XI STD ENGLISH COMPLETE MATERIAL

I) Choose the correct answ A) Choose the most appropri		_		rences (3)
, Mb , = = =	MODEL QUEST		teach of the following sent	chees (5)
1. Her silver locks were scat	ttered untidily over h	er pale, puckered face	WWW.Padas	
(a) graceful	(b) fresh	(c) smoothed	(d) wrinkled	
2. It is the efficiency rather t	han the inefficiency	of human memory that	compels my wonder.	
(a) irritation	(b) inability	(c) inferiority	(d) <u>ability</u>	
3 we have to re-call th	e struggles of the pas	st and realize the perils	and possibilities	
(a) safeties	(b) dangers	(c) securities	(d) certainty	
	MODEL QUESTI	ION PAPER - 2		
1) My grandmother accepted	her <u>seclusion</u> with 1	resignation		
a) isolation	b) freedom	c) desperation	d) condition	
2) I realized that a career of	rectitude sometimes	has rewards		
a)attitude	b) duty	c)dishonesty	d) <u>righteousness</u>	
3) I do claim to represent the	common man in all	his <u>ruggedness</u>		
a)gentleness	b) <u>toughness</u>	c) humbleness	d) fragility	
	MODEL QUESTI	ION PAPER - 3		
1. We were confined to the s	sports arena.			
a) bound	b) open	c) free	d) loosened	
2. I am always <u>reluctant</u> to t	crust a departing visit	or to post an important	letter.	
a) ready	b) <u>unwilling</u>	c) eager	d) anxious	
3. 'I always have catastroph	nes, when I travel'.			
a) <u>disaster</u>	b) fortune	c) prosperity	d) success	

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	LESSON - 1	SYNONYMS	S.NO	WORDS	MEANING
1	Mantelpiece	Shelf projecting from the wall above a fire place	12	Haul	Taking a collection
2	Absurd	Inconsistent / illogical		LESSON -3	SYNONYMS
3	Fables	Tales / stories	1	Vintage	Wine of high quality produced in a particular year
4	Hobbled	Walked unsteadily	2	Antipathy	Strong dislike
5	Pucker	To contract the face into wrinkles	3	Fortunes	Huge sums of money
6	Expanse	widespread	4	Reluctant	Unwilling
7	Monotonous	Unchanging / boring	5 padas	Delinquent	A young person who is regularly involved in wrong doing
8	Snapped	Broke / cut	6	Exploits	Daring or heroic acts or actions, feats
9	Seclusion	isolation	7	Abstracted	Lacking concentration on what is happening around
10	Bedlam	Noisy confusion	8	Prosaic	Dull
11	Perched	Sat / rested	9	Mediocre	Not very good, ordinary
12	Rebukes	scoldings	10	Fallible	Capable of making mistakes
13	Dilapidated	damaged	1100	Sieve	Strainer or filter
14	Pallor	An unhealthy pale appearance	12	Audacious	Bold and daring
15	Shroud	Cloth used to wrap a dead person	13	Eccentric	Tending to act strangely
08	LESSON - 2	<u>SYNONYMS</u>	14	Indignant	Being very angry
1	Princely	Very large	15	Quivering	Trembling, shivering
2	Jet lag	A tired and unpleasant feeling, a person experiences, following a long flight through different time zones	16	Vexation	Irritation, annoyance
3	Appetite	hunger		LESSON - 4	<u>SYNONYMS</u>
4	Lauded	appreciated	1	Britanny	A region on the coast of North- West France
5	Conviction	Firm belief / belief	2	St.James' street, King street	Well – known commercial streets in London
6	Sate	satisfy	3	Bloatocrat	A fat and rich person of high station
700	Palate	Sense of taste	4200	Electrified	Shocked by something unexpected
8	Felicitation	Congratulatory address	5	Crescendo	Progress towards a climax
9	Adulation	appreciation	6	Congealed	Thickened as if frozen(fear)
10	Etched	imprinted	7adas	Smothered	suppressed
11	Speculation	guess	8	Nonchalantly	Unconcernedly, coolly

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9	Glibly	smoothly bot not sincerely	S.NO	WORDS	MEANING
10	Note of hand	Promissory note	19	Replenish	refill
11	Rectitude	Honesty, good behaviour	20	Despondent	Depressed, frustrated
12	Farthing	As low as a paisa	21	Sermons	Speeches on moral subjects
13	Baize	Coarse woollen material	22	Endowed	gifted
14	Guile	Cunning, deceit	23	Crusade	Campaign for a good cause
15	Indelible	Cannot be rubbed out or removed	24	Inheritors	successors
16	Dree this weird	To put up with one's fate	25	Lustre	Glow of reflected light
	LESSON - 5	SYNONYMS		Maga	Magazi
1	Conferred	Granted a title, degree, benefit or right	495	LESSON - 6	SYNONYMS
2 80	Reiterate	Say or do again	Same	Man	Paul NW.Pa
3	Enunciated	Spoke clearly	1	Alley	A narrow passage –way between or behind buildings
4	Ruggedness	Strength, toughness	2	En famille	(French) as a family
5	Repositories	storehouses	3	Yanked	Pulled with a jerk
6	Emissaries	deputies	4	Consternation	worry
7	Eschewed	Have nothing to do with	5	Extravagantly	excessively
8 80	Autocracy	Government by one ruler	6	Cascade	waterfall
9	Feudal	Having to do with the Middle ages, old	7	Concourse	The open central area in a large public building
10	Confronting	Aggressively resisting	8	Disgorging	discharging
1130	Secluded spheres	Isolated areas	9	Gashed	Cut deeply
12	Cloistered	restricted	10	Hysterics	A fit of uncontrollable laughing or crying
13	Perseverance	Continued effort, steadfastness	11 35	Exasperation	irritation
14	Inherent	inborn	12	Catastrophe	A terrible disaster
15	Perils	Dangers and risks	13	Bons mots	(French) witty remarks
16	Indebted	Obliged to repay	14	Suave	Polite and sophisticated
17	Tillers	Persons who produce crops / animals, cultivators	15	Venerable	Valued
18	Toilers	Workers, people who perform hard physical labour	16	Bill	William (the letter W is changed to B and William is called Bill)

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ANTONYMS

B) Choose the most accurate of the four given words which is opposite to the usage of the underlined word in the following sentences. $(3 \times 1 = 3)$

MODEL QUESTION PAPER - 1

lready completed their w	eight in, which is com	bulsory for all players.	
(b) obligatory	(c) voluntary	(d) compulsion	
cosperous and unsympath	netic.		
(b) wealthy	(c) poor	(d) luxurious	
at my wife looked at me v	with an expression of we	onder – not anger or <u>exas</u>	peration.
(b) <u>calmness</u>	(c) vexation	(d) annoyance	
ODEL QUESTION PA	<u> PER - 2</u>		
d, when I tell you how n	nuch I ache to be suave	LUNN . Pa	
b) <u>uncultured</u>	c)sophisticated	d) debonair	
I me and lauded me on th	e silver win		
b)persuaded	c) <u>criticized</u>	d) congratulated	
erverted of the truth			
b)outspoken	c)aggressive	d) daring	
ODEL QUESTION PA	<u> PER - 3</u>		
pted her <u>seclusion</u> with r	esignation.		
b) companionship	c) retirement	d) retreat	
ekers <u>enthroned</u> and the p	patient worker decried.		
b) elevated	c) <u>dethroned</u>	d) glorified	
ed in the war.			
b) destroyed	c) attacked	d) damaged	
Jai Net	alai Net	alaj Ne	
	(b) obligatory cosperous and unsympath (b) wealthy t my wife looked at me v (b) calmness CODEL QUESTION PA d, when I tell you how m b) uncultured me and lauded me on th b) persuaded erverted of the truth b) outspoken CODEL QUESTION PA pted her seclusion with m b) companionship ckers enthroned and the p b) elevated	(b) obligatory (c) voluntary rosperous and unsympathetic. (b) wealthy (c) poor It my wife looked at me with an expression of we (b) calmness (c) vexation IODEL QUESTION PAPER - 2 Id , when I tell you how much I ache to be suave b) uncultured c) sophisticated I me and lauded me on the silver win b) persuaded c) criticized erverted of the truth b) outspoken c) aggressive IODEL QUESTION PAPER - 3 pted her seclusion with resignation. b) companionship c) retirement kers enthroned and the patient worker decried. b) elevated c) dethroned ed in the war.	(b) wealthy (c) poor (d) luxurious It my wife looked at me with an expression of wonder – not anger or exast (b) calmness (c) vexation (d) annoyance (DDEL QUESTION PAPER - 2 Id, when I tell you how much I ache to be suave, b) uncultured c)sophisticated d) debonair I me and lauded me on the silver win b) persuaded c) criticized d) congratulated erverted of the truth b) outspoken c) aggressive d) daring (DDEL QUESTION PAPER - 3 pted her seclusion with resignation. b) companionship c) retirement d) retreat kers enthroned and the patient worker decried. b) elevated c) dethroned d) glorified ed in the war.

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LESSON – 1 ANTONYMS

- 1. Wrinkled X smooth. Unwrinkled
- 2. Hard X easy
- 3. Pretty X ugly
- 4. Absurd X logical
- 5. Undignified X honoured, respected
- 6. Taught X learnt
- 7. Scattered X gathered
- 8. Inaudible X audible, heard
- 9. Expanse X narrow
- 10. Serenity X agitation
- 11. Contentment X greediness
- 12. Monotonous X interesting
- 13. Plastered X dried
- 14. Attached X detached
- 15. Shooed X pulled
- 16. Happiest X saddest
- 17. Creating X destroying
- 18. Upset X happy
- 19. Silently X noisily
- 20. Physical X mental
- 21. Mild X severe
- 22. Omitted X included, agreed, accepted
- 23. Protected X supported
- 24. Ignored X heeded
- 25. Mourning X rejoicing
- 26. Dead X alive
- 27. Cremated X buried, interred
- 28. Blaze X dim
- 29. Wrapped X unwrapped, uncovered

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- 30. Rebukes X blessings
- 31. Persuade X dissuade

<u>LESSON – 2 ANTONYMS</u>

- 1. amateur x professional
- 2. compulsory x unnecessary
- 3. traditional x modern
- 4. expensive x cheap
- 5. hopeful x desperate
- 6. accepted x refused
- 7. replete x empty
- 8. accomplish x begin /commence
- 9. face x avoid
- 10. pursuit x retreat
- 11. upset x calm
- 12. invite x ignore/reject
- 13. donate x conceal
- 14. princely x very small
- 15. confined x free
- 16. compulsory x inessential
- 17. fortunate x unlucky/adverse
- 18. opponent x friend/ally
- 19. vanish x appear
- 20. compete x retreat/surrender
- 21. hopeful x hopeless
- 22. unbeatable x beatable
- 23. inferior x superior
- 24. probably x improbably /uncertain
- 25. console x discourage
- 26. laud x censure/blame
- 27. conviction x distrust
- 28. painful x simple

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- 29. master x unskilled / ignorant
- 30. push x pull
- 31. complex x simple
- 32. sate x dissatisfy
- 33. victory x failure/loss
- 34. felicitate x blame/criticize
- 35. praise x blame/censure
- 36. adulate x abuse/criticize
- 37. traditional x modern
- 38. hope x disbelief
- 39. organized x deset, haphazard
- 40. haul x loss
- 41. retain x abandon/lose
- 42. defeat x success /win
- 43. memorable x unimportant
- 44. magnificent x ordinary /ignoble
- 45. significant x insignificant /unimportant
- 46. speculation x reality/ truth
- 47. greet x avoid /ignore/disregard

<u>LESSON – 3 ANTONYMS</u>

- 1. lost x gained
- 2. astonished x bored
- 3. prosaic x interesting
- 4. Admitted x denied
- 5. quivering x steady
- 6. recall x forget
- 7. anticipating x doubting
- 8. lie x truth
- 9. antipathy x like
- 10. intensity x apathy
- 11. Virtue x vice
- 12. relish x dislike, hate

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- 13. swallow x spit
- 14. frequently x rarely
- 15. seldom x often, frequently
- 16. efficiency x inability
- 17. pause x continue
- 18. prevent x allow
- 19. tribute x blame
- 20. lie x truth
- 21. tempted x appalled
- 22. weary x energetic
- 23. vexation x delight, pleasure
- 24. mediocre x extra ordinary, special
- 25. methodical x disorderly/ random, disorganized
- 26. reluctant x willing, eager, interested
- 27. inaccurate x exact, correct, accurate
- 28. fallible x perfect, infallible
- 29. indignant x content, calm
- 30. delights x bores, appalls

LESSON - 4 ANTONYMS

- 1. electrify x pacify
- 2. crescendo x decline
- 3. congeal x melt
- 4. smother x release
- 5. nonchalant x interested
- 6. rectitude x dishonesty
- 7. guile x truthfulness
- 8. indelible x delible
- 9. torpedoed x permit
- 10. persuade x dissuade
- 11. tremendous x usual
- 12. enough x inadequate

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- 13. modestly x immodestly
- 14. gradual x sudden
- 15. sensational x normal
- 16. excitement x calmness
- 17. surprise x dismay
- 18. horror x calm
- 19. discover x conceal
- 20. daze x clear
- 21. pondering x condemn
- 22. possible x impossible
- 23. prosperous x unsuccessful
- 24. unsympathetic x interested
- 25. genuine x counterfeit
- 26. rectify x worsen
- 27. prefer x reject
- 28. rammed x surrender
- 29. realize x misunderstand
- 30. virtue x evil
- 31. forget x recollect
- 32. disappear x appear
- 33. conscious x unconscious
- 34. critical x unimportant
- 35. adventure x safety
- 36. escaped x capture
- 37. pardon x punish

<u>LESSON – 5 ANTONYMS</u>

- 1. conferred x deprive / dishonor
- 2. reiterate x take back
- 3. enunciated x mumble / mispronounce
- 4. ruggedness x weakness
- 5. emissaries x receiver
- 6. eschewed x accepted

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- 7. autocracy x democracy
- 8. feudal x modern
- 9. confronting x avoiding
- 10. secluded x inhabited
- 11. cloistered x extroverted
- 12. perseverance x weakness / lethargy
- 13. inherent x acquired
- 14. perils x protection / safety
- 15. indebted x ungrateful
- 16. despondent x cheerful
- 17. endowed x deprived
- 18. inheritors x ancestors
- 19. lustre x darkness
- 20. unique x common
- 21. honour x disrespect
- 22. prosperous x poor
- 23. appropriate x unsuitable / inappropriate
- 24. conscious x inattentive
- 25. limitations x allowance
- 26. represent x conceal
- 27. prominent x unimportant
- 28. inaugurate x end / close
- 29. adorns x disfigure
- 30. eminent x infamous / insignificant
- 31. din x calm / quiet
- 32. privileged x disadvantaged
- 33. enlarge x compress
- 34. commonness x exception
- 35. trim x untidy
- 36. kindle x extinguish
- 37. patience x agitation
- 38. responsibility x irresponsibility

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- 39. potential x inability / weakness
- 40. equipped x stripped
- 41. fruitful x unfruitful / useless
- 42. effective x ineffective / worthless
- 43. appreciation x depreciation / criticism
- 44. difference x sameness / similarity
- 45. peril x safety / security
- 46. possibility x impossibility
- 47. prosperous x lacking
- 48. concern x ignore
- 49. expected x neglect
- 50. revenue x loss
- 51. discomfort x comfort
- 52. advancement x downfall
- 53. adequate x inadequate / insufficient
- 54. dingy x pure / clean
- 55. solace x disharmony
- 56. achievement x failure
- 57. co-operation x division
- 58. unaware x aware
- 59. dim x light
- 60. inculcate x neglect
- 61. enthroned x degrade
- 62. tyranny x democracy
- 63. robust x weak / fragile
- 64. discouraged x encouraged / inspired
- 65. ease x difficulty
- 66. spirit x lethargy / inactivity
- 67. conferred x deprived
- 68. expressed x suppress
- 69. suited x unsuited
- 70. confident x uncertain

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- 71. bound x unbound / free
- 73. incorporate x exclude
- 74. hailed x dishonor
- 75. ignore x notice

LESSON – 6 ANTONYMS

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

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QUESTION NO: 7 – 20 (MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 1, 2, 3 ANSWERS)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER - 1

7. Choose the clipped for	orm of "Demonstrat	ion" padasalal		
a) Demon	b) Monster	c) <u>Demo</u>	d) Station	
8. Choose the right defi	nition for the given	term "Pathologist".		
a) <u>one who studies c</u>	liseases	b) one who stud	lies insects	
c) one who studies ea	rthquake	d) one who stud	dies birds	
9. Choose the meaning	of the idiom "Back	to the wall"		
a) <u>In serious difficult</u>	<u>x</u>	b) abandoning one who	is in difficulty	
c) try any method to o	overcome a crisis	d) sign of something g	oing wrong	
10. Choose the meaning	g of the foreign word	l in the sentence:		
Talking business at	dinner is a "faux pa	s" in France		
a) genuine	b) <u>social blunder</u>	c) summary d) se	cret session	
11. Choose the word from	om the options given	to form a compound word	with "toll"	
a) <u>Plaza</u>	b) late	c) proof	d) wheel	
12. Form a new word by	y adding a suitable p	prefix to the root word "aud	ible"	
a) <u>in</u>	b) re	c) un	d) de	
13. Choose the expande	d form of "GST"			
a) Goods and Service	ee Trade	b) Goods and S	avings Term	
c) Goods and Service	ce Tax	d) Good Social	Tax	
14. Choose the Tri-sylla	bic word.			
a) grandmother	b) tourist	c) <u>photographer</u>	d) lesson	

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Form a new word	by adding a suita	able suffix to the root	word - accident	
N.W.	W.Pa0a	NWW.Pagas	. www.Paace	
a)ment	b)able c	e) <u>al</u> d)_	ic "	
6. Replace the und	lerlined word cho	osing the most appro	priate phrasal verb.	
The meeting wil	l <u>continue</u> in your	absence.		
a) <u>carry on</u>	b) carry out	c) carry off	d) carry in	
7. Choose the unc	lipped form of 'n	o nark' Agsal		
a) remark	b) market	c) <u>demarcate</u>	d)marks	
8. Complete the fo	ollowing sentence	with the most appro	priate phrase.	
He played	his illness.			
a)in case of	b) in spite of	c)in the event of	d) with regards to	
9. Choose the mos	st appropriate qu	estion tag for the foll	owing sentence.	
Cities are incre	asingly becoming	urbanised	?	
a. don't the	b) do they	c) aren't they	d)are they	
0. Complete the fo	N in	let .	opropriate modal verb.	
Bharath		the celebrity.		
a. <u>will</u>	b) can c) c	ould d)may.		

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MODEL QUESTION PAPER - 2

se the blended fo	orm of " Breakfast and	lunch"		
a) Blunch	b) Bunch	c) Brunch	d) Funch	
se the right defi	nition for the given term	"dermatologist".		
Ne ^t	a ship lai Net	h) and who a treate of	alai.Net	
vno specianzes i	n skin problems.	b) one who treats ca	ancer.	
ho treats ulcers.		d) one who treats co	onditions like diabete	es.
se the American	English word for "lift"			
et MWW.P	b) stairs	c) <u>elevator</u>	d)perambulator	
se the meaning o	of the foreign word in th	e sentence:		
student requeste	ed for a <i>bonafide</i> certifica	ite.		
10.				
a) <u>genuine</u>	b) duplicate	c) summary	d) fake.	
ose the phrasal en sentence.	verb from the options g	iven to substitute the	underlined word in	the
fire was exting	uished by the fire-fighters	s immediately.		
a) put on	b) put off	c) put in	d) put out	WWW.Pa
a new word by	adding a suitable prefix	to the root word "for	rtunate"	
a) in	b) re	c) <u>un</u>	d) de	
ose the expande	ed form of " PIN "			
) Postal Informat	ion Number	b) Personal	Identification Num	<u>ber</u>
Permanent Inde	x Number	d) Profile Id	lentity Number	
ose the Tetra-sy	llabic word.			
a) antipathy	b) coaches	c)supplementary	d) revision	
	a) Blunch se the right define who specializes in the treats ulcers. Se the American set the American set the meaning of a student requested a) genuine ose the phrasal en sentence. If fire was extingular a) put on a new word by a) in ose the expanded ose the expanded of Postal Information ose the Tetra-sy	a) Blunch b) Bunch se the right definition for the given term who specializes in skin problems. who treats ulcers. se the American English word for "lift" et b) stairs se the meaning of the foreign word in the student requested for a bonafide certificate of the phrasal verb from the options gen sentence. fire was extinguished by the fire-fighters a) put on b) put off a new word by adding a suitable prefix a) in b) re ose the expanded form of "PIN" Postal Information Number Permanent Index Number ose the Tetra-syllabic word.	the right definition for the given term "dermatologist". Tho specializes in skin problems. The treats ulcers. The treats ulcers. The the American English word for "lift" The the the American English word for "lift" The the meaning of the foreign word in the sentence: The student requested for a bonafide certificate. The problems is a bonafide certificate.	a) Blunch b) Bunch c) Brunch d) Funch se the right definition for the given term "dermatologist". Tho specializes in skin problems. The treats ulcers. The treats cancer. The treats cancer. The treats cancer. The treats ulcers. The treats cancer. The treats cancer. The treats ulcers. The treats u

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15. Form a new word by adding a suitab	le suffix to the	e root word 'ge	nerous'	
a) <u>ity</u> b) <u>able</u>	c)al	d)ic		
16. Replace the underlined word choosing	the most app	ropriate phras	al verb.	
The proposed meeting was cancelled	. Padasa			
a) Called on b) called out	c) <u>called off</u>	d) called in		
17. Choose the unclipped form of 'zoo'				
a) zoology b) zoological park	c) zoolo	ogist d) z	oom	
18. Complete the following sentence with	the most appr	opriate conjun	ction.	
Nainar had feverI took h	im to a hospital	WWW		
a) but b) or c) <u>and</u>	<u>so</u> d) th	nen Net		
19. Choose the most appropriate question	on tag for the f	following sente	nce.	
Mithali is unstoppable.	?			
a.isn't it? b) is she? c) i	isn't she?	d) doesn't she	e?padasala	
20. Complete the following sentence cho	osing the mos	t appropriate s	emi-modal verb.	
Sathishplay in this grou	and during his	childhood.		
a) used to b) dared to	e) ought to	d) need to		

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	MODEL QUEST	TION PAPER - 3		
1. Choose the corr	ect prefix for the word "A	approve"		
a) Mis	b) <u>Dis</u>	c) In	d) Im	
2. Choose the right	t definition for the given to	erm "Feminism".		
a) <u>a doctrine that a</u>	advocates equal rights for	women		
b) a doctrine that ac	dvocates equal rights for all			
c) a doctrine that ad	lvocates women's welfare.			
d) a doctrine by wo	men writers			
3. Choose the mean	ning of the idiom "Hit the	road"		
a) Set out on	a journey	b) Block a p	oath Padasale	
c) damage a ro	oad	d) forget a j	ourney	
4. Complete the s	sentence choosing the appr	opriate phrasal verb.		
Come wh	at may, I willyou.			
a) stand up	b) stand for	c) stand by	d) stand	in
5. Choose the wor	rd from the options given	to form a compound we	ord with "mark"	
a) Table	b) post	c) <u>sheet</u>	d) stain	
6. Choose the exp	oanded form of "GPS"			
a) <u>Global Posi</u>	itioning System	b) Geometri	c Positioning Syste	m
c) Global Placi	ng System	d) Geometr	ic Placing Service	
12. Form a new wo	ord by adding a suitable s	uffix to the root word "	regular"	
a) ion	b) <u>ity</u>	c) ful	d) less	

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13. Choose the cl	ipped form of " chin	npanzee"			
a) chimz	b) chim	c) <u>chimp</u>	d) zee		
14. Choose the m	onosyllabic word.				
a) <u>rogue</u>	b) bouquet	c)ugly d) river		
15. Choose the co	orrect combination f	or the compound wor	d 'day dream'.		
a) Noun + Ad	verb b) Noun +	Verb c) Adjectiv	ve + Verb d) A	dverb + Noun	
16. Replace the u	nderlined phrasal ve	erb into a single word	NWW.F		
I am <i>counting</i>	on you for completic	on of the project.			
a) arguing	b) supporting	c) depending	d) motivating		
17. Choose the A	American English wo	rd for 'biscuit'			
a) French fry	b) cookie	c) bacon d)	candy		
18. Complete the	e following sentence	with the most approp	oriate preposition		
Jordi rushe	da narrow s	treet and caught the	thief.		
a) to	b) in c) <u>ir</u>	nto d) for			
19. Choose the m	ost appropriate que	stion tag for the follo	wing sentence.		
Suma has a	car.	?			
a) <u>hasn't s</u>	he? b) has she	e? c) doesn't she	? d) does she's	,	
20. Complete the	following sentence of	choosing the most app	propriate modal v	erb.	
Surya	lift 50kg bag easil	y. WWW.P30			
a) might	b) <u>can</u> c) mu	d) should			

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CLIPPED WORDS

7 & 17. Choose the clipped form of "Demonstration" (MODEL QUESTION PAPER) a) Demon b) Monster c) Demo d) Station BOOK BACK QUESTIONS

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

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

S.NO	UNCLIPPED	CLIPPED
1	Laboratory	lab
2	Advertisement	ad
3	Hand kerchief	kerchief
4	Fountain pen	pen
5	Gymnasium	gym
6	Kilogram	kilo
37	Suitcase	case
8	Taxicab	taxi
9	Beef burger	burger
10	Paragraph	para
11	Mathematics	Maths
12	Spectacles	specs
13	Caravan	van
14	Hamburger	burger

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15	Examination	exam
16	Doctor	doc
17	Television	tele
18	Journalist	journal
19	Omnibus	bus
20	Bicycle	cycle
21	Motorbike	mobike
22	signature	sign
23	Gentleman	gent
24	Gentlemen	gents
25	moving picture	movie
26	cinematography	cinema
27	daddy	dad
28	matriculation	matric
29	identity	ID das
30	Veterinary surgeon	vet
31	Pressure cooker	cooker
32	vegetarian	veg
33	preliminary	prelim
34	Capital letters	caps
35	agriculture	agri
36	market	mart
37	Magazine	mag
38	Principal	princy
39	Public house	pub
40	Representative	rep
41	Soap cake	soap
42	Soda water	soda
43	Toothbrush	brush
44	Viva voce	viva
45	Zoological gardens	Z00
46	Teenager	teen
47	Foreign exchange	forex
48	Co-education	Co-ed
49	Loudspeaker	speaker
50	Professor	prof
51	Pantaloons	pants
52	Luncheon	lunch
53	Alchemist	chemist

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RIGHT DEFINITION

8. Choose the right definition for the given term "Pathologist". (MODEL QUESTION PAPER)

a) one who studies diseases b) one who studies insects c) one who studies earthquake

d) one who studies birds

S.NO	PROFESSION	JOB	
1	Pathologist	Studies diseases	
2	Ornithologist	Studies birds	
3	Entomologist	Studies insects	
4	Archaeologist	Studies artefacts and physical remains	
5 3000	Sociologist	Studies functioning of human society	
6	Geologist	Studies the matter that constitutes the earth	
7	Linguist	Studies languages and their structure	
8	Seismologist	Studies earthquake	
9,2025	Herpetologist	Studies reptiles and amphibians	
10	Meteorologist	Studies atmosphere, weather and climate	

S.NO	MEANINGS	WORDS
1	love of country and willingness to sacrifice for it	patriotism
2	a brutal barbarous, savage act	barbarism
3	the doctrine that your country's interests are superior	nationalism
4 425	participating in sports as a hobby rather than for money	amateurism
5	belief that the best possible concepts should be pursued idealism	
6	serious examination and judgment of something criticism	
7	habitual failure to be present at work absenteeism	
8	a doctrine that advocates equal rights for women feminism	
9 2000	concern for your own interests and welfare egocentrism	
10	exceptional courage when facing danger heroism	
11	The hopeful feeling that all is going to turn out well optimism	

S.NO	MEANINGS	WORDS
1	one who specializes in lung problems	pulmonologist
2	one who specializes in skin problems	dermatologist
3	one who treats diseases specific to women	gynaecologist
4 200	one who treats kidney diseases	nephrologist
5	one who treats diseases and disorders of the nervous system	neurologist
6	one who treats stomach disorders	gastroenterologist
7	one who treats vision problems	ophthalmologist
8,000	one who specializes in critical infants	neonatologist
9	one who treats heart problems	cardiologist
10	one who treats the problems of ear, nose, tongue	otolaryngologist
11	study of dog training	Cynology

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1/4		
12	study of fish	Ichthyology
13	study of birds' eggs	Oology
14	study of birds	Ornithology
15	names of science or bodies of knowledge	ecology

IDIOMS

9. Choose the meaning of the idiom "Back to the wall" (MODEL QUESTION PAPER)

a) In serious difficulty

b) abandoning one who is in difficulty

c) try any method to overcome a crisis

d) sign of something going wrong

S.NO	IDIOM	MEANING
page	Alarm bells ringing	Sign of something going wrong
2	Back to the wall	In serious difficulty
3	Grasp / clutch at straws	Try any method to overcome a crisis
4	Saved by the bell	Help at the last moment rescuing one from a difficult situation
5	Hang out to dry	Abandoning one who is in difficulty
6	By the skin of one's teeth	A narrow escape
7	Tight corners	Critical situations
8	Shot his bolt	Use all your money, power or supplies
9	In a nick pickle	In a difficult or unpleasant situation
10	Have cold feet	Be afraid
11	Right up one's valley	Very suitable for you because you are interested in it
12	Drive one up the wall	Make one crazy or angry
13	Hit the road	Start travelling by road
14	Take(one) for a ride	Cheat somebody
15	In panic mode	In great fear
16	Throw in a towel	To give up
17	In our corner	On your side in an argument or dispute
18 A	On the ropes	State of near collapse or defeat
19	Below the belt	Unfair or unsporting behaviour
20	Square off	Prepare for a conflict

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FOREIGN WORDS

- 10. Choose the meaning of the foreign word in the sentence: (MODEL QUESTION PAPER)

 Talking business at dinner is a "faux pas" in France.
 - a) genuine
- b) social blunder
- c) summary
- d) secret session

BOOK BACK QUESTIONS

S.NO	FOREIGN WORD	MEANING	
1	Viva voce	A spoken examination	
2	Sine die	Without a date being fixed	
3	Resume	A brief summary	
4\2\-\	Rapport	Close relationship with good understanding	
5	Bonafide	genuine	
6	Bon voyage	saying goodbye and wishing good luck / a pleasant journey	
7	In toto	totally	
8	liaison	coordination of activities	
9	Ex gratia	given as a favour though there is no legal obligation	
10	En masse	as a whole group	
11	En route	on the way	
12	Ad hoc	for a particular purpose only	
13	Faux pas	Social blunder / mistake	

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

S.NO	FOREIGN WORD	MEANING		
1	ad interim	temporarily		
2	status quo	in the former state / the situation or state of affairs as it is now		
3	adieu	good bye		
4	alias	otherwise known as		
5	sans	without		
6	proforma	for the sake form		
7	protégé	dependant who is helped and taught by an expert		
8	in cognito	in disguise		
9	tete-a-tete	an intimate private conversation between two		
10	lingua franca	a common language		
11	elite	a group with high level connection		
12	versus	against		
13	fait accompli	something irrevocable has happened		
14	alibi	proof that an accused was present elsewhere at the time of crime		
15	bon homie	a feeling of cheerful friendship / cheerfulness		
16	in memorian	in the memory of		
17	nouveau riche	one who spends a lot to prove his recently acquired wealth		
18	déjà vu	the feeling of remembering the fact experienced for the first time		
19	verbatim	exactly as spoken or written / quote as in original		
20	Par excellence	by way of special eminence		
21	Persona grata	one who is held in special favour		

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22	Erratum	error
23	Prima face	at first sight; as it seems at first
24	In camera	in a private or secret session, not in public
25	Via media	a compromise between two extremes; middle course
26	Postmortem	after death
27	De facto	in fact
28	Via	by way of

COMPOUND WORDS (MODEL QUESTION PAPER)

11. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "toll" a) Plaza b) late c) proof d) wheel

BOOK BACK QUESTIONS

- 1. mantel piece
- 2. eye lashes
- 3. water proof
- 4. bee hive
- 5. toll gate
- 6. door knob 7. spinning wheel
- 8. sing song
- 9. over straining
- 10. spot less
- 11. gentle folk
- 12. grand mother
- 13. court yard
- 14. sun set
- 15. half hour
- 16. home coming

Additional Exercises:

- 1. car park
- 2. fast food
- 3. out post
- 4. table tennis
- 5. heart attack
- 6. moon light
- 7. child hood
- 8. break fast
- 9. head master

food

11. air port

10. sea

- 12. hand written
- 13. walking stick
- 14. soft ware

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paul		. pauc
15. star	- //	gazing
16. wind	Net	screen
17. land	-	mark
18. cricket	-	ground
19. head	- ///	light
20. eye	Net	brow
21. light	-	house
22. ice	-	cream
23. good	-	will
24. water	Het	fall
25. horse	-	power
26.blue	-	print
27. sea	- ///	port
28. over	Net	load
29. safe	-	guard
30. river	-	bed
31. type	-	write
32. foot	Het	hills
33. fly	-	catcher
34. ice	-	caps
35. sewing	-	machine
36. in	Het	sight
37. wash	_	out
38. flash	-	back /
39. make	-	over
40. night	V48,	fall
41. day	_	break
42. free	-	drive
43.dry	-	clean
44. deep	Vei	fry
45. out	_	run
46. well	-	defined \
47. down	-	cast
48. radio	V161	active
49. light	_	sensitive
50. out		sourcing
51. in	_	coming
52. pale	Vier	blue
53. light	_	green

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PREFIXES (MODEL QUESTION PAPER)

- 12. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word "audible"
 - a) <u>in</u>
- b) re
- c) un
- d) de

BOOK BACK QUESTIONS

- 1. un fortunate
- 2. un comfortable
- 3. un aware
- 4. un necessary
- 5. dis obedient
- 6. dis respect
- 7. dis agree
- 8. dis continue
- 9. dis approve
- 10. ir regular
- 11. ir rational
- 12. in decent
- 13. in active
- 14. in direct
- 15. in finite
- 16. il legitimate

Additional Exercises:

- 1. mis taken
- 2. un quenchable
- 3. im polite
- 4. ig noble
- 5. non violence
- 6. in visible
- 7. il legal
- 8. dis obey
- 9. ultra violet
- 10. multi national
- 11. mis placed
- 12. hyper active
- 13. in satiable
- 14. un fair
- 15. in secure
- 16. en vision
- 17. co operate
- 18. sub standard
- 19. em power
- 20. over lap
- 21. inter-lock

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

13. Choose the expanded form of "GST" (MODEL QUESTION PAPER)

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

BOOK BACK QUESTIONS

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

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- CCTV Closed Circuit Television
 SSC Staff Selection Commission
- 3. **INSAT** *I*ndian *N*ational *S*atellite
- 4. TNPSC Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
- 5. **SBI S**tate **B**ank of **I**ndia
- 6. **RRB R**ailway **R**ecruitment **B**oard

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7. **RAM** Random Access Memory 8. **ISRO** Indian Space Research Organisation Business Process Outsourcing 9. **BPO** 10. TANSI Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries 11. **CAT** Common Aptitude Test 12. **ILO** International Labour Organisation 13. CA Chartered Accountant 14. **PIN** Postal Index Number 15. **AIR** All India Radio 16. **PA** Personal Assistant 17. **SR** Southern Railways 18. **KPO** Knowledge Process Outsourcing 19. **ATM** Automated Teller Machine 20. **IAS** Indian Administrative Service 21. **IPC** Indian Penal Code 22. LAN Local Area Network 23. **BPT B**achelor of **P**hysiotherapy 24. SMS Short Message Service 25. TC Transfer Certificate 26. **PS** Personal Secretary / Post Script 27. **B.Tech B**achelor of **T**echnology 28. **TAFE** Tractor and Farm Equipment 29. **ROM** Read Only Memory 30. **VISCOM** -Visual Communication 31. **UFO** Unidentified Flying Object 32. **UAE** United Arab Emirates 33. **NGO** Non-Governmental Organization 34. UNESCO -United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization 35. **NEWS** North East West South 36. **SAT** Scholastic Aptitude Test / Standard Assessment Task 37. MNC Multi-National Company 38. **POW P**risoners of War 39. **B.A B**achelor of Arts 40. **AIDS** Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome 41. **SIM** Subscriber Identification Module 42. **RADAR** -**R**adio **D**etection and **R**anging 43. **RTE** Right to Education Act 44. **UNO** United Nations Organisation 45. **BBC B**ritish **B**roadcasting **C**orporation 46. **CPU** Central Processing Unit

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Secondary School Leaving Certificate

Personal **S**ecretary

47. **SSLC**

48. **PS**

49. **PAN** Permanent Account Number

50. **CD** Compact Disc

Member of Legislative Assembly 51. MLA

52. USA United States of America

SYLLABIFICATION

14. Choose the Tri-syllabic word. (MODEL QUESTION PAPER)

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

DI SYLLABLES	TRI SYLLABLES	TETRA SYLLABLES	POLY SYLLABLES
Don-key	Pre-si-dent	In-sti-tu-tion	As-so-ci-a-tion
De-tect	Ad-van-tage	Par-ti-cu-lar	Al-li-te-ra-tion
Daugh-ter	Dra-ma-tic	Com-pre-hen-sive	Ap-pre-ci-a-tion
Stu-pid	Ex-pres-sion	In-spi-ra-tion	Ar-gu-men-ta-tive
Doc-tor	Fan-tas-tic	Fa-ci-li-tate	La-bo-ra-to-ry / la – bo – ra-tory
Sur-vey	En-ter-tain	In-tel-li-gent	Ex-ter-mi-na-tion
Child-ren	Do-mes-tic	Si-mul-ta-ne-ous	WWW.
Sul-len	Dem-on-strate	Mag-ni-fi-cent	vet
Con-tempt	Cu-cum-ber	As-tro-lo-gy	a adasa
Va-nish	Sta-tis-tics	Ap-pa-ra-tus	MMM.
Cen-sure	For-mid-able	Ca-ter-pil-lar	v et
padasalal.	Ec-cen-tric	In-gra-ti-tude	Dadasa
	Con-fi-dent	In-dus-tri-ous	Marit
-iai.Net	Ba-na-na	e-ra-di-cate	Yer.
Padasaic.	Ac-ci-dent	Phi-lo-lo-gy	Padasa
**	In-te-rest	Cal-cu-la-tion	Main.
-alai.Net	Con-fi-dence	Su-per-sti-tion	No.
.Padaza.	di-li-gence	Em-bo-di-ment	Padasa.
<u> </u>	Per-mis-sion	In-tro-duc-tion	YVINA
Jasalai.Net	For-tu-nate	Bi-o-gra-phy	in the state of th
Pana	Dy-na-mic	Geo-gra-phi-cal	WWW.Padas
. i Net	Geo-lo-gy	e-lec-tri-cian	16/

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SUFFIX

15. Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the root word - accident.

(MODEL QUESTION PAPER)

(a) _ment

(b) _ able

(c) <u>al</u>

(d) _ic

BOOK BACK

- 1. honest y honesty
- 2. manage ment management
- 3. approve al approval
- 4. narrate ion narration
- 5. beauty ful beautiful
- 6. collect -ion collection
- 7. differ ence difference
- 8. peace ful peaceful, peaceable
- 9. arrange- ment arrangement
- 10. class ify classify
- 11. narrate or narrator
- -al logical, magical, national, economical
- -ile docile, fragile, juvenile, volatile, ductile, textile
- -ling princeling, duckling, hireling, nestling
- -let booklet, leaflet, eaglet, droplet
- -ette novelette, kitchenette
- -ity visibility, ability, durability, capability, ductility, sensibility, purity
- -ise criticise, familiarise, verbalise, popularise, vandalise, publicise,
- -ly slowly, sweetly, immediately, frequently, quickly
- -ness happiness, kindness
- -able capable, available, breakable, portable
- -ment entertainment, government, management
- -tion collection, information, connection
- -ile mobile, ductile, versatile, fragile, docile, juvenile, volatile,
- -ful faithful, handful, delightful
- -hood childhood, neighborhood
- -ish feverish, foolish
- -ing Misunderstanding
- -ible irresistible
- -ship scholarship, friendship

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courageous, dangerous -ous -age mileage, orphanage appearance, clearance -ance - archy matriarchy, hierarchy fortunate, activate -ate intelligence, reference -ence -ial essential, commercial -ian comedian, musician -ic atomic, patriotic -ism capitalism, terrorism geologist, cyclist -ist -ive passive, positive -less thankless, careless technology, terminology -logy bravery, stationery -ry youngster, spinster -ster clockwise, markwise -wise

PHRASAL VERB

17. Replace the underlined word choosing the most appropriate phrasal verb.

(MODEL QUESTION PAPER)

The meeting will continue in your absence. (a) carry on (b) carry out (c) carry off (d) carry in

BOOK BACK QUESTIONS

1. stand up - Support/ withstand / resist / stand straight on one's feet

2. stand for - support

3. stand by - Be ready or an action / support or help

4. look into - investigate / examine

5. look at - see

6. look through - scan, scrutinize

7. run over - crushed
8. run away - left
9. run into - incurred
10. put on - wear
11. put up - displayed
12. put off - postponed

Phrasal verbs:

counting on - depending
 handed down - delivered
 put up with - tolerate
 quarrel with - oppose

5. hang around - move with no aim6. broke out - started suddenly

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7. tore up - tear

8. push forward - to continue doing something with effort

9. ran into - to hit someone 10. eat out - eat in a restaurant

11. cope with - deal with
12. figure out - understand
13. argue into - argue
14. bag off - fuck off
15. cave in - collapse
16. engage in - take part
17. hand down - delivered

18. hunt down - to try to find every member

19. melt away - disappear slowly

20. nose around - looking around in order to find information

21. pile on - increased

22. revert to - return to doing

Additional Exercises:

20. renounced

1. search - look up / look for

2. abandon / stop - give up
3. understand - make out
4. see - look at
5. died - passed away
6. tolerate - put up with

7. to have a friendly relationship – get on

8. discard throw out 9. yielded gave in 10. postponed put off dealt with 11. managed 12. keep for future use lay by 13. take care look after 14. continue to resist stand out 15. cancelled called off 16. pass get through get on with 17. cope with 18. solve work out 19. recovered got over

21. taken over - assumed charge

22. left - took off 23. retrieved - got back 24. return - get back

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give up

25. move back – stand back

26. stop at a place on a journey – lay over

27. keep away – stand offish

S.NO	PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	
1	Take over	Assume charge	
2	Take off	Left / Leave the ground / remove	
3 300	Go out	Stop / not in existence	
4	Go about	Do as a routine	
5	Go on	Continue without changing	
6	Break in	Interrupt / enter a building by force	
Zadas	Break out	Violent events begin suddenly / escape by force	
8	Break off	Discontinue something suddenly	
9	Break up	Disperse / end	
10	Call upon	Invite / appeal to	
11 209	Call up	Recall	
12	Call for	Require / demand	
13	Call off	Cancel	
14	Cut in	Interrupt	
15	Cut off	Separate / stop the suddenly	
16	Cut short	Reduce	
17	Cut up	Divide into small pieces	
18	Wait around	Stay at a place impatiently	
19	Wait behind	Stay at a place, especially to meet	
20 428	Wait on	Attend to someone by serving food	
21	Wait up	Not going to bed until someone returns home	
22	See over	Inspect a place carefully	
23	See through	Understand	
24	See to	Attend	
25	See about	To deal with	
26	Keep away	Not to get near	
27	Keep up	Maintain	
28	Keep on	Continue	
29	Keep off	To avoid contact / touching / using	
30	Look out	Be alert and watchful	
31	Look over	Inspect / examine	
32	Look after	Take care of	
33	Look into	Investigate / examine	
34	Pick on	Criticise someone unfairly	
35	Pick up	Improve / give a lift to somebody	
36	Pick over	Check carefully before selecting something	
37	Pick out	Choose / select	
38	Pull up	Bringing a vehicle to halt	
39	Pull back	Retreat / withdraw	
40	Pull on	Breathe something in	
41	Pull through	Recover from an illness	

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	NAME OF	344		
42	Stand by	Be ready or an action / support or help		
43	Stand in for	Substitute		
44	Stand out	Continue to resist / Better than others / noticeable		
45	Stand up	Support/ withstand / resist / stand straight on one's feet		
46	Take after	Resemble / look or behave like parents		
47	Get away with	Escape blame or punishment for		
48	Get back	Return / retrieved		
49	Give up	Abandon / stop doing		
50	Give off	Produce / supply		
S.NO	PHRASAL VERB	MEANING		
1	Look up / look for	Search		
2 425	Make out / figure out	understand		
3	Look at	see		
4	Passed away	died		
5	Get	Have a friendly relationship with		
6	Throw out	discard		
7200	Give in	yield		
8	Put off	postponed		
9	Dealt with	managed		
10	Lay by	Keep for future use		
11,000	Get through	pass		
12	Get on with	Cope with		
13	Work out	solve		
14	Got over	recovered		
15	Give up	renounced		
16	Assumed charge	Take over		
17	put up with	tolerate		
18	quarrel with	oppose		
19	hang around	move with no aim		
20	tore up	tear		
21	push forward	to continue doing something with effort		
22	ran into	to hit someone		
23	eat out	eat in a restaurant		
24	cope with	deal with		
25	argue into	argue		
26	bag off	fuck off		
27	cave in	collapse		
28	engage in	take part		
29	hand down	delivered		
30	hunt down	to try to find every member		
31	melt away	disappear slowly		
32	nose around	looking around in order to find information		
33	pile on	increased		
34	revert to	return to doing		
35	back up	Support someone		
36	call on	visit		
		a Middle	1211.1	

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37	cut down	Т	o kill	Wasse	
		N. Padasa PH	RASES N Padas		
1	8. Complete the f	ollowing sentence	e with the most app	ropriate phrase.	
	isi Net	liot	Vet	(MODEL QUES'	ΓΙΟΝ PAPER)
H	le played	his illness.			
(a) in case of	(b) in spite of	(c) in the event of	(d) with regards to	NNW.Pas
In sp	ite of / Despite/Tl	hough - ,Ue;jNghj	jpYk;		
		171 - 01	dint of / Because of	- fhuzj;jpdhy;	
In th	e event of / In cas	e of - xUNtis			
Acco	rding to - fUj;Jg;g	b			
Alon	g with - mNjhL \$I				
By di	int of – gydhf				
In ac	cordance with - n	njd;gb			
In ad	dition to -mjDld;	Nru;j;J			
	emory of - epidth	f			
	ehalf of -rhu;ghf				
	ad of - mjw;F gjpy				
	ie course of- me;j	Ntisapy;			
	rary to – against				
Addi	tional Exercise	padasaic	padas		
1		in, the match <i>cont</i>		NWW.T	
2 1/4	(a)In the event y father knows Hir			ecause of	
2. IVI				case o	
320	(a) <u>in addition</u>		within two days, call		
٥	(a) <i>In case</i>		event of (c)In		
4.			is will lead to violence	-	
ACA	(a)Due to		rding to (c)In		
5			ealised his mistake.	- Pad	
			se of (c) <u>In du</u>	ue course of	
6. Tł			heavy rains.	- Net	
	(a)in the event	of (b)inspit	e of (c)bed	cause of	
7		eavy rain, the train	2000		
	(a)In spite of	(b) <i>On ac</i>	<i>count of</i> (c)In	the event of	
8	his s	sickness, he could	not study well.		
	(a)In the event	of (b) <u>Becau</u>	ese of (c)In	spite of	
9		work, Mani will			
	(a)On account of	of (b)In spit	e of (c) <u>In a</u>	the event of	

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10	his poverty, he is honest.		
	(a) <i>Inspite of</i> (b) In the event of	(c)On account of	
11	his illness, he resigned his job.		
	(a) On account of (b) In the event of	(c)Inspite of	
12	the rains ,the teams <i>continued</i> to	play the match.	
	(a)On account of (b)In the event of	(c) <u>Inspite of</u>	
13	the book, I returned it to library		
	(a) <u>Having read</u> (b) Having been reading	g (c)Having reading	
14	the Minister's arrival, the seats were ar	ranged in the main hall.	
	(a) On account of (b) Inspite of	(c)In the event of	
	his riches, he is not happy.		
	a) because of b) <i>Inspite of</i>	c) Owing to	
16	the rain stopped, we rushed to our h		
	(a)In order to (b) As soon as		
	very cold, she was shivering.		
	(a) Being (b) In case of	(c)In spite of	
18	but he missed the train.	alai.Net	
(a))Though he walked fast (b) <i>He walked fast</i> (c)Inspite of walking fast	
19	Pongal, we have many holidays.	. www.	
	(a)Inspite of (b)Eventhough	(c) On account of	
20	it rained, the teams <i>continued</i> to pla	ny the match.	
	(a)In the event of (b) Eventhough	(c)On account of	
21. T	the flights were delayedthick fog	i, mm.,	
	(a)because (b) <u>due to</u>	(c)despite	
22	, discipline is learnt only in school.		
pad	a) According to my opinion b) In my opinion	c) Due to my opinion	
23	poor health, she did not attend the n		
	a) Because of b) Inspite of	c) In the event of	
24	walking fast, he missed the train.		
	a) In the event of b) On account of	c) Inspite of	
25			
	a) by dint of b) with reference to		
26			
	a) because of b) Inspite of		
27			
	(a)On account of (b)In the event of	(c) <u>Inspite of</u>	

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QUESTION TAGS

19. Choose the most appropriate question tag for the following sentence.

(MODEL QUESTION PAPER)

Cities are increasingly becoming urbanised. _____?

(a) don't they

(b) do they

(c) aren't they

(d) are they

Question tags are divided into two types.

- 1. Positive tags
- Eg. Can I?
- 2. Negative tags
- Eg. Aren't I?
- *A positive sentence takes a negative tag
- *A negative sentence takes a positive tag
- *Question tags cannot be formed with the help of special verbs.

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

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

Without special verbs.

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

Negative sense

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

Special cases

- 1. Everybody, Everyone, someone, somebody, neither of, some of, none of, all of, each one of etc ... If any one of the following subject is seen in a sentence then its question tag certainly plural noun<u>They</u> Eg.Everyone must come with a rough note, mustn't they?
- 2. I am a teacher, ain't I / aren't I?
- 3. Let's go for a walk, shall we?

Imperative sentences.

Simple request – will you?

Urgent request – won't you?

BOOK BACK QUESTIONS

- 1. Cities are increasingly becoming urbanised, **aren't they?**
- 2. They experiment with ways to improve air quality, **don't they?**
- 3. The aim should be to reduce congestion, **shouldn't it?**
- 4. There is an urgent need to provide clean, reliable and affordable energy to their growing population, isn't it?

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- 5. Automation and shared mobility will play a key role in this transformation, won't they?
- 6. It changes the way people commute in cities, doesn't it?
- 7. Before long, fleet of electric autonomous vehicles (AVs) could drive people to their destinations, couldn't they?
- 8. These shared AVs will run at higher utilization rates, won't they?
- 9. They can substantially reduce the cost of mobility and congestion, can't they?
- 10. These should not be thought of as luxury but as necessity, should they?

Additional Exercises

Choose the correct question tag for the following sentence:

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

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MODAL VERBS

20. Complete the following sentence choosing the most appropriate modal verb.

(MODEL QUESTION PAPER) (d) may.

Might permission, possibility, concession, reproach must necessity, prohibition, compulsion, obligation, deduction, certainty, probability 1. We are not completely sure but Kishore come back tomorrow.	Modal auxiliaries	Meanings/Functions	
Shall futurity, willingness, intention, suggestion, insistence Should obligation, necessity, expectation, advisability Will willingness, intention, prediction, insistence Would willingness, habitual action in the past, probability, wishes, desire May permission, possibility, wishes, purpose, concession Might permission, possibility, concession, reproach must necessity, prohibition, compulsion, obligation, deduction, certainty, probability 1. We are not completely sure but Kishore come back tomorrow.	Can	ability, permission, request, possibility	dasalai.Ne
insistence Should obligation, necessity, expectation, advisability Will willingness, intention, prediction, insistence Would willingness, habitual action in the past, probability, wishes, desire May permission, possibility, wishes, purpose, concession Might permission, possibility, concession, reproach must necessity, prohibition, compulsion, obligation, deduction, certainty, probability 1. We are not completely sure but Kishore come back tomorrow.	Could	ability, formal request, possibility	
Will willingness, intention, prediction, insistence Would willingness, habitual action in the past, probability, wishes, desire May permission, possibility, wishes, purpose, concession Might permission, possibility, concession, reproach must necessity, prohibition, compulsion, obligation, deduction, certainty, probability 1. We are not completely sure but Kishore come back tomorrow.	Shall		
Would willingness, habitual action in the past, probability, wishes, desire May permission, possibility, wishes, purpose, concession Might permission, possibility, concession, reproach must necessity, prohibition, compulsion, obligation, deduction, certainty, probability 1. We are not completely sure but Kishore come back tomorrow.	Should	obligation, necessity, expectation, advisability	
must probability, wishes, desire permission, possibility, wishes, purpose, concession permission, possibility, concession, reproach necessity, prohibition, compulsion, obligation, deduction, certainty, probability 1. We are not completely sure but Kishore come back tomorrow.	Will	willingness, intention, prediction, insistence	
Might permission, possibility, concession, reproach must necessity, prohibition, compulsion, obligation, deduction, certainty, probability 1. We are not completely sure but Kishore come back tomorrow.	Would		
must necessity, prohibition, compulsion, obligation, deduction, certainty, probability 1. We are not completely sure but Kishore come back tomorrow.	May	permission, possibility, wishes, purpose, concession	
deduction, certainty, probability 1. We are not completely sure but Kishore come back tomorrow.	Might	permission, possibility, concession, reproach	
	must Net		ngalai.Net
	1 We are not comple	otaly sura but Kishara come back tomorrow	(0) C/C
a) needn't b) may c) ought	a) needn't	b) may c) ought	
	a) won't	b) must c) <u>used to</u>	

1. VIC are not	completely said said mishore _	come buck tomorrow.	
a) needi	n't b) <u>may</u>	c) ought	
2. When Kous	hik was a child, he p	play in the street.	
a) won	't b) must	c) <u>used to</u>	
3 I l	nave some more juice, please?		
a) Cou	b) Needn't	c) Would	
4. I1	oelieve my eye <mark>s. Is Santhosh</mark> tl	he one who is standing over there?	
a) could	ln't b) mustn't	c) <u>can't</u>	
5. Dinesh	be the richest person i	in the village. He's just bought two luxury car	S.
a) may	not b) ought	c) <u>must</u>	
6. Imran	have studied more for the	e final exam than playing.	
a) would	d b) <u>should</u>	c) can	
7. My house	decorating as I'm tir	red of the old furniture.	
a) could	b) may	c) <u>need</u>	

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8. I rather request you to check my exercise before giving it to the teach	er.
a) would b) should c) ought to	
9 I use your mobile phone? It's an emergency.	
a) Must b) <u>May</u> c) Won't	
10. In schools, students wear uniforms. It is compulsory.	
a) should b) <u>must</u> c) may 11. Nirmala's daughter write perfectly when she was seven.	
a) might b) could c) mustn't	
12. I let you know when I have more information about the matter.	
a) would b) shall c) can't	
Additional Exercises:	
1. Eve-teasers should/must be severely punished.	
2. A good teacher <u>can</u> make even boring lessons interesting.	
3. In the army, soldiers should/must obey their officers.	
4. The sky is overcast. It may rain, but I don't think it would .	
5. The patient is very critical, but who knows he <u>may</u> recover.	
6. The world should avoid war, in the larger interest of the human race as a whole.	
7. I <u>can</u> smell something burning in the kitchen. It <u>may</u> be the meat in the oven.	
8. May I come in? Yes, of course, you may.	
9. One should/must always keep his promises.	
10. All citizens should/must obey the laws of the land.	
11. He asked his boss. "May I ask you for a favour?"	
12. I wish you <u>could/would</u> tell me the truth.	
13. Visit us tomorrow. My mother <u>will</u> be happy to see you.	
14. During my teens, I would always sit for hours together before the TV.	
15. If you worked hard, you would pass.	
16. Don't worry. This <u>may</u> happen to anyone.	
17. May God bless you.	
18. I shall gladly do it for you.	
19. Soldiers sacrifice their lives that others <u>may</u> be happy.	
20. During our trip to the States shall we visit the Niagara Falls?	
21. Even if you ask me not to go, I <u>will</u> .	
22. Caesar's wife <u>must</u> be above suspicion.	
23. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.	
	_

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- 24. Give me a fish I will/can live for a day. Teach me to fish I shall/can live for a lifetime.
- 25. No man can call back yesterday.
- 26. God <u>can</u> not be every where so he made mothers.
- 27. He who pays the piper **can** call the tune.
- 28. It will make a man scratch where he doth not itch to see a man live poor to die rich.
- 29. Thou shall not steal.
- 30. One never knows what the future will bring.
- 31. Law makers **should** not be law breakers.
- 32. He would die rather than surrender.
- 33. I hope she will succeed.

SEMI MODAL AUXILIARY

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

- 1. I dare swim in this river against the current.
- 2. She dares to swim in this river against the current.
- 3. They **dare** not swim in this river against the current.
- 4. **Dare** she say it again to me?
- 5. He <u>ought to</u> submit his work on time.
- 6. He **ought to** be ashamed of his conduct.
- 7. We **ought to** help the needy.
- 8. We ought to hire some furniture for the party.
- 9. He said he would attend the meeting. He **ought to** be in the Board room
- 10. I think you <u>ought to</u> discuss this issue with your boss.

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- 11. My grandfather **used to** walk for long hours when he was young.
- 12. My grandmother <u>used to</u> tell me bed-time stories when I was young.
- 13. You **need**n't come tomorrow.
- 14. How **dare** he say that?
- 15. She won't **dare to** face me after this.
- 16. I dare not venture out in the dark.
- 17. You <u>ought to</u> feel sorry for what you've done.
- 18. When I was in the army we <u>used to</u> a rigorous and punishing schedule.
- 19. How **dare** you ask me such a question?
- 20. As his class-mates, we ought to stand by him through this crisis.
- 21. I <u>used to</u> wake up at 5 o' clock in the morning when I was a young boy.
- 22. My father **used to** take long walks.
- 23. You **need not** read every chapter.
- 24. He <u>used to</u> play football in his college days.
- 25. My marks are so poor that I dare not show my progress report to my father.
- 26. He **dare** not take the risk.
- 27. I did not **need** to speak to him.
- 28. We **need** not buy any more toys.
- 29. We ought to help the poor.

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Part - II

APPRECIATION QUESTIONS (MODEL QUESTION & BOOK BACK)

POEM 1 – ONCE UPON A TIME - GABRIEL OKARA

i. "But now they only laugh with their teeth,

While their ice-block -cold eyes"

- a) Who are 'they'? They are the people who live at present, in modern times.
- b) Explain 'ice-block-cold eyes' It refers to eyes without any warmth.
- c) Identify the figure of speech used here. Metaphor
- ii. "Most of all, I want to relearn

How to laugh, for my life in the mirror

Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!"

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

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

b) Whom does the poet want to relearn from?

The poet wants to relearn from his son.

- c) Mention the figure of speech used here. simile
- iii. "I have learned to wear many faces

Like dresses - home face"

a) What has the poet learned?

The poet has learned to change his face according to the situation.

- b) Mention the figure of speech employed in this line? simile
- c) Whom does 'I' refer to? Poet (Gabriel Okara)

POEM 2 – CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR – OGDEN NASH

- i) "With all my heart I do admire Athletes who sweat for fun or hire,"
 - a. Whom does the poet admire?

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

b. For what reason do the athletes sweat?

The athletes sweat because they play a rough game actively.

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- ii) "Well, ego it might be pleased enough, But zealous athletes play so rough"
 - a. What pleases the ego?

The poet's ego gets pleased by the contest between the A and B who challenges each other.

(or)

swapping positions pleases the ego.

b. Why are the athletes often rough during play?

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

- iii) "When officialdom demands, Is there a doctor in the stands?"
 - a. Why are doctors called from stands by the sponsors?

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

b. Why does the poet make such an observation?

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

- iv) "When snaps the knee, and cracks the wrist"
 - a. Identify and explain the use of the literary device in this line.

Onomatopoeia. 'snaps' and 'cracks' refers to the sounds associated with the sound of the knee snapping and the wrist cracking.

v) "And reassure myself anew

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

- a. Who does 'you' refer to? athletes
- b. Write the words that rhyme in the given lines. anew, you

POEM 3 - LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING - WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

i) "And 'tis my faith that every flower

Enjoys the air it breathes..."

- a. What is the poet's faith? Every flower enjoys the air it breathes.
- b. What trait of nature do we see here? Everything in nature is happy and peaceful.
- ii) "And I must think, do all I can

That there was pleasure there....."

- a. What did the poet notice about the twigs? The twigs are spreading out as if to catch the sweet air.
- **b.** What was the poet's thought about then? There was pleasure in nature.

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iii) "If this belief from heaven be sent,

If such be Nature's holy plan.

- a. What does 'heaven' refer to? 'Heaven' refers to God
- b. Why does the poet call it 'holy'? The poet calls the Nature's work as 'holy' as it is God's work from heaven
- c. What is the figure of speech implied in this line? Personification
- iv) "I heard a thousand blended notes

While in a grove I sate reclined"

- a. What does 'blended notes' refer to? listening to the music of the breeze and the chirping of the birds
- b. Where was the poet sitting? grove
- v) "The budding things spread out their fan

To catch the breezy air

And I must think, do all I can

That there was pleasure there"

- a. Write the rhyme scheme of the stanza. abab
- b. Describe the activity of the twigs. The twigs opened their petals in order to inhale the gentle wind.
- vi) To her works did nature link Personification
- vii) The human soul that through me ran Personification

POEM 4 – MACAVITY – THE MYSTERY CAT – T.S.ELIOT

- Macavity's a Mystery Cat: he's called the Hidden Paw...
 - a) Does the poet talk about a real cat? No
 - b) Why is he called the Hidden Paw? He indulges in criminal activities unseen by anyone.
- * He's the bafflement of Scotland Yard, the Flying Squad's despair:

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

- a) What is 'Scotland Yard'? The Head Quarters of London metropolitan police service.
- b) Why does the flying squad feel disappointed?

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

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

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- ❖ He sways his head from side to side, with movements like a snake;
 And when you think he's half asleep, he's always wide awake...
- a) Explain the comparison made here.

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

- b) What does he pretend to do? He pretends to be half asleep and he is wide awake.
- * For he's a fiend in feline shape, a monster of depravity.
 - a) How is the cat described in this line? The cat is a demon / devil in the shape of a cat.
 - b) Explain the phrase 'monster of depravity'. giant of evil quality / moral corruption
 - c) Identify the poem and poet. Poem: Macavity The Mystery cat Poet: T.S.Eliot
- And his footprints are not found in any file of Scotland Yard's.
 - a) What seems to be a challenge for the Scotland Yard?

 Getting the footprints of Macavity is a challenge for the Scotland yard.
- b) Why do they need his footprints? They need Macavity's footprints to prove the crime done by him.
- * 'It must have been Macavity!' but he's a mile away.
 - a) What is Macavity blamed for? Macavity is blamed for the loss of important papers from the foreign office and the Admiralty.
 - **b)** Where is he? He is a mile away from that place.
- * There never was a Cat of such deceitfulness and suavity.
 - a) Which cat is being talked of here? Macavity.
 - b) How is he different from the rest? He is full of deceitfulness and suavity.
- * "And they say that all the Cats whose wicked deeds are widely known
 - (I might mention Mungojerrie, I might mention Griddlebone)
 - a) Which is the allusion here? T.S.Eliot's book 'Old Possom's Book of Practical cats'
 - b) Mention few wicked deeds of cats? Mungojerrie and Griddlebone

POEM 5 - EVEREST IS NOT THE ONLY PEAK - KULOTHUNGAN

1. Our nature it is that whatever we try

We do with devotion deep and true

- i. Who does 'we' refer to? We'refers to the people or society.
- ii. How should we carry out our duties? We should carry out our duties with deep and true devotion.

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<u> "PADASALAI – GURU 2019 AWARDEE"</u>

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

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

- ii. Which is considered as our strong hold? Courage and bravery is considered as our strong hold.
- 3. We are proud of the position,

We hold humble as we are

- i. What is the speaker proud of? The speaker is proud of the position he holds in the society.
- ii. How is the speaker both humble and proud?

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

iii. Pick out the alliteration in these lines.

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

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

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

- ii. What is the figure of speech used in this line? Metaphor.
- 5. Honour is the property, common to all In dignity and pride, no need to be poor.
 - i. Who are considered rich?

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

- ii. What is their asset? Honor is the asset common to all.
- 6. "A life that knows no kneeling and bending

We are proud and feel so tall"

- a) What kind of life, does the poet talk about? A life that knows no kneeling and bending
- b) Pick out the alliterated words. knows, kneeling
- 6. "Cringing from others we haven't done

To seek a gain we adore none:"

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

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

b) Pick the words that rhyme. done, none

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POEM 6 - THE HOLLOW CROWN - WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

1. "And nothing can we call our own but death

And that small model of the barren earth"

- a) Pick out the rhyming words in these lines. death, earth
- b) What is the small model of the barren earth? 'The body's flesh'
- 2. "For God's sake let us sit upon the ground

And tell sad stories of the death of kings.

a) Why are the stories sad?

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

- b) Pick out the alliterating words. sake, sit, sad, stories
- 3. Monarch crown symbolize king's earthly power
- 4. What mocks the ruler's power and pomp? death
- 5. What does 'flesh'mean? human body which is made up of flesh and bones.
- 6. "Let talk metaphor
- 7. "Keeps death.." Personification
- 8. "Scoffing....." Personification
- 9. "Bores through...." Personification

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GRAMMAR

b) Do as Directed: (Answer any three out of four)

27. Rewrite the following dialogue in reported form. (MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 1)

Taj: Where are you going now?

Harsha: I am going to the library. Are you coming with me?

Ans: Taj asked Harsha where she was going then. Harsha told/replied that he was going to the library asked if he was coming with her.

27. Rewrite the following in reported form. (MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 2)

The teacher said to the students, "Don't forget to bring your classwork tomorrow."

Ans: The teacher told the students not to forget to bring their classwork the following day.

27. Rewrite the following in direct speech. (MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 3)

Sunil requested Basha to return his bag that day.

Ans: Sunil said to Basha, "Please return my bag today."

Rules for changing tenses

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

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Rules for changing pronouns

Pronoun in Dialogue	Referring person	Pronoun in report writing
Dadasan	Speaker male, female	he / she
my	Speaker male, female	his/her
me alai Net	Speaker male, female	him / her
We We	Speaker	they
our alai Net	Speaker	their
us	Speaker	them
You	Listener male, female	he/ she
your	Listener male, female	his/ her
you	Listener male, female	him / her
He / She / It	No change	A) NA

Rules for changing time adverbials

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

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STATEMENT SENTENCES

STATEMENT SENTENCES	
DIRECT	INDIRECT
Says	Says
Said	Said
Said to	Told
Will say	Will say
Conjunction	that

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES YES OR NO TYPE QUESTIONS

DIRECT	INDIRECT
Said / said to	Asked / enquired
Conjunction	If / whether

'WH' TYPE QUESTIONS

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

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

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

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

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

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STATEMENT SENTENCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Balan told his mother that he was preparing for his exam and so he could not go with her to the movie. Balan said to his mother, "I am preparing for my exam and so I cannot come with you to the movie."

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Salim said that he had lost his cell phone and was yet to lodge a complaint with the police.

Salim said, "I have lost my cell phone. I am yet to lodge a complaint with the police."

9. The teacher said to the boy," I have often warned you to concentrate on your studies."

The teacher told the boy that he had often warned him to concentrate on his studies.

10. Rangan said to Ashok, "I have completed this exercise. Now I can submit it without fail tomorrow." Rangan told Ashok that he had completed that exercise then he could submit it without fail the next day.

11. The Headmaster told the students the next day was a holiday.

The Headmaster said to the students, "Tomorrow is a holiday."

12. She told me that she would meet me the next day.

She said to me, "I shall meet you tomorrow."

13. The boy said to the H.M, "I have come to ask you for a scholarship."

The boy told the H.M that he had come to ask him for a scholarship.

14. The teacher told the students that the students had done very well in the test.

The teacher said to the students, "You have done very well in the test".

15. The teacher said to the students, "We are going on an excursion to Kerela next week."

The teacher told the students that they were going on an excursion to Kerela the following week.

16. Valli said to Vimala, "You may find this sum difficult, if you do not learn the formula."

Valli told Vimala that she might find that sum difficult if she learnt the formula.

17. Shankar said to his teacher, "Ma'am, I had prepared my project assignment but I forgot to bring it."

Shankar told his teacher that he had prepared his project assignment but he had forgotten to bring it.

18. The residents said to the collector, "Thank you for helping us during the floods last week."

The residents thanked the collector for helping them during the floods in the previous week.

19. The teacher told Rangan that she was happy to see that he had done the exercises correctly. The teacher said to Rangan, "I am happy to see that you have done the exercises correctly."

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

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

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

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

22. Sherya said to Swarna, "I shall return it tomorrow."

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

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

YES OR NO TYPE QUESTIONS

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

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

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

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

3. The watchman asked him who he was.

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

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

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

5. Kumar said to Raja, "Will youteach it to me once again?"

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

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

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

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

The doctor asked the patient if / whether he smoked.

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

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

9. Naveen asked his brother if he would accompany him to the provision store.

Naveen said to his brother, "Will you accompany me to the provision store?"

10. Daya wanted to know if tickets were available for the music concert.

Daya said to him, "Are tickets available for the music concert?"

11. Selvan wondered if he could climb that hill.

Selvan said, "Can I climb this hill?"

'WH' TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Sundari said to priya"Where are you going now?"

Sundari asked Priya where she was going then.

2. Mother asked me how I had written the test.

Mother said to me, "How did you write the test?" (or) Mother said to me, "How have you written the test?"

3. The headmaster said to the boy, "What can I do for you?"

The Headmaster asked the boy what he could do for him.

4. The teacher said to the boys, "Where do you want to go?"

The teacher asked the boys where they wanted to go.

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IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

1. Mr. Chinnappan said to his driver, "Drop me at my office and pick me up at3p.m."

Mr. Chinnappan ordered his driver to drop him at his office and pick him up at 3p.m.

2. Sherya said to Swarna, "Give me your book."

Sherya requested Swarna to give her her book.

3. The Headmaster advised us to switch off the fans when we left the class.

The Headmaster said to us, "Switch off the fans when you leave the class."

4. The old man requested the students to help him to cross the street.

The old man requested the students, "Please help me to cross the street."

5. The teacher instructed the students not to write on both sides of the paper.

The teacher said to the students, "Don't write on both sides of the paper."

6. Gopi requested Suresh to lend him a pen.

Gopi said to the Suresh, "Please, lend me a pen."

7. The blind lady requested the student to help her cross the road.

The blind lady said to the student, "Please, help me cross the road."

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

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

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

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

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

Father asked his son not be worried.

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

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

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

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

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

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

My friend exclaimed that it was a very beautiful view.

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

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

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

Veena exclaimed her friend that her handwriting was very beautiful

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REPORTING THE DIALOGUE

Change in the reporting verb and conjunction

S.NO	Type of sentence	Reporting verb	Conjunction
1	Assertive or Statement	Told / said	That
2	Interrogative a) 'Wh/ How?' b) Yes / No questions	Asked / enquired	a) same 'Wh/How' b) if / whether
3 200	Imperative	Requested Advised Ordered Warned Commanded	To (don't – not to)
4	Exclamatory Alas! Bravo or Hurrah!	Exclaimed Exclaimed sorrowfully Exclaimed joyfully	that

1. Report the dialogue:

Tourist : How can I reach Mahabalipuram?

Tourist Guide : You can drive along the East Coast Road. The Road is smooth and free from

traffic jams and in about 90 minutes you will reach Mahabalipuram.

Tourist : Oh, that's fine. Thank you.

The tourist asked how he could reach Mahabalipuram. The tourist guide replied that he could drive along the East Coast Road and further added that the road was smooth and free from traffic jams and in about 90 minutes he would reach Mahabalipuram. The tourist thanked the tourist guide.

2. Teacher : Mani, why were you absent yesterday?

Mani : Yesterday I had cold and fever, sir, I couldn't inform you beforehand.

Teacher : That's okay. Take care of your health.

The teacher asked Mani why he had been absent the previous day. Mani replied that he had cold and fever the previous day and added that he couldn't inform him before hand. The teacher advised him to take care of his health.

3. Passenger : Please give me two tickets to Ambattur. How much is it?

Conductor : Five rupees a ticket.

Passenger : Okay. Here's ten rupees.

The passenger requested the conductor to give him two tickets to Ambattur and asked how much it was. The conductor replied that it was five rupees a ticket. The passenger paid ten rupees.

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4. Tourist : Hi, I'm Sydney Carton and I'm from Australia, I'd like to know

something about Mahabalipuram from a tourist point of view.

Guide : With pleasure, Mr. Sydney, the Pallava kings erected the Five

Rathas and it is worth-seeing!

A tourist introduced himself as Sydney Carton from Australia and told the guide that he would like to know something about Mahabalipuram from a tourist point of view. To which the guide responded with happiness that the Pallava kings had erected the Five Rathas and it was worth-seeing.

5. Anil : Hello Arul, how are you?

Arul : Fine Anil, what brings you here?

Anil : I have just come to see you. It is long since we've met.

Arul : Thank you, Let us have tea.

Anil greeted Arul and enquired about his welfare. Arul replied in the positive and asked him what brought him there. Anil replied that he had just come to see him and added that it was long since they had met. Arul thanked him and invited him for tea.

6. Gopal : Good morning, Sir, I'm Saravanan, a former student of this school.

I want my Transfer Certificate, Sir.

Headmaster : Give me your application. Please come tomorrow and collect your T.C.

Gopal : Can't I get it today, Sir?

Headmaster : I am sorry. It is not possible. The clerk is one leave today.

Gopal greeted the Headmaster and introduced himself to him as a former student of that school and added that he wanted his Transfer Certificate. The Headmaster told him to give him his application and requested him to collect his Transfer Certificate the next day. Gopal asked if he could not get it that day itself. The Headmaster regretted that it was not possible because the clerk was on leave that day.

7. Latha : What are you looking for?

Mala : I have lost my purse.
Latha : Where did you keep it?

Mala : I remember keeping it on the shelf.
Latha : Don't worry. We will find it soon.

Latha asked Mala what she was looking for and Mala told her that she had lost her purse. When Latha asked Mala where she had kept the purse Mala answered that she remembered keeping that in the shelf. Latha asked her not to worry and comforted her saying that they would find the purse soon.

8. Bank Manager : Tell me, what can I do for you?

Student : I am a student. Could I open an account here? Bank Manager : Sure. Get the application form and fill it up.

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A bank manager asked a student to tell him / her what he could do for him/her. The student replied that he/she was a student and asked him whether he/she could open an account. The manager assured him/her and asked him/her to get the application form and fill it up.

9. Student : Sir, when can I meet the Principal?
Clerk : During lunch break or after 4.30 P.M.

Student : Thank you, Sir.

A student asked the clerk politely when he/she could meet the principal. The clerk replied that he/she could meet the principal during lunch break or after 4.30 p.m. for which the student thank him/her.

10. Old Student : Good morning, Sir, I am Raju, an old student of this school. I

want my Transfer certificate, Sir.

H.M. : Give me your application. Today is Monday. Please come on

Wednesday and get your TC.

Raju an old student greeted the Headmaster on Monday morning and told him that he wanted his Transfer Certificate. The Headmaster asked him to give him his application and asked him to come on Wednesday and get his TC.

11. Ravi : What are you plans for summer holidays?

Rajan : I have no special plans.

Ravi : Do you like the idea of going to Kodaikanal?

Rajan : Yes, that's a good idea. We shall make arrangements for that.

Ravi asked Rajan what his plans for summer holidays were. Rajan replied that he had no special plans. Ravi asked him if he liked the idea of going to Kodaikanal. Rajan replied that was a good idea and added that they would make arrangements for that.

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ACTIVE VOICE & PASSIVE VOICE

28. Rewrite the following sentence in its passive form. (MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 1)

Kaleel wrote a letter to the editor.

Ans: . A letter to the editor was written by Kaleel.

28. Rewrite the following sentence in its passive form. (MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 2)

Mageshwari is teaching Mathematics to her class.

Ans: . Mathematics is being taught to her class by Mageshwari.

28. Rewrite the following sentence in active form. (MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 3)

Prizes were given by the chief guest to all the winners.

Ans: The Chief Guest gave prizes to the winners.

Active voice

The subject does something to the object. Eg. I write a letter.

Passive voice

Something is done to the subject. Eg. A letter is written by me.

Rules

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

I by n We by u You by y He by h	ou dasalai.N
You by y by h	ou dasa
He by h	
•	
	im
She by h	ier
It by it	t alai.N
they by the	hem

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

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES: Let + object + be + v3 / Let + object + not + be + v3

Rewrite the sentences in the other voice:

1. I <u>had sharpened</u> my pencil and I <u>had used</u> it to sketch the diagram.

My pencil <u>had been sharpened</u> by me and it <u>had been used</u> tosketch the diagram by me.

2. I *purchased* a pen. I *shall use* it for the examination.

A pen was purchased by me and it will be used by me for the examination.

3. The boy *realised* that he *had committed* a mistake.

A mistake *had been committed* by the boy and that *was realised* by him.

4. ArjunBajpaiscaled the Mount Everest and he was honoured by all.

The Mount Everest <u>was scaled</u> by ArjunBajpai and everyone <u>honoured</u> him.

5. Santa Claus *gave* sweets to all the children. They *thanked* him profusely.

Sweets <u>were given</u> by Santa Claus to all the children and he <u>was thanked</u> by them profusely.

6. My uncle *will visit* me on my birthday. He / She *will give* me a watch.

I will be visited by my uncle on my birthday and I will be given a watch/

A watch will be given to me by him / by her.

7. He <u>was awarded</u> a prize by the government.

The government *awarded* a prize to him.

8. The gardener *gathered* flowers from the garden and *put* them in his basket.

Flowers were gathered from the garden by the gardener and they were put by him in his basket.

9. The prizes <u>were distributed</u> to the winners by the Chief Guest and he <u>was thanked</u> by them.

The Chief Guest *distributed* the prizes to the winners and they *thanked* him.

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10. The man *completed* his work. His master *paid* him.

The work <u>was completed</u> by the man. He <u>was paid</u> by his master.

11. The grandmother *look* after the children. They *admire* her very much.

The children <u>are looked</u> after by the grandmother and she <u>is admired</u> very much by them.

12. Children *enjoy* cartoon serials very much and they *watch* these programmes for a long time.

Cartoon serials *are enjoyed* by children very much and these programmes *are watched* by them for a long time.

13. He was awarded a prize by the government. His mother congratulated him.

The government <u>awarded</u> a prize to him and he <u>was congratulated</u> by his mother.

14. He *received* a letter from his father.

A letter *was received* by him from his father.

15. We **should help** the poor and they **will praise** us.

The poor <u>should be helped</u> by us and we <u>will be praised</u> by them.

16. The florist *delivers* flowers to my office every day.

Flowers are delivered by the florist to my office every day.

17. The manager *gave* the bonus to the workers and they *received* it with joy.

The bonus was given to the workers by the manager andit was received with joy by them.

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

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

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

Somebody <u>has stolen</u> my watch and I <u>haven't recovered</u> yet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

23. <u>Take</u> care of your things. Someone <u>might steal</u> them.

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

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

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

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

A medal <u>was awarded</u> to him by the company./ He <u>was awarded</u> a medalby the company.

It was shown proudly to his family by him.

26. The project <u>was completed</u> by the students and they <u>were given</u> credits by the teacher.

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

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

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

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

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

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

They *issued* certificates to the students.

30. The manager <u>did not give</u> them a bonus.

They were not given a bonus by the manager.

31. The old man *completed* his work.

His work was completed by the old man.

32. They *must arrest* the culprits.

The culprits *must be arrested* by them.

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

29. Combine the sentences using 'if'. (MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 1)

Ragavi did not come yesterday. She was ill.

Ans: If Ragavi had been ill, she would not have come to school yesterday.

(OR

If Ragavi had not been ill, she would have come yesterday.

29. Rewrite the sentence using 'Unless' (MODEL QUESTION PAPER -2)

You need a ticket to enter the theatre or else you will not be permitted in.

Ans: <u>Unless</u> you need a ticket to enter the theatre, you will not be permitted in.

29. Rewrite in conditional form. (MODEL QUESTION PAPER –3)

I am not a bird. I cannot fly.

Ans: If I were a bird, I could fly.

CONDITION	IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
I Open Condition (or) Probable Condition	SIMPLE PRESENT	SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE (will/ shall/ can/ may + V1)
	If I go to Ramanathapuram	I shall meet the Minister.
Zero Condition	Present Simple If you stand in the rain If you heat ice	Present Simple You get wet It melts.
II Improbable Condition	*Were *Had *Past tense verb	FUTURE IN THE PAST Would / should/ could/ might+V1 (base verb)
. Net	If I were a bird If they sold their houses	I would fly. They would be rich

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III Impossible Condition	PAST PERFECT (Had + V3)	FUTURE PERFECT IN THE PAST Would have Should have Could have Might have
, Padasalai.Net	adasalai.Net	asalai.Net
, Net	If she <i>had sung</i> well If I <i>hadn't been</i> sick	she would have won a prize. I would have gone to your party.

Open Condition:

- a) If I go to Madras, I shall meet the Chief Minister.
- b) If you work hard, you will pass the exam.
- c) If he plays well, he will win medals.

Improbable Condition:

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

Impossible Condition:

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

COMBINE WITH 'IF' CLAUSE

1. He did not give his address. I could not visit him.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Combine the sentences using 'If'

1. The glass falls .The glass breaks.

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

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

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

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

If you waste rain water, you will suffer.

4. They play well. They win the cup.

If they play well, they will win the cup.

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

If it rains, I shall wet.

If it rains, I will get wet.

6. You waste water. You Suffer.

If you waste water, you will suffer.

7. Sita studies well. She passes the exam.

If Sita studies well, she will pass the exam.

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

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

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

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

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

If Ashok worked hard, he would secure high marks.

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

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

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

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

13. Work hard. You will succeed in life.

If you work hard, you will succeed in life.

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

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

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

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

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

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

17. I forgot the answer. I lost marks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SIMPLE, COMPOUND & COMPLEX SENTENCES

30. Transform the following into a <u>complex</u> sentence. (MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 1)

Balaji was too tired to work.

Ans: Balaji was so tired that he could not work.

30. Transform the following into a compound sentence. (MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 2)

Since Rathan is a millionaire, he runs a charity home.

Ans: Rathan is a millionaire and so / so he runs a charity home.

30. Combine into a single sentence using 'though' (MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 1)

Solomon was very tired. He was ready to help others.

Ans: Though Solomon was tired, he was ready to help others.

BOOK BACK EXERCISES

1. Dinesh and Prabhu wanted to meet Varsha at the bus stop. They went to the bus stop.

(Change into a compound sentence)

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

2. Varsha reached the railway station. She was waiting for them there.

(Change into a compound sentence)

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

3. While she waited at the railway station, Varsha realized that the train was late.

(Change into a simple sentence)

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

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

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

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

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

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VELUMANICKAM MATRICULATION HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, RAMANATHAPURAM

TYPE-I

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

- 1. In spite of her poverty, Roja is always cheerful. (S) Roja is poor yet she is always cheerful. (CD) Though Roja is poor, she is always cheerful. (CX)
- 2. Inspite of his popularity, Raja is not a great actor. (S) Raja is popular but he is not a great actor. (CD) Though Raja is popular, he is not a great actor. (CX)

TYPE-II

Simple	Compound	Complex
Due to/Owing to/	and so	As/Since/Because
Because ofOn account of/	1.18/82	alal.Iv
Being/ By dint of/	padas	padas

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

TYPE-III

Simple	Compound	Complex
tooto+infinitive	veryand so +subject + cannot / could not	sothat + subject + cannot (present tense)/ could not (present tense

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

 The coffee is very hot and so I cannot drink. (CD)

 The coffee is so hot that I cannot drink.(CX)

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TYPE-IV

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

1. On hearing the news, kumar left by car. (S)
Kumar heard the news and he left by car. (CD)
When kumar heard the news, he left by car. (CX)

2. On reaching home, Stella started cooking. (S)
Stella reached home and at once she started cooking. (CD)
When Stella reached home, she started cooking. (CX)

TYPE-V

Simple	Compound	Complex
Having + Past participle / After +	and then	After +subject +had + verb3
Present participle	NW.Pac	W.P.O.

1. Having finished my work, I left the place. (S) I finished my work and then I left the place. (CD) After I had finished my work, I left the place. (CX)

2. After writing the thesis, he submitted it. (S)
He had written the thesis and then he submitted it. (CD)
After he had written the thesis, he submitted it. (CX)

TYPE-VI

Simple	Compound	Complex	N
In the event of/In case of	and	IfNe	3/

1. Incase of your working hard, you can pass. (S) You must work hard and you can pass. (CD) If you work hard, you can pass. (CX)

2. In the event of your working hard, you will score very good marks. (S) Work hard and you will score very good marks. (CD) If you work hard, you will score very good marks. (CX)

TYPE-VII

Simple	Compound	Complex
In the event ofnot/	must/ should+ or/ or	Unless
In case ofnot	else/ otherwise	alai.Ne

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

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TYPE-VIII

Simple	Compound	Complex
to/in order to/ so as to	veryand so	so that +subject +
, Net	in tolar	can/could

1. I work hard in order to become a successful businessman. (S)

I work hard and so I can become a successful businessman. (CD)

I work hard so that I can become a successful businessman. (CX)

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

She runs five miles daily so that he can reduce her weight. (CX)

TYPE-IX

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

1. I bought an old house. (S)

I bought a house and it was old. (CD)

I bought a house which was old. (CX)

2. I bought a platinum watch. (S)

I bought a watch and it was platinum. (CD)

I bought a watch which was platinum. (CX)

TYPE-X

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

1. I hope to score centum in English. (S)

I will score centum in English and it is my hope. (CD)

I hope that I will score centum in English. (CX)

2. I wish to become an IPS officer. (S)

I will become an IPS officer and it is my wish. (CD)

I wish that I will become an IPS officer. (CX)

TYPE-XI

Simple	Compound	Complex
for	and so	as

1. Gandhiji was praised by all for his honesty. (S)

Gandhiji was honest and so he was praised by all. (CD)

Gandhiji was praised by all as he was honest. (CX)

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2. Mr.Raja is respected by all for his simplicity. (S) Mr.Raja is simple and so he is respected. (CD) Mr.Raja is respected as he is simple. (CX)

TYPE-XII

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

1. My friend Mr.Raja is a teacher. (S)

Mr.Raja is my friend and he is a teacher. (CD)

Mr. Raja who is my friend is a teacher. (CX)

2. Our neighbour Mr.Ram is a businessman. (S)

Mr.Ram is our neighbour and he is a businessman. (CD)

Mr.Ram who is our neighbour is a businessman. (CX)

TYPE-XIII

Simple	Compound	Complex
Subject + verb + object	Clause 1 (subordinate clause in	Subject + Verb+ that + sub
Dadas	complex sentence) +and + clause 2	clause
VIVI	(main clause in complex sentence)	· WW.

1. He confessed his guilt. (S)
He was guilty and he confessed it. (CD)

He confessed that he was guilty. (CX)

2. I can prove my innocence. (S)

I am innocent and I can prove it. (CD)

I can prove that I am innocent. (CX)

TYPE-XIV

Simple	Compound	Complex
mustto +infinitive.	then onlycan(or)or	so thatcan
1283/31.	elsecannot	isealai.

1. We must eat to live. (S)

We must eat, then only we can live. (CD)

We must eat so that we can live. (CX)

2. You must work hard to succeed. (S)

You must work hard, then only you can succeed. (CD)

You must work hard so that you can succeed. (CX)

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TYPE-XV

Simple	Compound	Complex
Besides being/ Besides	not onlybut also	
+ verb +ing	: Net	i Net i Ne

- 1. Besides robbing the old man, the thief wounded him severely. (S)

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

 She not only works in a factory but also attends evening seminar classes. (CD).

PART - III

ERC

POEM NAME
POET NAME

ONCE UPON A TIME - GABRIEL OKARA

CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR - OGDEN NASH

LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING - WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

MACAVITY - THE MYSTERY CAT - T.S.ELIOT

EVEREST IS NOT THE ONLY PEAK - KULOTHUNGAN

THE HOLLOW CROWN - WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

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Explain any two of the following with Reference to the Context: (Any two)

31. In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts Bring sad thoughts to the mind.

Reference: These lines are taken from the poem 'Lines Written in Early Spring' by William Wordsworth.

Context: When the poet talks about the beauty of nature, he states he has contradictory feelings

(happiness and sadness).

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

32. I have learned to wear my faces Like dresses ...

Reference: These lines are from **Gabriel Okara's** poem "Once Upon a Time."

Context: The poet tells his son that he has learned to wear his faces like dresses.

Explanation: The poet has learned to act or behave to the need of the situation. The changing of masks is like changing of dresses. In home, he will have one face. In the office, he acts in one way to a person with different face. When he meets someone on the street he acts another way. When he acts with mixed emotions, he has to put on a cocktail mask. So, he has to wear a standard deceitful artificial smile on all occasions

33. Our lands, our lives, and all, are Bolingbroke's, And nothing can we call our own but death;

<u>Reference</u>: These lines are taken from the poem '<u>The Hollow Crown'</u> written by <u>William Shakespeare</u>. This is an extract from Shakespeare's historic play 'King Richard-II'.

Context: The poet conveys through the king that everything belongs to Bolingbroke except death.

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

SHORT ANSWERS (Any two)

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

The grandmother accompanied the author to school in order to make him study the lessons and also get herself to read the scriptures inside a temple. Here, the school was attached to the temple.

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

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

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

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

37) Re-arrange the shuffled words of the sentence. (MODEL QUESTION PAPER)

- i) them/ being/ is/ a house /constructed/ by .
- ii)the door/ not/ slammed/ be/ let.
- iii)saw/ entering/ I/ somebody/neighbour's house/ my.

Answers:

- i) A house is being constructed by them.
- ii) let the door not be slammed.
- iii) Entering my neighbour's house, I saw somebody.

BOOK BACK QUESTIONS

1. the rules / Mohammed / follows Ans: Mohammed follows the rules

2. has / the course / Mohan / completed Ans: Mohan has completed the course.

3. the / is / prayer / Magdalene / singing Ans: Magdalene is singing the prayer

4. this / complaint? / wrote / who Ans: Who wrote this complaint?

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

6. was / the coach / by / the team / trained Ans: The team was trained by the coach.

37. Spot the errors and correct them:

i) One of the boys were sick. Ans: One of the boys was sick

ii) The teacher made him to take some medicine. Ans: The teacher made him take some medicine

iii) The Secretary and Treasurer have arrived. Ans: The manager and Treasurer has arrived.

1. My uncle is <u>richest</u> man in the village.

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

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

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

3. A American lives near my house.

An American lives near my house.

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4. The dog fell along the river.

The dog **fell into** the river.

5. Each of the cycles are damaged.

Each of the cycles **is** damaged.

6. The marriage took place on April.

The marriage took place **in** April.

7. Meena as well as her friends practice hard.

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

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

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

9. Neither the money nor the jewels were recovered.

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

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

One of his paintings was selected for the show.

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

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

12. One of the chairs are broken.

One of the chairs is broken.

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

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

14. He asked me where I am going.

He asked me where I was going.

15. She prefers reading than swimming.

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

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

The jailor <u>let</u> Messiaen <u>compose</u> music in the prison.

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

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

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

An i-pad is costlier than a cellphone.

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

You are the most brilliant girls in the class.

20. I don't agree to you.

I don't agree with you.

21. I had bought a book yesterday.

I bought a book yesterday.

22. We has a new car.

We have a new car.

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

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

24. Cow is an domestic animal.

The cow is a domestic animal.

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25. Neither the secretary nor the manager were available.

Neither the secretary nor the manager was available.

26. Kala is tallest girl in the class.

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

27. He told to me a story.

He **told** me a story.

28. Ramu is a honest man.

Ramu is an honest man.

29. Though he is rich but he is unhappy.

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

30. One of these cycle is defective.

One of these cycles is defective.

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

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

32. I have great confidence on you.

I have great **confidence in** you.

33. Time and tide waits for no man.

Time and tide waits for none.

34. The elephant is <u>largest</u> living animal on land.

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

35. I prefer milk than tea.

I prefer milk to tea.

36. Stephan drive as rashly as Rafi.

Stephan drives as rashly as Rafi.

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

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

38. He is good athlete who performs well.

He is a good athlete who performs well.

39. I am absent yesterday.

I was absent yesterday.

40. I cannot drive as fast as Rahul.

I cannot drive so fast as Rahul.

41. I walked fast and I missed the bus.

I walked fast but I missed the bus.

42. I have been living in this house since five years.

I have been living in this house for five years.

43. The deer runs fastly.

The deer runs fast.

44. He arranged the furnitures properly.

He arranged the furniture properly.

45 Neither the doctor nor the nurse are available.

Neither the doctor nor the nurse is available.

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46. Apples are not sweet as mangoes.

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

47. Helen is junior than me.

Helen is junior to me.

48. I have two brother -in-laws.

I have two **brothers** –in-law.

49. He is one of the talkative boy in the class.

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

50. Very few students have scored high as Madan.

Very few students have scored as high as Madan.

37. Correct and edit the following passage:

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

Answers

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

38. COMPLETE THE DIALOGUE

1.Gautham : May I come in Madam?

Teacher : Yes, come in.

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

on time.

Teacher: Go and meet your class teacher, otherwise she will

mark you absent.

Gautham: I have already met my class teacher. She sent me to

meet you.

Teacher : Ok! You can go to the class.
Gautham : Yes madam. Thank you.

2. Anitha I want a family pack of chocolate.

Salesman : Sorry madam, We don't have the family pack of

chocolate ice cream.

Anitha : Do you have strawberry ice cream?

Salesman : Please wait madam.

Anitha : How much <u>does it cost?</u>

Salesman : <u>It costs thirty rupees.</u>

Anitha : Ok. Give me five pieces of strawberry ice cream.

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3. Policeman : Where do you want to go? i)Tourist : *I want to go* to the Big Temple.

Does this road lead to the Big Temple?

ii)Policeman : Yes, *This road leads to the Big Temple*.

Tourist : How far is it from here?

iii)Policeman : It is five kilometres away from here.

iv)Tourist : Can I get an auto here?

v)Policeman : Yes, You can.

4. Anil : Hi Balan! Are you free? Shall we watch a movie?

i)Balan : No, I don't.

Anil : How surprising! Why?

Balan : The movies of the present day are not worth seeing.

ii)Anil : Why do you say so?
Balan : The story lacks realism.

There is too much of violence and glamour.

iii)Anil : But every film ends with a message.

Balan : May be. But should they glorify violence?

iv)Anil : Then What else can we expect?

Balan : Cinema has a duty to preserve our culture and way of life.

v)Anil : Yes, You are correct.

5. Patient : Doctor, I have a problem.i)Doctor : What is your problem?

Patient : Doctor, I am unable to read for a long time.

ii)Doctor : *How long do you have this problem?*

Patient : For about three months. iii)Doctor : <u>Do you get headache?</u>

Patient : I get a headache if I read for half an hour continuously.

My eyes start-watering.

iv)Doctor : *Then, I will give you medicine.*

Patient : For how many days should I take this medicine, Doctor?

v)Doctor : You should take this medicine for one month.

Patient : Thank you Doctor! Your fees.

Doctor : A hundred rupees.

6. Radha : Pushpa, I have brought my family photo album to show you.
Puspha : Have you? Let me see it. Oh! Is this you? You must have

about five years old when this was taken.

i)Radha : Yes, You are right.

ii)Pushpa : And who is this? Is he your father?

iii)Radha : Yes, that's my father. We took this photo when

<u>I was five year old.</u>

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HEAD OF DEPARTMENT IN ENGLISH, CELL: 9597292925

VELUMANICKAM MATRICULATION HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, RAMANATHAPURAM

Pushpa : And photo is a family photo, isn't it?

iv)Radha : Yes, this is my mother, these are *my brothers and sisters*.

v)Pushpa : Shall I take it?

7. Customer : Good morning, Sir!

i)Shopkeeper : *Good Morning. What do you want?*Customer : I want to exchange this cell phone.

ii) Shopkeeper: Why do you want to exchange this cell phone? /

What is the problem?

Customer : It doesn't work

Shopkeeper : Can I repair it for you?

iii)Customer : No. *I want a new cell phone*.

iv)Shopkeeper : Do you have the bill?

Customer : Yes, I have the bill and warranty. Shopkeeper : *Ok. Take this new cell phone.*

Customer : Thank you, sir. Employer : How old are you?

38. Extend the conversation with three more exchanges .

Seema: Could I get something to eat immediately?

Waiter: Yes Ma'am. We have hot idlies.

Answers

Seema: I would like to have one plate of Idlies.

Waiter: Please be seated Ma'am. I'll get you in two minutes.

Seema: And also a cup of coffee, please.

Waiter: Yes, Ma'am. Here it is.

Seema: What is the bill amount?

Waiter: It is fifty rupees, Ma'am.

Seema: Do you accept card?

Waiter: Yeah Ma'm. We accept both credit and debit cards

1. Write a dialogue with at least five utterances between a doctor and a patient who visits the doctor complaining of a headache and fever.

Patient: May I come in sir?.

Doctor: Yes come in.

Patient: Good Morning, Doctor.

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"PADASALAI – GURU 2019 AWARDEE"

Doctor: Good Morning. What is your Problem? Patient: I am suffering from headache and fever.

Doctor: How long?

Patient: From yesterday, Doctor.

Doctor: O.K. Take this medicine twice a day and Pay Rs.50.

Patient: Thank you.

2. Write a dialogue with at least five utterances between a shopkeeper and a student who wants to exchange the damaged book he had bought the previous day.

Shopkeeper: What do you want?

Student: Sir, I bought this book yesterday.

Shopkeeper: What is the problem with this book?

Student: Some pages are missing. Shopkeeper: Have you brought the bill? Student: Yes sir, I have brought the bill.

Shopkeeper: OK. I will give you another book. Please check the pages.

Student: The book is fine.

Shopkeeper: You are welcome. Study well.

Student: Thank you sir.

3. Suji has won the first prize at a elocution competition. She excitedly inform her mother of this, describing the number of constants the manner in which she spoke and how she had overcome her nervousness.

Mother: Suji, When did you come home?

Suji: Now only mom.

Mother: Did you win any prize in the elocution competition?

Suji: Yes Mom, I won the first prize.

Mother: Congrats! How many students participated in it?

Suji: nearly 20 students.

Mother: Did they give topic in advance?

Suji: Yes, they gave the topic just before 30 minutes.

Mother: I am proud of you Suji. Suji: Thanks for your wishes mom.

4. Write a dialogue with at least ten utterances between Conductor and a Passenger.

Conductor: Where do you want to go?

Passenger: I want to go to Madurai. How much is the fare for Madurai?

Conductor: It is Rs.100/- How many tickets do you want?

Passenger: I want two tickets.

Conductor: Give Rs.200 /- for two tickets. Passenger: When will it reach Madurai? Conductor: It will reach Madurai at 6.00 am. Passenger: Here is Rs.200/- for tickets.

Conductor: OK. Go to your seat.

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5. Write a dialogue with at least five utterances between the Headmaster and an old student who has come to get a testimonial from the Headmaster.

Student: May I come in sir? Headmaster: Yes, come in. Student: Good morning sir.

Headmaster: Good morning. What do you want? Student: I want testimonials to join my new course. Headmaster: When did you complete your studies here?

Student: I completed my studies two years back. Headmaster: OK. Give an application for testimonial.

Student: Here it is sir.

Headmaster: Please wait, for sometime. I will give it to you.

6. Sarathy visits the doctor, complaining of a headache and fever.

Build conversation between the doctor and Sarathy with a minimum of five utterances each.

Sarathy: Good evening, doctor.

Doctor: Good evening. What is your problem?

Sarathy: I have a headache and fever.

Doctor: How long?

Sarathy: From yesterday evening.

Doctor: Try to have more liquid food.

Sarathy: O.k. doctor.

Doctor: Take these tablets. You'll be alright.

Sarathy: Thank you doctor.

Doctor: Welcome. Take care of your health.

7. Write a dialogue with atleast five utterances between a bank manager and a student who wants to open a bank account.

Student: Sir, I want to open an account in your bank

Manager: What kind of account? Student: A savings bank account.

Manager: Why do you want to open the account?

Student: It is for my loan purpose sir.

Manager: Good. Do you have Ration card?

Student: Yes sir, here it is.

Manager: Do you have any introducer?

Student: Yes.

Manager: OK, Take this application. Fill it and bring it with 2 photos.

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EXPAND THE HEADLINES

- 39) Expand the following News Headlines:
- i) AIIMS hospital at Madurai soon.
- ii) New Syllabus and textbooks for Std 1,6,9 and 11 students.
- iii) India won the ODI series against New Zealand.

ANSWERS

- . (i) The Prime Minister has told the press reporters that all the clearances have been made for the All India Institute of Medical Sciences hospital at Madurai and it will function soon.
- (ii) New syllabus and textbooks for standard 1,6,9 and 11th students are implemented this academic year 2018-19 by the Tamilnadu Government.
- (iii)In a series of five One Day International cricket matches with New Zealand, India won the trophy, by winning three matches against New Zealand

Tips:

1. Expand the abbreviated form.

Eg. CWG – Common Wealth Games

2. Verb changes are made in Headlines.

Present Tense - Past tense / Present perfect

Eg.win/wins - won

delays - delayed

Past participle - (is/are/am/was/were + verb)

Eg.closed – was / were closed

selected - was / were selected

celebrated – was/ were celebrated

3. Change infinitive (to + verb) – Future tense

Eg.to visit – will visit

to monitor - will monitor

Additional Points:

announced this.	
(The District Collector / The Education Committee / The Tamil Nadu Police /)	
greeted the winners.	
(Our Indian Prime Minister / The Chief Minister / The Principal of the college /)	
were suffering.	
(The passengers / The patients / The farmers / The students /)	
was / were also conducted as a part of the celebration.	
(Free health check-up / Cultural programmes / at Sale	m yesterday.
in Madurai on 26th January.	

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MM1.	in Chennai on Friday morning
, Net	atTrichy recently.

1. Rain delays AI flight landing.

Rain delayed Air India flight landing yesterday at Chennai. The passengers were suffering

2. Schools closed due to heavy rains.

Schools in Chennai were closed today due to heavy rain. The district collector announced this.

3. 4 policemen selected for Anna Medal.

Four policemen were selected for Anna Medal for their best services. The Tamil Nadu police announced this yesterday.

4. Earthquake in Turkey – over 250 killed.

Over 250 people were killed in a strong earthquake in Turkey yesterday.

5. Indian swimmers win Gold in Olympics.

Two Indian swimmers won Gold medal in Olympics. Our Indian Prime Minister greeted the winners.

6. India wins medals at CWG.

India won medals at the Common Wealth Games in New Delhi. Our Indian Prime Minister greeted the winners.

7. Scientist discovers new planet.

An Indian Scientist has discovered a new planet in the Solar system recently.

8. Fire in hospitals.

Fire spread out in a city hospital at Trichy yesterday. The patients were suffering.

9. Crops ruined due to flood in Bihar.

More than 50 percent of the crops were ruined due to the heavy flood in Bihar. The farmers were suffering.

10. Diabetic day was celebrated with free check-up.

Diabetic day was celebrated in the major hospitals of Chennai city. Free check-up was also conducted.

11. Boy electrocuted.

A boy of 12 year old was electrocuted in Chennai yesterday when he was repairing a tube light.

12. Three killed and two injured.

Three people were killed and two others were injured in a car accident yesterday at Trichy.

13. CM greets.

Chief Minister Ms. Jeyalalitha greeted people on the occasion of Deepavali.

14. Committee to monitor new policy on education.

A committee appointed by the Central Government will monitor the new policy on education.

15. Obama to visit India.

US former President Barack Obama will visit India next month. He will meet the President, the Prime Minister and the Higher Officials.

16. Mobile phones banned in schools.

The Education Minister has banned the use of mobile phones by school students in schools.

17. Jewels stolen from house in Mylapore.

Jewels worth of Rs. 5,00,000/- were stolen from a house in Mylapore last night.

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18. Business campaign launched in China.

A business campaign on computer is launched in China today.

19. Thirty child labourers rescued in Agra.

A special police team of Delhi have rescued fifty child labourers in Agra.

20. Indian awarded Nobel Prize for Physics.

An Indian was awarded Nobel Prize for Physics on his new theory.

39. Prepare a notice to be put up on the school notice – board, for the following information. Notice

Tips

- Enclose in a box.
- ❖ Do not exceed 50 words.
- Be brief.
- Include details of event/ programme.
- * Avoid pronouns.
- Use passive form
- ❖ Name of the issuing agency (school, etc)
- Subject and date of issue/release of the notice
- **!** Event (what?)
- ❖ Date/time/duration (when?)
- Place/Venue (where?)
- Authorized signatory: Nameand signature
- 1. You are Evangeline, Head-girl of ABC School, Madurai. You have been asked to inform students of classXI and XII about conducting workshop on précis writing. Draft a notice for the students' Notice boardwith all the required details in not more than 50 words. Put the notice in a box.

Government Hr. Sec. School, Minjur

Workshop on Precis Writing

1st February 2018

This is to inform all the students of Class XI and XII that a workshop on PrecisWriting will be held at 9.00 a.m. on 2nd February 2018 (Friday), in the school auditorium. It is mandatory for all the students to attend the workshop. For any type of query, please contact the under-signed

(Sd/-)

Evangeline

(Head-girl)

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9. Comple	ete the following proverbs.			
) Make	while the sun shines			
) All that g	glitters are not			
) A bird in	hand is better than two in the	let_		
	(bush, hay, gold, silver)			
Answers:				
) hay				
) gold				
) bush				
0. Describ	oe the process of making lime	e juice.		
❖ Wa	sh and dry the limes			
Cut	each one in half with a sharp	knife		
	citrus juicer is available, press	- 1/1/ . '	ne halves	
	nerwise, simply squeeze and ex	=		
	d a pinch of salt and sugar to ta d ice cubes and filter the conte			
0. Draft a	mail to the chief guest Mr.K	<u>umar</u>	MM	MM
To: dhoni	@abcmail.com			
Cc: anand	v@notmail.com, sumathy@za	hoo.com	Sq. WWW.	O'S
Subject: In	nvitation – Annual Sports Day			
Sports Day seeing you attached a	We are happy and honoured the yon 5th January, 2018. Our state on that great day. We expect copy of our invite.	udents are very thr	rilled about this and eage	erly look forward to
Regards,			The state of the s	
	ABC GHSS.	1000		

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40. Write a report of this event in about 100 words. You are Vatsav / Varshini, the Headboy / Headgirl of GHSS, Trichy. Recently your annual day celebration.

REPORT GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Vatsav

11th August, 2018.

On 10th August, 2018, a colourful and memorable Golden Jubilee Annual Day event was organized in our school. This event was held in the auditorium of our school. Many eminent personalities and educationists graced the occasion. The District Collector, who was the Chief Guest, inaugurated the function. It began with a prayer, hailing the goddess of knowledge and wisdom. This was followed by a colourful welcome dance by the students of kindergarten. The Principal welcomed the gathering, after which all the invitees were felicitated. The cultural programme, which followed, was a truly mesmerizing show. The cultural programme included items such as singing, dancing, poetry recitation, skits, mimicry and mono act shows. The audience sat enthralled by the show. In his address, the Chief Guest praised the efforts of the students and teachers alike. This was followed by prize distribution to teachers and students, for their achievements. The programme concluded with the vote of thanks proposed by the School Pupil Leader

Part - IV

Answer the following: $(7 \times 5 = 35)$

41. Why was Mary Kom named the "Queen of Boxing".

Mary Kom is an Indian Woman Boxer with an Olympic medal. She is a five time champion of World Amateur Boxing. She owns the record of being the single and the only woman to earn a medal in 6 world championships. She won a Bronze Medal in London Olympics in 2012. In the fly weight category of World Rankings - ALBA, she stood at the 4th position. She is Padma Bhushan Awardee and has won uncountable awards till date. There were a number of other international level championships in Taiwan, Vietnam, Denmarks and so on. But it was retaining her world title in 2006 by defeating Steluta Duta of Romania 22-7 at the Fourth World Championships in New Delhi that she considered as one of the greatest achievements, as she was able to win at home. With the hattrick of world championship wins, the media christened her "Queen of Boxing" and "Magnificent Mary".

(OR)

Bring out the pun in the title "The Accidental tourist".

At times, we see people who are awkward, nervous and doubtful about their next move. Here the author Bill Bryson offers himself for laughter. He describes his lack of grace or skill, when travelling. He cannot do simple

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"PADASALAI - GURU 2019 AWARDEE"

day-to-day activity without creating a mess. Most of us never ponder how effortlessly we carry out our routine activity. It is wired up in our brains. But some people like Bill Bryson find it difficult and almost impossible to do his routine activity. Often he meets with accidents on his trip while travelling. Some instances are: He forgets his frequent flyer program card and thinks it is in his carry-on-bag and tries to open it by force. The zip gets jammed and finally gives away. He gashes his finger on the zip and it starts bleeding profusely. He also gets himself in a crash position, when he leans to tie his shoe lace. He sucks the end of his leaking pen while writing some notes and stains his mouth, chin, tongue, teeth and gums. The way he creates accidents justifies the title 'The Accidental Tourist'.

42. Do you think the poet wants to say that man is unhappy because he has lost his link with nature and forgotten how to enjoy nature or because man is cruel to other men?

The poet wants to say that man is unhappy because he has lost his link with nature. The poet is highly appreciative of the nature's beauty, he finds delight in the green bowers and has faith that the beautiful flowers enjoy every ounce of the air they breathe, they are thankful for living besides the nature. The poet observes the birds which sing and hop around him, he is in awe of these creatures. Though the poet does not understand their language and ways, he recognises that the birds' are creating all these movements out of sheer pleasure and joy. The breeze flowing is sweet and light, the twigs are spreading out as if to catch the sweet air and all the poet can do is gather pleasure in their existence. The poet questions that if this is heaven and this is the holy plan of nature, then what has man made of man that is himself and his kind, by separating from such joy

(OR)

Write a short summary of the poem "The Hollow Crown".

King Richard the second had surrendered to his rebellious cousin, Bolingbroke. He experienced deep distress at the horror of his circumstances. In that desperate situation, he speaks of graves, worms, epitaphs and other things connected with death. He spoke of how people leave nothing behind and can call nothing their own, except for the small patch of barren-earth, where they will be buried. King Richard yielded to dejection and talked of all the different ways in which defeated kings suffer how some had been deposed, slain in war, poisoned by their wives and so forth. He attributed this loss of lives to death, who he personified as the jester who watches over the shoulder of every ruler, who mocks kings by allowing them to think their human flesh, was like impregnable brass. However, Death penetrates through the castle walls, silently and unnoticed like a sharp pin, thus bidding farewell to him and all his pride forever. Finally, Richard appeals to his soldiers not to mock his mere flesh and blood by showing reverence and respect to him. He added that he too needed bread to live, felt want, tasted grief and needed friends. He concluded thus, urging his men not to call him a king as he was only human, just like the rest of them.

43. Narrate the experiences of Leacock with the photographer.

Stephen Leocock had an annoying experience from the moment he visited the photo studio. He was asked to wait for an hour before the photographer called him in. The photographer commented that he didn't like Leacock's face. He twisted Leacock's face and asked him to open and close his mouth. He mentioned that the Leacock's ears were bad. He instructed Leacock to expand his lungs and hump the neck and contract his waist.

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When Leacock was annoyed and stood up from chair in a moment of anger, the photographer clicked the photo. The photographer asked Leacock to come on Saturday to see the proof. On Saturday, when Leacock came and saw the proof he was completely shocked into silence. In the photograph, his eyebrows were removed and his mouth was adjusted. Leacock's got annoyed that the photograph didn't look like him which he had planned to give his friends to keep after his death. But unfortunately the photograph turned out to be a worthless thing for Leacock.

(OR)

Describe Miss Meadows' mood before and after receiving the telegram. How did it affect her class.

Miss Meadows was the music teacher. She received a letter from her fiancé, Basil. After reading the letter, she was upset and dejected. Basil had informed her that he was not interested to marry and the idea of settling down filled him with regret and if he would marry her then their marriage would be a mistake. The thought affected the way in which she was teaching in the class. She chose a sorrowful song, 'A Lament', to teach as she was feeling sadness. She would usually accept a beautiful yellow flower chrysanthemum from Mary. Then she would tuck it into her belt and would thank and greet her that it was very nice. On that day she totally ignored the flower given by Mary. But after receiving the telegram she returned to the music class and changed the lesson, from a sorrowful song to a happier song, 'Congratulate'. She picked up the yellow flower and held it to her lips. She told the girls to sing the happier song and rapped with her baton. Thus the changes in her mood affected everyone in the music class.

44. Write a summary or Make notes of the following passage.

There are basically two types of auctions: ascending-bid auctions and descending-bid auctions. Ascending-bid auctions start out with a low bid for an object. The price of the object is gradually raised until only one bidder remains. By contrast, descending-bid auctions start out with a high bid and the price is progressively lowered until a customer expresses a willingness to purchase the object. Both procedures have a number of variants. For example, in some types of auctions a professional auctioneer declares the suggested bids. In other types of auctions, however, the customers make their own bids. Another variant, used at places such as eBay or Yahoo Auction, is called a "buyout option". A high price for an item is declared. Anyone willing to pay that price is guaranteed a purchase. This variant seems to appeal consumers who dislike uncertainty: for a fixed price they are guaranteed an object. "Buyout options" are most commonly used if the seller has a stock of several copies of the same item. Both ascending-bid and descending-bid auctions can be conducted in either open or closed formats. In open formats, all participants know what exactly how much an object is going for. For example, at many Japanese fish markets, wholesalers gather around the fish to be purchased and raise their hands as the auctioneer names progressively higher prices. In closed auctions, participants are unaware of how much other participants are willing to pay for an object. For example, a case in which participants used sealed envelopes to place their bids on a piece of real estate represents this type of auction. Though open auctions generally yield higher prices, closed formats are sometimes preferred in situations in which the privacy of the prospective buyers is considered paramount or the need to document precisely how much each party bid is high.

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Note Making:

Auctions

- 1. Two Types of Auctions
 - (a) Ascendg.-bid auctns.
 - (b) Descendg.-bid auctns.
- 2. Procedure
 - (a) Ascendg. start-low bid and gradly.raisd.
 - (b) Descendg. start-high bid and progressvly lowered.
 - (c) Both have no. of variants
 - (i) Professnl. auctioners. declare the bids.
 - (ii) custmrs. make their own bids.
 - (iii) High price-anyone willing a purchaser
- 3. Both conducted either open or closed.
 - (a) Open formats know what exctly.
 - (b) Closed auctns. unaware how much.
- 4. Prices yielded
 - (a) Open auctns yield highr. prices
 - (b) Closed auctns. preferred instituatns. of privcy. of buyrs.

(OR)

Summary Writing

Rough Copy:

Auctions

Basically, there are two types of auctions: ascending bid auctions and descending bid auctions. Ascending bid auctions start with a low bid and gradually increase until one bidder remains finally to buy an object. Whereas, the descending-bid and progresses to towards a low price until a customer comes forward the purchase the object. Both these procedures have a number of variants. Sometimes professionals or customer auctioners declare the bids. Another variant is a high price is declared for an object and anyone who is willing to purchase that, is a purchaser. Both auctions can be conducted in either open or closed. In open formats, all are aware of the exact price of an object. But in closed auctions, participants are unaware of how much other participants are willing to pay for an object. Open auctions generally yield higher prices, but closed auctions are preferred in the case of privacy of the prospective buyers.

Fair Copy:

Auctions

Basically, there are two types of auctions: Ascending - bid auctions and descending - bid auctions. Ascending - bid auctions start with a low bid and gradually increase until one bidder remains. Whereas, the descending - bid auction starts with a high bid and progress towards a low price to purchase an object. Both these procedures

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"PADASALAI – GURU 2019 AWARDEE"

have a number of variants. Sometimes professionals or customers declare the bids. These auctions are conducted in either open or closed. In open formats, all are aware of the exact prise of an object which yield higher prices. But in closed auctions, participants are unaware of how much other participants are willing to pay, as their privacy is considered paramount.

45. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The term plutocracy is generally used to describe these two distinct concepts: one of a historical nature and one of a modern political nature. The former indicates the political control of the state by an oligarchy of the wealthy. Examples of such plutocracies include the Roman Republic, some city-states in Ancient Greece, the civilization of Carthage, the Italian city-states/merchant republics of Venice, Florence, Genoa, and pre-WWII Empire of Japan zaibatsus. Before the equal voting rights movement managed to end it in the early 20th century, many countries used a system where rich persons had more votes than poor. A factory owner may for instance have had 2000 votes while a worker had one or if they were very poor no right to vote at all. Even artificial persons such as companies had voting rights. Most western democracies permit partisan organizations to raise funds for politicians, and political parties frequently accept significant donations from various individuals (either directly or through corporations or advocacy groups.

- i) What is the historical nature of plutocracy?
- ii) Which word in the passage mean "important".
- iii) State whether the following statement is True or False. The poor were denied the right to vote.
- iv) Name any two plutocratic countries.
- v) How do political parties raise funds?

Answers

- (i) The historical nature of plutocracy is the political control of the state by an oligarchy of the wealthy.
- (ii) important → Significant
- (iii) True
- (iv) Roman republic and some city states in ancient Greece.
- (v) Political parties frequently accept significant donations from various individuals (either directly or through corporations or advocacy groups).

(OR)

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow:

I know what the caged bird feels, alas!

When the sun is bright on the upland slopes;

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When the wind stirs soft through the springing grass,

And the river flows like a stream of glass;

When the first bird sings and the first bud opes,

And the faint perfume from its chalice steals—

I know what the caged bird feels!

- i) In line 4, the phrase "like a stream of glass" suggests the water is a. cold. b. clear c dirty. d. hard.
- ii) In line 5, the word 'opes" means a. Closes b. cracks c. opens d.falls
- iii) What is the tone or the mood of the poem?
- iv) Suggest a suitable title for the poem.
- v) Pick one word from the poem which is opposite to 'stink'.

Answers

- (i) (b) clear
- (ii) (c) opens
- (iii) The tome of the poem is desperation and agony.
- (iv) "Sympathy" is the suitable title for the poem.
- (v) stink \rightarrow perfume
- 46. Read the following advertisement and respond to it with a resume / bio-data / CV considering yourself fulfilling the conditions specified: [Write XXXX for your name and YYYY for your address]

Wanted English teacher - post graduate with computer knowledge, and good communication skills. Minimum 2 Years of Experience is mandatory. Apply to: Post Box No: 1998 C/o. The Hindu Chennai - 02.

From

XXXX

YYYY

To

Post Box No: 1998 C/o. The Hindu Chennai - 02.

PREPARED BY: R.HENDRY EARNEST RAJA, M.A., (ENGLISH)., B.ED.,

"PADASALAI – GURU 2019 AWARDEE"

Respected sir,

Sub: Application for the post of **post graduate english teacher** – reg.

Ref: Your advertisement in "The Hindu" dated August 8, 2018

With reference to the advertisement, I would like to apply for the post of "post graduate english teacher" in your esteemed Institution. I am a young and dynamic Post Graduate in English with a flair for knowledge and wisdom. I have a creative and pleasing personality. Moreover I am well-versed in communicative skills and computer knowledge.

Thanking you,

Date: 18.02.19 Yours faithfully,

Place: YYYY XXXX

MY BIO-DATA

1. Name: XXXX

2. Father's Name: Mr. XXX

3. Mother's Name: Mrs.XXX

4. Date of Birth: 11.10.1992

5. Age: 26 years

6. Gender: Female

7. Nationality: Indian

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HEAD OF DEPARTMENT IN ENGLISH, CELL: 9597292925

VELUMANICKAM MATRICULATION HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, RAMANATHAPURAM

8. Educational Qualification:

Name of the course	Name of the Board/ University	Years of	Marks obtained	Percentage
	N.Padasalal.No	passing	Padas	/Class
X	State Board	2008	458/500	1 st class
XII	State Board	2010	1068/1200	1 st class
B.A.,(English)	Madurai Kamaraj University	2013	568/600	1 st class
M.A.,(English)	Madurai Kamaraj University	2015	570/600	1 st class
B.Ed.,	Tamilnadu Teacher Education University	2016	1000/1100	1 st class
M.Phil.,	Madurai Kamaraj university	2017	600/700	1 st class

9. Additional Qualification: C, C++, Java

10. Languages Known: English, Tamil, Hindi

11. Working Experience: 5 years as a _____in ____company, YYYY

12. Salary Expected: Rs.25,000/- a month

13. Hobbies: Dancing, Drawing

14. E-mail Id: raja2018@gmail.com

15. Awards and Rewards: Best outgoing student of XII

16. Reference: My previous employer 17. Contact Number: 9876543210

18. Postal Address: YYYY

The above said particulars are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. If I am appointed I assure you, sir that I will work to your entire satisfaction.

Thanking you,

Place: YYYY
Date: 18.02.19
Yours Faithfully,
XXXX

Address on the envelope

To

Post Box No: 1998 C/o. The Hindu, Chennai-02

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(OR)

Write a paragraph in about 200 words on any one of the following:

(a) My ambition in life.

Everyone has his/her own ambition in life. Our Ambition leads us to a definite aim in life, which helps us to be more focussed towards our goal. It differs from person to person. Some may want to be social servants, while others to be into arts ad crafts and so on. The ambition in life depends on the choice and interest of an individual. My ambition in life is to become a social worker. Most of us opt to become a doctor or an engineer or a Chartered Accountant. Usually we aim to do higher courses and settle in foreign countries. But I am not interested in that. I would like to serve the people. In the recent years, I have seen a lot of difficulties faced by our people. I would like to join an institution doing sincere social service to humanity, so that I can set right some problems. This will give me a lot of joy and enthusiasm. I have also convinced my parents about my ambition. Though they did not agree initially, they yielded to my determination. So after my studies, I intend to do social service to the humanity with all my heart

(b) The impact of Computers in the modern world.

The impact of the computers in the modern world is tremendous. We can use computer everywhere and they are useful and helpful in our life. They have brought a huge revolution in every walk of life and are expected to open more vast fields due to the dexterity of those who design software and those who develop application programmes. The scientists applied it to prediction of weather, earthquakes and storms, controlling of satellites and controlling of atomic reactions in reactors and elsewhere. Engineers used the computers in designing cars, aeroplanes, ships, buildings, bridges and tools etc. In the business world, computers are used to word processing, account keeping and auditing, stock marketing and ticket reservations. Banks now use them to keep records of day to day transactions, keeping accounts and managing over all investment. Computers have been placed at the hands of bank customers, who can make withdrawals at odd hours. For entertainment purposes, computers are now used to play complex games, I.Q games and stimulation games. It also players a vital role in the communication field. Thus the 21st century is being called "Information Century", because information can easily be transferred from one place to another within seconds by using internet.

47. Frame a dialogue with a minimum of ten exchanges for the given situation:

Between two players after their team lose a match very narrowly.

Player A: I couldn't believe that we lost the match by 4 runs.

Player B: I had very much confidence that we would win.

Player A: Our team really has talented players. But now everybody is upset.

Player B: The umpire made some mistakes.

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Player A: Do you think that he was not honest in his duty?

Player B: May be. But Ravi dropped a very easy catch.

Player A: There was something wrong in our fielding also.

Player B: Yes, if Ravi had not missed the catch, the other team's captain would have returned to pavilion at the beginning.

Player A: We should not worry about the defeat.

Player B: OK. Let us do more practice and prove our capacity to win.

(OR)

Develop the following hints into a readable passage and give a suitable title.

Farmer in a village - had a hen- Golden egg- farmer became rich By selling golden eggs -greedy - thought to get all eggs at a time - killed the hen -found no eggs.

Greedy Farmer

Once upon a time, there lived a farmer in a village with his family. He had a hen which laid an egg every day. It was not an ordinary egg, but, a golden egg. He became rich by selling the golden eggs. But he was not satisfied with what he used to get daily. He became so greedy that he planned to get all the golden eggs at a time. He decided to kill the hen and get all the eggs together. The next day when the hen laid a golden egg, he caught hold of the hen, took a sharp knife, chopped off its neck and cut its body open. There was nothing but blood all around and no trace of any egg at all. He was very much grieved because now he would not get even a single egg. **Moral: One who desires more, loses all.**

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PREPARED BY BE CONFIDENT

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