

11 - ENGLISH STUDY MATERIALS - {EASY PASS}

QUESTION NUMBER - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
1. Absurd	Inconsistent / illogical	Logical / Sensible / Wise
2. Bedlam	Noisy confusion	Calm
3. Dilapidated	Damaged	Creation
4. Fables	Tales / Stories	Truth / Sense
5. Hobbled	Walked unsteadily	Free / Release
6. Monotonous	Boring / Unchanging	Varied / Changing
7. Pucker	Wrinkle / Wizeded	Smooth / Unwrinkle
8. Seclusion	Isolation / Separation	Open / Public
9. Frivolous	Foolish / Not serious	Serious
10. Bedlam	Noisy confusion	Calm
11. Appetite	Hunger	Satisfaction / Fullness
12. Lauded	Appreciated	Criticized
13. Adulation	Appreciation	Criticize
14. Consoled	Comforted	Uncensored
15. Conviction	Belief	Disbelief
16. Palate	Sense of taste	Distaste
17. Sate	Satisfy	Dissatisfy
18. Haul	Taking a collection	Loss
19. Amateur	Non-professional	Professional
20. Vanished	Disappeared	Appeared
21. Inferior	Lower in status	Superior
22. Reluctant	Unwilling	Eager
23. Vexation	Irritation / Annoyance	Delight / Pleasure
24. Crowded	Occupied / Clumsy	Unoccupied / Void

25. Audacious	Bold and Daring	Shy
26. Eccentric	Acting strangely	Usual / Normal / Common
27. Delinquent	Offender	
28. Guile	Cunning / Deceit	Truthfulness
29. Nonchalantly	Unconcernedly / Coolly	Intensely / Nervously
30. Rectitude	Honesty / Good behavior	Dishonesty
31. Confess	Admit a fault	Deny
32. Indelible	Memorable / Unforgettable	Forgettable
33. Persuade	Motivated	Dissuade
34. Congealed	Thickened / Frozen	Melted / Separated
35. Crescendo	Gradual progress	Decrease / Decline
36. Autocracy	Dictatorship / Monarchy	Democracy
37. Conferred	Granted a title / Degree / Benefit	Retrieved
38. Despondent	Depressed / Frustrated	Happy
39. Eminent	Prominent / Important / Famous	Unimportant
40. Perils	Dangers and risks	Safety
41. Replenish	Refill	Deplete / Empty
42. Ruggedness	Strength / Toughness	Delicacy / Softness
43. Solace	Console / Comfort / Peace	Distress
44. Suave	Polite	Awkward / Clumsy
45. Exasperation	Irritation	Pleasure / Calmness
46. Chaos	Disorder / Confusion	Calm / Quiet
47. Resistant	Oppose / Contrary	Obedient / Permit
48. Accumulate	Increase / Amass	Scattered / Dispersed
49.		

POETRY APPRECIATION QUESTIONS

QUESTION NUMBER – 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26

POEM - 1 - ONCE UPON A TIME

Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow :

**1. 'But now they only laugh with their teeth,
While their ice-block-cold eyes....'**

A) Who are 'they'?

'They' refers to People of modern times.

B) Explain : ice – block – cold eyes'

Eyes that lack warmth and care.

C) Identify the figure of speech used here.

Metaphor

**2. 'Most of all, I want to relearn
How to laugh. For my laugh in the mirror
Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!'**

A) Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh?

The poet is aware that he too has become deceitful like others.

B) Whom does the poet want to relearn from?

The poet wants to relearn from his Son.

C) Mention the figure of speech used here?

Simile

**3. And I have learned too
To laugh with only my teeth
And shake hands without my heart**

A) Who is speaking to whom?

The poet is speaking to his son.

B) What did the speaker learn?

The poet also learnt to laugh and shake hands without warmth.

4. I want to unlearn all these muting things

A) Who wants to unlearn?

The poet wants to unlearn.

B) What are these muting things?

Muting things refer to the **hypocritic behaviour of modern day people.**

POEM - 2 - CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR

1. With all my heart I do admire

Athletes who sweat for fun or hire

A) Whom does the poet admire ?

The poet admires **the Athletes.**

B) For what reasons do the athletes sweat ?

They athletes sweat for **money (or) for pleasure.**

2. Well, ego it might be pleased enough

But zealous athletes play so rough.....

A) What pleases the ego ?

Exchange of places with players pleases the ego.

B) Why are athletes often rough during play ?

Winning alone matters for them.

3. When officialdom demands

Is there a doctor in the stands ?.....

A) Why are doctors called from stands by the sponsors ?

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

B) Why does the poet make such an observation ?

Because the injured must be treated immediately.

4. One infant grows up and becomes a jockey,

Another plays basketball or hockey.

A) Who is a jockey?

One who rides a horse is a jockey.

B) Pick out the rhyming words?

Jockey - Hockey

5. **And reassure myself anew**

That you are not me and I'm not you.

A) Who does 'you' and 'me' refer here?

'Me' refers to the poet and 'you' refers to the athletes.

B) What is the poet's determination?

The poet is determined that he shall never become an athlete, but remain only a Spectator.

POEM - 3 - LINES WRITTEN IN THE EARLY SPRING

1. **And 'tis my faith that every flower**

Enjoys that air it breathes....

A) What is the poet's faith ?

The poet's faith is that every flower in nature enjoys itself.

B) What trait of Nature do we see here?

Nature is meant to give happiness to all.

2. **If this belief from heaven be sent,**

If such be Nature's holy plan.

A) What does 'heaven' refer to ?

Heaven refers to God who has created Nature.

B) Why does the poet call it 'holy'?

Poet calls it holy because God created everything to make man happy.

3. **I heard a thousand blended notes**

While in a grove I sate reclined.

A) Where is the speaker seated?

The speaker is seated in a grove.

B) What does 'blended notes' mean?

It means mixture of sounds of various birds.

C) What is a grove?

Grove is a small area of **land with a group of trees.**

**4. To her fair works did Nature link
The human soul that through me ran.**

A) What did the nature link with?

The nature linked its works with the **human soul.**

B) What are nature's fair works?

Nature's fair works are its **flowers, rivers and all parts of nature.** They are happy and Radiate happiness.

**5. Have I not reason to lament
What man has made of man.**

A) What does lament mean?

To express sorrow or unhappiness about something.

B) What is the solution to the problem?

Man has to live in harmony with nature and fellow beings.

POEM - 4 - MACAVITY - THE MYSTERY CAT

**1. Macavity's a Mystery Cat: he's called
The Hidden Paw....**

A) Does the poet talk about a real cat?

No, the poet talks about the imaginary cat.

B) Why is he called the Hidden Paw?

He is the master criminal. But he always escapes. The Scotland Yard, cannot catch him. Hence he is called Hidden Paw.

**2. 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'?

Scotland Yard is the **headquarters of the London Metropolitan Police Service.**

B) Why does the flying squad feel disappointed?

The flying squad is disappointed because **when they reach the scene of crime, Macavity will not be there.** He commits the crime and runs away.

3. **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.

Macavity moves his head from side to side as he walks around like a snake.

B) What does he pretend to do?

He pretends to be half asleep, when he is awake.

4. **'It must have been Macavity!' but he's a mile away.**

A) What is Macavity blamed for?

Macavity is blamed for theft.

B) Where is he ?

He has gone miles away.

POEM - 5 - EVEREST IS NOT THE ONLY PEAK

1. **Our Nature it is that whatever we try
We do with devotion deep and true.**

A) Who does 'we' refer to ?

'We' refers to **humans.**

B) How should we carry out our duties ?

We should carry out our duties **with true devotion.**

2. **Defeat we repel, courage our fort;**

A) How do we react to defeat ?

We **hate** defeat.

B) Which is considered as our stronghold?

Courage is considered as our strong hold.

**3. We are proud of the position we
Hold; humble as we are,**

A) What is the speaker proud of ?

The speaker is proud of his **position**.

B) How is the speaker both humble and proud ?

The speaker is proud of the position he holds, but at the same time, humble in his Service.

C) Pick out the alliteration in these lines.

Proud, Position Hold, Humble.

**4. He, who does not stoop, is a king we adore,
We bow before competence and merit;**

A) Who is adored as a king ?

A person who does not stoop to win is adored.

B) What is the figure of speech used in the first line ?

Metaphor.

**5. Honour is a property, common to all
In dignity and pride no one need to be poor.**

A) Who are considered rich?

People who live with dignity are considered rich.

B) What is their asset?

Their asset is **honour**.

POEM - 6 - THE HOLLOW CROWN

1. **Let's talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs**

Make dust our paper and with rainy eyes.

A) What do the words in the first line denote?

The words graves, worms and epitaphs refer to death.

B) How are 'dust' and 'rainy eyes' used in the line?

'Dust' is compared to paper and 'rainy eyes' to writing instruments.

2. **Our lands, our lives, and all are Bolingbroke's**

And nothing can we call our own but death

A) Who was Bolingbroke.

Bolingbroke was King Richard's cousin.

B) Why does the speaker say that lands lives and all are Bolingbroke's?

Bolingbroke, the cousin of Richard deposed him as king. So Richard says that all the Above belonged to the deposer.

C) What does the speaker own?

The speaker says that only death is his own and nothing else.

3. **Keeps Death his court, and these the antic sits**

Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp

A) How is his death portrayed?

Death is portrayed as a court jester.

B) What does it do?

Death takes away the temporary power and pomp from the kings.

FIGURES OF SPEECH / POETIC DEVICES / LITERARY DEVICES

1. ONCE UPON A TIME

No	Poetic Line	Figure of Speech
1.	'Once upon a time' in the 1 st and last lines	Repetition
2.	Like dresses – home face (Line 21)	Simile
3.	'..conforming smile like a fixed portrait smile.' (Line 24)	Simile
4.	When I was like you. I want (Line 35)	Simile
5.	once upon a time when I was like you. (Line 43)	Simile
6.	'Ice-block-cold eyes' (Line 5)	Metaphor
7.	'feel at home!' 'come again' (Line 13)	Sarcasm

2. CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR

No	Poetic Line	Figure of Speech
1.	When snaps the knee and cracks the wrist.....	Onomatopoeia
2.	For this most modest physiquess...: most-modest	Alliteration
3.	They do not ever in their dealings...: they-their, do-dealings	Alliteration

3. LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING

No	Poetic Line	Figure of Speech
1.	To her works did Nature link	Personification
2.	The human soul that through me ran	Personification
3.	And 'tis my faith that every flower Enjoys the air it breathes	Personification
4.	What Man has made of Man?	Aphorism

4. MACAVITY – THE MYSTERY CAT

No	Poetic Line	Figure of Speech
1. with movements like a snake.	Simile
2.	They say he cheats at cards	Personification
3.	Line 1 Macavity's, mystery	Alliteration
4.	Line 3 Scotland, squad	Alliteration
5.	Line 6 broken, breaks	Alliteration
6.	Line 12 his, head, highly	Alliteration

5. EVEREST IS NOT THE ONLY PEAK

No	Poetic Line	Figure of Speech
1	He, who does not stoop, is a king we adore	Metaphor
2	Proud-position; hold – humble	Alliteration

6. THE HOLLOW CROWN

No	Poetic Line	Figure of Speech
1.	“Let’s talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs; Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth”.	Metaphor
2.	“And yet not so – for what can we bequeath Save our deposed bodies to the ground?”	Interrogation
3.	Which serves as paste and cover to our bones.	Simile
4.	“Keeps Death his court” and there the antic sits,.....”	Personification
5.	“Scoffing his state’ and grinning at his, pomp.....”	Personification

6.	“Bores through his castle wall, and farewell king!”		Personification
7.	“How can you say to me, I am a king?”		Rhetorical Question
8.	“Our lands, our lives, and all, are”	lands-lives	Alliteration
9.	“And tell sad stories of the death of kings:”	sad-stories	Alliteration
10.	“Comes at the last, and with a little pin.....”	last-little	Alliteration

POEMS AND THEIR RHYMING SCHEMES

No	Poem	Stanzas	Scheme
1	Once upon a time	All stanzas	Irregular
2	Confessions of a born spectator	1,2,4,5,6	aabbcc
3	Lines written in early spring	All stanzas	abab
4	Macavity - The Mystery Cat	All stanzas	aabb
5	Everest is not the only peak	All stanzas	Irregular
6	The Hollow Crown	All stanzas	Irregular

QUESTION NUMBER – 27 TO 30

Rewrite the sentence making an inversion in the conditional clause :

1. If I had a car, I would drop you. (Begin with ‘Had’)

Had I a car, I would drop you.

2. If I had had money, I would have helped him. (Begin with ‘Had’)

Had I had money, I would have helped him.

3. If I had come earlier, I would have attended the interview. (Begin with ‘Had’)

Had I come earlier, I would have attended the interview.

4. If you should need my help, just call me. (Begin with 'Should')

Should you need my help, just call me.

5. If I were a lion, I would kill all the animals in the forest. (Begin with 'Were')

Were I a lion, I would kill all the animals in the forest.

6. If I were you, I would accept the challenge. (Begin with 'Were')

Were I you, I would accept the challenge.

ERC (EXPLAIN REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT)

(QUESTION NUMBER – 31,32,33)

POEM - 1 - ONCE UPON A TIME

Poem :	Once Upon A Time
Poet :	Gabriel Okara
Explanation :	The poet wants to learn from his son. The poem speaks about the negative changes of human attitude. Once the people laughed whole heartedly. Now they shake hands without hearts. They invite their friends without any sincerity. The poet laments that he too has changed with time. His teeth resemble the fangs of a snake. He wants to unlearn everything. So, he asks his son to show him how to laugh like a child.

POEM - 2 - CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR

Poem	:	Confessions of a Born Spectator
Poet	:	Ogden Nash
Explanation	:	The poem tells about the spirit of the spectator. The poet enjoys watching the game safely from his seat. He never wants to participate. The players play a rough game and hurt each other. He likes to share a drink and food with them. He admires their spirit. But he is not ready to exchange places with them.

POEM - 3 - LINES WRITTEN IN THE EARLY SPRING

Poem	:	Lines Written in the Early Spring
Poet	:	William Wordsworth
Explanation	:	Once, the poet was reclining in a grove. He had both pleasant and bitter thoughts. He could associate himself with nature. Flowers enjoyed the air they breathe. Birds hopped around happily. The whole atmosphere was pleasant. God created nature for all only to enjoy. But Irresponsible men exploit nature. Thus, he laments “what man has made of man”.

PROSE QUESTION AND ANSWERS - 3 MARKS

QUESTION NUMBER - 34,35,36

1 - PROSE - THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY

1. Describe the grandfather as seen in the portrait?

The grandfather looked very old with a long white beard.

2. Describe the author's grandmother?

The grandmother was short, fat and slightly bent. Her face was full of wrinkles.

(She looked beautiful in spotless white dress.)

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

The author's parents went to live in the city.

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

Helping the author get ready for school, saying morning prayers, preparing chapattis and reading religious scripts.

5. Where did the author study in his childhood?

In his childhood, the author studied in a village school.

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

The school was attached to the temple. To read the scriptures in the nearby temple.

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

Feeding the sparrows in the afternoon.

8. How did the grandmother spend the last few hours of her life?

The grandmother stopped speaking with others. She died peacefully praying and telling her beads.

2 - PROSE - THE QUEEN OF BOXING

1. How did Mary Kom get financial support for her trip to the USA?

Her father, two MPs and the local people supported her financially.

2. Why did Mary Kom think that she should not return empty-handed?

Mary Kom did not want to upset the people who helped her.

3. Why did she call herself 'lucky'?

She had no match on that day. So, she called herself 'lucky'.

4. According to Mary Kom, what was the reason for losing in the finals?

Her loss of appetite and weight made her lose in the finals.

5. What difficulty did she experience while eating Chinese food?

Using the chopsticks to pick up the food was her difficulty.

6. What did she consider her greatest achievement? Why?

The gold medal in 2006 defeating indomitable Steluta Duta in India.

3 - PROSE - FORGETTING

1. What does Lynd actually wonder at?

Lynd wonders at the efficiency of human memory.

2. Name a few things that a person remembers easily?

A person remembers telephone numbers, addresses, appointments for lunch and dinner. He remembers almost everything he is expected to remember.

3. How do psychologists interpret forgetfulness?

People forget things because they wish to forget them. It may be due to antipathy.

4. Who are the citizens of 'dreamland'? Why?

Sportsmen are referred to as citizens of 'dreamland'. Their minds are filled with the imagination of the games played and titles won. They forget their articles.

5. How do the chemists make fortunes out of the medicines people forget to take?

People do have medicines in their pockets but forget them. So they have to buy the medicines again. This helps chemists to make fortune.

6. What kind of absent – mindedness is regarded as a virtue by Lynd?

Anglers forget their fishing rod, while enjoying their sport. Similarly, the poet may forget to post a letter, since it is a mediocre thing. Such absent – mindedness appears to be a virtue for the author.

4 - PROSE - TIGHT CORNERS

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

Barbizon pictures were sold in the sale room.

2. What is a tight corner? What happens when one finds in a tight corner?

A critical situation. A man in tight corner becomes stressful.

3. What was the narrator's financial condition?

The author had only 63 guineas with him.

4. What was the bidder's offer to the narrator?

The bidder offered fifty guineas more.

5. How did the narrator take advantage of the situation?

He demanded 100 guineas more for the picture and got it.

5 - PROSE - THE CONVOCATION ADDRESS

1. Why are the universities necessary for a society?

The Universities are necessary for the society to make it better.

2. In what ways have universities improved the society? / How should Universities mould the students of the present day?

Universities make an individual and equip him for the task of making democracy fruitful and effective.

3. Universities develop broad-mindedness. How does Dr. Radhakrishnan drive home this idea?

Universities develop the true spirit of democracy, appreciation for others' views and adjustment of differences.

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

A graduate can give back to the society in terms of service.

5. How does Arignar Anna highlight the duties and responsibilities of Graduates to the society?

Apart from their individual advancement, graduates should bring light into the dark alleys, solace to the afflicted and give new life to everyone.

6 - PROSE - THE ACCIDENTAL TOURIST

1. What happened to Bryson when he leaned to tie his shoelace?

When Bryson leaned to tie his shoelace the person in the seat ahead reclined and the Author's head was pinned in a crash position.

2. What was Bryson's worst accident on a plane?

He was writing notes while flying on a plane. Bryson sucked his pen which was leaking and the ink spread to his mouth, gums and teeth. That was the worst accident for him.

3. What did Bryson wish to avoid in his life?

Bryson wished to avoid hitting the dining table, leaving a part of his coat outside the car door and wearing light coloured trousers.

4. At the end how did the author behave while travelling alone?

The author learnt a lesson. When he travelled alone, he did not eat, drink or lean over to tie his shoelace and never put his pen anywhere near his mouth.

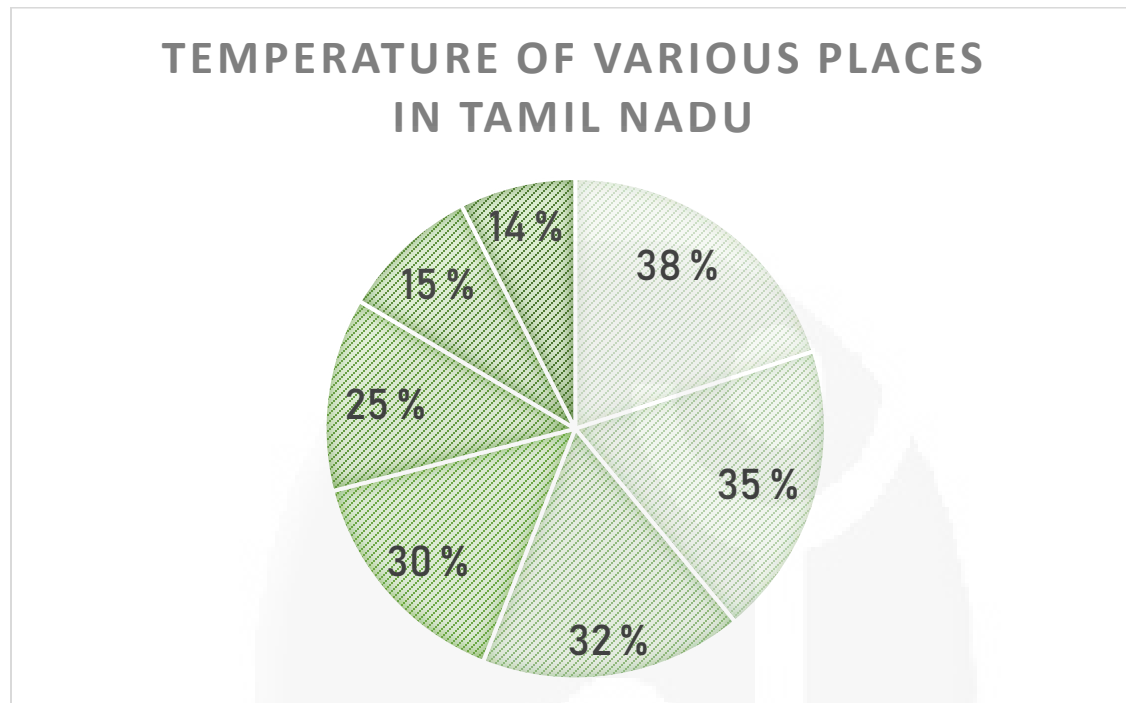
QUESTION NUMBER - 37, 38, 39, 40

PROVERBS

1. Brevity is the soul of wit.
2. One swallow does not make a summer.
3. Necessity is the mother of invention.
4. Every cloud has a silver lining.
5. Don't judge a book by its cover.
6. Actions speak louder than words.
7. A penny saved is a penny earned.
8. Even the walls have ears.
9. Variety is the spice of life.
10. Every dog has its day.
11. Time and tide wait for none.
12. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
13. The squeaky wheel gets the grease.
14. The grass is always greener on the other side.
15. Life is not a bed of roses.
16. Time once lost is lost forever.
17. Rome was not built in a day.
18. Don't cast pearls before the swine.

PIE-CHART**1. STUDY THE PIE-CHART GIVEN AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW :**

Temperature of various places in Tamil Nadu



38 % Madurai 35 % Trichy 32 % Chennai 30 % Kanyakumari
25 % Mettu palayam 15 % Ooty 14 % Kodaikanal

A) Which is the coolest place of all?

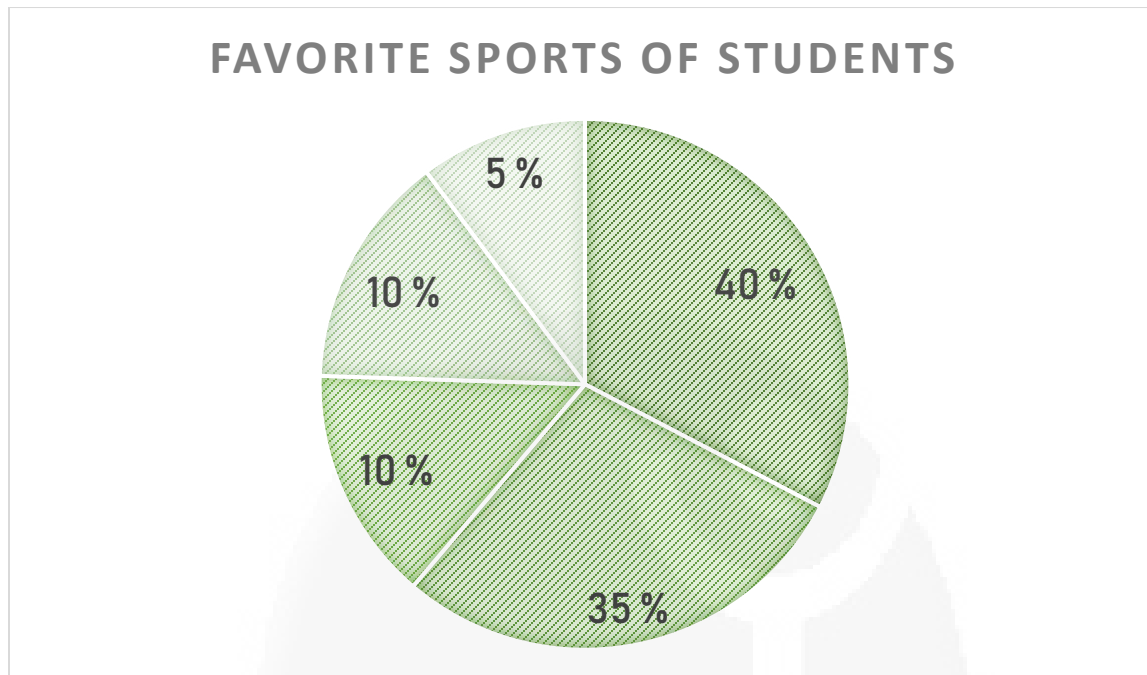
14 % Kodaikanal

B) Which place has the second highest temperature?

35 % Trichy

C) Which places are hotter than Kanyakumari?

38% Madurai , 35% Trichy , 32% Chennai

2. STUDY THE PIE-CHART GIVEN AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW :

40 % Cricket

35 % Football

10 % Hockey

10 % Tennis

5 % Kabaddi

A) Which is the most favorite game of the students?

40 % Cricket

B) Name the game preferred by the least number of students?

5 % Kabaddi

C) Which two games have equal number of students?

Tennis & Hockey – 10 %

3. The following table contains information on the types of English and Tamil books borrowed from a lending library. Study the table and answer the questions based on it.

Types of Books Lent	English	Tamil
Plays	500	600
Historical Novels	625	641
Social Novels	612	816

A) How many English books have been lent totally?

1737

B) Social Novels are read the most in English and Tamil.

Is this statement 'True or False'?

False. Social novels are read the most in Tamil only.

C) On the whole, which type of books is read least?

Plays in English

4. Study the following table, and write three sentences on your inference about the data :

Average Annual rainfall in the Southern States of India in the year 2012

S.NO	STATES OF INDIA	AVERAGE RAINFALL IN MM
1.	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	1996
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3580
3.	Karnataka	5160
4.	Kerala	3055

Answer :

- (i) The given data represents the average annual rainfall in the southern states of India in 2012.
- (ii) Karnataka has the highest rainfall among the other given southern states.
- (iii) Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry have the lowest average rainfall in the other given southern states of India.

DESCRIBE THE PROCESS OF MAKING - 3 MARKS**1. Describe the Process of Preparing Tea/Coffee**

Boil some water.
Add tea/coffee powder and allow it to boil.
Add a cup of milk.
Add sugar to taste.
Stir it, filter it and serve it.

2. Describe the Process of Preparing Lemon Juice or Lemonade

Take a glass of water.
Squeeze half a lemon in it
Add sugar to taste.
Add two mint leaves and ice
Mix it well and serve it.

3. Describe the Process of Preparing Apple Juice

Take four or five apples.
Wash them well.
Cut into pieces.
Put them into mixer and add some milk.
Filter it and serve.

4. Describe the Process of Preparing Egg Fried Rice

Take 3 spoon-full of oil in a pan.

Heat it.

Cut some onions.

Fry it in oil.

Beat three eggs and add in it.

Cook well.

Stir it well. Add salt.

Add cup of boiled rice.

Stir well.

Serve it hot.

5. Describe the Process of Preparing an Omelette

Take an egg and beat the egg well with a fork or egg beater.

Finely chop a small onion, one green chilly, one pod of garlic, coriander leaves

Mix the chopped ingredients to the beaten egg.

Add salt to taste and beat.

Heat a tava and add a spoon of oil.

Pour the mixture into the hot tava like a dosa.

Flip sides till it gets cooked on both sides.

6. Describe the process of Organising a Birthday Party in your Home:

Decorate the home with balloons and colour papers.

Arrange a table and place the Birthday cake on it.

Keep a knife and candles.

Invite friends and relatives.

Sing the Birthday song and cut the cake.

Share the cake pieces with all.

7. Describe the process of Cleaning the Tarnished Brass Items

Cleaning the tarnished brass items

Take the brass items.

Spray some water on them.

Apply some ash and tamarind on the brass items.

Scrub them well.

Clean them well with water.
Now they are shiny and good looking.

8. Describe the process of Removing Stain

Apply soap or few drops of lemon juice.
Rub it gently.
Wash your cloth.
Use a dry cleaning solvent.

9. Describe the process of Binding a Book

First of all, the pages are carefully arranged page wise according to sections.
All the sections are then stitched and the sides of the book are cut neatly.
The book is covered with a suitable brown paper and pasted carefully.
Two card board sheets are cut slightly bigger than the size of the book.

10. Describe the process of Installing a Computer

First open the box and take out the computer parts.
Set the computer on the table.
Plug both the computer and the monitor with a power cord.
Check all parts are connected to the CPU.
Connect keyboard and mouse.
Finally turn on the computer.

11. Process of Obtaining a Demand Draft from a Bank

Visit a nearby bank and get an application form.
Fill the form and select the mode of payment cash or cheque.
Pay through your account.
Get the DD in 30 minutes.

12. Precautions before cyclone hit.

Wear tough clothes and shoes.
Lock doors and windows.
Turn off power & gas.
Keep an emergency kit ready.

(Portable battery radio & stove, matches, fuel lamp etc)

Keep a list of emergency phone no's on display.

Fill vehicle's fuel tanks.

13. Precautions during pandemic.

Wash your hands often (using soap)

Wash your feet, hands and face on coming home.

Cover your mouth while sneezing with tissue paper or hand kerchief.

Dispose them carefully afterwards.

Maintain social distancing.

Wear a mask while going out.

Take a balanced diet that boosts your immunity.

Avoid mass gatherings and crowds for a certain period.

14. Precautions before selfies

Ensure that there are no vehicles at all.

Avoid taking them in railroads & rail gates.

Avoid going near the edges of cliffs in hill areas.

Don't try to take selfies on the top in waterfalls. It may be slippery.

PROSE PARAGRAPH - 5 MARKS

QUESTION NUMBER - 41

PROSE PARAGRAPH - 1

Topic : The Portrait of a Lady

Author : Khuswant Singh

Theme : Bond between Grandma and her Grandson.

- ❖ The author spent his childhood days in the village.
- ❖ His grandmother was very kind.
- ❖ She used to wake up the author and go with him to school.
- ❖ Later they went to the city and joined with their parents.
- ❖ Slowly the friendship between them snapped.
- ❖ When the author went abroad, she showed no emotions.
- ❖ She devoted her time in praying, spinning and feeding the sparrows.
- ❖ She sang songs to celebrate the author's homecoming.
- ❖ The next day she was taken ill and died.
- ❖ Even the sparrows grieved over her death.

PROSE PARAGRAPH - 2

Topic : The Queen of Boxing

Author : M.C. Mary Kom

Theme : Perseverance and Determination

- ❖ Mary Kom is an Indian woman boxer.
- ❖ She got a silver medal in 2001.
- ❖ She was not happy over silver.
- ❖ However, it relieved her from financial problems.
- ❖ After she had won the gold, she got a government job.
- ❖ She won the world championships in 2004, 2005 and 2006.
- ❖ She succeeded due to her hard work.
- ❖ She was called "The Queen of Boxing" and 'Magnificent Mary.

PROSE PARAGRAPH - 3

Topic : Forgetting
Author : Robert Lynd
Theme : Forgetfulness is a natural thing

- ❖ In his essay 'Forgetting' Lynd wonders at the efficiency of human memory.
- ❖ A person remembers telephone numbers, addresses, appointments etc.
- ❖ But people forget because they wish to forget them.
- ❖ Forgetting to take medicines and post letters are common.
- ❖ The author forgets books, walking-sticks and umbrellas most often.
- ❖ Sportsmen and anglers have worse memories.
- ❖ Great writers and musicians have excellent memories.

POEM PARAGRAPH - 5 MARK

QUESTION NUMBER – 42

POEM PARAGRAPH - 1

Poem : Once Upon a Time
Poet : Gabriel Okara
Theme : Fake Vs Reality

- ❖ The poet wants to learn from his son.
- ❖ The poem speaks about the negative changes of human attitude.
- ❖ Once the people laughed whole heartedly.
- ❖ Now they shake hands without hearts.
- ❖ They invite their friends without any sincerity.
- ❖ The poet laments that he too has changed with time.
- ❖ His teeth resemble the fangs of a snake.
- ❖ He wants to unlearn everything.
- ❖ So, he asks his son to show him how to laugh like a child.

POEM PARAGRAPH - 2

Poem : Confessions of a Born Spectator
Poet : Ogden Nash
Theme : Be safe & Play safe

- ❖ The poem tells about the spirit of the spectator.
- ❖ The poet enjoys watching the game safely from his seat.
- ❖ He never wants to participate.
- ❖ The players play a rough game and hurt each other.
- ❖ He likes to share a drink and food with them.
- ❖ He admires their spirit.
- ❖ But he is not ready to exchange places with them.

POEM PARAGRAPH – 3

Poem : Lines written in the Early Spring
Poet : William Wordsworth
Theme : We should enjoy nature

- ❖ Once, the poet was reclining in a grove.
- ❖ He had both pleasant and bitter thoughts.
- ❖ He could associate himself with nature.
- ❖ Flowers enjoyed the air they breathe.
- ❖ Birds hopped around happily.
- ❖ The whole atmosphere was pleasant.
- ❖ God created nature for all only to enjoy.
- ❖ But Irresponsible men exploit nature.
- ❖ Thus, he laments “what man has made of man”.

SUPPLEMENTARY READER PARAGRAPH- 5 MARKS

QUESTION NUMBER - 43

SUPPLEMENTARY READER PARAGRAPH - 1

Title : After Twenty years
Author : O.Henry
Theme : Friendship

(Two friends – made a pact – meet after twenty years – Bob arrived – spoke to policeman on beat – tall man came – claimed to be Jimmy Wells – Bob realised – not his friend – policeman in plainclothes – arrested Bob, a noted criminal – policeman on beat – real Jimmy Wells – hesitated to arrest friend – sent another with a note.)

- ❖ Bob and Jimmy were friends.
- ❖ They plan to meet at the same place, date and time after 20 years.
- ❖ Jimmy becomes a cop and Bob becomes a criminal.
- ❖ Bob waits at the same place after 20 years.
- ❖ As a policeman Jimmy finds out that Bob is a criminal.
- ❖ But he could not arrest his friend.
- ❖ So, he sends another man to arrest his friend.

SUPPLEMENTARY READER PARAGRAPH - 2

Title : A shot in the dark
Author : H. H. Munro
Theme : Never pass judgment in Haste

(Philip Sletherby – Politician – Brillmanor – meet – Mrs. Saltpen Jago – London – Re-election – young man – Bestie – Needed three pounds – Mistaken – fraud – Jago Crest – demilion – “Seeing is believing”.)

- ❖ Philip Sletherby travels by train to meet Mrs. Saltpen Jago.
- ❖ Bertie, her son, travels with him.
- ❖ He asks Sletherby to lend him money.
- ❖ He has not brought his purse.
- ❖ Bertie uses a demi-lion crest.
- ❖ Further, he says that his mother has dark brown hair.
- ❖ Sletherby suspects him to be a fraud.
- ❖ So he doesn't give him money.
- ❖ Later he comes to know the truth and regrets for being too smart.

SUPPLEMENTARY READER PARAGRAPH - 3

Title : **The first patient**
Author : **C.V. Burgess**
Theme : **Misconception**

(Patients wait – dental clinic – all the patients – busy talking – nurse walks about – carries hammer – plier – hacksaw – woman creates commotion – all the patients – leave clinic – woman 5 still stays – doctor has lost key – tries to open – cabinet – woman – thinks – Joe – her husband – crying with pain – at last – Joe explains actual reason.)

- ❖ The play takes place in the dentist's clinic.
- ❖ The dentist arrives and calls for the first patient in.
- ❖ Soon, a nurse carries a hammer, a pair of pliers and hacksaw.
- ❖ Patients are afraid of the noise from the room.
- ❖ They leave the clinic one by one.
- ❖ Joe, the first patient comes out and explains.
- ❖ Actually, the dentist lost the key of his tools cabinet.
- ❖ The sounds were none but the efforts to open it.

QUESTION NUMBER - 44**NOTE MAKING OR SUMMARY**

A summary is a condensed version of a long passage. It incorporates all the important points and excludes details which are worth noting. The following points, should be remembered while writing a summary.

DO'S

- a) Read the passage two or three times and understand the contents explained there in.
- b) Underline the key words and phrases.
- c) Find out the divisions of the passage.
- d) Make notes of the passage by jotting down the major division, main points and sub-points.
- e) Develop the notes into a summary.
- f) The ideas should be arranged systematically and in a logical manner.
- g) The summary written first should be in the form of a rough draft.
- h) Read the rough draft carefully and make necessary changes. Unwanted points should be left out. Any point worth noting should be inserted.
- i) Go through the rough draft and prepare a fair draft.
- j) In the fair draft your language should be clear and precise.
- k) Avoid taking the phrases and idiomatic expressions from the text.
- l) Rephrase the material in a comprehensive manner.

DONT'S

- a) Don't comment on the passage.
- b) Don't add new information, avoid criticising the text.
- c) Don't give examples or illustrations of your own to prove the points.

Write the summary or Note making of the following passage :

The use of tobacco can also seriously impair the user's health. It can lead to cancer, heart attack, strokes and chronic lung disease. Babies born to mothers who smoke are often smaller and less healthy than babies born to mothers who do not smoke. Bronchitis and pneumonia are serious illnesses common in babies born to parents who smoke, but less common in babies born to parents who do not smoke. Babies whose parents smoke also have a greater risk of suffering from chronic lung disease after they become adults. We know that alcoholic beverages actually poison the body. Drinking alcohol causes changes

in mood and results in lack of judgment and restraint slurred speech staggering and clumsiness. Larger amount of alcohol can produce drowsiness, stupor and even death. People who become addicted to alcoholic beverages are called alcoholics. They drink so much of alcohol that it damages their health completely. They suffer from diseases such as cancer and ulcers more frequently than people who do not use alcohol.

ROUGH COPY

Smokers will be affected by cancer, heart attack, strokes and chronic lung disease. Mothers who smoke give birth to smaller and less healthy babies than the babies of mother who do not smoke. The babies born to parents who smoke will suffer from Bronchitis and pneumonia. They have the risk of suffering from chronic lung disease in their adult hood. The drinker has the change of mood, ill health lack of judgement, slurred speech, staggering and clumsiness. The alcoholics will suffer from drowsiness and stupor and even meet their death. They will suffer from cancer and ulcers and their health will be damaged completely.

FAIR COPY

SUFFERINGS OF SMOKERS AND ALCOHOLICS

Smokers will suffer from cancer, heart attack, strokes and chronic lung disease. Mothers who smoke give birth to smaller and less healthy babies than the babies whose mothers don't smoke. The babies born to parents who smoke will have the risk of suffering from Bronchitis and pneumonia. They will be affected by chronic lung disease in their adulthood. The drinkers have the change of mood, ill health, lack of judgment slurred speech, staggering and clumsiness. The Alcoholics will suffer from drowsiness and stupor and even meet their death. They will be affected by cancer and ulcers and their health will be damaged completely.

45. LETTER WRITING (FORMAL LETTER)

A) Write a letter to the Headmaster of your school requesting him to help you obtain a duplicate mark sheet of class XII, which you lost while travelling.

From

XXX,

YYY.

To

The Head Master,

Government Higher Secondary School,

XYZ.

Respected sir

Sub : Requesting duplicate mark sheet – regarding

I am XXX, a student of HSC, during 2018-2019. I am sorry that I have lost my mark sheet while travelling to Trichy. I request you to issue me a duplicate mark sheet of my standard XII public exam. I shall visit the school in a day or two and pay the required fee for the certificate,

Thank you

Date : 05.03.2024

Place : XYZ

Yours Faithfully

XXX

Address on the cover :

The Head Master

Government Higher Secondary School,

XYZ.

B) Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper about the menace caused by rash driving of bike and car racers in the city.

From

XXX

YYY.

TO

The Editor,

The Hindu,

Chennai.

Respected sir

Sub : Menace caused by rash driving

I would like to bring to your notice, the hazards caused by the racers. People cannot walk on the roads without fear. The racers don't respect traffic rules. They do not care about the safety of others. Road accidents have increased because of their recklessness. I request you to take necessary steps on this issue.

Thank you

Date : 05.03.2024

Place : XYZ

Yours Faithfully

XXX

Address on the cover :

The Editor,

The Hindu,

Chennai.

c)

WANTED - Computer Operator

The applicant should be a graduate in Computer Science with minimum two years experience in the field.

Apply with Bio-data to:

Post Box No 69958

C/o The Hindu, Chennai- 600 002.

ANSWER

FROM

XXX

YYY

ZZZ

TO

Box No 69958,

C/o The Hindu,

Chennai – 600 002.

RESPECTED SIR,

Subject : Application for the post of **Computer Operator** regarding.

Reference : Your 'ad' in the Hindu dated. 28.02.2022.

I would like to apply for the post of **Computer Operator** in your reputed company advertised in the Hindu on 28.02.2022. I enclose herewith my Bio-data for your kind perusal. I will be much obliged if you kindly consider my application and select me for the above post.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully

XXX

BIO DATA / RESUME / CURRICULUM VITAE / C V

Name : XXX
Date of birth : 20.6.1995
Father's Name : M. Kannan
Address : YYY
Mobile number : 9787XXXXXX
Educational Qualification : B.Sc – Computer Science
Technical qualification : Typing and Shorthand (Higher)
Languages known : Tamil, English and Hindi
Marital Status : Unmarried
Previous Experience : 3 years as computer operator in
Kumar Computers, Salem.
Salary drawn : Rs. 20,000/PM
Salary expected : Rs. 25,000/PM

Declaration :

I hereby declare that the above particulars are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Thank you,

Place : XXX

Yours faithfully

Date : 03.03.2022

XXX

Address on the Cover

To

Box No 69958

C/O. The Hindu, Chennai - 600 002.

46. A) SPOT THE ERRORS :

1, Oxygen is more heavier than hydrogen.

Oxygen is heavier than hydrogen.

2. Professor Usha is not only a writer but an orator.

Professor Usha is not only a writer but also an orator.

3. I saw many geese in the park.

I saw many geese in the park.

4. Ramu is one of the tallest boy.

Ramu is one of the tallest boys.

5. He is my cousin brother.

He is my cousin.

6. They discussed about the matter.

They discussed the matter.

7. Either of these are right.

Either of these is right.

8. One of my sister is rich.

One of my sisters is rich.

9. Rahim was senior than Abdul in college.

Rahim was senior to Abdul in college.

10. Speakers after speaker came on the stage.

Speaker after speaker came on the stage.

11. You can also considers paramedical careers.

You can also consider paramedical careers.

12. She bought an useful gadget.

She bought a useful gadget.

13. Neither of the boys are guilty.

Neither of the boys is guilty.

14. Balaji is junior than me.

Balaji is junior to me.

15. Our teacher gives us a lot of advices.

Our teacher gives us a lot of advice.

16. The quality of the mangoes were good.

The quality of the mangoes was good.

17. The tourists took much photos during their trip.

The tourists took many photos during their trip.

18. Though she is weak but she is active.

Though she is weak, she is active.

She is weak but she is active.

19. The bus conductor gave me an one rupee coin.

The bus conductor gave me a one rupee coin.

20. Children prefer sweets than snacks.

Children prefer sweets to snacks.

21. Pradeep is my cousin brother.

Pradeep is my cousin.

46 B) SEMANTIC FIELD :

READ THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES AND CLASSIFY THEM ACCORDING TO THEIR FIELDS

1. Dr. Rahim is an Orthopaedic surgeon.
2. My grandfather owned a fertile land.
3. A.R. Rehman is a great pianist.
4. Jegan is into trading.
5. The hacker had some problem with his mother-board.

(Music, Computer, Agriculture, Education, Medicine, Commerce, Nutrition)

ANSWER

1. Medicine
2. Agriculture
3. Music
4. Commerce
5. Computer.

+1 ENGLISH STUDY MATERIAL**Q. No: 1 – 3 Synonyms****Exam Model:**

1. So I pulled on it and **yanked** at it, with grunts and frowns and increasing consternation.
a) **jerked** b) slipped c) walked d) yield

Unit 1 The Portrait of a Lady			Unit 4 Tight Corners		
S. No	Words	Synonyms	S. No	Words	Synonyms
1	Absurd	inconsistent / illogical	1	bloatocrat	aristocrat
2	bedlam	noisy confusion	2	Electrified	shocked / unexpected
3	dilapidated	damaged	3	Crescendo	progress towards climax
4	Expanse	widespread	4	Congeaed	thickened
5	Fables	tales / stories	5	Smothered	suppressed
6	Hobbled	walked unsteadily	6	Nonchalantly	unconcernedly
7	Monotonous	boring, unchanging	7	Glibly	smoothly but not sincerely
8	perched	sat comfortably, rested	8	Note of hand	promissory note
9	Pucker	wrinkle	9	Rectitude	honesty
10	rebukes	scolding	10	Baize	coarse woollen material
11	seclusion	isolation, separation	11	Persuaded	motivated
12	snapped	broke / cut	12	Indelible	cannot removed
Unit 2 The Queen of Boxing			Unit 5 The Convocation Address		
S. No	Words	Synonyms	S. No	Words	Synonyms
2	Appetite	hunger	2	Reiterate	say or do again
3	Consoled	comforted	3	Enuniated	spoke clearly
4	Lauded	appreciated	4	Repositories	storehouses
5	Conviction	belief	5	Emissaries	deputes
6	Palate	sense of taste	6	Confronted	resisted
7	Sate	satisfy	7	Cloistered	restricted
8	Adulation	appreciation	8	Perils	dangers
9	Felicitation	congratulation	9	Inherent	inborn
10	Etched	imprinted	10	Replenish	refill
11	Speculation	guess	11	Endowed	gifted
12	Haul	taking a collection	12	Sermons	speeches

Q. No: 4 – 6Antonyms**Exam Model:**

1. With this **princely** sum, and a little more that had been collected from people.
a) generous b) large c) huge d) **few**

Unit 1 The Portrait of a Lady			Unit 4 Tight Corners		
S. No	Words	Antonyms	S. No	Words	Antonyms
1	frivolous	serious	1	Persuade	dissuade
2	moist	arid	2	Modestly	boastfully
3	monotonous	interesting	3	Curious	indifferent
4	omitted	included	4	Sufficient	insufficient
5	pretty	ugly	5	Genuine	fake
6	protest	accept	6	Rectitude	dishonest
7	rarely	often	7	Indelibly	removable
8	scattered	gathered	8	Grave	cheerful
9	serenity	anxiety	9	Reality	fantasy
Unit 2 The Queen of Boxing			Unit 5 The Convocation Address		
S. No	Words	Antonyms	S. No	Words	Antonyms
1	Amateur	professional	1	Despondent	happy
2	Compulsory	optional	2	Eminent	unimportant
3	Traditional	modern	3	Enthroned	dethroned
4	Expensive	cheap	4	Indebted	thankless
5	Hopeful	desperate	5	Perseverance	laziness
6	Accepted	refused / rejected	6	Perils	safety
7	several	few	7	Replenish	deplete
8	distressed	happy	8	Solace	distress

Q. No: 7 – 20 Clipped Words**Exam Model:**

Choose the Clipped form of word for 'dormitory'

- (a) dormy (b)
- dorm**
- (c) dory (d) dormit

1	Aeroplane	Plane	10	Helicopter	Copter
2	Bridegroom	Groom	11	Hippopotamus	Hippo
3	Cafeteria	Café	12	Memorandum	Memo
4	Chimpanzee	Chimp	13	Microphone	Mike
5	Demarcate	Mark	14	Perambulator	Pram
6	Demonstration	Demo	15	Photograph	Photo
7	Examination	Exam	16	Refrigerator	Fridge
8	Fanatic	Fan	17	Telephone	Phone
9	Gasoline	Gas	18	University	Varsity

Q. No: 7 – 20 Compound Words**Exam Model: 1**

Choose the words from the options given below to form a compound word with 'mantle'

- (a) knob (b)
- piece**
- (c) proof (d) hive

1	Sing	song	Sing song	9	Mantel	piece	Mantel piece
2	Over	straining	Over straining	10	Eye		Eye lashes
3	Gentle	folk	Gentle folk	11	Water	proof	Water proof
4	Grand	mother	Grand mother	12	Bee	hive	Bee hive
5	Court	yard	Court yard	13	Toll	gate	Toll gate
6	Sun	set	Sun set	14	Door	knob	Door knob
7	Half	hour	Half-hour	15	Spinnin	whee	Spinning wheel
8	Home	coming	Home coming	16	Spot	less	Spot less

Exam Model:2

Find out the word that cannot be placed after word 'door'

- (a) Step (b) lock (c) knob (d)
- knock**

1	Dress	circle / code / rehearsal / maker	8	Red	thick / alert / hot / carpet
2	Flower	bed / girl / box / soft	9	Show	time / case / full / room
3	Home	bound / coming / sick / love	10	Slow	motion / down / up / show
4	Life	guard / long / joy / style	11	Snow	fall / white / clad / coo
5	Long	run / awaited / term / leave	12	Sun	dial / bath / shine / hot
6	Mind	map / set / game / fresh	13	Sweet	talk / smelling / heart / news
7	Over	throw / whelming / up / flow	14	Up	load / coming / stairs / rise

Exam Model:3

1. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'Whitewash'.

- a) Adjective + Noun (b) Noun + Noun (c) Adverb + Noun (d)
- Adjective + Verb**

1	Noun + Noun	shop-owner dream-world	8	Adjective + Verb	safeguard whitewash
2	Noun + Adjective	knee-deep homesick	9	Adverb + Verb	overthrow upset
3	Adverb + Noun	insight postscript	10	Object (Noun) + Noun	telephone operator science teacher
4	Gerund + Noun	looking-glass dining table	11	Object (Noun) + Gerund	air-conditioning sightseeing
5	Adjective + Gerund	curious-looking shabby-looking	12	Adjective + Noun	blackboard blue print
6	Adjective + Adjective	kindhearted blue-green	13	Noun + Adjective	lifelong snow white
7	Verb + Noun	push-button treadmill	14	Verb + Noun	popcorn crybaby

Q. No: 7 – 20 Definition of a term:**Exam Model:**

1. Choose the right definition for the given term “Ornithologist”.

a) one who studies animals b) one who studies insects c) one who studies reptiles d) one who studies birds

S. No	Term	Definition	S.	Term	Definition
1	Pathologist	studies diseases.	12	Pulmonologist	One who specializes in lung
2	Ornithologist	studies birds.	13	Dermatologist	One who specializes in skin problems
3	Entomologist	studies insects.	14	Gynecologist	One who treats diseases of women
4	Archaeologist	studies artifacts and physical	15	Nephrologist	One who treats kidney diseases
5	Sociologist	studies functioning of human society.	16	Neurologist	One who treats the nervous system
6	Linguist	studies languages and their structure.	17	Gastroenterologist	One who treats stomach disorders
7	Seismologist	studies earthquake.	18	Ophthalmologist	One who treats vision problems
8	Herpetologist	studies reptiles and amphibians.	19	Neonatologist	One who specializes in critical infants
9	Meteorologist	studies atmosphere, weather and	20	Cardiologist	One who treats heart problems
10	Psychologists	studies the human mind and	21	Otolaryngologist	One who treats the ear, nose,
11	Geologist	studies the matter of the earth	22	Philanthropist	one who donates for social causes

S. No	Term	Definition	S. No	Term	Definition
1	Bibliophile	one who loves and collects books	14	Amateurism	Participate in sports as a hobby
2	Teetotaler	one who never consumes alcohol	15	Idealism	Pursuing best possible concepts
3	Optimist	one who has positive attitude	16	Criticism	A serious examination or judgment
4	Globetrotter	one who travels widely	17	Absenteeism	Habitual failure to be present at work.
5	Misanthrope	one who hates or mistrust	18	Feminism	A doctrine of equal rights for women.
6	Polyglot	one who speaks many languages.	19	Egocentrism	Concern for one's own interests and
7	Thespian	an actor or actress	20	Heroism	Exceptional courage when facing danger.
8	Barbarism	A brutal, barbarous, savage act.	21	Ecology	study of organism and their environment
9	Technology	the scientific knowledge	22	Nationalism	one's country's interests are superior.
10	Cynology	the study of dog training	23	Patriotism	Love of country and willingness to sacrifice.
11	Ichthyology	the study of fish	24	Sadist	one who derives pleasure from other's pain
12	Ornithology	the study of birds	25	Nonagenarian	one who is between 90 and 99 year old
13	Oology	the study of birds' eggs	26	Ambidextrous	one who has ability to use both hands

Q. No: 7 – 20 Prefix - Suffix**Exam Model:**

1. Add a suitable prefix to the root word “arrange”

(a) ir (b) di (c) re (d) mis

No	Word	Prefix	Suffix	No	Word	Prefix	Suffix
1	Active	Inactive	Activity	15	Finite		Finitely, finiteness
2	Agree	Disagree	Agreement, Agreeable	16	Fortunate	Unfortunate	Fortunately,
3	Approve	Disapprove	Approval, approver	17	Honest	dishonest	Honesty
4	Arrange	rearrange	Arrangement	18	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimately, Legitimacy
5	Audible	inaudible	audibly	19	Manage	mismanage	Manager, management,
6	Aware	Unaware	awareness	20	Narrate	-	Narrator, narration
7	Beauty	-	Beautiful, beauteous,	21	Necessary	Unnecessary	Necessarily
8	Class	-	Classify, classification	22	Obedient	Disobedient	obediently
9	Collect	Recollect	Collection, collector	23	Peace	-	Peaceful, peacefulness
10	Comfort	Discomfort	Comfortable	24	Rational	Irrational	Rationally
11	Continue	Discontinue	Continuously	25	Regular	Irregular	Regularly, Regularity
12	Decent	Indecent	Decently	26	Relevant	Irrelevant	relevantly
13	Differ	Indifferent	Different, differently	27	Respect	Disrespect	Respectable
14	Direct	Indirect	Direction, Directly	28	Tidily	untidily	Tidiness

Q. No: 7 – 20 Abbreviations & Acronyms**Exam Model:**1. Select the correct expansion of **GST**

- (a)
- Goods and Services Tax**
- (b) Goods and Sales Tax (c) Gold and Sales Tax (d) Goods and Security Tax

1	AIBA	Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur	15	LED	Light Emitting Diode
2	CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education	16	MBA	Master of Business Administration
3	CPU	Central Processing Unit	17	MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
4	ECG	Electro Cardio Gram	18	MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
5	GDP	Gross Domestic Product	19	NCC	National Cadet Corps
6	GPS	Global Positioning System	20	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
7	GST	Goods and Service Tax	21	NRI	Non-Resident Indian
8	ICU	Intensive Care Unit	22	NSS	National Service Scheme
9	IELTS	International English Language Testing System	23	PTA	Parent Teacher Association
10	IIM	Indian Institute of Management	24	RSC	Referee Stopped Contest
11	IIT	Indian Institute of Technology	25	STD	Subscriber Trunk Dialing
12	ISD	International Subscriber Dialing	26	TNPSC	Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
13	ITI	Industrial Training Institute	27	USA	United States of America
14	LCD	Liquid Crystal Display	28	USB	Universal Serial Bus

Q. No: 7 – 20 Foreign words**Exam Model:**

Choose the meaning of the foreign word underlined in the sentence.

1. Nalini is a **bonafide** student of the Madras University

- (a) confident (b) punctual (c) brilliant (d)
- genuine**

1	Ad Hoc	particular / specific	19	In Camera	secret session
2	Ad Interim	temporarily	20	Via Media	middle course
3	Alias	otherwise / also	21	Viva Voce	spoken examination
4	Bon Voyage	goodbye	22	In Cognito	in disguise
5	Bonafide	real / genuine	23	In Toto	totally / completely
6	Bons Mots	witty remarks	24	Liaison	coordination
7	Carte Blanche	complete freedom	25	Postmortem	after death
8	De Facto	in fact	26	Prima Facie	first sight
9	Verbatim	same words	27	Proforma	form
10	Versus	against	28	Resume	a brief summary
11	Elite	high class	29	Via	way
12	En Famille	as a family	30	Status Quo	as it is / in the former state
13	En Masse	whole group	31	Sine Die	without a date
14	En Route	on the way	32	Per Capita	used to refer the amount for each person
15	Erratum	error	33	Teta-Te	an intimate private conversation between two
16	Ex Gratia	favour / out of grace	34	Déjà Vu	a feeling of having already experienced the present situation
17	Exparte	one side	35	Magnum Opus	the important piece of work done by a writer or artist
18	Faux Pas	mistake / blunder	36	Par Excellence	better or more than all others of the same kind

Foreign Words (from Indian Languages)

1	Guru	master	9	Avatar	deity from heaven
2	Pandal	shelter	10	Catamaran	multi-hulled watercraft
3	Shishya	disciple	11	Dharma	religious law or moral law
4	Pyjamas	men's garment	12	Culvert	inscription made of stone
5	Mantra	religious word	13	Cheetah	uniquely marked
6	Coir	rope	14	Bungalow	a house in the Bengal style
7	Bamboo	wood	15	Chutney	a ground or mashed relish
8	Bandicoot	kind of rat	16	Veranda	a roofed platform along the outside of a house

Q. No: 7 – 20 Idioms**Exam Model:**

Choose the meaning of the idiom “take for a ride”

- (a) a trust (b) to ride (c) to cheat (d) to believe

1	Alarm bells ringing	sign of something wrong	11	below the belt	Unfair or an unsporting behavior
2	Back to the wall	in serious difficulty	12	Clutch at straws	try any method to overcome a crisis
3	By the skin of teeth	a narrow escape	13	Hang out to dry	abandoning one in difficulty
4	Drive one up the wall	grew irritated	14	Have cold feet	become nervous and afraid
5	Hit the road	began the journey	15	In our corner	on your side in a dispute
6	In a nice pickle	to be in a tight spot	16	In panic mode	became confused or afraid
7	square off	prepare for a conflict	17	Saved by the bell	help at the last moment
8	Take one for a ride	deceive one	18	Shot his bolt	Exhaust one's energy or strength
9	Throw in the towel	to give up	19	On the ropes	near collapse or defeat
10	Tight corners	difficult situation	20	Right up one's alley	appeals to one strongly

Q. No: 7 – 20 Phrasal Verbs**Exam Model -1**

Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb.

1. Never put off until tomorrow what you can today.

- (a) continue (b) halt (c) finish (d) postpone

Exam Model -2

Substitute the phrasal verb in the sentence with a single word.

1. Ajit usually wear cotton dress during summer.

- (a) put off (b) put on (c) put with (d) put up

1	Stand up	be held as	7	Run over	run into / to hit
2	Stand for	represent	8	Run away	escape
3	Stand by	support	9	Run into	met by chance
4	Look into	examine	10	Put on	wear
5	Look at	observe / study	11	Put up	erect / raise / build
6	Look through	understand	12	Put off	postpone

Q. No: 7 – 20 Question Tags**Exam Model:**

1. Choose suitable question tag for the following statement.

Kavya is not a lawyer. (a) is she? (b) isn't she (c) Doesn't she? (d) will you?

Tips:

- Tag begins with auxiliary verb

Contracted Forms		has + not	hasn't
do + not	don't	had + not	hadn't
does + not	doesn't	can + not	can't
did + not	didn't	could + not	couldn't
am + not	aren't / ain't	shall + not	should + not
is + not	isn't	should + not	shouldn't
are + not	aren't	will + not	won't
was + not	wasn't	would + not	wouldn't
were + not	weren't	must + not	mustn't

- Positive statement takes negative tag & Negative statement takes positive tag
(Negatives: barely, neither, never, rarely, badly, ever, few, no one, nobody, hardly, nil, no, none, seldom etc.,)
- If no auxiliary verb – Use a form of **do/does/did** in the question tag.
Eg: They sang a song, didn't they?
- Exception:**
 - I am late, **aren't I?**
 - Let's go, **shall we?**
 - Open the door, **will you?** (Imperative Sentence)
- have, has** main verb ஆக இருக்கும் போது Q. Tag ல் **do/do/does** பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது.
 - I have a car, **don't I?**
 - It has four colours, **doesn't it?**

Textual Exercise

1. You are a student, **aren't you?**
2. Aji is not a lawyer, **is she?**
3. Lawrence saw the snake, **didn't he?**
4. Jordi attends the class regularly, **doesn't he?**
5. Madhav doesn't speak Telugu, **does he?**
6. Cities are increasingly becoming urbanised, **aren't they?**
7. They experiment with ways to improve air quality, **don't they?**
8. The aim should be to reduce congestion, **shouldn't it?**
9. There is an urgent need to provide affordable energy, **isn't it?**
10. Automation and shared mobility will play a key role in this transformation, **won't they?**
11. It changes the way people commute in cities, **doesn't it?**
12. Before long, a fleet of electric autonomous vehicles could drive people to their destination, **couldn't it?**
13. These shared AVs will run at higher utilization rates, **won't they?**
14. They can reduce the cost of mobility and congestion, **can't they?**
15. These should not be thought of as luxury but as necessity, **should they?**

Q. No: 7 – 20 Relative Pronouns**Exam Model:**

Fill in the blanks with a suitable relative pronoun

1. The athlete _____ the medal is appreciated by all.
(a) which (b) whom (c) **Who** (d) whose

Tips:

1. (**Who**) _____ க்கு முன்பு உயர்திணை (மனிதர்கள்) வந்து, _____ க்கு பின் verb வந்தால் **who** போடவும்.
I saw a boy **who** was clever.
2. (**Which / that**) _____ க்கு முன்பு அறிணை (பொருட்கள், விலங்குகள்) வந்தால் **which / that** போடவும்.
I heard a song **which / that** pleased me
3. (**Whose**) _____ க்கு முன்பு முன்பு உயர்திணையும் _____ க்கு பின்பு ஒரு noun வந்தால் **whose** போடவும்.
I met my friend **whose** father was an MLA.
4. (**Whom**) _____ க்கு முன்பு உயர்திணை (மனிதர்கள்) வந்தால் _____ க்கு பின்பு ஒரு pronoun வந்தால் **whom** போடவும்.
This is the girl **whom** I met yesterday.
5. (**Where**) _____ க்கு முன்பு ஒரு place / building வந்தால் **where** போடவும்.
That is the temple **where** I met the old man.

Q.No: 7 – 20 Syllabification**Exam Model - 1**

1. Choose the correct **tri-syllabic** word.
a. divide b. first c. logical d. reject

Exam Model - 2

2. Choose the appropriate syllabification of 'cultivation'
a. cult-vation b. **cul-ti-va-tion** c. culti-va-tion d. cult-i-vation

Tips:

- A vowel sounded alone in a word, it forms a separate syllable.
 - 'e' is a silent vowel- not separated as syllable when it is at the end of the word.
 - Two vowels together in a word –sounded separately –divide it. Eg: i-de-a / po-em
 - Two vowels together in a word- sounded together-don't divide. Eg: pur-suit
 - One vowel sound- don't divide the vowels – Eg: beauty
 - -ture, -tion, -ble, ly, al are considered as singlesyllable – Eg: Ex-a-mi-na-tion
1. **One syllable words [Mono syllable]** : queue, run, speak, town, go, come, swim,
 2. **Two syllable words: [Disyllabic]** : don-key, de-tect, daugh-ter,
 3. **Three syllable words: [Tri syllabic]** : fa-na-tic, in-ter-val, pro-per-ly
 4. **Four syllable words:[Tetra syllabic]** : ag-ri-cul-ture, ap-pli-ca-tion
 5. **Five syllable: [Penta syllabic]** : dis-a-bi-li-ty, e-lec-tri-ci-ty

1. words ending with -tion, -cion and -ssion		6. ending with -ate	
cal-cu-la-tion	tetrasyllabic word	an-ti-ci-pate	tetrasyllabic word
co-er-cion	trisyllabic word	cal-cu-late	trisyllabic word
e-du-ca-tion	tetrasyllabic word	e-du-cate	trisyllabic word
2. ending with -ity		par-ti-ci-pate	tetrasyllabic word
ac-ti-vi-ty	tetrasyllabic word	7. Words ending in -ic	
e-lec-tri-ci-ty	pentasyllabic word	e-las-tic	trisyllabic word
cre-a-ti-vi-ty	pentasyllabic word	e-lec-tro-nic	tetrasyllabic word
3. ending with -graphy		sy-lla-bic	trisyllabic word
bi-o-gra-phy	tetrasyllabic word	8. ending in -logy	
pho-to-gra-phy	tetrasyllabic word	ge-o-lo-gy	tetrasyllabic word
ge-o-gra-phy	tetrasyllabic word	psy-cho-lo-gy	tetrasyllabic word
ra-di-o-gra-phy	penta syllabic word	zo-o-lo-gy	tetrasyllabic word
4. ending with -ical		9. ble, -cle, -dle, -fle, -gle, -kle, -ple, -sle, -tle, -xle, -zle	
e-co-no-mi-cal	pentasyllabic word	no-ble	disyllabic word
ge-o-gra-phi-cal	pentasyllabic word	com-pa-ti-ble	tetrasyllabic word
lo-gi-cal.	trisyllabic word	par-ti-cle	disyllabic word
5. ending with -ly		a-pple	disyllabic word
e-co-no-mi-ca-lly	hexasyllabic word	10. others	
po-li-ti-ca-lly	pentasyllabic word	ca-ra-van	trisyllabic word
care- fu-ly	trisyllabic word	dis-ap-point-ment	tetrasyllabic word

Q. No: 7 – 20 Prepositions**Exam Model - 1**

Fill in the blanks with the suitable preposition.

1. The race is ____ to begin. a) around (b) over (c)
- about**
- (d) up

1	We fought against the measure.	22	The book fell off my desk.
2	The cat jumped onto the table.	23	The dog is outside the house.
3	The cat climbed up the tree.	24	The cat jumped over the dog.
4	My story is shorter than yours.	25	Dinner is on the table.
5	Cats are unlike dogs.	26	We will eat before the play.
6	Put the cookie in the jar.	27	This letter is from my aunt.
7	Let's walk through the park.	28	We ran past the other kids.
8	Banu sings like a bird.	29	The cat is hiding below my bed.
9	My story is about my pets.	30	I saw John waving above the crowd.
10	We live by the river.	31	I'm more cautious since the fall.
11	Let's walk into class together.	32	Dessert will be served after dinner.
12	The bank is opposite the park.	33	He is hiding behind the book case.
13	We live within the city limits.	34	I put my hands inside my pockets.
14	I have a present for you.	35	The cat is sleeping under the bed.
15	We strolled along the river.	36	The vegetables were planted beside the apple tree.
16	He ran between us.	37	Subash is the president of our class.
17	I put the book upon the table.	38	The leaves had been collected beneath the trees.
18	Please treat us as equals.	39	I will not leave until the speech is finished.
19	My house is near the school.	40	The store is open every day on Sunday.
20	We walked to the store.	41	The English language is vital in the medical field.
21	No eating during class.	42	He climbed up the stairs to get into the terrace.

Q. No: 7 – 20 Singular Plural

Model:

1. Choose the plural form of the noun 'datum'
a. datums b. **data** c. datumes d. datemi

Singular	Plural	examples		words ending in	add	example	
words ending in	exchange with						
um / on'	a	datum	data	s / ss / sh / ch / z / x'	es'	bus	buses
		critterion	critteria			bench	benches
us'	i	fungus	fungi	'o' after a vowel	's'	radio	radios
						folio	folios
a'	ae	formula	formulae	'o' after a consonant	es'	hero	heroes
ix'	ices	matrix	matrices			potato	potatoes
ex'		index	indices			day	days
is'	es	crisis	crises	'y' after a vowel	's'	key	keys
f / fe'	ves	leaf	leaves	'y' after a consonant	remove 'y' & add 'ies'	baby	babies
		knife	knives			story	stories

Other Important Qs

1	foot	feet	10	sheep	sheep	19	mathematics	mathematics
2	tooth	teeth	11	fish	fish	20	economics	economics
3	man	men	12	deer	deer	21	gymnastics	gymnastics
4	mouse	mice	13	furniture	furniture	22	politics	politics
5	louse	lice	14	hair	hair	23	pants	pants
6	child	children	15	luggage	luggage	24	scissors	scissors
7	son-in-law	sons-in-law	16	jewelry	jewelry	25	glasses	glasses
8	passerby	passersby	17	news	news	26	athletics	athletics
9	kerchief	kerchiefs	18	physics	physics	27	billiards	billiards

Q. No: 7 – 20 British English – American English

Question Model

- 1 choose the correct American word for 'timetable'
a. period b. **schedule** c. agenda d. program

S. No	British English	American English	S. No	British English	American English
1	Advertisement	Notice	16	Lift	Elevator
2	Anticlockwise	Counterclockwise	17	Mark	Score
3	Autumn	Fall	18	Maths	Mathematics
4	Blind	Window Shade	19	Nappy	Diaper
5	Boot	Trunk	20	Postbox	Mailbox
6	Chips	French Fries	21	Pull Over	Sweater
7	Cot	Crib	22	Queue	Line
8	Cupboard	Closet	23	Rank	Grade
9	Cutting	Clipping	24	Shop	Store
10	Dustbin	Garbage Can/Trash Can	25	Shop Assistant	Sales Clerk
11	Fellow	Guy	26	Single	One Way
12	Flat	Apartment	27	Stable	Barn
13	Ground Floor	First Floor	28	Underground	Subway
14	Holiday	Vacation	29	Waist Coat	Vest
15	Indicator	Turn Signal	30	Wind Screen	Windshield

Q. No: 7 – 20 Blended Words**Model:**1. Choose the right combination of the blended word '**fantabulous**'

- a. fantasy + globulus b. fantasy + nebulous c. fantastic + marvelous d. **fantastic + fabulous**

1	News + broadcast	Newscast	11	Helicopter + airport	Heliport
2	Camera + recorder	Camcorder	12	High + technology	Hi tech
3	Documentary + drama	Docudrama	13	Motorway + hotel	Motel
4	Motor + bike	Mobike	14	Internet + citizen	Netizen
5	Television + broadcast	Telecast	15	Breakfast + lunch	Brunch
6	Hand + video camera	Handy Cam	16	Electronic + mail	Email
7	Education + entertainment	Edutainment	17	Vegetable + hamburger	Vege-burger
8	Teleprinter + exchange	Telex	18	International + network	Internet
9	International + police	Interpol	19	Technology + wizard	Techno wizard
10	Information + technology	InfoTech	20	Picture + element	Pixel

Q. No: 7 – 20 Euphemism (Polite Alternative)**Model:**

Substitute the underlined word with the appropriate polite alternative

1. The gentleman in the black suit is a barber

- a. **hair dresser** b. hair clipper c. hair remover d. hair splitter

S.No	Words	Polite Alternatives	S.No	Words	Polite Alternatives
1	Apprentice	Trainee	13	Jail	Correctional Facility
2	Bald	Follicular Challenged	14	Lavatory / Toilet	Restroom
3	Barber	Hair dresser	15	Lawyer	Attorney
4	Beggar	Homeless Person	16	Old Age	Golden Age
5	Blind	Visually Challenged	17	Poor	Economically Marginalized
6	Cheap	Economical	18	Receptionist	Front Desk Personal
7	Crippled	Differently Abled	19	Retarded	Mentally Challenged
8	Fat	Full Figured	20	Server	Waiter
9	Female Servant	Maid	21	Short	Vertically Challenged
10	Handicap	Physically Challenged	22	Slow Learners	Late Bloomers
11	Helper	Assistant	23	Unemployment	Between Jobs
12	Housewife	Home maker	24	Watchman	Security

Q. No: 7 – 20 Sentence Pattern**Question Model**

Choose the correct sentence pattern

1. My brother is a doctor

- a. SVO b. SVA c. **SVC** d. SVIDO

Subject (S) Head of the sentence (nouns & Pronoun)**Verb (V)** Action word (verbs)**Complement (C)** 1. After 'be' verbs (am, is, are, was, were)**Eg:** The rose is beautiful. - **SVC**

2. After the intransitive verbs (become, turn, appear, grow, elected, selected, made etc.,)

Eg: She became a nurse. **SVC****Object (O)** It answers the question 'whom' (I.O) and 'what' (D.O)**Eg:** He met his friend. - **SVO****Eg:** My father told me a story. - **SVIDO****Adjunct (A)** It answers the questions with 'how', 'where', 'when'**Eg:** They ran fast. - **SVA****Eg:** He went there yesterday. - **SVAA****Other patterns:** 1. He called him fool - **SVOC**. 2. They elected him captain yesterday. - **SVOCA**

Q. No: 21 – 26 Poem Appreciation Questions

Poem – 1 Once Upon a Time	
What is the relationship between the narrator and the listener?	Father and his son.
What happens when the poet visits someone for the third time?	He becomes an unwelcomed guest.
How does the poet compare his face with dresses?	Like dresses, the poet changes his face to suit the occasions.
What does the poet mean when he says 'good-bye'?	Good-riddance.
What does he desire to unlearn and relearn?	To unlearn all the muting things and relearn to laugh like a
How is the poet's laugh reflected in the mirror?	His teeth resemble the fangs of a snake.
What does the poet long for?	The poet longs for his childhood innocence and happiness.
Who are they?	People of modern times.
Explain 'ice-block cold eyes'	Eyes that lack warmth and care.
Whom does the poet want to relearn from?	The poet wants to relearn from his son.
Poem – 2 The Confessions of a Born Spectator	
Whom does the poet admire?	The athletes.
For what reasons do the athletes sweat?	Amateurs for fun and professionals for money.
What pleases the ego?	The daring spirit of the athletes
Why are athletes often rough during play?	Athletes are rough as they play actively towards their victory.
Why are doctors called from stands by the sponsors?	Doctors are called from stands when players get injured.
Who is glad? Why	The Poet. Because he is not an athlete
To whom 'they' / 'gaudy pomp' refers to?	The athletes
Explain 'maim each other as they romp'	The players injure each other
Whose spirit is limp?	The poet's / The spectator's spirit
Why his spirit limp and bashful?	Because he is not bold enough to compete
What would please his ego?	Exchanging place with the athletes
Is he ready to exchange place?	No. He is not ready
Why is he not ready to exchange?	Because he is afraid of injuries
What is the poet's struggle?	Whether to compete or not in sports
Whom is the struggle between?	The poet's prudence and ego
Poem – 5 Everest is Not the Only Peak	
Who does 'we' refer to?	The people or society.
How should we carry out our duties?	With deep and true devotion.
How do we react to our defeat?	Without moving back but with force.
Which is considered as our strong hold?	Courage and bravery.
What is the speaker proud of?	The positions held by us.
How is the speaker both humble and proud?	Pride comes from the way we live our life. Thus, he is both
Who is adored as a king?	One who is not corrupt and does not do things for money
Who are considered rich?	People, born with honour and live with dignity and pride.
What is their asset?	Honor is the asset common to all.

S. No.	Figure of speech	Clue Words / Lines
1	Simile	<i>as / like</i>
2	Metaphor	<i>ice-block-cold eyes...</i> <i>He,....., is a king we adore</i>
3	Onomatopoeia	<i>snaps the knee and cracks the wrist</i>
4	Rhetorical question	<i>How can you say to me, I am a king?</i>
5	Interrogation.	<i>Save our deposed bodies to the ground?</i>
6	Personification	<i>Scoffing his state' and grinning at his, pomp</i> <i>Bores through his castle wall, and farewell king!</i> <i>Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth</i> <i>Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp</i> <i>Bores through his castle wall, and farewell king!</i> <i>Keeps Death his court" and there the antic sits</i>
Note:	Memorise the clues given for Sl. No: 1 to 5. If some other lines are asked, simply mention as ' Personification '.	

Q. No: 27 - 30 Active Voice – Passive Voice**Question Model**

Change the voice of the following sentence

1. Let the door not be slammed.

Ans: Don't slam the door.

S. No	Active Voice	Passive Voice
1	Mohammed follows the rules.	The rules are followed by Mohammed.
2	Mohan has completed the course.	The course has been completed by Mohan.
3	Magdalene is singing the prayer.	The prayer is being sung by Magdalene.
4	Who wrote this complaint?	By whom was this complaint written?
5	May God bless you with happiness!	May you be blessed with happiness by God.
6	The pilot flew the airplane to Bengaluru.	The airplane was flown to Bengaluru by the pilot
7	Do not slam the door.	Let the door not be slammed.
8	The coach trained the team.	The team was trained by the coach.
9	They are constructing a house.	A house is being constructed by them.
10	The monkey ate the bananas	The bananas were eaten by the monkey.
11	The Govt awarded Tagore the Noble prize.	Tagore was awarded with Noble prize by the Govt.
12	The Indian Govt established IIM Ahmedabad in 1961.	IIM Ahmedabad was established in 1961 by the Indian Govt.
13	The Central Government formed Chhattisgarh in 2000.	Chhattisgarh was formed in 2000.
14	Indian Railways inaugurated the first passenger train in 1853.	The first passenger train was inaugurated in Indian 1853.
15	They set up Indian Airlines in 1953.	Indian Airlines was set up in 1953

Q. No: 27 – 30 If Clause**Question Model**

Rewrite the following sentence using 'if' without changing the meaning.

1. Unless we plant more trees, we cannot save our planet.

Ans: If we do not plant more trees, we cannot save our planet.

1	Q	Sindhu would not have won the world championship, unless he had had single minded devotion.
	A	Sindhu would not have won the world championship, If she had not had single minded devotion.
2	Q	You will not reach your goal, unless you chase your dream.
	A	You will not reach your goal, if you do not chase your dream.
3	Q	The rescue team would not have saved the victims unless they had received the call-in time.
	A	The rescue team would not have saved the victims if they had not received the call-in time.
4	Q	The palace cannot be kept clean, unless we appoint more people.
	A	The palace cannot be kept clean, if we do not appoint more people.
5	Q	The portraits would not have been so natural unless the artist has given his best.
	A	The portraits would not have been so natural if the artist has not given his best.
6	Q	The manager would not have selected Nithiksha unless he exhibited good accounting skill.
	A	The manager would not have selected Nithiksha if she did not exhibit good accounting skill.
7	Q	The policeman would not have arrested the man unless she had violated the rules.
	A	The policeman would not have arrested the man if she had not violated the rules.
8	Q	Mr. Kunaal would not sponsor my higher education unless I studied well.
	A	Mr. Kunal would not sponsor my higher education if I did not study well.
9	Q	Kavin will not stop flying kites unless she understands the risk involved in it.
	A	Kavin will not stop flying kites if he does not understand the risk involved in it.
10	Q	Tanya would not know the answer unless she referred to the answer key.
	A	Tanya would not know the answer if she did not refer to the answer key.

Q. No: 27 – 30 Direct – Indirect Speech**Question Model**

Report the following sentence

1. Raj said to Sukumar, "please drop me at the station tonight. "

Ans:Raj requested Sukumar to drop him at the station that night.

S. No	Direct Speech	Indirect / Reported Speech
1	Sindhu said, "I play chess."	Sindhu said that she played chess.
2	Jayashree said, "I am working in a school."	Jayashree said that she was working in a school.
3	Past simple Mani said, "I bought a car."	Mani said that he had bought a car.
4	Madhu said, "I was walking along the street. "	Madhu said that she had been walking along the street.
5	Sekar said, "I haven't seen her."	Sekar said that he hadn't seen her.
6	Vijay said, "I had taken swimming lessons long ago."	Vijay said that he had taken swimming lessons long before.
7	Sundar said to me, "I'll see you later."	Sundar told me that he would see me later.
8	Shankar said to me, "Do you know me?"	Shankar asked me if I knew him.
9	Zuber said to Saira, "Are you living here? "	Zuber asked Saira if she was living there.
10	Senthil said, "where is the post office? "	Senthil enquired where the post office was.
11	Shanthi said to Basker, "What are you doing now?"	Shanthi asked Basker what he was doing then.
12	The old women said to the boy, "please help me."	The old women requested the boy to help her.
13	The librarian said to the students, "speak softly."	The librarian instructed the students to speak softly.

Q. No: 27 – 30 Inversion (Conditional Clause)**Question Model**

Rewrite the sentence making an inversion in the conditional clause

1. If you were a king, you would know the difficulties.

Ans: Were you a king you would know the difficulties

1	If I had known this earlier, I would have helped you.	Had I known this earlier, I would have helped you.
2	If you should need to meet me, you can call this number.	Should you need to meet me, you can call this number.
3	If you should be late once again, you would be taken to the HM	Should you be late once again, you would be taken to the HM
4	If I were you, I would accept the offer.	Were I you, I would accept the offer.
5	If they had joined us earlier, we would have got so much of fun.	Had they joined us earlier, we would have got so much of fun.

Q. No: 31 – 33 ERC**Question Model**

Explain the following lines with reference to the context

1. "How can you say to me, I am a king?"

Key Words	Poem	Poet	Explanation
<i>They, Once, twice, thrice, son, hearts, eyes, teeth, faces, smiles, laugh, goodbye, good-riddance, glad, nice, snake, unlearn, relearn,</i>	Once upon a time	Gabriel Okara	A father laments about the negative changes of attitude of humans. He has also changed. He wants to become a child again. So, he asks his son to help him to laugh like a child.
<i>I am, I'm, I'll, jockey, hockey, athletes, field, score, champion, line, ego, positions, feelings, struggle, prudence, stands, physiques, radium, stadium</i>	Confessions of a Born Spectator	Ogden Nash	The poet talks about the spirit of the born spectator. Though he admires sportsmen he is not ready to exchange place with them.
<i>Everest, peak, summit, position, proud, virtues, devotion, adored, nourish, humble, pride, dignity, honour, stoop, competence, merit, ladder, property</i>	Everest is Not the Only Peak	Kulothungan	The poet talks about effort, sincerity, honour and dignity in life. In order to succeed in life, we must work hard with deep and devotion.
<i>Bolingbroke, hollow crown, king</i>	The Hollow Crown	William Shakespeare	Richard II is a deposed king. He thinks about the dead kings. King has power. But death is more powerful than king.

Q. No: 34 – 36 Prose Short Answers

Prose – 1 The Portrait of a Lady	
Describe the grandfather as seen in the portrait?	The grandfather looked very old with a long white beard.
Describe the author's grandmother.	The grandmother was short, fat and slightly bent. Her face was full of wrinkles. (She looked beautiful in spotless white dress.)
Why was the author left with his grandmother in the village?	The author's parents went to live in the city.
What was the daily routine of the grandmother at home?	Helping the author get ready for school, saying morning prayers, preparing chapattis and reading religious scripts.
Where did the author study in his childhood?	In his childhood, the author studied in a village school.
Why did the grandmother accompany the author to school?	To read the scriptures in the nearby temple.
What made the dogs follow the grandmother after school hours?	The dogs followed the grandmother for the chapattis.
How is school education in the village different from that in the city?	In the village school, the author learnt alphabets and sang prayers. In the city school, they taught English, Science, Music and other subjects.
The grandmother was strong - minded, Justify.	The grandmother accepted her secluded life in the city calmly. She did not show her emotions when the author went abroad.
Why didn't the grandmother feel sentimental when he went abroad?	The grandmother was serious about the author's education.
What was the happiest time of the day for grandmother?	Feeding the sparrows in the afternoon.
How did the grandmother spend the last few hours of her life?	The grandmother stopped speaking with others. She died peacefully praying and telling her beads.
Prose – 2 The Queen of Boxing	
How did Mary Kom get financial support for her trip to the USA?	Two MPs and the local people supported her financially.
Why did Mary Kom think that she should not return empty-handed?	Mary Kom did not want to upset the people who helped her.
What was her first impression of America?	To her America was beautiful and Americans were nice.
Why did she call herself 'lucky'?	She had no match on that day. So, she called herself 'lucky'.
According to Mary Kom, what was the reason for losing in the finals?	Her loss of appetite and weight made her lose in the finals.
What made her feel confident about the competitive players? Explain.	Winning the silver medal at Pennsylvania made her confident.
What difficulty did she experience while eating Chinese food?	Using the chopsticks to pick up the food was her difficulty.
How was she felicitated on her return to India?	Mary Kom was greeted with garlands, drumbeats etc.,
What did she consider her greatest achievement? Why?	The gold medal in 2006 defeating indomitable Steluta Duta.
Prose – 4 Tight Corners	
Describe the activity that was going on in the sale-room at King Street.	Barbizon pictures were sold in the sale room.
What was the author's attitude when he participated in the auction?	He had little money. Yet he partook in the auction for fun.
How had the author managed without getting involved in the deal?	He raised the bid little tempting others to make a higher bid.
What is a tight corner? What happens when one finds in a tight corner?	A critical situation. A man in tight corner becomes stressful.
Why did the narrator visit Christie's?	His friend persuaded him to visit Christie's.
The narrator heard his own voice saying, 'and fifty'. Explain	On a sudden impulse the author added 50 more guineas.
What was the narrator's financial condition?	The author had only 63 guineas with him.
The narrator could not pretend to have made a mistake, why?	Because he had already made others think him a bloatocrat.
What could have been the best way, to get himself out of tight corner?	Confessing his poverty and apologizing for his mistake.
Why did the narrator feel he could have welcomed a firing party?	His friend deserted him when he was in the tight corners.
What was the bidder's offer to the narrator?	The bidder offered fifty guineas more.
How did the narrator take advantage of the situation?	He demanded 100 guineas more for the picture and got it.

Prose – 5 The Convocation Address	
Who does the speaker claim to represent?	The speaker claims to represent the common man.
Why are the universities necessary for a society?	The Universities are necessary for the society to make it better.
What was the role of scholars and poets in olden days? [or] 'Wisdom was meant for the mansion, not for the market place'. What does this statement signify?	Scholars and poets were content to work in secluded spheres. Their wisdom was meant for mansion not for the common man.
In what ways have universities improved the society? / How should universities mould the students of the present day?	Universities make an individual and equip him for the task of making democracy fruitful and effective.
Universities develop broad-mindedness. How does Dr. Radhakrishnan drive home this idea?	Universities develop the true spirit of democracy, appreciation for others' views and adjustment of differences.
What should the youngsters aim in life after their graduation?	To acquire a decent living should be the aim of the youngsters after graduation.
How can a graduate give back to his/her society?	A graduate can give back to the society in terms of service.
How does Arignar Anna highlight the duties and responsibilities of graduates to the society?	Apart from their individual advancement, graduates should bring light into the dark alleys, solace to the afflicted and give new life to everyone.
Students are instilled with some essential values and skills by the universities. Enumerate them.	Patience and perseverance, faith in oneself and others, confident in his inherent abilities to shoulder responsibilities.
What are the hindrances a graduate face in his/her way?	The unpleasant practices against the principles inculcated. Self-seekers enthroned and the patient worker decried.

Q. No: 37 – 40 Describing a Process

Question Model

Describe the process of making apple juice

Ans:

- Take four or five apples
- Wash them well.
- Cut them into pieces and remove the seeds.
- Crush them using the mixer
- Add some milk and sugar.
- Add some ice if needed and serve the juice in cups.

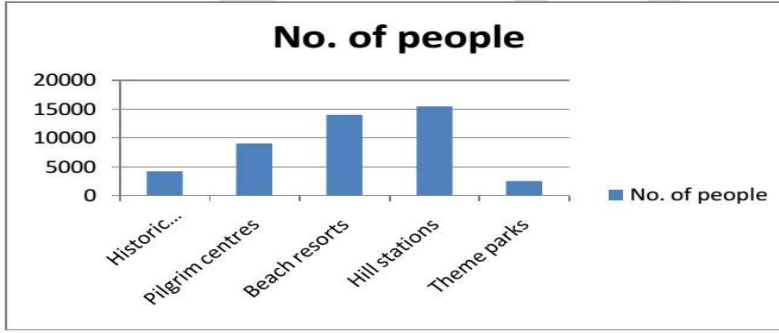
ஒரு செய்முறையை விவரிப்பது அல்லது ஏதாவது ஒன்றை தயாரிப்பது / உருவாக்குவது போன்ற வினைக்கள் இப்பகுதியில் கேட்கப்படும். இதற்கு 5 அல்லது 6 வாக்கியங்கள் எழுத வேண்டும். வாக்கியங்கள் கட்டளை வாக்கியங்களாக (Imperative sentences) இருக்கலாம். கட்டளை வாக்கியங்கள் வினைச் சொல்லில் (verb) ஆரம்பிக்கும்.

அதிகம் பயன்படக்கூடிய வினைச்சொற்கள்: (Verbs)

take-எடு filter-வடிகட்டு clean-சுத்தம் செய் arrange-அடுக்கு place it-வை put-போடு cut- நறுக்கு freeze- உறைய வை fold- மடித்து வை fry-வறு add-சேர் squeeze-பிழி heat-கூடுபடுத்து paste-ஒட்டு rinse-அலக pour-ஊற்று stir-கலக்கு boil-வேகவை serve-பரிமாறு wash-கழுவு rub-தேய் grind-அரை sprinkle-தூவு/தெளி dry-உலர்த்து light-பற்றவை set-அமை remove-நீக்கு pay-பணம் செலுத்து peel-தேரல் நீக்கு soak-ஊற வை

அதிகம் பயன்படக்கூடிய சொற்கள்: (Other Words)

lid-மூடி bucket-வாளி vessel-பாத்திரம் a cup of-(ஒரு கோப்பை அளவு) glass-குவளை plate-தட்டு a pinch of-(ஒரு சிட்டிகை அளவு) mixie-மிக்ஸி spoon-கரண்டி peeler-தேரல் உறிக்கும் கருவி a piece of-ஒரு துண்டு அளவு knife-கத்தி flour-மாவு whisk-கலக்கி a spoon of-(ஒரு சிறுகரண்டியளவு) slice-துண்டு உரி-கோப்பை twoglassesof-(2 குவளையளவு) frypan-வாணலி bowl-கிண்ணம் choppingboard-காய் நறுக்கும் பலகை 100 grams of-100 கிராம் அளவு seed-விதை ghee-நெய் jaggery-வெல்லம் sugar-சர்க்கரை raisins-திராட்சை butter-வெண்ணை cardamom-ஏலக்காய் tealeaves-டீ-தூள் cashew-முந்திரி (first-முதலில், then-பிறகு, next-அடுத்து, finally-இறுதியாக போன்ற வார்த்தைகளை பயன்படுத்தலாம்)

Question No: 37-40 Interpretation of Data – Tables / Pie Chart / Graphs**Question Model****Study the bar chart given below and answer the questions that follow:-**

1. Which type of tourist centre is preferred by the second largest number of tourists?
2. Which type of tourist centre is preferred by the least number of tourists?
3. Name two tourist centres preferred by the most number of tourists.

கேள்வியில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள Tables / Pie Chart / Graphs இவற்றின் கீழ் 3 வினாக்கள் கேட்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அந்த வினாக்களுக்கு Tables / Pie Chart / Graphs இவற்றை பார்த்து விடை எழுத வேண்டும்.

- தலைப்பு, படம் மற்றும் கேள்வியை சரியாக படித்து புரிந்துகொள்ளவும்
- பின்வரும் வார்த்தைகள் மற்றும் அதன் அர்த்தங்களை நினைவில் வைக்க வேண்டும்.

Highest / more / most / maximum / first / major / leading / top... போன்ற வார்த்தைகள் கேள்வியில் வந்தால் "அதிகம்" உள்ள மதிப்பு அல்லது அதிகம் எண்ணிக்கை.

Lowest / less / least / minimum / last / bottom... போன்ற வார்த்தைகள் கேள்வியில் வந்தால் "குறைந்த" அளவுள்ள மதிப்பு அல்லது குறைந்த எண்ணிக்கை.

Spend-செலவு, difference-வித்தியாசம், True-சரி, False-தவறு, Average-சராசரி, prefer/choose-தேர்ந்தெடுக்கின்ற, Like/sought after-விரும்புகின்ற, Half of the-பாதி அளவுள்ள, Same/equal-சமமான, Onethird-மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு, greater than-இரண்டு விஷயங்களை ஒப்பிடும் போது ஒன்றை விட அதிகமான, less than-இரண்டு விஷயங்களை ஒப்பிடும் போது ஒன்றை விட குறைவான

வினாக்கள் இல்லாமல் படம் மட்டும் இருந்தால் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தால் Data-வை வைத்து 3 வாக்கியங்கள் நீங்களாகவே எழுத வேண்டும். இதற்கு பின் வரும் வாக்கியங்களை பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

- a. _____ is the highest _____.
- b. _____ is the lowest _____.
- c. _____ is greater than _____.

Question No: 37-40 Notice Writing

Notice

_____ [School]

_____ [Event / Competition]

_____ [Date]

This is to inform all the students / X std [target students] that a / an Essay Writing Competition [Event] will be held at 10.00 a.m. on 18th April' 2022 in our School Auditorium.

Everyone is invited.

For further details contact the under signed.

(Sd/-)
XXXX [Name]
Secretary [Post]

Question No: 41 - Prose Paragraph**1 The Portrait of a Lady (Khushwant Singh)**

- The author spent his childhood days in the village.
- His grandmother was very kind.
- She used to wake up the author and go with him to school.
- Later they went to the city and joined with their parents.
- Slowly the friendship between them snapped.
- When the author went abroad, she showed no emotions.
- She devoted her time in praying, spinning and feeding the sparrows.
- She sang songs to celebrate the author's homecoming.
- The next day she was taken ill and died.
- Even the sparrows grieved over her death.

2 The Queen of Boxing (M. C. Mary Kom)

- Mary Kom is an Indian woman boxer.
- She got a silver medal in 2001.
- She was not happy over silver.
- However, it relieved her from financial problems.
- After she had won the gold, she got a government job.
- She won the world championships in 2004, 2005 and 2006.
- She succeeded due to her hard work.
- She was called "The Queen of Boxing" and 'Magnificent Mary'.

4. Tight Corners (E. V. Lucas)

- The author was persuaded by his friend to go to Christie's, the auction house.
- They were selling Barbizon pictures on auction.
- The author started bidding for fun.
- He had no trouble initially but was caught in tight corner soon.
- He added 50 more to 4000 guineas for a picture.
- The picture was declared sold to him.
- No one was there to help him.
- Luckily another bidder offered him 100 more guineas.
- Thus, he was saved from humiliation.

Question No: 42 - Poem Paragraph**1 - Once Upon a Time (Gabriel Okara)**

- The poem speaks about the negative changes of human attitude.
- Once the people laughed whole heartedly.
- Now they shake hands without hearts.
- They invite their friends without any sincerity.
- The poet laments that he too has changed with time.
- His teeth resemble the fangs of a snake.
- He wants to unlearn everything.
- So, he asks his son to show him how to laugh like a child.

2 - Confessions of A Born Spectator (Ogden Nash)

- The poem talks about the spirit of the spectator.
- The poet enjoys watching the game safely from his seat.
- He never wants to participate.
- The players play a rough game and hurt each other.
- He likes to share a drink and food with them.
- He admires their spirit. But he is not ready to exchange places with them.

3 - Everest Is Not the Only Peak (Kulothungan)

- The poem speaks about the virtues of a human being.
- Whatever the position be held, it should be treated with respect.
- Human beings may have a few small virtues.
- They should feel proud.
- They should perform the duty with deep devotion.
- Every position is held by humans is honourable.
- Competence and merit are always respected.

Question No: 43-Supplementary Paragraph**3. The First Patient (C.V. Burgess)**

- The play takes place in the dentist's clinic.
- The dentist arrives and calls for the first patient in.
- Soon, a nurse carries a hammer, a pair of pliers and hacksaw.
- Patients are afraid of the noise from the room.
- They leave the clinic one by one.
- Joe, the first patient comes out and explains.
- Actually, the dentist lost the key of his tools cabinet.
- The sounds were none but the efforts to open it.

Q. No: 44 Summarising [or] Note making

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பத்திகளை நன்கு படித்து புரிந்து கொள்ளவும்.
- முதலில் **Rough Copy** என எழுதவும்.
- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பத்திகளை சற்று சுருக்கி முக்கிய கருத்துக்கள் இருக்குமாறு எழுதி அதை பென்சிலால் மேலிருந்து கீழ், இடமிருந்து வலமாக குறுக்கில் சாய்வுக்கோடு போட்டு அடித்து விடவும்.
- பின் **Fair Copy** என எழுதவும்.
- தலைப்பு எழுதவும்.. பத்திகள் எதை அல்லது யாரைப் பற்றி சொல்லப்பட்டுள்ளதோ அதையே தலைப்பாக எழுதவும்.
- Fair copy** 100 வார்த்தைகள் இருக்குமாறு சுருக்கி எழுதவும்.

Q. No: 45 Letter Writing**Job Application with Bio-Data****From**XXXXX,
YYYYY.**To**_____

_____**Sir,****Sub:** Application for the post of _____.**Ref:** The Hindu. Dtd. 05.03.2020.

I saw your ad. I have necessary qualifications.

If appointed, I will work sincerely.

I have enclosed my bio-data.

Thank you,**Yours faithfully,**

XXXXX.

Place: YYYYY.**Date:** 18.04.2022**Bio-Data**

Name : xxxx
 Father's Name : Mani
 Date of Birth & Age : 01/01/1995 & 27
 Sex : Male
 Nationality : Indian
 Qualification : M.A.
 Languages known : Tamil and English
 Experience : 5 years
 Address : xxxx,
 YYYV.
 E-mail ID : raja1995@gmail.com
 Cell : 9876543210

Declaration

I, xxxx hereby declare that the information furnished above is true and correct.

xxxx,

Signature**Place:** YYYYY.**Date:** 18.04.2022

Q. No: 46 Spot the Errors and correct the sentences**1. (Though / but), (As / and so), (When / and), (If / and then), (Unless / or else)**

ஒரு வாக்கியத்தில் ,it இரண்டும் சேர்ந்து வந்தால் இரண்டில்ஏதாவது ஒன்றை விட்டுவிட்டு எழுதவும்.
Though he worked hard but he failed. Ans: He worked hard but he failed.

2. One of the / each of the ஆகியன இருந்தால் அடுத்து வரும் பெயர்ச்சொல்லுடன் s சேர்க்க வேண்டும்.

One of the boys sick-தவறு One of the boys is sick-சரி
கேள்வியில் பெயர்ச்சொல்லுடன் s-ம் இருந்தால் are-க்கு பதில் is போட வேண்டும்
One of the boys are sick-தவறு One of the boys is sick-சரி

3. prefer / inferior / superior / senior / junior போன்ற வார்த்தைகள் இருந்தால் than க்கு பதில் to போடவும்.

I prefer coffee than tea-தவறு I prefer coffee to tea-சரி

4. cousin என்ற வார்த்தையுடன் brother / sister போன்ற வார்த்தைகள் சேர்ந்து வரரது.

He is my cousin brother-தவறு He is my cousin-சரி

5. news / physics / maths / civics போன்ற வார்த்தை இருந்தால் are க்கு பதில் is போடவும்.

The news are interesting-தவறு The news is interesting-சரி

6. went to abroad / went to home இருந்தால் to வை நீக்கவும்.

He went to abroad-தவறு He went abroad-சரி

7. confident க்கு of போடவும் / congratulate க்கு on போடவும் / died க்கு of போடவும் / translate க்கு into போடவும் / suffering க்கு from போடவும் / hope க்கு for போடவும்

He is confident in his success-தவறு He is confident of his success- சரி

8. rich / poor / guilty / innocent / clever போன்ற வார்த்தை இருந்தால் அதற்கு முன் the போடவும்.

Guilty must be punished-தவறு The Guilty must be punished- சரி

9. Slow and steady அல்லது two and two அல்லது bread and butter வந்தால் அடுத்து உள்ள Verb உடன் s சேர்க்க வேண்டும் அல்லது are இருந்தால் is என மாற்ற வேண்டும்.

Two and two make four-தவறு Two and two makes four-சரி

10. Furniture / meal / cattle / luggage / sheep / advice/ stationery இவற்றுடன் s சேர்ந்து வரக்கூடாது.

I had my meals on time___ தவறு I had my meal on time___சரி

11. இவை எதுவும் இல்லையென்றால் a க்கு பதில் an, அல்லது an க்கு பதில் a போடவும்.

I saw aapple-தவறு ஐ saw anapple-சரி
It is anuseful book-தவறு It is auseful book-சரி

12. Neither-nor இருந்தால் are / have க்கு பதில் is / has வரும்.

Neither Sam nor Jeeva are present-தவறு. Neither Sam nor Jeeva is-சரி
Neither Sam nor Jeeva have come-தவறு. Neither Sam nor Jeeva has come-சரி

ERRORS	ANSWERS
He met in an accident	He met with an accident
She goes to school by foot	She goes to school on foot
They congratulated of his success	They congratulated on his success
Let's discuss about science and technology	Let's discuss science and technology
Neither Peter nor John are active.	Neither Peter nor John is active.
My father gave me a lot of advices	My father gave me a lot of advice
I saw an one-eyed man.	I saw a one-eyed man.
I kept the book in the table.	I kept the book on the table.
None of you know the answer.	None of you knows the answer
We speak the English	We speak English.
Priya is tallest girl in the class.	Priya is the tallest girl in the class.
The news are very important.	The news is very important.

The HM with all the teachers visit the exhibition.	The HM with all the teachers visits the exhibition.
They walked into the road	They walked along the road.
If he had contacted me, I would help him.	If he had contacted me, I would have helped him.
He is first rank holder	He is the first rank holder
Raju is older than me	Raju is elder than me
He fell across the river.	He fell into the river.
All the boys shared the food between them	All the boys shared the food among them
I look up the lost purse	I look for the lost purse
One of the girls sing well	One of the girls sings well
He aims for state rank	He aims at state rank
My mother cooks now	My mother is cooking now
The doctor made him to take some medicine.	The doctor made him take some medicine.
I have two brother-in-laws	I have two brothers -in-law

Q. No: 46 Modals**Question Model**

- Raju _____ finish this work by Monday. (Fill in the blank with apt modal) **Ans: will**
- I _____ play hockey when I was a student. (Supply suitable Quasi modal) **Ans: used to**

S. No	Modals	Meaning/Functions	Clue
1	Can	Ability, Request	lift, speak, answer
2	Could	Past ability, Possibility	
3	May	Permission or Future Possibility	go, come, god, rain, help, know
4	Might	Future Possibility	
5	Must	Necessity or Obligation	obey, punish, rules, army, soldier,
6	Shall	Offer or Suggestion	
7	Should	Advice or Suggestion	promise, needy, poor, doctor, respect
8	will	Willingness, Certainty, Promise	
9	would	Request, Invitation	like to, mind, hope
S. No	Semi Modals	Meaning/Functions	Clue
1	Ought to	Necessity or Obligation	assignment, record, test, submit, needy
2	Used to	Past habit	When, during, in my childhood, in my college days.
3	Need Not	not compulsory / mandatory	(used in negatives and questions.)
4	Dare	have courage / nerve	How

- We are not completely sure but Kishore **may** come back tomorrow.
- When Koushik was a child, he **used to** play in the street.
- Could** I have some more juice, please?
- I **couldn't** believe my eyes, Is Santhosh the one who is standing over there?
- Dinesh **must** be the richest person in the village. He has just bought two luxury cars.
- Imran **should** have studied more for the final exam than playing.
- My house **needs** decorating as I'm tired of old furniture.
- I **would** rather request you to check my exercise before giving it to the teacher.
- May** I use your mobile phone? It's an emergency.
- In schools, Students **must** wear uniforms. It is compulsory.
- Nirmala's daughter **could** write perfectly when she was seven.
- I **shall** let you know when I have more information about the matter.
- Science fiction **can** be defined as the branch of literature...

Q. No: 47 Prose Comprehension [or] Poem Comprehension

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பகுதியை நன்கு வாசித்து அந்தந்ததைப் புரிந்துகொண்டு அதற்குக் கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்.

விடை தெரியவில்லை எனில்...

1) கேள்வியில் உள்ள வார்த்தை(கள்) கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பத்தியில் எங்கு உள்ளதோ அந்த வரியை எடுத்து பதிலாக எழுதவும்.

2) அவ்வாறு வார்த்தை ஏதும் ஒன்றி போகவில்லை என்றால்.. வினாத்தாளில் கொட்டுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பத்தியை 5 பகுதியாக பிரித்துக் கொண்டு, 5 கேள்விகளுக்கு 5 விடைகளை எழுதவும்.

(முதல் பகுதி 1-வது கேள்விக்கான விடை, 2-வது பகுதி 2-வது கேள்விக்கான விடை,)

QUESTION PATTERN (Total Marks- 90)			
Q. No	PART - I (1 MARK QUESTIONS)	20 X 1 = 20	
1-3	Synonyms		
4-6	Antonyms		
7 -20	Abbreviation / Acronym		
	Blended words		
	British - American English		
	Clipped words		
	Compound words		
	Euphemism (Polite form)		
	Foreign Words		
	Idioms		
	Linkers / Conjunctions / Determiners		
	Phrasal Verb		
	Prefix - Suffix		
	Prepositions / Prepositional phrase		
	Question Tags		
	Relative Pronoun		
	Sentence Pattern		
	Singular - Plural		
Spelling			
Syllables			
Terminology - correct definition			
PART - II (2 MARKS QUESTIONS)		7 X 2 = 14	
SECTION - 1 (Poem) 4 x 2 = 8			
21 - 26	Poem Appreciation Questions - any 4 out of 6 sets		
SECTION - 2 (Grammar) 3 x 2 = 6			
27 - 30	Reported Speech		
	Active - Passive Voice		
	If clause		
	Simple, Compound & Complex		
	Relative Pronoun		
	Begin with (Had / Should / Were)		
PART - III (3 MARKS QUESTIONS)		7 X 3 = 21	
SECTION - 1 (Poem) 2 x 3 = 6			
31 - 33	ERC (Explain with Reference to the Context) - any 2 out of 3 sets		
SECTION - 2 (Prose) 2 x 3 = 6			
34 - 36	Answer the following in not more than 30 words		
SECTION - 3 (Prose) 3 x 3 = 9			
37 - 40	Data Inference (Table / Pie Diagram / Bar Graph)		
	Describing a Process (Doing / Making / Preparing)		
	Writing Notice / Report / Instructions		
	Drafting an email		
	Expanding News Headlines		
	Dialogue Writing (3 exchanges)		
	Completing / Rearranging Proverbs		
PART - IV (5 MARKS QUESTIONS)		7 X 5 = 35	
41	Prose Paragraph (1 out of 2)		
42	Poem Paragraph (1 out of 2)		
43	Supplementary Paragraph [Develop the hints into an essay] (1 out of 2)		
44	Summarising / Note Making (or) Paragraph Writing (General)		
45	Letter Writing - Official / Business (or) Letter Writing -Personal		
46	Spotting Errors (or) Fill Up [(i) Tense-2 (ii) Modal/Semi-Modal-1 (iii) Homophones-2]		
47	Developing Hints (or) Prose / Poem Comprehension		