

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

XI - STANDARD

ENGLISH

Time: 2 ½ hrs

Marks: 90

Q. No	CONTENT	Marks	
PART - A (20×1=20)			
1 to 3	Synonyms	3	
4 to 6	Antonyms	3	
7	Compound Words	1	
8	Prefix and Suffix	1	
9	Homophones and Confusable	1	
10	Article and Determiners	1	
11	Abbreviation and acronyms	1	
12	Idioms	1	
13	Modal verbs	1	
14	Propositions	1	
15	Clipped Words	1	
16	Definition for the Term (Phobia,cide,ism,ist)	1	
17	Meaning of the Foreign Word	1	
18	Phrasal verbs	1	
19	Question tags	1	
20	Relative pronoun	1	
	Singular and Plural		
	Syllabification		
	Blended Words		
	Sentence Pattern		
	British and American English		
PART - B (7×2=14)			
21 to 26	i) Poetry appreciation and Figures of speech (4 out of 6)	8	
	ii) Do as directed (3 out of 4)	6	
27	Reported Speech (Direct and Indirect speech)		
28	Active - Passive voice or Degrees of comparison		
29	Simple, Complex and Compound		
30	Conditional Clause or Degrees of Comparison		
PART - C (7×3=21)			
31 to 33	i) ERC (2 out of 3)	6	
34 to 36	ii) Prose short questions (2 out of 3)	6	
37 to 40	iii) Answer any three of the following:- (3 out of 4)	9	
	1. Notice Writing or Email writing		
	2. Describing a Process or Rearrange the jumbled words		
	3. Charts - Pie, Graph and Pillar or Sentences About the Data		
	4. Dialogue Writing or Completing/Explain the Proverbs		
	5. Expanding News Headlines or Slogan Writing		
PART - D (7×5=35)			
41	Prose Paragraph	5	
42	Poem Paragraph	5	
43	Supplementary Paragraph	5	
44	Summarizing / Note Making	5	
45	Letter writing (or) General essay, Article/Report writing, Biographical Sketch [formal /informal/ job application]	5	
46	Error Spotting/Semantic Field (or) Fill in the blanks (homophones, tense, link words, determiners, Prepositions, Modals)	5	
47	Prose Comprehension (or) Poetry Comprehension	5	
Total		90	

TITLE	QUESTIONS	MARKS
One Mark	20	20
Two Marks	07	14
Three Marks	07	21
Five Marks	07	35

1 SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS**1. THE PORTRAIT OF THE LADY – Khushwant Singh**

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Absurd | - inconsistent/illogical |
| 2. Fables | - tales/stories |
| 3. Hobbled | - walked unsteadily |
| 4. Pucker | - to contract the face on wrinkles |
| 5. Expanse | - widespread |
| 6. Monotonous | - unchanging/boring |
| 7. Snapped | - broke/cut |
| 8. Seclusion | - isolation |
| 9. Bedlam | - noisy confusion |
| 10. Perched | - sat/rested |
| 11. Rebukes | - scolding |
| 12. Dilapidated | - damaged |
| 13. Pallor | - unhealthy pale appearance |
| 14. Shroud | - cloth used to wrap dead body |

ANTONYMS

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Moist | x arid |
| 2. Frivolous | x serious |
| 3. Omitted | x included |
| 4. Protest | x accept |
| 5. Serenity | x anxiety |
| 6. Scattered | x gathered |
| 7. Monotonous | x interesting |
| 8. Pretty | x ugly |
| 9. Inaudible | x audible |
| 10. Comfort | x discomfort |
| 11. Wrapped | x uncovered |
| 12. Ignore | x acknowledge |
| 13. Believe | x disbelieve |
| 14. Blessing | x curse |

2. THE QUEEN OF BOXING - M.C. Mary Kom

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Princely | - very large |
| 2. Jetlag | - tired and unpleasant feelings |
| 3. Appetite | - hunger |
| 4. Lauded | - appreciated |
| 5. Conviction | - faith or belief |
| 6. Sate | - satisfy |
| 7. Palate | - sense of taste |
| 8. Felicitation | - congratulatory address |
| 9. Adulation | - appreciation |
| 10. Etched | - imprinted |
| 11. Speculation | - guess |
| 12. Haul | - taking a collection |

ANTONYMS:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Amateur | x professional |
| 2. Compulsory | x optional |
| 3. Traditional | x modern |
| 4. Expensive | x cheap |
| 5. Hopeful | x desperate |
| 6. Accepted | x refused |
| 7. Fortunate | x unfortunate |
| 8. Inferior | x superior |
| 9. Vanish | x appear |

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 10. Magnificent | x ugly/poor |
| 11. Famous | x unpopular |
| 12. Funny | x serious |
| 13. Created | x destroyed |
| 14. Better | x worse |

3. FORGETTING - Robert Lynd

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Abstracted | - lacking concentration |
| 2. Antipathy | - strong dislike |
| 3. Audacious | - bold and daring |
| 4. Delinquent | - regularly involved in wrong |
| 5. Eccentric | - strange |
| 6. Exploits | - daring/ heroic acts/ feats |
| 7. Fallible | - making mistakes |
| 8. Fortunes | - huge sum of money |
| 9. Indignant | - very angry |
| 10. Mediocre | - not good/ordinary |
| 11. Prosaic - dull | |
| 12. Quivering | - trembling/shivering |
| 13. Recall | - remember |
| 14. Reluctant | - unwilling |
| 15. Sieve | - strainer/filter |
| 16. Vexation | - irritation/annoyance |
| 17. Vintage | - wine |

ANTONYMS:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Seldom | x often |
| 2. Admitted | x denied |
| 3. Methodical | x disorderly/random |
| 4. Reality | x fantasy |
| 5. Virtue | x vice |
| 6. Vile | x good |
| 7. Indignant | x delighted |
| 8. Relish | x hate |
| 9. Appoint | x reject |
| 10. Remember | x forget |
| 11. Delight | x sorrow |
| 12. Depart | x arrive |
| 13. Inability | x ability |
| 14. Invisible | x visible |
| 15. Glum | x bright |

4. TIGHTCORNERS - E.V.Lucas

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Bloatocrat | - fat and rich person |
| 2. Electrified | - shocked by something unexpected |
| 3. Crescendo | - progress towards climax |
| 4. Congealed | - thickened |
| 5. Smothered | - suppressed |
| 6. Nonchalantly | - unconcernedly, coolly |
| 7. Glibly | - smoothly but not sincerely |
| 8. Note of hand | - promissory note |
| 9. Rectitude | - honesty, good behavior |
| 10. Farthing | - aslowasapaia |
| 11. Baize | - coarse woolen material |
| 12. Guile | - cunning/deceit |
| 13. Indelible | - cannot be rubbed/removed |

ANTONYMS:

1. Fact x fiction
2. Safeguard x exposed
3. Common/familiar x queer
4. Prompt x early
5. Cause x unscathed
6. Bidding x obeying
7. Confessing x concealing
8. Curious x uninterested
9. Dazed x clearheaded
10. Gradual x sudden
11. Humiliate x praise
12. Modest x proud
13. Persuade x prevent/dissuade
14. Electrify x dull
15. Awful x beautiful
16. Embrace x release

5. CONVOCATION ADDRESS - Dr. Arignar Annadurai

1. Conferred - granted a title/benefit/right
2. Reiterate - say or do again
3. Enunciated - spoke clearly
4. Ruggedness - strength/toughness
5. Feudal - middle aged/old
6. Confronting - aggressively resisting
7. Eschewed - nothing to do with
8. Sermons - speeches on moral subjects
9. Tillers - one who produces crops/raise
10. Toilers - workers
11. Perils - danger/risk
12. Indebted - obliged to repay
13. Cloistered - restricted
14. Crusade - campaign for good cause
15. Despondent - depressed/frustrated
16. Emissaries - deputies
17. Endowed - gifted
18. Enunciated - spoke clearly
19. Inherent - inborn
20. Inheritors - successors
21. Lustre - glow
22. Perseverance - continue effort/steadfastness
23. Reiterate - say/do again
24. Replenish - refill
25. Ruggedness - strength/toughness
26. Secluded spheres - isolated areas

ANTONYMS:

1. Autocracy x democracy
2. Confronting x Co-operating
3. Eminent x unimportant/not famous/common
4. Endowed/privileged x deprived
5. Luster x darkness
6. Descent x ascent
7. Appreciate x criticize
8. Adequate x inadequate
9. Discourage x encourage
10. Endowed x disagree

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 11. Perils | x safety |
| 12. Replenish | x deplete |
| 13. Secluded | x public |

6. THE ACCIDENTAL TOURIST - Bill Bryson

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Alley | - a narrow passage |
| 2. Bonsmots | - witty remarks |
| 3. Cascade | - waterfall |
| 4. Catastrophe | - disaster |
| 5. Concourse | - open central area |
| 6. Consternation | - worry |
| 7. Disgorging | - discharging |
| 8. Enfamillie | - family |
| 9. Exasperation | - irritation |
| 10. Extravagantly | - excessively |
| 11. Gashed | - cut deeply |
| 12. Suave | - polite and sophisticated |
| 13. Venerable | - valued |
| 14. Yanked | - pulled with jerk |
| 15. Hysteries | - uncontrollable laughs |

ANTONYMS:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Solace | x distress |
| 2. Panic | x calm |
| 3. Scatter | x receive |
| 4. Abruptly | x slowly/gradually |
| 5. Accumulated | x dispersed/separate |
| 6. Evident | x vague |
| 7. Fluttery | x relaxed |
| 8. Recline | x straighten |
| 9. Oblivion | x awareness |
| 10. Discomfort | x comfort |
| 11. Frowns | x grins |
| 12. Frustrations | x happy |
| 13. Recline | x stand |
| 14. Extravagantly | x economically |

2. COMPOUND WORDS

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Mantel + piece | = Mantelpiece |
| 2. Eye + lashes | = Eyelashes |
| 3. Water + proof | = Waterproof |
| 4. Bee + hive | = Beehive |
| 5. Toll + gate | = Tollgate |
| 6. Door + knob | = Doorknob |
| 7. Spinning + wheel | = Spinningwheel |
| 8. Sing + song | = Singsong |
| 9. Over + straining | = overstraining, |
| 10. Spot + less | = spotless |
| 11. Gentle + folk | = gentlefolk |
| 12. Grand + mother | = grandmother |
| 13. Court + yard | = courtyard |
| 14. Sun + set | = sunset |
| 15. Half + hour | = half-hour |
| 16. Home + coming | = homecoming |

Examples:

Down-to-earth, Well-to-do, happy-go-lucky, up-to-date, Long-forgotten, Duty-free, Kitchen-garden, Dining-hall, Good-for-nothing, Hand-made, Wind-mill, Son-in-law.

Compound word	Combination	Compound word	Combination
Long forgotten	Adjective + Verb	Duty free	Noun + Adjective
Well-to-do	Adverb+Prep+Verb	Kitchen garden	Noun+Noun
Wood work	Noun+Verb	Son-in-law	Noun+Prep+Noun
Down-to-earth	Prep+Prep+Noun	World famous	Noun+Adjective
Taxi driver	Noun+Noun	Shop owner	Noun+Noun
Shop owner	Noun+Noun	Day-to-day	Noun+Prep+Noun
Sports man	Noun+Noun	Out patient	Prep+Noun
Point-to-point	Noun+Prep+Noun	Washing machine	Gerund+Noun
Air conditioning	Noun+Gerund	Swimming pool	Gerund+verb
Pass port	Verb+Noun	Birth place	Noun+Noun
Red hot	Adjective+Adjective	In put	Prep+Verb

Noun + Verb	airtight, benchmark, bus stop, daybreak, finger print, haircut, hand wash, headache, headline, machine wash, moon walk, paint brush, rain fall, root cause, snow fall, sunrise, sunset, toothache, toothbrush
Verb + Noun	Bath room, breakfast, call taxi, crossword, crybaby, fire place, guidebook, handle bar, passport, popcorn, rest room, show room, stop clock, walkman, watch dog, watch man, workroom
Noun +Noun	air ticket, bedroom, bed time, bookstall, bus station, chess men, class room, dream world, eye liner, fireman, hand bag, iceaxe, icefall, postwar, railroad, postcard, postman, handcuff, honey bee, knife-edge, notebook, rabbit-hole, riverbank, seashore shoelace, timetable, waterproof, water tank, windproof
Noun + Adjective	age-old, black gold, black cat, careless, deadslow, downtrodden, duty free, henpecked, homeless, homesick, jet black, knee –deep, lifelong, merciless, milk white, partly-full, red hot, silver white, sky blue, snow white, tax free, world famous
Gerund + Noun	bitting cold, cooking gas, dancing bird, dining table, driving licence, drivingschool, fishing net, looking glass, reading room, setting sun, sleeping-bags, swimming pool, visitingcard, waiting list, walking stick, washing machine, writing pad.
Noun + Gerund	air conditioning, bookbinding, cat walking, cross questioning, day-dreaming, hand writing, mind blowing, mind reading, Oil-bathing , story- telling, thanks giving, train-spotting, white-washing,
Adverb + verb	back drop, back track, fore ground, input, intake, outlive, output, outset, overact, overcharge, overcome, over grow, overspend, overthrow, undercharge, under estimate, undergo, under rate, undertake, upkeep, upset
Adjective + Noun	blackboard, black box, blue berry, blue cross, blue print, clever boy, deep well, full moon, gentleman, greenhouse, half-way, hardware, highway, nobelman, red cross, short change, software, white board
Adjective+Gerund	curious-looking ,dry-cleaning, easy going, easy-going, good looking, hardworking, never-ending, public speaking, shabby-looking
Adjective+Verb	black list, clear cut, highlight, long awaited, long forgotten, safeguard, sidewalk, whitewash
Preposting + Verb	byline, outlook, outnumber, overact, over-ride, undercharge, under-estimate, understand, upload, input
Preposition + Noun	afternoon, background, bylane, downfall, downstream, foresee, inbox, inside, offsprin, outclass, outpatient, overage, overcoat, overconfidence, underclass, Up stream

3. DERIVATIVES:

Words which are derived or formed from the base word by adding prefixes or suffixes are called 'Derivatives'.

WORD	PREFIX	SUFFIX
Active	inactive	activity
Agree	disagree	Agreement, agreeable
Approve	disapprove	approver/approval
Arrange	rearrange	arrangement/arranging
Audible	inaudible	audibly

Aware	unaware	Awareness
Beauty		Beautiful/ness, beautifully
Class		Classmate, classification, classify
Collect	recollect	collection/collector
Comfort	discomfort	comfortable
Consistent	inconsistent	consistently
Content	discontent	contentment
Continue	discontinue	Continuously
Decent	indecent	decently
Differ	indifferent	Different, differently
Direct	indirect	Directly
Fertile	infertile	fertility
Finite	Infinite	
Fortunate	unfortunate	Fortunately
Frequent		frequently
Friend	befriend	friendly, friendship
Honest	dishonest	honesty
Honour	dishonour	honourable
Legitimate	illegitimate	
Manage	mismanage	manageable, management
Narrate		narration/narrator
Necessary	unnecessary	
Nobile	Ignoble	nobility
Obedient	disobedient	Obediently
Obey	disobey	obedience
Patient	impatient	patiently
Peace		peaceful ,peacefully, peacefulness
Rational	irrational	
Regular	irregular	regularly
Resemble		resemblance
Respect	disrespect	respectable
Satisfy	dissatisfaction	satisfaction
Willing	unwilling	willingness

PREFIX:

a	atheist , aglow , anew , attribute
anti	antination , anticlimax, antibiotic
co	cooperate, coinside, coprocessor, copolymerize, coexist
de	degrade, depart, deface, design, decode
dis	disagree, dishonest, disprove, disconnect, dislike discovered, disrespect
em	empower, emancipate, embalm, emblaze
en	encourage, enlarge, encounter, enclose
ex	exminister, exservice man,
fore	forehead, foretold, forenoon, forefather
hyper	hyperactive, hypertension, hypersensitive
ig	ignoble, ignorant, ignitable
il	illegible, illiterate, illegal
im	immortal, immature, impossible, imprison, immobile, impression, impatient
in	income, indirect, ineffective, irrelevant
inter	interact, interchange, interview, international
ir	irrespective, irrational, irregular ,irrelevant
mal	malfunction, malpractice, malnutrition
micro	microbiology, microbeam
mis	misunderstand, mistake, misplace, misuse, misspell, mistrust,
multi	multinational, multivitamins, multilingual, multichannel
non	non-violence, non-cooperative, no-vegetarian

out	outdoor, outline, output, outcome,
over	overlap, overcut, over joy, overtax, overact, overcome, overlook
poly	polysyllabic, polytechnic, polytrophic
post	post paid, post man, post poned
pre	prepaid, preface, precaution
pro	proclaim, proactive
re	reappear, recheck, rearrange,
semi	semicircle, semifinal, semi liquid
sub	substandard, subdivide, subscription
sur	surface, surname, surpass, surplus
tele	telephone, telecom, telebank
trans	transform, transport, transnational,
un	unable, unacceptable, uncommon, uncertain, unnatural, unaware, unfortunate
under	underestimate, understand
uni	unicorn, uniform, unicellular, unilateral

SUFFIX:

al	partial, regional, formal, visual, nominal, final, initial, proposal, terminal
er	teacher, follower, driver, keeper, adviser, thinner, lawyer, boxer, ighter
hood	boyhood, manhood, childhood, brotherhood
ile	docile, voltaile, fragile, ductile, juvenile
ise	familiarise, popularise, verbalise, cirticise, vandalise, publicise
ish	boyish, greenish, bookish, childish, feverish, girlish, grimish
ism	pessimism, optimism, communism, patriotism, humanism, , realism, racism
ity	activity, possibility, relativity, creativity, mobility, originality, agility, surity
let	leaflet, bracelet, eaglet, booklet -graph - auto graph, photograph, video graph
ling	- princeling, hireling, duckling
logy	psychology, physiology, zoology, biology,
ly	happily, highly, lovely, loudly, lowly, carefully, badly, normally, perfectly
mania	squandermania, megalomania, bibliomania, kleptomania
ment	engagement, government, appointment, adjustment, improvement...
ness	fitness, clearness, goodness, neatness, cleanliness, weakness, fineness....
ous	joyous, desirous, chivalrous, victorious, thunderous, vigorous, miraculous
ship	kinship, scholarship, relationship, fellowship, authorship, friendship
tion	reception, distribution, prevention, corporation, cooperation,

4. HOMOPHONES

- We have a short **break** between the sessions. (brake, break)
The driver applied the **brake** to stop the car. (brake, break)
- Sumathi wears a belt around her **waist**. (waste, waist)
We should never misuse or **waste** natural resources. (waste, waist)
Don't **waste** your time. (waste, waist)
- My father is a man of principle. (principle, principal)
Mr.Naresh is the principal of our college. (principle, principal)
- Turtles should be **bred** in a healthy environment. (bred, bread)
I like to have toasted **bread** for breakfast. (bred, bread)
- This medicine will **lessen** your pain. (lesson, lessen)
Our teacher taught us a new **lesson** today. (lesson, lessen)
- The child looks very sick and **pale**. (pale, pail)
I need a **pail** of water to wash my dress. (pale, pail)
- I took the banana peel and **threw** it in the dustbin. (through, threw)
The soldiers had to pass **through** a dark tunnel. (through, threw)
- The **corpse** was covered with a shroud. (corpse, corps)
Ravi is a member in the NCC **corps**. (corpse, corps)
- I bought these **stationeries** in a **stationary** mart. (stationary, stationery)

10. I don't know **whether** the **weather** will permit us to go. (weather, whether)

HETERONYMS : Heteronyms also known as **Heterophones** are two or more words with same spelling but different sounds and meanings.

- e.g. I) lead - a metal / lead - guide II) minute – a period of time / minute - very small
1. Nobody can say _____ there will be an improvement in the _____. (**whether** / weather)
 2. Your ring is _____. Do not _____ it. (**loose** / lose)
 3. We found a _____ of biscuits in the old man's shirt _____. (**packet** / pocket)
 4. When the pole vaulter cleared 28 _____, it was declared a record _____. (**feet** / feat)
 5. Explain the _____ 'Cut your _____ according to your cloth.' (**quote** / coat)
 6. The stranger _____ for a few minutes before he _____ my house. (**paused** / passed)
 7. The _____ dancer turned _____ after the final performance. (**wiry** / weary)
 8. The chain that I presented to my sister was not made of gold; it was just _____. I am suffering from a sense of _____. (**gilt** / guilt)

5. ARTICLES AND DETERMINERS

Types of Determiners

Articles	Demonstrative	Possessive adjective	Quantifiers	numbers	Ordinals
a	This	My, your	some	One, two	First, second
an	That	His, her	Few, little	Three, four	Third, last
the	These, those	their	More, much	twenty	Next
			Any, every	hundred	

Exercise: 1

It is said that **the** computer is **an** electronic extension of the human brain. Therefore, in principle, **a** computer can do all those activities which **the** human brain can do. Today computers are found to be **the** most useful devices as knowledge providers. Another important fields of application of computers is **the** development of robots. **the** internet has brought **a** drastic change in communication systems.

Exercise: 2

In our family, we have planned to take **the** children to **a** zoo **the** next Sunday. Van has been arranged and we are sure to have **a** comfortable **the** journey. Zoo is **a** interesting place for **the** children who enjoy watching **the** animals and want to know more about them. Even **the** youngsters love to **a** Zoo.

Exercise: 3

1. They came early but there was _____ (**little**/ a little) work to do.
2. Anand invited _____ (**few/a few**) friends for the birthday party.
3. The teacher gave _____ (**all /every**) student a separate topic for the assignment.
4. _____ (**Most of/Many**) the water overflowed from the tank.
5. Each one of my _____ (**friend/friends**) wished me on my birthday.
6. Vijay had _____ (**no/ any**) idea about the problem.
7. Adhi had taken _____ (**much /many**) photos during the programme.
8. _____ (**Some/Few**) girls who attended the class informed the others about the test.

6. ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------|
| 1. PC | : Personal Computer | RP | : Received Pronunciation |
| 2. TV | : Television | CD | : Compact Disc |
| 3. Kg | : Kilogram | AD | : Anno Domini |
| 4. FM | : Frequency Modulation | BC | : Before Christ |
| 5. CA | : Chartered Accountant | SR | : Southern Railways (Service Record) |
| | | | |
| 6. ATM | : Automated Teller Machine | | |
| 7. BBC | : British Broadcasting Corporation | | |
| 8. BCE | : Before Common Era (or) Before Christian Era | | |
| 9. BPO | : Business Process Outsourcing | | |
| 10. BPT | : Bachelor of Physiotherapy | | |
| 11. CIA | : Central Intelligence Agency | | |

12. CPU	: Central Processing Unit
13. DTP	: Desk Top Publication
14. ECG	: Electro Cardio Gram
15. FSB	: Federal Security Bureau of Russian Federation
16. GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
17. GPS	: Global Positioning System
18. GST	: Goods and Service Tax
19. ICU	: Intensive Care Unit
20. IIM	: Indian Institute of Management
21. IIT	: Indian Institute of Technology
22. ILO	: International Labour Organization
23. IPC	: Indian Penal Court
24. ISD	: International Subscriber Dialing
25. ITI	: Industrial Training Institute
26. LCD	: Liquid Crystal Display
27. LED	: Light Emitting Diode
28. LKG	: Lower Kindergarten
29. LPG	: Liquefied Petroleum Gas
30. Ltd	: limited
31. MBA	: Master of Business Administration
32. MCI	: Medical Council of India
33. MI6	: Military Intelligence Section – 6
34. MNC	: Multi National Company
35. Mon	: Monday
36. MRI	: Magnetic Resonance Imaging
37. MSS	: Ministry of State Security
38. NCC	: National Cadet Corps
39. NGO	: Non Governmental Organisation
40. NLC	: Neyveli Lignite Corporation
41. NRI	: Non Resident Indian
42. NSS	: National Service Scheme
43. PAN	: Permanent Account Number
44. PIN	: Postal Index Number
45. PSU	: Public Sector Unit
46. PTA	: Parent Teacher Association
47. RAW	: Research and Analysis Wing
48. RRB	: Railway Recruitment Board
49. RSC	: Referee Stopped Contest
50. SIM	: Subscriber Identification Module
51. SSC	: Staff Selection Commission
52. STD	: Subscriber Trunk Dialing
53. UGC	: University Grants Commission
54. UNO	: United Nations Organisation
55. UPS	: Uninterruptible Power Supply
56. USA	: United States of America
57. VAT	: Value Added Tax
58. VCR	: Video Cassette Recorder
59. WWW	: World Wide Web
60. ZIP	: Zone Improvement Plane
61. ASIS	: Australian Secret Intelligence Service
62. BSNL	: Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
63. CBSC	: Central Board of Secondary Education
64. CCTV	: Closed-Circuit Television
65. CLRI	: Central Leather Research Institute
66. GATT	: General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
67. IELTS	: International English Language Testing System

68. KMVN : Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam
 69. MHRD : Ministry of Human Resource Development
 70. TNPSC : Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission

ACRONYMS

1. AIBA : Association International –de-Boxe Amateur
2. AIDS : Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
3. AVADI : Armed Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India
4. CAD : Computer Aided Designing
5. GATE : Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering
6. HUDCO : Housing and Urban Development Corporation
7. ISRO : Indian Space Research Organisation.
8. LASER : Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
9. NASA : National Aeronautics and Space Administration
10. RADAR : Radio Detection and Ranging
11. SAARC : South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
12. TANSI : Tamilnadu Small Scale Industries
13. TOEFL : Test of English as a Foreign Language
14. UNESCO : United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
15. UNICEF : United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
16. VIBGYOR : Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange and Red
17. VIRUS : Vital Information Resources Under Siege
18. WHO : World Health Organization

7. IDIOM

1. throw in the towel : to give up
2. in our corner : on your side in an argument or dispute
3. on the ropes : state of near collapse or defeat
4. below the belt : unfair or unsporting behaviour
5. square off : prepare for a conflict
6. Tight corners : a difficult situation
7. Shot his bolt : ability or strength (exhausted)
8. In a nice pickle : to be in difficult situation
9. Have cold feet : feel nervousness/lack of courage or confidence
10. by the skin of one's teeth : a narrow escape
11. Alarm bells ringing : a abandoning one who is in difficulty
12. Back to the wall : try any method to overcome a crisis
13. Grasp /clutch at straws : sign of something going wrong
14. Saved by the bell : in serious difficulty
15. Hang out to dry : help at the last moment rescuing one from a difficult situation
16. right up one's alley : ideally situated to one's interest
17. drive one up the wall : to annoy or irritate someone
18. hit the road : to begin one's journey
19. take (one) for a ride : to deceive someone
20. in panic mode : in a frightened state

8. MODAL AUXILIARIES:

S.N	Modals	Meaning/Functions	Clue
1	Can	Ability, Request	lift, speak, answer
2	Could	Past ability, Possibility	
3	May	Permission or Future Possibility	go, come, god, rain, help, know
4	Might	Future Possibility	
5	Must	Necessity or Obligation	obey, punish, rules, army, soldier, law
6	Shall	Offer or Suggestion	
7	Should	Advice or Suggestion	promise, needy, poor, doctor, respect, keep.
8	will	Willingness, Certainty, Promise	

9	would	Request, Invitation	like to, mind, hope
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1. Law maker not be a law-breaker. (*should*)
2. You not write on wall. (*should*)
3. Wehelp the needy. (*should*)
4. The world avoid war. (*should*)
5. One always keep his promises. (*should/must*)
6. In the army, soldier obey their officers. (*must*)
7. Eve teasers be punished severely. (*must*)
8. We obey the laws of our country. (*must*)
9. If you work hard, you pass in the examinaion. (*will*)
10. I hope she pass. (*will*)
11. One never known's what the future bring. (*will*)
12. They allow them if they paid the fees. (*would*)
13. I like to hear you play the flute. (*would*)
14. If you worked hard, you pass. (*would*)
15. A good teacher make even boring lessons interesting. (*can*)
16. I smell something burning in the kitchen. (*can*)
17. The sky is overcast. It rain. (*may*)
18. The patient is critical but who knows he recover. (*may*)
19. Be alert, this happen to anyone. (*may*)
20. During our trip to the states, we visit the Niagara Falls? (*shall*)

II) QUASI or SEMI-MODALS

S. Modals	Meaning/Functions	Clue
1. ought to	moral obligation, probability, certainty, advice necessity, duty, fitness	assignment, record, test, submit, needy
2. used to	discontinued habit in the past but not at present	When, in my childhood, in my college days.
3. need	necessity, obligation	used in negatives and questions.
4. dare	defiance, challenge, boldness	used in negatives and interrogatives.

'Dare' and 'need' can be used both as lexical (main) and auxiliary verbs.

Lexical/main verb:	Auxiliary
1. I dare swim in this river against the current.	1. They dare not swim in this river against the current.
2. She dares to swim in this river against the current.	2. Dare she say it again to me?
3. I need that book.	3. You need not go to Chennai.
4. Latha needs it.	4. Need I send the letter?

- OUGHT TO :**
1. We help the needy. (*ought to*)
 2. He submit his work on time. (*ought to*)
 3. Students submit the record note books on time. (*ought to*)
 4. Children take care of their parents during their old age. (*ought to*)
- USED TO :**
1. My father walk for long hours when he was young. (*used to*)
 2. He play football in his college days. (*used to*)
 3. He read many books during his school days. (*used to*)
- NEED :**
1. I not to read every chapter. (*need*)
 2. We have been here for more than one hour. we wait any longer?(*need*)
 3. You be ashamed of his conduct. (*need not*)
 4. We not buy any more toys.
- DARE :**
1. How you say that? (*dare*)
 2. How you ask me such a question? (*dare*)
 3. How you oppose the leader? (*dare*)

TEXT BOOK EXERCISE: 43

1. We are not completely sure but Kishore **may** come back tomorrow.
2. When Koushik was a child, he **used to** play in the street.
3. **Could** I have some more juice, please?
4. I **couldn't** believe my eyes. Is Santhosh the one who is standing over there?

5. Dinesh **must** be the richest person in the village. He's just bought two luxury cars.
6. Imran **should** have studied more for the final exam than playing.
7. My house **need** decorating as I'm tired of the old furniture.
8. I **would** rather request you to check my exercise before giving it to the teacher.
9. **May** I use your mobile phone? It's an emergency.
10. In schools, students **must** wear uniforms. It is compulsory.
11. Nirmala's daughter **could** write perfectly when she was seven.
12. I **shall** let you know when I have more information about the matter.

9. PREPOSITION

I. Simple / single preposition : at, in, out, to, since, by, on, for, of, off, up, with, from, but, through, till, down, after, via, over, per, under, than, round, past

1. She was hiding **under** the table.
2. The cat jumped **off** the counter.
3. He drove **over** the bridge.
4. She lost her ring **at** the beach.
5. The book belongs **to** Anthony.
6. They were sitting **by** the tree.
7. We are running **in** the gym today.
8. The sun is **above** the clouds.
9. She lives **near** her workplace.
10. He goes to work **by** train.
11. She drew the picture **with** a crayon.
12. He swam **at** the lake.
13. I walked **down** the street.
14. We located the key **for** the door.
15. She drove **to** the store.
16. The car went **through** the tunnel.
17. I got a package **from** a friend.
18. I have liked that song **since** 1999.
19. She put the flowers **by** the window.
20. The food was placed **on** the table.

1. Amazing they are, they care **of** the sick, protect the weakest Ans: for
2. **A t** danger, they communicate very well with each other. Ans: In

II. Double preposition: (contain two word)

Out of, according to, close to, due to, near to, next to, opposite to, owing to, from among, from behind, from under, from within, inclusive of, instead of, in spite of, as regards

1. Once **upon** a time, there was a beautiful princess.
2. The baby climbed **onto** the table.
3. It is **up to** us to find the answer.
4. The loud noise came from **within** the stadium.
5. She never leaves **without** her phone.
6. The bird sat **atop** the oak tree.
7. The caterpillar turned **into** a butterfly.
8. I was unable to get **out of** the appointment.

III. Compound preposition (which formed by prefix)

about, across, above, along, among, beneath, beyond, beside, between, inside, outside, within, without, abroad, amid, beside, towards, against, upon, throughout, around, despite, until, alongside, opposite

1. She sat **beside** Marie.
2. I attended a quick meeting **before** leaving for the day.
3. A terrible storm raged **across** the mountains.
4. My dog ran **along** the track with me.
5. He found a penny **beneath** the couch.
6. He was **between** jobs at the moment.
7. My car is parked **behind** the store.

IV. Phrase preposition

because of, inspite of, along with, according to, in the favour of, on account of, with reference to, by the side of, in order to, on behalf of, owing to etc.,

1. She was happy in spite of / despite her poverty.
2. You must not go against the advice of your parents.
3. They continued the match in spite of the rain.
4. He continued to bowl in spite of / despite his shoulder injury.
5. He wrote the exam in spite of / despite his illness..
6. We enjoyed our outing even though the weather was terrible.

V. Participial preposition:

Concerning, during, notwithstanding, pending, following, including, excepting, barring

TEXT BOOK EXERCISE: 45**A) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate prepositions.**

1. In case ____ difficulty, you should refer ____ a dictionary and then respond ____ the question.
2. The clothes that he has put ____ are very impressive. He is going ____ his hometown to pay homage ____ the village head.
3. The nearest hospital ____ this place is ____ a distance of twenty kilometers. You can reach it either ____ car or ____ a bicycle.

Ans: 1. of, to, to 2. on, to, to 3. To, at, by, by

B) Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with suitable prepositions and read the paragraph aloud for better understanding of the use of prepositions.

Mr. Beek of New Jersey has invented a floating life-preserver, which gives complete protection (1) _____ people who have been shipwrecked. The upper section is large enough for the wearer to be able to move his head and arms (2) _____, and a month's supply (3) _____ food and drinking water can also be stored (4) _____ it. The cover can be closed in rough weather, and the wearer can see (5) _____ the window in the front, and breathe (6) _____ a curved pipe. The life preserver is made (7) _____ water proof cloth attached (8) _____ circular metal tubes, which protect the wearer (9) _____ sharp rocks and hungry fish.

Ans: 1. for, 2. in, 3. of 4. In, 5. through, 6. through, 7. of, 8. to, 9. from.

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences, using prepositions if necessary.

- (i) The new machines are quite different _____ the old ones. They are able to work _____ a much faster pace, a substantially reduced risk _____ the environment.
- (ii) The students discussed the problem _____ themselves. However, they did not arrive _____ any conclusion. They went _____ their class teacher and discussed _____ her. She gave a solution _____ it and they were happy.

Ans: 1. form, at, of 2. among, at, to, with, for

D) Do you know what happened to the Titanic, the largest ship to sail then? She hit an iceberg and sank into the Atlantic Ocean. Now choose the right word and complete the paragraph. Read the paragraph aloud.

The wreck (1) _____ (up/of) the RMS Titanic lies (2) _____ (in/at) a depth of (3) _____ (about/above) 12,500 feet about 370 miles south east (4) _____ (of/off) the coast of Newfoundland. It lies (5) _____ (in/on) two main pieces about a third (6) _____ (of/off) a mile apart. The bow is still largely recognizable (7) _____ (with/ within) many preserved interiors, despite the damage it sustained hitting the sea floor. A debris field (8) _____ (of/for) the wreck contains thousands (9) _____ (on/ of) items spilled (10) _____ (from/of) the ship as it sank. She sank (11) _____ (in/at) the year 1912.

Ans: 1. of, 2. at, 3. about 4. of, 5. in, 6. of, 7. with, 8. of, 9. of, 10. From, 11. in

About	gw;wp	Above	NkNy	Across	FWf;Nf
After	gpwF	Along	topahf	Among	,ilNa
Before	Kd;Nd	Behind	gpd;Nd	Below	fPNo
Between	,ilapy;	Down	fPNo	In front of	Kd;Nd

Into	cs;Ns	Near	mUfpy;	Of	cila
Off	epWj;J	Over	NkNy	Through	topahf
Under	fPNo	Up	NkNy	Upon	kPJ
With	Cld;	Beside	mUfpy;	Since	,Ue;J

10. CLIPPED WORDS: Text Book: 72

UNCLIPPED	CLIPPED	UNCLIPPED	CLIPPED
Chimpanzee	chimp	memorandum	memo
Photographer	photo	influenza	flu
Microphone	mike	Hippopotamus	hippo
Cafeteria	cafeteria	bridegroom	groom
Gasoline	gas	fanatic	fan
Helicopter	helicopter	demonstration	demo
Telephone	telephone	refrigerator	fridge
University	varsity		

S.No	Word	Clipped	S.No	Word	Clipped
1	Suitcase	Case	21	Chimpanzee	Chimp
2	Helicopter	Copter	22	Photograph	Photo
3	Demonstration	Demo	23	Cafeteria	Café
4	Discotheque	Disco	24	Gasoline	Gas
5	Examination	Exam	25	University	Varsity
6	Fanatic	Fan	26	Influenza	Flu
7	Refrigerator	Fridge	27	Hippopotamus	Hippo
8	Gymnasium	Gym	28	Bridegroom	Bride
9	Handkerchief	Kerchief	29	Advertisement	Ad
10	Kilogram	Kilo	30	Brother	Bro
11	Laboratory	Lab	31	Perquisites	Perk
12	Demarcate	Mark	32	Omnibus	Bus
13	Market	Mart	33	Automobile	Auto
14	Mathematics	Maths	34	Necktie	Tie
15	Memorandum	Memo	35	Correspondence course	Corres
16	Microphone	Mike	36	Signature	Sign
17	Moving Picture	Movie	37	Spectacles	Specs
18	Paragraph	Para	38	Taxicab	Taxi
19	Fountain pen	Pen	39	Caravan	Van
20	Telephone	Phone	40	Perambulator	Pram

11. DEFINITION OF WORD

i) Profession with relevant job: Text Book - 73

1. Pathologist : study of diseases
2. Ornithologist : study of birds
3. Entomologist : study of insects
4. Archeologist : study of artifacts and physical remains
5. Sociologist : study of functioning of human society
6. Geologist : study of the matter that constitutes the earth
7. Linguist : study of language and their structure
8. Seismologist : study of earthquakes
9. Herpetologist : study of reptiles and amphibians
10. Meteorologist : study of atmosphere, weather and climate

ii) Match the Following : Text Book - 73

1. Bibliophile : great lover of books

2. Teetotaler : Abstains from alcohol/ refuses alcohol
3. Optimist : Positive thought
4. Philanthropist : perform charity/ one who donate money to set up a public library.
5. Globetrotter : one who wishes travelling all over the world
6. Ambidextrous : one who able both hands with effectively at the same time.
7. Misanthrope : Dislikes mankind/ one who wants to be aloof
8. Polyglot : Speak many language
9. Nonagenarian : those who are active, cheerful at old age.
10. Thespian : One who act several roles
11. Sadist : Enjoys others pain

iii) Specialists in the Various Fields of Medicine: Text Book - 101

1. Pulmonologist : One who specializes in lung problems
2. Dermatologist : One who specializes in skin diseases
3. Gynecologist : One who treats diseases specific to women
4. Nephrologists : One who treats kidney diseases
5. Neurologist : One who treats diseases and disorders of the nervous system
6. Neonatologist : One who specializes in critical infants
7. Cardiologist : One who treats heart problems
8. Otolaryngologist : One who treats the problems of ear, nose and tongue
9. Gastroenterologist : One who treats stomach disorders
10. Ophthalmologist : One who treats vision problems

iv) ism Words: Text Book - 145

1. patriotism : Love of country and willing to sacrifice for it
2. barbarism : a brutal barbarous, savage act
3. nationalism : the doctrine that your country's interests are superior
4. amateurism : participating in sports as a hobby rather than for money
5. idealism : belief that the best possible concepts should be pursued
6. criticism : a serious examination and judgment of something
7. absenteeism : Habitual failure to be present at work
8. feminism : a doctrine that advocates equal rights for women
9. egocentrism : concern for your own interests and welfare
10. heroism : exceptional courage when facing danger

V) MATCH THE PROFESSIONS (Extra)

WORD	MEANING	WORD	MEANING
Psychologist	Study of human mind and behaviour	Regicide	Killing of a royal family
Linguistics	Study of language	Insecticide	Killing of insects
Electrodynamics	Study of electric and magnetic field	Infanticide	Killing of infants
Numismatics	Study of money and coins	Fratricide	Killing of one's brother or sister
Phonetics	Study of speech sounds	Hydrophobia	Fear of water
Aesthetics	Study of principles of beauty	Claustrophobia	Fear of enclosed space
Genetics	Study of genes	Acrophobia	Fear of heights
Statistics	Study of processing data	Anglophobia	fear of England or English
Politics	Study of government and using power	Agoraphobia	Fear of places
Aeronautics	Study of building and flying air-craft	Xenophobia	Fear of strangers
Informatics	Study of analyzing in formation	Zeloty pophobia	Fear of using English
Entomologist	Studies insects	Alcohol mania	Strong desire for alcoholic drinks
Archaeologist	Studies ancient culture	Kleptomania	Strong desire to steal
Pathologist	Studies disease	Megalomania	mental illness
Musicologist	Studies music	Pyromania	Set things on fire
Palaeontologists	Studies fossils	Squander mania	spending money extravagantly
Sinologist	Studies china	Bibliomania	Craze for books
Suicide	Killing of self	Pessimist	Negative thought
Homicide	Killing of another person	Hedonist	Pursuit pleasure
Genocide	Killing of people	Misogynist	Hates women

Patricide	Killing of father	Pugilist	Fond of fighting
Matricide	Killing of mother	Octogenarian	In at 80-90 years

12. FOREIGN WORDS:

- viva voce** : a spoken examination
- sine die** : without a date being fixed
- resume** : a brief summary
- rapprochement** : close relationship with good understanding
- bonafide** : genuine
- Bon voyage** : have a nice trip
- In toto** : totally/in all
- Liaison** : coordination of activities/contact
- Ex gratia** : give as a favour
- En masse** : as a whole group
- En route** : along the way / on the road
- As hoc** : as a special case
- Faux pas** : a social blunder that is quit embracing

Foreign Word	Meaning	Foreign Word	Meaning
status quo	The situation	de facto	In fact
en masse	As a group	Versus	Against
post mortem	After death	prima facie	At first sight
en route	On the way	in camera	Secret session
ad interim	Temporarily	via media	Middle course
Alias	Otherwise known as	bon voyage	Pleasant journey/have nice trip
Protégé	Dependant	Status quo	In the former state
Lingua franca	A common language	Sans	Without
Versus	Against	In cognito	In disguise
Nouveau riche	People who are newly rich	Elite	Select/choice
Bon homie	Pleasantness of manners	En masse	On the whole
Alibi	False plea of absence	Verbatim	Using the same original words

Foreign Word	Meaning
ex gratia	Given as a favour
Liaison	Co-ordination of activities
Via	By way of
Erratum	Error
ad hoc	For a particular purpose
Adieu	Good bye
Proforma	For the sake of form
Tete-a-tete	Intimate private conversation between two
In memoriam	In memory of
Fait accompli	Something already happened and cannot be changed
Déjà vu	A feeling that something has happened before
Dejure	According to law

13. PHRASAL VERBS: Tex Book - 112, 113

- Stand up** : maintain, withstand
Stand for : support, willing to accept
Stand by : ready to do/help
- Look into** : examine thoroughly
look at : study mentally
look through : to examine
- Run over** : to knock down with a moving vehicle
run away : to leave home
run into : hit against/ come together

4. **Put on** : to clothe oneself
put up : to build/ erect / to tolerate
put off : postpone

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	PHRASAL VERB	MEANING
Argue into	to put forth reasons	Keep on	continue
bag off	To criticize someone	Keep up	maintain
Break in	Enter	Look after	Take care of
Break off	End	Look into	examine
Break out	escape, spread	Look out	search
Break up	Shatter	Look over	examine/investigate
Broke out	Started suddenly	Melt away	fade or disappear slowly
Call for	Demand	Nose around	find out information
Call off	Cancel	Pick on	To treat unfairly
Call on	Short visit	Pick out	select, choose
Call upon	Urge	Pick over	Look through
Cave in	to fall down	Pickup	Get better
Cope with	to deal with	pile on	to increase
Cordoned off	to prevent	Pull back	withdraw
counting on	to depend on	Pull on	tug
Cut down	Kill	Pull through	get through
Cut off	Chop	Pull up	catch
Cut short	Reduce	Push forward	to continue
Cut up	Injure	Put off	postponed
Cut up	Slice	Put on	wear
eat out	to have a meal	Put up with	tolerate
Emanated from	issue or spread out	Quarrel with	oppose
Emanated from	issue or spread out	ran into	to hit someone
Engage in	to take part	revert to	to return
Fight back against	try to combat	Stand by	support/wait
figure out	to find	Stand up	rise
Give in	Yield	Stand out	oppose/resist
Give out	Announce	Takeoff	Left the ground or remove
Giveaway	present/distribute	Takeover	assume charge
Give-up	stop/discontinue	tore up	to destroy
Hand down	to give	Wait behind	stay after
Hang around	move with no aim	Waited on	act as servant
hunt down	try to find	Went about	Did as a routine
Keep away	Stay away	Went on	Continue without changing
Keep off	Remain at a distance	Went out	stopped, ended, not existence

14. QUESTION TAG:

Question tags are used to when asking for agreement or conformation

NEGATIVE QUESTION TAG: (Positive Statement + Negative Question Tag)

1. You **are** a student, **Aren't you?**
2. Jordi **attends** the class regularly, **doesn't he?**
3. He **is** very busy, **Isn't he?**
4. Lawrence **saw** the snake sliding into hole, **didn't he?**
5. He **was** happy, **Wasn't he?**
6. They **were** surprised, **Weren't they?**
7. You **speak** English, **don't you?**
8. He **studies** Spanish, **doesn't he?**
9. He **studied** for the test, **didn't you?**
10. You **have** studied all week, **haven't you?**
11. You **had** arrived before he left, **hadn't you?**

12. You **will** pass the exam, **won't you?**
13. He **can** speak two languages, **can't he?**
14. She **could** do it for me, **couldn't she?**
15. We **must** be patient, **mustn't we?**
16. You **should** go now, **shouldn't you?**
17. You **would** like a new job, **wouldn't you?**

Exception:

1. I **am** late, **aren't I?**
2. Let's go home, **shall we?**

POSITIVE QUESTION TAG: (Negative Statement + Positive Question Tag)

1. You **aren't** a teacher, **are you?**
2. Aji **isn't** a lawyer, **is she?**
3. He **wasn't** relaxed, **was he?**
4. They **weren't** late, **were they?**
5. You **don't** French, **do you?**
6. You **didn't** study for the test, **did you?**
7. You **haven't** been here all week, **have you?**
8. You **hadn't** done it before then, **had you?**
9. You **won't** fail the exam, **will you?**
10. You **can't** drive a car, **Can you?**
11. You **couldn't** do it for me, **could you?**
12. We **mustn't** say anything, **must we?**
13. You **shouldn't** be so busy, **should you?**
14. You **wouldn't** stop me, **would you?**

Exceptions: Statements using barely, hardly, neither, no, nobody, none, nothing and seldom are treated as negative statement.

15. **Nobody** went to the meeting, **did they?**
16. **Nothing** is ready, **is it?**

Text Book: 120, 121

A. Add appropriate question tags to the following sentences.

1. Cities are increasingly becoming urbanised. **Aren't they?**
2. They experiment with ways to improve air quality. **Don't they?**
3. The aim should be to reduce congestion. **Shouldn't it?**
4. There is an urgent need to provide clean, reliable and affordable energy to their growing populations. **Isn't it?**
5. Automation and shared mobility will play a key role in this transformation. **Won't they?**
6. It changes the way people commute in cities. **Doesn't they?**
7. Before long, a fleet of electric autonomous vehicles (AVs) could drive people to their destinations. **Couldn't they?**
8. These shared AVs will run at higher utilization rates. **Won't they?**
9. They can substantially reduce the cost of mobility and congestion. **Can't they?**
10. These should not be thought of as luxury but as necessity. **Shouldn't they?**

B. Add appropriate question tags and role play the dialogue with your friend.

Jeyanth: Hello, Anish! It's your Physics exam today, **Isn't it?**

Anish : Yes. They have set a very long paper. Yet, I managed to finish the paper. **Haven't they:didn't i?**

Jeyanth: True. My maths paper too was very long. I couldn't finish it. **wasn't I: could i?**

Anish : I could not solve my paper properly. **Could I?**

Jeyanth: Ok. Actually, my question paper was very easy. **Wasn't it?**

Anish : Mine wasn't easy. I made a silly mistake. **Was it: didn't I?**

Jeyanth: Tell me about your English paper. **Will you?**

Anish : The story comprehension was very easy. I am sure to score more than ten marks on fifteen.

I wrote it very well. There wouldn't be any mistake. **Wasn't it: aren't i: didn't I: wouldn't I?**

Jeyanth: For me, my letter- writing was the best. I didn't make a single mistake. **Wasn't it: did I?**

Anish : Ok. I've got lots to study for tomorrow's exam. **Haven't I?**

Jeyanth: Me too. So, see you later. All the best, bye. **Shall I?**

Anish : Thank you. Wish you the same, bye.

15. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative pronouns : who, whose, whom, which, that,
: what, when, where how and why.

1. Person **who** verb
2. Person **whom** pronoun (person) (I, we, you he, she, it, they)
3. Person **whose** noun (person / things) (book, car/ father, sister /office)
4. Object **which/that** verb/person
5. Building/place **where**
6. verb **what** verb/noun

Who:

1. Students **who** speak English fluently will easily get job.
2. This is the boy **who** won the race.
3. Shakespeare, **who** lived in the 16th century, is considered to be the greatest dramatist.
4. People **who** walk few miles in the morning enjoy good health.
5. Mr.Mani **who** teaches us English is our class teacher.
6. My brother **who** is 10th standard is a Dhoni fan.
7. Is there anyone **who** helps me to do this home work?
8. The movie is about the leader **who** led the freedom struggle of his nation.

Whom:

1. Most of the friends **whom** she had invited came to her wedding.
2. Tell me the address of the boy **whom** you wanted to meet.
3. He is an honourable man **whom** you can trust.

Whose:

1. My friend **whose** father works in Agra has come.
2. Ravi **whose** office I work in, owns an expensive car.
3. Kumar **whose** house I live in owns most of the mills in the town.
4. He is the man **whose** bike is stolen.
5. The boy **whose** mother you saw is very poor.

Which and That:

1. Show me the book **that/which** you bought yesterday.
2. The wrong deeds **that** we do more often remembered than our good ones.
3. The tallest building **which** has a restaurant on the thirteenth floor was on fire.

Where:

1. That is the house **where** I/Mala was born.
2. It is Rameswaram **where** Dr.Abdul Kalam was born.

16. BLENDED WORD

Blended Word	Combination	Blended Word	Combination
Newscast	News + Broadcast	Agronomy	Agriculture+economy
Docudrama	Documentary+Drama	Bollywood	Bombay+Hollywood
Melodrama	Melody + Drama	Breathalyzer	Breath+analyzer
Telecast	Television + Broadcast	Cellphone	Cellulose+diaphone
Edutainment	Education+ Entertainment	Email	Electronic+mail
Edusat	Education+Satellite	Fantabulous	Fantastic+fabulous
Interpol	International+Police	Hitech	High+technology
Travelogue	Travel+Catalogue	Indo-Pak	India+Pakistan
Electrocute	Electro+Execute	Infomercial	Information+commercial
Heliport	Helicopter+Airport	Infotech	Information+technology
Motel	Motorway+Hotel	Internet	International+network
Smog	Smoke+Fog	Modem	Modulator+demodulator
Medicare	Medical+Care	Mediclaime	Medical+claim
Brunch	Breakfast+Lunch	Triplicate	Three+duplicate
Vegeburger	Vegetable+Hamburger	Transistor	Transfer+resistor
Technowizard	Technology+Wizard	Workacholic	Work+alcoholic

Moped	Motor+Pedal Cycle	Lecdem	Lecture+Demonstration
Camcorder	Camera+Recorder	Internet	International+Network
Mobike	Motor+Bike	Bit	Binary+Digit
Handycam	Hand+Video Camera	Telex	Teleprinter+Exchange
Oxbridge	Oxford+Cambridge	netizen	Internet + citizen

17. AMERICAN AND BRITISH ENGLISH:

BRITISH	AMERICAN	BRITISH	AMERICAN
Advertisement	notice	Lift	Elevator/escalator
Aerial	Antenna	Lorry/van	Truck
Aeroplane	Airplane	Luggage	Baggage
Anticlockwise	Counter clockwise	Mad	Crazy, insane
Autumn	fall	Maize	corn
Biscuit	Cookie	Mark	score
boot	Trunk	Match	Game
Cell phone	Mobile phone	Maths	Math
Cinema	Movie	Motorway	Freeway
Cot	crib	Note	Bill
Crisp	Chips	Notice board	Bulletin board
Crosswalk	Pedestrian crossing	Pavement	Sidewalk
Cupboard	Closet, wardrobe	Petrol	Gasoline
Diapers	Nappy pads	Plaster	Bandaids
Druggist	Chemist	Porridge	Oatmeal
Dust bin	Garbagecan	Post	Mail
Fellow	guy	Post	Antenna
Fever	sick	Queue	line
Film	Movie	Railroad	Railway
Flat	Apartment	Rank	grade
Flyover	overpass	Rubber	Eraser
Football	Soccer	Shop	store
Garden	Yard	Sweet	Candy
Goods	Freight	Tap	Faucet
Ground floor	First floor	Taxi	Cab
Gum	glue	Terminus	Deport
Holiday	Vacation	Tin	can
Interval	Intermission	Torchlight	Flashlight
Jam	Jelly	Trousers	pant
Jug	pitcher	Underground	Subway
Jumper	sweater	Wind screen	wind shield

18. SINGULAR AND PLURAL

Singular	Plural Ending
-um	a
-us	i
-is	es
-a	ae
-ix/ -ex	ices/es
-on	a
-f/fe	ves
-oo	ee

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Index	Indexes	Matrix	Matrixes

Ox	Oxen	Bench	Benches
Brush	Brushes	Potato	Potatoes
Key	Keys	Butterfly	Butterflies
Formula	Formulae	Criterion	Criteria
Phenomenon	Phenomena	Analysis	Analyses
Hypothesis	Hypotheses	Axis	Axes
Basis	Bases	Terminus	Termini
Stimulus	Stimuli	Fungus	Fungi
Syllabus	Syllabi	Nucleus	Nuclei
Radius	Radii	Alumnus	Alumni
Ultimatum	Ultimate	Stratum	Strata
Memorandum	Memoranda	Curriculum	Curricula
Stadium	Stadia	Medium	Media
Agendum	Agenda	Erratum	Errata
Bacterium	Bacteria	Datum	Data
Father-in-law	Fathers-in-law	Man	Men
Mouse	Mice	Louse	Lice
Child	Children	Goose	Geese
Foot	Feet	Fish	Fish
Deer	Deer		

19. SYLLABIFICATION

1. One syllables words [Mono syllable]

come, go, speak, care, man, run, town, zoo etc...

2. Two syllables words: [Disyllabic]

about, coffee, dinner, dollar, father, mother, leader, etc...

3. Three syllables words: [Tri syllabic]

agreement, animal, crusader, arrival, another, happiness, etc...

4. Four syllables words:[Tetra syllabic]

ability, agriculture, cultivation, fundamental, ordinary, etc...

5. Five syllables: [Tetra syllabic]

Examination, historically, opportunity, pronunciation, sensibility, etc...

Mono - One
Di - Two
Tri - Three
Tetra - Four
Penta - Five
Hexa - Six
Hepta - Seven
Octa - Eight
Nan/Enn- Nine
Dec - Ten

- Queue - queue - 1 syllable
- Donkey - don-key - 2 syllables
- Detect - de-tect - 2 syllables
- Daughter - daugh-ter - 2 syllables
- Accident - ac-ci-dent - 3 syllables
- Advantage - ad-vant-age - 3 syllables
- Banana - ba-na-na - 3 syllables
- Cucumber - cu-cum-ber - 3 syllables
- Confidence - con- fi-dense - 3 syllables
- Domestic - do-mes-tic - 3 syllables
- Dramatic - dra-ma-tic - 3 syllables
- Demonstrate - de-mon-strate - 3 syllables
- Entertain - en-ter-tain - 3 syllables
- Expression - ex-pres-sion - 3 syllables
- Eccentric - ec-cen-tric - 3 syllables
- Fantastic - fan-tas-tic - 3 syllables
- President - Pre-si-dent - 3 syllables
- Statistics - sta-tis-tics - 3 syllables
- Astrology - as-tro-lo-gy - 4 syllables
- Biology - bi-o-lo-gy - 4 syllables
- Eradicate - e-ra-di-cate - 4 syllables
- Facilitate - fa-ci-li-tate - 4 syllables

23. Intelligent	-	in-tel-li-gent	- 4 syllables
24. Comprehensive	-	com-pre-hen-sive	- 4 syllables
25. Introduction	-	in-tro-duc-tion	- 4 syllables
26. Inspiration	-	in-spi-ra-tion	- 4 syllables
27. Institution	-	in-sti-tu-tion	- 4 syllables
28. Laboratory	-	la-bo-ra-tory	- 4 syllables
29. Magnificent	-	mag-ni-fi-cent	- 4 syllables
30. Particular	-	par-ti-cu-lar	- 4 syllables
31. Argumentative	-	ar-gu-men-ta-tive	- 5 syllables
32. Association	-	as-so-ci-a-tion	- 5 syllables
33. Alliteration	-	al-ti-te-ra-tion	- 5 syllables
34. Extermination	-	ex-ter-mi-na-tion	- 5 syllables

20. SENTENCE PATTERN

Subject(S),	Verb(V),	Object(O),	Complement(C),
Indirect Object(IO),	Direct Object(DO)	Adjunct(A)	

1. Subject: A 'subject' is the doer of an action. (Name of a person, place, thing and idea or concept.)

She speaks English Who speaks English? (She)

2. Verb: Verb is an action word

She speaks English - What does she do? (speaks)

3. Object: Result of the action performed.

She speaks English. - What does she speak? (English)

4. Indirect and Direct Objects : The object which comes immediately after the verb is called IO. The object which follows the IO is DO. Generally the following words are always IO. **me, us, you, them, him, her,** etc.,

1. He gave me a pen. - S + V + IO + DO,
2. She told me a story. - S + V + IO + DO

5. Complement: A word completing a sentence is called a complement. Generally the words coming after the 'be' verbs(is/ am/ was/ were etc...)are complements

1. She is a teacher. - SVC
2. He is players. - SVC
3. They must be a players. - SVC

The words coming after the following main verb are complements. (**feel, become, look, taste, appear**)

4. He feels tired. - SVC
5. She looks beautiful. - SVC

Complement: Generally the words coming after the following verbs are object Complement (O+C)

(**Think, prove, consider, call, recognise, name, select, elect, make, appoint, find, judge, paint, get, choose appear, nominate, baptize**)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. He proved it wrong. - SVOC | 4. We elected him captain. - SVOC |
| 2. The judge found him guilty. - SVOC | 5. She named him Hari. - SVOC |
| 3. Raja got his shoes wet. - SVOC | 6. he called me a fool. - SVOC |

6. Adjunct /Adverbials: Words referring to place, time, manner and reason are always Adjunct/Adverbials (Answer for the question words such as **Where? When? How? and why?**)

1. My brother works in an office (place) : SVA
2. She came late (time) : SVA
3. The birds fly fast (manner) : SVA
4. She buys the book to read (reason) : SVOA

Generally the words coming after prepositions are Adjuncts/Adverbials

5. I bought this shirt in Madurai : SVOA
6. The bus comes from Chennai : SVA

Examples:

1. Birds /fly S+V
2. We/drank /coffee S+V+O

3. He /is /tall S+V+C
4. She /sings / well S+V+A
5. The postman /brings /us /letters S+V+IO+DO
6. They /made /him /chairman S+V+O+C
7. I /wrote /a letter /yesterday S+V+O+A
8. My uncle /presented /me /a watch /last week S+V+IO+DO+A
9. Be /honest (subject 'you' is understood) S+V
10. Yesterday/ I /met /my friend /at the post office A+S+V+O+A

PART - B

I. POETRY QUESTIONS AND POETIC DEVICES

1. ONCE UPON A TIME - GABRIEL OKARA

1. **Who does 'my' refer to?**
My refers to the narrator. (Poet-Gabriel Okara)
2. **Explain cocktail face.**
The face showing mixed emotions.
3. **What does the poet mean by 'conforming smiles like affixed portrait smiles'?**
It means wearing a standard deceitful artificial smile on all occasions. The smile is without any feelings like a smile in a picture or a painting.
4. **What does 'good -riddance' means?**
It's an expression of relief at being free of an unwanted person
5. **What does 'fangs' means?**
It is the teeth of a venomous snake, used to inject poison.
6. **Who is referred to as 'I, in the above lines.**
'I' refers to the poet (narrator) Gabriel Okara.
7. **Who is 'you' in the above lines?**
'You' refers to his son. (Poet's son).
8. **How can a person laugh with his eyes and heart?**
When we laugh heartily and with true feelings, it gets reflected in our eyes.
9. **What does the expression 'feel at home' means?**
The expression 'feel at home' means to feel comfortable.
10. **What has father learnt?**
The father has learnt to wear many faces.

2. CONFESSIONS OF BORN SPECTATOR - OGDEN NASH

1. **Whom does the poet admire?**
The poets admire the athletes.
2. **For what reasons do the athletes sweat?**
The athletes sweat for fun or hire.
3. **What pleases the ego?**
Caution and good sense pleases the ego.
4. **Why are doctors called from stands by the sponsors?**
The doctors are called from stands by the sponsors as the athletes injure themselves while playing rough games.
5. **Why are athletes often rough during play?**
The athletes are often rough during play because of ego to win the game.
6. **What is the feeling of the poet?**
The poet feels that he derives satisfaction being a spectator.
7. **What do you mean by 'gnarled fist'?**
It means rough and twisted fist.
8. **Make a list of words for physical injury?**
Eyes swollen, fist gnarled, wrist cracked, knee snapped.
9. **What does 'drink to' means?**
It means drinks to wish good luck or celebrate success.
10. **Who is a jockey?**
A jockey is a professional horse rider.
11. **What does 'center' mean?**
It is a position in rugby.

12. What do you mean by 'tackle'?

It means intercept, an opponent in possession of the ball in soccer, jockey, rugby, etc..
An act of tackling an opponent.

13. Find a word from the above lines with means 'too bright at and showy'?

Gaudy.

14. What does word 'maim' mean?

It means injure.

15. How do the players play?

The play in a rough and noise way.

16. When does the spectators spirit feel happy?

When the athletes perform heroic deeds, the spectator's spirit feels happy.

17. What does the word 'steed' mean?

It means large, strong horse.

18. What does the word 'gambol' mean?

It means run or jump happily.

19. Do the athletes consider one another's feeling?

No, they don't.

20. What does the word 'zealous' mean?

It means enthusiastic.

21. For what do the athletes strive?

They strive to win their match or get medals.

3. LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING - WILLIAM WORDSWORTH**1. What is the poet's faith?**

The poet's faith is that every flower enjoys the air it (nature) breathes.

2. What trait of Nature do we see here?

The trait of Nature we see here is nature's breathe i.e., breeze.

3. What does 'heaven' refer to?

Heaven refers to nature.

4. Why does the poet call the 'holy'?

The poet calls it holy because it filled the poet's mind with pleasure.

5. What does the word 'grieved' mean?

'Grieved' means mourned or feel intense sorrow.

6. What is the key phrase of the poem?

What man has made of man.

7. What does Wordsworth's grieved?

He grieves mankind turn for the worse away from nature.

8. What is the periwinkle?

A periwinkle is a trailing plant with huge blue flowers that covers the ground.

9. Name the colors mentioned in these lines.

Yellow (primrose) green (bower) blue (periwinkle).

10. What is a primrose?

It is a plant that produces pale yellow flowers in the spring.

11. What are wreaths?

It is an arrangement of flowers in the shape of a circle.

12. What did the poet hear?

The poet hears some sweet music which was a happy blending of many musical notes.

13. What is the mood of the speaker mentioned in the above lines?

The poet was in pleasant and meditative mood.

14. Who is the speaker in the poem?

The poet, William Wordsworth is the speaker.

15. What can nature create?

Nature can create entities that link to the human soul.

16. What does budding twigs mean?

Newborn branches.

17. Which season is mentioned in the poem?

Spring season.

4. MACAVITY - THE MYSTERY CAT BY T.S ELIOT**1. Why is he called the hidden paw?**

He is called the hidden paw because he leaves no foot prints (prints the paws) at the scene of crime.

2. What is 'Scotland yard'?

The headquarters of London metropolitan service is Scotland Yard.

3. What is Macavity blamed for?

Macavity is blamed for his deceitfulness.

4. What is Macavity nickname?

The hidden paw.

5. Who is Macavity?

Macavity is a master criminal in the shape of a cat.

6. What does the word 'bafflement' mean?

It means total confusion (bewilderment).

7. What is the flying squad?

It is a police force ready to plunge into action.

8. Why is Macavity a mystery cat?

Because no one can find him.

9. Which law does Macavity break?

He breaks the human law and the law of gravity.

10. Who got baffled by Macavity?

The Scotland Yard.

11. Who does he leave in despair?

The flying squad.

12. What do you mean by the power of levitation?

Levitation is the power of float or fly in the air.

13. Is the poet fond of cats?

Yes, the poet is fond of cats.

14. Name the color of the cat?

It is a Ginger (yellowish brown) colored cat.

15. What do you understand about Macavity being a 'ginger cat'?

Macavity being a ginger cat means it is highly spirited and animated. Even when it is seemingly asleep, it is wide awake.

16. What game does Macavity cheat at?

Playing cards.

17. What does the poet criticise?

The poem is a humorous criticism of the failure of modern criminal justice system.

18. What does the word alibi mean?

The word 'alibi' means a claim of evidence that one was elsewhere when a crime is committed.

19. What does the word 'napoleon of crime' mean?

The commanding leader of criminals.

20. Who is 'napoleon of crime'?

The cat.

5. EVEREST IS NOT ONLY PEAK - KULOTHUNGAN**1. What does 'Everest' in the title stand for?**

Everest stands for "the highest position in life".

2. Who does 'we' refer to?

'We' refers to humans.

3. How should we carry out our duties?

We should carry out our duties with devotion and truthfulness.

4. Which is considered as our strong hold?

Courage is our strong hold.

5. What is the speaker proud of?

The speaker is proud of the position he holds.

6. Who are considered rich?

One who has the qualities of dignity and pride and honor as a property is considered rich.

7. What is their asset?

Dignity and pride is their asset.

8. What is a hillock?

A hillock is a small hill near the mountain.

9. What does the poet celebrate?

He celebrates the human capacity to grow and achieve.

10. How is our path?

Ours is a path of dignity and honor.

11. What does the word 'virtues' mean?

It means good qualities.

12. Name some virtues that is mentioned in the poem.

Honesty (truthfulness) and devotion.

13. What does the word 'cringing' mean?

It means behaving in an excessively humble or servile way.

14. What does the word 'repel' mean?

It means hate or detest.

15. What does the word 'merit' mean?

It means the quality of being particularly good or worthy.

16. Who is compared to a king?

A person who does not descend from dignity is compared to a king.

17. Why are we proud?

If we have good virtues (human qualities), we can be proud of it.

6. THE HOLLOW CROWN - WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

1. What is our own?

Death and the little patch of earth that cover our buried bodies are our own.

2. Who will take the land and lives?

The king says that their lands and lives would belong to Bolingbroke.

3. Who does 'me' refer to?

'Me' refers to King Richard.

4. Who poisoned some king?

Some were poisoned by their wives.

5. Mention the figure of speech.

Metaphor. (Dust is compare to paper and 'rainy eyes' to writing instruments).

6. How does the king write the message?

The king says that he uses his tears to write a message of sorrow on earth.

7. Identify the words connected to death or mortality?

The words 'grave, worms and epitaphs' are connected to death.

8. What does the word 'scoffing' mean?

It means expressing mockery.

9. What does 'antic' mean?

A court jester, (someone who draws attention through silly or funny acts).

10. What is the small model of the barren earth?

'The body's flesh' is the small model of the barren earth.

FIGURES OF SPEECH:

1. ONCE UPON A TIME

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. While their ice-block-cold eyes search behind my shadow | : Metaphor |
| 2. Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles like a fixed portrait smile | : Simile |
| 3. For my laugh in the mirror shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs! | : Simile |
| 4. I have lerned to wear many faces like dresses | : Simile |
| 5. When I mean 'Good-riddances' | : Oxymoron |
| 6. I find doors shut on me. | : Euphemism |
| 7. They used to laugh with their hearts | : Metonymy |
| 8. They shake hands without hearts | : Metonymy |
| 9. But now they only laugh with their teeth | : Metonymy |

ALLITERATION:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. They used to laugh with their hearts | : <u>T</u> hey, <u>t</u> heir |
| 2. They used to shake hands with their hearts | : <u>h</u> ands, - <u>h</u> earts, <u>T</u> hey, <u>t</u> heir |
| 3. Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles | : <u>C</u> ocktail - <u>c</u> onforming |
| 4. And shake hands without my heart | : <u>h</u> ands - <u>h</u> ear |
| 5. I want to be what I used to be | : <u>w</u> ant - <u>w</u> hat |
| 6. When I was like you. I want | : <u>W</u> hen - <u>w</u> as - <u>w</u> ant |
| 7. To unlearn all these muting things. | : <u>t</u> hese - <u>t</u> hings |
| 8. So show me, son | : <u>S</u> o - <u>s</u> on |

RHYME SCHEME & RHYMING WORDS:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. There was a time indeed
They used to shake hands with their hearts
But that's gone, son
Now they shake hands without hears | 1. Rhyming Scheme: abcb
2. Rhyming Words : hearts, hearts |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|

2. CONFESSIONS OF A SPECTATION

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I am just glad as glad can be | : Simile |
| 2. When snaps the knee, and cracks the wrist | : Onomatopoeia |
| 3. When swollen eye meets gnarled fist
When snaps the knee, and cracks the wrist,
When officialdom demands | : Anaphora |
| 4. My limp and bashful spirit feeds | : Personification |
| 5. My soul in true thanksgiving speaks
For this modest of physiques. | : Personification |

ALLITERATION:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. That I am not them, that they are not me | : <u>t</u> hem - <u>t</u> hat - <u>t</u> hey |
| 2. Athletes who sweat for fun or hire | : <u>f</u> or - <u>f</u> un |
| 3. My soul in true thanksgiving speaks | : <u>s</u> oul - <u>s</u> peak |
| 4. They do not ever in their dealings | : <u>d</u> o - <u>d</u> ealings |

RHYME SCHEME & RHYMING WORDS:

One infant grows up and becomes a **jockey**
Another plays basketball or hockey
This one the prize ring hates to **enter**
That one becomes a tackle or centre
Rhyme Scheme : aabb
Rhyming Word : jockey - Hockey, enter - centre

3. LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. To her works did Nature link | : Personification |
| 2. The human soul that through me ran | : Personification |

ALLITERATION:

- | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. And 'tis my f aith that every f lower... |
| 2. What M an has m ade of M an? |

RHYME SCHEME & RHYMING WORDS:

- | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The bird around me hopped and played,
Their thoughts I cannot measure:-
But the least motion which they made
It seemed a thrill of pleasure.
Rhyme Scheme : abab
Rhyming Word : bower - flower, wreath - breath |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

4. MACAVITY-THE MYSTRY

1. He sways his head from side to side, with movements **like a snake**. : Simile
2. They say he cheats at **cards**. : Personification
3. **Macavity, Macavity** there's no one like **Macavity** : Repetition

ALLITERATION:

1. His brow is **deeply** lined with thought; his head is highly **doomed**
2. And when the **larder's looted**, or the jewel-case is rifled
3. Or when the **milk** is **missing**, or another peke's been stifled,
4. For he's a **fiend in feline** shape, a monster of depravity.

5. EVEREST IS NOT THE ONLY PEAK

1. He, who does not stoop, is **king** we adore : Metaphor
2. We bow before **competence and merit** : Personification
3. The ones that are true and stand on their feet
Are really the **ladder for the** rise of Man : Metaphor
4. Honour is **a property** common to all : Metaphor

ALLITERATION:

1. our nature it is that **whatever we** try
2. We do with **devotion deep** and true
3. We are **proud** of the **position** we hold;
4. A life that **knows** no **kneeling** and bending.
5. **The** height you reach is not **that** we care;

RHYME SCHEME & RHYMING WORDS:

1. Honour is a properly, common to all:
In dignity and pride no one need to be poor.
We are proud feel so tall.

Rhyme Scheme : aabc**Rhyming Word** : all - tall**6. THE HOLLOW CROWN**

1. Let's talk of **graves, of worms, and epitaphs**, : Metaphor
Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes
Write sorrow on the **bosom of the earth**.
2. And yet not so -- for what can we bequeath,
Save our deposed bodies to the ground? : Interrogation
3. keeps Death his court; and there the antic sits, : Personification
4. How can you say to me I am a **king**? : Rhetorical question
5. Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp; : Personification
6. Bores through his castle wall, and farewell king! : Personification / Euphemism

ALLITERATION:

1. Our **lands**, our **lives**, and all are Bolingbroke's
2. And tell **sad stories** of the death of king!
3. And yet not so -- for **what** can **we** bequeath,
4. And nothing **can** we **call** our own but death
5. And **that** small model of **the** barren earth
6. For you have but **mistook me** all this while.

II. GRAMMAR**27. REPORTED SPEECH****Reporting verb and conjunction**

S	TYPE OF SENTENCE	REMOVE THE VERB	VERB	CONJUNCTION
1	Statement	said to	told	that
	Interrogative	said to	Asked, questioned interrogated	If [or] whether

2	1. Yes/No questions 2. 'wh' questions	said said to	Asked, questioned interrogated	when, where, why, what, which, whom, whose, who, how
3	Imperative	said said to	ordered, commanded, advised, requested, pleased, begged	1. To (positive) , 2. Not to (negative) 3. that (suggestion, proposal)
4	exclamatory	said said to	exclaimed with + sorrowfully, joy, fear, surprise, regret	that

TENSE CHANGE:

Pre Tense	Tense Change	Past Tense	Tense Change	Fut Tense	Fut condi
Present	Past	Past	Past perfect	will	would
Pre Continue	Past Continue	Past Continue	Past perfect conti	shall	should
Pre Perfect	Past Perfect	Past Perfect	no change	can	could
Pre Perfect Con	Past Perfect Con	Past Perfect Con	no change	May	might
				must	Had to

Adverbial change:

this - that, these - those, now - then, ago - before, just - then, here - there, thus - so, come - go, Last night - the previous night, next day - the following day, today - that day, Tonight - that night, yester day - the previous day, tomorrow - The next day, next week - the following week,

Some other change:

thank you - thanked, good morning - greeted/wished, excuse me - approached gently, no - refused/disagreed, why not - willingly, yes - answered positively.

1. Statements or Assertive Sentence.

1. Raju said to Beem, "I was watering the plants."
Raju told Beem that he had been watering the plants.
2. "My name is Chinku," he said.
He replied that his name was Chinku.

2. Interrogative Sentence.**"Wh" questions:**

1. "Where do you want to go now?" he said to me.
He asked me where I wanted to go then.
2. "Where has she gone?" he said.
He wondered where she had gone.

'Yes' or 'No' Questions:

1. "Am I a mad man?" he said to himself.
He questioned himself whether he was a mad man.
2. "Are you an arts college student?" I asked Mani
I asked Mani whether he was an arts college student.

3. Imperative/Command and Request:

1. "Lend me your books for a moment." He said to me.
He asked me to lend him my book.
2. He said to me, "Please help me".
He requested me to help him.
3. "Don't go alone in the dark." He said to me.
He warned me not to go alone in the dark.

4. Exclamatory and Optative Sentence:

1. He said, "What an expensive car."
He exclaimed with surprise that the car was expensive.
2. "I wish you all the best," I said to Mani.
I wished Mani all the best.

B) Pronouns and possessive adjectives in the I and II person in the Direct speech are changed into III in Indirect speech

1. 1st person pronoun are changed into the person of the subject of the reported speech.

- IInd person pronouns are changed into the pronouns of the object of the reporting verb.
- IIIrd person pronouns remain unchanged.

Person	Sub. Pronoun	Obj. Pronoun	Possessive Adj.	Reflective pronoun
I	I, we	Me, Us	My, our	Myself , Ourselves
II	you	You	Your	Yourself(singular), Yourselves(plural)
III	He , She It, they	Him, Her It, Them	His, Her It, Their	Himself , Herself Itself, Themselves

E.g

- I said, "I am tired of teaching."
I said that I was tired of teaching.
- He said, "I am tired of teaching."
He said that he was tired of teaching.
- You said, "I am tired of teaching."

Tense change Examples:

- Raju said, "I **am** unwell".
Raju said that he was unwell.
- Mohan said, "I **am writing** a letter to my friend".
Mohan said that he was writing a letter to his friend.
- "I **have posted** the letter," Ramji said to me.
Ramji told me that he had posted the letter.
- "I **have been teaching** English for five years," Sekar said.
Sekar said that he had been teaching English for five years.
- Menaka said, "I **saw** Reka yesterday".
Menaka said that she had seen Reka the day before.
- Janaki said to me, "I **was waiting** for my friend".
Janaki told me that he had been waiting for her friend.
- Ramya said, "I **had lost** my hand-bag".
Ramya said that she had lost her hand bag.
- Prasad said, "I **had been thinking** of my foreign job".
Prasad said that he had been thinking of his foreign job.
- Karthik said to me, "Gopal **will** come to your house tomorrow".
Karthik told me that Gopal would come to my house the next day.
- Malathi said, "You **shall** come tomorrow".
Malathi said that I should come the next day.
- "I **can** do anything for you", Devi said to me.
Devi told me that He **could** do anything for me.
- "You **may** go now," I said to sailaja.
I told Sailaja that she might go then.
- He said to me, "You **must** return the book this evening".
He told me that he had to (must) return the book that evening.
- Ramji said to me, "you **had better** consult a good doctor".
Ramji told me that I had better consult a good doctor.
- He said to Padma, "You **ought to** love your parents".
He told Padma that she ought to love her parents.
- Murthy said to Ragavi, "I **used to** write stories".
Murthy told Ragavi that he used to write stories.

- Raj** : Good morning sir.

Teacher : Have you done your homework?

Raj : Yes sir, I have done my homework

Teacher : Bring your note book.

Raj : Sorry sir, I didn't bring it.

Answer: Raj wished the teacher. The teacher asked Raj whether he had done his homework. Raj replied that he had done his homework. The teacher asked him to bring his note book. Raj replied that he had not brought it.

2. **Shopkeeper** : Why did you bring the book?
Student : Five pages are missing in the book.
Shopkeeper : Please bring the bill. I will exchange it with another copy.
Student : Thank you.

Answer: The shopkeeper enquired the student why he had brought back the book. The student replied that he wanted to exchange it. The shopkeeper requested him to give him the bill and said that he would exchange it with another copy. The student thanked the shopkeeper.

28. VOICE

Tenses	Active voice	Passive voice
Simple present	Rani eats a mango.	A mango is eaten by Rani.
Simple past	Ravi played cricket.	Cricket was played by Ravi.
Simple future	Ram will drink coffee.	Coffee will be drunk by Ram.
Present continuous	Rani is eating a mango.	A mango is being eaten by Rani.
Past Continuous	Ravi was playing cricket.	Cricket was being played by Ravi.
*Future Continuous	Ram will be drinking coffee.	---no passive---
Present Perfect	Rani has eaten a mango.	A mango has been eaten by Rani.
Past Perfect	Ravi had played cricket.	Cricket had been played by Ravi.
Future Perfect	Ravi will have played cricket.	Cricket will have been played cricket.
**Perfect Continuous Tense- no Passive form		

TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Simple Present	V1 / V1+s / V1+es	am / is / are + V3
Simple Past	V2	was / were + V3
Simple Future	shall / will + V1	shall/will+ be + V3
Present Continuous	am / is / are + V +ing	am / is / are + being +V3
Past Continuous	was / were + V +ing	was / were + being +V3
Future Continuous	shall/will + be +V +ing	NO PASSIVE
Present Perfect	have / has + V3	have / has + been + V3
Past Perfect	had + V3	had + been + V3
Future Perfect	shall/will+have + V3	shall/will +have + been + V3
Present Perfect Continuous	have/has + been + V +ing	No passive
Past Perfect Continuous	had + been + V +ing	No passive
Future Perfect Continuous	shall/will + have +been + V +ing	No passive

- Water ____ (collect) in the tank. (**is collected**)
- A wide variety of liquids ____ (use) in chemical plants. (**is used**)
- Technology ____ (describe) as the application of scientific knowledge. (**is described**)
- In primitive times, stone implements ____ (employ) to kill animals. (**were employed**)
- In the last meeting, the blue print of the proposed holiday home work ____ (show) (**was shown**)
- One thousand internet connections ____ (give) in Pollachi by the end of December 2013. (**were given**)
- The experiment had to ____ (stop) because of power failure. (**be stopped**)
- English ____ (speak) all over the world by millions of people. (**is spoken**)
- Pictures are ____ (take) to monitor planetary positions. (**taken**)
- Metals have ____ (replace) by plastics. (**been replaced**)

29. SIMPLE, COMPLEX AND COMPOUND

No	Simple	Complex	Compound
1	Inspite of.../ Despite.../ For all.../ unmindful of.../ Notwithstanding...	Though.../ Although.../ Even though...	...but.../...yet.../...still...
2	Due to.../ Owing to.../ Because of.../ On account of.../ Being.../ By dint of...	As.../Since.../... Because...	...and...so...
3	On + verb + ing.../ Participle... (on seeing)	When / As soon as / No sooner did... than...	...and at once... /... and immediately...

4	Having + Past participle.../ After + present participle...	After + subject + had + verb...	...and...then...
5	In the event of.../ In case of...	If...	...and...
6	In the event of... not.../ In case of...not...	Unless...	...must/should... + Or/ or else / otherwise
7	...too...to + infinitive	..so..that + sub + cannot (pre. tense) / could not (past tense)	...very...and so + subject+ cannot / could not ...
8	...to.../ in order to.../ so as to...	...so that + subject + can / could	...very...and so...
9	...must...to + infinitive	...so that... can....	...then only... can...(or) ...or else... cannot...
10	Subject + verb + to + infinitive	Subject + verb + that + subject + will / would + verb	Subject + will / would + verb and + it is...
11	Subject + verb + object	S + V + O + Rel. Pronoun + sub clause	S + V + O – and + it is...
12	Subject + verb + complement/ Subject + verb + object	Subject + who / which + sub-clause + verb + object / verb + comp.	Clause 1 +and + clause 2
13	Subject + verb + object Clause...	Subject + verb + that + sub	Clause 1 (sub ordinate clause in complex sent + and + Clause 2 (main clause in complex sentence)
14	...for...	...as...	...and...so...
15	But for...	If + subject + had + verb	Subject + V... or + subject + would have / would not have
16	Besides being.../ Besides + verb + ingnot only... but also...
17	Assertive / Imperative sentence + phrase.. +	Subject + verb + Rel Adj. + subject + verb...

1. Without being affected

simple : **In spite of** being old he walks quickly. (simple)

complex : **Though** he is old, he walks quickly. (complex)

compound : He is old **but** he walks quickly. (compound)

2. Giving reason for something happened / related ideas,

simple : **Due to** heavy rain the match was canceled.

complex : **As** there was heavy rain, the match was canceled.

compound : There was heavy rain **and so** the match was canceled.

3. Time reference

simple : **On seeing** the dog the thief ran away.

complex : **As soon as** the thief saw the dog, he ran away.

compound : The thief saw the dog **and at once** he ran away.

4. Time reference

simple : **Having** completed the home work she set out play./**After completing** the home work she set out to play.

complex : **After** she had completed the home work, I set out to play.

compound : She had completed the home work **and then** she set out to play.

5. on condition for something to do

simple : **In case of** your walking fast, you will reach the station in time.

complex : **If** you walk fast, you will reach the station in time.

compound : Walk fast **and** you will reach the station in time.

6. on condition for something to do

simple : **incase of** your not working hard, you will not pass.

complex : **Unless** you work hard, you will not pass.

compound : Work hard **or else** you will not pass.

7.

- simple** : The coffee is **too** hot for me **to** drink.
complex : The coffee is **so** hot **that** I cannot drink.
compound : The coffee is **very** hot **and so** I cannot drink.

8.

- simple** : We must eat **inorder to** live.
complex : We must eat **so that** we can live.
compound : We must **and so** we can live.

Simple	complex
As	- and
Though	- but/yet
If	- and
Unless	- or/orelse

Change into Compound Sentence:

- As** he is old he cannot walk fast.
He is old he **and so** cannot walk fast.
- As** Baba was sick, he could not attend the class.
Baba was sick **and so** he could not attend the class.
- As** the traffic was heavy, he could not reach the place in time.
The traffic was heavy **and so** he could not reach the place in time.
- As** my uncle was not willing to help me, I had to apply for a loan from the bank.
My uncle was not willing to help me **and so** I had to apply for a loan from the bank.
- Though** he is old, he walks quickly.
He is old **but** he walks quickly.
- If** you walk fast, you will reach the station in time.
Walk fast **and** you will reach the station in time.
- Unless** you study well you will not score high marks.
Study well **or/or else/otherwise** you will not score high marks.
- In spite of** her best performance she was not given the prize.
She performed the best **but** she was not given the prize.
- She is poor. She is always happy.
She is poor **but** she is always happy.
- Priya has recovered after the accident. Her fractured arm is still in a cast.
Priya has recovered after the accident **but** her fractured arm is still in a cast
- When** the cat is away, the mice are at play.
The cat is away **and so** the mice are at play.
- The mountain is **so** steep **that** I cannot climb it.
The mountain is **very** steep **and** I cannot climb it.
- It is really surprising **that** he has not been arrested by the police.
He has not been arrested by the police **and** it is really surprising.
- The sum is **too** difficult for me **to** understand.
The sum is **so** difficult **that** I cannot understand it.
- Karthik is intelligent. He will get a job.
Karthik is intelligent **and so** he will get a job
- The questions **being** easy, all the students passed.
The questions were easy **and so** all the students passed.

REWRITE AS COMPLEX SENTENCE (Though, As, That)

- Malar had one pen only. She helped Manian.
Though Malar had one pen only. She helped Manian.
- She ran fast. She did not win the race.
Though she ran fast, she did not win the race.
- I like tea, I prefer coffee.
Though I like tea, I prefer coffee.
- It started drizzling. The cricket match did not stop.
Though It started drizzling, the cricket match did not stop.
- He is rich. He is miser.
Though he is rich, he is a miser.
- He is old. He walks quickly.
Though he is old, he walks quickly.

Simple	complex
Related	- As
Contrast	- though
Condition	- if, unless (not)
Time	- when, after,

7. The transport workers were on strike. I had to walk back home.
As the transport workers were on strike, I had to walk back home.
8. The pickpocket saw the policeman **and** ran away.
As the pickpocket saw the policeman **he** ran away.
9. Run three mails every day. You will lose one and a half kilos a week.
If you run three mails every day, you will lose one and a half kilos a week.
10. The day broke, the birds come out of their nests.
When the day broke, the birds come out of their nests.
11. The rain stopped. They started to play.
Since the rain had stopped, they started to play.
12. We must eat to live.
We must eat **so that** we can live.
13. I stand for justice and fair play. The whole world knows **about it**.
The whole world knows **about that** I stand for justice and fair play.
14. An industrious man is sure to succeed.
A man **who** is industrious is sure to succeed.

REWRITE AS SIMPLE SENTENCE

1. Though she was poor, she was always happy.
Inspite of her poverty she was always happy. (or) **Inspite of** being poor she was always happy.
2. Though I studied day and night, I got less mark.
Inspite of studying day and night, I got less mark.
3. Though he was poor, he remained honest.
Inspite of her poverty he remained honest.
4. Ram lost the match. He decided to resign as captain.
Having lost the match, Ram decided to resign as captain.
5. Bharat is very arrogant. He will not apologies.
Because of/due to /Being very arrogant Bharat will not apologies.
6. The hunter took his rifle. He shot the man-eater.
Taking his rifle, the hunter shot the man-eater.
7. I like tea, I prefer coffee.
I prefer coffee **to** tea.
8. We must eat. We can't live.
We must eat **to** live.
9. The coffee is too hot. I cannot drink it.
The coffee is **too** hot **to** drink.
10. She told me a story. It was **about** a giant.
She told me a story **about** a giant.
11. He told me a story. It is about a hermit.
He told me a story **about** a hermit.
12. A man **who** is industrious is sure to succeed.
An industrious man is sure to succeed.
This is a mango from my garden. It is sweet.

Simple

complex

Reasoning	- due to, because of
Contrast	- inspite of
Condition	- if, unless (not)
Time	- when, after, since

30. CONDITIONAL CLAUSE AND BIGINERS OR STARTERS

Type I (If / unless + Present tense - will, shall, may, can + verb)

1. If you work hard, you (pass) the exam. (**will pass**)
2. If you eat well, you (be) healthy. (**will be**)
3. If I (visit) Agra, I shall see Taj Mahal. (**visit**)
4. If you practice regularly you (improve) your bowling. (**will improve**)
5. Unless you (press) the button, the door will not open. (**press**)

2. Type II (If + Past simple - would + verb)

1. If you worked hard, you (pass) the exam. (**would pass**)
2. I him if I had time. (**would teach**)
3. I (give) them money if had plenty. (**would give**)
4. If I a bird, I would fly. (**were**)

3. Type III (If + Past Perfect - Would+ have+ pp)

1. If you had worked hard, you (pass)the exam. (**would have passed**)
2. I (call) on you if I had known you were ill. (**would have called**)
3. If the sun (be) bright, the pictures would have come out well. (**had been**)

BEGINNERS OR STARTERS or BEGIN WITH HAD, WERE AND SHOULD (OPTION)

1. If an angel were to tell me such a thing of her. I would not believe. (Begin With '**WERE**')
Were angels to tell me such a thing of her, I would not believe it.
2. If I had known you were ill, I would have called on you. (Begin with '**HAD**')
Had I known you were ill, I would have called on you.
3. If you should need to meet me, you can call this number. (Begin with **SHOULD**)
Should you need to meet me, you can call this number.

PART - C

31 to 33. ERC

1. Once Upon A Time - Gabriel Okara

Context : "once upon a time, son
They used to laugh with their heart"

Reference : The above lines are taken from the poem "**Once Upon a Time**" by **Gabriel Okara**.

Explanation : The poem is a father's address to his son. Where the father wants to learn from his son how to go back to normality and no longer fake. The poem starts by the father telling his son how the people used to laugh with their hearts in olden time.

2. Confessions of Born Spectator - Ogden Nash

Context : "I am just as glad can be
That I am not them, that they are not me.."

Reference : The above lines are taken from the poem "**Confession of a born spectator**" by **Ogden Nash**.

Explanation : In this poem the poet wants to be a mere spectator of sports. His own spirit is weak and shy. So he confesses that he is glad that he is neither a sportsman nor an athlete. He always wants to be a spectator but not a participant.

3. Lines Written in the Early Spring - William Wordsworth

Context : "In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
Bring sad thoughts to the mind"

Reference : The above lines are taken from the poem "**Lines written in early spring**" by **William Wordsworth**.

Explanation : The poet sits reclined in a beautiful grove, surrounded by the mixed sound of nature. He thinks of sad thoughts brought along with the pleasant memories.

4. Macavity - The Mystery Cat - T.S.Eliot

Context : "And when you think he's half asleep,
he's always wide awake"

Reference : The above lines are taken from the poem "**Macavity - The Mystery Cat**" by **T.S.Eliot**.

Explanation : The poet calls Macavity "Mystery Cat". Macavity is a great cheat. He does a lot of mischief. He may appear to be asleep, but he is always alert, because he is always ready for some crime.

5. Everest is Not The Only Peak - Kulothungan

Context : "we deem it our duty and mission in life
To bless and praise the deserving"

Reference : The above lines are taken from the poem "**Everest is not only the peak**" by **Kulothungan**.

Explanation : The poet says that it is our duty and mission to praise the winner as they work for the development and growth of the world.

6. The Hollow Crown - William Shakespeare

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

Reference : The above lines are taken from the poem "**Hollow Crown**" by William Shakespeare.

Explanation : King Richard II was defeated by his cousin Bolingbroke. Therefore Richard says that his lands and all properties are taken by Bolingbroke. Now nothing is his, except his own death.

34 to 36. PROSE SHORT QUESTIONS**1. The Portrait of the Lady - Khushwant Singh****1) Describe the grandfather as seen in the portrait.**

The grandmother wore a big turban and loose fitting clothes. His white beard, covering his chest made him look like a hundred year old man.

2) Why was the author left with his grandmother in the village?

The author's parents went to the city to make a living. So he was left with his grandma till they settle well in the city.

3) Where did the author study in his childhood?

The author studied in a village school attached to the temple.

4) Why did the grandmother accompany the author to school?

The grandmother was pious. She accompanied the author to school as it was attached to the temple where she used to sit and read scriptures.

5) What made the dogs follow the grandmother after school hours?

The dog followed the grandmother after school hour for the chapathis. Which she threw to them.

6) What was the happiest time of the day for grandmother?

The grandma spend half an hour in the afternoon feeding the sparrow. That was happiest time of the day for grandma.

7) Why didn't the grandma feel sentimental when the author went abroad for higher education?

The grandma accept the fact and she was serious about the author's education.

2. The Queen of Boxing - M.C.Mary Kom**1) How did Mary Kom manage to get financial support for her trip to the USA?**

Mary Kom managed to get financial support for her trip with the help for her friend Onler. Two MP's donated her a princely sum of RS5,000/-and 3,000/-a few amount were collected from the people. Mary Kom's dad gave her RS 2,000/-.

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

Mary Kom thought that she should not return empty-handed as the money which the people donated for her,must not go waste.

3) What was her first impression of America?

She heard that things were expensive in America and people were nice. When she stepped in, she found it was cold, beautiful and snowing. Whatever she saw was pleasing to her eye.

4) Why did she call herself lucky?

She did not have any match on the day of her arrival. So she called herself lucky. She was able to take enough rest to face her opponent in the round.

5) According to Mary Kom, what was the reason for her losing in the finals?

The main reason for her losing in the finals was her loss of appetite. She was not accustomed to the food there and naturally she started losing her weight.

6) What made her feel confident about the competitive players? Explain.

She was the only one to win a silver medal in the competitive, inspite of her weight loss. This made her feel confident about the competitive player.

7) What difficulty did she experience while eating Chinese food?

She was given two chopsticks to eat her Chinese meals managing with the sticks to eat was the difficulty she faced.

8) How was she felicitated on her return to India?

She received a warm welcome and was greeted with garlands, drumbeats and dancing in the Delhi airport. There were victory ride, thanks giving players and words of praised and felicitation programme help In Langol.

9) What did she consider her greatest achievement? Why?

Defeating Steluta Duta of Romania at the fourth world championships in New Delhi was one of her greatest achievements. She gained that victory at her home that is India.

3. Forgetting - Robert Lynd**1) What does Lynd actually wonder at?**

Lynd actually wonder at the efficiency of human memory which remembers many things.

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

A person remembers telephone numbers, addresses of his friends, dates of good vintages, appointments for lunch and dinner etc.

3) How do psychologists interpret forgetfulness?

Psychologists tell us that people forget things because they wish to forget them.

4) What is the commonest type of forgetfulness, according to Lynd?

According to Lynd the commonest type of forgetfulness occurs in the matter of posting letters.

5) What does the author mean when he says the letter in his pocket leads an unadventurous life?

The letter in his pocket leads an adventurous life as it is kept safe inside his pocket for a long time without him musing about it.

6) What are the articles the writer forget most often?

The writer forget books, umbrellas and walking sticks most often.

7) Who are the citizens of dreamland? Why?

Sportsmen are the citizens of dreamland because even after returning from their games their mind is still filled with the imagination of playing.

8) What is common about the 'angler' and the 'poet'? The angler forgets his fishing rod and the poet forgets to post a letter just because their mind is filled with glorious matter.

4. Tight Corners - E.V. Lucas

1) What is a tight corner? What happens when one finds oneself in a tight corner?

Tight corner refers to the difficult or critical situation that one faces in his life. The person who finds himself in a tight corner becomes stressful both physically and mentally.

2) What is the difference between a physical and mental tight corner?

Physical tight corner is something which is visualized in person on spot. One can overcome this if he has extreme courageousness. Mental tight corner affects the whole system of a man as his mind is filled with stress till he comes out of it. In fact it is more dangerous than physical tight corner.

3) Why did the narrator visit Christie's?

The narrator visited Christie's his friend persuaded him to see the auction inside.

4) The narrator heard his own voice saying, 'and fifty'. What does this suggest?

The narrator without his knowledge and any understanding of the situation said, 'and forty'.

5) What was the narrator's financial condition?

The narrator had exactly sixty-three pounds in the bank and he did not have securities even for five hundred pounds.

6) The narrator could not pretend to have made a mistake in bidding. Why?

The narrator could not pretend to have made a mistake in bidding because already he made much bidding earlier which made others think of him as a bloater. More over a genuine mistake of such a kind would have been rectified at once.

7) What could have been the best way for the narrator, to get himself out of the tight corner?

The best way for the narrator to get himself out of the tight corner was to confess his poverty to one of Christie's staff and having the picture put up again.

8) Why did the narrator feel he could have welcomed a firing party?

It was his thought of bidding for fun which made him get caught in a tight corner. If he welcomed a firing party that would bring his need not be humiliated in front of others.

9) What was the bidder's offer to the narrator?

The bidder's offer was to give fifty guineas to the narrator.

10) How did the narrator take advantage of the situation?

The narrator took advantage of the situation by asking hundred guineas from the bidder who offered four thousand guineas for big Daubigny.

5. Convocation Address - Dr. Arignar Annadurai

1) What does the speaker try to convey in the beginning of his speech?

The speaker tries to convey that he is going to repeat some of the key principles spoken by some eminent personalities in the past years.

2) How can a university trim and train guide and lead a person to function better in society?

A university can trim and train a person by making him realize his duty as the citizen of a democracy. It has to fashion out of him an individual fitted and equipped for the task of making democracy fruitful and effective.

- 3) According to Dr.s.Radha Krishnan universities ensure the democratic way of life for the future generations how?

Universities ensure the democracy way of life by mere appreciation of other's points of view and adjustment of differences through discussions. It is kept healthy by individual responsibility. Universities make a person recall the struggles of the past and realized the dangers and challenges of the present.

- 4) List the contributions of the education youth to the society.

Educated youth must render their service In toning up the society, in bringing light into the dark alleys, sunshine into dingy places, solace into the afflicted, hope into the despondent and a new life unto everyone.

6. The Accidental Tourist - Bill Bryson

- 1) Given a few instances of Bryson's confused acts.

Whenever he went looking for the lavatory in a cinema he used to stand in an alley on the wrong side of a self-locking door. For getting his room number while staying in hotel he often visited the hotel desks.

- 2) What were the contents of the bag?

The contents of the bag were newspaper cuttings, loose paper, 14-ounce tin of pipe tobacco, magazines, passport, English money and film.

- 3) Describe the fluttery cascade of thing tumbling from the bags.

Documents came raining down, coins bounced to a variety of noisy oblivions and the lidless tobacco rolled crazily disgorging its contents.

- 4) Why did the author concern over tobacco shift to his finger?

The author concern over tobacco shifted to his finger as he gashed his finger on the zip and blood started shedding in a lavish manner.

- 5) What happened to Bryson when he leaned to tie his shoe lace?

When he leaned to tie his shoelace someone in the seat ahead of him threw his seat back to relax and he found himself pinned in the crash position.

- 6) How did Bryson free himself from the crash position?

By clawing the leg of the man sitting next to him Bryson managed to free himself.

- 7) Give a brief account of the embarrassing situation of Bryson when he knocked down the drink.

Bryson knocked down twice the soft drink on to the lap of a sweet little beside him twice. He didn't know how it happened repeatedly.

- 8) What was Bryson's worst accident on a plane?

His worst accident was he fell into a conversation with a young lady in the next seat for 20 minutes sucking his pen. Later he discovered that his pen had leaked and that his mouth, chin, tongue, teeth and gums remained navy for several days.

- 9) What did Bryson wish to avoid in his life?

Bryson wished to avoid seismic event while rising from a dinging table, leaving 14 inches of coat outside while getting into a car and dirtying light coloured trousers.

- 10) How would staying away from liquid mischief benefit Bryson?

Staying away from liquid mischief benefitted Bryson by cutting down his laundry bills.

37 to 40 III. DO AS DIRECTED

1. WRITING NOTICE, MESSAGE AND EMAIL:

- i). Write a notice about the Precis Writing in your school.

Government Boys Hr. Sec. School, Thogarapalli Workshop on Precis Writing

1st February 2018

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

by
SATHIS
(Head-Boys)

ii) Write a notice about the inauguration of a laughter club in your school.

NOTICE
GOVT BOYS HSS, THOGARAPALLI.
 We are glad to inform you that a laughter club will be inaugurated in our school.
Venue : School Auditorium
Time : 10 AM
Date : 15.09.2019
 All are Welcome

Rakesh
 Secretary - Laughter Club

iii) Prepare a notice to display on notice board of your school student of XI and XII, inform them about educational tour.

Government Boys Hr. Sec. School, Thogarapalli.

18.09.2019

This is to inform that an educational tour to Ooty has been arranged for XI and XII students the next month. Those who wish to join the tour register your names with your class teacher before 30th August.

Head Master

Fee: 3500/- for three days

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

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

Chinku

ii) You are the Sports Captain of your school. Write a message to physical director, requesting him to be present during the football team selection.

16th August

Respected sir, you are requested to be present for the football team selection for zonal which is scheduled tomorrow. Respected Principal asked me to convey this message to you. So please be in the school tomorrow at 9.00 am sharp.

Sports captain,
Ragavan

iii) Email:

New message
From : ragunathan5744@gmail.com
To : soudhirarajan@gmail.com
Subject : Birthday Invitation
Hai, how do you do? i hope you feel better. I very happy to invite you for my daughter's birth day function on 17.11.2017. Make your presence with your family. Bye...

New message
From : ragunathan5744@gmail.com
To : santhos@gmail.com

Subject : Thanking Gift

Hai Uncle, I received your gift on my birthday. It's very useful to me. All of us felt your absence. Hope we will meet soon. Convey my regards to aunt.

2. DESCRIBING THE PROCESS:**1. For removing stain**

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

2. For preparing tea/coffee

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

You may use the following verbs:-

Boil, add, filter, stir, cut, affix, fold, attach, cook, mix, rinse, wash, rub, apply, use etc.

3. Make chocolate cake in a pressure cooker.

1. Mix together flour, cocoa powder, baking powder, baking soda set aside.
2. In a large bowl beat butter, eggs and vanilla.
3. Gradually add sugar
4. Beat on medium to high speed for about 3-4 minutes until well mixed.
5. Alternately combine in flour mixture milk to batter while beating.
6. Continue to beat until batter is smooth.
7. Pour equal amount of batter into greased and floured cooker.
8. Place it on stove and bake 30 to 35 minutes.
9. Check with a tooth pick to see if it is done.
10. Switch off the stove and allow the cake to completely cool.

4. Wrapping a Christmas gift.

1. Choose a box of adequate size to house the item(s) to be wrapped
2. Gather all items needed.
3. Measure paper to fit around box.
4. Fold bottom edge up over top and tape to center of box.
5. Fold up edge 1 cm above the top and bottom of the box.
6. Cut off excess paper to make the edge. Repeat step on remaining open edge of the gift.
7. Select and write on gift tag/card.

5. Preparing of apple juice:

1. Four or five apples are taken and washed well.
2. They are wiped dry and cut into pieces of medium size.
3. The seeds are removed.
4. Then the apples are put into the mixer.
5. Some milk is added.
6. Fine liquid is obtained.
7. This liquid is filtered.
8. after adding sugar, it is served in cups.

6. Installing a Computer.

1. First open the box and take out the computer parts.
2. Set the computer on the table or flat surface.
3. Plug both the computer and the monitor with a power card.
4. Once you connect the CPU, connect the key board and mouse.

5. Before turning on the power, check that all the parts are connected to the CPU.
6. Finally turn on the power.

7. Preparing Your Favorite Dish: (Rava Kesari)

1. Boil three cup of water.
2. Add one cup of toasted Rava to the boiled water.
3. Stir and cook the mixture and add one cup of sugar.
4. Add pinch of kesari powder to it.
5. Garnish it with roasted nuts and dry grapes.

8. Organizing a birth day party in your house:

1. The first thing is I must buy a suitable present for her.
2. Invite my close friends and relatives.
3. Request mother and sister to prepare tasty food for the guests.
4. Order a good birthday cake.
5. Decorate the room with colour papers and flowers.
6. And we can join together and let her cut the cake.

9. Sending a Letter by Courier Service:

1. After writing a letter to my friend, I put it in a cover.
2. I write my full address with phone number under the word "From" left corner of the envelop.
3. I write my friend's full address with mobile number under the word 'To' right corner of envelop.
4. Then I close the cover with a cello tape.
5. I take the cover to the courier collection center.
6. And pay the charges.

10. Obtaining a Demand Draft From a Bank:

1. Approach one of the bank officer as for the bank charges.
2. Get a DD pay slip and fill it.
3. Mention the drawer name of the DD.
4. Your Demand Draft will be accepted.

11. Describing the Process of Cleaning Flask:

1. Pour a few drops of the cleaning liquid into the flask.
2. Take a mug of a hot water.
3. Pour into the flask, close it and shake well.
4. Then clean the inner surface with gentle brush.
5. Also clean the cap of the flask. Rinse well three or four times.
6. Then allow the flask to dry.

3. REARRANGE THE JUBLED WORDS

1. the human personality/ is to enable/of education/the aim
2. to reduce stress/in our lives/an excellent way/laughing/is
3. always/my grandmother/with me /went to school
4. an integral part/sports/of education/should be.
5. truth and honesty/always/stands for/my father

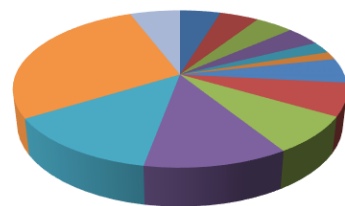
Answer:

1. The aim of the education is to enable the human personality.
2. Laughing is an excellent way to reduce stress in our life.
3. My grandmother always went to school with me.
4. Sports should be an integral part of education.
5. My father always stand for truth and honesty.

4. CHARTS AND SENTENCE ABOUT THE DATA

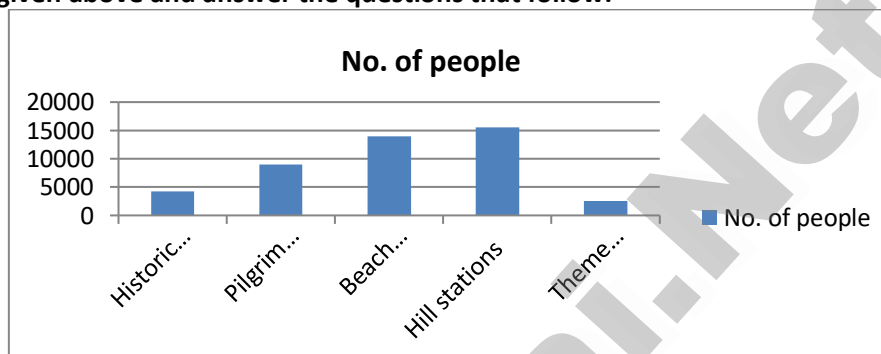
1) Study the chart given above and answer the questions that follow:-

The proportion of the world's books annually published in each language



1. Which language books are published the most?
2. Which language books are published the least?
3. What are all the languages that come between 4 and 5%?

2) Study the chart given above and answer the questions that follow:-



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

3) The following table gives information about the classification of foreign tourists from four countries according to their mode of travel to India in 2002.

Country	Arrivals (in numbers)	Proportion to the total (%)		
		Air	Sea	land
Japan	59709	94.7	1.1	4.2
South Korea	29374	94.3	0.1	5.6
Australia	50743	97.6	0.6	1.8
New Zealand	10811	96.7	0.8	2.5

Answer the following:

1. The maximum number of tourists arrived from Japan.
2. From South Korea minimum number of tourists arrived by air.
3. The tourist revenue from New Zealand is the least.

5. EXPANDING NEWS HEADLINES AND SLOGAN WRITING

- Minimum three lines
- Place & month & date (beginning of the sentence)
- Expand abbreviation.
- End the sentence with yesterday, today, last week & last month
- Rain related sentence - due to

Example

1. Committee to monitor new Policy on education

Salem, April-10 : It was informed that the committee to monitor new Policy on education on yesterday.

2. Mobile phones banned in schools.

Chennai, August-16 : Tamilnadu government has issued an order banning use of mobile

phones in the school premises by students.

3. Rain lashes Chennai.

Chennai, August-16 : Heavy rain has lashed Chennai last night flooding many residential areas.

4. 3.Railway fares to go up.

Delhi, August-16 : The Railways Minister has said that the fares for all classes will be raised marginally during the budget.

5. Summer Science Camp from May 19.

Chidambaram, July-19 : The Lions Club of Karaikudi has set up a summer science camp for school students from May 19 at Alagappa University Auditorium. Registration is going on.

6. New syllabus for Std.XII next year.

Chennai, June-19 : The government has announced that new syllabus will come into force for Standard XII in all schools in Tamilnadu from next year.

6. 12 injured as buses collide:

Krishnagiri, Sep-19 : About 12 persons were injured because two buses collided with each other at Thogarapalli bus terminus here today.

7. Card license to replace paper driving license:

Chennai, August-30 : The Tamil Nadu Transport Minister announced that hereafter paper driving licenses would be replaced with card license.

8. ATM without security guards to close:

New Delhi, Sep-19 : Reserve Bank of India instructed all the banks should close Automated Teller Machine centers without security guard.

9. Hema wins gold for India:

New Delhi, Sep-19 : Indian athlete Hema won the gold medal for long jump in Asian games.

10. Temperature falls down by 1 degree this summer:

Chennai Sep-30 : According to meteorological department, the temperature of Tamil Nadu fell down by one degree.

6. WRITING SLOGANS

1	Air conditioner	Bring Switzerland into your room / Keeps cool
2	Ball-point pen	Flawless writing
3	Camera	Let's capture the (happy) moment
4	Cell phone	Connectivity on the move / World in your hand
5	Chocolates	A sweet gift of love
6	Clothes	You are what you wear
7	Computer	Doorstep (key) to knowledge / Technology at your door step
8	Credit card	Buy now, pay later
9	Detergent	Washes white
10	Diapers	Dry babies
11	Digital camera	Catches / Captures / Keeps the moments/ Say cheese and freeze
12	Dress	For elegant look / For dashing and smashing looks
13	Encyclopedia	Storehouse of knowledge
14	Eraser	Erases everything but the past
15	Fairness cream	Silky glow
16	Family planning	One family, One child
17	Five-star hotel	Live in the lap of luxury
18	Footwear	For smooth walk
19	Gum	Fixes everything except broken hearts
20	Hair oil	For long hair
21	Health drink	Keeps you light and brisk / Gives you strength
22	Hill resort	Home away from home
23	Home theatre	Armchair viewing
24	Hotpacks	Warmth for hours
25	Ice cream	No more summer, chillers are here / Melts in your mouth
26	Inner wear	So soft and smooth and comfortable
27	Insurance	LIC is the best policy
28	Internet banking	Why be in a line, when you can be online

29	Jeans clothes	Rough and tough
30	Jewellery	Dazzle and sparkle
31	Lens	Gives clear vision
32	Lipstick	Choose the colour of your smile/ Smile in style
33	Match box	Make fire in a rare way
34	Micro-tip pen	Flawless writing flows
35	Mirror	Clear reflection
36	Motorbike	For extra mile and smile / Ride with pride / Races like a horse
37	Mouse	The world at a click
38	Music system	Hear more, enjoy more
39	Pens	The magic of words /Thought transmitter / Glides on the paper
40	Refrigerator	Keep fresh, stay fresh
41	Scooter	For smooth riding
42	Seat belts	Tuck yourself into safety
43	Shampoo	Silky and smooth
44	Shoes	Put your best foot forward / A comfortable sole in a cosy hole
45	Silk sarees	Blooms from the looms
46	Slippers	Get, set, go / To take in your stride
47	Soap	Soup to your skin
48	Steel rods	Long and strong
49	Switches	Click for flick
50	Telescope	Add a new scope to your life
51	Toothpaste	For a confident smile
52	Torchlight	The sunbeam in your hand
53	Trade union	The world of freedom
54	Washing machine	remove dirt from clothes
55	Watch / Wrist watch	Sharp time for sharp people/on your guard

7. COMPLETING/EXPLAINING THE PROVERB

-vessels make much noise.
a) Complete **b) Empty** c) Pot d) kettle
-is the index of the mind.
a) Face b) Nose c) Eye d) soul
-of water make a mighty ocean.
a) Lot b) Heavy c) Ful **d) Little drops**
- All that glitters is not
a) diamond b) ruby **c) gold** d) silver
-is wealth.
a) Health b) Wealth c) Money d) good
- Barking dogs seldom
a) cry b) sob **c) bite** d) run
-is the best policy.
a) Necessity b) Humility c) Curiosity **d) Honesty**
-home is best.
a) East or West b) North or West c) East or North d) East or South
- Failure teaches
a) moral b) success c) legal d) virtues
-wins the race.
a) Slow and steady b) Slow and fast c) confidence
-is better than cure.
a) Precaution **b) Prevention** c) Perception d) Conception
-is the best help.
a) Self-esteem b) Self-concept **c) Self help** d) Self pity
-while the iron is hot.
a) Strike b) Beat c) Hit d) Blow
-is the the best teacher.

- a) Opportunity b) Possibility c) Patience **d) Experience**
15.never fails.
- a) True love b) True friendship c) kindness
16. Make hay while theshines.
- a) sun** b) moon c) Jupiter d) star
17.always triumphs.
- a) Lie **b) Truth** c) Honest d) Moral
18. Lookyou leap.
- a) after b) and then **c) before** d) at
19.makes waste.
- a) Cast b) Cassette **c) Haste** d) past
20.makes many things.
- a) Property b) Honey c) Beauty **d) Money**

8. MATCHING PROVERBS WITH THE MEANINGS

1.	One flower makes no garland jdp kuk; Njhg;ghfhJ	A single person cannot be powerful
2.	Covet all, lose all Nguhri ngU e\;lk;	Do not be over ambitious/Be happy with what you have/ Greed will spoil a person /Over desire is dangerous.
3.	Haste makes waste Gjwpa fhupak; rpjWk;	Hurry makes you worry/Tension leads to imperfection.
4.	Even Homer nods Midf;Fk; mb rWf;Fk;	Even great men can make mistakes/ Even perfect people fail sometimes.
5.	Make hay while the sun shines fhw;Ws;sNghNj J}w;wpf;nfh;	Make use of the chances/ Make use of every opportunity/ Act in the right time.
6.	Waste not want not nghUl;fis tPzhf;fhNj	Do not waste/ Be frugal/ Reckless spending leads us in poverty.
7.	All that glitters is not gold kpd;Dtnj;yhk; nghd;dy;y	Most appearances are deceptive/ Do not be misguided by appearances.
8.	Seeing is believing fz;zhy; fhz;gNj nka;	Do not believe in rumours
9.	Look before you leap Mokwpahky; fhiy tPlhNj	One should think well before one acts/ Think well before taking any action/ Think well before you do anything.
10.	Where there is a will, there is a way kdkpUe;jhy; khu;f;fk; cz;L	Strong will power is needed to achieve anything/ Strong will power paves the way.
11.	Rome was not built in a day vijAk; clDbahf nra;aKbahJ	Nothing can be achieved at once/ A steady growth leads to progress/ One cannot achieve everything at once.
12.	As you sow so you reap Tpid tpjj;jtd; tpid mWg;ghd;	Accept the result of your action.
13.	Strike while the iron is hot tha;g;Gfisg; gad;gLj;J	Make use of every opportunity/ Make hay while the sun shines.
14.	Empty vessels make much noise FiwFlk; \$j;jhLk;	People who talk more will achieve nothing/ People without knowledge speak much.
15.	Pen is mightier than the sword thu;j;jfs; typik tha;e;jit	Words can be more powerful than wars.
16.	Honesty is the best policy tha;ikNa nty;Yk;	Always speak the truth.
17.	To err is human jtW nra;tJ kdpj ,ay;G	No one is completely perfect.
18.	Birds of same feather flock together ,dk; ,dj;NjhL NrUk;	Likeminded people make good friends/

		Like minded persons always help one another.
19.	Union is strength Xw;WikNa gyk;	United we stand, divided we fall.
20.	Too many cooks spoil the broth xU Ntiyia mjpfxhNdhuplk; xg;gilf;ff;\$hJ	A work should not be entrusted to many people.
21.	Blood is thicker than water jhd; Mlhtpl;lhYk; jd; jir MLk;	Family bond is always closer/ Your relatives are more interested in you/ Favouring one's close relatives.
22.	Work is worship nra;Ak; njhopNy nja;tk;	Be conscious of your duty.
23.	Many a drop makes an ocean rpW Jsp ngU nts;sk;	Small savings make one rich together.
24.	Reading makes a perfect man thrpq;gtd; KOikahd kdpjd;	Try to read as much as possible
25.	Health is wealth MNuhf;fpaNk nry;;tk;	Take care of your health
26.	Truth alone triumphs tha;ikNa nty;Yk;	Always speak the truth
27.	Manners maketh a man ew;gof;fq;fs; ey;y kdpjd cUthf;Fk;	You should learn good manners
28.	Borrowed garments never fit well eP ePahf ,U	Don't imitate others
29.	Better late than never fhy jhkjkhdhYk; nraiyr; nra;JKb	Even if delayed attend the meeting
30.	No pain no gain fbd ciog;gpd;wp ntw;wpapy;iy	One cannot succeed without hard work
31.	Brevity is the soul of wit RUq;fr;nryh;yp tpsq;f it	Be short while speaking and writing
32.	Every dog has its day JuipU;lrhypf;Fk; ntw;wp tUk;	Even an unfortunate person has his times of glory
33.	Barking dogs seldom bite Fiuf;Fk; eha; fbf;fhJ	Talkative people will not achieve anything
34.	A stitch in time saves nine rpW tpraq;fspYk; ftdkhapU	Give attention to little details. We will save ourselves time and wealth
35.	Man proposes god disposes ehk; xd;W epidf;f nja;tk; xd;W epidf;Fk;	Divine help is essential to make efforts fruitful
36.	Beggars cannot be choosers ekJ gytPd;ij ehk; mwpe;jpUf;f Ntz;Lk;	One should know one's limitations
37.	Call a spade a spade cz;ikNa NgR	Say the truth
38.	As you sow so you reap tpid tpjj;jtd; tpid mWg;ghd;	What you do to others you will have in turn
39.	Misfortune never comes single f\;lq;fs; jdpahf tUtpy;iy	Bad luck follows on in succession
40.	Speech is silver, silence is gold Ngr;irtpl mikjpNa rpwe;jJ	Silence is better than speech
41.	Fortune favours the brave ijupak; ntw;wpf;F toptFf;Fk;	Courage leads to success
42.	No man is an island jdp kuk; Njhq;ghfhJ	Prefer to live in groups
43.	Practice what you preach nrhy;tijr; nra;	Example is better than precept
44.	Enough is as good as a feast NghJnk;d;w kDNk nghd; nra;Ak; kUe;J	Be contented and moderate
45.	Practice is better than precept Ngr;irtpl nray;ghNI rpwe;jJ	Action speaks louder than words
46.	Cut your coat according to the cloth ,Ug;gijf;nfhz;L rpwg;gha; tho;	Live according to your means
47.	Slow and steady wins the race	Systematic schemed work pays

	jpl;lkl;l nray;ghL ntw;wpjUk;	
48.	Still water runs deep nghWik rf;jp tha;e;jJ	Patience is powerful
49.	Rolling stone gathers no moss mwpQu;fs; myl;bf;nfhS;tjpy;iy	wise people don't boast
50.	The child is the father of the man jha; gj;jb gha;e;jhy; gps;is gjpdhwb gha;thd;	Child is wiser than man
51.	It is no use crying over spilt milk fle;jij epidj;Jf; fyq;fhNj	Don't worry about the past
52.	When one door shuts another opens xU top milgl;lhy; kWtop jpwf;Fk;	Life offers many chances
53.	When in Rome do as Romans ,Uf;Fkplj;jpw;F jFe;jhw;Nghy; nray;gL	Be adjustable to all
54.	Borrowed garments never fit well eP ePahf ,U.	Don't imitate others

9. DIALOGUE WRITING:

1. Extend the conversation with two more relevant exchanges:

Receptionist : Good evening sir, Welcome to Chennai.
 Traveler : I would like to book a deluxe room in your hotel for 3 days.
 Receptionist : **Good, there are deluxe rooms with all modern facilities. The rent charge starts from 1500, 2000 and 3000.**
 Traveler : **oh! Then book rs.2000/- room. How much is the advance?**
 Receptionist : **It is rs.10000. we will return the balance at the time of check out. Please fill this register, sir.**
 Traveler : **yes. Thank you.**

2. Extend the conversation with two more relevant exchanges:

Patient : Good Morning Sir
 Doctor : Good Morning, What is your problem?
 Patient : **I am suffering from headache and fever.**
 Doctor : **How long?**
 Patient : **From yesterday, Sir.**
 Doctor : **Ok take this medicine twice a day and pay 50**
 Patient : **Thank you, Sir.**
 Doctor : **Welcome.**

3. The dialogue between a student who wishes to open an account and a bank clerk.

Student : Sir, I want to open an account in your bank
 Manager : What kind of account?
 Student : **A saving bank account**
 Manager : **Do you have ID proof, Address proof, and photos?**
 Student : **Yes Sir.**
 Manager : **okay, Fill the application and attach your document with this.**
 Student : **okay sir.**

4. The dialogue between student and the class teacher regarding an educational trip.

Conductor : Where are you going?
 Passenger : I am going to Madurai. What is the fair?
 Conductor : **The fair is Rs 99?**
 Passenger : **How long will it take to reach Madurai?**
 Conductor : **It will take three hours.**
 Passenger : **Will it stop anywhere?**
 Conductor : **No, This is a non-stop Express bus.**
 Passenger : **Thank you.**

5. The conversation between a passenger and a railway staff regarding the cancellation of the ticket.

Ramya : Hey, What are you reading?

Vidya : I am preparing for my Entrance Exam.

Ramya : What Entrance?

Vidya : Aieeee.

Ramya : Which course do you want to take?

Vidya : I prefer ECE

Ramya : Good, Carry on.

PART - D

41. PROSE

1. The Portrait of the Lady by Khushwant Singh

The author loved his grandma. The grandma was a lady of high principles and simple living. As a small boy he stayed with her in a village. As his parent went to the city, the grandma took care of his education. The grandma and the boy developed a strong bond of affection. Then they went to the city where they adopted to a new life style. The boy went to an English medium school. There was no lesson about scriptures. So grandma hated it. Then the boy went to the university and then abroad. Thus their friendship ended. Grandma became silent. She did not show any emotion. Grandma spent her happiest time by feeding sparrows and saying prayers. After five years the author returned. The grandma died peacefully and the sparrows attended the funeral. This sight made everyone surprised.

2. The Queen of Boxing - M.C.Mary Kom

Mary Kom is an Indian Woman Boxer. She received a silver medal in the world's woman Boxing championship in Pennsylvania, USA in 2001. She got financial support by her friend Onler. Two MP's donated a sum of rs.5000 and rs.3000/- and a few amount from the people. Mary Kom though she should not return empty-handed. Because the money which the people donated for her, must not go waste. She was not happy because she wanted to get gold medal. The second world championship gold brought her government job. From 2004 to 2006 she won the world championship. She won the 4th world championship in New Delhi in 2006 which was one of her greatest achievements. She became successful due to her hard work. She was called 'The queen of Boxing', and 'Magnificent Mary'.

3. Forgetting - Robert Lynd

Lynd wonders at the efficient and inefficiency of the human memory. Man remembers everything for example 'he remember phone numbers, addresses, appointments names of actor, actresses, and sportsmen. The young forget more than the adult. Sportsman and anglers have worse memories. Forgetting takes place when there is a strong dislike or lack of interest. People forget to take medicines, to post letters. Forget books, walking sticks umbrellas, in a train journey because his mind is filled with glorious matter. Boys returning from games forget their balls and bats as they are engrossed either in their success or failure. People with great memory needn't always be a great intellect. Great writers and music composers have exceptional power of memory. Their memories are to remember only facts that make their safety. A psychologist says that people forget things because they wish to forget them. Forgetting becomes serious when people around suffer due to it. Otherwise all have efficient memories to be proud of.

4. Tight Corners - E.V.Lucas

E.V Lucas shares his experiences when once he was caught in the tight corner at the Christie's an auction sale hall. This was due to his friend's compulsion. The author took part in the auction for fun. Every time he raised the bid by a small amount. He escaped when something else made a higher bid. When a dealer made a bid of 4000 guineas for a new picture, he raised it to fifty guineas. Unluckily there was no other bidder for the sale. The picture was sold to him. He had only 63 pounds. His friend left the place. So he wanted to tell the truth to the staff. He was in a tight corner. At that time an agent approached him. He told that a rich bidder assured an extra 50 guineas if he gave up his claim. At once he demanded 100 guineas. He became very happy because he needn't pay the amount.

5. Convocation Address - Dr. Arignar Annadurai

Arignar Anna talks about the duties of universities and students. Universities should make student as better citizens. Universities should train, guide and lead the common man to make our democracy efficient. It should give faith and confidence to shoulder responsibilities students should get familiar with the struggles of the past and get accustomed to the dangers, challenges and opportunities of the present. Students should serve the

society. Society doesn't need money. It needs the service of students. The goal of a graduate is to earn a living. The society is the backbone of universities. Education should bring hope and progress to the needy. Never allow anyone or anything dims your hope.

"Selfless service to society brings happiness"

6. The Accidental Tourist - Bill Bryson

Bryson meets with accident often. He cannot even do simple activities without confusion. He gets easily confused. His funny moments occur during his travel by plane. He cannot remember his hotel room number. Once while he was searching for his flying card at the reporting desk, he sets a cascade of documents falling down. Once when he bent down to tie his shoe lace in the plane, he got caught when the passenger in front reclined his seat at the same time. While trying to impress a young lady he accidentally sucks ink from his pen and his mouth, chin tongue, teeth and gums were sucked with blue ink. It remained for survival days. Bryson wishes to be polite and refined. But the situation becomes so awkward that everything is out of control. He suffers or makes others suffer. His wife cautions the kinds whenever he cuts his meat are opens his food lucky does not favour him. The way he creates accident justify the title "The accidental tourist".

"Accident can be rectified If there is no confusion "

42. POEM

1. ONCE UPON A TIME - GABRIEL OKARA

This poem shows how a father wants to learn the qualities of childhood from his son. The poem talks to his son about the adult world. He says the world of childhood was filled with warm, sincere and genuine feeling for others. But now the adult society is lacking all these qualities. He has forgotten to laugh with his heart. He has developed ice-block-cold eyes. The adults have moved away from trust, warmth and hospitality. They wear masks for different situations. They hide reality. Now he is ready to give up his fake qualities. He requests his son to teach him, how to laugh, and the way he used to laugh, when he was a child like him.

"Face is the index of mind."

2. CONFESSIONS OF BORN SPECTATOR - OGDAN NASH

The poet brings out the happiness of a spectator. This poem is about the spirit of the spectator. He wants to enjoy the game from his seat. He doesn't like to part in the game because the players play a rough game. They hurt each other. They don't care about others. He hates their foul game. He follows his voice of wisdom to keep away from the fun they create in the ground. He admires the spirit and strength. He has never ready to exchange places with them. For him life is more interesting at the stands of the stadium than in the middle.

"Without challenges life will not be cheerful"

3. LINES WRITTEN IN THE EARLY SPRING - WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

Wordsworth goes for a walk. He enjoys nature. He is impressed by the peace, beauty and harmony in nature. Even a little flower a small bird or a tiny twig looks very happy. A sad thought about man comes into his mind. It made him think. A twig spreads its tender leaves to catch the breeze. The elements of nature find pleasure everywhere and in every thong. But man lives in mystery. He does not link himself with nature. Nature's divinity is common. She has holy plans for everyone. Man's foolish actions have brought his downfall. If a little flower enjoys the glory of nature, Why can't man. Man alone is responsible for his glory nature. Man alone is responsible for his miseries. When he links with nature, his life also will be happy.

"Admire Nature and be free from mysteries"

4. MACAVITY - THE MYSTERY CAT - T.S.ELIOT

Mavacity is a cunning cat. It does all sorts of crimes, but escapes from the scene of crime leaving no evidence. Even the Scotland Yard is unable to arrest him, even though he is behind the crime. He seems to be respectable but in reality he is a monster of depravity. He commits a lot of crimes from looting the larder to robbing the Foreign office's Treaty. But he could not be arrested. He will be happily relaxing a mile away from the crime spot, when they search for him. He can float in the air and run very fast. Macavity is a ginger cat known also as Hidden paw. All notorious cats are nothing before him. He is 'The Napoleon of Crime' who leave's a smile in the minds of the readers with its criminal master mind.

"Mysterious qualities leave awe in the mind."

5. EVEREST IS NOT THE ONLY PEAK - KULOTHUNGAN

The poet advises his reader to be always proud and to stand tall. Success cannot be measured with the size of achievement, but by the path taken to achieve it. The poet asks mankind to stand tall with a sincere, honest and dignified life. It is not possible to mount the submit Everest for everyone .so learn to appreciate and honour the efforts taken to reach the summit even if it is a hillock. Man should move away from failures and take the next step to success with courage. Never bow down to power or for favours. Fight with dignity for your rights. Respect and honour others. Efforts are more important than success.

Big or small our achievements don't define our personality.

6. THE HOLLOW CROWN - WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Richard II is a deposed king. He is shocked as he has lost everything to his cousin. So he is very sad. The earth appears to him like a pile of dust. He thinks about the dead the dead kings. He has lost his ownership of everything. This leads to the relation that death is always waiting. Death has his court in the king's crown. It laughs at the king from his hollow crown. The Knight gets shattered when death arrives. But death mocks at monarch's temporal power. The mortal power loses its validity with death. A King has limitless power. But he too dies one day. Every one equal be for death. Richard II rejects the tradition and respect show to a King. On losing his power, he learns the valuable lessons of life.

43. SUPPLEMENTARY

1. After Twenty Years - O.Henry

Bob and Jimmy were two friends. They lived in New York. Jimmy was twenty years old and Bob was eighteen years old. Bob decided to move to other places to establish his career. But Jimmy stayed in New York. They plan to at meet the same place, date and time after twenty years. Bob moved to the west. After twenty years Bob waited at the place to meet Jimmy. Jimmy also came to that place. Jimmy was a cop. He fined out that Bob was the most wanted criminal of Chicago. He did not arrest him out of respect for the friendship. Jimmy sent a man with plain clothes to do the jobs. The man gave a note to Bob. On reading it Bob was shocked. He came to know that the police man was his friend, Jimmy.

2. A Shot in the Dark – Saki

Philips Sletherby travels by train to Bill Manor to meet Mrs. Saltpen Jago. She was his hostess. He travelled with Bertie, the second son of Mrs. Saltpen. Bertie forgot his purse. So he asked Sletherby to lend him tree pounds. Seletherby agreed but later relented. Bertie used a demilion crest. He said that his mother had dark brown hair. Sletherby didn't believe his words. So he didn't give him money. In Brill manor he saw the crest in the car talked about by Betie. Later he came to know that Mrs. Saltpen had changed her dark hair to a blonde just five weeks ago. He released that Bertie did not lie to him but he had mistaken him for a fraud.

3. The First Patient (play) - C.V.Burgess

The play takes place in a dentist's clinic. Several patients are waiting in the waiting room for the dentist. They are tensed at the thought of their painful tooth being pulled out with queer looking tools. The dentist arrived and called the first patient Joe in. After sometime a nurse carried a hammer a, pain of pliers and a hacksaw. Patients became afraid of the noise from the room. The small kids and grownups began to leave the clinic one by one with fear, Finally only two women were left waiting in the waiting room. Joe came out and explained. The dentist had used the tools to open his tools cabinet. He had not used them to pull his tooth out. The misunderstanding creates humour in the story.

4. With the Photographer - Stephen P.H. Butler Leacock

The narrator wanted to take a photograph. The photographer appeared to be a scientist making a study of the faces of people who visit his studio. He had a serious face. So the photographer took it without interest. The narrator wanted to give the photo to his family and relatives, so that they remember him after his death. The narrator went to receive his photo. He got shocked on seeing the changes in it. His eyebrows were removed, eyes retouched and mouth adjusted. Only the ears remained the same. He became very angry for destroying his real face. HE scolded the photographer. He asked him to do all sorts of corrections and keep it with himself. To him it was a worthless bauble. He shed tears and left the studio.

5. The Singing Lesson - Katherine Masfield

Miss Meadow is a music teacher. This story tells the events that happened in a single day in her life. she was engaged to Basil. Basil wanted to break up from her. So she became very sad. She asked her students to sing

songs to suit her mood. She was not ready to share the news with anyone. It reflected in the classroom and affected the students. She chose a song 'A lament' to suit her mood and drill the students repeatedly. Later she received telegram from Basil. He expressed his love for her once again. She became very happy. She made the children sing a song of joy. She also sang the song in a sweet voice. This shows that attitude makes or mars things.

6. Never Never Nest (Play) - Cedric Mount

Jack and Jill were a couple. They bought their house, car, refrigerator, furniture, etc., on installments. One day Aunt Jane visited them, she was happy. She was shocked when she learnt everything was bought in the installment scheme. Jack told her that the installment amount exceeded his income. Aunt Jane was not happy with their life style. She told them not to borrow money in life. Cash down was her motto. She gave them 10 pounds as gift to settle their bills. Jill at once used it to pay the doctor. Jack was confused. Jill reminds him that they had to pay one more installment to the doctor to own their baby.

44. SUMMARIZING or NOTE MAKING

a) SUMMARISING

1. nfhLf;fg;gl;Ls;s gj;jpfis ed;F gb;J Gupe;J nfhs;sTk;.
2. Kjypy; **Rough Copy** vd vOjTk;.. 3. jiyg;G vOjTk;.
4. nfhLf;fg;gl;Ls;s gj;jpfis rw;W RUf;fp Kf;fpa fUj;Jf;fs; ,Uf;FkhW vOjp mij ngd;rp;hy; NkypUe;J fPo;> ,lkpUe;J tykhf FWf;fpy; rha;Tf;NfhL Nghl;L mbj;J tPlTk;.
5. gpd; **Fair Copy** vd vOjTk;.
6. jiyg;G vOjTk;.. gj;jpfs; vij my;yJ ahiug; gw;wp nrhy;yg;gl;Ls;sNjh mijNa jiyg;ghf vOjTk;.
7. Nfs;tpapy; 150 thu;j;jifs; ,Ue;jhy; Fair copy 50 thu;j;jifs; (3y; 1 gq;F) ,Uf;FkhW RUf;fp vOjTk;.

The Chinese were the first to make gun power, invent the magnetic compass and introduce to the world the art of making paper. About 2000 years ago, the Chinese made gun powder by mixing sulphur and saltpeter. The mixture exploded when set in fire. The Chinese were the first to find out the fact that the narrow magnet floating in a bowl of water would always point to the north. This discovery led to the invention of magnetic compass. This device helped the sailor to find out the direction when they were out of sight of land. The Chinese also invented art of making paper using paper during 2nd century. Soon, the art making paper using vegetable pulps reached Arabia, Spain, and Europe. In course of time, paper factories came into existence. The fourth invention of Chinese was the art of printing. Before this invention, books were written in hand. The Chinese invented the art of printing with moveable types. With this invention, reading and learning became easy to common people as they were able to print books in large numbers.

Summary:

INVENTION OF CHINESE

Rough Copy:

~~The Chinese were the first to make gun power 2000 years ago. They invented magnetic compass. They introduced art of making paper. They made gun powder by mixing sulphur and saltpeter. The mixture exploded when set in fire. This discovery led to the invention of magnetic compass. This device helped the sailor to find out the direction when they were out of sight of land. The Chinese also invented art of making paper using paper during 2nd century. It reached Arabia, Spain, and Europe. So paper factories came into existence. The fourth invention of Chinese was the art of printing. Before this invention, books were written in hand. Reading and learning became easy to common people. They were able to print books in large numbers.~~

Fair Copy:

The Chinese were the first to make gun power 2000 years ago. They invented magnetic compass. They introduced art of making paper. They made gun powder by mixing sulphur and saltpeter. The mixture exploded when set in fire. This discovery led to the invention of magnetic compass. This device helped the sailor to find out the direction when they were out of sight of land. The Chinese also invented art of making paper using paper during 2nd century. It reached Arabia, Spain, and Europe. So paper factories came into existence. The fourth invention of Chinese was the art of printing. Before this invention, books were written in hand. Reading and learning became easy to common people. They were able to print books in large numbers.

B) NOTE MAKING

1. nfhl;fg;gl;Ls;s gj;jpfis ed;F gbj;J Gupe;J nfhs;sTk;.
2. nghUj;jkhd jiyg;G xd;W vOjTk; .
3. xt;nthU thf;fpaj;ijAk; Fwpg;Gfshf khw;wTk;.
4. nfhl;fg;gl;l gj;jpapy; cs;s Auxiliary verbs(am, is, are, was, were, will, have,...), Articles (a, an , the), Linkers(and,but, so...), Prepositions (in, at, with, to,) kw;Wk; gpw Kf;fpakw;w thu;j;jifis ePf;fp tpl;L Kf;fpa fUj;Jf;fis/thu;j;jifis (ideas/content words) kl;Lk; vOjTk;.
5. Kf;fpa fUj;JfSf;F ,ilNa my;yJ ePf;fg;gl;l thu;j;jifis; ,Ue;j ,lj;jpy; (-) rpwpa NfhL (hyphen) Nghl;Lf; nfhs;sTk;.
6. midj;J Kw;Wg;Gs;spfisAk; ePf;fptpTk;.

INVENTION OF CHINESE**Notes:**

1. **Invention of Chinese**
 - a) To make gun powder
 - b) inventing the magnetic compass
 - c) Introduce the art of making paper
 - d) Invent art of printing
2. **Gun powder**
 - a) invented 2000 years ago
 - b) By mixing sulphur saltpeter
 - c) When set on fire it exploded
3. **Magnetic Compass**
 - a) Magnetic floating in a bowl of water, pointing to the north
 - b) it helped the sailors to find out the direction
4. **Art of making paper**
 - a) Invented during the second century
 - b) Reached Arabia, Spain and Europe
5. **Art of painting**
 - a) Before this invention, books were written by hand
 - b) With moveable types
 - c) Reading and Learning became easy
 - d) Print books in large numbers

45. a) LETTER WRITING**a) Responding the Advertisement**

From

XXXXXX,
YYYYYY,
YYYYYY.

To

P.O. Box. 756,
New Delhi - 110005.

1. 'To' address
2. Name of the post
3. Qualification
4. Experience

Sir / Madam,

Sub: Application for the post ofregarding.**Ref:** Your ad. in "....." Dt.....

I saw your advertisement in The Hindu dated..... I would like to apply for the post. I have enclosed my Bio-data here with. If I selected, I would do my work sincerely.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Place : xxxx

Date: xx / xx / xxxx

BIO-DATA

1. Name : XXXXX
2. Father's name : XXXXX
3. Date of birth : 01/ 06 / 1982
4. Sex : Male
5. Nationality : Indian
6. Address : XXXXXXXX
XXXXXXX
XXXXXXX
7. Educational Qualification : M. Sc,
8. Languages known : Tamil, English and Hindi
9. Previous Experience : Two years
10. Reference : XXXXX
- 11.

1. From - 1 mark
2. To - 1 mark
3. salutation
- Subscription - 1 mark
4. sub & ref - 1 mark
5. body - 2 marks
6. bio-data - 3 marks
7. place & date - 1 mark

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that all the information stated above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Yours faithfully,

XXXXXXXXXXXXX

Place :

Date :

Address on the envelope:

XXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXX

Body format -2

With reference to your advertisement in "....." dated, I wish to offer my service as a in your company. I have enclosed my Bio-Data. If I am appointed, I assure you sir, that I will discharge my duties in an exemplary manner.

i) Write a letter to your father seeking his permission to join swimming class.

YYYYYYYYY,

18.03.2018

My dear father,

I am fine. How are you and all? Here I am studying well. I want to join swimming class in our school. My Physical Education Teacher encourages me to join swimming. It is a good exercise. Many of my friends have joined in it. I also want to join it. The fee is Rs.400/- per month. Please give me permission and send the money for my expenses. Convey my regards to all.

Yours lovingly,

XXXXXX

ADDRESS ON THE ENVELOP

XXXXXXX

YYYYYYY

ii) Write a letter to the Headmaster of your school requesting him to issue your Transfer Certificate.

From

XXX,

YYY.

To

The Headmaster,
ABC Hr. Sec. School,
YYY.

Respected Sir,

I was a student of your school in XII std A section during the year 2016 – 2017. I have passed my XII standard Examination. I have scored 1100 marks. Now I want to join B.E. Course at BBB Engineering College. So I request you to provide my Transfer Certificate and Conduct Certificate.

Thanking you

Yours Faithfully,
XXX

Date : 18.03.18

Place : YYY XXX

iii) Write a letter to your friend congratulating her for her victory in Para Olympic Games.

9/11 Kinley Street, R City,
27th February, 2017.

Dear Lakshmi,

I am fine. How are you? I am very happy to know that you have won the medal in Para Olympic Games held in Ottawa. Congratulations! It is great. You have great confidence and strong determination. I have wondered many times, when I saw you at the time of practice. What a hard practice you have done! Amazing! I am very proud of you. You proved that disability is not a barrier to achievements. You are the role model for everyone like you. You made our country proud. Please accept my hearty wishes. Convey my regards to all at home.

Your loving friend,
XXX

Address on the envelope

Miss. Lakshmi,
27, Woodland Street,
Ooty.

iv) Write a letter to thank your uncle for his valuable gift on your birthday.

36, Sastri Street, Siva Nagar, Trichy.
27th March, 2018.

My dear uncle,

I am fine. How are you and aunty? Here I am studying well. In the last examination, I have scored 480 marks. I am very happy to receive your gift of a digital watch on my birthday. It is very beautiful and useful to me. I like it very much. The colour and style of the watch attract all my friends. It will be very helpful to me at the time of my exam. It shall remind me of your love. Thank you very much for your kind gift. Convey my regards to aunty.

Yours lovingly,
XXX

Address on the envelope:

Mr. Raman, 15, Thiru Nagar,
Kanchipuram

B) Article Writing, Bio-data and Expand Proverbs

46 A. ERROR SPOTTING / SEMANTIC FIELD OR NETWORK

1. Articles

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. He gave me an one rupee note. | - He gave me a one rupee note. |
| 2. The cow is an useful animal. | - The cow is a useful animal. |
| 3. He made an universal appeal to all. | - He made a universal appeal to all. |
| 4. There is an university at Madurai. | - There is a university at Madurai. |
| 5. He joined an European university last year. | - He joined a European university last year. |
| 6. He is a honest person. | - He is an honest person. |
| 7. We speak the English. | - We speak English. |
| 8. Mala is a M.A in English. | - Mala is an M.A in English |

9. He wears a HMT watch presented by his uncle.- He wears **an** HMT watch presented by his uncle.
 10. John is best student in the class. - John is **the** best student in the class.
 11. Taj Mahal is one of the greatest wonder of the word - Taj Mahal is one of the greatest **wonders** of the word.

2. Conjunction

1. Though she is weak **but** she is active. - Though she is weak, she is active.
 2. Although he came late, **but** she finishes the work in time.- Although he came late, she finishes the work in time.
 3. Even though he walked fast **but** she missed the bus. - Even though he walked fast, she missed the bus.
 4. As the boy was weak, so he could not run fast.- As the boy was weak, he could not run fast.
 - The boy was weak, so he could not run fast

3. Concord

1. None of you know the answer. - None of you **knows** the answer.
 2. No one know the answer. - No one **knows** the answer.
 3. One of the boy has got the first prize. - One of the **boys** has got the first prize.
 4. One of his men were caught by police. - One of his men **was** caught by police.
 5. One of his sons are a doctor in US. - One of his sons **is** a doctor in US.
 6. Two and two make four. - Two and two **makes** four.
 7. The news are very good. - The news **is** very good.
 8. Mathematics are my favourite subject. - Mathematics **is** my favourite subject.
 9. Civics are my favourite subject. - Civics **is** my favourite subject.
 10. Principal with all the teachers are present. - Principal with all the teachers **is** present.
 11. A group of twelve students are present today. - A group of twelve students **is** present today.
 12. Neither Ram nor Arun are present today. - Neither Ram nor Arun **is** present today.
 13. Neither he nor you are present today. - Neither he nor you **is/are** present today.
 14. Neither I nor He know the answer. - Neither I nor He **knows** the answer..

4. Preposition

1. Sheela is **Junior than** me. - Sheela is Junior **to** me.
 2. Children **prefer** TV games **than** story books. - Children prefer TV games **to** story books.
 3. She kept the book **in** the **table**. - She kept the book **on** the table.
 4. The cat was sitting **in** the table. - The cat was sitting **on** the table.
 5. She goes to the school **by** foot. - She goes to the school **on** foot.
 6. He **congratulated** me for winning the election.- He congratulated me **on** election.
 7. We were discussing **about** the matter. - We were discussing the matter.
 8. She is angry **at** her husband. - She is angry **with** her husband.
 9. The dog fell **along** the river. - The dog fell along **into** river.
 10. Let us hope **through** the best. - Let us hope **for** the best.
 11. He told **to** me a story. - He told me a story. (told f;Fg; gpwF to Njitapy;iy)
 12. I believe **on** God. - I believe **in** God.
 13. He is suffering **with** typhoid. - He is suffering **from** typhoid.
 14. I place great confidence **on** you. - I place great confidence **in** you.

5. Numbers

1. He sold his **furnitures**. - He sold his **furniture**.
 2. He has finished his **meals**. - He has finished his **meal**.
 3. My father gave me lot of **advices**. - My father gave me lot of **advice**.
 4. He is my cousin **brother**. - He is my cousin.
 5. They are my son-in-**laws**. - They are my **sons**-in-law.
 6. He took up **gymnastics** when he was seven year old.- He took up **gymnastic** when he was seven year old.
 7. **Guilty** must be punished. - **Guilt** must be punished.

7. Question tag:

1. Barking dogs seldom bite, **don't they?** - Barking dogs seldom bite, **do they?**
 2. We rarely go to the movies, **don't we?** - We rarely go to the movies, **do we?**
 3. Everyone has a rose, **doesn't he?** - Everyone has a rose, **don't they?**
 4. I am a teacher, **amn't I?** - I am a teacher, **aren't I?**

6. Different tense form:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Every day she went to temple. | - Every day she goes to temple. |
| 2. Yesterday he goes to Krishnagiri. | - Yesterday he went to Krishnagiri. |
| 3. Tomorrow he bought a smart phone. | - Tomorrow he will buy a smart phone. |
| 4. He played now. | - He is playing now. |
| 5. When I went there she will sleep there. | - When I went there she was sleeping there. |
| 6. I lived in the village since 2001. | - I have been living in the village since 2001 |
| 7. We will wait for you for the last one hour. | - We have been waiting for you for the last one hour. |

8. Conditional clause:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. If he works hard, he would pass. | - If he works hard, he will pass . |
| 2. If he worked hard, he will pass. | - If he worked hard, he would pass. |
| 3. If he worked hard, he would have passed. | - If he had worked hard, he would have passed. |

9. Degree:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Kala is tallest girl in the class. | - Kala is the tallest girl in the class |
| 2. My uncle is richest man in the village. | - My uncle is the richest man in the village. |
| 3. Chennai is one of the biggest city in India. | - Chennai is one of the biggest cities in India. |
| 4. Nithya is taller to Nivi. | - Nithya is taller than Nivi. |

10. Phrase:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Looking through the window and he saw the stranger. | - Looking through the window he saw the stranger. |
| 2. We did not reject the proposal, nor we accepted it. | - We neither rejected the proposal, nor we accepted it. |
| 3. Instead of the rain the match continued. | - In spite of the rain the match continued. |

B) FILL IN THE BLANKS (Homophones, Confusables, Modals, link words, articles, Tense)

S.NO	TENSE	FUNCTION	CLUE WORDS	EXAMPLE
1	Simple present tense	1.Habitual action 2.Universal facts(scientific fact) 3.a future action that more certain to happen 4.Conditional clause-I	daily, everyday , usually, generally, frequently, ever	1.I usually go to school by bus 2. Water boils at 100 C
2	Present continuous tense	1. To refer to an action taking place or going on at the time of speaking. 2. An action which is planned to take place in near future.	At present now while	1. We are plying now. 2. My friend is leaving for London tonight.
3	Present perfect tense	1. To refer to an activities which have just completed . 2. Past actions for which time is not mentioned or not certain. 3. An action that took place in the past but has its effect even at present.	Already, Just, Just now, Often, Not yet, So far, Never, For, Since, Till now	1. I have just finished my work. 2. My sister as passed the IAS examination.
4	Present perfect continuous	1.To refer to an action that began in the past, still going on and may extend to the future.	For, since	1. We have been working since morning. 2. Sachin as been playing cricket for the past twenty years.
5	Simple past tense	1. To express an action taken place in the past. 2. Habitual actions in the past.	Yesterday, Last week, Last month, Last night, Last year.	1. My brother went to Chennai yesterday. 2.wen we were in Madurai ,we went to the Meenakshi Temple every day.
6	Past continuous	To refer to an action that was going on at some time in the	When, while	1.I was searching for a good job when I was in Chennai

	tense	past.		2. while they were going, there came a bear.
7	Past perfect tense	1. To describe an action which had completed before another action took place. 2. In conditional clause type-III.	After	1.If you had played well, you would have won the match 2. after had posted the latter, he returned home.
8	Past perfect continuous tense	1. To describe an action which began in the past and continued in the past.	For, before	1. I had been struggling before my friend helped me. 2. My mother had been practicing yoga for 3 months last year.
9	Simple future tense	To refer to an action which is to take place at a later time	Tomorrow, Soon, Shortly, Next week, Next month, Next year,Etc...	1. They will visit us tomorrow. 2. The film will be released shortly.
10	Future continuous tense	1. To represent an action as going on some time in the future. 2. To refer to planned future events.	Next	1. They will be staying here until next Sunday.
11	Future perfect tense	To refer to the completion of an action by a certain future time	by	1. He would have finished this project by 2008. 2. Before you reach there the Program will have started.
12	Future perfect continuous tense	To after to an action as being in progress and may be completed in future.	By the time, By the end of, by	1.By the time you write the public examination you will have been studying here for two years.

47) SEMANTIC FIELD/NETWORK or PROSE/POEM COMPREHENSION.

Agriculture	Travel	Space	Nutrition & Diet	Computer	Business
tilling	Jet	Satellite	dieting	Palmtop	fluctuation
pesticide	Visa	orbit	stodgy	virus	stock broker
yield	embassy	milky way	spicy	modem	stock exchange
manure	Ferry	galaxy	intake	scanner	returns
ploughing	luxury	shuttle	motel	surfing	inflation
cash crop	skipper	comet	calorie	menu	turnover
harvest	landing		vitamins	laptop	expenditure
fertiliser	yacht		bland	password	asset

Environment	Mass Media	sports	science	weather	commerce
pollution	Tv, movie	golf	cloning	rainy, sunshine	economic
global warming	magazine	polo	missile,	Foggy, storm	trade
deforestation	yellow journal	billiards	nuclear	hurricane	share market
ozone layer	Gossip	squash	robot	tornado	currency
ultraviolet	cover story	javelin		Cloudy,	price
	Thriller	stadium		freezing	rate
	editorial	referee		windy	
	Box office	gallery		drizzle	

Religion	Medicine	Cooking	politics	Education
church	surgeon	tasty	manifesto	college
temple	diabetes	roast	campaign	exam
mosque	laboratory	culinary	candidate	dropout
worship	Pills	barbecue	ballot	admission

Faith	paediatrician	boil	election	scholarship
priest	typhoid	fried	vote	resume
	penicillin	edible	contest	competency

EXERCISE: 1

1. GSLV puts satellite in precise orbit.
2. Farmers are happy with the increase in production.
3. BCCI has cancelled the second Twenty-Twenty International match between West Indies and India.
4. Apple unveils water- resistant iphone 7.
5. Passenger vehicle sales rose almost 17 percent in August- the 14th consecutive month of growth.

Ans: 1. Space 2. Agriculture 3. Sports 4. Technology 5. Business

EXERCISE: 2

1. We can find many archaic words in the works of Shakspeare.
2. Hero Honda has recorded a sales volume of 4 lakh motor cycles.
3. The symbol used at the Olympic Games shows five interlocked rings.
4. Hybrid variety of Tomato gives a good harvest.
5. Thousands of people witness Makara Jothi in Sabarimala.

(Ans: 1. Literature 2. Business 3. Sports 4. Agriculture 5. Religion)

EXERCISE: 3

1. Satellites are helpful in weather forecast.
2. Good link of roads would help in smooth flow of traffic.
3. Data can be easily transferred by using floppies.
4. I am good at billiards.
5. We watched a thriller movie yesterday. (Media, computer, sports, Transport, Space)

(Ans: 1. Space 2. Transport 3. Computer 4. Sports 5. Media)

EXERCISE: 4

1. Rice contains more carbohydrates.
2. The monitor displays the menu.
3. We go by train to Mysore.
4. Newspapers bring news from all parts of the world.
5. Michael Jackson is known as king of pop.

(Ans: 1. Nutrition and Dietetics 2. Computer 3. Travel 4. Media 5. Music)

EXERCISE: 5

1. Mahatma Gandhi wrote "My Experiments with Truth".
2. My friend received an e-mail from his brother who is in the U.S.
3. The morning walk keeps us fit.
4. Organic pesticides increase the produce of the land.
5. Objectives should be clear before designing any curriculum.

(Ans: 1. Literature 2. Computer 3. Health 4. Agriculture 5. Education)

EXERCISE: 6

1. China- Russia border trade gets a boost.
2. India bags a gold medal in wrestling.
3. The Health Department is taking remedial measures to curb Ebola infection.
4. Farmers learn mite control measures.
5. English learning lab was opened for the students.

(Ans: 1. Commerce 2. Sports 3. Medicine 4. Agriculture 5. Education)

EXERCISE: 7

1. The flight was cancelled owing to fog.
2. Cloning has proved that it is possible to replicate human beings.
3. An Indian is invited to referee the French Open.
4. The world will have to live with high oil prices and their negative impact on economic growth.
5. The committee discussed development of ideal teacher training curriculum.

(Ans: 1. Weather 2. Science 3. Sports 4. Commerce 5. Education)

B)

1. Read the following passage and answer in your own words.

Things become better when you expect the best instead of the worst. The reason is that, being freed from self-doubt, you can put your whole self into your endeavour. Nothing can stand in the way of the man who focuses entire self on a problem.

Expecting the best means that you put your whole heart into what you want to accomplish. People are defeated in life not because of lack of ability but for lack of whole heartedness. A major key to succeed in life is, to attain that which you deeply desire, is to throw all that there is of yourself into your studies, or any project in which you are engaged. Most of the people, unfortunately, don't do that and this is the tragic cause of failures.

Questions:

1. How can you make things better?
2. What do you mean by expecting the best?
3. Why do people get defeated in life?
4. What is the key to success?
5. Mention the cause of failure?

Answers:

1. Things become better when you expect the best instead of the worst.
2. Expecting the best means that you put your whole heart into what you want to accomplish.
3. People are defeated in life because of lack of whole heartedness.
4. A major key to succeed in life is to attain which you deeply desire.
5. Lack of ability and lack of whole heartedness.

2. Read the following poem and answer the question that follows:

I know what the caged bird feels, alas!
 When the sun is bright on the upland slopes;
 When the wind stirs soft through the springing grass,
 And the river flows like a stream of glass;
 When the first bird sings and the first bud opes,
 And the faint perfume from its chalice steals-----
 I know what the caged bird feels!

- 1) In line 4, the phrase "like a stream of glass" suggests the water is..... **(clear)**
- 2) In line 5, the word 'opes' means..... **(opens)**
- 3) What is the tone or the mood of the poem?
- 4) **The mood of the poem is Sad or melancholic.**
- 5) Suggest a suitable title for the poem. **(Caged bird)**