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# DHOSTH ENGLISH



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# DHOSTH PUBLICATIONS

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## PREFACE

### FROM THE PUBLISHER

*This book provides excellent insight into the minds of the students of the higher secondary, and perhaps being the most leading publications, which will draw the students to gain a maximum benefit out of this.*

*This book is a “must – read” for anyone who wants to understand the concept of the book as well as the anxiety of the publisher who bestows his blessings to become successful.*

*The publisher has thoroughly gone through the needs of the students today to bring them out from the darkness of illiteracy and to enlighten their minds to shine as bright as the morning star.*

*The crew of the publishers are to perceive a generation well qualified and to uplift their future and become the ‘Light of the World’ also to become good citizens of the world.*

*The publishers wish every reader of this book, with all best regards to come out with wonderful ideas and become a great successful person in life.*

*This book is unique in its knowledge and definitely on the shortlist for those who wish to understand the lessons more appropriately and face the examinations boldly.*

**“BEST WISHES”**

- Publishers

## •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

SI.NO	TOPICS	PAGE NO
1	SYNONYMS	1-4
2	ANTONYMS	4-11
3	CLIPPED WORDS	12-14
4	RIGHT DEFINITION	14-15
5	IDIOMS	15-16
6	FOREIGN WORDS	16-17
7	COMPOUND WORDS	17-19
8	PREFIXES	20-21
9	ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS	21-23
10	SYLLABIFICATION	24
11	SUFFIX	24-26
12	PHRASAL VERB	26-30
13	PHRASES	31-33
14	QUESTION TAGS	33-35
15	MODAL VERBS	35-38
16	APPRECIATION QUESTIONS	39-47
17	DO AS DIRECTED	47-53
18	REPORTING THE DIALOGUE	53-56
19	ACTIVE VOICE & PASSIVE VOICE	56-60
20	CONDITIONAL CLAUSES	60-63
21	SIMPLE, COMPOUND & COMPLEX SENTENCES	63-68
22	ERC	68-76
23	SHORT ANSWERS	76-90
24	REARRANGE THE SHUFFLED WORDS	90-91
25	ERROR SPOT	91-94
26	DIALOGUE WRITING	94-100
27	EXPAND THE HEADLINES	100-102
28	NOTICE WRITING	103-104
29	PROVERB COMPLETION	105-106
30	DESCRIBING PROCESS	107
31	E-MAIL WRITING	108-109
32	PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS	109-134
33	NOTE MAKING	134-135
34	COMPREHENSION WRITING	136-139
35	LETTER WRITING AND GENERAL ESSAYS	139-143
36	DEVELOPING HINTS	143-144
37	QR CODE QUESTIONS AND ANSWER KEYS	145-160
38	MODEL QUESTIONS	161-197

# 1. SYNONYMS

## LESSON - 1

1. **Mantelpiece** - Shelf projecting from the wall above a fire place
2. **Absurd** - Inconsistent / illogical
3. **Fables** - Tales / stories
4. **Hobbled** - Walked unsteadily
5. **Pucker** - To contract the face into wrinkles
6. **Expanse** - widespread
7. **Monotonous** - Unchanging / boring
8. **Snapped** - Broke / cut
9. **Seclusion** - isolation
10. **Bedlam** - Noisy confusion
11. **Perched** - Sat / rested
12. **Rebukes** - scoldings
13. **Dilapidated** - damaged
14. **Pallor** - An unhealthy pale appearance
15. **Shroud** - Cloth used to wrap a dead person

## LESSON - 2

1. **Princely** - Very large
2. **Jet lag** - A tired and unpleasant feeling, a person experiences, following a long flight through different time zones
3. **Appetite** - hunger
4. **Lauded** - appreciated
5. **Conviction** - Firm belief / belief
6. **Sate** - satisfy
7. **Palate** - Sense of taste
8. **Felicitation** - Congratulatory address
9. **Adulation** - appreciation
10. **Etched** - imprinted
11. **Speculation** - guess
12. **Haul** - Taking a collection

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**LESSON - 3**

1. **Vintage** - Wine of high quality produced in a particular year
2. **Antipathy** - Strong dislike
3. **Fortunes** - Huge sums of money
4. **Reluctant** - Unwilling
5. **Delinquent** - A young person who is regularly involved in wrong doing
6. **Exploits** - Daring or heroic acts or actions, feats
7. **Abstracted** - Lacking concentration on what is happening around
8. **Prosaic** - Dull
9. **Mediocre** - Not very good, ordinary
10. **Fallible** - Capable of making mistakes
11. **Sieve** - Strainer or filter
12. **Audacious** - Bold and daring
13. **Eccentric** - Tending to act strangely
14. **Indignant** - Being very angry
15. **Quivering** - Trembling, shivering
16. **Vexation** - Irritation, annoyance

**LESSON - 4**

1. **Britanny** - A region on the coast of North West France
2. **St. James' street, King street** - Well - known commercial streets in London
3. **Bloatocrat** - A fat and rich person of high station
4. **Electrified** - Shocked by something unexpected
5. **Crescendo** - Progress towards a climax
6. **Congeaed** - Thickened as if frozen(fear)
7. **Smothered** - suppressed
8. **Nonchalantly** - Unconcernedly, coolly
9. **Glibly** - smoothly but not sincerely
10. **Note of hand** - Promissory note
11. **Rectitude** - Honesty, good behaviour
12. **Farthing** - As low as a paisa

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13. **Baize** - Coarse woollen material  
 14. **Guile** - Cunning, deceit  
 15. **Indelible** - Cannot be rubbed out or removed  
 16. **Dree this weird** - To put up with one's fate

**LESSON - 5**

1. **Conferred** - Granted a title, degree, benefit or right  
 2. **Reiterate** - Say or do again  
 3. **Enunciated** - Spoke clearly  
 4. **Ruggedness** - Strength, toughness  
 5. **Repositories** - storehouses  
 6. **Emissaries** - deputies  
 7. **Eschewed** - Have nothing to do with  
 8. **Autocracy** - Government by one ruler  
 9. **Feudal** - Having to do with the Middle ages, old  
 10. **Confronting** - Aggressively resisting  
 11. **Secluded spheres** - Isolated areas  
 12. **Cloistered** - restricted  
 13. **Perseverance** - Continued effort, steadfastness  
 14. **Inherent** - inborn  
 15. **Perils** - Dangers and risks  
 16. **Indebted** - Obligated to repay  
 17. **Tillers** - Persons who produce crops / animals, cultivators  
 18. **Toilers** - Workers, people who perform hard physical labour  
 19. **Replenish** - refill  
 20. **Despondent** - Depressed, frustrated  
 21. **Sermons** - Speeches on moral subjects  
 22. **Endowed** - gifted  
 23. **Crusade** - Campaign for a good cause  
 24. **Inheritors** - successors  
 25. **Lustre** - Glow of reflected light

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**LESSON - 6**

1. **Alley** - A narrow passage –way between or behind buildings
2. **With family** - (French) as a family
3. **Yanked** - Pulled with a jerk
4. **Consternation** - worry
5. **Extravagantly** - excessively
6. **Cascade** - waterfall
7. **Concourse** - The open central area in a large public building
8. **Disgorging** - discharging
9. **Gashed** - Cut deeply
10. **Hysterics** - A fit of uncontrollable laughing or crying
11. **Exasperation** - irritation
12. **Catastrophe** - A terrible disaster
13. **Bons mots** - (French) witty remarks
14. **Suave** - Polite and sophisticated
15. **Venerable** - Valued
16. **Bill** - William (the letter W is changed to B and William is called Bill)

**2. ANTONYMS****LESSON - 1**

1. **Wrinkled** x Unwrinkled
2. **Hard** x easy
3. **Pretty** x ugly
4. **Absurd** x logical
5. **Undignified** x honoured, respected
6. **Taught** x learnt
7. **Scattered** x gathered
8. **Inaudible** x audible, heard
9. **Expanse** x narrow
10. **Serenity** x agitation
11. **Contentment** x greediness
12. **Monotonous** x interesting
13. **Plastered** x dried



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14. <b>Attached</b>	x	detached
15. <b>Shooed</b>	x	pulled
16. <b>Happiest</b>	x	saddest
17. <b>Creating</b>	x	destroying
18. <b>Upset</b>	x	happy
19. <b>Silently</b>	x	noisily
20. <b>Physical</b>	x	mental
21. <b>Mild</b>	x	severe
22. <b>Omitted</b>	x	included, agreed, accepted
23. <b>Protected</b>	x	supported
24. <b>Ignored</b>	x	heeded
25. <b>Mourning</b>	x	rejoicing
26. <b>Dead</b>	x	alive
27. <b>Cremated</b>	x	buried, interred
28. <b>Blaze</b>	x	dim
29. <b>Wrapped</b>	x	unwrapped, uncovered
30. <b>Rebukes</b>	x	blessings
31. <b>Persuade</b>	x	dissuade

**LESSON - 2**

1. <b>Amateur</b>	x	professional
2. <b>Compulsory</b>	x	unnecessary
3. <b>Traditional</b>	x	modern
4. <b>Expensive</b>	x	cheap
5. <b>Hopeful</b>	x	desperate
6. <b>Accepted</b>	x	refused
7. <b>Replete</b>	x	empty
8. <b>Accomplish</b>	x	begin /commence
9. <b>Face</b>	x	avoid
10. <b>Pursuit</b>	x	retreat
11. <b>Upset</b>	x	calm
12. <b>Invite</b>	x	ignore/reject
13. <b>Donate</b>	x	conceal

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14.	<b>Princely</b>	x	very small
15.	<b>Confined</b>	x	free
16.	<b>Compulsory</b>	x	inessential
17.	<b>Fortunate</b>	x	unlucky/adverse
18.	<b>Opponent</b>	x	friend/ally
19.	<b>Vanish</b>	x	appear
20.	<b>Compete</b>	x	retreat/surrender
21.	<b>Hopeful</b>	x	hopeless
22.	<b>Unbeatable</b>	x	beatable
23.	<b>Lower</b>	x	upper
24.	<b>Probably</b>	x	improbably /uncertain
25.	<b>Console</b>	x	discourage
26.	<b>Laud</b>	x	censure/blame
27.	<b>Conviction</b>	x	distrust
28.	<b>Painful</b>	x	simple
29.	<b>Master</b>	x	unskilled / ignorant
30.	<b>Push</b>	x	pull
31.	<b>Complex</b>	x	simple
32.	<b>Sate</b>	x	dissatisfy
33.	<b>Victory</b>	x	failure/loss
34.	<b>Felicitate</b>	x	blame/criticize
35.	<b>Praise</b>	x	blame/censure
36.	<b>Adulate</b>	x	abuse/criticize
37.	<b>Traditional</b>	x	modern
38.	<b>Hope</b>	x	disbelief
39.	<b>Organized</b>	x	desert , haphazard
40.	<b>Haul</b>	x	loss
41.	<b>Retain</b>	x	abandon/lose
42.	<b>Defeat</b>	x	success /win
43.	<b>Memorable</b>	x	unimportant
44.	<b>Magnificent</b>	x	ordinary /ignoble
45.	<b>Significant</b>	x	insignificant /unimportant
46.	<b>Speculation</b>	x	reality/ truth
47.	<b>Greet</b>	x	avoid /ignore/disregard

**LESSON – 3**

1. <b>Lost</b>	x	gained
2. <b>Astonished</b>	x	bored
3. <b>Prosaic</b>	x	interesting
4. <b>Admitted</b>	x	denied
5. <b>Quivering</b>	x	steady
6. <b>Recall</b>	x	forget
7. <b>Anticipating</b>	x	doubting
8. <b>Lie</b>	x	truth
9. <b>Antipathy</b>	x	like
10. <b>Intensity</b>	x	apathy
11. <b>Virtue</b>	x	vice
12. <b>Relish</b>	x	dislike, hate
13. <b>Swallow</b>	x	spit
14. <b>Frequently</b>	x	rarely
15. <b>Seldom</b>	x	often, frequently
16. <b>Efficiency</b>	x	inability
17. <b>Pause</b>	x	continue
18. <b>Prevent</b>	x	allow
19. <b>Tribute</b>	x	blame
20. <b>Lie</b>	x	truth
21. <b>Tempted</b>	x	appalled
22. <b>Weary</b>	x	energetic
23. <b>Vexation</b>	x	delight, pleasure
24. <b>Mediocre</b>	x	extra – ordinary, special
25. <b>Methodical</b>	x	disorderly/ random, disorganized
26. <b>Reluctant</b>	x	willing, eager, interested
27. <b>Inaccurate</b>	x	exact, correct, accurate
28. <b>Fallible</b>	x	perfect, infallible
29. <b>Indignant</b>	x	content, calm
30. <b>Delights</b>	x	bores, appalls

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**LESSON - 4**

1. **Electrify** x pacify
2. **Crescendo** x decline
3. **Congel** x melt
4. **Smother** x release
5. **Nonchalant** x interested
6. **Rectitude** x dishonesty
7. **Guile** x truthfulness
8. **Indelible** x delible
9. **Torpedoed** x permit
10. **Persuade** x dissuade
11. **Tremendous** x usual
12. **Enough** x inadequate
13. **Modestly** x immodestly
14. **Gradual** x sudden
15. **Sensational** x normal
16. **Excitement** x calmness
17. **Surprise** x dismay
18. **Horror** x calm
19. **Discover** x conceal
20. **Daze** x clear
21. **Pondering** x condemn
22. **Possible** x impossible
23. **Prosperous** x unsuccessful
24. **Unsympathetic** x interested
25. **Genuine** x counterfeit
26. **Rectify** x worsen
27. **Prefer** x reject
28. **Rammed** x surrender
29. **Realize** x misunderstand
30. **Virtue** x evil
31. **Forget** x recollect
32. **Disappear** x appear

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33. **Conscious** x unconscious  
 34. **Critical** x unimportant  
 35. **Adventure** x safety  
 36. **Escaped** x capture  
 37. **Pardon** x punish

**LESSON - 5**

1. **Conferred** x deprive / dishonor  
 2. **Reiterate** x take back  
 3. **Enunciated** x mumble / mispronounce  
 4. **Ruggedness** x weakness  
 5. **Emissaries** x receiver  
 6. **Eschewed** x accepted  
 7. **Autocracy** x democracy  
 8. **Feudal** x modern  
 9. **Confronting** x avoiding  
 10. **Secluded** x inhabited  
 11. **Cloistered** x extroverted  
 12. **Perseverance** x weakness / lethargy  
 13. **Inherent** x acquired  
 14. **Perils** x protection / safety  
 15. **Indebted** x ungrateful  
 16. **Despondent** x cheerful  
 17. **Endowed** x deprived  
 18. **Inheritors** x ancestors  
 19. **Lustre** x darkness  
 20. **Unique** x common  
 21. **Honour** x disrespect  
 22. **Prosperous** x poor  
 23. **Appropriate** x unsuitable / inappropriate  
 24. **Conscious** x inattentive  
 25. **Limitations** x allowance  
 26. **Represent** x conceal

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58. **Unaware** x aware  
 59. **Dim** x light  
 60. **Inculcate** x neglect  
 61. **Enthroned** x degrade  
 62. **Tyranny** x democracy  
 63. **Robust** x weak / fragile  
 64. **Discouraged** x encouraged / inspired  
 65. **Ease** x difficulty  
 66. **Spirit** x lethargy / inactivity  
 67. **Conferred** x deprived  
 68. **Expressed** x suppress  
 69. **Suited** x unsuited  
 70. **Confident** x uncertain  
 71. **Bound** x unbound / free  
 72. **Precious** x worthless  
 73. **Incorporate** x exclude  
 74. **Hailed** x dishonor  
 75. **Ignore** x notice

**LESSON - 6**

1. **Extravagantly** x economically  
 2. **Zillion** x few  
 3. **Crazily** x calmly  
 4. **Accumulated** x scattered, spread, dispersed  
 5. **Frustrations** x happiness  
 6. **Discomfort** x comfort  
 7. **Bounced** x lazy  
 8. **Drenched** x dried  
 9. **Frowns** x grins  
 10. **Recline** x stand

**3. CLIPPED WORDS****7 & 17. Choose the clipped form of “Demonstration” (Model Question Paper)**

a) Demon

b) Monster

c) Demo

d) Station

**BOOK BACK QUESTIONS**

Sl.NO	UNCLIPPED	CLIPPED
1	Chimpanzee	<b>Chimp</b>
2	Photograph	<b>Photo</b>
3	Microphone	<b>Mike / mic</b>
4	Cafeteria	<b>Cafe</b>
5	Gasoline	<b>Gas</b>
6	Helicopter	<b>Copter</b>
7	Telephone	<b>Phone</b>
8	Refrigerator	<b>Fridge</b>
9	University	<b>Varsity</b>
10	Memorandum	<b>Memo</b>
11	Influenza	<b>Flu</b>
12	Hippopotamus	<b>Hippo</b>
13	Bridegroom	<b>Groom</b>
14	Fanatic	<b>Fan</b>
15	Demonstration	<b>demo</b>
16	Perambulator	<b>pram</b>
17	Aeroplane	<b>plane</b>
18	Examination	<b>exam</b>
19	Demarcate	<b>mark</b>

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

Sl.NO	UNCLIPPED	CLIPPED
1	Laboratory	<b>lab</b>
2	Advertisement	<b>ad</b>
3	Hand kerchief	<b>kerchief</b>
4	Fountain pen	<b>pen</b>
5	Gymnasium	<b>gym</b>
6	Kilogram	<b>weight</b>
7	Suitcase	<b>case</b>
8	Taxicab	<b>taxi</b>
9	Beef burger	<b>burger</b>
10	Paragraph	<b>for</b>
11	Mathematics	<b>Maths</b>



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12	Spectacles	<b>specs</b>
13	Caravan	<b>from</b>
14	Hamburger	<b>burger</b>
15	Examination	<b>exam</b>
16	Doctor	<b>doc</b>
17	Television	<b>tele</b>
18	Journalist	<b>journal</b>
19	Omnibus	<b>bus</b>
20	Bicycle	<b>cycle</b>
21	Motorbike	<b>mobike</b>
22	Signature	<b>sign</b>
23	Gentleman	<b>gent</b>
24	Gentlemen	<b>gents</b>
25	Moving picture	<b>movie</b>
26	Cinematography	<b>cinema</b>
27	Daddy	<b>dad</b>
28	Matriculation	<b>matric</b>
29	Identity	<b>ID</b>
30	Veterinary surgeon	<b>vet</b>
31	Pressure cooker	<b>cooker</b>
32	Vegetarian	<b>veg</b>
33	Preliminary	<b>prelim</b>
34	Capital letters	<b>caps</b>
35	Agriculture	<b>agri</b>
36	Market	<b>mart</b>
37	Magazine	<b>mag</b>
38	Principal	<b>princy</b>
39	Public house	<b>pub</b>
40	Representative	<b>rep</b>
41	Soap cake	<b>soap</b>
42	Soda water	<b>soda</b>
43	Toothbrush	<b>brush</b>
44	Live you	<b>viva</b>
45	Zoological gardens	<b>zoo</b>
46	Teenager	<b>teen</b>
47	Foreign exchange	<b>forex</b>
48	Co-education	<b>Co-ed</b>
49	Loudspeaker	<b>speaker</b>

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50	Professor	<b>prof</b>
51	Pantaloons	<b>pants</b>
52	Luncheon	<b>lunch</b>
53	Alchemist	<b>chemist</b>

**4. RIGHT DEFINITION**

**8. Choose the right definition for the given term "Pathologist". (Model Question Paper)**

- a) one who studies diseases  
 b) one who studies insects  
 c) one who studies earthquake  
 d) one who studies birds

S.NO	MEANINGS	WORDS
1	Love of country and willingness to sacrifice for it	<b>Patriotism</b>
2	A brutal barbarous, savage act	<b>Barbarism</b>
3	The doctrine that your country's interests are superior	<b>Nationalism</b>
4	Participating in sports as a hobby rather than for money	<b>Amateurism</b>
5	Belief that the best possible concepts should be pursued	<b>Idealism</b>
6	Serious examination and judgment of something	<b>Criticism</b>
7	Habitual failure to be present at work	<b>Absenteeism</b>
8	A doctrine that advocates equal rights for women	<b>Feminism</b>
9	Concern for your own interests and welfare	<b>Egocentrism</b>
10	Exceptional courage when facing danger	<b>Heroism</b>
11	The hopeful feeling that all is going to turn out well	<b>Optimism</b>

S.NO	MEANINGS	WORDS
1	One who specializes in lung problems	<b>Pulmonologist</b>
2	One who specializes in skin problems	<b>Dermatologist</b>
3	One who treats diseases specific to women	<b>Gynaecologist</b>
4	One who treats kidney diseases	<b>Nephrologist</b>
5	One who treats diseases and disorders of the nervous system	<b>Neurologist</b>
6	One who treats stomach disorders	<b>Gastroenterologist</b>
7	One who treats vision problems	<b>Ophthalmologist</b>
8	One who specializes in critical infants	<b>Neonatologist</b>
9	One who treats heart problems	<b>Cardiologist</b>
10	One who treats the problems of ear, nose, tongue	<b>Otolaryngologist</b>
11	Study of dog training	<b>Cynology</b>



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15	<b>In panic mode</b>	In great fear
16	<b>Throw in a towel</b>	To give up
17	<b>In our corner</b>	On your side in an argument or dispute
18	<b>On the ropes</b>	State of near collapse or defeat
19	<b>Below the belt</b>	Unfair or unsporting behaviour
20	<b>Square off</b>	Prepare for a conflict

**6. FOREIGN WORDS**

10. Choose the meaning of the foreign word in the sentence. (Model Question Paper)

Talking business at dinner is a “faux pas” in France.

- a) genuine                      b) social blunder                      c) summary                      d) secret session

**BOOK BACK QUESTIONS**

S.NO	FOREIGN WORD	MEANING
1	<b>Live you</b>	A spoken examination
2	<b>Sine die</b>	Without a date being fixed
3	<b>Resume</b>	A brief summary
4	<b>Report</b>	Close relationship with good understanding
5	<b>Bona-fide</b>	Genuine
6	<b>Have a nice trip</b>	Saying goodbye and wishing good luck / a pleasant journey
7	<b>Intoto</b>	Totally
8	<b>Liaison</b>	Coordination of activities
9	<b>From grace</b>	Given as a favour though there is no legal obligation
10	<b>A lot</b>	As a whole group
11	<b>En route</b>	On the way
12	<b>To this</b>	For a particular purpose only
13	<b>Misstep</b>	Social blunder / mistake

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

S.NO	FOREIGN WORD	MEANING
1	<b>Ad interim</b>	Temporarily
2	<b>The status quo</b>	In the former state / the situation or state of affairs as it is now
3	<b>Adieu</b>	Good bye
4	<b>Alias</b>	Otherwise known as
5	<b>Without</b>	Without
6	<b>Proforma</b>	For the sake form

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7	<b>Protege</b>	Dependant who is helped and taught by an expert
8	<b>In cognition</b>	In disguise
9	<b>Face-to-face</b>	An intimate private conversation between two
10	<b>Lingua franca</b>	A common language
11	<b>Elite</b>	A group with high level connection
12	<b>Versus</b>	Against
13	<b>Accomplished fact</b>	Something irrevocable has happened
14	<b>Alibi</b>	Proof that an accused was present elsewhere at the time of crime
15	<b>Good homie</b>	A feeling of cheerful friendship / cheerfulness
16	<b>In memorian</b>	In the memory of
17	<b>New rich</b>	One who spends a lot to prove his recently acquired wealth
18	<b>Already seen</b>	The feeling of remembering the fact experienced for the first time
19	<b>Verbatim</b>	Exactly as spoken or written / quote as in original
20	<b>Ultimate</b>	By way of special eminence
21	<b>Nice person</b>	One who is held in special favour
22	<b>Erratum</b>	Error
23	<b>The first face</b>	At first sight; as it seems at first
24	<b>In camera</b>	In a private or secret session, not in public
25	<b>Via media</b>	A compromise between two extremes; middle course
26	<b>Postmortem</b>	After death
27	<b>De facto</b>	In fact
28	<b>Via</b>	By way of

**7. COMPOUND WORDS**

11. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "toll"  
(Model Question Paper)

- a) Square      b) late      c) proof      d) wheel

**BOOK BACK QUESTIONS**

- Mantel + piece → **Mantel piece**
- Eye + lashes → **Eye lashes**
- Water + proof → **Water proof**
- Bee + hive → **Bee hive**
- Toll + gate → **Toll gate**
- Door + knob → **Door knob**

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7. Spinning + wheel → **Spinning wheel**
8. Sing + song → **Sing song**
9. Over + straining → **Over straining**
10. Spot + less → **Spotless**
11. Gentle + folk → **Gentle folk**
12. Grand + mother → **Grand mother**
13. Court + yard → **Court yard**
14. Sun + set → **Sun set**
15. Half + hour → **Half hour**
16. Home + coming → **Home coming**

**Additional Exercises:**

1. Car + Park → **Car Park**
2. Fast+food → **Fast food**
3. Out+post → **Out post**
4. Table+tennis → **Table tennis**
5. Heart+attack → **Heart attack**
6. Moon+light → **Moon light**
7. Child+hood → **Child hood**
8. Break+fast → **Break fast**
9. Head+master → **Head master**
10. Sea+food → **Sea food**
11. Air+port → **Air port**
12. Hand+written → **Hand written**
13. Walking + stick → **Walking stick**
14. Soft+ware → **Soft ware**
15. Star+gazing → **Star gazing**
16. Wind+screen → **Wind screen**
17. Land+ mark → **Land mark**
18. Cricket + ground → **Cricket ground**
19. Head+light → **Head light**
20. Eye+brow → **Eye brow**
21. Light+house → **Light house**

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22. Ice+ cream → **Ice cream**
23. Good+will → **Good will**
24. Water+fall → **Water fall**
25. Horse+power → **Horse power**
26. Blue+print → **Blue print**
27. Sea+port → **Sea port**
28. Over+ load → **Over load**
29. Safe+guard → **Safe guard**
30. River+bed → **River bed**
31. Type +write → **Type write**
32. Foot+hills → **Foot hills**
33. Fly+ catcher → **Fly catcher**
34. Ice+ caps → **Ice caps**
35. Sewing + machine → **Sewing machine**
36. In+sight → **In sight**
37. Wash+out → **Wash out**
38. Flash+ back → **Flash back**
39. Make+over → **Make over**
40. Night+ fall → **Night fall**
41. Day+ break → **Day break**
42. Free+ drive → **Free drive**
43. Dry+ clean → **Dry clean**
44. Deep+ fry → **Deep fry**
45. Out+ run → **Out run**
46. Well +defined → **Well defined**
47. Down+ cast → **Down cast**
48. Radio+ active → **Radio active**
49. Light+ sensitive → **Light sensitive**
50. Out+ sourcing → **Out sourcing**
51. In+ coming → **In coming**
52. Pale +blue → **Pale blue**
53. Light +green → **Light green**

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11. **mis** - placed
12. **hyper** - active
13. **in** - satiable
14. **a-** fair
15. **in-** secure
16. **in** - vision
17. **co** - operate
18. **sub** - standard
19. **in** - power
20. **over** - lap
21. **inter**-lock

### **9. ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS**

#### **13. Choose the expanded form of "GST" (Model Question Paper)**

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Goods and Service Trade | b) Goods and Savings Term |
| c) Goods and Service Tax   | d) Good Social Tax        |

### **BOOK BACK QUESTIONS**

1. **IELTS** - International English Language Testing System
2. **GST** - Goods and Service Tax
3. **TNPSC** - Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
4. **STD** - Subscriber Trunk Dialing
5. **ISD** - International Subscriber Dialing
6. **MBA** - Master of Business Administration
7. **MHRD** - Ministry of Human Resource Development
8. **GPS** - Global Positioning System
9. **NSS** - National Service Scheme
10. **PTA** - Parent Teacher Association
11. **NGO** - Non - Governmental Organisation
12. **ICU** - Intensive Care Unit
13. **IIM** - Indian Institute of Management
14. **MRI** - Magnetic Resonance Imaging
15. **ECG** - Electro Cardio Gram
16. **NCC** - National Cadet Corps

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- 17. **LED** - Light Emitting Diode
- 18. **CPU** - Central Processing Unit
- 19. **CBSE** - Central Board of Secondary Education
- 20. **GDP** - Gross Domestic Product
- 21. **LCD** - Liquid Crystal Display
- 22. **NRI** - Non - Resident Indian
- 23. **IIT** - Indian Institute of Technology
- 24. **ITI** - Industrial Training Institute

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

- 1. **CCTV** - Closed Circuit Television
- 2. **SSC** - Staff Selection Commission
- 3. **INSAT** - Indian National Satellite
- 4. **TNPSC** - Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
- 5. **SBI** - State Bank of India
- 6. **RRB** - Railway Recruitment Board
- 7. **RAM** - Random Access Memory
- 8. **ISRO** - Indian Space Research Organisation
- 9. **BPO** - Business Process Outsourcing
- 10. **TANSI** - Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries
- 11. **CAT** - Common Aptitude Test
- 12. **ILO** - International Labour Organisation
- 13. **CA** - Chartered Accountant
- 14. **PIN** - Postal Index Number
- 15. **AIR** - All India Radio
- 16. **PA** - Personal Assistant
- 17. **SR** - Southern Railways
- 18. **KPO** - Knowledge Process Outsourcing
- 19. **ATM** - Automated Teller Machine
- 20. **IAS** - Indian Administrative Service
- 21. **IPC** - Indian Penal Code

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22. **LAN** - **L**ocal **A**rea **N**etwork
23. **BPT** - **B**achelor of **P**hysio**t**herapy
24. **SMS** - **S**hort **M**essage **S**ervice
25. **TC** - **T**ransfer **C**ertificate
26. **PS** - **P**ersonal **S**ecretary / **P**ost **S**cript
27. **B.Tech** - **B**achelor of **T**echnology
28. **TAFE** - **T**ractor and **F**arm **E**quipment
29. **ROM** - **R**ead **O**nly **M**emory
30. **VISCOM** - **V**isual **C**ommunication
31. **UFO** - **U**nidentified **F**lying **O**bject
32. **UAE** - **U**nited **A**rab **E**mirates
33. **NGO** - **N**on - **G**overnmental **O**rganization
34. **UNESCO** - **U**nited **N**ations **E**ducational **S**cientific and **C**ultural **O**rganization
35. **NEWS** - **N**orth **E**ast **W**est **S**outh
36. **SAT** - **S**cholastic **A**ptitude **T**est / **S**tandard **A**ssessment **T**ask
37. **MNC** - **M**ulti - **N**ational **C**ompany
38. **POW** - **P**risoners of **W**ar
39. **B.A** - **B**achelor of **A**rts
40. **AIDS** - **A**cquired **I**mmune **D**eficiency **S**yndrome
41. **SIM** - **S**ubscriber **I**dentification **M**odule
42. **RADAR** - **R**adio **D**etection and **R**anging
43. **RTE** - **R**ight to **E**ducation **A**ct
44. **ONE** - **U**nited **N**ations **O**rganisation
45. **BBC** - **B**ritish **B**roadcasting **C**orporation
46. **CPU** - **C**entral **P**rocessing **U**nit
47. **SSLC** - **S**econdary **S**chool **L**eaving **C**ertificate
48. **PS** - **P**ersonal **S**ecretary
49. **PAN** - **P**ermanent **A**ccount **N**umber
50. **CD** - **C**ompact **D**isc
51. **MLA** - **M**ember of **L**egislative **A**ssembly
52. **USA** - **U**nited **S**tates of **A**merica

**10. SYLLABIFICATION****14. Choose the Tri-syllabic word. (Model Question Paper)**

- (a)
- grandmother**
- (b) tourist      (c) photographer      (d) lesson

<b>DISYLLABLES</b>	<b>TRI SYLLABLES</b>	<b>TETRA SYLLABLES</b>	<b>POLY SYLLABLES</b>
Don-key	Pre-si-dent	In-sti-tu-tion	As-so-ci-a-tion
De-tect	Ad-van-tage	Par-ti-cu-lar	Al-li-te-ra-tion
Daugh-ter	Dra-ma-tic	Com-pre-hen-sive	Ap-pre-ci-a-tion
Stu-pid	Ex-pres-sion	In-spi-ra-tion	Ar-gu-men-ta-tive
Doc-tor	Fan-tas-tic	Fa-ci-li-tate	La-bo-ra-to-ry / la - bo - ra-tory
Sur-vey	En-ter-tain	In-tel-li-gent	Ex-ter-mi-na-tion
Child-ren	Do-mes-tic	Si-mul-ta-ne-ous	
Sul-len	Dem-on-strate	Mag-ni-fi-cent	
Con-tempt	Cu-cum-ber	As-tro-lo-gy	
Va-nish	Sta-tis-tics	Ap-pa-ra-tus	
Cen-sure	For-mid-able	Ca-ter-pil-lar	
	Ec-cen-tric	In-gra-ti-tude	
	Con-fi-dent	În-dûs-tri-ons	
	Ba-na-na	E-ra-di-cate	
	Ac-ci-dent	Phi-lo-lo-gy	
	In-te-rest	Cal-cu-la-tion	
	Con-fi-dence	Su-per-sti-tion	
	Di-li-gence	Em-bo-di-ment	
	Per-mis-sion	In-tro-duc-tion	
	For-tu-nate	Bi-o-gra-phy	
	Dy-na-mic	Geo-gra-phi-cal	
	Geo-lo-gy	E-lec-tri-cian	

**11. SUFFIX****15. Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the root word - accident. (Model Question Paper)**

- (a) \_ment      (b) \_able      (c) \_al      (d) \_ic

**BOOK BACK**

- Honest - y      → **Honesty**
- Manage - ment      → **Management**
- Approve - al      → **Approval**
- Narrate - ion      → **Narration**

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5. Beauty – ful → **Beautiful**
6. Collect –ion → **Collection**
7. Differ – ence → **Difference**
8. Peace – ful → **Peaceful, Peaceable**
9. Arrange- ment → **Arrangement**
10. Class – ify → **Classify**
11. Narrate – or → **Narrator**

**ADDITIONAL EXERCISE:**

- 1) **-al** → logical, magical, national, economical
- 2) **-with** → docile, fragile, juvenile, volatile, ductile, textile
- 3) **-ling** → princeling, duckling, hireling, nestling
- 4) **-let** → booklet , leaflet, eaglet, droplet
- 5) **-ahead** → novelette, kitchenette
- 6) **-ity** → visibility, ability, durability, capability, ductility, sensibility, purity
- 7) **-ise** → criticise , familiarise, verbalise, popularise, vandalise, publicise,
- 8) **-ly** → slowly, sweetly, immediately, frequently, quickly
- 9) **-ness** → happiness, kindness
- 10) **-able** → capable , available, breakable, portable
- 11) **-ment** → entertainment, government, management
- 12) **-tion** → collection, information, connection
- 13) **-with** → mobile, ductile, versatile, fragile, docile, juvenile, volatile,
- 14) **-ful** → faithful, handful, delightful
- 15) **-hood** → childhood, neighborhood
- 16) **-ish** → feverish, foolish
- 17) **-ing** → Misunderstanding
- 18) **-ible** → irresistible
- 19) **-ship** → scholarship, friendship
- 20) **-ous** → courageous, dangerous
- 21) **-age** → mileage, orphanage
- 22) **-ance** → appearance, clearance
- 23) **- archy** → matriarchy, hierarchy

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- 24) **-ate** → fortunate, activate  
 25) **-ence** → intelligence, reference  
 26) **-ial** → essential, commercial  
 27) **-ian** → comedian, musician  
 28) **-ic** → atomic, patriotic  
 29) **-ism** → capitalism, terrorism  
 30) **-is** → geologist, cyclist  
 31) **-ive** → passive, positive  
 32) **-less** → thankless, careless  
 33) **-logy** → technology, terminology  
 34) **-ry** → bravery, stationery  
 35) **-ster** → youngster, spinster  
 36) **-wise** → clockwise, markwise

**12. PHRASAL VERB**

17. Replace the underlined word choosing the most appropriate phrasal verb.  
 (Model Question Paper)

The meeting will continue in your absence.

- (a) carry on                      (b) carry out                      (c) carry off                      (d) carry in

**BOOK BACK QUESTIONS**

1. **Stand up** - Support/ withstand / resist / stand straight on one's feet
2. **Stand for** - support
3. **Stand by** - Be ready or an action / support or help
4. **Look into** - investigate / examine
5. **Look at** - see
6. **Look through** - scan, scrutinize
7. **Run over** - crushed
8. **Run away** - left
9. **Run into** - incurred
10. **Put on** - wear
11. **Put up** - displayed
12. **Put off** - postponed

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**Phrasal verbs:**

1. **Counting on** - depending
2. **Handed down** - delivered
3. **Put up with** - tolerate
4. **Quarrel with** - oppose
5. **Hang around** - move with no aim
6. **Broke out** - started suddenly
7. **Tore up** - tear
8. **Push forward** - to continue doing something with effort
9. **Ran into** - to hit someone
10. **Eat out** - eat in a restaurant
11. **Cope with** - deal with
12. **Figure out** - understand
13. **Argue into** - argue
14. **Bag off** - fuck off
15. **Cave in** - collapse
16. **Engage in** - take part
17. **Hand down** - delivered
18. **Hunt down** - to try to find every member
19. **Melt away** - disappear slowly
20. **Nose around** - looking around in order to find information
21. **Pile is** - increased
22. **Revert to** - return to doing

**Additional Exercises:**

1. **Look up / look for** - search
2. **Give up** - abandon / stop
3. **Make out** - understand
4. **Look at** - see
5. **Passed away** - died
6. **Put up with** - tolerate
7. **Get on** - to have a friendly relationship
8. **Throw out** - discard

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9. **Gave in** - yielded
10. **Put off** - postponed
11. **Dealt with** - managed
12. **Lay by** - keep for future use
13. **Look after** - take care
14. **Stand out** - continue to resist
15. **Called off** - cancelled
16. **Get through** - pass
17. **Get on with** - cope with
18. **Work out** - solve
19. **Got over** - recovered
20. **Give up** - renounced
21. **Taken over** - assumed charge
22. **Took off** - left
23. **Got back** - retrieved
24. **Get back** - return
25. **Stand back** - move back
26. **Lay over** - stop at a place on a journey
27. **Keep away** - stand offish

S.NO	PHRASAL VERB	MEANING
1	<b>Take over</b>	Assume charge
2	<b>Take off</b>	Left / Leave the ground / remove
3	<b>Go out</b>	Stop / not in existence
4	<b>Go about</b>	Do as a routine
5	<b>Go on</b>	Continue without changing
6	<b>Break in</b>	Interrupt / enter a building by force
7	<b>Break out</b>	Violent events begin suddenly / escape by force
8	<b>Break off</b>	Discontinue something suddenly
9	<b>Break up</b>	Disperse / end
10	<b>Call upon</b>	Invite / appeal to
11	<b>Call up</b>	Recall
12	<b>Call for</b>	Require / demand
13	<b>Call off</b>	Cancel



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14	<b>Cut in</b>	Interrupt
15	<b>Cut off</b>	Separate / stop the suddenly
16	<b>Cut short</b>	Reduce
17	<b>Cut up</b>	Divide into small pieces
18	<b>Wait around</b>	Stay at a place impatiently
19	<b>Wait behind</b>	Stay at a place, especially to meet
20	<b>Wait on</b>	Attend to someone by serving food
21	<b>Wait up</b>	Not going to bed until someone returns home
22	<b>See over</b>	Inspect a place carefully
23	<b>See through</b>	Understand
24	<b>See to</b>	Attend
25	<b>See about</b>	To deal with
26	<b>Keep away</b>	Not to get near
27	<b>Keep up</b>	Maintain
28	<b>Keep on</b>	Continue
29	<b>Keep off</b>	To avoid contact / touching / using
30	<b>Look out</b>	Be alert and watchful
31	<b>Look over</b>	Inspect / examine
32	<b>Look after</b>	Take care of
33	<b>Look into</b>	Investigate / examine
34	<b>Pick on</b>	Criticise someone unfairly
35	<b>Pick up</b>	Improve / give a lift to somebody
36	<b>Pick over</b>	Check carefully before selecting something
37	<b>Pick out</b>	Choose / select
38	<b>Pull up</b>	Bringing a vehicle to halt
39	<b>Pull back</b>	Retreat / withdraw
40	<b>Pull on</b>	Breathe something in
41	<b>Pull through</b>	Recover from an illness
42	<b>Stand by</b>	Be ready or an action / support or help
43	<b>Stand in for</b>	Substitute
44	<b>Stand out</b>	Continue to resist / Better than others / noticeable
45	<b>Stand up</b>	Support/ withstand / resist / stand straight on one's feet
46	<b>Take after</b>	Resemble / look or behave like parents
47	<b>Get away with</b>	Escape blame or punishment for
48	<b>Get back</b>	Return / retrieved
49	<b>Give up</b>	Abandon / stop doing
50	<b>Give off</b>	Produce / supply

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**13. PHRASES**

18. Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate phrase. (Model Question Paper)

He played \_\_\_\_\_ his illness.

- (a) in case of the event of (b) **in spite of** (c) in (d) with regards to

**In spite of / Despite/Though** - இருந்தபோதிலும்

**On account of / Due to / Owing to / By dint of / Because of** - காரணத்தினால்

1. **In the event of / In case of** - ஒருவேளை
2. **According to** - கருத்துப்படி
3. **Along with** - அதோடு கூட
4. **By dint of** - பலனாக
5. **In accordance with** - அதன்படி
6. **In addition to** - அதனுடன் சேர்த்து
7. **In memory of** - நினைவாக
8. **On behalf of** - சார்பாக
9. **Instead of** - அதற்கு பதிலாக
10. **In due course of** - அந்த வேளையில்
11. **Contrary to** - against

**Additional Exercise**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the rain, the match **continued**.  
(a) In the event of (b) **In spite of** (c) Because of
2. My father knows Hindi \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
(a) **in addition to** (b) on account of (c) in case of
3. ....you don't receive the information within two days, call this number.  
(a) **In case** (b) In the event of (c) In spite of
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Peter Gleick, the tensions will lead to violence.  
(a) Due to (b) **According to** (c) In order to
5. .... time, the criminal realised his mistake.  
(a) in the event of (b) In case of (c) **In due course of**
6. The Kabadi match **continued** \_\_\_\_\_ heavy rains.  
(a) in the event of (b) **in spite of** (c) because of

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7. \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy rain, the train was delayed.  
 (a) In spite of (b) **On account of** (c) In the event of
8. \_\_\_\_\_ his sickness, he could not study well.  
 (a) In the event of (b) **Because of** (c) In spite of
9. \_\_\_\_\_ his hard work, Mani **will pass**.  
 (a) On account of (b) In spite of (c) **In the event of**
10. \_\_\_\_\_ his poverty, he is honest.  
 (a) **In spite of** (b) In the event of (c) On account of
11. ....his illness, he resigned his job.  
 (a) **On account of** (b) In the event of (c) In spite of
12. \_\_\_\_\_ the rains ,the teams **continued** to play the match.  
 (a) On account of (b) In the event of (c) **In spite of**
13. \_\_\_\_\_ the book, I returned it to library  
 (a) **Having read** (b) Having been reading (c) Having reading
14. \_\_\_\_\_ the Minister's arrival, the seats were arranged in the main hall.  
 (a) **On account of** (b) In spite of (c) In the event of
15. \_\_\_\_\_ his riches, he is not happy.  
 (a) because of (b) **In spite of** (c) Owing to
16. \_\_\_\_\_ the rain stopped, we rushed to our home.  
 (a) In order to (b) **As soon as** (c) Instead of
17. \_\_\_\_\_ very cold, she was shivering.  
 (a) **Being** (b) In case of (c) In spite of
18. \_\_\_\_\_ **but** he missed the train.  
 (a) Though he walked fast (b) **He walked fast** (c) In spite of walking fast
19. \_\_\_\_\_ Pongal, we have many holidays.  
 (a) In spite of (b) Eventhough (c) **On account of**
20. \_\_\_\_\_ it rained, the teams **continued** to play the match.  
 (a) In the event of (b) **Eventhough** (c) On account of
21. The flights were delayed \_\_\_\_\_ thick fog.  
 (a) because (b) **due to** (c) despite
22. \_\_\_\_\_, discipline is learnt only in school.  
 (a) **According to my opinion** (b) In my opinion  
 (c) Due to my opinion

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23. \_\_\_\_\_ poor health, she did not attend the meeting.  
 (a) **Because of** (b) In spite of (c) In the event of
24. \_\_\_\_\_ walking fast, he missed the train.  
 (a) In the event of (b) On account of (c) **In spite of**
25. \_\_\_\_\_ your advertisement, I send my resume.  
 (a) by dint of (b) **with reference to** (c) ahead of
26. \_\_\_\_\_ his illness, he applied for leave.  
 (a) because of (b) In spite of (c) **Owing to**
27. \_\_\_\_\_ his illness, he went to his office.  
 (a) On account of (b) In the event of (c) **In spite of**

#### 14. QUESTION TAGS

19. Choose the most appropriate question tag for the following sentence. (Model Question Paper)

**Cities are increasingly becoming urbanised, \_\_\_\_\_?**

- (a) don't they (b) do they (c) **aren't they** (d) are they

#### Question tags are divided into two types.

1. Positive tags Eg. Can I?

2. Negative tags Eg. Aren't I?

\*A positive sentence takes a negative tag

\*A negative sentence takes a positive tag

\*Question tags cannot be formed with the help of special verbs.

am, is, are, was, were, does, did, do, have, has, had, will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, must, need, ought to, dare.

1. am + not = aren't, ain't
2. can + not = can't
3. will + not = won't
4. shall + not = shan't

#### Without special verbs

1. Present tense – want – do + want
2. Present tense – wants – does + want
3. Past tense – wanted – did + want

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**Negative sense**

Scarcely, hardly, rarely, barely, seldom, never, no, neither, none, nobody, nowhere, no one, nothing, little, few

**Special cases**

1. **Everybody, Everyone, someone, somebody, neither of, some of, none of, all of, each one of etc ... If anyone of the following subject is seen in a sentence then its question tag certainly plural noun They**

- Eg. 1. **Everyone must** come with a rough note, **mustn't they?**  
 2. I am a teacher, **ain't I / aren't I?**  
 3. Let's go for a walk, **shall we?**

**Imperative sentences**

Simple request – will you?

Urgent request – won't you?

**BOOK BACK QUESTIONS**

- Cities are increasingly becoming urbanised, **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 population, **isn't it?**
- 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, 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?**

**Additional Exercises****Choose the correct question tag for the following sentence:**

- Students **should** be allowed to use the library everyday.....?  
[ANS: Shouldn't they?]
- Our team **will** win the match,.....? [Ans: won't we / won't it]
- She **rarely absents** herself ,.....? [ANS: does she]
- Character **is** influenced by surrounding, ? [ANS: isn't it]

## •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

5. **Let's** go for a movie ,..... ? [ANS: shall we]
6. You **should** treat each with respect.....? [ANS: Shouldn't you?]
7. Plants **give** out oxygen during the day,.....? [ANS: don't they]
8. The flag **has** four colours on it,..... ? [ANS: hasn't it]
9. The Sun **sets** in the west,.....? [ANS: doesn't it]
10. 1Sherya **draws** well,.....? [ANS: doesn't she]
11. 1Our team **will** win the match,.....? [ANS: won't it?]
12. 1I'm not late,.....? [ANS: am I]
13. 1He **hasn't** completed the painting,.....? [ANS: has he]
14. 1They **were** climbing the trees,.....? [ANS: weren't they?]
15. 1She **doesn't** like sweets.....? [ANS: does she]
16. 1We **need not** come tomorrow, .....? [ANS: need we]
17. **Let** us start working, .....? [ANS: shall we]
18. 1It **has** been raining heavily continuously,.....? [ANS: hasn't it]
19. 1He **never fails** in his duty, .....? [ANS: does he]
20. I **haven't** answered your questions,.....? [ANS: have I]

**15. MODAL VERBS**

**20. Complete the following sentence choosing the most appropriate modal verb. (Model Question Paper)**

Bharath \_\_\_\_\_ like to meet the celebrity.

- (a) will                      (b) can                      (c) **would**                      (d) may.

Modal auxiliaries	Meanings/Functions
Can	ability, permission, request, possibility
Could	ability, formal request, possibility
Shall	futurity, willingness, intention, suggestion, insistence
Should	obligation, necessity, expectation, advisability
Will	willingness, intention, prediction, insistence
Would	willingness, habitual action in the past, probability, wishes, desire
May	permission, possibility, wishes, purpose, concession
Might	permission, possibility, concession, reproach
must	necessity, prohibition, compulsion, obligation, deduction, certainty, probability

•• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

1. We are not completely sure but Kishore \_\_\_\_\_ come back tomorrow.  
[Ans: may]
2. When Koushik was a child, he \_\_\_\_\_ play in the street.  
[Ans:used to]
3. \_\_\_\_\_ I have some more juice, please?  
[Ans: Could]
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ believe my eyes. Is Santhosh the one who is standing over there?  
[Ans: can't]
5. Dinesh \_\_\_\_\_ be the richest person in the village. He's just bought two luxury cars. [Ans: must]
6. Imran \_\_\_\_\_ have studied more for the final exam than playing.  
[Ans: should]
7. My house \_\_\_\_\_ decorating as I'm tired of the old furniture.  
[Ans: need]
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ rather request you to check my exercise before giving it to the teacher.  
[Ans: would]
9. \_\_\_\_\_ I use your mobile phone? It's an emergency.  
[Ans: May]
10. In schools, students \_\_\_\_\_ wear uniforms. It is compulsory.  
[Ans: must]
11. Nirmala's daughter \_\_\_\_\_ write perfectly when she was seven.  
[Ans: could]
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ let you know when I have more information about the matter.  
[Ans: shall]

**Additional Exercises:**

1. Eve-teasers **should/must** be severely punished.
2. A good teacher **can** make even boring lessons interesting.
3. In the army, soldiers **should/must** obey their officers.
4. The sky is overcast. It **may** rain, but I don't think it **would**.
5. The patient is very critical, but who knows he **may** recover.
6. The world **should** avoid war, in the larger interest of the human race as a whole.
7. I **can** smell something burning in the kitchen. It **may** be the meat in the oven.
8. **May** I come in? Yes, of course, you **may**.
9. One **should/must** always keep his promises.



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10. All citizens **should/must** obey the laws of the land.
11. He asked his boss. "**May** I ask you for a favour?"
12. I wish you **could/would** tell me the truth.
13. Visit us tomorrow. My mother **will** be happy to see you.
14. During my teens, I **would** always sit for hours together before the TV.
15. If you worked hard, you **would** pass.
16. Don't worry. This **may** happen to anyone.
17. **May** God bless you.
18. I **shall** gladly do it for you.
19. Soldiers sacrifice their lives that others **may** be happy.
20. During our trip to the States **shall** we visit the Niagara Falls?
21. Even if you ask me not to go, I **will**.
22. Caesar's wife **must** be above suspicion.
23. People who live in glass houses **should** not throw stones.
24. Give me a fish I **will/can** live for a day. Teach me to fish I **shall/can** live for a lifetime.
25. No man **can** call back yesterday.
26. God **cannot** be everywhere so he made mothers.
27. He who pays the piper **can** call the tune.
28. It **will** make a man scratch where he doth not itch to see a man live poor to die rich.
29. Thou **shall** not steal.
30. One never knows what the future **will** bring.
31. Law makers **should** not be law breakers.
32. He **would** die rather than surrender.
33. I hope she **will** succeed.

### **SEMI MODAL AUXILIARY**

<b>Quasi/semi modals</b>	<b>Meanings/Functions</b>
ought to	moral obligation, probability, certainty, advice, necessity, duty, fitness
used to	discontinued habit
need	necessity, obligation (used in negatives and questions)
dare	defiance, challenge, boldness (used in negatives and interrogatives)

## •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

1. I **dare** swim in this river against the current.
2. She **dares to** swim in this river against the current.
3. They **dare not** swim in this river against the current.
4. **Dare** she say it again to me?
5. He **ought to** submit his work on time.
6. He **ought to** be ashamed of his conduct.
7. We **ought to** help the needy.
8. We **ought to** hire some furniture for the party.
9. He said he would attend the meeting. He **ought to** be in the Board room.
10. I think you **ought to** discuss this issue with your boss.
11. My grandfather **used to** walk for long hours when he was young.
12. My grandmother **used to** tell me bed-time stories when I was young.
13. You **needn't** come tomorrow.
14. How **dare** he say that?
15. She won't **dare to** face me after this.
16. I **dare** not venture out in the dark.
17. You **ought to** feel sorry for what you've done.
18. When I was in the army we **used to** a rigorous and punishing schedule.
19. How **dare** you ask me such a question?
20. As his class-mates, we **ought to** stand by him through this crisis.
21. I **used to** wake up at o'clock in the morning when I was a young boy.
22. My father **used to** take long walks.
23. You **need not** read every chapter.
24. He **used to** play football in his college days.
25. My marks are so poor that I **dare** not show my progress report to my father.
26. He **dare** not take the risk.
27. I did not **need** to speak to him.
28. We **need** not buy any more toys.
29. We **ought to** help the poor.

**Part – II****16. APPRECIATION QUESTIONS****POEM - 1: ONCE UPON A TIME - GABRIEL OKARA**

i. **“But now they only laugh with their teeth,  
While their ice-block –cold eyes”**

a) **Who are ‘they’?**

They are the people who live at present, in modern times.

b) **Explain ‘ice-block-cold eyes’.**

It refers to eyes without any warmth.

c) **Identify the figure of speech used here.**

Metaphor

ii. **“Most of all, I want to relearn  
How to laugh, for my life in the mirror  
Shows only my teeth like a snake’s bare fangs!”**

a) **Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh?**

The poet wants to show his real feelings. His laughter is hypocritical now.

b) **Whom does the poet want to relearn from?**

The poet wants to relearn from his son.

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 were ‘they’?**

‘They’ refers to the people who lived in the past in the olden days.

b) **What is meant by ‘laugh with their hearts’?**

Laughing with full of emotions or whole heartedly.

2. **“But now they only laugh with their teeth  
while their ill block cold eyes  
search behind my shadow”**

a. **What human attitude is expressed in these lines?**

Human attitude which is fake, dishonest, artificial is expressed in these lines.

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**CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR – OGDEN NASH**

i) **“With all my heart I do admire Athletes who sweat for fun or hire,”**

a. **Whom does the poet admire?**

The poet admires the athletes who sweat for fun or hire.

b. **For what reason do the athletes sweat?**

The athletes sweat because they play a rough game actively.

ii) **“Well, ego it might be pleased enough, But zealous athletes play so rough”**

a. **What pleases the ego?**

The poet's ego gets pleased by the contest between the A and B who challenges each other. **(or)** Swapping positions pleases the ego.

b. **Why are the athletes often rough during play?**

The athletes are frenzied with wilderness and one way they want to attain victory.

iii) **“When officialdom demands, Is there a doctor in the stands?”**

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

The player gets injuries at the time of playing. So the doctors are called from the stands to treat the player.

b. **Why does the poet make such an observation?**

He is happy that he is not one among the players who sustain injuries.

iv) **“When snaps the knee, and cracks the wrist”**

a. **Identify and explain the use of the literary device in this line.**

Onomatopoeia. ‘snaps’ and ‘cracks’ refers to the sounds associated with the sound of the kneesnapping and the wrist cracking.

v) **“And reassure myself anew**

**That you are not me and I'm not you”**

a. **Who does ‘you’ refer to?**

athletes

b. **Write the words that rhyme in the given lines.**

anew, you

## POEM - 3: LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING – William Wordsworth

- i) **“And ‘tis my faith that every flower  
Enjoys the air it breathes.....”**
- a. **What is the poet’s faith?**  
Every flower enjoys the air it breathes.
- b. **What trait of nature do we see here?**  
Everything in nature is happy and peaceful.
- ii) **“And I must think, do all I can  
That there was pleasure there.....”**
- a. **What did the poet notice about the twigs?**  
The twigs are spreading out as if to catch the sweet air.
- b. **What was the poet’s thought about then?**  
There was pleasure in nature.
- iii) **“If this belief from heaven be sent,  
If such be Nature’s holy plan**
- a. **What does ‘heaven’ refer to?**  
‘Heaven’ refers to God
- b. **Why does the poet call it ‘holy’?**  
The poet calls the Nature’s work as ‘holy’ as it is God’s work from heaven.
- c. **What is the figure of speech implied in this line?**  
Personification

### ADDITIONAL:

- i) **“I heard a thousand blended notes  
While in a grove I sate reclined”**
- a. **What does ‘blended notes’ refer to?**  
listening to the music of the breeze and the chirping of the birds
- b. **Where was the poet sitting?**  
grove
- ii) **“The budding things spread out their fan  
To catch the breezy air  
And I must think, do all I can  
That there was pleasure there”**

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a. Write the rhyme scheme of the stanza.

abab

b. Describe the activity of the twigs.

The twigs opened their petals in order to inhale the gentle wind.

iii) To her works did nature link – Personification

iv) The human soul that through me ran - Personification

### POEM - 4: MACAVITY – THE MYSTERY CAT – T.S. Eliot

i. Macavity's a Mystery Cat: he's called the Hidden Paw...

a) Does the poet talk about a real cat?

No

b) Why is he called the Hidden Paw?

He indulges in criminal activities unseen by anyone.

ii. He's the bafflement of Scotland Yard, the Flying Squad's despair:

For when they reach the scene of crime — Macavity's not there!

a) What is 'Scotland Yard'?

The Head Quarters of London metropolitan police service.

b) Why does the flying squad feel disappointed?

Because they cannot catch the 'Macavity' / Macavity is not present on the scene of crime.

c) Whose footprints are not found in any file of Scotland Yard's?

Macavity

iii. He sways his head from side to side, with movements like a snake;

And when you think he's half asleep, he's always wide awake...

a) Explain the comparison made here.

The cat sways his head from side to side like a snake. Here the movement of the cat's head is compared to that of a snake.

b) What does he pretend to do?

He pretends to be half asleep and he is wide awake.

iv. For he's a fiend in feline shape, a monster of depravity.

a) How is the cat described in this line?

The cat is a demon / devil in the shape of a cat.

## •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

b) **Explain the phrase ‘monster of depravity’.**

Giant of evil quality / moral corruption

c) **Identify the poem and poet.**

Poem: Macavity – The Mystery cat Poet : T.S.Eliot

v. **And his footprints are not found in any file of Scotland Yard’s.**

a) **What seems to be a challenge for the Scotland Yard?**

Getting the footprints of Macavity is a challenge for the Scotland yard.

b) **Why do they need his footprints?**

They need Macavity’s footprints to prove the crime done by him.

vi. **‘It must have been Macavity!’ but he’s a mile away.**

a) **What is Macavity blamed for?**

Macavity is blamed for the loss of important papers from the foreign office and the Admiralty.

b) **Where is he?**

He is a mile away from that place.

vii. **There never was a Cat of such deceitfulness and suavity.**

a) **Which cat is being talked of here?**

Macavity.

b) **How is he different from the rest?**

He is full of deceitfulness and suavity.

viii. **“And they say that all the Cats whose wicked deeds are widely known**

**(I might mention Mungojerrie, I might mention Griddlebone)**

a) **Which is the allusion here?**

T.S.Eliot’s book ‘ Old Possom’s Book of Practical cats’

b) **Mention few wicked deeds of cats?**

Mungojerrie and Griddlebone

## POEM - 5: EVEREST IS NOT THE ONLY PEAK - Kulothungan

1. **Our nature it is that whatever we try**

**We do with devotion deep and true**



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 •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••
 

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**i. Who does 'we' refer to?**

Werefers to the people or society.

**ii. How should we carry out our duties?**

We should carry out our duties with deep and true devotion.

**2. Defeat we repel, courage our fort****i. How do we react to our defeat?**

We should fight against defeat and keep it away from us.

**ii. Which is considered as our strong hold?**

Courage and bravery is considered as our strong hold.

**3. We are proud of the position,**

**We hold humble as we are**

**i. What is the speaker proud of?**

The speaker is proud of the position he holds in the society.

**ii. How is the speaker both humble and proud?**

The speaker is proud of holding his position but at the same time he is humble before others.

**iii. Pick out the alliteration in these lines.**

Proud, positions and hold, humble are the words of alliteration in these lines.

**4. He, who does not stoop, is a king we adore We bow before competence and merit****i. Who is adored as a king?**

One who does not stoop before others is adored as a king.

**ii. What is the figure of speech used in this line?**

Metaphor.

**5. Honour is the property, common to all**

**In dignity and pride, no need to be poor.**

**i. Who are considered rich?**

People who are born with honour, dignity and pride are considered rich.

**ii. What is their asset?**

Honor is the asset common to all.

**ADDITIONAL:**

1. “ A life that knows no kneeling and bending  
We are proud and feel so tall”

a) What kind of life, does the poet talk about?

A life that knows no kneeling and bending

b) Pick out the alliterated words.

knows, kneeling

2. “Cringing from others we haven’t done  
To seek a gain we adore none:”

a) Explain the line: “To seek a gain we adore none”

We should not praise them to the skies. We should bless and praise good people with noble qualities.

b) Pick the words that rhyme.

done, none

### POEM - 6: THE HOLLOW CROWN – William Shakespeare

1. “ And nothing can we call our own but death  
And that small model of the barren earth”

a) Pick out the rhyming words in these lines.

death, earth

b) What is the small model of the barren earth?

‘The body’s flesh’

2. “ For God’s sake let us sit upon the ground  
And tell sad stories of the death of kings.

a) Why are the stories sad?

The king’s stories are too melancholic because they are betrayed by his own friends and relatives.

b) Pick out the alliterating words.

sake, sit, sad, stories

3. Monarch crown symbolize – king’s earthly power

4. What mocks the ruler’s power and pomp? Death.

5. What does ‘flesh’ mean? Human body which is made up of flesh and bones.

6. “Let talk .....” - Metaphor

•• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

7. "Keeps death..." – Personification
8. "Scoffing....." – Personification
9. "Bores through....." - Personification

### GRAMMAR

#### **17. Do as Directed: (Answer any three out of four)**

##### **Rules for changing tenses**

<b>Direct</b>	<b>Indirect</b>
Simple present tense(v1)take	Simple past tense (v2)took
Present continuous(is/ am/are+ taking)	Past continuous(was + were + taking)
Present perfect (have/has+ taken +v3)	Past perfect(had+taken+v3)
Simple past took (v2)	Past perfect (had+v3) had taken
Past continuous (was/ were + taking)	Past perfect continuous (had been + taking)
Past perfect (had + v3)	No change
Simple future(will / shall/ can/ may +v1)	Future in the past (would/ should/ could/ might+v1)
Future Continuous (will / shall + be + taking)	Future Continuous in the past (would / should + be +taking)
Future Perfect (will/shall+ have+ taken)	Future Perfect in the past (would/should+ have+ taken)
Should	should
Must	Must / had to
Ought to	Ought to

##### **Rules for changing pronouns**

<b>Pronoun in Dialogue</b>	<b>Referring person</b>	<b>Pronoun in report writing</b>
I	Speaker male, female	he / she
My	Speaker male, female	his/her
Me	Speaker male, female	him / her
We	Speaker	they
Our	Speaker	their
Us	Speaker	them
You	Listener male, female	he/ she
Your	Listener male, female	his/ her
You	Listener male, female	him / her
He / She / It	No change	

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**Rules for changing time adverbials**

<b>Direct</b>	<b>Indirect</b>
Here	there
There	there
Now	then
This	that
These	those
Thus	so
Ago	before
Today	That day
Yesterday	The previous day / the day before
Tomorrow	The next day / the day after / the following day
Last night	The previous night / the night before
Next year	The following year
Next month	The following month
Day after tomorrow	The day after next day

**STATEMENT SENTENCES**

<b>DIRECT</b>	<b>INDIRECT</b>
Say	Says
Said	Said
Said to	Told
Will say	Will say
Conjunction	That

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES - YES OR NO TYPE QUESTIONS**

<b>DIRECT</b>	<b>INDIRECT</b>
Said / said to	Asked / enquired
Conjunction	If / whether

**'WH' TYPE QUESTIONS**

<b>DIRECT</b>	<b>INDIRECT</b>
Said / said to	Asked / enquired
Conjunction	The same question word

## •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

**IMPERATIVE SENTENCES**

DIRECT	INDIRECT
Said / said to	Requested/ ordered/ advised/warned/ suggested
Conjunction	To + v1 ( present tense verb)
Don't	Not to + v1
Tenses	Must not be changed

**EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES**

DIRECT	INDIRECT
Said/ said to	exclaimed
Bravo !or Hurrah !	Exclaimed joyfully
Alas!	Exclaimed sorrowfully
Conjunction	That

**STATEMENT SENTENCES****1. Our Prime minister said that he was determined to abolish poverty.**

Our Prime Minister said, "I am determined to abolish poverty."

**2. Guru told Mukhil that he had completed his assignment and he needed to take rest for sometime.**

Guru said to Mukhil, "I have completed my / your assignment. I need to take rest for sometime."

**3. Jeevan said to his teacher, "I cannot understand this lesson."**

Jeevan told his teacher that he could not understand that lesson.

**4. Balan told his mother that he was preparing for his exam and so he could not go with her to the movie.**

Balan said to his mother, "I am preparing for my exam and so I cannot come with you to the movie."

**5. Mala told Shanthy that she had completed her assignment and she needed to take rest for some time.**

Mala said to Shanthy, "I have completed my assignment and I need to take take rest for some time."

**6. The teacher told the boys that they must attend the special class the next day**

The teacher said to the boys, "You must attend the special class tomorrow."

**7. Lalitha told Sarah that she had returned the library book the previous day.**

Lalitha said to Sarah, "I returned the library book yesterday."

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- 19. The teacher told Rangan that she was happy to see that he had done the exercises correctly.**

The teacher said to Rangan, "I am happy to see that you have done the exercises correctly."

- 20. The watchman told him that he had not seen him earlier.**

The watchman said to him, "I have not seen you earlier."

- 21. Praveen said, "I don't go to movies often, and my mother will not allow it".**

Praveen said that he did not go to movies often and his mother would not allow it.

- 22. Shreya said to Swarna, "I shall return it tomorrow."**

Shreya told Swarna that she would return it the next day.

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES - YES OR NO TYPE QUESTIONS**

- 1. Pritam asked the shopkeeper whether he would exchange the defective torch which he had bought from him the previous day.**

Pritam said to the shopkeeper, "Will you exchange the defective torch which I bought from you yesterday?"

- 2. Meera asked him if his wife was a teacher.**

Meera said to him, "Is your wife a teacher?"

- 3. The watchman asked him who he was.**

The watchman said to him, "Who are you?"

- 4. The teacher asked me whether I was going to join the Medical course or the Engineering course.**

The teacher said to me, "Are you going to join the Medical course or the Engineering course?"

- 5. Kumar said to Raja, "Will you teach it to me once again?"**

Kumar asked Raja if he would teach it to him once again.

- 6. Mohan said to his friend, "Have you ever been to the beach? Shall we go there this evening?"**

Mohan asked his friend if he had ever been to the beach and he asked if they would go there that evening.

- 7. The doctor said to the patient, "Do you smoke?"**

The doctor asked the patient if / whether he smoked.

- 8. Nagaraj said to his father, "Will you allow me to go on an excursion to Kerela?"**

Nagaraj told his father if he would allow him to go on an excursion to Kerela.

•• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

- 9. Naveen asked his brother if he would accompany him to the provision store.**  
Naveen said to his brother, "Will you accompany me to the provision store?"
- 10. Daya wanted to know if tickets were available for the music concert.**  
Daya said to him, "Are tickets available for the music concert?"
- 11. Selvan wondered if he could climb that hill.**  
Selvan said, "Can I climb this hill?"

**'WH' TYPE QUESTIONS**

- 1. Sundari said to priya "Where are you going now?"**  
Sundari asked Priya where she was going then.
- 2. Mother asked me how I had written the test.**  
Mother said to me, "How did you write the test?" (or) Mother said to me, "How have you written the test?"
- 3. The headmaster said to the boy, "What can I do for you?"**  
The Headmaster asked the boy what he could do for him.
- 4. The teacher said to the boys, "Where do you want to go?"**  
The teacher asked the boys where they wanted to go.

**IMPERATIVE SENTENCES**

- 1. Mr.Chinnappan said to his driver, "Drop me at my office and pick me up at 3p.m."**  
Mr.Chinnappan ordered his driver to drop him at his office and pick him up at 3p.m.
- 2. Sherya said to Swarna, "Give me your book."**  
Sherya requested Swarna to give her her book.
- 3. The Headmaster advised us to switch off the fans when we left the class.**  
The Headmaster said to us, "Switch off the fans when you leave the class."
- 4. The old man requested the students to help him to cross the street.**  
The old man requested the students, "Please help me to cross the street."
- 5. The teacher instructed the students not to write on both sides of the paper.**  
The teacher said to the students, "Don't write on both sides of the paper."
- 6. Gopi requested Suresh to lend him a pen.**  
Gopi said to the Suresh, "Please, lend me a pen."
- 7. The blind lady requested the student to help her cross the road.**  
The blind lady said to the student, "Please, help me cross the road."



•• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

**8. All Holy Scriptures advise us to do our duty without worrying about the result.**

All Holy Scriptures say, "Do your duty without worrying about the result."

**9. Shyam's grandfather advised him not to waste his time in unnecessary activities.**

Shyam's grandfather said to him, "Don't waste your time in unnecessary activities."

**10. Father said to his son, "Don't be worried."**

Father asked his son not be worried.

**11. The teacher reminded the students to stand up when the National Anthem was being sung.**

The teacher said to the students, "Stand up when the National Anthem is being sung"

**EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES**

**1. The girl exclaimed in sorrow that she had lost her purse.**

The girl said, "Alas! I lost my purse." (or) The girl said, "Alas! I have lost my purse."

**2. "What a beautiful view it is!" said my friend.**

My friend exclaimed that it was a very beautiful view.

**3. I exclaimed with regret that I had forgotten to bring my pen.**

I said, "Oh! Sorry, I have forgotten to bring my pen."

**4. Veena said to her friend, "How beautiful your handwriting is!"**

Veena exclaimed her friend that her handwriting was very beautiful

**18. REPORTING THE DIALOGUE**

**Change in the reporting verb and conjunction**

S.NO	Type of sentence	Reporting verb	Conjunction
1	<b>Assertive or Statement</b>	Told / said	That
2	<b>Interrogative</b> a) 'Wh.../ How..?' b) Yes / No questions	Asked / enquired	a) same 'Wh.../How...' b) if / whether
3	<b>Imperative</b>	Requested Advised Ordered Warned Commanded	To(don't - not to)

## •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

4	<b>Exclamatory</b> <b>Alas!</b> <b>Bravo or Hurrah!</b>	Exclaimed Exclaimed sorrowfully Exclaimed joyfully	that
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**1. Report the dialogue:**

1. **Tourist** : How can I reach Mahabalipuram?  
**Tourist Guide** : You can drive along the East Coast Road. The Road is smooth and free from traffic jams and in about 90 minutes you will reach Mahabalipuram.  
**Tourist** : Oh, that's fine. Thank you.  
**Answer** : The tourist asked how he could reach Mahabalipuram. The tourist guide replied that he could drive along the East Coast Road and further added that the road was smooth and free from traffic jams and in about 90 minutes he would reach Mahabalipuram. The tourist thanked the tourist guide.
2. **Teacher** : Mani, why were you absent yesterday?  
**Mani** : Yesterday I had cold and fever, sir, I couldn't inform you beforehand.  
**Teacher** : That's okay. Take care of your health.  
**Answer** : The teacher asked Mani why he had been absent the previous day. Mani replied that he had cold and fever the previous day and added that he couldn't inform him before hand. The teacher advised him to take care of his health.
3. **Passenger** : Please give me two tickets to Ambattur. How much is it?  
**Conductor** : Five rupees a ticket.  
**Passenger** : Okay. Here's ten rupees.  
**Answer** : The passenger requested the conductor to give him two tickets to Ambattur and asked how much it was. The conductor replied that it was five rupees a ticket. The passenger paid ten rupees.
4. **Tourist** : Hi, I'm Sydney Carton and I'm from Australia, I'd like to know something about Mahabalipuram from a tourist point of view.  
**Guide** : With pleasure, Mr. Sydney, the Pallava kings erected the Five Rathas and it is worth-seeing!  
**Answer** : A tourist introduced himself as Sydney Carton from Australia and told the guide that he would like to know something about Mahabalipuram from a tourist point of view. To which the guide

•• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

responded with happiness that the Pallava kings had erected the Five Rathas and it was worth-seeing.

- 5. Anil** : Hello Arul, how are you?  
**Arul** : Fine Anil, what brings you here?  
**Anil** : I have just come to see you. It is long since we've met.  
**Arul** : Thank you, Let us have tea.  
**Answer** : Anil greeted Arul and enquired about his welfare. Arul replied in the positive and asked him what brought him there. Anil replied that he had just come to see him and added that it was long since they had met. Arul thanked him and invited him for tea.
- 6. Gopal** : Good morning, Sir, I'm Saravanan, a former student of this school. I want my Transfer Certificate, Sir.  
**Headmaster** : Give me your application. Please come tomorrow and collect your T.C.  
**Gopal** : Can't I get it today, Sir?  
**Headmaster** : I am sorry. It is not possible. The clerk is on leave today.  
**Answer** : Gopal greeted the Headmaster and introduced himself to him as a former student of that school and added that he wanted his Transfer Certificate. The Headmaster told him to give him his application and requested him to collect his Transfer Certificate the next day. Gopal asked if he could not get it that day itself. The Headmaster regretted that it was not possible because the clerk was on leave that day.
- 7. Day** : What are you looking for?  
**Bad** : I have lost my purse.  
**Day** : Where did you keep it?  
**Bad** : I remember keeping it on the shelf.  
**Day** : Don't worry. We will find it soon.  
**Answer** : Latha asked Mala what she was looking for and Mala told her that she had lost her purse. When Latha asked Mala where she had kept the purse Mala answered that she remembered keeping that in the shelf. Latha asked her not to worry and comforted her saying that they would find the purse soon.
- 8. Bank Manager** : Tell me, what can I do for you?  
**Student** : I am a student. Could I open an account here?  
**Bank Manager** : Sure. Get the application form and fill it up.

•• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

- Answer** : A bank manager asked a student to tell him / her what he could do for him/her. The student replied that he/she was a student and asked him whether he/she could open an account. The manager assured him/her and asked him/her to get the application form and fill it up.
- 9. Student** : Sir, when can I meet the Principal?
- Clerk** : During lunch break or after 4.30 P.M.
- Student** : Thank you, Sir.
- Answer** : A student asked the clerk politely when he/she could meet the principal. The clerk replied that he/she could meet the principal during lunch break or after 4.30 p.m. for which the student thank him/her.
- 10. Old Student** : Good morning, Sir, I am Raju, an old student of this school. I want my Transfer certificate, Sir.
- H.M.** : Give me your application. Today is Monday. Please come on Wednesday and get your TC.
- Answer** : Raju an old student greeted the Headmaster on Monday morning and told him that he wanted his Transfer Certificate. The Headmaster asked him to give him his application and asked him to come on Wednesday and get his TC.
- 11. Ravi** : What are your plans for summer holidays?
- Rajan** : I have no special plans.
- Ravi** : Do you like the idea of going to Kodaikanal?
- Rajan** : Yes, that's a good idea. We shall make arrangements for that.
- Answer** : Ravi asked Rajan what his plans for summer holidays were. Rajan replied that he had no special plans. Ravi asked him if he liked the idea of going to Kodaikanal. Rajan replied that was a good idea and added that they would make arrangements for that.

## 19. ACTIVE VOICE & PASSIVE VOICE

### Active voice

The subject does something to the object.

**Eg.** I write a letter.

### Passive voice

Something is done to the subject.

**Eg.** A letter is written by me.

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**Rules**

1. The subject in the active voice becomes the object in the passive voice.
2. The object in the active voice becomes the subject in the passive voice.
3. The meaning of the sentence does not change in the other voice.
4. The tense of the verb also does not change.
5. Preposition 'by' is used in the passive voice to give complete sense to the sentence.

ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
I	by me
We	by us
You	by you
He	by him
She	by her
It	by it
They	by them

ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Present tense verb(v1)	am / is / are + v3
Past tense verb(v2)	was/were+v3
am/is/are+v+ing	am/is/are+being+v3
was/were+v+ing	was/were+being+v3
have/has+v3	have/has+been+v3
had + v3	had+been+v3
will/shall+v1	will/shall+be+v3
will/shall+have+v3	will/shall+have/been+v3

**IMPERATIVE SENTENCES: (Let + object + be + v3 / Let + object + not + be + v3)**

**Rewrite the sentences in the other voice:**

1. I **had sharpened** my pencil and I **had used** it to sketch the diagram.  
My pencil **had been sharpened** by me and it **had been used** to sketch the diagram by me.
2. I **purchased** a pen. I **shall use** it for the examination.  
A pen **was purchased** by me and it **will be used** by me for the examination.
3. The boy **realised** that he **had committed** a mistake.  
A mistake **had been committed** by the boy and that **was realised** by him.

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"It's fine to celebrate success but it is more important to heed the lessons of failure." — Bill Gates

Kindly Send Me Your Key Answer to Our email id - Padasalai.net@gmail.com

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•• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

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4. ArjunBajpais**caled** the Mount Everest and he **was honoured** by all.  
The Mount Everest **was scaled** by ArjunBajpai and everyone **honoured** him.
5. Santa Claus **gave** sweets to all the children. They **thanked** him profusely.  
Sweets **were given** by Santa Claus to all the children and he **was thanked** by them profusely.
6. My uncle **will visit** me on my birthday. He / She **will give** me a watch.  
I **will be visited** by my uncle on my birthday and I **will be given** a watch/ A watch will be given to me by him / by her.
7. He **was awarded** a prize by the government.  
The government **awarded** a prize to him.
8. The gardener **gathered** flowers from the garden and **put** them in his basket.  
Flowers **were gathered** from the garden by the gardener and they **were put** by him in his basket.
9. The prizes **were distributed** to the winners by the Chief Guest and he **was thanked** by them.  
The Chief Guest **distributed** the prizes to the winners and they **thanked** him.
10. The man **completed** his work. His master **paid** him.  
The work **was completed** by the man. He **was paid** by his master.
11. The grandmother **look** after the children. They **admire** her very much.  
The children **are looked** after by the grandmother and she **is admired** very much by them.
12. Children **enjoy** cartoon serials very much and they **watch** these programmes for a long time.  
Cartoon serials **are enjoyed** by children very much and these programmes **are watched** by them for a long time.
13. He **was awarded** a prize by the government. His mother **congratulated** him.  
The government **awarded** a prize to him and he **was congratulated** by his mother.
14. He **received** a letter from his father.  
A letter **was received** by him from his father.
15. We **should help** the poor and they **will praise** us.  
The poor **should be helped** by us and we **will be praised** by them.
16. The florist **delivers** flowers to my office every day.  
Flowers **are delivered** by the florist to my office every day.
17. The manager **gave** the bonus to the workers and they **received** it with joy.

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 •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••
 

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The bonus **was given** to the workers by the manager and it **was received** with joy by them.

18. You **have answered** the question correctly so I **will give** you a gift.

The question **has been answered** by you correctly so a gift **will be given** to you by me.

19. My watch **has been stolen** and it **hasn't been recovered** yet.

Somebody **has stolen** my watch and I **haven't recovered** yet.

20. A gift **was given** to me. It **was received** with joy.

He **gave** a gift to me. I **received** it with joy.

21. Children **like** cartoon serials very much and they **eat** snacks while watching television.

Cartoon serials **are liked** very much by the children and snacks **are eaten** by them while watching television.

22. The artist **painted** a beautiful picture and everyone **appreciated** it.

A beautiful picture **was painted** by the artist and it **was appreciated** by everyone.

23. **Take** care of your things. Someone **might steal** them.

**Let** your things **be taken** good care and they **might be stolen** by someone.

24. The teacher **completed** the portions and **conducted** a test.

The portions **were completed** by the teacher and a test **was conducted** by the teacher.

25. The company **awarded** him a medal. He **showed** it proudly to his family.

A medal **was awarded** to him by the company./ He **was awarded** a medal by the company.

It **was shown** proudly to his family by him.

26. The project **was completed** by the students and they **were given** credits by the teacher.

The students **completed** the project and the teacher **gave** credits to them.

27. She **buys** mangoes in the villages. She **sells** them in the market.

Mangoes **are bought** in the villages by her. They **are sold** in the market by her.

28. The press **had printed** the books and they **despatched** them in no time.

The books **had been printed** by the press and they **were despatched** by them in no time.

29. The certificates **were issued** to the students.

They **issued** certificates to the students.

**Dear teachers**  
**please send your address by**  
**whatsapp / sms**  
**or**  
**scan and fill the details**



**for your**  
**FREE SPECIMEN COPY**  
**Mobile No. 8144447811**



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 •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••
 

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**Improbable Condition:**

- a) If he **had** money, she **would invest** in business.
- b) If I **were** an angel, I **would fly**.
- c) If I **studied** well, I **would get** the first rank.

**Impossible Condition:**

- a) If he **had walked** fast, he **might have reached** the station early.
- b) If he **had played** well, he **would have got** the prize.
- c) If he **had found** the right buyer, he **would have sold** his house.

**COMBINE WITH 'IF' CLAUSE****1. He did not give his address. I could not visit him.**

If he had given his address, I could have visited him.

**2. The sun was bright. The pictures came out well.**

If the sun had been bright, the pictures would have come out well.

**3. The shopkeeper did not lock the door. Precious articles were stolen.**

If the shopkeeper had locked the door, precious articles would not have been stolen.

**4. He did not write the exam well. He failed.**

If he had written the exam well, he would not have failed.

**5. They did not reach the station on time. They missed the train.**

If they had reached the station on time, they would not have missed the train.

**6. He did not explain the problem. I was not able to help him.**

If he had explained the problem, I would have been able to help him.

**Combine the sentences using 'If'****1. The glass falls. The glass breaks.**

If the glass falls, it breaks. / If the glass falls, it will break.

**2. He did not run fast. He lost the race.**

If he had run fast, he would have lost the race.

**3. Don't waste rain water. Otherwise you will suffer.**

If you waste rain water, you will suffer.

**4. They play well. They win the cup.**

If they play well, they will win the cup.

**5. It rains. I shall get wet. (or) It rains. I will get wet.**

If it rains, I shall get wet.

If it rains, I will get wet.

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•• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

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**6. You waste water. You Suffer.**

If you waste water, you will suffer.

**7. Sita studies well. She passes the exam.**

If Sita studies well, she will pass the exam.

**8. Kalai did not have a cycle .He did not reach school early.**

If Kalai had had a cycle, he would have reached school early.

**9. The bus breaks down. I won't be able to attend the class.**

If the bus breaks down, I won't be able to attend the class.

**10. Ashok must work hard. Otherwise he will not secure high marks.**

If Ashok worked hard, he would secure high marks.

**11. She gets the tickets. she will go to Delhi.**

If She gets the tickets, she will go to Delhi.

**12. Don't waste water. Our resources will be severely depleted.**

If you waste water, our resources will be severely depleted.

**13. Work hard. You will succeed in life.**

If you work hard, you will succeed in life.

**14. Muthu didn't sing well. Muthu didn't get a prize.**

If Muthu had sung well, she would have got a prize.

**15. He did his work well. He would be rewarded.**

If he had not worked well, he would not have been rewarded.

**16. Muthu did not perform well. He was not selected.**

If Muthu had performed well, he would have been selected.

**17. I forgot the answer. I lost marks.**

If I had not forgotten the answer, I would not have lost marks.

**18. Preethi did not start early. She was late to school.**

If Preethi had started early she would not have been late to school.

**19. CBI takes up the case. A lot of facts will be revealed.**

If CBI takes up the case, a lot of facts will be revealed.

**20. The weather improves. We will drive down to Rameshwaram.**

If the weather improves, we will drive down to Rameshwaram.

**21. It was very hot. People did not go out.**

If it were very hot, people could not go out.

•• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

**22. He went to the party. He met many of his old friends.**

If he went to the party, he would meet many of his old friends.

**23. You tell her the way. She takes you home.**

If you tell her the way, She will take you home.

**24. Read the newspaper everyday. You can enrich your vocabulary.**

If you Read the newspaper everyday, you can enrich your vocabulary.

**21. SIMPLE, COMPOUND & COMPLEX SENTENCES**

**BOOK BACK EXERCISES**

**1. Dinesh and Prabhu wanted to meet Varsha at the bus stop. They went to the bus stop.(Change into a compound sentence)**

Dinesh and Prabhu wanted to meet Varsha at the bus stop **so** they went to the bus stop.

**2. Varsha reached the railway station. She was waiting for them there. (Change into a compound sentence)**

Varsha reached the railway station **and** she was waiting for them there.

**3. While she waited at the railway station, Varsha realized that the train was late. (Change into a simple sentence)**

**Waiting** at the train station Varsha realized the late coming of the train.

**4. Dinesh and Prabhu left the bus stop. Varsha rang them. (Change into a complex sentence)**

**When** Dinesh and Prabhu left the bus stop, Varsha rang them.

**5. The trio met at the station. Varsha left for Madurai. (Change into a complex sentence)**

**After** the trio had met at the station, Varsha left for Madurai.

**TYPE-I**

Simple	Compound	Complex
In spite of .../ Despite.../For all.../ Unmindful of .../ Notwithstanding....	...but.../...yet.../ .....still.....	Though.../ Although.../ Eventhough.../

1. In spite of her poverty, Roja is always cheerful. (S)

Roja is poor yet she is always cheerful. (CD)

Though Roja is poor, she is always cheerful. (CX)

## •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

2. In spite of his popularity, Raja is not a great actor. (S)  
 Raja is popular but he is not a great actor. (CD)  
 Though Raja is popular, he is not a great actor. (CX)

**TYPE-II**

Simple	Compound	Complex
Due to.../Owing to.../ Because of ...On account of..../ Being .../ By dint of.../	.....and so.....	As.../Since.../Because...

1. Being clever, Raji solved the problem easily. (S)  
 Raji was clever and so she solved the problem easily. (CD)  
 As Raji was clever, she solved the problem easily. (CX)
2. Owing to his hard work, Harish became rich. (S)  
 Harish worked hard and so he became rich. (CD)  
 As Harish worked hard, he became rich. (CX)

**TYPE-III**

Simple	Compound	Complex
...too...to + infinitive	...very...and so +subject+ cannot / could not ...	...so....that + subject + cannot (present tense)/ could not (present tense)

1. Kavi is too tired to work. (S)  
 Kavi is very tired and so she cannot work. (CD)  
 Kavi is so tired that she cannot work. (CX)
2. The coffee is too hot for me to drink. (S)  
 The coffee is very hot and so I cannot drink. (CD)  
 The coffee is so hot that I cannot drink.(CX)

**TYPE-IV**

Simple	Compound	Complex
On+Verb +ing	....and at once..../.... and immediately ...../and	When/As soon as /No sooner did..../than....

1. On hearing the news, kumar left by car. (S)  
 Kumar heard the news and he left by car. (CD)  
 When kumar heard the news, he left by car. (CX)
2. On reaching home, Stella started cooking. (S)  
 Stella reached home and at once she started cooking. (CD)  
 When Stella reached home, she started cooking. (CX)

## •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

**TYPE-V**

Simple	Compound	Complex
Having + Past participle / After + Present participle	... and then ...	After +subject +had + verb3

- Having finished my work, I left the place. (S)  
I finished my work and then I left the place. (CD)  
After I had finished my work, I left the place. (CX)
- After writing the thesis, he submitted it. (S)  
He had written the thesis and then he submitted it. (CD)  
After he had written the thesis, he submitted it. (CX)

**TYPE-VI**

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

- In case of your working hard, you can pass. (S)  
You must work hard and you can pass. (CD)  
If you work hard, you can pass. (CX)
- In the event of your working hard, you will score very good marks. (S)  
Work hard and you will score very good marks. (CD)  
If you work hard, you will score very good marks. (CX)

**TYPE-VII**

Simple	Compound	Complex
In the event of .....not.../ In case of.....not.....	...must/ should.....+ orelse/ otherwise...	Unless.....

- In case of her not singing well, she will not win the prize. (S)  
She must sing well otherwise she will not win the prize. (CD)  
Unless she sings well, she will not win the prize. (CX)

**TYPE-VIII**

Simple	Compound	Complex
....to...../in order to.../ so as to.....	... .. v e r y ... . a n d so.....	...so that +subject + can/could to.....

- I work hard in order to become a successful businessman. (S)  
I work hard and so I can become a successful businessman. (CD)  
I work hard so that I can become a successful businessman. (CX)

## •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

2. She runs five miles daily so as to reduce her weight. (S)  
 She runs five miles daily and so he can reduce her weight. (CD)  
 She runs five miles daily so that he can reduce her weight. (CX)

**TYPE-IX**

Simple	Compound	Complex
Subject + verb + object	S+V+O –and +it is/ was	SVO+ Rel. Pronoun +sub-ordinate clause

1. I bought an old house. (S)  
 I bought a house and it was old. (CD)  
 I bought a house which was old. (CX)
2. I bought a platinum watch. (S)  
 I bought a watch and it was platinum. (CD)  
 I bought a watch which was platinum. (CX)

**TYPE-X**

Simple	Compound	Complex
Subject +verb +to + infinitive	subject + will /would + verb + and + it is...	Subject +verb + that + subject + will/would+verb

1. I hope to score centum in English. (S)  
 I will score centum in English and it is my hope. (CD)  
 I hope that I will score centum in English. (CX)
2. I wish to become an IPS officer. (S)  
 I will become an IPS officer and it is my wish. (CD)  
 I wish that I will become an IPS officer. (CX)

**TYPE-XI**

Simple	Compound	Complex
.....for.....	.....and so.....	....as.....

1. Gandhiji was praised by all for his honesty. (S)  
 Gandhiji was honest and so he was praised by all. (CD)  
 Gandhiji was praised by all as he was honest. (CX)
2. Mr. Raja is respected by all for his simplicity. (S)  
 Mr. Raja is simple and so he is respected. (CD)  
 Mr. Raja is respected as he is simple. (CX)

## •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

**TYPE-XII**

Simple	Compound	Complex
Subject + verb + complement / subject + verb + object	Clause 1 + and + clause 2	Subject + who /which+sub-clause + verb + obj /verb +comp

- My friend Mr.Raja is a teacher. (S)  
Mr.Raja is my friend and he is a teacher. (CD)  
Mr. Raja who is my friend is a teacher. (CX)
- Our neighbour Mr.Ram is a businessman. (S)  
Mr.Ram is our neighbour and he is a businessman. (CD)  
Mr.Ram who is our neighbour is a businessman. (CX)

**TYPE-XIII**

Simple	Compound	Complex
Subject + verb + object	Clause 1 (subordinate clause in complex sentence) +and + clause 2(main clause in complex sentence)	Subject + Verb+ that + subclause

- He confessed his guilt. (S)  
He was guilty and he confessed it. (CD)  
He confessed that he was guilty. (CX)
- I can prove my innocence. (S)  
I am innocent and I can prove it. (CD)  
I can prove that I am innocent. (CX)

**TYPE-XIV**

Simple	Compound	Complex
must +infinitive... ..to	...then only....can....(or)....orelse...cannot	...so that ....can....

- We must eat to live. (S)  
We must eat, then only we can live. (CD)  
We must eat so that we can live. (CX)
- You must work hard to succeed. (S)  
You must work hard, then only you can succeed. (CD)  
You must work hard so that you can succeed. (CX)

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**TYPE-XV**

Simple	Compound	Complex
Besides being.../ Besides + verb +ing	....not only.....	.....but also .....

- Besides robbing the old man, the thief wounded him severely. (S)  
The thief not only robbed the old man but also wounded him severely. (CD)
- Besides being a good painter, Mr.Raja is a good orator. (S)  
Mr.Raja is not only a good painter but also a good orator. (CD)
- Besides working in a factory, she attends evening seminar classes. (S)  
She not only works in a factory but also attends evening seminar classes. (CD).

**PART - III****22. ERC**

POEM NAME	POET NAME
Once Upon A Time	Gabriel Okara
Confessions Of A Born Spectator	Ogden Nash
Lines Written In Early Spring	William Wordsworth
Macavity – The Mystery Cat	T.S. Eliot
Everest Is Not The Only Peak	Kulothungan
The Hollow Crown	William Shakespeare

**POEM - 1: ONCE UPON A TIME - Gabriel Okara**

**Explain the following lines with reference to the Context:- [Text Book Page No. 24]**

- “Once upon a Time son  
They used to laugh with their eyes”

**Reference:-**

This line is taken from Gabriel Okara’s poem ‘Once Upon a Time’ poem.

**Context:-**

The poet tells his son in the olden days how people were honest and sincere in their behavior that they laughed.

**Explanation:-**

The poet tells, his son in the olden days how people were honest and sincere in their behaviors that they laughed with their hearts. They would do it whole heartedly with pleasure. They used to laugh with their emotions. They would laugh with their eyes to pleasure with them.



**2. “There will be no thrice”****Reference:-**

This line is taken from Gabriel Okara’s poem “Once Upon a Time”.

**Context:-**

The poet tells his son about the duplicity of the people who will incite and will not entertain the guests after two visits.

**Explanation:-**

The poet tells, the people who will repeatedly invite you to come again to their home, will shut the doors when the you go there for the third time. They will not let you in; and they will think that you are a nuisance and do not want to see you anymore.

**3. I have learnt to wear my faces****Reference:-**

This line is taken from Gabriel Okara’s poem ‘Once Upon a Time’-

**Context:-**

The poet tells his son that he had learnt to put on faces like dresses or to act or behave to the need of the situation.

**Explanation:-**

The poet learnt all or behave to the need of the situation. The changing of masks is like changing of dresses... At home he will have one face. In the office he will act in another way, and if he meets someone in the street, he will behave in another way. When he acts with mixed emotions he has to pose a cocktail mask. So he has to be deceitful on all occasions.

**4. I want to be what I used to be.****Reference:**

This line is taken from Gabriel Okara’s poem ‘Once Upon a Time’.

**Context:**

The poet tells his son about his wishes that once again he wants to be what he used to be. He wished to be in honest character again.

**Explanation:-**

The poet tells his son. When he was in younger days, he wanted to be an honest, and genuine person He pleads his son to believe it as it is a truth. Now he wants to get rid of the things which mute his real emotions. And wait to return to a more natural style of being.

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**POEM - 3: LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING – William Wordsworth**

**Explain the following lines with reference to the context is about four or five sentences each.[Text Book Page No.87]**

1. **“In that Sweet mood when pleasant thoughts  
Bring sad thoughts to the mind”.**

**Reference:**

These lines are taken from, “Lines written in Early Spring” – by William Wordsworth.

**Context:**

When the poet talks about the beauty of nature he states these lines, about the good and bad thoughts.

**Explanation:**

When the poet William Wordsworth sits reclined in a beautiful grove, surrounded by a mixture of sounds of nature, he thinks about the sad thoughts brought along with the pleasant memories. Here he describes the bitter sweet moments, which reminds him of the miseries of humanity.

2. **“The birds around me hopped and played  
Their thoughts I cannot measure”**

**Reference:**

These lines are taken from, “Lines written in Early Spring” – by William Wordsworth.

**Context:**

The poet states these lines, about the joy of the birds, which are thrilled at the gift of nature.

**Explanation:**

The birds sang, hopped and played around the poet, who cannot measure their language and the ways, he recognizes that the birds are creating these movements out of sheer happiness and pleasure. The poet adores the fair work of Nature.

3. **“Have I not reason to lament.  
What man has made of man?”**

**Reference:**

These lines are taken from, “Lines written in Early Spring” – by William Wordsworth.

**Context:**

At the end of the poem, Wordsworth makes an aphorism, statement by asking what man has made of man.

**Explanation:**

The poet questions that if this is the belief from heaven and if it is the holy plan of nature to do its fair works to humanity then what has man made of man? That is himself and his kind, from separating from such joy. He states that the human soul is left behind to experiences the misery of the human world.

**ADDITIONAL****Explain with reference to the Context:-**

**1. The budding twigs spread out their fan  
To catch the breezy air.**

**Reference:**

This is an extract from, "Lines written in Early Spring" – by William Wordsworth.

**Context:**

The poet personifies the twigs here. They too enjoy the nature by catching the breezy air.

**Explanation:**

The growing small leafless branches spread out to open up to take in the flowing breeze which is sweet and light. The poet gathers pleasure from their existence.

**2. And much it grieved my heart to think  
What man has made of man?**

**Reference:**

This is an extract from, "Lines written in Early Spring" – by William Wordsworth.

**Context:**

When the poet is worried about the misdeeds of human, he says these lines.

**Explanation:**

The poet feels very sad while thinking about how cruelly man has separated himself from mother nature. Wordsworth states one of his principle philosophies here. It is man's innate state to be close to nature.

**3. And I must think do all I can. That there was pleasure there.**

**Reference:**

This is an extract from, "Lines written in Early Spring" – by William Wordsworth.

**Context:**

When the poet finds joy in the nature around him, he states these lines about the movements of the birds.

**Explanation:**

The birds sang, hopped and played around the poet, who cannot measure their language and the ways, he recognizes that the birds are creating these movements out of sheer happiness and pleasure. The poet adores the fair work of Nature.

**POEM - 4: MACAVITY – THE MYSTERY CAT – T.S.Eliot**

**Explain the following lines with reference to the context: Text Book Page No:130**

**1. His powers of levitation would make a fakir stare.****Reference:**

This line is taken from the poem “Macavity the Mystery Cat” by T.S. Eliot.

**Context:**

Macavity’s power of floating in air makes a fakir to wonder.

**Explanation:**

Macavity jumps away in order to escape from the scene of crime his powerful jump is seemed as if he is floating in the air It makes a fakir, who also has the power of floating to look at his flight in the air with a surprise.

**2. And when you think he in half asleep he is always wide awake.****Reference :**

This line is from T.S Eliot’s Poem “Macavity – The Mystery cat”.

**Context :**

If you think that Macavity is half asleep, then you are mistake. He is always alert and wideawake.

**Explanation :**

After committing a crime, Macavity will take rest at a mile away from the place of crime. At the time if you think, that he is half asleep and you will be mistaken because he is always alert and wide awake.

**3. And his foot prints are not force in any file of Scotland’s yards.****Reference :**

This line is extracted from T.S. Eliot’s poem, “Macavity, the Mystery cat”

**Context :**

Macavity’s foots prints are not found in any file of Scotland yards because after committing a crime, he will not leave any trace of evidence at the place of crime.

**Explanation :**

After committing a crime, Macavity will not leave any trace of evidence at the place of crime so his foot prints are not found in any file of Scotland yards Therefore the detective agency in unable to arrest him.

**4. There may be scrap of paper in the hall or on the stair,  
But it is useless to investigate**

**Reference:**

‘Macavity – The Mystery cat’ – By T.S. Eliot

**Context:**

If a scrap of paper is found on the stair or in the hall, there is no use of investigating the matter. Because, Macavity will not be responsible for those acts.

**Explanation :**

The secret service may blame Macavity for the missing of a file, of Treaty from the foreign office or the loss of some plans and drawings of Admiralty, or the scrap of paper found in the hall, or on the stair, there is no use of investigating the matter. It is because Macavity will not be found responsible, for those crimes. He will be a mile away from the place of crime.

**5. He always has an alibi and one or two to spare.**

**Reference :**

This line in from T.S. Eliot’s poem ‘Macavity – The Mystery cat’.

**Context :**

Macavity is always using an alibi and sometimes two alibis also. At the time of crimes are discovered it will be proved that he is not there.

**Explanation:**

When a crime in discovered, Macavity will always use an alibi (a claim of evidence, that he was elsewhere when the crime was committed) and sometimes two alibis also. So, it will be proved that at the time of the crime, he was not present at the place of the crime hence any action cannot be taken against him.

**POEM - 6: THE HOLLOW CROWN – William Shakespeare**

**Explain the following with reference to the context: [Text Book Page. No. 187]**

**1. “Our lands, our lives, and all, are Boling Broke’s And nothing can we call our own but death.” Reference:**

These lines are taken from the poem, ‘The Hollow Crown’ – written by William Shakespeare taken from his historic play, “King Richard II” This poem is a monologue.

“When a person can’t find a deep sense of meaning, they distract themselves with pleasure.”

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**Context:**

The poet conveys through the king that everything belongs to Boling Broke except death.

**Explanation:**

When king Richard comes face to face with the bleak reality of his crumbling world, and his imminent fate, he succumbs to despair momentarily. It is then he speaks of how his lands, life, and all belong to Boling Broke, and nothing can be called his own except death. This attitude of king Richard shows that he experiences overwhelming distress at the horror of his circumstances.

**2. All murdered – for within the hollow crown that rounds the mortal temples of a king. Keeps Death his court.....**

**Reference:**

These lines are taken from William Shakespeare's historic play "King Richard II". This poem is a monologue.

**Context:**

When king Richard II is in a distressed mind over the horror of his circumstances he is compelled to recognize human mortality.

**Explanation:**

He speaks of the sad stories of the death of kings. All are murdered for the hollow crown. The crown is empty in the middle and this connotes that power is not solid or strong or permanent. There is always death around kings and there is no way to escape. Here Death is portrayed as a court jester.

**3. "Comes at the last, and with a little pin.  
Bores through his castle wall and farewell king".**

**Reference:**

These lines are taken from, William Shakespeare's historical play – "King Richard II", in the monologue of King Richard, "The Hollow crown".

**Context:**

King Richard speaks of the might of death to his subjects.

**Explanation:**

He tells them that Death comes at the end and with little effort kills the body. Then bids farewell to the king. Thus realizing his imminent fate, King Richard succumbs to despair momentarily.

**4. "How can you say to me. I am a king"?**

**Reference:**

This line is taken from the poem, "The Hollow crown", the historical play, "King

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Richard II” by William Shakespeare. This poem is a monologue.

**Context:**

At the end of his speech, he questions his subjects, how could they call him, as their king.

**Explanation:**

The subjects cannot call him as their king, as he was thus subjected to all the dependencies of the human condition; just like the rest of them. He adds that he too needs bread to live, feels want, tastes grief, and needs friends. He concludes his speech by asking them, how could they call him a king, since he was compelled to recognize human morality thus he realizes the truth and wisdom had suddenly dawned on him.

**23. SHORT ANSWERS (Any two)****1. THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY****Textual Questions:-****1. Describe the feature of the grandfather as in the portrait:-**

- ❖ The author’s grandfather seemed to be a hundred year old man who wore a big turban and with loose garments.
- ❖ He had long white beard which reached till his chest.
- ❖ He seemed to be so old that any one will doubt whether he had a wife and children.

**2. What was the reason for the author to be with his grandmother in the village?**

The parent had to move to the city and thereby he was left to stay with his grandmother.

**3. Where did the author study in his early days?**

In his early days the author studied in a village school which was attached to a temple.

**4. Did the grandmother go with him to the school?**

Yes. As the school was attached to the temple she wanted him to read the scriptures inside the temple as well as his lessons. So she accompanied him to school.

**5. Why did the dogs follow the grandmother, after school hours?**

The dogs followed her because she threw some chapattis to them.

**6. Why didn’t she feel sentimental when the author left to abroad?**

She had a great faith in him. So, she came to the station to see him off.

She even kissed him on the forehead, leaving a moist imprint to show her love and affection.

Therefore, she didn’t feel sentimental.



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**7. What was the happiest moment of the day for her?**

Feeding the sparrows in the afternoon, with little bits of bread crumbs, while she relaxed, was the happiest moment.

**8. What did the birds do?**

They even sat upon her legs, and sometimes on her shoulders and head.

**9. How did she feel in their company?**

It was the happiest moment which she enjoyed during the day.

**10. What do you understand from her behaviour?**

She was so kind to animals and birds and was greatly attached to them in the absence of his grandson.

**Very Short Answers:-****1. Where was the grandfather's portrait hung?**

Grandfather's portrait was hung above the mantel piece in the drawing room.

**2. What did the grandmother often say to her children?**

She told them that, as a child she used to play games.

**3. How does the author describe her beauty?**

He compares her beauty to the winter landscape in the mountains, an expanse of pure white serenity breathing peace and content.

**4. Describe the Grandmother's morning prayers :-**

She recited her morning prayers in a monotonous sing – song way.

**5. Was the author interested in her songs?**

The author listened to her because he loved her voice.

**6. What did she carry with her for the village dogs?**

She carried several stale chapattis with her for the village dogs.

**7. What did the priest teach the children?**

The priest taught the children the alphabet and the morning prayer.

**8. What happened when years passed by?**

The author and Grandmother rarely met each other.

**9. Why was the grandmother not happy in the city?**

She was not happy because the teacher was not teaching anything about God and the scriptures.

**10. How did they meet after five long years?**

The grandmother was at the station to receive the author.

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**11. Describe the last moments of the grandmother:-**

- ❖ She stopped talking to her relatives.
- ❖ She lay peacefully in bed praying and counting the beads.
- ❖ Soon her face turned pale, her lips stopped moving and the rosary fell from her lifeless fingers.

**12. What do we learn from this lesson?**

- ❖ The elderly people at home need our love and affection, as they are more devoted to their grand-children.
- ❖ The elders would guide the younger generation in teaching them how to care others.

## 2. The Queen of Boxing

**a) Based on the reading of the text answer the following questions in two or three Sentences each:-**

**1. How did Marykom manage to get the financial help?**

- ❖ Marykom's father managed to give only Rs.2000/- .
- ❖ But her coach Mr. Onlier invited a few students and elders who sought the help of the two MPs Who donated Rs.5000/- and Rs.3000/- respectively.
- ❖ So Mary managed to get Rs.10,000 /- for her trip.

**2. Why did Marykom think that she should not return empty handed?**

Marykom thought that she should not return empty handed without wining any medal because all the people in her place had made all efforts to send her to the USA.

**3. What was her first impression of America?**

She feared to face the new opponents and thought it would be difficult to beat them.

**4. Why did she call herself lucky?**

After weighing in, Marykom found out that she did not have any match that day, and she was able to take rest to face her opponent in the round. So, she called herself lucky.

**5. According to Marykom, what was the reason for her losing in the finals?**

According to Marykom, her loss of appetite and loss of weight was the reason for her losing in the finals.

**6. What made her feel confident about the competitive players? Explain.**

- ❖ Marykom was the only one, in the team to get a medal at Pensylvania.
- ❖ So she had firm belief, that she could take on any boxer at the championship.

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**7. What difficulty did she experience while eating Chinese food?**

- ❖ While eating Chinese food, Marykom and her team mates were given chopsticks, to eat their meals.
- ❖ They were not familiar with those chopsticks.
- ❖ So they struggled to eat their food, with those sticks, Marykom after a struggle held them correctly, used both her hands to hold the chopsticks to pick up the food and eat it.

**8. How was she felicitated on her return to India?**

- ❖ On her return to India at New Delhi, she was given a warm welcome. She was greeted with garlands, drumbeats, and dancing.
- ❖ There was a victory ride across the town and a felicitation programme in Langol. There were thanks giving prayers.
- ❖ Words of appreciation were showered on her and a traditional shawl was also presented to her.

**9. What did she consider the greatest achievement, why?**

Retaining her, Title in 2006 by defeating Steluta Duta of Rumania 22-7 at the fourth world championships in New Delhi was considered by her, as one of her greatest achievements.

**Additional****1. Why was Marykom worried and upset?**

When her father managed to give her Rs.2000/- only Marykom heard that things were expensive in America, and so with the little money she got, she was worried and upset to travel to the USA.

**2. How was Pensylvania when Marykom reached there?**

Pensylvania was cold and beautiful. It was snowing, everywhere; and the people over there were enormously nice.

**3. What did Marykom keep telling herself?**

She felt that the event in Pensylvania would change her life. She kept telling her self that she can face any one in the ring.

**4. To whom did she lose in the finals at Pensylvania?**

She lost to Hula Sahir of Turkey 13-5 in the finals at Pensylvania.

**5. When she lost the finals, how didher coaches treat her?**

When she lost the finals, she was very much disappointed. She went to her room and started crying.

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**2. What is the easiest thing to remember?**

- ❖ Medicine is one of the easiest things to remember.
- ❖ Many people fail to remember the correct time to take the medicine, because they dislike the tablets and tonic.
- ❖ The author's poor judge of character is forgetting to post a letter.

**3. For what does the author has an old fashioned taste?**

The author has an old fashioned taste for walking – sticks.

**4. When does he lose them?**

He buys them frequently, but no sooner he pays a visit to a friend's house or goes on a journey in a train, he loses them.

**5. Who forgets the thing most, the young or the adult?**

It is the young who forgets the things the most.

**6. What does Lynd say about sportsmen?**

Sportsmen have worse memories than their ordinary serious minded fellows. A number of foot balls and cricket bats were forgotten.

**7. Do the statesmen have good memory?**

No. The statesmen have no good memory.

**8. According to Lynd, how are most of us born?**

Most of us are born with ordinary efficient memories.

**Answer the following Questions in two or four sentences:-[Text Book Page: No.71]****1. What made people wonder about the absent mindedness of their fellow beings?**

The publication of a list of articles lost by railway travelers and the sale of the same at a great London station makes people wonder at the absent mindedness of their fellow beings.

**2. What are our memories filled with?**

The memory of people is mostly filled with the telephone numbers and addresses of their friends and the names of actors, actresses, cricketers, foot ballers and murderers.

**3. When does human memory work with less than its usual capacity?**

- ❖ A Very methodical man always remembers to take the medicine in time.
- ❖ In such occasion the human memory works with less than its usual capacity.

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- 4. Why according to Lynd, should taking medicine be one of the easiest actions to remember?**
- Medicine is supposed to be taken before during or after meals and the meal itself should be reminder of it. So, taking medicines should be one of the easiest things to remember.
- 5. How do the chemists make fortunes out of the medicines people forget to take?**
- ❖ People don't like to take medicines and that is why forget to take.
  - ❖ In this context Robert Lynd humorously remarks that chemists make a lot of money. It is because people forget to take medicine and therefore their illness is not cured. So the people pay more and more money to the chemists to buy more medicines.
- 6. The List of articles lost in the trains suggest that sports men have worse memories than their ordinary serious minded fellows. Why does Lynd say this?**
- ❖ Lynd says that, the sports men returning from the games forget to take back their foot balls and cricket bats.
  - ❖ When they leave the train, they have their imaginations still filled with a vision of the play field. But the ordinary man arrives at his destination with all his legs and trunks safe.
- 7. What kind of absent mindedness is regarded as a virtue by Lynd?**
- ❖ The angler may forget his fishing rod as the poet may forget to post the letter because his mind is filled with matter more glorious.
  - ❖ Absent mindedness of this kind is regarded as a virtue by Lynd.
- 8. Narrate the plight of the baby on its day out.**
- ❖ Lynd narrates a very funny story of a father who takes his baby out in a Perambulator. When he was crossing near a public house, he was tempted for a glass of beer.
  - ❖ He left the perambulator outside on the street and went into the public house.
  - ❖ After sometime his wife came that way for shopping. She was horrified to see her sleeping baby in the perambulator.
  - ❖ She decided to teach him a less on and wheeled away the perambulator.
  - ❖ She expected that her husband would come trembling and would tell that their baby had been stolen.
  - ❖ But on the contrary at lunch time her husband came home smiling cheerfully. He has completely forgotten about his child and the perambulator.

## 4. Tight Corners

### Textual Questions: [Text Book Page 105]

**1. Describe the activity that was going on in the sale room at king street?**

The sale room at king street was crowded.

They were selling Barbizon pictures and getting tremendous sum for each, two thousand, three thousand for little bits of things – forest scenes, pools at evening shepherdesses, were the regular subjects.

**2. What can you say about the author's attitude when he high – handedly participated in the auction?**

The author did not understand the seriousness of the auction. He whole heartedly participated in the auction just for fun.

**3. Why was the author sure, he would not be caught?**

The author was sure that he would not be caught because he had told his friend that he was not going to run any risks.

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

As the author did not understand the seriousness of the auction and the bidding he ignored his friend's warning.

**5. How the author had managed the auction without setting involved in the deal?**

The author managed the auction without getting involved in the deal, as the bidding started modestly at fifty guineas or a hundred guineas with a gradual progress to which he had often been safely contributing.

**6. What came as a shock to the author?**

- ❖ A rich man bade four thousand guineas for a picture.
- ❖ The narrator as usual raised the bid by fifty guineas more. He thought that someone would raise the bid further.
- ❖ But nobody bade after that. This came as a shock to the author.

**7. What did the falling of the hammer indicate?**

The falling of the hammer indicated that the particular item had been sold for the highest bid and the sale was closed.

**8. What made the friend laugh heartily?**

Sensing the danger in which the narrator was caught, his friend left the place, and laughed heartily.

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

- ❖ Finally, the narrator decided to confess his foolishness to the auctioneer himself and get rid of the critical situation.
- ❖ But he also doubted, that no one would believe it was a mistake.

**10. Why did the friend desert the narrator a second time?**

The narrator's friend deserted him the second time, as he knew the critical situation in which the narrator was caught, and he did not intend to get involved in it.

**11. How does the narrator describe the man who approached him?**

- ❖ The narrator describes the man who approached him, as a messenger of the high Gods.
- ❖ The man wore a green blazer apron and spoke in husky tones.

**12. How does the narrator show presence of mind in a sudden turn of events?**

The narrator, when he was offered 50 guineas with his presence of mind demanded for 100 guineas to give away his bid.

**13. The narrator would not forget two things about his friend, what are they?**

The narrator would not forget his friend's meanness and his behavior and attitude in his critical situation.

**Answer the following Questions: [Text Book Page No. 109]**

**1. What is a tight corner? What happens when one finds oneself in a tight corner?**

A tight corner means a difficult situation, from which it is very hard to escape. When one finds oneself in a tight corner he will not know how to get out of that situation and he will put himself in a terrible state of mind.

**2. What is the difference between mental and physical tight corner?**

- ❖ Tight corner can be both mental as well as physical, but the mental tight corner is too much to bear.
- ❖ It will be as if a hammer falls on the head.

**3. Why did the narrator visit Christie's?**

The narrator visited Christie's because, his friend persuaded him to look in at the sales room, where Barbizon pictures were sold.

**4. The narrator heard his own voice saying and fifty. What does this suggest?**

- ❖ The narrator was contributing safely with a meager amount at the bidding.
- ❖ When the rich dealer bade four thousand guineas for it, he raised bid, as usual, by fifty guineas more.



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**5. What was the narrator's financial condition?**

The narrator had only sixty three pounds; in the bank and not enough securities to borrow five hundred or so from any one.

**6. The narrator could not pretend to have made a mistake in bidding? Why?**

- ❖ The narrator could not pretend to have made a mistake in bidding because the Christie's staff looked so prosperous and unsympathetic.
- ❖ They would not believe it was a mistake; as the narrator was active in the auction making other bids.

**7. What could have been the best way for the narrator, to get himself out of the tight corner?**

The best way for the narrator to get himself freed from the auction was to confess his foolishness to the auctioneer himself and get rid of the critical situation.

**8. Why did the narrator feel he could have welcomed a firing party?**

When the narrator was left alone in that awful situation, he was nervous, because he was deserted by his friend so, he felt he could have welcomed the firing party at that moment of despair.

**9. What was the bidder's offer to the narrator?**

The bidder's offer to the narrator was fifty guineas.

**10. How did the narrator take advantage of the situation?**

The narrator exhibited his guide, by demanding a hundred guineas, for his bid and he got it.

## 5. The Convocation Address

### Text Book Questions (Text Book Page No. 139)

**1. What does the speaker try to convey in the beginning of his speech?**

- ❖ As he is conscious of his own limitations the speaker tries to convey that he shall not attempt to offer original ideas or theories with a special stamp.
- ❖ But he will tell some of the main principles who offered their advice in the past.
- ❖ He may quote some instances and claims to represent – a common man in all his strength.

**2. How can a university trim and train, guide and lead a person by undertaking a task to function better in a society?**

- ❖ A University can trim and train, guide and lead a person who is undertaking a task, which kindles sweet hopes, which demands patience and perseverance, faith and confidence.

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- ❖ The faith in himself and in others and confidence in his own in born ability to shoulder the responsibilities are ignited by the university.
- ❖ Thereby the responsibility of today of the university is to fashion out of him, an individual fitted and equipped for the task of making democracy faithful and effective.

**3. According to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan universities ensure, the democratic way of life, for the future generation. How?**

- ❖ According to Radhakrishnan, it is in the universities, that we can develop the true spirit of democracy, appreciation of others, point of view and adjustment of differences through discussions.
- ❖ So, it can be kept, healthy and strong, by the exercise of individual responsibility and judgment in the universities, we have to recall the struggles of the past and realize the perils and possibilities, the challenges and opportunities of the present.

**4. List the contributions of educated youth to their society:-**

The educated youth have to contribute an adequate return not so much in terms of money, but as in terms of service, by bringing light into the dark alleys, sun shine into dark places, comfort into afflicted, hope to the depressed, and a new life to everyone.

**Textual Questions**

**A. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two:- (Text Book Pg. No. 143)**

**1. Who does the speaker claim to represent?**

The speaker claims to represent a common man.

**2. Why are universities necessary for a society?**

Universities are necessary for a society because they are considered as the store houses of knowledge, and the nursing ground for the representatives of thought, wisdom and service.

**3. What was the role of scholars and poets in olden days?**

Universities had to train scholars and poets to adorn the chambers of royalty or the gilded mansions of Lords and nobles.

**4. In what ways have the universities improved the society?**

- ❖ Universities have improved the society by trimming and training the student and gilding and leading him to do his duty as a citizen of a democracy.
- ❖ There by universities have equipped the students for the task of making democracy fruitful and effective.

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**5. Universities develop broad mindedness. How does Dr. Radhakrishnan drive home this idea?**

Dr. Radhakrishnan states, that in the Universities, we can develop the true spirit of democracy, appreciation of other's points of view and adjustment of differences through discussion.

It can be kept healthy and strong by the exercise of individual responsibility and judgment.

**6. What should the youngsters aim in life after their graduations?**

The youngsters should aim to repay their debt to the community and refill the states treasury, richly, apart from taking necessary steps for their decent living.

**7. How can a graduate give back to his/her society?**

A graduate would give back to his/her society not only in terms of money, but also in terms of service. The modes of services are like tuning up society, bringing light into the dark lanes, sunshine into dark places, comfort into the distressed people, hope into frustrated and a new life to everyone.

**B) Answer the following Question in Four or Five Sentences:- (Text Book Page No: 143)**

**1) "Wisdom was meant for the mansion, not for the market place" – signify the statement.**

The University had to train the scholars and poets to adorn their chambers of royalty or the gilded mansions, of the Lord's and nobles. Their wisdom was meant for the royal people and not for the common men.

**2) According to the speaker, how should universities mould the students of the present day?**

- ❖ The university had to trim the students, train them, guide and lead them, before being asked to do his duty as the citizen of democracy.
- ❖ It is to fashion out of him an individual fitted and equipped for the task of making democracy fruitful and effective.

**3) How does Arigner Anna high light the duties and responsibilities of graduates to the society?**

The society had contributed a lot for the higher education of students. So the students have to repay the society in return. They have to do service to the society in tuning it up, bringing light into the dark alleys, sunshine into the dark places, solace into the afflicted hope to depressed and a new life to everyone.

**4) Students are instilled with some of the excited values and skills by the Universities Enumerate them?**

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The Universities stimulate sweet hopes and instill patience and perseverance, faith and confidence, in the minds of students. Therefore a student can have faith in himself and in others and also he can have the confidence in his inherent ability to shoulder the responsibilities. The Universities also shape an individual fitted and equipped for the task of making democracy fruitful and effective.

**5) What are the hindrances a graduate faces in his/her way?**

The influence of the environment, the journey, the graduates begin, may dim their hope, disturb their determination, may come face to face with unpleasant sight of practices widely different from the principles inculcated in them, they may find self-seekers enthroned, patient workers dethroned, tyranny of all sorts may stare at them and every step they take will be a struggle. These are the hindrances a graduate faces in his way.

## 6. The Accidental Tourist

### Textual Questions

**Answer the following Questions in one or two sentences : (Text Book Page No : 171)**

**1. Give a few examples of Bryson's confused acts:-**

Bill Bryson often forgets the way to lavatory and ends up in on the wrong side of a self – locking door. He returns to hotel desks, two or three times a day and asks “what is his room number”.

**2. What were the contents of the bag?**

The contents of the bag were newspaper cuttings other loose papers, as 14 ounce tin of pipe tobacco magazines, pass port, English money and film.

**3. Describe the fluttery cascade of things tumbling from the bag:-**

A hundred carefully sorted documents came pouring down in a fluttery cascade, coins bounced to a variety of noises and the lidless tin of tobacco rolled madly across the open central area, discharging its contents as it went.

**4. Why did the author's concern over tobacco shift to his finger?**

The author's finger got hurt by the zip of the bag. He was bleeding profusely, seeing this he was confused and was in a panic state.

**5. What happened to Bryson when he leaned to tie his shoe lace?**

❖ When Bryson leaned to tie his shoe lace, the person who was seated in the seat, front of him, pushed back his seat into a full recline.

❖ As a result, he got stuck in the kneel-down in a crash position.

**6. How did Bryson free himself from the crash position?**

Bryson freed himself from the crash position by crawling and hurting the leg of the man next to him.

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•• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

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**7. Give a brief account of the embarrassing situation of Bryson, when he knocked down the drink:-**

Once Bryson knocked a soft drink on to the lap of a sweet lady sitting beside him. The flight attendant came and cleaned her up. She brought another drink, which he knocked again on to the lap of the woman.

In anger, the woman uttered words which Bryson had never heard in public before.

**8. What was Bryson worst accident on a plane?**

- ❖ The worst accident on a plane was that when Bryson was writing something in a notebook.
- ❖ At the same time he was sucking the end of his pen, and fell into a conversation with an attractive young lady.
- ❖ After twenty minutes he found his pen had leaked and his mouth, Chin, tongue, teeth and gums were navy blue.

**9. What did Bryson wish to avoid in his life?**

Bryson wished to avoid torise from a dinner table without looking as if he had just experienced an extremely localized seismic event, to get in a car and close the door without leaving his coat outside and to wear a light coloured trousers without sitting on a chewing gum, ice – cream, cough syrup and motor oil.

**10. How would staying away from liquid mischief benefit Bryson?**

Staying away from liquid mischief would at least cut down on laundry bills for Bryson.

**B. Answer the following Questions in about three or four sentences each: (Text Book Page No : 171)**

**1. Why doesn't Bryson seem to be able to do easily what others seem to? Give a few reasons:-**

- ❖ Bill Bryson cannot do a simple day to day activity without creating a mess. He often forgets the way to lavatory.
- ❖ He finds it difficult to remember his hotel room number.
- ❖ He can forget almost everything which is required to carry out our routine activity. Most of us never ponder how effortlessly we carry out our routine work.
- ❖ It is all wired up in our brains. But some people like Bill Bryson find it difficult and almost impossible.

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**or**  
**scan and fill the details**



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4. this / complaint? / wrote / who

**Ans: Who wrote this complaint?**

5. with / happiness! / God / May / bless / you

**Ans: May God bless you with happiness!**

6. was / the coach / by / the team / trained

**Ans: The team was trained by the coach.**

## 25. ERROR SPOT

### **37. Spot the errors and correct them:**

i) One of the boys were sick.

**Ans: One of the boys was sick**

ii) The teacher made him to take some medicine.

**Ans: The teacher made him take some medicine**

iii) The Secretary and Treasurer have arrived.

**Ans: The manager and Treasurer has arrived.**

### EXERCISE:

1. **My uncle is richest man in the village.**

My uncle is **the richest** man in the village.

2. **Many people behaves rudely now-a-days.**

Many people **behave** rudely now-a-days.

3. **A American lives near my house.**

**An American** lives near my house.

4. **The dog fell along the river.**

The dog **fell into** the river.

5. **Each of the cycles are damaged.**

Each of the cycles **is** damaged.

6. **The marriage took place on April.**

The marriage took place **in** April.

7. **Meena as well as her friends practice hard.**

Meena as well as her friends **practises** hard.

8. **Banu has a M.A, in political science.**

Banu has **an M.A,** in political science.

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 •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••
 

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9. **Neither the money nor the jewels were recovered.**

Neither the money nor the jewels **were** recovered.

10. **One of his painting was selected for the show.**

**One of** his **paintings** was selected for the show.

11. **The exam will be conducted from 2p.m and 5p.m.**

The exam will be conducted **from** 2p.m **to** 5p.m.

12. **One of the chairs are broken.**

One of the chairs **is** broken.

13. **I am late by a hour. / He left this place a hour ago.**

I am late by **an hour**./ He left this place **an hour** ago.

14. **He asked me where I am going.**

He asked me where I **was** going.

15. **She prefers reading than swimming.**

She **prefers** reading **to** swimming.

16. **The jailor let Messiaen to compose music in the prison.**

The jailor **let** Messiaen **compose** music in the prison.

17. **Mohan's hand writing is gooder than , that of Siva.**

Mohan's hand writing is **better than**, that of Siva.

18. **A i-pad is costlier than a cellphone.**

**An i-pad** is costlier than a cellphone.

19. **You is the most brilliant girls in the class.**

You **are** the most brilliant girls in the class.

20. **I don't agree to you.**

I don't **agree with** you.

21. **I had bought a book yesterday.**

I **bought** a book **yesterday**.

22. **We has a new car.**

We **have** a new car.

23. **He is not only a writer but a painter.**

He is **not only** a writer **but also** a painter.

24. **Cow is an domestic animal.**

**The** cow is **a** domestic animal.

25. **Neither the secretary nor the manager were available.**

Neither the secretary nor the manager **was** available.



## •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

**26. Kala is tallest girl in the class.**

Kala is **the tallest** girl in the class.

**27. He told to me a story.**

He **told** me a story.

**28. Ramu is a honest man.**

Ramu is **an honest** man.

**29. Though he is rich but he is unhappy.**

**Though** he is rich, he is unhappy. / He is rich **but** he is unhappy.

**30. One of these cycle is defective.**

**One of** these **cycles** is defective.

**31. A kind teacher always makes us to learn better.**

A kind teacher always **makes** us **learn** better.

**31. I have great confidence on you.**

I have great **confidence in** you.

**32. Time and tide waits for no man.**

Time and tide waits for **none**.

**33. The elephant is largest living animal on land.**

The elephant is **the largest** living animal on land.

**34. I prefer milk than tea.**

I **prefer** milk **to** tea.

**35. Stephan drive as rashly as Rafi.**

Stephan **drives** as rashly as Rafi.

**36. Do you know which is world's tallest building?**

Do you know which is **the** world's **tallest** building?

**37. He is good athlete who performs well.**

He is **a good** athlete who performs well.

**38. I am absent yesterday.**

I **was** absent **yesterday**.

**39. I cannot drive as fast as Rahul.**

I cannot drive **so fast as** Rahul.

**40. I walked fast and I missed the bus.**

I walked fast **but** I missed the bus.

**41. I have been living in this house since five years.**

I **have been living** in this house **for five years**.

## •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

**42. The deer runs fastly.**

The deer runs **fast**.

**43. He arranged the furnitures properly.**

He arranged **the furniture** properly.

**44. Neither the doctor nor the nurse are available.**

Neither the doctor nor the nurse **is** available.

**45. Apples are not sweet as mangoes.**

Apples are **not so sweet as** mangoes.

**46. Helen is junior than me.**

Helen is junior **to** me.

**47. I have two brother -in-laws.**

I have two **brothers -in-law**.

**48. He is one of the talkative boy in the class.**

He is **one of** the talkative **boys** in the class.

**49. Very few students have scored high as Madan.**

Very few students have scored **as high as** Madan.

**37. Correct and edit the following passage:**

Laughing is a excellent way to reducing stress in our life; it can help you to cope with and survived a stressfullife. Laughter provide full-scale suport for your muscles and unleash a rush of stress busting endorphins

**Answers**

Laughing is **an** excellent way to **reduce** stress in our **lives**; it can help you to cope with and **survive** a stressful life. Laughter **provides** full-scale support for your muscles and unleashes a rush of stressbusting endorphins.

**26. DIALOGUE WRITING**

1. Gautham : May I come in Madam?

Teacher : **Yes, come in.**

Gautham : My bus broke down. So I could not come to school on time.

Teacher : **Go and meet your class teacher**, otherwise she will mark you absent.

Gautham : **I have already met my class teacher. She sent me to meet you.**

Teacher : **Ok! You can go to the class.**

Gautham : **Yes madam. Thank you.**

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 •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••
 

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2. Anitha : I want a family pack of chocolate.  
 Salesman : Sorry madam, **We don't have the family pack of chocolate ice cream.**  
 Anitha : **Do you have strawberry ice cream?**  
 Salesman : Please wait madam.  
 Anitha : How much **does it cost?**  
 Salesman : **It costs thirty rupees.**  
 Anitha : **Ok. Give me five pieces of strawberry ice cream.**
3. Policeman : Where do you want to go?  
 Tourist : **I want to go** to the Big Temple. Does this road lead to the Big Temple?  
 Policeman : Yes, **This road leads to the Big Temple.**  
 Tourist : How far is it from here?  
 Policeman : **It is five kilometres away from here.**  
 Tourist : **Can I get an auto here?**  
 Policeman : **Yes, You can.**
4. Anil : Hi Balan! Are you free? Shall we watch a movie?  
 Balan : **No, I don't.**  
 Anil : How surprising! Why?  
 Balan : The movies of the present day are not worth seeing.  
 Anil : **Why do you say so?**  
 Balan : The story lacks realism. There is too much of violence and glamour.  
 Anil : **But every film ends with a message.**  
 Balan : May be. But should they glorify violence?  
 Anil : **Then What else can we expect?**  
 Balan : Cinema has a duty to preserve our culture and way of life.  
 Anil : **Yes, You are correct.**
5. Patient : Doctor, I have a problem.  
 Doctor : **What is your problem?**  
 Patient : Doctor, I am unable to read for a long time.

•• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

Doctor : **How long do you have this problem?**  
 Patient : For about three months.  
 Doctor : **Do you get headache?**  
 Patient : I get a headache if I read for half an hour continuously. My eyes start-watering.  
 iv) Doctor : **Then, I will give you medicine.**  
 Patient : For how many days should I take this medicine, Doctor?  
 Doctor : **You should take this medicine for one month.**  
 Patient : Thank you Doctor! Your fees.  
 Doctor : A hundred rupees.

6. Radha : Pushpa, I have brought my family photo album to show you.  
 Puspha : Have you? Let me see it. Oh ! Is this you? You must have about five years old when this was taken.  
 Radha : Yes, **You are right.**  
 Pushpa : And who is this? **Is he your father?**  
 Radha : Yes, that's my father. We took this photo when **I was five year old.**  
 Pushpa : And photo is a family photo, isn't it?  
 Radha : Yes, this is my mother, these are **my brothers and sisters.**  
 Pushpa : **Shall I take it?**

7. Customer : Good morning, Sir!  
 Shopkeeper : **Good Morning. What do you want?**  
 Customer : I want to exchange this cell phone.  
 Shopkeeper : **Why do you want to exchange this cell phone? /What is the problem?**  
 Customer : It doesn't work  
 Shopkeeper : Can I repair it for you?  
 Customer : No. **I want a new cell phone.**  
 Shopkeeper : **Do you have the bill?**  
 Customer : Yes, I have the bill and warranty.  
 Shopkeeper : **Ok. Take this new cell phone.**  
 Customer : Thank you, sir.  
 Employer : How old are you?

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•• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

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**38. Extend the conversation with three more exchanges .**

**Seema : Could I get something to eat immediately?**

**Waiter : Yes Ma'am. We have hot idlies.**

**Answers**

- Seema : I would like to have one plate of Idlies.  
 Waiter : Please be seated Ma'am. I'll get you in two minutes.  
 Seema : And also a cup of coffee, please.  
 Waiter : Yes, Ma'am. Here it is.  
 Seema : What is the bill amount?  
 Waiter : It is fifty rupees, Ma'am.  
 Seema : Do you accept card?  
 Waiter : Yeah Ma'm. We accept both credit and debit cards

**EXERCISE:****1. Write a dialogue with at least five utterances between a doctor and a patient who visits the doctor complaining of a headache and fever.**

- Patient : May I come in sir?  
 Doctor : Yes come in.  
 Patient : Good Morning, Doctor.  
 Doctor : Good Morning. What is your Problem?  
 Patient : I am suffering from headache and fever.  
 Doctor : How long ?  
 Patient : From yesterday, Doctor.  
 Doctor : O.K. Take this medicine twice a day and Pay Rs.50.  
 Patient : Thank you.

**2. Write a dialogue with at least five utterances between a shopkeeper and a student who wants to exchange the damaged book he had bought the previous day.**

- Shopkeeper : What do you want?  
 Student : Sir, I bought this book yesterday.  
 Shopkeeper : What is the problem with this book?  
 Student : Some pages are missing.  
 Shopkeeper : Have you brought the bill?

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•• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

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- Student : Yes sir, I have brought the bill.
- Shopkeeper : OK. I will give you another book. Please check the pages.
- Student : The book is fine.
- Shopkeeper : You are welcome. Study well.
- Student : Thank you sir.

**3. Suji has won the first prize at a elocution competition. She excitedly inform her mother of this,describing the number of constants the manner in which she spoke and how she had overcome hernervousness.**

- Mother : Suji, When did you come home?
- Suji : Now only mom.
- Mother : Did you win any prize in the elocution competition?
- Suji : Yes Mom, I won the first prize.
- Mother : Congrats! How many students participated in it?
- Suji : nearly 20 students.
- Mother : Did they give topic in advance?
- Suji : Yes, they gave the topic just before 30 minutes.
- Mother : I am proud of you Suji.
- Suji : Thanks for your wishes mom.

**4. Write a dialogue with at least ten utterances between Conductor and a Passenger.**

- Conductor : Where do you want to go?
- Passenger : I want to go to Madurai. How much is the fare for Madurai?
- Conductor : It is Rs.100/- How many tickets do you want?
- Passenger : I want two tickets.
- Conductor : Give Rs.200 /- for two tickets.
- Passenger : When will it reach Madurai?
- Conductor : It will reach Madurai at 6.00 am.
- Passenger : Here is Rs.200/- for tickets.
- Conductor : OK. Go to your seat.

•• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

**5. Write a dialogue with at least five utterances between the Headmaster and an old student who has come to get a testimonial from the Headmaster.**

Student : May I come in sir?  
 Headmaster : Yes, come in.  
 Student : Good morning sir.  
 Headmaster : Good morning. What do you want?  
 Student : I want testimonials to join my new course.  
 Headmaster : When did you complete your studies here?  
 Student : I completed my studies two years back.  
 Headmaster : OK. Give an application for testimonial.  
 Student : Here it is sir.  
 Headmaster : Please wait, for sometime. I will give it to you.

**6. Sarathy visits the doctor, complaining of a headache and fever. Build conversation between the doctor and Sarathy with a minimum of five utterances each.**

Sarathy : Good evening, doctor.  
 Doctor : Good evening. What is your problem?  
 Sarathy : I have a headache and fever.  
 Doctor : How long?  
 Sarathy : From yesterday evening.  
 Doctor : Try to have more liquid food.  
 Sarathy : Ok doctor.  
 Doctor : Take these tablets. You'll be alright.  
 Sarathy : Thank you doctor.  
 Doctor : Welcome. Take care of your health.

**7. Write a dialogue with atleast five utterances between a bank manager and a student who wants to open a bank account.**

Student : Sir, I want to open an account in your bank  
 Manager : What kind of account?  
 Student : A savings bank account.  
 Manager : Why do you want to open the account?

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**3. Change infinitive ( to + verb) – Future tense**

Eg. to visit – will visit

to monitor – will monitor

**Additional Points:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ announced this. (The District Collector / The Education Committee / The Tamil Nadu Police / .....)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ greeted the winners. (Our Indian Prime Minister / The Chief Minister / The Principal of the college / ..... )
3. \_\_\_\_\_ were suffering. (The passengers / The patients / The farmers / The students / .....)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was / were also conducted as a part of the celebration. (Free health check-up / Cultural programmes)

**1) Rain delays AI flight landing.**

Rain delayed Air India flight landing yesterday at Chennai. The passengers were suffering

**2) Schools closed due to heavy rains.**

Schools in Chennai were closed today due to heavy rain. The district collector announced this.

**3) 4 policemen selected for Anna Medal.**

Four policemen were selected for Anna Medal for their best services. The Tamil Nadu police announced this yesterday.

**4) Earthquake in Turkey – over 250 killed.**

Over 250 people were killed in a strong earthquake in Turkey yesterday.

**5) Indian swimmers win Gold in Olympics.**

Two Indian swimmers won Gold medal in Olympics. Our Indian Prime Minister greeted the winners.

**6) India wins medals at CWG.**

India won medals at the Common Wealth Games in New Delhi. Our Indian Prime Minister greeted the winners.

**7) Scientist discovers new planet.**

An Indian Scientist has discovered a new planet in the Solar system recently.

**8) Fire in hospitals.**

Fire spread out in a city hospital at Trichy yesterday. The patients were suffering.

**9) Crops ruined due to flood in Bihar.**

More than 50 percent of the crops were ruined due to the heavy flood in Bihar. The farmers were suffering.

**10) Diabetic day was celebrated with free check-up.**

Diabetic day was celebrated in the major hospitals of Chennai city. Free check-up was also conducted.

**11) Boy electrocuted.**

A boy of 12 year old was electrocuted in Chennai yesterday when he was repairing a tube light.

**12) Three killed and two injured.**

Three people were killed and two others were injured in a car accident yesterday at Trichy.

**13) CM greets.**

Chief Minister Ms. Jeyalalitha greeted people on the occasion of Deepavali.

**14) Committee to monitor new policy on education.**

A committee appointed by the Central Government will monitor the new policy on education.

**15) Obama to visit India.**

US former President Barack Obama will visit India next month. He will meet the President, the Prime Minister and the Higher Officials.

**16) Mobile phones banned in schools.**

The Education Minister has banned the use of mobile phones by school students in schools.

**17) Jewels stolen from house in Mylapore.**

Jewels worth of Rs. 5,00,000/- were stolen from a house in Mylapore last night.

**18) Business campaign launched in China.**

A business campaign on computer is launched in China today.

**19) Thirty child labourers rescued in Agra.**

A special police team of Delhi have rescued fifty child labourers in Agra.

**20) Indian awarded Nobel Prize for Physics.**

An Indian was awarded Nobel Prize for Physics on his new theory.

**28. NOTICE WRITING**

**39. Prepare a notice to be put up on the school notice – board, for the following information.**

**Notice****Tips**

- ❖ Enclose in a box.
- ❖ Do not exceed 50 words.
- ❖ Be brief.
- ❖ Include details of event/ programme.
- ❖ Avoid pronouns.
- ❖ Use passive form
- ❖ Name of the issuing agency (school, etc)
- ❖ Subject and date of issue/release of the notice
- ❖ Event (what?)
- ❖ Date/time/duration (when?)
- ❖ Place/Venue (where?)
- ❖ Authorized signatory: Name and signature

**BOOK EXERCISE:****Notice Writing [Text Book Page:17]**

**1. Prepare a notice to be displayed on the notice board of your school for the students of class 11. Informing them about the educational tour that has been arranged for them the next month.**

<b>St. PAUL'S HR. SEC. SCHOOL – PEARL CITY</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL TOUR 2018</b>
15th July 2018
An educational tour has been arranged for the XI & XII standard students. Those who are interested can register their names to the undersigned.
<b>Fee Rs. 5000/- for 3 days</b>
<b>Shyla.</b>
[SHYLA]
Tour - in - charge.

## •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

**2. Write a notice about the inauguration of a laughter club in your school.****St. PAUL'S HR. SEC. SCHOOL – TUTICORIN**

21st July 2018

Inauguration – Laughter club. The students of XI standard are invited to be present on the inaugural function of our Laughter club by Actor Sir Vadivel at 3pm on 22nd July 2018 at our indoor auditorium.

Your presence in time is requested.

**P. Melvin**

[Secretary Laughter - club]

**Additional Exercise:****1. You are Sathish, Secretary of your school science club. The club is to be inaugurated. Draft a notice.****NOTICE**

Students are informed that our school Science Club will be inaugurated on 03 June 2019 at 4pm in our school auditorium. Dr. Kumar will inaugurate the club and deliver the address. All students are requested to attend the same without fail.

**Thank you,**

**Sathish,**  
Secretary,  
Science club.

**2. You are Sasi. President of Science Club. Send a notice about a seminar.****NOTICE**

Students are informed that a Seminar on 'Pollution and Prevention' will be conducted in our school on 20th September 2019 from 10am to 3pm at our school seminar hall. Students can enroll themselves on or before 5th July 2019. They can meet the president for any clarification.

**Thank you,**

**Sasi,**  
President,  
Science Club

**29. PROVERB COMPLETION****39. Complete the following proverbs.**

- a) Make there is a \_\_\_\_\_ while the sun shines.
- b) All that glitters are not \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) A bird in hand is better than two in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(bush, hay, gold, silver)

**Answers:**

- a) hay
- b) gold
- c) bush

**EXERCISE:**

**Proverbs can be used for communication to make our communication more attractive.**

1. A bird in hand is better than two in a bush.
2. Birds of the same feather flock together.
3. Half a loaf is better than no loaf.
4. Little drops of water make a mighty ocean.
5. A sound mind in a sound body.
6. Better late than never.
7. Strike the iron while it is hot.
8. Make haste while the sun shines.
9. Where there is a will there is a way.
10. Little learning is dangerous.
11. Man proposes, God disposes.
12. Rob peter to pay paul.
13. Spare the rod spoil the child.
14. Bend the twig bend the tree.
15. Face is the index of the mind.
16. Familiarity breeds contempt.
17. No pains, no gains, no rains, no grains.

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18. A bird in hand is better than two in a bush.
19. A friend in need is a friend in deed.
20. Every tide has an ebb and flow.
21. Aim at the star you will shoot at the top of the tree.
22. Empty vessels make the most noise.
23. Pen is mightier than the sword.
24. Pride comes before a fall.
25. Rome was not built in one day.
26. All's well that ends well.
27. Covet all, lose all.
28. Too much of anything is good for nothing.
29. Necessity is the mother of invention.
30. Every cat has its day.
31. Look before you leap.
32. Charity begins at home.
33. Early to bed early to rise makes a man healthy wealthy and wise.
34. Honesty is the best policy.
35. Slow and steady wins the race.
36. Failure is the stepping stone to success.
37. Blood is thicker than water.
38. No man is an island.
39. A penny saved is a penny earned.
40. Barking dogs seldom bite.
41. Experience is the best teacher.
42. East or west home is the best.
43. A law maker should not be a law breaker.
44. Self-help is the best help.
45. Art is long life is short.
46. Don't judge the book by its cover.
47. There is no smoke without fire.
48. Practice makes a man perfect.

**30. DESCRIBING PROCESS****40. Describe the process of making lime juice.**

- ❖ Wash and dry the limes.
- ❖ Cut each one in half with a sharp knife.
- ❖ If a citrus juicer is available, press or squeeze the lime halves.
- ❖ Otherwise, simply squeeze and extract all the juice.
- ❖ Add a pinch of salt and sugar to taste.
- ❖ Add ice cubes and filter the content.

**1. How will you remove glue stains on a dress.**

- i. Adhesives are difficult to be removed from dress.
- ii. Soak the dress and let the adhesives to become wet and dilute.
- iii. Use a dull knife to slowly scratch the glue without damaging the cloth.
- iv. Again put it in the fridge to make it freeze.
- v. Then again use the dull knife and patiently remove the stains.

**2. To remove grape juice stains from the dress.**

- i. Flush the stains with cold water.
- ii. Take a spoon of vinegar and one teaspoon full of liquid detergent with some warm water soak it for ten minutes.
- iii. Rinse with water.
- iv. Rub with a soft sponge.
- v. Launder using chlorine bleach.

**3. To make a cup of tea.**

- i. Take two cups of water and boil.
- ii. Add two spoonful of tea powder.
- iii. Allow the liquid to boil.
- iv. Add milk and two spoonful of sugar.
- v. Take a filter pour the contents into it.
- vi. Collect the dust free tea and serve.

**31. E-MAIL WRITING****40. Draft a mail to the chief guest Mr.Kumar**

To: dhoni@abcmail.com

Cc: anandv@notmail.com, sumathy@zahoo.com

Subject: Invitation – Annual Sports Day

Dear Sir,

We are happy and honoured that you have agreed to be the Chief Guest on our 34th AnnualSports Day on 5th January, 2018. Our students are very thrilled about this and eagerly look forward to seeing you on that great day. We expect your esteemed presence by 5 p.m. at the stadium. Please find attached a copy of our invite.

Regards,

Principal, ABC GHSS.

**EXERCISE:****A) Write an e-mail to your uncle thanking him for the gift that he had sent from abroad.**

To: Simeonpaul@gmail.com

Sub: Thanks note.

Dear uncle,

Thank you for the wonderful gift. I like the watch very much. I shall use it during my examination. The alarm in it is a very useful too. Convey my regards to all at home.

**B) Write an e-mail to a charitable trust requesting for a scholarship.**

To: violasm78@gmail.com

Sub: Application for scholarship

Madam,

I kindly request you to consider my application for the scholarship endowed by your trust. I have attached the form duly signed by my Headmistress and recommendation from my teacher. Kindly do the needful in this regard.

Thanks.

Regards

Justus-

**32. REPORT WRITING****40. Write a report of this event in about 100 words. You are Vatsav / Varshini, the Headboy / Headgirl of GHSS, Trichy. Recently your annual day celebration.**



## REPORT GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Vatsav

11th August, 2018.

On 10th August, 2018, a colourful and memorable Golden Jubilee Annual Day event was organized in our school. This event was held in the auditorium of our school. Many eminent personalities and educationists graced the occasion. The District Collector, who was the Chief Guest, inaugurated the function. It began with a prayer, hailing the goddess of knowledge and wisdom. This was followed by a colourful welcome dance by the students of kindergarten. The Principal welcomed the gathering, after which all the invitees were felicitated. The cultural programme, which followed, was a truly mesmerizing show. The cultural programme included items such as singing, dancing, poetry recitation, skits, mimicry and mono act shows. The audience sat enthralled by the show. In his address, the Chief Guest praised the efforts of the students and teachers alike. This was followed by prize distribution to teachers and students, for their achievements. The programme concluded with the vote of thanks proposed by the School Pupil Leader

### Part - IV

**Answer the following:**

(7 × 5 = 35)

### 33. PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS (41-43)

## UNIT - 1. PROSE - THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY

**Answer the following in a paragraph of 100- 150 words each :-**

### 1. Positive influence of elders on the younger generation - Describe :-

- ❖ Sharing and caring could be seen only in human beings while we live on this earth. Younger generation should be taught how to care others. This important aspect should be inculcated in the young minds.
- ❖ The following characteristic features will develop the social skills such as, kind-heartedness, discipline, patience, ability of listening, Comradeship, wisdom and Knowledge beyond ones' age – in the minds of the younger generation.
- ❖ Many elder people will be liable to state that times have changed. That they would have listened when others were trying to advise them.
- ❖ Sometimes they find safety and security not to get into trouble.
- ❖ They could find an opportunity to plan and help themselves to the past experience.
- ❖ When the author was a child his whole life was filled with the activities of the grandmother.

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**4. Compare and Contrast the village life of the author's grandmother:-**

- ❖ The author's parents shifted from the village to the city. So they left the author under the care of his grandmother.
- ❖ She took care of him and used to wake him up early in the morning and get him ready to school.
- ❖ She too accompanied him to school on the way she carried some Chapattis for the street dogs.
- ❖ She used to sit in the temple and read the scriptures.
- ❖ Then they too moved to the city. The city life was not liked by her.
- ❖ She was distressed because the city education could not help him in his studies, as there was no teaching about prayers and God.
- ❖ When he went for higher studies abroad their relationship was totally snapped.
- ❖ She then accepted her scheduled life in spinning the wheel and feeding the sparrows and kept praying.

**5. Describe the days the grandmother spent after the author had left for his university studies :-**

- ❖ When the author went for his university studies, the intimate friendship between the author and the grandmother was snapped.
- ❖ She spent most of the hours spinning the wheel and reciting the prayers. In the afternoons she relaxed a while to feed the sparrows.
- ❖ While she sat in the varanda breaking the bread into small crumbs, hundreds of little birds came down and sat upon her legs, shoulders even on her head.
- ❖ She smiled and never drove them away.
- ❖ It used to be the happiest moments of the day.

## UNIT - 1. POETRY - ONCE UPON A TIME

### Answer the following Questions in about 100 – 150 words each :- TEXTUAL PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS [Text Book Page No. 24]

**1. Explain the things, the poet has learnt when he grew to be an adult :-**

- ❖ The poet Okara painfully condemns the duplicity displayed by adults , both in words and actions.
- ❖ When he was in his childhood, he was very honest and sincere in his way of life. Now the society has brought a great change upon him. The father regrets that the changes that creep into the attitude and behavior of human beings.

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- ❖ Now he has learnt to laugh without any expression on his face. He has also learnt to shake hands without any whole heartedness.
- ❖ He has also learnt to put up an artificial smile which he compares to the “fangs of the snake”.
- ❖ He has learnt to say good - bye, wherein he actually has to say ‘good riddance’ and to say “glad to meet you” without being glad.
- ❖ He has to say “ nice talking to you” after being bored with his talks.
- ❖ Finally he shows the world a fake character by hiding his real character.

**2. This poem is nothing but a “ Criticism of modern life”- Justify this statement:-**

- ❖ The life style of people in olden days is compared with that of the modern life style. In the past, people were honest, sincere and their behavior was with warmth feeling.
- ❖ But now there is a complete change in the human behavior. They behave in a very odd manner While shaking hands with a fake smile, and they try to evaluate whether you are rich or poor.
- ❖ They will invite you to their home. But if you were to go there, the second or third time, the doors will be shut.
- ❖ You have to act and behave according to the needs of the situation, like changing the masks very often.
- ❖ Thus it shows that the modern life, the friendship and intimacy is all for selfish motives.

**3. ‘The face is the index of the mind’ Does this adage concur with views of the poet?**

- ❖ This is a positive statement. Truly the face reflects the inner feeling of a person. This is regarded as the index of the mind.
- ❖ The poet tells his son, that his fake, artificial laughter in the mirror shows only his teeth, which he compares to the poisonous teeth of the snake.
- ❖ He feels that his childhood character has been completely changed and at present, deeply unhappy with his fake personality.
- ❖ Those days, people used to laugh with their eyes, with pleasure. But now the poet has learnt to act or behave to the needs of the situation.
- ❖ He tells he has to wear many faces like changing the dresses.
- ❖ His faces in various situations are like home face, office face, street face, host face and cocktail face.
- ❖ So, as he acts with different faces, this adage concurs with the views of the poet.

## UNIT – 1. SUPPLEMENTARY READER AFTER TWENTY YEARS

**Answer the following Questions in a paragraph in about 150 words:-**

- a) **Compare and contrast the character of Jimmy wells and Bob, with suitable references from the story to support your view:-**

### **Character of Bob:**

- ❖ Henry in his short story “After twenty years” describes the friendship of two men, Jimmy wells and Bob.
- ❖ They lived in New York. Bob was eighteen years old and Jimmy was twenty.
- ❖ They decided to seek their fortune in their own way. When they parted, they decided to meet at the same spot, at Big Joe Brady’s restaurant.
- ❖ They said they would meet there after twenty years.
- ❖ Bob went to the west and Jim stayed in New York. Jim became a police officer and Bob was completely changed just the opposite.
- ❖ Bob became a criminal, and earned a lot.

### **Character of Jimmy well:**

- ❖ Jimmy wells was a respectable police officer, but he was not so rich as Bob.
- ❖ As they planned, Bob came to the spot at the scheduled time. Jimmy wells was also at the same spot as a patrolman.
- ❖ Wells could identify Bob, and he was the person wanted by the Chicago police.
- ❖ But Bob could not identify Wells. And soon Jimmy wells sent an officer in plain clothes with a note to arrest him.

- b) **‘Means should justify the end’ - Explain the adage with reference to O’ Henry’s story :-**

- ❖ The appointment between Bob and Jimmy to meet again twenty years was for the sake of reunion. People enjoy seeing each other again after a long break and hearing what happened during the period of time.
- ❖ The end may be to become rich but the steps we take to reach our end should justify the end. If we become rich by foul means, the means will not justify the end.
- ❖ In the story ‘After Twenty years’ Bob and Jimmy who were good friends, parted to search their livelihood.
- ❖ Wells became a respectable police man, but he was not very rich.

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- ❖ Bob became very rich but in a wrong way. He was a criminal and wanted by the police. His end is great but his means would justify the end.
- ❖ At the end of the story the wealthy Bob acquired through a wrong manner did not help him. Wells end is not so great but his means as a true professional police man Justifies his end.

**c) 'Tell me who your friends are and I shall tell you who you are'. How will you explain this statement in the light of jimmy's and Bob's friendship ?**

1. As the two friends Bob and Jimmy were so close in their early stage. They promised to meet each other after twenty years.
2. As soon as Jimmy realizes that Bob is the man wanted by the Chicago police, his feelings of friendship would have diminished.
3. The story 'After Twenty Years' is based on the fact that people change.
4. The first change in Jimmy and Bob is more extreme than in those cases.
5. Wells realized Bob, but he understood he was a criminal.
6. Jimmy wells did not want to arrest him.
7. In the beginning their friendship might prove the statement to be true.
8. But, at the end it was totally different.
9. They are on the opposite sides of the law.
10. The above statement does not fit according to them.

**d) What would you do in this situation if you were Jimmy wells:-**

**Substantiate your reason:**

- ❖ In the place of Jimmy I would wait for my best friend, as he regarded me the truest, and staunchest fellow in the world.
- ❖ But when I come to know that he was to be a criminal wanted by the police my heart would be broken.
- ❖ I would be totally disappointed of his love and affection.
- ❖ If at all, I were to be an ordinary citizen, I would advise him to surrender himself to the police.
- ❖ But as I was from the police department I regret to understand, his way of life.
- ❖ It hurts me most for arresting him, because he trusted me and had a high opinion over my friendship. But the law and order has blocked me to save my friend.
- ❖ I have to be honest and sincere to the Job I do. So I can only regret for my friend.

## UNIT - 2. PROSE - THE QUEEN OF BOXING

### Textual paragraph Questions

#### a) Paragraph in about 100 – 150 words .

#### 1. Describe MaryKom's personal experience during her first International Championship Match from the time of selection to winning the Medal.

- ❖ When MaryKom was selected in the 48 Kg category for International Boxing Association her father managed to collect only Rs. 2000/-.
- ❖ With the help of her friend Mr. Onlier. She managed to collect Rs. 8000/- from the members of the Parliament.
- ❖ With this amount she started her trip to USA – Pennsylvania, where she was confined to the sports arena.
- ❖ The next day she got selected and proceeded towards the finals.
- ❖ As she was not accustomed to the food habits, her weight began to decrease. As a result she could obtain a silver medal, But the coaches comforted her. She was the only one in the team to win a medal.

#### 2. Lack of adequate financial resources and Championship after, affect sports persons. How is this evident from MaryKom's life?

- ❖ MaryKom was born in a small village in a poor family. Her parents were working in the fields.
- ❖ She tried to remove poverty from her home. She even did street fights and fulfilled the needs of her home.
- ❖ When she was selected in the 48 Kg category in Pennsylvania, She suffered financially.
- ❖ Even when she got married to Mr. Onlier she had no savings except a couple of Insurance policies.
- ❖ The Manipur Government offered her the Sub – Inspector in 2005, where she was paid Rs. 15000/-
- ❖ Lack of financial resources affected Marykom to a large extent. But her grit and conviction look her to the sky.

#### 3. Why was Marykom named “Queen of Boxing” and “Magnificent Mary”?

- ❖ MaryKom was an Indian Boxer with an Olympic medal. She won five times the world amateur Boxing.
- ❖ She won six world Champion medals.
- ❖ She stood fourth position in the ALBA.
- ❖ She was awarded the Padma Bhushan award and won many awards till date.
- ❖ She won Championships in Vietnam, Denmark, Tiwan and so on. She was able to win the fourth work championship by defeating statute Duta of Romania.

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- ❖ This was her greatest achievement.
- ❖ Therefore She was named the 'Queen of Boxing' and 'Magnificent Mary'.

## UNIT – 2. POETRY

### CONFESSIONS OF BORN SPECTATOR

#### Textual paragraphs

**Answer the Questions in short paragraph about 100 – 150 words. [Text book Page No 56].**

**1. Why do accidents usually happen in the playground? Give your own examples and explain.**

- ❖ Accidents are usually common in a playground. Players are more enthusiastic while they are participating.
- ❖ When they are with high spirits, they never mind about other players. Sometimes they might fall down and get themselves crashed.
- ❖ In the foot ball match, we can see the opponent party tries to trip down the other player, which will lead to breaking of their bones.
- ❖ Likewise in wrestling the players might hurt each other. So also an athlete who is well trained in the games, sometimes cracks his bones by hurting others.
- ❖ Many players and athletes have been injured and bed ridden after their sportive lives. Games must be played without hurting others.

**2. Everybody is special and everybody is a hero. Each one has a story to tell. In the light of observation present your views:-**

- ❖ Each and everybody seems to be unique in every sense. Some people do good work, and some do greater works. They are really to be spoken proud of.
- ❖ It is not that we should give away our lives to help them. But to the extreme we can help.
- ❖ Once I helped my co – worker, fallen sick and yet to collapse. But she was immediately taken to the nearby hospital and I saved her life.
- ❖ I was greatly appreciated for the timely task done to save her.
- ❖ Really it was a heroic deed, and many were surprised to see me, the way I took her to the hospital.
- ❖ Helping a person is a great deed. A friend in need is a friend in deed.

**3. Would you like to change your places with someone else? Why? Why not?**

- ❖ I would never like to change my place with anyone because, I am happy of What I am. Now I am a student and this is the crown of my age.
- ❖ This period will never come back again. The joys and sorrows are shared intensively with friends.



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- ❖ We share our meals, books, ideas and even worries. We come to know many things from our teachers, friends and outsiders.
- ❖ The joys and sorrow we share among our friends are immense. This sharing cannot be done to anyone in the present, past and future.
- ❖ Therefore I would never like to change places with anyone.

**4. What sort of an encouragement should be given to an athlete in India?**

- ❖ Indian players and athletes are in great number. The hardships they face are innumerable.
- ❖ Even though the Indian players have great talents and potentials they fail to succeed as much as they could. Besides, there is no sufficient financial support.
- ❖ They lack in infrastructure.
- ❖ Except Cricketers, other players are poorly paid. There should be an end in corruption.
- ❖ Good financial support must be there to encourage the players. The infrastructure should be increased.

**5. You are the school pupil leader, Mention some qualities, that can be drawn from the field of sports to improve your leadership skills :**

**The Qualities necessary for a school pupil Leader:**

**A Leader should be:**

- ❖ Well disciplined and morally Good. Provoking interest into others.
- ❖ Kind and loving to others. Dynamic in taking decisions. Optimistic, Persuader, and a good listener.

**A leader should have:**

- ❖ A great passion in teaching and learning. The spirit of cooperation to build a team. The adjustments under all circumstances.

## UNIT – 2. A SHOT IN THE DARK

**Textual Paragraph Questions: [Text Book Page No. 64 ]**

**a) Describe the youth's strange behavior when he was in the train:-**

- ❖ Sletherby was reading a magazine, and his attention turned towards a young man of twenty – two. He was the only traveller in the train.
- ❖ He had a fresh complexion and dark hair.
- ❖ He was curiously searching for something in his bag. He took out a six penny and stared at it sorrowfully. Again he continued to search something in vain.

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- ❖ His bag contained a cigarette Box, latch key, a silver pencil case, and a railway ticket. He put all these things out and none of these seemed to satisfy him.
- ❖ He started to curse again louder than before.

**b) One has to be cautious and not to be carried away by stories. How did Sletherby exhibit caution?**

- ❖ Sletherby exhibited caution by asking about Bertie's crest.
- ❖ The young man started telling the crest was not a common one. It is a demi-lion Holding, a crest, – crosslet in its paw.
- ❖ He suspected that he was not the son of Mrs. Salt Pen Jago. Mrs. Salt Pen Jago wrote a letter to him giving a list of trains. He remembered her note paper had a greyhound.
- ❖ Next he asked the young man how his mother resembled. The young man answered she resembled him.
- ❖ She had the same dark brown hair and high colour. This again aroused suspicion in Sletherby.
- ❖ But I had mistaken him to be a fraud.
- ❖ If I had a chance of meeting him again, I shall apologise to him for my mistake.

**c) How did Sletherby's judgement of Bertie turn out to be a wrong one?**

- ❖ While travelling in a train Sletherby met a young man who introduced himself as Bertie. He said, he was the second son of Mrs. Saltpen Jago.
- ❖ As he left his purse behind, he asked Sletherby to lend him three pounds for his expenses. Sletherby had received a letter from Saltpen Jago, with a different crest, a greyhound.
- ❖ Bertie told him, that her mother's hair was blonde, but Sletherby has seen her with dark hair.
- ❖ So, he doubted Bertie and refused to lend him money.
- ❖ When he reached Brill Manor, he came to know that the family had two crests – one a demi-lion and the other one greyhound.
- ❖ Saltpen Jago had turned her hair from dark to blonde. So he realized his Judgement was wrong.

**d) As Sletherby would you apologise to Bertie for your rude behavior? Give Reason :**

- ❖ If I were Sletherby, I would really apologise to Bertie for my rude behavior.
- ❖ I should have asked more details of his whereabouts and analysed the situation.
- ❖ I should have given him some amount for his expenses.

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- ❖ He was totally upset, when I refused to give him some money. I realized that he had not lied.
- e) How is his humorously disproved in this story? Bring out the irony in the situation:-**
- ❖ Sletherby was travelling in a train to Brill Manor. He met a young man in the carriage, who seemed to be restless searching for something.
  - ❖ The young man introduced himself to Sletherby that he was the second son of Mrs. Saltpen Jago.
  - ❖ He informed him that he had left his purse behind and he requested him to lend him three pounds.
  - ❖ The difference about the crests conveyed by Bertie to Sletherby created suspecian in him. Bertie added that his mother's hair was dark brown similar to his.
  - ❖ Sletherby suspected him and did not give him any money.
  - ❖ When Sletherby went to Mrs. Saltpen's residence, he saw there were two crests. Further he came to know that Mrs. Saltpen changed her dark hair to a blonde.
  - ❖ Sletherby realized that Bertie had not lied to him, but he had mistaken him to be a fraud.

### UNIT - 3. PROSE - FORGETTING

#### Textual Paragraphs Questions:[Text Book Pg. No: 71]

- a. You have borrowed a branded cricket – bat from your reluctant friend for an outstation match. After returning home you realize you have absent mindedly left it in the hotel room. Write a letter of apology and request to your friend:-**

Chennai – 40

22.03.2018

My Dear Melvin,

Well and wish the same from you. I am very glad to inform you that our team has won in the cricket match held at Bengaluru. I Know that you are unable to participate due to your leg injury. But I thank you for giving me your branded cricket bat. I scored 40 runs from your bat we returned home from Bengaluru just yesterday and I immediately went to your home to your Mummy's house at Tuticorin for the summer holidays. He gave me the address. Melvin I am sorry to tell you that I have absent mindedly left your bat in the hotel room. I really regret for the loss of your bat. But anyway I will replace it with a new bat. Please convey my regards to your Grandpa.

Yours Loving Friend,  
Mithun.

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- ❖ Here the forgetfulness is due to the mix up of the previously learned information with the new similar information.
  - ❖ Most memory problems among younger people are caused by emotional discord, which leads to distraction; and thus less effective, making new memories or old ones.
  - ❖ But almost all of these causes are only temporary or easy to fix with a proper medication. Something like getting more sleep switching a proper medication or a stress reduction programme can get your memory back on track.
- c. Will you sympathize or ridicule someone who is intensely forgetful. Write an essay justifying the point of view:**
- ❖ It is good to sympathize with a person who is intensely forgetful. Forgetfulness is a part of our daily life. But intensive forgetfulness has a different cause, which is called dementia.
  - ❖ Forgetfulness can trigger a range of emotions in the person who is living with dementia and their career. It can be frustrating, upsetting and even, on occasions, funny. So it is not possible to ridicule a person who is intensely forgetful.
  - ❖ Whether they are forgetting a conversation that you had with them the day before getting lost in the town, that they had lived in for 40 years. Repetitive behavior or even hallucinations, it is important to know, what you might expect with these symptoms, and how to handle them.
  - ❖ Dementia can cause these symptoms. In diseases such as Alzheimer's or vascular dementia. Deterioration and shrinkage of brain tissue affects the links between brain cells, which makes harder for people to store memories.
  - ❖ It is important to remember that people forget things all the time for no reason, when someone has anxiety there is a tendency to assume that his forgetfulness means something. Suppose, if a person is liable to forget things, it does not mean that he is getting older. Does that mean he has a brain disease? Lots of people forget things all the time. Anxiety causes numerous changes to happen to our brain and that we think, and all of them can lead to issues that may contribute to forgetfulness.

## UNIT – 3. POETRY

### LINES WRITTEN IN THE EARLY SPRING

**Answer in a Paragraph about 100 -150 words:-**

- 1. Do you think the poet wants to say that man is unhappy because he has lost his link with nature and forgotten how to enjoy nature because man is cruel to other men?**
- ❖ William Wordsworth tells that while seated in a reclined position in a woodland forested area, he heard a thousand mixed musical notes of nature.

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- ❖ In that sweet and pleasant mood, happy thoughts bring sad thoughts to his mind. Here he refers to the society which has undergone several changes.
- ❖ The poet appreciates nature, how God created this beautiful world, linking the human soul to nature.
- ❖ Nature's soul is not that different from humanity.
- ❖ The poet feels very sad, while thinking about how cruelly man has separated himself from mother nature.
- ❖ In that pleasant shady place, though the poet does not understand the language of the birds he derives immense pleasure from their movements.
- ❖ As the growing leafless twigs spread out their branches to catch the breezy air, the poet could gather pleasure from its existence.
- ❖ If this is the holy plan of nature then why to feel sorry.
- ❖ The poet's spirit is still lamenting about the miseries of the human world, and man is cruel to other men.

## UNIT – 3. SUPPLEMENTARY READER

### THE FIRST PATIENT

**Textual Paragraph:- [ Text Book Page No 102]**

- 1) **Based on your understanding, explain how a mistaken understanding events can lead to confusion? How has the author used this unexpected Combination of events in the situation to create humour?**
  - ❖ This play is based on "Assumption leads to confusion".
  - ❖ When the first patient is called by the dentist into the surgery, everyone is tensed. They were afraid of the painful tooth, that is to be extracted.
  - ❖ When the nurse enters the room with a hammer they are totally confused. They think that Joe is the first person to be treated with a hammer.
  - ❖ Again the nurse comes out, and enters with a pair of pliers, and then hack saw.
  - ❖ The loud sawing and screeching from within the room, makes everyone leave the clinic one by one.
  - ❖ Finally Joe comes out and tells his wife that the dentist had lost the key of the tool box. He was trying to open the tool box with all these instruments.
  - ❖ Finally the key was found under the telephone directory.
  - ❖ They leave the clinic fixing an appointment in the evening.

## UNIT – 4. PROSE – TIGHT CORNERS

### Textual Paragraph Questions

Answer the following Questions in a Paragraph about 100 – 150 words:- [ Text Book Page 110]

1. **Narrate the circumstances that led to the narrator getting into a tight corner by his own folly:-**
  - ❖ The narrator and his friend once visited the sale – hall at Christies where the Barbizon pictures were put up for sale.
  - ❖ The narrator had only sixty three pounds in the bank. He had no securities too.
  - ❖ The auction started; and a Daubigny picture was put up for sale. Not knowing the seriousness the narrator started bidding.
  - ❖ The amount was raised till four thousand guineas. To his amazement no one bid further and the narrator was caught in a mental tight corner.
  - ❖ His friend deserted him and went away, sensing the danger.
  - ❖ Finally the narrator decided to confess his foolishness and wanted to get rid of this critical situation.
2. **Explain how the narrator got out of the tight corner, that he was in?**
  - ❖ The narrator got into a tight corner by his own folly. He was forced by his friend to get into the hall, where they were selling Barbizon pictures.
  - ❖ Not knowing the seriousness of the auction just for fun the narrator started bidding.
  - ❖ A dealer bade, the picture for four thousand guineas. And as usual the narrator raised the bid by fifty guineas.
  - ❖ To his amazement nobody raised the bid. The narrator was panic stricken. The narrator's friend left the place deserting him.
  - ❖ All of a sudden, a rich man came and offered fifty guineas. The narrator was immensely relieved, as the rich man wanted that picture.
  - ❖ The narrator had the presence of mind to demand a hundred guineas. The narrator received the amount left with great joy.
3. **Trace the thoughts that went on, in the mind of the narrator, when picture after picture was put up and sold at the auction?**
  - ❖ The narrator thought, he knew nothing about the art pictures; nor had enough money to participate in the bidding. Out of fun he started bidding and raising the bid amount.
  - ❖ He raised fifty guineas for the Daubigny picture. A rich dealer had bid it for four thousand guineas.

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- ❖ To his amazement nobody else bade after that. The narrator was panic stricken. He got into a mental tight corner.
- ❖ He saw none of the pictures which were put up and sole. The narrator was running over the names of uncles and other persons from whom he could borrow.
- ❖ But it was impossible for him. His mind was in great trouble and knew not how to escape from the situation.

**4. As the narrator make a diary entry about the tight corner you faced at Christie's and how you were saved from the dire situation.**

Sunday 14th August 2000. Dear Diary! Today I went with my friend to Christie's, an auction sale-hall. Barbizon pictures were put up in the sales hall. I didn't have any idea about auction and bidding. I had only 63 pounds in the bank. I had no money with me at the auction sale-hall. But for fun, I started bidding the amount without any seriousness. A Daubigny picture was bidden by a dealer for 4000 guineas. I raised the bid by 50 guineas more. I was surprised because no one raised the bidding after that. Now I was in a tight corner mentally. Sensing the danger. My friend left the place, I decided to confess my foolishness to the auctioneer to free myself from that critical position. All of a sudden an unexpected event happened. The rich man's messenger came there requesting me to withdraw my bidding by offering 50 guineas. I felt very happy and a demanded 100 guineas, I got a cheque for 100 guineas and I got myself relieved from my mental tight corner.

## UNIT - 4. POETRY – MACAVITY THE MYSTERY CAT

**C) Read the poem and answer the following in a short paragraph:-**

**1. What are the mysterious ways in which Macavity acts?**

- ❖ Macavity takes the opportunity to act in several ways mysteriously. He causes total confusion to Scotland Yard and total loss of hope to the flying squad.
- ❖ Whenever they reach the place of crime he will not be there. He breaks the human law as well as the law of gravitation. He shows the power of floating in the air.
- ❖ When we think he is half awake, he is always wide awake. When a crime is discovered he will not be found.
- ❖ He keeps his outward impression respectable by his cleverness.

**2. Give an account of Macavity's destructive Mischief.**

- ❖ Macavity breaks the human law as well as the law of gravity.
- ❖ He commits the looking of the larder.
- ❖ He ransacks the jewel case.



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- ❖ He is responsible for the missing milk and the strangulation of Peke.
  - ❖ He is also responsible for stealing a file of treaty from the foreign office.
  - ❖ He is responsible for stealing the plans and drawings form the Government Department; administered by the British Navy.
- 3. Describe the appearance and qualities of Macavity :-**
- ❖ Macavity is a ginger cat. He is very tall and thin.
  - ❖ His eyes are deeply sunken.
  - ❖ His eyebrows are deeply lined with thought. His coat is dusty with neglect.
  - ❖ His whiskers are not combed.
  - ❖ He sways his head from side to side like a snake. He is always alert and wide awake.
  - ❖ He is a devil in guise of a cat.
  - ❖ He has outwardly respectable appearance.
  - ❖ Disparity, looking Rifling, stifling, deceitfulness, Sauvity are some of his qualities.

## UNIT - 4. SUPPLEMENTARY READER WITH THE PHOTOGRAPHER

### Textual Paragraph Questions:- [Text Book Page No. 136]

- a) Stephen Leacock's visit to the photo- studio turns out to be an annoying experience for him. Discuss citing relevant instances from the story:-**
- ❖ Stephen Leacock had an annoying experience from the time he entered the photo studio. He was asked to wait for an hour before the photographer called him in.
  - ❖ As soon as he went in the photographer told him that his face was wrong. He twisted his face and asked him to open his mouth and close it again.
  - ❖ He said his eyes, and eye brows were bad. He asked him to expand his lungs and contract his waist.
  - ❖ He was asked to bend his neck. Leacock was annoyed and stood up to get out. But the photographer clicked the photo.
  - ❖ He was asked to come on Saturday to see the proof.
  - ❖ He was shocked to see the proof, because there was a complete change in it.
  - ❖ It did not look like him. He wanted to issue to his friends to keep it after his death. But the photograph turned to be a worthless thing.

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- b) **“To me it is a worthless bauble’- Why did the photographer’s touch of technical expertise appear as a worthless bauble?**
- ❖ Stephen Leacock describes his experiences in a photo studio where he wanted his photograph taken.
  - ❖ The photographer after many modifications developed the photograph.
  - ❖ He had re-touched his eyes, removed his eye brows, from the face. He had planned to remove everything and apply new ones, using the Delphide process.
  - ❖ He had adjusted his mouth, and planned to remove his ears using Sulphide process.
  - ❖ Though the photographer used his technical talent, the photo did not look like Stephen Leacock.
  - ❖ It did not depict his face, as he planned to give to his friends to keep it as a remembrance after his death.
  - ❖ So, the whole experience was annoying and the photograph turned to be a worthless bauble.

## UNIT – 5. PROSE – THE CONVOCATION ADDRESS

### Textual Paragraph Questions:-

**Add your own ideas along with Arignar Anna’s speech in a paragraph about 100 -150 words. (Text Book Page No. 143)**

1. **How did the Universities mould students apart from imparting academic education to them?**
  - ❖ The students who get graduated from Universities receive not only academic education but also information which mould them for their life.
  - ❖ Universities are the store house of knowledge and the developing ground of wisdom and service.
  - ❖ Universities encourage sweet hopes, but demands patience, perseverance, faith and confidence. Faith in ability to hold responsibilities.
  - ❖ They are moulded to obtain a decent living.
  - ❖ They are made to realize, what they got from education, they have to repay to the society in the form of money or service.
  - ❖ They are moulded to give hope and comfort to the afflicted.
2. **The common men contribute to the maintenance of institution of higher education; Explain this statement.**
  - ❖ The common men contribute to the maintenance of institution of higher education. Most of the money needed for maintaining institutions of higher education comes

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from the revenues collected from the community through the state and good proportion of that revenue comes from the tillers and toilers.

- ❖ Men who did not enjoy this privilege, men who submit themselves to discomfort so that they could enable the next generation to lead a better life.
- ❖ So, as graduates of the university, they had to repay the society in return with their selfless service.

**3. How does the speaker highlight the importance of giving to the Society?**

- ❖ In his convocation Address, C. N. Annadurai enumerates the importance of Universities and their role in the social development.
- ❖ Most of the money needed for the maintenance of the institutions of higher education comes from the revenue collected from common man.
- ❖ Universities are run by the government by getting taxes from common people.
- ❖ Graduates, apart from their own individual advancement, have to serve the society, and give back, what they have received.
- ❖ They should tune up the society by bringing solace to the afflicted people, and hope to the depressed people.

**4. You were one of the fresh graduates at the convocation function of the University? Write a letter to your friend describing the core ideas of Arigner Anna's enlightening speech, and the impact on you.**

Dear Jerry'

Well, and wish the same from you. Hope you are aware of the social welfare services started fifty years ago, is success fully carried on for the past fifty years. Now we have planned to celebrate the Golden Jubilee year, and I would like to write to you for the celebration.

I, also wish to inform you how I started this social welfare service, it is all because the inspiring speech of Arigner Anna at the University enlightened me to start such a service, to bring light to world of darkness, solace into the afflicted and hope to the depressed and a new life to everyone. These words inspired my thoughts to establish such a welfare scheme, to do social service. I am grateful for his wonderful speech.

Convey my love and regards to all at home.

## UNIT – 5. POETRY – EVEREST IS NOT ONLY THE PEAK

**C) Answer the following Questions in a paragraph. [Text Book Page No. 159]**

**1. In what way every Hillock similar to Everest?**

- ❖ The quality of life is described here. We should always feel proud and wish of ourselves, even though we have a little bit of good qualities.
- ❖ We should never fail to do what we have promised.

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- ❖ We should not bend our head or body to gain monitory benefits. Such persons are kings and we should honour them.
  - ❖ In this way every small hill has a similarity to Mount Everest.
- 2. “The poem does not focus on the destination but the journey towards it”- Discuss :-**
- ❖ The poem mentions every good qualities of life. They are Devotion, Bravery, Courage, Truth, Aim, Commitment, Strength, Pride, Dignity, Incorrupt Competence, honour and proud.
  - ❖ The poem describes everyone is a king. He should live a way of life, that is incorrupt; and truth.
  - ❖ The path we follow throughout our life should be filled with honour and dignity. We should be proud of such a life we live.
  - ❖ We should always feel high of ourselves because we possess such good qualities.

## UNIT – 5. SUPPLEMENTARY READER THE SINGING LESSON

**A) Answer the following in about a paragraph in about 100 -150 Words each. [Text Book Page No. 166]**

- 1. Describe Miss. Meadows mood before and after receiving the telegram. How did it affect the class?**
- ❖ Miss. Meadows was a music teacher she received a letter from her fiancé Mr. Basil.
  - ❖ On reading the letter she was upset and dejected. Mr. Basil informed her that he was not interested in marrying her.
  - ❖ This thought affected her way of teaching in the class. She chose a sad song.
  - ❖ She even showed hatred towards the science Mistress and refused to accept the flower given by the little girl Mary.
  - ❖ Soon she had a call from the headmistress Miss. Wyatt gave her a telegram. The message from Mr. Basil was just to ignore the previous message.
  - ❖ Immediately her mood was changed and she returned to the class changed the sad song into a happier one. ‘Congratulate’
- 2. “The only difference between Good day and a bad day is your attitude”. Relate this to real experience you have had share your thoughts in class.**
- ❖ On Christmas day, I was going to Palawalkam by car with my sweet family.
  - ❖ I had a friend named Mithun who was very good in music and singing. We all planned to go to the Golden Beach to spend the whole day with other friends.

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- ❖ It was really a Good day. We were all very happy as we entered the campass, a sudden message came to us.
- ❖ The news was Mithun's very loving Aunt Mrs. Vanaraja Rose, passed away on Christmas Day.
- ❖ All our happy mood changed into a deep sorrow, and we cancelled the trip.
- ❖ It turned to be a bad day; it is only our attitude that makes a day Good or bad.

**3. You are busy getting ready to school . You receive a Whatsapp message from your best friend, says she is upset because you were fighting with her. She doesn't want to talk to you, How will you handle this situation?**

- ❖ First I will send a message to her saying, "Sorry, it's all happened due to some misunderstanding.
- ❖ Then soon after the test is over, I'll straight away go to her house and meet her there. I shall meet her father and mother and explain the situation, why I behaved like that. But totally I have not neglected her love and respect.
- ❖ Her nature of possessiveness should be avoided and I'll advise her to love all equally. Further, I'll tell her not to fight with anyone, and spoil their attitude.

## UNIT – 6. PROSE – THE ACCIDENTAL TOURIST

### Textual Paragraphs:

**Answer the following Questions in a paragraph about 100 -150 words.[Text Book Page No. 171]**

**1. "To this day I don't know how I did it. What does 'It' refer to?"**

- ❖ 'It' refers to the knocking of the soft drinks on to the lap of a sweet lady sitting beside him. The flight attendant came and cleaned her lap, and brought another drink to replace it.
- ❖ Once again he knocked it on to the lap of the lady.
- ❖ The young lady was in rage, and uttered some words which he never heard in his life. Bryson says, he does not know how he did 'it'.

**2. "But, when it's my own - well, I think hysterics are fully justified". - How?**

- ❖ In this lesson "The Accidental Tourist" Bryson describes how he suffers because of his unnecessary tension and stress during his flight travel.
- ❖ Once he kept his request flier programme inside his carry bag. He had to open it to take the card out.
- ❖ The zib got jammed, and he had use some force, to the floor of the airport. The zib gave way and all the contents fell on to the floor of the airport.

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- ❖ I was travelling with him. He was searching for his card. He broke open the zip of his carry bag and all the contents fell down and was spread all over the way.
- ❖ Papers were flying here and there. His tobacco tin opened and the tobacco powder was flying everywhere.
- ❖ He hurt his finger and it was bleeding.
- ❖ On another occasion on the same day I was seated near him in the plane.
- ❖ He bent down to tie his shoe lace, but was caught in between the seat of the passenger in front.
- ❖ I finally helped him out of the trouble.

## UNIT – 6. POETRY

### THE HOLLOW CROWN FROM RICHARD II

**Answer the following Questions. In about 100 -150 words each [Text Book Page no: 188]**

- 1. What are the causes for King Richard's grief?**
  - ❖ Harry Bolingbroke deposed, King Richard II, King Richard comes face to face with the reality of his hopeless situation.
  - ❖ He came to know that he would be defeated and that would lead to death. So, he was in a great grief.
  - ❖ He expressed his grief was fear of failure and death. So he spoke of worms, graves, and epitaphs.
  - ❖ The main cause for his grief was fear of failure and death. So he spoke of worms, graves, and epitaphs.
  - ❖ All connected with death and dead bodies.
  - ❖ He said, he had to leave everything except a small patch of land where he would be buried. He spoke of King who were slain once his life was safe as king.
  - ❖ But now he felt that death pricked him like a pin, and said that he was in no way better than his subjects.
  
- 2. How far the eternal truths and wisdom brought to the readers here?**
  - ❖ 'The Hollow Crown' is an extract from William Shakespeare's play, "King Richard II".
  - ❖ King Richard was attacked by his cousin Bolingbroke. The King realised that he would not get help from any one.
  - ❖ He knew that he would be defeated and that would lead him to death.

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- ❖ In his great grief he talked about the grief of human life. Wise men will never be proud.
- ❖ A King's life would seem to be glamorous to others. But uneasiness was layed who wore the crown.
- ❖ The eternal truth was brought out by Richard who was dejected and feared death. Whether a human being be a king or ordinary man, he meets the end like all men.
- ❖ Only a patch of small land is left behind where he is buried, and his body will be eaten by worms.
- ❖ Only the grave and the epitaph will be permanently remaining; by which he may be remembered.
- ❖ Thus eternal truth and wisdom are brought to the readers.

**3. Death has been cited in many ways in this monologue. Identify the poetic devices used in the poem:**

- ❖ Personification is used to personify Death in the following lines: (e.g) Keeps 'Death his court and there the antic sits.
- ❖ Death' is personified as court jester.
- ❖ "Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp".
- ❖ 'Death' is personified here as court jester. Who mocks at the king's state and pomp. "Bores through his castle wall and farewell king".
- ❖ Death bores through the castle wall, of the king's life, and with little effort, kills him bidding him good bye.

**4. Who does the future generations remember easily? The Victor or the Vanquished? Give reasons :-**

- ❖ Future generation remembers the victor and not the vanquished. The Victor always stands high in the minds of the people.
- ❖ Alexander the great is remembered even today. All those who were lost to him are just mentioned in the history book.
- ❖ The Victor gets all that is owned, and utilize that for the benefit of his people. The vanquished lives only in shame; and dishonor.
- ❖ Richard's speech mentions that a King becomes an ordinary person; when he loses the battle. He has nothing of his own except his death.
- ❖ Only the place where he is buried belongs to him. The Victor takes all the lands from the vanquished. The future generation remembers only the Victor.



## UNIT – 6. SUPPLEMENTARY READER

### NEVER- NEVER NEST

**B) Answer the following Questions in about a paragraph of 100 -150 words each:-**

**1. Why is there a double negative in the title, ‘The Never – Never Nest’?**

- ❖ Jack and Jill named their house ‘ Little Nest’ Birds build their nest by collecting wires, fibres, leaves and grass, everything at free of cost.
- ❖ So also Jack and Jill made their house by purchasing a new villa, radiogram, piano, refrigerator, a car, and also their first baby everything in installments.
- ❖ They believed. It was worse to do so.
- ❖ This play insists the readers, that hire purchase system enabled the low - income group to buy things by borrowing, which makes them unhappy forever.
- ❖ Therefore the tittle is justified by saying “Never – Never – Nest”.

**2. Bring out the humourous element in the play:-**

- ❖ Jack and Jill believe in buying all things in installments.
- ❖ Even though Jack’s Salary was not too high, they lived in cozy comfortable house with all facilities.
- ❖ They had bought a refrigerator, a radio, a car, etc. Jack was a practical man. Where he wanted to purchase a house, instead of paying rent all his life.
- ❖ Jack had to pay more than seven pounds. But his weekly income was six pounds. He had to borrow the rest from the provident fund.
- ❖ They also buy their baby in installment. The end of the play id ironical.

**3. How does the play, “Never – Never – Nest” – expose the harsh reality of modern living?**

- ❖ The play points out, the higher purchase system, helps the low – income group to have things, which they cannot buy with their income.
- ❖ This system makes people extravagant. They fall into a habit of borrowing which makes them unhappy all through their lives.
- ❖ Jack and Jill believe in purchasing things in installments.
- ❖ When Aunt Jane visits their house, they tell her, the ease and comfort of buying a house; the furniture, in installments.
- ❖ The end of the play is ironical though it is exaggerated form.

**4. Jill said, they owned the steering wheel of the car, one of the tyres, two of the cylinders, and leg of sofa, what does this mean?**

- ❖ These phrases convey that Jack and Jill paid everything in installments.
- ❖ Therefore only a part of the sofa, car belongs to them. They are the owners of the steering wheel of the car; its two cylinders and its one tyre.

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- ❖ They are also the owners of the leg of a sofa.
- ❖ Aunt Jane criticizes him that he uses the car, yet he is not the owner of it. The end of the play is ironical though it is exaggerated.

### **33. NOTE MAKING**

#### **44. Write a summary or Make notes of the following passage.**

There are basically two types of auctions: ascending-bid auctions and descending-bid auctions. Ascending-bid auctions start out with a low bid for an object. The price of the object is gradually raised until only one bidder remains. By contrast, descending-bid auctions start out with a high bid and the price is progressively lowered until a customer expresses a willingness to purchase the object. Both procedures have a number of variants. For example, in some types of auctions a professional auctioneer declares the suggested bids. In other types of auctions, however, the customers make their own bids. Another variant, used at places such as eBay or Yahoo Auction, is called a “buyout option”. A high price for an item is declared. Anyone willing to pay that price is guaranteed a purchase. This variant seems to appeal consumers who dislike uncertainty: for a fixed price they are guaranteed an object. “Buyout options” are most commonly used if the seller has a stock of several copies of the same item. Both ascending-bid and descending-bid auctions can be conducted in either open or closed formats. In open formats, all participants know what exactly how much an object is going for. For example, at many Japanese fish markets, wholesalers gather around the fish to be purchased and raise their hands as the auctioneer names progressively higher prices. In closed auctions, participants are unaware of how much other participants are willing to pay for an object. For example, a case in which participants used sealed envelopes to place their bids on a piece of real estate represents this type of auction. Though open auctions generally yield higher prices, closed formats are sometimes preferred in situations in which the privacy of the prospective buyers is considered paramount or the need to document precisely how much each party bid is high.

#### **Note Making :**

##### **Auctions**

#### **1. Two Types of Auctions**

- (a) Ascending-bid auctions.
- (b) Descending-bid auctions.

#### **2. Procedure**

- (a) Ascending- start-low bid and gradually raised.
- (b) Descending- start-high bid and progressively lowered.
- (c) Both have no- of variants
- (i) Professional- auctioneers declare the bids.

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- (ii) customers -make their own bids.
- (iii) High price-anyone willing - a purchaser

### 3. Both conducted - either open or closed.

- (a) Open formats - know what exactly.
- (b) Closed auctions - unaware - how much.

### 4. Prices yielded

- (a) Open auctions - yield higher- prices
- (b) Closed auctions - preferred institutions of privacy of buyers.

(OR)

### Summary Writing

#### Rough Copy :

#### Auctions

Basically, there are two types of auctions : ascending bid auctions and descending bid auctions. Ascending bid auctions start with a low bid and gradually increase until one bidder remains finally to buy an object. Whereas, the descending-bid and progresses to towards a low price until a customer comes forward the purchase the object. Both these procedures have a number of variants. Sometimes professionals or customer auctioneers declare the bids. Another variant is a high price is declared for an object and anyone who is willing to purchase that, is a purchaser. Both auctions can be conducted in either open or closed. In open formats, all are aware of the exact price of an object. But in closed auctions, participants are unaware of how much other participants are willing to pay for an object. Open auctions generally yield higher prices, but closed auctions are preferred in the case of privacy of the prospective buyers.

#### Fair Copy :

#### Auctions

Basically, there are two types of auctions : Ascending - bid auctions and descending - bid auctions. Ascending -bid auctions start with a low bid and gradually increase until one bidder remains. Whereas, the descending – bid auction starts with a high bid and progress towards a low price to purchase an object. Both these procedures have a number of variants. Sometimes professionals or customers declare the bids. These auctions are conducted in either open or closed. In open formats, all are aware of the exact price of an object which yield higher prices. But in closed auctions, participants are unaware of how much other participants are willing to pay, as their privacy is considered paramount.

**COMPREHENSION WRITING**

**45. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

The term plutocracy is generally used to describe these two distinct concepts: one of a historical nature and one of a modern political nature. The former indicates the political control of the state by an oligarchy of the wealthy. Examples of such plutocracies include the Roman Republic, some city-states in Ancient Greece, the civilization of Carthage, the Italian city-states/merchant republics of Venice, Florence, Genoa, and pre-WWII Empire of Japan zaibatsus. Before the equal voting rights movement managed to end it in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, many countries used a system where rich persons had more votes than poor. A factory owner may for instance have had 2000 votes while a worker had one or if they were very poor no right to vote at all. Even artificial persons such as companies had voting rights. Most western democracies permit partisan organizations to raise funds for politicians, and political parties frequently accept significant donations from various individuals (either directly or through corporations or advocacy groups).

- i) What is the historical nature of plutocracy?**
- ii) Which word in the passage mean "important"?**
- iii) State whether the following statement is True or False. The poor were denied the right to vote.**
- iv) Name any two plutocratic countries.**
- v) How do political parties raise funds?**

**Answers:**

- (i) The historical nature of plutocracy is the political control of the state by an oligarchy of the wealthy.
- (ii) important '!' Significant
- (iii) True
- (iv) Roman republic and some city - states in ancient Greece.
- (v) Political parties frequently accept significant donations from various individuals (either directly or through corporations or advocacy groups).

**(OR)**

**Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow:**

I know what the caged bird feels, alas!  
 When the sun is bright on the upland slopes;  
 When the wind stirs soft through the springing grass,  
 And the river flows like a stream of glass;  
 When the first bird sings and the first bud opes,  
 And the faint perfume from its chalice steals—  
 I know what the caged bird feels!

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- i) In line 4, the phrase “like a stream of glass” suggests the water is  
 a) cold                      b) clear                      c) dirty                      d) hard.
- ii) In line 5, the word ‘ opes’ means  
 a) Closes                      b) cracks                      c) opens                      d) falls
- iii) What is the tone or the mood of the poem?
- iv) Suggest a suitable title for the poem.
- v) Pick one word from the poem which is opposite to ‘stink’.

**Answers**

- (i) (b) clear
- (ii) (c) opens
- (iii) The tone of the poem is desperation and agony.
- (iv) “Sympathy” is the suitable title for the poem.
- (v) stink 'l perfume

**BOOK EXERCISE:**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:-

1. **The vigorous pantomime did not draw forth any remark from Sletherby who resumed his scrutiny of the magazine.**

“I say” exclaimed a voice presently didn’t hear you say, you at Bill Manor? What a coincidence! My matter you know, I am coming on there Monday evening. So we shall meet. I’m quite a stranger haven’t seen the matter for Six Months, at least. I was away yachting last time, she was in Town. I’m Bertie the second son, you know, I say, it is an awfully lucky coincidence that I should run across someone who knows the matter just at this particular moment. I’ve done a damned awkward thing; you’ve lost something haven’t you? said Sletherby.

1. **Who was the young man?**

He was Bertie, the second son of Honorio Saltpen Jago.

2. **When does he intend to meet Sletherby at Brill Manor?**

He intends to meet Sletherby on Monday Evening.

3. **How many months he was away from home?**

He was six months away from home.

4. **What did Sletherby’s question to him?**

“You lost something haven’t you?” said, Sletherby.

5. **What is meant by mater?**

‘Mater’ Means mother. It is a Latin word.

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- 2. There was silence for moment or two, and the young man began to collect his fishing tackle and other belongings from the rack.**

“My station is the next one”, he announced I’ve never met your mother,” said Slertherby suddenly though we have corresponded several times. My introduction to her was through political friends. Does she resemble you at all in features? I should rather like to be able to pick her out of she happened to be on the platform to meet me. “She is supposed to be like me she has the same dark brown hair and high colour, it runs in her family. I say this is where I get out.

Good bye said Slertherby

- 1. What did the young man collect?**

The young man collected his fishing tackle and other belongings from the rack.

- 2. What did Slertherby tell Bertie?**

He told him that he had not met his mother.

- 3. How was the introduction to his mother?**

His introduction to the mother was through political friends.

- 4. What did Bertie Say about his mother’s resemblance?**

Bertie mother had the same dark brown hair and high colour like him.

- 5. When Bertie announced the station, he had to get down, what did Slertherby do?**

He bid him. Good-bye.

- 3. You’ve forgotten the three quid, said the young man; opening the carriage door and pitching this suit-case on the platform.‘I’ve no intention of lending you three pounds or three shillings said Slertherby severely. “But you said”.**

I know I did, my suspicions hadn’t been roused then, thought I hadn’t necessity swallowed your story. The discrepancy about the crests put me on my guard; not with standing the really brilliant was in which you accounted for it. Then I laid a trap for you, I told you that I had never met Mrs. Saltpan - Jago. As a matter of fact I met her at lunch on Monday last. She is a pronounced blonde. The train moved on leaving the soi-disant cadet of the salt pen Jago family cursing furiously on the platform.

- 1. On opening the carriage door, what did the young man say?**

He said that Slertherby had forgotten to give him the three quid.

- 2. What did Slertherby say severely?**

He said severely that he had no intention of lending three pounds or three shillings.

- 3. What put Slertherby on guard?**

The discrepancy about the crests put him on guard.

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**4. What was the trap laid by Slertherby?**

He told her that he had never seen Mrs. Salt Pen Jago.

**5. As the train moved on what did Bertie do?**

When the train moved on Bertie was cursing furiously on the platform.

## LETTER WRITING

**46. Read the following advertisement and respond to it with a resume / bio-data / CV considering yourself fulfilling the conditions specified: [Write XXXX for your name and YYYY for your address]**

**Wanted English teacher** - post graduate with computer knowledge, and good communication skills. Minimum 2 Years of Experience is mandatory. Apply to : Post Box No : 1998 C/o. The Hindu Chennai - 02.

From

XXXX

YYYY

To

Post Box No : 1998

C/o. The Hindu

Chennai - 02.

Respected sir,

Sub: Application for the post of **Post Graduate English Teacher** – reg.

Ref: Your advertisement in “The Hindu” dated August 8, 2018

With reference to the advertisement, I would like to apply for the post of **”Post Graduate English Teacher”** in your esteemed Institution. I am a young and dynamic Post Graduate in English with a flair for knowledge and wisdom. I have a creative and pleasing personality. Moreover I am well-versed in communicative skills and computer knowledge.

Thanking you,

Date: 18.02.19

Yours faithfully,

Place:

YYYYXXXX

**Dear teachers**  
**please send your address by**  
**whatsapp / sms**  
**or**  
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**Address on the envelope****To**

Post Box No: 1998  
C/o. The Hindu,  
Chennai-02

**GENERAL ESSAYS****Write a paragraph in about 200 words on any one of the following:****(a) My ambition in life.**

Everyone has his/her own ambition in life. Our Ambition leads us to a definite aim in life, which helps us to be more focussed towards our goal. It differs from person to person. Some may want to be social servants, while others to be into arts and crafts and so on. The ambition in life depends on the choice and interest of an individual. My ambition in life is to become a social worker. Most of us opt to become a doctor or an engineer or a Chartered Accountant. Usually we aim to do higher courses and settle in foreign countries. But I am not interested in that. I would like to serve the people. In the recent years, I have seen a lot of difficulties faced by our people. I would like to join an institution doing sincere social service to humanity, so that I can set right some problems. This will give me a lot of joy and enthusiasm. I have also convinced my parents about my ambition. Though they did not agree initially, they yielded to my determination. So after my studies, I intend to do social service to the humanity with all my heart.

**(b) The impact of Computers in the modern world.**

The impact of the computers in the modern world is tremendous. We can use computer everywhere and they are useful and helpful in our life. They have brought a huge revolution in every walk of life and are expected to open more vast fields due to the dexterity of those who design software and those who develop application programmes. The scientists applied it to prediction of weather, earthquakes and storms, controlling of satellites and controlling of atomic reactions in reactors and elsewhere. Engineers used the computers in designing cars, aeroplanes, ships, buildings, bridges and tools etc. In the business world, computers are used to word processing, account keeping and auditing, stock marketing and ticket reservations. Banks now use them to keep records of day to day transactions, keeping accounts and managing over all investment. Computers have been placed at the hands of bank customers, who can make withdrawals at odd hours. For entertainment purposes, computers are now used to play complex games, I.Q games and stimulation games. It also plays a vital role in the communication field. Thus the 21st century is being called "Information Century", because information can easily be transferred from one place to another within seconds by using internet.

**ADDITIONAL EXERCISE:****1. Child Labour**

Child labour is a crime against humanity. Children are working when they are supposed to read and play. The sad thing is that they work under difficult conditions. Everyone is responsible for this crime. The attitude in society and the perceptions have not changed.

Children are found working at dhabas' restaurants and as domestic help. In fireworks and beedi factories they work under dangerous conditions. They are often infected with various kinds of diseases and face danger to life. Moreover they are not paid adequately and work for longer hours. There are about 50 million child labours according to estimate. We also come across child labourers employed in agriculture.

The immediate cause for child labour in India is poverty. Poverty prevents the children from going to school. The dropouts among the students during elementary education is very high. Primary education to the children is of fundamental importance to growth and development of a child. It has not been implemented properly and fully.

The government, non-governmental organisations and various institutions can help towards making child labour become extinct, which can be done only by implementation of compulsory primary education.

**2. Use of internet**

This is the age of information, Infotech and Computers. Information is now a multimillion dollar business resulting in computer proliferation worldwide. Information super highway or internet has revolutionised the life and IT. By being hooked you can have access to anything anywhere in the world. Internet is a melting pot of so many technologies which provide multimedia information facilities at low cost and great speed. Internet offers a wealth of opportunities and advantages. It promises a brave new world.

**3. Place of Women in the society today**

The position and status of women in society has been changing from time to time. In the past women were worshipped. They were held in high esteem, our national leaders started movements for the emancipation of women. They were given the rightful place in all spheres of life. Discrimination on the basis of sex became a matter of the past.

As a result the women broke out from the four walls and started marching ahead. She has left man far behind in many fields. We have women legislators, ministers, doctors, lawyers and officers. They have shed their complexes and are marching shoulder to shoulder with man.

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A modern girl is not dumb like a cow now. She competes with boys in every sphere. Here self-confidence has grown. She is not cowed down by poverty. She wants to enjoy life like the rich. A woman in the past had to depend on her parents, husband, children at different phases of her life. But now she is independent, thanks to the education of women.

She is full of freedom. Freedom is good, but unfettered freedom leads to problems. She must be careful in choosing her life style, career and priorities.

#### 4. Library and its uses

A library is the heart and soul of an educational institution. A library is nothing but a collection of books, magazines and papers. It is a temple of knowledge and a boon to the people. It widens the knowledge of the students. Poor students can make use of the library. It inspires the students to develop the habit of reading.

A reader can be in touch with the new discoveries, inventions. A library not only preserves knowledge but also spreads it. Preservation of knowledge and passing it on to the future generations is essential for the growth of a country. In a library we get an opportunity to sit among the greatest authors. Robert Southey said that Books are his never failing friends with whom he conversed day by day.

Thus library is useful to students, research scholars, writers and professionals. Libraries contain the essence of our civilization and culture, hence they should be maintained in the best possible manner. A reader today is a leader tomorrow.

### 35. DEVELOPING HINTS

**Develop the following hints into a readable passage and give a suitable title.**

- a) **Farmer in a village - had a hen- Golden egg- farmer became rich- By selling golden eggs -greedy - thought to get all eggs at a time - killed the hen -found no eggs.**

#### **Greedy Farmer**

Once upon a time, there lived a farmer in a village with his family. He had a hen which laid an egg every day. It was not an ordinary egg, but, a golden egg. He became rich by selling the golden eggs. But he was not satisfied with what he used to get daily. He became so greedy that he planned to get all the golden eggs at a time. He decided to kill the hen and get all the eggs together. The next day when the hen laid a golden egg, he caught hold of the hen, took a sharp knife, chopped off its neck and cut its body open. There was nothing but blood all around and no trace of any egg at all. He was very much grieved because now he would not get even a single egg.

**Moral : One who desires more, loses all.**

**EXERCISE:**

1. **Fox- hungry- search of food- came upon a farmer's wall- a large tree- full of grapes- fox jumped up- high in air- to reach grapes but missed- tried to few more times – but missed- fox decides to go home- muttering – the grapes are sour any way**

**The fox and the grapes**

A fox was very hungry – It went in search of food. Its stomach was rumbling with hunger. It found the house of a farmer with a high wall. There was a grape tree on the wall full of grapes. The purple fruits were juicy and wanting to be eaten. The hungry fox jumped up high in the air to reach the tree. It missed, It tried a number of times and but missed every time. It finally decided to go home muttering that the grapes were sour all the way'.

**Moral: It is easy to have what you can't have.**

2. **Midas- greedy man – meets a fairy- her hair caught in a tree- helps her- a wish in return – All I touch – become gold – Fairy grants wish- Happy – goes home- touches stones- become gold- touches daughter – becomes gold statue- sits to eat- touches food stones- becomes gold- worried – spent the rest – of life – searching for fairy – to take away the wish.**

**The Greedy Man**

Midas was a greedy rich man. He met a fairy whose hair was caught in a tree. He helped her and wanted a wish in return. His wish was that everything he had touched would have become gold. The fairy granted the wish. He went home and touched the stones, other things which became gold. His daughter also became a gold statue with his touch. He could not eat anything as everything turned to gold. He was worried. He spent the rest of his life searching for the fairy to take back the wish.

**Moral: Greediness will always lead to a downfall.**

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# QR CODE QUESTIONS

## Unit – I PROSE

### THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY – Khushwant Singh

#### Choose the correct answer:

I. Choose the most appropriate word from the options given to replace the capitalized word in the following sentence.

1. As for my grandmother being young and pretty, the thought was almost 'REVOLTING'.  
a) encouraging                      b) frightening                      c) amusing                      d) **disgusting**
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (think) we could ask you a small favour.  
a) have thought                      **b) thought**                      c) would think                      d) are thinking
3. Choose the most appropriate antonym for the capitalized word in the following sentence. After a few hours of 'MOURNING' we left her alone.  
a) **celebration**                      b) observation                      c) admonition                      d) lamentation
4. Form a compound word by combining the word 'half' with the appropriate option.  
a) **plate**                      b) song                      c) hour                      d) part
5. Choose the most appropriate word from the options given to replace the capitalized word in the following sentence. For several hours she thumped the sagging skins of the 'DILAPIDATED' drum.  
a) expensive                      **b) battered**                      c) traditional                      d) mysterious
6. Skimming and scanning are two important \_\_\_\_\_ techniques.  
a) writing                      b) speaking                      c) listening                      **d) reading**
7. Choose the root word that can be used to form derivatives both with prefix 'in\_' and suffix '\_ly'.  
a) practical                      b) equal                      **c) constant**                      d) digestion
8. Choose the option that cannot combine with the word 'court' to form a compound word.  
a) house                      **b) hall**                      c) yard                      d) room
9. After a long silence, we heard a \_\_\_\_\_ of merry laughter.  
a) **peal**                      b) pail                      c) pile                      d) peel
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a lot of sweets of late.  
a) will be eating                      b) was eating                      **c) have been eating**                      d) were eating
11. Choose the most appropriate antonym for the word in the following sentence from the option given. That seemed quite ABSURD.....  
a) strange                      **b) sensible**                      c) foolish                      d) valuable

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12. Choose the most appropriate word from the options given to replace the capitalized word in the following sentence. .... her happiest moments were with her sparrows whom she fed with frivolous 'REBUKES'.
- a) expressions                      b) sympathies                      c) kindness                      **d) scoldings**
13. Reema wastes \_\_\_\_\_ of her time chatting with her friends.
- a) most**                      b) much                      c) none                      d) little
14. I have completely \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge about stock market.
- a) no**                      b) any                      c) much                      d) some
15. Choose the most appropriate antonym for the word in the following sentence from the option given. We had to 'PERSUADE' her to stop to avoid overstraining.
- a) disregard                      b) disable                      **c) discourage**                      d) disobey

**POEM: ONCE UPON A TIME – Gabriel Okara****Choose the correct answer:**

1. '..... for my laugh in the mirror shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs! The figure of speech used in these lines is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) hyperbole                      b) oxymoron                      c) metaphor                      **d) simile**
2. Complete the line from the poem 'once upon a time' by choosing the right option. I have learned to wear many faces like \_\_\_\_\_
- a) dresses**                      b) ornaments                      c) masks                      d) cosmetics
3. While their ice-blocked cold eyes. Search behind my shadow. The expression 'ice-block-cold eyes' in the line means \_\_\_\_\_
- a) eyes seething with anger and jealousy  
**b) eyes lacking an endearing expression**  
c) eyes welled up with tears of joy  
d) eyes wide open in shock or surprise
4. Choose the right word to fill the blank in the line from the poem 'Once upon a Time'. I have also learned to say " \_\_\_\_\_ " when I mean " good-riddance".
- a) bon voyage                      b) adieu                      c) farewell                      **d) goodbye**

**SUPPLEMENTARY: AFTER TWENTY YEARS – O.Henry****Choose the correct answer:**

1. Before the friends parted, they \_\_\_\_\_
- a) dined at a restaurant**                      b) attended a mass in the church  
c) played a game of card                      d) watched a movie together

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2. Bob realized that the tall man was not Jimmy Wells, when he noticed the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) black mole on his forehead
  - b) scar on his eyebrow
  - c) protrusion of his front teeth
  - d) shape of his nose**
3. Choose the correct statement:
  - a) Jimmy and Bob were of the same age
  - b) Jimmy Wells was two years older than bob**
  - c) Bob was one year younger than Jimmy Wells
  - d) Bob was much elder to Jimmy Wells
4. Bob went to the west to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) pursue his higher studies
  - b) get married and settle there
  - c) visit historical places
  - d) make his fortune**
5. 'After Twenty Years' is a short story written by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) O. Henry**
  - b) Mark Twain
  - c) Ernest Hemingway
  - d) Isaac Asimov
6. 'Well, I'll explain if you'd like to make certain it's all straight.' Who said this to whom?
  - a) the policeman to the plainclothesman
  - b) Bob to the policeman**
  - c) Bob to the plainclothesman
  - d) the policeman to Bob
7. The policeman on beat saw a man in the doorway of a \_\_\_\_\_ store.
  - a) stationery
  - b) provision
  - c) hardware**
  - d) medical
8. The two friends were raised in the city of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Boston
  - b) New Jersey
  - c) New York**
  - d) Chicago
9. The waiting man pulled a watch studded with small \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) diamonds**
  - b) pearls
  - c) rubies
  - d) emeralds
10. When the friends parted ways, it was exactly \_\_\_\_\_ p.m.
  - a) 10.20
  - b) 10.03
  - c) 10.00**
  - d) 10.30
11. "It sometimes changes a good man into a bad one." Who said this to whom?
  - a) Bob to Jimmy Wells
  - b) Jimmy wells to the plain clothes man
  - c) the plain clothes man to Bob**
  - d) Jimmy wells to Bob

## Unit – II

### PROSE: THE QUEEN OF BOXING – M.C. Mary Kom

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Who among the following women boxer won bronze in 2012 Olympics?
  - a) Sarjubala Devi
  - b) Mary Kom**
  - c) Nadia Hokmi
  - d) AnkushitaBoro

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2. Where did Mary Kom accomplish her first international medal?  
**a) Pennsylvania**      b) New Zealand      c) California      d) China
3. Find out the meaning of the phrase 'square off'  
a) neglect      b) complete      **c) attack**      d) forget
4. Ibromcha Singh is a famous coach in the field of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) motor racing      b) cricket      **c) boxing**      d) wrestling
5. Find out the synonym of the capitalized word – "The people were ENORMOUSLY nice too."  
a) popularly      **b) hugely**      c) really      d) honestly
6. What is the correct expansion of AIBA?  
a) Association of Boxing and Amateur  
b) Association of International Boxing Amateurs  
**c) Association International Boxe Amateur**  
d) All India Boxing Association
7. In which year was Mary Kom honoured with Padma Bhushan?  
a) 2009      b) 2012      **c) 2013**      d) 2011
8. What is the title of M.C. Mary Kom's autobiography?  
a) Way of world      **b) Unbreakable**  
c) My Experiments with Truth      d) Universal
9. Choose the correct expansion of RSC.  
**a) Referee Stopped Contest**      b) Revolutionary Socialist Conference  
c) Red School Conference      d) Royal Society of Canada
10. Find out the correct synonym of the capitalized word – "I was not ACCUSTOMED to the food there."  
a) new to      b) trained to      **c) used to**      d) strange to

## POEM: CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR – Ogden Nash

### Choose the correct answer:

1. Which nationality does Ogden Nash belong to?  
a) Lebanese      **b) American**      c) British      d) Indian
2. Identify the literary device used in this line. "When snaps the knee and cracks the wrist"  
**a) Onomatopoeia**      b) anaphora      c) Oxymoron      d) Apostrophe
3. In which poem do you find the following line? "You are not me and I am not you."



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- a) Be the Best  
c) Once Upon a Time
- b) Confessions of a Born Spectator**  
d) Everest is not only Peak
4. This Poem 'Confessions of a Born Spectator' is about a spectator who \_\_\_\_\_  
a) sleeps in his / her place  
c) wishes to exchange roles with an athlete
- b) is as enthusiastic as player**  
d) behaves just like a small child
5. "My soul in the thanks giving speaks / for this modest of physique." Who is the author of this poem?  
a) Gabriel Okara  
c) Douglas Malloch
- b) William Wordsworth**  
**d) Ogden Nash**
6. Ogden Nash was declared as the country's best known producer of \_\_\_\_\_ poetry.  
a) Thematic  
c) Serious
- b) Humorous**  
d) Religious
7. "But zealous athletes play so rough." The word 'zealous' means \_\_\_\_\_  
a) jealous  
c) brave
- d) enthusiastic**  
b) experienced
8. Whom does the poet admire in the poem, "Confessions of a Born Spectator?"  
**a) athletes**  
b) coaches  
c) boxers  
d) captains
9. "With all my heart I do admire." In this line, 'I' refers to the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) coach  
c) player  
d) athlete
- b) poet**
10. "Twixt prudence and ego, prudence wins." The word 'prudence' means \_\_\_\_\_  
**a) wisdom**  
b) consciousness  
c) foolishness  
d) pride

**SUPPLEMENTARY: A SHOT IN THE DARK - Saki****Choose the correct answer:**

1. What is the antonym of the word 'astuteness'?  
a) cleverness  
b) kindness  
c) selfishness  
**d) foolishness**
2. The correct expansion of NSS is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) Natural Service Scheme  
**b) National Service Scheme**  
c) National Service Sector  
d) National Service Society
3. Philip Sletherby settled himself down in \_\_\_\_\_ .  
**a) an empty railway carriage**  
c) the bus stand  
b) his own house  
d) a nearby hotel
4. Choose the correct modal verb and complete the blank.  
In schools, students \_\_\_\_\_ were a uniform.  
a) would  
b) may  
**c) must**  
d) will

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7. Choose the best synonym for the word capitalized.  
Taking the ball or bat with them is one of the PROSAIC things.....
- a) essential                      b) customary                      c) chief                      **d) dull**
8. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence. The clipped form of bridegroom is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) bridge                      b) broom                      c) bride                      **d) groom**
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the term used to denote a special specialist in the study of insects.
- a) Insectologist                      b) Herpetologist                      c) Ornithologist                      **d) Entemologist**
10. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence. \_\_\_\_\_ is the unclipped form of the word 'fridge'.
- a) Frigidaire                      b) Referee                      c) Freezer                      **d) Refrigerator**
11. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.  
A pathologist is one who specializes in the study of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) reptiles                      b) birds                      **c) diseases**                      d) languages
12. Choose the best antonym for the word capitalized.  
A man who does not possess good memory is regarded as ECCENTRIC.
- a) intelligence                      **b) sane**                      c) ecstatic                      d) insane
13. Which of the following features about a report is untrue?
- a) legal complications cannot be avoided**                      b) is of an engrossing style  
c) used for narrations                      d) contains accurate facts

## POEM: LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING

- William Wordsworth

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. 'What man has made of man.' This line is an example of the figure of speech \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) simile                      b) personification                      **c) repetition**                      d) metaphor
2. The term 'sate' means \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) soft                      b) stand                      c) safe                      **d) sat**
3. The poem 'lines written in early spring' is written by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) William Blake b) William Shakespeare                      c) Robert frost                      **d) William Wordsworth**
4. 'Their thoughts I cannot measure'. The word 'their' refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) men                      **b) birds**                      c) flowers                      d) children

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5. The poet heard a thousand blended notes while he was sitting in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) park                      b) playground                      c) yard                      **d) grove**

**SUPPLEMENTARY: THE FIRST PATIENT – C V Burgess****Choose the correct answer:**

1. The pliers, hammer and hacksaw were actually used to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) treat the patients                      b) open the inner door of the surgery  
c) extract teeth                      **d) force open the dentist's instrument cabinet**
2. Pulmonologist refers to one who specializes in treating \_\_\_\_\_ problems.
- a) heart                      **b) lung**                      c) skin                      d) kidney
3. Men 5 was going to ask for gas \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) so as not to feel the pain**                      b) as it was cheap  
c) as it was an old-fashioned method                      d) so as to have a hot drink
4. According to women 5, the long queue \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) never dwindled                      b) had not moved quickly  
c) was still waiting                      **d) had moved quickly**
5. One who treats stomach disorders is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Gastroenterologist**                      b) Neonatalist  
c) Cardiologist                      d) Gynecologist
6. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first patient called into the surgery by the dentist.
- a) Joe**                      b) Maurice                      c) Mrs. Johnston                      d) Dorothea
7. The first patient left \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) after having his tooth extracted                      b) without seeing the dentist  
**c) after rescheduling his appointment to that evening**  
d) after being subjected to treatment using a hacksaw
8. The small boy and the little girl were fighting about a \_\_\_\_\_ they both wanted.
- a) magazine**                      b) pen                      c) toy                      d) ball
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the name given to one who treats kidney diseases.
- a) Ornithologist                      **b) Nephrologist**                      c) Neurologist                      d) Dermatologist
10. All the patients except women 5 and women 1 had left the clinic as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) They were scared of the tools used by the dentist**  
b) the dentist was an inexperienced person  
c) the dentist had left                      d) the dentist was rude and angry

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11. Woman 5 spent her time showing her \_\_\_\_\_ to the other patients in the waiting room.
- a) tooth injury  
**c) holiday photographs**  
 b) prescriptions  
 d) wedding album
12. The key to the cabinet door was \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) never found  
 c) in the dentist's coat-pocket  
**b) under the telephone directory**  
 d) lost by the nurse

## Unit – IV

### PROSE: TIGHT CORNERS – Edward Verrall Lucas

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. The word 'bloatocrat' refers to a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) rich and fat person**      b) autocrat      c) a poor person      d) democrat
2. The author thought of borrowing money from \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) his brothers      b) his neighbors      **c) his uncles**      d) his sisters
3. The author thought of confessing his \_\_\_\_\_ to one of Christie's staff.
- a) wealth      **b) poverty**      c) friend's betrayal      d) eagerness
4. The author had only \_\_\_\_\_ pounds in the bank.
- a) fifty three      b) fifty      c) forty three      **d) sixty three**
5. The staff at Christie's looked so prosperous and \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) perfect      b) intelligent      **c) unsympathetic**      d) sympathetic
6. 'Brittany' is a place in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Germany      b) Spain      **c) France**      d) England
7. The word 'cockney' refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) a type of pronunciation**      b) a type of music  
 c) a type of book      d) a type of drama
8. The author's friend \_\_\_\_\_ the author when he was in a tight corner.
- a) encouraged      **b) deserted**      c) supported      d) criticized
9. The author demanded \_\_\_\_\_ guineas from the dealer's messenger.
- a) hundred**      b) sixty      c) thirty      d) fifty
10. The author participated in the auction \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) on behalf of his relatives      **b) for fun**  
 c) for buying pictures      d) instead of his brothers.

**POEM: MACAVITY - THE MYSTERY CAT – T.S. Eliot****Choose the correct answer:**

- Macavity may be seen \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a) in the square**      b) in a school      c) near a sea-shore      d) near a river
- Macavity was known for deceitfulness and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) permission      b) wisdom      **c) suavity**      d) richness
- Macavity is a fiend in \_\_\_\_\_ shape.  
a) dog      **b) feline**      c) frog      d) fish
- Macavity's coat is \_\_\_\_\_ from neglect.  
**a) dusty**      b) washed      c) clean      d) stained
- Macavity moves like a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) partner      b) tiger      **c) snake**      d) lion
- Mungojerrie and griddle bone are well known \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) cats      **b) criminals**      c) dogs      d) tigers
- Macavity baffles \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) the Interpol      b) flying squad      c) the CBI      **d) Scotland yard**
- Macavity is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) person of wisdom      **b) Napoleon of crime**  
c) man of good manners      d) Alexander of crime
- Macavity is a \_\_\_\_\_ cat.  
a) kind      b) honest      c) fat      **d) ginger**
- Macavity usually breaks \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a) the law of gravity**      b) the law of philosophy  
c) the law of people      d) the law of relativity

**SUPPLEMENTARY: WITH THE PHOTOGRAPHER – Stephen Leacock****Choose the correct answer:**

- The Photographer was a \_\_\_\_\_ man in grey suit.  
a) powerful      **b) drooping**      c) great      d) rich
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the name of the process for putting in new eyebrows in a photograph.  
a) Bromide      **b) Delphide**      c) Oxide      d) Cowhide

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3. The Photographer rolled a machine into the \_\_\_\_\_ of the room.  
**a) middle**                      b) side                      c) corner                      d) front
4. The spoke to the Photographer with a \_\_\_\_\_ scorn.  
**a) withering**                      b) thundering                      c) seeming                      d) growing
5. Stephen Leacock called the Photograph \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a) a worthless bauble**                      b) an excellent gift  
 c) a perfect picture                      d) a valuable thing
6. Stephen Leacock wanted The Photograph mainly for his \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) relatives                      b) parents                      c) neighbours                      **d) friends**
7. Stephen Leacock was asked to come on \_\_\_\_\_ to see the proof of the Photograph.  
**a) Saturday**                      b) Sunday                      c) Tuesday                      d) Monday
8. Stephen Leacock was \_\_\_\_\_ years old, when he met the Photographer.  
 a) 30                      b) 45                      **c) 40**                      d) 50
9. In the sentence "I have always known it", the word "it" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) the neck                      b) the head                      c) the mouth                      **d) the face**
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process for removing the ears in new eyebrows in a photography.  
 a) Bromide                      b) Oxide                      c) Delphide                      **d) Sulphide**

## Unit – V

### PROSE: CONVOCATION ADDRESS – Dr. ArignarAnnadurai

#### Choose the correct answer:

1. What is the correct synonym of the word capitalized in the below sentence?  
 In olden days, EMINENT scholars were not asked to face the problems confronting the masses.  
**a) famous**                      b) juvenile                      c) eager                      d) strong
2. Find the odd word:  
**a) vocal**                      b) fertile                      c) harvest                      d) livestock
3. Which of the following is not included as the main role of the university?  
 a) Trim and train, guide and lead a citizen to his duty  
**b) empowering the society by enhancing our military power**  
 c) making individuals fitted for the democracy  
 d) preparing individuals for the task of bettering the society

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4. Dr. C.N. Annadurai was awarded the Chubb fellowship at \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Oxford university  
b) Annamalai university  
c) Jawaharlal Nehru university  
**d) Yale university**
5. Identify the grammatical function of the capitalized word.  
My teachers GUIDE me towards the path of success.
- a) noun  
b) adverb  
**c) verb**  
d) adjective
6. What is the correct synonym of the word capitalized in the below sentence?  
The role of University today is not cloistered and CONFINED as in the past.”
- a) developed  
b) depressed  
c) refilled  
**d) restricted**

**POEM: EVEREST IS NOT THE ONLY PEAK - Kulothungan****Choose the correct answer:**

1. Choose the sentence which has no error.
- a) Akshita asked Pranav what was he doing here  
b) Akshita said to Pranav what he was doing here  
c) Akshita asked Pranav that what he is doing there  
**d) Akshita asked Pranav what he was doing there**
2. “In dignity and pride no one need to be poor” What figure of speech can be identified in the above line?
- a) simile  
**b) alliteration**  
c) assonance  
d) metaphor
3. “Every hillock has a summit to boast” What is the meaning of the word ‘hillock’?
- a) a huge wall  
b) the highest point of a hill  
**c) a small hill**  
d) fertile land
4. “We bow before competence and merit”. What does the word ‘competence’ refer to?
- a) nobility  
b) ambition  
**c) efficiency**  
d) patience
5. According to the poet Kulothungan, what is considered as our property?
- a) wealth  
b) height  
c) humble  
**d) honour**
6. “We dream it our duty and mission in life”. What does the word ‘mission’ refer to?
- a) ambition**  
b) outcome  
c) meaning  
d) devotion
7. “Everest is not the only peak”. What does Everest in the title stand for?
- a) the tallest peak**  
b) upliftment  
c) all the other peaks  
d) pride of life



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8. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.

Column A

Column B

i) optimism

1. Hopeful feeling

ii) patriotism

2. Love of country

iii) heroism

3. Not attending class regularly

iv) absenteeism

4. Exceptional courage

**a) 1 2 4 3**

b) 2 1 4 3

c) 4 3 2 1

d) 1 2 3 4

9. "He ,who does not stoop, is a king we adore" what is the figure of speech employed here?

**a) metaphor**

b) oxymoron

c) onomatopoeia

d) personification

10. What is the real name of the poet Kulothungan?

a) KuberaSwamy

b) KudantheiSwamy

c) KulothungaSwamy

**d) KulandaiSwamy**

**SUPPLEMENTARY:**

**THE SINGING LESSON – Katherine Mansfield**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Identify the author of the story "The Singing Lesson".

a) William Shakespeare

**b) Katherine Mansfield**

c) Kulothungan

d) William Wordsworth

2. What is the name of the headmistress of the school, where miss meadows works?

**a) Miss Wyatt**

b) Miss Monica

c) Miss Catharine

d) Miss Mary Beazley

3. "Good news will always keep, you know?" who said this? To whom?

a) Basil to Miss Meadows

b) Miss Meadows to Basil

c) Miss Meadows to Miss Wyatt

**d) Miss Wyatt to Miss Meadows**

4. What is chrysanthemum?

**a) a flower**

b) a park

c) a bird

d) a school

5. The nationality of the author of "The singing Lesson" is \_\_\_\_\_.

a) America

**b) New Zealand**

c) Italy

d) India

6. "I love you so much as it is possible for me to love any woman." Whom does the term 'I' refer to?

a) Miss Meadows

b) Catherine Mansfield

c) Miss Wyatt

**d) Basil**

## •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

7. Miss meadows was the \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.  
a) art                                      b) science                                      **c) music**                                      d) craft
8. What is a lament?  
**a) a passionate expression of sorrow**                                      b) a passionate expression of war  
c) a passionate expression of life                                      d) a passionate expression of pride
9. Who had sent a telegram to miss meadows?  
**a) Basil**                                      b) the science mistress                                      c) miss Wyatt  
d) Monica
10. 'Miss meadows hugging the knife stared in hatred'. What does 'the knife' refer to?  
**a) a letter**                                      b) a sharp object                                      c) a pen                                      d) a book

**Unit – VI****PROSE: THE ACCIDENTAL TOURIST – Bill Bryson****Choose the correct answer:**

1. The author had \_\_\_\_\_ in the bag.  
a) Indian rupees                      b) Omani riyal                      **c) English money**                      d) Italian peso
2. In the \_\_\_\_\_, the author discovered that the pen had leaked.  
a) kitchen                      **b) lavatory**                      c) hall                      d) bedroom
3. When the author travels individually on a plane, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a) does not drink and eat**                      b) drinks tea  
c) eats food                      d) eats food and drinks tea
4. The author is surprised when others do simple things without \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) convenience                      **b) difficulty**                      c) easiness                      d) comfort
5. \_\_\_\_\_carefully sorted documents were coming out.  
a) Twenty                      b) Eighty                      c) Fifty                      **d) Hundred**
6. On a flight to Australia, the ticket was in the name of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) W.B. Bryson                      **b) B. Bryson**                      c) Bryson                      d) W. Bryson
7. The author's worst experience was when he was nothing down important thoughts in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) small rough note book                      b) secret file                      **c) notebook**                      d) diary
8. The author always has \_\_\_\_\_ when he travels.  
a) tickets                      b) accidents                      c) worries                      **d) catastrophes**

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9. The author amused an attractive young lady for \_\_\_\_ minutes.  
 a) thirty                      **b) twenty**                      c) ten                      d) forty
10. The author went on a family trip to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Russia                      b) Germany                      c) Spain                      **d) England**

### POEM: THE HOLLOW CROWN - William Shakespeare

#### Choose the correct answer:

1. King Richard urged his men not to call him a/ an \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) emperor                      b) soldier                      **c) king**                      d) warrior
2. Some kings were slain in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) domestic enmity    b) places                      **c) war**                      d) quarrel
3. According to king Richard, \_\_\_\_\_ covers our bones.  
 a) fertile land                      **b) barren earth**                      c) holy cloth                      d) rain
4. King Richard appealed to \_\_\_\_\_ not to mock flesh.  
 a) relatives                      **b) soldiers**                      c) people                      d) friends
5. King Richard abdicates his throne to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) John                      b) David                      c) Henry                      **d) Henry Bolingbroke**
6. "The Hollow Crown" is an extract from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Macbeth                      b) Hamlet                      **c) King Richard - II**                      d) Henry the Fourth
7. King Richard needed \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a) friends**                      b) affectionate relatives                      c) more fame  
 d) more money
8. King Richard wanted to tell sad stories of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a) kings**                      b) people                      c) peasants                      d) soldiers
9. Some kings are poisoned by their \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) enemies                      b) ministers                      c) friends                      **d) wives**
10. Bolingbroke was King Richard's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) father                      b) uncle                      **c) cousin**                      d) son

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# MODEL QUESTIONS

## STANDARD – 11

### LANGUAGE – PART II – ENGLISH

Time Allowed: 2.30 Hours

Maximum Marks – 90

**Instruction:-**

1. Check the Question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness inform the Hall Supervisor Immediately:-
2. Use only Blue or Black ink to write and Underline:-

**Part - I****20 X 1 = 20****I. Answer all the Questions. Write the correct answers along with the corresponding option codes :-****Choose the correct Synonyms for the underlines words from the options given:-**

1. As for my grandmother being young and pretty the thought was almost **revolting**.  
a. Acceptable                      b. detectable                      c. adorable                      d. objectionable.
2. We are **confined** to the sports arena.  
a. Cramped                      b. spacious                      c. roomy                      d. opened.
3. The common link of friendship was **snapped**.  
a. Praised                      b. stressed                      c. broken                      d. welcomed.

**Choose the correct antonyms for the underlined words from the option given:-**

4. I was presented with the **traditional** shawl.  
a. expensive                      b. generous                      c. attractive                      d. modern
5. That seemed quite absurd and **undignified** on her part.  
a. lenient                      b. casual                      c. dignified                      d. modern
6. Each and everybody seems to be **unique** in every sense.  
a. general                      b. common                      c. serious                      d. anxiety
7. **Choose the correct tri – syllabic word:-**  
a. physical                      b. movement                      c. timid                      d. facility

**8. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation CPU**

- |                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Central Public Union    | b. Confidence Public Unit      |
| c. Central Processing Unit | d. Corporation of Public Unit. |

**9. Choose the word that cannot be placed after 'life' to form a compound word:-**

- |         |         |          |          |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| a. Long | b. span | c. phase | d. time. |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|

## •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

10. Choose the right combination of the blended word 'Internet'.

- a. International Nature  
b. International Network.  
c. International Nations  
d. International Nativity.

11. Choose the meaning of the foreign word 'genre':-

- a. A medicinal drink  
b. a peculiar style  
c. a notable leader  
d. a thoughtful proposal

12. Choose the right definition for the term 'autobiography':-

- a. self – written account of one's own life.  
b. life history of a person written by someone else.  
c. motion picture and the life of popular person.  
d. list of books referred to in a scholarly work.

13. Replace the underlined phrasal verb in the sentence below with a single word:-

He dropped in at his friend's house on his way.

- a. Fainted  
b. arrived  
c. slipped  
d. visited

14. Form a derivative by adding the right suffix to the word 'govern'

- a. -ness  
b. -ment  
c. -tion  
d. -less

15. Add suitable Question tag to the following sentence:

They left Chennai last week. \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. did they?  
b. hadn't they?  
c. didn't they?  
d. had they?

16. Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition.

The cat is \_\_\_\_\_ wall.

- a. Around  
b. on  
c. with  
d. of.

17. The plural form of 'datum'

- a. Data  
b. dates  
c. datums  
d. datas

18. Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronoun.

The lady \_\_\_\_\_ received the best teacher award is appreciated by all.

- a. Which  
b. whom  
c. who  
d. that

19. Choose the clipped form of the word 'laboratory':-

- a. Lab  
b. lap  
c. labo  
d. rotary

20. Choose the suitable meaning for the idiom used in the following sentence.

My uncle visits my home 'once in a blue moon'.

- a. very often  
b. never  
c. very rarely  
d. always

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## Part – II

I. Answer any seven of the following :-

7 × 2 = 14

(i) Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer any Four of the following:-

4 × 2 = 8

21. Cock – tail face, with all their conforming smiles  
Like a fixed portrait smile.

- What are the other faces mentioned in the poem?
- What is the figure of speech mentioned here?

22. “So show me son

How to laugh, show me how

I used to laugh and smile.

Once upon a time when I was like you”.

- Who says these words to whom?
- What does the poet wants his son to show?

23. Athletes, I’ll drink to you

Or eat with you.

Or anything except complete with you.

- Why does the poet say that he will not complete with anyone?
- Whom does ‘you’ refer to?

24. With all my heart I do admire. Athletes who sweat for fun or hire.

- Whom does the poet admire?
- For what reasons do the athletes sweat?

25. When officialdom demands

Is there a doctor in the stand?

- Why are doctors called from the stands by the sponsors?
- Why does the poet make such an observation?

26. When snaps the knee and cracks the wrist.

- Identify and explain the use of literary device in this line.

(ii) Do as directed :- [Any three]

3 × 2 = 6

27. Shyla said, “I want to buy a mobile phone”. (Change into Indirect Speech)

28. This poem was written by William Words Worth. (Change into Active Voice)

29. If I were the Principal, I would give you a chance to visit our college. (Begin the sentence with ‘were’)

30. Though Ambika walked very fast she missed the bus. (Change into a Compound Sentence)

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## Part – III

**II. Answer any SEVEN of the following:-****7 × 3 = 21****(i) Explain any TWO of the following with reference to the context :- 2 × 3 = 6**

31. Now they shake hands without hearts.
32. I am just glad as glad can be that I am not them, that they are not me.
33. I have also learned to say Good bye when I mean Good riddance.

**(ii) Answer any Two of the following briefly:-****2 × 3 = 6**

34. Describe Kushwantsingh's Grandmother as the author's guardian.
35. Why was Marykom named the Queen Boxing and Magnificent Mary?
36. How is school education in village different from that in the city?

**(iii) Answer the Three of the following :-****3 × 3 = 9**

37. Describe the process of preparing two cups of Tea or Coffee.
38. Write three sentences on your inference about the data given below:-

	Place	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Rain fall
1	Vellore	33°C	25°C	0
2	Coimbatore	32°C	23°C	4 mm
3	Chennai	35°C	24°C	0
4	Ooty	18°C	13°C	4 mm

39. Frame a dialogue between two friends at a minimum three exchanges.

**40. Complete the proverbs choosing the correct words from the option given:-**

- a. All that \_\_\_ is not gold. (Shines, glitters, polishes)
- b. Honesty is the best \_\_\_\_\_ (rule, policy, command)
- c. Birds of the same \_\_\_\_\_ flock together. (colour, shade, feather)

## Part – IV

**III. Answer all the Questions:-****7 × 5 = 35****41. Answer any one of the following in a paragraph of about 150 words.**

- a. Give an account of the grandmother's relationship with the author.
- b. Describe Marykom's way of taking meals in America.

**42. Answer any one of the following in a paragraph of about 150 words.**

- a. The Poet's views on 'Once upon a time'.
- b. What does Ogden Nash express in his poem, "Confessions of a Born Spectator"?



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**43. Write a paragraph about 150 words by developing the following hints:-**

- a. Jimmy wells and Bob – friends – lived in New York parted – fixed a meeting after 20 years – Bob went to the west – Jimmy wells settled there – Bob change a lot – a criminal – Wells a policeman – Bob arrived at the spot – appointed time – couldn't recognize – Wells identified – respected friendship – sent another police man – arrested Bob.

(or)

- b. The first patient – by CV Burgers – dentist waiting – room – dentist arrives – first patient enters – Nurse carries hammer – pair of pliers – a hack saw – surgical room – strange sounds – reaction of patients – dentist tries to open tool cabinet – everyone leaves – except one.

**44. Write a summary to make notes of the following passage:-**

This is the age of information, infotech and Computers. Information is now a multimillion dollar business resulting in Computer proliferation worldwide. Information super highway or internet has revolutionalised the life and IT. By being hooked you can have access to anything anywhere in the world. Internet is a melting pot of so many technologies which provide multimedia information facilities at low cost and great speed. Internet offers a wealth of opportunities and advantages. It promises a brave new world.

**45. Write a letter to your friend sharing your views on the movie you watched recently.**

(or)

**Write an article to the news paper on 'Road Safety'.****46. (i) Read the following sentences, spot the errors and Rewrite them correctly.**

- He go to school everyday by bus.
- Cow is an useful animal.
- Mithun is junior than Shyla.
- Though he ran fast but he could not catch the bus.
- If I had worked hand, I would pass.

(or)

**(ii) Fill in the blanks appropriately:-**

- The doctor gave an injection in the \_\_\_\_\_ which was merely in \_\_\_\_\_ (Vein / vain)
- My father goes walking \_\_\_\_\_ at Six o' clock. (use a semi model)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ go by train to New Delhi. (Use a model verb)
- \_\_\_\_\_ you have a passport you can go abroad. (Use a suitable link word)

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**47. Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow:-**

I wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er Vales and hills  
When all at once I saw a crowd  
A host of golden daffodils,  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.  
For oft when on my couch I lie  
In Vacant or in pensive mood  
They flash upon the inward eye  
Which is the bliss of solitude  
And then my heart with pleasure fills  
And dances with the daffodils.

**Questions:-**

1. Who is wandering as a cloud?
2. What does he see at once?
3. Where does he see them?
4. What is meant by 'Couch'?
5. What comes to the poet's mind as a flash?

(or)

**Read the following passage and answer in your own words:-**

The pearl is considered one of the most beautiful jewels. It is a gem that is not dug from a mine in the earth. It is grown in the shell of an oyster. The oyster does not make the pearl for the purpose of adorning the necks of women. It makes it only as a means of self – protection. To protect itself from the object like a grain of sand. The oyster begins to cover the object with a thick fluid which is secreted in its own body. When this oyster hardens an irritation begins, and another layer is added.

**Questions:-**

1. What is considered to be one of the most beautiful jewels?
2. What is Unique about that jewel?
3. Where is it grown?
4. Why is the pearl made?
5. How does the oyster protect itself?

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## STANDARD – 11

### LANGUAGE – PART –II – ENGLISH

**Time Allowed: 2.30 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 90**

**Instruction:-**

1. Check the Question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness inform the Hall Supervisor Immediately.
2. Use only Blue or Black ink to write and Underline.

**Part - I**

**20 x 1 = 20**

**i. Answer all the Questions. Write the correct answers along with the corresponding option codes :-**

**Choose the correct synonyms for the Underlined words from the options given.**

1. Chemists make their **fortunes** out of the medicine people forget to take.  
a. Memories                      b. lot of money                      c. miseries                      d. misfortunes
2. **Indignant** at her husband's behavior, she decided to teach him a lesson.  
a. unwilling                      b. trembling                      c. very angry                      d. strange
3. My heart stopped, my blood **congealed**.  
a. Shocked                      b. suppressed                      c. cool                      d. thickened as if frozen

**Choose the correct Antonyms for the underlined words from the options given:-**

4. I am always **reluctant** to trust a departing visitor to post an important letter.  
a. Unwilling                      b. accepting                      c. willing                      d. rejecting
5. It is **indelibly** branded in letters of fire in my heart.  
a. Cannot be rubbed                      b. removable                      c. cunning                      d. suppressed.
6. They were selling Barbizon pictures and getting **tremendous** sums for each.  
a. meagre                      b. a lot of money                      c. big amount                      d. stingy
7. **Choose the correct tri – syllabic word :-**  
a. Movement                      b. comfortable                      c. conductor                      d. stagnant
8. **Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation ECG.**  
a. Electric Current Generator                      b. Electro Cardio gram  
c. Electro Current Generator                      d. Electro Caution gram.
9. **Choose a word that cannot be place after 'happy'**  
a. Birthday                      b. Christmas                      c. Deevali                      d. Death.

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**10. Choose the right combination of the blended word 'Interpol'**

- a. International Police                      b. International People  
c. International Pollution                  d. International Popular

**11. Choose the meaning for the foreign word 'faux pass'**

- a. Social blunder      b. special purpose      c. genuine                      d. a favour or gift

**12. Choose the right definition for the word 'Homograph'**

- a. Words with same spelling, same sound, but different in meaning  
b. Words with same sound, different spelling different meaning  
c. Words with same spelling, different sound  
d. Words with different spelling, same sound different meaning

**13. Replace the underlined phrasal verb in the sentence below with a single word 'called off'**

- a. Called on                      b. cancelled                      c. started                      d. commenced

**14. Form a derivative by adding the right suffix to the word 'music'**

- a. -lly                              b. cal                              c. -al                              d. tion

**15. Add suitable Question tag to the following sentence:-**

- a. Hasn't we?                      b. Haven't we                      c. Hadn't we                      d. Have we?

**16. Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition.**

The narrator kept bidding just \_\_\_\_\_ fun .

- a. Around                      b. about                      c. for                      d. to

**17. The plural form of 'index' is \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. Indices                      b. indexes                      c. indexs                      d. indices

**18. Fill in the blank with suitable pronoun. The narrator visited the sale room as \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to buy a painting.**

- a. his,                              b. he,                              c. we,                              d. they.

**19. Choose the clipped form of 'spectacles'.**

- a. Spects                      b. specs                      c. speks                      d. speks

**20. Choose the suitable meaning for the idiom: "by the skin of one's teeth"**

- a. Tight corner                      b. in serious difficulty  
c. a method to overcome crisis                      d. narrow escape.

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## Part - II

- ii. Answer any SEVEN of the following:-  $7 \times 2 = 14$
- i. Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer any FOUR of the following:-  $4 \times 2 = 8$
21. "And is my faith that every flower  
Enjoys the air it breathes".
- What is the poet's faith?
  - What trait of nature do we see here?
22. For he is a friend in feline shape, a monster of depravity.
- How the cat described in the line?
  - Explain the phrase ' Monster of depravity'
23. There never was a cat of such deceitfulness and suavity.
- Which cat is being talked of here?
  - How is he different from the rest?
24. And I must think, do all I can that there was pleasure there.
- What did the poet notice about the twigs?
  - What was the poet's thought about then?
25. If this belief from heaven be sent. If such the Nature's holy plan.
- What does 'heaven' refer to?
  - Why does the poet call it 'holy'?
26. It must have been Macavity! But he's a mile away.
- What is Macavity blamed for?
  - Where is he? Mention the alliteration in the line.
- ii. Do as directed: (any three)  $3 \times 2 = 6$
27. The astronaut said, " I am flying to Mars" (Change into indirect speech)
28. The boy posted the letter yesterday. (Change into passive voice)
29. If he had worked hard, he would have passed. (Begin the sentence with 'Had')
30. This problem is so difficult that I cannot solve it. (Change into simple sentence)
- iii. Answer any SEVEN of the following:-  $7 \times 3 = 21$
- (i) Explain any two of the following with reference to the context :-  $2 \times 3 = 6$
- His powers of levitation would make a fakir stare.
  - He always has an alibi, and one or two to spare.
  - Have I not reason to lament what man has made of man?

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**44. Write a summary, or make notes of the following passage.**

There are many kinds of musical instrument. They are divided into three main classes according to the way they are played. Those that are played by blowing air into them are called wind instruments. These are made of wood, brass and other materials. The family of wood instruments includes the flute, the clarinet, the bassoon, the trumpet, the mouth organ and the bagpipe. The instruments that are played by banging or striking them are known as percussion instruments. An example is drum. There are stringed instruments which are played by plucking the strings or by drawing a bow across the strings. Examples of this are Violin and the cello.

**45. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to your sister's marriage function.**

(or)

**Write a news paper article on 'Water Conservation'****46. (i) Read the following sentences, spot the errors and rewrite them correctly:-**

- Earth revolves round the Sun.
- I prefer coffee than tea.
- She is wearing an uniform.
- Money make many things.
- If she worked hard, she will pass.

(or)

**(ii) Fill in the blanks appropriately:-**

- Our \_\_\_\_\_ is a man of \_\_\_\_\_ (Principle / Principal).
- The uniform offered for our \_\_\_\_\_ is very \_\_\_\_\_ ( coarse, course).
- We are attending the party \_\_\_\_\_? ( suitable question tag).
- I \_\_\_\_\_ climb this wall. (use a modal verb)

**47. Read the following poem and answer the Questions given below.**

Behold her single in the field  
 you solitary Highland lass.  
 Reaping and singing by herself  
 Stop here or gently pass  
 Alone she cuts and binds the grain  
 And sings a melancholy strain

**Questions:-**

- Who is singing by herself?
- What is she doing?

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3. What is meant by melancholy strain?
4. What is meant by Highland less?
5. What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

(or)

**Read the following passage and answer in your own words:-**

The earth is losing its forests. Trees cover about 30 percent of earth's surface, but they are being destroyed at an alarming rate especially in the tropics. Timber harvesting in the major reason for the destruction of the forests. Trees are used for building houses, making furniture and providing pulp for paper products, such as newspapers and magazines.

At least 40 hectares of rain forests are being felled every minute, mostly in order to extract the valuable timber.

**Questions:-**

1. What is the major reason for the destruction of forests?
2. Mention any two uses of trees.
3. What is that happens every single minute?
4. How much of the earth's surface is covered by trees?
5. Pick out from the passage that mean the same as:-





**Standard -XI****Language - Part - II - ENGLISH****Time Allowed: 2.30 Hours****Maximum Marks: 90****Instruction:**

1. Check the Questions Paper for fairness of printing If there is any back of Fairness inform the hall super visor immediately .
2. Use only Blue or Black ink to write and underline.

**Part - I**

**I. Answer all the Questions. Write the correct answers along with the corresponding option codes : 20 x 1 = 20**

**Choose the correct synonyms for the underlined words from the options Given :**

1. With a gradual crescendo to which I hade often been safely contributing
 

a) shocked by something	b) progress towards a climax
c) tragic incident	d) Kind of paint
2. Unless you replenish it richly, coming generation will find only an empty often.
 

a)refill	b) gifted	c) continue	d) inborn
----------	-----------	-------------	-----------
3. Documents came raining down in a fluttery cascade

a) Discharging	b) valued	c) cut deeply	d)waterfall
----------------	-----------	---------------	-------------

**Choose the correct antonyms for the underline words from the options given :**

4. I suddenly remembered that I hadput the card in the carry on bag
 

a) Arrived	b) discovered	c) forgot	d) remained
------------	---------------	-----------	-------------
5. Remembering to do such small Prosaic things
 

a) Dull	b) bright	c) intelligent	d) Prose order
---------	-----------	----------------	----------------
6. My grandmother accepted her Seclusion

a) isolation	b) in a group	c) lonely	d) alone
--------------	---------------	-----------	----------
7. **Choosethe correct tri-syllabic word :**

a) increase	b) notable	c) notice	d) medicinal
-------------	------------	-----------	--------------

**8. Choose the right expansion of the abbreviate ATS**

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Automatic Transmission system | b) Automatic Teller system   |
| c) Automatic Transformingsystem  | d) Automatic Terrible system |

**9. Choose the wordthat cannotbe placed after friend**

- |         |         |       |       |
|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| a) ship | b) less | c) ly | d) -s |
|---------|---------|-------|-------|



II. Answer SEVEN of the following :

7 x 2 = 14

I. Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer any FOUR of the following.

21. Once upon a time , son

**They used to laugh with their eyes**

- To whom does the poet says ‘once upon a time’
- They refer to whom ?

22. Well ego might be pleased enough

**But zealous Athletes play so rough —**

- What pleases the ego ?
- When are athletes often rough during play ?

23. If this belief from heaven be sent

**If such be Natures holy plan —**

- What does heaven refer to ?
- Why does the poet call holy ?

24. And his foot prints are not found

**In any file of Scotland yards ?**

- What is Scotland yard
- Why do they need his foot prints

25. Our nature it is that whatever we try

**We do with devotion deep and true**

- Who does ‘we’ refer to ?
- Write down the words of alliteration

26. Let’s talk of graves of worms

**And epitaph —**

- Who is the speaker?
- What is an epitaph

II. Do as Directed

27. The teacher said “Water boils at 100 C” (**Change into indirect speech**)

28. The principal distributed the awards (**Change in to passive voice**)

29. If I got a transfer I would live With my parents (**Begin the sentence with ‘were’ incase**)

30. Even though she sang well she was not selected (**Change into compound sentence**)

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## Part - III

**III. Answer any SEVEN of the following** **7 x 3 = 21**

**I. Explain any two of the following with Reference to the context :** **2 x 3 = 6**

31. Office face, street face, host face, cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles. Like a fixed portrait smile.
32. In that sweet mood when pleasant Bring sad thoughts to the mind
33. Everest is not the only peak  
Every hillock has a summit to boast

**II. Answer any two of the following briefly** **2 x 3 = 6**

34. Describe how Khuswant singh was take to school in his early days
35. What difficulty did MaryKom face while eating Chinese food?
36. Who are the citizens of dreamland why?

**III. Answer any three of the following** **3 x 3 = 9**

37. Describe how you will repair a puncture
38. Write three sentences on your inference about the data given below

Sports	Name of the Came	Famous plays	Achievements
1. Tendulkar	Cricket	Batsman	World cap
2. MaryKom	Boxing	World Boxing	Queen of boxing
3. Seven players	Kabbadi	National sport of Bangladesh	International Kabbadi Federation

**39. Frame a dialogue of Minimum three exchanges between a father and a daughter**

**40. Complete the proverbs choosing the correct words from the options given**

- a) Bird of the same — flock together (Colour, feather, wings)
- b) Bend the twig , bend the — (tree, plant, creeper)
- c) — makes a man perfect (Eating, sleeping , reading)

## Part - IV

**IV. Answer all the questions :** **7 x 5 = 35**

**41. Answer any one of the following in a paragraph of about 150 words**

- a) Give an account of Marykom's achievement as a boxer – "The Queen of Boxing"
- b) Narrate the circum stances that led to the narrator into a tight corner by his own folly.

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**42. Answer any of the following in a paragraph about 150 words**

- a) Describe the appearance and quality of Macavity.
- b) Who does the future generation remember easily? The victor or the vanquished ? Give reasons

**43. Write a Paragraph about 150 words by developing the following hints :**

Jimmy wells and Bob – friends – lived in New York – parted – fixed a meeting after 20 years – Bob went to the west – wells settled there – Bob changed a lot – a criminal wells a police man – Bob arrived at the spot – appointed time – couldn't recognize – wells identified – respected friendship – sent another policeman – arrested Bob.

(OR)

'With the photograph – Stephen Leacock – The narrator went to the photographer – photographer made the author wait – Narrator kept reading books – photographer comments on his features – The narrator got angry – photographer was pleased and he took his photo narrator was shocked – photographer had made changes – photographer did not look like the narrator – narrator was frustrated and left the studio with tears-.

**44. Write a summary or make notes of the following passage :**

A mother love is unconditional No matter what you do, you know that your mother will always love you. The phrase 'mother's love' derives from the love traditionally shown by a biological mother to her child. But indeed any love that is deeply caring and unconditional can be described as a motherly love Adoptive mothers show this type of love to the children they of love to the children they adopt. It is important in life to be cherished and loved for who you are and to be supported in all you do Love is the most important thing in the world Why not exhibit love to creatures and all those around you?

**45. Write a letter to your friend sharing your views on a movie you watched recently.**

(OR)

**Write an article to the Newspaper on the awareness of "Students addict to liquor" and their future lives.**

**46. (i) Read the following sentences spot the errors and rewrite then correctly**

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) He eat an ice – cream           | b) The principle is out of station |
| c) Sun is an unique object         | d) The earth revolved the sun      |
| e) Pen is mightiest than the sword |                                    |

(OR)

**(ii) Fill in the blanks appropriately**

- a) The boy — the ball — the window **(Through , threw )**
- b) My mother — comes every Sunday **( use a semi model verb )**

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- c) I — climb the tree **now** ( Use a modal verb )  
 d) — he did well in the best he was not selected ( use a suitable link word )

**47. Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow :**

“ To Autumn “ by William Black

O! Autumn laden with fruit and stained  
 With the blood of the grape pass not but sit  
 Beneath my shady roof there thourest may st  
 And tune thy jolly voice to my fresh pipe  
 And all the daughter of the year shall dance  
 Sing now the busy song of fruits and flowers

**Questions :**

- a) Which is the season mentioned here ?      b) What is the speciality of the season ?  
 c) What do the daughters do ?                      d) What is the song mentioned here ?  
 e) Write down the words of alliteration ?

(OR)

**Read the following passage and answer the Questions in your own words:**

Humour and laughter are used in a variety of therapeutic situations Therapeutic humour has the power motivate and lesson stress and pain Laughter improves one's sense of well being The benefits of a good “ Belly laugh “ are being discovered by empirical research you can feel relaxed and good after laughing at a funny movie television programme or humourous event . It seems generally accepted that our bodies respond in a positive way to a hearty laugh . It is reported that laughter , like exercise can reduce Stress, improve tolerance to pain and after bodily functions such as blood pressure heart rate muscle activity and stomach acidity In business managers are bearing the advantages of using humour Happen , healthier employees work better .

**Questions :**

1. Where are humour and laughter used ?
2. What is the use of laughter ?
3. What are the functions of a good laughter
4. What happen after a good laughter
5. Who are the people who work better ?

**STANDARD - XI****Language - Part - II - English****Time Allowed – 2.30 Hours****Maximum Marks – 90****Instruction :**

1. Check the questions paper for fairness of printing If there is any back of fairness inform the Hall supervisor immediately.
2. Use only Blue or Black ink to write and underline:

**Part – I**

- I. Answer all the Questions write the correct answers along with the corresponding option codes : 20 x 1 = 20**

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

1. I was nodding away to the auctioneer like a bloaterat
 

a) A fat rich person of high station	b) Wished to see an auction
c) A picture wanted to buy	d) A card to participate in the auction
2. confidence in his internet ability to shoulder the responsibilities
 

a) in born	b) restricted	c) say gain	d) successors
------------	---------------	-------------	---------------
3. — not anger or exasperation but simple
 

a) cut deeply	b) worry	c) irritationd	d) excessively
---------------	----------	----------------	----------------

**Choose the correct antonyms for the and words from the option given :**

4. I explained to hearth close and venerable relationship
 

a) Worthless	b) valued	c) excessively	d) hopeless
--------------	-----------	----------------	-------------
5. What was her vexation however when just before lunch
 

a) irritation	b) pleasant	c) angry	d) eccentric
---------------	-------------	----------	--------------
6. Words of praiseand adulation were showered on me
 

a) appreciation	b) temptation	c) congratulation	d) curse
-----------------	---------------	-------------------	----------
7. **Choose the correct tri syllabi word**

a) Universal	b) dignified	c) definition	d) absurd
--------------	--------------	---------------	-----------

**8. Choose the right expansion of the abbreviation DEC**

- |                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Director of computer Education | b) Director of combined Education |
| c) Director of common Education   |                                   |

**9. Choose the word that cannot be placed after success**

- |        |         |         |           |
|--------|---------|---------|-----------|
| a) ful | b) sion | c) — or | d) – sory |
|--------|---------|---------|-----------|

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## Part – II

**II. Answer seven of the following :**

**7 x 2 = 14**

**I. Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer any Four of the following:**

**4 x 2 = 8**

**21. But now they only laugh with teeth**

**While their ice – block – cold eyes**

- a) Explain ice – block cold eyes
- b) Identify the figure of speech used here

**22. When snaps the knee and cracks the wrist**

- a) Is there a doctor in the stands ?
- b) Why does the poet make such an observation ?

**23. And it's my faith that every flower Enjoys the air it breathers**

- a) What is the poet's faith?
- b) What trait of nature do we see here?

**24. He's the bafflement of Scotland Yard**

**The flying squad's despair**

**For when they reach the scene of crime — Macavity's not there**

- a) What is Scotland Yard?
- b) Why does the flying squad feel disappointed ?

**25. defeat we repel courage our fort**

- a) How do we react to defeat ?
- b) Which is considered as our strong hold ?

**26. Our lands our lives and all are Boling broke**

- a) Who is Bolingbroke ?
- b) Whose lands are referred to here ?

**II. Do as Directed :**

**3 x 2 = 6**

27. The doctor said " you must take rest" **(change into Active voice)**

28. Shakespeare wrote two long poems **(change into Active voice)**

29. Were I the Prime Minister I would bring Many changes in the country **(Begin the sentences with 'If ')**

30. Though she got high mark , she was not admitted in the college **(Change into a simple sentences)**

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## Part – III

**III. Answer any Seven of the following.****7 x 3 = 21****I. Explain any two of the following with reference to the context :****2 x 3 = 6**

31. I have also learned to say 'Goodbye' When I mean 'Good riddance' -  
 32. The budding twigs spread out their fan To catch the breezy air  
 33. Defeat we repel Courage our fort cringing from others we haven't done

**II. Answer any two of the following briefly.****2 x 3 = 6**

34. Describe the character of khushwant Singh's grandmother  
 35. What did Marykom consider her greatest achievement why ?  
 36. What are the articles the writer forgets most often ?

**III. Answer any three of the following****3 x 3 = 9**

37. Describe the process of preparing two cups of tea  
 38. Write three sentences on your inference about the data given below

Place	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Rainfall
Chennai	40 C	24C	2mm
Mumbai	30C	12C	3mm
Kolkatta	45C	30C	2mm
Ooty	15C	12C	5mm

39. Frame a dialogue of minimum three Exchanges between conductor and a passenger  
 40. Complete the proverbs choosing the correct words from the options given  
 a. Little drops of — make a mighty ocean ( Blood, water, honey )  
 b. Money makes many — ( Buildings, things, bridges )  
 c. Jack of all trade is a — of none ( master , teacher, doctor )

**Part IV****IV. Answer all the Questions****7 x 5 = 35****41. Answer any one of the following in a paragraph about 150 words**

- a) How does the speaker highlight the importance of living back to the society ?  
 b) — But when it is my own - well

I think hysterics are fully justified, How ?

**42. Answer any one of the following in a paragraph about 150 words**

- a) Summarise the poem "Lines written in Early spring"  
 b) What do associate with the title 'once upon a time' ?

•• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

**43. Write a paragraph about 150 words by developing the following hints :**

Hector Hugh Munro “ A shot in the dark “- Philip Sletherby visits Brill Manor – friendship gained with Honoria saltpan – travel companion – Bertie’s problem – the two crests – Sletherby’s responses to Berties request – His attention about the car door – The appearance of honario saltpan Jago – His explanation that saltpan’s crest was a demi – lion Kc’s words shock Sletherby

(OR)

Never – Never – Nest – by Cardic mount – Aunt Jane affection towards Jack’s little nest – mistake in giving wedding present Jack wants’ to be the owner lather than being a tenant – Jack manages to pay seven pounds eighty and eighty pence – Aunt James advice – Gives a cheque – things owned by jack and jill – Just one more last installment – Baby’s really ours .

**44. Write a summary or make notes of the following passage :**

Albert Einstein was working at the Princeton university one day when he was going back home he forget his home address The driver of the cab did not recognize him Einstein asked the driver exclaimed that there could be no one who did not know Einstein address He added that every one in Princeton knew where Einstein lived and asked him if he wanted to meet Einstein. Einstein With a sheepish grin replied that he was Einstein and he had forgotten his residential could take him home and dropped him safely The cabbie considered driving Einstein a great honour and refused to charge him for the service .

**45. Write a letter to your friend sharing your views on a movie you watched recently**

(OR)

**Write an article to the news paper on Rainwater conservation.**

**46. Read the following sentences spot the errors and rewrite them correctly**

- a) Cow is an useful animal
- b) If you walk fast you would catch the bus
- c) Mithun is Junior than shyla
- d) My father adviced me to drink milk
- e) Even though he ran fast but he missed the bus

(OR)

**(ii) Fill in the blanks appropriately**

- a) The doctor gave an injection in the — which became — ( Vain \ Vein )
- b) My grandmother — go to church every Sunday ( use a semi model verb )
- c) I — finish the work before the end of this month ( use a model verb )
- d) He went late to the station — the train had already left ( use a suitable link word )

**47. Read the following poem and answer the Questions that follow**

My father knows the proper way  
The nation should be run  
He tells us children every day  
Just what should now be done  
He knows the way to fix trusts  
He has a simple plan  
But if the furnace needs repairs  
We have to here a man

**Questions :**

- a) What does the father know ?
- b) Whom does he advise
- c) What is his plan ?
- d) Why they hire a man ?
- e) Write down the rhyming words

(OR)

**Read the following passage and answer the Questions in your own words :**

Thomas Alva Edison stepped from a train in Orange , New Jersey and walked down the platform The station master knew how forgetful the famous inventor was Therefore he would always ask him a customary Question He asked Edison if he had left anything behind Edison confidently replied that he had not left anything and everything was safe with him Then he began taking a count of his suitcases As he was doing so he happened to look at the train with a start he dropped his bags and raced back to the car in which he had been travelling what prompted that burst of activity was the face of his bride with whom he had just married and returned from a honey moon trip , staring from a window.

**Questions :**

1. Who is Thomas alva Edison?
2. What is the name of the place he landed ?
3. What was the customer Questions?
4. Why did he raced back to the car ?
5. Where did he return from ?

**STANDARD – XI****Language - Part - II - English****Time Allowed 2.30 Hours****Maximum Marks -90****Instruction :**

1. Check the Question Paper for fairness of printing If there is any lack of fairness inform the hall Supervisor Immediately
2. Use only Blue or Black ink to write and underline

**Part - I****I. Answer all the Questions write the correct answer along with the corresponding options codes :****Choose the correct synonyms for the underlined words from the options given:**

1. It is indelibly branded in letters of fire on my heart
  - a) Kind of paint
  - b) Type of architecture
  - c) cannot be rubbed
  - d) cunning deceit
2. I do claim to represent him in all his ruggedness
  - a) Isolated areas
  - b) Strength or toughness
  - c) Government by one ruler
  - d) depressed
3. The tin of tobacco rolled crazily across the concourse disgorging its contents as it went
  - a) pulled with jerk
  - b) to open a central area in a large building
  - c) polite and sophisticated
  - d) valued

**Choose the correct antonyms for the underline words from the option given**

4. The role of the university today is not cloistered
  - a) restricted
  - b) liberally
  - c) demanded
  - d) confused
5. I am always reluctant to trust a departing visitor
  - a) unwilling
  - b) wishing
  - c) willing
  - d) forgetting
6. I took away from this championship was the conviction
  - a) firm faith
  - b) full of doubt
  - c) faithless
  - d) belief
7. **Choose the correct tri syllabic word**
  - a) Distribute
  - b) Comfortable
  - c) Humble
  - d) Abbreviation

**8. Choose the right expansion of the abbreviation BCD**

- a) Binary coded Decimal
- b) Biscuit company Delivery
- c) Broad casting Delivery
- d) Book company Delivery

**9. Choose the word that cannot be placed after sports**

- a) – man
- b)self
- c) — tive
- d) Woman

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**10. Choose the right combination of the blended word Interpol**

- a) International police                      b) international polling  
c) International polestar                    d) International police station

**11. Choose the meaning of the foreign word ' viva voce '**

- a) oral voice                                      b) Oral communication  
c) Oral Examination                         d) Oral education

**12. Choose the right definition for the term " Linguist"**

- a) One who studies stories                  b) One who studies language and their structure  
c) One who studies many tricks            d) One who solves many problem

**13. Replace the underlined phrasal verb in the sentence below with a single word:**

I cannot bear with your misbehavior

- a) repair    b) tolerate                                      c) cancel                                      d) produce

**14. Form a derivative by adding the right suffix to the word - young**

- a) -ful    b) - ly    c) tion    d) - ster

**15. Add suitable Questions tag to the following sentence**

Mithun is a clever boy

- a) Is he ?    b) Isn't he                                      c) does he ?                                      d) Doesn't he ?

**16. Fill in the blank with suitable preposition**

I shall meet you — six O clock

- a) by    b) on    c) in    d) at

**17. The plural form of radius**

- a) radium    b) Radic    c) Radiant    d) Radius

**18. Fill in the blank with suitable relative pronoun**

The song — she sang was melodious

- a) Which    b) that    c) who    d) whom

**19. Choose the clipped form of the word 'hippopotamus'**

- a) hyppo    b) hippo    c) potamus    d) potato

**20. Choose the suitable meaning for the idiom used in the following sentence**

Her parents were on cloud nine when she got the university rank

- a) Very jealous                                  b) on the ninth cloud                                  c) very proud                                      d) very sad

## •• DHOSTH GUIDES ••

## Part - II

**II. Answer SEVEN of the following****7 x 2 = 14****I. Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer any FOUR of the following****4 x 2 = 8****21. Most of all I want to relearn****How to laugh for my laugh in the mirror****Shows only my teeth like a snacks fangs**

- a) Who wants to relearn
- b) What is meant by fans ?

**22. With all my heart I do admire****Athletes who sweat for fun and hire**

- a) Whom does the poet admire?
- b) For what reasons do the athletes sweat ?

**23. And I must think do all I can****That there was pleasure there**

- a) What did the poet notice about the Twigs ?
- b) What was the poets thought about then ?

**24. Macavity's a mystery cat he's called the Hidden paw**

- a) Does the poet talk about a real cat ?
- b) Why is he called the Hidden paw?

**25. We are proud of the position we****Hold humble as we are**

- a) What is the speaker proud of
- b) What is the speaker both humble and proud ?

**26. How can you say to me I am A king ?**

- a) Who says this ?
- b) Why does the speaker say this ?

**II. Do as Directed :****3 x 2 = 6**27. Mithun said " I wrote the exam well" **(Into indirect speech)**28. We shall play cricket **(into passive voice )**29. Were I the principal I would appoint you **(Begin the sentence with If)**30. Even though he ran fast he missed the train **(Change into a simple sentence)**

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## Part – III

**III. Answer any SEVEN of the following** **7 x 3 = 21**

**I. Explain any two of the following with Reference to the context :** **2 x 3 = 6**

31. At home, once Twice

There will be no thrice

For then I find doors shut on me

32. Have I not reason to lament

What man has made of man?

33. We deem it our duty and mission in life

To bless and praise the deserving ones

**II. Answer any two of the following briefly :** **2 x 3 = 6**

34. Describe the life at city – Spent by Kushwant singh grand mother

35. Why did MaryKom think that she should not return empty handed ?

36. Name a few things that a person remembers easily

**III. Answer any three of the following.** **3 x 3 = 9**

37. Describe the process of preparing two glasses of Orange juice

38. Write three sentences on your inference about the data given below

Authors	Book on poetry	Books on Drama / poem	Title
Shakespeare	Two long poems	37 Drama	Great Dramatist
William Wordsworth	His poems	Description Of nature	Nature poet
John Milton	Epic poems	—————	Epic poet

39. Frame a dialogue of minimum three exchange between the headmaster and a student

40. Complete the proverbs choosing the correct words from the options given

a) make hay while the —— shines ( moon , stars , sun)

b) —— is the best policy ( Truth , smile , Honesty )

c) Speak the truth and —— the devil ( Mock , Kick , Kiss)

## Part – IV

**IV. Answer all the Questions** **7 x 5 = 35**

**41. Answer any one of the following in a paragraph of about 150 words ;**

a) Explain how the narrator got out of the tight corner that he was in

b) What kind of absent mindedness is regarded as a virtue by Lynd ?



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**42. Answer any one of the following in a Paragraph about 150 Words :**

- a) Give an account of Macavity's destructive mischief
- b) What are the causes for king Richards grief ?

**43. Write a paragraph about 150 words by developing the following hints :**

' The First patient by CV Burgers – dentists waiting room – dentist arrives – First patient enters – nurse carries hammer – pain of pliers , a hacksaw – surgical room – strange sounds – reaction of patients – Dentist tries to open tool cabinet every one leaves – except one

(OR)

Kath been Mansfield Murry's The singing Lesson Miss Meadows was upset – she remains gloomy – she taxes the student – the girls sense her change – basil seems to have denied her – she reads the letter suddenly she is called by the headmistress – The headmistress gives a telegram – class with vigour and good cheer – Joyful song – All become joyful at the end .

**44. Write a summary or make notes of the following passage :**

The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world – It is the mother that rocks the cradle It is she who exercises her influence over the mind of her children with her noble qualities Napoleon said " Give me good mothers , I will give you a good nation " Mothers play an important role in building nations . The love of our mother is usually the first and deepest love that we come across For many people their mothers love becomes this pattern of love in later life.

**45. Write a letter to your friend sharing your views on a movie you watched recently**

(OR)

**Write an article to the newspaper on the traffic commotion.**

**46. (i) Read the following sentences , spot the errors and rewrite them correctly**

- a) He lived here since 2015
- b) He is a MLA
- c) I prefer coffee than tea
- d) She is wearing an uniform
- e) Though he studied well but he failed

(OR)

**(ii) Fill in the blanks Appropriately :**

- a) Our —— is a man of —— ( Principle / Principal )
- b) My father —— go walking every morning ( Use a semi model verb )

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## 2022 PUBLIC EXAM QUESTION PAPER

### Language — Part II — English

**Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 90**

**Instructions:**

- (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.
- (2) Use Blue or Black ink to write and underline.

**PART - I**

**Answer all the questions.**

**20 x 1 = 20**

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

1. We treated it like the fables of the prophets she used to tell us.  
 (a) hymns                      (b) songs                      (c) storeys                      (d) stories
2. The coaches lauded me.  
 (a) appreciated              (b) gifted us                      (c) garlanded                      (d) rebuked
3. The toilers did not enjoy this privilege.  
 (a) kings                      (b) bosses                      (c) leaders                      (d) workers

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

4. Grandmother was always in spotless white.  
 (a) pure                      (b) pointless                      (c) dirty                      (d) creased
5. The staff looked so unsympathetic.....  
 (a) credible                      (b) genuine                      (c) dutiful                      (d) sympathetic
6. It requires individual responsibility.  
 (a) classical                      (b) personal                      (c) collective                      (d) modern
7. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the base word 'tidy'.  
 (a) ir                      (b) in                      (c) dis                      (d) un
8. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation 'CAT'.  
 (a) Career and Aptitude Test                      (b) Competitive Aptitude Test  
 (c) Capital Aptitude Test                      (d) Central Law and Aptitude Test:
9. Choose the appropriate idiomatic expression for the underlined phrase.

The two players were in the two opposite angles of the boxing ring, resting between rounds.

- (a) in our corner      (b) gift of the gab      (c) square off      (d) turning over a new leaf

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10. Fill in the blanks with the suitable phrasal verb.  
The rebellion was \_\_\_\_\_ by the officers.  
(a) put off                      (b) put on                      (c) put down                      (d) put up
11. Choose the word from the options given below to form a compound word with "bee".  
(a) piece                      (b) lash                      (c) gate                      (d) hive
12. Choose the right definition for the word, "Neurologist".  
(a) one who treats stomach disorders  
(b) one who treats lung problems  
(c) one who treats disorders of the nervous system  
(d) one who treats vision problems
13. Form a derivative for the underlined word.  
Mom told me to arrange the table.  
(a) ful                      (b) ment                      (c) ity                      (d) ness
14. Fill in the blanks with appropriate "ism" word.  
Ravi had the habit of being absent at work. He is known for his \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) absenteeism                      (b) patriotism                      (c) heroism                      (d) criticism
- 15. Fill in the blanks with the suitable modal verb.**  
Students \_\_\_\_\_ submit their note books tomorrow without fail.  
(a) must                      (b) can                      (c) may                      (d) might
16. Fill in the blanks with a suitable Preposition.  
I saw the cat sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the table.  
(a) on                      (b) in                      (c) of                      (d) at
17. Choose the appropriate question tag for the following sentence.  
Sita is a teacher, \_\_\_\_\_?  
(a) wasn't she                      (b) is she                      (c) did she                      (d) isn't she
- 18. Fill in the blanks with the correct tense form.**  
If I \_\_\_\_\_ a pilot, I would fly high.  
(a) am                      (b) was                      (c) had been                      (d) were
19. Fill in the blanks with a suitable determiner.  
\_\_\_\_\_ of my friends called me yesterday.  
(a) Third                      (b) Any                      (c) Little                      (d) Many
20. Fill in the blanks with the suitable phrase.  
\_\_\_\_\_ heavy rain, the match was cancelled.  
(a) Due to                      (b) In spite of                      (c) Despite                      (d) In case of

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PART - II  
SECTION - 1

**Answer any four of the following.**

**Read the sets of poetic lines given and answer the questions that follow. 4x2=8**

21. "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?  
(b) Mention the figure of speech used here.
22. When officialdom demands,  
Is there a doctor in the stands?  
(a) Why are doctors called from the stands by the sponsors?  
(b) Pick out the rhyming words in the given lines.
23. He, who does not stoop, is a king we adore.  
We bow before competence and merit;  
(a) Who is adored as a 'king'?  
(b) What is the figure of speech used in the first line?
24. "And tell sad stories of the death of kings!"  
(a) Pick out the alliterated words.  
(b) Who is the speaker?
25. Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles  
Like a fixed portrait smile.  
(a) What do you mean by "Cocktail face"?  
(b) Mention the figure of speech.
26. Keeps Death his court, and there the antic sits,  
(a) What does the word "antic" mean?  
(b) Identify the figure of speech employed in this line.

## SECTION - 2

**Answer any three of the following questions.**

**3 x 2 = 6**

27. The old woman said to the boy, "Please help me." [Rewrite as a Reported Speech]
28. Raghu tried his best, but he did not succeed. [Rewrite as a Complex Sentence]
29. Though the battle has been won, the war isn't over yet. [Rewrite as a Compound Sentence]
30. Rita was late to school. She was punished. [Rewrite using "If" clause]

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PART - III  
SECTION - 1**Explain any two of the following with reference to the context.****2 x 3 = 6**

31. "I have learned to wear many faces  
Like dresses....."
32. "They do not ever in their dealings  
Consider one another's feelings....."
33. "How can you say to me, I am a king?"

## SECTION - 2

**Answer any two of the following questions in not more than 30 words.** **2 x 3 = 6**

34. Why did the grandmother accompany the author to school?
35. What did Mary Kom consider her greatest achievement? Why?
36. Why are universities necessary for a Society?

## SECTION - 3

**Answer any three of the following.****3 x 3 = 9**

37. Write an article on "Road Safety" in about 50 words.
38. Describe the process of ironing a shirt.
39. Write an e-mail to your brother wishing him on his birthday.
40. Write a message to your sister reminding her about the coaching class that evening after school hours.

## PART - IV

**Answer the following in a paragraph of about 150 words.****7 x 5 = 35**

41. (a) Why was Mary Kom named the "Queen of Boxing" and "Magnificent Mary"?

**OR**

- (b) How does the speaker highlight the importance of giving back to the society in the lesson "The Convocation Address"?

**Answer the following in a paragraph of about 150 words.**

42. (a) Explain the things the poet has learnt when he grew into an adult, in the poem, "Once upon a Time".

**OR**

- (b) What are the qualities the speaker wishes to nourish and what is his mission in the poem, "Everest is not the only Peak"?

**Answer in a paragraph of about 150 words developing the following hints.**

43. (a) The dentist's clinic - many patients wait - tensed - tooth - to be extracted - the arrival of the dentist - Joe, the first patient - called in - the nurse goes - with hammer - reaction of patients - loud sound of sawing and screeching - other patients fear - go away - Joe comes out - hammer, pliers - to open tool box.

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OR

(b) Stephen Leacock - visits a photo studio - for photograph - the photographer - unpleasant comments - takes a long time - Leacock gets angry -The photographer - rude - comments on Leacock's features - ill - treats Leacock - takes photo in animation - asks to come on Saturday - Leacock goes - disappointed - does not resemble him - accuses and leaves in tears.

**44. Write a summary (or) make notes of the following passage.**

A planet revolves around the Sun along a definite curved path which is called an orbit. It is elliptical. The time taken by a planet to complete one revolution is called its period of revolution.

Besides revolving around the Sun, a planet also rotates on its own axis like a top. The time taken by a planet to complete one rotation is called its period of rotation. The period of rotation of the earth is 23 hours and 56 minutes and so the length of a day on earth is taken as 24 hours.

The planets are spaced unevenly. The first four planets are relatively close together and close to the Sun. They form the inner solar system. Farther from the Sun is the outer solar system, where the planets are much more spread out. Thus the distance between Saturn and Uranus is much greater than the distance between Earth and Mars.

The four planets grouped together in the inner solar system are Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. They are called inner planets. They have a surface of solid rock crust and are called terrestrial or rocky planets. Their insides, surfaces and atmospheres are formed in a similar way and form a similar pattern. Our planet Earth can be taken as a model of the other three planets.

The four large planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune spread out in the outer solar system and slowly orbit the Sun. They are called outer planets. They are made of hydrogen, helium and other gases in huge amounts and have very dense atmosphere. They are known as gas giants and are also called gaseous planets. The four outer planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune have rings, whereas the four inner planets do not have any rings. The rings are actually tiny pieces of rock covered with ice.

**45.** (a) Write a letter to the commissioner of the corporation complaining about the sanitary conditions of the streets in your locality,

OR

(b) Write a letter to your friend informing him/her that you would visit her the following week and celebrate your birthday there.

**46. (a) Read the following sentences, spot the error in them and correct them.**

- (i) I saw many geoses in the park.
- (ii) Ramu is one of the tallest boy.

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- (iii) He is my cousin brother.
- (iv) They discussed about the matter.
- (v) Either of these are right.

OR

**(b) Read the following sentences and classify them according to their fields.**

- (i) Dr. Rahim is an Orthopaedic surgeon.
  - (ii) My grandfather owned a fertile land.
  - (iii) A.R. Rehman is a great Pianist.
  - (iv) Jegan is into trading.
  - (v) The hacker had some problem with his mother-board
- Music, Computer, Agriculture, Education, Medicine, Commerce, Nutrition

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

The history of medicinal plants is as old as the history of human beings. Most medicines are obtained either directly or indirectly from plants. All the major systems of medicines such as Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy are based on drugs obtained from plants and animals. These drugs obtained from medicinal plants are called secondary metabolites. Plants produce primary metabolites for their own living e.g. carbohydrates, amino acids, etc., and secondary metabolites for protection, competition and speciesinteraction, (e.g.) alkaloids, terpenoids flavonoids etc. Phytochemistry is the study of Phytochemicals which are chemical substances derived from various parts of the plant. Few plant derived drugs are Tulsi, Nannari, Nilavembu, Pappali etc.

**Questions:**

- (i) Name any two major systems of medicines.
- (ii) What are secondary metabolites?
- (iii) Carbohydrates, amino acids etc. are \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iv) What is phytochemistry?
- (v) Did you come across the word 'Nilavembu' in recent years? For which disease was it recommended?

OR

(b) Build a dialogue with a minimum of 5 exchanges between a teacher, and a student who has come late to school.