrious pupil Plato?

(a) Aristotle

(b) Longinus

(c) Aristophanes

(d) Socrates

166. Belinda is completely broken-hearted about her clipped lock of hair. The poet consoles her in the end by saying-

(A) That her hair would grow again very soon

(B) That sylphs and nymphs would fly up and shine among the stars

(C) That the clipped lock of her hair would fly up and shine among the stars

167. "Milton ! thou should'st be living at this hour."

(A) Personification **(B) Apostrophe** (C) Alliteration (D) Irony

168. How high his honour holds his haughty head!

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221. "If music be the food of love, play on, Give me excess of it, that, surfeiting The appétit may sicken and so die." Which of the following plays of Shakespeare begins with these lines?

(a) Twelfth Night

(b) As You Like

(c) Two Gentlemen of Verona

(d) Much Ado About Nothing

222. "Under the greenwood tree; Who loves to lie with me, Come hither, come hither, come hither." In which of the following comedies does this song appear?

(a) Love's Labour's Lost

(b) A Midsummer Night's Dream

(c) Twelfth Night

(d) As You Like It

223. "This rough magic; Here I abjure..... I will break my staff; Bury it certain fathoms in the earth,....., I'll drown my book." Who speaks these words?

(a) Oberon

(b) Doctor Faustus

(c) Prospero

(d) Puck

224. Which was the last play written by Shakespeare?

(a) Cymbeline

(b) The Tempest

(c) The Winter's Tale

(d) Pericles

225. "Full fathom five thy father lies; Of his bones are coral made; Those are pearls that were his eyes." Who speaks these words?

(a) Bottom

(b) Ariel

(c) Caliban

(d) Touchstone

(a) Malory's Morte de Arthur (b) Thorton's Morted' Arthur

(c) Roger Ascham's The School Master (d) Holinshed's Chronicles

278. What is the central theme of Layamon's Brute?

(a) Glory of ancient England (b) Victories of England

(c) King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table

(d) Dynasty of English monarchs

279. Wyclif's Bible translation of:

(a) Greek Texts **(b) Latin Texts** (c) Hebrew Texts (d) Anglo-Saxon Texts

280. In which year did John Wyclif render the Bible into English?

(a) 1480 **(b) 1380** (c) 1280 (d) 1400

281. Which of the following is the earliest version of the Bible?

(a) William Tyndale's English New Testament

(b) Miles Coverdale's English Bible

(c) Cromwell's Great Bible

(d) King James's Authorised Version of the Bible

282. Who is the author of Novum Organum?

(a) Bacon (b) Ben Jonson (c) Malory (d) Raphael Holinshed

283. What was the central theme of Milton's Areopagitica?

(a) To defend the cause of the Regicides

(b) To condemn the deeds of the Regicides

(a) **A Tale of the Tub** (b) The Battle of the Books

(c) Gulliver's Travels (d) Cadenus and Vanessa

343. In a letter to Pope, Swift wrote, "I heartily hate and detest that animal called Man." This is the central theme of one of his novels. Which is it?

(a) **Gulliver's Travels** (b) The Battle of the Books

(c) A Tale of the Tub (d) Cadenus and Vanessa

344. Swift wrote in one of his works, "A young health child, well nursed, is at a year old, a most delicious, nourishing and wholesome food, whether stewed, roasted, baked or boiled." Where does he make this observation?

(a) **A Modest Proposal** (b) Journal to Stella

(c) The Draper's Letters (d) Cadenus and Vanessa

345. Who is considered to be the most important Historical novelist of the Romantic Period?

(a) John Galt (b) Jane Austen (c) **Walter Scott** (d) Maria Edge worth

346. "It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife." Which novel of Jane Austen opens with this sentence?

(a) **Pride and Prejudice** (b) Sense and Sensibility

(c) Emma (d) Mansfield Park

347. Which of the following novels is not written by Jane Austen?

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401. An Elizabethan puritan critic denounced the poet as 'fathers of lies',
'schools of abue'

And 'caterpillars of a commonwealth'. Mark him out from the following critics:

- (a) William Tyndale (b) Roger Ascham
(c) **Stephen Gosson** (d) Henry Howard

402. Philip Sidney's Apologie for poetrie is a defence of poetry against the charges brought against it by:

- (a) Henry Howard (b) Roger Ascham
(c) John Skelton (d) **Stephen Gosson**

403. "It is not rhyming and versing that maketh a poet no more than a long gown maketh an advocate." Whose view is this?

- (a) Shakespeare's (b) Marlowe's (c) Spenser's (d) **Sidney's**

404. What does Sidney say about the observance of the Dramatic Unities in drama?

- (a) **They must be observed** (b) It is not necessary to observe them
(c) He favours the observance of the Unity of Action only
(d) Their observance depends upon the nature of the theme of the play

405. What does Ben Jonson mean by a 'Humorous Character'?

- (a) A character who is always cheerful and gay
(b) A character who is by nature melancholy

(A) Three Quatrains

(C) Two Quatrains and two Couplets

(D) One Quatrain and four Couplets (B) Six Couplet

449. In which poem Ezekiel calla himself 'a poet, rascal, clown'?

(A) Background Casualty

(B) Night of the Scorpions

(C) Philosophy

(D) Poem of the Separation

450. The Statute of Pleadings makes English the official language of the English Parliament in

(A) 1755

(B) 1362

(C) 1611

(D) 1879

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Questions bank with keys

ENGLISH-UNIT-2

PART-I	Syllabus
UNIT-2	History Of English Literature
APPROACHES TO LITERATURE AT PRESENT DAY	
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR	

TRB BEO-ENGLISH -TEST-1-VIPKAVIYA COACHING CENTER-9600736379

1. _____ argues that cultural practices are structures like art, music, film sports etc.

a. Feminist criticism

b. Marxist criticism

c. Feminist literary criticism

d. Cyberfeminism

2. Literature according to critics is _____

a. practical b. theoretical c. philosophical d. ideological.

3. Feminine phase came into existence in the year _____

a. 1830-1860 b. 1840-1880 c. 1880-1890 d. 1870-1890

4. Who argued that a canon of women authors does exist?

a. Spender b. F.R. Leavis c. Showalter d. Robin Lakoff

5. Elaine Showalter coined the term _____

a. Feminism b. Gynocriticism c. Cyberfeminism d. Nationalism

6. English Education came to India in _____

a. 1952 b. 1947 c. 1913 d. 1813

7. The approach which views language as a bundle of structures and learning is called ____.

a. Structural b. Grammar Translation c. Natural Approach d. Humanistic

8. The method of teaching English adopted at present in school curriculum is ____.

a. Formative Correlational Approach

b. Functional Communicative Approach

c. Natural Approach d. Humanistic

9. FCA is in opposition to _____.

a. Structural Approach

b. Comprehensive Approach

c. Translation and Grammar Method d. Functional Approach

10. Communicative Language Teaching replaced basically_____.

a. Natural Language Processing b. Structural Teaching

c. Structural Language Teaching d. Motivational Teaching

11. A test of listening comprehension is a test of

a) Receptive skill c) Hearing skill

b) Productive skill d) Phonology

12. Organization of arguments and ideas in paragraphs is an important aspect of

a) Writing essays c) Writing stories

b) Writing memos d) Writing personal letters

13. 'Brain storming' means

a) To collect all kinds of ideas on a topic

b) To do some mental exercise

c) To make efforts to understand something

d) To give some kind of stimulus to the brain

14. 'Interactive' listening is

a) Listening and responding

- b) Listening for mood and tone
- c) Listening for word stress and emphasis
- d) Listening for finding out speaker's attitude

15. Which of the following is an incorrect assumption in language teaching

- a) Learners acquire language by trying to use it in real situations
- b) Learners' first language plays an important role in learning
- c) Language teaching should have a focus in communicative activities
- d) Language teaching should give importance to writing rather than speech

16. Reading skill can be developed best by

- a) Writing answers to questions on text
- b) Focusing on the use of words from context in the text
- c) Doing vocabulary exercises
- d) Doing quizzes and playing word games

17. Mother tongue influence can be effectively minimized in the classroom by

- a) Using the mother tongue more often
- b) Giving examples from the mother tongue
- c) Giving a lot of exposure in the target language
- d) Giving inputs from the target language in a simple, graded manner

18. Lord Jim (1900) mad famous which of the following author?

- (a) Kingsley Amis (b) Joseph Conrad
(c) Rudyard Kipling (d) Wilkie Collins

19. "Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield." From which Dramatic Monologue are these lines quoted?

- (a) My Last Duchess (b) Evelyne Hope
(c) Ulysses (d) Rabbi Ben Ezra

20. What is the central theme of George Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman?

- (a) Man's evolution into superman
(b) The exposition of the latent faculties of man
(c) A woman's search for a fitting man
(d) Godly spark in man

21. The tragic plays of Galsworthy are-

- (a) Lyrical tragedies (b) Political tragedies
(c) Social tragedies (d) Psychological tragedies

22. "Fail I alone, in words and deeds? Why? all men strive and who succeeds?" From which Monologue are these lines quoted?

- (a) The Last Ride Together (b) Andrea del Sarto

(c) Rabbi Ben Ezra

(d) Ulysses

23. "Preface" to which of the following novels of Conrad expresses his theory of the novel?

(a) Lord Jim

(b) The Secret Agent

(c) Under Western Eyes

(d) Nigger of Narcissus

24. Mrs. Warren's Profession (1894) is a play by

(a) W.B Yeats

(b) G.B Shaw

(c) Harold Pinter

(d) George Osborne

25. A 'Soliloquy' is defined as the 'loud-thinking of a character. Who can hear this 'loud thinking'?

(a) The character himself

(b) The heroine of the play

(c) The characters present of the stage

(d) The whole audience.

26. How many Dramatic Unities were recommended by the Greeks?

(a) One central unity

(b) Two dramatic unities

(c) Three dramatic unities

(d) No number fixed

27. Thomas More got the inspiration for writing his Utopia from:

(a) Homer's Odyssey

(b) Aristotle's Poetics

(c) Plato's Republic

(d) Virgil's Aeneid

28. What is a Picaresque Novel?

- (a) A novel whose hero is a knight
- (b) A novel whose hero is a villain
- (c) A novel whose is a wandering rogue
- (d) A novel whose hero is subordinate to the heroine

29. One of the following novelists is not one of the 'Four Wheels of the Van of The English Novel'. Mark him out:

- (a) Fielding (b) Smollet (c) Walker Scott (d) Sterne

30. Which of the following plays of Shaw is a satire on bourgeois democracy?

- (a) The Apple Card (b) Man and Superman
- (c) Pygmalion (d) Arms and the Man

31. The Forsyte Saga (1906-22) by Galsworthy is a

- (a) Trilogy (b) Quartet (c) Sequence of novels (d) Single novel

32. Japanese 'Noh' drama, which Yeats and Pound followed, is essentially

- (a) Impressionistic (b) Expressionistic (c) Symbolic (d) Realistic

33. Whose ambition was it to achieve poetical poetical and legendary drama?

- (a) W.B. Yeats (b) G.B. Shaw (c) J.M. Synge (d) T.s. Eliot

34. Which of the following is a science fiction novel?

- (a) The Time Machine (b) Far From the Madding Crowd

(c) Pilgrimage

(d) The Three Sisters

35. E.M. Forster worked as secretary to the Maharaja of

(a) Jaipur (b) Jodhpur (c) Dewas Senior (d) Mysore

36. Who among the following said, "I have desired , like every artist, to create a little world Out of the beautiful, pleasant and significant things of the marred and clumsy world."

(a) T.S. Eliot (b) W.B. Yeats (c) A.C. Swinburne (d) W.H. Auden

37. The 'Coffee House Culture' flourished in

(A) The Age of Dr. Johnson (B) The Age of Dryden

(C) The Age of Wordsworth (D) The Age of Ben Jonson

38. Who Succeeded Robert Bridges as the Poet Laureate of England?

(A) John Masefield

(B) W.B. Yeats

(C) Rudyard Kipling

(D) Rupert Brooke

39. Which is supposed to be the first regular tragedy in English?

(a) Roister Doister (b) Gorboduc

(c) Morte de Arthur (d) Troylus and Cryseyde

40. The central theme of Galsworthy's Strife is-

(a) An individual in conflict with society

(b) Labour and capital conflict

(c) An individual in conflict with the system of law and justice

(d) Man in conflict with Nature

41. "The Law is what it is-a majestic edifice, sheltering all of us, each stone of which rests on another." In which play of Galsworthy do these lines occur?

(a) The Silver Box (b) Strife (c) Justice (d) Loyalties

42. Who is the author of the popular One-Act play A Night at an Inn?

(a) Stanley Houghton (b) Lord Dunsany

(c) Chekhov (d) Edward Percy

43. What is the central thought of G.B. Shaw's play Augustus Does His Bit?

(a) Anti-War ideology (b) War against the capitalist class

(c) Defence of the labour class (d) Socialistic ideology

44. What kind of play is Mr. Sampson by Charles Lee?

(a) An emotional tragedy (b) A melodramatic tragedy

(c) A delightful comedy (d) A satirical comedy

45. Dickens said about one of his novels: "I like this the best". Which novel was he referring to?

(a) Oliver Twist (b) Great Expectations

(c) A Tale of Two Cities (d) David Copperfield

46. James Joyce initiated:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Surrealism Technique | (b) Imaginative Technique |
| (c) Stream of Consciousness Technique | (d) Episodic technique |

47. Which of James Joyce's novels resembles a vast musical composition?

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| (a) Finnegans Wake | (b) Ulysses |
| (c) Dubliners | (d) Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man |

48. Which of the following novels of D.H. Lawrence has autobiographical overtones?

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Women in Love | (b) Rainbow |
| (c) Sons and Lovers | (d) The White Peacock |

49. D.H. Lawrence called one of his novels Thought Adventure. Which of these?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (a) The White Peacock | (b) Women in Love |
| (c) Kangaroo | (d) Rainbow |

50. The phrase 'religion of the blood' is associated with:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (a) Virginia Woolf | (b) James Joyce |
| (c) D.H. Lawrence | (d) E.M. Forster |

(a) C.S. Lewis (b) Northrop Frye (c) M.H. Abrams (d) F.R. Leavis

97. Who published the "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets"?

(a) William Hazlitt

(b) Charles Lamb

(c) S.T. Coleridge

(d) John Ruskin

98. The Spirit of the Age (1825) was written by

(a) S.T. Coleridge

(b) William Hazlitt

(c) Charles Lamb

(d) Thomas Carlyle

99. "On the knocking at the Gate in Macbeth" is the work of

(a) Walter Savage Landor

(b) Charles Lamb

(c) A.C. Bradley

(d) Thomas De Quincey

100. De Quincey's essay on Macbeth can be accused of

(a) Pathetic fallacy (b) Intentional fallacy

(c) Affective fallacy (d) Critical bigotry

101. Matthew Arnold raised his voice against

(a) Judicial criticism

(b) Theoretical criticism

(c) Practical criticism

(d) Historical criticism

102. Who prophesized that poetry would replace religion?

(a) P.B. Shelley

(b) William Wordsworth

(c) Matthew Arnold

(d) T.S. Eliot

d) Majority of Human Resource Development

39. Choose the expanded form of GPS

- a) Globalization Positioning System b) Global Positioning System
c) Global Positioning Symbol d) Global Positioning Scheme

40. Choose the expanded form of NSS

- a) National Social Scheme b) National Separate Scheme
c) National Service System d) National Service Scheme

41. Choose the expanded form of AIBA

- a) Association Indian Box Amateur
b) Association International Box Amateur
c) Association Internationale Box Amateur
d) Associate Internationale Box Amateur

42. Choose the correct expansion of OPAC.

- a) Online Public Action Catalogue b) Online Public Access Centre
c) Online Private Access Catalogue d) Online Public Access Catalogue

43. Most of the paint wore off before the main party.

- a) faded away b) looked bright c) became expensive d) added

44. Our dog turned up when we were searching everywhere for it.

c) Once a promise should be kept.

d) Promises should be kept.

KEYS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	B	C	A	A	C	C	D	B	A	A	B	B	B	D	D	A	C	D	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	A	D	A	D	A	C	B	D	D	A	C	A	C	C	A	C	C	B	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	D	A	C	B	D	B	C	A	C	D	B	A	D	C	B	A	C	D	B
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	C	B	A	D	A	B	C	C	D	C	A	C	A	A	C	B	B	B	A
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
B	A	C	B	B	B	A	A	A	D	B	C	A	D	C	C	B	A	D	B
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110										
A	C	A	D	B	B	C	C	D	D										

TRB BEO -ENGLISH TEST-3-VIPKAVIYA COACHING CENTER-9600736379

1. Chomsky's 'The Logical Structure of Linguistic Theory' was published in the year

(A) 1965

(C) 1962

(B) 1975

(D) 1955

2. Following the order of Linguistic Theory, select the correct sequence:

(A) Competence – Acquisition – Performance

(B) Acquisition – Competence – Performance

(C) Performance – Acquisition – Competence

(C) (I) is true, but (II) is false.

(D) Both (I) and (II) are true.

29. A line drawn on a map to mark the boundary of an area in which a particular linguistic feature is used is

(A) Isochrony

(C) Isogloss

(B) Isomorph

(D) Isolex

30. A linguistic theory that refers to the systematic grammatical variation permitted by the human language faculty is known as

(A) Language variation

(C) Grammatical variation

(B) Parametric variation

(D) None of the above

31. The unity of a linguistic sequence or chain defined in terms of relations between its forms is called

(A) Cohesion

(C) Context

(B) Coherence

(D) Connotation

32. Assertion (I): Semiotics is the scientific study of the properties of signalling systems whether natural or artificial.

Assertion (II): The term synonymy is used in semantics to refer to a major type of sense relation between lexical items.

Codes:

(D) Conceptual, Phonological and Syntactical

78. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

(A) Receptive aphasia i. non-fluent

(B) Expressive aphasia ii. Alzheimer's disease

(C) Pure aphasia iii. Alexia, agraphia and verbal agnosia

(D) Primary progressive aphasia iv. fluent

79. The MT system based on statistical method is

(A) Google translate (C) Anusaarak

(B) Anglabharati (D) Mantra

80. To articulate a central vowel the tongue is

(A) Forwarded (B) Retracted

(C) Raised **(D) Neither forwarded nor retracted**

81. The 'Pulse' or 'Motor' theory was put forward by

(A) D. Jones (C) A.M. Bell

(B) R.H. Stetson (D) P. Ladefoged

82. In aspirated stops, voicing

(A) Takes place throughout the closure and release of the airstream in the mouth cavity.

161. The English word 'me' is an example of

- (A) Empty morpheme (C) Discontinuous morpheme
(B) Bound morpheme **(D) Portmanteau morpheme**

162. The '-s' in the English word 'players' represents a/an

(A) Inflectional suffix

- (B) Derivational suffix
(C) Post-position
(D) circumfix

163. Assertion I: The English word 'sing' belongs to an open lexical content word class.

Assertion II: The English word 'sing' belongs to a closed function word class.

Codes:

- (A) Both (I) and (II) are true.
(B) Both (I) and (II) are false.
(C) (I) is true and (II) is false.
(D) (I) is false and (II) is true.

(C) I is true and II is false.

(A) Both I and II are true.

(D) I is false and II is true.

(B) Both I and II are false.

249. Assertion – I: Lexical rules apply only within words and require morphological information.

Assertion – II: Post-lexical rules apply within words or a crossword boundaries and also require morphological information.

Codes:

(A) Both I and II are true.

(C) I is true and II is false.

(B) Both I and II are false.

(D) I is false and II is true.

250. Match the items of List – I with those of List – II Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I

List – II

a. Illogical

i. Apocope

b. The pronunciation of 'chimney' as [tsimli:]

ii. Assimilation

c. The pronunciation of 'risk' as [riks]

iii. Dissimilation

d. The pronunciation of 'hand' as [haen]

iv. Metathesis

Codes:

a b c d

(D) A Dialect which is substandard.

279. "Cooperative principles" dealing with the maxim of conversation analysis has been proposed by

(A) Labov

(C) Grice

(B) Dell Hymes

(D) Milroy

280. "Valorization" is a theory associated to assess

(A) Linguistic attitude of people

(B) Positive attributes associated with a language or languages

(C) Linguistic identity of people

(D) Language testing

281. The theory that describes the colour terminology in specific languages within the paradigm of cultural complexities in societies is associated with

(A) Dell Hymes

(B) Brent Berlin and Paul Key

(C) Roger Brown

(D) Roger Bell

282. Deficit hypothesis is associated with

(A) Communicative Competence

(B) Ethno linguistics

(C) Sociolinguistic Stratification

(C) Incorporation

(D) Ablaut

335. Assertion I: The words 'this', 'that', 'the', 'a' in the context of '____ girl' are in paradigmatic relation.

Assertion II: The words 'this', 'that', 'the' and 'a' in the context of '____ girl' are in syntagmatic relation.

Codes:

(A) Both (I) and (II) are true.

(C) (I) is true and (II) is false.

(B) Both (I) and (II) are false.

(D) (I) is false and (II) is true.

336. Unity of a linguistic sequence or chain, defined in terms of its relations with its surroundings is

(A) Cohesion

(C) Context

(B) Coherence

(D) Connotation

337. Good: bad; polite: rude, impolite; kind : cruel, unkind; clever : stupid where the first term expressing a positive attitude towards a referent and the other(s) a negative attitude. In which category of antonyms they belong to?

(A) Overlapping antonyms

(C) Partial antonyms

(B) Polar antonyms

(D) Simple antonyms

338. Arrange the following words of Chomsky in chronological order in which they appeared:

(C) iv ii iii i

(D) i iii ii iv

362. Assertion (I): An encyclopedic dictionary provides detailed information about a field of knowledge.

Assertion (II): All comprehensive dictionaries are encyclopedic dictionaries.

Codes:

(A) (I) is false but (II) is true.

(C) Both (I) and (II) are false.

(B) Both (I) and (II) are true.

(D) (I) is true but (II) is false.

363. Which of the following treatises is known for its Indian traditional theory of 'Rasa'?

(A) Natyashastra

(C) Kavyadarsh

(B) Vyaktiviveka

(D) Dasharupaka

364. A binary classification of translation into semantic and communicative, which resembles Nida's 'formal' and 'dynamic' equivalence was given by

(A) E. Nida

(C) Peter Newmark

(B) Catford J.C.

(D) Roman Jakobson

420. A construction where a single clause has been divided into two separate sections is known as

(A) Complex sentence

(C) Complement sentence

(B) Compound sentence

(D) Cleft sentence

421. The set of techniques developed over more than a century and half that permits us to recover linguistic constructs of earlier stages in a family of related languages is known as

(A) Contrastive method

(C) Synchronic method

(B) Comparative method

(D) None of the above

422. Assertion (I): At the level of phonology all South Asian languages exhibit a contrast between front unrounded vowel and rounded back vowels.

Assertion (II): All South Asian languages except "Khasi" which is a verb medial language share common structural characteristics at the level of sentence.

Codes:

(A) Both (I) and (II) are true. (B) Both (I) and (II) are false.

(C) (I) is true and (II) is false.

(D) (II) is true and (I) is false.

451. The goal of cognitive science is to understand the structure and functioning of the human mind, and to this it uses a variety of approaches, from philosophical view point the study is called

- (A) Cognitive approach **(B) Language acquisition**
(C) Modularity (D) Mentalism

452. The identification of structural differences between languages, seen as points of potential learning difficulty is called

- (A) Cognitive analysis **(B) Contrastive analysis**
(C) Comparative analysis (D) Descriptive analysis

453. Assertion I: Missing Surface Inflectional hypothesis states that second language learners who produce errors actually have correct underlying representations for the structure in which they have made errors but have difficulty mapping these underlying representations to their surface forms.

Assertion II: Missing surface inflection hypothesis states that second language learners who produce errors are due to blind spots found in second language.

- (A) Both I and II are right. (B) Both I and II are wrong.
(C) I is right and II is wrong. (D) I is wrong and II is right.

d. All the above

59. Sounds articulated by two lips are called -----

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| a. Dental | c. Labio-dental |
| b. Bilabial | d. Alveolar |

60. Sounds articulated by the lower lip placed against the upper teeth are called----

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| a. Dental | c. Labio-dental |
| b. Bilabial | d. Alveolar |

61. Sounds articulated by the tip of the tongue placed against the upper teeth are called---

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| a. Dental | c. Bilabial |
| b. Labio-dental | d. Alveolar |

62. Sounds articulated with the tip of the tongue or the blade of the tongue against the teeth ridge are called----

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| a. Dental | c. Labio-dental |
| b. Bilabial | d. Alveolar |

63. -----are produced involving the tip of the tongue and the back part of the teeth ridge.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| a. Post-alveolar | c. Palatal |
| b. Palate-alveolar | d. Velar |

64. -----articulated by the tip and the blade of the tongue against the teeth ridge with raising of the front of the tongue towards the palate

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| a. Post-alveolar | c. Palatal |
| b. Palate-alveolar | d. Velar |

18. Listening is a process of hearing with.....

- A) Understanding, interpreting and responding
- B) Responding, understanding and interpreting
- C) Interpreting, responding and understanding
- D) Understanding, responding and interpreting

19. In dictionary V (pp) means.....

- B) Verb past tense A) Verb present participle
- C) Verb past participle D) Phrasal verb

20. Factual descriptions of an event or incident are called.....

- A) Reports B) Articles C) Records D) Registers

21. A paraphrase of a passage should be.....

- A) Of specific length compared to the original passage
- B) Much shorter than the original passage
- C) Much longer than the original passage
- D) No hard and fast rule for the length.

22. Body language is considered as vehicle of communication along with voice and pitch. If one leans forward it is interpreted as..

- B) Feeling uneasy A) Wishing to get involved
- C) direct D) situational approach

23. Dr. C. J. Dadson developedmethod.

- D) communicative A) bilingual B) direct C) situational approach

24. The combination of all approaches is called.....

- D) bilingual A) SOS B) direct C) eclectic

25. In ABL separateare assigned for each learning activity.

- D) schools A) teacher B) logos C) class rooms

26. Active learning is involving.....directly.

BEO Exam Revision Test-5

1. The collective noun of bees is.....

- A) a flock of bees B) a swan of bees
C) a crowd of bees D) a school of bees

2. Which among the following is not correct?

- A) a bunch of grapes B) a flock of sheep
C) a herd of cows D) a band of chairs

3. Which among the following are correct?

1. a brood of birds 2. a fleet of ships 3. a bunch of keys 4. a stack of chairs

- A) 1,3 B) 1,3,4 C) 1,2,4 D) 2,3,4

4. The collective noun of people is.....

- A) army B) crowd C) school D) stack

5. Fill in the blanks with suitable collective noun. A string of.....

1. books 2. chains 3. doors 4. pearls

- A) 3 B) 4 C) 2 D) 1

6. Which among the following is not correct?

- A) a pile of books B) a pride of lions
C) a bouquet of flowers D) a brood of birds

7. The collective noun of chicks is.....

- A) group B) brood C) pride D) flock

8. Odd one out

- A) army B) group C) mob D) shoal

B) noun form of the verb join is join

C) adverb, of the noun overall is overall

D) adjective of the noun hill is hill

26. Which among the following is correct?

A. Moderate – noun
B) Moderate - verb
C) Moderate – adjective
D) Moderation - adverb.

27. The grammatical function of the underlined word is I slept very little last night.

A) adjective B) adverb C) verb D) complement

28. Find out the odd one 'cook, food, menu, dinner'

A) food B) menu C) cook D) dinner

29. Life of Dr. Johnson is written by.....

A) Boswell B) Lawrence C) Lewis D) Alexander

30. Carlo Collodi wrote.....

A) Giant B) Pinocchio C) Tom and Jerry D) Harry Potter

BEO Exam Revision Test-8

1. The meaning of 'via' is.....

A) by way of B) by side of C) in front of D) besides

2. Find out the odd one 'Yoga, viz, purdab, sign'

A) yoga B) viz C) purdah D) sign

3. Find out the word that means the following 'A veil'

A) churidhar B) paint C) purdah D) shirt

26. Identify the correct 'anagram';

- A) meet-meat B) Know - no C) melon - lemon D) pun - fun

27. Find out the anagram of the given word, 'alert'

- A) later B) lerta C) rtlae D) retla

28. Which among the following is not an anagram of the word 'slave'?

- A) salve B) levas C) vales D) veals

29. Odd one out.

- A) lemons B) melons C) solemn D) lomens

30. Which among the following is not correct?

- A) pass:asps B) wane:waen C) care:race D) garb:grab

BEO Exam Revision Test-11

1. How many syllables are there in the word 'prisoners'?

- A) 4 B) 3 C) 1 D) 2

2. Which statement is incorrect?

- A) Acronyms can be called as alphabeteisms
B) Acronyms are pronounced as words
C) Acronyms are formed from the initial letters
D) Acronyms are antonyms to abbreviations.

3. Find out the right expanded form of NCF.....

- a) National Curriculum Framework b) National Curricular Framework
c) National Curriculum Federation d) National curriculum Formation

3. Which of the following sets of words has more than one category of words in it?

- A) walk, swim, jump, moan
- B) happy, power, slow, weak
- C) determined, tall, strong, clean
- D) beauty, sight, honesty, intelligence

4. Which among the following is not associated with a 'word'?

- A) Syntax
- B) pronunciation
- C) synonym
- D) syllable

5. Rock- a type of music. The other meaning of this word is.....

- A) a type of grain
- B) made of stones
- C) a type of dance
- D) made of trees

6. Which among the following is the wrong meaning of the homonym 'ball'?

- A) a round object
- B) party that people dance
- C) done by a group
- D) balloon

7. Which among the following is not a homonym?

- A) cap
- B) cake
- C) callous
- D) calm

8. Find out the odd one out 'alone, animate, apply, arson'.

- A) animate
- B) arson
- C) alone
- D) apply

9. Which among the following paronym is not correct?

- A) device-devise
- B) righteous-rightful
- C) wait-weight
- D) especialspecial

10. Which among the following paronym is correct?

- A) fail-fall
- B) popular-populous
- C) sense-censue
- D) root-route

11. Odd one out

- A) continous:continual
- B) virtual:virtuous

There is..... Petrol in the car. I'll buy some when I go out.

- A) few B) much C) a little D) little

16. Which of the following is not an instruction?

- A) What an Idea! B) sit down C) Be silent D) Queue up

17. Identify the kind of sentence

Can you show me the way to the railway station?

- A) affirmative B) Imperative C) Interrogative D) Optative

18. Identify the kind of sentence -

- A) Affirmative B) Negative C) command D) Exclamatory

19. Identify the kind of sentences-There is little water in the lake

- A) Negative Statement B) Statement C) Assertive D) Imperative

20. Which among the following is not imperative sentence?

1) please leave your footwear outside the hall 2) Let us pray.

3) Do your duty. 4) Don't send this letter.

- A) 1 B) 2 C) 4 D) None

21. The given sentence is..... as well as..... "This lesson is interesting."

1. Statement 2. Affirmative 3. negative 4. Informative

- A) 1,3 B) 1,4 C) 2,4 D) 1,2

22. Which among the following is correct negative sentence to the given sentence?

He is always late in completing his work.

1. He is never early in completing his work.
2. He does not early in completing his work.
3. He is not late early in completing his work.
4. He is no early in completing his task.

The school congratulated Nithyashree on winning a prize at the contest

- A) gerund B) infinitive C) Present participle D) past participle

3. Identify the sentence which conveys the same meaning for given sentences.

He cannot learn Spanish in a week. The time is very short

1. He too learn Spanish in a week to this short time.
2. This time is too short for him to learn Spanish in a week.
3. This time is not too short to learn Spanish.
4. He learnt Spanish to time too short in a week.

- A)4 B)1 C)2 D)3

4. Identify the sentence which conveys the same meaning for given sentences.

Questioning the boy,

I found out the truth.

- 1) I found out the boy. He questioned the truth
2. I questioned the boy. I found out the truth.
- 3) I found out the question. He told truth.
- 4) I questioned the truth. I found out the boy.

- A) 2 B)4 C)1 D)3

5. Find out the form of the underlined verb in the given sentence.

Having finished his work, Ran went out to play.

- A) gerund B) perfect participle
C) Present participle D) past participle

6. It is time for the museum.....

- A) to shut B) to be shut up C) to shut down D) to be shut down

- B) If we drop a piece of wood in water
- C) If we had dropped a piece of wood in water
- D) If we will drop a piece of wood in water

16. Which of the option given below will suit the following sentence?

- A) he would be punished
- B) he will be punished
- C) he would have been punished.
- D) he shall be punished

17. They will miss the train unless they hurry. (Rewrite using 'if')

- A) If they will hurry they will miss the train.
- B) If they will not hurry they will miss the train.
- C) If they do not hurry they will miss the train.
- D) If they hurry, they miss the train.

18. Identify the correct word to fill in the given blank:

If Irich, I would help the poor.

- A) am
- B) were
- C) is
- D) was

19. If I _____ a fish, I would swim.

- A) Was
- B) am
- C) were
- D) have

20. If the driver had been alert _____

- A) the accident can be avoided
- B) the accident could be avoided
- C) the accident could have been avoided
- D) the accident should be avoided

21. The reported form of the question Renu said to me , "Is the movie interesting?" is..

- A) Renu asked me if the movie was interesting
- B) Renu asked me if the movie has been interesting
- C) Renu asked me if he movie is interesting

2. Some house and are poisonous.

- a) used food and plants b) plants and dog
- c) plants and used button cell batteries

3. You will certainly rewards for what you are doing.

- (a) getting (b) had got (c) was getting (d) be getting

4. Identify the simple sentence for the given compound sentence

I broke my ankle in a football match and had to go to hospital.

- A) I had to go to hospital, because I broke my ankle in a football match.
- B) I broke my ankle in a football match, so I had to go to hospital.
- C) I had to go to hospital, so I broke my ankle in a football match.
- D) Having broken my ankle in a football match, I had to go to hospital.

5. Which of the following is the correct definition for a run on?

- A) Two sentences put together without a full stop or a connecting word in between them
- B) A sentence with two main clauses
- C) A sentence with two linkers
- D) A sentence with a finite verb

6. Identify the complex form of the sentence: Only Indians are admitted.

- a) On being Indian, you will be admitted.
- b) Being Indian, you are admitted.
- c) In the event of you being an Indian you are admitted
- d) If you are not an Indian, you cannot be admitted.

7. Find out the simple sentence for the given sentence.

As soon as I head the good news, I congratulated her.

D) My watch yet has been stolen and it hasn't been recovered.

4. teacher / will / the / answer / us / papers / give / next / week / the

A) The teacher will give us answer the papers next week.

B) The teacher will give us next week the answer papers.

C) The teacher will give us the answer papers next week.

D) The teacher next week give us the will answer papers.

5. gave / to / Balaji / children / thanked / sweets / they / him / and / the / all

A) Balaji gave sweets to all the children and they thanked him.

B) Balaji gave children to all the sweets and they thanked him.

C) Balaji gave sweets to all they the thanked children and him.

D) Balaji gave they sweets to and all the children thanked him.

6. have / the / correctly / you / question / you / will / gift/answered /and/so/ I /give/a

A) You have give you gift correctly and so I will answered the question a.

B) I have answered the question and so I will give you a gift correctly.

C) You have answered the question correctly and so I will give you a gift.

D) I have answered the question and so you will give you a gift correctly.

7. dining / had / built / and / offered / The / by / been / hall / students / old / to/us /our

A) The dining hall had been bulit and offered to us by our old students.

B) The dining hall had been offered and built to us by our old students.

C) The dining hall had been offered by our old students and built to us.

D) The dining hall had offered to us and been built by our old students.

In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered.

D) Everyone cannot remind how Dhoni batted against the Sri Lankans.

24. Nobody can forget how India won her freedom.

A) Everyone cannot forget how India won her freedom.

B) Everyone can remember how India won her freedom.

C) Everyone cannot remember how India won her freedom.

D) Everyone can remind how India won her freedom.

25. Never I will do such a thing.

A) I will do such a thing always B) I will not do such a thing at any time.

C) I will ever do such a thing. D) No shall always be grateful to you.

26. We shall remain ever grateful to you.

A) We shall always remain ungrateful to you.

B) We shall never be grateful to you.

C) We shall remain be grateful to you.

D) We shall always be grateful to you.

27. We did not find the missing key.

A) We are sure the key is missing B) we lost the key.

C) We find the missing key.

D) We got the key.

28. Seldom do buses stop here.

A) Buses never stop here.

B) Buses do stop here often.

C) Buses ever stop here.

D) Buses do not stop here often.

29. Anyone can easily learn English.

A) Everyone cannot easily learn English.

B) No one can easily learn English.

C) Everyone can easily learn English.

Even celebrated cartoonists like R.K. Laxman admit that making a cartoon is not a piece of cake. Laxman says he has to wait for over six hours, which includes spending a lot of time scanning newspapers and television channels before any idea strikes him. How does one become a cartoonist? There are few colleges or schools for cartoonists. Established cartoonists are of the view that no institute can teach you to make a CARTOON. While basics, like drawing and sketching can be learnt in an art college, these alone will not make a good cartoonist.

9. What is the typical quality of a cartoon?

- A) Elaborateness B) Vivid details C) Sharpness D) Simplicity

10. The greatest difficulty cartoonists face is

- A) getting an idea B) giving a caption C) publishing D) sketching

11. What are considered as the basic qualities to become a good cartoonist?

- A) training and hard work B) creativity and sense of humour
C) hard work and humour D) art schools and colleges

12. Who are the ones who told the view that no institute can teach you make a cartoon?

- A) all cartoonists B) all well known cartoonists
C) most of the cartoonists D) every cartoonist

13. The major source of ideas for a cartoonist is

- A) newspaper B) television C) history D) media

14. Little wonder' means.....

- A) some wonder B) full of wonder C) no wonder D) a little wonder

15. Pick out the word from the passage that means, 'two or more things joined together to form a single unit'.

(A) *Hyperbole* (B) Repetition (C) Personification (D) *Epithet*

4. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic lines.

"They, too, aware of sun and air and water,

Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter starv'd."

(A) *Hyperbole* (B) Repetition

(C) Personification (D) *Transferred Epithet*

5. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic line.

We can see and hear and count and read and write!

(A) *Imagery* (B) Repetition

(C) Personification (D) *Transferred Epithet*

6. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic lines.

We are greater than the Peoples and the Kings.

'We will serve you four and twenty hours a day?'

(A) *Imagery* (B) Repetition (C) Personification (D) *Hyperbole*

7. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic line.

'all we ask'

(A) Imagery (B) Assonance (C) Personification (D) Hyperbole

8. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic line.

Tough our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes,

(A) Imagery (B) Assonance (C) Connotation (D) Hyperbole

9. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic lines.

"The Western wave was all a-flame."

"Inside it has a ton of space"

(A) Synecdoche (B) Assonance (C) Connotation (D) Hyperbole

10. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic lines.

To bring peace we must war.

Be cruel to be kind.

"It just sits there, never getting small or ever growing tall"

(A) Paradox (B) Assonance (C) Connotation (D) Pun

11. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic lines.

Pitter patter, pitter patter Raindrops on my pane.

"Lights flicker on and off"

(A) irony (B) Onomatopoeia (C) Connotation (D) Pun

12. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic lines.

And what is so rare as a day in June?

"How could this be?"

"What happened inside that house?"

(A) irony (B) Onomatopoeia (C) Rhetorical (D) Pun

13. Choose the correct Rhyming words given below poetic lines.

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

(A) down-joy, boy-crown (B) down-boy, crown-joy

(C) down-joy, boy-crown (D) down-crown, joy-boy

14. Choose the correct Rhyme scheme given below poetic lines.

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

(A)ABBA (B)ABAB (C) AABB (D)BABA

15. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic lines.

"With forward face and unreluctant soul;

Not hurrying to, not turning from the goal".

(A) irony (B) Onomatopoeia (C) Couplet (D) Simile

16. 'So we must laugh and drink from the deep blue cup of the sky' - Find out the words that are alliterated.

A) laugh-drink B) drink-deep C) deep-blue D) must-sky

Read the passage given below and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow. (from 17 to 21).

Books are the greatest treasure of mankind, and the habit of reading them is the greatest source of pleasure. He who is in the habit of reading books should buy books for himself. Borrowed books do not give so much pleasure as the bought ones because in the case of borrowed books, the reader has to be very careful in handling them. The books which belong to the reader himself give a special pleasure because the reader has no worry in handling them he has not to worry about their return. He who is interested in reading books should start collecting them in his youth. The books

collected and arranged properly in a room not only decorate the room but also make the presence of their authors felt. The knowledge of the presence of the great personalities in the reader. Books contains in them eternal truths and are better friends than those of flesh and blood as they not only entertain but also guide us.

17. Treasure means.....

- A) pressure B)leisure C)wealth

18.books give special pleasure.

- A) Borrowed B)Own C)Collected

19. Collecting books fromis a good hobby.

- A) library B)young age C)others

20. Book is a good

- A)companion B)compassion D)conclusion

21. Books guided us mens They ...us.

- A)gifted B) benefited D) Channelized

22.Choose the correct figure of speech given blow poetic line.

"Remember they have eyes like ours that wake"

- (A) Simile (B) Metaphor (C) Personification (D) Anaphora

23.Choose the correct figure of speech given blow poetic line.

"Beneath all uniforms, a single body breaths,Like ours:....."

- (A) Simile (B) Metaphor (C) Personification (D) Anaphora

24.Choose the correct figure of speech given blow poetic line.

"She's a lioness; don't mess with her".

(A) *Simile* (B) Metaphor (C) Personification (D) Anaphora

25. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic line.

"Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence"

(A) *Simile* (B) *Metaphor* (C) Personification (D) Anaphora

26. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic line.

"We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive"

(A) *Simile* (B) Hyperbole (C) Personification (D) Anaphora

27. Do you the day we moved the piano upstairs?

- (a) remember (b) remembered
(c) are remembering (d) had remembered

28. The rain completely our day.

- (a) spoilt (b) is spoiling (c) is spoilt (d) was spoilt

29. Akbar ----- the king at the age of fifteen after the sudden death of his father.

- (a) was becoming (b) had become (c) became (d) become

30. The criminal the place before the police could reach.

- (a) was escaping (b) had escaped (c) is escaping (d) will escape

31. Who does "he" refer to here below line ?

He will not see me stopping here

To watch his woods fill up with snow.

(A) "He" refers to the owner of the wood.

(B) 'He' refers to the owner of the minds.

(C) 'He' refers to the owner of the woods.

(D) 'He' refers to the owner.

32. 'A Poison Tree' Identify the figure of speech in the title.

(A) Imagery (B) Repetition (C) Personification (D) Hyperbole

33. What figure of speech is used in 'watered it in fears' below lines ?

"And I watered it in fears

Night and morning with my tears"

(A) Imagery (B) Repetition (C) Personification (D) Hyperbole

34. Choose the correct Rhyming words given below poetic lines.

I was angry with my friend;

I told my wrath, my wrath did end.

I was angry with my foe:

I told it not, my wrath did grow.

(A) friend – end; foe – grow

(B) friend – foe ; grow- end

(C) friend -- grow

(D) friend – end

35. Choose the correct Rhyme scheme given below poetic lines.

I was angry with my friend;

I told my wrath, my wrath did end.

I was angry with my foe:

I told it not, my wrath did grow.

(A) ABBA (B) ABAB (C) AABB (D) BABA

36. Choose the correct Rhyming words given below poetic lines.

Whose woods these are I think I know.

His house is in the village though;

- (A) know-though (B) think-know
(C) though-know (D) none of this

37. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic line.

The bleeding bark will heal

- (A) Imagery (B) Repetition (C) Personification (D) Transferred Epithet

38. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic lines.

One of the anchoring earth;

- (A) Hyperbole (B) Metaphor (C) Personification (D) Anaphora

39. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic lines.

"There are pretty curtains drawn around, the sheets are fine and thin,
And if you like to rest awhile, I'll snugly tuck you in."

- (A) Assonance (B) Metaphor (C) Personification (D) Anaphora

40. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic lines.

"Your eyes are like the diamond bright, but mine are dull as lead! "

- (A) Simile (B) Metaphor (C) Personification (D) Anaphora

41. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic lines.

"T is the prettiest little parlour that ever you did spy;

For who goes up your winding stair

- (A) Imagery (B) Assonance (C) Consonance (D) Hyperbole

42. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic lines

How handsome are your gauzy wings, how brilliant are your eyes!

- (A) irony (B) Onomatopoeia (C) Anaphora (D) Simile

43. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic lines

Sea that line hath never sounded,

Sea that sail hath never rounded,

(A) irony (B) Onomatopoeia (C) Anaphora (D) Simile

44. Choose the correct Rhyme scheme given below poetic lines

River, river! Brimming river!

Broad and deep, and still as time;

Seeming still, yet still in motion,

Tending onward to the ocean,

Just like mortal prime.

(A) ABCCB (B) ABABA (C) AABBC (D) BABAC

45. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic lines

Little river!

Swelling river!

Brimming river!

Headlong river!

(A) Hyperbole (B) Repetition (C) Personification (D) Epithet

46. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic lines.

Yellow pebbles

dancing Brawling, leaping

dash into the sea

(A) irony (B) Onomatopoeia (C) Imagery (D) Pun

47. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic line.

"It's the stick-together family that wins the joys of earth,

(A) Simile (B) Metaphor (C) Personification (D) Anaphora

48. Choose the correct Rhyme scheme given below poetic lines

"If one should come too close to earth

The atmosphere will shake,

With shockwave reaching to the ground .

Causing the land to quake."

(A) ABCB (B) ABAB (C) AABB (D) BAAC

49. Choose the correct Rhyming words given below poetic lines.

"Rampaging through the heavens Never stopping day or night,

A spectacle of a lifetime A comet in full flight. "

(B) Flight –Night (B) Life-Full (C) Full-Life (D) Night-Flight

50. Choose the correct figure of speech given below poetic line.

"That hears the sweetest music and that finds the finest mirth;

(A) irony (B) Onomatopoeia (C) Imagery (D) Pun

Listen to the passage on 'Comet' and fill in the blanks by choosing the correct answer. (from 51 to 55)

Comets, meteors, and asteroids have several things in common. First, they are believed to be remnants of the materials that created the Sun and the planets. Basically, they're leftovers. Comets, meteors, and asteroids are too small to be planets. Some are only a few feet in size, while others are a mile or more long. Comets are mostly made of ice. They are very old. As comets travel close to the Sun, some of the ice melts off and becomes a gas. This melting process causes bits of dust and debris to trail behind the comet. This tail can be seen in the night sky as a bright, quickly-moving light. Comets orbit at the very edge of the galaxy, past Pluto.

51. Comets are believed to be remnants of the materials created by the

- (a) Moon (b) Sun (c) Star (d) Asteroids

52. Comets are mostly made of

- (a) dust (b) ice (c) sand (d) snow

53. Thecan be seen in the night sky as a bright, quickly-moving light.

- (a) head (b) star (c) tail (d) wings

54. Comets orbit at the very edge of the galaxy, past the

- (a) Earth (b) Neptune (c) Pluto (d) Saturn

55. State whether the statement is true or false.

The melting process causes bits of dust and debris to trail behind the comet.

- A) true B) false

****TRB BEO-ENGLISH-UNIT-2 –END****

TRB BEO-2023

Block Educational Officer ENGLISH

- ❖ Study Material Available
- ❖ Question Bank Available

BEO ENGLISH -REVISION TEST-32-KEYS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	B	D	D	A	D	B	C	A	A	B	C	D	A	C	B	C	B	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	A	A	B	B	C	A	A	C	B	C	C	C	A	C	A	C	B	A	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55					
C	C	C	A	D	C	C	A	D	C	B	B	C	C	A					

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COURIER

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Conduct Number : **9600736379**

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இணைப்பு

(அரசாணை (நிலை) எண்.33, பள்ளிக் கல்வி(தொ.க.1(1))த் துறை, நாள் 19.02.2019)

SYLLABUS FOR BLOCK EDUCATIONAL OFFICER'S EXAMINATION**Total Marks: 150****PART - I****Core Subjects - 110 marks****Unit-I History of Tamil Literature**

சங்க காலம் முதல் தற்காலம் வரை

சங்க இலக்கியம் - சங்கம் பற்றிய குறிப்புகள் - பாட்டும் தொகையும் தொகுப்பு முறை - சங்க இலக்கியச் சிறப்புகள்.

பதினெண் கீழ்க்கணக்கு நூல்கள் - நீதி நூல்களின் சிறப்புகள் - ஐம்பெருங்காப்பியங்கள் - ஐஞ்சிறுகாப்பியங்கள் - பக்தி இலக்கியம் - தேவாரம் - நாலாயிரத்திவ்வியப்பிரபந்தம் - திருமந்திரம் - திருப்புகழ் - பட்டினத்தார் - அருணகிரிநாதர் - தாயுமானவர் - வள்ளலார் - கம்பராமாயணம் - மகாபாரதம் - பெரியபுராணம் - திருவிளையாடற்புராணம் - சிற்றிலக்கியங்கள் - 96 வகை பிரபந்தங்கள் - கோவை - பிள்ளைத்தமிழ் - கலம்பகம் - உலா - தூது - பரணி - பள்ளு - குறவஞ்சி முதலியன - சமயங்கள் வளர்த்த தமிழ் - சமணம் - பௌத்தம் - இசுலாம் - கிருத்துவம் - சித்தர்கள் - சமூகச்சீர்திருத்தம்.

தற்காலம் - தமிழ் உரைநடைவளர்ச்சி - புனைகதைகள் - நாவல் - சிறுகதைகள், நாட்டுப்புறவியல் - கட்டுரை - இலக்கியம்.

இலக்கணம் - எழுத்து - சொல் - பொருள் - யாப்பு, அணி இலக்கணம்.

Unit-II History of English Literature

Development of Prose, Poetry, Fiction, Drama and Grammar

Approaches to Literature(From 1830 to the Present day)

Modern Drama, Modern Fiction, Literary Movements, Literary Criticism and Theory, Teaching of English in India, Journalism and Creative Writing in English, British English Literature - American English Literature, Indian English Literature.

English Language and Grammar

Origin of English Language, General, Characteristics of Old and Middle English. The rise and growth of Modern English, Growth of Vocabulary Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Scandinavian and other foreign influences - Word Formation, Change of Meaning, The makers of English - Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton and Dr. Johnson, Basic English Grammar - Parts of Speech, Tenses, Voice, Singular/ Plural, Spelling Reforms

(P.T.O.)

Unit - III Mathematical Aptitude & Mental Ability Tests

Data analysis - Conversion of Information to Data - presentation and interpretation of data - Tables, graphs, diagrams - Analytical interpretation of data - Simplification - Percentage - Highest Common Factor (HCF) - Lowest Common Multiple (LCM) - Ratio and Proportion - Simple interest - Compound interest - Area - Volume - Time and Work Decision making and problem solving - Logical Reasoning - Puzzles - Dice numerals, Verbals and non - verbals.

Unit – IV General Science

Physics: Units and Measurement, Laws of motions, Force, work, Energy and Power, Properties of Matter - Current electricity – Magnetism - Heat, Light and Sound - Atomic Physics - Electronic devices.

Chemistry: Classification of Matter, Stoichiometry, Types of Reactions, Extraction of Metals (Zn, Cu, Al, Au, Ag, Pb) ,Acids and Bases - Periodic classification, Chemical bonding, Compounds of Carbon, Nitrogen, Oxygen, and Sulphur. Gas laws, Drugs, Fertilizers, Dyes and Polymers.

Botany: Plant Physiology -Cell- Basic unit of Life. Photosynthesis - its Significance. Families - Malvaceae, Solaraceae, Euphorbiaceae, Musaceae and their economic importance. Plant Pathology - Bio technology - Tissue Culture.

Zoology: Human physiology- Human body functions, Environmental Biology - Global Warming - Green house effect, Ozone layer depletion, Applied biology - Genetics and Evolution -Dairy, Poultry, Pisciculture, Fish farming - Health and hygiene.

Unit – V IV History - National Movements of Tamil Nadu and India and Constitutional Development

South Indian history - Culture and Heritage of Tamil people - Advent of European invasion - Expansion and consolidation of British rule - Effect of British rule on socio-economic factor - Social reforms and religious movements - India since Independence.

Characteristics of Indian culture - Unity in diversity – race, colour, language, custom – India - as secular state - Organizations for finearts, dance, drama, music - Growth of rationalism.

Advent of Europeans - Early uprising against British rule - 1857 Revolt - Indian National Congress - Emergence of national leaders - Gandhi, Nehru, Tagore, Netaji - Growth of militant movements - Communalism led to partition - Role of Tamil Nadu in freedom struggle - Rajaji, VOC, Periyar, Bharathiar & Others - Birth of political parties /political system in India since Independence —, Dravidian movement in TN - Political parties and populist schemes - Prominent personalities in the various spheres – Arts, Science, literature and Philosophy.

Constitution of India - Preamble to the constitution - Salient features of constitution - Union, State and territory - Fundamental rights - Fundamental duties - Human rights charter - Union legislature – Parliament - State executive - State

(P.T.O.)

Legislature – assembly - Status of Jammu & Kashmir - Local government – panchayat raj – Tamil Nadu - Judiciary in India – Rule of law/Due process of law - Indian federalism – central – state relations - Emergency provisions - Elections - Election Commission Union and State - Amendments to constitution - Schedules to constitution - Administrative reforms & tribunals - Corruption in public life – Anti - corruption measures – Central Vigilance Commission, lok-adalats, Ombudsman, Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Right to information - Central and State Commission - Empowerment of women.

Unit-VI - Physical Geography and Economic Commercial Geography of India

Universe - Solar system - Earth and Atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere - Monsoon, rainfall, weather and climate - Water resources .Geography of India - Physical features: Soil, minerals and natural resources-Natural vegetation-Forest & Wildlife-Agricultural pattern, livestock and fisheries-Social geography population-density and distribution-Natural calamities-disaster management. Geographical landmarks - Policy on environment and ecology. Geography of Tamil Nadu.

Nature of Indian economy – Five year plan models - an assessment - Land reforms & agriculture - Application of science in agriculture - Industrial growth - Role of public sector & disinvestment - Development of infrastructure - National income Rural welfare oriented programmes - Social sector problems – population, education, health, employment, poverty - HRD – sustainable economic growth - Economic trends in Tamil Nadu - Energy Different sources and development - Finance Commission - Planning Commission - National Development Council. Current socio-economic problems New economic policy and Government sector. Niti Aayog-Globalization, Liberalization, Privatization and Marketing.

Unit- VII General Knowledge and Current Affairs – 10 Marks

Latest diary of events – National-National symbols-Profile of States-Eminent persons & paces in news-Sports & games-Books & authors – Awards & honors-Latest historical events - India and its neighbours - Science and Technology - Latest inventions on science & technology Latest discoveries in Health Science - Mass media and communication.

PART – II

CHILD PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY – 30 Marks

Unit -I Human Growth and Development

Interaction of Nature and Nurture Concept, Distinction among Growth, Development and Maturation. General Principles of Growth and Development – Characteristics, Dimensions of Development – Physical, Cognitive, Emotional, Social and Moral – Phases of Development and Development tasks – Infancy, Childhood and Adolescence.

Unit-II Cognitive Development

Cognitive Process, Attention – Factors relating to attention, Kinds of attention – Inattention, distraction and division of attention – Span of Attention. Sensation and Perception – Factors relating to Perception, Perceptual errors – Concept formation
(P.T.O.)

– Nature and Types of Concepts – Piaget's stages of cognitive development – Bruner's theory – Concept maps – Imagery – Language and Thinking – Reasoning and Problem Solving – Implications to the teacher.

Unit-III Social, Emotional and Moral Development

Social development – Factors of Social development – Social Maturity – Erikson's stages of Social development – Emotional development – meaning – Positive and Negative emotions – Emotional control and maturity – Place of emotions in life – Significance of Emotional Intelligence – Moral development – Kohlberg's stages of Moral development.

Unit-IV Learning

Nature and importance of learning – Individual differences in learning – Learning Curves – Factors influencing learning – theories of learning – Conditioning: Classical and Operant (Pavlov, Skinner), Trial and Error (Thorndike), Learning by Insight (Kohler) – Transfer of Learning – Learning by Imitation – Levels of Learning: Gagne – Remembering and Forgetting: Curve of forgetting.

Unit- V Intelligence and Creativity

Nature of Intelligence – Distribution of Intelligence – Theories of Intelligence: Single, Two factor and Multifactor theories, Guilford's structure of the Intellect, Gardner's Multiple Intelligence Theory – Constancy of IQ – Assessment of Intelligence – Users of Intelligence tests.

The Process of Creativity - Creativity and Intelligence – Identification and promotion of Creativity – Thinking: Convergent and Divergent thinking.

Unit- VI Motivation and Group Dynamics

Motivation and Learning –Kinds of Motives – Theories of Motivation: Maslow's hierarchy of needs – Role of Rewards and Punishments – Level of Aspiration – Achievement Motivation: Techniques of Developing Achievement Motivation – Motivation in the classroom context, Competition and Co-operation – Leadership Traits – Leadership Styles and Classroom Climate.

Unit- VII Personality and Assessment

Meaning and Definitions of Personality – Major Determinants of Personality – Theories of Personality – Types and Traits of Personality, Psychoanalytic – Assessment of Personality: Projective and Non projective Techniques–Aptitude – concept, types and measurement. Attitude and interest – concept and measurement – Integrated Personality.

Unit-VIII Mental Health and Hygiene

Concept of Mental health and Hygiene – Conflict and Frustration –Unrest – Adjustment and Maladjustment – Causes of Maladjustment – Defence Mechanisms – Mental Illness. Juvenile Delinquency - Promotion of Mental health of students and teachers.

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Unit-IX Guidance and Counselling

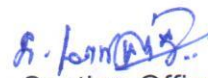
Nature, Types and Need of Guidance and Counselling – Educational, Vocational and Personal. Identification of Children with Counselling Needs – Counselling Techniques: Individual and Group Techniques–Guidance and counselling for the children with Learning Difficulties.

Unit- X History of Educational Development in Tamil Nadu

Ancient, Medieval, Modern Educational System, Development and growth of modern education system(since 1813 to the present day) - Organisational structures of Educational System in Tamil Nadu (DSE, DEE, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, SCERT , Non- Formal, etc.,) Roles and Responsibilities of CEOs, DEOs, BEOs, Acts and Rules – RTE(Right of children to free and compulsory Education act), Schools run by other Departments in Tamil Nadu - Kallar Reclamation, Forest Department, Adhi Dravida and Tribal Welfare Department and other Departments, Implementation of Educational schemes in Tamil Nadu.

PRADEEP YADAV,
Principal Secretary to Government.

//Forwarded / By order//


Section Officer.
