

# +2 ENGLISH – STUDY MATERIAL

## ENGLISH I PAPER

### **I. A. SYNONYMS (Q.No.1-5) (SECTION-A)** [Vocabulary-Lexical Competencies]

The asterisked words are Textual exercises. Learn them thoroughly]

#### Lesson : 1 JULIUS CAESAR

#### Other Important Synonyms

1	valiant	-	<b>brave *</b>	1. valour	-	<b>courage</b>
2	captives	-	<b>prisoners *</b>	2 ruffle up	-	<b>disturb/ upset</b>
3	mourned	-	<b>grieved *</b>	3 wit	-	<b>intelligence</b>
4	assembly	-	<b>crowd/gathering *</b>	4 vanquished	-	<b>defeated</b>
5	grievous	-	<b>serious *</b>	5. mutiny	-	<b>revolt</b>
6	sacred	-	<b>holy *</b>			
7	entreat	-	<b>request *</b>			
8	vile	-	<b>evil/base/bad *</b>			
9	interred	-	<b>Buried</b>			
10	slew	-	<b>Killed</b>			

#### Lesson : 2 THE CEASELESS CRUSADER

1. ceaseless	-	<b>untiring *</b>	1. libel	-	<b>false statement</b>
2. construed	-	<b>interpreted *</b>	2. pertinent	-	<b>relevant</b>
3. intuition	-	<b>insight *</b>	3. patronizing	-	<b>supporting</b>
4. emerged	-	<b>arose *</b>	4. subjugation	-	<b>suppression</b>
5. cultivate	-	<b>develop *</b>			
6. crusader	-	<b>fighter/fought</b>			
7. dormant	-	<b>latent/inactive</b>			
8. advent	-	<b>arrival</b>			
9. complement	-	<b>complete</b>			
10. frailty	-	<b>weakness</b>			

#### Lesson : 3 TO THE LAND OF SNOW

1	awakened	-	<b>roused *</b>	1. pursuit	-	<b>chasing</b>
2	delicately	-	<b>carefully *</b>	2. deterred	-	<b>discouraged</b>
3	consummate	-	<b>complete *</b>	3. fascinated	-	<b>attracted</b>
4	stranded	-	<b>marooned/unable to move *</b>	4. Visage	-	<b>face</b>
5	retained	-	<b>continued to possess *</b>			
6	bizarre	-	<b>strange</b>			
7	recce	-	<b>survey</b>			
8	menacing	-	<b>threatening</b>			
9	shrouded	-	<b>covered</b>			
10	sturdy	-	<b>Strong</b>			

#### Lesson : 4 A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1	animated	-	<b>encouraged / excited *</b>	1. perusal	-	<b>read carefully</b>
2	censure	-	<b>criticism *</b>	2. copious	-	<b>abundant / plenty</b>
3	seduce	-	<b>tempt *</b>	3. inadvertency	-	<b>unintentional</b>
4	repress	-	<b>restrain / control *</b>	4. Reproach	-	<b>disgrace</b>
5	perplexity	-	<b>complication *</b>	5. Risible	-	<b>ridiculous/laughable</b>
6	tranquility	-	<b>calm /undisturbed</b>			
7	exuberance	-	<b>uncontrolled excitement</b>			

#### Lesson : 5 THE MARK OF VISHNU

1	battered	-	<b>thrashed *</b>
2	vile	-	<b>evil *</b>
3	petrified	-	<b>immobile *</b>
4	sullen	-	<b>silent</b>
5	squashed	-	<b>subdued</b>
6	yelled	-	<b>shouted</b>
7	contempt	-	<b>disrespect</b>
8	hysterically	-	<b>screamed</b>
9	instantly	-	<b>Immediately</b>

#### Lesson : 6 HIROSHIMA

1	accelerated	-	<b>increased *</b>
2	unheralded	-	<b>unannounced *</b>
3	stench	-	<b>stink *</b>
4	industrious	-	<b>hard working *</b>
5	harness	-	<b>control *</b>
6	serenely	-	<b>calmly</b>
7	enigma	-	<b>mystery</b>
8	unleash	-	<b>let loose / release</b>
9	assail	-	<b>attack</b>
10	proliferate	-	<b>multiply/grow rapidly</b>
11	catastrophic	-	<b>disastrous</b>

#### B. ANTONYMS (Q.No.6-10)

##### Lesson : 1 JULIUS CAESAR

1	broad	X	<b>narrow *</b>
2	tyrant	X	<b>democrat *</b>
3	empty	X	<b>full *</b>
4	fleeting	X	<b>lasting/permanent *</b>

5	sublime	x	<b>mean/low *</b>
6	methodical	x	<b>random / confused*</b>
7	slow	x	<b>Fast / quick *</b>
8	noble	x	<b>ignoble / mean*</b>
9	agitated	x	<b>calm *</b>
10	selfish	x	<b>selfless/generous*</b>
11	faithful	x	<b>disloyal</b>
12	honourable	x	<b>dishonourable</b>
13	blunt	x	<b>sharp</b>
14	praise	x	<b>criticise</b>
15	traitors	x	<b>patriots</b>
16	valour	x	<b>cowardice</b>
17	valiant	x	<b>coward</b>

### Lesson : 2 THE CEASELESS CRUSADER

1	marvellous	x	<b>ordinary *</b>
2	radically	x	<b>moderately *</b>
3	frailty	x	<b>strength *</b>
4	domineering	x	<b>submissive *</b>
5	bestowed	x	<b>denied *</b>
6	dormant	x	<b>active</b>
7	subservient	x	<b>dominant</b>
8	inferiority	x	<b>superiority</b>
9	creation	x	<b>destruction</b>
10	descent	x	<b>ascent</b>
11	pertinent	x	<b>irrelevant/impertinent</b>
12	unique	x	<b>common</b>
13	ancient	x	<b>modern</b>

### Lesson : 3 TO THE LAND OF SNOW

1	sturdy	x	<b>weak *</b>
2	abandoned	x	<b>inhabited *</b>
3	shrouded	x	<b>uncovered *</b>
4	continuously	x	<b>intermittently *</b>
5	eventually	x	<b>initially *</b>
6	vanish	x	<b>appear</b>
7	deterred	x	<b>encouraged</b>
8	bustling	x	<b>inactive</b>
9	forbidden	x	<b>allowed</b>
10	majestic	x	<b>humble</b>

#### Lesson : 4 A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1	exuberance	X	<b>apathy *</b>
2	risible	X	<b>serious *</b>
3	copious	X	<b>meagre *</b>
4	tranquility	X	<b>agitation *</b>
5	obscure	X	<b>clear *</b>
6	vigorous	X	<b>spiritless</b>
7	perfect	X	<b>imperfect</b>
8	omitted	X	<b>included</b>
9	brief	X	<b>detailed</b>
10	folly	X	<b>wisdom</b>
11	contented	X	<b>dissatisfied</b>
12	ignorance	X	<b>knowledge</b>

#### Lesson : 5 THE MARK OF VISHNU

1	despise	X	<b>love/appreciate *</b>
2	creator	X	<b>destroyer *</b>
3	trusted	X	<b>doubted/suspicious *</b>
4	indifferent	X	<b>interested/disinterested *</b>
5	humble	X	<b>arrogant</b>
6	undamaged	X	<b>damaged</b>
7	literate	X	<b>illiterate</b>
8	sacred	X	<b>Unholy / impure</b>
9	instantly	X	<b>gradually</b>

#### Lesson : 6 HIROSHIMA

1	ultimate	X	<b>initial *</b>
2	extinguished	X	<b>lit *</b>
3	trivial	X	<b>significant *</b>
4	cursed	X	<b>blessed *</b>
5	liberal	X	<b>conservative *</b>
6	destruction	X	<b>construction</b>
7	serenely	X	<b>violently/noisily</b>
8	defeat	X	<b>success</b>

(C) Answer any ten. [10x2=20]

#### Q.No.11. PLURALS

#### Memory Tips

Singular ending   Plural ending

1.   Datum   -   I saw the data

**-um**       **a**

- |    |                   |   |             |             |
|----|-------------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| 2. | Alumn <u>us</u>   | - We are <b><u>alumni</u></b> of this school. | <b>-us</b>  | <b>i</b>    |
| 3. | Ind <u>ex</u>     | - I saw the <b><u>indices</u></b>             | <b>-ex</b>  | <b>ices</b> |
| 4. | Matr <u>ix</u>    | - I do the <b><u>matrices</u></b>             | <b>-ix</b>  | <b>ices</b> |
| 5. | Analys <u>is</u>  | - I do the <b><u>analyses</u></b> of the test | <b>-is</b>  | <b>es</b>   |
| 6. | Formul <u>a</u>   | - Write the <b><u>formulae</u></b>            | <b>-a</b>   | <b>ae</b>   |
| 7. | Criteri <u>on</u> | - Fix the <b><u>criteria</u></b>              | <b>-ion</b> | <b>a</b>    |
| 8. | Tooth             | - Brush your <b><u>teeth</u></b>              | <b>-oo</b>  | <b>ee</b>   |
| 9. | Child             | - <b><u>Children</u></b> like animals         |             |             |

**Q.No.12. Using the idioms in sentence of your own.**

1. honour bound.  
I am **honour bound** to help you.
2. in the pink of health.  
The old man is **in the pink of health.**
3. to be on cloud nine.  
I am **on cloud nine** to hear the news.
4. a yellow streak.  
He is a man of **yellow streak.**
5. to be at logger's heads.  
We are always **at logger heads.**
6. once in a blue moon.  
He visits here **once in a blue moon.**
7. a bolt from the blue.  
His death came as **a bolt from the blue.**
8. put on airs.  
He **puts on airs** after becoming rich.
9. to be at the end of one's tether.  
The girls are shouting so the teacher is **at the end of her tether.**
10. a shadow of one's self.  
The player is now a **shadow of himself.**

**Q.No.13. Write a sentence using expanded form of Abbreviation/Acronym:**

1. UGC → University Grants Commission  
He works in **University Grants Commission**
2. NLC → Neyveli Lignite Corporation

- He works in **Neyveli Lignite Corporation**
3. BBC → **British Broadcasting Corporation**  
He works in the **British Broadcasting Corporation**
  4. WHO → **World Health Organisation**  
He works in **World Health Organisation**
  5. PSU → **Public Sector Unit**  
He works in **Public Sector Unit**
  6. ISRO → **Indian Space Research Organisation**  
He works in **Indian Space Research Organisation**
  7. CAD → **Computer Aided Designing**  
I use **Computer Aided Designing**
  8. VCR → **Video Cassette Recorder**  
I use **Video Cassette Recorder**
  9. LPG → **Liquified Petroleum Gas**  
I use **Liquified Petroleum Gas**
  10. CPU → **Central Processing Unit**  
I use **Central Processing Unit**
  11. RADAR → **Radio Detection and Ranging**  
I use **Radio Detection and Ranging device**
  12. ATM → **Automated Teller Machine**  
**Automated Teller Machine** is very useful
  13. AIDS → **Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome**  
**Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome** is a killer disease.
  14. LAN → **Local Area Network**  
The **Local Area Network** is busy
  15. UNO → **United Nations Organisation**  
India is a member of **United Nations Organisation**
  16. NASA → **National Aeronautical and Space Administration.**  
He works in **National Aeronautical and Space Administration.**

#### **Q.No.14. Homophones :**

1. I had no **peace** till he gave me a **piece** of advice.
2. The story told by the **credulous** old man is not **credible**.
3. They had dates for **dessert** in the **desert**.

4. The police tried to **elicit** information from the bootlegger who sells **illicit** liquor.
5. The most **eminent** scientist in the world has been warning about the **imminent** danger of nuclear war.
6. The book which has been **prescribed** for the B.A. class has been **proscribed** for containing some remarks on religion.

**Other Important Homophones :**

7. The **adopted** boy has now **adapted** to the new environment.
8. The **stationary** lorry is loaded with **stationery** goods.
9. M.S. Dhoni is a **popular** player who lives in a **populous** city.
10. His handwriting is **illegible** so he is not **eligible** for the competition.
11. Our **principal** is a man of **principle**.
12. The **industrial** workers are very **industrious**.
13. The **luxurious** hotel has a **luxuriant** lawn.
14. An **official** should not be **officious** always.
15. The army **personnel** loses their **personal** interest in life.
16. Those who are **conscious** of their **conscience** dare not do mistakes.

**Q.No.15. Form a word by blending the words and use the blended word in your own sentence :**

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. documentary + drama       | → <b><u>docudrama</u></b><br>I saw the <b><u>docudrama</u></b>     |
| 2. education + entertainment | → <b><u>edutainment</u></b><br>I use the <b><u>edutainment</u></b> |
| 3. motorway + hotel          | → <b><u>motel</u></b><br>I saw the <b><u>motel</u></b>             |
| 4. smoke + fog               | → <b><u>smog</u></b><br>I saw the <b><u>smog</u></b>               |
| 5. helicopter + airport      | → <b><u>heliport</u></b><br>I saw the <b><u>heliport</u></b>       |
| 6. motor + bike              | → <b><u>mobike</u></b><br>I use the <b><u>mobike</u></b>           |
| 7. breakfast + lunch         | → <b><u>brunch</u></b><br>I had my <b><u>brunch</u></b>            |
| 8. news + broadcast          | → <b><u>newscast</u></b><br>I watch <b><u>newscast</u></b>         |

9. vegetable + burger → **vegeburger**  
I ate **vegeburger**
10. international + police → **Interpol**  
I am an **Interpol** officer
11. lecture + demonstration → **lecdem**  
The **lecdem** is very useful
12. electro + execute → **electrocute**  
He was **electrocuted**
13. travel + catalogue → **travelogue**  
I read a **travelogue**
14. information + commercial → **informercial**  
It is the **informercial** centre
15. technology + wizard → **technowizard**  
He is a **technowizard**

**Q.No. 16 Syllabify any two words :**

<u>Two syllable</u>	<u>Three syllable</u>	<u>Four syllable</u>
daugh-ter, don-key, stu-pid. de-tect,	pre-si-dent, ex-pres-sion, ba-na-na, con-fi-dence, en-ter-tain, ad-van-tage, fan-tas-tic, ac-ci-dent, de-mon-strate, do-mes-tic, dra-ma-tic, sta-tis-tics, ec-cen-tric, cu-cum-ber, for-mi-da-ble,	par-ti-cu-lar com-pre-hen-sive in-spi-ra-tion ap-pa-ra-tus in-sti-tu-tion fa-ci-li-tate in-tel-li-gent si-mul-ta-neous mag-ni-fi-cient as-tro-lo-gy

**Q.No.17. Write a sentence using the word in Grammatical Function :**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>address</u><br>This is my <b><u>address</u></b> . (Noun)<br>I <b><u>addressed</u></b> yesterday. (Verb) | 2. <u>Hope</u><br><b><u>Hope</u></b> is life. (Noun)<br>I <b><u>hope</u></b> to get pass. (Verb)           |
| 3. <u>Old</u><br><b><u>Old</u></b> is gold. (Noun)<br>He is an <b><u>old</u></b> man. (Adj)                   | 4. <u>equal</u><br>He is not my <b><u>equal</u></b> . (Noun)<br>All have <b><u>equal</u></b> rights. (Adj) |



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>5. <u>fine</u><br/>I pay the <b>fine</b>. (Noun)<br/>I <b>fine</b> you. (Verb)</p> <p>7. <u>like</u><br/>The film has many <b>likes</b>. (Noun)<br/>I <b>like</b> you. (Verb)<br/><b>Like</b> poles repel. (Adj)</p> | <p>6. <u>well</u><br/>I saw the <b>well</b> (Noun)<br/>Tears <b>welled</b> her eyes. (Verb)</p> <p>8. <u>Love</u><br/><b>Love</b> is God. (Noun)<br/>I <b>love</b> India. (Verb)<br/>God is <b>love</b> (Adj)</p> |
|---|---|

**Q.No.18. Write a sentence using the American English word**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. tin → <u>can</u><br/>I saw the <b>can</b></p> <p>2. lorry → <u>truck</u><br/>I saw the <b>truck</b></p> <p>3. film → <u>movie</u><br/>I saw the <b>movie</b></p> <p>4. taxi → <u>cab</u><br/>I saw the <b>cab</b></p> <p>5. lift → <u>elevator</u><br/>I use the <b>elevator</b></p> <p>6. Mobile phone → <u>cellphone</u><br/>I use <b>cellphone</b></p> <p>7. petrol → <u>gasoline</u><br/>I use the <b>gasoline</b></p> <p>8. holiday → <u>vacation</u><br/>I like the <b>vacation</b></p> <p>9. luggage → <u>baggage</u><br/>Bring the <b>baggage</b></p> | <p>10. crisps → <u>potatochips</u><br/>I like <b>potatochips</b></p> <p>11. biscuits → <u>cookies</u><br/>I like <b>cookies</b></p> <p>12. sweet → <u>candy</u><br/>I like <b>candy</b></p> <p>13. Ground floor → <u>first floor</u><br/>I live in the <b>first floor</b></p> <p>14. flat → <u>apartment</u><br/>I live in the <b>apartment</b></p> <p>15. autumn → <u>fall</u><br/>It is a <b>fall</b> season</p> <p>16. post → <u>mail</u><br/>I saw the <b>mail</b></p> <p>17. aerial → <u>Antenna</u><br/>I saw the <b>Antenna</b></p> <p>18. railway → <u>rail road</u><br/>Don't cross the <b>rail road</b></p> |
|---|---|

**Q.No.19. Use the Compound word in your own sentence :**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. He is a <b>well-to-do</b> person.</p> <p>2. He is a <b>taxi-driver</b>.</p> <p>3. He is a <b>shop-owner</b>.</p> <p>4. He is my <b>son-in-law</b>.</p> <p>5. He is <b>good-for-nothing</b>.</p> | <p>8. I saw the <b>duty-free</b> shop.</p> <p>9. I saw the <b>dancing-bird</b>.</p> <p>10. I saw the <b>sun-rise</b>.</p> <p>11. I like <b>wood-work</b></p> <p>12. It is a <b>kitchen-garden</b></p> |
|---|---|

6. He is a **sports-man**.

13. It is a **day-to-day** problem.

7. He is an **out-patient**.

14. It is a **down-to-earth** plan.

**Q.No.20. Write a sentence using a word with 'Prefix' or 'Suffix' :**

**PREFIX**

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Word</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
1. un	- unhappy	→ I am <b>un</b> happy.
2. in	- inactive	→ I am <b>in</b> active
3. ir	- irregular	→ He is irregular to class.
4. non	- non-vegetarian	→ I am a <b>non</b> -vegetarian.
5. dis	- disagree	→ I <b>dis</b> agree with you.
6. il	- illegal	→ It is an <b>illegal</b> offence.
7. fore	- foretell	→ I <b>fore</b> tell the future.
8. im	- impossible	→ It is <b>im</b> possible.
9. pre	- prepaid	→ I use <b>pre</b> paid card.
10. post	- postpaid	→ I use <b>post</b> paid card.
11. dia	- diagram	→ I like the <b>dia</b> gram.

**SUFFIX**

<u>Suffix</u>	<u>Word</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
1. less	- careless	→ I am care <b>less</b> .
2. hood	- childhood	→ I like my child <b>hood</b> .
3. ly	- slowly	→ I write slow <b>ly</b> .
4. able	- curable	→ Fever is cur <b>able</b> .
5. tion	- examination	→ I wrote my examina <b>tion</b> .
6. ful	- careful	→ I am care <b>ful</b> .
7. ment	- government	→ I like our govern <b>ment</b> .
8. ence	- difference	→ There is no differ <b>ence</b> .
9. ness	- kindness	→ I like your kind <b>ness</b> .
10. ity	- ability	→ His abili <b>ty</b> is well-known.
11. ise	- criticise	→ Don't critic <b>ise</b> others.

**Q.No.21. Form Compound Words :**

1. Noun + Noun	→	School girl
2. Noun + Verb	→	Sun rise
3. Verb + Noun	→	call taxi
4. Noun + Adjective	→	duty free
5. Adjective + Noun	→	old man
6. Adjective + Verb	→	White wash
7. Noun + Gerund	→	Hand writing
8. Gerund + Nouns	→	walking stick
9. Prep + Nouns	→	After noon

**Q.No.22. Write sentences using the Phrasal Verbs :**

1. pick up : **Pick up** your speed.
2. pick on : **Pick on** the bad boy.
3. look after : Please, **look after** my son.
4. look into : Please, **look into** the matter.
5. call on : Please, **call on** him.
6. call off : Please, **call off** your strike.
7. call upon : Please, **call upon** him to speak.
8. keep up : **Keep up** your rank.
9. keep on : **Keep on** your speed.
10. give away : Please, **give away** the prizes.
11. give up : Please, **give up** your smoking.
12. give off : Please, **give off** the bad smell.
13. put on : **Put on** the new dress.
14. put off : Please, **put off** the lights.
15. take off : The plane **took off** .

**Q.No.23. Write sentence using the Clipped Words :**

- |                  |                   |  |
|------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1. laboratory    | → <u>lab</u>      | I go to the <b><u>lab</u></b> .        |
| 2. gymnasium     | → <u>gym</u>      | I go to the <b><u>gym</u></b> .        |
| 3. advertisement | → <u>ad</u>       | I like the <b><u>ad</u></b> .          |
| 4. discotheque   | → <u>disco</u>    | I like the <b><u>disco</u></b> .       |
| 5. handkerchief  | → <u>kerchief</u> | I use <b><u>kerchief</u></b> .         |
| 6. telephone     | → <u>phone</u>    | I use the <b><u>phone</u></b> .        |
| 7. microphone    | → <u>mike</u>     | I use the <b><u>mike</u></b> .         |
| 8. taxicab       | → <u>taxi</u>     | I saw the <b><u>taxi</u></b> .         |
| 9. perambulator  | → <u>pram</u>     | I saw the <b><u>pram</u></b> .         |
| 10. helicopter   | → <u>copter</u>   | I saw the <b><u>copter</u></b> .       |
| 11. aeroplane    | → <u>plane</u>    | I saw the <b><u>plane</u></b> .        |
| 12. demarcate    | → <u>mark</u>     | I <b><u>mark</u></b> the line.         |
| 13. demonstrate  | → <u>demo</u>     | I attend the <b><u>demo</u></b> .      |
| 14. kilogram     | → <u>kilo</u>     | I bought a <b><u>kilo</u></b> of rice. |
| 15. influenza    | → <u>flu</u>      | I am suffering from <b><u>flu</u></b>  |
| 16. fountain pen | → <u>pen</u>      | This is my <b><u>pen</u></b> .         |
| 17. spectacles   | → <u>specs</u>    | This is my <b><u>specs</u></b> .       |
| 18. photograph   | → <u>photo</u>    | This is my <b><u>photo</u></b> .       |

19. paragraph	→ <u>para</u>	Write a <b>para</b> .
20. examination	→ <u>exam</u>	I write my <b>exam</b> .
21. refrigerator	→ <u>fridge</u>	The <b>fridge</b> is very useful.
22. signature	→ <u>Sign</u>	<b>Sign</b> here.

## **SECTION B (Grammatical Competencies)** [10x1=10]

### **II. (A) Q.No.24 Use a Modal Verb : (Must/Should)**

1. Eve-teasers **must** be punished severely.
2. In the army, soldiers **must** obey their officers.
3. The world **must** avoid war in the larger interest of the human race as a whole.
4. One **must** always keep his promises.
5. Caesar's wife **must** be above suspicion.
6. All citizens **should** obey the laws of the land.
7. People who live in glass house **should** not throw stones.
8. Law makers **should** not be law breakers.

### **Q.No.25. Use the given verb in suitable form (Tenses) :**

[Proverbs, scientific, universal facts are to be in simple present tense]

1. Water **boils** (boil) at 100° centigrade.
2. The children **burst** (burst) in the peals of laughter.
3. The milk man **knocks** (knock) the door at 6'0 clock every morning.
4. She **goes** (go) to church every Sunday.
5. Rahim **read** (read) a poem last night.
6. I **shall go** (go) to Chennai tomorrow.
7. I **am preparing** (prepare) for the examination at present.
8. He **is reading** (read) his lessons now.
9. When I saw him, he **was playing** (play) Cricket.
10. I **have been studying** (study) in the school since 2010.

### **Q.No.26. Use a Semi-Modal Verb : (need, used to, dare, ought to)**

❖ Sentence-ல் dashற்குப்பின் not இருப்பின் '**need**' எழுதவும்.

Ans : You **need** not read every chapter.

You **need** not feel sorry for what you have done.

❖ Sentence-ல் 'when' or 'during' இருப்பின் '**used to**' எழுதவும்.

Ans : He **used to** play foot ball in his college days.

He **used to** wake up at 5 O' clock in the morning when he was young.

❖ Sentence-ல் 'How' இருப்பின் '**dare**' எழுதவும்.

Ans : How dare you ask me such a question?

**ought to** – (moral obligation - கடமையைக் குறிக்கும்)

மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட மூன்று (dare, need, used to) clue இல்லையெனில் "**ought to**" எழுதவும்.

Ans : He ought to submit his work on time.

**Q.No. 27-28 Use a Relative Pronoun :**

❖ Sentence-ல் dash-க்கு முன் **Noun** (person-ஐ குறிப்பின்) பின் **Verb** இருப்பின் '**who**' எழுதவும்.

1. This is the boy **who** won the race.  
(Noun) (Verb)
2. Shakespeare **who** lived in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century is considered to be the greatest dramatist.
3. The movie is about a leader **who** led the freedom struggle of his nation.

❖ Sentence-ல் dash-க்கு முன் **Noun** (person-ஐ குறிப்பின்) பின் **Noun** இருப்பின் '**whose**' எழுதவும்.

1. My friend **whose** father works in Agra, has made a clay model of the Taj.  
(Noun) (Noun)
2. Kumaraswamy **whose** house I live in, owns most of the mills in this town.

❖ Sentence-ல் dash-க்கு முன் **Noun** (person-ஐ குறிப்பின்) பின் **pronoun** இருப்பின் '**whom**' என எழுதவும்.

1. Most of the friends **whom** she had invited came for her wedding.  
(Noun) (Pronoun)

❖ Sentence- ல் dash-க்கு முன் (things) பொருட்களைக் குறிப்பின் **that** எழுதவும்.

1. Show me the book **that** you bought yesterday. (thing)
2. The wrong deeds **that** we do are more often remembered than our good ones.

❖ Sentence- ல் dash-க்கு முன் (Place) இடத்தைக் குறிப்பின் **where** என எழுதவும்.

1. This is the house **where** I was born. (Place)
2. This is the school **where** I studied. (Place)

### **Q.No. 29. Use a phrase/preposition**

(Use a phrase என வந்தால் பெரும்பாலும் '**inspite of**' என எழுதலாம் )

We enjoyed our outing, **even though** the weather was terrible.

They continued with the match **in spite of** the rain.

His lecture was very boring **even though** his English was good.

He continued to bowl **despite** his shoulder injury.

**Although** we started early, we reached late.

You must not go **against** the advice of your parents.

### **Q.No.30. Use the given verb in suitable form :**

If clause

Main Clause

'If' Clause-ல் work(V<sub>1</sub>) இருப்பின்

will pass வரும்.

Ans: If you **work** hard, you **will pass** (pass) in the exam.

'If' Clause-ல் worked(V<sub>2</sub>) இருப்பின்

would pass வரும்.

Ans: If you **worked** hard, you **would pass** (pass) in the exam.

'If' Clause-ல் were இருப்பின்

would fly (V<sub>1</sub>)

Ans: If I **were** a bird, I **would fly**.

'If' Clause-ல் \_\_\_\_ (be) வந்தால் 'were' என எழுதவும்.

Ans: If I **were** (be) a bird, I would fly.

'If' Clause-ல் had worked (past perfect)

would have passed (would have + V<sub>3</sub>)

Ans: If you **had worked** hard, you **would have passed** (pass) in the exam.

### **Q.No.31. Write a sentence of the pattern :**

- |                          |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Ram gave a pen        | → S V O       |
| 2. Ram gave me a pen     | → S V I O D O |
| 3. Ram was ill           | → S V C       |
| 4. Ram made him chairman | → S V O C     |

A-adjunct

Yesterday

Adjunct - முதலிலும் வரலாம், கடைசியிலும் வரலாம். Adjunct வரும் இடத்தில் (முதலில் அல்லது கடைசியில் Yesterday-வை சேர்த்து எழுதவும்)

### **Q.No.32. Write the kind of Passive Voice :**

1. Sentence-ல் **by** (doer) இருப்பின் personal passive voice என எழுதுக.

Ex: The novel is written **by** Premchand. This is an example of **Personal passive voice**.

2. Sentence-ல் **by** (doer) இல்லையெனில் Impersonal passive voice என எழுதுக.

Ex: One Hundred neem trees are planted. This is an example of **Impersonal passive voice**.

**Q.No.33. Use a Suitable link word :**

Time (நேரத்தை) குறிப்பின் **When.**

Eg: When the cat is away, the mice are at play.

Reason (காரணம்) குறிப்பின் **As.**

Eg: As it rains they will not continue the match.

Contrast (மாறுபாடு) குறிப்பின் **Though/but.**

Eg: Though we started early, we reached late.

Man proposes **but** God disposes.

She is rich **yet/but** she is humble.

**(B) Q.No.34. Transform the following sentence as instructed.**

Report the dialogue.

<u>Points to remember</u>	<u>Report the dialogue</u>
1. Statement	- Add ' <b>that</b> ' – a conjunction used in statements.
2. Question	- 'Yes' or 'No' – add 'whether' or 'If' 'Wh' word – add the same 'wh' word.
3. Command/Request (positive) (Negative)	- Add 'to' before the imperative sentence. - Remove 'don't and add 'not to'.
4. Exclamations	- Add 'that'. Remove exclamation mark (!) and add full stop.

Reporting verbs:-

1. Statement	- told / replied.
2. Question	- asked, enquired.
3. Commands	- advised, ordered.
4. Request	- Requested.
5. Exclamations	- Exclaimed happily / sadly.

Example :

Tourist :- How can I reach Mahabalipuram?

Tourist guide :- You can drive along the east coast road. The road is smooth and free from the traffic and in about 90 minutes, you will reach Mahabalipuram.

Tourist : Oh! That's fine. Thank you.

Ans:- The tourist asked the tourist guide how he could reach Mahabalipuram. The tourist guide replied that he could drive along the east coast road. He added that the road was smooth and free from traffic and in about 90 minutes he would reach Mahabalipuram. The tourist thanked the guide.

**Q.No.35 Rewrite as given in the brackets starters**

**WERE, SHOULD, HAD :**

Step 1	Remove 'if'	
Step 2	You should	- Should you
	He had	- Had he
	It were	- Were it என்று இடம் மாற்றி எழுதவேண்டும்

Ex:

1. Begin with 'Were'

If the management were to go back on its promise, there would be strike. (were)

**Were** the management to go back on its promise, there would be strike.

If an angel were to tell me such a thing of her, I would not believe it.

Ans: **Were** an angel to tell me such a thing of her, I would not believe it.

2. Begin with 'Should'

If you should need to meet me, you can call this number. (should)

**Should** you need to meet me, you can call this number.

If you should be late once again, you will lose your job.

**Should** you be late once again, you will lose your job.

3. Begin with 'Had'

If he had explained the problem, I would have helped him. (Begin with 'Had')

**Had** he explained the problem, I would have helped him.

**Q.No.36 Compound Sentence :-**

1. **As** the transport workers were on strike, I had to walk back home.  
(Rewrite as a compound sentence)

Ans: The transport workers were on strike **and so** I had to walk back home.

2. The villagers moved out of their Village **as** they had no rains that year.  
(Rewrite as a compound sentence)

Ans: They had no rains that year **and so** the villagers moved out of their village.

3. We must eat **to** live (Change into compound).

Ans: We must eat **then only** we can live.

4. Priya has recovered after the accident. Her fractured arm is still in a cast.  
(Combined the sentence as a compound sentence)

Ans: Priya has recovered after the accident **but** her fractured arm is still in a cast.

5. **Unless** you work hard, you will not clear the semester. (Rewrite as a compound sentence)

Ans: Work hard **or** else you will not clear the semester.

6. **Though** he is poor he is happy. (Rewrite as a compound sentence)

Ans: He is poor **but** he is happy.



### **Q.No.37 SIMPLE SENTENCE**

1. This is mango from my garden. It is sweet. (combine the sentences)  
Ans: This sweet mango is **from** my garden.
2. Thara types quickly. Thara types correctly. (combine the sentences)  
Ans: Thara types quickly **and** correctly.
3. Ram lost the match. He decided to resign as captain.  
Ans: **Having** lost the match, Ram decided to resign as captain.(combine the sentences)
4. Bharath is very arrogant, Bharath will not apologise. (combine the sentences)  
Ans: **Being** very arrogant, Bharath will not apologise.  
(or) Bharath is **too** arrogant **to** apologise.
5. We must eat. We cannot live. (combine the sentences)  
Ans: We must eat **to** live.
6. I had completed my work, I set out to play. (combine the sentences)  
Ans: **Having** completed my work I set out to play.

### **Q.No.38 COMPLEX SENTENCE :**

1. In spite of his illness at the time of the exam, he obtained a high score in the subject. (use 'though').  
Ans: **Though** he was ill at the time of the exam, he obtained a high score in the subject.
2. On seeing the dog the thief ran away. (Use 'when')  
Ans: **When** the thief saw the dog, he ran away.
3. We must eat to live. (Change into complex)  
Ans: We must eat **so that** we can live.
4. I like tea, I prefer coffee. (Change into a complex sentence)  
Ans: **Though** I like tea, I prefer coffee.
5. I stand for justice and fair play. The whole world knows about it.  
(Combine the sentence using 'That')  
Ans: The whole world knows **that** I stand for justice and fair play.
6. I studied very hard **but** I failed. (Rewrite as a complex sentence)  
Ans: **Though** I studied very hard, I failed.
7. He tried his best. He could not open the box. (Combine the sentences using 'though')  
Ans: **Though** he tried his best, he could not open the box.

### **Combine the sentences into a Simple sentence**

1. Anne Mansfield Sullivan was poor and ill yet she taught Keller with a passion (Rewrite as a simple sentence)

Ans: **In spite of** being poor and ill, Anne Mansfield Sullivan taught Keller with a passion.

2. The coffee is very hot. I can't drink it. (Change into simple sentence)

Ans: The coffee is **too** hot for me **to** drink.

3. She told me a story. It was about a giant. (Change into simple sentence)

Ans: She told me a story **about** a giant.

4. She was poor. She was always happy. (Use 'inspite of')

Ans: **In spite of** her poverty, she was always happy.

5. Ram lost the match. He decided to resign as captain.

Ans: **Having** lost the match, Ram decided to resign as captain.

### **SECTION – C (READING COMPETENCIES)**

#### **Q.No.39-43 Identify the field-Clue words :**

[5x1=5]

Some keywords would help you to identify the field in the list given below:

**Agriculture** :- tilling, pesticide, yield, manure, crops, harvest, fertilizer.

**Travel** :- Jet, visa, embassy, ferry, luxury, motel, yacht, skipper.

**Space** :- Satellite, orbit, the milky way, galaxy, comet, shuttle, landing.

**Nutrition & Dietetics** :- Dieting, vitamins, intake, calorie, stodgy, spicy, bland.

**Education** :- dropout, competency, curriculum, three Rs, pedagogy, enrolment.

**Sports**:- match, referee, semifinal, final, century, boundary

**Computer**:- menu, browse, surfing, key board, mouse, bit

**Commerce**:- profit, gain, loss, returns, invest, margin, dividend

**Weather** :- Fog, cloudy, drizzling, raining, windy, cyclone, storm

#### **Q.No.44-48 Comprehension passage with five questions :** [5x2=10]

Note: Question-ல் உள்ள words-க்கும் passage-ல் உள்ள words-க்கும் பொருத்தமான வாக்கியங்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுது.

#### **IV.(A) Q.No.49-51 Prose Paragraph/(B) Q.No.52-54 Prose Essay :** [10]

##### **1. Julius Caesar**

**Introduction :** 'Julius Caesar' is a play written by William Shakespeare.

##### **The Oration of Brutus :**

The Oration of Brutus is simple. He tried to justify the murder of Caesar. He assured that he loved Rome more than Caesar. He rejoiced at Caesar's valour, love and fortune. But he killed Caesar because he was ambitious. He told that if Caesar were alive all Romans would be slaves. Thus he successfully convinced the angry mob.

### **The Oration of Mark Antony :**

Mark Antony was a talented orator. He touched the heart of the people. He tried to prove that Caesar was not ambitious. He explained how Caesar filled the state treasury, how he refused the kingly crown thrice. He spoke about the will of Caesar but refused to read it. He showed the wounds on Caesar's body. He wept and said it was "the unkindest cut of all".

**Conclusion :** The two speeches are typical of the two great leaders.

### **2. The Ceaseless Crusader**

**Introduction :** Gandhiji was a Ceaseless Crusader of Women's equality.

#### **Experiments with Truth :**

Gandhi was a lover of truth. He did experiments with truth. He was a domineering husband. But Kasturba was a spirited wife. He expected implicit obedience from her. Later he realized it to be brutal.

#### **Tradition and Superstition :**

Gandhi was no advocate of blind adherence to tradition. He disregarded the tradition, which has no morality. He was strictly against the untouchability, child widowhood and child marriage.

#### **Faith in Women :**

According to Gandhi, women are the embodiment of sacrifice, humility, faith, non violence and knowledge. Women are the nobler of the two sexes.

#### **Messengers of the Gospel :**

Ahimsa means infinite capacity for suffering. Satyagraha means soul force. Women have great moral strength. Women are the messengers of the Gospel of non violence. Gandhiji hopes that women with all the divine qualities will dazzle the world if they wake up.

**Conclusion :** Gandhiji concludes that if all the women of the world gather together, they will kick the atom bomb without fear.

### **SECTION – E (LITERARY COMPETENCIES)**

#### **V. Q.No. 55-60 POETRY - Appreciation Questions :**

[6x1=6]

1. What are mournful numbers?  
Ans: sad songs
2. What is bivouac of life?  
Ans: temporary army camp
3. What does grave refer to?  
Ans: death
4. What is meant by strife?  
Ans: struggle
5. What does forlorn refer to?  
Ans: lonely
6. What are beating like muffled drums?  
Ans: our heart beats.
7. What is the meaning of muffled drums?

Ans: covered drums.

8. What is the meaning of jarring?

Ans: unpleasant sound

9. What is inane abstraction?

Ans: stupidity/absent-minded.

10. Explain 'To Sleep our life'.

Ans: wasting time

11. What is meant by cherished circle?

Ans: family circle

12. What is the meaning of unobtrusive?

Ans: not easily seen

13. What is a promontory?

Ans: high point of land

14. What is gossamer thread?

Ans: fine cobweb

15. What is the meaning of marked?

Ans: noticed/seen

16. What do owls symbolise?

Ans: ignorance

17. What is the meaning of 'aeons bright'?

Ans: bright future

18. What is meant by gospel?

Ans: goodnews

19. What is meant by 'Indo-Aryan blood'?

Ans: Branch of the Aryans who came to india

20. What is meant by chant?

Ans : song

21. What is the meaning of cosmic riddle?

Ans: universal puzzle

22. What is the meaning global merchandise?

Ans: World trade

23. Whom does someone refer to?

Ans: snake

24. Who is the first comer?

Ans : snake (He)

25. Who is the second comer?

Ans : The poet (I)



Allusion : **The Bible**

3. In the beginning was the Word and the Word was God.

Allusion : **The Bible**

4. And I thought of the **albatross**.

Allusion : **The Rime of the Ancient Mariner** by S.T. Coleridge.

**C) Q.No.64-66 E.R.C. (Any two)**

[2x3=6]

**Poem-1** : A Psalm of life - H.W. Longfellow.

**ERC Clue words**

mournful, empty, dream, grave, dust, muffled drums, driven cattle, great men, foot prints, forlorn, any fate, tomorrow, art, life, battle field.

- 1) **Context** : **Poem** : A Psalm of life.

**Poet** : H.W. Longfellow.

**Explanation** : Life is not an empty dream. Life's goal is not end up with grave. Our heart beats like muffled drums. The world is like a battlefield. Act in the living present. We follow the foot prints of the great men. We must learn to work hard.

**Poem-2** : Women's Rights – A.L.Walker

**E.R.C. Clue words**

rob, cherish, bright picture, quiet, seclusion, harsh strife, jarring, dreamy, sleep, sunshine, hedgerows, unobtrusive, privilege, cherished.

- 2) **Context** : **Poem** : Women's Rights

**Poet** : A.L. Walker

**Explanation** : Men cannot rob the rights of women. They claim to live within four walls. They do not waste their time in laziness. They are like humble plants. They aren't known beyond the family circle. They make people happy but they are uncared by others.

**Poem-3** : A Noiseless Patient Spider – Walt Whitman

**E.R.C. Clue words**

promontory, vacant, filament, unreeling, soul, measureless, musing, throwing, ductile, gossamer, anchor, bridge.

- 3) **Context** : **Poem** : A Noiseless, patient spider

**Poet** : Walt Whitman

**Explanation** : The poet saw a spider on an elevated place. It tried to build a web. It sent out filament endlessly. The spider was noiseless and patient.

Like the spider the soul tries to connect with God. The soul is musing endlessly.

**Poem-6 : The Man He killed - Thomas Hardy**

**E.R.C. Clue words**

inn, wet, nipperkin, infantry, face, shot, killed, foe, off-hand, traps, curious, half-a-crown.

3) **Context : Poem : The Man He killed**

**Poet : Thomas Hardy**

**Explanation** : The poet was in the battle field. He stood face to face with his enemy. The poet shot the enemy when he tried to kill him. Both of them were unemployed , sold their traps and joined the army. War is strange and curious because it is fought between innocent soldiers.

**POETRY - PARAGRAPH : [5]**

**D) Q.No.67-69**

**1. A Psalm of Life – H.W. Long fellow**

The poem 'A psalm of life' gives us a great deal of good advice. The poet says that life is not an empty dream. It is real and earnest. 'Man comes from dust and he returns to dust.' The life does not end up with grave. Only the human body dies and not the soul. 'Art is long but life is short.' The world is like the battle field. We should act like heroes and not to be mute cattle. Man should neither think of his future nor past. We must work hard in the present to make every tomorrow a better one. We must follow the foot prints of great men. They give us hope and courage. One must learn to labor and to wait.

**2. Women's Rights – Annie Louisa Walker**

The poem humbly supports the women's rights. Men cannot rob their rights. Their mission is to make home bright. Women claim to live a lonely life. They live under the roof. They do not waste their time. Like humble plants, women also fill their homes with light and love. They are uncared. Women are not known beyond their family circle. They live in seclusion spread happiness and die unknown. They endure everything passively for the sake of society.

### **3. A Noiseless, Patient Spider – Walt Whitman**

The poet sees a spider standing alone on an elevated place. It tries to build a web. The spider stands for patience and perseverance. The spider wants to make connections in the vast vacant surrounding. The spider is never tired of making its home. But human being doesn't take effort. The poet compares the spider to the human soul. Human soul should make a home in heaven as the spider.



## **ENGLISH PAPER II**

### **Section-A Supplementary Reader**

**A) Q.No.1 Write a paragraph by rearranging the following sentences in correct sequence. The first and last sentences are already in order.** (5 marks)

இவ்வினாவில் மொத்தம் 6 வாக்கியங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். இதில் முதல் மற்றும் கடைசி வாக்கியத்தை மாற்றவேண்டியதில்லை. துணைப்பாடப் பகுதியில் உள்ள கதைகளை நன்கு புரிந்துகொண்டாலே இவ்வினாவிற்கு விடையளிக்கலாம்.

**Example :**

**Once there lived a Selfish Giant.**

- The Giant became angry and built a high wall around the garden.
- The children used to play in the garden.
- He had a beautiful garden.
- The children had now nowhere to play.

**They became very unhappy.**

**Answer :**

**Once there lived a selfish Giant.** He had a beautiful garden. The children used to play in the garden. The Giant became angry and built a high wall around the garden. The children had now nowhere to play. **They become very unhappy.**

**B) Q.No.2-6 Choose the best answer.**

**(5)**

**[The asterisked words are Textual exercises. Learn them thoroughly]**

#### **1. THE SELFISH GIANT – OSCAR WILDE.**

1. The children visited the giant's garden **everyday.** \*
2. The giant stayed with his friend for **Seven years.** \*
3. The Poor children had **no place** to play. \*
4. The children entered the giant's garden through a **little hole in the wall** . \*
5. The giant died when he **became old and feeble.** \*
6. The selfish giant longed for **the little child.** \*
7. The giant's journey was to **paradise.** \*
8. The only people who were pleased to stay in the giant's garden were **the snow and the frost.** \*
9. The giant heard a **linnet** singing outside the window.
10. The giant lay dead covered with **white blossoms.**
11. There were **12** peach trees on the giant's garden.
12. The giant's friend was **Cornish ogre.**
13. The little boy kissed **the giant.**
14. The little boy was **Jesus Christ.**

#### **2. THE LOTTERY TICKET – ANTON CHEKHOV**

1. The possibility of winning the prize in the lottery ticket **bewildered them.** \*
2. The first twenty five thousand of the prize money was **never received.** \*
3. Ivan went to **none of these places.** \*
4. Masha was **interrupted in the middle of Ivan's dream.** \*
5. Disappointment in not winning the prize made Ivan and Masha **hate each other.** \*

6. The prize amount of the lottery ticket was **75,000/-**.
7. Ivan's income was **1200** roubles a year.
8. The series of the lottery ticket was **9499 number 26**.
9. Ivan had no faith on **lottery luck**.
10. One of the countries Ivan wished to visit was **India / Italy/ south of France**
11. The winning number of the lottery ticket was **9499 number 46**
12. Ivan considered his relatives **reptiles**.

### 3. THE LAST LEAF – O'HENRY

1. Sue and Johnsy were **painters** by profession. \*
2. Mr. Pneumonia was a **deadly** person. \*
3. Johnsy started counting backward from number **twelve**. \*
4. Mr. Behrman was a **friend** to sue. \*
5. The wollen shoulder scarf that sue was knitting was **blue** in colour. \*
6. Sue found Behrman smelling strongly of **juniper** berries. \*
7. Mr. Behrman died of **pneumonia**. \*
8. Behrman's master piece was **the last leaf**. \*
9. Behrman earned his living by **serving as a model**.
10. Johnsy wanted to paint the **Bay of Naples**.
11. Sue came from **Maine**. Johnsy came from **California**.
12. Mr. Behrman was a **failure** as an Artist

### 4. HOW THE CAMEL GOT ITS HUMP - RUDYARD KIPLING

1. The camel lived in the **middle of a howling** desert.
2. The camel refused to work because he was **lazy**. \*
3. The three animals patiently **made a complaint to the Djinn**. \*
4. Djinn punished the camel using **his magic**. \*
5. The camel did not work for **three days**. \*
6. All the animals were **unhappy** with the camel's attitude. \*
7. Djinn was incharge of **all deserts**.
8. The man asked the three to work **double time**.
9. The horse came to meet camel on **Monday**.
10. The camel said **hump** to all the questions.
11. The camel was a **howler** himself.
12. The three referred to in the story are **the ox , the horse and the dog**.

### 5. TWO FRIENDS – GUY DE MAUPASSANT

1. Morrisot and Sauvage had a common interest on **fishing**.
2. The people of Paris were **angry** with Prussians. \*
3. The two friends drank **absinthe** when they met after a long time.
4. They encountered the Prussians while **fishing in the river**. \*
5. The friends were taken **prisoners**.
6. The Prussians offered to release the friends in exchange for **the password**. \*
7. The friends were finally **shot dead**. \*
8. After shooting the two friends dead the Prussians **threw them into the river**.
9. Finally the Prussian officer **fried the fish alive to eat**. \*
10. The value highlighted in the story 'Two friends' is **patriotism**. \*
11. The two friends were **anglers**.

12. Morrisot was a **Watch-maker** and Sauvage was a **draper**.

#### 6. THE REFUGEE – PEARL S.BUCK

1. The refugees were in **uniform**.
2. The uncommon men and women who entered the city were **from one region**.
3. The noodle vendor stopped near the old man because **he was keen on selling**.
4. The vendor made the old man **to buy noodles**. \*
5. The old man decided not to spend money on food because **he decided to spend the money on buying seeds to sow**.
6. The man offered the old refugee **a silver coin and a copper penny**.
7. The child was old man's **grandson**.
8. They became refugees due to **flood**.
9. The last one of the large procession of refugee was **a little wizened old man**.
10. The city dwellers **hated** the refugees.

#### 7. OPEN WINDOW - SAKI

1. The girl Vera talked to him about the **tragic death of Mrs. Sappleton's husband and her brothers**. \*
2. Vera, on seeing the men-folk approaching the window looked with **dazed horror**. \*
3. The three figures came in carried a **white coat and guns**. \*
4. While visiting Mrs. Sappleton, Mr. Nuttel carried a **letter of introduction**. \*
5. The hunting party went through a **French Window**. \*
6. **Romance** at short notice was Vera's speciality. \*
7. Mrs. Sappleton told the visitor that the men folk had gone out for **snipe shooting**. \*
8. **Spaniel** is a kind of hunting dog.\*
9. Vera was Mrs. Sappleton's **niece**.
10. The party was engulfed in a **bog**.
11. The hunting party was accompanied by a **spaniel**.
12. Vera said that the tragedy happened just **three years ago**.

#### **C) Question no. 7 to 11 Comprehension from non-detailed stories**

**Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.** (5)

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட கதைப்பகுதியை நன்கு படித்து புரிந்துகொண்டு பொருத்தமான வார்த்தைகளைகொண்டு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும்.

(To answer this Question students have to use the apt words)

#### **D) Q.No.12 Supplementary Reader – Essay** (10)

மாணவர்கள் முதல் மூன்று கதைக்கான கட்டுரைகளை படித்தால் போதும்.

##### **1. THE SELFISH GIANT – OSCAR WILDE**

##### **The Giant's Garden:**

Once there was a Giant. He had a beautiful garden. Children played in the garden happily every day. The Giant returned after seven years. He saw the children playing in the garden. Then he built a high wall around the garden. The children had no place to play. So they were unhappy.

##### **The selfish Giant:**

As the giant was selfish, the spring did not come. There was only winter in his garden. One day children entered the garden through a little hole in the wall. They climbed up and started playing. Beautiful flowers and birds had come to the garden again.

**Heart melted:**

The Giant saw a little boy unable to climb the tree. He helped the little boy to climb. The little boy kissed him. His heart melted. The giant broke down the wall. After some years, the Giant saw the little boy again. He was shocked to see wounds of nails on the boy's palm and feet. The boy told him that they were the wounds of love. In the afternoon, the children found the Giant dead. His body was covered with white blossoms.

**2. THE LOTTERY TICKET - ANTONCHECKOV**

**Ivan and Masha:**

AntonCheckov's "The Lottery Ticket" brings out the nature of people at different moods. Ivan Dimitrich and Masha belonged to middle class. Ivan's income was 1200 roubles a year. Masha asked him to see the results of the lottery ticket. Ivan had no faith in lottery luck. Masha's ticket serial was 9499 and number was 26. Ivan saw only the series.

**Ivan's dreaming:**

They were very happy and started dreaming to spend the amount of 75000 roubles. Ivan thought of buying an estate, new furniture and deposit in the bank and would get interest from it. Ivan feared that his relatives would ask for financial help. He had a fear of his wife's behavior.

**Merry became worry:**

Masha thought that it was her ticket. So she had her own dreams and plans. Ivan wanted to verify the number again. The winning number was 46 not 26. Both their hope and dreams were shattered at once. They became disappointed. They hated each other. The merry dreams end in worry.

**3. THE LAST LEAF - O.HENRY**

**Budding Artists:**

The author says that hope is essential for life. Sue and Johnsy were painters by profession. They were from Maine and California. Johnsy was attacked by pneumonia, a deadly disease. The doctor told Sue that she could recover only if she had will to live. Johnsy was in bed.

**False notion of Johnsy:**

She was looking outside the window. She saw the leaves falling one by one from the vine. She started counting down from twelve. She thought that she would die when the last leaf fell.

**Master piece of Behrman:**

Behrman was an old artist. He earned by serving as a model. Johnsy found only one leaf at last. Johnsy found the last leaf still clinging to the vine. She regained hope and cured. But the old painter died of pneumonia. Behrman's last leaf saved the life of Johnsy. Life is to live.

**SECTION – B (LEARNING COMPETENCY – STUDY SKILLS)**

**II.(A) (Q.No.13-17) Answer the following.**

[5x2=10]

1. What are the sections in a library?

**Reference, The Stacks, Journal, Electronic and Reprography.**

2. What does the reference section contain?  
**Atlases, dictionary, Indexes and year books.**
3. What does the stacks section contain?  
**Except the books in the reference section, all books are stored.**
4. What does the journal section contain?  
**Journals and periodicals. The back numbers are kept for research.**
5. What does the electronic section contain?  
**Audio/Video Cassettes, CD ROMS and microforms.**
6. What is a reprography section?  
**This section is used for photo copying. (Xeroxing)**
7. What are the three ways of searching a book in the library?  
**The author index, title index and computer search.**
8. Arrange the authors in the library catalogue.  
**John Keats and Jonathan swift. (Alphabetical வரிசையில் எழுதவும்.)**  
**Keats, John**  
**Swift, Jonathan**
9. What are the two most widely used system of classification of books in a library?  
**Dewey Decimal System**  
**American Library of Congress system.**
10. Expand and explain OPAC.  
**Online Public Access catalogue.**  
**It is an interactive search module of an automated library management system.**
11. Mention e-mail ID of any two service organization.  
**helpage@gmail.com**  
**redcross@gmail.com**
12. What is Euphemism? Give an example.  
**Euphemism is the use of an inoffensive word in place of an offensive one.**  
**Eg : Homemaker is the euphemism for housewife.**
13. What is cliché? Give an example.  
**Cliché is a phrase which is used too often to the point of monotony.**  
**(Eg) He came out with flying colours in the exam.**
14. What are instructions to be followed while using in the library?  
Observe silence  
**Do not write anything in the book**  
**Do not fold the corner of a page**  
**Don't tear off the pages**
15. When and why do you consult a dictionary?  
**To know,**  
**the spelling,**  
**the pronunciation,**  
**the meaning and**  
**the usage.**

16. What are Eponymous words?

**Words derived from individual names are called Eponymous words.**

**Eg. Boycott is derived from the name Charles Boycott.**

17. What is a thesaurus?

**It is a book that lists words in group of synonyms and related concepts.**

**(B) Q.No. 18-22 Spot the errors.**

[5x1=5]

1. Prefer, prior, senior, junior, inferior, superior பின் 'than'-க்கு பதிலாக 'to' எழுதவும். Older என்று வந்தால் elder என்று மாற்றி எழுதவும்.

Ex : Ram is junior than me - Ram is junior to me.

He is older than me - He is elder to me.

2. One of the க்குப்பிறகு 'Noun' plural ல் வரும்.

Ex : One of the boys என்று வரும்.

Ram is one of the best students in the class.

மேலும் one of the boys வந்தால் singular 'verb' (looks, is) வரும்.

Eg : One of the boys look happy - One of the boys looks happy.

One of the boys are happy - One of the boys is happy.

3. One rupee - university, universal, useful, European, union முன் உள்ள 'an' ஐ எடுத்துவிட்டு 'a' எழுதவும்.

Eg : Ram is an university scholar - Ram is a university scholar.

4. மேலும் Abbreviation முன் உள்ள M, H, F எழுத்துகளுக்கு முன் 'a' வராது 'an' வரும். 'h' silentஆக வரும் வார்த்தைகளுக்கு முன்னால் an வரும்.

Eg : Ram is a M.Sc. Student - Ram is an M.Sc. Student.

Ram is a honest man - Ram is an honest man.

I bought a HMT watch - I bought an HMT watch.

5. வாக்கியத்தில் Though-வும் but-ம் வந்தால் but ஐ மட்டும் நீக்கி எழுது.

Though he is poor but he is happy - Thoughhe is poor he is happy.

6. வாக்கியம் 'ing' (working, writing) தொடங்கினால் பின்னர் வரும் and ஐ நீக்கி எழுதவும்.

Working hard and he passed - Working hard he passed.

7. Some verbs உடன் குறிப்பிட்ட preposition மட்டும் வரும். (confident of, hope for, met with, by foot, congratulate on)

Eg : He is confident on his success → He is confident of his success

Let us hope through the best → Let us hope for the best.

I met in an accident → I met with an accident.

He goes to school by foot → He goes to school on foot.

He congratulated of his success → He congratulated on his success.

8. மேலும் discuss, enter, told, despite போன்ற வார்த்தையுடன் உடன் preposition சேர்ந்து வராது.

They **discuss about** politics - They **discuss** politics (about வராது)

I **enter in to** the room - I **enter** the room. (into வராது)

They **told to** me - They **told** me. (to வராது)

**Despite of** his working hard , he passed the exam - **Despite** his working hard , he passed the exam. (of வராது)

9. Neither . . nor, either . . or உடன் singular verb (looks, is) வரும்.  
Neither you nor he **are** active → Neither you nor he **is** active.
10. Physics, Economics, Politics, Mathematics, Civics, News அடுத்து singular verb தான் வரும்.  
(Eg) The news **is** very good.
11. Some words are used only in Singular form. Eg: advice, furniture, meal.  
He gave a lot of **advices** → He gave a lot of **advice**.  
I bought new **furnitures** → I bought new **furniture**.  
He has finished his **meals** → He has finished his **meal**.
12. (Language) மொழிக்கு முன் 'the' வராது.  
We speak **the English** → We speak **English**.
13. உலகத்தில் உள்ள ஒரே ஒரு பொருளை மட்டும் குறிக்க 'the' article பயன்படுத்தவும்.  
**Sun** rises in the east → **The sun** rises in the east.
14. Other Models  
Two and two **make** four → Two and two **makes** four.  
He is my **cousin brother** → He is my **cousin**.  
No one **know** the answer → No one **knows** the answer.  
He plays **piano** very well → He plays **the piano** very well.
15. வாக்கியத்தில் as (அல்லது) since (அல்லது) because -வும் so-வும் வந்தால் so ஐ மட்டும் நீக்கி எழுது.  
As he is poor **so** he is proud - As he is poor he is proud.

### **Q.No.23 Summarising** [5]

(கொடுத்துள்ள Paragraphs-ஐ மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்காக சுருக்கி முதலில் Rough draft பிறகு fair draft எழுதவும். பின்பு முதல் வாக்கியத்தில் 'Title'-க்குரிய Word or Phrase இருக்கும். அதை 'title'-க்கு எழுதுக)

**Rough Draft – 1 Mark**

**Fair Draft – 3 marks**

**Title – 1 mark**

## SECTION-D

### STRATEGIC COMPETENCY (LIFE-SKILLS)

#### IV.(A) Q.No.25 Fill in the blanks with non-lexical fillers in the following conversation. [2]

Customer : Do you have any books by African authors?  
Salesman : Er. . . . We have books by international publishers.  
Customer : What is the price of this book?  
Salesman : Mmm or Hmm I'll check the catalogue.  
Er , Mmm மட்டும் பதிலாக எழுதினால் 2 மதிப்பெண் பெறலாம்.

#### (B) Q.No.26 Giving three instructions based on a road-map. [3]

Key Points → 1. Go straight  
2. Turn right அல்லது left  
3. You will find \_\_\_\_\_ opposite to \_\_\_\_\_

#### III.(B) Q.No.24 Respond to the following advertisement [10]

##### Wanted

Wanted **Salesman**. Graduate with fluency in English and Computer knowledge. Apply with Bio-data to Box No.4231 C/o. The Hindu, Chennai -21.

From

Date : 29/09/2015

Xxxx

yyyy,

zzzz.

To

Post Box No. 4231,  
C/o. The Hindu,  
Chennai-21.

Dear Sir,

Sub : Application for the post of **Salesman** – Reg.

Ref : Your advt. in 'The Hindu' dt. September 28, 2015.

I saw your advertisement.I wish to apply for the post. I have enclosed my bio-data.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,  
xxxx

##### Bio-Data

1. Name : x x x x x
2. Father's Name : Ram
3. Date of Birth & Age : 14.06.1990, 24
4. Address : yyy
5. Nationality : Indian
6. Sex : Female
7. Qualification : B.Sc. (Phy) I Class
8. Experience : 5 years
9. Languages known : Tamil and English

If I am appointed, I will do my duties sincerely.

Place : xxxx

Date : 29/09/2015

Address on the envelope:

To

Post Box No. 4231,  
C/o. The Hindu, Chennai-21.

xxxx  
Signature



**SECTION – E**  
**(Creative Competencies)**

**V.A) Match the proverbs with the meanings.** [5 marks]

<b>QUESTION No. 27 - 31</b>			
	<b>PROVERBS</b>		<b>MEANINGS</b>
1.	<b>One</b> flower makes no garland	-	A <b>single</b> person cannot be powerful.
2.	<b>Waste</b> not want not	-	Do not <b>waste</b> , be frugal.
3.	<b>Pen</b> is mightier than the sword	-	<b>Words</b> can be more powerful than the wars.
4.	To <b>err</b> in human	-	No one is <b>perfect</b> .
5.	Haste <b>makes</b> waste	-	Hurry <b>makes</b> worry.
6.	<b>United</b> we stand, divided we fall	-	<b>Union</b> is strength.
7.	<b>Work</b> is worship	-	Be conscious of your <b>duty</b> .
8.	<b>Truth</b> alone triumphs	-	Always speak the <b>truth</b> .
9.	<b>Blood</b> is thicker than water		Your <b>relatives</b> are more interested in you.
10.	<b>Covet</b> all, lose all	-	Do not be over <b>ambitious</b> .
11.	All that <b>glitters</b> is not gold	-	Do not be misguided by <b>appearances</b> .
12.	As you <b>sow</b> as you reap	-	Accept the <b>result</b> of your actions.
13.	<b>Look</b> before you leap	-	<b>Think</b> well before taking any action.
14.	Make <b>hay</b> while the sun shines	-	Act in the <b>right time</b> .
15.	<b>Too many</b> cooks spoil the broth	-	A work should not be entrusted to <b>many people</b> .
16.	Birds of the <b>same feather</b> flock together	-	<b>Like minded</b> persons always help one another.
17.	Better <b>late</b> than never	-	Even if <b>delayed</b> attend the meeting.
18.	No <b>pain</b> , no gain	-	One cannot succeed without <b>hard work</b> .
19.	Seeing is <b>believing</b>	-	Do not <b>believe</b> in rumours.
20.	<b>Strike</b> while the iron is hot	-	<b>Make</b> use of every opportunity.
21.	<b>Honesty</b> is the best policy	-	Always speak the <b>truth</b> .
22.	<b>Empty</b> vessels make much noise	-	People who <b>talk more</b> will achieve nothing.
23.	<b>Many a drop</b> makes an ocean	-	<b>Small</b> saving makes one rich.
24.	<b>Manners</b> maketh a man	-	You should learn good <b>manners</b> .
25.	Even <b>Homer</b> sometimes nods	-	Even <b>perfect</b> people fail some time.
26.	<b>Reading</b> makes a perfect man	-	Try to <b>read</b> as much as possible.
27.	<b>Borrowed</b> garments never fit well	-	Don't <b>imitate</b> others.
28.	Rome was not built <b>in a day</b>	-	Nothing can be achieved <b>at once</b> .
29.	<b>Brevity</b> is the soul of wit	-	<b>Be short</b> while speaking and writing.
30.	Where there is a <b>will</b> , there is a way	-	Strong <b>will power</b> is needed to achieve anything.
31.	<b>Health</b> is wealth	-	Take care of your <b>health</b> .

**B) Match the slogans with their relevant products.**

<b>QUESTION No. 32 - 36</b>			
	<b>SLOGANS</b>		<b>PRODUCTS</b>
1.	Box of <b>matches</b>	-	Make <b>fire</b> in a rare way.
2.	<b>Glass</b>	-	<b>Handle</b> with care.
3.	<b>Ointments</b>	-	For <b>external</b> use.

4.	<b>Eraser</b>	-	<b>Erases</b> everything but the past.
5.	<b>Music system</b>	-	<b>Hear</b> more, enjoy more.
6.	Micro tip <b>pen</b>	-	Flawless <b>writing</b> flows from this pen.
7.	<b>Cell phone</b>	-	<b>Talk</b> more pay less.
8.	<b>Ice cream</b>	-	Children's <b>delight</b> .
9.	<b>Credit card</b>	-	Buy now, <b>pay later</b> .
10.	<b>Boost</b>	-	<b>Secret</b> of my energy.
11.	<b>Detergent</b>	-	<b>Cleans</b> well and fine.
12.	<b>Air Conditioner</b>	-	Bring <b>Switzerland</b> into your room.
13.	<b>Mobile phones</b>	-	Immediate <b>contact</b> .
14.	<b>Camera</b>	-	Fine <b>snaps</b> .
15.	<b>Motor bike</b>	-	For <b>extra mile</b> and smile.
16.	<b>Watch</b>	-	Sharp <b>time</b> for sharp people.
17.	Mineral <b>water</b>	-	Quench your <b>thirst</b> without bacteria.
18.	<b>Radio</b>	-	Enjoy the news and <b>songs</b> .
19.	<b>Shaving</b> cream	-	A <b>neat face</b> in two seconds.
20.	Digital <b>Camera</b>	-	Say cheese and <b>freeze</b> .
21.	<b>Tooth paste</b>	-	Use for a while and get a <b>sparkling</b> smile.
22.	<b>Lens</b>	-	Gives clear <b>vision</b> .
23.	<b>Newspaper</b>	-	World <b>news</b> for a rupee.
24.	<b>Dictionary</b>	-	Increase your <b>word</b> power.
25.	<b>Lipstick</b>	-	Paint the town <b>red</b> .
26.	<b>Dress</b>	-	Modest and a <b>smart</b> look.
27.	<b>Ball point pen</b>	-	Flawless <b>writing</b> flows from this pen.
28.	<b>Tea</b>	-	The <b>cup</b> that cheers most Indians.
29.	<b>Gum</b>	-	<b>Fixes</b> everything except broken heart.
30.	<b>All out</b>	-	Have a peaceful <b>sleep</b> .
31.	<b>Scooter</b>	-	For smooth <b>driving</b> .
32.	<b>Calendar</b>	-	Printout the passing of <b>days</b> .
33.	<b>Shoes</b>	-	A comfortable some in a <b>cosy</b> hole.
34.	<b>Shampoo</b>	-	Leaves your <b>hair</b> smooth and silky.
35.	<b>Computer</b>	-	Doorstep to <b>knowledge</b> .
36.	<b>Mixi - Grinder</b>	-	<b>Kitchen</b> mate.
37.	<b>Car</b>	-	Make the <b>travel</b> easier.

## **SECTION – F (Extensive Reading)**

**VI. Write a general essay on any one of the following topics.** [10]

### **1. RAIN WATER HARVESTING**

**Introduction** : Rain is an important source of water. If it is preserved properly we can reduce the water problem.

**Benefits of harvesting** : It increases the ground water level. When rain water is not stored, it results in flood and soil erosion. Rain water reduces the demand for drinking water and used for agriculture. It is a clean and salt-free. It reduces salt-accumulation in the soil which is harmful to plants and crops.

**Means of storing** : Everyone is to take pledge to construct rain water harvesting system in all buildings. In turn, the underground water level is increased. The benefit is immense.

**Conclusion** : Rain water harvesting is the need of the hour. It saves our money and electricity. Hence we must use available water wisely.

### **2. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION**

**Introduction** : Pollution means making things dirty. It causes various problems.

**Air Pollution** : Air pollution means release of carbon-di-oxide in air. Vehicles, Cement factories, tanneries and thermal stations cause air pollution. It causes lung disease. It also affects the ozone layer.

**Water Pollution** : Industrial waste and domestic sewage mix with drinking water. Industries use a lot of water which is discharged along with chemicals. Impure water causes many water-borne diseases.

**Noise Pollution** : Cities are noisy. Loud speakers, automobiles distract our attention. Factories, trains and vehicles make a lot of noise. It causes deafness, ulcer and skin diseases.

**Conclusion** : Lead simple life. Have a peace of mind.

### **3. MY AMBITION IN LIFE**

**Introduction** : Everyone should have an aim in life. One should develop an ambition early in life.

**Various goals** : The ambition may vary from person to person. I want to become a teacher. To achieve my goal I must work hard to serve the society.

**Ideal Teacher** : The teachers are the real builders of the nation. The world of tomorrow will be born from the school today. India's destiny is determined in the classrooms.

**Noble Profession** : Teaching profession is a noble one. The teacher always moves with children. The teacher is responsible for moulding the behavior of the children.

**Conclusion** : Now-a-days, teachers are respected. Hence I like this profession.

***WISH YOU ALL SUCCESS***