



# GUIDE

11<sup>th</sup>

# English

BASED ON NEW SYLLABUS

AN ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO EXAM



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Late-Bloomers

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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

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

#### 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

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

#### 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

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.

<b>E.g.</b> 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.

<b>E.g.</b> 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.

<b>E.g.</b> 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

## KSJ GUIDE

11<sup>th</sup> ENGLISH

- **-logy is a suffix used in the names of science or bodies of knowledge.** E.g. ecology
- The suffix -logy is most frequently found preceded by the connective vowel 'o' so that many words end in -ology. E.g. technology, pathology,
- **A few words:**
  - Cynology - the study of dog training
  - Ichthyology - the study of fish
  - Ornithology - the study of birds
  - Oology - the study of birds' eggs
- **A belief, attitude, theory, etc. that is referred to by a word ends with the suffix -'ism'.**
- **E.g.** optimism, patriotism, nationalism, egocentrism, feminism, criticism, amateurism, barbarism, idealism, heroism, absenteeism

## PREFIXES

Acknowledge	Dislike	Impossible	Misunderstand	Substandard
Aglow	Disloyal	Imprison	Misuse	Subway
Amidst	Disobedient	Inability	Multi - storey	Surface
Anew	Disobey	Inactive	Multiply	Telephone
Antinational	Displayed	Inaccessible	Nonviolence	Television
Asleep	Disprove	Inanimate	Outcast	Transform
Atheist	Disregard	Inaudible	Outdo	Tri-colour
Attribute	Disrespect	Inborn	Outstanding	Ultraviolet
Befriend	Dissolving	Incorrect	Overhanging	Unable
Bicycle	Embroided	Indecent	Overlap	Unanswerably
Bisect	Empower	Independent	Overlook	Unattended
Coexist	Enabled	Indifferent	Pan American	Unaware
Contradiction	Enclose	Indiscipline	Pan Indian	Uncivilized
Contraindicate	Encounter	Induce	Polysyllabic	Unclimbed
Co-operate	Encouragement	Inefficient	Polytheism	Uncomfortably
Counteract	Encrusted	Infertile/ unfertile	Postgraduate	Unconscious
Decipher	Enforce	Infinite	Premature	Underestimate
Decode	Entitled	Injustice	Prepaid	Underprivileged
Defame	Entrust	Insufficient	Preview	Undertake
Defriend	Ex-minister	Interchangeable	Pro-active	Unemployed
Demerit	Ex-wife	Interdisciplinary	Pro-chancellor	Unexplored
Diagram	Forecast	Interlock	Proclaim	Unfold
Diameter	Foretell	International	Profound	Unfortunately
Disability	Hyperactive	Invariably	Prolong	Unfriend
Disagree	Hypersensitive	Invisible	Rearrange	Unhappy
Disagreement	Ignoble	Irreal	Recollect	Unidirectional



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11<sup>th</sup> ENGLISH

<b>Disappeared</b>	<b>Illegal</b>	<b>Irregular</b>	<b>Recover</b>	<b>Uniform</b>
<b>Disappearing</b>	<b>Illegible</b>	<b>Irresponsible</b>	<b>Recreation</b>	<b>Unilateral</b>
<b>Disappoint</b>	<b>Illiteracy</b>	<b>Malnourished</b>	<b>Rejoined</b>	<b>Unimportant</b>
<b>Disapproval</b>	<b>Illogical</b>	<b>Malnutrition</b>	<b>Remarkable</b>	<b>Uninhabited</b>
<b>Disapprove</b>	<b>Immature</b>	<b>Micro organism</b>	<b>Remind</b>	<b>Unlikely</b>
<b>Disarmed</b>	<b>Immobile</b>	<b>Microbiology</b>	<b>Reorganize</b>	<b>Unmentioned</b>
<b>Disbelief</b>	<b>Immoral</b>	<b>Midnight</b>	<b>Replaced</b>	<b>Unnecessary</b>
<b>Discomfort</b>	<b>Immortal</b>	<b>Misbehave</b>	<b>Resolved</b>	<b>Unpopular</b>
<b>Discovered</b>	<b>Immovable</b>	<b>Misguided</b>	<b>Semicircle</b>	<b>Unreal</b>
<b>Disfigured</b>	<b>Impart</b>	<b>Misjudge</b>	<b>Semicolon</b>	<b>Unsold</b>
<b>Disguising</b>	<b>Impartial</b>	<b>Mismanage</b>	<b>Semi-final</b>	<b>Unused</b>
<b>Dishonest</b>	<b>Impatient</b>	<b>Misreading</b>	<b>Semiprecious</b>	<b>Unusual</b>
<b>Dishonor</b>	<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>Misspell</b>	<b>Subconscious</b>	<b>Upright</b>
<b>Disjointed</b>	<b>Imperfection</b>	<b>Mistrust</b>	<b>Submarine</b>	<b>Upward</b>

## SUFFIXES

<b>Patiently</b>	<b>Agreement</b>	<b>Ability</b>	<b>Abominable</b>	<b>Criticize</b>
<b>Beautifully</b>	<b>Appointment</b>	<b>Capability</b>	<b>Comfortable</b>	<b>Familiarize</b>
<b>Broadly</b>	<b>Arrangement</b>	<b>Ductility</b>	<b>Fashionable</b>	<b>Popularize</b>
<b>Busily</b>	<b>Astonishment</b>	<b>Durability</b>	<b>Honourable</b>	<b>Channelise</b>
<b>Cautiously</b>	<b>Entertainment</b>	<b>Fertility</b>	<b>Obtainable</b>	<b>Publicise</b>
<b>Constantly</b>	<b>Government</b>	<b>Nobility</b>	<b>Respectable</b>	<b>Vandalise</b>
<b>Differently</b>	<b>Management</b>	<b>Sensibility</b>	<b>Forgiveness</b>	<b>Verbalise</b>
<b>Fertilely</b>	<b>Pavement</b>	<b>Visibility</b>	<b>Happiness</b>	<b>Electrician</b>
<b>Frequently</b>	<b>Payment</b>	<b>Quality</b>	<b>Helplessness</b>	<b>Grammarians</b>
<b>Friendly</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Approval</b>	<b>Willingness</b>	<b>Magician</b>
<b>Greatly</b>	<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Comical</b>	<b>Fragile</b>	<b>Artist</b>
<b>Hopefully</b>	<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Critical</b>	<b>Juvenile</b>	<b>Psychologist</b>
<b>Immediately</b>	<b>Admiration</b>	<b>Logical</b>	<b>Volatile</b>	<b>Technologist</b>
<b>Lonely</b>	<b>Animation</b>	<b>Magical</b>	<b>Magnetism</b>	<b>Terrorist</b>
<b>Magically</b>	<b>Association</b>	<b>National</b>	<b>Plagiarism</b>	<b>Booklet</b>
<b>Peacefully</b>	<b>Collection</b>	<b>Provincial</b>	<b>Terrorism</b>	<b>Eaglet</b>
<b>Strongly</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Beautiful</b>	<b>Obedience</b>	<b>Leaflet</b>
<b>Unlikely</b>	<b>Examination</b>	<b>Doubtful</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Duckling</b>
<b>Vigorously</b>	<b>Interruption</b>	<b>Hopeful</b>	<b>Dangerous</b>	<b>Hireling</b>
<b>Hopeless</b>	<b>Narration</b>	<b>Peaceful</b>	<b>Humorous</b>	<b>Princeling</b>
<b>Penniless</b>	<b>Nomination</b>	<b>Youthful</b>	<b>Lucky</b>	<b>Adulthood</b>
<b>Inward</b>	<b>Satisfaction</b>	<b>Kitchenette</b>	<b>Rocky</b>	<b>Childhood</b>
<b>Downward</b>	<b>Curatorship</b>	<b>Novelette</b>	<b>Cruelty</b>	<b>Childish</b>
<b>Autocracy</b>	<b>Friendship</b>	<b>Docile</b>	<b>Honesty</b>	<b>Childlike</b>

## KSJ GUIDE

11<sup>th</sup> ENGLISH2. Choose the common expansion of **WHO**.

- a. Western Health Organisation      b. World Health Organisation  
c. World Healthcare Organisation      d. West Healthcare Organisation

**Ans: b**3. Choose the common expansion of **RADAR**.

- a. Radio Digital Accurate Range      b. Radio Defect And Rectification  
c. Radio Digital Ranging      d. Radio Detection And Ranging

**Ans: d**4. Choose the common expansion of **INSAT**.

- a. International Satellite      b. Indian Navy Satellite  
c. Indian National Satellite      d. International Satellite America

**Ans: c**5. Choose the common expansion of **SMS**.

- a. Simple Message System      b. Short Message Service  
c. Short Message Simple      d. Simple Message Service

**Ans: b**

### 7. BLENDED WORDS

- **A blended word / portmanteau** is a word formed from parts of two or more other words.  
E.g. Splash + sputter - splutter      Mechanics + Electronics - Mechatronics

<b>Ability + skill</b>	Askillity	<b>International + network</b>	Internet
<b>Advertising + entertainment</b>	Advertainment	<b>International + police</b>	Interpol
<b>Agriculture + economy</b>	Agronomy	<b>Lecture + demonstration</b>	Lecdem
<b>Alcohol + holiday</b>	Alcoholiday	<b>Lion + tiger</b>	Liger
<b>American + Indian</b>	Amerind	<b>Lithe + slimy</b>	Slithy
<b>Aqua + aerobics</b>	Aquaerobics	<b>Malicious + software</b>	Malware
<b>Bang + smash</b>	Bash	<b>Medical + care</b>	Medicare
<b>Binary + digit</b>	Bit	<b>Medical + claim</b>	Medicclaim
<b>Biography + picture</b>	Biopic	<b>Melody + drama</b>	Melodrama
<b>Biology + electronic</b>	Bionic	<b>Mobile + robot</b>	Mobot
<b>Boat + hotel</b>	Boatel	<b>Mock + cocktail</b>	Mocktail
<b>Bombay + Hollywood</b>	Bollywood	<b>Modulator + demodulator</b>	Modem
<b>Book + magazine</b>	Bookazine	<b>Motor + bike</b>	Mobike
<b>Breakfast + lunch</b>	Brunch	<b>Motor + camp</b>	Mocamp
<b>Breath + analyzer</b>	Breathalyzer	<b>Motor + pedal cycle</b>	Moped
<b>By + cause</b>	Because	<b>Motorway + hotel</b>	Motel
<b>Camera + recorder</b>	Camcorder	<b>Multiple + complex</b>	Multiplex
<b>Car + barbecue</b>	Carbecue	<b>News + broadcast</b>	Newscast
<b>Cell + celebrity</b>	Cellebrity	<b>Oxford + cambridge</b>	Oxbridge
<b>Cellulose + diaphane</b>	Cellophane	<b>Parachute + troops</b>	Paratroops



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<b>Only singular, no plural</b>	mathematics    physics economics      mechanics gymnastics      furniture baggage          breakage scenery          poetry fish                machinery	statistics      civics dynamics      measles innings        phonetics information    advice work            food bread	ethics politics luggage news bread
<b>Compound word</b>	daughter-in-law runner-up governor-general father-in-law passer-by man-servant grown up pick pocket five rupee note commander-in-chief looker-on notary public woman doctor man eater man hour woman hater major general	– daughters-in-law – runners-up – governors-general – fathers-in-law – passers-by – men-servants – grown ups – pick pockets – five rupee notes – commanders-in-chief – lookers-on – notaries public – women doctors – man eaters – man hours – woman haters – major generals	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	plateau – plateaus/plateau tableau – tableaux/tableaus spoonful – spoonfuls	bureau – bureaux / bureaux beau – beaux/beaus cupful – cupfuls	

## EXERCISES

## Fill in the blanks.

- The plural form of '**valley**' is \_\_\_\_.  
 a. vallees                      b. vallees                      c. vallies                      d. valleys                      **Ans: d**
- The plural form of '**dynamo**' is \_\_\_\_.  
 a. dynamoes                  b. dynamoos                  c. dynamos                  d. dinamos                      **Ans: c**
- The plural form of '**stimulus**' is \_\_\_\_.  
 a. stimuli                      b. stimuli                      c. stimulies                      d. stimuluses                      **Ans: b**
- The plural form of '**erratum**' is \_\_\_\_.  
 a. errata                      b. erratas                      c. erratums                      d. erratumes                      **Ans: a**
- The plural form of '**crisis**' is \_\_\_\_.  
 a. crisses                      b. crises                      c. crises                      d. crises                      **Ans: c**

## 12. FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

Text Page No.172

## TEXTUAL WORDS

1.	Viva voce (noun)	a spoken examination
2.	Sine die (adv)	without a date being fixed

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3.	<b>Resume (noun)</b>	<b>a brief summary</b>
4.	<b>Rapport (noun)</b>	<b>close relationship with good understanding</b>
5.	<b>Bona fide (adj)</b>	<b>genuine</b>
6.	<b>Bon voyage (noun/interj)</b>	<b>say good bye and wish good luck</b>
7.	<b>In toto (adv)</b>	<b>totally</b>
8.	<b>Liaison (noun)</b>	<b>the exchange of information between people or organizations</b>
9.	<b>Ex gratia (adj)</b>	<b>given as a gift out of sympathy</b>
10.	<b>En masse (adv)</b>	<b>in a mass or crowd; all together</b>
11.	<b>En route (adv)</b>	<b>on the way; while travelling</b>
12.	<b>Ad hoc (adj &amp; adv)</b>	<b>made or arranged for a particular purpose only; special</b>
13.	<b>Faux pas (noun)</b>	<b>a socially embarrassing action or mistake</b>
14.	<b>En famille (adv)</b>	<b>as a family /with a family</b>
15.	<b>Bon mot (noun)</b>	<b>a witty saying; a clever remark</b>

## ADDITIONAL FOREIGN WORDS

1.	Ab initio	from the very beginning
2.	Adieu	goodbye
3.	Ad interim	temporarily
4.	Ad valorem	according to the value
5.	Alibi	false plea of absence
6.	Alias	otherwise
7.	Alma mater	mother university, school or college
8.	Alter ego	another self, a close friend
9.	Alumni	ex-students of an institution
10.	Anno Domini (A.D)	in the year of our lord
11.	Aqua regia	king's water, a mixture of nitric acid and hydrochloric acid
12.	Bonhomie	good natured friendliness, geniality
13.	Bon vivant	lover of good life
14.	Curriculum vitae	resume, summary, abstract
15.	Café	coffee restaurant
16.	Caveat emptor	let the buyer beware
17.	De facto	actual, real
18.	Deja vu	a feeling that already experienced
19.	Detenu	a political prisoner
20.	De tour	indirect way
21.	Elite	considered to be the best
22.	En bloc	as a whole
23.	Entourage	one's subordinates, associates

### 13. PHRASAL VERBS

Text Page No.112,113

- **Phrasal verbs** are verbs which consist of two or sometimes three words.
- The first word is a verb followed by an adverb or a preposition or both.
  - E.g. verb + adverb = turn down (refuse)
  - verb + preposition = call on (visit)
  - verb + adverb + preposition = put up with (tolerate)
- Phrasal verb is a combination of two or three words which functions as a single word with different meaning.
  - E.g. 'take after' (verb + preposition) functions as a single word.
    - take = to get hold of sth/sb
    - after = at a later time than
    - take after = resemble
- Many phrasal verbs have more than one meaning.
  1. My car **broke down**. (stopped working)
  2. Talks between India and Pakistan **broke down**. (ended in failure)
  3. She **broke down** when we told her the news. (lost control of her emotions)

#### TEXTUAL EXERCISE (Text Page No: 112)

Use the following phrasal verbs in sentences of your own.

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANINGS	EXAMPLES
<b>stand up</b>	remain valid	Your statement will not <b>stand up</b> as proof in the court.
<b>stand for</b>	represent	My father always <b>stands for</b> truth and honesty.
<b>stand by</b>	support	Come what may, I will <b>stand by</b> you.
<b>look into</b>	investigate	The governor asked the officer to <b>look into</b> the case.
<b>look at</b>	examine	Doctor, will you please <b>look at</b> my ankle?
<b>look through</b>	read quickly	I <b>looked through</b> the article.
<b>run over</b>	collide with; pass over	The car <b>ran over</b> a child.
<b>run away</b>	escape	It is not wise to <b>run away</b> from the problems.
<b>run into</b>	meet by chance; encounter	I <b>ran into</b> an old friend.
<b>put on</b>	wear/dress	He <b>puts on</b> a coat for a party.
<b>put up</b>	build	He tried to <b>put up</b> a fence in his garden.
<b>put off</b>	postpone	Don't <b>put off</b> your homework to the last minute.

**Table 1**

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANINGS	PHRASAL VERBS	MEANINGS	PHRASAL VERBS	MEANINGS
<b>blow away</b>	defeat	<b>get back</b>	retrieve	<b>pull through</b>	recover
<b>blow up</b>	explode	<b>get off</b>	escape	<b>pull up</b>	reprimand
<b>break down</b>	fail	<b>get on</b>	continue	<b>put off</b>	postpone

4. The **wind** was so strong to **wind** the sail.
5. An employee along with **resume resumed** his job hunt.
6. I want to **separate** the cards into two **separate** piles.
7. It is our duty to **record** the new world **record**.
8. The bandage was **wound** around the **wound**.
9. He is **content** that the **content** of the book is limited.
10. The girl is with **tears** as she has watched that the hunter **tears** the jaws of the tiger.

### 16. DEFINITION OF THE TERM

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

**TABLE - 1**

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



7. Tharini serves as interpreter at meetings between statesmen from different countries. She is also a much sought-after tour guide, as she is well-versed and fluent in multiple languages. Tharini is a **polyglot**.
8. My grandparents are in their nineties. I am glad that this **nonagenarian** couple are active, cheerful and in good health.
9. Richard Burton was a gifted theatre artist. He donned several roles with ease and is especially famous for the Shakespearean parts he played on stage. Mr. Burton is a born **thespian**.
10. The Chairman of this concern seems to derive pleasure from inflicting pain on others. He humiliates and hurts his subordinates for no reason. He is a real **sadist**.

## 17. SENTENCE PATTERN

- Identifying **Subject (S), Verb (V), Complement (C), Object (O) and Adjunct (A)** in a sentence is Sentence Pattern.

### SENTENCE PATTERN

Subject (S)	- யார்
Verb (V)	- செய்த செயல்
Object (O)	- என்ன /எதை /யாருக்கு
Direct Object (DO)	- என்ன /எதை
Indirect Object (IO)	- யாருக்கு/யாருக்காக
Complement (C)	- வாக்கியத்தை பூர்த்தி செய்வது
Adjunct (A)	- எங்கே/எப்பொழுது/ஏன்/எப்படி

### 1. Subject (S)

It is a word or phrase about which something is said. It is the doer of the action. It answers the question '**who**' or '**which**'.

E.g. ► Sara has completed her work.  
S

► The book is on the table.  
S

### 2. Verb (V)

It is a word or phrase expressing action done by the subject and also expresses existence or occurrence.

E.g. ► He advised a doctor.  
V

► They played cricket.  
V

### 3. Object (O)

It is a word or phrase in a sentence towards which the action of the verbal element is directed. It answers the question '**what?**' and '**to whom?**'. If there are two objects in a sentence, the answer for the question 'what' is Direct Object (DO), and 'to whom' is Indirect Object (IO).

E.g. ► I wrote a novel.  
O

► He gave me a gift.  
IO DO

► He gave dresses to all the poor children.  
DO IO

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11<sup>th</sup> ENGLISH**4. Complement (C)**

It is a word which completes the meaning of the sentence. It is usually a noun or an adjective that comes after a 'be' verb (am, is, are, was, were, will be, shall be). It also comes after verbs such as "become, get, look, resemble, consider, prove, seem, feel, turn, elect, select, find, name, nominate, appear, call, make, declare, choose, appoint, keep, guess, sound, recognize and grow".

E.g. ➤ We call him a joker. ➤ The sky appears red.  
C C

**5. Adjunct (A)**

It is an adverbial expression of manner (**How?**), place (**Where?**), time (**When?**) and reason (**Why?**). The meaning of the sentence is not lost even if it is removed. It is the optional element in a sentence. It answers the questions **How? Why? When? Where?**

E.g. ➤ They went to Chennai. ➤ He bought a new car last week.  
A A

**EXERCISE**

Identify the sentence pattern of the sentences given below.

1.	She went home.	SVA
2.	He became the leader.	SVC
3.	My uncle gave a present.	SVO
4.	Ram studies well.	SVA
5.	Reading made him a complete man.	SVOC
6.	It is dark everywhere.	SVCA
7.	She was angry.	SVC
8.	He offered me a firm hand shake.	SVIDODO
9.	The cricketers played the match in broad daylight.	SVOA
10.	It grew dark.	SVC
11.	I found the baby crying.	SVOC
12.	It rained last night.	SVA
13.	He got his shoes wet.	SVOC
14.	The principal gave him the medal.	SVIDODO
15.	They named their baby Ravi in the temple.	SVOCA
16.	The photo made him popular.	SVOC
17.	She comes everyday.	SVA
18.	They called Raju a genius.	SVOC
19.	The train arrived late.	SVA
20.	I will close the shop early today.	SVOAA
21.	The company appointed him clerk last week.	SVOCA
22.	Pardon me.	VO
23.	This is the most useful guide.	SVC
24.	Last year my uncle became an advocate.	ASVC
25.	Yesterday I bought a car.	ASVO

## 19. QUESTION TAGS

Text Page No.120, 121

- A **question tag** is a short question attached at the end of the statement.
- The **sentence** and the **question tag** must be in the **same tense**.

### The steps for Question tags

- Find out the auxiliary verb of a sentence.
- If there is no auxiliary verb, use 'do' form verb by splitting the main verb.  
E.g. go = do + go goes = does + go went = did + go
- If the sentence is positive, add 'not' after the auxiliary verb.
- If the sentence is negative, don't add 'not' after the auxiliary verb.
- Always use contracted form of '**helping verb**' and '**not**'.  
E.g. isn't, wasn't, aren't, weren't, hasn't, haven't, hadn't, doesn't, don't, didn't, won't, can't, wouldn't, shouldn't, couldn't, mustn't, needn't, oughtn't, daren't.
- Then, add the pronoun of the subject, followed by question mark (?).
- Use comma (,) between a statement and a question tag.
- Question tag should be in small letters.

### FORMAT OF THE QUESTION TAG

A positive statement	A negative question tag			
Ragu goes to the shop. ➤ goes = does + go ➤ Ragu = He	<b>Auxiliary verb</b>	<b>Add 'not'</b>	<b>Pronoun of the subject</b>	<b>Add '?'</b>
	does	n't	he	?(doesn't he?)
A Negative Statement	A positive question tag			
Ragu does not go to the shop.	<b>Auxiliary verb</b>	<b>Don't add 'not'</b>	<b>Pronoun of the subject</b>	<b>Add '?'</b>
	does	-	he	? (does he?)

**Table - 1**

Subject of a sentence	Pronoun in the question tag	Examples
Plural noun (referring to people or animals or things in plural)	they	➤ <b>The toys</b> in the box are not new, <b>are they?</b> ➤ <b>The young</b> should learn to take up responsibilities, <b>shouldn't they?</b>
Someone Somebody Anyone Anybody No one Nobody Everyone Everybody	they	➤ Someone has arranged a picnic, <b>haven't they?</b> ➤ Somebody entered the garden, <b>didn't they?</b> ➤ No one was interested in it, <b>were they?</b> ➤ Nobody lives in this house, <b>do they?</b> ➤ Nobody has seen God, <b>have they?</b> ➤ Everybody has left, <b>haven't they?</b> ➤ Everybody was upset, <b>weren't they?</b> ➤ These weren't yours, <b>were they?</b>

**Note:** a **little/ a few** – positive. So, it takes negative tag.  
**E.g.** ➤ A little sugar is added to sauces, **isn't it?**  
 ➤ I have a few chocolates to share, **haven't I?**

Table - 3

Sentence	Question tag	Examples
I am.....	aren't I?/ain't I?	➤ I am a very honest being, <b>aren't I?</b>
I am not....	am I?	➤ I am not a doctor, <b>am I?</b>
Let us.....	shall we?	➤ Let's close our eyes, <b>shall we?</b> ➤ Let's all go to the beach this evening, <b>shall we?</b>
Imperative sentence	will you? or would you?	<b>Polite Request</b> ➤ Please, bring me a glass of water, <b>would you?</b> <b>Obligation</b> ➤ Always follow the traffic rules, <b>would you?</b> <b>Invitation</b> ➤ Join us for lunch tomorrow, <b>will you?</b> <b>Warning</b> ➤ Don't ever meddle with my papers, <b>will you?</b>

## EXERCISES

### A. Add appropriate question tags to the following sentences. (Text Page No. 120, 121)

- You are a student, **aren't you?**
- Aji is not a lawyer, **is she?**
- Lawrence saw the snake sliding into the hole, **didn't he?**
- Jordi attends the class regularly, **doesn't he?**
- Madhav doesn't speak Telugu, **does he?**
- Cities are increasingly becoming urbanized, **aren't they?**
- They experiment with ways to improve air quality, **don't they?**
- The aim should be to reduce congestion, **shouldn't it?**
- There is an urgent need to provide clean, reliable and affordable energy to their growing populations, **isn't there?**
- Automation and shared mobility will play a key role in this transformation, **won't they?**
- It changes the way people commute in cities, **doesn't it?**
- Before long, a fleet of electric autonomous vehicles (AVs) could drive people to their destinations, **couldn't they?**
- These shared AVs will run at higher utilization rates, **won't they?**
- They can substantially reduce the cost of mobility and congestion, **can't they?**
- These should not be thought of as luxury but as necessity, **should they?**

### B. Add appropriate question tags and role play the dialogue with your friend.

**Jeyanth** : Hello, Anish! It's your Physics exam today, **isn't it?**

**Anish** : Yes. They have set a very long paper. Yet, I managed to finish the paper, **didn't I?**

**Jeyanth** : True. My maths paper too was very long. I couldn't finish it, **could I?**

**Anish** : I could not solve my paper properly, **could I?**



## 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 unspecific **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 unspecific **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.

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

#### ADDITIONAL

1. *Once upon a time, son*

*They used to laugh with their hearts*

*And laugh with their eyes-*

**a. Who is the poet addressing to?**

The poet is addressing to **his son.**

**b. How did the people laugh in olden days?**

The people laughed **genuinely** in olden days.

2. *But that's gone, son*

*(March 2020)*

*Now they shake hands without hearts*

**a. What is gone, according to the speaker?**

**Genuine greeting** is gone.

**b. Explain the second line.**

Modern people **welcome falsely.**

## POETIC DEVICES

1	<b>Simile</b> (உவமை)	<b>Direct comparison</b> between two different things or persons by using like or as. E.g. She ran like the wind. His eyes are as blue as the sky. She sings as sweetly as bird.
2	<b>Metaphor</b> (உருவகம்)	<b>Indirect comparison</b> of a particular quality of two things. E.g. His heart is a cold iron. The stars are sparkling diamonds. She is a dancing bird.
3	<b>Personification</b> (தற்குறிப்பேற்றம்)	Giving <b>human quality to an object</b> or non-living things E.g. The sun is smiling at me today. The alarm clock yells at me. The flowers were begging for water.
4	<b>Oxymoron</b> (முரண்தொடை)	Two contradictory terms used together. E.g. Their business is open secret. The criminal's death is sweet sorrow.
5	<b>Onomatopoeia</b> (இரட்டைக் கிளவி)	A word that sounds like what it is describing. E.g. The crow caws. The thunder rumbles.
6	<b>Rhetorical Question</b> (சொல்லாட்சிக் கேள்வி)	Question is asked to lay emphasis on some point being discussed, when no real answer is expected. E.g. How did this idiot get elected? Can we do better next time?
7	<b>Aphorism</b> (நீதிமொழி)	A saying that concisely expresses a moral principle or general truth. E.g. A jack of all trades is master of none.
8	<b>Internal Rhyme</b> (உள் எதுகை)	Rhyme that occurs in the middle of lines of poetry, instead of at the ends of lines. E.g. I went to town to buy a gown. The birds around me hopp'd and play'd.
9	<b>Alliteration</b> (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	<b>Euphemism</b> (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	<b>Transferred Epithet</b> (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



## 26. REPORTED SPEECH

Text Page No.148-151

- **Direct Speech** repeats the exact words of the speaker.  
 E.g. The teacher said to the students, "I shall take you to the museum tomorrow."
- **Indirect Speech / Reported Speech** reports the words spoken by the speaker.  
 E.g. The teacher told the students that he would take them to the museum the next day.
- When the reporting verb of direct speech is in the present tense, we don't make changes in the tense.  
 E.g. Direct speech - Uma says, "I like chocolates."  
 Indirect speech - Uma says that she likes chocolates.
- When the reporting verb is in past tense, we must change the tense.  
 E.g. Direct speech - Uma said, "I like chocolates."  
 Indirect speech - Uma said that she liked chocolates.

### 1. CHANGES IN TENSES

S.No.	DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
1	<b>Simple Present</b> <i>Sindhu said, "I play chess."</i>	<b>Simple past</b> <i>Sindhu said that she played chess.</i>
2	<b>Present continuous</b> <i>Jayashree said, "I am working in a school."</i>	<b>Past continuous</b> <i>Jayashree said that she was working in a school.</i>
3	<b>Present perfect</b> <i>Sathya said, "I have completed my work."</i>	<b>Past perfect</b> <i>Sathya said that she had completed her work.</i>
4	<b>Present perfect continuous</b> <i>Bala said to me, "I have been learning English for seven months."</i>	<b>Past perfect continuous</b> <i>Bala told me that he had been learning English for seven months.</i>
5	<b>Simple past</b> <i>Madhu said, "I bought a pen yesterday."</i>	<b>Past perfect</b> <i>Madhu said that she had bought a pen yesterday.</i>
6	<b>Past continuous</b> <i>Loges said, "I was walking along the street."</i>	<b>Past perfect continuous</b> <i>Loges said that she had been walking along the street.</i>
7	<b>Past perfect</b> <i>Vijay said, "I had taken swimming lessons before."</i>	<b>Same tense</b> <i>Vijay said that he had taken swimming lessons before.</i>
8	<b>Past perfect continuous</b> <i>Nisrin said, "I had been living in Namakkal for two years."</i>	<b>Same tense</b> <i>Nisrin said that she had been living in Namakkal for two years.</i>
9	<b>Simple future</b> <i>Joseph and Mary said, "We will go shopping tomorrow."</i>	<b>Conditional</b> <i>Joseph and Mary said that they would go shopping the next day.</i>
10	<b>Future continuous</b> <i>Albert said, "I will be playing cricket next week."</i>	<b>Conditional continuous</b> <i>Albert said that he would be playing cricket the following week.</i>

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11	<b>Future perfect</b> <i>Kathir said, "I will have completed my work by tomorrow."</i>	<b>Conditional perfect</b> <i>Kathir said that he would have completed his work by the following day.</i>
12	<b>Future perfect continuous</b> <i>Rafiq said, "I will have been working on my project for three months next month."</i>	<b>Conditional perfect continuous</b> <i>Rafiq said that he would have been working on his project for three months the following month.</i>

## 2. VERB CONVERSIONS IN DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Types of sentences	Reporting Verbs in Direct Speech	Reporting Verbs in Indirect Speech	Conjunction
<b>I. Statement</b>	says/said says to/said to	says /said tells/told	that
<b>II. Question</b> 1. Yes or No type 2. Wh-type	said/said to said/said to	asked asked	If/whether same wh-word
<b>III. Imperative</b> 1. Positive imperative 2. Negative imperative (Don't+V <sub>1</sub> )	said/said to said/said to	requested/ordered/advised	to + V <sub>1</sub> not to + V <sub>1</sub>
<b>IV. Exclamatory</b>	said... Hurrah said... Alas	exclaimed with joy exclaimed with sorrow	that

## 3. CHANGES IN ADVERBS

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
This	That
These	Those
Now	Then
Ago	Before
Here	There
Thus	So
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Yesterday	The previous day / the day before
Tomorrow	The next day / the following day
Last night	The previous night / the night before
Next day	The following day
Next week	The following week / the week after
Last week	The previous week / the week before

## 4. CHANGES IN PRONOUNS

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech		
	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
I	He	She	---
You (subject)	He	She	They

## 6. CONDITION (IF)

Model	Simple	Compound	Complex
VI	In the event of.../ In case of	..... and ...	If...

1. Simple : **In the event of** your working hard, you will secure good mark.  
 Compound : Work hard **and** you will secure good mark.  
 Complex : **If** you work hard, you will secure good mark.
2. Simple : **In case of** your going fast, you will not miss the bus.  
 Compound : Go fast **and** you will not miss the bus.  
 Complex : **If** you go fast, you will not miss the bus.

## 7. CONDITION (Unless)

Model	Simple	Compound	Complex
VII	In the event of ...not.../Incase of ... not ...	... must / should... + or / or else/ otherwise	Unless...

1. Simple : **In the event of** your **not** playing well, you will lose the match.  
 Compound : You **should** play well, **or else** you will lose the match.  
 Complex : **Unless** you play well, you will lose the match.
2. Simple : **In case of** your **not** supporting your parents, they will suffer a lot.  
 Compound : You **must** support your parents, **otherwise** they will suffer a lot.  
 Complex : **Unless** you support your parents, they will suffer a lot.

## FOR LATE-BLOOMERS

Model	Simple	Compound	Complex
I	Due to .../Owing to .../Because of.../ On account of .../Being .../ By dint of...	...and so...	As... / Since.../ ... Because...
II	...too... to + infinitive...	... very... and so + subject + cannot / could not..	...so ... that + subject + cannot (present tense) / could not (past tense)
III	In spite of.... / Despite.../ Unmindful of.... / Notwithstanding...	...but.../ ... yet.../ ... still...	Though.../Although.../ Even though...
IV	On + verb + ing.../ Participle...	... and at once ... / and immediately...	When/ As soon as/ No sooner did ... than...
V	Having + Past participle.../ After + Present participle..	... and then...	After + subject + had + verb...
VI	In the event of.../ In case of	..... and ...	If...
VII	In the event of ...not.../Incase of ... not ...	... must / should... + or / or else/ otherwise	Unless...

## 6. CONDITION (IF)

Model	Simple	Compound	Complex
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2. Simple : **In case of** your going fast, you will not miss the bus.  
 Compound : Go fast **and** you will not miss the bus.  
 Complex : **If** you go fast, you will not miss the bus.

## 7. CONDITION (Unless)

Model	Simple	Compound	Complex
VII	In the event of ...not.../Incase of ... not ...	... must / should... + or / or else/ otherwise	Unless...

1. Simple : **In the event of** your **not** playing well, you will lose the match.  
 Compound : You **should** play well, **or else** you will lose the match.  
 Complex : **Unless** you play well, you will lose the match.
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## FOR LATE-BLOOMERS

Model	Simple	Compound	Complex
I	Due to .../Owing to .../Because of.../ On account of .../Being .../ By dint of...	...and so...	As... / Since.../ ... Because...
II	...too... to + infinitive...	... very... and so + subject + cannot / could not..	...so ... that + subject + cannot (present tense) / could not (past tense)
III	In spite of.... / Despite.../ Unmindful of.... / Notwithstanding...	...but.../ ... yet.../ ... still...	Though.../Although.../ Even though...
IV	On + verb + ing.../ Participle...	... and at once ... / and immediately...	When/ As soon as/ No sooner did ... than...
V	Having + Past participle.../ After + Present participle..	... and then...	After + subject + had + verb...
VI	In the event of.../ In case of	..... and ...	If...
VII	In the event of ...not.../Incase of ... not ...	... must / should... + or / or else/ otherwise	Unless...

6. The mountain is too steep for me to climb. **Ans** : The mountain is so steep that I cannot climb it. / The mountain is very steep and so I cannot climb it. (Cd)
7. In the event of your not helping him, he will not complete his studies. **Ans** : Unless you help him, he will not complete his studies. / You should help him or else he will not complete his studies. (Cd)
8. The transport workers were on strike. I had to walk back home. **Ans** : As the transport workers were on strike, I had to walk back home. / The transport workers were on strike and so I had to walk back home. (Cd) / Due to the transport workers' strike, I had to walk back home. (S)
9. It was raining heavily. The farmers went on with their work. **Ans** : Though it was raining heavily, the farmers went on with their work. / It was raining heavily but the farmers went on with their work. (Cd) / Despite heavy rain, the farmers went on with their work. (S)
10. An industrious man is sure to succeed. **Ans** : A man who is industrious is sure to succeed. He is an industrious man and he is sure to succeed. (Cd)

## 29. CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

Text Page No.116-118

➤ Conditions deal with imagined situations. Some are possible, some are unlikely and some are impossible. The speaker/writer imagines that something can or cannot happen or have happened. Then, he compares that situation with possible consequences or outcomes or offers further logical conclusions about the situation.

➤ Conditionality is conveyed chiefly by means of conditional clauses. Conditional clauses are most typically introduced by the subordinating conjunction 'if'.

➤ '*unless*', '*in case*', '*provided that*', '*otherwise*' are also used to express conditions.

### IF-CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

**Type I - Probable or Possible condition**

If I play well, I will win the match.

**Type II - Improbable or hypothetical condition**

If it rained, they would cancel the match.

**Type III - Unfulfilled or Impossible condition**

If Saravanan had played well, he would have won the match.

➤ **The zero conditional** is used to talk about things which are always true i.e., scientific facts and general truths.

If clause	Main clause
<b>If + subject + simple present tense</b>	<b>Subject + simple present tense</b>
If you heat water at 100° Celsius,	it boils.
If you put water in the freezer,	it becomes ice.
If you heat ice,	it melts.

➤ **The first conditional** is used to talk about things which are possible in the present or the future things which may happen.

If clause	Main clause
<b>If + subject + simple present tense</b>	<b>Subject + will/shall/may/can +verb<sub>1</sub></b>
If you study hard,	you will pass the test.
If you prepare well,	you will get through the exam.



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- **The second conditional** is used to talk about things which are unreal (not true or not possible) in the present or the future things which don't or won't happen.

If clause	Main clause
<b>If + subject + simple past tense</b>	<b>Subject + would/could/might + verb<sub>1</sub></b>
If I had a million dollars,	I would buy a big house.
If I knew his name,	I would tell you.
<b>If + I + were + clause (you imagine yourself in the position or situation of the other person)</b>	<b>I would + verb + clause</b>
If I were a bird,	I would fly.
If I were a millionaire,	I would quit my job.

- **3rd conditional** is a structure used for talking about unreal situations in the past. The third conditional is used to talk about things which did not happen in the past.

If clause	Main clause
<b>If + subject + past perfect (had + v<sub>3</sub>)</b>	<b>Subject + would/could/might + have + v<sub>3</sub></b>
If I had studied harder,	I would have passed the exam.
If they had tried,	they would have won.
If I had been there,	I would have prevented it.
If he had asked me,	I would have helped him.

## EXERCISES

## I. Complete the following with appropriate conditional clauses.

- We will miss our train **if you are late.**
- Jayashree would travel to France **if she arranged the money.**
- People get sun-burnt **if they go in scorching sun.**
- Vicky would have passed **if he had studied well.**
- I wouldn't refuse **if he requested me.**
- Sundar would have waited **if she had assured him.**
- Vijayshree will be busy **if the sports meet begins.**
- Adhvika will not go to play **if she has home work.**

## ii. Complete the following paragraph.

Did you hear about that boy who won one crore in a game show? If I **won** (win) that much money, I **would quit** (quit) my job the next day. I **would travel** (travel) round the world and **would stay** (stay) in the most luxurious hotels. If I **wanted** (want) anything, I **would buy** (buy) it. If I **saw** (see) a Mercedes that I wanted, I **would buy** (buy) it. I **could** (can) do anything in the world if I had one crore rupees. Oh, I am starting to sound a little materialistic. Well, I **would do** (do) good things with the money as well. If anybody **needed** (need) help, I **would take** (take) care of their needs. I **would donate** (donate) money to charities. I **would give** (give) money to help support the arts. If I **won** (win) that much money, I wouldn't keep it all for myself. I **would help** (help) as many people as possible.

**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.

**ADDITIONAL**

1. "with all their conforming smiles

*Like a fixed portrait smile".*

**Reference:**

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

## 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.

g. What kind of absentmindedness is regarded as a virtue by Lynd?

The absent mindedness filled with matter more glorious is considered a virtue. The angler forgets his fishing rod thinking of his day's sport as the poet forgets to post a letter because his mind is filled with matter more glorious.

h. Narrate the plight of the baby on its day out.

A father took his baby out in a pram. He went into a public house leaving the baby outside. His wife came that way and took away the baby. She thought that her husband would come home sadly. But, he came home happily forgetting all about the baby.

#### 4. TIGHT CORNERS - EDWARD VERRALL LUCAS

Answer the text-in questions in one or two sentences each.

a. Describe the activity that was going on in the sale-room at King Street.

Auctioning was going on in the Christie's sale room at king street. The room was full. They were selling Barbizon pictures for a large amount of money.

b. What can you say about the author's attitude when he high-handedly participated in the auction?

The author participated in the auction for fun. He had no enough money. But, he was bidding like a bloatocrat in the auction.

c. Why was the author sure he would not be caught?

The author was raising the bidding by a marginal amount. He believed that someone would surely bid more and buy the pictures. So, he was sure that he would not be caught.

d. What made the author ignore his friend's warning?

The author ignored his friend's warning because he was not going to run any risks. He was bidding only for fun.

e. How had the author managed the auction without getting involved in the deal?

The author raised fifty guineas in the beginning of every auction. The other rich bidders would add more guineas to the bidding and buy the things. This was how the author managed the auction without getting involved.

f. What came as a shock to the author?

When a Daubigny picture was displayed in the auction, a rich dealer bade for four thousand guineas. The narrator raised the bid by fifty guineas more. He thought the rich dealer would raise more but he gave no sign of life. This came as a shock to the author.

g. What did the falling of the hammer indicate?

The falling of the hammer indicated that the auction was over. The picture was sold for four thousand and fifty guineas to the author.

h. What made the friend laugh heartily?

The author had no money but auctioned a picture for four thousand and fifty guineas. He was in trouble despite his friend's advice. This made his friend laugh heartily.

i. What kind of excuses did the narrator think he could make?

The narrator wanted to confess his poverty to the auctioneer. He wanted to tell the Christie's staff that he bade the bidding by mistake. He also wished to have the picture put up again in the auction.

### 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.

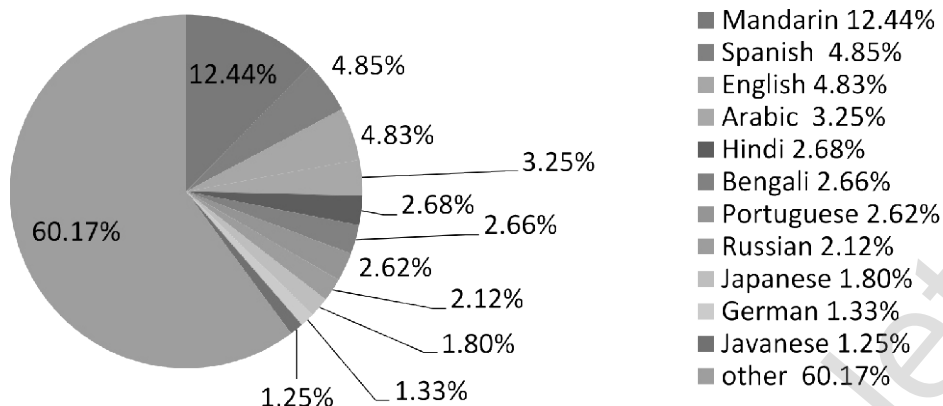
**Myself** : Don't waste your time. First prepare book back exercises.

**My friend** : Sure. We will score good marks.



### 3. Study the pie-chart carefully and answer the questions that follow. (Text Page No: 122)

Percentage of people who speak each language as their first language.



#### 1. Which language is spoken by most people?

Mandarin is spoken by most people.

#### 2. What are the Indian languages that rank among the top five spoken languages?

Hindi and English

#### 3. Which are the languages that are spoken by less than three percent of people?

Hindi, Bengali, Portuguese, Russian, Japanese, German and Javanese are the languages spoken by less than three percent of people.

#### 4. With the help of the questions and answers, draw your own conclusions from the pie chart.

A majority of unspecified languages is spoken by the most people. Hindi, Bengali, Portuguese, Russian, Japanese and German are spoken by less than three percent of people. English and Hindi rank among the top five spoken languages.

### 34. PROCESS DESCRIPTION

Text Page No.79,80

#### FOR LATE-BLOOMERS

- |                               |                           |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| ➤ Stir ____                   | ➤ Mix ____                | ➤ Rub it ____ |
| ➤ Serve ____                  | ➤ Rinse ____              | ➤ Use ____    |
| ➤ Take ____                   | ➤ Put ____                | ➤ Keep ____   |
| ➤ Wait for sometime.          | ➤ Repeat the process ____ |               |
| ➤ Start boiling a cup of ____ | ➤ Add 1 teaspoon of ____  |               |

#### TEXTUAL EXERCISES

#### 1. Anu and her little brother want to refresh themselves with a hot cup of tea during study time. Describe a process of making two cups of tea.

- Boil two glasses of water in a vessel.
- Add two tea-spoons of tea leaves and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a cup of milk.
- Cover the vessel with a lid.
- Filter the tea and pour in cups.
- Add 2 teaspoons of sugar and stir it.
- Serve hot.

### 5. Convocation Address - Dr. Arignar Annadurai

- The speech offers a valuable advice to the youngsters.
- It instills a sense of duty and service in them.
- It urges them to give back to the society.
- Universities are the storehouses of knowledge.
- They can develop the true spirit of democracy.
- They are necessary for a society to equip individuals.
- The educated youth should contribute to the society.
- They should serve for the poor people.

### 6. The Accidental Tourist - Bill Bryson

- Bill Bryson is a frequent flyer.
- He often meets with accident in his flight.
- Once he cut his finger in airport.
- Another time, he was forced to a crash position.
- Once his mouth was stained with ink in a chat with a lady.
- Then, his flight ticket and flyer card were in different names.
- He always struggles to maintain the dining manners.
- His wife and children are cautious while travelling with him.

## FOR BRIGHT STUDENTS

### 1. The Portrait of a Lady - Khushwant Singh

“The Portrait of a Lady” is a biographical sketch. It describes the bond between the author and his grandmother. The author's parents went to live in the city. He was left with his grandmother in the village. She was short, fat and slightly bent. She woke him up in the morning. She got him ready for school. She accompanied him to school as it was attached to a temple. She insisted on reading the scriptures. Their friendship changed when they went to the city. The author went to an English school. She could not help him in his lessons. She was sad as there was no teaching about God. Feeding the sparrows was her happiest time. The author went abroad for higher studies. But she was calm and did not show any emotion. The author came back after five years. She celebrated his return. Suddenly she fell ill. She lay in bed praying. She died peacefully. Thousands of sparrows mourned for her death.

### 2. The Queen of Boxing – Mary Kom

The Queen of Boxing is an excerpt from Mary Kom's autobiography 'Unbreakable'. She is a great amateur boxer. She has made India proud of her glorious achievements. She was selected in the 48kg category for the World Women's Boxing Championship in America in 2001. With some financial support, she took part in the event. She felt that the event would change her life. She kept telling herself that she could face anyone in the ring. She won her first silver medal in the event. Her loss of appetite cost her dream of winning the gold. She had a good run from 2001 to 2004. She won the bronze medal in 2012 Summer Olympics. She won the Gold Medal in the Asian Games in 2014. She also won the gold medal in the 2018 Commonwealth Games. She is a six-time World Amateur Boxing Champion. Due to her great achievements, she is called the 'Queen of Boxing' and 'Magnificent Mary.'

## 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.

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

- Macavity is a devil in the form of a cat.
- He is tall and thin with sunken eyes.
- He sways his head like a snake.
- He breaks every human law.
- He always escapes from his crimes.
- There is no clue to arrest him.
- The cunning cat uses an alibi.
- He is really the Napoleon of Crime.

## 6. The Never- Never Nest – Cedric Mount

The one-act play reflects the theme of purchases on installments. It is about the life style of a young modern couple Jack and Jill. They lived in a well-furnished house. They had pretty furniture such as a radio, car, piano and fridge. The couple purchased all the furniture on installments. Aunt Jane visited their house. She was not happy with their life style. Jack earned only six pounds a week. But he had to pay seven pounds a week for his installments. He borrowed a loan from the thrift trust to pay the remaining instalments. It sounded absurd to Aunt Jane. She had never owed a penny in her life. She wanted the couple to do the same. She offered them ten pounds to pay their debt. Jill sent the ten pounds to Dr. Martin. Jack got very angry. Jill reminded him that the amount was paid to the doctor to make the baby really their own.

### FOR TOPPERS

#### 1. After Twenty Years – O. Henry

##### Introduction

“After Twenty Years” by O. Henry describes the duty consciousness of a true policeman, who is torn between love for his friend and professional loyalty. The story is about two best friends Bob and Jimmy Wells. Bob was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty.

##### Parting of two friends

Jimmy and Bob were raised in New York City. They grew up as very close friends. They parted their ways in order to better their future. Bob and Jimmy made an agreement to meet after twenty years. Bob moved to the West to make his fortune and Jimmy stayed in New York. After twenty years, Bob was waiting for Jimmy at the appointed time and place. A patrol policeman stopped to enquire Bob who told the patrolman his story. Bob boasted that he had amassed a large fortune. He told the policeman that his best friend Jimmy would show up for sure.

##### Bob – a wanted criminal

Sometime later, Jimmy turned up and the two friends became very happy. They started walking arm in arm. When they walked into a lighted area, the two friends saw each other. Bob discovered that the man was not his friend Jimmy. Bob recognized the stranger by his nose. He said that twenty years was not a long time to change a man's nose from a Roman to a pug. The man revealed himself to be a plainclothes policeman. He arrested Bob, a wanted criminal in Chicago. Before going to the police station, he gave Bob a note from Jimmy. Bob learnt that the policeman he met earlier was in fact Jimmy Wells.

##### Conclusion

Jimmy in his letter disclosed that he arrived at the appointed spot and recognized his old friend Silky Bob as a wanted criminal. He did not have the heart to arrest him. Instead, he sent a plainclothes policeman to arrest him. After twenty years, Bob grew to be a criminal, but Jimmy developed into a true policeman.

**A friend is someone who knows all about you and still loves you.**

#### 2. A Shot in the Dark – Saki

##### Introduction

“A Shot in the Dark” by Saki is an amusing story. It points out that sometimes truth is misinterpreted and people who think they are acting wisely are not always right. The story is about Philip Sletcherby. He considered himself smart and prudent. He mistook the genuine plea of a stranded youth, Bertie.

**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



The people is gathered in the cricket stadium.	<b>The people are</b> gathered in the cricket stadium	cattle, peasantry, police, vermin are appeared to be singular, but treated as plural noun.
I regard Ram my best friend.	I regard Ram <b>as</b> my best friend.	'As' is used with the word 'regard'.
I request you to kindly tell me.	I request you <b>kindly to tell</b> me.	An infinitive verb should never be split.
One of the employee has got the award.	<b>One of the employees has</b> got the award.	Usage: One of plural noun – followed by singular verb

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 <b>advice</b> .
2.	The luggages are very heavy.	The <b>luggage is</b> 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 <b>is</b> travelling together.
5.	Neither Sachin nor Dravid are playing cricket.	Neither Sachin nor Dravid <b>is</b> playing cricket.
6.	A group of friends want to visit the museum.	A group of friends <b>wants</b> to visit the museum.
7.	The Professor and Chairman are on the leave.	The Professor and Chairman <b>is</b> on the leave.
8.	The Professor and The Chairman is on the leave.	The Professor and the Chairman <b>are</b> on the 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 <b>moves</b> around the sun.
11.	Ragu admitted that he was in fault.	Ragu admitted that he was <b>at</b> fault.
12.	He is a man of letter.	He is a man of <b>letters</b> .
13.	I am overwhelmed with his sense of humour.	I am overwhelmed <b>by</b> his sense of humour.
14.	The students were awaiting for the arrival of HM.	The students were <b>awaiting</b> the arrival of HM.
15.	We discussed about the problem.	We discussed the problem.
16.	I have got my degree in 2019.	I <b>got</b> my degree in 2019.
17.	His speech was broadcasted.	His speech was <b>broadcast</b> .
18.	He said that he will mind if I refused his offer.	He said that he <b>would</b> mind if I refused his offer.
19.	Either I or he is to be chosen for the job.	Either <b>he or I am</b> to be chosen for the job..
20.	Each girl should submit their project in time.	Each girl should submit <b>her</b> project in time.
21.	Chennai is bigger than any city in India.	Chennai is bigger than <b>any other</b> city in India.
22.	Bala has not only opened a restaurant, but also a grocery shop in the village.	Bala <b>has opened not only</b> 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 <b>a</b> week.
24.	He is working in a bank for the past five years.	He <b>has been working</b> in a bank for the past five years.

### Dr. APJ ABDUL KALAM

Dr. Abdul Kalam was born on 15, October 1931 in Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu. He moved to Chennai in 1955, to become an Aeronautical Engineer. He joined the DRDO. He was responsible for creating India's first Satellite Launch Vehicle. 'Rohini' was deployed in 1980. He became the President of India in 2002. He was affectionately called the people's President. His 'Wings of Fire' is a gem of a book along with '2020' vision. He was awarded the highest civilian award, the 'Bharat Ratna'. He passed away on 27, July 2015.

## 56. REPORT WRITING

### A REPORT

- A report is a brief account of an event that has already taken place.
- It can be academic, technical or business related.

### IMPORTANT POINTS TO BE INCLUDED

- Provide a suitable title.
- Write the name of the reporter.
- Mention the place, date, time and other relevant facts.
- Write in past tense.
- Use reported speech.
- Use active voice.
- Be concise, factual and clear.

**1. You are V.R. Dinesh Kumar. Your school organized the 50<sup>th</sup> Annual Day Celebration of your school. Write a report on the special events in 100-120 words.**

### A REPORT ON GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION

-V.R. Dinesh Kumar

**21<sup>th</sup> August, 2020.**

On 10<sup>th</sup> August, 2020, a colourful and memorable Golden Jubilee Annual day event was organized in our school auditorium. Many eminent personalities and educationalists graced the occasion. The District Collector, who was the Chief Guest, inaugurated the function. It began with a prayer. The Principal welcomed the gathering and all the invitees were felicitated. The Chief Guest in his address praised the efforts of the students and teachers. This was followed by prize distribution to the students and teachers for their achievements. Then mesmerizing cultural show was held. Finally, the annual day concluded with the vote of thanks proposed by the School Pupil Leader.

**2. You have recently attended a seminar on 'Science and Literature' in which writers presented papers on Science Fiction and Literature and focused on the creativity of young writers. Write a short report about it for a leading newspaper in about 100-120 words.**

**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

## MODEL QUESTION PAPER - I

### PART - I

Answer all the questions.

20x1=20

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

1. The people were enormously nice too.  
a. extremely      b. poorly      c. badly      d. moderately
2. A genuine mistake of such a kind would have been rectified at once.  
a. spoiled      b. worsened      c. corrected      d. aggravation
3. I amused her with a scattering of urbane bons mots.  
a. slapstick      b. witty remarks      c. mockery      d. dullness

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

4. She had been young and pretty.  
a. attractive      b. handsome      c. ugly      d. charming
5. I buy them frequently.  
a. rarely      b. often      c. repeatedly      d. regularly
6. It is not an easy task to place appropriate guidelines before them.  
a. fit      b. suitable      c. unsuitable      d. correct
7. Choose the correct tetra-syllabic word.  
a. disability      b. derision      c. eccentric      d. equality
8. Choose the expanded form of GST.  
a. Goods and Service Trade      b. Goods and Savings Term  
c. Goods and Service Tax      d. Goods and Sales Tax
9. Choose the word that can be placed after 'duty' to form a compound word.  
a. dry      b. free      c. stall      d. work
10. Choose the right combination of the blended word 'melodrama'.  
a. melody + drama      b. melodious + drama  
c. melo + drama      d. melody + dramatic
11. Choose the meaning of the foreign word "Sine die".  
a. given as a gift out of sympathy      b. close relationship  
c. good understanding      d. without a date being fixed
12. A cynologist is one who studies \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. care and training of cats      b. care and training of cows  
c. care and training of dogs      d. care and training of sheep
13. Replace the underlined phrasal verb in the sentence below with a single word.  
Vinoth takes after his grandfather.  
a. take to      b. resemble      c. laugh at      d. visited
14. Form a derivative by adding the right suffix to the word 'differ'.  
a. \_\_\_ ence      b. \_\_\_ ance      c. \_\_\_ sion      d. \_\_\_ less
15. Add suitable question tag to the following sentence.  
**I am not a doctor, \_\_\_\_\_?**

- a. are I      b. amn't I      c. aren't I      d. am I

16. Fill in the blank with the suitable preposition.

**Love is \_\_\_\_\_ all human control.**

- a. behind      b. beside      c. beyond      d. into

## 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.
--	---

## 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 <b>Mobile phone</b> . b) The activity preferred by the least number of people is <b>reading</b> . c) <b>Outdoor games</b> are chosen by half the number of people who use mobile phones.	40. a) want b) Still c) flower
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## PART-IV

46. A) a) The colour of the curtains <b>is</b> very bright. b) I saw <b>a</b> uniformed soldier hiding behind the wall. c) Nobody knows why <b>he was</b> killed. d) My <b>elder</b> brother is living abroad. e) They are <b>discussing</b> 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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## Govt. Public Exam June 2019

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

32. Once Upon A Time - Gabriel Okara

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

40. a) mind b) beauty c) book

## PART - IV

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



## 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.

## 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.

46.B) a) seen, scene

47. a) Politics

b) I saw **a** uniformed soldier hiding behind the wall.

b) dare

b) Commerce

c) Nobody knows why **he was** killed.

c) can

c) Computer

d) My **elder** brother is living abroad.

d) otherwise

d) Sports

e) They are **discussing** their picnic.

e) Media

## Govt. Public Exam June 2019

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

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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

32. Once Upon A Time - Gabriel Okara

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

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.

d) One of the components **is** already missing.

c) Every Tourist has **an** amazing story to share.

e) Mr. Mohan is going through **the worst** phase of his life.

46. B) a) had visited, found, was b) personnel, personal

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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

Do as directed. Answer any three questions. (Grammar)

3X2=6

27. The librarian instructed the students to speak softly.  
 28. That house has not been opened for several years.  
 29. Ajay and Dinesh were very weak and so they could not work in the industry.  
 30. Were you a teacher, you would know the difficulties.

## 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 : Lines Written in Early Spring                      Name of the Poet : William Wordsworth  
 33. Name of the Poem : The Hollow Crown                      Name of the Poet : William Shakespeare

## SECTION - 2

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

2x3 = 6

34. Kom was given a warm welcome. She was felicitated with garlands and drumbeats and dancing. A felicitation programme was held in Langol.  
 35. The absent-mindedness that is filled with matter more glorious is considered a virtue.  
 36. The ticket was in the name of Bill Bryson and the card was in the name of William Bryson. So the clerk said that Bryson was not entitled to flyer miles.

## SECTION - 3

Answer any three of the following questions.

3X3=9

37. Proverbs a) earned    b) walls                      c) lining

## PART - IV

46. a) Fill in the blanks appropriately.

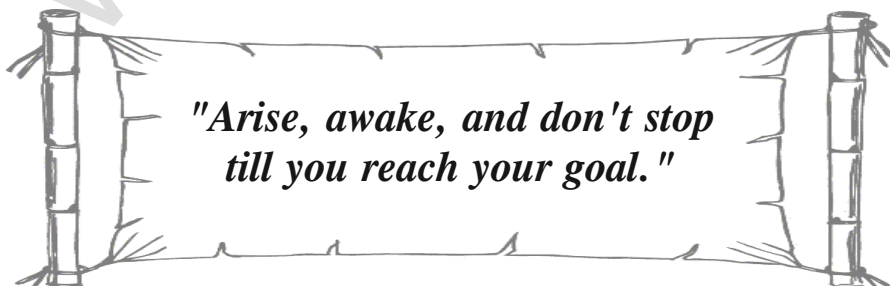
- i. packet /pocket    ii. would have visited                      iii. used to                      iv. while

b) Spot the errors.

- i. Neither of the boys is guilty.                      ii. Balaji is junior to me.  
 iii. Our teacher gives us a lot of advice.                      iv. The quality of the mangoes was good.  
 v. The tourists took many photos during their trip.

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

- i. Positive and negative thinking  
 ii. Human brain is like a powerful computer. Everything starts from our brain.  
 iii. Faith, love, honour and praise  
 iv. Mental programming has to be changed to be a successful person.  
 v. Negative thinking.



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