

Common Annual Examination 2024 - 25

Villupuram District answer key

SECTION I - Vocabulary

Choose the appropriate synonyms for the underlined words:

1. Sacred

Answer: **b) Holy**

2. Transpire

Answer: **d) Reveal**

3. Hark

Answer: **a) Ask**

Choose the appropriate antonyms for the underlined words:

4. Flattered

Answer: **b) Insulted**

5. Prosperous

Answer: **d) Poor**

6. Wide

Answer: **b) Narrow**

7. What is the Homophone for the given sentence?

Peter found a _____ in the dike.

Answer: **b) Hole**

8. Choose the correct plural form of the word "deer":

Answer: **a) deer**

9. Choose the correct Preposition:

Abdul has taken _____ his father.

Answer: **a) after**

10. Choose the idiom that means 'difficult situation':

Answer: **b) on the ball**

11. Write the full form of the word "can't":

Answer: **c) can not**

12. Write the anagram of the word "Silent":

Answer: **b) quiet**

13. Find the Gerund Form:

Answer: **a) Walking**

14. Which is the appropriate Infinitive form of verb?

Answer: **c) to come**

Part - 2

Answer any three of the following questions in a sentence or two

15. What acted as a Safety Valve?

Writing acted as a safety valve for the narrator.

16. Where did the Narrator work?

The narrator worked in the British Council Library

17. What is the imagery elixir of life?

Water is referred to as the elixir of life in the lesson.

18. What was the reaction of the classmates to Ramanujan's question?

The classmates laughed at Ramanujan's question.

Poetic lines:

19. I was angry with my friend

I told my wrath, my wrath did end.

a) Whom does 'I' refer to?

'I' refers to the poet.

b) How did the anger of the poet come to an end?

The poet's anger ended when he expressed it to his friend.

20. "The woods are lovely, dark and deep,

But I have promises to keep."

a) How are the woods?

The woods are lovely, dark, and deep.

b) Whom does 'I' refer to?*

'I' refers to the poet, Robert Frost.

21. "But I know no better spectacle

Than a comet in full flight

a) Whom does 'I' refer to?

'I' refers to the poet, Carl Sagan (or the speaker in the poem "The Comet").

b) What is the better spectacle?

The better spectacle is a comet in full flight.

22. It takes much time to kill a tree

Not a simple jab of the knife will do it

a) Can a simple jab of the knife kill a tree?

No, a simple jab of the knife cannot kill a tree.

b) Why does it take much time to kill a tree?

It takes much time because the tree has strong roots that need to be pulled out completely for it to die.

23. Change the Active Voice into Passive Voice

People collect water in containers.

Water is collected in containers by people.

24. Change the sentence into a Reported Speech

Pushpa said, "Do not spoil the ecosystem."

Pushpa advised not to spoil the ecosystem.

25. Punctuate the following sentence

ebin said have you booked the tickets to Delhi

Ebin said, "Have you booked the tickets to Delhi?"

26. Rewrite the following sentence into Superlative Degree

Ramya is taller than any other girl in the class.

Ramya is the tallest girl in the class.

27. Rearrange the words in the correct order to make a meaningful sentence

flying insects / beautiful / are / butterflies

Butterflies are beautiful flying insects.

28. Guide the man who approaches you to the nearby Temple (Map question)

Go straight along the Main Road. Cross the Murugan Store. The Temple is on your left, just after the store.

35. Faster than a cheetah

With a tail that's miles long,

Bigger than a mountain

So powerful and strong.

a) What are the rhyming words given in the above lines?*

***Long* and *strong* are the rhyming words.**

b) Write the rhyme scheme of the above lines.

The rhyme scheme is ABCB

(*cheetah* - A, *long* - B, *mountain* - C, *strong* - B)

c) What is the figure of speech employed in the first line?

The first line uses a *simile*: *"Faster than a cheetah"* compares speed using "than".

d) Pick out the alliterating words in the fourth line.

***Powerful* and *strong* – even though not starting with the same letter, they're close in sound and meaning, but for strict alliteration:**

- *So*, *strong* – the repetition of the "s" sound is the alliteration here.

37:a)The wicked old man went out into the castle town.

b) He climbed up into a withered tree, and began to scatter the ashes.

c) The ashes all flew into the prince's eyes and mouth.

e) He was called into the prince's palace and ordered to exhibit his power.

d) As soon as the neighbours heard of this, they collected all the ashes that remained.

Final order: ***a → b → c → e → d***

44.a) Incorrect: We will return back on Monday.

☒ ***Correct: We will return on Monday.**

Reason: "Return" already implies "back," so "back" is redundant.)

b) Incorrect: Unless you do not pay the fine, you will not be excused.

☒ ***Correct:* Unless you pay the fine, you will not be excused.**

(Reason: Double negatives cancel each other. "Unless" already implies a negative.)

c) Incorrect: The team, as well as the coach, were happy with their performance.

✓ *Correct: The team, as well as the coach, was happy with its performance.

(Reason: "The team" is singular; so use "was" and "its.")

d) Incorrect: Manoj has been waiting for his mother since 5 hrs.

✓ *Correct: Manoj has been waiting for his mother for 5 hours.

(Reason: Use "for" with a duration and write "hours" instead of "hrs" in formal writing.)

e) Incorrect: * As we were late so we apologised.

✓ *Correct: As we were late, we apologised.

(Reason: "As" and "so" shouldn't be used together as they both show cause-effect.)

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