



SMART ENGLISH

Practice Workbook

12th Std

Based on the latest Syllabus and
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WORKBOOK

PROSE

UNIT - 1 Two Gentlemen of Verona

Synonyms & Antonyms :

artless, beside, bought, brisk, cautious, deserted, devotion, disappeared, disapprove, eager, engaging, errands, gazing, glaring, hawked, humble, imagined, intrude, nobility, paused, persuaded, propped, provoked, resistance, rubble, scarce, scarcely, selfless, shabby, slackened, uncomfortably, vestibule, vexation, wild, worn

1. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each based on your understanding of the story.

- Who did the narrator meet at the outskirts of Verona?
- Why did the driver not approve of the narrator buying fruits from the boys?
- The boys did not spend much on clothes and food. Why?
- Were the boys saving money to go the States? How do you know?
- Why did the author avoid going to Lucia's room?
- What was Lucia suffering from?
- What made the boys join the resistance movement against the Germans?
- What made the boys work so hard?
- Why didn't the boys disclose their problem to the author?

ADDITIONAL

- Does a gentleman have consideration for others and their feelings?
- Why was Nicola not pleased when Jacopo asked the narrator to drive them to Poleta?
- Why did the author not speak to the boys on their return journey?
- What are the qualities of a gentleman?

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

- Describe the appearance of Nicola and Jacopo.
- What were the various jobs undertaken by the little boys?
- How did the narrator help the boys on Sunday?
- Who took the author to the cubicle?
- Describe the girl with whom the boys were talking to in the cubicle?

**Sura's XII Std Smart English • WORKBOOK**

- f. Recount the untold sufferings undergone by the siblings after they were rendered homeless.
- g. The narrator did not utter a word and preferred to keep the secret to himself. Why? Substantiate the statement with reference to the story.

ADDITIONAL

1. Why was the author surprised to see Nicola and Jacopo working as shoe shine boys?
2. How were the boys useful to the author?
3. Why were the boys in the deserted square at night? What character traits do they exhibit?
4. The narrator asks the boy, "Must you work so hard? You both look rather tired". The boy replies, "We are not complaining, sir". What do you learn about the boy from his reply?
5. When the narrator asks the boys about their plan, they are evasive. Why didn't they disclose their problems?
6. Do you think the boys looked after Lucia willingly? Give reasons for your answer.

3. Answer the following in a paragraph of 100-150 words each.

- a. What was the driving force that made the boys do various jobs?
- b. How was the family affected by the war?
- c. Write a character sketch of Nicola and Jacopo.
- d. What message is conveyed through the story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'?
- e. Justify the title of the story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'.
- f. Adversity brings out the best as well as the worst in people. Elucidate this statement with reference to the story.
- g. Which character do you like the most in the story and why?

ADDITIONAL

1. Appearances are deceptive. Discuss with reference to the two boys.
2. How does the story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' promise hope for society?

**UNIT - 2****A Nice Cup of Tea****Synonyms & Antonyms :**

considerable, controversial, curious, dangling, despised, etiquette, forward, invariably, liable, minority, mysterious, optimistic, predicting, reasonable, ruin, subsidiary, subtilized, unanswerable, violent, virtues, worth, wringing



1. Based on the understanding of the text, answer each of the following questions in one or two sentences.

- What seems 'curious' to the author?
- Why does the author say that it is important to include tea recipe in cookery books?
- Mention the countries in which tea is a part of civilization.
- Which tea does the author prefer- China tea or Indian tea?
- According to the author, what does the phrase 'a nice cup of tea' refer to?
- What is the second golden rule in the preparation of tea?
- How does army tea taste?
- Do tea lovers generally like strong tea or weak tea?
- Why should tea be directly added to the pot?
- Why does the author prefer the cylindrical cup to a flat cup?
- What should be poured into the cup first- tea or milk?
- Why does the author advise removing cream from the milk?
- Does the author like drinking tea with sugar? Give reasons.
- Why does the author refer to himself being in 'a minority'?
- Whom does the author call 'misguided people'? What is his advice to them?

ADDITIONAL

- What do you find in the cookery book about tea?
- How many outstanding points are there in the author's own recipe?
- According to the author, how many rules are acutely controversial?
- Can one drink China tea without milk?
- What is a cauldron?
- What do Silver or Britannia ware teapots produce?
- What is the better way of warming the pot beforehand?
- Which point is the most controversial point of all?
- What do you mean by the word 'etiquette'?

2. Based on the understanding of the text, answer each of the following questions in four or five sentences.

- What are the author's views on China tea?
- How does adding sugar affect the taste of tea?
- Elucidate the author's ideas about teapots.

**ADDITIONAL**

1. How much tea leaves should be added to a pot holding a quart?
 2. What is compared to twenty weak cups of tea?
 3. What are teapots in some countries fitted with?
 4. Why should tea be poured straight into the pot?
 5. When do we put too much of milk in tea?
3. Answer each of the following questions in a paragraph of 100- 150 words.
- a. Summarise George Orwell's distinctive ideas in "A Nice Cup of Tea".
 - b. Discuss how the essay reveals the factual points and the author's personal opinions on preparation of tea.
 - c. What are the aspects that contribute to humour in the essay?

ADDITIONAL

1. What does the author say about the cookery book and his own recipe for preparing Tea?

**UNIT - 3 In Celebration of Being Alive****Synonyms & Antonyms :**

agony, amputated, amusement, appreciate, career, celebration, commandeered, confidence, consideration, encouragement, ennobles, fact, fate, finale, gloomy, important, intrepid, malignant, nobility, noble, particularly, perforated, pleasure, prevalent, profound, severe, sinks, solace, sophisticated, suffering, totally

1. Answer the following QUESTIONS in one or two sentences based on your understanding of the lesson.
- a. What thoughts troubled Dr. Christiaan Barnard as he neared the end of his career as a heart surgeon?
 - b. What were Dr. Barnard's feelings when he was hospitalized after an accident?
 - c. When and where did the accident occur?
 - d. How did the hospitalization of Dr. Barnard and his wife affect their routine?
 - e. How was Dr. Barnard's attitude to suffering different from that of his father's?
 - f. How was the unattended trolley put to use?
 - g. What roles did the duo take up?
 - h. Why did the choice of roles prove to be easy for them?
 - i. Who encouraged them and how?
 - j. What does Dr. Barnard compare this entertainment to?
 - k. What happened in the grand finale?



- l. How does Dr. Barnard know the boy who played the trolley's driver?
- m. What was the profound lesson Dr. Barnard learnt from the boys?

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

- a. Detail the statistics Dr. Barnard has provided in his speech.
- b. What happened when the doctor couple were crossing the street?
- c. What injuries did they sustain in the accident?
- d. Dr. Barnard couldn't find any nobility in suffering. Why?
- e. Why does Dr. Barnard find suffering of children heartbreaking?
- f. How did the boy who played the mechanic lose his eyesight?
- g. Why does Dr. Barnard describe the blind boy as a 'walking horror'?
- h. What were the problems the trolley driver suffered from?

ADDITIONAL

1. How did Dr. Barnard react to the accident that he and his wife had?
2. Why do you think Dr. Barnard talks about the accident?
3. Who were 'the driver' and 'the mechanic' in the Grand Prix held at the Cape Town's Red Cross Children's Hospital? In what way was the choice of their roles suitable?
4. What lesson did the children teach Dr. Barnard?

3. Answer the following in a paragraph of 100 – 150 words each.

- a. Give an account of the medical problems for which the two boys were hospitalized.
- b. "These two children had given me a profound lesson" Elucidate.
- c. Describe the 'Grand Prix' at Cape Town's Red Cross Children's Hospital.
- d. How did a casual incident in a hospital help Dr. Barnard perceive a new dimension of life?
- e. Life is unjust and cruel to certain people. Do they all resign themselves to their fate? Can you think of some who have fought their disabilities heroically and remained a stellar example for others? (for e.g. the astrophysicist Stephen Hawking, a paraplegic). Give an account of one such person and his / her struggle to live a fruitful life.

ADDITIONAL

1. What lesson did Dr. Barnard learn from the children who took part in Grand Prix?



**UNIT - 4 The Summit****Synonyms & Antonyms :**

cautiously, collapsed, concluded, crawled, crest, descending, devout, diminishing, disguising, distant, donned, dragged, enormous, exhausted, fierce, firm, flapped, frequent, gale, grim, hauled, heaved, hoisted, leading, ledge, levered, loomed, muster, narrowed, overhanging, perpetual, persisted, protected, regaining, relieved, ridge, scrambling, scraped, sink, soften, sparingly, spurred, stamping, stance, steady, tantalize, thrust, traverse, zest

1. Based on your reading of the text, answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.

- What did Hillary do with his wet boots?
- Name an equipment and a tool carried by the climbers during their expedition.
- Why did Hillary become clumsy-fingered and slow moving?
- What did Hillary find in a tiny hollow?
- When did Hillary feel a sense of freedom and well being?
- What did Hillary mean by saying "We had had enough to do the job, but by no means too much"?

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

- How did the mountaineers belay?
- Why was the original zest fading away?
- What did Edmund Hillary do to escape the large overhanging ice cornices?
- What did Tenzing and Edmund Hillary gift to the God of lofty Summit? How did they do it?
- What did the photograph portray?
- The soft snow was difficult and dangerous. Why?
- How did the firm snow at the higher regions fill them with hope?

ADDITIONAL

- Who were the six men at Camp 8?
- Where were the three companions of Hillary and Tenzing going?
- When did they get ready for the climb?
- What did Hillary do with the oxygen sets?
- What did they do, just below the South Summit?
- What did they see on the east side of the Everest?
- What did Hillary decide to do, after seeing the crack?
- What did Colonel Hunt give Hillary, when they were together in the South Col?

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- c. Group Work : The play revolves around a 'perceived threat' and how Lord Weston and Lady Weston react to it. Let's reverse their roles. Imagine a panic-stricken Lady Weston and a frivolous Lord Weston. Read the following piece of dialogue from the play and rewrite it to suit the changed roles.

ADDITIONAL

1. What was Weston's advice for Roger?
2. How does Lady Weston make fun of her husband's spurt of emotions?
3. How did Weston happen to see the alarming message of 'Remember Caesar'?



QUESTION PAPER CONTENTS

PART - I (One Mark Questions)

Choose the correct answer for each of the following from the options given :

[20 × 1 = 20 Marks]

1. Synonyms	13. Suffixes
2. Antonyms	14. Abbreviations and Acronyms
3. Clipped Words	15. Syllabification
4. Unclipped Words	16. Question Tags
5. Blended Words	17. Modal Verbs and Semi-Modals
6. Right Definition of a term	18. American English and British English
7. Idioms	19. Prepositions
8. Phrasal Verbs	20. Link Words / Conjunctions
9. Appropriate Phrase	21. Substitute words / phrases with polite alternatives
10. Foreign words	22. Singular and Plural Form
11. Compound Words	23. Sentence Pattern
12. Prefixes	

1. Synonyms

A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase is called **synonym**.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஒரு வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடு இடப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைக்கு இணையான அதே அர்த்தமுள்ள வார்த்தையை, கீழே உள்ள Options-களிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதவேண்டும்.

நமது இதே Guide-இல் Prose பகுதியில், ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திற்குமான Synonyms அட்டவணையில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகளை நீங்கள் படித்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள்.

விடையை எழுதும் போது, (c) என்பது சரியான விடை என்றால், (c) என்று எழுதி, குறிப்பிட்ட விடையையும் சேர்த்து எழுத வேண்டும். (எ.கா.) (c) the outer parts of a town.

Synonym UNIT - 1 Two Gentlemen of Verona

- As we drove through the foothills of the Alps, two small boys stopped us on the outskirts of Verona.
 (a) inner parts of the city (b) interior parts
 (c) the outer parts of a town (d) centre of the town Ans
- As we made the rounds, my interest was again provoked by their remarkable demeanour.
 (a) appearance and behaviour (b) amble
 (c) annihilation (d) sloth Ans
- Nicola was glancing at his younger brother in vexation.
 (a) enjoyment (b) annoyance (c) comfort (d) convenience Ans
- She led me through a cool, tiled vestibule into the hospital.
 (a) outlet (b) lobby (c) door (d) band room Ans
- They brought her here, persuaded us to take her into the hospital.
 (a) discouraged (b) disallowed (c) convinced (d) deterred Ans

**Sura's XII Std Smart English • WORKBOOK****GRAMMAR****Part I One Mark Questions**

6. I felt I could not bear to intrude upon this happy family party.
 (a) leave (b) ignore
 (c) enter without permission (d) protrude
7. They were childish enough and in many ways quite artless.
 (a) innocent (b) opportunistic (c) hypocritical (d) cunning
8. Then as trade slackened, we went over.
 (a) increased (b) prospered (c) reduced (d) continued
9. One boy had on a worn jersey and cut-off khaki pants.
 (a) new (b) old and damaged (b) invigorated (d) fresh
10. He shrugged his shoulders to convey his disapproval of their shabby appearance.
 (a) good (b) royal (c) clean (d) ill-dressed

Ans Ans Ans Ans Ans **Synonym UNIT - 2 A Nice Cup of Tea**

1. This is curious not only because tea is one of the main stays of civilization in this country.
 (a) interesting (b) boring (c) average (d) painful
2. China Tea has virtues which are not to be despised nowadays.
 (a) liked (b) hated (c) attracted (d) fascinated
3. One does not feel wiser, braver or more optimistic after drinking it.
 (a) positive (b) negative (c) gloomy (d) doubtful
4. In some countries, teapots are fitted with little dangling baskets.
 (a) colouring (b) brimming
 (c) twisting (d) hanging freely
5. I know very well that I am in a minority here.
 (a) the smaller number (b) greater number
 (c) seniority (d) ample number
6. These are not the only controversial points to arise in connection with tea drinking.
 (a) unarguable (b) agreeable (c) peaceful (d) arguable
7. There is also the mysterious social etiquette surrounding the teapot.
 (a) rudeness (b) acceptable behaviour
 (c) improper manners (d) misbehaviour
8. Army Tea, made in a cauldron tastes of grease and whitewash.
 (a) small pot used for boiling (b) sauce pan
 (c) big pot used for boiling (d) griddle

Ans Ans Ans Ans Ans Ans Ans Ans **Synonym UNIT - 3 In Celebration of Being Alive**

1. my thoughts have turned to the consideration of why people should suffer.
 (a) disregard (b) careful thought (c) ignorance (d) failure
2. Suffering seems so cruelly prevalent, in the world today.
 (a) rare (b) abnormal (c) common (d) irregular
3. I experienced not only agony and fear but also anger.
 (a) comfort (b) happiness (c) health (d) suffering

Ans Ans Ans



4. I had eleven broken ribs and a perforated lung.
(a) aspirated (b) damaged with holes
(c) enlarged (d) swollen
5. In those days, they didn't have sophisticated heart surgery.
(a) well advanced (b) harsh (c) simple (d) basic
6. Suffering was something basic that was full of solace for me.
(a) comfort (b) distress (c) anguish (d) boredom
7. This trolley was commandeered by an intrepid crew of two.
(a) coward (b) bold (c) timid (d) shy
8. His shoulder and arm were amputated.
(a) fixed (b) cut off (c) mended (d) regulated
9. Suddenly, I realized that these children had given me a profound lesson.
(a) very great (b) partial (c) trivial (d) short
10. There was a grand finale.
(a) opening (b) debut (c) initiation (d) climax

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans

Synonym UNIT - 4 The Summit

1. Sir Edmund Hillary's own words, tell how the summit of the Everest was reached.
(a) base (b) cellar (c) meadow (d) centre
2. They watched their three companions go down the ridge back towards the South Col.
(a) higher edge (b) foundation (c) trench (d) basin
3. We donned our windproof as our down clothing.
(a) took off (b) disrobed (c) sold out (d) put on
4. Tenzing kicked steps in a long traverse back towards the ridge.
(a) back up (b) travel across (c) bear out (d) stay
5. I scraped the ice off the gauges.
(a) restored (b) scratched (c) loaded (d) collected
6. I decided to go on and we finally reached firmer snow higher up.
(a) stronger (b) softer (c) wavering (d) weaker
7. I continued making the trail on up the ridge.
(a) design (b) signal (c) sound (d) way
8. Scrambling on the rocks and cutting hand holds on the snow,
9. My progress, although slow, was steady.
(a) weak (b) bad (c) firm (d) worse
10. As I heaved hard on the rope, Tenzing wriggled his way up the crack.
(a) pushed (b) pulled (c) threw (d) dropped

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans



Synonym UNIT - 5 The Status of Tamil as a Classical Language

GRAMMAR

Part 1 One Mark Questions

- First, Tamil is of considerable antiquity.
(a) newness (b) ancientness (c) aptness (d) goodness Ans
- The greatest works of ancient Tamil are the Sangam anthologist and the Pattuppattu.
(a) collection of writings (b) collections of jewels
(c) collection of gifts (d) collection of paintings Ans
- Tamil language has its own esthetics which is unique.
(a) common (b) distinctive (c) normal (d) ordinary Ans
- It shows a sort of Indian sensibility that is quite different from anything.
(a) apathy (b) finer feelings (c) severity (d) possibility Ans
- They are the great secular body of poetry written in India.
(a) religious (b) non-religious (c) important (d) wonderful Ans
- Tamil constitutes the only literary tradition indigenous to India.
(a) alien (b) foreign (c) external (d) native Ans
- There is not a facet of human existence that is not explored and illuminated by this great literature.
(a) overhead (b) feature (c) entirety (d) straddle Ans
- The great sacred works of Tamil Hinduism have undergirded the development of modern Hinduism.
(a) support (b) stopped (c) blocked (d) prevented Ans
- They rose on pre existing traditions rather late and developed.
(a) latter (b) future (b) former (d) following Ans
- The status of Tamil as greatest classical language is patently obvious to anyone who knows the subject.
(a) clearly (b) dramatically (c) covertly (d) obscurely Ans
- They had also edited most of the classical texts for the first time.
(a) disordered (b) disorganized (c) disturbed (d) compiled Ans
- I am delighted to respond to his request.
(a) ask (b) ignore (c) question (d) answer Ans

Synonym UNIT - 6 On the Rule of the Road

- Individual liberty would have become social anarchy.
(a) lawfulness (b) order (c) lawlessness (d) control Ans
- The liberties of everybody must be curtailed.
(a) increased (b) reduced (c) unlimited (d) raised Ans
- He is the symbol of tyranny.
(a) autocracy (b) liberty (c) democracy (d) autonomy Ans
- _____ seeing your car pulled up by his insolence of office.
(a) gentleness (b) modesty (c) awareness (d) rudeness Ans
- Liberty is not a personal affair only, but a social contract.
(a) commitment (b) disloyalty (c) treachery (d) falseness Ans
- I have liberty to be indifferent to you.
(a) concerned (b) troubled (c) unconcerned (d) anxious Ans



7. I have a fancy for dyeing my hair.
(a) hatred (b) desire (c) aversion (d) dislike Ans
8. We have a whole kingdom, in which we can be conventional or odd.
(a) normal (b) unusual (c) abnormal (d) strange Ans
9. I have to accommodate my liberty to their liberties.
(a) hinder (b) hamper (c) fit in with (d) reject Ans
10. A reasonable consideration for the rights or feelings of others is the foundation of social conduct.
(a) overlook (b) disregard (c) neglect (d) scrutiny Ans



2. Antonyms

Antonym is a word opposite in meaning to another word.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஒரு வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக் கோடு இடப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைக்கு எதிர்ப்பதமான வார்த்தையை, கீழே தரப்பட்டிருக்கும் Options-களிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதவேண்டும்.

நமது இதே Guide-இல் Prose பகுதியில், ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திற்குமான Antonyms அட்டவணையில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகளை நீங்கள் படித்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். இவற்றிலிருந்து கேட்கப்படும் வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க இது சுலபமாக இருக்கும்.

Antonyms UNIT - 1 Two Gentlemen of Verona

1. They were selling wild strawberries.
(a) strange (b) strong (c) domestic (d) feral Ans
2. We bought their biggest basket and then set off.
(a) ordered (b) took (c) sold (d) purchased Ans
3. Nicola's smile was steady and engaging.
(a) charming (b) alluring (c) attracting (d) unappealing Ans
4. He smiled uncomfortably.
(a) comfortably (b) gloomily (c) restlessly (d) painfully Ans
5. I imagined that our destinations would be some humble dwelling.
(a) thought (b) guessed (c) unimagined (d) perceived Ans
6. They disappeared beyond the corner of the wall.
(a) lost (b) hide (c) concealed (d) appeared Ans
7. She paused, took a quick breath.
(a) continued (b) interrupted (c) stopped (d) waited Ans
8. They sat beside me, not speaking.
(a) aside (b) from far away (c) nearby (d) close to Ans
9. Their selfless action brought a new nobility to human life.
(a) genuine (b) honest (c) selfish (d) sincere Ans
10. Their devotion had touched me deeply.
(a) dedication (b) loyalty (c) love (d) disloyalty Ans



Antonyms UNIT - 2 A Nice Cup of Tea

- The best manner of making tea, is the subject of violent disputes.
(a) rough (b) gentle (c) severe (d) harsh Ans
- Anyone who has used that comforting phrase 'a nice cup of tea' invariably means Indian tea.
(a) never (b) always (c) constantly (d) ever Ans
- Actually, one can swallow tea-leaves in considerable quantities without ill-effect.
(a) significant (b) ample (c) abundant (d) insignificant Ans
- The milk-first school can bring forward some fairly strong arguments.
(a) in front of (b) backward (c) forth (d) ahead Ans
- I maintain that my own argument is unanswerable.
(a) answerable (b) unreliable (c) admirable (d) notable Ans
- It would be equally reasonable to put in pepper or salt.
(a) wise (b) logical (c) appropriate (d) unreasonable Ans
- You will ever want to ruin your tea by sweetening it again.
(a) damage (b) destroy (c) create (d) spoil Ans
- They are sufficient to show how subtilized the whole business has become.
(a) refined (b) modernised (c) unrefined (d) developed Ans
- It is worth paying attention to such details.
(a) good (b) apt (c) best (d) worthless Ans

Antonyms UNIT - 3 In Celebration of Being Alive

- He suffered severe third-degree burns on the upper part of his body.
(a) strict (b) harsh (c) mild (d) serious Ans
- He had full confidence in the mechanic.
(a) trust (b) diffidence (c) reliance (d) sureness Ans
- You don't become a better person because you are suffering.
(a) enjoying (b) anguishing (c) tormenting (d) crying Ans
- We can't appreciate light, if we haven't known darkness.
(a) adore (b) condemn (c) admire (d) like Ans
- The business of living is the celebration of being alive.
(a) failure (b) jubilation (c) achievement (d) triumph Ans
- What is important is what you have left.
(a) vital (b) crucial (c) unwanted (d) critical Ans
- he had a malignant tumour of hone.
(a) deadly (b) harmless (c) lethal (d) destructive Ans
- Suffering ennobles you, makes you a better person.
(a) makes dignified (b) humiliates (c) honours (d) exalts Ans



Antonyms UNIT - 4 The Summit

- As the sun set, Hillary and Tenzing **crawled** into the tent.
(a) crept (b) raced (c) dragged (d) plodded
- From here, the ridge **narrowed** to a knife-edge.
(a) broadened (b) contracted (c) decreased (d) reduced
- We **persisted** in our efforts to beat a trail up it.
(a) continued (b) remained (c) stayed (d) slopped
- We made **frequent** changes of lead.
(a) regular (b) rare (c) repeated (d) continual
- Tenzing **collapsed** at the top like a giant fish.
(a) failed completely (b) refreshed (c) fell down (d) gave way
- For a few moments I lay **regaining** my breath.
(a) achieving (b) reaching (c) losing (d) attaining
- Far away across the clouds, the great bulk Kanchenjunga **loomed** on the horizon.
(a) emerged (b) came out (c) appeared (d) vanished
- The achievement, that was brilliantly **concluded** by Tenzing and Hillary.
(a) completed (b) commenced (c) stopped (d) closed
- Some are close at hand, others are far away in **distant** lands.
(a) far (b) isolated (c) near (d) remote

Ans

Ans

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Ans

Antonyms UNIT - 5 The Status of Tamil as a Classical Language

- Let me **consider** them one by one.
(a) analyse (b) disregard (c) regard (d) study
- But there is merely one of a **myriad** of major and extremely varied works
(a) infinite (b) numerous (c) limited (d) multiple
- Tamil contains its own extremely rich and **vast** intellectual tradition.
(a) small (b) large (c) wide (d) huge
- I have written **extensively** on the influence of a Southern tradition on the Sanskrit poetic tradition.
(a) widely (b) slightly (c) broadly (d) greatly
- I know that they are among the most **fecund** and productive languages on earth.
(a) fertile (b) infertile (c) yielding (d) bountiful
- Yet none of them is a **classical** language.
(a) traditional (b) customary (c) conventional (d) modernized
- It rose as an entirely independent **tradition**.
(a) new look (b) habitual (c) orthodox (d) custom
- To **deny** that Tamil is classical language is to deny a vital and central part of the greatness and richness of Indian culture.
(a) reject (b) refuse (c) accept (d) abstain
- It **pre-dates** the literatures of other modern Indian languages by more than a thousand years.
(a) comes first (b) outranks (c) comes in last (d) precedes
- I am also well-acquainted with comparative and the literatures of **modern** Europe.
(a) ancient (b) latest (c) new (d) current

Ans

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Antonyms UNIT - 6 On the Rule of the Road

1. A **stout** old lady was walking with her basket in the middle of a street.
 (a) fat (b) thin (c) bulky (d) plump
2. There is a **danger** of the world getting liberty-drunk in these days.
 (a) threat (b) safe (c) harm (d) injury
3. How dare this fellow **interfere** with your free use of the public highway?
 (a) hinder (b) intrude (c) meddle (d) aid
4. It is an **accommodation** of interests.
 (a) adaptation (b) settlement (c) refusal (d) fitting
5. I shall not **inquire** of you whether I may eat mustard with my mutton.
 (a) respond (b) ask (c) investigate (d) interrogate
6. Our personal liberty of action becomes **qualified** by other people's liberty.
 (a) capable (b) incompetent (c) skilled (d) trained
7. We are **liable** to forget this aspect.
 (a) likely (b) inclined (c) unlikely (d) apt
8. We pass **judgment** upon ourselves.
 (a) wisdom (b) wit (c) misjudgement (d) shrewdness
9. The great moments of **heroism** and sacrifice are rare.
 (a) bravery (b) courage (c) fearlessness (d) cowardliness
10. The end of such liberty would be universal **chaos**.
 (a) confusion (b) orderliness (c) disorder (d) commotion

Ans

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3. Clipped Words

Clipping is the process of forming a new word by dropping one or more syllables from a polysyllabic word, such as **cellphone** from **cellular phone**. In other words, clipping refers to part of a word that serves for the whole, such as **ad** and **phone** from **advertisement** and **telephone**, respectively. The term is also known as a clipped form, clipped word, shortening, and truncation.

A clipped form generally has the same denotative meaning as the word it comes from, but it's regarded as more colloquial and informal. Clipping also makes it easier to spell and write many words. For example, a clipped form may replace the original word in everyday usage—such as the use of piano in place of pianoforte.

வெட்டப்படுதல் Clipping என்பது ஒன்று அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட அசைகளை (syllables) ஒரு பல அசைகளையுடைய (polysyllabic) வார்த்தையிலிருந்து நீக்கி ஒரு புதிய வார்த்தையை உருவாக்கும் முறையாகும். அது போன்றே cellphone என்பது cellular phone ல் இருந்து வந்ததாகும். Clipping என்பது வார்த்தையின் ஒரு பகுதி முழு வார்த்தையாய் செயல்படுவதைக் குறிக்கும் என்றும் கூறலாம். அதாவது, ad மற்றும் phone என்பது முறையே advertisement மற்றும் telephone-ல் இருந்து வந்தது போன்றதாகும். இதனை வெட்டப்பட்ட வடிவம் (clipped form), வெட்டப்பட்ட வார்த்தை (clipped word) சுருக்குதல் (shortening) மற்றும் துண்டிப்பு (truncation) எனவும் கூறலாம்.

பொதுவாக ஒரு வெட்டப்பட்ட வடிவம் (clipped form) அது வெட்டப்பட்ட வார்த்தையின் பொருளைக் குறிக்கும். ஆனால் அது பேச்சு வழக்காகவும் (colloquial) முறையற்றதாகவும் (informal) கருதப்படுகிறது. மேலும் வெட்டப்படுதல் (clipping) பல வார்த்தைகளை உச்சரிப்பதனையும், எழுதுவதையும் எளிதாக்குகிறது. எடுத்துக்காட்டாக, ஒரு வெட்டப்பட்ட வடிவம் (clipped form) தினமும் பயன்பாட்டில் உள்ள அசல் (original) வார்த்தைக்குப் பதிலாக இடம் பெறலாம். அதாவது pianoforte-க்குப் பதில் piano பயன்படுவது போல.



1. burger	hamburger	15. rep	representative
2. cab	cabriolet	16. rhino	rhinoceros
3. caps	capsule	17. sax	saxophone
4. celebs	celebrities	18. specs	spectacles
5. chute	parachute	19. stats	statistics
6. doc	document	20. temp	temperature
7. exam	examination	21. ump	umpire
8. gas	gasoline	22. bus	omnibus
9. gents	gentlemen	23. cafe	cafeteria
10. info	information	24. champ	champion
11. intro	introduction	25. chemist	alchemist
12. maths	mathematics	26. copter	helicopter
13. mayo	mayonnaise	27. debut	debutante
14. ref	reference	28. fan	fanatic
29. fax	facsimile	39. memo	memorandum
30. flu	influenza	40. perk	perquisite
31. fridge	refrigerator	41. phone	telephone
32. gym	gymnasium	42. photo	photograph
33. hippo	hippopotamus	43. plane	airplane
34. lab	laboratory	44. pro	professional
35. lube	lubricate	45. prof	professor
36. lunch	luncheon	46. stereo	stereophonic
37. mike	microphone	47. van	caravan
38. mart	market		

Exercises

- Choose the clipped form of the word for **'bicycle'**.
 (a) byke (b) bike (c) cycle (d) bicy Ans
- Choose the clipped form of the word for **'advertisement'**.
 (a) advertise (b) ad (c) ads (d) advert Ans
- Choose the clipped form of the word for **'demonstration'**.
 (a) demo (b) demon (c) station (d) demons Ans
- Choose the clipped form of the word for **'motorbike'**.
 (a) motor (b) moto (c) bikes (d) bike Ans
- Choose the clipped form of the word for **'pressure cooker'**.
 (a) cooker (b) pressure (c) sure (d) cook Ans
- Choose the clipped form of the word for **'handkerchief'**.
 (a) hand (b) chief (c) kerchief (d) handker Ans
- Choose the clipped form of the word for **'newscast'**.
 (a) cast (b) new (c) casts (d) news Ans
- Choose the clipped form of the word for **'public house'**.
 (a) pub (b) public (c) house (d) use Ans


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9. Choose the clipped form of the word for 'zoological park'.
 (a) park (b) zoo (c) logical (d) zoology
10. Choose the clipped form of the word for 'earthquake'.
 (a) eq (b) earthake (c) quake (d) earth

 Ans

 Ans


4. UnClipped Words

'To unclipped a word' means to expand the clipped form to its original form.

eg: mike : microphone

Unclipped word என்பது clipped word-இன் விரிவான முழுவடிவமாகும். ஒரு வார்த்தையில், ஒன்று அல்லது இரண்டு அசைகளை (syllables) நீக்கிவிட்டு, சுருக்க வடிவில் சொல்வதே "clipped form" என்றழைக்கப்படுகிறது. Unclipped form என்பது, குறிப்பிட்ட சுருக்க வடிவத்தின் நீக்கப்பட்ட அசைகளை (syllables) சேர்த்து எழுதிய, முழுவடிவமான வார்த்தையைக் குறிக்கும்.

Exercises

1. Choose the unclipped form of "teen".
 (a) teendom (b) teenager (c) teenhood (d) teeny
2. Choose the unclipped form of "bro".
 (a) brother (b) brochure (c) broth (d) browse
3. Choose the unclipped form of "grad".
 (a) postgraduate (b) graduation (c) undergrad (d) graduate
4. Choose the unclipped form of "lab".
 (a) laboratoire (b) science lab (c) laboratory (d) laboratories
5. Choose the unclipped form of "jet".
 (a) jetliner (b) jet aircraft (c) jet plane (d) jet engine
6. Choose the unclipped form of "exam".
 (a) examiners (b) examination (c) examining (d) examinees
7. Choose the unclipped form of "dorm".
 (a) dormit (b) dormitry (c) dormitory (d) dormy
8. Choose the unclipped form of "varsity".
 (a) university (b) adversity (c) versatile (d) universe
9. Choose the unclipped form of "tie".
 (a) untie (b) neck tie (c) tier (d) knot tie
10. Choose the unclipped form of "pant".
 (a) elephant (b) pantry (c) pantaloons (d) triumphant

 Ans

 Ans

 Ans

 Ans

 Ans

 Ans

 Ans

 Ans

 Ans

 Ans




5. Blended Words

A blended word is a word that is formed by combining two different terms to create a new entity. Through blending the sounds and meanings of two existing words, a portmanteau creates a new expression that is a linguistic blend of the two individual terms.

For example : **blog** is derived from the source words **web** and **log**.

இரண்டு வார்த்தைகளை இணைத்து, அதனை சுருக்கவடிவில் உச்சரிப்பது blended word-ன் சிறப்பம்சமாகும்.

இரு வேறுபட்ட சொற்களை இணைப்பதனால் ஒரு புதிய உட்பொருளுடன் (entry) உருவாக்கப்படும் வார்த்தை ஆகும். இரண்டு வார்த்தைகளின் பொருள்களையும், ஒலிகளையும் கலந்த ஒரு ஒட்டுச்சொல் (a portmanteau) இரண்டு தனிப்பட்ட சொற்கூறுகளின் மொழியியல் கலவையாக (individual) ஒரு புதிய சொல்லினை உருவாக்கும்.

Formation of a word by blending two words :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. agriculture + business = agribusiness | 11. motor + bike = mobike |
| 2. beauty + utility = beautility | 12. motor + pedalcycle = moped |
| 3. breakfast + lunch = brunch | 13. motorway + hotel = motel |
| 4. camera + recorder = camcorder | 14. sky + laboratory = skylab |
| 5. electronic + mail = e-mail | 15. smoke + fog = smog |
| 6. fantastic + fabulous = fantabulous | 16. television + photogenic = telegenic |
| 7. information + commercial = informercial | 17. transfer + resistor = transistor |
| 8. laundry + automat = laundromat | 18. volcanic + ash = vash |
| 9. medical + claim = mediclaim | 19. wireless + fidelity = wifi |
| 10. modulator + demodulator = modem | 20. work + welfare = workfare |

Exercises

- Choose the blended form of **'breathalyzer'**.
 (a) breath + analyzer (b) breadth + analyser
 (c) breathing + analyzer (d) bread + analyser
- Choose the blended form of **'emoticon'**.
 (a) emotion + icon (b) emote + cone
 (c) emote + iconic (d) emote + icon
- Choose the blended form of **'motel'**.
 (a) motor car + hotel (b) motor + hotel
 (c) motorway + hotel (d) motorist + hotel
- Choose the blended form of **'spork'**.
 (a) spoon + port (b) spoon + fork (c) spill + cork (d) sport + cork
- Choose the blended form of **'webinar'**.
 (a) website + seminar (b) web + seminar
 (c) webs + minar (d) web + seminary
- Choose the blended form of **'paratroops'**.
 (a) parachute + troop (b) parachute + troops
 (c) para + armytroop (d) paranormal + troops

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans

**Sura's XII Std Smart English • WORKBOOK****GRAMMAR****Part 1 One Mark Questions**

7. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'biopic'.
 (a) biography + picture (b) biograph + pictures
 (c) biographical + picture (d) bio + pictures Ans
8. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'travelogue'.
 (a) travel + prologue (b) travellers + catalogue
 (c) travellers + dialogue (d) travel + catalogue Ans
9. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'newscast'.
 (a) news + telecast (b) newspaper + recast
 (c) news + broadcast (d) newline + recast Ans
10. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'vegeburger'.
 (a) vegetable + burger (b) vegetarian + burger
 (c) veg + burger (d) vegetative + burger Ans
11. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'interpol'.
 (a) international + policy (b) interstate + police
 (c) international + politics (d) international + police Ans
12. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'lectdem'.
 (a) lector + demarcate (b) lecture + demand
 (c) lecture + demonstration (d) lecture + demonstrator Ans
13. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'brunch'.
 (a) brief + lunch (b) breakfast + lunch
 (c) break + crunch (d) break + lunch Ans
14. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'medicare'.
 (a) medical + scare (b) medicine + care (c) medical + care (d) medical + daycare Ans
15. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'edutainment'.
 (a) education + department (b) education + entertainment
 (c) educational + entertainment (d) educate + entertain Ans
16. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'infotech'.
 (a) information + technological (b) inform + technical
 (c) information + technology (d) information + technique Ans
17. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'bit'.
 (a) biotic + digit (b) billion + digit (c) binary + bitt (d) binary + digit Ans
18. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'byte'.
 (a) binary + table (b) binary + template
 (c) byline + tech (d) bypass + technique Ans
19. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'heliport'.
 (a) heli + port (b) helicopter + airport
 (c) helicopter + portal (d) helicopters + portals Ans
20. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'electrocute'.
 (a) electricity + execute (b) electrons + execute
 (c) electro + execute (d) electronics + execute Ans



21. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'workaholic'.

- (a) worker + alcoholic (b) workers + alcoholic
(c) work + alcoholic (d) works + alcoholic

Ans

22. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'docudrama'.

- (a) document + drama (b) documentation + drama
(c) documentary + drama (d) docu + drama

Ans

23. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'hi-tech'.

- (a) highest + technics (b) higher + technical
(c) high + technics (d) high + technology

Ans



6. Right Definition of a term

(Text Book Page No. : 148)

I.* -ics words with their meaning :

- Linguistics - the scientific study of a language. (ஒரு மொழியின் விஞ்ஞான ஆய்வு)
- Numismatics - the study of money and coins. (பணத்தையும் நாணயங்களையும் பற்றிய ஆய்வு)
- Electro Dynamics - the study of the way that electric currents and magnetic fields affect each other. (மின்சாரம் மற்றும் காந்தப்புலங்கள் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று எவ்வாறு பாதிக்கின்றன என்பதை பற்றிய ஆய்வு)
- Phonetics - the study of speech sounds. (பேச்சு ஒலியைப் பற்றிய ஆய்வு)
- Aesthetics - the study of principles of beauty. (அழகு கொள்கைகள் பற்றிய ஆய்வு)
- Genetics - the study of genes. (மரபணுக்களைப் பற்றிய ஆய்வு)
- Statistics - the study of processing data for storage and retrieval. (சேமிப்பு மற்றும் மீட்டெடுப்புக்கான தரவு செயலாக்கத்திற்கான ஆய்வு)
- Politics - the study of government and using power in public life. (பொது வாழ்வில் அரசாங்கம் அதிகாரத்தைப் எவ்வாறு பயன்படுத்துகிறது என்பதை பற்றிய ஆய்வு)
- Aeronautics - the study of building and flying air-craft. (விமான கட்டுமானம் மற்றும் விமானம் பறத்தல் பற்றிய ஆய்வு)
- Informatics - the study of analysing information shown in numbers. (எண்களில் காண்பிக்கப்படும் தகவலை பகுப்பாய்வு செய்யும் ஆய்வு)

II. Professions with their relevant job descriptions :

- archaeologist - one who studies arte facts and physical remains. (தொல்பொருள் ஆராய்ச்சியாளர்)
- entomologist - one who studies insects. (பூச்சியியல் வல்லுநர்)
- geologist - one who studies the matter that constitutes the earth. (புவியியல் வல்லுநர்)
- herpetologist - one who studies reptiles and amphibians. (ஊர்வன மற்றும் நீர்-நில பிராணிகளைப் பற்றி படித்த வல்லுநர்)
- linguist - one who studies languages and structures. (பன்மொழியறிஞர்)
- meteorologist - one who studies atmosphere, weather and climate. (வானிலை ஆய்வாளர்)
- ornithologist - one who studies birds. (பறவையியல் ஆய்வாளர்)



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8. pathologist - one who studies diseases. (நோயியல் வல்லுநர்)
9. seismologist - one who studies earthquakes. (நிலநடுக்கங்கள் குறித்து ஆராயும் வல்லுநர்)
10. sociologist - one who studies functioning of human society. (மனித சமுதாயத்தின் செயல்பாடு பற்றி ஆராய்பவர்)

III. Some more words with meanings :

1. ambidextrous - able to use both hands with equal facility. (இரு கைகளையும் ஒரே மாதிரி சிறந்த திறனோடு பயன்படுத்துகிற தன்மை)
2. bibliophile - a person who collects or is fond of books. (புத்தகங்களை பெரிதும் விரும்புகிற புத்தக சேகரிப்பாளர்)
3. globetrotter - to travel often and widely, especially for sightseeing. (பொழுதுபோக்கிற்காக பரவலாக பயணம் செய்பவர்)
4. misanthrope - one who hates or mistrusts humankind. (மனித இனத்தை வெறுப்பவன்)
5. nonagenarian - a person who is between 90 and 99 years old. (90 முதல் 99 வயதுக்கு இடைப்பட்ட முதியவர்)
6. optimist - one who usually expects a favourable outcome. (கெடுதியான சூழ்நிலைகளிலும் நம்பிக்கை தளராமல் இருப்பவர்)
7. philanthropist - a person who practices philanthropy. (பிறர் நலனில் அக்கறை கொண்டவர்)
8. polyglot - a person having a speaking, reading, or writing knowledge of several languages. (பல மொழிகளை எழுத, படிக்க, பேசத் தெரிந்தவர்)
9. sadist - someone who obtains pleasure from inflicting pain or others. (பிறருக்கு கொடுமை இழைத்து அதனால் சந்தோஷம் அடைபவன்)
10. teetotaller - one who abstains completely from alcoholic beverages. (மது வகைகளை முற்றிலும் வெறுத்து ஒதுக்குபவர்)
11. thespian - an actor (or) actress. [நடிகர் (அல்லது) நடிகை]

IV. Some more words with meanings :

1. cardiologist - one who treats the heart problems. (இதய நோய் மருத்துவ நிபுணர்)
2. dermatologist - one who specializes in skin problems. (தோல் நோய் மருத்துவ நிபுணர்)
3. gastroenterologist - one who treats stomach disorders. (இரைப்பை, குடல் சார்ந்த நோய் மருத்துவ நிபுணர்)
4. gynaecologist - one who treats diseases specific to women. (பெண்களுக்கு வரும் நோய்களுக்கு மருத்துவம் பார்க்கும் மருத்துவர்)
5. neonatologist - one who specializes in critical infants. (குழந்தை மருத்துவத்தில் நிபுணர்)
6. nephrologist - one who treats kidney diseases. (சிறுநீரக நோய்களுக்கான மருத்துவ நிபுணர்)
7. neurologist - one who treats diseases and disorders of the nervous system. (நரம்பு தொடர்பான நோய்களுக்கான மருத்துவ நிபுணர்)
8. ophthalmologist - one who treats vision problems. (கண்பார்வை தொடர்பான நோய்களுக்கான மருத்துவ நிபுணர்)
9. otolaryngologist - one who treats the problems of ear, nose, tongue. (காது, மூக்கு, தொண்டை சார்ந்த நோய்களுக்கான மருத்துவ நிபுணர்)
10. pulmonologist - one who specializes in lung problems. (நுரையீரல் சார்ந்த நோய்களுக்கான மருத்துவ நிபுணர்)



V. Words ending with 'ology' :

1. ecology - study of the relationship between living organisations and their environment. (சூழல் இயல் பற்றிய ஆய்வு)
2. cynology - study of dog training. (நாய் பற்றிய அறிவியல் ஆய்வு)
3. ichthyology - study of fish. (மீன் பற்றிய ஆய்வு)
4. ornithology - study of birds. (பறவைகள் பற்றிய ஆய்வு)
5. oology - study of birds' eggs. (பறவைகளின் முட்டைகள் பற்றிய ஆய்வு)

VI. Words ending with 'ism' with meanings:

1. absenteeism - habitual failure to be present at work. (அடிக்கடி வேலைக்கு வராமல் இருப்பது)
2. amateurism - participating in sports as a hobby rather than for money. (பணத்திற்கு அல்லாமல், பொழுது போக்கிற்காக விளையாட்டில் பங்கெடுத்தல்)
3. barbarism - a brutal barbarous, savage act. (நாகரிகமற்ற நிலை)
4. criticism - a serious examination and judgment of something. (திறனாய்வு, விமர்சனம்)
5. egocentrism - concern for your own interests and welfare. (சுய நல அக்கறை)
6. feminism - a doctrine that advocates equal rights for women. (பெண்களுக்கு சம உரிமை என்ற கோட்பாடு)
7. heroism - exceptional courage when facing danger. (அபாயத்தை வீரத்துடன் எதிர்கொள்ளுதல்)
8. idealism - belief that the best possible concepts should be pursued. (உயர்ந்த குறிக்கோளோடு செயல்படுதல்)
9. nationalism - the doctrine that your country's interests are superior. (நாட்டுப் பற்று)
10. optimism - the hopeful feeling that all is going to turn out well. (எல்லாம் நன்மைக்கே என்ற நம்பிக்கை உணர்வு)
11. patriotism - love of country and willingness to sacrifice for it. (நாட்டுக்காக தியாகம் செய்ய விரும்புதல்)

VII. Words ending with 'cide' with meanings:

1. Infanticide - killing of a child (ஒரு குழந்தையைக் கொல்வது)
2. Matricide - killing of mother (Matre – mother) (தாயைக் கொல்வது)
3. Patricide - killing of father (Patre – father) (தந்தையைக் கொல்வது)

VIII. Words ending with 'mania' with meanings: (refers to mental illness of a particular type)

1. Bibliomania - a craze for books (புத்தகங்கள் சேர்ப்பதில் பேரார்வம்)
2. Megalomania - mental illness in which one has exaggerated belief in one's importance (தன்னைத்தானே மிக உயர்வாக எண்ணி தம்பட்டம் அடித்துக் கொள்வது)
3. Mythomania - abnormal tendency to lie and exaggerate (இயற்கைக்கு மீறி பொய் சொல்லுதல்)
4. Plutomania - abnormal craving for wealth (பொருள் செல்வத்திற்காகக் கொள்ளும் பேராவல்)
5. Theomania - belief that one is God (ஒருவரை கடவுளாக நம்புதல்)
6. Zoomania - abnormal love of animals (விலங்குகளின் மீது அதிக அன்பு காட்டுதல்)



IX. Words ending with '-phobia' with meanings: (refers to unknown fear of something)

1. acousticophobia - fear of noise (சத்தத்தைக் கேட்டு பயம்)
2. agoraphobia - fear of open spaces (திறந்தவெளிகளைக் குறித்து பயம்)
3. amnesiophobia - fear of amnesia (மறதிநோய் குறித்து பயம்)
4. anthophobia - fear of flowers (பூக்களைக் குறித்து பயம்)
5. arsonhobia - fear of fire (தீயைக் குறித்து பயம்)
6. autophobia - fear of being alone or isolated (தனிமையில் இருப்பதைப் பற்றிய பயம்)
7. bibliophobia - fear of books (புத்தகங்களைக் குறித்து பயம்)
8. bromidrophobia - fear of body smells (உடல் துர்நாற்றம் குறித்து பயம்)
9. carcinophobia - fear of cancer (புற்றுநோய் குறித்து பயம்)
10. claustrophobia - fear of enclosed space (சுற்றிலும் மூடப்பட்ட இடத்தைக் குறித்து பயம்)
11. cyberphobia - fear of computers (கணினிகள் குறித்து பயம்)
12. cynophobia - fear of dogs (நாய்களை குறித்து பயம்)
13. demophobia - fear of crowds (கூட்டம் குறித்து பயம்)
14. ecophobia - fear of home (வீட்டை குறித்து பயம்)
15. glossophobia - fear of speaking in public place (பொது இடத்தில் பேசுவது குறித்து பயம்)
16. hydrophobia - fear of water (நீர் குறித்த பயம்)
17. mastigophobia - fear of punishment (தண்டனை குறித்த பயம்)
18. melophobia - fear of music (இசை குறித்த பயம்)
19. nyctophobia - fear of night/darkness (இரவு / இருட்டு குறித்த பயம்)
20. ochophobia - fear of vehicles (வாகனங்கள் குறித்த பயம்)
21. oneirophobia - fear of dreams (கனவுகள் குறித்த பயம்)
22. phasmophobia - fear of ghosts (பேய்கள் குறித்த பயம்)
23. plutophobia - fear of wealth (சொத்து குறித்த பயம்)
24. psychophobia - fear of mind (மனதை குறித்த பயம்)
25. radiophobia - fear of radiations (கதிர்வீச்சுகளை குறித்த பயம்)
26. scolionophobia - fear of school (பள்ளியை குறித்த பயம்)
27. sitophobia - fear of food (உணவை குறித்த பயம்)
28. tachophobia - fear of speed (வேகத்தை குறித்த பயம்)
29. theophobia - fear of God (கடவுளை குறித்த பயம்)
30. xenophobia - fear of strangers or foreigners (அந்நியர்களைப் பற்றிய பயம்)

Misc. words:

1. conservative - one who prefers traditional values to a sudden social change. (பழமை வாதி)
2. introvert - one who is slow and unwilling to express opinions. (பிறரிடம் அதிகம் பழக விரும்பாதவர்)
3. emotional - one who has strong feelings such as love or anger. (அதிக உணர்ச்சி வசப்படக்கூடியவர்)
4. mean - one who is not willing to give or share with others. (பிறரிடம் கொடுக்கல், வாங்கல் வைத்துக் கொள்ள விரும்பாதவர்)
5. musicologist - one who studies music. (இசை வல்லுநர்)
6. paleontologist - one who studies the fossils. (தொல் உயிரியலாளர்)
7. pessimist - a person who believes that the worst will happen. (நம்பிக்கையற்ற மனிதர்)
8. reserved - one who is more interested in his own thought and does not mix with others. (பிறரிடம் நெருங்கிய தொடர்பைத் தவிர்ப்பவர்)



Exercises

Choosing the right definition for the given term :

- Choose the right definition for the given term 'hylophobia'.
(a) Fear of forests (b) Fear of darkness (c) Fear of sun (d) Fear of cholera
- Choose the right definition for the given term 'rupophobia'.
(a) Fear of fever (b) Fear of dirt (c) Fear of spiders (d) Fear of money
- Choose the right definition for the given term 'anglophobia'.
(a) Fear of meeting strangers (b) Fear of drinking alcohol
(c) Fear of using English (d) Fear of playing outdoor
- Choose the right definition for the given term 'iophobia'.
(a) Fear of insects (b) Fear of heights (c) Fear of poison (d) Fear of failure
- Choose the right definition for the given term 'nephophobia'.
(a) fear of god (b) fear of mind (c) fear of birds (d) fear of clouds
- Choose the right definition for the given term 'paedophobia'.
(a) fear of dreams (b) fear of children (c) fear of light (d) fear of body odour
- Choose the right definition for the given term 'mechanophobia'.
(a) fear of machinery (b) fear of mirrors
(c) fear of lightning (d) fear of men
- Choose the right definition for the given term 'claustrophobia'.
(a) fear of books (b) fear of closed spaces
(c) fear of noise (d) fear of being alone or isolated
- Choose the right definition for the given term 'regicide'.
(a) the act of killing another person (b) the act of killing yourself
(c) the act of killing a king (d) the act of killing a tyrant
- Choose the right definition for the given term 'acaricide'.
(a) killing of people (b) killing of mites
(c) killing of father (d) killing of larval pests
- Choose the right definition for the given term 'decide'.
(a) killing of giant (b) killing of a king
(c) killing of a god or a divine being (d) killing of a bishop
- Choose the right definition for the given term 'fratricide'.
(a) killing of one's brother or sister (b) killing of self
(c) killing of animals (d) killing of a child
- Choose the right definition for the given term 'genocide'.
(a) killing of insects (b) killing of large group of people
(c) killing of self (d) killing of brother



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GRAMMAR

Part 1 One Mark Questions

14. Choose the right definition for the given term 'homicide'.
 (a) killing of large group of people (b) killing of self
 (c) killing of another person (d) killing of animals
15. Choose the right definition for the given term 'pyromania'.
 (a) craze for books (b) strong desire to steal
 (c) abnormal craving for wealth (d) obsessive desire to set fire
16. Choose the right definition for the given term 'kleptomania'.
 (a) abnormal craving for wealth (b) abnormal tendency to lie
 (c) craze for books (d) strong desire to steal
17. Choose the right definition for the given term 'squandermania'.
 (a) strong desire to steal (b) craze for books
 (c) spending lavishly and wastefully (d) strong desire to drink alcohol
18. Choose the right definition for the given term 'dipsomania'.
 (a) binge drinking of alcohol (b) abnormal love of animals
 (c) lying to an abnormal degree (d) strong desire to steal
19. Choose the right definition for the given term 'suicide'.
 (a) killing of self (b) killing of one's brother or sister
 (c) killing of a child (d) killing of insects
20. Choose the right definition for the given term 'acrophobia'.
 (a) Fear of enclosed space (b) Fear of heights
 (c) Fear of spiders (d) Fear of thunder and lighting

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans

Ans



7. Idioms

(Text Book Page No. : 109, 117)

An idiom is an expression in English language that has a special meaning of its own. It cannot be understood from the meanings of the individual words.

Idiom என்பது மரபுத்தொடர். சொல்ல வரும் ஒரு கருத்தை தனிச் சிறப்பியல்புடன் கூறுவதாகும்.

I told him he would have to make good. இங்கு 'to make good' - என்பது idiom. அது ஒரு 'to compensate for a wrongdoing' என்பதைக் குறிக்கிறது.

இப்பகுதியில் இடம் பெறும் வினாவில் ஒரு idiom தரப்பட்டிருக்கும். அதற்குச் சரியான அர்த்தத்தை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 options - களிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

Here are a few idioms that you came across in the play you have just read. For e.g. 'I told him he would have to make good.' The idiom 'to make good' means 'to compensate for a wrongdoing'.



Some more idioms and meanings :

1	a bolt from the blue	unexpected event; complete surprise (usually unwelcome)– எதிர்பாராத நிகழ்ச்சி
2	a drop in the ocean	a very small amount compared with what is needed or expected – மிகச் சிறிய அளவு (பயனற்றது)
3	a penny for your thoughts	a way of asking what someone is thinking.–பிறர் என்ன நினைக்கிறார்கள் என்று கேட்கும் முறை
4	a stone's throw	a very short distance – குறைந்த தூரத்தில் (அருகில்)
5	a wild goose chase	a worthless hunt or chase – பயனற்ற முயற்சி
6	a yellow streak	cowardice in one's character – கோழைத்தனமிக்க
7	above board	honest, not secret – நேர்மையானது
8	add insult to injury	to worsen an unfavourable situation – சாதகமற்ற சூழ்நிலையை மேலும் மோசமாக்குவது
9	at close quarters	very near – வெகு அருகில்
10	at hand	very near – வெகு அருகில்
11	at loggerheads	to disagree strongly – திட்டவாட்டமாக மறுத்தல்
12	at snail's pace	very slowly – மிக மெதுவாக
13	at the drop of the hat	without any hesitation – எந்த தயக்கமும் இல்லாமல்
14	at the end of one's tether	to have no power, patience or endurance left – அதிகாரமோ, பொறுமையோ இல்லாத நிலை
15	barking up the wrong tree	accusing the wrong person – சம்பந்தமில்லாத ஆளை குற்றம் சாட்டுதல்
16	be armed with	be equipped with – இதனையும் கொண்டிரு
17	beat around the bush	avoiding the main topic – முக்கிய விஷயத்தை தவிர்த்தபடி
18	best of both worlds	all the advantages – அனைத்து நன்மைகளுடனும்
19	bite the bullet	to get something over with because it is inevitable – தவிர்க்க முடியாத காரணத்தால் ஒன்றைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்வது
20	blessing in disguise	something good that isn't recognized at first – முதலில் மோசமாக தோன்றிய ஒன்று, பிறகு பயனளிக்கத்தக்கதாக மாறுவது
21	break even	make no profit or loss – லாப நஷ்டமின்றி
22	break the ice	make people feel more comfortable – அதிக வசதியானவர்கள் என மக்களை உணரச் செய்தல்
23	call it a day	stop working on something – வேலை பார்ப்பதை நிறுத்தி விடுவது
24	can't judge a book by its cover	cannot judge something primarily on appearance – தோற்றத்தை வைத்து முடிவு செய்யக் கூடாது
25	clean slate	a past record without discredit – குற்றம் குறை காண இயலாதபடி
26	comparing apples to oranges	comparing two things that cannot be compared – ஒப்பிட முடியாதவற்றை ஒப்பிடுவது
27	costs an arm and a leg	very expensive – மிகவும் விலை உயர்ந்த
28	curiosity killed the cat	being inquisitive can lead you into an unpleasant situation – தேவையில்லாத விஷயத்தை அறிய ஆர்வம் காட்டுவது ஆபத்தில் முடியும்
29	devil's advocate	to present a counter argument – எதிர்வாதம் செய்தல்
30	draw a blank	unable to get information – துப்பு துலங்கான நிலை
31	every cloud has a silver lining	good-things come after bad things – மோசமான விஷயங்களுக்குப்பின் நல்ல விஷயங்கள் வரும்
32	eyewash	something to deceive – கண்துடைப்பு (ஏமாற்றுவேலை)



33	fair and square	in a fair way – நேர்மையான முறையில்
34	far cry from	very different from – முற்றிலும் வித்தியாசமான முறையில்
35	feel the pinch	feeling unpleasant change in one's standard of living – வருமான குறைவால் பாதிப்பு
36	fit as a fiddle	in good health – நல்ல உடல் நலத்துடன்
	fortune favours the bold	take risks – செய்வதை துணிந்து செய்தல்
38	give (someone) a piece of one's mind	to tell someone frankly what one thinks especially when one disapproves of the other's behaviour – குறை கூறு, திட்டு
39	go down in flames	fail spectacularly – ஆச்சரியப்படும் வகையில் தோல்வியடைதல்
40	go on a wild goose chase	to do something pointless – பயனில்லாமல் ஒன்றை செய்தல்
41	going from bad to worse	deteriorate further – மேலும் சீரழிந்த நிலை
42	hard to come by	difficult to find – கண்டறிவது வெகு சிரமம்
43	have a hand	to get involved – ஒரு செயலில் தொடர்பு கொண்டிருத்தல்
44	have no hand in	does not take part in an activity – ஒரு செயலில் பங்கேற்காமல் இருத்தல்
45	head back	return – திரும்ப வருதல்
46	herculean task	difficult task – பகீரத முயற்சி
47	hit the nail on the head	do or say something exactly right – ஒரு விஷயத்தை, மிகவும் சரி என கூறுதல், மிகவும் சரியாக செய்தல்
48	hit the sack	go to sleep – உறங்கச் செல்
49	holds good	valid at the time of discussion – சிறந்தவற்றை பெற்ற நிலை
50	honour bound (to do something)	required to do something as a moral duty but not by law – சட்டப்படி அல்ல, தார்மிக அடிப்படையில்
51	in a big way	on a large scale – பெரிய அளவில்
52	in a nutshell	briefly – சுருக்கமாக
53	in all walks of life	all social groups – எல்லோருடைய வாழ்விலும்
54	in deep waters	in trouble – மிகுந்த துன்பத்தில்
55	in short supply	Not enough / scarce – பற்றாக்குறை
56	in the service of	available for – இவரது சேவையில்
57	it is a piece of cake	it is easy – அது மிக சுலபமானது
58	it's raining cats and dogs	it's raining hard – மிக அதிகமாக மழை பெய்தல்
	keep pace with	to move with same speed – ஒரே வேகத்தில்
60	keep something at bay	keep something away – ஒரு விஷயத்தைவிட்டு விலகி நிள்
61	kicked the bucket	passed away – இறந்து விட்டார்
62	leave no stone unturned	look everywhere – ஒரு இடம் விடாமல் பார்வையிடு
63	let the cat out of the bag	give away a secret – ரகசியத்தை வெளியில் சொல்
64	loud and clear	very clearly – வெகு தெளிவாக
65	make both ends meet	live within means – வரவுக்கு ஏற்ற செலவு செய்
66	make up one's mind	decide, determine – தீர்மானிப்பது
67	matter of concern	something to worry about – கவலைப்படும்படியான விஷயம்
68	miss the boat	it's too late – காலம் கடந்துவிட்டது
69	not playing with a full deck	someone who lacks intelligence – அறிவுக் கூர்மை குறைபாடுள்ள ஒருவர்
70	note of hand	promissory note – கடன் பத்திரம்
71	on cloud nine	to be extremely happy – மிகுந்த உற்சாகத்துடன்



72	once and for all	completely and finally – இறுதி முடிவாக
73	once in a blue moon	very rarely – அரிதான நிகழ்வு
74	one thing leads to another	series of events in which each event was caused by the previous one – சங்கிலித் தொடரான நிகழ்வுகள்
75	pink of health	extremely healthy, in perfect condition – நல்ல உடல்நலம்
76	play an important role	to have a significant position – குறிப்பிடத்தக்க பதவியைப் பெறுதல்
77	pull yourself together	calm down – அமைதியாக யோசித்து செயல்படு
78	put on airs	behave in an unnatural way to impress others – பிறர் கவனத்தைக் கவர, இயற்கைக்கு மாறான முறையில் நடந்து கொள்வது
79	shadow of one's	not having the strength, former self influence, etc., that one once had – மனநிலையிலோ, உடல் ரீதியாகவோ, பதவியாலோ, பலவீனப்பட்டுப் போவது
80	side by side	along with – ஒரே திசையில் அருகருகே
81	speak volumes	to express something very clearly and completely – ஒரு விஷயம் குறித்து மிகப் பெரும் அளவில் தகவல்களை வெளியிடுவது.
82	spill the beans	give away a secret – ரகசியத்தை வெளியிடு
83	take to one's heels	to run away – ஓடிப்போதல்
84	taken a very hard line	not giving in – எளிதாக விட்டுவிடாதபடி
85	the ball is in your court	it's your decision – அது உங்கள் முடிவு
86	the burning question	a crucial issue – முக்கியமான விஷயம்
87	the whys and wherefores	the reasons for something – காரணங்களை ஆய்வு செய்தல்
88	tread on	walk with difficulty – சிரமப்பட்டு நடத்தல்
89	trial and error	to try many times to succeed – வெற்றிபெற பலமுறை முயற்சித்தல்
90	tricks of the trade	the expertise of doing business – வணிகத்தை நடத்த தேவைப்படும் திறமைகள்
91	whole nine yards	everything, all of it – எல்லா விஷயங்களும்
92	with a bang	in a very exciting way – மிகவும் வெற்றிக்கரமாக, மனதை ஈர்க்கும் வகையில்

Exercises

Choose the meaning of the idiom :

1. The villagers 'muffled up' their noses and mouths when the toxic gas was released.

- (a) cleaned up (b) washed up (c) covered up (d) scrubbed up

Ans

2. The police are 'in hot pursuit' of the smuggler.

- (a) neglecting (b) chasing (c) retarding (d) retreating

Ans

3. Thousands of small businesses are falling prey to high interest rates.

- (a) very happy (b) energetic (c) enthusiastic (d) become a victim

Ans

4. She claimed the lion's share of the credit for the show's case.

- (a) bitterly crying (b) totally upset (c) major share (d) extremely healthy

Ans

5. Don't make fun of me.

- (a) agree reading (b) fight ferociously
(c) argue continuously (d) ridicule

Ans

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6. They had a warm debate and the two gave each other tit for tat.
(a) revenge (b) bravery (c) intolerance (d) gentle nature
7. The things in his room were always 'at sixes and sevens'.
(a) either in six or seven (b) in complete disorder
(c) neatly kept (d) arranged beautifully
8. He prepared for the examination 'at the eleventh hour'.
(a) well ahead (b) prior to the exam
(c) at the last moment (d) at the earliest
9. At present, the performance of the Indian hockey team is 'at a low ebb'.
(a) on a rise (b) outstanding (c) not up to mark (d) on the decline
10. People like him are the 'backbones' of the country.
(a) useless people (b) chief support (c) apt people (d) helpful people
11. He was always 'in the good books of' his professor.
(a) in agreement (b) in argument (c) in the favour of (d) against
12. Life is not a 'bed of roses'.
(a) luxurious style (b) rigid life
(c) bed with a lot of flowers (d) comfortable place or position
13. He is the only 'black sheep' in a family of well educated members.
(a) exceptional (b) person with a bad reputation
(c) perfect person (d) money - minded person
14. His 'down-to-earth' policies got him great success.
(a) useful (b) Difficult (c) rare (d) practical
15. The judgement of the lower court was declared 'null and void' by the High Court.
(a) invalid (b) relevant (c) valid (d) correct
16. He came to the college in a suit 'once in a blue moon'.
(a) very often (b) suddenly (c) very rarely (d) sometimes
17. Orders for the new product are coming in 'thick and fast'.
(a) large numbers (b) small volumes (c) limited quantity (d) appropriate level
18. How can anyone 'make ends meet' with just Rs. 2000/- a month?
(a) join the two ends (b) arrange for a meeting
(c) manage with the money (d) account for the meeting
19. My uncle is an 'armchair expert' and often tells us how to play cricket.
(a) best cricket player
(b) best expert in making arm chairs
(c) best adviser but without any practical knowledge
(d) best adviser with excellent practical knowledge
20. I 'told him flat' that I had no intention of lending him any money.
(a) telling in humorous way (b) expressed opinion directly
(c) expressed insignificantly (d) expression to confuse





8. Phrasal Verbs

(Text Book Page No. : 7, 118)

Phrasal Verbs consist of verb + adverb or verb + preposition.

The meaning of these combinations is mostly very different from the verb and the adverb or preposition alone.

வினைச்சொற்றொடர்கள் (phrasal verbs) வினைச்சொல் (verbs) + வினையுரிச் சொல் (adverb) அல்லது வினைச்சொல் (verb) + முன்னிலைச் சொல் (preposition) கொண்டிருக்கும்.

இதில் உள்ள வினைச்சொல் (verb) மற்றும் வினையுரிச்சொல் (adverb) அல்லது முன்னிலைச் சொல் (preposition) ஆகியவற்றின் தனித்தனி பொருளிலிருந்து இச்சேர்க்கையின் பொருள் மிக வேறுபட்டதாக இருக்கும்.

எடுத்துக்காட்டாக வினைச்சொல் look-ஐ எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், வினையுரிச்சொற்கள் அல்லது முன்னிலைச் சொற்களுடன் சேரும்போது சொற்றொடர்கள் புதிய அர்த்தத்தைப் பெறுகின்றன.

Take for example, the verb "look". Together with adverbs or prepositions the phrases have new meanings.

Study the following examples:

- look after – He often looks after his brother. (to take care of somebody/ something – கவனித்து பேணுதல்)
- look back – My grandfather likes to look back on his childhood. (to think about something in the past – கடந்தகாலத்தை நோக்குதல்)
- look down – They looked down on her because she didn't study at a university. (to think that somebody is not as good as others – வெறுத்து நோக்குதல்)
- look for – I'm looking for my watch. (to try to find somebody/something – தேடுதல்)
- look forward to – She always looks forward to meeting him. (to be excited about something that is going to happen – எதிர் நோக்குதல்)
- look in – Could you look in on Sathish when you are in town? (to make a short visit – சென்று பார்த்தல்)
- look out (for) – Look out for Gokul while you are in the shuttle court. (to try to spot somebody/ something – கண்டுபிடிக்க முயற்சித்தல்)
- look over – Could you look over my report, please? (to review something – ஆராய்ந்து நோக்குதல்)
- look up – You should look up the word in a dictionary. (to look for information – online or offline – தேடுதல்)

Phrasal Verbs

These verbs consist of verb + adverb. Phrasal Verbs can stand alone (intransitive verbs) or they can be used together with an object.

இவ்வினைச்சொற்கள் வினைச்சொல் + வினையுரிச்சொல்லினைக் கொண்டிருக்கும். வினைச் சொற்றொடர்கள் (செய்யபடு பொருள் குன்றிய வினைச்சொற்கள் (intransitive verbs)) தனித்து நிற்க முடியும் அல்லது அவற்றை செயப்படுபொருளுடன் சேர்த்து பயன்படுத்த முடியும்.

- Watch out. There is a bike coming.

If there is an adverb in the sentence the phrasal verb can be put before or after the object.

வாக்கியத்தில் ஒரு வினையுரிச்சொல் (adverb) இருந்தால் வினைச் சொற்றொடரினை (phrasal verb) செயப்படுபொருளுக்கு (object) முன்போ அல்லது பின்போ இட முடியும்.

- He picked the broken toy up. (or) I picked up the broken toy.



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If you use the pronoun it for the phrase the broken car, the pronoun has to go between the verb and the adverb.

நீங்கள் பிரதிப் பெயர்ச்சொல் (pronoun) it- ஐ he broken car என்ற சொற்றொடருக்குப் பதிலாக பயன்படுத்தினால், பிரதிப்பெயர்ச்சொல் (pronoun) வினைச்சொல்லிற்கும் (verb) வினையுரிச் சொல்லிற்கும் (adverb) இடையே வர வேண்டும்.

- I picked it up.

Prepositional Verbs

These verbs consist of verb + preposition. The object has to go after the preposition. The object must not go between the verb and the preposition. Prepositional Verbs cannot be separated.

இவ்வினைச்சொற்கள் வினைச்சொல் (verb) முன்னிடைச்சொல் (preposition) லை கொண்டிருக்கும். செயப்படுபொருள் (object) முன்னிலைச் சொல்லிற்கு (preposition) பின் வர வேண்டும். செயப்படுபொருள் (object) வினைச்சொல்லிற்கும் (verb) முன்னிலைச் சொல்லிற்கும் (preposition) இடையே வரக் கூடாது. முன்னிடைவினைச் சொற்களை (Prepositional Verbs) பிரிக்க முடியாது.

- Sriram often looks at his photos.

Some More examples for your practice:

A	agree with	:	I agree with him on that point.
B	back off	:	Sujatha was told to back off.
	be in	:	Are your parents in?
	be off	:	I'm off now.
	black out	:	And then she just blacked out.
	blow up	:	The bomb might have blown up.
	break away	:	At last, the hostage could break away from the terrorists.
	break down	:	Finally her car broke down
	bring up	:	(1) She was brought up in Salem. (2) Why do you have to bring that up?
C	call off	:	I had to call off the meeting because of the bad weather.
	calm down	:	Please calm down.
	carry on	:	Please carry on with your homework.
	check out	:	I will check it out.
	close down	:	The shop was closed down by the police.
D	do without	:	I guess I will have to do without lunch today.
	drop in	:	I can't believe who dropped in on us last night.
	drop off	:	You can drop me off at the next signal.
E	ease off	:	The storm eased off a little.
	end up	:	How will this end up?
	even out	:	The surface of the road was evened out.
F	figure out	:	I just can't figure her out.
	fill out	:	Would you fill out the form, please?
	focus (on)	:	She focussed on this issue.
G	get along with	:	He couldn't get along with his roommate.
	get by (on) (manage)	:	He had just enough money to get by.
	get into	:	He managed to get himself into the class he wanted.
	get on	:	How are you getting on?



	get on with	:	(1) I need to get on with my homework. (2) How do you get on with Sameera?
	get out of	:	You've got to get out of there.
	get up	:	Today I got up at 10 am.
	give up	:	Are you sure you want to give up your career?
	go through	:	(1) The truck wouldn't go through the tunnel. (2) He went through his pockets, looking for his wallet. (3) You won't believe what I've gone through. (4) I guess we need to go through the whole song a few more times.
H	hand out	:	The teacher handed out the test sheet to the students.
	hang up	:	Why did you hang up on me?
	hit back	:	He hit me, but I didn't hit him back.
	hold on	:	Hold on a minute! I have to check this first.
	hurry up	:	Hurry up, will you? I got some errands to run today.
I	idle away	:	Don't idle the whole day away.
	insist (on)	:	He insisted on it.
	invite over	:	Let's invite them over for dinner.
J	jump in(to)	:	I just jumped into the pool and had a refreshing swim.
K	keep at	:	I need to keep at this.
	keep off	:	Please keep off the lawn.
	keep on	:	(1) It's a little chilly in here, so I better keep my coat on. (2) Just keep on practicing your scales by simply playing them up and down.
	keep out (of)	:	(1) Keep out of this and mind your own business. (2) My door is closed. Keep out!
	knock off	:	Knock it off!
L	lead up to	:	(1) A narrow path leads up to his cabin. (2) She was just leading up to something when he interrupted.
	leak out	:	I hope that news does not leak out.
	leave out (of)	:	Leave me out of it, please.
	leave up to	:	They left this decision up to me.
	let down	:	I won't let you down again.
	let in	:	Don't let strangers in.
	let on (about)	:	I promised I wouldn't let on about her new job.
	let up	:	The storm has let up.
	lie down	:	I need to lie down and take a little nap.
	light up	:	We lighted the house up with the headlights of our automobile.
	lighten up	:	Hey, lighten up a little. Enjoy the day.
	line up	:	Everyone, please line up.
	live up to	:	That meal did not live up to my expectations.
	look back (at/on)	:	When I look back on him, I am amazed at all he has accomplished.
	look for	:	I am looking for my watch.
	look in (on)	:	I will look in on him from time to time.
	look out (for)	:	Look out for that car!
	look up to	:	She is glad they look up to her.
	loom up	:	An old cottage loomed up in the distance.
	loosen up	:	Relax and loosen yourself up.

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M	make out	:	Can you make out what she is saying?
	make up	:	(1) Did she make up the toys yet?
			(2) I made up that story.
			(3) I'm sorry, but you can't make up that test you missed.
			(4) Class participation will make up 25% of your final grade.
	march on	:	Time marches on.
	mess up	:	(1) He messed up his room.
			(2) The dirty water messed my pants up.
			(3) Losing my job really messed my life up.
	move in(to)	:	I moved into a new apartment last month.
	move on (to)	:	(1) The officer stopped for a minute, asked some questions, and then moved on.
			(2) Alright, let's move on to our next point.
	move out (of)	:	I moved out of my old apartment last month.
	move up (to)	:	How long will it be before they can move her up?
N	nail up	:	(1) Please nail this picture up.
			(2) Who nailed up the door? I can't get out.
O	open up	:	They opened up the border a few weeks ago.
	order in(to)	:	The officer ordered me in.
P	pass away/on	:	Her uncle passed away last summer.
	pass out	:	Please can you pass these handouts out to everyone?
	pay off	:	The time I spent in this project didn't pay off.
	pick up	:	(1) Relax. I will pick her up from school.
			(2) The storm picked up about midnight.
			(3) I picked up a little French while I was in Puducherry
	pile up	:	Exams are piling up on my desk.
	plan out	:	They met and planned out their strategy.
	play along	:	The guy with the guitar came in and played along.
	point out	:	That's exactly what I pointed out earlier.
	pop up	:	I don't know where he's going to pop up next.
	power up	:	Okay, let's power up the engine and get going.
	pull in(to)	:	A stranger just pulled into our street.
	pull up	:	He reached down and pulled her up.
	put on	:	Don't you have some clothes to put on?
	put off (until)	:	Can't you just put this off until tomorrow?
	put together	:	We put a team together on very short notice.
	put up with	:	I just don't know why I even put up with you.
Q	quiet down	:	(1) Try to quiet him down.
			(2) Ask him to quiet down.
R	rattle off	:	She rattled off the long list of names.
	reach out	:	I reached out, but there was nothing I could get hold of.
	read over / through	:	Please read this text over and tell me what is about.
	rely (up) on	:	Can we rely on you in this case?
	ride out	:	Things are rough around here, but I think I can ride it out.
	rub away	:	I used that towel to rub away the dirt on my shoes.
	rule on	:	When will the court rule on your decision?



	run away	: The cat ran away from me.
	run down	: The car's battery ran down.
	run off	: This allows rainwater to run off.
	run off with	: The kidnappers ran off with her little daughter.
	run over	: (1) He ran over his neighbour's cat. (2) I ran over the time allotted for the presentation.
	run out of	: I'm afraid we ran out of milk and cookies.
	rush in(to)	: Don't rush into this job.
S	save up	: I'm saving up money for a new car.
	see through	: (1) I knew what he was up to, because I saw through him. (2) I'll see this project through.
	sell out (to)	: (1) He refused to sell out to a large corporation. (2) He shouldn't have sold out to them.
	send away for	: I had to send away for a new part.
	send for	: He sent for his secretary.
	send over (to)	: She sent me over to her office.
	set up (for)	: I will set up a meeting for next week.
	settle down	: (1) One day they will settle down in a small cabin in the mountains. (2) Will you please settle down and relax?
	share together	: We shared a room together in college.
	show off	: Stop showing off.
	sign in	: Did you remember to sign in?
	sign up for	: Did you remember to sign up for the class?
	sit around	: Don't just sit around. Do something!
	sit down	: Please, sit down and relax.
	sit in on	: You guys mind if I sit in on your discussion?
	sit out	: I'm not playing. I better sit out this time.
	sit up	: (1) I sat up and read a book. (2) I wouldn't get such terrible backaches if I sat up properly.
	sleep in	: I slept in this morning.
	slim down	: You have slimmed down a lot since December.
	slow down	: You're going to fast. Please slow down.
	smash into	: The car smashed into the side of a bus.
	sort itself out	: Things will sort itself out by the end of the month.
	speak up for	: You can speak up for those who cannot speak for themselves.
	spread out	: He told them to spread out and continue their search.
	stand around	: Don't stand around. Get busy!
	stand by	: Stand by while I search for another song.
	stand in (for)	: Saran is sick. Can you stand in for him?
	stand up	: She stood up and looked across the room.
	start over	: Sorry, I guess I messed this up, so can I start over?
	start up	: Start your car up and let's go.
	stay over	: Can my friend stay over, please?
	steal away	: She stole away while he was refilling her coffee.
	step aside	: Step aside, please. You're in my way.



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stick together	:	We must stick together.
stop by	:	Please stop by before you go on vacation.
stop over	:	We stopped over in Coimbatore for two nights.
storm in(to)	:	He stormed into the room, shouting and yelling.
storm out (of)	:	He got angry and stormed out of the meeting.
straighten out	:	(1) We have to straighten this mess out. (2) They straightened out the line of people.
strip down	:	The doctor told me to strip down for the examination.
stumble (upon)	:	I just stumbled upon her.
sum up	:	Can you sum up the arguments of this essay?
swell up	:	I bumped my ankle and it swelled up.
switch off	:	I forgot to switch the TV off before I went to bed.
switch on	:	Can someone switch the light on, please?
take away	:	The police took her daughter away.
take apart	:	Don't take my TV apart.
take off	:	(1) When does your plane take off? (2) Sorry, I have to take off now. (3) Take your coat off, please.
take over	:	If you take over, you will be in charge.
talk back (to)	:	Don't ever talk back to her.
talk out	:	Let's just talk this matter out.
team up (with)	:	I don't want to team up with him.
tear off (of)	:	She tore the label off the bottle.
tell off	:	I should have told him off.
tell on	:	I'm going to call your father and tell on you.
think back (to)	:	Try and think back to the morning of June 5.
think over	:	I needed a few minutes to think it over.
think through	:	First, let me think this through and I'll call you tomorrow first in the morning.
think of	:	I quickly had to think of something.
think up	:	I'll think something up.
throw up	:	I was so nauseous I almost threw up.
tidy away	:	Please tidy your stuff away.
tidy up	:	Your room looks like a pig sty. You better tidy it up now.
trick into	:	He tried to trick her into doing it his way.
try out	:	Let's try out this candy store.
turn around/about	:	The car turned around and went the other way.
turn down	:	(1) He turned his collar down, when he entered her house. (2) Turn the music down a little, will you? (3) Our proposal was turned down.
turn in	:	I need some sleep. I'm going to turn in now.
turn in(to)	:	Turn in for some gas.
turn off	:	Could you please turn the radio off?
turn on	:	Don't forget to turn on the lights when the sun goes down.
turn up	:	(1) Turn your cuffs up, please. (2) Something always turns up. (3) Apparently, new evidence has turned up.



U	use up	:	You can use it up. I have more of it.
W	wake up	:	Wake up! We have to hit the road.
	watch over	:	Can you watch over the kids while we're gone.
	watch out (for)	:	Watch out for the snakes in the bushes.
	wear out	:	After weeks of learning for this stupid test, I'm worn out.
	wipe off (of)	:	Don't use your sleeve to wipe the ice cream off of your hand.
	work out	:	(1) Everything will work out in the end. (2) She needs to work out more often.
	work over	:	They really worked him over.
	wrap up	:	Wrap up the presents quickly.
	write away for	:	I wrote away for a book on poetry.
Y	yell out	:	The pain caused me to yell out.

What do Phrasal and Prepositional Verbs have in common and what are the differences?

Two-word verbs can be Phrasal Verbs or Prepositional Verb.

இரண்டு வார்த்தையாக உள்ள வினைச்சொற்கள் (verbs) வினைச்சொற்றொடராகவோ (Phrasal Verbs) அல்லது முன்னிடை வினைச்சொல்லாகவோ (Prepositional Verb) இருக்க முடியும்.

Phrasal Verbs often have a very different (idiomatic) meaning.

- verb : look
- adverb : in
- Phrasal Verb : look in

What is the difference between a preposition and an adverb and why this distinction is important.

An object can go before or after an adverb – but it can only go after a preposition. So:

ஒரு செயப்படுபொருள் ஒரு வினையுரிச் சொல்லுக்கு முன்போ அல்லது பின்போ வரலாம். ஆனால் அது முன்னிடைச் சொல்லுக்குப் பின் மட்டுமே வரும். ஆகையால்,

- Phrasal Verbs can be separated, வினைச் சொற்றொடர்களை பிரிக்க முடியும்.
- Prepositional Verbs must not be separated, முன்னிடை வினைச்சொற்களைக் கண்டிப்பாகப் பிரிக்கவே முடியாது.

Exercises

I. Choose the Phrasal verb from the options given to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence:

- Choose the phrasal verb from the options given to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.
The building collapsed by itself after being erect of almost 40 years.
(a) piled on (b) nosing around (c) caved in (d) figured out Ans
- Choose the phrasal verb from the options given to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.
I cannot understand your handwriting.
(a) make for (b) make up (c) make out (d) make in Ans
- Choose the phrasal verb from the options given to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.
He will not yield to pressure and he will face the challenge bravely.
(a) give away (b) give in (c) give out (d) give off Ans



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- Choose the phrasal verb from the options given to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.
I was surprised when I won the lottery.
(a) taken on (b) taken of (c) taken away (d) taken aback Ans
- Choose the phrasal verb from the options given to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.
Whenever you need help you can visit me at any time.
(a) call at (b) call on (c) call for (d) call in Ans
- Choose the phrasal verb from the options given to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.
He will surely pass the exam with flying colours.
(a) get out (b) get in (c) get through (d) get on Ans
- Choose the phrasal verb from the options given to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.
You should take care of your health.
(a) Look into (b) look after (c) look before (d) look at Ans

II. Choose the correct phrasal verb and complete the sentence

- Quick! _____ the bus. It's ready to leave. (Get on / get up / get of) Ans
- I don't know where my book is. I have to _____ it. (look for/ look into / look after) Ans
- It's dark inside. Can you _____ the light, please? (switch on / switch off / switch in) Ans
- _____ the form, please. (Fill in / fill out / fill into) Ans
- I need some new clothes. Why don't you _____ these jeans? (try on / try in / try out) Ans
- It's warm inside. _____ your coat. (Take off / take on / take out) Ans
- This pencil is really old. You can _____. (throw it of / throw it up / throw it away) Ans
- It's so loud here. Can you _____ the radio a little? (turn down / turn off / turn on) Ans
- The firemen were able to _____ the fire in Church Street. (put out / put off / put on) Ans
- Does your little brother _____ ghosts? (believe in / believe on / believe about) Ans



9. Appropriate Phrases

(Text Book Page No. : 45)

A phrase is a small group of words that forms a meaningful unit within a clause. Phrases play an important role in combining two sentences into a simple sentence.

ஒரு வாக்கியத்தின் உட்பிரிவில் (clause) வார்த்தைகளின் தொகுப்பால் உருவான அர்த்தமுள்ள ஒரு பிரிவே ஒரு சொற்றொடர் (phrase) ஆகும். இரண்டு வாக்கியங்களை இணைத்து ஒரு சாதாரண வாக்கியமாக (simple sentence) மாற்றும்போது சொற்றொடர்கள் (phrases) முக்கிய பங்கு வகிக்கிறது.

In spite of his ill-health, Rohit scored well.

The underlined words in the above sentence is a phrase.

A prepositional phrase is made up of a preposition and a noun phrase.



Example :

Choose the appropriate phrases and complete the following sentences.

- _____ time, the criminal realised his mistake.
(a) Along with (b) In case of (c) In due course of (d) Instead of
[Ans: (c) In due course of]
- He resigned _____ illness.
(a) in spite of (b) in the event of (c) on account of (d) in case of [Ans: (c) on account of]
- _____ very cold, she was shivering.
(a) In spite of (b) Being (c) In case of (d) Even though [Ans: (b) Being]
- _____ you don't receive the information within two days, call this number.
(a) In case (b) In the event of (c) In spite of (d) because of [Ans: (a) In case]
- _____ your advertisement, I send my resume.
(a) By dint of (b) With reference to (c) Ahead of (d) In spite of
[Ans: (b) With reference to]
- _____ the rain stopped, we rushed to our home.
(a) In order to (b) As soon as (c) Instead of (d) In spite of [Ans: (b) As soon as]
- _____, discipline is learnt only in school.
(a) With my opinion (b) In my opinion
(c) Due to my opinion (d) about my opinion [Ans: (b) In my opinion]
- My father knows Hindi _____ English.
(a) in addition to (b) on account of (c) in case of (d) because of [Ans: (a) in addition to]
- _____ being poor, he is happy.
(a) In the event of (b) In spite of (c) Due to (d) In order to [Ans: (b) In spite of]
- _____ it rained, the teams continued to play the match.
(a) In the event of (b) On account of (c) Even though (d) In case of [Ans: (c) Even though]

Exercises

Choose the appropriate phrases and complete the following sentences.

- _____ his illness, he could not attend the meeting.
(a) In spite of (b) in stead of (c) in case of (d) owing to
Ans:
- _____ his popularity, he cannot be considered as a great actor.
(a) in stead of (b) in spite of (c) in case of (d) owing to
Ans:
- _____ being rich, she is hard working.
(a) In spite of (b) in stead of (c) in case of (d) owing to
Ans:
- _____ power failure, switch on the generator.
(a) In spite of (b) in stead of (c) in case of (d) owing to
Ans:
- I brought my umbrella to be prepared _____ rain.
(a) in the event of (b) on account of (c) even though (d) in case of
Ans:
- I brought my umbrella _____ sudden rain.
(a) in spite of (b) being (c) in case of (d) even though
Ans:


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7. You might bring seasickness pills on a cruise _____ stormy seas.
(a) in the event of (b) on account of (c) even though (d) in case of
8. _____ of an earthquake, stand in a doorway away from the windows.
(a) In the event (b) In stead of (c) In case of (d) Owing to
9. "Bring an extra pair of socks, _____ your feet get wet.
(a) by dint of (b) with reference to (c) just in case (d) in spite of
10. He was frustrated _____ the punctured wheel.
(a) in spite of (b) due to (c) due though (d) in case of
11. I missed the class _____ the rain.
(a) due to (b) in spite of (c) due though (d) owing to
12. I didn't attend the class yesterday _____ fever.
(a) in addition to (b) on account of (c) in case of (d) because of
13. She had difficulty communicating in English _____ all her years of study.
(a) in the event of (b) in spite of (c) due to (d) in order to
14. We lost the game, _____ the fact that we practiced all week.
(a) in spite of (b) due to (c) due though (d) owing to
15. _____ not having an umbrella, I walked home in the rain.
(a) In spite of (b) in stead of (c) in case of (d) in case of

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10. Foreign Words

English language has acquired words and phrases from various other languages of the world. These words are noted as Foreign words.

பல நெடுங்காலமாக, உலகின் பல்வேறு மொழிகளிலிருந்து, பற்பல வார்த்தைகள், சொற்றொடர்கள் எடுக்கப்பட்டு, அவை ஆங்கில மொழியுடன் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டன. அவ்வாறான வார்த்தைகள், "Foreign Words" என குறிப்பிடப்படுகின்றன. இவ்வினாவில், Foreign Word கொண்ட ஒரு வாக்கியம் தரப்பட்டு, அந்த foreign word-க்கு சரியான அர்த்தத்தை 4 options - களிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

I. Foreign words from Textual Examples / Exercises :

No.	Foreign Word	Meaning
1.	ad hoc	for this situation for a special purpose, குறிப்பிட்ட நோக்கத்திற்காக அமைக்கப்பட்ட
2.	bon voyage	saying good bye and wishing good luck, பயணம் சிறக்க வாழ்த்து கூறுதல்
3.	bons mots	witty remarks, நகைச்சுவையான கருத்துக்கள்
4.	en famille	as a family, குடும்பத்துடன்
5.	ex gratia	a payment made as a favour, அருட்கொடை
6.	in toto	totally, as a whole, ஒட்டுமொத்தமாக
7.	rapport	close relationship with good understanding, பரஸ்பர ஒத்துழைப்பு
8.	resume	a brief summary, தற்குறிப்பு
9.	sine die	without a date being fixed, தேதி குறிப்பிடப்படாமல்



II. Foreign Words : Additional

No.	Foreign Word	Meaning
1	ad valorem	according to the value, விலைமதிப்பின் படி
2	alias	otherwise known as, இவ்வாறாகவும் அறியப்படுகிற
3	alibi	accused claiming his presence elsewhere at the time of crime, குற்றம் நடைபெற்ற நேரத்தில் தான் வேறு இடத்தில் இருந்தேன் என்று ஓர் ஆதாரத்தை உண்டாக்குவது
4	ante meridiem	before noon, முற்பகல்
5	de facto	actual, real, நடைமுறையில் உள்ள
6	déjà vu	the feeling that you have previously experienced something which is actually happening to you just now, இப்போதுதான் முதல்முறையாக நடப்பதை, முன் எப்போதோ ஒருமுறை நடந்திருக்கிறது போன்ற அனுபவம் பெற்றதாக, உணர்வது
7	in camera	in private, without the public, newspaper reporters, etc. being there, தனிப்பட்ட முறையில்
8	in memoriam	in memory of, ஞாபகார்த்தமாக, (அன்னாரின்) நினைவாக
9	lingua franca	a common language, ஒரு பொது மொழி
10	locus standi	a place or standing, ஒரு இடம் அல்லது நிலை
11	mala fide	with bad faith, தீய நோக்கமுடைய
12	melee	confused scuffle, கைகலப்பு
13	modus operandi	plan of working, mode of operation, செயல்முறை
14	mon ami	my friend, என் நண்பன்
15	nouveau riche	person who has recently become rich / acquired wealth, சமீபத்தில் பணக்காரனானவர்
16	par excellence	eminently, உன்னதமாக
17	pari pasu	with equal pace, சமமாக
18	prima facie	based on the first impression, முதன்மையான ஆதாரத்தின்படி
19	proforma	for the sake of form, ஓர் அமைப்பின் படியாக
20	protégé	dependant who is helped and taught by an expert, ஒரு நிபுணரால் உதவிசெய்யப்பட்டு அவரது ஆதரவில் இருப்பவர்
21	status quo	the situation or state of affairs as it is now, முதலில் இருந்த நிலையிலேயே
22	tete a tete	an intimate private conversation between two, இருவருக்கிடையேயான தனிப்பட்ட நெருக்கமான உரையாடல்
23	versus	against, எதிராக
24	via media	a middle way between two extremes, இரண்டு உச்சகட்டங்களுக்கு இடையே ஒரு நடுத்தர வழி
25	vide	with reference to, இதன் அடிப்படையில்
26	viva voce	a spoken examination, பேசப்படும் பரிசோதனை

Exercises

Choose the meaning of the foreign word in the sentence :

- The government offers funds to support elite athletes in this country.
(a) uneducated (b) the best (c) rural (d) urban
- The workers staged a boycott en masse.
(a) one at a time (b) elegantly (c) all together (d) modestly

Ans

Ans

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3. The policemen were travelling in the bus incognito to nab the eve teasers.
(a) in a group (b) in a hurry (c) in order (d) in disguise Ans
4. The hardcore criminal is good at creating alibi.
(a) fabricating an evidence towards an innocent
(b) destroying all the evidences at the place of crime
(c) false record of his presence elsewhere at the time of crime
(d) escaping from the police network Ans
5. Rajan arrives in the same type of attire, sans a shirt.
(a) donates (b) presents (c) with (d) without Ans
6. "Now it's time to bid adieu to all of you gathered here."
(a) welcome (b) salute (c) goodbye (d) ovation Ans
7. As the College Principal resigned, the Correspondent took over the charges ad interim.
(a) with hesitation (b) temporarily (c) permanently (d) anxiously Ans
8. The agreement between the workers and the management is fait accompli.
(a) can be revised at any time (b) the Chairman alone can revise
(c) irreversible and cannot be altered (d) the union leader alone can revise Ans
9. Our Principal is a bon homie.
(a) good natured person (b) cruel person
(c) glum person (d) ferocious man Ans
10. I realised that not attending my friend's birthday party was a faux pas.
(a) wonderful incident (b) social blunder
(c) good decision (d) pleasant thing Ans
11. Rani is seriously preparing for the 'viva-voce'.
(a) aptitude test (b) spoken examination
(c) written examination (d) fitness test Ans
12. The hearing of the murder case is adjourned 'sine die'.
(a) till the judgement (b) after the confession of the accused
(c) without a date being fixed (d) till the death Ans
13. All 'bonafide' cases of hardship will receive help.
(a) uncertified (b) bonded labour (c) genuine (d) fake Ans
14. The company maintained a close 'liaison' with the trade union.
(a) vigilance (b) secret agreement
(c) coordination (d) supervision Ans
15. We are en route to the botanical garden.
(a) returned to (b) on the way to
(c) on the short-cut road (d) in the wrong route Ans
16. In our country, cases which are sub judice cannot be discussed in the media.
(a) not worthy (b) money oriented
(c) under judicial consideration (d) fake Ans
17. The hearing should only be held ex parte as necessary.
(a) on one side (b) amicably (c) in camera (d) at high level Ans



18. The post-mortem showed that she had been strangled.
(a) evidences at a place (b) circumstances
(c) eye-witnesses (d) medical examination of the dead body
19. The judge wanted a verbatim record of the murderer.
(a) previous statement (b) exactly the same words
(c) eye-witness (d) mistake proof
20. The trial of the terrorist was held in camera in the interests of security.
(a) in public chamber (b) in police parade ground
(c) in private chamber (d) at police academy

Ans

Ans

Ans



11. Compound Words

(Text Book Page No. : 118)

A compound word is a combination of two or more words that function as a single unit of meaning.

There are three types of compound :

1. Closed compound words are formed when two unique words are joined together. e.g. flowerpots.
2. Open compound words have a space between the words, but when they are read together, a new meaning is formed. e.g. living room.
3. Hyphenated compound words are connected by a hyphen. e.g. brother-in-law.

◆ இரண்டு அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட வார்த்தைகள் இணைக்கப்பட்டு, உருவாக்கப்படும் ஒரு புதிய வார்த்தைக்கு compound word என்று பெயர்.

◆ எ.கா. :

grand + father → grandfather
(பெரிய) (அப்பா) (தாத்தா)

grand, mother ஆகிய 2 வார்த்தைகள் இணைக்கப்பட்டு, grandfather என்ற புதிய வார்த்தை உருவாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

Compound Words : Examples

NOUN + NOUN		
air + ticket = airticket	hand + cuff = handcuff	school + bus = school bus
bed + room = bedroom	honey + bee = honeybee	school + girl = school girl
bed + time = bed-time	lady + bug = ladybug	sea + shore = sea-shore
birth + day = birthday	motor + cycle = motorcycle	shoe + lace = shoe-lace
book + stall = bookstall	news + stand = newsstand	sky + line = skyline
border + line = borderline	note + book = notebook	sun + dial = sun-dial
bus + station = bus-station	picture + book = picture book	sun + light = sunlight
chess + men = chessmen	pig + tail = pigtail	tax + rebate = tax rebate
class + room = classroom	post + card = postcard	time + limit = time limit
cork + screw = cork-screw	post + man = postman	time + schedule = time schedule
dream + world = dream-world	post + war = postwar	train + track = traintrack
eye + liner = eye-liner	printer + cartridge = printer cartridge	truck + load = truck-load
field + glasses = field glasses	rabbit + hole = rabbit-hole	water + proof = waterproof
fire + man = fireman	rail + road = railroad	water + tank = water tank
hand + bag = hand bag	river + bank = riverbank	white + paper = whitepaper



NOUN + VERB		
air + tight = airtight	hair + cut = haircut	rain + fall = rainfall
bench + mark = benchmark	hand + wash = handwash	root + cause = rootcause
breast + feed = breastfeed	head + ache = headache	snow + drop = snow drop
bus + stop = busstop	head + line = headline	snow + fall = snowfall
day + break = daybreak	house + sitting = housesitting	sun + rise = sunrise
dog + eared = dog-eared	lip + read = lipread	sun + set = sunset
ear + mark = earmark	machine + wash = machine wash	tooth + ache = tooth-ache
finger + pointing = finger-pointing	moon + walk = moon walk	tooth + brush = tooth brush
finger + print = finger print	paint + brush = paintbrush	way + lay = waylay
NOUN + ADJECTIVE		
accident + prone = accident-prone	hen + pecked = henpecked	milk + white = milk white
age + old = age-old	home + less = homeless	picture + perfect = picture-perfect
bad + tempered = bad-tempered	home + sick = homesick	red + hot = red hot
black + gold = blackgold	honey + sweet = honey-sweet	round + about = roundabout
care + less = careless	jet + black = jet black	silver + white = silver white
dead + slow = deadslow	knee + deep = knee-deep	sky + blue = sky blue
down + trodden = downtrodden	life + long = lifelong	snow + white = snow-white
duty + free = duty free	mercy + less = merciless	world + famous = world famous
NOUN + GERUND		
air + conditioning = air conditioning	heart + rending = heart-rending	snow + skiing = snow-skiing
air + lifting = airlifting	mind + blowing = mind-blowing	soul + stirring = soul-stirring
book + binding = book-binding	mind + boggling = mind-boggling	story + telling = storytelling
breath + taking = breath-taking	mind + reading = mind reading	test + driving = test-driving
cat + walking = cat walking	oil + drilling = oil drilling	time + consuming = time-consuming
cross + questioning = cross-questioning	roller + skating = roller-skating	train + spotting = train-spotting
day + dreaming = day-dreaming	sight + seeing = sight-seeing	white + washing = white-washing
hand + writing = handwriting	slow + cycling = slow-cycling	
NOUN + PREPOSITION		
country + side = countryside	root + out = root out	
VERB + NOUN		
bath + Room = bath Room	pass + port = pass port	stop + clock = stop clock
break + fast = breakfast	pay + day = pay day	taste+ buds = taste buds
call + Taxi = call Taxi	pick + pocket = pickpocket	walk + man = walk man
cross + fire = cross fire	play + ground = playground	watch + dog = watch dog
cross + word = crossword	pop + corn = popcorn	watch + man = watch man
cry + baby = crybaby	rest + house = rest house	work + room = workroom
drive + inn = drive inn	search + engine = search engine	cut + throat = cut throat
fire + place = fire place	search + light = search light	drip + irrigation = drip irrigation
guide + book = guide book	show + room = show room	run + down = run down
handle + bar = handle bar	spoil + sport = spoilsport	
VERB + GERUND		
type + setting = type setting	type + writing = type writing	



VERB + ADVERB		
camp + out = camp-out	drop + out = drop-out	look + out = lookout
draw + back = drawback	fall + out = fall-out	take + off = take-off
VERB + PREPOSITION		
give + up = give up	look + down = look down	put + on = put on
lock + up = lock up		
GERUND + NOUN		
biting + cold = biting cold	fishing + net = fishing net	waiting + hall = waiting-hall
blotting + paper = blotting paper	looking + glass = looking glass	waiting + list = waiting list
cooking + gas = cooking gas	reading + room = reading-room	walking + stick = walking stick
dining + table = dining table	setting + sun = setting sun	washing + machine = washing machine
driving + licence = driving licence	stepping + stone = stepping-stone	winning + post = winning post
driving + school = driving-school	swimming + pool = swimming pool	writing + pad = writing pad
fishing + net = fishing net	visiting + card = visiting card	
ADVERB + NOUN		
after + thought = after thought	out + patient = out-patient	under + garment = undergarment
by + stander = bystander	over + coat = overcoat	upper + division = upper division
on + looker = onlooker	post + script = postscript	
ADVERB + VERB		
back + drop = backdrop	over + act = overact	under + go = undergo
back + track = backtrack	over + charge = overcharge	under + rate = under-rate
fore + ground = foreground	over + come = overcome	under + take = undertake
in + put = input	over + grow = over-grow	up + keep = upkeep
in + take = intake	over + spend = overspend	up + set = upset
out + live = outlive	over + throw = overthrow	up + turn = upturn
out + put = output	under + charge = undercharge	
out + set = outset	under + estimate = under estimate	
ADVERB + ADJECTIVE		
amazingly + good = amazingly good	carefully + chosen = carefully chosen	terrible + hot = terribly hot
blue + black = blue black	newly + rich = newly rich	vitality + important = vitally important
ADVERB + PARTICIPLE		
ill + gotten = ill gotten	over + worked = overworked	well + dressed = well dressed
over + loaded = overloaded	under + privileged = under privileged	
ADJECTIVE + NOUN		
black + board = black board	deep + well = deep well	noble + man = noble man
black + box = black box	full + moon = full moon	red + cross = red cross
blue + berry = blueberry	gentle + man = gentleman	red + head = redhead
blue + cross = blue cross	green + board = green board	short + change = shortchange
blue + moon = blue moon	green + house = greenhouse	soft + ware = software
blue + print = blue print	hard + ware = hardware	white + board = white board
clever + boy = clever boy	high + way = highway	



ADJECTIVE + VERB		
black + list = blacklist	long + forgotten = long forgotten	side + walk = side walk
clear + cut = clear cut	safe + guard = safeguard	time + taken = time taken
high + light = highlight	short + change = shortchange	white + wash = white wash
long + awaited = long awaited		
ADJECTIVE + GERUND		
curious + looking = curious-looking	good + looking = good-looking	public + speaking = public speaking
dry + cleaning = dry-cleaning	hard + working = hard working	shabby + looking = shabby-looking
easy + going = easy-going		
PREPOSITION + NOUN		
after + noon = afternoon	in + box = inbox	over + age = overage
after + thought = after thought	in + side = inside	over + bridge = overbridge
back + ground = background	in + service = inservice	over + coat = overcoat
by + lane = by lane	off + spring = offspring	over + confidence = overconfidence
by + path = by-path	out + class = outclass	over + time = overtime
down + fall = downfall	out + number = outnumber	over + work = overwork
down + hill = downhill	out + patient = outpatient	under + class = under class
fore + see = foresee	out + shine = outshine	under + production = underproduction
fore + thought = forethought	out + wit = outwit	
PREPOSITION + VERB		
by + line = byline	over + board = overboard	under + rate = underrate
out + look = outlook	over + fed = overfed	under + stand = understand
out + number = outnumber	over + ride = over-ride	up + load = upload
out + shine = outshine	under + charge = undercharge	
over + act = overact	under + estimate = under-estimate	
PREPOSITION + GERUND		
in + coming = incoming	out + going = outgoing	

Exercises : Type - 1

Choose the correct combination for the compound word :

- Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'sunlight'.
 (a) Noun + Adverb (b) Noun + Noun
 (c) Adjective + Verb (d) Adverb + Noun
- Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'roundabout'.
 (a) Noun + Adjective (b) Verb + Noun
 (c) Adverb + Verb (d) Adverb + Noun
- Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'snow drop'.
 (a) Noun + Verb (b) Adverb + Adjective
 (c) Adjective + Verb (d) Adverb + Noun

Ans

Ans

Ans



4. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'catwalking'.

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

Ans

5. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'honey-sweet'.

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

Ans

6. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'postman'.

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

Ans

7. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'redhot'.

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

Ans

8. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'day dream'.

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

Ans

9. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'bus stop'.

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

Ans

10. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'sunrise'.

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

Ans

11. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'White wash'.

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

Ans

12. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'duty free'.

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

Ans

13. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'long-forgotten'.

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

Ans

14. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'air-conditioning'.

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

Ans

15. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'school girl'.

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

Ans



Exercises : Type - 2

Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word :

- Which of the words given below can be placed after the word car to form a compound word?
(a) street (b) park (c) house (d) top Ans
- Which of the words given below can be placed after fast to form a compound word?
(a) mark (b) port (c) good (d) food Ans
- Which of the words given below can be placed before post to form a compound word?
(a) gate (b) out (c) late (d) quick Ans
- Which of the words given below can be placed after the word table to form a compound word?
(a) role (b) leader (c) manager (d) tennis Ans
- Which of the words given below can be placed after the word heart to form a compound word?
(a) ache (b) condition (c) pain (d) attack Ans
- Which word can be placed after ice to form a compound word?
(a) cool (b) cream (c) cut (d) fridge Ans
- Which word can be placed after light to form a compound word?
(a) room (b) night (c) house (d) way Ans
- Which of the words given below can be placed after the word 'Wind' to form a compound word.
(a) cool (b) chill (c) screen (d) breeze Ans
- Which of the words given below can be placed after the word 'water' to form a compound word?
(a) sea (b) child (c) rain (d) man Ans
- Which word can be placed before power to form a compound word?
(a) head (b) house (c) horse (d) mute Ans
- Which of the words given below can be placed after sea to form a compound word?
(a) hood (b) lake (c) space (d) port Ans
- Which word can be placed after cricket to form a compound word?
(a) field (b) court (c) ground (d) area Ans
- Which word can be placed before light to form a compound word?
(a) face (b) hand (c) head (d) back Ans
- Which word can be placed before screen to form a compound word?
(a) road (b) car (c) wind (d) main Ans
- Which word can be placed before brow to form a compound word?
(a) brown (b) eye (c) hair (d) thick Ans





12. Prefixes

(Text Book Page No. : 7)

An affix is added to the root of a word to change its meaning.

An affix added to the front of a word is known as a prefix. Prefixes may be hyphenated too.

eg : incapable, ex-president.

ஒரு ஒட்டுச்சொல் வேர்ச்சொல்லோடு அதுனுடைய பொருளினை மாற்றுவதற்காக சேர்க்கப்படுகிறது. ஒரு வார்த்தையின் முன்னால் சேர்க்கப்படும் ஒட்டுச் சொல்லினை முன்னொட்டுச் சொல் என்கிறோம். முன்னொட்டுச் சொற்கள் (Prefixes) இணைப்புக் குறியிடப்படும் (hyphenated) இருக்கலாம்.

Prefix	Function	Examples
auto	It is used with the meaning of by oneself (or) itself.	automatic, autopilot, auto focus, automotive, automobile, autobiography
bi	It is generally used with the meaning of “two”	binomial, bisector, bicycle, biangular, binocular, bicarbonate
dis	It is normally used with the meaning of negative (or) reversing force	disappear, dishonest, disbelief, dislike, dishearten
il	It means marginal (or) not	illegal, illiterate, illegible, illogical, illness
non	It is used with the meaning of absence of something (or) not	non stop, nonsense, nonprofit, nontoxic, non-verbal
mid	It is used with the meaning of “middle”.	mid portion, mid point, mid noon, midnight
over	It is normally used with the meaning of excess (or) too much	over expression, over flow, over act, over coat

Exercises

Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word :

- Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word 'existence'.
(a) un (b) co (c) sub (d) de
- Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word 'look'.
(a) over (b) en (c) co (d) un
- Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word 'circle'.
(a) de (b) hyper (c) en (d) re
- Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word 'claim'.
(a) pro (b) en (c) co (d) il
- Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word 'cast'.
(a) co (b) mal (c) inter (d) tele
- Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word 'prove'.
(a) co (b) mis (c) dis (d) non
- Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word 'kindly'.
(a) dis (b) non (c) pro (d) un
- Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word 'gratitude'.
(a) dis (b) in (c) mis (d) il

Ans

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GRAMMAR
Part 1 One Mark Questions

9. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word **'former'**.
(a) sub (b) pro (c) re (d) dis
10. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word **'dependent'**.
(a) in (b) en (c) non (d) un
11. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word **'valence'**.
(a) un (b) tele (c) pre (d) de
12. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word **'consistent'**.
(a) ir (b) il (c) in (d) dis
13. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word **'just'**.
(a) un (b) in (c) mis (d) il
14. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word **'dominated'**.
(a) il (b) pre (c) re (d) sub
15. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word **'dispensable'**.
(a) en (b) ir (c) pre (d) in
16. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word **'break'**.
(a) in (b) il (c) out (d) de
17. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word **'adulterated'**.
(a) un (b) in (c) ir (d) en
18. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word **'lasting'**.
(a) de (b) ever (c) dis (d) pre
19. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word **'tour'**.
(a) co (b) mis (c) non (d) de
20. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word **'reparable'**.
(a) dis (b) ir (c) en (d) in

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13. Suffixes

(Text Book Page No. : 7, 147)

An affix is added to the back of a word is known as suffix. Suffixes are unstressed.

eg : confusion.

ஒரு வார்த்தையின் பின்னால் சேர்க்கப்படும் ஒட்டுச் சொல்லினை பின்னொட்டுச் சொற்கள் என்கிறோம். பின்னொட்டுச் சொற்களுக்கு சொல்லுத்தம் கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை (unstressed).

Suffix	Function	Examples
'-ile'	It is used to express capability, liability susceptibility, etc.	docile, fragile, juvenile, volatile, ductile
'-ling'	It refers to one that is young, small or inferior.	Princeling, duckling, hireling
'-let'	Indicates smallness.	booklet, leaflet, eaglet
'-ette'	It is generally used in the diminutive sense referring to something small and tiny.	novelette, kitchenette



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So we have 5 Steps on 'How to do expansion of an idea or expansion of a proverb':

- Step 1 : Understand the symbol of the words in the proverb.
- Step 2 : Substitute the meaning in the idea or the proverb.
- Step 3 : Look for a story or anecdote or example or illustration.
- Step 4 : Look for similar proverbs or ideas
- Step 5 : Sum up the paragraph.

Exercises

1. Explain the meaning of the proverb : **Unity is Strength**

Ans

Blank space for answer to Question 1.

2. Explain the meaning of the proverb : **'Blood is Thicker than Water'**

Ans

Blank space for answer to Question 2.



3. Explain the meaning of the proverb : 'A rolling stone gathers no moss'

Ans

4. Explain the meaning of the proverb : 'God Helps Those Who Help Themselves' (or) Self Help is the Best Help

Ans



5. Explain the meaning of the proverb : An Idle Brain is the Devil's Workshop.

Ans

6. Explain the meaning of the proverb : 'Laughter is the best medicine'.

Ans





11. Biographical Sketch

Biographical sketch means an account of the life and activities of an individual or family. It would include information about the person's name, place of residence, education, occupation, life and activities and other important details. A biographical sketch is always written by someone else except the person on whom it is written. It provides the pen picture of that person. A bio-sketch presents the facts about the person's life including what the person did and how he/she influenced the world. It should describe the person's personality and provide an explanation for why he or she acted in certain ways. Most bio-sketches not only present the facts but also tell what those facts mean.

ஒருவரது வாழ்க்கை மற்றும் அவரது சாதனைகளைச் சுருக்கமாக, அதே நேரத்தில், போற்றத்தக்க வகையில் எழுதி வழங்குதல் biographical sketch ஆகும்.

General Hints :

- ◆ Written in third person
- ◆ Significant ,essential and impressive points are included
- ◆ Special awards or recognitions be mentioned
- ◆ descriptive

Exercises

1. With the help of the given clues, write a bio-sketch of Subhash Chandra Bose, about 80-100 words.

Subash Chandra Bose; Netaji- immense, Freedom Fighter- born- January 23, 1897, in Cuttack, Orissa- Career: Civil Services -Achievements: Joined struggle; established Indian National Army- Motto Give me blood and I will give you the freedom- Setback: Retreat after the defeat of Japan and Germany -Death Air crash over Taipei, Taiwan (Formosa) on August 18, 1945.

Ans

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2. Given below are some notes on Anne Frank. Use them to write a short bio-sketch of her, about 100 words.

Name: Anne Frank - Birth: June 12. 1929 in Frankfurt. Germany - Profession : Writer - Parents : Otto Frank (Father), Edith Frank (Mother). Margot (Elder sister) - Belongs to: Jewish Family - Best Known for : Writing a diary while hiding from the Nazis during World War II - Died : March 1945 at the age of 15 in the Bergen-Belson concentration camp - Achievements: Her famous work "The Diary of a Young Girl"- Anne's diary was published in user sixty-five different languages. - One of Anne's hobbies was to collect photos and postcards of movie stars.

Ans



3. Use the following information and write a short bio-sketch of Mother Teresa.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Birth | - 27 August 1910 of Albanian parents in Skopje |
| Real Name | - Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu |
| 1928 | - Joined convent in Ireland; 18 years old |
| 1929 | - Sent to Darjeeling, India |
| 1931 | - Began teaching at Kolkata Girls' School |
| 1948 | - Left teaching to work among the poor in slums of Kolkata |
| 1950-1996 | - Worked for the downtrodden and sick destitute |
| 1979 | - Awarded Nobel Peace Prize |
| Death | - 5 September 1997 |

Ans



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4. Use the notes given below to write a short bio-sketch of Vishwanathan Anand.

Born on 11th December 1969 Nickname: Popularly Known as "Vishy"

First title : The youngest National, Champion at the age of 16

Education : Holds a degree in commerce

Hobbies : reading, swimming, listening to music

Character : A man of discipline, self-centered, clear reasoning and immediate insight.

Awards and Honours : An Indian chess Grandmaster; former World Chess Champion.; won the World Chess Championship five times, was the undisputed World Champion from 2007 to 2013.

Ans



Answers for FA - 1 to 7 and Model Test Papers 1 & 2 can be received by
sending email request to keybook@surabooks.com.

12th STD.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT (UNIT TEST - 1)

Duration: 60 Min

English

Max. Marks : 20

Part - I (Prose)

1. Choose correct synonym for the underlined word from the options given. (1)

They were childish enough and in many ways quite artless.

- (a) innocent (b) opportunistic (c) hypocritical (d) cunning

2. Choose correct antonym for the underlined word from the options given. (1)

Nicola's smile was steady and engaging.

- (a) charming (b) alluring (c) attracting (d) unappealing

Answer any one of the following briefly. (3)

3. Who took the author to the cubicle?
4. Why did the driver not approve of the narrator buying fruits from the boys?

Part - II (Poem)

Read the lines given below and answer any one set of the following. (2)

5. *All through the summer at ease we lay
And daily from the turret wall
We watched the mowers in the hay*
(a) Who does 'we' refer to?
(b) How did the soldiers spend the summer days?
6. *For what, we thought, had we to fear
With our arms and provender, load on load,*
(a) Why were the soldiers confident that they were safe?
(b) Pick out the alliterated words.

Explain any one of the following with reference to the context. (3)

7. *How can this shameful act be told.*
8. *I will maintain until my death.*



Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words. (5)

9. How safe was the castle? How was it conquered?
10. Human greed led to the mighty fall of the citadel. Explain.

Part - III (Writing)

11. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper about the nuisance created by the roadside vendors blocking the pavements and occupying the parking zone. (3)

Part - IV (Grammar)

12. Complete the sentence with the correct tense form of the verb in brackets. (1)
Last year we _____ (go) on a school trip to Kanyakumari.
13. Complete the following sentence with a suitable modal using the clue given (1)
You _____ not attend my class. (Order)



12th STD.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT (UNIT TEST - 2)

Duration: 60 Min

English

Max. Marks : 20

Part - I (Prose)

1. Choose correct synonym for the underlined word from the options given. (1)

One is liable to put in too much milk.

- (a) likely (b) certain (c) eager (d) responsible

2. Choose correct antonym for the underlined word from the options given. (1)

Not the flat, shallow type ...

- (a) narrow (b) wide (c) deep (d) direct

- Answer any one of the following briefly. (3)

3. What is the second golden rule in the preparation of tea?
4. Why does the author refer to himself being in 'a minority'?

Part - II (Poem)

- Read the lines given below and answer any one set of the following. (2)

5. *The giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung*

In crimson clusters all the bough among!

- (a) Who is the giant here?
(b) Why is the scarf colourful?

6. *Unknown, yet well-known to the eye of faith!*

Ah, I have heard that wail far, far away

In distant lands, by many a sheltered bay,

- (a) What does the 'wail' denotes?
(b) What is the figure of speech used here?

- Explain any one of the following with reference to the context. (3)

7. *Unto thy honor, Tree beloved of those*
Who now in blessed sleep for aye repose,

8. *While on lower boughs*
His puny offspring leap about and play;



Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words. (5)

9. Describe the reminiscences of the poet, when she sees the Casuarina tree.
10. The poet immortalizes the tree. Elucidate.

Part - III (Writing)

11. The Government of Tamilnadu has imposed a ban on use of plastic. Effective implementation of this ban depends on public awareness and individual responsibility. Write an article for your school magazine to create an awareness on the dangers posed by indiscriminate use of plastic. (3)

Part - IV (Grammar)

12. Choose the appropriate linker from within the brackets and complete the sentence. (1)
The vendor saw the train moving slowly from the platform, _____ (therefore / until) he got in.
13. Fill in the blank with suitable prepositional phrase. (1)
Expressing gratitude _____ others is common in vote of thanks.



12th STD.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT (UNIT TEST - 3)

Duration: 60 Min

English

Max. Marks : 20

Part - I (Prose)

1. Choose correct synonym for the underlined word from the options given. (1)

Suffering seems so cruelly prevalent, in the world today.

- (a) rare (b) abnormal (c) common (d) irregular

2. Choose correct antonym for the underlined word from the options given. (1)

..... he had a malignant tumour of bone.

- (a) deadly (b) harmless (c) lethal (d) destructive

Answer any one of the following briefly. (3)

3. What thoughts troubled Dr. Christiaan Barnard as he neared the end of his career as a heart surgeon?
4. Why did the choice of roles prove to be easy for them?

Part - II (Poem)

Read the lines given below and answer any one set of the following. (2)

5. *And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;*

- (a) Whom does justice refer to?
(b) What does he do to show his wisdom?

6. *"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,*

- (a) What parallelism has the poet drawn between the stage and world?
(b) Which figure of speech has been used in the second line?



Explain any one of the following with reference to the context.

(3)

7. "Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation".
8. The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloons,

Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words.

(5)

9. Describe the various stages of a man's life picturised in the poem "All the World's a stage."
10. What is the theme of the poem "The Seven Ages"?

Part - III (Writing)

11. Write a dialogue of minimum 3 exchanges between teacher and a student who has not done his homework.

(3)

Part - IV (Grammar)

12. Change the following sentence into Passive Voice.
They unanimously named Ravi the captain of the team.
13. Correct the error found in the question tag.
The village head understood the intention of the politician, didn't he?

(1)

(1)



12th STD.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT (UNIT TEST - 4)

Duration: 60 Min

English

Max. Marks : 20

Part - I (Prose)

1. Choose correct synonym for the underlined word from the options given. (1)

I decided to go on and we finally reached firmer snow higher up.

- (a) stronger (b) softer (c) wavering (d) weaker

2. Choose correct antonym for the underlined word from the options given. (1)

For a few moments I lay regaining my breath.

- (a) achieving (b) reaching (c) losing (d) attaining

Answer any one of the following briefly. (3)

3. When did Hillary feel a sense of freedom and well being?
4. How did the firm snow at the higher regions fill them with hope?

Part - II (Poem)

Read the lines given below and answer any one set of the following. (2)

5. 'That ever with a frolic welcome took
The thunder and the sunshine, and opposed
(a) What do 'thunder' and 'sunshine' refer to?
(b) What do we infer about the attitude of the sailors?
6. Death closes all: but something ere the end,
Some work of noble note, may yet be done,
Not unbecoming men that strove with Gods.
(a) The above lines convey the undying spirit of Ulysses. Explain.
(b) Pick out the words in alliteration in the above lines.

Explain any one of the following with reference to the context. (3)

7. I am become a name;
For always roaming with a hungry heart
8. To follow knowledge like a sinking star,
Beyond the utmost bound of human thought.



Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words. (5)

9. List the roles and responsibilities Ulysses assigns to his son Telemachus, while he is away.
10. What makes Ulysses seek newer adventures?

Part - III (Writing)

11. Your friend had injured his / her arm. Draft an e-mail inquiring about his / her health. (3)

Part - IV (Grammar)

12. Rewrite the following sentences using 'If' without changing the meaning. (1)
The manager would not have selected Nithiksha unless she exhibited good accounting skill.
13. Read the following sentences and fill in the blank. (1)
If Mary had an umbrella, she _____ (lend) it to me.



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FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT (UNIT TEST - 5)

Duration: 60 Min

English

Max. Marks : 20

Part - I (Prose)

1. Choose correct synonym for the underlined word from the options given. (1)

There is not a facet of human existence that is not explored and illuminated by this great literature.

- (a) overhead (b) feature (c) entirety (d) straddle

2. Choose correct antonym for the underlined word from the options given. (1)

It rose as an entirely independent tradition.

- (a) new look (b) habitual (c) orthodox (d) custom

Answer any one of the following briefly. (3)

3. Can you define and list the themes explored in Tamil Literature? Why?
4. Tamil is a touchstone to understand the Dravidian's nature and development. Elucidate.

Part - II (Poem)

Read the lines given below and answer any one set of the following. (2)

5. "Life is hard; be steel; be a rock."
(a) How should one face life?
(b) Identify the figure of speech in the above line.
6. He will be lonely enough
to have time for the work
he knows as his own.
(a) Why should the son be lonely?
(b) Pick out the alliterated words.

Explain any one of the following with reference to the context. (3)

7. Yet learning something out of every folly
hoping to repeat none of the cheap follies
8. Brutes have been gentled where lashes failed.



Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words. (5)

9. How according to the poet is it possible for his son to bring changes into a world that resents change?
10. Explain how the poet guides his son who is at the threshold of manhood, to face the challenges of life.

Part - III (Writing)

11. Draft a speech on the topic : The advantages and disadvantages of the Mobile Phone. (3)

Part - IV (Grammar)

12. Use the gerundial form of the verb in the brackets and fill in the blank. (1)
My friend waited for the _____ (meet).
13. Complete the following sentence using appropriate determiner. (1)
I am very tired today, as I had _____ guests today.



12th STD.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT (UNIT TEST - 6)

Duration: 60 Min

English

Max. Marks : 20

Part - I (Prose)

1. Choose correct synonym for the underlined word from the options given. (1)

Liberty is not a personal affair only, but a social contract.

- (a) commitment (b) disloyalty (c) treachery (d) falseness

2. Choose correct antonym for the underlined word from the options given. (1)

We pass judgment upon ourselves.

- (a) wisdom (b) wit (c) misjudgement (d) shrewdness

Answer any one of the following briefly. (3)

3. How would 'liberty' cause universal chaos?
4. What does the author say about practising on the trombone?

Part - II (Poem)

Read the lines given below and answer any one set of the following. (2)

5. *A film the mother-eagle's eye*
When her bruised eaglet breathes
(a) Who is compared to the mother eagle in the above lines?
(b) Explain the comparison.
6. *Legs wide, arms locked behind,*
As if to balance the prone brow
Oppressive with its mind.
(a) What is meant by prone brow?
(b) Find out two more instances of alliteration.

Explain any one of the following with reference to the context. (3)

7. *'I'm killed, Sire!' And, his Chief beside,*
Smiling, the boy fell dead.
8. *To see your flag-bird flap his vans*
Where I, to heart's desire,



Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words. (5)

9. What happened all of a sudden when Napoleon was standing on the mound?
10. What is the role of the young soldier in the victory of the French at Ratisbon?

Part - III (Writing)

11. Describe the process of ironing a cotton shirt. (3)

Part - IV (Grammar)

12. Choose the correct option and complete the sentence. (1)
Neither Lekha nor Leela _____ (has, have) been selected.
13. Identify the error in the following sentence and rewrite them Correctly. (1)
Many a student were awarded at the function.



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FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT (UNIT TEST)

TEST NO. 7

Duration: 60 Min

English

Max. Marks : 20

Part – I (Supplementary & Writing Skills)

(4 x 5 = 20)

1. Answer in a paragraph in about 150 words.

Comment on the characters of John Gresham Baldwin and Ms. Evie.

(or)

“Remember Caesar” is a light hearted comedy. Discuss the statement in a group and identify various aspects such as title, plot and characterisation that contribute to the humour in the play.

2. 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

A secretary for a publishing company, M/F with at least 2 years experience.

Apply to

The Managing Director, XL Publishers, Adyar, Chennai 600 020.

(or)

Write a paragraph on Physical Fitness in about 150 words.

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

In order to make progress in life, one should work hard, Hard work pays. One should not be afraid of failures. Failures are the stepping stones to success. Abraham Lincoln contested for the membership of the senate four times but he was defeated every time. In 1858, he contested for the United States Senate against Douglas. It was also a failure. But Lincoln was certain that “step after step, the ladder is ascended”. He contested for the topmost post of the country. He was made fun of, as a ‘third rate country lawyer’ and a ‘maker’ of clumsy jokes’. The election was more exciting than usual and Lincoln was chosen the President of the United States for the term 1861 to 1865.

QUESTIONS :

- (i) What were the failures met by Lincoln in his life?
- (ii) Who won the 1858 elections for the United States Senate?
- (iii) How did Lincoln’s opponents ridicule him during the election campaign?
- (iv) What is the topmost post of the United States? When was Lincoln elected for the post?
- (v) Mention the proverb which bears testimony to Lincoln’s perseverance.

(or)

Write a dialogue between Kamala and her mother about Kamala receiving a National Science Scholarship.



4. Spot the errors and correct them:

- (a) One of the boy has got the first prize.
- (b) Two and two make four.
- (c) Though he was poor, but he was honest.
- (d) Although he came late, but he finished the work in time.
- (e) A group of twelve students are travelling together.

(or)

Match each of the following sentences with the suitable field in the list given below :

- (a) Walt Disney's land of fun and fantasy, the vision that gives pleasure to kids and adults alike, turns fifty this year.
- (b) Maruti Udyog improved its operating margins by 2.4 per cent in 2004-05.
- (c) People use the binary system, which is able to represent any number using only two digits, 0 and 1.
- (d) Every plant organ has a definite form and structure and also performs certain specific functions.
- (e) An Indian woman was honoured for her leadership in starting a bank for poor women.

(Computer, Tourism, Social service, Business, Botany)



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SURA'S MODEL TEST - 1

[Unit 1, 2 & 3 – Prose, Poem, Supplementary & Grammar]

Duration: 1 hour 15 Min

English

Marks : 45

Part - I

Answer all the questions.

(10 x 1 = 10)

Choose correct synonym for the underlined word from the options given.

- One boy had on a worn jersey and cut-off khaki pants.
(a) new (b) old and damaged (c) invigorated (d) fresh
- Suddenly, I realized that these children had given me a profound lesson.
(a) very great (b) partial (c) trivial (d) short
- They had also edited most of the classical texts for the first time.
(a) disordered (b) disorganized (c) disturbed (d) compiled

Choose correct antonym for the underlined word from the options given.

- You will ever want to ruin your tea by sweetening it again.
(a) damage (b) destroy (c) create (d) spoil
- Far away across the clouds, the great bulk Kanchenjunga loomed on the horizon.
(a) emerged (b) came out (c) appeared (d) vanished
- To deny that Tamil is classical language is to deny a vital and central part of the greatness and richness of Indian culture.
(a) reject (b) refuse (c) accept (d) abstain
- Choose the clipped form of the word for 'motorbike'.
(a) motor (b) moto (c) bikes (d) bike
- Choose the right definition for the given term 'regicide'.
(a) the act of killing another person (b) the act of killing yourself
(c) the act of killing a king (d) the act of killing a tyrant
- Choose the phrasal verb from the options given to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.
He will surely pass the exam with flying colours.
(a) get out (b) get in (c) get through (d) get on
- Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'day dream'.
(a) Noun + Adverb (b) Noun + Verb (c) Adjective + Verb (d) Adverb + Noun

Part - II

(i) Read the lines given below and answer any two sets of the following.

(2 x 2 = 4)

- Then the whining school-boy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school.

- What are the characteristics of this stage?
- Which figure of speech has been employed in the second line?



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12. *Tell him time as a stuff can be wasted.*
Tell him to be a fool every so often
(a) Why does the poet suggest that time can be wasted?
(b) Identify the figure of speech in the above line.
13. *'There was a little private gate*
A little wicked wicket gate
The wizened warder let them through'.
(a) What do you mean by a 'wicked wicket gate'?
(b) What is the figure of speech used in the second line?

(ii) Do as directed (Any two).

(2 x 2 = 4)

14. Report the following dialogue:
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.
15. He did his work well. He would be rewarded. (Combine using "if").
16. Hundreds of films by Hollywood every year (release). (Complete the sentences using the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets)

Part – III

(i) Explain any two of the following with reference to the context.

(2 x 3 = 6)

17. *Our only enemy was gold*
18. *The sixth age shifts*
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloons,
19. *He will be lonely enough*
to have time for the work

(ii) Answer any two of the following briefly.

(2 x 3 = 6)

20. Were the boys saving money to go the States? How do you know?
21. Detail the statistics Dr. Barnard has provided in his speech.
22. How do you correlate the richness of Tamil language with Indian culture?

Part – IV

Answer the following.

(3 x 5 = 15)

23. Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words.
(a) Justify the title of the story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'.
(b) Explain in your own words, "What freedom means?"
24. Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words.
(a) Why is the seventh stage similar to the first stage?
(b) What does Ulysses want his listeners to do?
25. Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words.
(a) Discuss the meaning and importance of the saying "God Sees the Truth But Waits".
(b) How did Martha and John react when they came to know that Baldwin had rejected the generous offer made by Gresham?



12th STD.

SURA'S MODEL TEST - 2

[Unit 4, 5 & 6 – Prose, Poem, Supplementary & Grammar]

Duration: 1 hour 15 Min

English

Marks : 45

Part - I

Answer all the questions.

(10 x 1 = 10)

Choose correct **synonym** for the underlined word from the options given.

1. There is also the mysterious social etiquette surrounding the teapot.
 (a) rudeness (b) acceptable behaviour
 (c) improper manners (d) misbehaviour
2. Scrambling on the rocks and cutting hand holds on the snow,
 (a) climbing fast (b) retreating (c) resting (d) stopping
3. I have to accommodate my liberty to their liberties.
 (a) hinder (b) hamper (c) fit in with (d) reject

Choose correct **antonym** for the underlined word from the options given.

4. I imagined that our destinations would be some humble dwelling.
 (a) thought (b) guessed (c) unimagined (d) perceived
5. He suffered severe third-degree burns on the upper part of his body.
 (a) strict (b) harsh (c) mild (d) serious
6. Our personal liberty of action becomes qualified by other people's liberty.
 (a) capable (b) incompetent (c) skilled (d) trained
7. Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb:
 They asked the minister to postpone the meeting until tomorrow.
 (a) put away (b) put off (c) put out (d) put on
8. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'travelogue'.
 (a) travel + prologue (b) travellers + catalogue
 (c) travellers + dialogue (d) travel + catalogue
9. His 'down-to-earth' policies got him great success.
 (a) useful (b) Difficult (c) rare (d) practical
10. Choose the appropriate phrases and complete the following sentences.
 _____ your advertisement, I send my resume.
 (a) By dint of (b) With reference to (c) Ahead of (d) In spite of

Part – II

(i) Read the lines given below and answer **any two** sets of the following.

(2 x 2 = 4)

11. *Thy form, O Tree, as in my happy prime
 I saw thee, in my own loved native clime.*
 (a) What is the poetic device used here?
 (b) What do you mean by the term 'native clime'?



12. *This is my son, mine own Telemachus,
To whom I leave the sceptre and the isle
Well-loved of me,*
(a) Who does Ulysses entrust his kingdom to, in his absence?
(b) Bring out the significance of the 'sceptre'.
13. *Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth.*
(a) Who is the person being described in the above lines?
(b) Explain : "The bubble reputation"?

(ii) Do as directed (Any two).

(2 x 2 = 4)

14. If it were not for the expenses involved, I would go by air. (Inversion in conditional sentence. Begin with were).
15. If you work hard, you will shine in life. (Change the sentence into a Compound sentence)
16. The Olympics once in four years. (hold) (Complete the sentences using the correct passive form)

Part – III

(i) Explain any two of the following with reference to the context.

(2 x 3 = 6)

17. *While on lower boughs
His puny offspring leap about and play;*
18. *"Is second childishness and mere oblivion;
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything."*
19. *....you and I are old;
Old age hath yet his honour and his toil;*

(ii) Answer any two of the following briefly.

(2 x 3 = 6)

20. Elucidate the author's ideas about teapots.
21. What did the photograph portray?
22. Supreme works in Tamil elevate it to be treated as sacred as the Vedas. How?

Part – IV

Answer the following.

(3 x 5 = 15)

23. Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words.
(a) What are the aspects that contribute to humour in the essay?
(b) The ridge had taken us two and half hours, but it seemed like lifetime. Why?
24. Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words.
(a) Bring out the contrasting picture of the castle as depicted in stanzas 3 and 5.
(b) Napoleon was a great source of inspiration to his army. Justify.
25. Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words.
(a) How did the presence of Richard Parker influence the attitude of Pi?
(b) Sketch the character of Ausable.





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