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SECTION – A

I. SYNONYMS

1. Julius Caesar
   1. Captives - Prisoners (M-06), (O-13), (J-13), (M-14), (O-14), (M-16)
   2. Honourable - Honest, Respect, Upright (O-6), (M-12)
   3. Reverence - Respect, Honour (O-11)
   4. Interred - Buried (M-07), (O-10)
   5. Ruffle - Disturb, Upset (O-07)
   6. Eloquence - Speech, Sayings (M-08)
   7. Reason - Cause, Logic (O-08)
   8. Wit - Intelligence (M-09)
   9. Resolved - Informed (O-09)
   10. Valour - Courage, Bravery, Strength (J-06), (M-10)
   11. Valiant - Brave, Bold (J-10), (M-13), (J-15), (O-15)
   12. Sacred - Holy (M-11)
   13. Ransoms - Amount for the release (O-12)
   14. Slew - Killed (J-07), (J-12), (M-15)
   15. Grievous - Serious mistake (J-11)
   16. Pause - Short break (J-14)
   17. Mantle - Cloak, Garment
   18. Mourned - Grieved
   19. Vanquished - Defeated
   20. Mutiny - Revolt (J-08)

2. The Ceaseless Crusader
   1. Frailty - Weakness (O-08), (O-09), (O-10), (M-12)
   2. Intuition - Insight (J-08), (M-09), (O-12), (J-13), (J-14), (O-15)
   3. Emerged - Arose (J-06), (M-10), (J-10), (J-11), (J-12), (M-16)
   4. Dormant - Inactive, Latent (M-07), (M-14)
   5. Crusader - Fighter with determination (M-11), (M-13)
   6. Ceaseless - Endless, Untiring (M-06), (M-15)
   7. Endurance - Tolerate (M-08)
   8. Subjugation - Suppression (O-11)
   9. Advent - Arrival (J-07), (O-13)
   10. Compliment - Praise, Appreciation, Admiration
   11. Cultivate - Develop (O-14), (J-15)
   12. Pertinent - Relevant, Suitable
   13. Armament - Weapon, Equipment
   14. Conviction - Belief, Opinion
   15. Conjured - Interpreted
   16. Advocate - Support
   17. Destiny - Fate
   18. Nectar - Honey
   19. Entourage - Attendants, Associates
   20. Libel - False Statement (J-09)
3. **To the Land of Snow**
   1. Awakened - Roused (M-06),(J-13)
   2. Consummate - Complete (O-06),(M-16)
   3. Bizarre - Strange, Unused (M-07),(J-07),(J-11)
   4. Stranded - Rendered, Abandoned, Marooned, Unable to move (O-7,M-13)
   5. Truant - Stayed away (O-09)
   6. Transfixed - Fascinated, Enthralled (O-10)
   7. Sturdy - Strong (J-10),(M-11)
   8. Fascinating - Attracting (O-11)
   9. Pursuit - Chasing, Trying (M-12)
   10. Retained - Continued to possess (J-12),(J-14),(O-15)
   11. Menacing - Threatening (O-08),(O-12),(M-14)
   12. Delicately - Carefully (J-06),(O-14)
   13. Eventually - Finally
   14. Deterred - Feared, Discouraged
   15. Abandoned - Gave up
   16. Reece - Survey (M-08),(O-13)
   17. Shrouded - Covered
   18. Visage - Face
   19. Trail - Rough Path
   20. Surreal - Strange

4. **A Dictionary of the English Language**
   1. Seducce - Tempt (O-9),(J-12),(M-14)
   2. Ornate - Decoration, Flowery (M-06),(O-06)
   3. Censure - Judge, Criticism, Blame (J-09),(M-09)
   4. Repress - Suppress, Restrain, Check (J-13),(M-15),(O-15)
   5. Proposition - Statement, Suggestion, Theory (O-08)
   6. Tranquility - Calm, Quiet (M-10)
   7. Perusal - Reading, Studying (M-11)
   8. Patronage - Support and encourage (O-07),(O-11)
   9. Solicitous - Concerned, Anxious (J-09),(O-13)
   10. Frigid - Unfriendly
   11. Perplexity - Complication, Confusion (J-15)
   12. Animated - Inspired, Motivated, Encouraged (J-08),(J-14),(O-14),(O-15)
   13. Exuberance - Great Excitement
   14. Doomed - Condemned
   15. Risible - Ridiculous, Laughable
   16. Inadvertency - Unintentional (M-08)
   17. Reproach - Disgrace
   18. Ignoble - Dishonourable, Disgraceful
   19. Copious - Plentiful, Abundant
   20. Disentangled - Simplified, Unravelled
5. The Mark of Vishnu

1. Petrified - Immobile, Motionless (J-06), (O-10), (J-13), (M-13), (M-15)
2. Vile - Evil, Bad, Mean, Base, Disgusting (O-06), (M-09), (J-10), (J-11), (M-16)
3. Squashed - Crushed, Subdued, Run over (J-09), (O-09), (M-12)
4. Battered - Thrashed, Struck, (M-06), (J-15)
5. Hysterically - Screamed aloud (M-08)
6. Instantly - Immediately (M-10)
7. Clambered - Climbed up (O-12)
8. Sullen - Silent, Bad-tempered (O-07)
9. Creator - Maker
10. Sanctity - Holiness
11. Littered - Scattered
12. Bare - Uncovered, Empty
13. Delayed - Postponed
14. Pious - Religious, Dutiful
15. Banded - Striped
16. Contempt - Disrespect
17. Groaned - Moaned, Cried
18. Yelled - Shouted
19. Smacked - Smudge, Defame, Pasted
20. Belittling - Disparaging, Scant respect (J-07)

6. Hiroshima

1. Harness - Control (O-06), (M-09), (J-11), (M-12), (M-15)
2. Accelerated - Speeded up (M-07), (O-11), (M-13), (J-14)
3. Unheralded - Unannounced (M-07), (O-07), (O-10)
4. Stench - Stink (O-08), (J-12), (O-13)
5. Assail - Attack (O-07)
6. Industrious - Hard working (O-08), (M-10), (J-10), (O-14), (J-15)
7. Ominous - Bad, ill (M-11)
8. Enigma - Mystery (M-14), (M-16)
9. Unleashing - Loose (O-12)
10. Proliferated - Produce rapidly, Multiply
11. Serenely - Calmly
12. Infinitesimal - Extreme small
13. Catastrophic - Disastrous
14. Sanguine - Hopeful, Optimistic
15. Confronted - Faced
16. Disseminate - Spread
17. Parched - Dried
18. Dilemma - Confusion
19. Poignant - Affecting (J-09)
20. Exposition - Elucidation (J-06)
II. ANTONYMS

1. **Julius Caesar**
   1. Sacred  x  Unholy (M-07),(M-09),(O-13),(M-16),(O-15)
   2. Faithful  x  Disloyal (J-06),(M-10),(M-12)
   3. Reverence  x  Disrespect (M-08)
   4. Valiant  x  Coward (M-11)
   5. Ruffle  x  Calm, Quiet, Smooth (J-08),(O-11),(J-15)
   6. Agitated  x  Calm, Quiet, Silent
   7. Tyrant  x  Democratic (M-13)
   8. Broad  x  Narrow (M-06)
   9. Patient  x  Impatient (J-13)
  10. Honourable  x  Dishonourable, Unworthy (J-07),(M-14)
  11. Nobler  x  Humbler
  12. Traitors  x  Patriots (O-10)
  13. Sublime  x  Poor, Mean
  14. Praise  x  Criticise (J-10)
  15. Wit  x  Ignorance
  16. Muffling  x  Uncovering (J-14)
  17. Rude  x  Polite
  18. Ingratitude  x  Gratitude
  19. Empty  x  Full
  20. Fleeting  x  Permanent

2. **The Ceaseless Crusader**
   1. Marvellous  x  Ordinary (M-06),(M-13),(M-16)
   2. Radically  x  Moderately (O-06),(O-08),(J-12),(O-13)
   3. Dormant  x  Active (O-07),(O-11)
   4. Bestowed  x  Denied (M-09),(M-14),(O-15)
   5. Domineering  x  Submissive (J-07),(O-09),(J-10),(O-14),(M-16)
   6. Timid  x  Bold, Brave, Courage (M-12)
   7. Infinite  x  Finite (O-12)
   8. Frailty  x  Strength (J-11),(J-13),(M-15)
   9. Subservient  x  Dominant (M-07),(J-15)
  10. Pertinent  x  Impertinent, Irrelevant
  11. Ancient  x  Modern
  12. Tremendous  x  Insignificant
  13. Inconsistent  x  Consistent
  14. Dignity  x  Indignity
  15. Unique  x  Common
  16. Implicit  x  Explicit (J-14)
  17. Unfit  x  Suitable
  18. Peace  x  Violence
  19. Inferiority  x  Superiority
  20. Creation  x  Destruction
3. To the Land of Snow

1. Abandoned x Inhabited (M-06),(O-07),(M-07),(M-13)
2. Eventually x Initially (O-06),(J-10),(J-13),(J-14),(O-14)
3. Sturdy x Weak (J-06),(M-07),(J-07),(J-11),(M-12),(O-13),(M-15)
4. Continuously x Intermittently (J-08),(M-08),(M-09),(M-14)
5. Shrouded x Uncovered (O-08),(O-10),(J-12)
6. Bustling x Inactive (O-09)
7. Deterred x Encouraged (M-10)
8. Forbidden x Allowed (O-12)
9. Rudely x Politely
10. Vanish x Appear (J-09)
11. Majestic x Ordinary, Humble, Unimpressive
12. Frail x Sturdy, Strong
13. Distraction x Concentration
14. Remote x Near, Accessible (M-11)
15. Retained x Gave up
16. Proud x Modest, Humble
17. Confidence x Despair
18. Surreal x Normal
19. Ominous x Auspicious
20. Migrated x Emigrated

4. A Dictionary of the English Language

1. Copious x Meager (J-08),(O-10),(O-11),(J-12),(J-13),(O-13),(M-14),(J-15)
2. Obscure x Clear (M-08),(M-09),(O-14)
3. Vigorous x Spiritless (M-06)
4. Brief x Detailed (O-06)
5. Risible x Serious (M-08),(J-11),(M-15)
6. Perfect x Imperfect (M-10),(M-16)
7. Omitted x Included (M-11)
8. Lower x Higher
9. Slave x Master
10. Exuberance x Despair, Apathy (O-15)
11. Tranquility x Agitation (J-09),(O-09)
12. Disgraced x Honoured
13. Disentangled x Complicated
14. Accumulated x Dispersed
15. Weary x Brisk
16. Repress x Encourage
17. Defective x Perfect
18. Doomed x Motivated
19. Rejected x Accepted
20. Exaggerated x Underplayed (J-06)
5. The Mark of Vishnu

1. Vile  x  Good (M-07),(J-14)
2. Undamaged  x  Damaged (O-07)
3. Despise  x  Admire, Appreciate, Love (J-06,O-07,J-10,M-12,M-13,M-15)
4. Creator  x  Destroyer (O-08),(J-11),(J-12),(O-12),(M-16)
5. Trusted  x  Doubtful, Suspicious, Suspected (O-14)
6. Loosened  x  Tightened (O-09)
7. Suspicious  x  Certain (M-10)
8. Dragged  x  Pushed
9. Stupid  x  Clever, Wise (O-10)
10. Obvious  x  Hidden (O-12)
11. Relevant  x  Irrelevant (O-12)
12. Agony  x  Pleasure, Ecstasy (M-08),(M-11)
13. Indifferent  x  Interested (J-07),(J-09),(M-14)
14. Parched  x  Wet (O-13)
15. Tended  x  Neglected
16. Sullen  x  Cheerful (O-11)
17. Humble  x  Arrogant
18. Illiterate  x  Literate (J-08)
19. Instantly  x  Gradually
20. Blunt  x  Sharp (J-09)

6. Hiroshima

1. Extinguished  x  Lit (M-06),(M-13),(J-15)
2. Trivial  x  Significant (M-09),(O-09),(O-10),(J-11),(M-12),(O-14)
3. Cursed  x  Blessed (O-06),(O-07),(J-08),(O-08),(J-12),(J-13),(M-14),(M-15)
4. Monstrous  x  Humane (O-06)
5. Ultimate  x  Initial (J-06),(J-07),(O-15)
6. Liberal  x  Conservative (J-15)
7. Adverse  x  Favourable (O-08)
8. Destruction  x  Construction (M-10)
9. Cruel  x  Kind
10. Guilt  x  Innocence (O-11)
11. Imprisoned  x  Released
12. Serenely  x  Excitedly (J-09)
13. Postulated  x  Rejected
14. Diminish  x  Increase
15. Futility  x  Usefulness
16. Defeat  x  Success (M-11)
17. Sanguine  x  Pessimistic (J-14)
18. Descent  x  Ascent
19. Harness  x  Release (J-10)
20. Savagely  x  Politely
### III. TWO MARK QUESTIONS

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<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Woman</td>
<td>Women</td>
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#### Spelling Unchanged

<table>
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<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>Deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Series</td>
<td>Series</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
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#### Sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
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<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Datum</td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>She collected the data</td>
<td>M-06, O-06, M-09, J-10, M-13, J-13, O-14, O-15, M-16</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Media</td>
<td>He watched the media</td>
<td>J-06, J-08, M-12, O-12, O-13, M-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bacterium</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>Bacteria cause disease</td>
<td>O-09, J-09, J-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Agendum</td>
<td>Agenda</td>
<td>I read the agenda</td>
<td>O-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Alumnus</td>
<td>Alumni</td>
<td>They are the alumni of the school</td>
<td>M-06, O-06, J-07, O-09, J-11, J-12, M-15</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Radius</td>
<td>Radii</td>
<td>He measured the radii</td>
<td>O-07, M-14, M-16</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Syllabus</td>
<td>Syllabi</td>
<td>I read the syllabi</td>
<td>J-09, M-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Fungus</td>
<td>Fungi</td>
<td>They are poisonous fungi</td>
<td>J-08, M-09, J-10, M-11, M-12, M-13, J-13, O-15</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Nucleus</td>
<td>Nuclei</td>
<td>Nuclei are found in atoms</td>
<td>J-06, O-11, O-13</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Indexes</td>
<td>I read indexes of the books</td>
<td>J-06, O-11, O-13</td>
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<td>Matrix</td>
<td>Matrixes</td>
<td>I like matrixes in maths</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Ox</td>
<td>Oxen</td>
<td>He saw the oxen</td>
<td>J-12</td>
</tr>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Formula</td>
<td>Formulae</td>
<td>I read the formulae</td>
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<td>Criteria</td>
<td>I read the criteria</td>
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<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>He used tomatoes for cooking</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Foot</td>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>His feet are wet</td>
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<td>Tooth</td>
<td>Teeth</td>
<td>I brush my teeth daily</td>
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<td>Child</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>The children played</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Woman</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>I saw two women</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
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<td>Deer</td>
<td>He saw the deer</td>
<td>J-06, O-11, O-13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Write a sentence each using the noun forms of “religious” and “dedicate”. (M-07), (O-08), (J-14)

- Religious – Religion, Dedicate - Dedication
- Our religion stands for peace.
- Their dedication is great.

Write sentences differentiating “house” and “home”. (M-08)

- House – He lived in a rental house.
- Home – I get care in my home.

2. Idioms:

1. To give a piece of one’s mind: (refused) (M-06), (O-09), (M-11), (J-10)
   - The angry man gave a piece of his mind.

2. In the pink: (healthy) (O-06), (M-10), (O-11), (M-16), (J-15)
   - The old man is in the pink of health.

3. To take off: (M-07)
   1) The plane takes off now.

4. Put on airs: (unnatural behaviour) (O-07), (J-08), (J-14)
   - The rich women put on airs.

5. Honour bound: (do something) (M-08), (O-14)
   - He is honour bound to help the poor.

6. To be at loggerheads: (to disagree strongly) (O-08), (J-12), (M-14), (J-06), (J-11), (J-12)
   - They are at loggerheads with each other.

7. A bolt from the blue: (unexpected event) (M-09), (J-13), (O-13), (J-07)
   - His death was a bolt from the blue.

8. To be on cloud nine: (happy) (J-09), (O-10), (M-13)
   - He was on cloud nine after winning the game.

9. Once in a blue moon: (rarely) (M-12)
   - I go once in a blue moon to church.

10. To sweep out: (eradicate) (O-12)
    - I sweep out the poverty.

11. A yellow streak: (cowardice)
    - He ran away with a yellow streak.

12. A shadow of one’s self: (weak)
    - Now the player is a shadow of his self.

13. At the end of one’s tether: (no power or patience)
    - He was at the end of his tether when they are shouting.

14. In two minds: (confusion)
    - He is in two minds in taking the job.

15. Taking a hard line: (strict)
    - The manager takes a hard line with the workers.

16. Stand a chance: (to have a chance)
    - The students stand a chance of winning the game.

17. Go a long way: (long time)
    - The treaty would go a long way.

18. Burn the mid night oil: (sit up late night)
    - The students burn the mid night oil during exams.

19. To turn pale and blue: (to get poisoned)
    - He turned pale and blue due to the snake-bite.

20. Hard nut to crack: (difficult problem)
    - He had a hard nut to crack to solve.
3. Abbreviation:

1. **UGC** - ★ University Grants Commission (M-06,J-06,J-11,O-13) ★ They work in the University Grants Commission.
3. **NLC** - ★ Neyveli Lignite Corporation (O-12) ★ They work in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.
5. **OPEC** - ★ Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries ★ They work in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
7. **HUDCO** - ★ Housing and Urban Development Corporation ★ They work in the Housing and Urban Development Corporation.
8. **TANSI** - ★ Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries ★ They work in the Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries.
10. **IIT** - ★ Indian Institute of Technology ★ They work in the Indian Institute of Technology.
11. **PSU** - ★ Public Sector Unit ★ They work in the Public Sector Unit.
12. **CPU** - ★ Central Processing Unit (O-06,M-11,M-12,J-12,M-13,J-13) ★ Central Processing Unit is the heart of a computer.
15. **VCR** - ★ Video Cassette Recorder (M-08) ★ I bought a Video Cassette Recorder.
16. **PC** - ★ Personal Computer (O-08) ★ I bought a Personal Computer.
17. **BBC** - ★ British Broadcasting Corporation (M-09),(O-07) ★ I watched the British Broadcasting Corporation news.
18. **AIDS** - ★ Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (J-07),(O-09),(M-15) ★ Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome is a fatal disease.
19. **KMVN** - ★ Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam ★ They stay at Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam.
20. **RP** - ★ Received Pronunciation ★ I learn Received Pronunciation.
22. **TOEFL** - ★ Test of English as a Foreign Language (M-14),(O-14) ★ I passed the Test of English as a Foreign Language.
23. **GATE** - ★ Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering ★ I passed the Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering.
24. SAARC - ★ South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
   ★ India is a member of South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation

25. LASER - ★ Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
   ★ Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation is used for medicine. (J-15)

26. VIBGYOR - ★ Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange and Red
   ★ The seven colours of the rainbow are Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange and Red.

27. RADAR - ★ Radio Detection and Ranging
   ★ Radio Detection and Ranging is a modern device.

28. LAN - ★ Local Area Network
   ★ Our school has Local Area Network facility.

29. VIRUS - ★ Vital Information and Resources Under Siege
   ★ Vital Information and Resources Under Siege is a major problem in computer.

30. SALT - ★ Strategic Arms Limitation Talk
   ★ India took part in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

4. Confusables:
   1. They had dates for dessert in the desert. (dessert / desert) (M-06), (O-08), (J-11), (O-15)
   2. The most eminent scientist in the world has been warning about the imminent danger of nuclear war. (eminent / imminent) (O-06), (J-12), (J-06)
   3. In Japan even stationery stores are not stationary for they float on boats. (stationery / stationary) (M-07), (M-16)
   4. Birla is industrious and he can solve any industrial problem. (industrial / industrious) (O-07)
   5. I don’t know whether the weather will permit us to go. (weather / whether) (M-08)
   6. Everybody appreciated our principal for his principle. (principle / principal) (M-09), (J-06)
   7. She threw the rubbish through the window yesterday. (threw / through) (O-09)
   8. Niveditha’s adopted son adapted himself to the new environment. (adapted / adopted) (M-10), (J-15)
   9. None has seen such a scene created by monster waves so far. (seen / scene) (O-10)
   10. The moisture is due to the heavy dew. (dew / due) (M-11)
   11. He is fully conscious about his conscience in doing things. (conscience / conscious) (O-11), (M-15)
   12. The protruding root of the tree obstructed our route. (root / route) (M-12)
   13. The moral of this story is good for the student’s morale. (morale / moral) (O-12)
   14. I had no peace. He gave me piece of advice. (piece / peace) (M-13)
   15. We sell different types of cell phones. (cell / sell) (J-13)
   16. The story told by the credulous old man is credible. (credible / credulous) (O-13)
   17. The police tried to elicit information from the bootlegger who sells illicit liquor. (illicit / elicit)
   18. The book which has been prescribed, for the B.A class has been proscribed religion. (proscribed / prescribed) (J-10)
   19. An officious traffic police stopped the official. (official / officious)
   20. He is an immigrant from India. He is known as emigrant in the new country. (emigrant / immigrant)
21. Luxuriant plants are grown in a luxurious hotel. (luxurious / luxuriant)
22. His hand writing is illegible yet he is eligible to pass in the exam. (eligible / illegible) (M-14)
23. The judicious decision was appreciated by the judicial who tried the case. (judicial / judicious)
24. The army personnel cannot go on leave for their personal reason. (personal / personnel) (O-14)
25. I was in the third storey when she narrated an interesting story. (storey / story) (J-14)
26. Last week he did not attend school as he was weak. (week / weak) (J-08)
27. Those who are conscious of their conscience dare not do mistakes. (conscience / conscious) (J-09)
28. The yoga lesson helped him to lessen his back pain. (lessen / lesson)
29. The populous actor visited the most popular city. (populous / popular)
30. I will tell you a tale about my dog’s tail. (tale / tail)

### 5. Blended words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Helicopter + airport</td>
<td>Heliport</td>
<td>There is a heliport in Chennai. (M-06,M-09, M-13,M-16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Electro + execute</td>
<td>Electrocute</td>
<td>He was electrocuted by a circuit. (O-06,J-7,O-13,M-15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>News + broadcast</td>
<td>Newscast</td>
<td>He watched the newscast. (M-07,M-11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Documentary + drama</td>
<td>Docudrama</td>
<td>He watched the docudrama. (J-10,O-10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Education + entertainment</td>
<td>Edutainment</td>
<td>He watched the edutainment. (J-11,M-14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Information + commercial</td>
<td>Infomercial</td>
<td>He watched the infomercial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Melody + drama</td>
<td>Melodrama</td>
<td>He watched the melodrama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Television + broadcast</td>
<td>Telecast</td>
<td>He watched the telecast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Education + satellite</td>
<td>Edusat</td>
<td>He watched the edusat channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Vegetable + burger</td>
<td>Vegeburger</td>
<td>He ate a vegeburger. (O-07),(O-15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>International + Police</td>
<td>Interpol</td>
<td>The Interpol arrested him. (M-08,O-08,J-14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Breakfast + Lunch</td>
<td>Brunch</td>
<td>He had brunch at 11 am. (O-09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Medical + care</td>
<td>Medicare</td>
<td>Medicare is a health insurance programme. (M-10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Lecture + demonstration</td>
<td>Lecdem</td>
<td>The teacher gave a lecdem. (J-08,O-11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Travel + catalogue</td>
<td>Travelogue</td>
<td>I read the travelogue. (J-06),(J-09),(M-12),(J-13),(J-15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Motorway + hotel</td>
<td>Motel</td>
<td>He ate lunch at the motel. (J-12),(O-12)</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Smoke + fog</td>
<td>Smog</td>
<td>The smog delayed the car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Technology + wizard</td>
<td>Technowizard</td>
<td>He is a technowizard. (O-14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Motor + pedal cycle</td>
<td>Moped</td>
<td>He bought a moped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Camera + recorder</td>
<td>Camcorder</td>
<td>He bought a camcorder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Motor + bike</td>
<td>Mobike</td>
<td>He bought a mobike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Hand + video camera</td>
<td>Handycam</td>
<td>He bought a handycam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Electronic + Mail</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>I send a message via Email.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Communication + satellite</td>
<td>Comsat</td>
<td>ISRO launched comsat yesterday.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 6. Syllabification:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Syllables</th>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Words</th>
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<td>36.</td>
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<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1     | M-06,O-06,O-13| “Equal” as a Noun / Adjective     | ✓ Men and women are equal. (Noun)  
✓ He wanted an equal share. (Adj) |
| 2     | M-07,M-11, M-14, O-14 | “Well” as a Noun / Verb / Adjective | ✓ There is a well in the ground. (Noun)  
✓ Blood welled out. (Verb)  
✓ She is well dressed. (Adj) |
| 3     | O-07,J-14     | ‘Old’ as a Noun / Adjective       | ✓ Old is gold. (Noun)  
✓ He is an old man. (Adj) |
| 4     | M-08, M-10, O-11 | “Tear” as a Noun / Verb          | ✓ She shed tears. (Noun)  
✓ Don’t tear the paper. (Verb) |
| 5     | O-08,J-08,J-09,O-15 | “Address” as a Noun / Verb | ✓ This is my address. (Noun)  
✓ He addressed the audience. (Verb) |
| 6     | M-09,O-12,M-15 | “fine” as a Noun / Adjective / Verb | ✓ He paid the fine. (Noun)  
✓ He bought a fine watch. (Adj)  
✓ I fine him for his delay. (Verb) |
| 7     | O-09,J-06,J-10, J-11,J-12, J-13 | “hope” as a Noun / Verb | ✓ Don’t lose your hope. (Noun)  
✓ I hope to get the job. (Verb) |
| 8     | O-10          | “Help” as a Noun / Verb           | ✓ I need your help. (Noun)  
✓ Please help me. (Verb) |
| 9     | M-12          | “Love” as a Noun / Verb           | ✓ God is love. (Noun)  
✓ I love my country. (Verb) |
| 10    | M-13          | “File” as a Noun / Verb           | ✓ This is my file. (Noun)  
✓ He filed a case. (Verb) |
| 11    | J-07          | “Like” as a Noun / Verb / Adjective | ✓ See the like of him. (Noun)  
✓ I like my country. (Verb)  
✓ Like-minded people think alike. (Adj) |
| 12    |               | “Wish” as a Verb / Noun           | ✓ I wish him. (Verb)  
✓ My wish is to become a doctor. (Noun) |
| 13    |               | “Patient” as a Noun / Adjective   | ✓ The doctor examined the patient. (Noun)  
✓ My class teacher is very patient. (Adj) |
| 14    | J-15,M-16     | Bank as Noun / Verb / Adjective   | ✓ I deposited money in bank. (Noun)  
✓ I banked money in bank. (Verb)  
✓ The cheque is bankable. (Adj) |
8. American English:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Biscuit</td>
<td>Cookie</td>
<td>He ate cookie.</td>
<td>M-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Crisp</td>
<td>Potato Chip</td>
<td>He ate potato chip.</td>
<td>M-09,M-11,O-13,J-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sweets</td>
<td>Candy</td>
<td>He ate candy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Porridge</td>
<td>Oatmeal</td>
<td>He ate oatmeal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chips</td>
<td>French Fries</td>
<td>He ate French fries.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Lorry</td>
<td>Truck</td>
<td>He bought a truck.</td>
<td>J-06,J-10,J-11,J-12,O-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mobile Phone</td>
<td>Cell Phone</td>
<td>He bought a cell phone.</td>
<td>O-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nappy</td>
<td>Diaper</td>
<td>He bought a diaper.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Tap</td>
<td>Faucet</td>
<td>He bought a faucet.</td>
<td>M-10, O-11, M-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Shop owner</td>
<td>He is a shop owner.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Using Compound Words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Duty free</td>
<td>He went to a duty free shop.</td>
<td>M-06,O-06,J-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kitchen garden</td>
<td>He went to a kitchen Garden.</td>
<td>M-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Washing machine</td>
<td>He bought a washing machine.</td>
<td>M-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Day to day</td>
<td>The bike is useful for day to day life.</td>
<td>J-09,J-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Down-to-earth</td>
<td>He followed a down-to-earth policy.</td>
<td>M-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Passport</td>
<td>He applied for a passport.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sunrise</td>
<td>He got up before sunrise.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Son-in-law</td>
<td>His son-in-law is a teacher.</td>
<td>O-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Taxi driver</td>
<td>He is a taxi driver.</td>
<td>O-08,M-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Well-to-do</td>
<td>He is a well-to-do man.</td>
<td>M-09,O-12,J-06,J-11,O-15,O-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Shop owner</td>
<td>He is a shop owner.</td>
<td>J-13,O-9,M-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td><strong>Point – to – point</strong></td>
<td>This is a <strong>point – to – point</strong> bus.</td>
<td>O-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td><strong>Sportsman</strong></td>
<td>He is a <strong>sportsman</strong>.</td>
<td>M-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td><strong>Good for nothing</strong></td>
<td>He is <strong>good for nothing</strong>.</td>
<td>O-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td><strong>World famous</strong></td>
<td>He is a <strong>world famous</strong> man.</td>
<td>J-08, O-13, M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td><strong>Long forgotten</strong></td>
<td>It is a <strong>long forgotten</strong> project.</td>
<td>O-11, J-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td><strong>Out-patient</strong></td>
<td>The doctor examined the <strong>out-patient</strong>.</td>
<td>M-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td><strong>Birth place</strong></td>
<td>This is my <strong>birth place</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td><strong>Dancing bird</strong></td>
<td>The <strong>dancing bird</strong> is beautiful.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td><strong>Upstream</strong></td>
<td>The boy swims <strong>upstream</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td><strong>Downstream</strong></td>
<td>The boy swims <strong>downstream</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td><strong>Air-conditioning</strong></td>
<td>I like <strong>air-conditioning</strong>.</td>
<td>M-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td><strong>Wood work</strong></td>
<td>The <strong>wood work</strong> on the door is good.</td>
<td>J-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td><strong>Downtrodden</strong></td>
<td>He fought for the <strong>downtrodden</strong> people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td><strong>Life-long</strong></td>
<td>Education is a <strong>life-long</strong> activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10. Prefix and Suffix:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Im...</td>
<td>Impossible</td>
<td>Nothing is <strong>impossible</strong>.</td>
<td>M-06, J-06, O-08, M-09, O-09, O-11, O-10, M-13, J-13, M-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Un...</td>
<td>Unhappy</td>
<td>He is <strong>unhappy</strong>.</td>
<td>J-08, M-10, J-11, J-12, O-13, O-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ir...</td>
<td>Irregular</td>
<td>He is <strong>irregular</strong>.</td>
<td>O-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>In...</td>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>He is <strong>inactive</strong>.</td>
<td>M-07, M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ex...</td>
<td>Ex-minister</td>
<td>He is an <strong>Ex-minister</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Extra...</td>
<td>Extraordinary</td>
<td>He is an <strong>extraordinary</strong> student.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Bi...</td>
<td>Bicycle</td>
<td>He bought a <strong>bicycle</strong>.</td>
<td>O-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>De...</td>
<td>Demerits</td>
<td>He talked of <strong>demerits</strong>.</td>
<td>M-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Pan...</td>
<td>Panpipe</td>
<td>He played a <strong>panpipe</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Pre...</td>
<td>Prepaid</td>
<td>He has a <strong>prepaid</strong> SIM.</td>
<td>J-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Post...</td>
<td>Postpaid</td>
<td>He has a <strong>postpaid</strong> SIM.</td>
<td>O-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Fore...</td>
<td>Forehand</td>
<td>He has a strong <strong>forehand</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Pro...</td>
<td>Propose</td>
<td>I <strong>propose</strong> my idea.</td>
<td>J-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>En...</td>
<td>Enjoy</td>
<td>I <strong>enjoy</strong> the movie.</td>
<td>J-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Dis...</td>
<td>Dislike</td>
<td>I <strong>dislike</strong> tea.</td>
<td>M-11, J-07, J-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Dia...</td>
<td>Diameter</td>
<td>I measure the <strong>diameter</strong>.</td>
<td>O-07, O-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Tri...</td>
<td>Triangle</td>
<td>I measure the <strong>triangle</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Counter...</td>
<td>Counteract</td>
<td>I <strong>counteract</strong> him.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Anti...</td>
<td>Antivirus</td>
<td>It is <strong>antivirus</strong> software.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Non...</td>
<td>Non-lexical</td>
<td>It is a <strong>non-lexical</strong> item.</td>
<td>J-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Il...</td>
<td>Illegal</td>
<td>It is an <strong>illegal</strong> activity.</td>
<td>M-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Mis...</td>
<td>Misfortune</td>
<td>It is a great <strong>misfortune</strong>.</td>
<td>M-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Contra...</td>
<td>Contradiction</td>
<td>His statement is a <strong>contradiction</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Semi...</td>
<td>Semi-modal</td>
<td>Dare is a <strong>semi-modal</strong> verb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Up...</td>
<td>Uproot</td>
<td>The wind <strong>uprooted</strong> the tree.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Forming Compound Words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Noun + Noun</td>
<td>School boy</td>
<td>M-06, O-6, O-7, O-8, M-9, O-10, M-12, M-13, J-13, J-7, J-08, J-10, M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Noun + Verb</td>
<td>Bus stop</td>
<td>M-06, M-07, O-07, M-08, M-10, J-12, J-14, J-06, O-15, M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Verb + Noun</td>
<td>Play ground</td>
<td>O-11, O-12, M-14, M-11, M-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Noun + Gerund</td>
<td>Letter writing</td>
<td>O-06, M-09, O-09, J-13, O-13, J-14, O-14, J-06, J-10, J-11, O-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Gerund + Noun</td>
<td>Dancing bird</td>
<td>M-10, M-13, M-15, J-09, J-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Noun + Adjective</td>
<td>Duty-free</td>
<td>M-07, O-08, J-12, M-12, M-11, O-14, J-07, J-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Adjective + Noun</td>
<td>Black board</td>
<td>M-08, O-09, O-10 O-12, O-13, M-14, J-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Preposition + Noun</td>
<td>Inbox</td>
<td>O-11, J-09, J-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Verb + Verb</td>
<td>Show case</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Adjective + Adjective</td>
<td>Hard bound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Adjective + Verb</td>
<td>Hard work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Preposition + Verb</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Verb + Adverb</td>
<td>Send off</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Verb + preposition</td>
<td>Walk out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Adverb + Verb</td>
<td>Overthrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### S. No Suffix Word Sentence Year

1. **less** Careless He is careless. O-07, O-09, J-13, M-10
2. **ful** Powerful He is powerful. O-12, J-11, O-14, O-15, M-16
3. **ment** Government He is a government teacher. J-07, O-11, J-12, O-10, M-15
4. **ous** Courageous He is a courageous man.
5. **able** Honourable He is an honourable man. M-06
6. **hood** Childhood He is my childhood friend. M-08
7. **ish** Foolish He is a foolish man.
8. **ship** Friendship He had a friendship with me. J-14
9. **al** Magical He saw a magical movie.
10. **tion** Introduction He wrote an introduction. O-06, M-12
11. **sion** Conclusion He wrote a conclusion.
12. **ance** Clearance I want a clearance certificate.
13. **ness** Happiness Hard work leads to happiness. M-09, M-13
14. **let** Booklet I read the booklet.
15. **ette** Novelette I read the novelette.
16. **age** Percentage I had a good percentage.
17. **ly** Lovely I sing a lovely song. J-08, M-11, M-14, O-13
18. **ise** Criticize I criticize him. J-09
19. **ence** Experience I had a good experience.
20. **ic** Heroic I did a heroic deed.
21. **ty** Safety I wear a safety belt.
22. **ity** Activity It is a good activity. M-07, O-08, J-10
23. **ile** Fragile Glass is fragile. J-06
24. **ist** Dramatist He is a dramatist. J-15
25. **ism** Heroism The boys showed their heroism.
12. Phrasal Verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Look after</td>
<td>take care</td>
<td>I look after my parents.</td>
<td>O-08,M-09,O-12,M-11, O-13,O-09,O-14,J-06,J-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Look into</td>
<td>investigate</td>
<td>I look into the case.</td>
<td>M-9,O-9,M-11,O-13,O-14,J-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Look out</td>
<td>search</td>
<td>I look out for a job.</td>
<td>O-12,J-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Look over</td>
<td>examine</td>
<td>I Look over the book.</td>
<td>M-07,M-10,O-10,J-13,O-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Keep up</td>
<td>maintain</td>
<td>I keep up my rank.</td>
<td>M-07,M-10,O-10,J-13,J-14,M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Keep on</td>
<td>continue</td>
<td>I keep on hard work.</td>
<td>M-07,M-10,O-10,J-13,J-14,M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cut off</td>
<td>remove</td>
<td>I cut off my speech.</td>
<td>M-13,J-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cut short</td>
<td>reduce</td>
<td>I cut short the essay.</td>
<td>M-13,J-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pick on</td>
<td>criticize</td>
<td>I pick on others.</td>
<td>M-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pick out</td>
<td>select</td>
<td>I pick out the book.</td>
<td>M-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Pick up</td>
<td>improve</td>
<td>I pick up the lesson.</td>
<td>M-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Pull up</td>
<td>stop</td>
<td>I pull up car.</td>
<td>O-06,J-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Pull on</td>
<td>manage</td>
<td>I pull on with my illness.</td>
<td>J-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pull back</td>
<td>withdraw</td>
<td>I pull back from the match.</td>
<td>O-06,O-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Go ahead</td>
<td>in front of</td>
<td>I go ahead in running race.</td>
<td>O-07,M-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Go against</td>
<td>oppose</td>
<td>I don’t go against my friends.</td>
<td>O-07,M-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Give up</td>
<td>stop</td>
<td>I give up bad habits.</td>
<td>M-08,M-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Give off</td>
<td>produce</td>
<td>Flowers give off smell.</td>
<td>M-08,M-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Give in</td>
<td>submit</td>
<td>I give in my report.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Take off</td>
<td>move</td>
<td>The plane takes off now.</td>
<td>O-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Take over</td>
<td>control</td>
<td>I take over the company from him.</td>
<td>O-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Put on</td>
<td>wear</td>
<td>I put on new dress.</td>
<td>M-14,J-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Put off</td>
<td>switch off</td>
<td>I put off T.V.</td>
<td>M-14,J-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Put out</td>
<td>extinguish</td>
<td>I put out the fire.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Call on</td>
<td>to visit</td>
<td>I call on my friend.</td>
<td>M-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Call off</td>
<td>cancel</td>
<td>They call off the match</td>
<td>M-15,J-08,J-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Call upon</td>
<td>demand</td>
<td>I call upon my friend</td>
<td>J-15,J-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Call for</td>
<td>require</td>
<td>The work calls for patience.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Turn down</td>
<td>reject</td>
<td>I turn down his idea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Turn off</td>
<td>to stop</td>
<td>I turn off lights.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Pull down</td>
<td>demolish</td>
<td>They pull down the old building.</td>
<td>O-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>See over</td>
<td>look around</td>
<td>I see over the house.</td>
<td>J-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>See through</td>
<td>penetrate</td>
<td>I see through the real criminal.</td>
<td>J-15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. Clipped Words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gymnasium</td>
<td>Gym</td>
<td>I go to gym daily.</td>
<td>O-13,O-06,J-12,O-12,O-13,J-06,J-10,M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kilogram</td>
<td>Kilo</td>
<td>I bought a kilo of sweet.</td>
<td>O-07,O-08,J-13,M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Advertisement</td>
<td>Ad</td>
<td>I saw the Ad.</td>
<td>O-10,M-13,O-13,J-09,O-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>I bought a phone.</td>
<td>M-13,J-11,O-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Micro phone</td>
<td>Mike</td>
<td>I speak into the mike.</td>
<td>M-06,J-12,O-11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION – B
I. GRAMMAR

1. Modal Verbs:

   1. **Can**:
      
      \*It is used to express ability and permission.\*
      
      1. A good teacher **can** make even boring lesson interesting. \(M-06\)
      2. No man **can** call back yesterday. \(M-09,O-11\)
      3. I **can** speak two languages.
      4. **Can** I use your pen?

   2. **Could**:
      
      \*It is used to express ability (past) and request.\*
      
      1. When I was young, I **could** run fast.
      2. **Could** you open the window?
      3. I **could** buy a car if I had money.
      4. **Could** you post this letter for me?
3. Will:
   - It is used to express simple future, willingness, request and possibility.
     1. I hope she will succeed. (M-12)
     2. I will definitely stand by you in your troubles. My brother will be happy to see you.
     3. They will go to Delhi tomorrow.
     4. If you perform well, you will win the prize. (M-11)

4. Would:
   - It is used to express willingness (past) and request.
     1. I would like to hear you the flute. (O-06)
     2. They would allow them, if they paid the fees. (M-08)
     3. I would like a cup of coffee.
     4. Would you please shut the door?

5. Shall:
   - It is used to express simple future and suggestion.
     1. Shall we visit the Niagara Falls?
     2. I shall gladly do it for you.
     3. I shall go to Madurai tomorrow.
     4. Shall I give you some cold water?

6. Should:
   - It is used to express obligations (compulsion), order and duty.
     1. In the army soldiers should obey their officers. (J-12,O-12)
     2. All citizens should obey the laws of land. (J-13,O-13,O-14)
     3. Law makers should not be law breakers.
     4. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones. (J-11,J-15)
     5. You should not pluck the flowers.

7. May:
   - It is used to express possibility and permission.
     1. Soldiers sacrifice their lives that others may be happy. (O-07)
     2. It is cloudy and it may rain. (O-10)
     3. May I come in Sir?
     4. May God bless you?

8. Might:
   - It is used to express remote possibility and permission.
     1. The patient is very critical but who knows he might recover.
     2. I might visit Delhi sometime tomorrow.
     3. They might get appointment order.
     4. I wish you might tell me the truth.

9. Must:
   - It is used to express necessity and certainty.
     1. We must keep the rules of the road. (O-09)
     2. You must not write on the wall. (M-07)
     3. The world must avoid war.
     4. One must always keep his promises. (M-10,J-10,M-14)
     5. We must obey the laws of our country. (O-13)
     6. Eve teasers must be severely punished. (J-06,O-15)
     7. As you keep scoring low marks, you must work hard. (J-07)
     8. We must help the needy. (J-08,M-13,M-15)
     9. Students must submit the record note books on time. (J-14)
     10. We must obey traffic rules.
2. Semi Models / Quasi Modals: (ought to, used to, need, dare)

1. Ought to :
   - It is used to express obligation, necessity and duty.
   1. Students **ought to** submit the record note books on time. (M-10,M-15)
   2. You **ought to** be ashamed of his conduct. (O-12)
   3. I **ought to** buy a carton of milk. (J-08)
   4. Children **ought to** take care of their parents during their old age. (O-13)
   5. We **ought to** help the needy. (M-09)

2. Used to :
   - It is used to express discontinued habits.
   1. He **used to** read many books during his school days. (O-11,J-13,J-15)
   2. I **used to** wake up at 5'O clock in the morning, when I was a young. (M-13)
   3. He **used to** play football in his college days, (J-11,J-12,J-13)
   4. I **used to** swim in the river everyday when I was young. (J-09)
   5. My grandmother **used to** tell me bed time stories, when I was young.(O-14,O-15)

3. Need :
   - It is used to express necessity and obligation in the negative questions.
   1. You **need** not read every chapter. (M-11,M-06,M-12)
   2. You **need** not feel sorry for what you have done.
   3. **Need** we wait any longer?
   4. We **need** not buy any more toys.
   5. We **need** not take this exam.

4. Dare :
   - It is used to express challenge and boldness in negative and interrogatives.
   1. I **dare** not show my progress report card to my father. (O-08)
   2. How **dare** you oppose the leader? (J-14)
   3. How **dare** you ask me such a question? (M-14)
   4. He **dare** not face his enemies.
   5. I **dare** not swim in this river against the current. (O-09)
   6. How **dare** you call me names? (M-16)

3. Verb Forms and Tense Forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, We, You, They</td>
<td>Main Verb</td>
<td>We go (go) for walking daily at 6am. (O-11)</td>
<td>Every, usually, daily, regularly, often, frequently, normally, hardly, rarely, ever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, She, It</td>
<td>Main verb + S</td>
<td>She takes (take) her bath every day. (O-09)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Water **boils** (boil) at 100°C temperature. (M-07,J-12,O-15)
2. A wide variety of liquids **is used** (use) in chemical plants. (M-09,O-08)
3. She usually **goes** (go) to school at 8.30 a.m. (O-12)
4. All that **glitters** (glitter) is not gold. (J-08,J-13,M-15)
5. The children **burst** (burst) into peals of laughter. (M-10,J-06,M-16)
6. God **loves** (love) every one. (O-10)
7. Ritu **goes** (go) to temple every Friday. (M-13)
8. Rita **goes** (go) to church every Sunday. (J-11,J-14)
9. She **gets up** (get up) at 5 o’clock every day. (O-13)
10. One never **knows** (know) what the future will bring. (O-06)

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11. Water is **collected** (collect) in the tank. *(J-07)*
12. The milkman **knocks** (knock) at the door at six o’clock every morning. *(J-09,J-15)*
13. Here **comes** (come) Hamlet. *(J-10)*
14. The wind **blows** (blow) through the trees.
15. Children **love** (love) to eat snacks.

### 2. Present Continuous Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am + MV + ing</td>
<td>I am preparing (prepare) for the exam present. <em>(M-11)</em></td>
<td>present, now, always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We, You, They</td>
<td>are + MV + ing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, She, It</td>
<td>is + MV + ing</td>
<td>She is playing (play) now.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. He **is reading** (read) his lessons now. *(O-12)*
2. Mary **is staying** (stay) in Calcutta now.
3. The plane **is flying** (fly) above our heads.
4. The hawkers **are selling** (sell) their wares at street corners.

### 3. Present Perfect Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, We, You, They</td>
<td>have + MV + en</td>
<td>He has submitted (submit) his form just now.</td>
<td>Just</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, She, It</td>
<td>has + MV + en</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. He **has submitted** (submit) his form, so he can participate. *(M-12)*
2. I **have visited** (visit) all the tourist spots in Tamil Nadu.
3. I **have walked** (walk) two miles already.
4. The postman **has delivered** (deliver) the letters this morning.

### 4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, We, You, They</td>
<td>have + been + MV + ing</td>
<td>We have been living (live) in this house since 1995. <em>(M-08)</em></td>
<td>Since</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, She, It</td>
<td>has + been + MV + ing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. It **has been raining** (rain) heavily since last night.
2. You **have been waiting** (wait) here for two hours.
3. James **has been teaching** (teach) English since June.
4. He **has been living** (live) in this house since 1978. *(O-10)*

### 5. Simple Past Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, We, You, They, He, She, It</td>
<td>MV + ed</td>
<td>The baby demanded (demand) everyone’s attention. <em>(O-08,M-13)</em></td>
<td>Yesterday, ago, last week, last month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. In primitive times, stones **were employed** (employ) implements to kill animals. *(O-07)*
2. The scientists **achieved** (achieve) the chain reaction. *(M-10,J-14)*
3. Rahim **read** (read) a poem last night. *(M-11)*
4. In the last meeting the blue print of the proposed holiday home **was shown** (show). *(M-14)*
### 6. Past Continuous Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We, You, They</td>
<td>were + MV + ing</td>
<td>While they were playing (play) there was a sudden downpour. (M-08)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I, He, She, It</td>
<td>was + MV + ing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. When I saw him, he was ploughing (plough) the field.
2. He was watching (watch) cricket, when I phoned him.
3. Last night at 8pm, I was eating (eat) dinner.
4. While we were having (have) the picnic, it started to rain.

### 7. Past Perfect Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, We, You, They</td>
<td>had + MV+ en</td>
<td>Before he reached the bus stand, the bus had left (leave) the place. (J-11)</td>
<td>Before, When</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, She, It</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Before he built a house in the city, he had bought (buy) a plot. (O-11)
2. Before he came to our city, he had worked (work) as a reporter. (J-09)
3. When he switched on the computer, the power had failed (fail).
4. She only understood the movie because she had read (read) the book.

### 8. Future Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, We</td>
<td>shall + MV</td>
<td>One never knows what the future will bring (bring). (O-06,M-06)</td>
<td>tomorrow, next Sunday, next year, next month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, They, He</td>
<td>will + MV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, She, It</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Teach me to fish. I shall live (live) for a life time. (O-06)
2. One thousand internet connections will be given (give) in Pollachi by the end of next year. (M-06)
3. The cabinet will decide (decide) the bill next week.
4. His mother will come (come) to stay with him next month.

### 9. If Clause

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>...present tense... , ...will + verb....</td>
<td>If he plays well, he will become (become) the champion. (O-06,J-13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>...past tense... , ...would + verb...</td>
<td>If they worked hard, they would score (score) high marks. (O-10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>...had + past participle... , ...would have + past participle</td>
<td>If I had known your illness, I would have called (call) on you. (M-07,0-07)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. If you work hard, you will pass (pass) in the examination. (M-13,M-07)
2. What will I do, if he refuses (refuse) to listen? (O-07)
3. If I visit (visit) Agra, I shall see Taj Mahal. (M-08,J-16)
4. I would give (give) them money, if I had plenty. (O-08)
5. If they had tired, they would have won (win) the match. (M-09,M-15)
6. If they won (win) the match, I would be very happy. (O-09)
7. If you practise repeatedly, you will improve (improve) your bowling. (J-12)
8. I would teach (teach) him, If I had time. (M-12)
9. If I were a ruler, I would eradicate (eradicate) poverty. (M-16)
10. If I had enough money, I would donate (donate) it to schools. (O-15)
11. If he plays well, he will become the district champion. (J-13, M-06)
12. If I were a bird, I would fly. (O-13)
13. If the sun had been bright, the pictures would have come out well. (M-14)
14. I would have called on you, had I known of your illness. (J-06, M-07)
15. If they worked hard, they would score marks. (O-10)
16. If I were the wind, I would travel everywhere. (J-07, J-14)
17. If I had been there, I would have prevented it. (O-14)
18. If you worked hard, you would pass. (J-08)
19. If I had known you were at Delhi, I would have visited you. (J-10)
20. If I go to Chennai, I shall visit the Museum. (J-06)

4. Relative pronoun:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who, whom, whose, which, where, what</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

I. Who:

1. The film is about a leader who led the freedom struggle of his country. (M-14, M-07)
2. People who walk a few miles in the morning enjoy good health. (O-08)
3. Shakespeare who lived in the 16th Century was a great dramatist. (O-09, J-13, O-14, O-15)
4. Benitha who teaches us English is our class teacher. (M-10)
5. This is the boy who won the race. (J-08, J-10, J-11, M-13)
6. My brother who is in X Std is a fan of Dhoni. (M-11)
7. Is there anyone who can help me do this homework? (J-12)
8. Students who speak English fluently will easily get jobs. (J-07, M-12)
9. The boy who stands next to Kumar is my friend.
10. God loves those who love fellow humans.

II. Whom:

1. Most of the friends whom she had invited came to her wedding. (M-06, J-06, O-07, O-13)
2. Tell me the address of the boy whom you want to meet. (M-08)
3. Ramya is a good girl whom you can trust. (J-14)
4. He is an honourable man whom you can trust. (J-09)
5. The man to whom I was speaking is a doctor.
6. She wrote to the person whom she had met last month.
7. Give pamphlet to people whom you find on the road.
8. He is the man to whom I wanted to speak.
9. Sheela whom I like very much is my friend.
10. The man whom I saw in the temple is an engineer.

III. Whose:

1. My friend, whose father works in Agra, has made clay modal of the Taj Mahal. (O-06, M-06, O-11, M-09, O-14)
2. Kumarsamy's house I live in own most of the mills in the town. (O-08, J-12)
3. Kumar whose house I live in has undergone a surgery. (O-09)
4. He is the man whose bike is stolen. (M-10, M-15)
5. The boy whose mother you saw is very poor. (O-12)
6. Ravi whose office I work in, owns an expensive car. (J-08)
7. We saw a clown whose tricks made us laugh.
8. I saw a woman whose hair was as white as snow.
9. I have a friend whose cat is annoying.
10. Here comes the woman whose jewels were stolen.

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IV. Which:
1. The tallest building which has a restaurant on the thirteenth floor was on fire. (O-06,J-10)
2. Show me the book which you bought yesterday. (J-07,M-09,M-11,J-13,O-11,J-11)
3. This is the bag which I bought yesterday. (O-10)
4. Show me the pen which you bought yesterday. (M-15)
5. The wrong deeds which we do are more often remembered than our good ones. (J-06,M-14)
6. The good deeds which we do are often interred with our bones. (J-09)
7. This fountain pen which I bought only a week ago, leaks badly. (M-12,J-15)
8. We travelled an auto which was colourfully decorated.
9. The inscriptions which on the stones convey valid information.
10. Shoe me the house which you bought last year? (M-16)

V. Where:
1. This is the house where I was born. (M-09,O-07,M-07,O-15)
2. Rameshwaram is the place where Dr. Abdul Kalam was born. (O-10,M-16)
3. This is the house where Mala was born. (O-13)
4. This is the college where I studied.
5. This is the village where we lived twenty years ago.

VI. What:
1. This is what I heard about him. (M-08,J-15)
2. He listened to what I said. (O-12)
3. Try to write what I am dictating. (J-14)
4. This is what the doctor told me.
5. I didn’t see what I wanted.

5. Phrase and Preposition:
1. I’ve gone through all the shelves in the library, but I can’t find a Thesaurus. (M-06,O-14)
2. He continued to bowel in spite of his shoulder injury. (O-06,O-11,J-12,J-15)
3. She was happy in spite of her poverty. (M-07)
4. The people did not leave their village in spite of the heavy floods. (O-07,M-11,M-14)
5. You must not go against the advice of your parents. (M-08,M-12)
6. He was happy in spite of his poverty. (O-08)
7. They continued the match in spite of the rain. (J-06,J-07,J-10,J-11,M-09,J-13,O-13)
8. He failed in this exam, in spite of his hard work. (O-09)
9. Anne was happy, in spite of her poverty. (M-10)
10. In spite of her poverty, she is honest. (O-10)
11. We reached there in spite of rain. (M-13)
12. Due to his illness, he did not go to school. (O-12)
13. Tolerance is a virtue for a woman according to Gandhiji. (J-14)
14. He wrote the exam in spite of his illness. (M-15)
15. He came to school in spite of his illness. (J-08)
16. In spite of the warning he made a mistake. (J-09)
17. The match was postponed due to the rain.
18. They continued their journey in spite of the earthquake. (M-16)
19. In spite of her poverty, she was always happy. (O-15)
20. She dropped out due to her poverty.
6. Sentence Pattern:
1. SV  - He came.
2. SVA  - He came yesterday.
3. ASV  - Yesterday he came.
4. SVO  - He bought a book. (M-08, J-13)
5. SVOA  - He bought a book yesterday. (O-06, J-10, J-11, J-12, O-12, O-15)
6. ASVO  - Yesterday he bought a book.
7. SVIODO  - He gave me a book. (M-10, O-13, M-07, J-14, M-15)
8. SVIDOYA  - He gave me a book yesterday. (O-14)
9. ASVIDO  - Yesterday he gave me a book.
10. SVC  - He was a leader. (J-06, J-07)
11. SVCA  - He was a leader yesterday. (M-12, M-13, O-07, J-08, J-09, M-16)
12. ASVC  - Yesterday he was a leader.
13. SVOC  - They elected him leader. (O-08, M-09, O-10, M-06, J-15)
14. SVOCA  - They elected him leader yesterday. (O-09, M-11, O-11)
15. ASVOC  - Yesterday they elected him leader. (M-14)

7. Passive Voice:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Kind of Passive Voice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rare plants are found in silent. (M-06)</td>
<td>Impersonal passive voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Elders should not be insulted. (O-06)</td>
<td>Impersonal passive voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>One hundred neem trees are planted. (M-07)</td>
<td>Impersonal passive voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>This novel was written by Premchand. (M-08)</td>
<td>personal passive voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>The eggs were hatched by the hen. (O-08)</td>
<td>personal passive voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>A gas plant was set up for use in the school. (O-09)</td>
<td>Impersonal passive voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>This dam was built in 1960. (J-06, J-13)</td>
<td>Impersonal passive voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Metals have been replaced by plastics. (M-10)</td>
<td>personal passive voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>They may be invited for the function. (J-11)</td>
<td>Impersonal passive voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Nano technology is explained by the students. (O-10)</td>
<td>personal passive voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Gas stoves were given to the people. (J-08, M-13, J-15)</td>
<td>Impersonal passive voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>English is spoken by millions of people. (O-11, M-11)</td>
<td>personal passive voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>The clerk is transferred to Trichy. (O-12)</td>
<td>Impersonal passive voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Water is collected in the tank. (J-10, J-12, O-15)</td>
<td>Impersonal passive voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>This novel was written by O. Henry. (M-12)</td>
<td>personal passive voice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Link Word:
1. When the cat is away, the mice are at play. (M-06)
2. I’ll help you although I am tired. (J-06)
3. Although he had my phone number, he didn’t contact me. (O-06)
4. I reached on time but I missed the train. (M-07, J-13, J-14)
5. Although Venkat had only one sandwich, he shared it with his friend. (O-07)
6. Man proposes but god disposes. (M-08, M-12)
1. Although we started early, we reached the destination late. (O-08),(M-13)
2. As he was lazy, he could not succeed. (O-09)
3. He asked to wait until he returns. (M-10)
4. Where there is a will, there is a way. (J-11)
5. She is rich but she is humble. (O-10)
6. As he was ill, he did not go to school. (O-12)
7. His lecture was boring but his English was good. (J-12)
8. Stop talking or you will be sent out. (O-11)
9. He is poor but he is honest. (O-13)
10. Although I reached on time, I was not permitted. (M-11)
11. Hurry up or you will be late. (J-09,M-14)
12. He is intelligent but lazy. (J-10,M-15)
13. He is poor but he is honest. (O-13)
14. The family can move into the flat as soon as the walls are painted. (J-08)
15. Although Priya has recovered after accident, her arm is still in a cast. (O-14)
16. If you have an entry pass, you can get in. (J-15)
17. Although he was ill, he went to school. (O-15)
18. I will help you although I have no many. (M-16)

II. TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

1. Reporting the Dialogue:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct speech</th>
<th>Indirect speech</th>
<th>Direct speech</th>
<th>Indirect speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name (speaker)</td>
<td>name (speaker)</td>
<td>Ago</td>
<td>Before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:</td>
<td>asked .../replied that</td>
<td>Thus</td>
<td>So</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘wh’ question</td>
<td>‘wh’ question</td>
<td>yesterday</td>
<td>the previous day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes/no question</td>
<td>if or whether</td>
<td>today</td>
<td>that day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present tense verb</td>
<td>past tense verb</td>
<td>tonight</td>
<td>that night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past tense verb</td>
<td>past perfect tense verb</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
<td>the next day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This</td>
<td>that</td>
<td>last week</td>
<td>the week before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These</td>
<td>those</td>
<td>next week</td>
<td>the week after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here</td>
<td>there</td>
<td>don’t</td>
<td>not to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now</td>
<td>Then</td>
<td>Its O.K, all right</td>
<td>agreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>he / she</td>
<td>thank you</td>
<td>thanked him / her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>he / she</td>
<td>commanding verb</td>
<td>advised to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please</td>
<td>requested</td>
<td>exclamatory word</td>
<td>exclaimed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question (M-13)</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shopkeeper : Why did you bring this book?</td>
<td>The shopkeeper asked the student why he had brought that book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student : I want to exchange it.</td>
<td>The student replied that he wanted to exchange it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopkeeper : Please give me the bill. I will definitely exchange it with a fresh copy</td>
<td>The shopkeeper requested the student to give him the bill. He assured the student that he would exchange it with a fresh copy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ravi : What are your plans for summer holidays?
Kannan : I have no special plans.
Ravi : How about going to Kodaikanal?
Kannan : Yes, that is a good idea.

Answer
Ravi asked Kannan what his plans were for summer holidays. Kannan replied that he had no special plans. Ravi proposed Kannan how it would go to Kodaikanal. Kannan appreciated that it was a good idea.

2. Rewriting with Starters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Had</th>
<th>Should</th>
<th>Were</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. If I had known you were ill, I would have called on you. (Begin the sentence with “Had”) (M-06)</td>
<td>Ans: Had I known you were ill, I would have called on you.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. If you should need to meet me, you can call this number. (Begin the sentence with “Should”) (O-06, M-16)</td>
<td>Ans: Should you need to meet me, you can call this number.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. If an angel were to tell me such a thing of her I would not believe it. (Begin the sentence with “Were”) (M-07, J-14)</td>
<td>Ans: Were an angel to tell me such a thing of her, I would not believe it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. If you should you need my help again, just give me a ring. (Begin the sentence with “Should”) (M-13, O-13)</td>
<td>Ans: Should you need my help again, just give me a ring.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. If he had worked hard, he would have passed. (Begin the sentence with “Had”) (J-13)</td>
<td>Ans: Had he worked hard, he would have passed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. If I had known you were here, I would have come to meet you. (Begin the sentence with “Had”) (M-14)</td>
<td>Ans: Had I known you were here, I would have come to meet you.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. If you should be late again, you will lose your job. (Begin the sentence with “Should”) (O-14, J-15)</td>
<td>Ans: Should you be late again, you will lose your job.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. If it were not for the expenses involved, I would go by air. (Begin the sentence with “Were”) (J-06, M-15)</td>
<td>Ans: Were it not for the expenses involved, I would go by air.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. If I were a monkey, I would hop from tree to tree. (Begin the sentence with “Were”) (O-07)</td>
<td>Ans: Were I a monkey, I would hop from tree to tree.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. If he had known the impending danger he would have stayed at home. (Begin the sentence with “Had”) (J-09)</td>
<td>Ans: Had he known the impending danger he would have stayed at home.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. If I were a bird, I would fly. (Begin the sentence with “Were”) (O-15)</td>
<td>Ans: Were I a bird, I would fly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3. Simple, Compound, Complex:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Complex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>In spite of / Despite + v + ing……</td>
<td>but / yet / still</td>
<td>Although / though / Even though……</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In spite of being old, he walks quickly.</td>
<td>He is old but he walks quickly.</td>
<td>Although he is old, he walks quickly. (O-12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Being / On account of / because of verb + ing… / Due to / owing to…</td>
<td>and so……</td>
<td>As / Since / Because……</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Being old, he cannot walk fast.</td>
<td>He is old and so he cannot walk fast.</td>
<td>As he is old, he cannot walk fast. (J-13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>On seeing the dog, the thief ran away.</td>
<td>The thief saw the dog and immediately he ran away.</td>
<td>As soon as the thief saw the dog, he ran away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Verb + ing</td>
<td>and immediately</td>
<td>When……</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Completing my work, I went to bed.</td>
<td>I completed my work and went to bed.</td>
<td>When I completed my work, I went to bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>In case of / In the event of + verb + ing……</td>
<td>and…………</td>
<td>If……</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In case of working hard, you will pass.</td>
<td>Work hard and you will pass.</td>
<td>If you work hard, you will pass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Without + verb + ing….</td>
<td>or / otherwise</td>
<td>Unless……</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Without working hard, you will pass.</td>
<td>Work hard or you will pass.</td>
<td>Unless you work hard, you will fail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>The mountain is too steep to climb it for me.</td>
<td>The mountain is very steep and so I cannot climb it. (O-15)</td>
<td>The mountain is so steep that I cannot climb it. (O-12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Having</td>
<td>and then……</td>
<td>After + verb……</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Having lost the match, Ram decided to resign as captain. (O-06,J-07,M-09,M-15)</td>
<td>Ram lost the match and then he decided to resign as captain.</td>
<td>After Ram lost the match, he decided to resign as captain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Besides... + verb + ing...</td>
<td>not only... but also……</td>
<td>……</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Besides singing, I know dancing.</td>
<td>I know not only singing but also dancing.</td>
<td>……</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Noun phrase</td>
<td>and…………</td>
<td>Adj clause…………</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A true man tells no lies.</td>
<td>The man is true and he tells no lies.</td>
<td>The man who is true tells no lies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exercises:
1. Ravi saw the snake. He ran away in fear. *(Combine the sentences using “When”)* (M-16)
   **Ans:** *When Ravi saw the snake, he ran away in fear.*
2. Dev tried his best. He could not climb the mountain. *(Combine the sentences using “Though”)*
   **Ans:** *Though Dev tried his best, he could not climb the mountain.* (M-16)
3. Anil studied day and night. He scored low marks. *(Combine the sentences using “Though”)*
   **Ans:** *Though Anil studied day and night, he scored low marks.* (O-15)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Anne Mansfield Sullivan was poor and ill. Yet she taught Helen Keller with a passion. (M-06)</td>
<td>In spite of her being poor and ill, Anne Mansfield Sullivan taught Helen Keller with a passion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The coffee is very hot. I cannot drink it. (M-7)</td>
<td>The coffee is too hot for me to drink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>We must eat. We cannot live. (O-07)</td>
<td>We must eat to live.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>She told me a story. It was about a giant. (M-08,J-13)</td>
<td>She told me a story about a giant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Though she was poor, she was always happy. (J-11)</td>
<td>In spite of being poor, she was always happy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Though he was poor, he remained honest. (M-13)</td>
<td>In spite of being poor, he remained honest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Bharat is very arrogant. He will not apologise. (J-06,J-12,O-15)</td>
<td>Being very arrogant, Bharat will not apologise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>I forgot my birthday. My friend greeted me on that day. (M-12)</td>
<td>Having forgotten my birthday, my friend greeted me on that day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Though I studied day and night, I got less marks. (O-11)</td>
<td>In spite of studying day and night, I got less marks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>He told me a story. It was about a hermit. (M-11)</td>
<td>He told me a story about a hermit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>I speak the truth, I am not afraid of it. (O-10)</td>
<td>I am not afraid to speak the truth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>I completed my homework. I set out to play. (O-09)</td>
<td>Having completed my homework, I set out to play.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>The hunter took his rifle. He shot the men eater. (O-08,O-13,J-15)</td>
<td>Taking his rifle, the hunter shot the men eater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>A man who is industrious is sure to succeed. (J-09)</td>
<td>An industrious man is sure to succeed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>This is a mango from my garden. It is sweet. (J-10)</td>
<td>This sweet mango is from my garden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>They sell milk and it is pure. (J-14)</td>
<td>They sell pure milk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>As the villagers had no rains that year, they moved out of their village. (Because of)</td>
<td>Because of no rains that year, the villagers moved out of their village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>More buildings and roads are constructed. The natural habitat of animals is shrinking. (Due to)</td>
<td>Due to the construction of more buildings and roads, the natural habitat of animals is shrinking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Thara types quickly. Thara types correctly.</td>
<td>Thara types quickly and correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>All citizens have civic responsibilities. They must discharge them.</td>
<td>All citizens have civic responsibilities to discharge them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>If you miss the bus, take a taxi. (in case of)</td>
<td>In case of missing the bus, take a taxi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>All praised him that he was honest.</td>
<td>All praised for his honesty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Change into compound sentence:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>As my uncle was not willing to help me, I had to apply for a loan from the bank. (M-06, O-06)</td>
<td>My uncle was not willing to help me and so I had to apply for a loan from the bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>As my friend was not there, I had to come back disappointed. (M-07, J-15)</td>
<td>My friend was not there and so I had to come back disappointed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Unless you work hard, you will not pass. (J-07)</td>
<td>Work hard or you will not pass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The sum is too difficult for me to understand it. (M-08)</td>
<td>The sum is very difficult and so I cannot understand it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>The questions being easy, all the students passed. (J-09)</td>
<td>The questions were easy and so all the students passed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Unless you study well, you will not score high marks. (M-13)</td>
<td>Study well or you will not score high marks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>She was poor. She was always happy. (but) (J-12)</td>
<td>She was a poor but she was always happy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>As there was a heavy rain, the match was delayed. (M-12)</td>
<td>There was heavy rain and so the match was delayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>In spite of her best performance, She was not given the prize. (O-11)</td>
<td>She performed well but she was not given the prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>When the cat is away the mice are at play. (M-11)</td>
<td>The cat is away and so the mice are at play.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>As my brother was sick, He could not attend the class. (J-08)</td>
<td>My brother was sick and so he could not attend the class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>As he was lazy, he could not lead a comfortable life. (O-10)</td>
<td>He was lazy and so he could not lead a comfortable life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Karthi is intelligent. He will get a job. (M-10)</td>
<td>Karthi is intelligent and so he will get a job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>As the traffic was heavy, we could not reach the place in time. (O-09)</td>
<td>The traffic was heavy and so we could not reach the place in time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Priya has recovered after the accident. Her fractured arm is still in a cast. (M-09)</td>
<td>Priya has recovered after the accident but her fractured arm is still in a cast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>It is really surprising that he has not been arrested by the police. (J-06, O-08, J-10, M-15)</td>
<td>He has not been arrested by the police and it is really surprising.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>As Bala was sick, he could not attend the class. (O-13)</td>
<td>Bala was sick and so he could not attend the class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>She is a teacher. She is a singer. (and) (J-14)</td>
<td>She is a teacher and she is a singer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Unless you work hard, you will not clear the semester. (O-14, O-15)</td>
<td>Work hard or you will not clear the semester.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>We must eat to live.</td>
<td>We must eat or we cannot live.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>As my brother was out of station, he could not attend the function. (M-16)</td>
<td>My brother was out of station and so he could not attend the function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Though he studied hard he failed.</td>
<td>He studied hard but he failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Because of her sickness, she was absent.</td>
<td>She was sick and so she was absent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Being tired, he took rest.</td>
<td>He was tired and so he took rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Hearing the sound, I woke up.</td>
<td>I heard the sound and woke up.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3. *Change into complex sentence:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I stand for justice and fair play. The whole world knows about it. <em>(that) (M-06)</em></td>
<td>The whole world knows about that I stand for justice and fair play.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>He was ill at the time of the examination. He obtained a high score in the subject. <em>(though) (J-06)</em></td>
<td>Though he was ill at the time of the examination, he obtained a high score in the subject. <em>(J-06)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>I like tea. I prefer coffee. <em>(though) (O-06,J-07)</em></td>
<td>Though I like tea, I prefer coffee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>It started drizzling. The cricket match did not stop. <em>(though) (M-07)</em></td>
<td>Though it started drizzling. The cricket match did not stop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>The transport workers were on strike. I had to walk back. <em>(as) (O-07)</em></td>
<td>As the transport workers were on strike, I had to walk back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>I hurried to the railway station. I could not catch the train. <em>(though) (J-08)</em></td>
<td>Though I hurried to the railway station, I could not catch the train.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>It was raining heavily. The farmers went on with their work. <em>(though) (O-08)</em></td>
<td>Though it was raining heavily the farmers went on with their work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Run three miles every day. You will lose one and a half kilos a week. <em>(J-09)</em></td>
<td>If you run three miles every day, you will lose one and a half kilos a week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>We must to eat to live. <em>(J-10)</em></td>
<td>We must eat so that we can live.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Take an umbrella. It may rain.* <em>(In case) (M-11)</em></td>
<td>Take an umbrella in case it rains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>She ran fast. She did not win the race. <em>(though) (J-13)</em></td>
<td>Though she ran fast she did not win the race.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>The day broke. The birds came out of their nests. <em>(J-11)</em></td>
<td>When the day broke, the birds came out of their nests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>The rain stopped. The play resumed. <em>(M-13)</em></td>
<td>When the rain stopped, the play resumed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>He is old. He walks quickly. <em>(O-12)</em></td>
<td>Although he is old, he walks quickly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>He did not lock the cycle. It was stolen. <em>(If clause) (O-12)</em></td>
<td>If he locked the cycle it would not been stolen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>The pickpocket saw the policeman and ran away. <em>(J-12)</em></td>
<td>As soon as the pickpocket saw the policeman, he ran away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>He tried his best. He could not open the box. <em>(though) (M-08,M-12)</em></td>
<td>Though he tried his best, he could not open the box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>The rain stopped. They started to play. <em>(O-11)</em></td>
<td>As soon as the rain stopped, they started to play.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>He is playful. He studies well. *(though) <em>(O-10)</em></td>
<td>Though he is playful, he studies well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>He did not give his address. I could not visit him. <em>(If clause) (M-10)</em></td>
<td>If he had given his address, I would have visited him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>She ran fast. She did not win the race. *(though) <em>(J-13)</em></td>
<td>Though she ran fast, she did not win the race.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>He is rich. He is miser. <em>(O-13)</em></td>
<td>Though he is rich, he is miser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>An industrious man is sure to succeed. <em>(M-14)</em></td>
<td>A man who is industrious is sure to succeed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>He finished his tuition and went home. <em>(J-14)</em></td>
<td>When he finished his tuition, he went home.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32
**SECTION – B**

1. **Semantic Network**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Sports</th>
<th>5. Travel</th>
<th>11. Agriculture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• French Open</td>
<td>• Stayed in hotel</td>
<td>• Agriculture college</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Match</td>
<td>• Tourist</td>
<td>• Hybrid variety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Games</td>
<td>• Summer holidays</td>
<td>• Crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Umpire</td>
<td>• By bus</td>
<td>• Monsoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Goal</td>
<td>• Ghat route</td>
<td>• Harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hockey</td>
<td>• Visa</td>
<td>• Fertilizers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Olympics</td>
<td>• Embassy</td>
<td>• Ploughing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Players</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Common wealth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Athletics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Running race</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sania Mirza</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sachin Tendulkar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Grand slam</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Batsman</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Billiards</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Squash</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Golf</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Economic growth</td>
<td>• Binary system</td>
<td>• Comet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Inflation</td>
<td>• E-mail</td>
<td>• Rocket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Share</td>
<td>• E-governance</td>
<td>• Missile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Interest rate</td>
<td>• Monitor</td>
<td>• Astronaut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dividend</td>
<td>• Programming</td>
<td>• Sunitha Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Margins</td>
<td>• Internet</td>
<td>• ISRO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Function in stock</td>
<td>• connections</td>
<td>• Mangalyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Profit</td>
<td>• Menu</td>
<td>• Galaxy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• High price</td>
<td>• Keyboard</td>
<td>• Satellite</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Curriculum</td>
<td>• Spicy food</td>
<td>• Shakespeare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Communication skills</td>
<td>• Vitamins</td>
<td>• Prose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Drop out in school</td>
<td>• Cholesterol</td>
<td>• Poetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Examination</td>
<td>• Junk food</td>
<td>• Drama or plays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Aspects of learning</td>
<td>• Carbohydrates</td>
<td>• Novel or fiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Illiteracy</td>
<td>• Balanced diet</td>
<td>• Rhyme scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Slow learners</td>
<td>• Rice</td>
<td>• Epics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Syllabus</td>
<td>• calorie</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Life skills</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Cloning</td>
<td>• Global warming</td>
<td>• Fog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Robots</td>
<td>• Pollution</td>
<td>• Rain and thunder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Technology</td>
<td>• Biosphere</td>
<td>• Climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ozone layer</td>
<td>• Hurricane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Trees</td>
<td>• Cloudy</td>
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</tbody>
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<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Michael Jackson</td>
<td>• Physician</td>
<td>• Cabinet ministers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Pop</td>
<td>• Laparoscope</td>
<td>• General elections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Melody</td>
<td>• Doctor</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Song</td>
<td>• Surgery</td>
<td>•</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Operation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Pills</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Diagnosis</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Questions: (M-11)

- Identify each of the following sentences with the field in the list given below, by understanding the word or words serving as the clue:
  1. Robots are steadily moving from fiction to fact
  2. Examination should evaluate all aspects of learning.
  3. Indian players have performed well in the common wealth games
  4. Napiolam Bonaparte was considered an enlightened monarch of France.
  5. Health is wealth but pollution takes it all away.

(Sports, Environment, History, Science, Education)


1. The flight was cancelled owing to fog – Weather. (M-06,J-13,M-13,J-13)
2. Cloning has proved that it is possible to replicate human beings – Science. (M-06,J-13,O-14)
3. An Indian is invited to referee the French Open – Sports. (M-06,J-13)
4. The world will have to live with high oil prices and their negative impact on economic growth – Commerce. (M-06,J-13)
5. The committee discussed development of ideal teacher training curriculum – Education. (M-06,J-13)
6. Ram at his fluent best, put Ranjit in his place with three boundaries on one over – Sports. (J-06)
7. The improvement in our margins and profitability has been achieved, overcoming the challenge of record high crude oil prices – Commerce. (J-06)
8. The deadlock over the agenda for the peace talks continued with no agreement between the leaders – Politics. (J-06)
9. The centre was directed to file an affidavit within two days giving details of the constitutional process it had followed – Law. (J-06)
10. A hybrid derivative of the cross between CO₂ and N 331, the improved fodder cowpea is semi-spreading, erect in early stage of growth and later on creeping – Agriculture. (J-06)
11. Walt Disney’s land of fun and fantasy, the version that gives pleasure to kids and adults alike, turns fifty this year – Tourism. (O-06)
12. Maruti Udyog improved its operating margins by 2.4 percent in 2004-05 - Business. (O-06)
13. People use the binary system, which represents any number only two digits, 0 and 1 – Computer. (O-06)
14. Every plant organ has a definite form and structure and also performs certain specific functions – Botany. (O-06,J-07)
15. An Indian woman was honoured for her leadership in starting a bank for poor women – Social Service. (O-06)
16. Spicy food can cause acidity in the stomach – Nutrition and Dietetics. (M-07,M-12,M-13)
17. On our way to Ooty we stayed in a hotel for a night – Travel. (M-07,J-13)
18. The Agricultural College and Research Institute in Coimbatore, has studied the effect of planting system on yield, quality and economic of banana – Agriculture. (M-07)
19. Life skills should be realized through curriculum objectives – Education. (M-07)
20. Halley’s Comet has an orbital period of about 76 years – Space Science. (M-07)
21. The board had decided to give the shareholders a dividend of 25 percent – Business. (J-07)
22. A salaried employee in the highest slap pays income tax at 33.66 percent – Taxation. (J-07)
23. For programming, people use the binary system – Computer. (J-07,M-12)
24. “My goal is winning a Grand Slam” says Sania Mirza – Sports. (J-07,J-11)
25. My friend received an e-mail from his brother who is in the States – Computer. (O-07,O-15)
26. The quality of tea produced in the experimental automated factory is encouraging – Industry. (O-07)
27. Every physician knows that even a negative report contributes a diagnosis – Medicine. (O-07)
28. In this competitive world, one should have good communication skills to get a job – Education. (O-07)
29. He was hit for a huge six in the very first over of the match – Sports. (O-07,M-12)
30. The monitor displays the menu – Computer. (M-08,J-11,O-13,M-16)
31. The hybrid variety of paddy was a failure – Agriculture. (M-08,J-11,J-14)
32. There is no drop-out in schools now – Education. (M-08,J-11)
33. Every physician understands that a negative report contributes to diagnosis – Medicine. (M-08)
34. Two women ministers were appointed in the first cabinet after independence – Politics. (M-08)
35. Organic fertilizers have increases the produce of the land – Agriculture. (J-08,O-13,O-15)
36. The Prime Minister visited France for talks on the nuclear deal - Politics. (J-08)
37. Faith in God helps on to lead a peaceful life – Religion. (J-08)
38. The Nilgiri’s Biosphere has been affected by pollution – Environment. (J-08,M-12)
39. Indian athletes have performed well in the final of the world Championships – Sports. (J-08)
40. As in January 2005, the rate of inflation came down to 3% - Commerce. (O-08)
41. At the international level, global warming has increased the anxiety of many nations - Environment. (O-08)
42. A new rocket launching station is commissioned in Andhra Pradesh – Science. (O-08)
43. Your monitor is not working. Get it repaired – Computer. (O-08,M-13)
44. Mr. Vengatraghavan is one of the best Umpires in the world – Sports. (O-08)
45. Isolated rain or thunder showers are likely to occur on the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu – Weather. (M-09)
46. Vitamin B3 controls the levels of cholesterol – Health. (M-09,O-13)
47. Examinations should evaluate all aspects of learning – Education. (M-09,J-13,O-13)
48. Inflation risk means the risk that money will buy less in the future than it does today – Economy. (M-09)
49. The V-2 missile was by far the greatest single achievement in the history of rockets – Space. (M-09,O-13)
50. She applied for visa to go to America – Travel. (J-09)
51. He is an expert in using pedagogical methods – Education. (J-09)
52. The yield of cash crop is increasing due to rain – Agriculture. (J-09)
53. Primary market is concerned with issue of new shares – Commerce. (J-09)
54. Manual data processing involves use of papers at each stage – Computer. (J-09)
55. Shakespeare’s plays are read by many people – Literature. (O-09,M-15)
56. Everybody is expecting a bumper crop this year because of good rains – Agriculture. (O-09)
57. Young people these days are interested more in junk food – Nutrition and Dietetics. (O-09)
58. He went to England on a tourist visa – Travel. (O-09)
59. The last goal was scored in the last minute – Sports. (O-09)
60. An astronaut has to undergo vigorous training to go to space – Space. (M-10)
61. The gallstones have to be removed by the laparoscopic operation – Medicine. (M-10)
62. Hockey is our national game - Sports. (M-10)
63. Rice contains more carbohydrates – Nutrition and Dietetics. (M-10,M-16)
64. Michael Jackson is known as the King of Pop – Music. (M-10,M-16)
65. She is appearing for the competitive examination – Education. (J-10)
66. Internet is the boon to the knowledge seekers – Computer. (J-10)
67. We can raise a second crop in the lands where we had only a single crop a year – Agriculture. (J-10)  
68. ... walks keeps us fit – Health. (O-15)  
70. Many records were broken at the Olympics – Sports. (O-10,J-14)  
72. Trees must be planted in plenty to clean up the air – Pollution. (O-10)  
73. Newspapers bring news from all parts of the world – Media. (O-10,M-16)  
74. India is marching towards 0% illiteracy – Education. (O-11)  
75. She is planning to visit the U.S. on tourist visa – Travel. (O-11)  
76. Owing to recession, value of shares came down – Commerce. (O-11)  
77. E-governance has reduced the usage or paper – Computer. (O-11)  
78. Monsoon rains cheered up prospects of good harvest – Agriculture. (O-11)  
79. A painting displayed in the exhibition was beautiful – Art. (M-12)  
80. Last year the harvest was very rich – Agriculture. (J-12,O-14)  
81. Sunitha Williams spent six months in the space – Space. (J-12)  
82. To be healthy, we must take balanced diet – Nutrition and Dietetics. (J-12)  
83. Slow learners should be given individual attention – Education. (J-12)  
84. During summer holidays, we had been to Agra to see Taj Mahal – Travel. (J-12)  
85. General Elections take place after every five years in India – Politics. (O-12)  
86. The Reserve Bank revised the interest rate – Commerce. (O-12)  
87. One thousand internet connections were given in Pollachi – Computer. (O-12)  
88. The New serial will begin on Monday – Media. (O-12)  
89. Athletics rarely gets coverage in the Media – Sports. (O-12)  
90. Meenu stumbled upon a chance to practise running race – Sports. (M-12)  
91. The company has recommended a dividend a dividend of 75 percent – Commerce. (M-13)  
92. The doctor gave me pills for quick recovery from illness – Medicine. (M-13,J-13)  
93. The ghat route on the hills has many hairpin bends – Travel. (M-14)  
94. The Ozone layer protects us from the rays of the sun – Environment. (M-14)  
95. The Rhyme scheme of this poem is wonderful – Literature. (M-14)  
96. ISRO has successfully launched Mangalyan to space – Space. (M-14)  
97. Billiards and Squash are costly indoor games – Sports. (M-14)  
98. Gandhiji appreciated the strong will power of women – History. (J-14)  
99. Boopathi was invited to present a classical concert – Music. (O-14)  
100. Raina was declared the Man of the Match – Sports. (M-15)  
101. China – Russia border trade gets a boost – Commerce. (J-15)  
102. India bags a gold medal in wrestling – Sports. (J-15)  
103. The health Department is taking remedial measures to curb Ebola infection – Medicine. (J-15)  
104. Farmers learn mite control measures – Agriculture. (J-15)  
105. English learning lab was opened for the students – Education. (J-15)  
106. Mahatma Gandhi wrote ‘My Experiments with Truth’ – Literature. (O-15)  
107. We go by train to Mysore – Travel. (M-16)  
108. Morning walks keeps us fit – Health. (O-15)  
109. Objectives should be clear before designing curriculum – Education. (O-15)
II. Comprehension

- Read the following passage and answer in your own words the question given below: (M-12)

Preserving nature is man’s prime responsibility. The earth does not belong to us for us to use and abuse. It belongs to our children. As man became civilised, he slowly lost his attachment with nature. In his quest for development, man cleared pristine forests and polluted the environment. The magnitude of destruction increased in proportion to the magnitude of his greed. As man drifted away from nature his problems increased and his heart became hard and cold. The many calamities, misfortunes and problems of our times are but the manifestation of this greed. This is why we have injured people and environment. If we want to set things right we must reconnect with nature.

- Questions:
  1. What is the prime responsibility of man?
  2. Whom does the earth belong to?
  3. When does man lose attachment with nature?
  4. What is the manifestation of man’s greed?
  5. What do you do set things right?

- Answers:
  1. Preserving nature is the prime responsibility of man.
  2. The earth belongs to our children.
  3. When man becomes civilised, he loses attachment with nature.
  4. Man has cleared pristine forests. He has polluted the environment. The many calamities, misfortunes and problems of our times are manifestations of his greed.
  5. To set things right we must reconnect ourselves with nature.

- Read the following passage and answer in your own words the question given below: (O-06)

Cagou, the national emblem of New Caledonia, is an entertaining bird. Though it cannot fly, its strong legs enable it to run quickly. And when it feels threatened, it squats and spreads its wings into a fan shape over its head. It sports a spiky hairstyle similar to those of rock stars.

- Questions:
  1. Which country uses cagou as the national emblem?
  2. How is it different from other birds?
  3. How do the legs help the bird?
  4. State how the bird defends itself.
  5. What is the similarity between the bird and the rock stars?

- Answers:
  1. New Caledonia uses cagou as the national emblem.
  2. Though it cannot fly, it runs quickly.
  3. The legs help the bird to run quickly.
  4. When it feels threatened, it squats and spreads its wings into a fan shape over its head.
  5. The bird sports a spiky hairstyle similar to those of rock stars.
SECTION – D

1. Essay: (M-06,J-07,O-07,M-08,J-08,O-10,M-11,J-12,M-12,M-13,J-13,J-14,M-15,O-15)

1. Julius Caesar

-Superscription:

-Superscription:

1. Introduction
2. Caesar’s Victorious Return
3. Assassination of Caesar
4. Funeral Oration of Brutus
5. Brutus’s Justification
6. Funeral Oration of Antony
7. Antony’s Proud Memories
8. Conclusion

Introduction:

William Shakespeare is one of the greatest dramatists in this world. This lesson is taken from Shakespeare’s drama “Julius Caesar”. It is about the assassination of Julius Caesar. It also describes the two funeral orations of Brutus and Antony. Brutus’s speech appeals to head. Antony’s speech appeals to heart of the people.

Caesar’s Victorious Return:

Julius Caesar was the general of Rome. He returned to Rome after defeating the sons of Pompey. Brutus, Cassius and Casca feared that Caesar would not be democratic. They thought that the victories of Caesar would make him tyrant. So they planned to kill Caesar.

Assassination of Caesar:

The conspirators surrounded Caesar with daggar. They stabbed and killed him at the senate house. Hence, Caesar died with an anguished cry of “Et tu, Brute?”. Mark Antony was a trusted friend of Caesar. He requested them to take Caesar’s body to the market place. Brutus warned Antony not to blame them in his funeral speech.

Funeral Oration of Brutus:

Brutus explained Romans why he killed Caesar. He said that he killed Caesar to save the freedom of Rome. He loved Rome more than Caesar. If Caesar were alive, all Romans would become slaves. He wept because Caesar was a best friend to him.

Brutus’s Justification:

Brutus was happy because Caesar was fortunate. He honoured him because Caesar was brave. He killed him because Caesar was ambitious. He murdered him for the welfare of the country. In this way Brutus justified the murder of Caesar.

Funeral Oration of Antony:

Antony said that he came to bury Caesar not to praise him. He ironically said that Brutus was an honourable man. Brutus said that Caesar was an ambitious man. In truth Caesar was offered the crown of the king three times but he refused to it. Caesar filled the treasury with ransoms of his captives.
**Antony’s Proud Memories:**

According to Antony, if the Romans knew about Caesar’s will, they would dip their handkerchiefs in his sacred blood. Antony showed them the wounds of dead Caesar. He said that Caesar had left all his property to Rome. He won the hearts of the people. At last the Romans praised Caesar and blamed Brutus.

**Conclusion:**

Brutus justified Caesar’s murder. Antony disapproved with his powerful speech. Romans moved to avenge the murder of Caesar. The force of Brutus was defeated at the battle of Philippi. Brutus killed himself with his sword. Thus Julius Caesar is one of the best tragedies written by Shakespeare.

**II. Paragraph Questions:**

1. Why and how was Julius Caesar killed? (Para 1,2,3) (O-06)
2. How did Brutus justify the murder of Julius Caesar? (Para 3,4,5) (M-09,J-09,O-09,O-11,O-12)
3. How did Mark Antony win the public of Rome to his side? (Para 6,7,8) (J-06,M-07,O-07,O-08,M-10,J-10,J-11,O-13,M-14,J-15,M-16)

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I. Essay: (M-07,O-07,M-09,J-09,O-09,M-10,J-10,O-10,J-11,O-11,O-12,O-13,M-14,O-14,J-15,M-16)

2. The Ceaseless Crusader

**Synopsis:**

1. Introduction
2. Gandhiji’s Disapproval of Blind Adherence
3. Gandhiji’s Experiments with Truth
4. Strength of Woman
5. Sufferings Endured by Women
6. Qualities Found in Women
7. Gandhiji’s Appeal to Women
8. Conclusion

**Introduction:**

Mahatma Gandhiji was a ceaseless crusader of women’s equality. He fought for the rights of women in his earlier life. He made them equal participants in all social activities. Men and women have same feelings and same problems. So it is women’s rights to be equal to men.

**Gandhiji’s Disapproval of Blind Adherence:**

Gandhiji was no advocate of blind adherence to tradition. India is a tradition bound country. Gandhiji wanted to banish the immoral traditions. He was against the beliefs such as untouchability, child marriage, child widowhood etc. They affect human dignity and so Gandhiji intended to sweep them out of India.

**Gandhiji’s Experiments with Truth:**

Gandhiji practised life-long experiments with truth. It helped him to find out the right path in his life. The important experiment was his relationship with his wife. His wife challenged his domineering nature. He praised it as moral courage.

**Strength of Woman:**

It is wrong to call the female sex as the weaker sex. It is men’s injustice to women. The moral power in women is very strong. Gandhiji had faith in women. They are the embodiment of sacrifice, faith and knowledge.
Sufferings Endured by Women:
Gandhiji related “Ahimsa” and “Satyagraha” to women. Ahimsa means infinite love. It also means infinite capacity for sufferings. Women display this capacity. They exhibit Ahimsa by tolerating the sufferings. They teach the art of peace to the warring world.

Qualities Found in Women:
Sita, Savithri, Damayanti and Draupati were the ancient models of womanhood. Gandhiji found sacrifice and silent suffering in them. He also found humanity, faith and knowledge in them. Women have the quality of forgiveness. These qualities are needed for “Satyagraha”.

Gandhiji’s Appeal to Women:
Gandhiji wishes that woman should transfer her love from her baby to humanity. This will make her a mother and a leader. Women of the world should come together. They should display heroic non violence. They should act as messengers of the gospel of non-violence.

Conclusion:
Gandhiji says that women are nobler then men. Women’s hearts are overflowing with love. They should use this gift for the welfare of the country. Gandhiji spoke out strongly against child marriage, the subjugation of widows and cruel domination of men. This essay brings the struggle of Gandhiji against the injustices to women.

II. Paragraph Questions:
1. Gandhiji was no advocate of blind adherence to tradition-Explain. (Para-1,2,3) (J-06,O-08,J-12, J-13,O-15)
2. Describe Gandhiji’s life-long experiments with truth. (Para-1,2,3) (O-06)
3. How do you relate Ahimsa and Satyagraha to women? (Para-5,6,7) (M-06,M-07,M-08,M-13,M-15).
4. How is Gandhiji’s faith in women described? (Para-4,5,6,) (J-07,M-12)
5. Why does Gandhiji say that women are the messengers of the gospel of non violence?
   (Para-6,7,8) (J-08,M-11)

I. Essay: (M-06,J-06,O-06,M-07,M-08,O-08,J-10,O-11,M-12,J-12,O-12,M-13,J-13,O-13,M-15,O-15)

3. To the Land of Snow
   -Ahtushi Deshpande

Synopsis:
1. Introduction
2. Majestic Peaks
3. Milam Valley
4. Ragash Kund
5. Mandayo
6. Suraj Kund
7. Last Leg of the Journey
8. Conclusion

Introduction:
This lesson “To the Land of Snow” is a travelogue. It was written by Ahtushi Despande. He was an enthusiastic trekker. He made a walk to the Milam Glacier. In this essay he describes his own trekking experience.
**Majestic Peaks:**

The author reached Munsiyari village by bus. At once, he saw the five majestic peaks of the Panchchuli range. They reminded him of the Pandavas. Khem Nam was Deshpande’s guide and Laxmi was his porter. The Milam glacier is one of the longest trekking trails. The route is dotted with abandoned Bhutia villages.

**Milam Valley:**

The trekkers walked along Gorigangga and the Milam valley for three days. They crossed the ghost villages of Burfu and Bilju on the fourth day. Then they reached Milam. On the sixth day it was raining hard. The sun was not seen for most of the day.

**Ragash Kund:**

The trekkers took shelter in a cave with howling winds and clouds. They were at a height of 4000m. They couldn’t get firewood to keep themselves warm. After a day they reached Ragash Kund. They camped at Ragash Kund for two days.

**Mandayo:**

The trekkers saw a majestic summit of Mandayo and Nandapal glacier. The summit of Mandayo spiraled up like a giant corkscrew. The Nandapal glacier slops down sharply. It ends in a menacing snout with icy waters flowing down. The author felt as if he had trespassed on some forbidden world of beauty.

**Suraj Kund:**

After a big breakfast, they set off towards Suraj Kund. It was not an easy path. They jumped over stones. They walked on the glacier rubble. Khem Nam lined the route with dark stone markers. This helped them to retrace their steps during return.

**Last Leg of Journey:**

“Patience is an art well learnt when one is at the mercy of nature”

The trekkers walked to the centre of the glacier. They saw the Hardeoli and Trishuli peaks. Turning a corner, they found the twin ponds of Duth and Suraj Kund. The author tasted the water of Duth pond and felt it was the sweetest. The twin peaks of Nanda Devi main and Nanda Devi east faced the ghost village.

**Conclusion:**

After nightfall, the trekkers came back to their camp at Ragash Kund. The next morning they returned to Milam. They saw the valley and the forlorn village. Then they returned back towards Munsiyari. Thus, Despande vividly portrays his thrilling trekking experience to the Milam Glacier.

**II. Paragraph Questions:**

1. Describe Deshpande’s bus journey to Munsiyari. *(Para - 1,2,3) (O-09)*
2. Deshpande’s trekking experience from Ragashkund to Suraj kund. *(Para – 4,5,6,7) (J-09,M-09,M-10),(O-10)*
3. “Patience is an art well learnt when one is at the mercy of nature”. Why does Despande make this observation? *(Para-6,7,8) (O-07,J-08,M-11,M-14,J-15)*
4. What were the author’s impressions on seeing the twin peaks of Nanda Devi main and Nanda Devi east? *(Para – 6,7,8) (J-07,M-16)*
5. Describe the trekking experience of Ahtushi Deshpande. *(Para – 3,4,5,6) (J-11)*
SECTION – E

1. A Psalm of Life

-H.W. Longfellow

I. ERC:

1. “Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
   Was not spoken of the soul.” (O-12)
2. “But to act, that each tomorrow
   Find us farther than today.” (J-06)
3. “Still, like muffled drums, are beating
   Funeral marches to the grave.” (J-07)
4. “Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
   Be a hero in the strife!” (M-12)
5. “Trust no Future, howe’er pleasant!
   Let the dead Past bury its dead!” (J-08,M-11,M-12,M-16)
6. “And, departing, leave behind us
   Footprints on the sands of time;” (M-07,J-14)
7. “A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
   Seeing, shall take heart again.” (M-06,O-11)
8. “Still achieving, still pursuing,
   Learn to labor and to wait.” (O-10,O-14)

Reference:

Poem : A Psalm of Life
Poet : H. W. Longfellow

These lines are taken from “A Psalm of Life” written by “H. W. Longfellow”.

Context:

The poet talks of harsh realities of life in these lines.

Explanation:

This poem is a simple song of life. Life is not an empty dream, but it is real. The life history of great people makes our life great. The great men leave footprints on the sands of time. We need not worry about the past because it is dead. We should not trust the future because it is uncertain. We should act today. We should learn to work hard.

II. Questions:

1. Allusion: (M-06,O-06,J-08,M-09,J-10,M-11,J-11,J-13,O-13,O-14,M-15)
   “Dust thou art, to dust returnest
   We not spoken of the soul”
   (a) What allusion is used here?
   The allusion is to the Bible.

2. Alliteration:
   “Still achieving still Pursuing
   Learn to labour and to wait” (O-06,J-11)
   (a) Write out the words in alliteration.
   Still, still          To, to
   Learn, labour       Achieving, and
   “Footprints, that perhaps another,
   Sailing o’er life’s solemn main, ” (M-08,O-08)
   (b) Write out the words in alliteration.
   • Sailing
   • Solemn
3. Figures of speech:

"Be not like dumb, driven cattle"
(a) What is the figure of speech used here? 

Simile is the figure of speech used here.

"Life is but an empty dream"
(b) What is the figure of speech used here?

Metaphor is the figure of speech used here.

"Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave." (J-06,O-06,M-13,J-14)
(c) What is the figure of speech used here?

Simile is the figure of speech used here.

"In the world’s broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life," (J-07,O-09)
(d) What is the figure of speech used here?

Metaphor is the figure of speech used here.

4. What are mournful numbers? (J-06,J-12,O-13)

Mournful numbers are sad songs.

5. What does the poet say about life? (J-07,O-11)

Life is not an empty dream but it is real.

6. Why do some people say that life is an empty dream? (J-06)

Some people say that life is an empty dream because their plans are spoiled by death.

7. What does grave refer to? (J-11)

Grave refers to death.

8. What is the journey being talked here? (O-06)

The journey of life is talked here.

“But to act, that each tomorrow
Find us farther than today.”

9. (a) What do these lines reveal about the mindset of the speaker? (O-08)

We should act today for a better tomorrow.

(b) When should we act? (M-08)

We should act today.

10. Why is art long? (M-12)

Art is long because it is permanent.

11. What are beating like muffled drums? (O-06,M-07,J-10,M-11,M-16)

Our hearts are beating like muffled drums.

12. What is meant by “Funeral Marches”?

Our hearts are filled with thoughts of death.

13. What is meant by “Bivouac”? (M-06),(M-09),(O-10),(J-13,J-14,O-14,M-15)

Bivouac means a temporary stay of soldiers.

14. What is life compared to? (J-13)

The life is compared to a temporary stay of soldiers.
15. What is the world compared to? (O-14,O-15)
The world is compared to a battlefield.

16. What is meant by “Strife”? (O-07)
“Strife” means struggle or conflict.

17. What does the poet expect us to be? (O-07)
We should be like a hero in the struggle.

18. What does the poet say about past?
We need not worry about the past because it is dead.

19. What should be buried? (O-12)
Unpleasant memories and unhappy events of the past should be buried.

20. What does make our life sublime or great?
The life history of great people makes one life great.

21. Who leaves footprint? (J-09,M-14)
Great men leave footprints.

22. Where do they leave footprint?
Great men leave footprints on the sands of time.

23. What is meant by “Take heart”? (O-09)
“Take heart” means filled with hope and encouragement.
“Learn to labor and to wait.”

24. What is the message for the youth in this line? (M-10)
We should learn to work hard and wait for the reward.

25. What should we learn?
We should learn to work hard.

26. Why should not we trust the future? (J-15)
We should not trust the future because it is uncertain.

III. Paragraph:

A Psalm of Life
-H. W. Longfellow

The poem “A Psalm of Life” was written by “H.W. Longfellow”. The poet talks of harsh realities of life in this poem. This poem is a simple song of life. Life is not an empty dream but is real. Some people say that life is an empty dream because their plans are spoiled by death. Mournful numbers are sad songs. Grave refers to death. We should act today for a better tomorrow. Our body is made of dust. The allusion is to the Bible. Art is long because it is permanent. Our hearts are beating like muffled drums. They are filled with thoughts of death. “Bivouac” means a temporary stay of soldiers. The world is compared to a battlefield. The life is compared to a temporary stay of soldiers. “Strife” means conflict or struggle. We should not like dumb driven cattle but we should be like a hero in the struggle. We need not worry about the past because it is dead. Unpleasant memories and unhappy events of the past should be buried. We should not trust the future because it is uncertain. We should live actively in the present. The life history of great people makes our life great. The great men leave footprints on the sands of time. “Take heart” means filled with hope and encouragement. We should learn to work hard and wait for the reward.
2. Women’s Rights
-Annie Louisa Walker

I. ERC:

1. “From the bright picture of a "Woman’s Mission"
   Our hearts portray.” (M-13)
2. “We claim to dwell, in quiet and seclusion,
   Beneath the household roof,” (O-07,M-09,J-10,O-12,O-14,J-15)
3. “Not in a dreamy and inane abstraction
   To sleep our life away,” (O-06)
4. “As humble plants by country hedgerows growing,
   That treasure up the rain,” (J-06,J-08,O-09,M-12)
5. “And yield in odours, ere the day's declining,
   The gift again;” (J-07)
6. “So let us, unobtrusive and unnoticed,
   But happy none the less,” (M-08,M-15)
7. “Be privileged to fill the air around us
   With happiness;” (O-11)
8. “To live, unknown beyond the cherished circle,
   Which we can bless and aid;” (M-07,O-13)
9. “To die, and not a heart that does not love us
   Know where we're laid.” (O-08,J-11)
10. “From the great world’s harsh strife, and jarring voices
   To stand aloof” (O-15)

Reference:

Poem : Women’s Rights
Poet : Annie Louisa Walker
These lines are taken from “Women’s Rights” written by “Annie Louisa Walker”.

Context:

The poet talks of women’s rights and good qualities.

Explanation:

Women have a mental picture of women’s mission. They live a calm and seclusive life in their homes. They are away from the harsh and conflicts of the world. They remain unseen and unnoticed like the plants. They are compared to humble plants. They help the family and bring joy into the house.

II. Questions:

1. Figures of speech:
   “As humble plants by country hedgerows growing” (O-08,J-12,M-15,O-15)
   (a) What is the figure of speech used here?
   Simile is the figure of speech used here.

2. Alliteration:
   “As humble plants by country hedgerows growing” (O-12)
   (a) Write out the words in alliteration.
   • Humble
   • Hedgerows
“You cannot rob us of the right we cherish”

(b) Write out the words in alliteration. (M-16)

- rob
- rights

3. Who do you think is this poem addressed to? (O-09)
   This poem is addressed to men.

4. What cannot be robbed? (M-12)
   Men cannot rob women’s rights.
   “From the bright picture of a women’s mission”

5. What is the picture referred here? (O-08)
   Women have a bright mental picture of a women’s mission.

6. How do woman want to live? (M-08,M-13) (or)
   What kind of life do women prefer to live? (J-11) (or)
   Where do woman claim to dwell? (J-06,M-15,O-15)
   Women live a calm and seclusive life in their homes.

7. What is meant by “inane abstraction”? (M-06,O-11,J-12,J-14)
   “Inane abstraction” means stupid inaction.

8. Explain: “sleep our life away” (M-06,O-11)
   It means waste one’s life in laziness.

9. What does “sleep” mean in this context? (J-07)
   ‘Sleep’ means being lazy or inactive.

10. Who gather up the brightness of home? (J-15)
    Women gather up the brightness of home.

11. Who are compared to humble plants? (M-11,O-13,J-12,J-13)
    Women are compared to humble plants.

12. What grow by the country hedgerows? (M-11,J-13)
    Humble plants grow by the country hedgerows.

13. Why are women compared to humble plants?
    Women are compared to humble plants because they spread the fragrance of happiness.

14. What is the “privileged”? (J-09)
    The “privilege” is to make their homes happy.

15. What is meant by “the cherished circle”? (O-07,J-08,M-09,J-10,M-10,O-10,M-14,O-14,M-16)
    “The cherished circle” means the family circle.

III. Paragraph: (M-06,O-06,J-07,J-09,M-10,O-10,M-11,J-12,J-13,O-13,M-13,M-14,O-14,M-16)

Women’s Rights
- Annie Louisa Walker

The poem “Women’s Rights” was written by Annie Louisa Walker. The poet talks of women’s rights and good qualities. This poem is addressed to men. Men cannot rob women’s rights. Women have a bright mental picture of women’s mission. They live a calm and seclusive life in their homes. They are away from the harsh and conflicts of the world. Women don’t waste their life in laziness. They are not dreamy and absent minded. ‘Sleep’ means being lazy or inactive. “Inane abstraction” means stupid inaction. Humble plants grow by the country hedgerows. They retain the rain water and change it into fragrant flowers. Women are compared to humble plants because they spread the fragrance of happiness. They gather up the brightness of home. They remain unseen and unnoticed like the plants. The “privilege” is to make their homes happy. They help the family and bring joy into the house. “The cherished circle” means the family circle. They know where the women are buried. Others do not know anything about it.
3. A Noiseless Patient Spider
-Walt Whitman

I. ERC:

1. “I mark’d where on a little promontory it stood isolated,” (J-13)
2. “It launch’d forth filament, filament, filament, out of itself,
 Ever unreeling them, ever tirelessly speeding them.” (M-06,O-06,M-10,J-10)
3. “And you O my soul where you stand,
 Surrounded, detached, in measureless oceans of space,” (J-11)
4. “Ceaselessly musing, venturing, throwing, seeking the spheres to connect them,”
(0-09,J-12,O-12)
5. “Till the bridge you will need be form’d, till the ductile anchor hold,” (J-09,M-14,M-16)

Reference:
Poem : A Noiseless Patient Spider
Poet  : Walt Whitman
These lines are taken from “A Noiseless Patient Spider” written by “Walt Whitman”.

Context:
The poet describes the loneliness of the soul by using the image of the spider.

Explanation:
The spider works patiently without making noise. It stands alone into the emptiness of space. It launched filament after filament. The filament is flowing out endlessly. The spider continues spinning faster without tiredness. The human soul is like the spider. It stands in the vast expanse of space. It is musing, venturing, throwing, endlessly.

II. Questions:

1. Alliteration:

   “It launch’d forth filament, filament, filament, out of itself,”
   (a) Write out the words in alliteration. (M-07,O-10,O-13,M-14)
      - Forth
      - Filament
      - Filament
      - Filament
   “Mark’d how to explore the vacant vast surrounding”
   (b) Write out the words in alliteration. (M-09,O-09,M-11,J-13,O-15)
      - Vacant
      - Vast

2. Why is the spider considered patient? (O-07)
The spider works patiently without making noise.

3. What does the spider symbolize? (O-10)
The spider symbolizes the soul.

4. “I mark’d where on a little promontory it stood isolated”
   (a) What does “it” refer to? (J-07,M-09,O-11)
      “It” refers to the spider.
   (b) What does “I” refers to? (M-13)
      “I” refers to the poet.
(c) What is meant by “promontory”? (J-09,O-11,M-14)

“Promontory” means a high point of land standing away from the coastline.

(d) Who stood isolated? (J-08)

The spider stood isolated.

5. Who launched filament? (O-08,J-12,O-14M-16)

The spider launched filament.

6. “And you O my soul where you stand”

(a) How does the soul stand? (M-08, M-12, O-12, O-13)

The soul stands in the vast expanse of space.

(b) How is our soul? (O-12)

Our soul is surrounded and detached in measureless oceans of space.

(c) What does “you” refer to?

“You” refers to the soul.

7. Who is musing, venturing, throwing, endlessly? (M-06,O-06,M-07,J-10,J-14,J-15)

The soul is musing, venturing, throwing, endlessly.

8. What is meant by “gossamer thread”? (M-06,M-15)

“Gossamer thread” means a fine cob web or a thin material.

9. Who throws gossamer thread? (J-11)

The soul throws gossamer thread.

10. What is meant by “filament”? (J-11)

“Filament” means a fine cob web or a thin material.

III. Paragraph: (J-06,M-07,J-07,O-07,M-08,J-08,M-09,O-09,O-10,J-10,M-11,O-11,M-12,O-12,M-13,J-14,M-15,O-15)

A Noiseless Patient Spider

-Walt Whitman.

The poem “A Noiseless Patient Spider” was written by “Walt Whitman”. The poet describes the loneliness of the soul by using the image of a spider. The spider works patiently without making noise. The poet sees the spider at a promontory. “Promontory” means high point of land standing away from the coastline. The spider stands alone into the emptiness of space. It launched filament after filament. The filament is flowing out endlessly. The spider continues spinning faster without tiredness. The human soul is like the spider. It stands in the vast expanse of space. It is surrounded and detached in measureless oceans of space. It is musing, venturing, throwing, endlessly. It throws out the rays of hope to connect anything in space. It springs eternal till the bridge is formed. It works till the filament is firmly fixed. It throws the gossamer thread till it sticks to something eternal. “The gossamer thread” means a fine cob web or a thin material produced by the spider.
I. ERC:

1. Speech that came like leech-craft
   And killed us almost, bleeding us white! (O-10,O-15)
2. You bleached our souls soiled with impurities.
   (M-08,M-11)
3. You were the dawn and sunlight filled the spaces
   Where Owls were hovering (O-13)
4. Like a golden swarm of fireflies you came
   Pining for a new agony, a new birth. (O-08)
5. You kindle in the far corners of the earth
   The music of an ever-deepening chant:
   The burthen of a waneless, winterless spring,
   The gospel of an endless blossoming. (J-09)
6. The spoils of ages, global merchandise
   Mingling in your strains. (J-14)
7. In the end will be the Word
   And the Word will be God in Man. (M-10,15)
8. “You ripened into nectar in fruit-jars
   That hung like clustered stars.”(J-15)
9. “O Winging words! Like homing bees you borrow
   Grown murmurous, the honey of delight,”

Reference:

Poem : English Words
Poet : V. K. Gokak

These lines are taken from “English Words” written by “V. K. Gokak”.

Context:
The poet admires the effects of English Words.

Explanation:
Speech is compared to leech craft because it removes the impurities of the soul. English words are referred to tongues of fire, winged seeds, fireflies and nectar. “Nascent loveliness” means new born loveliness like beauty of young plants.

II. Questions:
1. Allusion: (M-06,J-06,O-06,J-08,O-08,M-09,J-09,O-09,O-10,J-10,J-12,O-13,J-13,J-15)
   “In the beginning was the word
   And the word was God”
   (a) What is the allusion referred to here?
   The allusion is to the Bible.
2. Alliteration:
“You bleached our souls soiled with impurities” (M-13)
(a) Write out the words in alliteration.
- Souls
- Soiled

“Speech that came like leech-craft” (J-08)
(b) Write out the words in alliteration.
- Like
- Leech-craft

3. Figures of speech:
“Like a golden swarm of fireflies you came”
(J-07,M-08, J-08,M-10, J-10,M-11, J-11, O-13,M-14)
(a) What is the figure of speech used here?
Simile is the figures of speech used here.

“O, Winged seeds! You crossed the furrowed seas
To nestle in the warm and silent earth” (M-06,M-09,O-10)
(b) What is the figure of speech used here?
Metaphor is the figures of speech used here.

“Speech that came like leech-craft and killed us almost” (O-07,J-09,M-12,O-12)
(c) What is the figure of speech used here?
Simile is the figures of speech used here.

“You ripened into nectar in fruit-jars
That hung like clustered stars.” (M-08,J-13)
(d) What is the figure of speech used here?
Simile is the figures of speech used here.

“O tongues of fire! You came devouring
Forests of nightshade, creepers that enmash” (O-11)
(e) What is the figure of speech used here?
Metaphor is the figures of speech used here.

4. What is leech craft? (J-06,J-11,M-15)
Leech craft is the medical practice of removing impure blood.

5. What is speech compared to? Why?
Speech is compared to leech craft because it removes the impurities of the soul.

6. “O tongues of fire! You came devouring
Forests of nightshade, creepers that enmash”
(a) What is the meaning of “devouring”? (O-09)
“Devouring” means consuming something in large quantities.
(b) What are referred to “tongues of fire”? (J-08,M-11,M-12,J-15,M-16)
“English Words” are referred to “tongues of fire”.
(c) What is the speech compared to? (O-13)
The speech is compared to tongues of fire.
7. Which were the thorns in our flesh? (O-06)
   The impurities in the native languages were the thorns in our flesh.
8. “O Winged seeds! You crossed the furrowed seas”
   (a) What does “you” refer to? (M-13)
   “You” refers to “English Words”.
   (b) What do winged seeds refer to? (O-07,O-12,O-14)
   “Winged seeds” refer to English Words.
9. What does the poet mean by “you crossed the furrowed seas”? (O-11)
   The poet means the English Words that crossed the deep and wavy seas.
10. “Like a golden swarm of fireflies you came” (M-06,O-13)
    Explain the comparison:
    “English Words” are compared to fireflies.
11. “You ripened into nectar in fruit jars
    That hung like clustered stars”
    (a) What does “you” refer to? (M-07,J-14)
    “You” refers to “English Words”.
    (b) Give the meaning of the word “cluster”. (M-07,O-08,J-14)
    “Cluster” means group.
12. What do owls symbolize? (J-09)
    Owls symbolize the darkness of human mind.
13. “O Winging words! Like homing bees you borrow
    Grown murmurous, the honey of delight,”
    Explain the comparison. (J-07)
    The homing bees help in the reproduction of plants. The English language enriches the learners with the new thoughts.
14. What is meant by “nascent loveliness”? (M-10,M-14)
    “Nascent loveliness” means new born loveliness like beauty of young plants.
15. Explain: “Indo- Aryan blood”. (M-08)
    “Indo-Aryan blood” means that English belongs to Indo-Aryan language.
16. Explain: “Global Merchandise”. (M-07)
    “Global Merchandise” means worldwide trade.
17. Who is the poem addressed to?
    The poem is addressed to “English Words”.
18. “You pose the cosmic riddle”
    What is the riddle?
    It is the riddle of creation.
19. “You bleached our souls soiled with impurities”
    a) What is meant by “bleached our souls”?
    “Bleached our souls” means purifying the soul.
    b) Who does “You” refer to? (O-15)
    “You” refers to English Words.
20. “You bathed our hearts amid tempestuous seas”
    Whose hearts are referred here?
    The hearts of Indians are referred here.
5. Snake

-D. H. Lawrence

I.ERC:

1. “Someone was before me at my water-trough,
   And I, like a second comer, waiting.” (M-09,O-12,J-13)
2. “The voice of my education said to me
   He must be killed,” (O-06,O-09,J-10,O-11,M-13,M-14,M-16)
3. “Was it cowardice, that I dared not kill him?” (J-09)
4. “And I thought of the albatross
   And I wished he would come back, my snake.” (M-06,J-12,O-13)
5. “Like a king in exile, uncrowned in the underworld,”
   Now due to be crowned again.” (O-07)
6. “And yet those voices:
   If you were not afraid, you would kill him!” (O-10)

Reference:

Poem : Snake
Poet : D. H. Lawrence
These lines are taken from “Snake” written by “D. H. Lawrence”.

Context:

The poet describes a snake drinking water in a trough at poet’s house.

Explanation:

The snake reached down from a fissure in the earth wall. The poet’s voice of education told him to kill the snake. The vulgar and mean act was that the poet threw a log at the snake.

The albatross is a sea bird which is symbol of good luck.

II. Questions:

1. Allusion: (M-06,M-07,M-08,M-10,O-11,M-12,M-14,J-14,M-15,O-15)
   “And I thought of the albatross
   And I wished he would come back, my snake.”
   (a) What is the allusion used here?
   The allusion is “S.T. Coleridge’s The Rime of Ancient Mariner”.

2. Alliteration :
   “And as he slowly drew up, snake-easing his shoulders and entered farther” (O-07)
   (a) Write out words in alliteration.
      And he slowly
      As his snake-easing
      And shoulders
      “In the deep, strange-scented shade of the great carob-tree” (J-06,J-14)
   (b) Write out words in alliteration.
      the strange-scented
      the shade
“Softly drank through his straight gums, into his slack long body,” (J-07)
(c) Write out words in alliteration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>softly</th>
<th>his</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>straight</td>
<td>slack</td>
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3. **Figures of speech:**
   (a) “He drank enough
       And lifted his head dreamily, as one has drunken”
       ➢ What is the figure of speech used here? (M-13)
       **Simile is the figure of speech used here.**
   (b) “Like a king in exile, uncrowned in the underworld”
       ➢ What is the figure of speech used here? (M-07,O-14,J-15,M-16)
       **Simile is the figure of speech used here.**
   (c) “He lifted his head from his drinking, as cattle do,”
       ➢ What is the figure of speech used here? (O-06,J-12)
       **Simile is the figure of speech used here.**

4. “He reached down from a fissure in the earth – wall in the gloom”
   (a) Who reached down from a fissure? (M-12)
       **The snake reached down from a fissure.**
   (b) From where did he reach down? (M-12)
       **He reached down from a fissure in the earth wall.**

5. “Someone was before me at my water through
   And I like a second comer, waiting”
   (a) Who is referred to as “Someone”? (O-06,J-10,J-12)
       **The snake is referred to as “Someone”.**
   (b) Who is the second comer? (O-06,O-09,J-10,J-12,M-14)
       **The poet is the second comer.**
   (c) What was the reason for visiting the water trough? (O-09)
       **The reason for visiting the water trough was to drink water.**

6. What is Etna? (M-06,O-13,J-14,O-14,M-16)
   **Etna is a volcano in Sicily.**

7. “The voice of my education said to me
   He must be killed”
   (a) What did the poet’s voice of education tell him? (M-09,O-15)
       **The poet’s voice of education told him to kill the snake.**
   (b) Who must be killed? (M-09,O-12,O-15)
       **The snake must be killed.**
   (c) What does “he” refer to? (J-07,J-13,J-15)
       **“He” refers to the snake.**
   (d) What is meant by the voice of education? (J-07)
       **The voice of education refers to the poet’s knowledge acquired through education.**
8. “But must I confess how I liked him,
How glad I was he had come like a guest in quiet, to drink at my water-trough”
   (a) Whom did he like? (O-08)
       **He liked the snake.**
   (b) Whom does “I” refer to? (O-08)
       **“I” refers to the poet.**
   (c) What is the snake compared to? (O-07)
       **The snake is compared to a guest.**
   (d) Who had come like a guest in quiet? (M-13)
       **The snake had come like a guest in quiet.**
9. “And truly I was afraid. I was afraid
But even so, honoured still more”
   (a) Who was afraid? (M-08)
       **The poet was afraid.**
   (b) Why did he feel honoured? (M-08)
       **The poet felt honoured because the snake sought his hospitality.**
10. “I thought how paltry, how vulgar, what a mean act!”
    (a) What was the vulgar and mean act? (J-09,M-14)
        **The vulgar and mean act was that the poet threw a log at the snake.**
    (b) Whom does ‘I’ refer to? (J-09)
        **‘I’ refers to the poet.**
    (c) What does the poet mean by his “pettiness”? (J-06,M-07)
        **The vulgar and mean act was that the poet threw a log at the snake.**
11. “I despised myself and the voice of my accursed human education”
    (a) Who is the speaker? (O-10)
        **The poet is the speaker.**
    (b) Why does the poet despise himself? (O-10)
        **The poet despises himself because he threw a log at the snake.**
12. “And I thought of the albatross
And I wished he would come back, my snake.”
    (a) What is an Albatross? (J-11)
        **The Albatross is a sea bird which is symbol of good luck.**
13. What did the poet wish for? (J-11)
    **The poet wished that the snake would come back to the water trough again.**
14. Who was the king in exile? (M-10)
    **The snake was king in exile.**
15. “And voices in me said, If you were a man
You would take a stick and break him now, and finish him off.”
    (a) Why did the voice say so? (M-11)
        **The voice said like that because the snakes in Sicily are poisonous.**
6. The Man He Killed
-Thomas Hardy

I.ERC:

1. “Had he and I but met
   By some old ancient inn,” (M-10)
2. “I shot at him as he at me,
   And killed him in his place.” (O-07,O-08,M-11)
3. “I shot him dead because —
   Because he was my foe,” (J-08,M-09,M-12,M-13,O-14)
4. “Just so: my foe of course he was;
   That's clear enough; although” (M-08)
5. “He thought he'd 'list, perhaps,
   Off-hand like — just as I” (J-06)
6. “Was out of work — had sold his traps —
   No other reason why.” (J-07,M-07,J-14)
7. “Yes; quaint and curious war is
   You shoot a fellow down” (J-11,J-12,M-15)
8. “We should have sat us down to wet
   Right many a nipperkin!”
9. “I shot at him as he at me,
   And killed him in his place” (O-07,O-08,M-11,J-15,O-15)

Reference:
Poem : The Man He killed
Poet : Thomas Hardy

These lines are taken from “The Man He killed” written by “Thomas Hardy”

Context:
The poet says that soldiers justify their killing in the name of patriotism.

Explanation:
The narrator had sold his traps and so he joined in the army. He shot the other because he was his foe / enemy. He had no other valid reason for killing his enemy. The war is strange and old fashioned to kill a man in the battle.

II. Questions:
1. Alliterations:
   “You’d treat if met where any bar is or help to half-a-crown” (M-06,J-10,O-11,M-15)
   (a) Write out words in alliteration.
   Help if
   Half is
2. “Had he and I but met
   By some old ancient inn”
   (a) Whom does “I” refer to? (O-12)
   “I” refers to the narrator.
(b) Did they meet in an old ancient inn?
   No, they didn’t meet in an old ancient inn.

3. “But ranged as infantry,
       And staring face to face,”
   (a) What is an infantry? (J-08)
       Infantry is the soldiers fighting on foot.

4. Who were staring face to face? (J-08,M-13,M-15)
   The narrator and his enemy were staring face to face.

5. “I shot at him as he at me,
       And killed him in his place.”
   (a) Why did the narrator (or) the poet shot the other? (O-06,M-10,J-10,M-14)
       The narrator shot the other because he was his foe / enemy.

6. What did the poet do against his enemy? (O-10,O-13)
   The poet shot the other because he was his foe / enemy.

7. “Just so: my foe of course he was;
       That’s clear enough; although”
   (a) How did the poet treat his foe? (J-11)
       The poet treated his foe just as an enemy soldier.

8. “We should have sat us down to wet
       Right many a nipperkin!”
   (a) What is nipperkin? (O-09,J-12,J-13,J-15,M-16)
       Nipperkin is a glass for wine.

9. “Yes; quaint and curious war is!
       You shoot a fellow down”
   (a) Who is the speaker? (M-11)
       The poet is the speaker.
   (b) Explain: “quaint and curious”
       The war is strange and old fashioned to kill a man in the battle.
   (c) Why is the war quaint and curious? (M-09,M-11,O-15)
       One kills another in the battle field without any reason.

10. “You’d treat if met where any bar is,
       Or help to half-a-crown.”
    (a) How would he treat the other if met somewhere else? (J-06)
       If the narrator met the other man at a bar, he would treat him to a drink or money.

11. What is meant by ‘crown’?
    A crown was worth five shillings.
March 2011  
Language – Part II – English – Paper I  

Time Allowed: 3 Hours  
Maximum Marks: 100  

Instruction: In your answer book, use the Arabic numerals 1 to 69 of the questions you answer.  

Section – A  
(Vocabulary – Lexical Competencies) (Marks: 30)  

I. A. Choose the most appropriate of the four given context which equates with that of the italicized lexical item in each of the following sentences.  

5 × 1 = 5  

1. And dip their napkins in his sacred blood.  
   a) Many old people wish to go on a pilgrimage.  
   b) One should read seriously to succeed in examinations.  
   c) Reading holy books strengthens our mind.  
   d) The visitor requested for better accommodation.  

2. Mahatma Gandhi was a ceaseless crusader of women’s equality.  
   a) His belief is not based on reason  
   b) Mandela fought for the cause of South African liberty with determination.  
   c) She told that it was not sufficient.  
   d) The disease spread quickly.  

3. Lakshmi, the porter is a sturdy young man.  
   a) She is very careful in spending her time.  
   b) He is so strong that he can lift the boulder himself.  
   c) Strengthen your language to get a good score.  
   d) Please don’t disturb me; I have to learn a lot.  

4. I applied myself to the perusal of our writers.  
   a) The police searched the whole village but couldn’t find the thief.  
   b) The journalist interviewed the authors before writing a report on their books.  
   c) This shop has a wide collection of wedding sarees.  
   d) Santhosh read the documents carefully before he purchased the land.  

5. The shy over the town looked ominous and evil.  
   a) God is omnipotent.  
   b) The omnibus was engaged for the tour.  
   c) He was affected with pneumonia.  
   d) The sudden silence made her feel that something bad was going to happen.  

B. Choose the most accurate one of the four given words opposite to the italicized word 5 × 1 = 5  

6. As he was valiant, I honour him.  
   a) brilliant  
   b) coward  
   c) brave  
   d) mean.  

7. He groaned in agony.  
   a) ecstasy  
   b) stress  
   c) pain  
   d) distress.  

8. The effects on those remote from immediate injury vary.  
   a) near  
   b) distant  
   c) real  
   d) farther.  

9. It shall be found that much is omitted.  
   a) added  
   b) included  
   c) revised  
   d) increased.  

10. Napoleon faced a catastrophic defeat.  
   a) failure  
   b) danger  
   c) success  
   d) experiment.
C. Answer any ten of the following: \[10 \times 2 = 20\]

11. Write a sentence using the plural form of ‘syllabus’ or ‘index’.
12. Use the idiom ‘to give a piece of mind’ in a sentence of your own.
13. Expand the abbreviation CPU and frame a sentence with the expanded form.
14. The moisture is ………….. to the heavy …………..
   (Fill in the blanks with dew / due).
15. Form a word by blending the words ‘news’ and ‘broadcast’ and use the blended word in a sentence of your own.
16. Syllabify any two words: daughter, entertain, dramatic, queue.
17. Write a sentence each using the word ‘well’ as an adjective and as a noun.
18. Write a sentence of your own using the American English word for ‘sweets’.
19. Use the compound word ‘sportsman’ in a sentence of your own.
20. Write a sentence using a word with the prefix ‘dis…..’ or the suffix ‘…..ly’.
21. Form compound words:
   a) Verb + Noun
   b) Noun + Adjective.
22. Write sentences using the phrasal verbs ‘look after’ and ‘look into’.
23. Write sentences using the clipped words from ‘refrigerator’ and ‘signature’.

Section – B
(Grammatical Competencies)
(Marks: 20)

II. A. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences: \[10 \times 1 = 10\]

24. You …………………… not read every chapter.
   (Use a semi-model verb)
25. Rahim ……………… (read) a poem last night.
   (Use the given verb in a suitable form).
26. I ……………… (prepare) for the examination at present.
   (Use the Correct tense form of the verb given brackets)
27. My Brother ……………… is in X std, is a fan of Dhoni.
   (Use a relative Pronoun)
28. Show me the book ………………you bought yesterday.
   (Use a relative Pronoun)
29. If you perform well, you ………………win the prize.
   (Use a modal verb)
30. Frame a sentence of the pattern SVOCA
31. The People did not leave their village ………………. the heavy floods.
   (Use a suitable phrase / preposition)
32. English is spoken by millions of people.
   This is an example of ……………… passive voice.
   (Write the kind of passive voice)
33. …………………… I reached on time, I was not permitted.
   (Use a suitable link word)

B. Transform the following sentences as instructed: \[5 \times 2 = 10\]

34. Report the dialogue:
   Ravi : What are your plans for summer holidays?
   Kannan : I have no special plans.
   Ravi : How about going to Kodaikanal?
   Kannan : Yes, that is a good idea.
35. If you should be late once again, you would lose your job. 
   (Begin the sentence with ‘should’)
36. When the cat is away, the mice are at play. 
   (Rewrite as a compound sentence)
37. He told me a story. It was about a hermit. 
   (Combine the sentence into one simple a sentence)
38. Take an umbrella. It may rain. 
   (Combine the sentences using ‘in case’)

Section – C
(Reading Competencies) 
(Marks: 15)

III. A. Identify each of the following sentences with the field in the list given below by 
understanding the word or words serving as the clue: 5 × 1 = 5
39. Robots are steadily moving from fiction to fact. 
40. Examination should evaluate all aspects of learning. 
41. Indian players have performed well in the Commonwealth Games. 
42. Napolean Bonaparte was considered an enlightened monarch of France. 
43. ‘Health is Wealth’ but pollution takes it all away. 
   (Sports, Environment, History, Science, Education)

B. Read the following passage and answer in your own words the questions 
given below: 5 × 2 = 10
Advertisement can be extremely useful if they are honest: let us say you have 
broken your T.V and you want to buy another, the first thing to do is to look at as many 
advertisements for televisions as you can find. That will help you to choose the type and 
price that suits you. Then you can go to a shop and try out the TV you have selected from 
the advertisements and perhaps a few others that has caught your eye. Advertisements 
save a lot of time and trouble by putting sellers in touch with buyers in a quick and 
simple way. If the advertisements are true and accurate, the customers will be satisfied 
and will probably from the same firm the next time and advise their friends and 
acquaintances to do the same.

Questions:
44. How do advertisements save time? 
45. How can satisfied customers become good advertisers? 
46. When are advertisements extremely useful? 
47. What is the first thing that the customers do before buying a thing? 
48. Will the advertisement help you to choose the type and price that suit you?

Section –D 
(Writing Competencies – Prose) 
(Marks: 15)

IV. A. Answer any one of the following questions in a paragraph of about 100 words: 
1 × 5 = 5
49. Why does Gandhi say that women are the messengers of the Gospel of non-violence? 
50. Why does Ahtushi Deshpande say that patience is an art well learnt when one is at 
mercy of Nature? 
51. What did Johnson hope to achieve by his work?

B. Write an essay in about 250 words on any one of the following: 10 × 1 = 10
52. How did Antony and Brutus exhibit their eloquence? 
53. The aftermath of atomization on Hiroshima. 
54. Superstition caused the death of Gunga Ram.
VI. A. Read the following five sets of poetic lines and answer the questions given below each of them:  

6 × 1 = 6  

i) “Still like muffled drums, are beating  
Funeral marches to the grave”  
55. What are sounding like muffled drums?  

ii) “As humble plants by country hedgerows  
That treasure up the rain.”  
56. Who are compared to humble plants?  

iii) “And voices in me said: If you were a man  
You would take a stick and break him now”  
57. Why did the voice say so?  

iv) “Yes: quaint and curious war is!”  
58. Who is the speaker?  
59. Why is the war quaint and curious?  

v) “O tongues of fire! You came devouring”  
60. What is referred to “tongues of fire”?  

B. Read the following three sets of lines and answer the questions given below in each set of lines:  

3 × 1 = 3  

i) “Like a golden swarm of fireflies you came”  
61. Mention the figure of speech used in this line:  

ii) “Dust thou art, to dust returnest”  
62. What is the allusion here?  

iii) “Mark’d how to explore the vacant vast surrounding”  
63. Write out the words in alliteration.  

C. Explain any two of the following sets of lines with reference to the context:  

2 × 3 = 6  

64. “Trust no Future, howe’er pleasant  
Let the dead Past bury its dead”  
65. “You bleached our souls soiled with impurities”  
66. “I shot at him as he at me,  
And killed him in his place.”  

D. Answer any one of the following questions in a paragraph of about 100 words:  

1 × 5 = 5  

67. Bring out the comparison between the spider and the human soul in Whitman’s poem.  
68. How did the poet react to the snake’s visit?  
69. What do women demand by way of rights?
March 2012  
Language – Part II – English – Paper I  
Section –A  
(Vocabulary – Lexical competencies)  
I.  A. Choose the most appropriate of the four given contexts which equates with that of the italicized lexical item in each of the following sentences:  
1. For Brutus is an honourable man.  
   a) Kumar was punished for his dishonesty.  
   b) He was respected for his deed.  
   c) Those who are disrespectful to others will receive the same from others.  
   d) Mr. Johnson is known for his principles.  
2. The bus followed in hot pursuit of a rabbit.  
   a) She sped away in her car in her with journalists chasing her with determination.  
   b) The soup was so hot that the child refused to drink it.  
   c) He wanted to continue his higher studies.  
   d) He did his work intentionally.  
3. The scientists are busy trying to harness atomic energy.  
   a) We have to make atomic energy harmless.  
   b) Scientists are trying to find out the harmful effects of atomic energy.  
   c) We are trying to distribute the source of energy.  
   d) Efforts are being made to control atomic energy for all positive purposes.  
4. Frailty thy name is woman.  
   a) A sound mind is a sound body.  
   b) Athletes are sturdy and sound body.  
   c) There is a small weakness in that construction.  
   d) Fatty foods increase your weight.  
5. Gunga Ram was squashed.  
   a) Guna was conceited.  
   b) Orange juice is a healthy drink.  
   c) She was thrilled at the prospect of visiting Paris.  
   d) He was subdued after the defeat.  

B. Choose the most accurate of the four given words opposite in meaning to the italicized word:  
6. He was my friend faithful and just to me.  
   a) humble  
   b) disloyal  
   c) truthful  
   d) plain  
7. Truth force, the power of enlightened non-violence is neither passive nor timid.  
   a) active  
   b) afraid  
   c) bold  
   d) doubtful  
8. He is sturdy young man.  
   a) dynamic  
   b) strong  
   c) weak  
   d) ambitious  
9. There are many people who despise the snake…….  
   a) fear  
   b) appreciate  
   c) kill  
   d) worship  
   a) unimportant  
   b) worthy  
   c) significant  
   d) long
C. Answer the ten of the following:  

11. Write a sentence using the plural form of ‘medium’ or ‘index’.  
12. Use the idiom ‘once in a blue moon’ in a sentence of your own.  
13. Write a sentence using the expanded form of CPU.  
14. The protruding ................ of the tree obstructed our ............ (route / root).  
15. Form a word by blending the words ‘travel’ and ‘catalogue’ and use the blended word in a sentence of your own.  
16. Syllabify any two of the following words: laboratory, activity, detect, introduction.  
17. Write sentences using ‘love’ as a verb and ‘love’ as a noun.  
18. Write a sentence of your own using the American English word for ‘biscuit’.  
19. Write a sentence using a word ‘out-patient’ in a sentence of your own.  
20. Write a sentence using a word with the prefix ‘mis’……… or the suffix ‘……..tion’.  
21. Form compound words:  
   a) Noun + Noun  
   b) Noun + Adjective  
22. Write sentences using the phrasal verbs ‘go ahead’ and ‘go against’.  
23. Write sentences, each using the clipped words from ‘suitcase’ and ‘handkerchief’.

Section – B
(Grammatical Competencies)

II. A. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences:  

24. I hope she ............. succeed.  
   (Use a model verb)  
25. He ............... (submit) his form. So he can participate.  
   (Use the given verb in a suitable form)  
26. You ............... not read every chapter. (Use a quasi modal)  
27. Students ............ speak English fluently will easily get jobs. (Use a relative pronoun)  
28. This fountain pen ............ I bought only a week ago, leaks badly.  
   (Use a relative pronoun)  
29. You must not go ............. the advice of your parents.  
   (Use a phrase / preposition)  
30. I ................. (teach) him, if I had time. (Use the given verb in suitable form)  
31. Write a sentence of the pattern SVCA.  
32. This novel was written by O. Henry. This is an example of ............ passive voice.  
   (Write the kind of passive voice)  
33. Man proposes ............ God disposes. (Use a suitable link word)

B. Transform the following sentences as instructed:  

34. Report the dialogue:  
   Mathan : Hello Rahul, how are you?  
   Rahul  : Fine Mathan, what brings you here?  
   Mathan : I have just come to see you. It is long since we’ve met.  
   Rahul : Thank you. Let us have coffee.  
35. If he had told them the truth, he would not have been punished. (Begin the sentence with “Had”)  
36. As there was heavy rain, the match was delayed.  
   (Rewrite as a compound sentence)  
37. I forgot my birthday. My friend greeted me on that day.  
   (Combine the sentences into a simple sentence)  
38. He tried his best. He could not open the box.  
   (Combine the sentences using ‘though’)

62
III. A. Identify each of the following sentences with the semantic field in the list given below, by understanding the word or words serving as the clue:  

39. Spicy food can cause acidity in the stomach.  
40. A painting displayed in the exhibition was beautiful.  
41. The Nilgiris Biosphere has been affected by pollution.  
42. He hit a sixer in the very first over of the match.  
43. For programming, people use the binary system.  
   (sports, environment, computer, nutrition and dietetics, art)  

B. Read the following passage and answer in your own words the questions given below:  

Preserving Natural is man’s prime responsibility. The earth does not belong to us for us to use and abuse. It belongs to our children.  
As a man became civilized, he slowly lost his attachment with Nature. In his quest for development, man cleared pristine forests and polluted the environment. The magnitude of destruction increased in proportion to the magnitude of his greed. As man drifted away from Nature, his problems increased and his heart became hard and cold. The many calamities, misfortunes and problem of our times are but the manifestation of this greed. This is why we have injured people, animals and environment. If we want to set things right we must reconnect with Nature.  

Questions:  
44. What is the prime responsibility of man?  
45. Whom does the earth belong to?  
46. When does man lose attachment with Nature?  
47. What is the manifestation of man’s greed?  
48. What do you do to set things right?  

Section – D  
(Writing Competencies – Prose)  
(Marks: 15)  

IV. A. Answer any one of the following questions in a paragraph of about 100 words:  

49. How is Gandhiji’s faith in women described in the lesson ‘The Ceaseless Crusader’?  
50. Describe the superstitious practice of Gunga Ram.  
51. What does Johnson want the readers to remember regarding the “English Dictionary”?  

B. Write an essay in about 250 words on any one of the following:  

52. Compare and contrast the speeches of Brutus and Mark Antony.  
53. Write an essay on the aftermath of atomization on Hiroshima.  
54. Bring out the trekking experience of Ahtushi Deshpande.
Section – E  
(Literary Competencies – Poetry)  
(Marks: 20)

V. A. Read the following five sets of poetic lines and answer the questions given below each of them:  

   6 × 1 = 6

   i. Art is long, and time is fleeting
55. Why is art supposed to be ‘long’?
   ii. You cannot rob us of the rights we cherish
56. What cannot be robbed?
   iii. Surrounded detached in measureless oceans of space.
57. Where does the soul stand?
   iv. O tongues of fire! You came devouring.
58. What is referred to as tongues of fire?
   v. He reached down from a fissure in the earth-wall in the gloom.
59. Who reached down?
60. From where did he reach down?

B. Read the following three sets of lines and answer the questions given below each set of lines:  

   3 × 1 = 3

   i. Speech that came like leech-craft.
61. What is the figure of speech employed here?
   ii. ‘And I thought of the albatross,  
      And I wished he would come back, my snake’
62. What is the allusion here?
   iii. Life is real! Life is earnest!  
      And grave is not the goal.
63. Write out the words in alliteration.

C. Explain any two of the following sets of lines with reference to the context:  

   2 × 3 = 6

   64. As humble plants by country hedgerows growing,  
      That treasure up the rain.
65. I shot him dead because –  
      Because he was my foe.
66. Be not like dumb, driven cattle!  
      Be a hero in the strife!

D. Write a paragraph of 100 words on any one of the following:  

   1 × 5 = 5

   67. What is the message conveyed through the poem ‘A Psalm of Life’?
68. Describe the spider’s persistence.
69. Bring out the emotions expressed in the poem ‘The Man He Killed’
March 2013  
Language – Part II – English – Paper I  
Section –A  
(Vocabulary – Lexical competencies)  
1. I. A. Choose the most appropriate of the four given contexts which equates with that of the underlined lexical item in each of the following sentences:  
1. As he was valiant, I honour him.  
   a) He was unhappy with his companions.  
   b) He was awarded for his brave act.  
   c) The crowd was in a jubilant mood.  
   d) Raman is respected by one and all.  
2. Mahatma Gandhi was a ceaseless crusader of women’s equality.  
   a) Her belief is not based on reason.  
   b) Mandela fought for the cause of South Africa.  
   c) The disease spread quickly.  
   d) They were allotted sufficient time to complete the assignment.  
3. Leaving us stranded in the civilization of Milan….  
   a) The children were delighted to visit the museum.  
   b) The passenger was embarrassed when he was caught.  
   c) The tourists were marooned on the island.  
   d) The medical report confused the patient.  
4. He fell on the floor and stared at the cobra petrified with fear.  
   a) I stood immobile with fear when I heard a gunshot suddenly.  
   b) He screamed with fear when an earthquake occurred.  
   c) The girl trembled with fear when her mother scolded her.  
   d) We should drink purified water.  
5. A proliferation accelerated to something like the speed of light.  
   a) We rushed out before he entered the scene.  
   b) The bonus amount was increased.  
   c) The train speeded up before I got in.  
   d) His letter delayed the action.  
B. Choose the most accurate of the four given words opposite in meaning to the italicized word:  
6. Caeser was a tyrant.  
   a) bold  
   b) timid  
   c) democrat  
   d) great  
7. Women’s marvellous power is lying dormant.  
   a) ordinary  
   b) magnificent  
   c) bright  
   d) hidden  
8. ______ hightest abandoned village in the world.  
   a) adapted dynamic  
   b) unrestrained  
   c) deserted weak  
   d) inhabited  
9. There are many people who despise the snake……..  
   a) love  
   b) hate  
   c) detest  
   d) abhor  
10. The familiar ball of fire which travels through the sky seemed for an instant extinguished.  
    a) hidden  
    b) began  
    c) faded  
    d) long
C. Answer the ten of the following:  

10 × 2 = 20

11. Write a sentence using the singular form of ‘indexes’ or ‘data’.
12. Use the idiom ‘to be on cloud nine’ in a sentence of your own.
13. Write a sentence using the expanded form of the abbreviation ‘CPU’.
14. I had no ______. He gave me ______ of advice.
   (Fill in the blank with piece / peace).
15. Form a word by blending the words ‘helicopter’ and ‘airport’ and use the blended word in a sentence of your own.
16. Syllabify any two of the following words:
   introduction, fantastic, contact, facilitate
17. Write sentences using ‘file’ as a noun and ‘file’ as a verb.
18. Write a sentence of your own using the British English word for ‘movie’.
19. Write a sentence using a word ‘washing machine’ in a sentence of your own.
20. Write a sentence using a word with the prefix ‘im’……. or the suffix ‘…….ness’.
21. Form compound words:
   a) Noun + Noun
   b) Gerund + Noun
22. Write sentences using the phrasal verbs ‘cut off’ and ‘cut short’.
23. Write sentences, each using the clipped words from ‘advertisement’ and ‘telephone’.

Section – B

(Grammatical Competencies)

II. A. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences:  

10 × 1 = 10

24. I _______ wake up at 5 o’clock in the morning, when I was young.
   (Use a semi - model verb)
25. Rita _______ (go) to temple every Friday. (Use the given verb in a suitable form)
26. We _______ help needy. (Use a modal verb)
27. If you work hard, you _______ (pass). (Use the given verb in a suitable form)
28. This is the boy _______ won the race. (Use a relative pronoun)
29. Gas stoves were given to the people. (Identify the kind of passive voice)
30. Frame a sentence of the pattern SVCA.
31. We reached there _______ the rain. (Use a suitable phrase / preposition)
32. _______ they started early, they reached the destination late.
   (Use a suitable link word)
33. The baby _______ (demand) everyone’s attention.
   (Use the given verb in its simple past tense form)

B. Transform the following sentences as instructed:  

5 × 2 = 10

34. Report the dialogue:
   Shopkeeper    :    Why did you bring this book?
   Student      :    I want to exchange it.
   Shopkeeper    :    Please give me the bill. I will definitely exchange it with a fresh copy.
35. If you should need my help again, just give me a ring.
   (Begin the sentence with “Should”)
36. The rain stopped. the play resumed.
   (Rewrite as a complex sentence)
37. Unless you study well, you will not score high marks.
   (Change into a compound sentence)
38. Though he was poor, he remained honest.
   (Change into a simple sentence)

Section - C
(Reading Competencies)

III. A. Identify each of the following sentences with the semantic field in the list given below, by understanding the word or words serving as the clue: 5 × 1 = 5
39. The flight was cancelled due to fog.
40. Spicy food can cause acidity in the stomach.
41. Meenu stumbled upon a chance to practice running a race.
42. The company has recommended a dividend of 75 percent.
43. The monitor is not working. Get it repaired.
   (Sports, Weather, Commerce, Nutrition and Dietetics, Computer)

B. Read the following passage and answer in your own words the questions given below: 5 × 2 = 10
   A lot of things are going to happen in the next fifty years as the population of the world increases rapidly. It is enormously important to increase the yield of grain plants. A great deal has happened through the work of the geneticists who are specialists in genetics in the last five years. For instance, there has been an enormous worldwide increase in the production of what Americans call corn (maize to us) due to the development of new strains. Throughout agriculture geneticists are improving plants to get higher yields.

Questions:
44. Why is it important to increase the yield of grain plants?
45. Who could increase the yield of grain plants?
46. Who are geneticists?
47. Why is there an enormous increase in the production of corn?
48. What are the agriculture geneticists improving?

Section – D
(Writing Competencies – Prose)
(Marks: 15)

IV. A. Answer any one of the following questions in a paragraph of about 100 words: 1 × 5 = 5
49. How do you relate ‘Ahimsa’ and ‘Satyagraha’ to the women?
50. What did Johnson hope to achieve by his work?
51. The aftermath of atomization on Hiroshima.

B. Write an essay in about 250 words on any one of the following: 1 × 10 = 10
52. Compare and contrast the speeches of Brutus and Mark Antony.
53. The trekking experience of the author.
54. Gunga Ram’s Kala Nag.
Section – E

(Literary Competencies – Poetry)

(Marks: 20)

V.  A. Read the following five sets of poetic lines and answer the questions given below each of them:

\[ \text{6 \times 1 = 6} \]

i. In the world’s broad field of battle,
   In the bivouac of life
55. What is meant by bivouac of life?
ii. We claim to dwell, in quiet and seclusion,
   Beneath the house isolated
56. Where do women live?
iii. I mark’d where on little promontory it stood isolated.
57. Who does the word ‘I’ refer to?
iv. O winged seeds! You crossed the furrowed seas.
58. What does the word ‘you’ refer to?
v. How glad I was he had come like a guest in quiet,
   to drink at my water-trough
59. Who had come like a guest in quiet?
vi. But ranged as infantry,
   And staring face to face
60. Who were staring face to face?

B. Read the following three sets of lines and answer the questions given below each set of lines:

\[ \text{3 \times 1 = 3} \]

i. ‘Still like muffled drums, are beating
   Funeral marches to the grave’
61. Mention the figure of speech used in the above lines?
ii. ‘You bleached our souls soiled with impurities’
62. Write out the words in alliteration.
iii. ‘He drank enough
   And lifted hid head dreamily, as one who has drunken’
63. Mention the figure of speech used here.

C. Explain any two of the following sets of lines with reference to the context:

\[ \text{2 \times 3 = 6} \]

64. You cannot rob us of the rights we cherish
   Nor turn our thoughts away
   From the bright picture of a ‘Women’s Mission’
   Our hearts portray
65. I shot him dead because –
   Because he was my foe.
66. The voice of my education said to me
   He must be killed

D. Write a paragraph of 100 words on any one of the following:

\[ \text{1 \times 5 = 5} \]

67. What is the message of the poem ‘A Psalm of Life’?
68. Wait Whitman’s comparison of the spider to the human soul.
69. Describe the reaction of the poet D.H.Lawrence to the snake’s visit.
March 2014  
Language Part – II - English – Part I  
Section – A  
(*Vocabulary – Lexical Competencies*)  
(Marks: 30)  

I. A. Choose the most appropriate of the four given contexts which equates with that of the underlined lexical item in each of the following sentences:  

5 × 1 = 5

1. He hath brought many captives home to Rome.  
   a) The captain was brave enough to face the storm.  
   b) The mice were caught in a trap.  
   c) The prisoners were imprisoned.  
   d) He likes to wear a cap.

2. Slight avocation will seduce attention.  
   a) This picture tempts me to eat more icecreams.  
   b) The water in the lake has decreased considerably.  
   c) My father will make sure that we got the tickets for the journey.  
   d) Good friends generate good habits.

3. The third figure was an enigma.  
   a) He got third prize in the running race.  
   b) It proved her mastry in the subject.  
   c) How he got through the exam is mystery.  
   d) A tall figure was standing in the darkness.

4. It ends in a cold and menacing snout with icy waters flowing beneath.  
   a) The children managed the situation.  
   b) The thought of tsunami is always threatening.  
   c) We had a pleasant experience.  
   d) She mended her TV set.

5. Women’s marvellous power is lying dormant.  
   a) Many men try to dominate their wives.  
   b) The new born baby is active.  
   c) She fights for her rights.  
   d) This company schemes are always inactive.

B. Choose the most accurate one of the four given words opposite to the underlined word:  

5 × 1 = 5

6. …………… nor can they develop the gift nature has bestowed on them.  
   a) denied  
   b) obtained  
   c) betrayed  
   d) belied

7. It shows continuously  
   a) intermediate  
   b) alternately  
   c) intermittently  
   d) regularly

8. I found our speech copious without order.  
   a) initiative  
   b) meager  
   c) original  
   d) monotonous

9. The teacher pretended to be indifferent.  
   a) different  
   b) careless  
   c) interested  
   d) quiet

10. The stoniest of hearts must have cursed the gift.  
   a) praised  
   b) blessed  
   c) appreciated  
   d) lauded
C. Answer any ten of the following:  \[ 10 \times 2 = 20 \]

11. Write a sentence using the plural form of ‘medium’ or ‘radius’.
12. Use the idiom ‘to be at logger heads’ in a sentence of your own.
13. Write a sentence using the expanded form of the Acronym TOEFL.
14. Due to his ............... handwriting, he is not ............... for the post.
   (Fill in the blanks with illegible / eligible)
15. Form a word by blending the words: ‘education’ and ‘entertainment’ and use the
   blended word in a sentence of your own.
16. Syllabify any two words:
   daughter, eccentric, astrology, confidence.
17. Write sentences using the word ‘well’ as a noun and ‘well’ as a verb.
18. Write a sentence of your own using American English word for ‘tap’.
19. Use the compound word ‘air conditioning’ in a sentence of your own.
20. Write a sentence using a word with the prefix ‘il’........ or suffix ...............’ly’.
21. Form compounds words:
   a) Verb + Noun
   b) Adjective + Noun
22. Write sentence using the phrase verb ‘put on’ and ‘put off’.
23. Write sentence using the clipped words from ‘spectacles’ and ‘hamburger’.

Section – B
(Grammatical Competencies)
(Marks: 20)

II. A. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences:  \[ 10 \times 1 = 10 \]

24. One ................. always keep his promises.
   [Use a model verb]
25. In the last meeting, the blueprint of the proposed holidays home ____ (show).
   [Use the given verb in a suitable form]
26. How ________ you ask me such a question?
   [Use a quasi modal verb]
27. If the sun _____ (be) bright, the pictures would have come out well.
   [Use the given verb in a suitable form]
28. The film is about a leader ________ led the freedom struggle of his country.
   [Use a relative pronoun]
29. The wrong deeds _____ we do are more often remembered than our good ones.
   [Use a relative pronoun]
30. The people did not leave their village ________ the heavy floods.
   [Use a suitable phrase / preposition].
31. Frame a sentence of the pattern ASVOC.
32. This experiment had to be stopped because of power failure. This is an example
   of ________ passive voice.
   [Write the kind of passive voice].
33. Hurry up ________ you will be late.
   [Use a suitable link word]
B. Transform the following sentences as instructed:  

34. Report the dialogue:
   Father : Don’t watch T.V during examination time.
   Varun : Sorry daddy. Today, they are telecasting our school programme.
   Father : O.K I’ll watch the programme with you.

35. If I had known you were here, I would have come to meet you.
   [Begin the sentence with ‘Had’]

36. As my uncle was not willing to help me, I had to apply for a loan from the bank.
   [Change into a compound sentence]

37. I like tea. I prefer coffee.
   [Combine the sentence into a simple sentence]

38. An industrious man is sure to succeed.
   [Change into a complex sentence]

Section – C  
(Reading Competencies)  
(Marks: 15)

III. A. Identify each of the following sentences with the field in the list given below, by understanding the word or words serving as the clue:  

39. The ghat route on the hills has many hairpin bends.  
40. The Ozone layer protects us from the rays of the sun.  
41. The rhyme scheme of this poem is wonderful.  
42. ISRO has successfully launched Mangalyaan to space.  
43. Billiards and Squash are costly indoor games.  

(Space, Sports, Travel, Literature, Environment)

B. Read the following passage and answer in your own words the questions given below:  

A glacier is a river of ice which travels slowly from the summit of a mountain to the valley below. It is formed when masses of snow are frozen and pressed together. For a glacier to form, snowfall during winter must exceed the melting of snow during summer. Such conditions only prevail in the mountain and polar regions. The great weight of a glacier causes it to move slowly downwards from the snowfield where it is formed. The movement varies from a few centimeters to a few meters per day, depending on the slope of the ground and the presence of obstructions. The movement is greater in the center and along the surface of the glacier than at the sides and the bottom. In some regions, the glacier eventually reaches the sea. Larger chunks of it break off and fall into the sea with a thundering roar. These chunks of ice float away as icebergs. At its source, a glacier is broad and thick; but as it moves down the mountain, its temperature rises. As a result more snow and ice melt and the glacier gradually decrease in size.

Questions:
44. What is a glacier?  
45. Where are the glaciers found?  
46. How are the icebergs formed?  
47. Mention the factors that cause the variations in the movement of the glaciers.  
48. Why does the glacier decrease in size?
Section – D  
*(Writing Competencies – Prose)*  
(Marks: 15)  

IV. A. Answer any one of the following questions in a paragraph of about 100 words:  

50. How did Mark Antony win over the public of Rome to his side?  
51. ‘Patience is an art well learnt when one is at the mercy of nature’. Why does the author make this observation?  

B. Write an essay in about 250 words on any one of the following:  

52. Gandhiji, The Ceaseless Crusader  
53. The aftermath of atomization on Hiroshima  
54. What prompted Samuel Johnson to write a dictionary of the English Language?

Section – E  
*(Literary Competencies – Poetry)*  
(Marks: 20)

IV.A. Read the following five sets of poetic lines and answer the questions given below for each of them:  

55. What is the meaning of cherished circle?  
56. What was the vulgar and mean act?  
57. Who leaves the footprints?  
58. Why did the poet shoot the other man?  
59. What does the poet mean by nascent loveliness?  
60. What is promontory?

B. Read the following three sets of lines and answer the questions given below in each set of lines:  

61. Mention the figure of speech used in the above line.  
62. Write out the words in alliteration.  
63. What is the allusion used here?  

C. Explain any two of the following sets of lines with reference to the context:  

64. The voice of my education said to me  
   He must be killed  
65. Till the bridge you will need be form’d, till the ductile anchor hold.  
66. Trust no Future how’er pleasant  
   Let the dead Past bury its dead

D. Answer any one of the following questions in a paragraph of about 100 words:  

67. What are Annie Louisa Walker’s views about women’s rights?  
68. Efficacy of English words.  
69. In what way is war quaint and curious according to Thomas Hardy?
March – 15
Language – Part II – English – Paper
(Reader and Linguistic Competencies)
Section – A

I. A. Choose the most appropriate of the four given context which equates with that of the underlined lexical item in each of the following sentences: 5 × 1 = 5

1. Mahatma Gandhi was a ceaseless crusader of women’s equality.
   a) He was determined to win.
   b) The untiring effort of Srinath has brought success to his team.
   c) She is conscious of her appearance.
   d) My dog was faithful till the end.

2. He fell on the floor and stared at the cobra petrified with fear.
   a) The boy trembled with fear on seeing a lion.
   b) The elephant suddenly charged at the Mahout who stood immobile with fear.
   c) I was surprised to meet my friend after five years.
   d) The judge did not condemn her.

3. The scientists were striving to harness the ultimate secret.
   a) The police tried to chase the thief.
   b) Don’t reveal the secret to anyone.
   c) Learn to control your temper.
   d) Alexzander the Great, tried to conquer many countries.

4. I slew him.
   a) They beat him mercilessly.
   b) The woman was assaulted by two unidentified men.
   c) The leader was killed by his opponent.
   d) The master thrashed the servant.

5. It many repress the triumph of malignant criticism.
   a) You need to restrain your anger.
   b) They assured him their help.
   c) The player aims to win the medal.
   d) Renu preferred swimming to walking.

B. Choose the most accurate one of the following the four given words opposite to the underlined word: 5 × 1 = 5

6. Kishore is a sturdy young man.
   a) dynamic  b) strong  c) weak  d) ambitious

7. The stoniest of hearts must have cursed the gift.
   a) blessed  b) refused  c) blamed  d) scolded

8. A few wild blunders and risible absurdities.
   a) submerged  b) serious  c) comical  d) pathetic

9. Frailty, thy name is woman.
   a) pity  b) knowledge  c) loyalty  d) strength

10. There are many who despise the snake.
    a) hate  b) detest  c) admire  d) abhor
C. Answer any ten of the following:  

10 \times 2 = 20

11. Write a sentence using the plural form of ‘alumnus’ or ‘criterion’.
12. Use the idiom ‘on cloud nine’ in a sentence of your own.
13. Write a sentence using the expanding form of the acronym AIDS.
14. He is fully _________ about his _________ in doing things.  
   (conscience / conscious)
15. Form a word by blending the words: ‘electro’ and ‘execute’ and use the blended word in a sentence of your own.
16. Syllabify any two words:
   Eradicate, dramatic, vanish, entertain.
17. Write sentences using the word ‘fine’ as a noun and ‘fine’ as a verb.
18. Write a sentence of your own using, the American English word for ‘autumn’.
19. Use the compound word ‘taxi – driver’ in a sentence of your own.
20. Write a sentence using a word with the prefix ‘im’______ or suffix ___ ‘ment’.
21. Form compound words:
   a) Gerund + Noun  
   b) Verb + Noun
22. Write sentence using the phrasal verbs ‘call on’ and call off’.
23. Write sentence using the clipped words from ‘perambulator’ and ‘aeroplane’.

Section – B  
(Grammatical Competencies)  
(Marks: 20)

II. A. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences:  

10 \times 1 = 10

24. We _________ help the needy.  
   [Use a model verb]
25. All that ________ (glitter) is not gold.  
   [Use the given verb in a suitable form]
26. Students _________ submit the record books on time.  
   [Use a quasi-model verb]
27. If they had tried, they _________ (win) the match.  
   [Use the given verb in a suitable form]
28. He is the man ________ bike is stolen.  
   [Use a relative pronoun]
29. Show me the pen ___________ you bought yesterday.  
   [Use a relative pronoun]
30. He wrote the exam ______ his illness.  
   [Use a suitable phrase / preposition]
31. Frame a sentence of the pattern SVIODO.
32. The trees were cut down last month. This is an example of _________ passive voice.
33. He is intelligent _________ lazy.  
   [Use a suitable link word]
B. Transform the following sentences as instructed:  

34. Report the dialogue:
   Teacher : Mala, why were you absent yesterday?
   Mala    : I went to temple, sir.
   Teacher : Okay. Complete the assignment I have given.

35. If it were not for the expenses involved, I would go by air.
    [Begin the sentence with ‘were’]

36. It is really surprising that he has not been arrested by the police.
    [Change into compound sentence]

37. Rahul lost the match. He decided to resign as captain.
    [Combine the sentence into a simple sentence]

38. Sujatha is wealthy but she is not generous.
    [Rewrite as a complex sentence]

Section – C
(Reading Competencies)

III.A. Identify each of the following sentences with the field in the list given below, by understanding the word or words serving as the clue:  

5 × 1 = 5

39. Shakespeare’s plays are read by many people.
40. The yield of wheat has increased.
41. Fast food is a growing health hazard.
42. My brother is planning to go to the U.S.
43. Raina was declared the Man of the Match.

[Nutrition and Dietetics, Travel, Sports, Literature, Agriculture]

B. Read the following passage and answer in your own words, the questions given below:  

5 × 2 = 10

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 his 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 is of yourself into your studies, or any project in which you are engaged. Most people, unfortunately, don’t do that and this is the tragic of failure.

Questions:
44. How can you make things better?
45. What do you mean by expecting the best?
46. Why do people get defeated in life?
47. What is the key to success?
48. Mention the cause of failure.

Section – D
(Writing Competencies – Prose)
(Marks: 15)

IV. A. Answer any two of the following questions in paragraph of about 100 words: 1 × 5 = 5

49. How did Gandhiji relate women to ‘Satyagraha’?
50. What prompted Johnson to write a dictionary of the English language?
51. The immediate impact of the atomization on Hiroshima.
B. Write an essay in about 250 words on any one of the following:  
1 × 10 = 10
52. How did Mark Antony turn the crowd against the conspirators?  
53. Describe how Gunga Ram’s superstitious practices lead to his death.  
54. Give an account of the trekking experience of the author.  

Section – E  
(Literary Competencies – Poetry)  
(Marks: 20)

V. A. Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer the questions given below for each  
of them:  
6 × 1 = 6
55. Speech that came like leech – craft  
And killed us almost, bleeding us white!  
What is leech – craft?  
56. Till the gossamer thread you fling catch  
Somewhere, O my soul.  
What is meant by gossamer thread?  
57. But ranged as infantry,  
And staring face to face  
Who were the two staring face to face?  
58. In the world’s broad field of battle,  
In the bivouac of life;  
What is meant by ‘bivouac’?  
59. We claim to dwell, in quiet and seclusion,  
Beneath the household roof.  
Where do women claim to dwell?  
60. And I, like a second comer, waiting.  
Who is the second – comer?

B. Read the following three sets of lines and answer the questions given below in each  
set of lines:  
3 × 1 = 3
61. Dust thou art, to dust returnest,  
Was not spoken of the soul.  
What is the allusion referred to here?  
62. You’d treat if met where any bar is  
Or help to half - a - crown.  
Write the words in alliteration in the above line.  
63. As humble plants by country hedgerows growing  
What is the figure of speech employed in the given line?

C. Explain any two of the following sets of lines with reference to context:  
2 × 3 = 6
64. Yes; quaint and curious war is.  
65. So let us, unobtrusive and unnoticed,  
But happy none the less.  
66. In the end will be WORD  
And the word will be the God in Man.

D. Answer any two one of the following in a paragraph of about 100 words:  
1 × 5 = 5
67. The graceful retreat of the snake.  
68. Bring out the message of the poem, ‘A psalm of life”  
69. Walt Whitman’s comparison of the spider to the human soul.
March – 16  
Language – Part II – English – Paper  
(Reader and Linguistic Competencies)  
Section – A  

I. A. Choose the most appropriate of the four given context which equates with that of the underlined lexical item in each of the following sentences:  

1. He hath brought many captives home to Rome.  
   a) The captains trained the teams very well.  
   b) The captions were very attractive to all.  
   c) The prisoners were taught yoga and pranayama.  
   d) The militants were caught by the police.  

2. With Gandhi, a new, unique element emerged.  
   a) The lion attacked the woodcutter.  
   b) The sailor drowned in the ocean.  
   c) Everyone admired her natural beauty.  
   d) A fierce storm arose due to the cyclone.  

3. Snakes were the most vile of God’s creation.  
   a) His son was found to be in bad company.  
   b) The terrorists are cruel people.  
   c) You cannot hide your evil thoughts for long.  
   d) They sold an ugly painting for a huge amount.  

4. The summits are unreal in their consummate beauty.  
   a) Reading maketh a complete man.  
   b) The consumption of coffee in excess is unhealthy.  
   c) Constructive criticism is welcome.  
   d) The corporation laid new cement roads.  

5. The third figure was an enigma.  
   a) Babu was frightened by the incident.  
   b) Steam engines are no longer used in foreign countries.  
   c) The mystery of the Bermuda Triangle has not been solved.  
   d) The enmity between Rahul and Rajesh came to an end.  

B. Choose the most accurate one of the following the four given words opposite to the underlined word:  

6. Women’s marvellous power is lying dormant.  
   a) ordinary  
   b) bright  
   c) dull  
   d) wide  

7. Dip their napkins in his sacred blood.  
   a) filthy  
   b) soily  
   c) unholy  
   d) holy  

8. Brahma is the creator and Siva is the:  
   a) maker  
   b) destroyer  
   c) protector  
   d) preserver  

9. He took on the role of a domineering husband.  
   a) subjective  
   b) objective  
   c) powerful  
   d) submissive  

10. …. no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect.  
    a) imperfect  
    b) produce  
    c) indecent  
    d) peaceful  

C. Answer any ten of the following:  

11. Write a sentence using the plural form of ‘datum’ or ‘radius’.  
12. Use the idiom ‘in the pink of health’ in a sentence of your own.  
13. Write a sentence using the expanded form of the acronym WHO.  
14. In Japan even ________ stores are not ________ for they float on boats.  
    (Fill in the blanks with stationary / stationery)
15. Form a word by blending the words ‘helicopter’ and ‘airport’ and use the blended word in a sentence of your own.

16. Syllabify any two words:
   - fantastic, president, defect, particular.

17. Write sentences using the word ‘bank’ as a noun and ‘bank’ as a verb.

18. Write a sentence of your own using the American English word for ‘petrol’.

19. Use the compound word ‘world famous’ in a sentence of your own.

20. Write a sentence using a word with the prefix ‘in’ or the suffix ‘ful’.

21. Form compound words:
   a) Noun + Verb
   b) Noun + Noun

22. Write sentence using the phrasal verbs ‘keep up’ and ‘keep on’.

23. Write sentence using the clipped words from ‘kilogram’ and ‘gymnasium’.

Section – B

(Grammatical Competencies)

(Marks: 20)

II. A. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences: 10 × 1 = 10

24. You ________ not pluck the flowers.
   [Use a model verb]

25. The children ________ (burst) into peals of laughter.
   [Use the given verb in a suitable form]

26. If I were a ruler, I ________ (eradicate) poverty.
   [Use the given verb in a suitable form]

27. Rameshwaram is the place ________ Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was born.
   [Use a relative pronoun]

28. Show me the house ________ you bought last year.
   [Use a relative pronoun]

29. How ________ you call me names?
   [Fill in the blank with semi-modal]

30. They continued their journey ________ the earthquake.
   [Use a suitable phrase / preposition]

31. Frame a sentence of the pattern SVCA.

32. I will help you ________ I have no money.

33. Financial aid was given to the people during crisis. This is an example of ________ passive voice. (Identify the kind of passive voice used here)

B. Transform the following sentences as instructed: 5 × 2 = 10

34. Report the dialogue:
   Evie : What are you looking for?
   Sheri : I have lost my purse.
   Evie : Where did you keep it?
   Sheri : I remember keeping it in the shelf.
   Evie : Don’t worry. We will find it soon.

35. If you should need to meet me, you can call this number.
   [Begin the sentence with ‘Should’]

36. Ravi saw the snake. He ran away in fear.
   [Combine the sentences using ‘when’]

37. As my brother was out of station, he could not attend the function.
   [Change into a compound sentence]

38. Dev tried his best. He could not climb the mountain.
   [Combine the sentences using ‘though’]
Section – C
(Reading Competencies)

III. A. Identify each of the following sentences with the field in the list given below, by understanding the word or words serving as the clue:

39. Rice contains more carbohydrates.
40. The monitor displays the menu.
41. We go by train to Mysore.
42. Newspapers bring news from all parts of the world.
43. Michal Jackson is known as king of pop.

[Travel, Music, Nutrition and Dietetics, Computer, Media]

B. Read the following passage and answer in your own words, the questions given below:

The Government is taking seriously the issue of road safety and is committed to reducing the number of people killed in accidents. Discussion are being conducted regularly to bring law-makers, law enforcement officers and road users together to discuss ways to tackle the rise in road accidents. Everyone agrees that more needs to be done on road safety in its determination to curb the rate of road accidents in the country. The Government is making serious efforts to instill proper road culture in children, young adults and the public in general.

Within 10 months, the traffic police issued 1,43,077 summonses to motorists for traffic light related offences. The traffic police, however, have taken a tough stand against traffic light defaulters by making them hefty fines. Typical reasons given for beating traffic lights include rushing to an urgent appointment or, even worse, to be completely oblivious of the changing of the lights.

Usual punishments include a fine, a ban on driving for a specified time and may even be a prison sentence. Sometimes, the court may even order to pay out compensation if death occurs as a result of the accident.

Questions:
44. Why is the Government taking the issue of road safety seriously?
45. What steps is the Government taking to tackle the rise in road accidents?
46. How many people were caught breaking the rules about traffic lights in the first ten months?
47. Give two reasons as to why people said they broke the rules about traffic lights.
48. Name some of the usual punishments given to those breaking the traffic rules.

Section – D
(Writing Competencies – Prose)
(Marks: 15)

IV. A. Answer any two of the following questions in paragraph of about 100 words: 1×5=5
49. How does Mark Antony win the public of Rome to his side?
50. What were the impressions of the author on seeing the twin peaks of Nanda Devi main and Nanda Devi east?
51. Write about the Gunga Ram’s regard for all creatures.

B. Write an essay in about 250 words on any one of the following: 1×10=10
52. Gandhi was no advocate of blind adherence to tradition. Explain.
53. Johnson’s mixed feelings about his efforts and the making of his dictionary.
54. The aftermath of atomization on Hiroshima.
Section – E  
(Literary Competencies – Poetry)  
(Marks: 20) 

V. A. Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer the questions given below for each of them:  

6 × 1 = 6  

55. *On the day of Sicilian July, with Etna smoking*  
   *The voice of my education said to me...*  
   What is Etna?  

56. *Still like muffled drums, are beating*  
   *Funeral marches to the grave*  
   What are beating like ‘Muffled drums’?  

57. *Mark’d how to explore the vacant vast surrounding,*  
   *It launch’d forth filament*  
   Who launched the filament?  

58. *To live, unknown beyond the cherished circle*  
   What is the meaning of ‘cherished circle’?  

59. *O tongues of the fire! you came devouring*  
   What is referred to ‘tongues of fire’?  

60. *We should have sat us down to wet*  
   *Right many a nipperkin*  
   What is nipperkin?  

B. Read the following three sets of lines and answer the questions given below in each set of lines:  

3 × 1 = 3  

i. *‘And I thought of the albatross,*  
   *And I wished he would come back, my snake’*  
   61. What is the allusion referred to here?  

ii. *‘Like a king in exile, uncrowned in the under world’*  
   62. What is the figure of speech employed in the given line?  

iii. *You cannot rob us of the rights we cherish*  
   63. Write the words in alliteration in the above line.  

C. Explain any two of the following sets of lines with reference to context:  

2 × 3 = 6  

64. Till the bridge you will need be form’d, till the ductile anchor hold.  

65. The voice of my education said to me. He must be killed.  

66. Trust no Future, howe’er pleasant  
   *Let the dead Past bury its dead.*  

D. Answer any two one of the following in a paragraph of about 100 words:  

1 × 5 = 5  

67. How does the poet define “Women’s rights”  

68. Bring out the message of the poem, ‘The Man He Killed’  

69. Efficacy of English Words.
**Directorate of Government Examinations, Chennai-6**  
**Higher Secondary Examinations, March – 2016**  
*English Paper I – Scoring Key*

Answers written only in black or blue should be evaluated

**Section –A (Vocabulary – Lexical Competencies) 30 Marks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. (A)</th>
<th>Choose the most appropriate of the four given context which equates with that of the underlined lexical item in each of the following sentences.</th>
<th>5 x 1= 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>(c) The prisoners were taught yoga and pranayama</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>(d) A fierce storm arose due to the cyclone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>(a) His son was found to be in bad company (Or) You cannot hide your evil thoughts for long</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>(a) Reading maketh a complete man</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>(c) The mystery of the Bermuda Triangle has not been solved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section –B**  
Choose the most accurate one of the following the four given words opposite to the underlined word:  
5 x 1= 5

| 06     | (a) Ordinary                                                                                                                  |        |
| 07     | (c) Unholy                                                                                                                    |        |
| 08     | (b) Destroyer                                                                                                                 |        |
| 09     | (d) Submissive                                                                                                                |        |
| 10     | (a) Imperfect                                                                                                                 |        |

**Section –C**  
Answer any TEN of the following  
10 x 2 = 20

| 11     | Pluralization: data or radii  
The plural form should be used in a meaningful sentence                                   | 1 Mark |
| 12     | Idiom: in the pink of health = extremely healthy / in perfect health condition / good health  
The idiom should be used in a sentence expressing the meaning as given above.                          | 2 Marks |
| 13     | Acronym: WHO = World Health Organisation  
Using the expansion in a meaningful sentence                                                             | 1 Mark |
| 14     | Homophones: Stationary, Stationery                                                                                           | 1 + 1 = 2 |
| 15     | Blending words: helicopter + airport = heliport  
Using the blended word in a sentence correctly                                                            | 1 Mark |
| 16     | Syllabification: (Any two words)  
Fan-ta-stic / Fan-tas-tic,  
Pre – si- dent, De-fect, Par-ti-cu-lar                                                                  | 2 x 1= 2 |
| 17     | Different grammatical functions of a word  
Bank – Used as a noun in a sentence  
Bank – Used as a verb in a sentence                                                                       | 1 Mark |
| 18     | American English: Gasoline / Gasolene  
Using in a meaningful sentence                                                                            | 1 Mark |
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Compound word: World- famous&lt;br&gt;Any sentence using the compound correctly</td>
<td>2 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Using either the prefix – ‘in’ or the suffix ‘ful’ with a derivative&lt;br&gt;Using the derivative in a correct sentence</td>
<td>1 Mark&lt;br&gt;1 Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Compound words in correct form&lt;br&gt;(a) Noun + Noun&lt;br&gt;(b) Noun + Noun</td>
<td>1 + 1 Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Phrasal Verbs&lt;br&gt;(a) Keep up – to maintain – in a meaningful sentence&lt;br&gt;(b) Keep up – to continue – in a meaningful sentence</td>
<td>1 Mark&lt;br&gt;1 Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Clipped Words:&lt;br&gt;Kilogram – Kilo, Gymnasium – Gym&lt;br&gt;Using clipped words in sentences</td>
<td>½ + ½ = 1 Mark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section – B (Grammatical Competencies)**<br>**20 Marks**

### II.(A) Fill in the blanks of the following sentences<br>**10 x 1 = 10**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>should / must</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Burst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>would eradicate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Where</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>which / that</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Dare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>In spite of / despite / after / during / at the time of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>SVCA any relevant sentence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Though / although / even though / but</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Impersonal passive voice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (B) Transform the following sentences as instructed<br>**5 x 2 = 10**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Evie asked/questioned Sheri what he/she was looking for. Sheri replied/answered/said that he/she had lost his/her purse. Evie asked/questioned/Sheri/him/her where he/she had kept it. Sheri replied/answered/said that he/she remembered keeping it in the shelf. Evie asked/told/advised/consoled him/her/Sheri not to worry and added/said that they would find it soon. Full marks should be awarded for any appropriate report. Marks can be given for partly correct answer.</td>
<td>2 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Should you need to meet me, you can call this number</td>
<td>2 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>When Ravi saw the snake, he ran away in fear. (Or) Ravi ran away in fear when he saw the snake.</td>
<td>2 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>My brother was out of station and so/so/and/therefore/hence he could not attend the function.</td>
<td>2 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Though Dev tried his best, he could not climb the mountain. (Or) Dev could not climb the mountain though he tried his best.</td>
<td>2 Marks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Section – C (Reading Competencies)

**15 Marks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>III.(A)</th>
<th>Identify each of the following sentences with the field in the list given below, by understanding the word or words serving as the clue.</th>
<th>5 x 1 = 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Nutrition and Dietetics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Computer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Travel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Media</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Music</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>Read the following passage and answer in your own words, the questions given below. <em>(Relevant answers can also be given full marks)</em></th>
<th>5 x 2 = 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>The Government is taking seriously the issue of road safety and is committed to reducing the number of people killed in accidents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Discussions are being conducted regularly to bring law-makers, law enforcement officers and road users together to discuss ways to tackle the rise in road accidents. <em>(Or)</em> The Government is making serious efforts to instill proper road culture in children, young adults and the public in general. <em>(Any one of the above answers can be given full marks)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Within 10 months, the traffic police issued 1,43,077 summonses to motorists for traffic light related offences.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Typical reasons given for beating traffic lights include rushing to an urgent appointment or, even worse, to be completely oblivious of the changing of the lights.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Usual punishments include a fine, a ban on driving for a specified time and may even be a prison sentence. Sometimes, the court may even order to pay out compensation if death occurs as a result of the accident. <em>(Any two points can be given full marks)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section – D (Writing Competencies – Prose)

**15 Marks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IV.(A) 49-51</th>
<th>Answer any two of the following questions in paragraph of about 100 words.</th>
<th>1 x 5 = 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Content – (60%), Language, style and organization (40%)</td>
<td>5 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Exceptionally good paragraph</td>
<td>4 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Correct answer with all points and no mistakes</td>
<td>3 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Correct answer with a few mistakes</td>
<td>2 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Answer with a few points</td>
<td>1 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Answer with points and many mistakes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(B) Write an essay in about 250 words on any one of the following 1 x 10 = 10

- Content – (60%), Language, style and organization (40%)
- Exceptionally good essay
- Good essay without mistakes
- Good essay with a few mistakes
- Answer with relevant points with a few mistakes
- Answer with some points with mistakes
- Answer with a few pints with many mistakes
- Answer with many mistakes

(No Marks for irrelevant answer)

52- 54

Section – E Poetry (20 Marks)

V.(A) Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer the questions given below for each of them 6 x 1 = 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Volcano / A volcanic mountain in Sicily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Human Hearts / Our hearts / Hearts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>The Spider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Family / Friends and Relatives / kith and kin / near and dear ones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>English words / English language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>A small glass for wine or beer / wine glass.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) Read the following three sets of lines and answer the questions Given below in each set of lines. 3 x 1 = 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Poem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>The Rime of the Ancient Mariner by S.T.Coleridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Simile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Rob, rights</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C) Explain any two of the following sets of lines with reference to context. 2 x 3 = 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Poem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Poem: A Noiseless Patient Spider. Poet: Walt Whitman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Poem: Snake. Poet: D.H.Lawrence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Poem: A Psalm of Life. Poet: H.W.Longfellow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(D) Answer any two one of the following in a paragraph of about 100 words 1 x 5 = 5

- Content – (60%), Language, style and organization (40%)
- Exceptionally good paragraph
- Correct answer with all points and no mistakes
- Correct answer with a few mistakes
- Answer with a few pints
- Answer with points and many mistakes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q. No</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>P. No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section – A</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. A. 1</td>
<td>Sentence Arrangement</td>
<td>1x5=5</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 2-6</td>
<td>Choose</td>
<td>5x1=5</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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SECTION – A

I. Sentence Arrangement:

1) Write a paragraph by rearranging the following sentences in correct sequence. The first and the last sentences are already in order. (M-14)

- Every afternoon, the children used to play in the Giant’s garden.
- The birds sang so sweetly on the trees.
- There were twelve peach trees.
- One day the Giant came back.
- The children stopped their games to listen to them.
- He built a high wall around the garden.

Sentence Arrangement:

1. Every afternoon, the children used to play in the Giant’s garden.
2. There were twelve peach trees.
3. The birds sang so sweetly on the trees.
4. The children stopped their games to listen to them.
5. One day the Giant came back.
6. He built a high wall around the garden.

Every afternoon, the children used to play in the Giant’s garden. There were twelve peach trees. The birds sang so sweetly on the trees. The children stopped their games to listen to them. One day the Giant came back. He built a high wall around the garden.

2) 1. Masha was interested in lottery whereas Ivan had no interest in it. (M-06,M-11,J-10)
2. They started dreaming how to spend the prize money.
3. The series of the ticket 9499 was found in the newspaper.
4. Masha asked Ivan to see the result of her lottery.
5. Masha has bought a lottery ticket.
6. But the actual number of Masha’s lottery ticket was 26 not 46.

Answer: 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 6.

3) 1. The children visited the giant’s garden every day. (J-06,O-12)
2. The Snow, the Frost, the North wind and the Hail stayed in the garden.
3. The giant drove the children away and built a huge wall around the garden.
4. Through a little hole in the wall, the children had crept in.
5. The Spring stopped visiting garden.
6. Immediately the Spring came back to his garden.

Answer: 1, 3, 5, 2, 4, 6.

4) 1. The city of Bejing was full of refugees. (O-06,M-07,M-10)
2. He dropped a silver coin and a copper penny in the old man’s apron.
3. A vendor was selling hot noodles nearby.
4. A passer-by noticed the old man and took pity on him.
5. There was an old man at the end of the long procession of refugees.
6. The old man used only the copper coin to buy some noodles for his grandson.

Answer: 1, 5, 3, 4, 2, 6.

5) 1. The city was full of refugees – without food and shelter. (M-07, M-15)
2. A passerby took pity on the old man.
3. The old man used only the copper coin to buy some noodles for his grandson.
4. He dropped a silver and a copper penny into the oldman’s apron.
5. A vendor was selling noodles nearby.
6. He kept the silver coin to buy seeds.

Answer: 1, 5, 2, 4, 3, 6.
6) 1. Ivan Dmitritch read only the series 9499 of the lottery ticket and not its number and started day dreaming. (J-07)
   2. For he thought his wife had grown elderly and plain.
   3. Finally Ivan found out that the winning number was 46 and not 26.
   4. Masha also had her dreams and both developed hatred and anger towards each other.
   5. He dreamt of going abroad without his wife.
   6. Now they got rid of their selfish and cruel impulses as they learned that they would not get the money.

   Answer: 1, 5, 2, 4, 3, 6.

7) 1. Sue and Johnsy were painters by profession. (O-07)
   2. Johnsy felt strangely that she would die when the last ivy leaf fell.
   3. Johnsy had an attack of pneumonia.
   4. To her surprise Sue saw on ivy leaf against the brick wall the next morning.
   5. Johnsy started counting backward from number twelve.
   6. The leaf conveyed life’s message to Sue.

   Answer: 1, 3, 5, 2, 4, 6.

8) 1. They knew that Seine was not safe for fishing. (M-08)
   2. The captain asked for the password.
   3. They were so engrossed that they were not aware of the surrounding Prussian troops.
   4. They were seized, bound, thrown into a boat and across to the Ille Marente.
   5. Yet the desire led them to Seine.
   6. They died as patriots.

   Answer: 1, 5, 3, 4, 2, 6.

9) 1. Ivan Dmitrich was a middle-class man. (J-08)
   2. One day he began reading the newspaper after supper.
   3. At that time his wife asked him to see the lottery result.
   4. But he was well satisfied with it.
   5. His income was 1200 roubles a year.
   6. He became senseless like a baby seeing the series 9499.

   Answer: 1, 5, 4, 2, 3, 6.

10) 1. Mr. Framton Nuttel was suffering from a nervous disorder. (O-08, O-15)
   2. She, fond of practical jokes, narrated the weird tragic story of Mr. Sappleton.
   3. While waiting for Mrs. Sappleton at her rural residence, he came upon her niece Miss. Vera.
   4. Though imaginary, Miss Vera’s narration made the story very realistic.
   5. He conceded to his doctor’s suggestion to move to countryside for rest.
   6. Mr. Nuttel, already nerve shattered was all the more shaken on hearing this.

   Answer: 1, 5, 3, 2, 4, 6.

11) 1. Sue and Johnsy were budding artists and friends. (M-09, O-09, J-15, M-16)
   2. Johnsy was also affected by pneumonia.
   3. Sue became very sad about the fate of her friend.
   4. As they were poor, the two artists stayed in Greenwich village.
   5. The month of November was very cold and many in the village were affected by pneumonia.
   6. She took her friend to a doctor.

   Answer: 1, 4, 5, 2, 3, 6.

12) 1. Every afternoon, the children used to play in the Giant’s Garden. (J-09, M-14)
   2. The birds sang so sweetly on the trees.
   3. There were twelve peach trees.
   4. One day the giant came back.
   5. The boys stopped their games to listen to them.
   6. He built a high wall all around the garden.

   Answer: 1, 3, 2, 5, 4, 6
13) 1. Ivan Dmitrich and his wife belonged to the middle class. 
   2. Ivan looked into the newspaper for the results. 
   3. When Ivan was reading the newspaper the lottery ticket became the topic of their conversation. 
   4. Ivan had no faith in lottery ticket. 
   5. Ivan’s wife Masha, had bought a lottery ticket. 
   6. When he saw the series number of the ticket, he dreamt of the 75,000 roubles he would win as the prize.  
   **Answer:** 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 6. 

14) 1. The Djinn of all deserts went to the camel. 
   2. Now the Djinn punished the camel using magic. 
   3. He advised the camel to start working. 
   4. He went on saying ‘Humph’ again and again. 
   5. But the camel did not listen to his advice. 
   6. At once there appeared a great lolling hump on the back of the camel.  
   **Answer:** 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 6. 

15) 1. Framton Nuttel was afflicted with a nerve disorder. 
   2. He wanted to stay in a calm rural retreat for cure. 
   3. Vera told him about the tragedy of her aunt. 
   4. Vera was Mrs. Sappleton’s niece. 
   5. He went to meet Mrs. Sappleton. 
   6. Her aunt believes that the hunting party will return.  
   **Answer:** 1, 2, 5, 4, 3, 6. 

16) 1. In the beginning of years, animals were looking for man. 
   2. The man made them work double time. 
   3. But the Camel did not want to work. 
   4. The three animals complained to the Man. 
   5. The Horse, the Ox and the Dog worked for him. 
   6. This made three angry.  
   **Answer:** 1, 5, 3, 4, 2, 6. 

17) 1. Mr. Behrman died of pneumonia in the hospital. 
   2. They found the last ivy leaf on the wall. 
   3. He was ill for only two days. 
   4. Ah, darling, it’s Behrman’s masterpiece – he painted there the night that the last leaf fell. 
   5. His shoes and clothing were wet. 
   6. The last leaf was Behrman’s masterpiece.  
   **Answer:** 1, 3, 5, 2, 4, 6. 

18) 1. Behrman was an artist. 
   2. Behrman died on the next day due to pneumonia. 
   3. Behrman painted the picture of a leaf on the wall. 
   4. His desire to paint a masterpiece never materialized. 
   5. The picture saved Johnsy from despair. 
   6. The last leaf became a masterpiece.  
   **Answer:** 1, 4, 3, 2, 5, 6.
II. Choose:

1. The Selfish Giant
   1. The twelve peach trees broke out into delicate blossoms of pink and pearl. (M-10)
   2. The children visited the Giant’s garden every day. (M-08,O-14)
   3. The Giant stayed with his friend for seven years. (M-07,M-11,J-11,M-13,J-13,M-15)
   4. The poor children had no place to play. (M-12)
   5. The only people who were pleased to stay in the Giant’s garden were the Snow and the Frost.
   6. The Giant saw a linnet singing outside the window.
   7. The children entered the Giant’s garden through a little hole in the wall. (O-06)
   8. The Giant took a great axe and knocked down the wall. (O-10)
   9. The Giant died when he became old and feeble. (J-08,O-15)
   10. The selfish Giant longed for the little child. (M-09,J-15)
   11. Autumn did not give any fruits to the Giant’s garden. (J-07)
   12. The boy answered that those were the wounds of love. (J-12)
   13. The Giant recognized that the little boy was Jesus Christ.
   14. The Giant’s final journey was to paradise. (O-07,O-08,J-08,M-14)
   15. The dead body of the giant was covered with white blossoms.
   16. There were prints of two nails on the child’s palm and feet that angered the Giant. (J-14)
   17. The Giant has been to visit his friend the Cornish Ogre.
   18. When the people were going to market at twelve o’clock, they found the Giant playing with the children.
   19. The Giant put up a notice board saying trespassers will be prosecuted.
   20. According to the Giant the children are the most beautiful flowers of all.

2. The Lottery Ticket
   1. Ivan Dimitritch was a middle class man.
   2. Ivan Dimitritch’s income was 1200 roubles a year. (J-09,O-13,M-14)
   3. Ivan sat down on the sofa after supper.
   4. Ivan had no faith in lottery ticket. (J-12,O-12,M-13)
   5. The prize amount of the lottery ticket was 75,000. (M-08,J-10,O-14,M-15,O-15)
   6. Ivan planned to spend 25,000 on real estate. (J-06,M-16)
      a. 10,000 on immediately expenses, furnishing, travelling, and paying debts. (O-11)
      b. 40,000 for depositing in a bank. (J-07)
   7. The first twenty five thousand of the prize money was spent on never received.
   8. One of the countries, Ivan wished to visit was India/Italy/France. (M-06) (M-11)
   9. Ivan went to none of these places. (J-08,J-11)
   10. Ivan had a boy and a girl.
   11. Ivan considered his relatives as reptiles.
   12. Ivan thought of Masha’s relatives as beggars.
   13. The actual number of the lottery ticket was series 9499, number 26.
   14. Masha was interrupted in the middle of Ivan’s dream.
   15. The possibility of winning the prize in the lottery ticket bewildered them.
   16. Disappointment in not winning the prize made Ivan and Masha hate or jealous each other. (O-08,M-09,O-10)
   17. Masha was Ivan’s wife. (J-14)
   18. Dimitritch found their lottery luck on the fourth page of the newspaper.
   19. Masha planned to buy an estate in the Tula or Oryol provinces.
   20. Ivan’s boy and girl are catching ladybirds in the grass.
3. The Last Leaf
1. Sue and Johnsy were **painters** by profession. *(J-08,M-10,M-13,M-15)*
2. Sue and Johnsy started a studio in **Greenwich Village**.
3. Mr. Pneumonia was a **deadly** person. *(M-06,M-14)*
4. The deadly disease pneumonia spread in the month of **November**.
5. Johnsy’s ambition in life was to paint the **Bay of Naples**. *(J-11)*
6. Johnsy was watching from her room an **ivy vine**. *(O-09)*
7. Johnsy started counting backward from number **twelve**. *(J-09,O-13)*
8. Mr. Behrman was a **friend** to Sue.
9. Old Behrman was a **painter** who lived on the **ground floor**. *(J-14)*
10. Sue found Behrman smelling strongly of **juniper berries**.
11. Behrman earned a little by **serving as a model** to the young artists. *(O-08)*
12. Old Behrman was posing as the model for the **old hermit miner**.
13. The woollen shoulder scarf which Sue was knitting was **blue** in colour. *(O-06)*
14. Mr. Behrman died of **pneumonia**. *(M-07,J-10,M-11)*
15. Behrman’s masterpiece was the **last leaf**. *(O-07,M-08,O-12)*
16. The artists came to Greenwich Village because of **low rent**. *(O-11,J-15)*
17. Sue came from **Maine**.
18. Johnsy came from **California**.
19. Old Behrman drank **gin** to excess and still talked of his coming masterpiece. *(M-16)*
20. The brick house was **20** feet away.

4. How the Camel Got its Hump
1. The camel lived in the **middle** of a **howling desert**. *(O-08,M-10,O-15)*
2. The horse came to meet the camel on **Monday**.
3. The horse came with a **saddle** on his back.
4. The dog came to the camel with a **stick** in his mouth.
5. All the animals were **angry/unhappy** with the camel’s attitude. *(M-07)*
6. The camel refused to work because he was **lazy**. *(J-08,O-09,J-15,M-16)*
7. The camel did not work for **three days**. *(M-06,O-06,M-08,M-09,J-11,M-12,J-13,O-14)*
8. All the animals worked for **man**.
9. **Djinn** was in charge of all desserts travelled in a cloud of dust. *(J-06,J-09)*
10. The three animals made a complaint to the **Djinn**.
11. Djinn punished the camel using his **magic**. *(O-07,M-11)*
12. Djinn used a word “Bubbles” to the **camel**.
13. The camel looked at his own **reflection** in the pool of water.
14. The camel got **humph** on its back.
15. The man ordered the three to work **double time** to make up for it.
16. The camel can work without eating for **three days**. *(J-07)*
17. The camel was a **howler** himself.
18. When anybody spoke to him, the camel said **humph**.
19. The work of animals started on **Monday**.
20. The camel started to work on **Thursday**.
5. Two Friends
1. Monsieur Morissot and Sauvage had a common interest in fishing. (M-09,O-09,M-13,M-15)
2. The two friends drank absinthe when they met after long time. (M-06,M-12,J-12)
3. The two friends were finally shot dead. (M-14)
4. After shooting the two friends dead, the Prussians threw into the river. (M-06,J-08,O-08,J-10)
5. The value highlighted in this story is patriotism. (J-06,M-07,O-10,O-12,J-13)
6. The two friends were anglers. (M-10,O-11,J-15)
7. Morissot and Sauvage used to fish on every Sunday morning. (O-13)
8. The people of Paris were angry with the Prussians.
9. They encountered the Prussians while fishing in the river.
10. The friends were killed without enquiry by the Prussians.
11. The Prussians offered to release the friends in exchange for password. (J-07)
12. Finally the Prussian officer fried the fishes alive to eat.
13. Monsieur Morrisot was a watchmaker by profession.
14. Morisot and Sauvage are the French.
16. Besieged Paris was in the throws of famine. (J-14)
17. Sauvage was a draper.
18. The two friends got a password from Colonel Dumoulin.
19. Sauvage caught the first gudgeon.
20. One bright January morning, Morissot met Sauvage.

6. The Refugee
1. The refugees were well dressed in uniform. (O-06,M-11,J-14,M-16)
2. The uncommon men and women who entered the city were from one region. (O-06,M-11,J-14,M-16)
3. The noodle vendor stopped near the old man because he was keen on selling. (O-07,M-12,O-15)
4. The vendor made the old man to buy noodles.
5. The old man decided not to spend his money on food because he decided to save the money on buying seeds. (J-06,O-14)
6. The old man had only one son.
7. The child was the old man’s grandson. (M-09)
8. The villagers became refugees due to flood. (O-10,J-12)
9. The city dwellers noticed the refugees with increased bitterness. (O-11,O-13)
10. The women had bands of blue stuff wrapped like kerchief about their heads. (O-12)
11. The man offered the old refugee a silver coin and a copper penny. (J-07,J-10,J-13)
12. The old man keeps the silver coin to buy seeds to his grandson. (M-08)
13. The old man used only the copper penny to buy a small bowl of noodles.
14. The old man told noodle vendor that his son and daughter-in-law had got drowned when the dikes broke.
15. The small shop keepers bawled out rudely to the beggars.
16. The city dwellers hated the refugees. (O-09)
17. The refugees pulled rickshaws for low fares.
18. Every man and every lad bore a burden on his shoulder.
19. The refugees were from a far country.
20. The men wore aprons when they entered the city.

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7. The Open Window
1. Vera was Mrs. Sappleton’s niece. (M-06,J-11,J-12,M-14)
2. The party was engulfed in bog. (M-07)
3. The hunting party was accompanied by a spaniel. (O-07,J-10,J-13)
4. A snipe is a kind of bird. (O-09,J-15)
5. Romance at short notice was Vera’s specialty. (J-09,M-10,M-13,O-14)
6. Vera narrated an imaginative story to Nuttel. (O-10)
7. According to Vera, the tragedy of her aunt happened three years ago. (O-11),(O-13)
8. According to Vera, Framton Nuttel ran away as afraid of dogs. (M-12)
9. In the deepening twilight three figures were walking across the lawn towards the French window. (O-12)
10. Vera was fifteen years old.
11. Sappleton’s husband and her two younger brothers went to the moor for snipe shooting.
12. Vera played a prank on the innocent visitor Mr. Nuttel.
13. While visiting Mr. Sappleton, Mr. Nuttel carried a letter of introduction.
14. The figures who came in carried a white coat and guns.
15. The hunting party went through a French window. (J-06,M-16)
16. Mrs. Sappleton cried out that the hunting party was just in time for tea. (M-15)
17. Mr. Framton Nuttle had nerve problem.
18. The doctors advised Mr. Nuttple to take complete rest.
19. Mrs.Sappleton had left the window open. (O-15)
20. Ronnie is the younger brother of Sappleton.

III. Comprehension:
1) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (M-14)

One morning the giant was lying awake in bed. He heard some lovely music. It sounded so sweet to his ears that he thought it must be the king’s musicians passing by. It was only a little linnet singing outside the window but it was so long since he had heard a bird sing in his garden that it seemed to him to be the melodious music in the world. Then the Hail stopped dancing over his head, and North wind ceased roaring and a delicious perfume came to him through the open casement. “I believe the spring has come at last”, said the Giant, and he jumped out of bed and looked out.

Questions:
1. Where was the Giant lying?
2. What did the Giant hear?
3. How did the delicious perfume reach him?
4. Why did the song seem to be ‘the most melodious song’ to the Giant?
5. What did the Giant believe?

Answers:
1. The Giant was lying awake in bed.
2. The Giant heard some lovely music.
3. The delicious perfume reached him through the open casement.
4. The song seemed to be ‘the most melodious song’ to the Giant because it was long since he had heard a bird sing in his garden.
5. The Giant believed that the spring had come at last.
### Introduction:
Oscar Wilde was the most famous dramatist. “The selfish Giant” was written by him. It is an interesting short story. It describes how the selfish Giant became a kind hearted one. It teaches us that selfless nature leads to God.

### Giant’s Garden:
The Giant had a beautiful garden with trees and flowers. There were twelve peach trees in the garden. The children visited the Giant’s garden every day. The giant stayed with his friend for seven years. He saw the children playing in the garden. He drove them away. He built a high wall around his garden.

### Arrival of the Spring:
The poor children had no place to play. The spring season came. But it was still winter in the Giant’s garden alone. Snow, Frost, Hail and North wind stayed there permanently. The only people who were pleased to stay in the Giant’s garden were the snow and the frost.

### Strange Sight:
The Giant saw a linnet singing outside the window. The children entered the Giant’s garden through a little hole in the wall. They were sitting on the branches of the trees. All the trees were covered with blossoms. It was still winter in one corner because a little child was unable to climb up the tree.

### Giant’s Realization:
The Giant helped the little child to climb on the tree. At once the tree broke out blossoms. He realized his mistake. He took a great axe and knocked down the wall. He allowed the children to play in the garden.

### Giant’s longing for the Little Child:
The children played in the garden happily. The Giant grew old and feeble. He longed for the little child. A tree was covered with white blossoms. The little child was standing under the tree. The Giant ran towards the little child with great joy.

### Mystery about the Little Child:
The Giant saw the wounds that were the prints of two nails on child’s palms and feet. He asked him to say the person who wounded him. The boy answered that those were the wounds of love. The Giant recognized that the little boy was Jesus Christ. The children came to play in the garden. They found that the giant was dead.

### Conclusion:
The dead body of the Giant was covered with white blossoms. The Giant allowed the children to play in his garden. God allowed the Giant to stay in his garden. So the Giant’s final journey was to paradise. The author wants everyone to enjoy the nature.
Introduction:
Anton Chekov was the most famous writer. “The Lottery Ticket” was written by him. It is an interesting short story. It describes the dreams of a couple by an imaginary prospect of winning a lottery ticket. It portrays the side of human mind at the immediate prosperity.

Ivan Dmitritch:
Ivan Dmitritch was a middle class man. His income was 1200 roubles a year. He sat down on the sofa after supper. He had no faith in lottery ticket. His wife Masha was interested in lottery ticket. She asked her husband to look at the newspaper and find the number of lottery tickets.

Hopeful Delight:
Ivan Dmitrich looked at the list and shouted that 9,499 was there. On hearing this, his wife turned pale. The couple smiled at each other. Ivan Dmitrich said that the prize amount of the lottery ticket was 75,000. They were under the hope of a future fortune and it was very thrilling.

Dreams of Future:
Ivan Dmitrich planned to spend 25,000 on real estate. He would spend 10,000 on immediate expenses, furnishing, travelling and paying debts. He would deposit 40,000 in a bank and he would get interest on it. His wife also revelled in a dreamy world. She planned to buy an estate in the Tula or Oryol provinces. She was interrupted in the middle of Ivan’s dream.

Selfish Impulse:
Ivan Dmitritch wished to visit India, Italy and France. Masha too wanted to go abroad. But Ivan Dmitritch did not like it. He had a boy and a girl. His wife would be thinking and talking about their children. He would have to run for boiling water, bread and butter at the station.

Ivan’s Hatred:
Ivan Dimitrich considered his relatives as reptiles. He thought of Masha’s relatives as beggars. He was disappointed by the look of his wife. Masha too had similar feelings of hatred towards her husband. She thought that he would grab her winnings. Thus the dreams of the couple were filled with greed hatred and anger.

Return to Reality:
Suddenly, Ivan Dimtritch looked at the newspaper and read out “series 9499, number 46”. The actual number of the lottery ticket was series 9499, number 26. Their dreams were shattered to pieces. The reality broke their hopes. They understood the unpleasant nature of their life. They returned to the reality of things.

Conclusion:
Ivan Dimitrich cursed himself and his wife. He started quarrelling with his wife. The possibility of winning the prize in the lottery ticket bewildered them. Disappointed in not winning the prize made Ivan and Masha hate and jealous of each other. The author proves that greed brings disappointment or disaster.
3. The Last Leaf (M-06, J-06, M-07, O-11, M-12, O-12, M-15)  
  - O.Henry

Synopsis
1. Introduction
2. Sue and Johnsy
3. Attack of Pneumonia
4. Johnsy’s Fancy
5. Old Behrman
6. Last Leaf
7. Behrman’s Masterpiece
8. Conclusion

Introduction:
O.Henry was the most famous writer. “The Last Leaf” was written by him. It is an interesting short story. It describes the friendship between Sue and Johnsy. It also narrates Behrman’s painting of the Last Leaf.

Sue and Johnsy:
Sue and Johnsy were friends. They were painters by profession. They stared a studio in Greenwich Village. They aspired to become great artists. Sue came from Maine. Johnsy came from California.

Attack of Pneumonia:
The deadly disease Pneumonia spread in the month of November. Mr. Pneumonia was a deadly person. One day Johnsy was attacked by pneumonia. She became bed-ridden. The doctor said that Johnsy should have the will to live.

Johnsy’s Fancy:
Johnsy wanted to paint the Bay of Naples. She was watching from her room an ivy wine. She started counting backward from number twelve. She was counting the ivy leaves as they fell one by one. She said that she would die when the last leaf fell. Sue was shocked to hear this.

Old Behrman:
Mr. Behrman was a friend to Sue. He was a painter who lived on the ground floor. He earned a little by serving as a model to the young artists. He was posing as the model for the old hermit miner. One day Sue met Behrman. She found Behrman smelling strongly of juniper berries.

Last Leaf:
She told Behrman about the foolish fancy of Johnsy. Behrman made up his mind to help Johnsy. That night it was raining. The last Leaf fell from the vine. Behrman took out a ladder, a lantern and some brushes. He painted the last leaf on the brick wall.

Behrman’s Masterpiece:
The next morning Johnsy looked out of the window. She was surprised to see the last leaf still clinging to the vine. The sight of the last leaf filled her with hope. She began to recover. The doctor said that Johnsy was out of danger. The last leaf painted by old Behrman became his masterpiece.

Conclusion:
Old Behrman had been painting the last leaf all night. He was exposed to the rain and snow. So he was attacked by pneumonia. He was ill for two days. Then he died of pneumonia. The last leaf painted by old Behrman saved the life of Johnsy.
4. How the Camel Got its Hump *(J-09,O-09,O-1O,O-15)*  
-Rudyard Kipling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Synopsis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Introduction  
2. Animals as Man’s Helpers  
3. Lazy Camel  
4. Irritating Response  
5. Angry Reaction  
6. Punishment for Laziness  
7. Purpose Behind the Punishment  
8. Conclusion |

**Introduction:**  
Rudyard Kipling was the famous writer. “How the Camel Got its Hump” was written by Rudyard Kipling. It is an interesting short story. It describes how the camel got its hump on its back.

**Animals as Man’s Helpers:**  
It was the beginning of years. The world was new. All animals were tamed by man for the purpose of cultivation. The animals were beginning to work for man. They helped man in all works.

**Lazy Camel:**  
The camel lived in the middle of a howling desert. He refused to work because he was lazy. He did not like to work. When anyone spoke to him, he simply said “Humph”. The other animals approached the camel. They attempted to persuade him to work for the man.

**Irritating Response:**  
The horse came to meet the camel on Monday. He came with a saddle on his back. He asked him to come out and work like others. The dog came to the camel with a stick in his mouth. He requested him to work like others. An ox came to him and advised him to plough like others. But the camel’s reply to all these animals was “Humph”.

**Angry Reaction:**  
The camel did not work for three days. All the animals were unhappy and angry with the camel’s attitude. They told man about the camel’s idleness. But the man said that the three animals should work double. The man’s unfair order the three animals angry. They held a panchayat on the edge of the desert.

**Punishment for the Laziness:**  
Djinn was incharge of all deserts travelled in a cloud of dust. The three animals made a complaint to the Djinn. The camel looked at his own reflection in the pool of water. Djinn used a word “Bubbles” to the camel. On hearing the advice of Djinn, the camel simply said “Humph”. Djinn punished the camel using his magic. The camel got a hump on its back.

**Purpose behind the Punishment:**  
The camel still refused to work. He said that he could not work with the hump on his back. Djinn replied that he gave the hump with a purpose. The camel would be able to work three days without food or water.

**Conclusion:**  
The camel started to work on Thursday. He went to work with his hump on his back. From that day, the camel wears a hump. Thus his original sin of laziness keeps him unsuccessful even today. This story shows that laziness never brings happiness.
SECTION – B

I. Study Skills

1. Arrange the names of two authors John Keats and Jonathan Swift, as found in the library catalogue. 
   (M-06,J-06,O-06,M-07,J-07,O-07,M-08,J-08,O-08,M-09,J-09,O-09,M-10,J-10,O-10,M-11, J-11,O-11,M-12,J-12,O-12,M-13,J-13,O-13,J-14,O-14,M-15,J-15,M-16)

2) John Keats, Jonathan Swift (M-06,M-15)
   - Keats, John
   - Swift, Jonathan

3) Francis Bacon, William Wordsworth (J-06)
   - Bacon, Francis
   - Wordsworth, William

4) Kamala Das, Ved Mehta (O-06)
   - Das, Kamala
   - Mehta, Ved

5) Kamala Das, John Milton (M-07)
   - Das, Kamala
   - Milton, John

6) John Milton, Earnest Hemingway (J-07)
   - Hemingway, Earnest
   - Milton, John

7) John Milton, T.S. Eliot (M-13)
   - Eliot, T.S
   - Milton, John

   - Shakespeare, William
   - Wordsworth, William

9) John Keats, T.S. Eliot (O-13)
   - Eliot, T.S
   - Keats, John

10) Ruskin Bond, C.F. Andrews (J-14)
    - Andrews, C.F.
    - Bond, Ruskin

2. Mention a complete e-mail ID of any two organizations. (M-06,J-06,J-07,O-7,J-08,M-09, O-09,J-09,J-10,O-10,M-11,J-11,O-11,M-12,O-12,J-12,J-13,O-13,M-14,O-14,M-15,O-15)
   - snrcollege@gmail.com
   - womenwelfare@yahoo.com

3. Explain and expand OPAC.
   (M-06,J-06,O-06,M-07,J-07,O-07,O-08,M-09,O-09,J-10,J-11,M-12,J-12,O-12,M-13,J-13,O-13,J-13,J-15)
   - OPAC: Online Public Access Catalogue.
   - It is computer software to search for books.

4. What are the different sections in a modern library? (J-06,M-07,J-07,O-7,J-10,O-10,J-12,M-14)
   - Reference section
   - Stack section
   - Journal section
   - Electronic section
   - Reprography
5. What does the reference section in a modern library contain? (J-09,O-09,J-11,O-12,J-14,M-16)
   - Dictionaries
   - Thesaurus
   - Yearbooks
   - Atlases

6. What does the stack section in a library contain? (O-08)
   - The books are stored here.
   - Entry is restricted to the library staff only.

7. What does the Journal section in a modern library contain?
   (M-06,M-08,M-09,M-10,O-10,M-11,O-13,O-15)
   - Journals
   - Periodicals
   - Newspapers
   - Magazines

8. Write briefly about the electronic section of a library. (J-08,O-11,M-13)
   - The electronics section contains electronic sources.
   - CDs
   - DVDs
   - Microfilms
   - Computers

9. What is Reprography? (M-09,M-15)
   - Reprography is facility of xeroxing or photo copying.
   - We can take copies of a book.

10. What are the points to be followed while taking notes? (M-06,J-09,J-10,J-14,J-15)
    Taking notes is a process of listening to the lecture and writing notes.
    **Points:**
    - Carrying a notebook.
    - Writing down the important points
    - Using short forms, abbreviations, symbols etc.
    - Listening the lecture attentively

    - Author Index
    - Title Index
    - Computer Search

12. How will you make a computer search for finding John Milton's book in a library? (O-06)
    - We must type the name “John Milton” in the computer.
    - John Milton’s books are displayed in the monitor.
    - We can select the book from the list.

13. What are the two used systems of classification of books?
    (O-06,M-08,O-08,M-09,M-10,O-10,M-11,M-13,J-13,O-14,O-15)
    - Dewey decimal system.
    - American library of congress system

14. Bring out the meaning of “cliche” and use in a sentence.
    - The last but not the least. (O-06,J-07,M-11,J-14)
    - The first and the foremost. (M-07,M-10,M-15)
Bag and baggage. (J-06)
To add insult to injury. (J-08)
Come out with flying colours. (O-07)
Know no bounds. (M-08)
Kith and kin. (M-09,O-13)
No smoke without fire. (J-09)
Hand in glove. (O-14)
Long rope.

❖ The word “cliche” comes from the French word “clicher”.
❖ It refers to a phrase to the point of monotony.

Sentences:
• My suggestion is the last but not the least.
• He is the first and foremost leader.
• She left the hostel with bag and baggage.
• He came out with flying colours in the exam.
• His critical remarks added insult to injury.
• His joy knew no bounds.
• He invited his kith and kin.
• He claimed that he did not steal the money but there is no smoke without fire.
• The teacher worked hand in glove with the headmaster.
• I gave him a long rope but he did not change his ways.

15. What are the two skills involved in note-taking? (M-08,J-13,M-14,M-16)
❖ Listening
❖ Writing

16. What is a thesaurus? (O-08,M-10)
❖ A thesaurus is a book of synonyms and antonyms.
❖ It is used to select the right word from a group of related words.

17. What is the difference between a dictionary and a thesaurus? (O-09)
❖ A dictionary is a book of words in alphabetical order with meanings, usage etc.
❖ A thesaurus is a book of synonyms and antonyms.

18. Mention the points to be remembered while making notes. (M-11)

Making notes is the process of reading the given passage and summarizing it.

Points:
❖ Reading the given passage carefully.
❖ Writing down the important points.
❖ Using the short forms, abbreviations, symbols.
❖ Writing a suitable title for fair copy.

19. What is euphemism? Give an example. (O-11,M-12,J-12,J-14,O-15,M-16)
❖ Euphemism is a polite word used in the place of a harsh word.
(e.g.) “Passed away” is used for “Death”

20. What are the steps to be followed while summarizing? (O-11)

Making notes is the process of reading the given passage and summarizing it.
**Points:**
- Reading the given passage carefully.
- Writing down the important points.
- Using the short forms, abbreviations, symbols.
- Writing a suitable title for fair copy.

21. What are the instructions to be followed in a library? *(J-08M-12,M-14)*
- Be silent inside the library.
- Do not write anything on the books.
- Do not fold the corners of a page.
- Return the books before the due date.

22. What is Eponym? Give an example. *(O-12)*
- Eponym is a word which is derived from an individual.
  (e.g.) “Boycott” is derived from “Charles Boycott”.

  We consult a dictionary to know the spelling, pronunciation, meaning and usage.

24. Expand and Explain “WWW”. *(J-13)* *(Or)* What is an internet?
- WWW is a World Wide Web.
- It is an international Network.
- It contains a lot of information of any field.

25. Who is a lexicographer?
  A lexicographer is a person who compiles a dictionary.

26. What is a microform?
  Microform is a micro photography of printed matters.

27. What is the difference between an abbreviation and an acronym?
- An Abbreviation cannot be pronounced as a word (e.g.) BBC.
- An Acronym can be pronounced as a word. (e.g.) GATE.

28. How are the books arranged in the author index and in the title index? *(M-15)*
- The books are arranged author wise alphabetically in the author index.
- The books are arranged title wise alphabetically in the title index.

29. What is an E-mail? *(Or)* Why is E-mail so popular?
- An E-mail is an electronic mail.
- It is used to send messages, photos and documents quickly.

30. What are the forms of non-verbal representations?
- Charts
- Graphs
- Tables
- Diagrams

31. What are the two kinds of advertisements? *(J-15)*
- Classified Advertisements
- Block Advertisements

32. What is a report?
- Report is an accurate and objective description of events.
- It could be political, social and academic.
II. Error Spotting

1. Articles

| European   | A European | a,e,i,o,u (vowel sounds) | An |
| One Rupee Note | A one rupee note | HMT | An HMT |
| Only son    | A only son  | Honest man    | An honest man |
| Unit, union | A unit / a union | Hour | An hour |
| Universal   | A universal | M.L.A., M.P | An M.L.A., an M.P |
| University  | A university | M.Sc., M.A | An M.Sc., an M.A |
| Useful      | A useful    | Old man       | An old man |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>He gave me an one rupee coin</td>
<td>He gave me a one rupee coin.</td>
<td>M-06, M-07, M-11, J-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>We speak the English</td>
<td>We speak English.</td>
<td>M-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mala is a M.A. in English.</td>
<td>Mala is an M.A. in English.</td>
<td>J-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Guilty must be punished</td>
<td>The guilty must be punished.</td>
<td>O-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>A honest man is always respected</td>
<td>An honest man is always respected.</td>
<td>O-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>John is best student in the class.</td>
<td>John is the best student in the class.</td>
<td>J-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sun rises in the east.</td>
<td>The Sun rises in the east.</td>
<td>J-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>He is a M. Sc student</td>
<td>He is an M. Sc student.</td>
<td>O-08, J-10, M-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>He wears a HMT watch presented by his uncle.</td>
<td>He wears an HMT watch presented by his uncle.</td>
<td>M-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>I bought a HMT watch.</td>
<td>I bought an HMT watch.</td>
<td>O-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>The cow is an useful animal</td>
<td>The cow is a useful animal.</td>
<td>M-10, M-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>The telephone is an useful instrument.</td>
<td>The telephone is a useful instrument.</td>
<td>M-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>He joined an European university last year</td>
<td>He joined a European university last year.</td>
<td>J-09, O-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>He made an universal appeal.</td>
<td>He made a universal appeal.</td>
<td>O-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>There is an university at Madurai.</td>
<td>There is a university at Madurai.</td>
<td>M-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>The workers formed an union for their welfare.</td>
<td>The workers formed a union for their welfare.</td>
<td>J-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>He is a honourable man</td>
<td>He is an honourable man.</td>
<td>J-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Earth revolves round the sun.</td>
<td>The Earth revolves round the sun.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>He played violin</td>
<td>He played the violin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Questions</td>
<td>Answers</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>She kept the book in the table.</td>
<td>She kept the book on the table.</td>
<td>M-06, J-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The cat is sitting in a wall.</td>
<td>The cat is sitting on a wall.</td>
<td>O-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>She goes to school by feet.</td>
<td>She goes to school on feet.</td>
<td>J-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>He congratulated me for winning the election.</td>
<td>He congratulated me on winning the election.</td>
<td>M-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>She congratulated him for his success.</td>
<td>She congratulated him on his success.</td>
<td>M-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sheela is junior than me.</td>
<td>Sheela is junior to me.</td>
<td>O-06, J-10, O-12, J-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Children prefer sweets than fruits.</td>
<td>Children prefer sweets to fruits.</td>
<td>M-08, J-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Children prefer sweets than snacks.</td>
<td>Children prefer sweets to snacks.</td>
<td>O-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>I prefer coffee than tea.</td>
<td>I prefer coffee to tea.</td>
<td>O-09, O-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>He prefers coffee than tea.</td>
<td>He prefers coffee to tea.</td>
<td>J-09, M-12, O-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Ivan prefers reading than playing.</td>
<td>Ivan prefers reading to playing.</td>
<td>J-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Mary is superior than Jose in drawing.</td>
<td>Mary is superior to Jose in drawing.</td>
<td>M-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>He is confident on his success.</td>
<td>He is confident of his success.</td>
<td>M-07, M-12, O-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>They discussed about the matter.</td>
<td>They discussed the matter.</td>
<td>O-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>We are discussing about the matter.</td>
<td>We are discussing the matter.</td>
<td>J-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Ramesh went to abroad.</td>
<td>Ramesh went abroad.</td>
<td>O-06, M-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>I am suffering with fever.</td>
<td>I am suffering from fever.</td>
<td>O-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>He had written the letter by pen.</td>
<td>He had written the letter with pen.</td>
<td>O-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>She is angry at her husband.</td>
<td>She is angry with her husband.</td>
<td>M-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>My uncle will come on next Monday.</td>
<td>My uncle will come next Monday.</td>
<td>J-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Kevin has been working here from 2003.</td>
<td>Kevin has been working here since 2003.</td>
<td>J-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>He died in cancer.</td>
<td>He died of cancer.</td>
<td>M-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>This bus runs between Trichy to Chennai.</td>
<td>This bus runs between Trichy and Chennai.</td>
<td>M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>She aims to do well in the exams.</td>
<td>She aims at doing well in the exams.</td>
<td>M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>We listened the music.</td>
<td>We listened to the music.</td>
<td>M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>The three brothers shared the property between themselves.</td>
<td>The three brothers shared the property among themselves.</td>
<td>M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>I have been waiting for 10am</td>
<td>I have been waiting since 10am.</td>
<td>M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Though she is weak but she is active.</td>
<td>She is weak but she is active.</td>
<td>M-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Though he was poor but he was honest.</td>
<td>Though he was poor, he was honest.</td>
<td>J-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Though he is ill, but he attends the class.</td>
<td>He is ill but he attends the class.</td>
<td>O-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Though he practiced well, but he did not win the prize.</td>
<td>He practiced well but he did not win the prize.</td>
<td>M-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Though he prepared well, but he failed in his exam.</td>
<td>He prepared well but he failed in his exam.</td>
<td>M-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Though he is poor but he is happy.</td>
<td>Though he is poor, he is happy.</td>
<td>J-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Though she is weak, but she is active.</td>
<td>She is weak but she is active.</td>
<td>M-11, O-13, M-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Though his mother tongue is Tamil, but he always speaks in English.</td>
<td>His mother tongue is Tamil but he always speaks in English.</td>
<td>M-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Though he is old, but he walks steadily.</td>
<td>He is old but he walks steadily.</td>
<td>O-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Although Raju is poor but he is generous.</td>
<td>Raju is poor but he is generous.</td>
<td>M-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Although he came late, but he finished the work in time.</td>
<td>He came late, but he finished the work in time.</td>
<td>J-07, J-12, M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Even though he walked fast but, he missed the bus.</td>
<td>He walked fast but he missed the bus.</td>
<td>O-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Although he worked hard but he scored low marks.</td>
<td>Although he worked hard, he scored low marks.</td>
<td>O-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>As I am suffering from fever, so give me two days leave.</td>
<td>I am suffering from fever so give me two days leave.</td>
<td>O-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sitting near the window and he saw the crowd.</td>
<td>Sitting near the window, he saw the crowd.</td>
<td>J-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Working hard and he passed.</td>
<td>Working hard, he passed.</td>
<td>M-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>When I entered the house and he felt very happy.</td>
<td>When I entered the house, he felt very happy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>As he is honest and he is liked by all.</td>
<td>As he is honest, he is liked by all.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>As soon as he saw the police and he ran away.</td>
<td>As soon as he saw the police, he ran away.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Though he was weak but he went to school.</td>
<td>Though he was weak, he went to school.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Concord

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Verb</th>
<th>Plural Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each, everyone, everybody, none, no one, nobody, a pair, many</td>
<td>Both, few, many, all, some, a number of, they, we, you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a, news, Neither….nor, either….or, someone, something, one of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the, five thousand rupees, physics, a thousand metres.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>None of you know the answer.</td>
<td>None of you knows the answer</td>
<td>M-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No one know the answer.</td>
<td>No one knows the answer</td>
<td>M-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Two and two make four.</td>
<td>Two and two makes four.</td>
<td>J-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The principal with all the teachers are present.</td>
<td>The principal with all the teachers is present.</td>
<td>O-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Naveen as well as Sekar sing well.</td>
<td>Naveen as well as Sekar sings well.</td>
<td>J-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>My father gave me a lot of advices.</td>
<td>My father gave me a lot of advice.</td>
<td>M-07, M-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>He did not listen to his father’s advices.</td>
<td>He did not listen to his father’s advice.</td>
<td>M-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>He took up gymnastic when he was seven years old.</td>
<td>He took up gymnastics when he was seven years old.</td>
<td>J-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>He come late to school.</td>
<td>He comes late to school.</td>
<td>J-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Mathematics are an interesting subject.</td>
<td>Mathematics is an interesting subject.</td>
<td>J-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Mathematics are my favourite subject.</td>
<td>Mathematics is my favourite subject.</td>
<td>O-07, J-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Physics are my favourite subject.</td>
<td>Physics is my favourite subject.</td>
<td>O-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Civics are my favourite subject.</td>
<td>Civics is my favourite subject.</td>
<td>J-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Civics are an easy subject.</td>
<td>Civics is an easy subject.</td>
<td>M-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>He is my cousin brother.</td>
<td>He is my cousin.</td>
<td>M-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Madhumathi is my cousin sister.</td>
<td>Madhumathi is my cousin.</td>
<td>O-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Neither he nor you are active.</td>
<td>Neither you nor he is active.</td>
<td>M-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Neither she nor you are active.</td>
<td>Neither you nor she is active.</td>
<td>O-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Neither Ram nor Arun are present today.</td>
<td>Neither Ram nor Arun is present today.</td>
<td>J-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Neither Ram nor his friends is present today.</td>
<td>Neither Ram nor his friends are present today.</td>
<td>M-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>The luggages are very heavy.</td>
<td>The luggage is very heavy.</td>
<td>O-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>The news are very good.</td>
<td>The news is very good.</td>
<td>M-09, J-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>The news are read every day.</td>
<td>The news is read every day.</td>
<td>O-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>He has finished his meals.</td>
<td>He has finished his meal.</td>
<td>O-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>She said that she can drive a car.</td>
<td>She said that she would drive a car.</td>
<td>M-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>We sell wooden furnitures.</td>
<td>We sell wooden furniture.</td>
<td>M-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>He sold his furnitures.</td>
<td>He sold his furniture.</td>
<td>J-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>All the furnitures in her house is sold.</td>
<td>All the furniture in her house is sold.</td>
<td>O-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Sheela purchased furnitures from the shop.</td>
<td>Sheela purchased furniture from the shop.</td>
<td>O-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>The scenery of Kashmir are enchanting.</td>
<td>The scenery of Kashmir is enchanting.</td>
<td>O-11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
31. One of the boy looks happy. One of the boys looks happy. J-09, O-10, M-13
32. One of the dacoits were shot dead. One of the dacoits was shot dead. O-09
33. One of the boy has got the first prize. One of the boys has got the first prize. J-06
34. One of his men were caught by the police. One of his men was caught by the police. O-11
35. One of his sons are a doctor in the United States of America. One of his sons is a doctor in the United States of America. J-11
36. One of the machines are not working. One of the machines is not working. J-14
37. One of the minister walked out. One of the ministers walked out. J-13
38. One of his sons are a doctor in the states. One of his sons is a doctor in the states. M-14
39. Mohan is one of best student in his class. Mohan is one of the best students in his class. O-13
40. Jim is one of the best student in his class. Jim is one of the best students in his class. M-08
41. Gopi is one of the tallest boy. Gopi is one of the tallest boys. J-08
42. Tajmahal is one of the greatest wonder of the world. Tajmahal is one of the greatest wonders of the world. O-08
43. A group of twelve students are travelling together. A group of twelve students is travelling together. J-07
44. Each of the student has participated in the competition. Each of the students has participated in the competition. O-07
45. I met one of relative yesterday. I met one of relatives yesterday. M-15
46. Politics are my favourite subject. Politics is my favourite subject. M-15
47. Everyone learn English. Everyone learns English. M-15
48. Neither I nor she write the test. Neither I nor she writes the test. M-15
49. I lived in the village since 2001. I have been living in the village since 2001. M-16
50. Yesterday he goes to Madurai. Yesterday he went to Madurai. M-16
51. Neither of your suggestions are practical. Neither of your suggestions is practical. M-16
52. The horse which I rode ran fastly. The horse which I rode ran fast. M-16
53. Everyone admire the Tajmahal. Everyone admires the Tajmahal. O-15
54. The wages of sin are death. The wages of sin is death. O-15
55. An apple a day keeps a doctor away. An apple a day keeps the doctor away. O-15

5. Question Tag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I am a teacher, isn’t I?</td>
<td>I am a teacher, aren’t I?</td>
<td>J-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I have not met you before, is n’t it?</td>
<td>I have not met you before, have I?</td>
<td>J-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>They are happy, are they?</td>
<td>They are happy, aren’t they?</td>
<td>J-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sheela sings a song, don’t she?</td>
<td>Sheela sings a song, doesn’t she?</td>
<td>J-14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. If Clause

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>If they had contacted me, I would help them.</td>
<td>If they <strong>contacted</strong> me, I would help them.</td>
<td>M-07, M-11, M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>If I was a bird, I would fly.</td>
<td>If I <strong>were</strong> a bird, I would fly.</td>
<td>O-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>If I were a bird, I will fly.</td>
<td>If I <strong>were</strong> a bird, I <strong>would</strong> fly.</td>
<td>O-07, M-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>If you had walked fast, you would catch the bus.</td>
<td>If you <strong>walked</strong> fast, you would catch the bus.</td>
<td>M-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Unless you study well, you will pass.</td>
<td>Unless you study well, you <strong>will not</strong> pass.</td>
<td>J-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>If he had known of your arrival, he would come to receive you.</td>
<td>If he had known of your arrival, he <strong>would have come</strong> to receive you.</td>
<td>J-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>If you had given the money in advance, I would buy the book.</td>
<td>If you had given the money in advance, I <strong>would have bought</strong> the book.</td>
<td>J-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>If she had approached me, I would help her.</td>
<td>If she <strong>approached</strong> me, I would help her.</td>
<td>O-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>If she had known the matter, she would solve the problem.</td>
<td>If she had known the matter, she <strong>would have solved</strong> the problem.</td>
<td>O-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>If I had time, I would have taught you.</td>
<td>If I <strong>had</strong> time, I <strong>would teach</strong> you.</td>
<td>O-15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION – C**

I. Write the summary of the following passage is about 100 words. (M-12)

Some think that education should aim at giving knowledge. They want the students to study books to add on to their knowledge. To others earning a living is the aim of education. They think that bread winning is more important than knowledge. Still others think that education should make people patriots and good citizens. These three people see the different aspects of education. In fact a good education should aim at these three things together. It should give them knowledge and vision besides making them self-reliant and helpful to others.

**Answer:**

Summary writing

*Rough copy:*

“**Aim of Education**”

Some people think that education should aim at giving knowledge. Some people think that education should aim at earning money. Others think that education should make good citizens and patriots. A good education should aim at these three things together. It should give them knowledge and vision and make them to be self-reliant and helpful to others.

*Fair copy:*

“**Aim of Education**”

Some people think that education should aim at giving knowledge. Some people think that education should aim at earning money. Others think that education should make good citizens and patriots. But a good education should give them knowledge and vision and make them to be self-reliant and helpful to others.
II. Responding to Advertisements:
1. Respond to the following advertisement considering yourself fulfilling the conditions specified. (write xxxx for your name and yyyy for your address) (M-13)

WANTED
Wanted Female Receptionist. Graduate with Fluency in English and Computer Knowledge. Apply with Bio-Data to Box No.9934, C/O The Hindu, Chennai-600 002

Letter Writing

From
xxxx,
yyyy,
yyyy.

To
Box No.9934,
C/o The Hindu,
Chennai – 600 002.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Application for the post of Receptionist - Reg.
Ref: Your advertisement in the Hindu dated 18th July.

With reference to your advertisement in the Hindu dated 18th July, I wish to apply for the post of receptionist. I have necessary qualification and experience. I will be sincere in my work. If I am appointed, I will do my level best.

I have herewith enclosed my bio-data for your reference.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
xxxx

BIO-DATA
1. Name : xxxx
2. Father’s Name : Raju
3. Date of Birth : 18.12.85
4. Sex : Female
5. Nationality : Indian
6. Marital status : Married
7. Address : yyyy
8. Languages known : Tamil, English
9. Qualification : M.Sc. PGDCA
10. Experience : 5 Years

Declaration

The above details are true to the best of my knowledge.

Place : yyyy,
Date : 21.07.15.
Signature

Address on the envelope:

To
Box No-9934,
C/o The Hindu,
Chennai – 600 002.
2. Respond to the following advertisement considering yourself fulfilling the conditions specified. (write xxxx for your name and yyyy for your address) (M-14)

| WANTED
| Salesman
The applicant should be a graduate with minimum three years experience in Textiles. Apply with curriculum vitae to Kamala Pvt. Ltd., 54, Ambattur, Chennai – 53.

Letter Writing

From
xxxx,
yyyy,
yyyy.

To
Kamala Pvt. Ltd.,
54, Ambattur,
Chennai – 53.

Dear Sir,
Sub: Application for the post of Salesman - Reg.
Ref: Your advertisement in the Hindu dated 18th July.
With reference to your advertisement in the Hindu dated 18th July, I wish to apply for the post of salesman. I have necessary qualification and experience. I will be sincere in my work. If I am appointed, I will do my level best.
I have herewith enclosed my bio-data for your reference.

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,
xxxx

BIO-DATA

1. Name : xxxx
2. Father’s Name : Raju
3. Date of Birth : 18.12.85
4. Sex : Female
5. Nationality : Indian
6. Marital status : Married
7. Address : yyyy
8. Languages known : Tamil, English
9. Qualification : M.Sc. PGDCA
10. Experience : 5 Years

Declaration
The above details are true to the best of my knowledge.

Place : yyyy, xxxxx
Date : 21.07.15. Signature

Address on the envelope:
To
Kamala Pvt. Ltd.,
54, Ambattur,
Chennai – 53.
3. Respond to the following advertisement considering yourself fulfilling the conditions specified. (write xxxx for your name and yyyy for your address)

WANTED
A public Sector Company requires a Personal Assistant for its office, preferably a graduate with 5 years experience. Apply within a week to P.O Box 895, New Delhi – 110 005.

Letter Writing

From
xxxx,
yyyy,
yyyy.

To
P.O Box 895,
New Delhi – 110 005.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Application for the post of Personal Assistant - Reg.
Ref: Your advertisement in the Hindu dated 18th July.

With reference to your advertisement in the Hindu dated 18th July, I wish to apply for the post of personal assistant. I have necessary qualification and experience. I will be sincere in my work. If I am appointed, I will do my level best.

I have herewith enclosed my bio-data for your reference.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

xxxx

BIO-DATA

1. Name : xxxx
2. Father’s Name : Raju
3. Date of Birth : 18.12.85
4. Sex : Female
5. Nationality : Indian
6. Marital status : Married
7. Address : yyyy
8. Languages known : Tamil, English
9. Qualification : M.Sc. PGDCA
10. Experience : 5 Years

Declaration
The above details are true to the best of my knowledge.

Place : yyyy, xxxx
Date : 21.07.15. Signature

Address on the envelope:

To
P.O Box 895,
New Delhi – 110 005.
The following posts may be asked in the exams.

- Sales Manager (M-06)
- Salesman (J-06,J-08,M-11,J-12,M-14)
- Post Graduate English Teacher (O-06,O-09,J-10)
- Computer Operator (M-07,O-12,J-13,O-13)
- Secretary (J-07,M-16)
- Security Officer (O-07)
- Sales Officer (M-08)
- Office Assistant (O-08)
- Accounts Officer (M-09,O-15,J-15)
- Technician (J-09,O-11)
- Stenographer (M-10)
- Marketing Executive (O-10)
- Receptionist (J-11,M-12,M-13,O-14)
- Sales Assistant (J-14)
- Personal Assistant (M-15)

SECTION – D

1. Non-lexical Fillers

1. Fill in the blanks with the non-lexical fillers in the following conversation. (M-12)

   Ramu : Is this painting perfect?
   Gobi : __________ I feel, it needs a little more colouring.
   Ramu : __________ that’s fine. I’ll make it.

   Answer:
   Ramu : Is this painting perfect.
   Gobi : Mmm I feel, it needs a little more colouring.
   Ramu : Er that’s fine. I’ll make it.

2. Fill in the blanks with the non-lexical fillers in the following conversation. (J-14)

   Customer : I was told that I could get books by African authors, at this bookshop.
   Saleman : __________, it’s true sir. We do have books by international publishers.
   Customer : How much does this book cost?
   Saleman : __________, sir; it costs Rs.950/.

   Answer:
   Customer : I was told that I could get books by African authors, at this bookshop.
   Saleman : Mmm, it’s true sir. We do have books by international publishers.
   Customer : How much does this book cost?
   Saleman : Er, sir; it costs Rs.950/.

3. Fill in the blanks with the non-lexical fillers in the following conversation. (O-14)

   Police : The accident has occurred near your gate. Were you at home on the night of the accident?
   Man : __________, I was certainly at home, then.
   Police : Why didn’t you inform the police?
   Man : __________, I was afraid of being arrested and questioned.

   Answer:
   Police : The accident has occurred near your gate. Were you at home on the night of the accident?
   Man : Mmm, I was certainly at home, then.
   Police : Why didn’t you inform the police?
   Man : Er, I was afraid of being arrested and questioned.
II. Road Map

1. Guide an old man from the bus stop to the nearby hospital. Here you find the road map. Write three instructions by way of helping him. (M-12)

Answer:
1. Go Straight
2. Turn left side
3. Walk a few yards
4. You will see the hospital.

2. Guide the old man to the Post Office. Here you find the road map. Write three instructions by way of helping him. (O-14)

Answer:
1. Go Straight
2. Turn right side
3. Walk a few yards
4. Turn left side
5. You will see the post office.
3. Guide Mr. Saleem to the Railway Station. Here you find the road map. Write three instructions by way of helping him. (J-13)

Answer:
1. Go Straight
2. Turn right side
3. Walk a few yards
4. You will see the railway station.

4. A man approaches you to direct him to a bank. Here you find the road map. Write three instructions by way of helping him. (J-11)

Answer:
1. Go Straight
2. Turn left side
3. Walk a few yards
4. You will see the state bank.
SECTION – E
I. Proverbs and Meanings

**Proverbs** | **Meanings**
--- | ---
1. One flower marks no garland | a. A single person cannot be powerful
2. Covet all lose all | b. Don’t be over ambitious
3. Haste makes waste | c. Hurry makes you worry
4. Even Homer nods | d. Even great men can make mistakes
5. Make hay while the sun shines | e. Make use of the chances

**Answer**

**Proverbs** | **Meanings**
--- | ---
1. One flower marks no garland | a. A single person cannot be powerful
2. Covet all lose all | b. Don’t be over ambitious
3. Haste makes waste | c. Hurry makes you worry
4. Even Homer nods | d. Even great men can make mistakes
5. Make hay while the sun shines | e. Make use of the chances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Proverbs</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>One flower marks no garland</td>
<td>A single person cannot be powerful</td>
<td>M-06,M-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Covet all lose all</td>
<td>Don’t be over ambitious</td>
<td>M-06,M-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Haste makes waste</td>
<td>Be happy with what you have</td>
<td>O-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Even Homer nods</td>
<td>Over-desire is dangerous</td>
<td>O-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Make hay while the sun shines</td>
<td>Greed will spoil a person</td>
<td>J-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Haste makes waste</td>
<td>Hurry makes you worry</td>
<td>M-06,O-07,M-11,J-12,M-13,M-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Haste makes waste</td>
<td>Tension leads to imperfection</td>
<td>M-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Even Homer nods</td>
<td>A steady growth leads to progress</td>
<td>O-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Even Homer nods</td>
<td>No man is perfect</td>
<td>M-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Make hay while the sun shines</td>
<td>Even perfect people fail sometimes</td>
<td>J-09O-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Make hay while the sun shines</td>
<td>Make use of chances</td>
<td>M-06,M-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Make hay while the sun shines</td>
<td>Make use of every opportunity</td>
<td>M-07,O-07,J-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Make hay while the sun shines</td>
<td>Act in right time</td>
<td>J-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Strike while the iron is hot</td>
<td>Make use of every opportunity</td>
<td>O-06,M-12,O-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Strike while the iron is hot</td>
<td>Make hay while the sun shines</td>
<td>M-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Rome was not built in a day</td>
<td>Nothing can be achieved at once</td>
<td>O-06,O-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Rome was not built in a day</td>
<td>Patience is powerful</td>
<td>J-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Rome was not built in a day</td>
<td>A steady growth lead to progress</td>
<td>M-09,J-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Rome was not built in a day</td>
<td>One cannot achieve everything at once</td>
<td>O-09,O-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>As you sow as you reap</td>
<td>Accept the result of your actions</td>
<td>O-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>As you sow as you reap</td>
<td>What you do to others, you will have in turn</td>
<td>M-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Empty vessels make much noise</td>
<td>People who talk more will achieve nothing</td>
<td>O-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Empty vessels make much noise</td>
<td>People without knowledge speak much</td>
<td>J-07,M-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All that glitters is not gold</td>
<td>Do not be misguided by the appearances</td>
<td>O-06,O-07</td>
</tr>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>All that glitters is not gold</td>
<td>Appearances are deceptive</td>
<td>J-06,J-07, M-09,J-10,J-14, O-14,O-15</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Honesty is the best policy</td>
<td>Always speak the truth</td>
<td>M-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Where there is a will, there is a way</td>
<td>Strong will power is needed to achieve anything</td>
<td>J-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Look before you leap</td>
<td>One should think well before one acts</td>
<td>J-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>United we stand, divided we fall</td>
<td>Union is strength</td>
<td>M-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Too many cooks spoil the broth</td>
<td>A work should not be entrusted to many people</td>
<td>M-08,J-13, O-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Blood is thicker than water</td>
<td>Family bond is always closer</td>
<td>M-08,J-10,J-13</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Truth alone triumphs</td>
<td>Always speak the truth</td>
<td>O-08,O-13,J-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Birds of the same feather flock together</td>
<td>Like minded people make good friends</td>
<td>J-07,O-08,J-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Manners maketh a man</td>
<td>You should learn good manners</td>
<td>O-08,J-13</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Borrowed garments never fit well</td>
<td>Don’t imitate others</td>
<td>O-08,O-13</td>
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<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Better late than never</td>
<td>Even if delayed attend the meeting (or) Even if delayed do things without mistake</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Every dog has its day</td>
<td>Even an unfortunate person has his times of glory</td>
<td>O-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Barking dogs seldom bite</td>
<td>Talkative people will not achieve anything</td>
<td>O-09,M-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>A stich in times saves nine</td>
<td>Give attention to little details, we will save ourselves time and wealth</td>
<td>O-09,J-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Man proposes, god disposes</td>
<td>Divine help is essential to make efforts fruitful</td>
<td>M-10,O-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Beggars cannot be choosers</td>
<td>One should know his limitations</td>
<td>M-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Call a spade a spade</td>
<td>Say the truth</td>
<td>M-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Fine feathers make fine birds</td>
<td>Natural talent makes us great</td>
<td>O-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>All is well that ends well</td>
<td>Good deeds end well</td>
<td>O-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Still-waters run deep</td>
<td>Learned people are always silent and gentle</td>
<td>O-10</td>
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<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>To err is human</td>
<td>No one is completely perfect</td>
<td>J-07,M-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Misfortune never comes single</td>
<td>Bad luck follows one in succession</td>
<td>M-11</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Enough is as good as a feast</td>
<td>Be contented and moderate</td>
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<td>37.</td>
<td>Practice is better than precept</td>
<td>Action speaks louder than words</td>
<td>O-11</td>
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<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Cut your coat according to the cloth</td>
<td>Live according to your means</td>
<td>O-11,J-15</td>
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<td>39.</td>
<td>Health is wealth</td>
<td>Good mind and body is productive</td>
<td>M-12,O-13</td>
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<td>40.</td>
<td>Slow and steady wins the race</td>
<td>Take care of your health</td>
<td>J-08,M-14</td>
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<td>41.</td>
<td>Rolling stones gathers no mass</td>
<td>Be steady to achieve</td>
<td>J-12</td>
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<td>42.</td>
<td>The child is the father of the man</td>
<td>Child is wiser than man</td>
<td>O-12</td>
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<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>It is no use crying over spilt milk</td>
<td>Don’t worry about the past</td>
<td>O-12</td>
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<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>When one door shuts another opens</td>
<td>Life offers many chances</td>
<td>O-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>No man is an island</td>
<td>Prefer to live in groups</td>
<td>J-11,O-12, J-13, M-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>When in Rome do as Romans do</td>
<td>Be adjustable to all</td>
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<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>No pain No gain</td>
<td>One cannot succeed without hard work</td>
<td>J-09,J-11, M-13</td>
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<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Work is worship</td>
<td>Be conscious of your duty</td>
<td>J-08,J-10</td>
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<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Art is long life is short</td>
<td>Learning is endless</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Out of debt, out of danger</td>
<td>Borrowing is dangerous</td>
<td>J-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Don’t put the cart before the horse</td>
<td>Do not do things in a wrong way</td>
<td>J-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Life is not a bed of roses</td>
<td>Life is full of struggles</td>
<td>J-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>A soft answer turns away wrath</td>
<td>Politeness is a powerful weapon</td>
<td>J-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Seeing is believing</td>
<td>Do not believe in rumours</td>
<td>J-06</td>
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<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Many a drop makes an ocean</td>
<td>Small saving makes one rich</td>
<td>J-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Reading makes a perfect man</td>
<td>Try to read as much as possible</td>
<td>J-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Brevity is the soul of wit</td>
<td>Be short while speaking and writing</td>
<td>J-09,J-10</td>
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<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Speech is silver, silence is gold</td>
<td>Silence is better than speech</td>
<td>J-11</td>
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<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>Fortune favours the brave</td>
<td>Courage leads to success</td>
<td>J-11</td>
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<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>Practice what you preach</td>
<td>Example is better than precept</td>
<td>J-11</td>
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<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>Every dog has its day</td>
<td>No one is always unlucky</td>
<td>M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>To err is human</td>
<td>No one is free from faults</td>
<td>O-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>Well begun is half done</td>
<td>A good beginning paves way for a perfect finish.</td>
<td>O-15</td>
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<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>Don’t make a mountain of a mole hill</td>
<td>Don’t exaggerate things.</td>
<td>M-16</td>
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<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>Don’t put all your eggs in one basket</td>
<td>Don’t risk your entire time and resources in one plan.</td>
<td>M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>Rob Peter to pay Paul</td>
<td>Taking from one to give another</td>
<td>M-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>The early bird catches the worm.</td>
<td>First come, first served</td>
<td>M-16</td>
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## II. Slogans with the products

### Question *(J-09,M-15)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Slogans</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detergent</td>
<td>a. Modest and smart look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaving cream</td>
<td>b. Immediate contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell phone</td>
<td>c. Leaves your hair smooth and silky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dress</td>
<td>d. Cleans well and fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shampoo</td>
<td>e. A neat face in two seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Answer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Slogans</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detergent</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Slogans</th>
<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Box of matches</td>
<td>Make fire in a rare way</td>
<td>M-06</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Air-conditioner</td>
<td>Bring Switzerland into your room</td>
<td>M-06,M-12,M-13</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Air-conditioner</td>
<td>Keeps cool</td>
<td>M-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Digital camera</td>
<td>The world at a click say choose and freeze</td>
<td>M-06</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Lipstick</td>
<td>Paint the town red</td>
<td>M-06,M-11,M-13</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>A comfortable sole in a cosy hole</td>
<td>M-06,M-12</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>Put your best foot forward</td>
<td>J-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>Handle with care</td>
<td>J-06,O-06,M-12,O-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mobile phone</td>
<td>Immediate contact</td>
<td>J-06,J-09,J-12,M-15</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mobile phone</td>
<td>Any where connectivity</td>
<td>O-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cell phone</td>
<td>Talk more pay less</td>
<td>M-08,M-11</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cell phone</td>
<td>Brings people within your palm</td>
<td>O-11,M-14</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Detergent</td>
<td>Cleans well and fine</td>
<td>J-06,J-09,M-15</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Dress</td>
<td>Modest and smart look</td>
<td>J-06,J-09,M-15</td>
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<td>Dress</td>
<td>For dashing and smashing looks</td>
<td>O-06,J-10</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Shampoo</td>
<td>Leaves your hair smooth and silky</td>
<td>J-06,J-09,M-15</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Ointment</td>
<td>For external use</td>
<td>O-06</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Tooth paste</td>
<td>Use for a while and got a sparkling smile</td>
<td>O-06,M-12</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tooth paste</td>
<td>Pearls in mouth</td>
<td>M-07,J-10,O-10,M-13</td>
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<td>Clean with a glee</td>
<td>J-07,J-11</td>
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<td>Tooth paste</td>
<td>Say cheese and freeze</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Ball point pen</td>
<td>Flawless writing flows from this pen</td>
<td>O-06,O-13</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Eraser</td>
<td>Erases everything but the past</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Lens</td>
<td>Gives clear vision</td>
<td>M-07,J-15</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>Door step knowledge</td>
<td>M-07,O-09</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>The world at a click</td>
<td>J-13</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Music system</td>
<td>Hear more, enjoy more</td>
<td>J-07,J-13</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Camera</td>
<td>Fine snaps</td>
<td>J-07</td>
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<td>Tea</td>
<td>The cup that cheers most Indians</td>
<td>J-07,J-13</td>
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<td>Motor bike</td>
<td>For extra mile and smile</td>
<td>O-07,J-10</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>Ice cream</td>
<td>No more summer chillers is here</td>
<td>O-07</td>
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<td>23.</td>
<td>Gum</td>
<td>Fixes everything except broken heart</td>
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<td>Watch</td>
<td>Sharp time for sharp people</td>
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<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>World news for a rupee</td>
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<td>All out</td>
<td>Have a peaceful sleep</td>
<td>M-08</td>
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<td>Mineral water</td>
<td>Quench your thirst without bacteria</td>
<td>J-08</td>
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<td>Dictionary</td>
<td>Increase your word power</td>
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<td>Scooter</td>
<td>For smooth driving</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>Credit card</td>
<td>Buy now, pay later</td>
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<td>Mixer grinder</td>
<td>Kitchen mate</td>
<td>O-08,O-12</td>
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<td>Boost</td>
<td>Secret of my energy</td>
<td>M-09,O-13</td>
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<td>Radio</td>
<td>Enjoy the news and songs</td>
<td>M-09</td>
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<td>Car</td>
<td>Make the travel easier</td>
<td>M-09,O-12</td>
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<td>Calendar</td>
<td>Point out the passing of days</td>
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<td>Fan</td>
<td>Keeps you cool</td>
<td>O-09</td>
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<td>Coffee</td>
<td>Rejuvenates you</td>
<td>O-09,O-14</td>
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<td>Washing powder</td>
<td>Removes the most adamant dirt</td>
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<td>Shaving cream</td>
<td>A neat face in two seconds</td>
<td>J-09,M-15</td>
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<td>Whirlpool</td>
<td>Soft on clothes hard on dirt</td>
<td>M-10</td>
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<td>Lock</td>
<td>It guarantees safety</td>
<td>M-10,O-13</td>
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<td>Furniture</td>
<td>Carved with love and care</td>
<td>M-10</td>
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<td>Maruti 800</td>
<td>Eye it, buy it</td>
<td>O-10</td>
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<td>Basmati rice</td>
<td>Proven to ensure health</td>
<td>J-10,O-10</td>
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<td>Onida</td>
<td>Neighbour’s envy, owners pride</td>
<td>O-10</td>
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<td>Torch light</td>
<td>Sunbeam in your hand</td>
<td>O-10</td>
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<td>47.</td>
<td>Five star hotel</td>
<td>Live on the lap of luxury</td>
<td>M-11</td>
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<td>48.</td>
<td>Nokia</td>
<td>Connects people world over</td>
<td>J-11</td>
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<td>49.</td>
<td>Perfume</td>
<td>Let there be fragrance around you</td>
<td>J-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Pen</td>
<td>It glides on the paper</td>
<td>J-11</td>
</tr>
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<td>51.</td>
<td>Looking glass</td>
<td>Made for perfect reflection</td>
<td>J-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Floor tiles</td>
<td>Tread on style</td>
<td>O-11</td>
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<td>53.</td>
<td>Inverter</td>
<td>Let not frequent power cut worry you</td>
<td>O-11</td>
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<td>Inverter</td>
<td>Power cut? Don’t worry</td>
<td>M-14</td>
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<td>54.</td>
<td>Tube light</td>
<td>Consumes less, last longer</td>
<td>O-11</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Tube light</td>
<td>Less power, more light</td>
<td>M-14</td>
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<td>55.</td>
<td>Paper cups</td>
<td>Non-pollutants and cheap</td>
<td>J-12</td>
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<td>56.</td>
<td>Burglar alarm</td>
<td>Lock and travel in peace</td>
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<td>Book</td>
<td>Gateway to knowledge</td>
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<td>Plan your day</td>
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<td>T-shirt</td>
<td>A good casual wear</td>
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<td>60.</td>
<td>Skoda-the luxury car</td>
<td>Well-built steel, in-built style</td>
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<td>Dairy milk chocolate</td>
<td>For sweet celebration</td>
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<td>Dairy milk</td>
<td>Forget yourself with its milky taste</td>
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<td>Employment news</td>
<td>Jobs at your doorstep</td>
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<td>Reynolds pen</td>
<td>Writes smooth and fine</td>
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<td>65.</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>Brings information to your doorstep</td>
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<td>Shoes</td>
<td>Majestic and manly look</td>
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<td>Greeting cards</td>
<td>Wishes that bring people closer</td>
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<td>Superfast wireless broadband</td>
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<td>Mysore silk</td>
<td>Exquisite sarees on ramp</td>
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<td>72.</td>
<td>Helmet</td>
<td>Head gear, No fear</td>
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<td>73.</td>
<td>Alarm clock</td>
<td>Wakes up with warmth</td>
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<td>74.</td>
<td>Good Night</td>
<td>Have a peaceful sleep</td>
<td>M-16</td>
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<td>75.</td>
<td>Cell phone</td>
<td>Walk when you talk</td>
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<td>76.</td>
<td>Horlicks</td>
<td>Taller stronger sharper</td>
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<td>77.</td>
<td>Bike</td>
<td>It races like a horse</td>
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<td>78.</td>
<td>Calculators</td>
<td>A mathematician at your service</td>
<td></td>
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<td>79.</td>
<td>Hair dye</td>
<td>It gives back the shades of youth</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>Soap</td>
<td>It is a soup to your skin</td>
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SECTION – F
1. General Essay

1. My Ambition in life (Or) My Future Plans (Or) My Future Career (Or)
The Profession You Would Like to Choose (Or) The Profession that You Love to Take up (M-06, M-07, J-07, O-07, M-08, O-09, J-10, O-10, O-11, M-12, O-12, M-13, J-13, O-15, J-15)

Synopsis
1. Introduction
2. My Ambition
3. My Village
4. My Desire
5. My Studies
6. Teachers Help
7. Indian Doctors
8. Conclusion

Introduction:
Everyone should have an aim in life. Life without aim is like a journey without a destination. It kindles us to rise to great heights. It makes our life meaningful. This essay throws light on “my ambition in life”.

My Ambition:
One’s ambition makes one work hard and achieves greater things in life. My heart weeps at the sight of people in trouble. The aim of my life is to render a service to humanity. I have spent hours to remove the cause of their sorrow. I want to become a doctor.

My Village:
My village has a primary health center but no doctor has come forward to work in it. My village and the people in nearby village suffer a lot. We have to carry the patients to the town which is fifty kilometers away from my village. I want to serve the society.

My Desire:
It is my desire to dedicate myself to the welfare of the rural community. I will visit remote village and render medical service. I shall serve with a smile. Patience and devotion to duty would be my creed. To work for others gives me a sort of peace of mind.

My Studies:
I am determined to be a doctor. To achieve my ambition, I have taken biology group. I am studying my lessons well. I concentrate more on physical science and biology. I will get 100% in those subjects.

Teachers’ Help:
My teachers know my ambition. They are encouraging me well. When a doubt arises, I get it cleared from my teachers. They teach us elaborately and clearly. They motivate us to score high marks.

Indian Doctors:
Many doctors feel that working in village is below their dignity. They also feel that they cannot earn more in village. They prefer to go abroad. They grow fat at the expenses of others. They just ignore the rural poor people.

Conclusion:
I am from a rural family. I am watching the suffering of rural people. I will certainly serve them. I am confident of becoming a doctor. I shall always help the poor and the needy.
Introduction:

Pollution means making things dirty. It makes something impure by adding harmful substances. It is one of the evils. It spreads a number of diseases. Our modern civilization is responsible for the pollution in the atmosphere.

Land pollution:

Land pollution is caused by wastes like polythene etc. These non-gradable materials pollute land. The lands become uncultivable. It decreases the production. Everyone should take genuine efforts to clean the earth.

Water pollution:

Industries empty their wastes into the river. These wastes contain harmful chemicals. Domestic sewages mix with drinking water. Pesticides and fertilizers are carried to the ponds by rain water. They cause deadly diseases for human beings.

Air pollution:

Air pollution is caused by the smoke let out by industries and vehicles. The smoke contains poisonous gases. They cause breathing problems. They affect the lungs and the respiratory system. They deplete the ozone layer and cause skin cancer.

Noise pollution:

Noise pollution is another problem in cities. Factories, trains, planes make a lot of noise. Loud speakers, vehicles send out unbearable noise. We are unable to rest peacefully. Students are unable to concentrate on their studies.

Acid rain:

Acid rain is one of the threats of pollution. The industries burn coal, petrol and diesel. The fumes contain oxides of nitrogen, carbon and sulphur. They react with water vapour and acid rains. They affect living things and historical monuments like Taj Mahal.

Global warming:

Global warming is the increase of Earth’s temperature. The disappearance of the forest increases global warming. The oxides of carbon and nitrogen trap the heat of the sun. As a result, the atmospheric heat increases. It may cause for new climates to different regions.

Conclusion:

Industries have to be forced to plant many trees. Common man should be educated to live pollution free. We took steps to control the environmental pollution. We have to make our environment cleaner and greener. We must make the earth fit to live.
3. Science is a Boon or a Bane (Or) Is Science a Blessing or a Curse? (Or) Merits and Demerits of Science (Or) Science a good servant but a bad master (Or) The Progress of Science over the Years (J-07, O-07, M-10, O-10, O-11, O-12, J-14)

Synopsis:
1. Introduction
2. Medicine
3. Agriculture
4. Transport
5. Computer
6. Communication
7. Satellite
8. Nuclear weapons
9. Pollution
10. Conclusion

Introduction:
We live in an age of science. Science makes our life comfortable. Electric bulbs drive out darkness. Cooking is made easy by cookers mixies and grinders.

Medicine:
Science has made immense progress in medicine. Today nothing is incurable. Operations are done easily. Man’s life span has increased.

Agriculture:
Agriculture is improved by science. Farmers adopt scientific methods today. Pesticides and manures bring green revolution. Hybrid seeds increase the production.

Transport:
Transport has become faster. We can travel on land or water in air quickly. Travel has become safe and quick. Supersonic jet planes fly faster than sound.

Computer:
Computer is the wonderful invention of science. It does all imaginable and unimaginable works. It stores information and solves problems. It is an electronic machine. Internet is useful to get any kind of information.

Communication:
Today communication has become easy and effective. We can communicate with our friends or relatives easily. The teleprinter and the telegraph enable us to convey messages. Telephone, mobile phones and e-mail help us to contact anyone in the world.

Satellite:
The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) was set up in 1969. It undertook a number of research projects. Rockets and satellites are launched into space. Man has conquered the moon.

Nuclear weapons:
We should not forget the fate of Nagasaki and Hiroshima. The death and the disaster brought by the gas leak in Bhopal. Modern warfare is another evil by science. Nuclear weapons and hydrogen bombs are dangerous of science.

Pollution:
Pollution means making things dirty. It makes something impure by adding harmful substances. It is one of the evils. It spreads a number of diseases. Our modern civilization is responsible for the pollution in the atmosphere.

Conclusion:
Science is a good servant but a bad master. It has shortened the world. It has made our life worth living. It should be our servant not our master. It is a blessing not a curse.
Introduction:
Computer is the wonderful invention of science. It does all imaginable and unimaginable works. It stores information and solves problems. It is an electronic machine. Internet is useful to get any kind of information.

Speed and Accuracy:
Computer is capable of storing instructions and information. In a single second, it can carry out millions of operations and calculations. Its memory is can store thousands of information. When we need these data, it can be easily retrieved. It is widely used because of its speed and accuracy.

Scientific Tasks:
Today the use of the computer in science is immeasurable. Satellites are controlled by computers. The computers are used in car and ship designing. They are used in construction of buildings. They are used in printing press and graphics.

Business and Administration:
The computer is largely used in business and administration. It is used for stock control and bank accounting. It is used in all the companies and government offices. It is used at home for game playing and learning. Reservations in trains and airlines are done with the help of computers.

Information Technology:
We live in an age of information technology. The computers are widely used in information technology. IT makes teaching learning process easy. E-commerce helps to earn good profit. Computers, internet, E-mail have become familiar to us.

Internet and E-mail:
Internet is an international Network. It contains a lot of information of any field WWW is a World Wide Web. An E-mail is an electronic mail. It is used to send messages, photos and documents quickly. It is popular because it is cheap and speedy. It saves time.

Computer – a bane:
The computer is a boon and also a bane. It decreases employment opportunities. If we use the computer long time, it will affect our health. Students are spoiled greatly due to the misuse of computers. They have almost given up their habit of reading the text books.

Conclusion:
The computer plays a vital role in the modern age. It is a good servant but a bad master. It has shortened the world. It has made our life worth living. It should be our servant not our master. It is a blessing not a curse.
5. My Favourite Leader (Or) My Role Model in Life (Or) The Person I Admire the Most (Or) The Leader I Admire the Most
(J-08, J-09, M-11, J-11, M-14, M-15)

Synopsis:
1. Introduction
2. Freedom Struggle
3. Freedom Movements
4. Women’s Equality
5. Gandhiji’s Disapproval of Blind Adherence
6. Gandhiji’s Experiments with Truth
7. Ahimsa and Satyagraha
8. Conclusion

Introduction:
Mahatma Gandhiji is the leader I like most. He was born on 2 October 1869 at Porbandar in Gujarat. He had his school education in Gujarat. He studied law in England. He went to South Africa and strived to improve a lot of the Indians there.

Freedom Struggle:
Gandhiji couldn’t bear the sufferings of Indians under the British rule. So he joined the struggle for Indian independence. He sacrificed everything to uproot the British from India. He jailed many times. But, he cherished Indian freedom his goal.

Freedom Movements:
Gandhiji was an apostle of Non-violence and preacher of truth. He launched the ‘Khadi Movement’. The movement was a part of Non-cooperation Movement. Civil Disobedience was his unique political weapon. Finally, he launched Quit India Movement in 1942 and won freedom.

Women’s Equality:
Gandhiji was a ceaseless crusader of women’s equality. He fought for the rights of women in his earlier life. He made them equal participants in all social activities. Men and women have same feelings and same problems. So it is women’s rights to be equal to men.

Gandhiji’s Disapproval of Blind Adherence:
Gandhiji was no advocate of blind adherence to tradition. India is a tradition bound country. Gandhiji wanted to banish the immoral traditions. He was against the beliefs such as untouchability, child marriage, child widowhood etc. They affect human dignity and so Gandhiji intended to sweep them out of India.

Gandhiji’s Experiments with Truth:
Gandhiji practised life-long experiments with truth. It helped him to find out the right path in his life. The important experiment regarding women was his relationship with his wife. His wife challenged his domineering nature. Later, he praised it as moral courage.

Ahimsa and Satyagraha:
Gandhiji related “Ahimsa” and “Satyagraha” to women. Ahimsa means infinite love. It also means infinite capacity for sufferings. Women display this capacity. They exhibit Ahimsa by tolerating the sufferings. They teach the art of peace to the warring world.

Conclusion:
Gandhiji is called as the outstanding individual of the twentieth century. He was a man of strong convictions. He had non-violent approach to any problem. He was shot dead on January 30, 1948 by Godse. He is known as the father of our nation.
Introduction:

Forests are the gift of god to mankind. They are the wealth of the nation. They are a part of nature. They maintain a perfect eco system. They enhance soil and water conservation.

Benefits of Forest:

The trees in the forest attract rainy clouds and it rains. The forest prevents soil erosion. It is the abode for animals and birds. We get regular supply of wood for our needs. The forest provides us with fruits, spices, timber, medicines etc.

Importance of Forest:

Forests increase the ability of the soil to retain nutrients. They help to recycle water back to atmosphere in the form of moisture. Our atmosphere is clean and pure. They absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen. So, they are the suppliers of oxygen to our earth.

Deforestation:

Men destroy the forests for building industries and dams. Sometimes the forests are destroyed for personal gains. Trees are cut down for timber, firewood and industry. Once the forest is destroyed, rainfall decreases. All living beings will suffer without food and shelter.

Extinction of Many Species:

Man’s greed is the only enemy of the forest. Forest has been reduced in many places. It leads to the extinction of many species. It has also paved the way to the advancing deserts. We have to preserve the endangered species.

Global Warming:

Global warming is the increase of Earth’s temperature. The disappearance of the forest increases global warming. The oxides of carbon and nitrogen trap the heat of the sun. As a result, the atmospheric heat increases. It may cause for new climates to different regions.

Pollution:

Industries have to be forced to plant many trees. Common man should be educated to live pollution free. We took steps to control the environmental pollution. We have to make our environment cleaner and greener. We must make the earth fit to live.

Conclusion:

To prevent deforestation, the government must protect the forest by law. The government should give severe punishment to those destroying the forests. Forest officers and guards must be appointed to protect the forests. “One family one tree” is a slogan to be propagated by the state. Every family is expected to grow a tree.
7. Role of women in modern India (M-06,M-09,O-10,M-12)

Synopsis
1. Introduction
2. Our Society
3. Women’s Education
4. Women’s Colleges
5. Women in Politics
6. Modern Indian
7. Women’s Achievements
8. Conclusion

Introduction:
Women are not given freedom either in home or in society. They are denied their due rights. As a girl, she depends upon her father. As a wife, she depends upon her husband. As an old mother, she depends upon her son.

Our Society:
The woman forms the centre of domestic life in our society. “Man build house, women make homes.” They help the family and bring joy into the house. A good woman is a dutiful wife to her husband. She is a loving mother to her children.

Women’s Education:
The education of women has been given top priority. They occupy all position. Many women work as teachers, doctors and engineers. They have become collectors and ministers. They prove that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the land.

Women’s Colleges:
In modern India, women are the builders of the nation. Many colleges are opened exclusively for women. Recently Mother Teresa Women’s University has been started in Kodaikanal. Technical courses are taught in women’s polytechnics. Women’s hostels are opened in cities for working women.

Women in Politics:
Many educated women take to politics to serve the people. There are women M.Ps and M.L.As and presidents of local bodies. They demand 33% reservation in parliament and legislative assemblies. We have example like Mrs. Indian Gandhi etc. They prove their talent in politics.

Modern Indian:
Today women enjoy all freedom. Women of modern India are in high esteem. They are equal to men in all respects. They make the home the paradise. They play an important role in the development of modern Indian.

Women’s Achievements:
There is a woman behind every successful man. Men cannot achieve anything without women. We find women in all walks of life. They achieve glory in almost all fields. They are the builders of the nation.

Conclusion:
“When you educate a man, you educate an individual. When you educate a woman, you educate a family”. When families are educated, society is educated. Let us create more opportunities to educate them. Thus women play an important role in modern India.
8. Rain Water Harvesting (Or) The Need to Conserve Water (Or) Water is Precious; Save Every Drop of it *(J-06,M-07,O-11,M-14)*

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<tr>
<th>Synopsis</th>
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<td>8. Conclusion</td>
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**Introduction:**
Water is the basic necessity of life. It is needed for life and growth. It is essential for plants and animals. Without water nothing on earth can live. We get fresh water by means of rainfall.

**Ground water:**
The rain water is boon to mankind. It goes into the soil and accumulates as ground water. We make use of the ground water by digging wells and bore wells. Now the ground water level is decreasing continuously. The decline ground water causes dry wells.

**Water shortage:**
People have to suffer a lot to get drinking water. Men and women walk for miles in search of portable water. We are responsible for this crisis. It is very essential to conserve rain water to increase the ground water. We should store and use every drop of water.

**Rainy season:**
India receives good rainfall during the rainy season. But most of the water runs into rivers. The flooded rivers empty the water into the seas. As a result, the earth goes dry during summer season.

**Rain Water Harvesting:**
To prevent this, the run off water must be stored. It should be allowed to soak into the soil. The surplus rain water can be easily harvested. It can be made to recharge the underground water. Our Tamil Nadu Government has introduced Rainwater Harvest Scheme.

**Steps in Harvesting:**
Rain water harvesting involves three important steps. They are collection of rain water, filtration and recharge of rain water into the ground. A pit is dug in the ground. Rain water can also be collected from open space around the buildings. It can be led into pits dug specially for collecting rain water.

**Benefits of Harvesting:**
We can increase the ground water level. Rain water harvesting dilutes the salt content in the well. It reduces soil erosion and the loss of top soil. It also reduces drinking water problem. It can avoid the scarcity of water greatly.

**Conclusion:**
Rain water is the primary source which feeds other sources. Rain water harvesting is easy and useful. So, all houses should have this facility. We should create awareness to harvest the rain water. If we harvest now, our future generation will not suffer.
March – 2011
(Supplementary Reader and Communicative Competencies)
Time Allowed: 3 Hours] [Maximum Marks: 80]
Instruction: In your answer book, use the numerals 1 to 39 of the questions you answer.

Section – A
(Supplementary Reader) (Marks: 25)

I. A) 1. Write a paragraph by rearranging the following sentences in correct sequence.
   (The first and the last sentences are already in order.)
   - Masha was interested in lottery whereas Ivan had no interest in it.
   - They started dreaming how to spend the prize money.
   - The series of the ticket 9499 was found in the newspaper.
   - Masha asked Ivan to see the result of her lottery.
   - Masha has bought a lottery ticket.
   - But the actual number of Masha’s lottery ticket was 26 not 46.

B) Complete the following by choosing the correct answer from the options given: 5x1=5

2. One of the countries Ivan wished to visit was………………..
   a) America  b) India
   c) England  d) Germany

3. The giant stayed with his friend for……………..
   a) 10 years  b) seven months
   c) seven years  d) one week

4. Mr. Behrman died of …………..
   a) Malaria  b) Pneumonia
   c) Typhoid  d) Fever

5. Djinn punished the camel using…………….
   a) his power  b) his whip
   c) his magic  d) his hands

6. The uncommon men and women who entered the city were from……………
   a) one region  b) different regions
   c) two different regions  d) four regions

C) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: 5 x 1 = 5

Old Behrman was a painter who lived on the ground floor beneath them. He was past sixty and had a Michelangelo’s beard curling down from the head of a Satyr along with the body of an imp. Behrman was a failure in art. Forty years he had wielded the brush without getting near enough to touch the hem of his Mistress’s robe. He had been always about to paint masterpiece, but had never yet begun it. For several years he had painted nothing except now and then a daub in the line of commerce or advertising. He earned a little by serving as a model to those young artists in the colony who could not pay the price of professional. He drank gin to excess and still talked of his coming masterpiece. For the rest, he was a fierce little old man who scoffed terribly at softness in anyone, and who regarded himself as especial mastiff-in-waiting to project the two young artists in the studio above.

Questions:
7. Who was Behrman?
8. How did Behrman earn his livelihood?
9. What was Behrman’s wish?
10. Was he a successful artist?
11. Where did Behrman live?
D) 12. Write an essay by developing the following hints: 1 x 10 = 10

Giant’s garden – children playing there – anger of the giant – his reaction – a selfish giant- winter’s stay in the garden – frost and snow – wonderful sight seen by giant – trees with children – covered with flowers – one little boy too small to climb – giant’s help – sudden change – winter disappears – children allowed to play – Giant’s longing for the little boy – the marvellous sight – the prints of nails – shock – realization – how the giant was rewarded. OR

Paris besieged by Prussians – Morissot and Sauvage meeting each other – drinking absinthe – decision to go fishing – password from Colonel Dumoulin – catching large number of fish – soon surrounded by four men – two friends taken to the German officer – the officer’s demand - two men’s refusal – the execution – how the dead bodies were disposed off – the grim humour of the German officer.

Section – B

(Learning Competency) (Marks: 15)

II. A) Answer the following : 5 x 2 = 10

13. What does the journal section in a modern library contain?
14. Bring out the meaning of ‘Cliche’ and use in a sentence ‘last but not the least’.
15. Mention the complete e-mail ID of any two organizations.
16. Arrange the names of two authors Vikram Seth, George Orwell as found in the library catalogue.
17. Mention the points to be remembered while making notes.

B) Read the following, spot the errors and correct them: 5 x 1 = 5

18. He gave me an one-rupee coin.
19. Though she is weak but she is active.
20. Suresh went to abroad.
21. My father gave me a lot of advices.
22. If they had contacted me, I would help them.

Section – C

(Occupational Competency – Job Skills) (Marks: 15)

III. A) 23. Write the summary of the following passage in about 100 words: 5

A proper consideration of the value of time will inspire habits of punctuality. “Punctuality, said Louis XIV, is the politeness of kings”. It is also the duty of gentlemen and the necessity of men of business. Nothing begets confidence in a man sooner than the practice of his virtue and nothing shakes confidence sooner than the want of it. He who holds to his appointment and does not keep you waiting for him shows that he has regard for your time as well as for his own. Thus punctuality is one of the modes by which we testify our personal respect for those whom we are called upon to meet in the business of life. It is also conscientious in a measure for an appointment is a contract, expressed or implied and he who does not keep it, breaks faith as well as dishonestly loses character. We naturally come to the conclusion that the person who is careless about time will be careless about business and he isn’t the one to be trusted with the transaction of matters of importance.

B) 24. Respond to the following advertisement considering yourself fulfilling the conditions specified (Write XXX for your name and YYY for our address) 10

WANTED

Wanted enterprising young man for the post of SALESMAN for our new branch dealing in Textiles.Minimum qualification required. A degree from any of recognized university with at least 2 years experience in the same field. Apply with curriculum vitae to: RVS Pvt. Ltd., No. 90, Greams Road, Chennai – 600 006.
Section – D
(Strategic Competency – Life Skills) (Marks: 5)

IV. A) 25. Fill in the blanks with the non-lexical fillers in the following conversation:

Geetha : Did you find the answer in this book?
Sangeetha : .....I don’t think, the answer will be found in this book.
Geetha : Walt let me find out...........it’s here.
Sangeetha : Is it? Thank you.

B) 26. You are in the bus station. A stranger asks you to guide him to the nearest ATM centre. Write three instructions by way of helping him.

You are here
Bus Station

Section – E
(Creative Competency) (Marks: 10)

V. A) Match the proverbs with their meanings:

Proverbs                                                                 Meanings
27. Haste makes waste   a) Even great men can make mistakes
28. Even Homer nods  b) Reckless spending lands us in poverty
29. To err is human  c) Bad luck follows one in succession
30. Waste no want not  d) Hurry makes you worry
31. Misfortune never comes single  e) No one is completely perfect

B) Match the slogans with their relevant products given below:

Products                                                                  Slogans
32. Lipstick a) Live on the lap of luxury
33. Mineral water b) Erases everything but the past
34. Eraser c) Talk more pay less
35. Five Star Hotel d) Fresh from Himalayan springs
36. Cellphone e) Paint the town red

Section – F
(Extensive Reading) (Marks: 10)

VI. Write a general essay in about 200 words on any one of the following topics:

37. Preservation of Environment
38. The person I admire the most.
39. Atomic energy.
March – 2012  
Language – Part II – ENGLISH – Paper II  
(Supplementary Reader and Communicative Competencies)  
Time Allowed: 3 Hours]  
[Maximum Marks: 80  
Instruction: In your answer – book use the Arable numerals 1 to 39 of the questions you answer:  

Section – A  
(Supplementary Reader) (Marks: 25)  
I. A) 1. Write a paragraph by rearranging the following sentences in correct sequence.  
(The first and the last sentences are already in order.)  
- Framton Nuttel was afflicted with a nerve disorder.  
- He wanted to stay in a calm rural retreat for cure.  
- Vera told him about the tragedy of her aunt.  
- Vera was Mrs.Sappleton’s niece.  
- He went to meet Mrs.Sappleton.  
- Her aunt believes that the hunting party will return.  

B) Complete the following by choosing the correct answer form the options given:5x1=5  
2. The poor children had…………to play  
a) many places  
b) no places  
c) a few places  
d) a playground  
3. The camel did not work for…………  
a) two days  
b) four days  
c) three days  
d) one week  
4. The two friends drank……..when they met after long time.  
a) coffee  
b) absinthe  
c) wine  
d) water  
5. The noodle vendor stopped near the old man because he was……….  
a) kind  
b) keen on selling  
c) tired  
d) not interested  
6. According to Vera, Framton Nuttel ran away as he was afraid of……….  
a) guns  
b) ghosts  
c) strangers  
d) dogs  

C) Read the following passage and answers the question that follow:  
"It’s very nice making day-dreams at other people’s expense!” is what her eyes  
expressed “ No, don’t you dare!”  
Her husband understood her look; hatred began stirring again in his breast and the  
newspaper and read out triumphantly.  
“Series 9499! Number 46, not 26!”  
Hatred and hope both disappeared at once and it began immediately to seem to Ivan  
Demitrich and his wife that their rooms were dark and small and low-pitched, that the  
supper they had been eating was not doing them good, but lying heavy on their stomachs,  
that the evenings were long and wearisome.  
Questions:  
7. Who is the lady mentioned here?  
8. Who was day-dreaming?  
9. Did they actually win the lottery?  
10. Why did hatred and hope disappear all of a sudden?  
11. What was the number of their lottery ticket?
D) 12. **Write an essay by developing the following hints:**


OR

2. Refugees pouring into Beijing – cold welcome by the city dwellers – cursed by the native workers – the new horde of refugees – not beggarly – each carrying baskets slung upon a pole – an old man – the fate of his son and daughter – in – law – a passerby taking pity – giving money – the reason for the starvation – keeping the silver coin for buying seeds.

**Section – B**

*(Learning Competency) (Marks: 15)*

II. A) **Answer the following:**

13. What are the instructions to be followed in a library?
14. Arrange the names of two authors Charles Dickens and Rudyard Kipling as found in the library catalogue.
15. Mention the complete e-mail ID of two service organizations.
16. What is Euphemism? Give an example.
17. Expand and explain OPAC

B) **Read the following, spot the errors and correct them:**

18. There is an university at Madurai.
19. He prefers coffee than tea.
20. He gave me a lot of advices.
21. Although Raju is poor but he is generous.
22. He is confident of his success.

**Section – C**

*(Occupational Competency) (Marks: 15)*

III. A. 23. **Write the summary of the following passage in about 100 words:**

Some think that education should aim at giving knowledge. They want the students to study books to add on to their knowledge. To others earning a living is the aim of education. They think that bread winning is more important than knowledge. Still others think that education should make people patriots and good citizens. These three people see the different aspects of education. In fact a good education should aim at these three things together. It should give them knowledge and vision besides making them self reliant and helpful to others.

B) 24. **Respond to the following advertisement considering yourself fulfilling the conditions specified** (Write XXX for your name and YYY for your address):

**WANTED**

Wanted female Receptionist: Smart graduate with computer knowledge fluency in English and good communication skills. Preferably 5 years experience. Salary negotiable. Apply within 10 days to The Hindu, P.O.Box No.247, Chennai-2.
Section-D

(Strategic Competency –Life Skills (Marks: 5))

IV. A) 25. Fill in the blanks with the non-lexical filers in the following conversation:

Ramu : Is this painting perfect?
Gobu : ....I feel it needs a little more colouring.
Ramu : ....That’s fine I’ll make it.

B) 26. Guide an old man from the bus-stop to the nearby Government Hospital. Here you find the road map. Write three instructions by way of helping him.

3 x 1 = 3

Section-E

(Creative Competency) (Marks: 10)

V. A) Match the proverbs with their meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proverbs</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27. Strike the iron while it is hot</td>
<td>a) Writing wins the heart and leads to action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Health is wealth</td>
<td>b) Systematic schemed work pays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Slow and steady wins the race</td>
<td>c) Good mind and body is productive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Pen is mightier than the sword</td>
<td>d) Appearances are not always true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. All that glitters is not gold</td>
<td>e) Make use of every opportunity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B) Match the slogans with their relevant products:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32. Glass</td>
<td>a) Buy now pay later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Tooth paste</td>
<td>b) Bring Switzerland into your room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Shoes</td>
<td>c) Handle with care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Air-conditioner</td>
<td>d) Use for a while and get a sparkling smile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Credit card</td>
<td>e) A comfortable sole in a cozy hole</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section-F

(Extensive Reading) (Marks: 10)

VI. Write a general essay in about 200 words on any one of the following topics: 1 x 10 = 10

37. Environmental pollution.
38. My ambition in life.
39. Role of women in modern India.
Section – A  
(Supplementary Reader) (Marks: 25)

I. A) 1. Write a paragraph by rearranging the following sentences in correct sequence. 
(The first and the last sentences are already in order) 5
   - Mr. Behrman died of pneumonia in the hospital.
   - They found the last ivy leaf on the wall.
   - He was ill for only two days.
   - Ah, darling it’s Behrman’s masterpiece, he painted it there he night that the last leaf fell.
   - His shoes and clothing were wet.
   - The last leaf was Behrman’s masterpiece.

B) Complete the following by choosing the correct answer from the options given: 5x1 = 5

2. The giant stayed with his friend for .......... 
   a) ten years 
   b) seven months 
   c) seven years 
   d) ten months

3. Ivan Dmitritch had no faith in .......... 
   a) Masha 
   b) newspaper 
   c) lottery luck 
   d) neighbours

4. Sue and Johnsy were .......... 
   a) photographers 
   b) painters 
   c) musicians 
   d) tailors

5. Monsieur Morissot and Monsieur Sauvage had a common interest in .......... 
   a) shooting 
   b) fishing 
   c) talking 
   d) gambling

6. .......... at short notice was Vera’s speciality 
   a) Friendship 
   b) Romance 
   c) Hatred 
   d) Patriotism

C) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: 5 x 1 = 5

The last one of this long procession of silent men and women was a little wizened old man. Even he carried a load of a folded quilt, a cauldron. But there was only one cauldron. In the other basket it seemed there was but a quit, extremely ragged and patched but clean still. Although the load was light it was too much for the old man. It was evident that in usual times he would be beyond the age of work and was perhaps unaccustomed to such labour in recent years. His breath whistled as he staggered his eyes to watch those who were ahead of him lest he be left behind and his old wrinkled face was set in a sort of gasping agony.

Questions: 
7. Who came at the end of the procession? 
8. What did the old man carry? 
9. How did he breathe? 
10. Was the load heavy? 
11. Describe the old man.
D) 12. Write an essay by developing the following hints: 1 x 10 = 10

The giant – lovely garden – went to see friend – children played – giant returned – built a high wall – nowhere to play – no spring – only winter – children entered – through a hole – become friends – spring came – saw a small boy – helped to climb the tree – giant became old – longed to see the boy – one day boy came – took him to paradise.

OR


Section – B

(Learning Competency – Study Skills) (Marks: 15)

II. A) Answer the following: 5 x 2 = 10

13. Why do you consult a dictionary?
14. What do you find in the electronic section of a library?
15. What are the two classification systems followed in the library?
16. Expand and explain OPAC.
17. Arrange the names of two authors John Milton and T.S. Eliot as found in the library catalogue.

B) Read the following, spot the errors and correct them: 5 x 1 = 5

18. Though his mother tongue is Tamil but he always speaks in English
19. The cow is an useful animal.
20. One of the boys look happy
21. If I were a bird, I will fly
22. Let us hope through the best.

Section – C

(Occupational Competency – Job Skills) (Marks: 15)

III. A) 23. Write the summary of the following passage in about 100 words: 5

Guyana is a small country situated in the Northern Coast of South America, on the Atlantic Ocean. People of Indian ancestry are nearly 50 percent of its population. The rest are European and Chinese descent. Columbus is believed to have discovered Guyana in 1498. The Dutch landed there in the late 16th century and the local Amerindians welcomed them as trading partners. In 1834, slavery was abolished and thousands of indentured labourers were brought from India, China and Portugal to replace the slaves.

George Town is the national capital and a major sea port. The country’s economy is largely based on sugar, rice, cotton and livestock. Indians have contributed a great deal to the country’s development. Dr. Cheddi Jegan became the first premier of British Guiana. Famous Guyanese of Indian origin include Rohan Babulal Kanhai and Sreedath Ramphal.

B) 24. Respond to the following advertisement considering yourself fulfilling the conditions specified (Write XXXX for your name and YYYY for your address) 10

WANTED

Wanted female Receptionist. Graduate with fluency in English and computer knowledge. Apply with bio-data to Box No 9934, C/o The Hindu, Chennai – 600002.
Section – D
(Strategic Competency – Life Skills) (Marks: 5)
IV. A) 25. Fill in the blanks with the non lexical fillers in the following conversation.
Raja : I’m told, you stock books published by international publishers.
Ragu : ……. well. You’re right.
Raja : What’s the price of the books?
Ragu : …….minimum Rs.1000/-
Raja : Oh My God! Anyhow I need some books.

B) 26. Guide Mr. Zen to the nearby market. Here you find the road map. Write three instructions to help him.

Section – E
(Creative – Competency) (Marks: 10)
V. A) Match the proverbs with their meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proverbs</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27. Empty vessels make the most noise</td>
<td>a) One cannot succeed without hard work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Even Homer nods</td>
<td>b) People without knowledge speak much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Union is strength</td>
<td>c) Hurry makes you worry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Haste makes waste</td>
<td>d) No man is perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. No pain, no gain</td>
<td>e) Be co-operative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B) Match the slogans with their relevant products given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Slogans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32. Lip stick</td>
<td>a) Plan your day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Tooth paste</td>
<td>b) Bring Switzerland in your room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Diary</td>
<td>c) Paint the town red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. T-Shirt</td>
<td>d) Pearls in your mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Air conditioner</td>
<td>e) A good casual wear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section- F
(Extensive Reading) (Marks: 10)
VI. Write a general essay in about 200 words on any one of the following topics: 1 x 10 = 10
37. The place of Computers in Modern World.
38. My future plans.
39. Deforestation.
March - 14

Language – Part II – ENGLISH – Paper II
(Supplementary Reader and Communicative Competencies)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours:

[Maximum Marks: 80

Instructions: 1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.
2) Use Black or Blue ink to write.

Section – A

(Supplementary Reader) (Marks: 25)

I. A) 1. Write a paragraph by rearranging the following sentences in correct sequence.
(The first and the last sentences are already in order) 5
- Every afternoon, the children used to play in the Giant’s Garden. (J-09, M-14)
- The birds sang so sweetly on the trees.
- There were twelve peach trees.
- One day the giant came back.
- The boys stopped their games to listen to them.
- He built a high wall all around the garden.

B) Complete the following by choosing the correct answer from the options given:5x1=5
2. Ivan’s income was ………roubles a year.
   a) 1100  
   b) 1200
   c) 1300  
   d) 1400
3. Pneumonia was a ………person.
   a) rude  
   b) kind
   c) deadly  
   d) notorious
4. The giant’s final journey was to ……………
   a) paradise  
   b) his friend’s place
   c) the neighbouring village  
   d) hospital
5. The two friends were ………
   a) pardoned by the Prussians  
   b) let off with a warning
   c) taken to court for a trial  
   d) shot dead
6. Vera was the …..of Mrs.Sappleton.
   a) daughter  
   b) niece
   c) servant maid  
   d) neighbour

C) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (M-14)

One morning the giant was lying awake in bed. He heard some lovely music. It sounded so sweet to his ears that he thought it must be the king’s musicians passing by. It was only a little linnet singing outside the window but it was so long since he had heard a bird sing in his garden that it seemed to him to be the melodious music in the world. Then the Hail stopp…

Questions:

6. Where was the Giant lying?
7. What did the Giant hear?
8. How did the delicious perfume reach him?
9. Why did the song seem to be ‘the most melodious song’ to the Giant?
10. What did the Giant believe?
D) 12. Write an essay by developing the following hints: 1 x 10 = 10

Ivan Dmitritch and Masha – couple – Masha bought lottery tickets – Ivan saw the newspaper – series 9499 – started dreaming – new estate – good summer and winter – wished to go abroad – relatives would ask for money – Masha also – her own day dreams – masha bought ticket – lottery number 26 - number in paper 46 – dream shattered.

OR


Section – B

(Learning Competency – Study Skills) (Marks: 15)

II. A) Answer the following: 5 x 2 = 10

13. What are the different sections of a library?
14. Mention the complete e-mail ID of any two service organizations?
15. Why do we consult a dictionary?
16. Give any two instructions to be followed in a library?
17. What are skills involved in note taking?

B) Read the following, spot the errors and correct them: 5 x 1 = 5

18. He is a M.Sc student.
19. She congratulated him for his success.
20. She is angry at her husband.
21. One of his sons are a doctor in the states.
22. Civics are an easy subject.

Section – C

(Occupational Competency – Job Skills) (Marks: 15)

III. A) 23. Write the summary of the following passage in about 100 words: 5

This century is the age of science. We cannot imagine our lives without science. Science has become a symbol of progress. The progress is in the field of medicine, education, industry etc., and we enjoy the comforts of science in all fields. Science has developed effective transport easy and comfortable, safe, fast. Man has even landed on the moon with the help of technology.

In the field of medicine, science has worked wonders. Almost all kinds of diseases are entirely cured by modern drugs and medicines. Medicine has reduced pain and suffering.

Electricity is another important scientific invention. The comforts of our life like electric lamps, refrigerators, fans, grinders, washing machines etc are all run by electricity.

Scientific method of cultivation has solved the food problem. The pests destroying the crops are killed immediately by pesticides. Poultry and sericulture are also improved. Thus science is helpful in all walks of life and makes our life comfortable and happy.

B) 24. Respond to the following advertisement considering yourself fulfilling the conditions specified (Write XXXXX for your name and YYYY for your address) 10

WANTED
SALESMAN

The applicant should be a graduate with minimum three years experience in Textiles. Apply with curriculum vitae to Kamala Pvt. Ltd., 54, Ambattur, Chennai – 53.
Section – D
(Strategic Competency – Life Skills) (Marks: 5)
IV. A) 25. Fill in the blanks with the non lexical fillers in the following conversation.
Shopkeeper : What do you want?
Customer : ……… do you have some brown sheets for packing articles?
Shopkeeper : Sir, they are available at the third shop on the right.
Customer : ……… you mean the green colour shop?
Shopkeeper : Yes. Sir.


Citi Bank

Post Office

You are here

VOC Road

Bus Stop

Section – E
(Creative – Competency) (Marks: 10)
V. A) Match the proverbs with their meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proverbs</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27. Look before you leap</td>
<td>a) Take care of your health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Work is worship</td>
<td>b) Think before you act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Barking dogs seldom bite</td>
<td>c) Prefer to live in groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. No man is an island</td>
<td>d) Be conscious of your duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Health is wealth</td>
<td>e) Talkative people will not achieve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B) Match the slogans with their relevant products given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Slogans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32. Cell Phone</td>
<td>a) Power cut? Don’t worry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Floor tiles</td>
<td>b) Less power, more light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Inverter</td>
<td>c) Freeze the finest moment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Camera</td>
<td>d) Tread on style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Tube light</td>
<td>e) Brings people within your palm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section – F
(Extensive Reading) (Marks: 10)
VI. Write a general essay in about 200 words on any one of the following topics: 1 x 10 = 10
37. The Leader I Admire the Most.
38. AIDS Awareness Programme.
March - 15  
Language – Part II – English – Paper II  

Time Allowed: 3 Hours       [Maximum Marks: 80

Instructions:  
(1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.  
(2) Use Black or Blue ink to write

Note: In your answer book, use the Arabic numerals 1 to 39 of the questions you answer.

Section-A  

(Supplementary Reader) (Marks: 25)

I. (A) 1. Write a paragraph by rearranging the following sentences in correct sequence. (The first and the last sentences are already in order)  
- The city was full of refugees – without food and shelter.  
- A passerby took pity on the old man.  
- The old man used only the copper coin to buy some noodles for his grandson.  
- He dropped a silver and a copper coin into the old man’s apron.  
- A vendor was selling noodles nearby.  
- He kept the silver coin to buy seeds.

(B) Complete the following by choosing the correct answer from the options given below:  
2. The giant stayed with his friend for……………  
   (a) one year  (b) three years  (c) five years  (d) seven years

3. Monsieur Morissot, Monsieur Sauvage had a common interest in ……….  
   (a) gardening  (b) fishing  (c) flying  (d) dancing

4. Sue and Johnsy were……….. by profession.  
   (a) salesmen  (b) plumbers  (c) electricians  (d) painters

5. The prize amount of the lottery ticked was………….  
   (a) 45,000  (b) 75,000  (c) 25,000  (d) 55,000

6. Mrs. Sappleton cried out that the hunting party was just in time for ……….  
   (a) supper  (b) lunch  (c) dinner  (d) tea

(C) Read the following passage and the questions that follow:  

In the beginning of years, when the world was so new and all, and all animals were just beginning to work for Man, there was a Camel, and he lived in the middle of a Howling Desert because he did not want to work; and besides, he was a Howler himself. So he ate sticks and thorns and tamarisks and milkweed and prickles, most scrucciating idle and when anybody spoke to him he said ‘Humph!’ Just ‘Humph!’ and no more. Presently the Horse came to him on Monday morning with a saddle on his back and a bit in his mouth, and said “Camel, O Camel, come out and trot like the rest of us”. “Humph!” said the camel, and the Horse went away and told the Man. Presently the Dog came to him, with a stick in his mouth, and said, “Camel, O Camel, come and fetch and carry the rest of us”. “Humph!” said the camel, and the Dog went away and told the Man. Presently the Ox came to him, with a yoke on his neck and said, “Camel, O Camel, come and plough like the rest of us”. “Humph!” said the camel and the Ox went away and told the Man.

Questions:  
7. Who had started working for Man when the world was new?  
8. Where did the Camel live?  
9. Why did the Camel live there?  
10. What was the Camel’s reply to the Horse the Dog and the Ox?  
11. What work did the Ox do?
(D) 12. Write an essay by developing the following hints: 1 x 10 = 10
Nuttel- nervous disorder- comes to Mrs. Sappleton’s house-meets Vera- a fifteen year old girl – tells him frightening story – Mr. Sappleton and Mrs.Sappleton’s two young brothers and the dog-caught in the mire- never return – Mrs.Sappleton speaks of the open window – awaits of the hunting party with dog – suddenly they arrive – Nuttel rushes out madly- Vera says, ‘his fear of dogs made him flee’ - Vera expert in spinning tales. OR
Friendship between Sue and Johnsy – Johnsy attacked by pneumonia- counting the falling leaves of the ivy plant- Sue s effort – Behrman s aim in life - gesture of Behrman – painting the fallen leaf- change in Johnsy’s outlook - Behrman’s death – last leaf his masterpiece.

Section – B
(Learning Competency – Study Skills) (Marks: 15)
II. A) Answer the following : 5 x 2 = 10
13. Arrange the names of the two authors John Keats and Jonathan Swift, as found in the library catalogue.
14. How are the books arranged in the author index and in the title index?
15. What is Reprography?
16. Bring out the meaning of a ‘Cliche’ and use the cliche ‘first and foremost’ in a sentence of you own.
17. Mention the complete e-mail ID of any two women’s organizations.

B) Read the following sentences, spot the errors and correct them: 5 x 1 = 5
18. Neither Ram nor his friends is present today.
19. I met one of my relative yesterday.
20. The telephone is an useful instrument.
21. Though she is weak but she is active.
22. He did not listen to his father’s advices.

Section – C
(Occupational Competency – Job Skills) (Marks: 15)
III. A) 23. Write the summary of the following passage in about 100 words 5
Speaking well can have a definite ‘say’ on your professional and private life. How well you speak is judged by the quality your voice apart from other linguistic features. So linguists maintain that the impression you make on others often depends on how you speak, rather than what you speak.

From the quality of your voice and your manner of saying things, people will deduce a great deal about your personality in general and your feelings in particular at the moment of speaking – whether you are feeling confident of diffident, excited or depressed, hostile or friendly. They will, to some extent, come to know your age and sex (if you are speaking on the telephone) as also your geographical and social background from your accent. They may deduce your physical and psychological condition, as your voice often reveals your poor health condition and stress. Your personality too shows through your voice. If you speak very rapidly, for example, you may give the impression of being less confident. If on the other hand you drawl, you will tend to sound bored. A buoyant voice, full of expressive changes of pitch and pace, suggests a lively mood whereas a ‘tried’ or ‘flat’ voice suggests more reflective, subdued mood or even depression. Halting or hesitant speech often indicates confusion or uncertainty.

No one, however, needs to be a slave to poor speaking habits. These fetters can be broken by constant practice and will help you build your self-confidence. Confidence will help you communicate more effectively.
B) 24. Respond to the following advertisement considering yourself, fulfilling the conditions specified: (Write XXXX for your name and YYY for your address) 10

WANTED
A Public Sector Company requires a Personal Assistant for its office, preferably a graduate with 5 years experience. Apply within a week to P.O BOX 895, New Delhi – 110 005.

Section – D
(Strategic Competency – Life Skills) (Marks: 5)
IV A) 25. Fill in the blanks with non-lexical fillers in the following conversation. 2
Police : Did you hear anything?
Man : ….. yes, I think , I did hear a gun shot.
Police : Why didn’t you tell the police?
Man : I was afraid….. that I would be arrested and questioned.

B) 26. Guide Ashok to the Book Shop. Here you find the road map. Write three instructions to help him. 3 x 1 = 3

Section – E
(Creative – Competency) (Marks: 10)
V. A) Match the proverbs with their meanings: 5 x 1 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proverbs</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27. One flower makes no garland</td>
<td>a) Hurry makes you worry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Covet all, lose all</td>
<td>b) Make use of the chances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Haste makes waste</td>
<td>c) A single person cannot be powerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Even Homer nods</td>
<td>d) Do not be over ambitious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Make hay while the sun shines</td>
<td>e) Even great men can make mistakes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B) Match the slogans with their relevant products given below. 5 x 1 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Slogans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32. Detergent</td>
<td>a) Modest and smart look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Shaving cream</td>
<td>b) Immediate contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Cell phone</td>
<td>c) Leaves your hair silky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Dress</td>
<td>d) Cleans well and fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Shampoo</td>
<td>e) A neat face in two seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section – F (Extensive Reading) (Marks: 10)
VI. Write a general essay in about 200 words on any one of the following topics: 1 x 10 = 10

37. Students and Social Service
38. Role of Computers in the modern age.
March - 16
Language – Part II– English – Paper II

Time Allowed: 3 Hours
[Maximum Marks: 80

Instructions: (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.
(2) Use Black or Blue ink to write

Note: In your answer book, use the Arabic numerals 1 to 39 of the questions you answer.

Section-A
( Supplementary Reader) (Marks: 25)

I. (A) 1. Write a paragraph by rearranging the following sentences in correct sequence. (The first and the last sentences are already in order) 5
- Sue from Maine and Johnsy from California were budding artists and friends.
- Sue became very sad and anxious about the fate of her friend.
- The month of November was very cold and many in the village were affected by the deadly disease called pneumonia.
- As they were poor, the two artists stayed in Greenwich village.
- Johnsy was also affected by Pneumonia.
- Hence she took her friend to a doctor.

(B) Complete the following by choosing the correct answer from the options given below: 5 x 1 = 5
2. The hunting party entered through the ...............  
   (a) main entrance (b) rear door (c) French window (d) wicket gate
3. The camel refused to work because he was ...........  
   (a) angry (b) lazy (c) sad (d) sick
4. The first 25,000 of the prize money was to be spent on ........  
   (a) real property (b) immediate expenses (c) renovation of house (d) travelling
5. Old Behrman drank ...............to excess, and still talked of his coming masterpiece.  
   (a) wine (b) vodka (c) beer (d) gin
6. The uncommon men and women who entered the city were from..........  
   (a) different regions (b) two different regions (c) one region (d) various parts of the country

(C) Read the following passage and the questions that follow: 5 x 1 = 5

Then the old man rose with a great effort and took the bowl between his shaking hands and he went to the other basket. There, while the vendor watched, the old man pulled aside the quilt until one could see the shrunken face of a small boy lying with his eyes fast closed. One would have said the child was dead except that when the old man lifted his head so his mouth could touch the edge of the little bowl he began to swallow feebly until the hot mixture was finished. The old man kept murmuring to him:
“There, my heart – there my child”.
“Your grandson?” said the vendor.
“Yes”, said the old man. “The son of my only son. Both my son and his wife were drowned as they worked on our land when the dikes broke”.

Questions:
7. What did the old man do with the bowl of noodles?
8. Where did the old man keep his garden?
9. Was the old man strong?
10. Who spoke to the old man?
11. How did the old man lose his son and daughter-in-law?
(D) 12. Write an essay by developing the following hints: 1 x 10 = 10
Two friends – Monsieur Morissot Sauvage – fishing hobby – Paris under Prussians –
pleasant fishing – city under siege – no fishing – two met one day – drank – unsteady –
fishing at a new place – password at outpost – caught the fish – alarmed – Prussians
caught – tortured – did not reveal password – shot dead.

OR
Children in garden – giant’s friend – seven years – big wall – notice board – Nature’s
fury – winter throughout the year – wonderful sight – little boy – giant’s help – spring –
giant’s information – to the children – longing to see the small boy – giant’s sickness –
little boy’s arrival – giant dead.

Section – B
(Learning Competency – Study Skills) (Marks: 15)
II. A) Answer the following: 5 x 2 = 10
13. Why do we consult a dictionary?
14. What does the reference section contain?
15. What is Euphemism? Give an example.
16. Arrange the names of two authors Salman Rushdie and Kushwanth Singh as
found in the library catalogue.
17. What are the skills involved in note-taking?

B) Read the following sentences, spot the errors and correct them: 5 x 1 = 5
18. Neither of your suggestions are practical.
19. The three brothers shared the property between themselves.
20. Although he came late, but he finished the work in time.
21. If they had contacted me, I would help them.
22. The horse which I rode ran fastly.

Section – C
(Occupational Competency – Job Skills) (Marks: 15)
III. A) 23. Write the summary of the following passage in about 100 words 5
Every one of us wants a happy life, but no two of us want exactly the same things.
So, it is not easy to lay down hard and fast rules with regard to what gives happiness. A
great deal depends on the gifts and the temperament we are born with. Some need no
human companionship and would therefore be happy as hermits or recluses, or following
an isolated occupation in a remote place, while others need family and friends, around
them. Some are cut out for adventure, while others are happier in mundane pursuits.
Some desire power and prestige, while others can only be satisfied by a vocation, such as
the medical profession. It is therefore impossible to do more than generalize about the
conditions which make for happiness. But one thing is certain; happiness has little to do
with the possession or lack of material things. It belongs to the mind, and its secret is the
discovery of contentment and the gift of making the best of what is available.

B) 24. Respond to the following advertisement considering yourself, fulfilling the
conditions specified: (Write XXXX for your name and YYYY for your address) 10
WANTED
A Publishing Company requires a secretary, male or female preferably a graduate with
atleast 2 years experience. Apply to: The Managing Director, XL Publishers, Adyar,
Chennai – 600 020.
Section – D

(Strategic Competency – Life Skills) (Marks: 5)

IV A) 25. Fill in the blanks with non-lexical fillers in the following conversation.  
Customer: Do you have any books by African authors?  
Salesman: .................. we have books by international publishers.  
Customer: What’s the price of this book?  
Salesman: ..................I’ll check the catalogue..

B) 26. Guide Mr. Williams to the Cricket Stadium. Here you find the road map. Write three instructions to help him.  

Cricket Stadium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ABC Gold Palace</th>
<th>Bus Stop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cricket Stadium</td>
<td>Book shop</td>
<td>Signal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You are here

Section – E

(Creative – Competency) (Marks: 10)

V. A) Match the proverbs with their meanings:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proverbs</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27. Don’t make a mountain of a mole hill</td>
<td>a) No one is always unlucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Don’t put all your eggs in one basket</td>
<td>b) First come, first served</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Every dog has his day</td>
<td>c) Taking from one to give another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Rob Peter to pay Paul</td>
<td>d) Do not exaggerate things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. The early bird catches the worm</td>
<td>e) Do not risk your entire time and resource in one plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B) Match the slogans with their relevant products given below.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Slogans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32. Greeting cards</td>
<td>a) Exquisite sarees on ramp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Wi-fi Net connection</td>
<td>b) Head gear, no fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Mysore silk</td>
<td>c) Wishes that bring people closer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Helmet</td>
<td>d) Wakes up with warmth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Alarm clock</td>
<td>e) Superfast wireless broadband</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section – F

(Extensive Reading) (Marks: 10)

VI. Write a general essay in about 200 words on any one of the following topics: 1 x 10 = 10

37. If I were an English Teacher
38. Cleanliness is next to Godliness
39. Merits and demerits of mobile phones
Maximum Marks: 80

### Section –A (Vocabulary – Supplementary Reader) 25 Marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>01</th>
<th>Write a paragraph by rearranging the following sentences in correct sequence. (The first and the last sentences are already in order)</th>
<th>5 Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Sue from Maine and Johnsy from California were budding artists and friends.</td>
<td>½ Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>As they were poor, the two artists stayed in Greenwich village.</td>
<td>1 Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>The month of November was very cold and many in the village were affected by the deadly disease called pneumonia.</td>
<td>1 Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>Johnsy was also affected by Pneumonia.</td>
<td>1 Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>Sue became very sad and anxious about the fate of her friend.</td>
<td>1 Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>Hence she took her friend to a doctor.</td>
<td>1 Mark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>02</th>
<th>Complete the following by choosing the correct answer from the options given below:</th>
<th>5 x 1 = 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>(c) French Window</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>(c) lazy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>(b) real property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>(d) gin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>07</th>
<th>Read the following passage and the questions that follow: Any relevant answer can be given marks</th>
<th>5 x 1 = 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>The old man took the bowl between his shaking hands and he went to the other basket / took it to the basket / gave it to his grandson / fed his grandson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>He kept his grandson in the basket / in the basket / other basket / in the quilt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>No, he was not strong / He was weak / He was shaking hands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>The Vendor spoke to the old man / the vendor / Noodles vendor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Drowned / when the dikes broke / in the flood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section –B (Paragraph Writing) 25 Marks

#### (D) Write an essay by developing the following hints. 1 x 10 = 10

- **Content – (60%), Language, style and organization (40%)**
- Exceptionally good essay
- Good essay without mistakes
- Good essay with a few mistakes
- Answer with relevant points with a few mistakes
- Answer with some points with mistakes
- Answer with a few points with many mistakes
- Answer with many mistakes
- (No Marks for irrelevant answer)

145
## Section – B (Learning Competency – Study Skills) 15 Marks

### II.A. Answer the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>To check the spelling, the pronunciation, the meaning, the usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Indexes (Education Index), Bibliographies (MLA International Bibliography), Collection of Abstracts, (Chemical Abstracts), Dictionaries, Encyclopaedias, Yearbooks, Atlases, Gazetteers and rare and important books in each discipline (English, Tamil, Chemistry etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Using inoffensive word in the place of offensive / harsh word – 1 Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any suitable example can be given – 1 Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Rushdie, Salman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singh, Kushwanth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Listening and writing skill / listening to the lecture carefully, taking down important points / using abbreviations and short forms and arranging them in order. (Any other skills relevant to note – taking)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Neither of your suggestions is practical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>The three brothers shared the property among themselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Although he came late, he finished the work in time. (OR) He came late but he finished the work in time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>If they had contacted me, I would have helped them. (OR) If they contacted me, I would help them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>The horse which I rode ran fast.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| (B) | Read the following, spot the errors and correct them. |

| Marks | 5 x 1 = 5 |

## Section – C 15 Marks

### III.A. Write the summary of the following passage in about 100 words:

| Marks | 5 |

| 23 | Title : 1 mark |
| | Rough draft : 1 mark |
| | Fair Draft : 2 marks |
| | A good / an exceptional fair draft can be given 3 marks |
| | (The number of words in the fair draft need not be taken into account) |

| 24 | Respond to the following advertisement considering yourself fulfilling the conditions specified: |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution of Marks:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sender’s address (From) – 1 Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver’s address (To) – 1 Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salutation and subscription – 1 Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub and Ref – 1 Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body of the Letter – 2 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resume / Bio Data / Curriculum Vitae – 3 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place and Date – 1 Mark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Maximum marks can be awarded for good response)
**Section – D (Strategic Competency – Life Skills) 5 Marks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IV.A. 25</th>
<th>Fill in the blanks with non-lexical fillers in the following conversation: Er / uh / Mmm / umm / Hmm (Any other non-lexical filler may also be awarded 1 mark each)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 x 1 = 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B.26</th>
<th>Guide Mr. Williams to the cricket stadium. Here you find the road map. Write three instructions to help him. Any three relevant instructions may be given marks. Any partial answer may also be given due marks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section – E (Creative Competency – Artistic / Literary Skills) 10 Marks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V.A</th>
<th>Matching the proverbs with their meanings: 5 x 1 = 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>(d) Do not exaggerate things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>(e) Do not risk your entire time and resources in one plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>(a) No one is always unlucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>(c) Taking from one to give another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>(b) First come, First served</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B</th>
<th>Match the slogans with the products given below:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>(c) Wishes that bring people closer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>(e) Superfast wireless broad band</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>(a) Exquisite sarees on ramp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>(b) Head gear, no fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>(d) Wakes up with warmth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section – F (Extensive Reading) 10 Marks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VI.</th>
<th>Write a General Essay in about 200 words on any of the following topics 1 x 10 = 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37-39</td>
<td>➢ Content – (60%), Language, style and organization (40%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Exceptionally good essay 9 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Good essay without mistakes 8 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Good essay with a few mistakes 7 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Answer with relevant points with a few mistakes 6 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Answer with some points with mistakes 5 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Answer with a few points with many mistakes 4 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Answer with many mistakes 3 Marks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(No Marks for irrelevant answer)