



SHRI KRISHNA ACADEMY

ENGLISH-MINIMUM MATERIAL 2019-2020

சிறப்பம்சங்கள்

- அரசுப் பொதுத்தேர்வு விடைக்குப்புகள் அடிப்படையில் கற்றல் கையேடு(Minimum Material) உருவாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- மெல்லக் கற்கும் மாணவர்கள் விரைவாகக் கற்று அதிக மதிப்பெண் பெறும் வகையில் இவ்விடைக்களஞ்சியம் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- அரசுப் பொதுத்தேர்வு தேர்வில் கட்டாயமாகக் கேட்கப்படும் வினாக்களுக்கு(அகவய வினாக்கள்) விடைகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- கற்பதற்கு எளிய நடையில் வடிவமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- புறவய வினாக்கள் மற்றும் அகவய வினாக்கள் விடைக்குறிப்புகளுடன் அமைந்துள்ளது.

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PART-I**LEXICAL COMPETENCIES Q.NO.1-20****1. SYNONYMS (Q.NO.1-3)**

☞ A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase is called synonym.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஒரு வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடு இடப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைக்கு இணையான அதே அர்த்தமுள்ள வார்த்தையை, கீழே உள்ள Option களிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

Choose the correct **synonyms** for the underlined words from the options given. (D.M.Q.P 2019)

- Nicola was glaring at his young brother is vexation
a) Approval b) Appreciation **c) Annoyance** d) Admiration
- Suffering seems so cruelly prevalent in the world today.
a) Common b) Scaree c) Abundant d) Meagre
- Seeing car pulled up by his insolence of office, feel that your liberty has been outraged.
a) Calmness **b) Rudeness** c) Closeness d) Attraction

2. ANTONYMS (Q.NO.4-6)

☞ Antonym is a word opposite in meaning to another word

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஒரு வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடு இடப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைக்கு எதிர்ப்பதமான வார்த்தையை, கீழே தரப்பட்டிருக்கும் Option களிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

Choose the correct **antonyms** for the underlined words from the options given (D.M.Q.P 2019)

- Let me state unequivocally that Tamil is one of the greatest classical literatures and traditions of the world.
a) **Ambiguously** b) Clearly c) Unmistakably d) Undoubtedly
- China tea has virtues, which are not to be despised
a) Hated b) Loath c) Averted **d) Liked**
- One night, we came upon them in the windy and deserted square,
a) Inhabited b) Unoccupied **c) Crowded** d) Shrouded

PROSE-1

WORD	தமிழாக்கம்	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
Shrug	- சிறிது நேரத்தில் சற்று ஒருவரது தோள்களை உயர்த்துதல்	Raise /nod/motion	Release/let go
Tunic	- கைப்பகுதிகள் இல்லாத தளர்வான ஒரு மேலாடை புற உடை	garment	---
slacken	- குறைக்கப்பட்டது	Reduced/loosen/relaxed	raised/alert/tight/smart
demeanour	- தோற்றமும் நடத்தையும்	appearance and behavior	---

Artless	- குற்றமற்றவர், கபடமற்றவர்	Innocent/guileless/open	artful/complicated
Hawk	- ஒரு இன்னொரு இடத்திலிருந்து இடத்திற்குச் சென்று உரத்த சத்தமாகக் கூப்பிட்டுப் பொருட்களை விற்பனை செய்.	Trade cry/vend	---
deserted	- குடியிருப்பில்லாத, ஆக்கிரமிக்கப்படாத	Uninhabited/unoccupied	Inhabited/ occupied
emigrate	- மற்றொரு நாட்டின் குடியரிமையைப் பெறு	take up citizenship of another country/leave	stay/remain
vexation	- எரிச்சல்கோபம்	annoyance/anger	delight/pleasure
vestibule	- முன்கூடம்	lobby	---
chatter	- அரட்டை அடித்தல்	Talk/babble	---
intrude	- அத்தமீறு, அனுமதியின்றி உள்ளே செல்லுதல்	Enter without permission	withdraw/leave
Rubble	- கழிபொருள், உடைந்த செங்கல் முதலியன	Debris/broken bricks/ruin	valuable
outskirts	- எல்லைகள்	The outer parts of a town or city/a remote part	Center/interior/down town
cautions	- கவனமுள்ள	careful	careless certain foolish/thoughtless/in cautions
Shabby	- அவலட்சணமான	Rugged/untidy	clean/fresh/good
Skinny	- ஒல்லியான	lean and thin	fat
Gazing	- பார்த்துக்கொண்டு	look steadily/intently admired surprised	despise/dislike/look a way disbelieve/over
tangled	- சிக்கலான	confused/mixed together	clear/obvious/ordered/ untangled
provoked	- தூண்டுதல்	kindled/stimulate	dissuade/discourage/halt unprovokedturn off/dull/put out
persuaded	- ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வைத்தல்	continued	dissuade/fail
Scarce	- பற்றாக்குறை	lack	adequate/sufficient/ample
Spirit	- மனநிலை	enthusiasm/courage /vigor vitality	apathy/cowardice fear/indifference

PROSE - 2

WORD	தமிழாக்கம்	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
curious	- ஆர்வமாக / விநோதமாக	interesting	Indifferent/ disinterested / unconcerned
controversial	- வாதத்திற்குரிய	arguable/disputable	Certain/sure
virtues	- போற்றுதற்குரிய பண்புகள்	admirable qualities	Vices(immortal, wicked behavior)
despised	- வெறுக்கத்தக்க	hated	Loved, liked
stimulation	- பரவசம்	excitement, motivated	Discourage
optimistic	- போர்க்காலத்தில் ஒரு தட்டுப்பாடுள்ள பொருளை நுகர்வதற்கு ஏற்படும் கட்டுபாடு.	positive, hopeful	Pessimistic
cauldron	- நேர்மறையான, நம்பிக்கையுடைய	a big pot used for boiling	---
rationing	- இடர்பாடின்றித் தொங்குதல்	restricting	Whole
dangling	- தேநீர் பானையின் மூக்குப்பகுதி	hanging freely, suspended	Rigid(unable to bend)
spout	- பொறுப்பு	the pipe-like opening in a teapot through which tea is poured out	---
liable	- மிகச்சிறந்த வேறுபாட்டினை ஏற்படுத்து	responsible	Irresponsible
mysterious	- புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாத	incomprehensible	Clear
etiquette	- சமூகத்தில் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்படும் நடத்தை	socially acceptable behaviour	Misbehaviour/ Impoliteness/ Rudeness
Disputes.	- விவாதம்	conflict	agreement
civilization	- நாகரீகம்	Society/nation/culture	-
stimulated.	- தூண்டுதல்	motivated	discouraged
stray	- அலைந்து திரிதல்	loose	tight
liable	- பொறுப்புள்ள	Responsible/apt	inappropriate
despised	- வெறுத்தல்	Liked / unloved	loved
optimistic	- நம்பிக்கையுள்ள	pessimistic	enthusiastic
shallow	- விழுங்க	deep	Bottom/superficial
arrival	- வருதல்	departure	advent/coming
sufficient	- போதுமான	scarce	inadequate

infuses	-	நிரப்ப்தல்	Soaks/fill	Dry/take out
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PROSE - 3

WORD		தமிழாக்கம்	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
consideration	-	கவனமான கருத்து	careful thought/ give	Ignorance/ disregard
prevalent	-	பொதுவாக	Common/ predominant	Abnormal/ different/ Rare
Cripples	-	இயல்பான செயல்பாடுகளைச் செய்வதிலிருந்து தடுக்கும் சில இயலாமை கொண்டவர்கள்	disability	Strengthen/ suppress/encourage
Agony	-	தீவிர உடல் மற்றும் மனவேதனை / துன்பம்	extreme physical and mental suffering/pain	Health/comfort/happiness
perforated	-	துளைகளால் கிழித்துச் சேதமடைந்த	torn and damaged with holes/punctured	Intact
ennobles	-	(அணிவகைப் பயன்பாடு) கண்ணியப்படுத்தப்படுகிறது. அறநெறியில் உன்னதமான.	(figurative use) makes dignified, morally noble/improves	Condemn/humiliate
thrash around (idiom)	-	(மரபுமொழி) அமைதியற்று அங்குமிங்கும் சுற்றி வருகின்ற	to move about restlessly	---
sophisticated	-	(இங்கு) மிகமேம்படுத்தப்பட்டது	(here) well advanced/refined	Simple /primitive /backward
mutilating surgery	-	இடரிலும் கூட திகவை நீக்குகின்ற அறுவைச் சிகிச்சை	injuring	Aid/cure/strengthen
Grand Prix	-	(இங்கே) உலக அளவிலான பல மோட்டார் பந்தய நிகழ்வுகளில் ஒன்று	(here) one of several international motor-racing events	---
Solace	-	துக்கம் அல்லது வேதனைகளில் ஆறுதல்	comfort or consolation in times of grief or pain	Dissatisfaction /inconvenience /displeasure
Intrepid	-	தேரரியமான	bold and daring	Fearful/ cowardly
Finale	-	உச்சக்கட்டம்	climax or an exciting end	Beginning /initiation/Debut
disfigured	-	சிதலமடைந்த தோற்றத்தில்	spoiled or marred in appearance	Beauty /unspoiled
malignant	-	இங்கே, வியாதி தொடர்புடையது) வாழ்க்கைக்கு அதிகத் தீங்கு விளைவிக்கும்	(here, of diseases) very harmful to life	Life-giving /healthful
Tumour	-	புற்றுநோய் கட்டி	diseased growth in some	---

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			part of the body	
amputated	-	அறுவைச் சிகிச்சை மூலம் வெட்டி விடுவது	cut off by surgical operation	Joined
profound	-	மிகவும் உயர்ந்த / ஆழ்ந்த	very great	Trivial /unintelligent
Clouded	-	சூழப்பட்ட	covered	Uncovered
Commandeered	-	கைப்பற்றுதல்	Takeover/hijacked/seized	Released /abandoned
galloping	-	தூரிதமாக	Hurrying / moving fast leap	Crawling
ennobles	-	கனப்படுத்துதல்	dignifies	Humiliate
Steered	-	வழிகாட்டுதல்	guided a vehicle /navigated	Abandoned/deserted
scraping	-	உராய்தல்	dragging and rubbing against /	smooth
Finale	-	முடிவு	climax/excite end	Beginning/start/opening

PROSE - 4

WORD		தமிழாக்கம்	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
traverse	-	ஒரு மலைச் சரிசை கிடைமட்டமாக அல்லது மூலைவிட்டமாகக் கடப்பது.	(cross over)	Back up
rope	-	ஒரு கயிறு	cable/cord/line	---
cornice	-	பனி அல்லது பனிக்கட்டியின் தொங்கும் பெரும்திரள்	overhanging mass of snow /pelmet	---
CWM	-	பள்ளத்தாக்கின் தலைமாட்டில் சுற்றிலும் மறைக்கப்பட்ட கை நாற்கால் வடிவ வெற்றிடம்	hollow (head of a valley)	---
scrambling	-	முழங்கால்கள் மற்றும் கரங்களைக் கொண்டு அவசரத்தில் ஏறுவது	climbing hurriedly on hands and knees/push	Retreating / Retire
wriggle	-	திருகு அல்லது திருப்பம் மூலம் நகருவது	twist / turn	Rest /Relax
tantalize	-	கேலி அல்லது இகழ்ச்சி	tease or taunt	Encourage / Aid
Cramponed	-	கூரிய ஆணிகளைக் கொண்ட காலணிகளுடன் பனியின் மீது ஏறுதல்	climbing on ice	---
donned	-	அணிந்து கொண்டு	Worn / enrobed/ put on	Disrobed /took of
Bumps	-	வீக்கம்	Swelling	---

Belay	-	நிறுத்தம்	Halt	Start
Hauled	-	கொண்டு வரப்பட்டது	Pulled out	Pushed /dropped
Zest /zeal	-	உற்சாகம்	Enthusiasm	Apathy /hate / boredom
Crest	-	உச்சி	Peak /top	Base / core
Muster	-	திரட்டுவார்	Gather /mobilize	Demobilise / lose
crawled	-	ஊர்ந்து செல்லுதல்	Creped/sneaked/ moved slowly	Race
wriggle	-	நெளிதல்	Writhe/ twisted	Calm / relax
dragged	-	இழுத்தல்	Pulled/ hauled	Pushed
traverse	-	கடந்திடு	Pass through /go over /cross	Stay
crucifix	-	சிலுவை	Cross (symbol)	---
goggles	-	கண்ணாடி	Spectacles	---
Balaclava helmet	-	தலைகவசம்	Head cover	---
Encrusted	-	இழைத்துள்ள	Covered	Un covered
Grin	-	சிரித்தல்	Laugh / smile	Cry
Thumbed	-	புரட்டு	Beat	Unbeatable
Cautiously	-	கவனமாக	Carefully	Carelessly
Steep	-	செங்குத்தான	Vertical	Horizon
Disguising	-	மறைத்தல்	Conceal / mask	Disclose / revealing
Hump	-	திமில்	Bulge	Flat
Flapped	-	சிறகடிக்கை	Swayed / swing	Calm / stillness

PROSE - 5

WORD		தமிழாக்கம்	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
unequivocally	-	தெளிவாக	unambiguously /absolutely clearly	Unclearly /equivocally
considerable	-	கணிசமான	ample, sizable/substantial	Little/tiny/plenty
antiquity	-	பண்டைக்காலம்	Ancientness/old	Modern/newness/ recent
inscriptions	-	கல்வெட்டுகள்	a historical, religious, or other record cut, impressed, painted, or other on a hard surface / engraving	---
Anthologies	-	திரட்டு	book or other collection of selected writings by various authors	--
secular	-	சார்பற்ற, உலகப்பிரகாரமான	non-religious, temporal	Religious /devote
indigenous	-	உள்ளூர்	Native/ inborn /original	Foreign /aboard /

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			migrant
esthetics	- அழகுணர்ச்சி	American spelling for aesthetics, sense of beauty/ornamentation	Ugly/unpleasant /simplicity
subtlety	- நுட்பநுணுக்கம்	distinction, nuance/delicateness	Crudeness
profundity	- செறிவு, நுட்பங்கள்	solidity, sophistication	Stupidly/senselessly /superficially
subaltern	- கீழ்ப்பட்டவர், தாழ்வானவர்	subordinate, inferior	Superior /higher
extensively	- விரிவாக	broadly, largely/thoroughly	Slightly /faintly/
universality	- பரந்த மனப்பாங்கு	acceptance, prevalence, reputation	Disapproval/disfavor /hate
myriad	- அளவற்ற மிகப்பெரிய எண்	indefinitely great number	Limited/restricted
facet	- அம்சம், பண்பு	feature, character/aspect	- - -
illuminated	- பிரகாசமான, அல்லது தெளிவான	lucid or clear/explained	Blacked out/darkened
undergird	- அடிப்படைஆதரவு	fundamental support	Refuse /neglect /oppose /spoiled
conservative	- பாரம்பரிய	traditional	Modern / new
Dravidian	- தென்னிந்தியாவில் பேசப்படும் மொழிகளில் ஒரு குடும்பம்.	a family of languages spoken in southern India and Sri Lanka	--
Indo-Aryan	- இந்திய ஐரோப்பிய மக்கள்	Indo-European people	--
touchstone	- ஒருதரம் அல்லது அளவுகோல்	a standard or criterion	Abnormal /irregular /unorthodox
fecund	- வளமான	Fertile	Infertile/barren
preexisting	- முந்தைய	antecedent, former, initial	Final / last /later
offshoot	- கிளை, முளை	outgrowth, sprout	Origin / root
indescribably	- வருணிக்க இயலாத	indefinably	Definable/expressible /somewhat
patently	- தெளிவாக, ஐயமின்றி	clearly, undoubtedly	obscurely /unclearly
Recited	- மனப்பாடமாக ஒது	Repeat aloud / deliver / declaim	Keep quite/ withhold

PROSE - 6

WORD	தமிழாக்கம்	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
Confusion	- ஒழுங்கின்மை, குழப்பநிலை	Mess / shuffle /disordered	Order
peril	- இடர், இன்னல்	risk / danger	safety
pedestrians	- பாதசாரி	persons who walk on	----

			the streets	
chaos	-	பெருங்குழப்பம்	confusion	Order / arrange
anarchy	-	சட்ட ஒழுங்கற்ற நிலை, கிளர்ச்சி	lawlessness/ rebellion	Peace / order / fair
preserved	-	பேணுதல்	maintained	Neglected / abolish
curtailed	-	குறைத்தல், சுருக்குதல்	Reduced / restricted	Extended / increased / enlarge
tyranny	-	கொடுங்கோன்மை, தன்னதிகார ஆளுகை	Autocracy / despotism	Democracy
insolence	-	முரட்டுத்தனம், திமிர்	rudeness	Politeness / respect /modesty /coordinately
interfere	-	இடையூறு செய்தல்	Hinder	Assist / aid / facilitate
contract	-	உடன்படிக்கை, அர்ப்பணிப்பு	commitment	Disagreement
indifferent	-	அக்கறையற்ற	Unconcerned	Concerned / troubled / interested
fancy	-	மனஆவல்	Desire / special	Ugly / poor / hate
shandy	-	எலுமிச்சை சாறு/ மது கலந்த பானம்	lemonade	----
ridiculous	-	நகைக்கத்தக்க	comical	Serious / sensible
conventional	-	சம்பிரதாயமான	Normal / traditional	Strange / revolutionary
accommodate	-	உள்ளடக்கு	fit in with	Expand / develop
consideration	-	கூர்ந்தாய்வு	scrutiny	Disregard / close the eyes to / ignore neglect
Entitled	-	உரிமையளிக்கப்பட்ட	Permitted /authorized	Banned
Maelstrom	-	நீர்ச்சுழல்	Utter confusion / tumult / /chaos / agitation	Calm
nay	-	இல்லை	No	Yes
Accommodation	-	இசைவு	Compromise / adaptation / adjustment	Refusal/ disagreement
Outraged	-	சீற்றம்	Infuriated / antagonized / insulted /evil	Pacified / calmed / good
Stout	-	தடித்த	Fat	Thin / slim
Observance	-	கடைப்பிடித்தல்	Adherence	Violation
Civilized	-	நாகரீகம்	Refined/cultured / humane	Uncivilized / rude
Uncivilized	-	நாகரீகமற்ற	Rough/ vulgar / uncultured	Kindness
Sandals	-	மிதியடிகள்	Strap shoe	--

VOCABULARY (Q.NO.7-20)**3. COMPOUND WORDS**

Choose the correct compound word for the combination "*clear cut*". (D.M.Q.P 2019)

- a) Adjective + verb b) Gerund + noun c) Noun + noun d) Noun + verb

A compound word is a combination of two or more words that function is a single unit of meaning. There are three types of compound:

1. Closed compound words are formed when two unique words are joined together. e.g. flowerpots.
2. Open compound words have a space between the words, but when they are read together, a new meaning is formed. e.g. living room.
3. Hyphenated compound words are connected by a hyphen. e.g: brother-in-law.

❖ இரண்டு அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட வார்த்தைகள் இணைக்கப்பட்டு, உருவாக்கப்படும் ஒரு புதிய வார்த்தைக்கு compound word என்று பெயர்.

எ.கா. grand + father → grandfather
(பெரிய) (அப்பா) (தாத்தா)

❖ grand, father ஆகிய 2 வார்த்தைகள் இணைக்கப்பட்டு grandfather என்ற புதிய வார்த்தை உருவாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

BOOK BACK

i) Here are some compound words chosen from the text.

ice-fall (N+V) - knife -edge(N+N)

wind-proof (N+N)-sleeping-bags(G+N)

half-way (N+N) - never ending(ADV+Participle)

partly-full(ADV+ADJ) - ice-axe (N+N)

Let us learn a few more with their meaning.

ice-berg (N+N) - an extremely large mass of ice floating in the sea

ice-cap (N+N) - a layer of ice permanently covering parts of the earth, especially around North and South Poles

ice-floe (N+N) - a large area of ice floating in the sea

ice-sheet (N+N) - a layer of ice that covers a large area of land for a long period of time

ice-rink (N+N) - specially prepared flat surface of ice, where you can ice-skate;

ADDITIONAL

Noun + Noun	dream-world, bed-time , rabbit-hole , chessmen, sun-dial,	postman motorcycle honeybee cork-screw wonderland
Noun + Adjective (participle)	knee-deep, henpecked	homesick,
Noun in Possessive case + Noun	craftsman childsplay	sportsman
Adverb + Noun	insight postscript	out-patient
Verbal noun in '-ing' + Noun	looking-glass washing machine	
Adjective + '-ing' participle	curious-looking, shabby-looking,	good-looking easy-going
Verb + Object	push-button,	treadmill
Adjective + Verb	safeguard,	whitewash
Adverb + Verb	overthrow,	upset
Adjective + Noun	blackboard,	blue print
Noun + Adjective	lifelong,	jet black
Verb + Noun	pop corn,	cry baby

4. ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

Choose the correct expansion of '*GDP*' (D.M.Q.P 2019)

- a) **Gross domestic product** b) Gross domestic purchase
c) Great demand for purchase d) Great domestic purchase

- ❖ An Abbreviation is a short form of a word obtained by using the first letters of the words or by dropping some letters of the words.
- ❖ 'Abbreviation' என்பது ஒரு வாக்கியத்திலுள்ள வார்த்தைகளின் முதல் எழுத்துக்களைக் கொண்டோ, அல்லது வார்த்தையில் உள்ள சில எழுத்துக்களை நீக்கிவிட்டோ, அமைக்கப்படும் ஒரு சுருக்கம் அல்லது குறுக்கம் ஆகும்.
எ.கா. IST - Indian Standard Time
- ❖ இப்பகுதியிலுள்ள வினாவிற்கு விடையளிக்க. கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 options களிலிருந்து சரியான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

BOOK BACK

Here is a list of espionage agencies of some countries:

Name of the Agency	Country	Headquarters
RAW – Research & Analysis Wing	India	New Delhi
CIA – Central Intelligence Agency	the USA	Fairfax, Virginia
MI6 – Military Intelligence Section 6	UK	London
Mossad (The Institute for Intelligence and Special operation)	Israel	Tel Aviv
ASIS – Australian Secret Intelligence Service	Australia	Canberra
MSS – Ministry of State Security	China	Beijing
FSB – Federal Security Bureau of Russian Federation	Russia	Moscow

ADDITIONAL**ABBREVIATION**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ATM - Automated Teller Machine | 18.TV - Television |
| 2. CVRDE - Combat Vehicle Research and Development Establishments | 19.HSS - Higher Secondary School |
| 3. CLRI - Central Leather Research Institute | 20. Ltd - Limited |
| 4. IIT - Indian Institute of Technology | 21.NLC - Neyveli Lignite Corporation |
| 5. CPU - Central Processing Unit | 22.BBC - British Broadcasting Corporation |
| 6. UPS- Uninterrupted Power Supply Units | 23.MA - Master of Arts |
| 7.CD - Compact Disk | 24. Kg - Kilogram |
| 8. DTP - Desktop Publishing | 25.mm - Millimetre |
| 9. UN - United Nations | 26.LPG - Liquefied Petroleum Gas |
| 10.USA - United States of America | 27.VCR - Video Cassette Recorder |
| 11. UK - United Kingdom | 28. Rpm - rotations per minute |
| 12. REM -Rapid Eye Movement | 29. FM - Frequency Modulation |
| 13. SWS -Slow Wave Sleep | 31.UNO - United Nations Organisation |
| 14.EEG -Electroencephalogram | 32.PTI - Press Trust of India |
| 15.EMG -Electromyogram | 33. KMVN - Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam |
| 16. EOG -Electroculogram | 34. PC - Personal Computer |
| 17.RP -Received Pronunciation | 35. UGC - University Grants Commission |
| | 36.PSU - Public Sector Unit |

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ACRONYM

1. AVADI - Armed Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India
2. LASER - Light Amplification by Stimulated Emissions of Radiation
3. RADAR - Radio Detection And Ranging
4. GATT - General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
5. ISRO - Indian Space Research Organisation
6. NASA - National Aeronautics and Space Administration
7. WHO - World Health Organisation
8. SAARC - South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation.
9. CAD - Computer Aided Designing
10. LASER - Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation.
11. TOEFL - Test of English as a Foreign Language
12. VIBGYOR - Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange and Red
13. RADAR - Radio Detection and Ranging
14. AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
15. ISRO - Indian Space Research Organisation
16. GATE - Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering
17. HUDCO - Housing and Urban Development Corporation
18. LAN - Local Area Network
19. OPEC - Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
20. TANSI - Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries
21. VIRUS - Vital Information Resources Under Siege
22. SALT - Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
23. UNICEF - United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
24. BARC - Baba Atomic Research Centre

5. FOREIGN WORDS

Choose the meaning of the foreign word in the sentence English is the '*lingua Franca*' of many countries. **(D.M.Q.P 2019)**

- a) Mother tongue b) Foreign language c) Unknown language **d) Common language**

English language has acquired words and phrases from various other languages of the world. These words are noted as Foreign words.

பல நெடுங்காலமாக, உலகின் பல்வேறு மொழிகளிலிருந்து, பற்பல வார்த்தைகள், சொற்றொடர்கள் எடுக்கப்பட்டு, அவை ஆங்கிலத்தில் மொழியுடன் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டன. அவ்வாறான வார்த்தைகள், "Foreign Words" என குறிப்பிடப்படுகின்றன. இவ்வினாவில், Foreign Word கொண்ட ஒரு வாக்கியம் தரப்பட்டு, அந்த Foreign word- க்கு சரியான அர்த்தத்தை 4 options - களிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

S.No	Foreign words	Meanings in English
1.	alibi	false plea of absence/ formal statement or evidence(in law)
2.	bonhomie	pleasantness of manners
3.	déjà vu	a feeling that something has happened before
4.	elite	select, choice, considered to be the best/most important
5.	en masse	in a mass/ all together
6.	fait accompli	an accomplished fact/ things already happened or done and cannot be changed.
7.	Nouveau riche	people who are newly rich
8.	versus	Against somebody / something
9.	in memoriam	in memory of
10.	verbatim	using exactly the same words as were originally used (spoken / written)
11.	post meridiem	afternoon (p.m)
12.	bonafide	in a good faith, sincere, genuine
13.	sinedie	for an indefinite period.
14.	persona grata	a person acceptable
15.	en route	on the way to
16.	via	through
17.	erratum	error
18.	de facto	in fact
19.	ex gratia	as a matter of grace, favour
20.	resume	a summary, an abstract
21.	in toto	totally
22.	rapport	a close relationship
23.	liaison	co-ordination of activities
24.	par excellence	excellent, superb
25.	via media	middle course
26.	in camera	not open to public
27.	prima-facie	based on the first impression
28.	ad hoc	arranged for special purpose
29.	bon voyage	pleasant journey to you
30.	alumni	ex-students of an institution
31.	alias	otherwise, nickname
32.	Anno Domini	(AD) after the death of
33.	de tour	indirect way
34.	exempli gratia	for example (e.g)
35.	nota bene	take note (N.B)
36.	en tourage	a person's subordinates
37.	fiance	a man to whom one is engaged to marry

38.	fiancee	a woman to whom one is engaged to marry
39.	id est	that is to say (i.e)
40.	status quo	the same position/ in the former state
41.	sans	without, deprived of
42.	sanctum sanctorum	the holy of holies
43.	t'ete-'a-t'ete	a private conversation, (or) face to face
44.	viva voce	an oral test
45.	viz	namely, that is to say
46.	vice versa	in opposite ways
47.	xerox	a photocopy
48.	ad interim	temporarily
49.	protege	one who is patronized by others
50.	inognito	in disguise
51.	faux pas	for this special object
52.	adieu	good - bye
53.	proforma	for the sake of / form
54.	Lingua franca	common language
55.	numero uno	number one
56.	Prima donna	Leading woman singer
57.	reinforce	to make a feeling an idea etc. stronger
58.	Deer this weird	to put up with one's fate.
59.	Magnum opus	great work
60.	a – la – carte	each dishes has a separate price
61.	per capita	income per head.
62.	Teta – tea	private conversation face to face.
63.	Carte blanche	complete discretion or authority
64.	via media	a compromise between two extremes ; middle course

6. BLENDED WORDS

Choose the right combination for the blended word "*diplomomics*" (D.M.Q.P 2019)

a) Diplo + economics

b) Diplomacy + economy

c) Diplo + economy

d) Diplomacy + economics

A blended words is a word that is formed by combining two different terms to create a new entity. Through blending the sounds and meanings of two existing words, a portmanteau creates a new expression that is a linguistic blend of the two individual terms.

For example: blog is derived from the source words web and log.

இரண்டு வார்த்தைகளை இணைத்து, அதனை சுருக்கவடிவில் உச்சரிப்பது blended words ன் சிறப்பம்சமாகும்.

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இருவேறுபட்ட சொற்களை இணைப்பதனால் ஒரு புதிய உட்பொருளுடன்(entry)உருவாக்கப்படும் வார்த்தை ஆகும். இரண்டு வார்த்தைகளின் பொருள்களையும் ஒலிகளையும் கலந்த ஒரு ஒட்டுச்சொல் (a portmanteau) இரண்டு தனிப்பட்ட சொற்களுக்களின் மொழியியல் கலவையாக (Individual) ஒரு புதிய சொல்லினை உருவாக்கும்.

BOOK BACK

e) Form a phrase with each of the following pairs of nouns given below.

Here is an example from the lesson:

fibre + tissue	–	fibrous tissue
muscle + pain	–	muscular pain
skeleton + system	–	skeletal system
nerve + disorder	–	nervous disorder
digestion + enzymes	–	digestive enzymes
surgery + instruments	–	surgical instruments
agony + experience	–	agonizing experience
glory + victory	–	glorious victory
fancy + idea	–	fanciful idea
emotion + song	–	emotional song
sense + issue	–	sensitive issue

ADDITIONAL

S.No.	Word	Blending word
1.	Breakfast + lunch	brunch
2.	Smoke + fog	smog
3.	motorway + hotel	Motel
4.	motor + bike	mobike
5.	television + broadcast	teletcast
6.	travel + catalogue	travelogue
7.	international + police	Interpol
8.	teleprinter + exchange	telex
9.	electro + execute	electrocute
10.	binary + digit	bit
11.	motor + pedal cycle	moped
12.	news + broadcast	Newscast

TASK -2

1.	Helicopter + Airport	Heliport
2.	Documentary + Drama	Docudrama
3.	Education + Entertainment	Edutainment
4.	Technology + Wizard	Techno-wizard
5.	Vegetable + Burger	Vegeburger
6.	Information + Commercial	Infomercial
7.	Lecture + Demonstration	Lecdem
8.	Flimsy + Miserable (miserable + flimsy)	Flimiserable / mimsy
9.	Information + Technology	Info-tech

10.	Medical + Care	Medicare
11.	Education + Satellite	Edusate
12.	Electronic + mail	e-mail
13.	Higher + Technology	Hi-tech
14.	Picture + element	Pixel
15.	Breath + analyser	Breathalyser
16.	Camera + recorder	Camcorder
17.	Fantastic + Fabulous	Fantabulous
18.	Transfer + resistor	Transistor
19.	Melody + drama	Melodrama
20.	Agriculture + Economy	Agronomy

7. CLIPPING WORDS

Choose the clipped word for “*pianoforte*” (D.M.Q.P 2019)

- a) Fort b) Pite **c) Piano** d) Piaforte

Clipping is the art of using a part of a larger word while retaining the meaning of the original word. There are three ways of clipping.

- (a) Front clipping e.g. (fountain)pen
 (b) Back clipping e.g. disco(theque)
 (c) Front and back clipping e.g. (in) flue (enza)

வெட்டப்படுதல் Clipping என்பது ஒன்று அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட அசைகளை (syllables) ஒரு பல அசைகளையுடைய (polysyllabic) வார்த்தைகளிலிருந்து நீக்கி ஒரு புதிய வார்த்தையை உருவாக்கும் முறையாகும். அது போன்றே cell phone என்பது cellular phone ல் இருந்து வந்ததாகும். Clipping என்பது வார்த்தையின் ஒரு பகுதி முழு வார்த்தையாய் செயல்படுவதைக் குறிக்கும் என்றும் கூறலாம். அதாவது ad மற்றும் phone என்பது முறையே advertisement மற்றும் telephone ல் இருந்து வந்தது போன்றதாகும். இதனை வெட்டப்பட்ட வடிவம் (clipped form) வெட்டப்பட்ட வார்த்தை (clipped word) சுருக்குதல் (short form) மற்றும் துண்டிப்பு (truncation) எனவும் கூறலாம்.

S.No.	Word	Clipping word
Book Back:		
1.	Spectacles	Specs
2.	Telephone	Phone
3.	Examination	Exam
4.	Influenza	Flu

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5.	Advertisement	Ad
6.	Aeroplane	plane
7.	Demonstration	Demo
8.	Microphone	Mike
9.	Laboratory	Lab
10.	Refrigerator	Fridge
11.	Automobile	Auto
12.	Omnibus	Bus
13.	Gentlemen	Gents
14.	Memorandum	Memo
15.	Photograph	Photo
Additional:		
16.	Hand kerchief	Kerchief
17.	Fountain pen	Pen
18.	Gymnasium	Gym
19.	Demarcate	Mark
20.	Kilogram	Kilo
21.	Suitcase	Case
22.	Perambulator	Pram
23.	Discotheque	Disco
24.	Taxicab	Taxi
25.	Hamburger	Burger
26.	Helicopter	Copter
27.	Telepathy	Tele
28.	Mathematics	Maths

8. RIGHT DEFINITION OF A TERM

“*Study of codes*” is called ----- (**D.M.Q.P 2019**)

a) Cynology **b) Cryptology** c) Criminology d) Cytology

BOOK BACK

a) Match the -ics words with their appropriate meanings. You can make use of a dictionary.

S.No	Words	Meanings
1	Linguistics	the scientific study of a language
2	Numismatics	The study of money and coins
3	Electro Dynamics	The study of the way that electric current and magnetic fields affect each other
4	Phonetics	The study of speech sounds
5	Aesthetics	The study of principles of beauty

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6	Genetics	The study of genes
7	Statistics	The study of analysing information given in numbers
8	Politics	The study of government and using power in public life
9	Aeronautics	The study of building and flying air-craft
10	Informatics	The study of processing data for storage and retrieval

ADDITIONAL

Phobia/mania/cide/logist words:

S.No.	Term	Definition
Book Back:		
1.	anglophobia	fear of using english
2.	hydrophobia	fear of water
3.	claustrophobia	fear of enclosed space
4.	acrophobia	fear of heights
5.	xenophobia	an abnormal fear of strangers
6.	agoraphobia.	a fear of being in public places where there are many other people
7.	kleptomania.	a strong desire to steal.
8.	bibliomania	a craze for books.
9.	megalomania	mental illness in which one has exaggerated belief in one's importance.
10.	pyromania.	a strong desire to set fire to things .
11.	squandermania.	a craze to spend money wastefully
12.	dipsomania	a strong desire for alcoholic drinks
13.	suicide	killing of self.
14.	homicide	killing of another person.
15.	genocide	killing of people.
16.	patricide	killing of father
17.	matricide	killing of mother
18.	infanticide	killing of in infant
19.	fratricide	killing of brother
20.	regicide	killing a member of a royal family
21.	insecticide	something used to kill insects
22.	ornithologist	a scientist who studies birds.
23.	entomologist	one who studies insects
24.	archeologist	one who studies ancient cultures by analysing the physical remains
25.	pathologist	one who studies diseases
26.	musicologist	one who studies music
27.	palaeontologist	one who studies the fossils

28.	sinologist	one who studies china
29.	optimist	a person who is always hopeful.
30.	pessimist	a person who sees the worst in all things
31.	teetotaler	a person who abstains from alcohol.
32.	philanthropist	a person who performs charitable actions
33.	misanthrope	a person who dislikes mankind
34.	sadist	a person who feels happy by inflicting pain on others
35.	octogenarian	a person who is between 80 and 90 years.
36.	polyglot	a person who speaks many languages
37.	hedonist	a person who goes in pursuit of pleasure
38.	misogynist	a person who hates women
39.	pugilist	a person who is fond of fighting

9. PREFIXES & SUFFIXES

Form a derivative by adding the right prefix to the word "*argue*" (D.M.Q.P 2019)

a) Contra

b) Counter

c) Bi

d) Pre

Prefixes

A **prefix** is a letter or a group of letters which is added to the beginning of a root word in order to modify it. Usually, the new word formed is the opposite of the given word. Eg. incapable, ex-president.

ஒரு ஒட்டுச்சொல் வேர்ச்சொல்லோடு அதனுடைய பொருளினை மாற்றுவதற்காக சேர்க்கப்படுகிறது. ஒரு வார்த்தையின் முன்னால் சேர்க்கப்படும் ஒட்டுச்சொல்லினை முன்னொட்டுச் சொல் என்கிறோம். முன்னொட்டுச் சொற்கள் (prefixes) இணைப்புக் குறியிடப்படும் (hyphenated) இருக்கலாம்.

Suffixes

A **suffix** is a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a root word. By adding suffixes, the grammatical function of the word changes.

Eg. Confusion.

ஒரு வார்த்தையின் பின்னால் சேர்க்கப்படும் ஒட்டுச்சொல்லினை பின்னொட்டுச் சொற்கள் என்கிறோம். பின்னொட்டுச் சொற்களுக்கு சொல்லழுத்தம் கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை(unstressed).

BOOK BACK:

Form two derivatives from each of the following words by adding prefixes and suffixes.

Word	Prefix	Suffix
patient	impatient	patiently
honour	dishonour	honourable
respect	disrespect	respectable

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manage	mismanage	management
fertile	infertile	fertility
different	indifferent	difference
friend	befriend	friendly
obey	disobey	obedience

10. RELATIVE PRONOUN

❖ A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

Fill in the blanks with a suitable relative pronoun. (D.M.Q.P 2019)

He ----- hesitates is lost

- a) Whose b) Whom **c) Who** d) That

Relative pronouns:

Who	Persons only
whose	Persons, animals, things.
Whom	Person.
which	Things with out life and for animals.
That	Person and things. (never used with a preposition preceding)
What	Things only . (It is used with out an antecedent expressed) What = That which
Where	Places. (adverb)

1. This is the boy **who** won the race.
2. Show me the book **which** you bought yesterday.
3. Is there any one **who** can help me do this homework?
4. That is the house **where** I was born.
5. The wrong deeds **that** we do are more often remembered than our good ones.
6. My friend, **whose** father works in Agra, has made a clay model of the Taj Mahal.
7. Most of the friends **whom** she had invited came for her wedding.
8. The film is about a leader **who** led the freedom struggle of his country.
9. Kumarasamy, **whose** house I live in, owns most of the mills in this town
10. Shakespeare, **who** lived in the 16th century, is considered to be the greatest dramatist.

11. PREPOSITION

Fill in the blanks with a suitable preposition. (D.M.Q.P 2019)

Here is the watch that you asked -----

- a) Of b) From **c) For** d) At

A preposition is a word or phrase that is used to show the relationship between a noun and another noun.

- இடைச்சொற்கள் (preposition), பெயர்ச்சொற்களின் (nounsகளின்) முன்பு வரும். அவை காலம், இடம், செயல்வகை, திசை முதலியவற்றைக் குறிக்கும்.

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- ஒரு பெயர்ச்சொல்லுக்கும்(noun) மற்றொரு பெயர்ச்சொல்லுக்கும் இடையே உள்ள உறவினைக் காட்டும். ஒரு வார்த்தையோ அல்லது ஒரு சொற்றொடரோ, முன்னிலைச் சொல் எனப்படும்.

BOOK BACK

Task 1

Recall your learning of basic prepositions and complete the sentences using the prepositions given in brackets.

over under
among

on
into

between
with

in front of
since

near/beside

- The boy jumped **into** a narrow stream.
- Afsar will meet me **on** Friday morning.
- A temple is **near/beside** the bank.
- My friend will meet me **with** his brother tomorrow.
- There is usually a garden **in front of** a bungalow.
- Yuvan has been studying well **since** childhood.
- A trekker climbed **on** a mountain meticulously.
- There was a skirmish **between** my brother and sister.
- The laudable thoughts were apparent **among** many scholars in a conference.
- It is easy to work **under** the aegis of a visionary leader

Task 2

Complete the following passages using prepositions given in brackets.

(among, for, at, to, in,)

- When Lakshmi was 1) **at** school, she practised music from Monday **to** Friday. She involved herself 3) **in** the school orchestra. She was responsible 4) **for** conducting many programmes. She was very popular 5) **among** her schoolmates, as she was good friendly and helpful.

(after, with, on, before, of, in, for)

- 1) **Before** the interview started, Riaz was confident 2) **of** getting the job. He knew that he was qualified 3) **for** the job. He was interested 4) **in** discharging his duty perfectly. The interview panel was impressed 5) **with** his attitude and skills. So 6) **after** the interview, he was 7) **on** cloud nine.

12. QUESTION TAG

Choose the correct question tag for the following statement.

Let's go to the beach -----? (D.M.Q.P 2019)

- a) Don't we b) Do we c) Shall we d) Didn't we

- A Question Tag is the shortest form of a question using the verb plus pronoun.
 - ❖ ஒரு கேள்விக்குறிப்பு என்பது ஒரு வினைச்சொல்லோடு (verb) சேர்ந்த பிரதிப்பெயர் (pronoun) பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள ஒரு கேள்வியின் மிகக் குறுகிய வடிவமாகும்.
- ✓ A positive statement takes a negative tag. (வாக்கியம் positive. ஆகவே question tag Negative)
- ✓ A negative statement takes a positive tag. (வாக்கியம் negative. ஆகவே question tag Positive)

BOOK BACK

Task 1

Add suitable question tags to the following sentences and punctuate properly.

1. The children are very happy today.

The children are very happy today, **aren't they?**

2. You have not returned my books yet.

You have not returned my books yet, **have you?**

3. We enjoyed the trip very much.

We enjoyed the trip very much, **didn't we?**

4. Let's clean the shelves this weekend.

Let's clean the shelves this weekend, **shall we?**

5. My mother rarely travels by bus.

My mother rarely travels by bus, **does she?**

6. Somebody must bell the cat.

Somebody must bell the cat, **mustn't they?**

7. Anita never comes late to office.

Anita never comes late to office, **does she?**

8. I am always the winner.

I am always the winner, **aren't I?**

9. Don't commit this mistake again.

Don't commit this mistake again, **will you?**

10. There is a pharmacy near that bus stand.

There is a pharmacy near that bus stand, **isn't there?**

11. Bacteria can never survive in extreme weather conditions.

Bacteria can never survive in extreme weather condition, **can they?**

12. I am not as smart as you are.

I am not as smart as you are, **am I?**

13. The boys broke the window pane last evening.

The boys broke the window pane last evening, **didn't they?**

14. Leaves wither during autumn.

Leaves wither during autumn, **don't they?**

15. You should add a little salt to the buttermilk.

You should add a little salt to the buttermilk, **shouldn't you?**

Task 2

Correct the error found in the question tag in each of the following.

1. The evil doers cannot cross the path of truth, can't they?– **can they?**

2. The vegetables in the fridge are still fresh, aren't it?– **aren't they?**

3. The village head understood the intention of the politician, doesn't he?– **didn't he?**

4. I claim to be a person of faith and prayer, aren't I?– **don't I?**

5. The employees are seldom allowed to meet their boss, aren't they?– **are they?**

6. Let's organize a trip to Goa, can we? – **shall we?**

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7. The landlady will charge me for the damage, shan't she?– **Won't she?**
8. Both the sisters have left for Canada, aren't they?– **haven't they?**
9. That's definitely not the right thing to do in this situation, isn't that?– **is it?**
10. We needn't apply for a bank loan, do we?– **need we?**
11. The Chief Guest spoke a few words, did he?– **didn't he?**
12. The rhinoceros has a horn made of keratin, haven't they?– **hasn't it?**

13. IDIOMS

Choose the suitable meaning of the idiom found in the following sentence.

When asked to reconsider his decision, he put his foot down. (D.M.Q.P 2019)

- a) Accepted **b) Refused** c) Felt happy d) Grew angry

An idiom is an expression in English language that has a special meaning of its own. It cannot be understood from the meanings of the individual words.

- ☞ Idiom என்பது மரபுத்தொடர். சொல்ல வரும் ஒரு கருத்தை தனிச்சிறப்பியல்புடன் கூறுவதாகும்.
- ☞ I told him he would have to make good. இங்கு 'to make good' – என்பது Idiom. அது ஒரு 'to comensate for a wrong doing' என்பதைக் குறிக்கிறது.
- ☞ இப்பகுதியில் இடம் பெறும் வினாவில் ஒரு idiom தரப்பட்டிருக்கும். அதற்குச் சரியான அர்த்தத்தை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 options- களிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

BOOK BACK

Task 1

Now match the idioms under column A with their meanings in column B:

A. IDIOMS	B. MEANINGS	Answer
save one's skin	a sudden unexpected event or news	To protect one self from dignity
make both ends meet	to be the most powerful	manage one's expenses within one's income
a bolt out of a clear sky	viewed with suspicion and distrust	a sudden unexpected event or news
go to grave	to protect oneself from difficulty	to exit the world
have the whip hand	manage one's expenses within one's income	to be the most powerful
under a cloud	to exit the world	viewed with suspicion and distrust

Task 2

i) Given below are some idiomatic expressions with their meanings. Understand the meaning

- a) wait for the dust to settle - to wait for a situation to become clear or certain
- b) get/have all your ducks in a row - to have made all the preparations needed to do something / to be well organized
- c) fetch and carry (for somebody) - to do a lot of little jobs for somebody as if you were their

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servant

d) **do the math** - to think carefully about something before doing it, so that you know all the relevant facts or figures

e) **round the corner** - very near

ii) **Fill in the blanks with the right idioms. Choose from the above given idioms.**

a) The Sherpa's are cheerful, gallant men, who **fetch and carry** tents, oxygen, food etc., for climbers during their ascent of the summit.

b) The team **does the math** carefully so as to reach the summit successfully.

c) When they had to climb through deep new snow the party sometimes had to **wait for the dust to settle**.

d) Each member of the team had all their responsibility to get all their **ducks in a row**.

e) We could not believe that with a few more whacks of the ice axe in the firm snow we were **round the corner** to the top.

iii) **Understand the meaning of the given idiomatic expression and choose the right one to complete the sentence.**

the icing on the cake – something extra and not essential, but is added to make it even better

break the ice – to make people more relaxed, especially at the beginning of the meeting

a) The conference room was silent though packed. The chairman introduced an interactive **session to break the ice**.

b) Our headmistress not only promised us to take us for an excursion, but also announced that on return we would get a holiday. It was like **the icing on the cake**.

14. **SUBSTITUTE WORDS/PHRASES WITH POLITE ALTERNATIVES**

Substitute the underlined word with the appropriate polite alternative.

She is a fat woman. (D.M.Q.P 2019)

a) Bulkv b) Obese c) **full-fiaured** d) Heavv weight

❖ Euphemistic words or phrases are the mild or indirect words or expressions substituted for words considered to be too harsh or blunt or inappropriate when referring to something unpleasant or embarrassing.

விருமபத்தகாத (unpleasant) அல்லது சங்கடப்பட கூடிய (embarrassing) ஒன்றினை குறிப்பிடும் போது கடுமையான (harsh) அல்லது நயமற்ற (blunt) அல்லது பொருத்தமற்ற (inappropriate) வார்த்தைகளாக கருதப்படும் வார்த்தைகளுக்கு பதிலாகப் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் மென்மையான அல்லது மறைமுகமான வார்த்தைகள் மங்கல வழக்கு / தகுதிச் சொல்வழக்குச் சொற்களாக (Euphemistic words) இருக்கின்றன.

e.g. : "Professional foul" → cheating.

Unpleasant words	Substitute words with polite alternatives
Barbar	Hair dresser
Dead	Dearly departed
Death	Put to sleep, going to the other side
Die	Bite the big one

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Fat	Obese, big-boned, full figured
Handicapped	Physically challenged /differently-abled
House wife	Homemaker
Idiot	Intellectually challenged
Killed	whacked
Killing someone	Neutralizing the target
Old person	Senior citizen
Poor	People in poverty
Retarded	Mentally challenged
Stupid	Academically challenged

15. SENTENCE PATTERN

Choose the correct sentence pattern for the following sentence.

The Headmaster sent the latecomer out.

- a) SVCA b) SVOA c) SVOC d) SVIDO

- | | | | |
|----------|--|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. SV | 1. Birds fly. | 9. SVOA | 1. He taught English in America. |
| | 2. The baby smiled. | | 2. He gave a pen yesterday. |
| 2. SVA | 1. Birds fly in the sky | 10. SVIDO | |
| | 2. He goes there. | | 1. He taught me English. |
| 3. SVAA | | | 2. He gave me a pen. |
| | 1. Birds fly in the sky every evening. | | |
| | 2. He goes there by bus. | | |
| 4. SVC | 1. He is a doctor. | 11. SVIDOAO | 1. He taught me English in America. |
| | 2. The leaf turned yellow. | | 2. He gave me a pen yesterday. |
| 5. SVCA | | 12. VOCA | Keep the room clean always. |
| | 1. He is a doctor now. | 13. VCA | Be silent now. |
| | 2. The leaf turned yellow slowly. | 14. VOA | Open the door now. |
| 6. SVOC | 1. He painted the car blue. | 15. VA | Go fast. |
| | 2. He named his son Ajith. | 16. SAVC | He always looks happy. |
| 7. SVOCA | | 17. SVAC | He is always happy. |
| | 1. He painted the car blue yesterday. | 18. ASVOC | |
| | 2. He named his son Ajith in the church. | | |
| 8. SVO | 1. He taught English. | | Yesterday he painted the car blue |
| | 2. He gave a pen. | | |

16. PHRASAL VERB

Fill in the blank with a suitable phrasal verb.
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Project is a placement in Australia.

- a) Longing on b) Longing to c) Longing for d) Longing of

Phrasal Verbs consist of verb + adverb or verb + preposition

The meaning of these combinations is mostly very different from the verb and the adverb or preposition alone.

- வினைச்சொற்றொடர்கள் (phrasal verbs) வினைச்சொல் (verbs) + வினையுரிச்சொல் (adverb) அல்லது வினைச்சொல் (verb) முன்னிலைச்சொல் (preposition) கொண்டிருக்கும்.
- இதில் உள்ள வினைச்சொல் (verb) மற்றும் வினையுரிச்சொல் (adverb) அல்லது முன்னிலைச்சொல் (preposition) ஆகியவற்றின் தனித்தனி பொருளிலிருந்து இச்சேர்க்கையின் பொருள் மிக வேறுபட்டதாக இருக்கும்.
- எடுத்துக்காட்டாக வினைச்சொல் look – ஐ எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், வினையுரிச்சொற்கள் அல்லது முன்னிலைச்சொற்களுடன் சேரும்போது சொற்றொடர்கள் புதிய அர்த்தத்தைப் பெறுகின்றன.

Take for example, the verb “look”. Together with adverbs or preposition the phrases have new meanings.

BOOK BACK:

c) Give the meanings of the following phrasal verbs and frame sentences using them.

1. **cut off** – to remove something by cutting

The branch was **cut off** from the main tree.

2. **come upon** – meet someone by chance

I **came upon** my English teacher in Chennai.

3. **put out** – stop something burning

The firefighters **put out** the fire.

4. **draw up** – stop

A taxi **drew up** outside the hotel.

5. **pass out** – become unconscious / faint .

The politician **passed out** when the income tax officials quizzed him.

6. **take off** – start flying; remove clothing

The flight **took off** at the right time.

As soon as I reached my house I **took off** my coat.

7. **turn away** – refuse permission

The people at the gate were **turned away**.

8. **stand by** – help someone who is in difficulty, to be ready

My friends **stood by** me all the time.

A boat was **standing by** in case of emergency.

9. **bank on** – depend on

The whole team is **banking on** him to win the match.

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i) Given below are the phrasal verbs with their meanings. Use the given phrasal verbs in Sentences of your own.

- turn on - to open
- took over - took control of something / took lead
- set off - start a journey
- put off - postpone

1. My manager turned on a new account with the bank.
2. The son took over the company from his father.
3. During our last summer we set off to Ooty
4. The match was put off due to rain.

ii) Given below are some Phrasal Verbs which are frequently used in connection with travelling. Guess the meaning and match.

- see off - start off / to begin a journey
- stop over- to go to station or airport to say good bye to some one
- set off - to stay at a place for a short period of time when travelling to another place

Answer:

- see off - to go to station or airport to say good bye to some one
- stop over - to stay at a place for a short period of time when travelling to another place
- set off - start off / to begin a journey
- get in - leave a bus or train etc.

- get off - to go away from home for a vacation.
- get on - arrive inside train, bus etc.
- get away - enter a bus, train place

Answer:

- get in - enter a bus, train place
- get off - leave a bus or train etc.
- get on - arrive inside train, bus etc.
- get away- to go away from home for a vacation.
- check in - pay the bill when leaving a hotel.
- check out - arrive and register at airport or hotel

Answer:

- check in - arrive and register at airport or hotel
- check out - pay the bill when leaving a hotel.

17. BRITISH ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ENGLISH WORDS

BOOK BACK

பல நாட்டவர் அமெரிக்காவில் குடியேறியிருப்பதால் சில ஆங்கில வார்த்தைகள் spelling சற்று கலபமாக்கப்பட்டு பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன. சில வார்த்தைகள் முழுவதுமாக மாற்றப்பட்டு பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன. அவ்வாறு முழுவதும் மாற்றப்பட்ட வார்த்தைகளே பொதுவாக தேர்வில் கேட்கப்படுகின்றன. கீழ்க்கண்ட வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்.

In vocabulary also there are many differences between British English and American English. Some of them are listed below.

சில ஆங்கிலச் சொற்களில் பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆங்கிலத்திற்கும் அமெரிக்க ஆங்கிலத்திற்கும் வார்த்தைகள் முழுமையாக மாறுபடும். ஆனால் பொருள் வேறுபடாது.

c) Some British English words are given in column 'A'. Write their corresponding American English word in Column 'B.'

British English and American English Words

British	American
pavement	sidewalk
pull over	sweater

waist coat	vest
chips	french fries
flat	apartment

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ground floor	first floor
queue	line
wind screen	wind shield
indicator	turn signal
time table	schedule
post	mail
holiday	vacation

autumn	fall
lift	elevator
happy	joyful
fully	full
loo	rest room
sweets	candies
bin	can

d) Similarly there is a difference in the spelling of certain words between American and British English. In Column 'A' words are spelled in American. Write down the corresponding British English spelling for those words in column 'B'. (The first one is done for you)

A	B
odor	odour
program	programme
parlor	parlour
apologize	apologise
color	colour
check	cheque

theater	theatre
gray	grey
behavior	behaviour
humor	humour
labor	labour

18. SYLLABIC WORDS

- Words can be divided according to the number of syllables in them.
- A syllable is a unit of sound. It can be a vowels combined with one or more consonants, Words that have more than one syllable are divided by a dot or space or bar between the syllables.

Eg. con-di-tion, co di tion, con/di/tion.

- ஒரு அசை(syllable) என்பது ஒலியின் அலகு ஆகும். அது ஒரு உயிரெழுத்தாகவோ (vowel) இரண்டு உயிரெழுத்துக்கள் இணைந்த ஒலியாகவோ (diphthong), ஒன்று அல்லதுஅதற்கு மேற்பட்ட மெய்யெழுத்துக்களோடு (consonants) இணைந்த உயிரெழுத்துக்களாகவோ (vowels) இருக்க முடியும்.
- ஒரு அசைக்கு(syllable) மேல் உள்ள வார்த்தைகள் அசைகளுக்கு இடையே புள்ளியினாலோ (dot) அல்லது இடைவெளிவிட்டோ (space) அல்லது படுத்தல் கோட்டோ(bar) பிரிக்கப்படுகிறது.

Monosyllabic words (words with only one syllable):	First, chair, lake, stir, write, call, drove, first, bright, blast, rain, church, birth, thoughts
Disyllabic words (words with two syllables):	di-vide, ri-ver, ac-ross, fur-ther, daugh-ter, cor-ner, re-ject, tea-cher, ty-pist, doc-tor, bas-ket, sis-ter, edu-cate, bro-ther, col-lege, ri-ver, can-teen, bel-ieve
Trisyllabic words (words with three syllables):	Mul-ti-ply, ma-ga-zine, ca-len-dar, re-sem-blance, e-du-cate, cal-cu-late, head-mist-ress, com-pu-ter, ex-pen-sive, lo-gi-cal, uni-ver-sity, mo-nu-ment, ma-jes-tic

Tetrasyllabic words (words with four syllables):	E-ra-di-cate, li-be-ra-tion, po-li-ti-cal, cal-cu-la-tion, ac-ti-vi-ty, en-gi-nee-ring, po-pu-la-tion, e-lec-tro-nic, bi-o-lo-gy, ge-o-gra-phy, In-tro-duc-tion, e-ra-di-cate, i-den-ti-cal, pos-si-bi-lity, cer-ti-fi-cate, bi-o-gra-phy, pre-pa-ra-tion, un-e-thi-cal, de-ve-lop-ment,
Pentasyllabic words (words with five syllables):	E-lec-tri-ci-ty, bi-o-lo-gi-cal, e-lec-tri-cal-ly, ad-mi-nis-tra-tor, ma-the-ma-ti-cal, Sen-si-ti-vi-ty, an-ti-ci-pa-ted, par-ti-ci-pa-ted, in-hu-ma-ni-ty, dis-a-bi-li-ty

19. SINGULAR AND PLURAL FORM

S.No	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SENTENCES
1.	Index	Indices/ Indexes	This book has many <i>indices</i> .
2.	Matrix	Matrices/ Matrixes	<i>Matrices</i> are used to form the shapes of molten metals
3.	Datum	Data	I have collected all the <i>data</i> .
4.	Alumnus	Alumni	We are the <i>alumni</i> of this school.
5.	Memorandum	Memoranda	Many <i>memoranda</i> were signed between India and China.
6.	Radius	Radii	The <i>radii</i> of these circles are same.
7.	Crisis	Crises	I can solve all the <i>crises</i> .
8.	Criterion	Criteria	We follow certain <i>criteria</i> for selecting the teachers.
9.	Fungus	Fungi	<i>Fungi</i> cause skin diseases.
10.	Analysis	Analyses	We did several <i>analyses</i> to promote the results.
11.	Formula	Formulae	I memorised all the <i>formulae</i> .
12.	Syllabus	Syllabi	We follow the new <i>syllabi</i> .
13.	Hypothesis	Hypotheses	You must prove the <i>hypotheses</i> .
14.	Phenomenon	Phenomena	Tsunami is one of the natural <i>phenomena</i> .
15.	Virus	Viruses	Viruses cause many <i>diseases</i> .
16.	Cactus	Cacti	There are many <i>cacti</i> in my garden.
17.	Bacterium	Bacteria	Bacteria cause many <i>diseases</i> .
18.	Medium	Media	Television is one of the most popular mass <i>media</i> .
19.	Foot	Feet	We should clean our <i>feet</i> daily.
20.	Child	Children	Children like sweets.

21.	Tomato	Tomatoes	I bought one kilo of <u>tomatoes</u> .
22.	Agendum	Agenda	For government, education is now at the top of the <u>agenda</u> .

20.LINKERS / CONNECTORS

- Words or phrases that join sentences are called linkers and connectors.
- வாக்கியங்களை இணைக்கும் வார்த்தைகள் அல்லது சொற்றொடர்களை linkers (இணைப்பிகள்) மற்றும் connectors (தொடர்பிகள்) என்று அழைக்கின்றோம்.

1. **Although** he looked happy, there was something unusual about him.
2. **Though** his mother tongue is Tamil, he always speaks in English.
3. **Though** I was shocked at his behaviour, I still could not believe it.
4. We enjoyed our outing **even though** the weather was terrible.
5. His lecture was very boring **even though** his English was good.
13. The family can move into flat **after** the walls are painted.
14. **unless** you have an entry pass, you can't get in.
15. Hurry up **or** you will be late.
16. **As** he was lazy, he could not succeed.
17. He asked me to wait **till** he returns.
18. He is intelligent **but** lazy.
19. Men will reap **what** they sow.
20. Ramesh was so intelligent **that** he won the first prize.
21. We eat **so that** we may live.
22. You will pass **if** you work hard.
23. **when** I was younger I thought so.
24. They say **that** he is better.
25. Make hay **while** the sun shines.
26. He is honest **but** he is poor.
27. Wise men love virtue **but** fools shun it.
6. **Although** we started early, we reached late.
7. You resemble your father **although** you are not as tall as him.
8. **When** the cat is away, the mice are at play.
9. I'll help you **though** I'm tired.
10. **Though** he had my phone number, he did not contact me.
11. I reached on time **but** I missed my train.
12. Man proposes **but** God disposes.
28. You would be pardoned **if** you confess.
29. **Though** I reached on time, I was not permitted.
30. **Though** it was snowing all day, they went on with their tour.
31. He is honest **but** poor.
32. Stop talking **otherwise** you will be send out.
33. **If** there is a will, there is a way.
34. **Though** he is rich, he is humble.
35. **Though** Venkat had only one sandwich, he shared it with his friend.
36. **Though** we started early, we reached the destination late.
37. Wait here **till** I come back.
38. **As** he was ill, he did not go to school.
39. I reached on time **but** I missed the train.
40. **If** You have an entry pass, you can get in