



# Aadhavaa Publications **RASI GUIDE**

ACHIEVERS' CHOICE

**12<sup>th</sup>**

# ENGLISH

*Based on New Syllabus*

- ⊗ **Exam - Oriented guide**
- ⊗ **Easy Steps for Late - Bloomers**
- ⊗ **Comprehensive Notes for Grammar**
- ⊗ **Public & PTA Question Papers with Answers**

**INTERNAL  
ASSESSMENT TESTS**

**For Orders : 90921 09966, 80563 02574**



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# PART - I

## Q.No. 1-20

### 1. SYNONYMS

#### LESSON - 1 - TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA

Brisk	- active / energetic
Cautious	- careful / alert
Disapprove	- deny / refuse
Eager	- keen / anxious
Engaging	- charming / pleasant
Humble	- modest / simple
Nobility	- dignity / virtue
Persuade	- convince
Resistance	- refusal / opposition
Scarce	- deficient / insufficient
Shrug	- raise one's shoulders slightly and momentarily
Tunic	- garment
Slackened	- reduced
Demeanour	- appearance and behavior
Artless	- innocent / guileless
Hawk	- vend
Deserted	- uninhabited / unoccupied
Emigrate	- take up citizenship of another country
Vexation	- annoyance
Vestibule	- lobby
Chatter	- a series of short, quick high - pitched sounds
Intrude	- enter without permission
Rubble	- debris / broken bricks

#### ADDITIONAL

Outskirts	- suburb / border
Tangled	- twisted in untidy way
Provoke	- rouse
Leap	- jump
Remarkable	- unusual / extraordinary
Devotion	- love / dedication
Skinny	- thin
Destination	- end of journey
Resemblance	- similarity
Murmur	- mutter
Starvation	- famine
Shabby	- scruffy / mean

Errand	- job
Tomb	- grave
Pleasant	- friendly
Earnest	- eager / serious
Pause	- stop



## 2. ANTONYMS

### LESSON 1 - TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA

Cautious	x	careless / reckless
Disapprove	x	permit / allow
Brisk	x	inactive / lethargic
Engaging	x	boring / mean
Humble	x	pretentious / egotistic
Eager	x	unenthusiastic / uneager
Resistance	x	acceptance
Persuade	x	dissuade
Scarce	x	plentiful / abundant
Nobility	x	dishonour

### ADDITIONAL

Artless	x	cunning / pretentious
Slackened	x	increased
Vexation	x	calmness
Intrude	x	withdraw
Deserted	x	inhabited
Shabby	x	clean
Brisk	x	inactive
Hopefully	x	doubtfully
Satisfy	x	dissatisfy / disappoint
Persuade	x	dissuade
Maturity	x	immaturity
Frequently	x	rarely / seldom
Comfortable	x	uncomfortable
Pretty	x	ugly
Eager	x	apathetic / uninterested
Destroy	x	build
Progress	x	regress
Selfless	x	selfish
Hope	x	despair
Pause	x	continue

## 7. BLENDED WORDS

Text Page No. 150

- A **blended word / Portmanteau** is a word formed from parts of two or more other words.

### TEXTUALS:

Splash + sputter	-	spluttered	Motor + pedal	-	moped
Binary + digit	-	bit	Parachute +troop	-	paratroop
Electronic+ mail	-	email	Mechanics + electronics	-	mechatronics
Foreign+ exchange	-	forex	Alphabetic +numeric	-	alphanumeric

Ability +skill	Askillity	International + network	Internet
Advertising + entertainment	Advertainment	International + police	Interpol
Agriculture + economy	Agronomy	Lecture + demonstration	Lecdem



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<b>Alcohol + holiday</b>	Alcoholiday	<b>Lion + tiger</b>	Liger
<b>American + Indian</b>	Amerind	<b>Lithe + slimy</b>	Slithy
<b>Aqua + aerobics</b>	Aquaerobics	<b>Malicious + software</b>	Malware
<b>Bang + smash</b>	Bash	<b>Medical + care</b>	Medicare
<b>Chill + relax</b>	Chillax	<b>Medical + claim</b>	Medicclaim
<b>Biography + picture</b>	Biopic	<b>Melody + drama</b>	Melodrama
<b>Biology + electronic</b>	Bionic	<b>Mobile + robot</b>	Mobot
<b>Boat + hotel</b>	Boatel	<b>Mock + cocktail</b>	Mocktail
<b>Bombay + Hollywood</b>	Bollywood	<b>Modulator + demodulator</b>	Modem
<b>Book + magazine</b>	Bookazine	<b>Motor + bike</b>	Mobike
<b>Breakfast + lunch</b>	Brunch	<b>Motor + camp</b>	Mocamp
<b>Breath + analyzer</b>	Breathalyzer	<b>Mass + prestige</b>	Masstige
<b>By + cause</b>	Because	<b>Motorway + hotel</b>	Motel
<b>Camera + recorder</b>	Camcorder	<b>Multiple + complex</b>	Multiplex
<b>Car + barbecue</b>	Carbecue	<b>News + broadcast</b>	Newscast
<b>Cell + celebrity</b>	Cellebrity	<b>Oxford + cambridge</b>	Oxbridge
<b>Cellulose + diaphane</b>	Cellophane	<b>Phone + tablet</b>	Phablet
<b>Cybernetic + organism</b>	Cyborg	<b>Picture + element</b>	Pixel
<b>Departure + start</b>	Destarture	<b>Science + fiction</b>	Sci - fi
<b>Documentary + drama</b>	Docudrama	<b>Share + software</b>	Shareware
<b>Dramatic + comedy</b>	Dramedy	<b>Shop + alcoholic</b>	Shopaholic
<b>Education + entertainment</b>	Edutainment	<b>Short + skirt</b>	Skort
<b>Education + satellite</b>	Edusat	<b>Simultaneous + broadcast</b>	Simulcast
<b>Electro + execute</b>	Electrocute	<b>Sky + laboratory</b>	Skylab
<b>Hungry + anger</b>	Hangry	<b>Slang + language</b>	Slanguage
<b>Emotion + icon</b>	Emoticon	<b>Smack + mash</b>	Smash
<b>Enforcement + farce</b>	Enfarcement	<b>Smart + sassy</b>	Smassy
<b>Entrepreneur + porn</b>	Entreporneur	<b>Smoke + fog</b>	Smog
<b>Europe + Asia</b>	Eurasia	<b>Snow + dirt</b>	Snirt
<b>Fact + fiction</b>	Faction	<b>Spanish + English</b>	Spanglish
<b>Family + computer</b>	Famicom	<b>Splash + spatter</b>	Splatter
<b>Fan + magazine</b>	Fanzine	<b>Spoon + fork</b>	Spork
<b>Fantastic + fabulous</b>	Fantabulous	<b>Squirm + wiggle</b>	Squiggle
<b>Flimsy + miserable</b>	Mimsy	<b>Stay + vacation</b>	Staycation
<b>Food + alcoholic</b>	Foodoholic	<b>Sun + umbrella</b>	Sunbrella
<b>Fourteen + nights</b>	Fortnight	<b>Technology + wizard</b>	Techno-wizard

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Coolie	Tamil	Porter, labour
Maharaja	Hindi	A king
Jute	Bengali	A fiber
Chakram	Sanskrit	Wheel

**EXERCISE:****Choose the meaning of the foreign word in the sentence.**

- Choose the meaning of the foreign word **"numero uno"**.  
 a. number one in the field  
 b. close relationship  
 c. good understanding  
 d. without a date being fixed  
**Ans: a**
- Choose the meaning of the foreign word **"pari passu"**.  
 a. as a family  
 b. say good luck  
 c. genuine  
 d. with equal step  
**Ans: d**
- Choose the meaning of the foreign word **"tete-a-tete"**.  
 a. close relationship  
 b. socially embarrassing  
 c. private conversation  
 d. on the way  
**Ans: c**
- Choose the meaning of the foreign word **"verboden"**.  
 a. good understanding  
 b. forbidden  
 c. while travelling  
 d. totally  
**Ans: b**
- Choose the meaning of the foreign word **"pandal"**.  
 a. temporary shed  
 b. another self  
 c. according to value  
 d. mother university  
**Ans: a**

### 13. PHRASAL VERBS

◀ Text Page No. 7, 118

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

**TEXTUAL EXERCISE**

(Text Page No. 7)

Phrasal verbs	Meanings	Examples
<b>Cut off</b>	To remove	He <b>cut off</b> the water supply.
<b>Come upon</b>	To meet somebody by chance	I <b>came upon</b> the president in New Delhi.
<b>Put out</b>	To switch off a light	My mother <b>put out</b> the light.

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## ADDITIONAL PHRASAL VERBS

(sb – somebody, sth – something, nb - nobody)

1.	I <b>asked around</b> but nobody has seen my wallet.	<b>ask around</b> -ask many people the same question
2.	My family <b>backed me up</b> over my decision to quit my job.	<b>back sb up</b> -support
3.	Terrorists had threatened to <b>blow up</b> the embassy.	<b>blow up</b> - explode
4.	The firemen had to <b>break into</b> the room to rescue the children.	<b>break into sth</b> – enter forcibly
5.	The newscaster <b>broke in</b> gently in the debate.	<b>break in</b> – interrupt
6.	The marriage <b>broke up</b> just a few years later.	<b>break up</b> – end a relationship
7.	The prisoners <b>broke out</b> of jail in Chennai.	<b>break out</b> – escape
8.	She <b>brought up</b> three sons on her own.	<b>bring sb up</b> – raise a child
9.	The headmaster <b>called off</b> the meeting.	<b>call sth off</b> – cancel
10.	We <b>called on</b> you last night but you weren't home.	<b>call on sb</b> – visit somebody
11.	We will get the hotel keys when we <b>check in</b> .	<b>check in</b> – arrive and register at a hotel
12.	You have to <b>check out</b> of the hotel before 10:00 AM.	<b>check out</b> – leave a hotel
13.	I <b>came across</b> my old photos when I was tidying the closet.	<b>come across</b> – find unexpectedly
14.	My nephew <b>came down with</b> chicken pox this weekend.	<b>come down with sth</b> – become sick
15.	I am <b>counting on</b> you to make dinner while I am out.	<b>count on</b> – rely on
16.	The air conditioner <b>cuts in</b> when the temperature gets to 22°C.	<b>cut in</b> – start operating
17.	It's time to <b>do away with</b> the old documents.	<b>do away with sth</b> – discard
18.	Too many students <b>drop out</b> of school due to poverty.	<b>drop out</b> – quit a class, school etc.
19.	My new dress <b>fell apart</b> in the washing machine.	<b>fall apart</b> – break into pieces
20.	I need to <b>figure out</b> the connection between the two events.	<b>figure out</b> -understand, find the answer
21.	We have to <b>find out</b> the answer.	<b>find out</b> – discover
22.	I <b>get along</b> well with most of my friends.	<b>get along/on</b> – like each other
23.	Ragu always <b>gets away with</b> cheating in his Maths tests.	<b>get away with sth</b> – do without being noticed or punished
24.	I just <b>got over</b> the flu.	<b>get over sth</b> - recover from an illness



## PART - II Q.No.21-30

### 25. POEM APPRECIATION QUESTIONS

#### 1. THE CASTLE - Edwin Muir

Read the given lines and answer the questions that follow in a line or two.

a) *"All through the summer at ease we lay,  
And daily from the turret wall  
We watched the mowers in the hay".*

i. Who does 'we' refer to?  
'We' refers to the **soldiers**.

ii. How did the soldiers spend the summer days?  
The soldiers spent the summer days by **watching the mowers at ease**.

iii. What could they watch from the turret wall?  
They could watch the **mowers and enemy's movement** from the turret wall.

b) *"Our gates were strong, our walls were thick, (PUBLIC-2020)  
So smooth and high, no man could win".*

i. How safe was the castle?  
The castle was safe because of **strong gates, thick walls and brave captain**.

ii. What was the firm belief of the soldiers?  
**No enemy could enter the castle**, since the gates were strong and the walls were thick.  
This was the firm belief of the soldiers.

c) *"A foothold there, no clever trick  
Could take us dead or quick,  
Only a bird could have got in".*

i. What was challenging?  
**Entering the castle** was challenging.

ii. Which aspect of the castle's strength is conveyed by the above line?  
The strength of the castle is that **even by trick no one could enter the castle**.

d) *"Oh then our maze of tunneled stone  
Grew thin and treacherous as air.  
The castle was lost without a groan,  
The famous citadel overthrown,"*

i. Bring out the contrast in the first two lines.  
The contrast is that **the strong castle became very weak and thin as air**.

ii. What happened to the castle?  
The castle was **captured by the enemies for gold**.

e) *"We could do nothing, being sold."*

i. Why couldn't they do anything?  
Due to the disloyalty of the warder, **the soldiers were captured** by the enemies. So, they could not do anything.

ii. Why did they feel helpless?  
They felt helpless because **the castle was captured treacherously by the enemies**.

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## ADDITIONALS

a. *"Our only enemy was gold.*

*And we had no arms to fight it with"*

i. **Who was their enemy?**

Their enemy was **gold**.

ii. **Are there arms to fight against material gain?**

**No**, there are no arms to fight against material gain.

b. *"What could they offer us for bait?"*

i. **Who offer the bait?**

The **enemies** offer the bait.

ii. **Who was brave?**

The **captain** was brave.

c. *"For that we thought, had we to fear*

*With our arms and provender load on load"*

i. **Why were the soldiers confident that they were safe?**

The soldiers were confident of **their castle's physical strength**. They also had plenty of arms and food in stock.

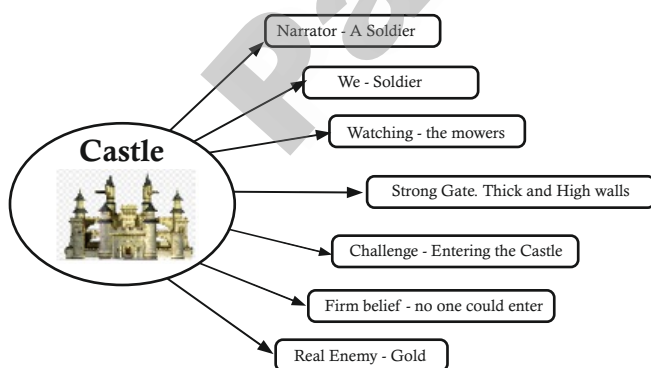
ii. **Pick out the alliterated words.**

The words in alliteration are **for - fear**.



**OVER ALL POEM APPRECIATION QUESTIONS***(LATE-BLOOMERS are also advised to go through the questions given below)***1. THE CASTLE – Edwin Muir**

1.	Who is the narrator in the poem?	A soldier
2.	Who does 'we' refer to?	The soldiers
3.	How long had the soldiers been in the castle?	All through the summer
4.	How did the soldiers spend the summer days?	Watching the mowers and enemies
5.	From where did the soldiers watch the enemies?	Turret wall
6.	Where were the enemies?	Half-a-mile away from the castle
7.	Why were the soldiers in the castle fearless?	Plenty of arms and food in stock
8.	Were the soldiers relaxed and stress-free?	Yes
9.	Why does the narrator say that the enemy was no threat at all?	Strong castle and brave captain
10.	What was challenging?	Entering the castle
11.	What was the firm belief of the soldiers?	No one could enter the castle
12.	Who could enter the castle?	Only a bird
13.	Who had let the enemies in?	The warder
14.	Who was the wizened warder?	An old guard
15.	How did the enemies enter the castle?	Through a small gate bribing the warder
16.	Did the soldiers fight with the enemies face to face?	No
17.	Why were the secret galleries bare?	The galleries were captured
18.	What was the 'shameful act'?	The warder's disloyalty for gold
19.	Why did the narrator feel helpless?	The castle was captured treacherously.
20.	Why didn't the narrator want to tell the tale to anybody?	Ashamed of losing the castle without fight
21.	Who was the real enemy?	The gold

**FOR LATE - BLOOMERS****1. The Castle - Edwin Muir**

## 26. REPORTED SPEECH

Text Page No. 14-16, 216,217

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

Direct speech	- Uma says, "I like chocolates."
Indirect speech	- Uma says that she likes chocolates.
- When the reporting verb is in past tense, we must change the tense.  
 E.g.
 

Direct speech	- Uma said, "I like chocolates."
Indirect speech	- Uma said that she liked chocolates.

### 1. CHANGES IN TENSES

S.No.	DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
1	<b>Simple Present</b> <i>Sindhu said, "I play chess."</i>	<b>Simple past</b> <i>Sindhu said that she played chess.</i>
2	<b>Present continuous</b> <i>Jayashree said, "I am working in a school."</i>	<b>Past continuous</b> <i>Jayashree said that she was working in a school.</i>
3	<b>Present perfect</b> <i>Satya said, "I have completed my work."</i>	<b>Past perfect</b> <i>Satya said that she had completed her work.</i>
4	<b>Present perfect continuous</b> <i>Bala said to me, "I have been learning English for seven months."</i>	<b>Past perfect continuous</b> <i>Bala told me that he had been learning English for seven months.</i>
5	<b>Simple past</b> <i>Madhu said, "I bought a pen yesterday."</i>	<b>Past perfect</b> <i>Madhu said that she had bought a pen yesterday.</i>
6	<b>Past continuous</b> <i>Vennila said, "I was walking along the street."</i>	<b>Past perfect continuous</b> <i>Vennila said that she had been walking along the street.</i>

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7	<b>Past perfect</b> <i>Vijay said, "I had taken swimming lessons before."</i>	<b>Same tense</b> <i>Vijay said that he had taken swimming lessons before.</i>
8	<b>Past perfect continuous</b> <i>Nisrin said, "I had been living in Namakkal for two years."</i>	<b>Same tense</b> <i>Nisrin said that she had been living in Namakkal for two years.</i>
9	<b>Simple future</b> <i>Joseph and Mary said, "We will go shopping tomorrow."</i>	<b>Conditional</b> <i>Joseph and Mary said that they would go shopping the next day.</i>
10	<b>Future continuous</b> <i>Albert said, "I will be playing cricket next week."</i>	<b>Conditional continuous</b> <i>Albert said that he would be playing cricket the following week.</i>
11	<b>Future perfect</b> <i>Kathir said, "I will have completed my work by tomorrow."</i>	<b>Conditional perfect</b> <i>Kathir said that he would have completed his work by the following day.</i>
12	<b>Future perfect continuous</b> <i>Rafiq said, "I will have been working on my project for three months next month."</i>	<b>Conditional perfect continuous</b> <i>Rafiq said that he would have been working on his project for three months the following month.</i>

## 2. VERB CONVERSIONS IN DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

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

## 3. CHANGES IN ADVERBS

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
This	That
These	Those
Now	Then
Ago	Before
Here	There
Thus	So
Today	That day
Tonight	That night

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Yesterday	The previous day / the day before
Tomorrow	The next day / the following day
Last night	The previous night / the night before
Next day	The following day
Next week	The following week / the week after
Last week	The previous week / the week before

## 4. CHANGES IN PRONOUNS

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech		
	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
I	He	She	---
You (subject)	He	She	They
You (object)	Him	Her	Them
Your	His	Her	Their
My	His	Her	Their
Myself	Himself	Herself	Themselves
We	---	---	They
Us	---	---	Them

## 5. MODALS IN DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

S.No	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1.	can	could
2.	could	could
3.	may	might
4.	might	might
5.	shall	should/would
6.	should	should
7.	will	would
8.	would	would
9.	must	must/had to

## I. STATEMENTS IN DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH

S.No.	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1	She said, "I have won the first prize."	She said that she had won the first prize.
2	Kowsalya said, "We watched a film yesterday."	Kowsalya said that they had watched a film the day before.
3	Sundar said to me, "I'll see you later."	Sundar told me that he would see me later.

## II. QUESTIONS IN DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH

S.No.	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1	Shankar said to me, "Do you know me?"	Shankar asked me if I knew him.
2	Zuber said to Saira, "Are you living here?"	Zuber asked Saira whether she was living there.
3	Manju said, "Where is the post office?"	Manju enquired where the post office was.
4	Shanthi said to Baskar, "What are you doing now?"	Shanthi asked Baskar what he was doing then.



**PART - III Q.No.31-40****31. EXPLAIN WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT**Text Page No. 22,56,92,133,  
167,194**1.The Castle – Edwin Muir**a) *“They seemed no threat to us at all”***Reference :**

This line is taken from 'The Castle' written by 'Edwin Muir'

**Explanation:**

The soldiers watched the towers daily from the turret wall. They found that the enemies were half a mile away from the castle. The narrator said that they had no threat.

**Comment:**

The castle was captured due to the greed for gold.

b) *“How can this shameful tale be told?”***Reference :**

This line is taken from 'The Castle' written by 'Edwin Muir'

**Explanation:**

The warder was wicked. He let in the enemies inside the castle for gold. The narrator felt ashamed of the greed of the warder.

**Comment:**

The castle was captured due to the greed for gold.

c) *“I will maintain until my death”***Reference :**

This line is taken from 'The Castle' written by 'Edwin Muir'

**Explanation:**

The wicked warder betrayed the castle for gold. The enemies captured the castle. It was a shameful act. So, the narrator decided to keep the shameful tale secret until his death.

**Comment:**

The castle was captured due to the greed for gold.

d) *“Our only enemy was gold”***Reference :**

This line is taken from 'The Castle' written by 'Edwin Muir'

**Explanation:**

The castle was very safe. The wicked warder let in the enemies for gold. The narrator felt that the real enemy was 'gold'.

**Comment:**

The castle was captured due to the greed for gold.

**FOR LATE-BLOOMERS : (ERC EXPLANATION)**

1. The Castle – Edwin Muir	In this poem, the poet describes the fall of a castle. The real enemy for the downfall is gold.
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**POEM CLUE WORDS**

S.No	Poem & Poet	Poem clue words
1	<b><u>The Castle – Edwin Muir</u></b> <i>“They seemed no threat at all”,</i> <i>“How can this shameful tale be told?”,</i> <i>“I will maintain until my death”,</i> <i>“Our only enemy was gold”,</i>	<b>Threat, tale, death, enemy, gold  Mowers, allies, wicket, wicked,  warder, maze, citadel, shameful tale.</b>

## 32. PROSE SHORT - ANSWER QUESTIONS

### 1. TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA

- A.J. Cronin

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

a) Who did the narrator meet at the outskirts of Verona?

The narrator met the **two small boys** at the outskirts of Verona.

b) Why did the driver not approve of the narrator buying fruits from the boys?

Because of the two small **boys' shabby appearance**, the driver did not approve of the narrator buying fruits.

c) The boys did not spend much on clothes and food. Why?

The boys saved **the money for their sister's medical treatment**. So they did not spend much on clothes and food.

d) Were the boys saving money to go to the states? How do you know?

**No**, the two small boys were not saving the money to go to the states. They **told the narrator that they wished to go to the States but they had some other plans**.

e) Why did the author avoid going to Lucia's room?

The author avoided going to Lucia's room, because **he did not want to intrude upon that happy family party**.

f) What was Lucia suffering from?

Lucia was suffering from **tuberculosis** of the spine.

g) What made the boys join the resistance movement against the Germans?

**The Germans destroyed their family**. So, they hated the Germans. This made the boys join the resistance movement against the Germans.

h) What made the boys work so hard?

The need of money for **their sister's treatment** and love and affection made the boys work so hard.

i) Why didn't the boys disclose their problem to the author?

The boys **did not like anybody to sympathise**. So, they did not disclose their problem to the author.

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

a) Describe the appearance of Nicola and Jacopo?

One boy **wore a jersey and cut-off khaki pants**. The other wore a **shortened army tunic** gathered in loose folds about his skinny frame. They had **brown skins, tangled hair and dark earnest eyes**. The two boys were **shabby**.

b) What were the various jobs undertaken by the little boys?

**Shining shoes, selling fruits, hawking newspapers, guiding tourists and running errands** were the various jobs undertaken by the little boys.

c) How did the narrator help the boys on Sunday?

Jacopo requested the narrator **to drop them at Poleta**. The narrator **took them there in his car**. He waited and brought them back to the city.

d) Who took the author to the cubicle?

A trained **nurse** took the author to the cubicle. She was a **pleasant looking woman** with steel-rimmed spectacles.

e) Describe the girl with whom the boys were talking to in the cubicle?

The two boys were talking to their sister, **Lucia**. She was **about twenty**. She propped up on pillows wearing a pretty lace jacket. **Her eyes were soft and tender**.

f) Recount the untold sufferings undergone by the siblings after they were rendered homeless?

The siblings **lost their father and house in the war**. They were **thrown into the street**. They

### 36. COMPLETION OF PROVERBS

1. A bad workman always blames his <b>tools</b> .	42. Don't cast <b>pearls</b> before swine.
2. A bird in hand is worth <b>two</b> in the bush.	43. Don't count your <b>chickens</b> before they hatch.
3. A bold <b>heart</b> is half the battle.	44. Don't cross a <b>bridge</b> until you come to it.
4. A candle <b>lights</b> others and consumes itself.	45. Don't judge a book by its <b>cover</b> .
5. A cat has <b>nine</b> lives.	46. Doubt is the key to <b>wisdom</b> .
6. A chain is only as <b>strong</b> as its weakest link.	47. Early bird catches the <b>worm</b> .
7. A man is known by the <b>company</b> he keeps.	48. East or West, <b>home</b> is the best.
8. A picture is worth a <b>thousand</b> words.	49. Easy come, easy <b>go</b> .
9. A rolling <b>stone</b> gathers no moss.	50. Empty bags cannot stand <b>upright</b> .
10. A stitch in time saves <b>nine</b> .	51. Empty vessels make more <b>noise</b> .
11. A thing begun is <b>half</b> done.	52. Even <b>Homer</b> nods.
12. <b>Absence</b> makes the heart grow fonder.	53. Every cloud has a <b>silver</b> lining.
13. Actions speak louder than <b>words</b> .	54. Every dog has his <b>day</b> .
14. Adversity and loss make a man <b>wise</b> .	55. <b>Experience</b> is the best teacher.
15. All good things come to an <b>end</b> .	56. <b>Familiarity</b> breeds contempt.
16. All that glitters is not <b>gold</b> .	57. Fools rush in where <b>angels</b> fear to tread.
17. All's well that <b>ends</b> well.	58. Fortune favors the <b>brave</b> .
18. Always put your best <b>foot</b> forward.	59. God helps those who help <b>themselves</b> .
19. Among the blind the one-eyed man is <b>king</b> .	60. Good things come to those who <b>wait</b> .
20. An <b>apple</b> a day keeps the doctor away.	61. Grief divided is made <b>lighter</b> .
21. An empty vessel makes much <b>noise</b> .	62. Half a loaf is better than <b>none</b> .
22. An idle brain is the <b>devil's</b> workshop.	63. <b>Haste</b> makes waste.
23. Appearances can be <b>deceptive</b> .	64. <b>Honesty</b> is the best policy.
24. As you sow, so you shall <b>reap</b> .	65. Hope for the best, prepare for the <b>worst</b> .
25. Barking <b>dogs</b> seldom bite.	66. A well begun is <b>half</b> done.
26. <b>Beauty</b> is in the eye of the beholder.	67. You can't unscramble a scrambled <b>egg</b> .
27. Beggars can't be <b>choosers</b> .	68. You can't teach an old dog new <b>tricks</b> .
28. Better <b>late</b> than never.	69. If you play with fire, you'll get <b>burned</b> .
29. Better to wear out than to <b>rust</b> out.	70. Ignorance is <b>bliss</b> .
30. <b>Birds</b> of same feather flock together.	71. It's never too late to <b>mend</b> .
31. Blood is thicker than <b>water</b> .	72. It's no use crying over spilt <b>milk</b> .
32. <b>Brevity</b> is the soul of wit.	73. <b>Laughter</b> is the best medicine.
33. Call a spade <b>spade</b> .	74. Learn to <b>walk</b> before you run.
34. <b>Charity</b> begins at home.	75. Let sleeping <b>dogs</b> lie.
35. Cleanliness is next to <b>Godliness</b> .	76. Lightning never strikes <b>twice</b> in the same place.
36. Clothes do not make the <b>man</b> .	77. Like <b>father</b> , like son.
37. <b>Covet</b> all, lose all.	78. Look before you <b>leap</b> .
38. Cross the stream where it is <b>shallowest</b> .	79. Make hay while the <b>sun</b> shines.
39. <b>Curiosity</b> killed the cat.	80. <b>Man</b> proposes, God disposes.
40. Don't bite the <b>hand</b> that feeds you.	81. <b>Necessity</b> is the mother of invention.
41. Don't blow your own <b>trumpet</b> .	82. Never test the depth of <b>water</b> with both feet.



## 42. MESSAGE WRITING

- A message is a verbal, written, or recorded communication sent to or left for a recipient who cannot be connected directly.

### EXERCISES

- 1. Valli attends a phone call during her father's absence. It is from her father's friend. Later, she leaves a message for him, as she has to leave for her dance class.**

2 p.m.  
15 Feb.

Hi dad,  
Your friend Mr. Bala from Salem called this morning to inform you that he has come to Chennai and will be visiting us this evening with his family.  
**Valli**

- 2. You are the Sports Captain of your school. Write a message to the Physical Director, requesting him to be present during the football team selection scheduled for tomorrow.**

10.00 a.m.  
18 Feb.

Respected sir,  
I would like to invite you to be present during the football team selection at 11 a.m. tomorrow. Kindly attend and help us in selecting the team.  
**The Sports Captain**

- 3. Write a message to your uncle and requesting him to attend your birthday celebration.**

11.00 a.m.  
26 Nov.

Hi uncle,  
I am delighted to invite you to attend my birthday celebration this evening at 6 p.m. in Hotel Grand Palace. Kindly take part and grace the function.  
**A. S. Kumar**

- 5. Write a message to your Classmates about the English Literary Club competitions.**

9.00 a.m.  
3 April.

Dear Friends,  
Our teacher has asked me to inform you all about the English Literary Club competition to be held on 9<sup>th</sup> of April at the nearby Govt. Hr. Sec. School. If you wish to participate, contact me at the earliest.  
**Riya**

**PART -IV Q.No.41-47****43. PROSE PARAGRAPHS**

Text Page No: 5, 38, 71, 116, 149, 181

**FOR LATE-BLOOMERS****1. Two Gentlemen of Verona - A.J. Cronin**

- > The story describes the mature behavior of Nicola and Jacopo.
- > The brothers sold wild strawberries to the narrator.
- > They did various jobs.
- > They were helpful to the narrator.
- > The narrator took the boys to a villa hospital in his car.
- > Their sister was suffering from TB.
- > The boys worked hard to pay for her treatment.
- > Their selfless action is laudable.

**FOR BRIGHT STUDENTS****1. Two Gentlemen of Verona - A.J. Cronin**

“Two Gentlemen of Verona” describes the mature behavior of two young brothers. They were Nicola aged 13 and Jacopo, 12. They sold wild strawberries to the narrator on the outskirts of Verona. The next morning, the narrator saw the two boys in Verona doing shoe shining job. They also did various jobs such as selling fruits, distributing newspapers and guiding tourists. The boys were helpful to the narrator during his stay in the city. In return, the narrator took the boys to a tiny village in his car. Reaching the place, the boys hurried into a villa hospital. A nurse told the narrator that their elder sister was suffering from TB. Their widowed father was killed in the war. Their house was also destroyed in the war. They were war victims. The nurse said that the boys worked hard to pay for the treatment. The narrator felt that the war had not broken their spirit. The two young boys were really the gentlemen of Verona. Their selfless action gives promise of greater hope for human society.

**FOR TOPPERS****1. Two Gentlemen of Verona - A.J. Cronin****Introduction**

“Two Gentlemen of Verona” by A.J Cronin is a touching story about love, devotion and sincerity displayed by two young brothers. The narrator describes their responsible and mature behavior.

**A life of toil**

The two young brothers were Nicola aged 13 and Jacopo aged 12. They were shabby and unkempt. Once the narrator and his driver Luigi drove through the foothills of Alps. They were stopped by Nicola and Jacopo on the outskirts of Verona. They sold them wild strawberries. The very next morning, they saw the same two boys in Verona doing the shoe shinning job. They also did various jobs such as selling fruits, distributing newspapers and guiding tourists. They toiled day and night without little rest.

**Narrator's kind gesture**

The two brothers were earning some money but they did not spend much on their clothes and food. They were very helpful to the narrator during his stay in the city. In return for the boys' help, the narrator took them to a tiny village, Poleta, in his car. The boys hurried into a villa hospital. The narrator followed them. A nurse told him that their elder sister, Lucia was admitted there.

**The boys' sacrifice**

Lucia was suffering from tuberculosis of the spine. The nurse said that the boys worked hard to pay for the treatment of their sister. The nurse also revealed that their widowed father was killed in war. Their house was also destroyed in the war. They were war victims. They hated the Germans and joined the resistance movement against them. After the war, they cared for their sister.

**Conclusion**

The narrator learnt everything about the two boys and took them back to the city. He felt that the war had not broken their spirit. The two young boys were really gentlemen of Verona. Their selfless action gives promise of greater hope for human society.

**There is no bond like the bond between brothers and sisters.**

**44. POEM PARAGRAPHS**

Text Page No: 21, 56, 93, 133, 167, 194, 195

**FOR LATE-BLOOMERS****1. The castle – Edwin Muir**

- The poem describes the fall of a castle.
- The soldiers were resting.
- They had a plenty of arms and food.
- The gates were strong and walls were thick.
- No one could enter the castle.
- The warder let in the enemies inside for gold.
- The castle was captured by the enemies.
- Their real enemy was gold.

**FOR BRIGHT STUDENTS****1. The Castle – Edwin Muir**

'The Castle' is an allegorical poem. It describes the fall of a formidable castle caused by betrayal from within. The narrator is a soldier in a castle. He narrates how the castle was captured. The soldiers of the castle were stress-free and relaxed. They watched the movements of the enemy from the defensive wall. No enemy was found up to the distance of half-a-mile. The soldiers had a plenty of arms and food inside the castle. They were confident of their castle's physical strength. The castle was safe because their captain was brave and the soldiers were loyal. The enemy could not use bait for their entry inside the castle. No one could enter the castle except a bird. But a wicked warder let in the enemies inside the castle for gold. The enemies captured the castle. The strong castle became weak because of the greedy disloyal warder. The narrator lamented over the capture of the castle. He regretted that he could not find any weapon to fight against the real enemy 'gold'.



**FOR TOPPERS****1. The Castle – Edwin Muir****Introduction**

'The Castle' by Edwin Muir is an allegorical poem describing the fall of a well-guarded castle caused by betrayal from within. The narrator is a soldier in a castle who narrates the capture of the castle.

**Stress - free soldiers**

The soldiers of the castle were totally stress-free and relaxed all through the summer. They were confident of their castle's physical strength. They were watching the movements of the enemy from the turret wall. No enemy was found up to the distance of half-a-kilometre. So, there was no threat to the castle. They had a plenty of weapons to protect them. They also had a large quantity of food in stock inside the castle.

**The mighty castle**

The allies of the soldiers were getting close to the castle to support them. The soldiers were convinced of their castle's safety. The gates were strong. The walls were thick and high. Their captain was brave and the soldiers were loyal. Except birds, no one can enter the castle with any trick. The enemy could not use a bait to enter the castle.

**The wicked guard**

A wicked guard was guarding the wicket gate. He let in the enemies inside the gate getting bribe. The greedy disloyal warder made the strong castle weak and thin. The enemies captured the citadel that was known for its secret gallery. The narrator lamented over the betrayal of the greedy warder. He decided not to disclose this shameful story to anyone till his death.

**Conclusion**

The soldiers were helpless and their only enemy was gold. The betrayal from within caused the castle's fall. The narrator regretted that there was no weapon to fight with the enemy called 'gold'. The poet's use of allegory is the personal downfall. If a man never looks within, his overlooked faults will be his doom.

**Greediness is the root cause of all evils.**

## 45. SUPPLEMENTARY PARAGRAPHS

Text Page No: 31, 65, 108, 138, 176, 207

### FOR LATE-BLOOMERS

#### 1. God sees the truth but waits - Leo Tolstoy

- This story is about a merchant, Aksionov.
- He went to a business fair.
- He was falsely arrested for killing a merchant.
- He lived in prison for 26 years.
- Everybody called him 'grandfather' and 'saint'.
- Aksionov identified that Makar was the murderer.
- Makar confessed to the authorities.
- When his release order came, Aksionov was already dead.

**FOR BRIGHT STUDENTS****1. God sees the Truth, But Waits – Leo Tolstoy**

Leo Tolstoy describes the triumph of truth proving a convict's innocence in this story. Aksionov was a business man at Vladimir in Russia. He decided to go to the Nizhny Fair despite his wife's bad dream. In the course of his travel, he stayed with a merchant in an inn at night. He continued his journey the next day morning. On the way, police found a bloody knife in his bag. Hence, they arrested him for the murder of that merchant. The innocent man was doubted by all. He was jailed for twenty-six years in Siberia. He became well matured man there. Everybody called him 'grandfather' and 'the saint'. One day Makar Semyonich along with the new prisoners came to the prison. Aksionov saw Makar digging a tunnel to escape. The guards enquired Aksionov about the tunnel digger. But, he did not disclose anything. Feeling guilty, Makar confessed to authorities. When his release order came, Aksionov was already dead. Thus, the story brings out the magnanimous nature of Akisonov.

**FOR TOPPERS****1. GOD SEES THE TRUTH, BUT WAITS – LEO TOLSTOY****Introduction**

“God Sees the Truth, But Waits” is a short story by Leo Tolstoy. It describes the life of a young merchant Aksionov. He was sent to prison for a crime that he didn't commit. It also brings out the magnanimous nature of Aksionov who forgave the actual culprit.

**Innocent merchant**

Ivan Dmitrich Aksionov was an innocent merchant. He lived with his family in the town of Vladimir. His children were very small. He had two shops and a house of his own. One summer Aksionov wanted to go to the Nizhny fair. His wife Vanya tried to stop him as she had a bad dream about him. In her dream, she saw Aksionov's return from the town with grey hair. He ignored her warning and left for the fair.

**The conviction of Aksionov**

When Aksionov had travelled half-way, he met a merchant friend. They stayed at the same inn for the night. The next day morning Aksionov continued his journey. A police officer with two soldiers came to enquire him. Aksionov was accused of murdering the merchant who stayed with him. He swore that he had not done it. The police officer found a blood-stained knife in his bag. Aksionov was convicted of the murder.

**Aksionov – the Saint**

Aksionov had lived as a convict for twenty-six years in Siberia. His hair turned white and his beard grew long, thin and grey. He became a religious and God-fearing man. He read the book 'The Lives of the Saints'. In the prison-church, he read the lessons and sang in the choir. The fellow-prisoners called him as 'Grandfather' and 'The Saint'. One day a new prisoner Makar Semyonich from Vladimir came to the prison.

**Conclusion**

From Makar's speech, Aksionov perceived that he had actually murdered the merchant. Makar tried to escape from the prison but Aksionov saved his life. Makar felt guilty and confessed that he had killed the merchant. He begged Aksionov's forgiveness. Aksionov said that God would forgive him. When the order for Aksionov's release came, he was already dead.

**To forgive is divine.**



## 46. SUMMARIZNG & NOTE MAKING

Text Page No: 9,125

### SUMMARY WRITING

- **Summarizing** is to briefly sum up the various points from the notes made from the original passage.

#### STEPS FOR SUMMARIZING

1. Read the passage.
2. Write down the important points.
3. Leave out examples and quotations.
4. Write Rough draft.
5. Make Fair draft.
6. Give a suitable title.

#### FORMAT OF SUMMARIZING

##### SUMMARY

**Rough draft:**

**Title**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Fair draft:**

**Title**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Total number of words in the passage : ..... words

Total number of words in the fair draft : ..... words

### NOTE MAKING

- **Note making** is used to make the important points from the long text.

#### STEPS FOR NOTE-MAKING

1. Give a title to the passage (main idea).
2. Pick out the key points which extend the title idea (supporting ideas).
3. Pick out points, if any, which substantiate the supporting ideas (supporting details).
4. Condense the points using relevant phrases, abbreviations, acronyms, etc.
5. Pick out the concluding idea in the passage.
6. Organize the points and number them in the following format.

#### FORMAT OF NOTE MAKING

##### NOTE MAKING

**Title**

1) .....

A) .....  
B) .....  
C) .....

2) .....

A) .....  
i) .....  
ii) .....  
iii) .....  
B) .....  
i) .....  
ii) .....  
iii) .....

3) .....

A) .....  
B) .....  
C) .....  
i) .....  
ii) .....  
a) .....  
b) .....

## RASI GUIDE

12<sup>th</sup> ENGLISH

b) You are the head of the English department in a renowned institution. You are invited to preside over the inauguration of the English Literary club in your alma mater. Respond to the letter you have received either accepting the invitation or expressing your inability to attend the function.

From

X X X  
Head of the Department of English  
Govt. Arts college  
Y YY

To

The Principal  
XYZ Matric. Hr. Sec. School  
YYY

Respected Sir,

**Sub:** Accepting the invitation-reg.

I am extremely happy to receive the invitation to preside over the inauguration of the English literary club in my alma mater. I studied there from 1995 to 1997. I feel very proud of coming to the school. I am delighted to accept the invitation. I am happy to preside over the inauguration of the English literary club.

Thanking you,

**Place :** YYY **Yours sincerely,**  
**Date :** 19.06.2020 **XXX**

**Address on the envelope:**

To

The Principal  
XYZ Matric. Hr. Sec. School  
YYY

c) 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

X X X  
Y YY

To

The Headmaster  
Govt. Hr. Sec. School  
YYY

Respected Sir,

**Sub:** Applying for duplicate mark sheet-reg.

I had studied XII Std during the academic year 2016-2017. Last week I lost my XII Std. mark sheet while I was travelling to Chennai for an interview. Hence, I request you to kindly issue me the duplicate mark sheet as early as possible.

Thanking you,

**Place :** YYY **Yours faithfully,**  
**Date :** 21.06.2020 **XXX**

**Address on the envelope:**

To

The Headmaster  
Govt. Hr. Sec. School  
YYY

d) Write a letter to AZ Company requesting them to replace the defective juicer that you bought recently. Include the following details: the problem, date of purchase, receipt number, model and warranty.

From

X X X  
Y YY

To

The Manager  
AZ Company  
YYY

Respected Sir,

**Sub:** Replacement of the defective juicer-reg.

I bought a juicer from your company on 18.06.2020. I started using it at home. But it was not working properly. I found it defective. One-year warranty is given for the product. So, I request you to replace it.

**Details of Juicer:**

Brand : Preethi  
Model : Dynamic  
Receipt No : C981836  
Warranty : 1 year

Thanking you,

**Place :** YYY **Yours truly,**  
**Date :** 23.06.2020 **XXX**

### 49. ERROR SPOTTING

Text Page No: 73,217,218

INCORRECT	CORRECT	EXPLANATION
ARTICLES		
He is a engineer.	He is <b>an</b> engineer.	<b>Usage:</b> 'an' is used before vowels.(a, e, i, o, u) Used before a job or profession.
He is an one-eyed criminal.	He is <b>a one</b> -eyed criminal.	<b>Usage:</b> a one, a university, a universal, a useful, a unique, a union, a European, a headache.
He is a honourable man.	He is <b>an honourable</b> man.	<b>Usage:</b> an ugly, an honest, an hour, an honourable, an innings, an heir.
I bought half litre of milk from the shop.	I bought <b>half a litre</b> of milk from the shop.	<b>Usage:</b> 'half' is followed by the article 'a'. <b>E.g.</b> half a day, half a kilo, half a cup, half a mile, half a minute.
He took a X-ray.	He took <b>an X-ray</b> .	<b>Usage:</b> 'an' is used before the consonant sounds – L/M/N/S/F/H/X <b>E.g.</b> an LIC, an M.Sc, an N.R.I, an H.M.T, an F.D, an N.O.C, an SMS.

#### Usage of article 'The':

- Before the superlative degrees.** E.g. The most, The longest, The best.
- Before the unique objects.** E.g. The moon, The earth, The sun, The sky, The equator, The world, The matrix.
- Before the rivers.** E.g. The Yamuna, The Cauvery, The Nile, The Mississippi River.
- Before the seas.** E.g. The Arabian sea, The Bay of Bengal, The Pacific Ocean, The Atlantic Ocean, The Arctic Ocean.
- Before the mountain ranges.** E.g. The Himalayas, The Blue Ridge Mountains.
- Before the group of islands.** E.g. The Andaman island, The Caribbean Islands.
- Before the musical instruments.** E.g. The violin, The guitar, The flute.
- Before the holy books and epics.** E.g. The Bible, The Ramayana, The Mahabharata, The Quran, The Gita, The Upanishads, The Vedas.
- Before the world wonders and historical monuments.** E.g. The Tajmahal
- Before the directions.** E.g. The Midwest, The east, The west, The north, The south

#### Articles should not be used in the place of

- Don't use articles before sports and games.** E.g. tennis, basketball.
- Don't use article before the names of countries & personal noun.** E.g. Italy, France, Germany, India, John. **Exception:** The United States of America.
- Don't use article before the name of language.** E.g. the English – means the English people.  
English means the language.
- Don't use articles before abstract nouns.** E.g. wisdom, virtue, happiness, anger, loyalty.
- Don't use articles before the names of meals.** E.g. breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper.  
**Exception:** the lunch.(special lunch)

PREPOSITION		
He is senior than me.	He is <b>senior to</b> me.	<b>Usage:</b> superior inferior, senior, junior, prior, anterior, posterior, prefer, etc., should be followed by 'to'.

## 61. ONE MARK QUESTION BANK FOR PRACTICE

### 1. SYNONYMS

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

#### Lesson – 1

1. One could face adversities in life.  
a. happiness                      b. success  
c. advancement                d. hardships                      **Ans: d**
2. He shrugged his shoulders to convey his disapproval.  
a. approval                      b. endorsement  
c. refusal                         d. agreement                      **Ans: c**
3. Trade slackened.  
a. increased                      b. reduced  
c. enlarged                        d. maximized                      **Ans: b**
4. My interest was provoked by their remarkable demeanour.  
a. reality                         b. combination  
c. behaviour                      d. affix                              **Ans: c**
5. They were quite artless.  
a. artistic                         b. talented  
c. innocent                        d. remarkable                      **Ans: c**
6. They shined shoes and hawked newspapers and ran errands.  
a. borrowed    b. dumped    c. printed                      d. vend                              **Ans: d**
7. ... the windy and deserted square.  
a. uninhabited                      b. crowded  
c. populous                        d. teeming                         **Ans: a**
8. ...young brother in vexation.  
a. jam-packed                      b. annoyance  
c. tranquillity                      d. calmness                        **Ans: b**
9. She led me through a cool, tiled vestibule into the hospital.  
a. lobby                      b. gallery                      c. restroom                      d. salon                              **Ans: a**
10. They built with their own hands amidst the rubble.  
a. debris                      b. assets                      c. baggage                      d. bundle                              **Ans: a**

#### Lesson – 2

1. ... making Tea is the subject of violent disputes.  
a. agreements                      b. applauses  
c. conflicts                         d. discussions                      **Ans: c**
2. Tea is one of the mainstays of civilization in the country.  
a. a society in an advanced state of social development  
b. a society that has slow progress  
c. a society that has no progress  
d. a society in an average state of social development                      **Ans: a**

3. They only drink it in order to be warmed and stimulated.  
a. motivated                      b. discouraged  
c. passive                         d. admired                         **Ans: a**
4. Teapots are fitted with baskets under the spout to catch the stray leaves.  
a. fresh                              b. loose  
c. gathered                        d. harmful                         **Ans: b**
5. One is liable to put in too much milk.  
a. unlikely                         b. certain  
c. eager                              d. responsible                      **Ans: d**
6. This is curious story.  
a. ordinary                        b. interesting  
c. incurious                        d. indifferent                      **Ans: b**
7. They are acutely controversial.  
a. primitive                        b. uncontroversial  
c. disputable                      d. agreeable                        **Ans: c**
8. There is not much stimulation in tea without milk.  
a. discouragement                      b. sedative  
c. excitement                        d. hindrance                        **Ans: c**
9. There is the mysterious social etiquette.  
a. regular                         b. incomprehensible  
c. known                            d. clear                              **Ans: b**
10. There are eleven outstanding points.  
a. mediocre                        b. salient  
c. unexceptional                      d. ordinary                        **Ans: b**

#### Lesson – 3

1. ...the consideration of why people should suffer.  
a. careful thought                      b. suffering  
c. climax                              d. defaced                         **Ans: a**
2. Suffering seems so cruelly prevalent in the world today.  
a. pain                              b. common                      c. career                              d. severe                              **Ans: b**
3. ... a profound lesson in getting on with the business of living.  
a. gloomy                              b. common                      c. great                              d. heaven                              **Ans: c**

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12<sup>th</sup> ENGLISH

## 9. BRITISH ENGLISH – AMERICAN ENGLISH

1. Choose the American English word for **“wardrobe”**.

- a. closet                      b. bereau  
c. casket                      d. zip code

Ans: a

2. Choose the American English word for **“chemist”**.

- a. medical store              b. check room  
c. allowance                  d. druggist

Ans: d

3. Choose the American English word for **“flat”**.

- a. apartment                  b. building  
c. plot                          d. tempest

Ans: a

4. Choose the American English word for **“sweet”**.

- a. candy                        b. choco  
c. bread                        d. sugar

Ans: a

5. Choose the American English word for **“mobile phone”**.

- a. telephone                  b. cell phone  
c. dial phone                  d. telegram

Ans: b

6. Choose the American English word for **“lift”**.

- a. rack                          b. cart  
c. elevator                      d. almira

Ans: c

7. Choose the American English word for **“post box”**.

- a. post code                    b. post card  
c. mail box                      d. mail code

Ans: c

8. Choose the American English word for **“anticlockwise”**.

- a. counter clockwise        b. round  
c. count                        d. circle

Ans: a

9. Choose the American English word for **“bonnet”**.

- a. bannet                        b. steering  
c. hood                          d. attorney

Ans: c

10. Choose the American English word for **“fly over”**.

- a. movie                        b. period  
c. over pass                    d. band aid

Ans: c

11. Choose the American English word for **“university”**.

- a. school                        b. college  
c. varsity                        d. centers

Ans: c

12. Choose the American English word for **“jumper”**.

- a. laundry                      b. jump  
c. diaper                        d. sweater

Ans: d

13. Choose the American English word for **“timetable”**.

- a. schedule                    b. soccer  
c. purse                        d. jelly

Ans: a

14. Choose the American English word for **“autumn”**.

- a. fall                            b. year  
c. month                        d. season

Ans: a

15. Choose the American English word for **“public school”**.

- a. hospital                      b. church  
c. private school              d. sink

Ans: c

16. Choose the American English word for **“corridor”**.

- a. crib                            b. oven  
c. passage                      d. escalator

Ans: c

17. Choose the American English word for **“cooker”**.

- a. stove                         b. feet ball  
c. tempest                      d. scotch tape

Ans: a

18. Choose the American English word for **“full stop”**.

- a. horn                          b. intermission  
c. period                        d. grade crossing

Ans: c

19. Choose the American English word for **“torch”**.

- a. zee                            b. gasoline  
c. shade                        d. flashlight

Ans: d

20. Choose the American English word for **“primary school”**.

- a. elementary school        b. store  
c. high school                d. lower school

Ans: a

21. Choose the American English word for **“cot”**.

- a. mat                            b. bed  
c. crib                            d. can

Ans: c

22. Choose the American English word for **“wash basin”**.

- a. sink                            b. soap  
c. bathroom                    d. toilet

Ans: a



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- a. cab                                      b. faucet  
c. honor                                    d. color

**Ans: b**29. Choose the American English word for “**post code**”.

- a. pre- code                                b. pin code  
c. trap code                                d. zip code

**Ans: d**30. Choose the American English word for “**appetizer**”.

- a. starter                                    b. finisher  
c. hunger                                    d. honor

**Ans: a**31. Choose the American English word for “**number plate**”.

- a. licence plate                            b. recess  
c. casket                                    d. zip code

**Ans: a**32. Choose the American English word for “**trainers**”.

- a. baggage                                    b. penpoint  
c. sneakers                                    d. tempest

**Ans: c**33. Choose the American English word for “**maize**”.

- a. corn                                        b. truck  
c. crazy                                        d. fall

**Ans: a**34. Choose the American English word for “**indicator**”.

- a. sidewalk                                    b. turn signal  
c. automobile                                d. elevator

**Ans: b**35. Choose the American English word for “**garden**”.

- a. fly over                                    b. porch  
c. yard                                        d. schedule

**Ans: c**36. Choose the American English word for “**barrister**”.

- a. intersection                                b. gym  
c. bill                                        d. attorney

**Ans: d**37. Choose the American English word for “**dustbin**”.

- a. wash can                                    b. dust can  
c. trash can                                    d. garbage

**Ans: c**38. Choose the American English word for “**spanner**”.

- a. freight                                    b. wrench  
c. faucet                                        d. horn

**Ans: b**39. Choose the American English word for “**surname**”.

- a. can                                        b. last name  
c. allowance                                d. line

**Ans: b**40. Choose the American English word for “**consultant**”.

- a. specialist                                    b. druggist  
c. recess                                        d. sink

**Ans: a**41. Choose the American English word for “**cinema**”.

- a. picture                                    b. drama  
c. movies                                        d. scene

**Ans: c**42. Choose the American English word for “**football**”.

- a. soccer                                        b. feet ball  
c. tempest                                        d. scotch tape

**Ans: a**43. Choose the American English word for “**curtains**”.

- a. screen                                        b. cloth  
c. shade                                        d. drapes

**Ans: d**44. Choose the American English word for “**motorway**”.

- a. road                                        b. way  
c. highway                                        d. subway

**Ans: c**45. Choose the American English word for “**depot**”.

- a. terminus                                    b. baggage  
c. druggist                                        d. flat

**Ans: a**46. Choose the American English word for “**axe**”.

- a. ax    b. axes  
c. axe    d. honor

**Ans: a**47. Choose the American English word for “**rubber**”.

- a. valet                                        b. stairs  
c. eraser                                        d. perambulator

**Ans: c**48. Choose the American English word for “**jug**”.

- a. mug                                        b. container  
c. pitcher                                        d. tumbler

**Ans: c**49. Choose the American English word for “**trousers**”.

- a. kit    b. frock  
c. pants                                        d. uniform

**Ans: c**50. Choose the American English word for “**waist coat**”.

- a. coat                                        b. vest  
c. petrol                                        d. waist

**Ans: b**



# GOVT. PUBLIC EXAM MARCH 2024

## PART 1

Answer all the questions.

(20x1=20)

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

- When our ridicule overstepped the limits, Amma would pretend to chide us.  
a) scold                      b) tease                      c) thrash                      d) advise
- I experienced not only agony and fear but also anger.  
a) hatred                      b) hunger                      c) insecurity                      d) suffering
- The snow on this face was dangerous, but we persisted in our efforts to beat a trail up it.  
a) rejoiced                      b) focussed                      c) continued                      d) survived

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

- We have a whole kingdom in which we rule alone .... be wise or ridiculous ..... conventional or odd.  
a) inhuman                      b) abnormal                      c) unskillful                      d) illogical
- I opened it the way I had the first and its contents vanished.  
a) overflowed                      b) developed                      c) shattered                      d) appeared
- Everything is so difficult now, food is so scarce and dear.  
a) nutritious                      b) expensive                      c) adequate                      d) important
- Choose the word that can be added after 'good' to form a compound word.  
a) will                      b) idea                      c) news                      d) deed
- Choose the right combination of words used to form the blended word 'staycation'.  
a) stray + education                      b) stray + allocation  
c) stay + location                      d) stay + vacation
- Choose the right expansion of the acronym 'RAW'.  
a) Results and Analyses Wing                      b) Research and Analysis Wing  
c) Review Action Wing                      d) Resource Application Wing

- Fill in the blank with the appropriate word.

I do wish that Joel wouldn't leave \_\_\_\_\_ of water on the landing!

- a) peals                      b) piles                      c) pails                      d) pales
- Replace the underlined word in the given sentence with its unclipped form.  
The pleasant music at the party is spreading good vibes among the guests.  
a) vibrations                      b) vibratos                      c) vibriosis                      d) vibraphones
- Choose the word that has been misspelt  
a) encouragement                      b) misapparopriate                      c) precautionary                      d) unambiguous

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13. Choose the right meaning of the idiom in the given sentence.  
I did not become Lord Weston by twiddling my thumbs and hoping for favours.  
a) cheating others                      b) facing failures  
c) showing hatred                      d) being idle
14. Choose the word that cannot form a derivative with the suffix '-ship'.  
a) champion                      b) craftsman                      c) apprentice                      d) container
15. Choose the monosyllabic word from the given options.  
a) trifle                      b) alarm                      c) vague                      d) worthy
16. The police seized a lorry loaded with smuggled goods.  
Replace the British English word with its equivalent in American English.  
a) caravan                      b) truck                      c) tanker                      d) wagon
17. Fill in the blank with the suitable sentence connective.  
It's already very late and you can't leave now. \_\_\_\_\_, it is raining heavily.  
a) Moreover                      b) Nevertheless                      c) Consequently                      d) Meanwhile
18. Replace the phrasal verb with the most appropriate single word.  
The soft snow made a route ... which sometimes held my weight but often gave way suddenly.  
a) crumbled                      b) expanded                      c) hardened                      d) splashed
19. The task force managed to complete the project on time \_\_\_\_\_ many challenges.  
Choose the suitable prepositional phrase to fill the blank.  
a) in favour of                      b) in lieu of                      c) in honour of                      d) in spite of
20. Identify the right pattern of the following sentence.  
We must not throw garbage on the streets.  
a) SVOC                      b) SVIODO                      c) SVOA                      d) SVAA

## PART - II - SECTION 1

Read the following sets of Poetic lines and answer any four sets.

(4x2=8)

21. "A film the mother-eagle's eye:"  
When her bruised eaglet breathes:"  
a) Explain the comparison made in these lines.  
b) Pick out the words in alliteration.
22. "... while on lower boughs  
His puny offspring leap about and play;"  
a) Whose offspring is mentioned here?  
b) Where is it playing?
23. "Life is hard; be steel; be a rock."  
a) How should one face life?  
b) Identify the figure of speech used here.
24. "... I mete and dole  
Unequal laws unto a savage race,  
That hoard, and sleep, and feed, and know not me."  
a) Who is the speaker here?  
b) What does he say about his subjects?
25. "How can this shameful tale be told?  
I will maintain until my death"  
a) Which aspect of the tale is considered shameful?  
b) Mention the figure of speech used here.
26. "Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,  
Seeking the bubble reputation  
Even in the cannon's mouth."  
a) What are the distinguishing features of man in this stage?  
b) Explain the phrase 'bubble reputation.'

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## SECTION - 2

**Do as directed. Answer any three Questions.****(3x2=6)**

27. After removing the shoes, the boy jumped into the river.  
(Rewrite as a compound sentence)
28. My parents do not allow me to eat junk food.  
(Change into passive voice)
29. Mickey Mouse is one of the most popular cartoon characters among children.  
(Rewrite using the comparative degree of adjective)
30. Change into reported speech.  
Weston : Did you open the door to the gardener?  
Roger : No, my lord. I spoke through the shutter.

## PART - III - SECTION - 1

**Explain any two of the following with reference to the context.****(2x3=6)**

31. "His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide  
For his shrunk shank;..."
32. "What could they offer us for bait?  
Our captain was brave and we were true..."
33. "How dull it is to pause, to make an end,  
To rust unburnished, not to shine in use!"

## SECTION - 2

**Answer any two of the following questions in not more than 30 words.****(2x3=6)**

34. Why does Orwell prefer a cylindrical teacup to a flat one?
35. What were the various jobs undertaken by Nicola and Jacopo? What made them work so hard?
36. How was the chair made and how did the villagers react to it?

## SECTION - 3

**Answer any three of the following.****(3x3=9)**

37. Create a catchy slogan for each of the following topics.  
a) Blood Donation  
b) Importance of Education  
c) Textile Showroom
38. Write atleast 5 different ways of keeping your eyes healthy and maintaining good eyesight.
39. Choose the right word from the list and complete the proverbs given below.  
a) Bare words buy no \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. butter ii. beauty iii. barley  
b) The squeaky wheel gets the \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. grease ii. glue iii. gelatin  
c) Keep your friends close, and your \_\_\_\_\_ closer.  
i. relatives ii. enemies iii. neighbours
40. Study the following table and write three sentences on your inference about the data.

**Indian Premier League, 2023****Teams qualified for Play-offs**

RANK	TEAM	M	W	L	N/R	P	NRR
1	Gujarat Titans	14	10	4	0	20	+0.809
2	Chennai Super Kings	14	8	5	1	17	+0.652
3	Lucknow Super Giants	14	8	5	1	17	+0.284
4	Mumbai Indians	14	8	6	0	16	-0.044

M - Matches

N/R - No Result (game abandoned)

W - Won

P - Points

L - Lost

NRR - Net Run Rate

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## PART - IV

Answer the following.

(7x5=35)

**41. Answer the following in a paragraph of about 150 words.**

a) How did a casual incident in a hospital help Dr. Barnard perceive a new dimension of life?

OR

b) Give an account of the preparations made by Hillary and Tenzing before they set off to the summit.

**42. Answer the following in a paragraph of about 150 words.**

a) Describe the reminiscences of the poet, when she sees the casuarina tree.

OR

b) Explain how the poet guides his son to face the challenges of life, when he was on the threshold of manhood.

**43. Develop the following hints into a paragraph of about 150 words.**

a) Aksionov – young merchant of Vladimir – small family – trip to Nizhny Fair – meets merchant friend – stays at inn – Aksionov arrested – murder case – shifted to mines of Siberia – innocent convict for 26 years – grew old and weak – spent time in prayers – life of saint – respected by inmates – meets Makar and saves him – Makar feels guilty – confesses his crime – Aksionov forgives criminal – dies peacefully – order for release.

OR

b) Lord Weston – Judge in England – Roger's request – holiday – not happy – discovers a piece of paper – "Remember Caesar" – plot to kill – victim of fair judgement – warning message on Caesar's assassination – 15<sup>th</sup> of March – takes precautionary measures – shuts doors and windows – sends away cook and gardener – Weston recollects – reminder message Caesar, a gardener – appointment given – Weston's absent – mindedness.

**44. a) Write a summary of the following passage.**

We need to use our energy sources wisely and economically and conserve as much of our energy resources as we can. How can we do this?

Firstly, we must reduce our dependence on non-renewable resources. For example, can we design or invent vehicles that do not use petrol or diesel as fuel? If we can, then we can reduce our consumption of petroleum. Many scientists and engineers are working on this idea. Can we use water and wind power, rather than diesel or petrol or coal power to generate electricity?

Secondly, we must look for and use alternative fuels and sources. Rather than using coal, kerosene or cooking gas, can we use animal wastes or plant wastes? We have learnt to extract energy from animal wastes such as cow dung and plant wastes. One successful method is to ferment animal waste in closed containers and produce a gas called biogas, which is just as good as cooking gas. The waste from the biogas plant can be used as manure in fields and plantations. A second example is the use of windmills, where wind is used to turn a paddle wheel to produce electricity or to lift water.

Thirdly, we must make greater and cleverer use of the sun. The sun is a perennial source of light and heat for the earth, and it is absolutely free! If we could devise methods for capturing the heat and light from the sun and transforming it into electricity, mankind could benefit greatly.

OR

**b) Write a paragraph on an interesting news item you have read or heard about, in recent times.**

**45. a) Write a letter of application to the Manager of a glass manufacturing company for the post of clerk. Enclose a detailed Bio-data with the covering letter.**

OR

**b) Write a letter to your friend describing your plans for the upcoming summer holidays.**

**46. a) Fill in the blanks appropriately.**

i. The \_\_\_\_\_ stored the unsold grain bags in the \_\_\_\_\_ (cellar/seller)

ii. The children are very happy with the new car. (Add a suitable question tag)

iii. Mahathi is \_\_\_\_\_ a great singer \_\_\_\_\_ a talented violinist.

(Fill in the blanks with a correlative conjunction)

## RASI GUIDE

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iv. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) your message, I would have come to the airport to receive you.  
(Use the correct form of the verb)

OR

**b) Read the following sentences, spot the errors and write them correctly.**

- i. My mother asked me when would I return from school.
- ii. There weren't much women tourists in the group.
- iii. One of my sister lives in Canada.
- iv. The Captain as well as his soldiers were ready to face the enemy assault.
- v. I borrowed these books at the library.

**47. a) Imagine that you are vacating your house and relocating to another city. You are contacting an employee of a Packers and Movers Company to shift your household things. Build a telephone conversation with that employee in not less than seven exchanges.**

OR

**b) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

Dr. Carver was an American Black slave, who by dint of his ability became a scientist and educator of world-wide fame. A national monument has now been erected to honour him. This monument has been built at his birth-place in the United States of America. Carver's life and achievements prove the American saying: "You can't keep a great man down." From childhood he showed qualities which gave promise of his genius. He would get up before sunrise to study the wonders of nature before the break of dawn. His guardians wanted to educate him but were too poor to do so. So, he left home when he was hardly ten years old, and began to work at small jobs. Thus he earned a little money for his school expenses. He continued to do so even when he was at college. Thus he passed his M.Sc. examination and became a professor. There he wrote several books on scientific subjects. His chief desire was to do the greatest good to the greatest number of people. He left all his life's savings to found scholarships for research in Agricultural Chemistry. He knew that this research was bound to benefit farmers all over the world. Though world-famous, he never felt proud of his discoveries. "I discovered nothing," he once said, "I am God's agent-the instrument through which He works".

**Questions:**

- i. How does Dr. Carver's life prove that "you can't keep a great man down"?
- ii. What can you say about the early life of Dr. Carver?
- iii. What did Dr. Carver do with his life's savings?
- iv. How was he honoured for his commendable achievement?
- v. Is there anything to prove that Dr. Carver was a humble person?

**ANSWER KEY**

PUBLIC MARCH 2020			
1) b. motivated	6) c. trivial	11) d. Test of English as a Foreign Language	16) b. again
2) a. huge	7) d. bacterium	12) d. doesn't	17) a. pram
3) c. confusion	8) b. at the last moment	13) b. SVAA	18) d. A sudden unexpected event
4) a. crowded	9) c. into	14) d. whose	19) c. ambassador
5) d. uncommon	10) c. line	15) c. in-	20) c. put out
PART-II			
27. Vidhya asked Kanya if she would like to come to the party with them the day after.			
28. My project shall have been completed by me next week.			
29. Had I come earlier, I would have attended the interview.			
30. After carrying out the survey, Smitha presented her report. / Having carried out the survey, Smitha presented her report.			
PART-III			
31. Our Casuarina Tree by Toru Dutt	40. a) There is never a road without a turning.		
32. Ulysses by Tennyson	b) It was the last straw that broke the camel's back.		
33. Incident of the French Camp by Robert Browning	c) Spare the rod and spoil the child.		



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## GOVT. PUBLIC EXAM - MARCH 2024

## PART - I

1. a) Scold	6. c) Adequate	11. a) Vibrations	16. b) Truck
2. d) Suffering	7. All options can be awarded marks	12. b) Misappropiate	17. a) Moreover
3. c) Continued	8. d) Stay + vacation	13. d) Being idle	18. a) Crumbled
4. b) Abnormal	9. b) Research and Analysis Wing	14. d) Container	19. d) In spite of
5. d) Appeared	10. c) Pails	15. c) Vague	20. C) SVOA

## PART - II SECTION - 1

21. a) Napoleon is compared to Mother Eagle and the Soldier to an Eaglet.  
b) Bruised – Breathes
22. a) Monkey's or Baboon's offspring  
b) on the lower branches/ boughs / the trees/ casuarina tree
23. a) With courage / like a steel, like a rock/ boldly / strongly / hard  
b) Metaphor
24. a) Ulysses / The King / King of Ithaca  
b) They are savages who do nothing but hoard, sleep and feed
25. a) Betrayal / Disloyalty by the warder / the act of treachery / they lost the castle without fight or effort.  
b) Rhetorical question / Alliteration / Interrogation
26. a) Jealous in honour / sudden and quick in quarrel / seeks reputation / honour and fame  
b) Temporary fame/ short lived glory.
27. The boy removed / had removed the shoes and / and then / at once jumped into the river.
28. I am not allowed to eat junk food by my parents. (Or) I am not allowed by my parents to eat junk food. (or) Junk food is not allowed by my parents to be eaten by me.
29. Mickey mouse is more popular than (many / most) other cartoon characters among children.
30. Weston asked Roger if / whether he had opened the door to the gardener. Roger replied negatively (to his lord) that he had spoken through the shutter.

## PART - III

31. All the World's a Stage by William Shakespeare
32. The Castle by Edwin Muir
33. Ulysses by Alfred Tennyson
34. According to Orwell the cylindrical cup holds more tea and keeps it warm/ keep it hot.
35. Hawking news papers, Shining shoes, selling fruits, Guiding tourist guides / ran errands. They had worked hard for their sister's treatment.
36. The Chair was made of black wood/ shining / beautiful. Perfectly shaped front legs/ curved back legs. The villagers arrived in hordes / groups to see the chair, few stroked , commended

## SECTION - 3

39. a) (iii) barley      b) (i) grease      c) (ii) enemies

## PART - IV

- 46 (a) i. Seller, cellar  
ii. Aren't they?  
iii. Not only.... But also/ Neither...Nor / both... and  
iv. Had seen
- (b) i. My mother asked me when I would return from school.  
ii. There weren't many women tourists in the group.  
iii. One of my sisters lives in Canada.  
iv. The Captain as well as his soldiers was ready to face the enemy assault / The captain and his soldiers were ready to face the enemy assault.  
v. I borrowed these books from the library.
- 47 (b) (i) Dr. Carver was a slave but he became a scientist and educator by his ability.  
(ii) American Black slave, got up before sunrise, very poor, left home at ten years old, did small jobs.  
(iii) Dr. Carver used his life's savings to found scholarships for research in Agricultural Chemistry.  
(iv) A National Monument has built in America to honour him.  
(v) Yes / He never felt proud  
( a) " I discovered nothing"  
(b) I am God's agent.



## GOVT. PUBLIC EXAM MARCH 2025

### PART 1

Answer all the questions.

(20x1=20)

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

1. These two children had given me a profound lesson.  
a. genuine                      b. complete                      c. prosaic                      d. very great
2. They only drink it in order to be warmed and stimulated.  
a. perplexed                      b. motivated                      c. admired                      d. discouraged
3. Our father rejected it, saying it wouldn't be sturdy.  
a. strong                      b. fine                      c. suitable                      d. comfortable

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

4. We came upon them in the windy and deserted square.  
a. empty                      b. uninhabited                      c. isolated                      d. occupied
5. Fortuitously, a guest visited our house.  
a. unfortunately                      b. luckily                      c. happily                      d. peacefully
6. I experienced not only agony and fear but also anger.  
a. surprise                      b. pleasure                      c. suffering                      d. sorrow
7. Choose the word that has been spelt correctly.  
a. wearhouse                      b. seporate                      c. foreign                      d. secretery
8. Choose the word that is not a noun.  
a. stimulate                      b. destruction                      c. strength                      d. wisdom
9. Fill in the blank with the appropriate word.  
There was a grand \_\_\_\_\_ of scattered plates and silverware after the show.  
a. feeling                      b. final                      c. finally                      d. finale
10. Fill in the blank with the suitable phrasal verb.  
After a long break, the regiment began to \_\_\_\_\_ towards their destination.  
a. set off                      b. set up                      c. set for                      d. set in
11. Choose the polite alternative for the underlined word in the following sentence.  
The burglars were sent to jail.  
a. rehabilitation center                      b. asylum                      c. prison                      d. correctional facility
12. Choose the suitable American English word equivalent to the British English word in the following sentence.  
Aswin bought sweets from the stall.  
a. jelly                      b. candies                      c. muffins                      d. cream
13. Choose the correct combination of the compound word - 'software'.  
a. Noun + Adjective                      b. Noun + Noun  
c. Adverb + Adjective                      d. Adjective + Noun

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14. Choose the word that can be blended with the word - '**smoke**'.  
 a. hail                      b. mist                      c. fog                      d. snow
15. Choose the correct meaning of the Idiom in the given sentence.  
 When they had to climb through deep snow the party sometimes had **to wait for the dust to settle**.  
 a. to wait for a long time                      b. to wait for a situation to become clear  
 c. to wait for the guide                      d. to wait for the Sun to set
16. Choose the suitable preposition to fill the blank in the following sentence.  
 She was popular \_\_\_\_\_ her schoolmates.  
 a. along                      b. with                      c. among                      d. between
17. Choose the right expansion for **TNPSC**.  
 a. Tamilnadu Public Science Council  
 b. Tamilnadu People Service Commission  
 c. Tamilnadu Public Service Commission  
 d. Tamilnadu Pupil Service Commission
18. Choose the appropriate linker.  
 We fail to harness the rain water, \_\_\_\_\_ we suffer.  
 a. consequently                      b. nevertheless                      c. besides                      d. whereas
19. Choose the appropriate determiner.  
 There are only \_\_\_\_\_ chocolates left for you.  
 a. a few                      b. more                      c. much                      d. a little
20. Choose the right article and fill in the blank.  
 Radha is \_\_\_\_\_ tallest of the three.  
 a. the                      b. an                      c. no Article                      d. a

## PART - II - SECTION 1

Read the following sets of Poetic lines and answer any four sets.

(4x2=8)

21. This is my son, mine own Telemachus  
 To whome I leave the sceptre and the isle  
 Well-loved of me,  
 a. What does 'the sceptre' mean?  
 b. Whom does Ulysses entrust his Kingdom to?
22. A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound  
 No other tree could live.  
 a. How does the tree survive the tight hold of the creeper?  
 b. Pick out the words in alliteration.
23. Seeking the bubble reputation  
 Even in the cannon's mouth.  
 a. Mention the figure of speech employed here.  
 b. What does 'cannon' mean?

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24. Our gates were strong, our walls were thick,  
So smooth and high, no man could win.  
a. How safe was the castle?  
b. What was the firm belief of the soldiers?
25. Tell him solitude is creative if he is strong  
and the final decisions are made in silent rooms.  
a. Can being in solitude help a strong human being? How?  
b. Identify the poetic device used here.
26. With neck out-thrust, you fancy how,  
Legs wide, arms locked behind,  
As if to balance the prone brow  
Oppressive with its mind.  
a. Identify the rhyme scheme of the given lines.  
b. Whose action is described here?

**SECTION - 2****Do as directed. Answer any three Questions.****(3x2=6)**

27. Please tell me what the time is.  
(Rewrite as a Simple sentence)
28. The chief guest was distributing the prizes.  
(Change into Passive Voice)
29. Unless we plant more trees, we cannot save our planet.  
(Rewrite using 'if' without changing the meaning)
30. Change into reported speech.  
The manager said, "I will speak to you on Friday".

**PART - III - SECTION - 1****Explain any two of the following with reference to the context.****(2x3=6)**

31. Brutes have been gentled where lashes failed.
32. It is the tree's lament, an eerie speech,....
33. To follow knowledge like a sinking star,  
Beyond the utmost bound of human thought.

**SECTION - 2****Answer any two of the following questions in not more than 30 words.****(2x3=6)**

34. Describe the appearance of Nicola and Jacopo.
35. What did Tenzing and Edmund Hillary gift to the Gods of lofty Summit?
36. Why did the family find it difficult to make a chair?

**SECTION - 3****Answer any three of the following.****(3x3=9)**

37. Create a catchy slogan for each of the following topics.
- a. Junk Food                      b. Save Water                      c. Eye Donation

## RASI GUIDE

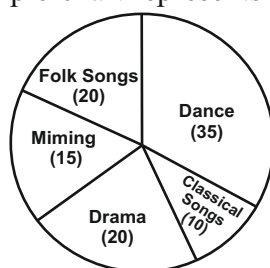
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38. Extend the conversation with three more relevant exchanges.

Passenger	:	Has the Rockfort Express arrived?
Railway Staff	:	No, it will arrive in ten minutes.
Passenger	:	_____
Railway Staff	:	_____
Passenger	:	_____
Railway Staff	:	_____
Passenger	:	_____
Railway Staff	:	_____

39. Study the following pie-chart and answer the questions given below.

The pie-chart represents the number of participants in School Annual Day events.



i. How many students participated in dance and drama?

ii. Which event has the least number of participants?

iii. Write true or false:

Drama and Folk Songs have equal number of participants.

40. Describe the process of preparing apple juice.

## PART - IV

Answer the following.

(7x5=35)

41. Answer the following in a paragraph of about 150 words.

a. Summarise George Orwell's distinctive ideas in "A Nice Cup of Tea".

(or)

b. What do you infer from Gardiner's essay 'On the Rule of the Road'?

42. Answer the following in a paragraph of about 150 words.

a. Describe the various stages of a man's life picturised in the poem "All the World's a Stage."

(or)

b. What is the role of the young soldier in the victory of the French at Ratisbon?

43. Develop the following hints into a paragraph of about 150 words.

a. Pi Patel – Indian boy- 227 days shipwreck – Bengal tiger – Richard Parker – hyena – search water – succeeded – cans of drinking water – left Richard Parker in a jungle - reunited.

(or)

b. The Scientist – Venus – children wait for Sun – seven years – getting ready – Margot – William – rain stopped – Sun comes out – started raining – let her out.

44.a. Write a summary of the following passage.

In recent years, environmental pollution has increased so much that it has become a global problem. Almost all cities in Asian Countries face this problem. The causes of environmental pollution are quite obvious. Vehicles burn petrol and emit toxic smoke. Various chemical factories pollute the air as well as water. Water is so contaminated because of effluents that both marine and organic life is destroyed. The ozone layer has developed a big hole due to this pollution and lets in harmful rays.

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This environmental pollution has begun to affect human health. School children are easy victims to this pollution because they come in direct contact with fumes from the exhaust pipes of the vehicles. Crops have failed in many places. Flora and Fauna have been deeply affected. The sea water level has begun to raise and coastal cities may sink due to this.

We need to pay attention to this as human survival is in grave danger. More and more trees should be planted in every available inch of land. A public awareness programme must be launched to fight this manmade menace.

(or)

b. Write a paragraph in about 150 words on 'Hazards of the Internet'.

45. (a) Write a letter to the Manager of Waves Furniture Company ordering furniture for a coaching centre. Include the following details: description of the furniture, number of pieces, mode of payment, time and delivery options.

OR

(b) Write a letter to your friend describing how you celebrated Pongal.

46. (a) Fill in the blanks appropriately.

- i. Nobody can solve this issue, \_\_\_\_\_? [Add a suitable question tag]
- ii. She bought \_\_\_\_\_ useful gadget. [Fill in with appropriate determiner]
- iii. I \_\_\_\_\_ like to have a cup of tea. [Fill in with suitable modal verb]
- iv. The police tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the information from the culprit regarding the source of \_\_\_\_\_ materials. [elicit/illicit]

OR

(b) Identify the error in each of the following sentences and correct them appropriately.

- i. Oxygen is more heavier than hydrogen.
  - ii. It was a shame breaking up.
  - iii. Professor Uma is not only a writer but an actor.
  - iv. A man walked through the bank of the river.
  - v. If you exercise regularly, you will become strong.
47. (a) Prepare a dialogue between Rahim and Ragav discussing their preparation for a tour, in not less than five exchanges.

OR

(b) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

When Andrew Carnegie came to America from Scotland, he was just a lad. He started out by running errands and ended up as one of the largest steel manufacturers in the United States. Someone once asked Mr. Carnegie how he dealt with people. Andrew Carnegie replied, "Dealing with people is a lot like digging for gold. When you go digging for an ounce of gold, you have to move tons of dirt. But when you go digging, you don't go looking for the dirt, you go looking for the gold."

Andrew Carnegie's reply has a very important message. Though sometimes it may not be apparent, there is something positive in every person and every situation. We have to look deep for the positive.

**Questions:**

- (i) Who is Andrew Carnegie? (ii) Where did he come from?
- (iii) How did Carnegie start out in his career?
- (iv) What does Carnegie compare dealing with people to?
- (v) Pick one word from the passage that means the opposite of 'shallow'.

## ANSWER KEY

## PUBLIC MARCH 2020

1.d. verygreat	6. b. pleasure	11. d. correctional facility	16. c. among
2. b. motivated	7. c. foreign	12. b. candies	17. c. Tamilnadu Public Service Commission
3. a. strong	8. a. stimulate	13. d. Adjective + Noun	18. a. consequently
4. d. occupied	9. d. finale	14. c. fog	19. a few
5. a. Unfortunately	10. a. set off	15. b. to wait for the situation to become clear	20. a. the

## PART-II SECTION -1

21. a. The symbol of (kingly or royal) power/ sovereignty/  
king's rod to exercise authority / sovereign's temporal  
power / a decorated rod carried by a king  
b. His son/ Telemachus
22. a. because of its mighty strength./ the tree stands  
gallantly./ the tree (the trunk) is strong.  
b. creeper, climbs
23. a. Metaphor  
b. A large gun/ Gun/ Army weapon.
24. a. Gates - strong - the walls - thick, smooth and high  
b. The soldiers belief was that no one/ enemy could enter the castle/ no man could win.
25. a. Yes/ it helps him to be creative./ Solitude makes him creative. /Final decisions are made in silent rooms  
b. Transferred epithet / Personification.
26. a. abab.  
b. Napoleon's action is described here / Napoleon.

## SECTION -2

27. Tell me the time / Please tell me the time.
28. The prizes were being distributed by the chief guest.
29. If we do not plant more trees, we cannot save our planet/  
If we plant more trees, we can save our planet.
30. The manager said that he/ she would speak to me/ him/  
her/them/ us on Friday.

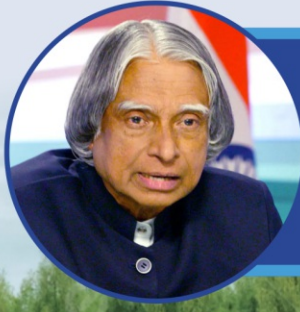
## PART-III

31. A father to his Son - Carl August Sandburg	39. i) Dance - 35 Drama - 20/ 55 Students
32. Our Casuarina Tree - Toru Dutt	ii) Classical songs
33. Ulysses - Alfred Tennyson	iii) True

## PART-IV

46. a. i) can they?	46. b. i) Oxygen is <b>heavier</b> than hydrogen.
ii) a/ some/ every/ my/ his/ her/ this/ that	ii) It was a shame <b>to break up</b> .
iii) would - 1m iv) elicit/ illicit	iii) Professor Uma is <b>not only</b> a writer <b>but also</b> an actor.
	iv) A man walked <b>along / on</b> the bank of the river.
	v) If you <b>exercise</b> regularly, you <b>will</b> become strong/
	If you <b>exercised</b> regularly, you <b>would</b> become strong.
47. b. i) one of the largest steel manufacturers in the United States ii) Scotland iii) By running errands iv) digging for gold v) deep	





“All of us do not have equal talent.  
But all of us have an equal  
opportunity to develop our talents.”

- Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

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