



GUIDE

11th

English

BASED ON NEW SYLLABUS

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2.	The Queen of Boxing	Confessions of Born Spectator	A short in the Dark
3.	Forgetting	Lines Written in the Early Spring	The first Patient (play)
4.	Tight Corners	Macavity - The Mystery Cat	With the Photographer
5.	The Convocation Address	Everest is Not the Only Peak	The Singing Lesson
6.	The Accidental Tourist	The Hollow Crown	Never Never Nest (Play)

PART - I**Q.No. 1-20****1. SYNONYMS****LESSON - 1 THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY**

mantelpiece	-	shelf
absurd	-	inconsistent / illogical
fables	-	tales / stories
hobbled	-	walked unsteadily
pucker	-	wrinkled
expanse	-	widespread
monotonous	-	unchanging / boring
snapped	-	broke / cut
seclusion	-	isolation
bedlam	-	noisy confusion
perched	-	sat / rested
rebukes	-	scoldings
dilapidated	-	damaged
pallor	-	pale appearance
shroud	-	burial clothes

ADDITIONAL

contentment	-	satisfaction
disapproval	-	objection
portrait	-	picture
resignation	-	withdrawal
scriptures	-	sacred writings
serenity	-	tranquility
announce	-	declare
clasp	-	embrace
omit	-	exclude
persuade	-	convince
protest	-	object
scattered	-	dispersed
stoop	-	bend down
distressed	-	unhappy
frivolous	-	childish
moist	-	wet / damp
pretty	-	charming
revolting	-	disgusting / vile
spotless	-	flawless
corpse	-	dead body
stale	-	new
untidy	-	disorder
veritable	-	real

wrinkled	-	crumpled / folded
constantly	-	continuously

LESSON - 2 THE QUEEN OF BOXING

princely	-	very large
jet lag	-	tiredness
appetite	-	hunger
lauded	-	appreciated
conviction	-	firm belief
sate	-	satisfy
palate	-	sense of taste
felicitation	-	congratulation
adulation	-	appreciation
etched	-	imprinted
speculation	-	guess
haul	-	taking a collection

ADDITIONAL

amateur	-	non-professional / dabbler
arena	-	area / stadium
excerpt	-	extract
opponent	-	competitor/rival
accustomed	-	familiar
christened	-	baptized / named
confined	-	enclosed / locked
consoled	-	pacify
disappointed	-	upset
effort	-	try
retained	-	kept
tend	-	incline
vanished	-	disappeared
worried	-	troubled
complex	-	complicated
empty	-	hollow
expensive	-	costly
fortunate	-	lucky
grand	-	magnificent
memorable	-	unforgettable
replete	-	filled
steady	-	balanced
traditional	-	conventional

2. ANTONYMS

LESSON - 1 THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY

moist	x	arid
frivolous	x	serious
omitted	x	included
protest	x	accept
serenity	x	anxiety
scattered	x	gathered
monotonous	x	interesting
absurd	x	logical
fables	x	truth
hobbled	x	run
puckered	x	smooth
expanse	x	contract
snapped	x	combined
seclusion	x	union
badlam	x	calmness
perched	x	moved
rebukes	x	praise
dilapidated	x	undamaged
pallor	x	bloom
shroud	x	uncover
spotless	x	dirty

ADDITIONAL

attached	x	detached
certain	x	doubtful
constantly	x	intermittently
cremate	x	bury
ignored	x	noticed
persuade	x	dissuade
stale	x	fresh
veritable	x	false
wrapped	x	uncovered
stoop	x	straighten

LESSON - 2 THE QUEEN OF BOXING

amateur	x	professional
compulsory	x	optional
traditional	x	modern
expensive	x	cheap
hopeful	x	desperate
accepted	x	refused
princely	x	miserly
appetite	x	aversion
lauded	x	blamed
conviction	x	disbelief

sate	x	dissatisfy
felicitation	x	sarcasm
adulation	x	condemnation
etched	x	neglect
speculation	x	reality
haul	x	diminish
jet lag	x	refresh

ADDITIONAL

accustomed	x	unaccustomed
admit	x	deny
collect	x	distribute
confined	x	open
console	x	dishearten
disappointed	x	excited
doubtful	x	confident
enormously	x	slightly
exceptionally	x	normally
expensive	x	cheap
finally	x	initially
fortunate	x	unfortunate
hopeful	x	desperate
memorable	x	forgettable
replete	x	empty
retained	x	lost
vanished	x	appeared
victory	x	defeat

LESSON - 3 FORGETTING

antipathy	x	liking / admiration
fortune	x	misfortune
reluctant	x	willing
delinquent	x	honest
exploits	x	inactive
abstracted	x	attentive
prosaic	x	fascinating
mediocre	x	extraordinary
fallible	x	reliable
audacious	x	timid
eccentric	x	usual/ normal
indignant	x	pleased/ delighted
quivering	x	unafraid
vexation	x	delight
seldom	x	often
admitted	x	denied

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hysterics	x	calm
exasperation	x	comfort/ pleasure
catastrophe	x	salvation
suave	x	awkward/ rude
venerable	x	dishonourable
individual	x	collective

ADDITIONAL

outstanding	x	mediocre
confused	x	clear
remembered	x	forget
frequent	x	infrequent
trouble	x	ease/solution

grunt	x	applaud
jammed	x	free
accumulate	x	dissipate
ejected	x	admitted
oblivion	x	consciousness
horror	x	delight
panic	x	relax / calm
recline	x	stand/sit up
frustration	x	satisfaction
trust	x	distrust
lavish	x	meagre
scattered	x	assembled

3. COMPOUND WORDS

Text Page No.6

- **Compound words** are made up of two or more words that are combined to make a new word with its own meaning.

Types of compound words

- **Closed compound words** : It is made of two words without a space in-between.

E.g. moonlight	classroom	sunflower	notebook
football	softball	redhead	makeup
keyboard	waterproof	dishcloth	pancake
keyhole	grasshopper	bookmark	popcorn

- **Open compound words** : It has a space between the smaller words that make them.

'Full moon' – when you read the smaller separate words 'full' and 'moon' together, it has a new, unique meaning.

E.g. post office	attorney general	upper class	living room
first aid	web page	table cloth	ice cream
voice mail	high school		

- **Hyphenated compound words** : These are formed by using a hyphen. Hyphen is used to connect words together.

E.g. fifty-four	twenty- six	six-pack	five-year-old
son-in-law	well- being	high-tech	empty-handed
left-handed	in-depth	full-length	

TEXTUAL WORDS. (T.B.Page No: 6)

- I. Match the words in Column A with their pairs in column B to form compound words and write them in column.**

A	B	ANSWER
mantel	lashes	Mantel + piece = Mantelpiece
eye	wheel	Eye + lashes = Eyelashes
water	gate	Water + proof = Waterproof

bee	knob	Bee	+	hive	=	Beehive
toll	piece	Toll	+	gate	=	Tollgate
door	proof	Door	+	knob	=	Doorknob
spinning	hive	Spinning	+	wheel	=	Spinning-wheel

II. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate compound words from those given in the box:

Reeta hurried along the road, dressed in her **spotless** new dress towards the bus stop. Before **sunset**, she had to reach the house of her **grandmother**. But the first **half-hour** of her travel was slow due to traffic jam. Her **homecoming** should be regarded with joy. She was **overstraining** herself to reach the place. When she finally stepped into the **courtyard**, she was received with a big hug by her kind aunt. She was in time to join the **sing song** at the village for a gentle folk.

singsong	overstraining	spotless	gentlefolk	grandmother
courtyard	sunset	half-hour	homecoming	

ADDITIONAL COMPOUND WORDS

Table 1

<u>NOUN + NOUN</u>	<u>NOUN + VERB</u>	<u>NOUN + ADJECTIVE</u>	<u>NOUN + PREPOSITION</u>	<u>NOUN + GERUND</u>
Book stall Head master Key stone Note book Post man Rail road School girl Shop owner Taxi driver Text book Store room butter milk	Bus stop Cat walk Hair cut House arrest Sun rise Sun set Sun shine Telephone call Water fall Wood work	Duty free Hen pecked Home sick Life long Navy blue Praiseworthy Red hot Snow white World famous World wide diamond - hard	Country side Eye on Hanger on Love-in Passer-by Root out Stand by	Air-conditioning Bird watching Cat walking Day-dreaming Eve-teasing Hand writing House keeping Match-fixing Nerve-racking Sight seeing
<u>VERB + NOUN</u>	<u>VERB + VERB</u>	<u>VERB + ADJECTIVE</u>	<u>VERB + PREPOSITION</u>	<u>VERB + GERUND</u>
Cease-fire Cut throat Dare devil Watch Man Play ground Rest room Run down Show room Watch maker Show cause	Cross saw Freeze-dry Test talk Type write Test-drive Hush-hush Make-shift Play-fight Make-believe	Dive deep Fly-high Live-long <u>VERB + ADVERB</u> Push off Pull up Tie up	Breathe in Breathe out Check-in Drawback Give up Look down Lookout Put on Takeout	Clean shaving Get going Match making Note-making Sleep walking Type setting Type writing Vote counting Watch making

Democracy	Hardship	Ductile	Impression	Fortunate
Biology	Cardiogram	Joyous	Sympathetic	Classmate
Approver	Collector	Religious	Collective	Classroom
Engineer	Narrator	Resemblance	Autograph	Cloakroom

EXERCISES

a) Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word.

- ___audible
a. re b. in c. im d. dis **Ans: b**
- ___advantage
a. semi b. im c. dis d. in **Ans: c**
- ___vagantly
a. extra b. over c. under d. down **Ans: a**
- ___staining
a. under b. out c. dis d. over **Ans: d**
- ___effectually
a. ir b. im c. in d. mis **Ans: c**

b) Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the root word.

- forgetful ____
a. less b. ness c. al d. able **Ans: b**
- content ____
a. ish b. ous c. ment d. ism **Ans: c**
- neighbor ____
a. ship b. tude c. hood d. less **Ans: c**
- dole ____
a. ful b. ble c. ish d. ness **Ans: a**
- official ____
a. dom b. hood c. lent d. esque **Ans: a**

5. DERIVATIVES

Text Page No.7

- Words that are derived or formed from the base word by adding prefixes and suffixes are called derivatives.

E.g. Derivatives for the word 'honest' – dishonest, honesty.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES (Text Page No: 7)

Form two derivatives from each of the following words.

Manage	management	mismanage	manageable
Differ	difference	different	indifferent
Beauty	beautiful	beautify	beautician
Peace	peaceful	peacefully	peaceable
Arrange	arrangement	arranged	disarrange
Collect	collection	collective	collectable
Approve	approval	disapprove	approved
Narrate	narration	narrative	narrator
Class	classify	classless	classified

II. Answer the following.1. Choose the proper derivative for “**compose**”.

- a. composure b. composure c. uncompose d. composer **Ans: d**

2. Choose the proper derivative for “**frequent**”.

- a. defrequent b. frequention c. frequently d. frequenting **Ans: c**

3. Choose the proper derivative for “**perfect**”.

- a. perfectable b. perfectee c. perfecting d. perfection **Ans: d**

4. Choose the proper derivative for “**interrupt**”.

- a. ininterrupt b. interruption c. interruptness d. interruptly **Ans: b**

5. Choose the proper derivative for “**admit**”.

- a. deadmit b. admitless c. admition d. admission **Ans: d**

6. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Text Page No.39

► **An abbreviation** is a short form of a word formed by leaving out some of the letters in a word or by using only the first letters of a group of words. It cannot be pronounced as a word.

- E.g.** 1. RSC - Referee Stopped Contest 2. USA - United States of America
3. AIBA - Association International de Boxe Amateur

► **An acronym** is a word formed from the first letters of other words. It can be pronounced as a word.

- E.g.** 1. CAT - Common Admission Test / Common Aptitude Test
2. TET - Teacher Eligibility Test
3. TANSI - Tamil Nadu Small - Scale Industries

Write the expanded forms of the following abbreviations we commonly come across in our daily life.

Text Book Exercise (Page No: 39)

S.No	Abbreviation	Expansion
1.	IELTS	International English Language Testing System
2.	GST	Goods and Service Tax
3.	TNPSC	Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
4.	STD	Subscriber Trunk Dialling
5.	ISD	International Subscriber Dialling
6.	MBA	Master of Business Administration
7.	MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
8.	GPS	Global Positioning System
9.	NSS	National Service Scheme
10.	PTA	Parent Teacher Association
11.	NGO	Non - Governmental Organization
12.	ICU	Intensive Care Unit

Higher + technology	Hi-tech	Web + log	Blog
Huge + monstrous	Humongous	Wiki + dictionary	Wiktionary
Information + commercial	Infomercial	Wireless + fidelity	Wifi
Information + entertainment	Infotainment	Work + alcoholic	Workaholic
Information + system	Infosys	Work + welfare	Workfare
Information + technology	Infotech	Worker + alcoholic	Workaholic
Internal + communication	Intercom	Bloated + aristocrat	Bloatocrat
Alphabetic + numeric	Alphanumeric	Foreign + Exchange	Forex

EXERCISES

Answer the following.

- Choose the right combination of the blended word '**mobike**'.
a. motor + bike b. moto + bike c. moped + bike d. moving + bike **Ans: a**
- Choose the right combination of the blended word '**spork**'.
a. spoon + pork b. spoon + perk c. spoon + fork d. spoon + ferk **Ans: c**
- Choose the right combination of the blended word '**blog**'.
a. website + log b. www + log c. network + log d. web + log **Ans: d**
- Choose the right blended word for the combination '**global+english**'.
a. glonglish b. globish c. glolish d. gloglish **Ans: b**
- Choose the right blended word for the combination '**shop+alcoholic**'.
a. shopaholic b. shopholic c. sholcoholic d. shopalco **Ans: a**

8. CLIPPED WORDS

Text Page No.72

➤ **Clipped words** are words that are formed by dropping one or more syllables from longer words without changing the meaning.

- E.g. ➤ *perambulator* - is an unclipped word
 ➤ *pram* - is a clipped word.
- Front Clipping** - E.g. **Plane** from *Aeroplane*
Back Clipping - E.g. **Ad** from *Advertisement*
Front and Back Clipping - E.g. **Mark** from *Demarcate*

TEXTUAL CLIPPED WORDS

UNCLIPPED	CLIPPED	UNCLIPPED	CLIPPED
Aeroplane	Plane	Hippopotamus	Hippo
Bridegroom	Groom	Influenza	Flu

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Cafeteria	Café	Memorandum	Memo
Chimpanzee	Chimp	Microphone	Mike/Mic
Demarcate	Mark	Perambulator	Pram
Demonstration	Demo	Photograph	Photo
Examination	Exam	Refrigerator	Fridge
Fanatic	Fan	Telephone	Phone
Gasoline	Gas	University	Varsity
Helicopter	Copter	Rhinoceros	Rhino

ADDITIONAL CLIPPED WORDS

Advertisement	Ad	Moving pictures	Movie
Agriculture	Agri	Mummy	Mum
Alchemist	Chemist	Necktie	Tie
Alumni	Alum	Newscast	News
Ampere	Amp	Newsflash	Flash
Automobile	Auto	Non-vegetarian	Non-veg
Beefburger/ Hamburger	Burger	Okay	Ok
Bicycle	Cycle	Oleomargarine	Margarine
Caravan	Van	Omnibus	Bus
Centum	Cent	Pantaloons	Pants
Champion	Champ	Paragraph	Para
Cinematography	Cinema	Pathway	Path
Coattails	Tails	Periwig	Wig
Cucumber	Cuke	Perquisite	Perk
Curiosity	Curio	Pianoforte	Piano
Daddy	Dad	Poliomyelitis	Polio
Discotheque	Disco	Popular music	Pop
Diskette	Disc	Pressure cooker	Cooker
Doctor	Doc	Public house	Pub
Dormitory	Dorm	Referee	Ref
Drapery	Drape	Rehabilitate	Rehab
Earthquake	Quake	Representative	Rep
Facsimile	Fax	Saxophone	Sax
Fountain pen	Pen	Scramble	Scram
Gymnasium	Gym	Signature	Sign
Hackney	Hack	Spectacles	Specs
Handkerchief	Kerchief	Stereophonic	Stereo
Hitchhike	Hike	Storehouse	Store
Identity	Id	Suitcase	Case
Introduction	Intro	Taxicab	Taxi
Jet aircraft	Jet	Teenager	Teen

14. IDIOMS

Text Page No.40,111,112,173

► **An idiom** is a phrase whose meaning is difficult to infer or sometimes impossible to guess by looking at the meanings of the individual words it contains.

E.g. **“by the skin of one's teeth”** - a narrow escape
 “be in the same boat” - *to be in the same difficult or unfortunate situation.*

IDIOMS	MEANINGS	EXAMPLES
Alarm bells ringing	Sign of something going wrong	The report set alarm bells ringing among the people.
Back to the wall	In serious difficulty	Our team had its back to the wall.
Below the belt	Unfair or unsporting behavior	His remark is below the belt.
Drive one up the wall	To annoy or irritate someone	The loud noise drives the old man up the wall.
Grasp / clutch at straws	Try any method to overcome a crisis	He grasped at straws.
Hang out to dry	Abandoning one who is in difficulty.	He totally hung me out to dry in the project.
Have cold feet	To experience nervousness or anxiety	The boy had cold feet in the contest.
Hit the road	To begin one's journey	We have to hit the road very early tomorrow.
In a nice pickle	In a difficult or unpleasant situation	The country is in a pickle.
In our corner	On your side in an argument or dispute	He is in your corner.
In panic mode	In a frightened state	The flood-affected people are in panic mode.
On the ropes	State of near collapse or defeat	The company has been on the ropes.
Right up one's alley	Suited to one's interests	This book rights up my alley.
Saved by the bell	Help at the last moment rescuing one from a difficult situation	I was saved by the bell in the fire accident.
Shot his bolt	To exhaust one's effort	The captain shot his bolt in the second innings.
Square off	Prepare for a conflict	The two fighters squared off last night.
Take (one) for a ride	To deceive someone	The corporate took Indians for a ride.
Throw in the towel	To give up	The referee would throw a towel in the ring.
Tight corners	Difficult situation	Be relaxed when you are in a tight corner.
Be/get in the groove	To be immersed in a particular task	I have gotten in the groove.
By the skin of one's teeth	Narrowly	He passed the exam by the skin of his teeth.
Dree one's weird	To submit to one's fate	I must dree my weird.
Have a good run	To experience joy or success	Mala and I had a good run.

6. The ship made of paper **sinks** in the **sink**.
7. The ardent **fan** of the popular actor comes forward to donate **fan** to the needy.
8. The children started playing the **ball** games during the **ball**.
9. The insurance was **invalid** for the **invalid**.
10. I would like to **fly** along with the **fly**.

16. DEFINITION OF THE TERM

Text Page No.72,73,74,110,145

TABLE - 1

TERMS	DEFINITIONS
Psychologist	One who studies the human mind and behaviour
Archaeologist	One who studies artefacts and physical remains
Entomologist	One who studies insects
Geologist	One who studies the matter that constitutes the Earth
Herpetologist	One who studies reptiles and amphibians
Linguist	One who studies languages and their structure
Meteorologist	One who studies atmosphere, weather and climate
Ornithologist	One who studies birds
Pathologist	One who studies diseases
Seismologist	One who studies earthquakes
Sociologist	One who studies functioning of human society
Ambidextrous	Able to use the right and left hands equally well
Bibliophile	Lover of books
Globetrotter	A person who travels widely
Misanthrope	A person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society
Nonagenarian	A person who is between 90 and 99 years old
Optimist	A person disposed to take a favorable view of things
Philanthropist	A person who donates money to good causes
Polyglot	A person who knows several languages
Sadist	A person who derives pleasure from inflicting pain on others
Teetotaler	A person who never drinks alcohol
Thespian	An actor or actress
Cardiologist	One who treats heart problems
Dentist	One who treats the dental problems
Dermatologist	One who specializes in skin problems
Gastroenterologist	One who treats stomach disorders
Gynaecologist	One who treats diseases specific to women
Neonatologist	One who specializes in critical infants
Nephrologist	One who treats kidney diseases
Neurologist	One who treats the disorders of nervous system
Ophthalmologist	One who treats vision problems

20. RELATIVE PRONOUN

► **Relative pronouns** introduce relative clauses. The most common relative pronouns are *who, whom, whose, which, that*.

Who	: Refers to a person (as the verb's subject)
Whom	: Refers to a person (as the verb's object)
Whose	: Instead of his/her, their, its
Which/that	: Refers to an animal or thing
Where	: Refers to a place
What	: Refers to thing which

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate relative pronoun.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. My mother, ___ is forty years old, lives in the village. | Ans: who |
| 2. The boy called the police ___ arrested the criminal immediately. | Ans: who |
| 3. This is the town ___ I spent my early childhood. | Ans: where |
| 4. An orphanage is a place ___ parentless children can live. | Ans: where |
| 5. This is the man ___ house is on fire. | Ans: whose |
| 6. My friend, ___ dog was hit by a car, has not been to school for three days. | Ans: whose |
| 7. He bought a car ___ was expensive. | Ans: which |
| 8. He was wearing a cap ___ was red. | Ans: which |
| 9. A hammer is a tool ___ is used to knock nails into wood. | Ans: that |
| 10. Everybody was talking about the robbery ___ happened last week. | Ans: that |
| 11. Here are the keys ___ you were searching for. | Ans: that |
| 12. This is Kumar ___ you met last year. | Ans: whom |
| 13. The man ___ I met had a sense of humour. | Ans: whom |
| 14. This is the boy ___ the teacher appreciated yesterday. | Ans: whom |
| 15. This is the house ___ I bought. | Ans: which |
| 16. Listen to ___ I say. | Ans: what |
| 17. I followed ___ my professor advised me. | Ans: what |
| 18. It is 10 p.m. ___ my uncle called me. | Ans: when |
| 19. I don't know ___ my aunty called me. | Ans: why |
| 20. This is the house ___ Ramya was born. | Ans: where |

Fill in the blanks with the suitable relative pronoun.

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------------|
| 1. He is Mr. Rajan ___ can speak many languages. | a. which | b. who | c. whom | d. whose | Ans: b |
| 2. I spent my holidays with my granny ___ cooking was very delicious. | a. whom | b. whose | c. who | d. which | Ans: b |
| 3. Mr. Babu ___ taught me English is my role model. | a. who | b. whose | c. whom | d. which | Ans: a |
| 4. I saw a man ___ was blind. | a. when | b. whose | c. who | d. whose | Ans: c |
| 5. This is the playground ___ Asian games was conducted last year. | a. where | b. when | c. who | d. whom | Ans: a |

22. ARTICLES AND DETERMINERS

◀ Text Page No.156,220

IMPORTANT POINTS

- An article is a kind of adjective.
- The words “a, an, the” are called articles. They are always used with a noun.
- There are two types of articles.
 1. Indefinite article (a, an)
 2. Definite article (the)
- Articles are used before a noun or an adjective.

1. INDEFINITE ARTICLE (A/AN)

- **A'** is used before an indefinite or unspecified **singular noun** which begins with a **consonant sound**.

E.g. ➤ A bus ➤ A man ➤ A fan ➤ A pencil

ADDITIONAL RULES

1. Before the words which begin with vowel letters giving consonant sound 'yu/yoo'

E.g. A university A useful thing A European student A union
 A unicorn A unique thing A euphemistic word A unit
 A user id A uniform

2. Before the word 'one' beginning with consonant sound 'wa'.

E.g. A one rupee note A one man show A one eyed man
 A one legged girl A one way road A one word answer

- **An'** is used before an indefinite or unspecified **singular noun** which begins with a **vowel sound**.

E.g. An apple An orange An elephant
 An ox An ice cream An umbrella

ADDITIONAL RULES

1. Before the words which begin with a silent 'h'.

E.g. An hour An honest man An honourable man An heir

2. Before the abbreviations which begin with any one of the letters 'F, H, L, M, N, R, S, X'.

E.g. An FIR copy An HMT watch An LIC agent An MP
 An MLA An NSS student An RI An SI
 An X-Ray centre An NRI

USAGES OF INDEFINITE ARTICLES (A/AN)

1. To refer to something for the first time

E.g. ➤ He is **an** advocate. ➤ She is **a** teacher.

2. To refer to a whole class.

E.g. ➤ **An** IAS officer should be selfless (means all).
 ➤ **A** teacher should love his profession (means all).

3. To refer to job or profession.

E.g. ➤ Kumar is **an** advocate. ➤ Velkumar is **an** engineer.
 ➤ Vinothini is **a** police.

Frame	Noun	The frame of the photo is broken.
	Verb	We frame questions on all topics.
Guide	Verb	My teachers guide me towards the path of success.
	Noun	The tourist guide explained the historical importance of the site.
Play	Noun	We enacted a humorous play in our school function.
	Verb	The children play in the ground every afternoon.
Plan	Noun	My plan worked out well.
	Verb	We should plan our work well in advance.
Print	Noun	The print is not clear; we cannot read the sentences.
	Verb	We print wedding cards here.

EXERCISE**I. Answer the questions given below.**

1. Choose the appropriate function of the underlined word in the given sentence.

Our parents guide us towards the path of success.

- a. noun b. verb c. adjective d. adverb

Ans: b

2. Choose the appropriate function of the underlined word in the given sentence.

The students travelled by the train for their Industrial Visit.

- a. noun b. verb c. adjective d. adverb

Ans: a

3. Choose the noun form of the word 'successful'.

- a. succeeded b. success c. succeeding d. successes

Ans: b

4. Choose the adjective of the word 'delight'.

- a. delighting b. delighted c. delightful d. delights

Ans: c

5. Choose the adverb of the word 'happy'.

- a. happiness b. happy c. happily d. happily

Ans: c

24. POLITE ALTERNATIVES / EUPHEMISMS

➤ **Euphemism** is the use of a polite word or phrase in place of a harsh or impolite one.

- E.g.** ➤ Teachers always encourage **the slow-learners**. (Impolite word)
 ➤ Teachers always encourage **the late-bloomers**. (Polite alternative)

S.No	IMPOLITE WORDS	EUPHEMISTIC WORDS
1.	Blind	Visually challenged / visually impaired
2.	Handicapped / disabled	Differently abled / Physically challenged
3.	Stupid / mentally ill	Mentally challenged / intellectually challenged
4.	Deaf	Hearing impaired
5.	Short	Vertically-challenged
6.	Fat	Full-figured / horizontally challenged
7.	Undertaker	Funeral director / mortician
8.	Housewife	Homemaker / domestic engineer

PART - II Q.No. 25-29

25. POEM APPRECIATION QUESTIONS

1. Once Upon a Time – Gabriel Okara

1. *But now they only laugh with their teeth*

While their ice-block- cold eyes

Search behind my shadow.

a. Who are 'they'?

The term '**they**' refers to '*modern people.*'

b. Explain: ice-block- cold eyes.

Modern man's **eyes are devoid of emotion like a block of ice.**

c. Identify the figure of speech used here.

Metaphor

d. Find out the words in alliteration.

Search-shadow

2. *'Most of all, I want to relearn*

How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror

Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!'

a. Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh?

When the poet smiles in front of the mirror, it **resembles snake's bare fangs.** Hence, he wants to relearn how to laugh like a child.

b. Whom does the poet want to relearn from?

The poet wants to relearn **from his son.**

c. What do the snake's bare fangs denote?

The snake's bare fangs denote **the poet's artificial smile.**

d. Mention the figure of speech used here.

Simile

2. Confessions of a Born Spectator – Ogden Nash

1. *With all my heart I do admire*

Athletes who sweat for fun or hire

a. Whom does the poet admire?

The poet admires **the athletes.**

b. For what reason do the athletes sweat?

Athletes sweat for **fun** or for **financial benefits.**

2. *Well, ego it might be pleased enough*

But zealous athletes play so rough----

a. What pleases the ego?

Exchanging position with the athletes pleases the ego.

b. Why are athletes often rough during play?

As the athletes **play for victory**, they play roughly.

3. *When officialdom demands*

Is there a doctor in the stands?

a. Why are doctors called from stands by the sponsors?

Doctors are called from stands **when players get injured.**

Expression and Its meaning

1.	<i>Epitaph</i>	Writing on a tombstone
2.	<i>Write Sorrow on the bosom of the earth</i>	The king writes his sad thoughts.
3.	<i>Our lands, our lives and all are Bolingbroke's</i>	Bolingbroke usurped the kingdom.
4.	<i>The small model of the barren earth</i>	Grave
5.	<i>Slain</i>	Killed
6.	<i>Brass Impregnable</i>	Undefeatable
7.	<i>Feel want, taste grief, need friends</i>	Both king and people are equal.

Poem appreciation questions for late-bloomers

1. Once Upon A Time



Speaker - The Poet

Listener - Son

'They' refers to - Modern People

Ice - block - cold eyes - eyes without emotions

Poet wants to relearn - how to laugh

Wants to learn from - his son

When visit third time - doors closed

Wear many faces - like dresses

Good bye means - good riddance

Laugh in the mirror is like - snake's bare fangs

2. Confession of a Born Spectator



Poet admires - the athletes

Athletes sweat - to earn money

Ego - Exchanges of places with the players

Athletes are often rough - to win the match

Doctors are called from stands - To treat injured the players

Not wish to exchange position - Do not care for the feelings of other players


Snaps the knee and cracks the wrist - onomatopoeia. (poetic device)

Poet feels glad - because he is not a player

Poet's observation - To show the mentality of moderns

The Narrator is not a player

3. Lines Written in Early Spring



Poet sitting - In a grove

Trait of nature - kindness of nature

Twigs - tries to catch the breezy air

Poet's thought - there was pleasure in nature

Poet's faith - All are equal in nature

Heaven refers to - God

Grieved heart - made him to think

a thousand blended notes - onomatopoeia (poetic device)

Primrose - wild plant with yellow flowers

Poet's feeling - a thrill of pleasure

4. Macavity - The Mystery Cat



Is macavity a real cat? - No

Hidden Paw - he is the master criminal

'Scotland Yard' - the headquarters of London Metropolitan Police Service

Challenge for the Scotland yard - cannot get an evidence against Macavity

Need his foot prints - to arrest Macavity

Macavity - a cat in devil form

'monster of depravity' - a scaring creature with all evil qualities.

Macavity blamed for - Loss of documents in the foreign office

Macavity is - a mile away

Napoleon of crime - Macavity

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9	Alliteration (மோனை)	The repetition of consonant sound in the line. E.g. It is my faith that every flower enjoys the air it breathes. His head is highly domed.
10	Euphemism (இடக்கரடக்கல்)	Use of a polite expression in place of usage of impolite expression E.g. Passed away instead of died. Relocation center instead of prison camp.
11	Transferred Epithet (ஆகுபெயர்)	It is an epithet (or adjective) grammatically qualifies a noun other than the person or thing it is actually describing. E.g. "cheerful money" "sleepless night" "suicidal sky"

1. Once Upon a Time - Gabriel Okara

1.	Ice-block-cold eyes	Metaphor
2.	To unlearn all their muting things	Metaphor
3.	Like a fixed portrait smile	Simile
4.	Like a snake's bare fangs	Simile
5.	I have learnt to wear many faces like dresses	Simile
6.	When I was like you	Simile
7.	I find doors shut on me	Euphemism
8.	Good-riddance	Oxymoron
9.	hands-hearts, being-bored, want -what, show-son	Alliteration

2. Confessions of a Born Spectator - Ogden Nash

1.	Snaps the knee and cracks the wrist	Onomatopoeia
2.	I am just glad as glad can be	Simile
3.	When swollen eyes meet gnarled fist	Personification
4.	My limp and bashful spirit feeds	Personification
5.	My soul speaks	Personification
6.	When my struggle begins	Personification
7.	Ego might be pleased	Personification
8.	'A' runs ninety yards	Personification

3. Lines Written in Early Spring - William Wordsworth

1.	To her works did Nature link	Personification
2.	The human soul that through me ran	Personification
3.	What Man has made of Man?	Aphorism
4.	It is my faith that every flower enjoys the air it breathes	Personification

4. Macavity - The Mystery Cat - T.S. Eliot

1.	He sways his head from side to side, with movements like a snake	Simile
2.	They say he cheats at cards	Personification
3.	fiend in feline	Alliteration

ADDITIONAL**II. Change Direct Speech into Indirect Speech.**

1. **The teacher said to the boy, "I have often warned you to concentrate on your studies".**

The teacher told the boy that he had often warned him to concentrate on his studies.

2. **The manager said, "I shall speak to you this Friday".**

The manager said that he would speak to him that Friday.

3. **She said, "I am not feeling well today".**

She said that she was not feeling well that day.

4. **He said to me, "You did not admit your mistake".**

He told me that I had not admitted my mistake.

5. **Ram said to Suresh, "I will go to Delhi next week".**

Ram told Suresh that he would go to Delhi the following week.

6. **My father said, "Honesty is the best policy".**

My father said that honesty is the best policy.

7. **He said to me, "Where do you want to go now?"**

He asked me where I wanted to go then.

8. **Rama said to Ravi, "Why are you late today?"**

Rama asked Ravi why he was late that day.

9. **Varun asked Madhan, "When will you pay that money?"**

Varun asked Madhan when he would pay that money.

10. **The coach said to the athlete, "Do you practise regularly?"**

The coach asked the athlete if he/she practised regularly.

11. **He said to me, "Are you coming to this meeting?"**

He asked me if I was coming to that meeting.

27. ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Text Page No.77 - 79

- **Active voice** shows the doer of the action. The verb in the active voice indicates that the person or thing denoted by the subject does something.

E.g. ➤ **The committee organized a meeting.**

- **Passive voice** shows the receiver of the action. The verb in the passive voice indicates that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the subject.

- In short, Active voice gives importance to the subject of an action. (Who does an action?)
Passive voice gives importance to the action of the subject (What is done to the subject?)

Kinds of Passive Voice:

1. Personal Passive Voice:

- The doer/the agent of the action is mentioned. 'by' is followed by the object.

E.g. ➤ *A meeting was organized by the committee.*

2. Impersonal Passive Voice:

- The doer / the agent of the action is not mentioned. 'by' is followed by the adverb.

E.g. ➤ *A meeting was organized.*

Conversion of Active Voice into Passive Voice:

Before conversion, read the tenses and voice conversion table.

EXERCISE**I. Identify the personal or impersonal passive voice in the following.**

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| i. The cave paintings of Ajantha were made in the Gupta period. | - Impersonal |
| ii. Waste is collected from the garbage containers on the streets. | - Impersonal |
| iii. Ground level ozone and fine particles are released in the air. | - Impersonal |
| iv. Smog is formed purely by air pollution. | - Impersonal |
| v. The corona relief fund was released by the chief minister. | - Personal |

II. Identify the changes in these pairs of active and passive constructions.**1. The pilot flew the airplane to Bengaluru.**

The airplane was flown to Bengaluru by the pilot.

2. The bananas were eaten by the monkey.

The monkeys ate the bananas.

III. Change the voice of the following sentences.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Mohammed follows the rules | - | The rules are followed by Mohammed. |
| 2. Mohan has completed the course. | - | The course has been completed by Mohan. |
| 3. Magdalene is singing the prayer. | - | The prayer is being sung by Magdalene. |
| 4. Who wrote this complaint? | - | By whom was this complaint written? |
| 5. May God bless you with happiness! | - | May you be blessed by God with happiness! |
| 6. A house is being constructed by them. | - | They are constructing a house. |
| 7. Let the door not be slammed. | - | Don't slam the door. |
| 8. The team was trained by the coach. | - | The coach trained the team. |
| 9. I speak English everyday. | - | English is spoken by me everyday. |

IV. Make sentences using the passive forms of the verbs.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Tagore/award/Nobel prize | - | Tagore was awarded Nobel prize. |
| 2. IIM Ahmedabad/establish/1961 | - | IIM Ahmedabad was established in 1961. |
| 3. Chattisgarh/form/2000 | - | Chattisgarh was formed in 2000. |
| 4. First passenger train/inaugurated/
India/1853 | - | First passenger train was inaugurated
in India in 1853. |
| 5. Indian Airlines/set up/1953 | - | Indian airlines was set up in 1953. |

28. SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX

Text Page No.175,176

TYPES OF SENTENCES

There are three types of sentences:

1. Simple sentence**2. Compound sentence****3. Complex sentence****SIMPLE SENTENCE**

:

A simple sentence has a phrase and one main clause.

➤ Owing to his ill health,

he could not do his work.

Phrase

+

Main clause

PART - III Q.No. 30-40**30. EXPLAIN WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT****1. Once Upon a Time - Gabriel Okara**

1. "Once upon a time, son
They used to laugh with their eyes:"

Reference:

These lines are taken from the poem 'Once Upon a Time' written by **Gabriel Okara**.

Explanation:

The speaker says that adult in the modern world used to laugh genuinely in the past. But in the present, they laugh artificially. They laugh without any emotions.

Comment:

Modern people lead a fake life.

2. "There will be no thrice."

Reference:

This line is taken from the poem 'Once Upon a Time' written by **Gabriel Okara**.

Explanation:

The poet says that modern man invites people and tells them to feel at home. They will be received happily only once or twice. But the third time the door will be closed on them.

Comment:

Modern people lead a fake life.

3. "I have learned to wear my faces like dresses"

Reference:

This line is taken from the poem 'Once Upon a Time' written by **Gabriel Okara**.

Explanation:

Adults in the modern world learnt to change many faces like dresses. They wear different faces for different situations. Their expressions change for the home, for the street, and for the party.

Comment:

Modern people lead a fake life.

4. "I want to be what I used to be."

Reference:

This line is taken from the poem 'Once Upon a Time' written by **Gabriel Okara**.

Explanation:

The poet regrets that he has forgotten his childhood behaviour. He expresses his desire to relearn the qualities of childhood laugh from his son. He wants to live in the same way he used to live once he was a child.

Comment:

Modern people lead a fake life.

2. Confessions of a Born Spectator - Ogden Nash

1. "I am just glad as glad can be
That I am not them, that they are not me"

Reference:

These lines are taken from the poem "Confessions of a Born Spectator" written by **Ogden Nash**.

31. PROSE SHORT - ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY - KHUSHWANT SINGH

1. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

a. Describe the grandfather as seen in the portrait.

The grandfather looked at least a **hundred years old**. He wore a **big turban** and **loose fitting clothes**.

b. Why was the author left with his grandmother in the village?

The author's parents went to live in the city. So, the author was left with his grandmother in the village.

c. Where did the author study in his childhood?

The author studied in a **village school** attached to a temple.

d. Why did the grandmother accompany the author to school?

The grandmother accompanied the author to school as it was attached to a temple.

e. What made the dogs follow the grandmother after school hours? (June 2019)

The dogs followed the grandmother after the school hours for the **stale chapattis** thrown by her.

f. Why didn't the grandmother feel sentimental when the author went abroad for higher education?

The grandmother was **strong-minded and calm**. She was **busy saying prayers**. So, she did not feel sentimental.

g. What was the happiest time of the day for grandmother?

Feeding the sparrows in the afternoon was her happiest time of the day.

2. Answer the following the questions in three or four sentences.

a. Describe the author's grandmother.

The author's grandmother was an **old woman**. She was **short, fat and slightly bent**. Her face was **full of wrinkles**. She looked **serene, peaceful and content**.

b. What was the daily routine of the grandmother at home?

The grandmother **woke up the author in the morning**. She prepared his **breakfast**. She got him **ready and accompanied him to school**.

c. How is school education in the village different from that in the city?

The **village school was attached to temple**. The **priest taught the alphabet** and the morning prayer. The **city school taught English, modern science and music**. There was **no teaching about God**.

d. The grandmother appreciated the value of education. Give instances in support of your answer.

The grandmother was happy that **her grandson was taught the morning prayer in the village school**. There was **no teaching about God and scriptures in the city school**. It made her unhappy. From these instances, we can understand her value of education.

e. The grandmother was strong-minded. Justify.

When the author went abroad for his higher studies, **she did not show any emotion**. She was **calm and lost in her prayer**. Thus, we can justify that she was strong-minded.

3. Briefly describe the 'accidents' encountered on the flight by Bryson.

The first accident occurred when Bryson **leaned to tie his shoelace**, the passenger in the front **threw his seat back to rest**. He found himself **pinned helplessly in the crash position**. The second accident happened when he **chatted with a lady**. He found that **his pen had leaked and his mouth was full of navy blue**.

32. EXTEND THE CONVERSATION / DIALOGUE

Text Page No.8,75,102,118,123,173

Govt. Model question paper

Extend the conversation with two more exchanges:

Seema: Could I get something to eat immediately?

Waiter: Yes ma'am. We have hot idlies.

Ans:

Seema : Can I have a plate of idlies?

Waiter : Yeah, sure. Be seated, madam. I will get you in a minute.

Seema : Before that, could you bring a cup of water?

Waiter : It is my pleasure to serve you. Here it is.

1. Frame a dialogue of minimum three exchanges between a teacher and student.

Student : Excuse me sir, May I come in?

Teacher : Yes, get in. Why are you late?

Student : I took my mom to hospital. So, I got late sir.

Teacher : Is she fine now? Did you finish the assignment?

Student : She is fine sir. Here is my assignment.

Teacher : Very good.

2. Write a dialogue between a bus conductor and a passenger.

Conductor : Where do you want to go?

Passenger : I want to go to Chennai.

Conductor : How many tickets do you need?

Passenger : I need two tickets.

Conductor : Give me 750/-

Passenger : Have your amount sir. Thank you.

3. Write a dialogue between bookseller and customer.

Book seller : Welcome sir. May I help you?

Customer : I am looking for story books in English.

Book seller : We have English story books sir.

Customer : Do you have story books for children?

Book seller : Yes, we have picture books and fairy tales.

Customer : Ok. Give me both.

4. Write a dialogue between you and your friend about preparation for exams.

Myself : Hi. How are you?

My friend : I am fine. What are you doing?

Myself : I am preparing for the exams. What about you?

My friend : I am going to start my preparation.

Myself : Don't waste your time. First prepare book back exercises.

My friend : Sure. We will score good marks.

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11th ENGLISH**2. Describe the process of making chocolate cake in a pressure cooker.**

- Sift the flour, cocoa powder and baking powder in a mixing bowl.
- Add butter, sugar, salt, water and vanilla and beat the ingredients using a whisk.
- Add the eggs and beat the batter until it is smooth.
- Transfer the batter into the baking tin.
- Heat the pressure cooker, covered with lid but without pressure, for 3-4 minutes on high heat. Then place the cake tin in the empty cooker.
- Close the lid, lower the flame and let it cook for about 30 minutes.

3. Write a process of wrapping a Christmas gift.

- Place a Christmas gift in a box.
- Measure the paper needed.
- Place the box on the gift paper and wrap it tightly.
- Fold the sides in against the edges of the box and tape it.
- Add a gift tag and ribbon.

4. Write a process of making omelette.

- Pour a little oil in the pan.
- Heat the oil
- Pour that into the hot pan.
- Serve hot.
- Beat the egg well.

35. COMPLETION OF PROVERBS

1. A bad workman always blames his tools .	29. Better to wear out than to rust out.
2. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.	30. Birds of same feather flock together.
3. A bold heart is half the battle.	31. Blood is thicker than water .
4. A candle lights others and consumes itself.	32. Brevity is the soul of wit.
5. A cat has nine lives.	33. Call a spade spade .
6. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link.	34. Charity begins at home.
7. A man is known by the company he keeps.	35. Cleanliness is next to Godliness .
8. A picture is worth a thousand words.	36. Clothes do not make the man .
9. A rolling stone gathers no moss.	37. Covet all, lose all.
10. A stitch in time saves nine .	38. Cross the stream where it is shallowest .
11. A thing begun is half done.	39. Curiosity killed the cat.
12. Absence makes the heart grow fonder.	40. Don't bite the hand that feeds you.
13. Actions speak louder than words .	41. Don't blow your own trumpet .
14. Adversity and loss make a man wise .	42. Don't cast pearls before swine.
15. All good things come to an end .	43. Don't count your chickens before they hatch.
16. All that glitters is not gold .	44. Don't cross a bridge until you come to it.
17. All's well that ends well.	45. Don't judge a book by its cover .
18. Always put your best foot forward.	46. Doubt is the key to wisdom .
19. Among the blind the one-eyed man is king .	47. Early bird catches the worm .
20. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.	48. East or West, home is the best.
21. An empty vessel makes much noise .	49. Easy come, easy go .
22. An idle brain is the devil's workshop.	50. Empty bags cannot stand upright .
23. Appearances can be deceptive .	51. Empty vessels make more noise .
24. As you sow, so you shall reap .	52. Even Homer nods.
25. Barking dogs seldom bite.	53. Every cloud has a silver lining.
26. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.	54. Every dog has his day .
27. Beggars can't be choosers .	55. Experience is the best teacher.
28. Better late than never.	56. Familiarity breeds contempt.

39. EMAIL WRITING

Text Page No.151,152

- **E-mail** is a less formal method of communicating but has replaced the conventional letter, as a means of communication.
- E-mails can be forwarded to a number of people without your knowledge. So, one should consider it as an unsealed letter.
- It makes communication almost instant. It is less laborious to write.

IMPORTANT POINTS

- Short forms, symbols and recognizable abbreviations can be used.
- Receiver's / sender's address and date need not be used as they are already programmed in the computer.

FOR LATE-BLOOMERS

To: abcdef@gmail.com பெறுபவர் மெயில்

Cc: _____@gmail.com மற்றவருடைய மெயில்

Subject: Invitation / Congratulations / thanks / asking permission மெயில் எது சம்பந்தமானது

Dear Sir,

I am happy to inform that is going to be conducted /held/arranged on 1st June 2020.

I would be grateful if you could accept / permit / attend / help / give / arrange /

I look forward to hearing from you.

Feel free to contact me.

Please find the attached..... document / photos/ invitation/file/ etc.,

Regards,

Principal, ABC GHSS. பெயர், பதவி.

மெயில் ஆரம்பிக்கும் போது எழுத வேண்டும்

மகிழ்ச்சியான செய்தி	I am happy to inform that....
துன்பமான செய்தி	I am sorry to inform that
பொதுவாக எழுத	I am writing to you in connection with ...
----- செய்தால் நன்றி கடன் பட்டிருப்பேன்	I would be grateful if you could....
உன்னிடமிருந்து பதில் எதிர்பார்த்திருப்பேன்	I look forward to hearing from you.
என்னை தொடர்பு கொள்ள தயங்காதீர்	Please feel free to contact me.
இணைக்கப்பட்ட படிவத்தை பார்	Please find the document attached.
மெயில் முடிக்கும் போது	Sincerely yours, with best wishes, take care.
Salutation	Formal – Dear sir/madam Informal – Hi or Hello or Dear Raj,
Introduction	Hope you are having a great day! Congratulations on... Greetings.
Explaining why you are writing	I am writing to tell you about... We wish to inform you of ... I am writing in connection with...

PART - IV Q.No. 41-58**41. PROSE PARAGRAPHS****FOR LATE-BLOOMERS****1. The Portrait of a Lady - Khushwant Singh**

- The story describes the author's grandmother.
- She was fat and slightly bent.
- The author was left with her in the village.
- She accompanied him to school as it was attached to temple.
- In the city, he went to an English school.
- She was sad as there was no teaching about God.
- Feeding the sparrows was her happiest time.
- She died peacefully after his return from abroad studies.

2. The Queen of Boxing - Mary Kom

- Mary Kom is a great Indian boxer.
- She took part in the World Women's Boxing Championship.
- She won her first silver medal in the event.
- She won the bronze medal in Summer Olympics.
- She won the gold medal in the Asian Games.
- She also won the gold medal in the Commonwealth Games.
- She is a six-time World Amateur Boxing Champion.
- She is called the 'Queen of Boxing' and 'Magnificent Mary.'

3. Forgetting - Robert Lynd

- Robert Lynd analyses the reasons for forgetfulness.
- He wonders at the efficiency of the human memory.
- A person remembers the names of actors and cricketers.
- The author forgets to post letters.
- He also forgets books, walking sticks and umbrellas.
- Sportsmen and anglers often forget their things.
- Many people forget to take medicines.
- Ordinarily a man without good memory is an eccentric.

4. Tight Corners - E.V. Lucas

- It describes the author's mental tight corner.
- The author visited an auction centre without money.
- They were selling Barbizon pictures.
- He participated in the auction for fun.
- A Daubigny picture was sold to him.
- The rich bidder offered fifty guineas for the picture.
- The author got hundred guineas more.
- He was rescued by a sudden stroke of luck.

6. The Accidental Tourist - Bill Bryson

"The Accidental Tourist" is an amusing account by Bill Bryson. He is a frequent flyer. He always messes up things. He often gets stuck inside the lavatory in theatre. He forgets his hotel room number. Once in airport, Bill tried to take his flying card from his bag. When he forced to open it, he cut his finger. In another flight travel, Bill leaned to tie his shoelace. The front seat passenger reclined and led him to the crash position. He freed himself by clawing the leg of the fellow passenger. While he was chatting with a lady, he sucked his pen, His mouth was stained with ink and it remained for several days. This was his worst experience. Once, his flight ticket and flyer card were in different names to his shock. He always struggles to maintain the dining manners. His wife and children are very cautious while travelling with him. Thus, he faces chaos in his everyday life.

Man's greatest fear is chaos.

42. POEM PARAGRAPHS

FOR LATE-BLOOMERS

1. Once Upon a Time - Gabriel Okara

- The poet talks about the fake life of modern people.
- In the past, people laughed with their hearts.
- But modern people laugh falsely.
- Their eyes lack a feeling of warmth.
- They change their faces like dresses.
- The poet sees no expression in his laugh.
- His teeth are bare like the fangs of a snake.
- He asks his son to show him how to laugh.

2. Confessions of a Born Spectator - Ogden Nash

- The poet is happy that he is a spectator.
- He is unwilling to compete with players.
- The poet gets happiness from watching them.
- Athletes play for fun or money.
- They never care for others' feelings.
- The poet likes to dine with them.
- He is ready to buy tickets to watch their games.
- But he is not ready to take part in sports.

3. Lines Written in Early Spring - William Wordsworth

- It is a landscape poem.
- The poet sits in a beautiful grove.
- He hears birds' sweet singing.
- He can associate himself with nature.
- He feels everything is happy in nature.
- He is sad as man is exploiting nature.
- Nature always desires peace.
- But man has damaged nature and fellow beings.

virtues are very few, they do their duty with true devotion. They hate defeat and courage is their stronghold. They never praise anyone for their benefits. Their duty is to bless and praise the deserving ones. They nourish the quality of doing everything independently. They never fail in their commitment. They are humble in their ways. They consider dignity and pride as their strength. They kneel only before competence and merit. One who does not stoop is adored as a king by the virtuous people. Honour is regarded as their asset. The poet concludes that no one is poor in dignity and pride.

Every hillock has a summit to boast.

6. The Hollow Crown - William Shakespeare

The poem is an extract from Shakespeare's play 'King Richard II'. He has surrendered to his rebellious cousin, Bollingbroke. He feels depressed in the desperate situation. He talks about the temporary state of human life. He speaks of graves, worms, epitaphs and other things connected with death. He says that kingdom and power are not permanent. Like the hollow crown, the king's life is also worthless. Death plays a crucial role in human life. It is personified as a court jester. Death like a sharp pin penetrates through the castle walls and takes away the king's life. So, the flesh and power of the king are also perishable. He says that death is the ultimate conqueror. He asks his men not to call him a king. He concludes that he is also a common man with wants, griefs and in need of friends.

Death is the ultimate conqueror.

43. SUPPLEMENTARY PARAGRAPHS

FOR LATE-BLOOMERS

1. After Twenty Years - O. Henry

- Bob and Jimmy were close friends.
- Bob was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty.
- Bob moved to the West in search of fortune.
- Jimmy stayed in New York.
- They agreed to meet after twenty years.
- Bob came to meet Jimmy at the same place.
- Jimmy, a cop identified Bob as a criminal of Chicago.
- Jimmy sent another policeman to arrest Bob.

2. A Shot in the Dark - Saki

- Sletherby wished to become a politician.
- He went to meet Mrs. Saltpen Jago to get her support.
- Bertie, son of Mrs. Saltpen was his companion in the train.
- He asked Sletherby to lend him three pounds.
- He said that his mother had dark brown hair.
- Sletherby had seen Mrs. Saltpen with blonde hair.
- Due to a doubt, he refused to offer money to Bertie.
- Claude said that Mrs. Saltpen changed her brown hair into blonde.

6. Write an application for the post of Graphic Artist.**Application for the post of Graphic Artist:****From**

X X X
Y Y Y

To

The Managing Director
MM Graphics
Triplicane
Chennai-5

Respected sir,

Sub: Application for the post of Graphic Artist – reg.

Ref: Your ad in “The Hindu” dt: 25-06-2020.

With reference to your advertisement in “The Hindu” dated 25.06.2020, I would like to apply for the post of Graphic Artist. I have enclosed my Resume for your consideration. If I am appointed, I will work hard for the development of the company.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
XXX

Resume

1. Name	:	XXX
2. Father's Name	:	XXX
3. Date of Birth & Age	:	12.02.1994 & 25
4. Gender	:	Female
5. Nationality	:	Indian
6. Educational Qualification	:	B.Sc. (Computer Science)
7. Additional Qualification	:	Typing (Lower & Higher)
8. Experience	:	3 years
9. Languages Known	:	Tamil & English
10. Salary Expected	:	Rs. 20,000 /-
11. Postal Address	:	YYY
12. Reference	:	My previous employer

DECLARATION

The details given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Place : YYY

XXX

Date : 27.06.2020

Signature

Address on the envelope:**To**

The Managing Director
MM Graphics
Triplicane
Chennai-5

48. ERROR SPOTTING

Read the following sentences, spot the error and correct them.

S.No	INCORRECT SENTENCE	CORRECT SENTENCE
1.	His father gave me a lot of advices.	His father gave me a lot of advice .
2.	The luggages are very heavy.	The luggage is very heavy.
3.	She is my cousin sister.	She is my cousin .
4.	A group of 12 students are travelling together.	A group of 12 students is travelling together.
5.	Neither Sachin nor Dravid are playing cricket.	Neither Sachin nor Dravid is playing cricket.
6.	A group of friends want to visit the museum.	A group of friends wants to visit the museum.
7.	The Professor and Chairman are on leave.	The Professor and Chairman is on leave.
8.	The Professor and The Chairman is on leave.	The Professor and the Chairman are on leave.
9.	She failed in the test despite of her hard work.	She failed in the test despite her hard work.
10.	My teacher said that the earth moved around the sun.	My teacher said that the earth moves around the sun.
11.	Ragu admitted that he was in fault.	Ragu admitted that he was at fault.
12.	He is a man of letter.	He is a man of letters .
13.	I am overwhelmed with his sense of humour.	I am overwhelmed by his sense of humour.
14.	The students were awaiting for the arrival of HM.	The students were awaiting the arrival of HM.
15.	We discussed about the problem.	We discussed the problem.
16.	I have got my degree in 2019.	I got my degree in 2019.
17.	His speech was broadcasted.	His speech was broadcast .
18.	He said that he will mind if I refused his offer.	He said that he would mind if I refused his offer.
19.	He is not to blame for what has happened.	He is not to be blamed for what has happened.
20.	I am hearing a lot about the problem of CORONA.	I hear a lot about the problem of CORONA.
21.	Chennai is bigger than any city in India.	Chennai is bigger than any other city in India.
22.	Bala has not only opened a restaurant, but also a grocery shop in the village.	Bala has opened not only a restaurant, but also a grocery shop in the village.
23.	My father goes to the office five days week.	My father goes to the office five days a week.
24.	He is working in a bank for the past five years.	He has been working in a bank for the past five years.
25.	He was in such hurry.	He was in such a hurry.
26.	One of the actor is acting in this cinema.	One of the actors is acting in this cinema.
27.	He gave away smoking.	He gave up smoking.
28.	Please have your meals here.	Please have your meal here.
29.	Six pieces of furnitures were kept.	Six pieces of furniture were kept.

50. MODAL VERBS / SEMI-MODALS

Text Page No.42 - 44

- **Modal auxiliaries** are also called helping verbs. They indicate modalities, attitudes or feelings like ability, possibility, permission, obligation, compulsion etc.

Usages of Modal Auxiliaries:

MODALS

Can	Ability	I can speak English.
	Permission	Can I go to the library?
	Request	Can you wait a moment, please?
	Offer	I can lend you my pen.
Could	Ability (past)	I could speak English.
	Polite request	Could you wait for a moment, please?
May	Possibility	It may rain today.
	Permission	May I go to the cinema?
Might	Possibility (less possible than 'may')	It might rain today.
Must	Force, Necessity	I must go to the supermarket today.
	Recommendation	You must read the new novel by Bhagat.
Shall	Suggestion	Shall I carry your bag?
Should	Advice	You should drive carefully on the highway.
	Obligation	You should switch off the lights when you leave the classroom.
Will	Wish, Request, Demand, Order	Will you please shut the door?
	Prediction, Assumption	I think it will rain on Friday.
	Spontaneous Decision	Can somebody take me to the hospital? I will.
Would	Wish, Request	Would you shut the door, please?
	Habits in the past	Some times he would bring me some flowers.

52. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

Some people think that the aim of education is to merely give knowledge. These people want students to read books and do nothing else, but add to their knowledge. Others believe that knowledge alone is not enough; only that which enables a man to earn his living can be called education. Such people think that bread is more important than anything else. Still others believe that education should aim solely at making good citizens and good patriots. As a matter of fact, education should aim at all these three things together. It should give men knowledge, make themselves reliant and able to serve others. Education should not produce citizens who, while they love their own freedom, take away the freedom of others. It should produce men who love their own country but do not want to harm other countries.

Questions:

1. What do some people think to be the aim of education?

Some people think that the aim of education is to merely give knowledge.

2. What do others think about it? Why?

Others think that education enables a man to earn living because bread is more important than anything else.

3. What do still others think?

Still others think that the aim of education is to make good citizens and good patriots.

4. What is the true aim of education?

The true aim of education is to give men knowledge, make themselves reliant and able to serve others.

5. What kind of citizens should education produce?

Education should produce citizens who love their own country but do not want to harm other countries.

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

Helen Keller is renowned for defying all odds to accomplish great things despite being deaf and blind. After an illness in her childhood robbed her of her ability to see and hear, Helen was miraculously taught how to communicate by her instructor Anne Sullivan. She went on to become the first deaf blind person to earn a bachelor's degree and during her years at college published her famous autobiography "The Story of My Life". As an author she published 12 books apart from writing numerous articles. She co-founded Helen Keller International in 1915 and worked for the American Foundation for the Blind for more than 40 years. An inspiration to millions of people around the world, Helen Keller received numerous awards and honors including the *Presidential Medal of Freedom* and the *Legion of Honour*.

Questions:

1. Who was the instructor of Helen Keller?

Anne Sullivan was the instructor of Helen Keller.

2. What is the famous autobiography of Helen Keller?

Helen Keller's famous autobiography is "The Story of My Life".

3. How many books did Helen Keller publish as an author?

Helen Keller published 12 books.

4. Where was Helen Keller born?

Helen Keller was born in America.

5. Name at least two awards received by Helen Keller.

Helen Keller received the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Legion of Honour.

GOVT. PUBLIC EXAM MARCH 2019

PART - I

I. Answer all the questions.

20x1=20

Choose the correct synonyms for the underlined words from the options given.

1. ... and I do claim to represent him in all his ruggedness.
 (a) toughness (b) weakness (c) brightness (d) seriousness
2. The greatest disadvantage for me was my loss of appetite.
 (a) hope (b) memory (c) alertness (d) hunger
3. that we regard a man who does not possess it as eccentric.
 (a) modern (b) weary (c) normal (d) weird

Choose the correct antonyms for the underlined words from the options given.

4. Her happiest moments were with her sparrows whom she fed with frivolous rebukes.
 (a) serious (b) harmless (c) funny (d) decent
5. "Don't look so doleful, girls."
 (a) peaceful (b) joyful (c) doubtful (d) powerful
6. There are, it must be admitted, some matters
7. Select the correct expansion of 'HDTV'.
 (a) High Definition Television (b) Heavy Dielectric Television
 (c) Heavy Distributary Television (d) Highly Decentralized Television
8. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word 'mantel' to form a compound word.
 (a) cover (b) cloth (c) picture (d) piece
9. Form a derivative by adding the right suffix to the word 'regular'.
 (a) -ance (b) -able (c) -ful (d) -ity
10. Choose the meaning of the foreign word in the sentence.
 Nalini is a bonafide student of the Madras University.
 (a) confident (b) punctual (c) brilliant (d) genuine
11. Choose the right definition for the given term 'Photophobia'.
 (a) Fear of rain (b) Fear of flight (c) Fear of light (d) Fear of pictures
12. Add suitable question tag to the following statement.
 Many women candidates attended the interview, _____?
 (a) haven't they (b) shouldn't they (c) don't they (d) didn't they
13. Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb.
 I couldn't understand what you meant.
 (a) break out (b) find out (c) iron out (d) figure out
14. Add suitable prefix to the root word - 'polite'.
 (a) im- (b) non- (c) un- (d) anti-
15. One who studies the human mind and behaviour is called a _____.
 (a) physicist (b) psychologist (e) pathologist (d) physiologist
16. Fill in the blank with the suitable preposition.
 The angry champion broke the crystal cup _____ million pieces.
 (a) into (b) with (c) against (d) upon

OR

- b. Write a paragraph on your favourite pastime activity in about 150 words.
45. a. Write a letter to your cousin describing a music concert you had attended recently.

OR

- b. Write a letter to an eminent writer inviting him to be a Chief Guest for the inauguration of your school Literary Association.

46. a. Read the following sentences, spot the error and correct them.

- i. We saw a few girls playing in the park today morning.
- ii. The interior decoration in all the rooms are awesome.
- iii. My mother rarely goes out without an umbrella, doesn't she?
- iv. Though I have done my interview well, I was not selected.
- v. Some parents keep their children with control.

OR

b. Fill in the blanks as instructed.

- i. The little girl did not realize how her hair got so (knotty / naughty)
- ii. As the shops (close), we could not buy anything for the children.
(Use the correct verb form)
- iii. The team performed task in an excellent manner.
(Fill in the blank with a quantitative determiner)
- iv. My inquisitive niece ask a number of questions when she was a child.
(Fill in the blank with a semi-modal verb)

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

The night sky makes a very interesting study. To an astronomer or a sailor, the position of the stars is a serious, professional study. Many of the stars are known by their names. Each has a distinctive appearance. The sky on a moonlit night is the poet's delight. The sky on a dark night may appear somewhat sinister to some, but to Shelley, the poet, it is the star - spangled black dress of a woman. When the sky is covered with clouds without any stars, it wears a grim appearance. To a child, the sky at night, is a mystery and to the mature, it is an endless object of study.

Questions:

- i. How can we identify the stars?
- ii. Who is an astronomer?
- iii. Explain the comparison made by Shelley.
- iv. When does the sky appear grim?
- v. How does a child differ from a matured adult, when it beholds the sky at night?

OR

- b. Construct a dialogue between two friends discussing their life in hostel, in not less than five exchanges.

GOVT. PUBLIC EXAM MAY 2022

Language - Part II - English

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours

Maximum Marks : 90

Instructions : (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.

(2) Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.

PART - I

Answer all the questions.

20x1=20

Choose the appropriate **synonyms** of the underlined words in the following sentences.

1. We treated it like the fables of the prophets she used to tell us.
a. hymns b. songs c. storeys d. stories

GOVT. PUBLIC EXAM - MARCH 2023

Language - Part II - English

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours

PART - I

Maximum Marks : 90

Answer all the questions.**20x1=20****Choose the appropriate synonyms of the underlined words in the following sentences.**

1. She said her morning prayer in a monotonous sing-song.
a. jarring b. boring c. piercing d. depressing
2. The greatest disadvantage for me was my loss of appetite.
a. alertness b. hope c. hunger d. memory
3. What was her vexation
a. annoyance b. discomfort c. confusion d. lethargy

Choose the appropriate antonyms of the underlined words in the following sentences.

4. I pulled myself together to hand my card, nonchalantly to the clerk.
a. physically b. foolishly c. secretly d. concernedly
5. I do claim to represent him in all his ruggedness.
a. loneliness b. eagerness c. weakness d. sadness
6. My particular specialty now is returning to hotel desks two or three times a day.
a. peculiar b. exemplary c. moderate d. general
7. Choose the word that can be placed after the word 'Court' to form a compound word.
a. yard b. file c. gate d. bail
8. Form a derivative by adding a suitable suffix to the root word "peace".
a. ly b. -able c. -ful d. -ment
9. Choose the expanded form of TNPSC.
a. Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission b. Tamil Nadu Private Sector Commission
c. Tamil Nadu Public Service Committee d. Tamil Nadu Private Sector Committee
10. Choose the clipped form of the word "Helicopter"
a. copter b. heli c. heter d. coper
11. Replace the underlined phrasal verb in the sentence below with a single word.
The crippled soldier somehow managed to run away from the prison camp.
a. operate b. follow c. observe d. escape
12. Add suitable question tag to the following sentence.
Raji is not a lawyer, _____
a. doesn't she? b. is she? c. has she? d. hasn't she?
13. Identify the pattern of the following sentence.
Gopi gave Prithvi a book.
a. SVIDO b. SVOA c. SVAA d. SVOC
14. Choose the meaning of the foreign word in the given sentence.
I got my resume neatly typed.
a. an overall plan b. an urgent message c. a detailed description d. brief summary
15. Substitute the underlined word with the appropriate polite alternative.
The company has announced a grand sale of used vehicles.
a. Well - handled b. Old - fashioned c. Long - lasting d. Pre - owned

ANSWER KEY

Govt. Public Exam March 2019

1. a) toughness	6. b) denied	11. c) fear of light	16. a) into
2. d) hunger	7. a) High Definition Television	12. d) didn't they	17. c) dorm
3. a) weird	8. d) piece	13. d) figure out	18. d) hair dresser
4. a) serious	9. d) -ity	14. a) im	19. d) postpone
5. b) joyful	10. d) genuine	15. b) psychologist	20. a) that

PART-II

27. The conductor asked the passenger where he wanted to go. The passenger replied that he was going to Coimbatore. He requested him to give him a ticket.	28. If Tom had known Spanish, he would have got the job. 29. Were you a king, you would know the difficulties. 30. In spite of the food being cheap, it was very tasty.
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PART-III

31. Lines Written in Early Spring - William Wordsworth	32. The Hollow Crown - William Shakespeare
33. Confessions of a Born Spectator - Ogden Nash	

37.a) The most sought after entertainment activity in the apartment is Mobile phone .	40. a) want
b) The activity preferred by the least number of people is reading .	b) Still
c) Outdoor games are chosen by half the number of people who use mobile phones.	c) flower

PART-IV

46. A) a) The colour of the curtains is very bright. b) I saw a uniformed soldier hiding behind the wall. c) Nobody knows why he was killed. d) My elder brother is living abroad. e) They are discussing their picnic.	46.B) a) seen, scene b) dare c) can d) otherwise	47. a) Politics b) Commerce c) Computer d) Sports e) Media
--	---	--

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1. b) restricted	6. a) optional	11. d) one who specializes in skin problems	16. d) hole
2. c) damaged	7. a) dis	12. b) Ministry of Human Resource Development	17. a) SVOA
3. c) unwilling	8. d) pull through	13. b) tetra syllable	18. c) memorandum
4. b) timid	9. d) intermittently	14. c) all together	19. d) through
5. d) liking	10. c) copter	15. a) tolerate	20. d) can you

PART - II

27. Leena told her mother that she had burnt her finger. Mother told Leena that she had warned her not to play with fire.
28. The police arrested my friend on a charge of theft. They released him soon for the lack of evidence
29. The boys heard their teacher's footsteps and at once they ran away.
30. Had Reema informed me earlier, I would have returned home.

PART - III

31. Everest Is Not The Only Peak - Kulothungan	33. Macavity - The Mystery Cat - T.S.Eliot
32. Once Upon A Time - Gabriel Okara	
40. a) mind b) beauty c) book	

PART - IV

46. A) a) Malini told her cousin that she would donate some money. b) Though I had a good sleep, I feel very tired. c) Every Tourist has an amazing story to share.	d) One of the components is already missing. e) Mr. Mohan is going through the worst phase of his life.
46. B) a) had visited, found, was b) personnel, personal	

Govt. Public Exam March 2020

1. a) tales	6. c) honesty	11. b) ambidexter	16. b) full freedom and power to do something
2. b) bold	7. d) will	12. a) distinguished	17. d) deceived
3. c) repeat	8. c) inanimate	13. d) Board of Control for Cricket in India	18. c) in addition to
4. b) similarity	9. a) Champion	14. d) ran over	19. a) restaurant
5. a) uncomfortable	10. d) situation + comedy	15. c) exploded	20. c) pallor

SECTION - 2

Answer any three questions

3x2=6

27. The old woman requested the boy to help her.
28. Though / Although / Even though Raghu tried his best, he did not succeed.
29. The battle has been won but the war isn't over yet. / The battle has been won yet the war isn't over.
30. If Rita had not been late to school, she would not have been punished. / If Rita had been early to school, she would not have been punished.

PART - III

SECTION - 1

Explain any TWO of the following with reference to the context.

2x3=6

31. Name of the poem : Once Upon A Time
Name of the poet : Gabriel Okara
32. Name of the poem : Confessions of a Born Spectator
Name of the poet : Ogden Nash
33. Name of the poem : The Hollow Crown
Name of the poet : William Shakespeare

SECTION - 2

Answer any TWO of the following in not more than 30 words.

2x3=6

34. The school was attached to the temple.
35. Mary Kom retained her world title in 2006 by defeating Steluta Duta of Romania. / She did this feat at the 4th world championship in New Delhi. (any one)
She considered this as her greatest achievement because she was able to win at home.
36. To train and guide the common man to become a good citizen of democracy. (Any other relevant answer)
46. a) Spot the errors in the following sentences.
- i) I saw many **geese** in the park. ii) Ramu is one of the tallest **boys**.
- iii) He is my **cousin**. iv) They **discussed** the matter.
- v) Either of these **is** right

OR

- b) i) Medicine ii) Agriculture
- iii) Music iv) Commerce
- v) Computer

47. a) Read the following passage and answer the questions.

5 Marks

- i) Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy (Any TWO)
- ii) Drugs obtained from medicinal plants
- iii) Primary metabolites
- iv) Study of Phytochemicals
- v) Yes. It is recommended for severe viral fever like Dengue / Covid - 19
(Any Relevant Answer)

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