# +2-ENGLISH-I –PAPER

(QUESTION PATTERN-2018-2019) –(FULL GUIDE FOR CENTUM STUDENTS)

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### Lesson-1

1. censure - judging
2. resolved - informed
3. valiant - brave
4. sacred - holy
5. grievous - serious
6. reverence - honoured
7. honourable - respected
8. captives - prisoners
9. eloquence - power of speech
10. honourable - noble

### Lesson-2

1. advent - arrival
2. ceaseless - untiring
3. crusader - one who fight for a noble cause
4. dormant - hidden
5. emerged - arose
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<td>arose</td>
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<td>attracting</td>
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<td>3. pursuit</td>
<td>chase</td>
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<td>4. stranded</td>
<td>unable to move</td>
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<td>5. delicately</td>
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<td>7. bizarre</td>
<td>strange</td>
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<td>8. menacing</td>
<td>threatening</td>
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<td>9. truant</td>
<td>irregular student</td>
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<td>10. sturdy</td>
<td>strong</td>
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<td>unintentional actions</td>
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<td>1. battered</td>
<td>struck / hit hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. petrified</td>
<td>stood immobile with fear</td>
</tr>
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<td>evil</td>
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<td>4. patronage</td>
<td>support</td>
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5. belittling - scant respect

**Lesson-6**

1. omnious - threatening
2. poignant - feelings
3. assail - attack
4. industrious - hard work
5. stench - stinky

**Example:**

1. For Brutus is an **honourable** man.
   
   a) dishonesty  **b) respected/noble**  c) disrespectful  d) principles.

2. Whose **ransoms** did the general coffers fill?
   
   a) clever boy b) here c) brave **d) paid/release**

3. He hath brought many **captives** home to Rome.
   
   a) brave b) caught **c) imprisoned** d) wear

4. Physicists had dreamed of **unleashing** the power.
   
   a) let loose/free/releases b) in the cabin. c redesigned d) diluted

5. The third figure was an **enigma**.
   
   a) running race. b) mastery **c) mystery.** d) diluted solution.

**Lesson-1**

1. broad **x** narrow
2. honourable **x** dishonourable
3. faithful **x** disloyal
4. reverence **x** contempt/disrespect
5. sacred **x** unholy

**Q.No.4-6 ANTONYMS 3 Marks**
Lesson -2
1. radically  x  moderately
2. domineering  x  submissive
3. marvellous  x  ordinary
4. subservient  x  dominant
5. bestowed  x  denied

Lesson -3
1. continuously  x  intermittently
2. eventually  x  initially
3. abandoned  x  inhabited
4. shrouded  x  uncovered
5. sturdy  x  weak

Lesson -4
1. perfect  x  imperfect
2. tranquility  x  agitation
3. obscure  x  clear
4. risible  x  serious
5. copious  x  meager

Lesson -5
1. interested  x  indifferent
2. despise  x  appreciate/love
3. illiterate  x  literate
4. vile  x  harmless
5. agony  x  ecstasy
6. undamaged  x  damaged
7. scared  x  unholy
9. suspicious  x  certain
10. sullen  x  cheerful
Lesson-6
1. Ultimate x initial
2. extinguished x lit
3. Cursed x blessed
4. obscure x obvious
5. monstrous x humane
6. trivial x significant/worthy
7. serenely x excitedly
8. destruction x construction
9. harness x release
10. remote x near

Example:
1. Frailty thy name is woman.
   (a) pity (b) knowledge (c) loyalty (d) strength
2. Gandhi spoke out strongly against the cruel domination of men over women and women’s own subservient mentality.
   (a) devoted (b) slavish (c) dominant (d) womanish
3. ..... nor can they develop the gift nature has bestowed on them ..... 
   (a) denied (b) obtained (c) betrayed (d) belied
4. I found our speech copious without order
   (a) initiative (b) meagre (c) original (d) monotonous
5. It has spread under the direction of chance into wild exuberance.
   (a) apathy (b) sympathy (c) dislike (d) despair
SYLLABIFICATION: TYPES & EXAMPLES:

- **Monosyllabic words (1):**
  1. look,
  2. see,
  3. play,
  4. act,
  5. think,
  6. mind,
  7. girl,
  8. boy,
  9. Soil
  10. Laugh

- **Disyllabic words (2):**
  1. a-go,
  2. de-light,
  3. be-lieve,
  4. can-teen,
  5. cau-tion.
  6. col-lege,
  7. daugh-ter,
  8. det-ect;
  9. don-key
  10. ri-ver,
  11. sis-ter,
  12. stu-pid;

- **Trisyllabic words (3):**
  1. tra-ge-dy
  2. sta-tis-tics
  3. pho-to-graph
  4. mo-nu-ment
  5. ma-jes-tic
  6. go-vern-ment
  7. fan-tas-tic
  8. en-ter-tain
  9. e-du-cate
  10. cc-cen-tric
  11. do-mes-tic
  12. cu-cum-ber
  13. con-fi-dence
  14. beau-ti-ful
  15. ba-na-na

- **Tetrasyllabic words (4):**
  1. a-stru-lo-gy
  2. bi-o-gra-phy
  3. de-ve-lop-ment
  4. e-ra-dicate,
  5. fa-ci-li-tate
  6. for-mi-da-ble
  7. i-den-ti-cal,
  8. in-tel-li-gent;
  9. in-tro-duc-tion,
  10. mag-ni-fi-cent

- **Pentasyllabic words (5):**
  1. si-mul-ta-ne-ous
  2. ex-ter-mi-na-tion
  3. pos-si-bi-li-ty
  4. u-ni-ver-si-ty
  5. in-ter-na-ti-onal
  6. fan-tas-ti-cal-ly
  7. co-e-du-ca-tion

Q.No.7-8: Choose correct syllabic and syllabified word

2 Marks
Polysyllabic words (6 above):

1) phy-si-o-lo-gi-cal,
2) i-ma-gi-na-tive-ly,
3) ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly,
4) es-ta-blish-ment-a-ri-sm,

More Example

1) institution = in-sti-tu-tion
2) Majestic = ma-jes-tic
3) Patronage = pa-tro-nage
4) advantage = ad-van-tage
5) Menacing = me-na-cing
6) catastrophic = ca-tas-tro-phic
7) Qualities = qua-li-ties
8) creator = cre-a-tor
9) Contraband = con-tra-band
10) inspiration = in-spi-ra-tion
11) Dilemma = di-lemma
12) comfortable = com-for-table
13) Rhythmical = ryth-mi-cal
14) different = dif-fe-rent
15) Criticies = cri-ti-cies
16) Astrology = as-tro-lo-gy
17) magnificent = mag-ni-fi-cent

Examples (type-1):

1. Choose the trisyllabic word
   a) daughter  b) biological  c) human  d) doctor

2. Choose the disyllabic word
   a) detect  b) multiply  c) political  d) communication
3. Choose the trisyllabic word
   a) further  b) accident  c) daughter  d) donkey

**Examples(type-2):**

1. **Choose the appropriate syllabification for the given word.**

2. **Choose the appropriate syllabification for the given word.**

3. **Choose the appropriate syllabification for the given word.**

4. **Choose the appropriate syllabification for the given word.**

5. **Choose the appropriate syllabification for the given word.**

Q.No.9-10 Choose correct expansion for given Abbreviation /Acronym 2 Marks

1. AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
2. AIR – All India Radio.
3. ATM – Automated Teller Machine
4. AVADI – Armed Vehicle and Ammunition Depot of India.
5. B.Tech – Bachelor of Technology.
6. BBC – British Broadcasting Corporation.
7. BCCI – Board of Control for Cricket in India.
8. BDS – Bachelor of Dental Surgery.
11. BSNL – Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited.
12. CA – Chartered Accountant.
13. CAD – Command Area Development.
14. CAT – Common Admission Test.
15. CBI – Central Bureau of Investigation.
16. CCE – Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation.
17. CCTV – Closed Circuit Television.
18. CD – Compact Disk
19. CEO – Chief Educational Officer.
20. CLRI – Central Leather Research Institute
21. Cm - Centimeter
22. CPG – Central Pattern Generation.
23. CPU – Central Processing Unit
24. CRY – Care and Relief for the Young.
25. CVRDE – Combat Vehicle Research and Development Establishment.
26. CWG – Common Wealth Games.
27. CZE-Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation
29. DTP – Disk Top Publisher
32. EEG – Electro Encephalo Gram.
33. EYE – Episcopal Youth Event.
34. FM Frequency Modulation
35. GATE – Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering.
36. GATE Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering.
37. GATT – General Agreement on Trade and Tariff
39. Green Peace Movement
40. GST – Goods and Service Tax.
41. HIV- Human Immune deficiency Virus
42. HM – Head Master.
43. HSS -Higher Secondary School.
44. HUDCO – Housing and Urban Development Corporation.
45. IAS – Indian Administrative Service.
46. ICICI – Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.
47. ICS- I Indian Civil Service.
48. IFS - Indian Forest Service
49. IFS – Indian Forest Service.
50. IIT – India Institute of Technology

Examples:

1. What is the full meaning of FIR?
   a) Friday  c) First Rank
   b) For example d) First Information Report

2. What is the full form of "BPR"?
   a) Business Process Re-engineering
b) Bureau of Physics and Research  

c) d) Business Plan and Research  

e) f) Building on Problem Relation

3. What is the full form of "BIT"?
   a) Bureau of Information Technology  
   b) Business on Investment Trading  
   c) Binary Digit  
   d) Basic Input Technology

4. What is the full form of "CBSE"?
   a) Common Board for Secondary Education  
   b) Central Board of Secondary Education  
   c) Code for Business and Statistical Education  
   d) Center for Business and Statistical Environment

5. What is the full form of "CBI"?
   a) Central Bureau of Investigation  
   b) Crime Bureau of Investigation  
   c) Central Board of Investigation  
   d) Central Bribe Investigation

Q.No.11-12  
Choose correct combination of compound word  
2 Marks

1) Noun + noun = Postman, schoolday, kitchengarden, honeymoon  
2) Noun + Verb = Sunrise, sunset, horserace, sunrise, daybreak  
3) Noun + adjective = dutyfee  
4) Noun + gerund = white washing, horseriding, timeconsuming, story telling  
5) Noun + prep + noun = day to day, mother-in-law, father-in-law, daughter-in-law  
6) Verb + noun = breakfast, showwindow, showcase, suitcase  
7) Adjective + noun = gentleman
8) Adverb+noun = overcoat  
9) preposition +noun= upstream, afternoon, forenoon, down stream  
10) gerund+noun = dancing bird, dinningtable, washingmachine, huntinggun  
11) adverb+verb = overthrow  
12) verb+adverb = drawback  
13) adjective + verb= white Wash  
14) verb+adjective = breakfast  
15) adjective+adjective = redhot  
17. Adj + Gerund - calm-going, bad-looking, bad-smelling  
18. Adj + N - wetgrinder, grandparents, blackmarket  
19. Adj + V - blackmark, hardwork, whitewash  
20. Adv + V - overtake, overflow, upset, overthrow  
21. Adv + N - outdoor, indoor, insight, out patient  
22. Adv + Gerund - hardworking, overlooking, out going  
23. Adj + V3 - well-planned, well-trained, long forgotten

Examples(type-1):

1. Choose the correct combination for the compound “gentel man”  
   a) Noun+Adverb b) Noun+Verb c) Adjective+Noun d) Adverb+Noun

2. Choose the correct combination for the compound “ountpost”  
   a) Noun+Adverb b) Noun+Verb c) Adjective+Verb d) Adverb+Noun

3. Choose the correct combination for the compound “fastfood”  
   a) Noun+Adverb b) Noun+Verb c) Adjective+Verb d) Adverb+Noun

4. Choose the correct combination for the compound “make over”  
   a) Noun+Adverb b) Noun+Verb c) Adjective+Verb d) verb + Adverb
Examples(type-2):

1. Choose the appropriate compound word for the combination “Adverb + Verb”
   a) popcorn       b) overthrow       c) homesick       d) easy-going

2. Choose the appropriate compound word for the combination “Adjective + Gerund”
   a) curious-looking b) fast food       c) starlight       d) doodwell

3. Choose the appropriate compound word for the combination “Adverb + Verb”
   a) overload       b) landmark       c) redhot       d) whitewash

4. Choose the appropriate compound word for the combination “Adverb + Verb”
   a) sun-dial       b) postman       c) upset       d) out-patient

5. Choose the appropriate compound word for the combination “Adjective + Gerund”
   a) light green   b) outrun       c) easy-going       d) playboy

6. Choose the appropriate compound word for the combination “Noun + Noun”
   a) honey bee       b) safeguard       c) walkingstick       d) waterfall

Q.No.13 Choose correct combination of blended word 1 Marks

1. Beautility = beauty + utility
2. Because = by + cause
3. Bit = binary + digit
4. Brunch = breakfast + lunch
Examples:

1. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'smog'  
   a) smock+fog   b) smoke+fog   c) smoking+dog   d) smooth+dog

2. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'motel'  
   a) motor+hotel   b) motorist+hotel   c) motorway+hotel   d) motto+hotel

3. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'melodrama'  
   a) melon+drama   b) melody+drama
   c) melee+drama   d) meadows+drama

4. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'heliport'  
   a) heli+airport   b) helicopter+port   c) helicopter+airport   d) helen+airport

Q.No.14 Choose correct clipped word 1 Marks

1. Advertisement = ad
2. Aero plane = plane
3. Alchemist = chemist
4. Automobile = auto
5. Bicycle = cycle
6. Bridegroom = groom  
7. Centum = cent  
8. Cinematography = cinema  
9. Clipped potato = chips  
10. Demarcate = mark  
11. Demonstration = demo  
12. Discotheque = disco  
13. Diskette = disc  
14. Diskette = disc  
15. Doctor = doc  
16. Examination = exam  
17. Fanatic = fan  
18. Fountain pen = pen  
19. Gasoline = gas  
20. Gymnacium = gym  
21. Hamburger = burger  
22. Handkerchief = kerchief  
23. Helicopter = copter  
24. Husband = hubby  
25. Introduction = intro  
26. Kilogram = kilo  
27. Laboratory = lab  
28. Luncheon = lunch  
29. Mathematics = maths  
30. Microphone = mike

Examples:

1. Choose the clipped word for ‘helicopter’
   a) helio   b) cop   c) copter   d) lip
2. Choose the clipped word for ‘demonstration’
   a) demo   b) monster   c) strait   d) dent

3. Choose the clipped word for ‘memorandum’
   a) memo   b) memodum   c) medum   d) madam

4. Choose the clipped word for ‘caravan’
   a) cavan   b) van   c) cvan   d) crvan

5. Choose the clipped word for ‘taxicab’
   a) taxi   b) tax   c) tax cab   d) teacup

Q.No.15  Choose correct meaning of foreign word  1 Marks
1. ad hoc - for a particular purpose
2. ad interim - temporarily
3. Adieu - goodbye
4. Alias - otherwise known as
5. bon voyage - saying goodbye
6. bonafide - genuine
7. de facto - in fact
8. en masse - as a whole group
9. en route - on the way
10.erratum - error
11.ex gratia - given as a favour through there is no legal obligation
12.in camera - secret session
13.in cognito - in disguise
14.in toto - totally
15.liaison - coordination of activities
16.rapport - a close relationship
17.re ‘sume’ - a summary
18.sans eyes, sans teeth - without
19.sine die - without a date being fixed, indefinitely
20.viva voce - a spoken examination

Examples:
1. Mahalakshmi quickly developed a good **rappor** with other students.
   a) full support     b) entrepot     c) a close relationship     d) entertainment
2. Further details on transliteration and **errata** are given at the end of the file.
   a) group of rats b) bunch of wrappers c) page markers d) list of errors
3. The government tried to maintain the **status quo**.
   a) the good situation b) the worst situation
   c) the pleasant situation d) the same situation

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<td>= fear of darkness</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Acousticophobia</td>
<td>= fear of noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Acrophobia</td>
<td>= fear of heights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Agarophobia</td>
<td>= fear of open (or) public places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Agoraphobia</td>
<td>= fear of being in public place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Agrizoophobia</td>
<td>= fear of wild animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ailurophobia</td>
<td>= fear of cats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Anglophobia</td>
<td>= fear of using English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Antlophobia</td>
<td>= fear of floods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Archaeologist</td>
<td>= one who studies ancient cultures by analyzing the physical remains</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Arsonphobia</td>
<td>= fear of fire</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Bibliomania</td>
<td>= a craze for books</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Claustrophobia</td>
<td>= fear of enclosed space</td>
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<td>14. conservative</td>
<td>= one who prefers traditional values to a sudden social change</td>
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15. Dipsomania = a strong desire for alcoholic drinks
16. emotional = one who has strong feelings such as love or anger
17. Entomologist = one who studies insects
18. Fratricide = killing of a brother
19. Genocide = killing of people
20. Hedonist = a person who believes that the pursuit of pleasure is the most
21. Homicide = killing of another person
22. Hydrophobia = fear of water; important things in life; a pleasure-seeker.
23. Infanticide = killing of an infant
24. Insecticide = killing of insects
25. Introvert = one who is more interested in his own thoughts and does not mix
26. Kakorrhaphiophobia = fear of failure or defeat.
27. Katsaridaphobia = fear of cockroaches
28. Kleptomania = strong desire to steal
29. Kleptophobia = fear of stealing
30. Laliophobia = fear of failure or defeat.
31. Matricide = killing of mother (matre-mother)
32. mean = one who is not willing to give or share with others
33. Megalomania = mental illness
34. Misanthrope = a person who dislikes humankind; avoids human society
35. Misogynist = a person who dislikes, despises, or is strongly prejudiced against
36. Monophobia = fear of solitude or being alone
37. Musicologist = one who studies music
38. Nyctophobia = fear of the dark or of night
39. Ochlophobia = fear of crowds or mobs
40. octogenarian = a person who is between 80 and 89 years old.
Examples:

1. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘reserved’
   a) One who is unwilling to express opinions
   b) One who is unwilling to obey others
   c) One who is unwilling to help others
   d) One who is unwilling to speak others

2. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘patricide’
   a) Killing of sons
   b) Killing of daughters
   c) Killing of mothers
   d) Killing of father

3. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘misogynist’
   a) A person who dislikes men
   b) A person who dislikes women
   c) A person who dislikes brothers
   d) A person who dislikes sisters

4. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘Wardrobe’
   a) a place for clothes
   b) murder of sister
   c) murder of wife
   d) one extremely fond of one’s wife

5. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘Kennel’

a) a place for monkey  b) a place for warm  c) a place for dogs  d) a place for rat

Idioms

1. a big way = on a large scale
2. a bird’s eye view = a view of something from a higher position
3. a bolt from the blue = unexpected event; complete surprise (usually unwelcome)
4. a brain child = one’s original idea
5. a chance in a million = very slim chance
6. a cock and a bull story = a wildly improbable story
7. a cuckoo in the nest = an unwelcome intruder
8. a drop in the ocean = a very small, unimportant
9. a drop in the ocean = a very small, unimportant
10. a jaywalker = a pedestrian who crosses the road without looking.
11. a million dollar question = a question with a valuable answer
12. a penny for thoughts = thinking something about
13. a shadow of one’s self = not having the strength, former influence, etc., that one had
14. a wild goose chase = a search that is completely unsuccessful and a waste of
15. a wild goose chase = a search that is completely unsuccessful and a waste of
16. a yellow streak = cowardice in one’s character
17. an early bird = a person who rises early
18. apple of one’s eye = a favourite person
19. armchair expert = one who gives advice in an area in which he was not
20. as good as gold = very well behaved
21. at close quarters = very near
22. at one’s disposal = for one’s use
23. at the crack of dawn = very early in the morning
24. at the helm = in charge
25. be in over one’s head = be in a situation that is very difficult
26. bereft of = deprived of
27. blood is thicker than water = one tends to show more affection towards one’s relatives.
28. break even = make no profit or loss
29. by and by = as time goes by
30. caught red-handed = caught when doing something wrong
31. child’s play = a simple task for anyone who has the gift or experience to
32. childlike = having the innocent and frank qualities of a child
33. clean slate = a fast record without discredit (used for a sincere employ)
34. done to a turn = extremely well done
35. draw a blank = To fail to get an answer or a result
36. draw a blank = to fail to get an answer
37. dropout = cease to complete the studies

Q.No.17
Choose correct meaning of idiom
1 Marks

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38. dropouts = those who withdraw
39. extract from = demand and get from
40. face to mind = recall something from memory; recognize
41. fair and square = in a fair way
42. feather in one’s cap = something one may feel proud of; one more achievement
43. feel the pinch = feeling unpleasant change in one’s standard of living
44. fish out of water = a person who does not fit in, out of place
45. follow something up = pursue
46. fool’s errand = a fruitless undertaking
47. full of beans = lively, in high spirits
48. get cold feet = get nervous
49. get into hot water = be in serious trouble
50. give a piece of mind = scold
51. go a long way = to last for a long time
52. have an axe to grind = have a personal cause for actions
53. have one’s heart set on = really want something
54. heart and soul = completely, with utter dedication
55. holds good = be valid at the time of discussion
56. honour-bound = (to do : required to do something as a something) moral duty
57. in barren statements = state without value, interest, result
58. in deep waters = in big trouble
59. in short supply = less than is needed, lacking
60. in the midst of = in the middle of
61. in the pink (of health) = extremely healthy, in perfect condition
62. in two minds = not decided/in a dilemma
63. keep an eye on = watch something to make sure it is okay
64. keep one’s fingers crossed = to hope that something good will happen
65. keep one’s hand above water = to make just enough money to survive, to manage
66. lend/give someone a hand = to help somebody with something
67. loud and clear = very clearly
68. make a mountain out of = exaggerate a problem/ make a big deal out of nothing
69. make ends meet = manage with the money
70. make one’s mouth water = to crave or desire something that one loves to eat
71. matter of concern = something to worry about a topic, problem
72. move heaven and earth = do everything possible
73. nip in the bud = stop at the very beginning
74. off the beaten track = isolated
75. on account of = because of
76. once and for all = as a finally settled matter
77. once in a blue moon = rare event
78. one thing leading to another = sequence of events which are not planned
79. out of the blue = as a total surprise
Examples:

1. Orders for the new product are coming in ‘thick and fast’
   
a) large members  b) small volumes  c) limited quantity  d) appropriate level

2. Could you **take care of** my bike while I go to the store.
   
a) Stay on one’s toes  b) Keep an eye on t  c) See eye to eye.

3. Kumar was in a **very difficult situation** when he missed his flight to London.
   
a) Bereft of  b) Be in over one’s head  c) To bear with

---

**Phrasal verbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrasal verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Act upon</td>
<td>obey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back up</td>
<td>support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bag off</td>
<td>argue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bag off</td>
<td>fuck off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear into</td>
<td>every by force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear with</td>
<td>tolerate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break down</td>
<td>stop working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break off</td>
<td>stop speaking for a short time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break out</td>
<td>sudden start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break up</td>
<td>dissolve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bring forth</td>
<td>get, produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bring out</td>
<td>publish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bring up</td>
<td>take care of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broke out</td>
<td>started suddenly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. Call for                        need something
16. Call off                        cancel
17. Call on                        meet, visit
18. Call up                        recollect
19. Call upon                      invite to speak
20. Carry on                       continue
21. Carry out                     fulfill, do
22. cave in                       collapse
23. cope with                      deal with
24. cordoned off                   to prevent people to getting into the area
25. Cut in                        interrupt
26. Cut off                       remove
27. Cut short                     reduce
28. Cut up                       divide
29. Dealt with                    managed
30. eat out                        eat in a restaurant
31. emanated from                 to flow out / come forth / originate
32. engage in                     take part in
33. fight back against           resist something (someone) actively.
34. figure out                    understand
35. Get away with                 escape
36. Get back                     recover
37. Get back                     return
38. Get on                       make progress
39. Get on with                   have a friendly relationship
40. Get over                     recover from
41. Given in                      yield
42. Given up                      abandon/ stop
43. hand down                    deliver
44. hang around                  move with no aim
45. Hit on                       discover, get
46. hunt down                    to try to find every member
47. Keep away                    stay away
48. Keep off                      avoid
49. Keep on                       continue
50. Keep up                      maintain
51. Lay by                       keep for future use
52. Lay over  stop at a place on a journey
53. Look after  take care of
54. Look into  investigate
55. Look out  search
56. Look over  examine
57. Look up  search
58. Look up to  admire
59. Melt away  disappear slowly
60. Nose around  look around for information

Examples:

Replace the underlined word the appropriate phrasal verb.

1. The president **distributed** the prizes.
   a) gave away  b) gave up  c) give in
2. I am **counting on** you for completion of the project.
   a) arguing  b) supporting c) depending  d) motivating
3. I didn’t **catch on** this Kamal’s speech.
   a) confused  b) understood  c) perplexed  d) bemused

Q.No.20
Choose correct suffix (or prefix)  1 Marks

PREFIX

1) im  = impossible  2) dis  = disloyal
3) ir  = irregular  4) dia  = diagram
5) in = inactive
6) de = defrost
7) un = unhappy
8) pre = preface
9) non = nonviolence
10) pro = prolong
11) tri = tricycle
12) bi = bicycle
13) re = rewrite
14) fore = forenoon
15) en = encourage
16) mis = mistake
17) il = illegal
18) co = cooperate
19. micro = microphone
20. counter = counteract

**SUFFIX**

1) able = countable
2) ile = ductile
3) ity = activity
4) less = colourless
5) ment = government
6) tion = selection
7) hood = childhood
8) ness = weakness
9) al = national
10) ful = beautiful
11) ate = passionate
12) ism = criticism
13) ly = slowly
14) ive = collective
15) en = fallen
16) ise = criticise
17) let = booklet
18) ous = dangerous
19) ship = friendship
20) let = booklet
Examples:

1. Use the prefix **un** to the appropriate word.
   
a) quenchable  b) lead  c) work  d) way

2. Use the prefix **mis** to the appropriate word.
   
a) ' luck  b) universe  c) world  d) placed

3. Use the prefix **ig** to the appropriate word.
   
a) noble  b) glow  c) globe  d) fool

4. Use the prefix **in** to the appropriate word.
   
a) sure  b) secure  c) decay  d) fat

5. Use the prefix **em** to the appropriate word.
   
a) merge  b) word  e) courage  d) powerment

6. Use the prefix **un** to the appropriate word.
   
a) beaten  b) stood  c) dry  d) good

7. Use the suffix **ly** to the appropriate word.
   
a) comfort  b) profit  c) sure  d) good

8. Use the suffix **ment** to a appropriate word.
   
a) courage  b) encourage  c) care  d) kind

9. Use the suffix **ness** to the appropriate word.
   
a) dark  b) victory  c) generous  d) doubt

10. Use the suffix **ful** to the appropriate word.
a) real  b) success  c) punctual  d) graduate

1. What are mournful numbers? Ans: sad songs
2. What is bivouac of life? Ans: temporary army camp
3. What does grave refer to? Ans: death
4. What is meant by strife? Ans: struggle
5. What does forlorn refer to? Ans: lonely
7. What is the mean Ans: covered drums.
8. What is the meaning of jarring? Ans: unpleasant sound
10. Explain ‘To Sleep our life’. Ans: wasting time
11. What is meant by cherished circle? Ans: family circle
12. What is the meaning of unobtrusive? Ans: not easily seen
13. What is a promontory? Ans: high point of land
14. What is gossamer thread? Ans: fine cobweb
15. What is the meaning of marked? Ans: noticed/seen
17. What is the meaning of ‘aeons bright’? Ans: bright future
18. What is meant by gospel? Ans: good news
19. What is meant by ‘Indo-Aryan blood’? Ans: Branch of the Aryans who came to India

20. What is meant by chant? Ans: song

21. What is the meaning of cosmic riddle? Ans: universal puzzle

22. What is the meaning of global merchandise? Ans: World trade

23. Whom does someone refer to? Ans: snake

24. Who is the first comer? Ans: snake (He)

25. Who is the second comer? Ans: The poet

26. What is meant by Etna? Ans: Volcanic mountain

27. What does the voice of education refer to? Ans: Knowledge about snakes/Rational thinking


29. What is an albatross? Ans: Sea bird

30. What is a nipper kin? Ans: A glass of beer / wine

31. What is meant by infantry? Ans: foot soldier

32. What is a trap? Ans: two wheeled carriage

33. What is the meaning of ‘out of work’? Ans: without work/unemployment

34. What does half-a-crown refer to? Ans: British coin

35. What is meant by ‘foe’? Ans: enemy

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Q.No.27

Grammar Transformations
(any -3; Question )(Relative Clauses,)

2 Marks

Relative Pronouns: who, whose, whom, which, that, what
Relative adverbs

- when, where, how, why.
- who
- whose
- whom
- when
- where
- which
- that

1. This is the boy who won the race
2. Shakespeare who lived in the 16th Century is considered to be the greatest dramatist.
3. The movie is about a leader who led the freedom struggle of his nation

My friend whose father works in Agra, has made a clay model of the Taj.

4. Kumaraswamy whose house I live in, owns most of the mills in this town

5. Show me the book that you bought yesterday.
6. The wrong deeds that we do are more often remembered than our good ones.
7. Most of the friends whom she had invited came for her wedding.
8. This is the house where I was born.
9. This is the school where I studied.

TASK -1

Combine the following using relative clauses into a single sentence

1. Every night Gunga Ram kept a saucerful of milk for Kala Nag. He lived in a hole which was near the wall.
2. We saw a grass snake. It had just swallowed a frog.
3. The teacher bought a snake from a snake-charmer. That could run both ways.
4. The teacher teaches Biology. She puts the snake in a jar.
5. He put it in one. It had a Russels viper.
6. Gunga Ram, was a good Hindu. He smeared his forehead with a V mark in Sandal wood paste.
7. My father, is over eighty. He is an ardent fan of Dhanraj Pillai.
8. The earth, had lain parched and dry under the withering heat of the summer sun, It was teeming with life.
9. The Kala Nag eyes burnt like embers, He was still alive.
10. The Kala Nag had bitten Gunga Ram all over the head. He dragged himself into a gutter.

**Answers:**

1. Every night Gunga Ram kept a saucerful of milk for Kala Nag, who lived in a hole which was near the wall.
2. We saw a grass snake which had just swallowed a frog.
3. The teacher bought a snake from a snake-charmer which could run both ways.
4. The teacher, who teaches Biology, put the snake in a jar.
5. He put it in one which had a Russells viper.
6. Gunga Ram, who was a good Hindu, smeared his forehead with a V mark in sandalwood paste.
7. My father, who is over eighty, is an ardent fan of Dhanraj Pillai.
8. The earth, which had lain parched and dry under the withering heat of the summer sun, was teeming with life.
9. The Kala Nag, whose eyes burnt like embers, was still alive.
10. The Kala Nag, which had bitten Gunga Ram all over the head, dragged himself into a gutter.

**TASK**

Combine the following using relative clauses into a single sentence:

1. Gunga Ram picked up wasps. The boys had battered them with badminton rackets.
   *Ans:* Gunga Ram picked up wasps which the boys had battered them with badminton rackets
2. They were a set of four brothers, known for their toughness. They had proved it again.
   *Ans:* They were a set of four brothers who were known for their toughness proved it again
3. The children of the household constantly belittled Gunga Ram. They never read the scriptures.
   *Ans:* The children of the household who never read the scriptures constantly belittled Gunga Ram.
4. Those people feel miserable. They try to imitate others.
   *Ans:* People who try to imitate others feel miserable.
5. Such goals are better. They are chosen by yourself.
   *Ans:* The goals that are chosen by yourself are better.
6. Time is the most valuable resource. It must be utilised properly.
   *Ans:* Time which is the most valuable resource, must be utilised properly
7. William James was a famous psychologist. He advised people to find themselves.
   *Ans:* William James who was a famous psychologist, advised people to find themselves
8. One day Harold Abbott saw a man. That man had no legs.
   *Ans:* One day Harold Abbott saw a man, who had no legs
9. A chance remark transformed Mrs. Edith Allred. It was made by her mother-in-law.
   *Ans:* A chance remark that was made by her mother-in-law, transformed Mrs. Edith Allred
10. The boys will be given scholarships. Their parents are poor.

Ans: The boys, whose parents are poor, will be given scholarships.

Q.No.28

Direct and indirect No.28 – Compulsory*)

2 Marks

The teacher said to them, “Bring your records”.

Reporting speech  Reported Speech.

Changes: கொடுறுநூறு

Tense Change

1) Simple Present – Simple Past
   Is, am - was
   Are - were
   Do, does - did
   Have, has - had
   Write - wrote
   Sing - sang
   Think - thought
   Break - broke

2) Simple Past – Past perfect
   was, were - had been
   wrote - had written
   sang - had sung
   thought - had thought
   broke - had broken

3) Present Continuous – Past Continuous
   am playing, is playing - was playing

4) Past Continuous - Past Perfect Continuous
   was playing - had been playing
are eating’ - were eating were eating - had been eating

5) Present Perfect – Past Perfect
have written, has written - had written.

6) Modals – past form
will, shall - would
have seen, has seen - had seen

can - could, may - might, must - had to

Persons:

I - I person singular, ஒன்று ஐந்து
We - I person plural ஒன்று ஐந்து
You - II person singular/plural மூன்று ஐந்து/ ஐந்து
He, she, it - III person singular ஐந்து
They - III person plural. ஐந்து

Different Forms of Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Possessive Adjective</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Possessive Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Mine</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>Mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>Ours</td>
<td>Us</td>
<td>Ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>Yours</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>Yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, she, it</td>
<td>His</td>
<td>Him</td>
<td>His</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>Hers</td>
<td>Her</td>
<td>Hers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>Its</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>Its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>Their</td>
<td>Them</td>
<td>Their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. Nouns are not changed – முக்கியமான காட்டுறுப்புகளாகவும் சொல்லும் பொருள்குறிகளில்.
2. I, my, me, mine – சொன்னாக்குக் (Speaker) ஸ்பெக்ட்ரேக் குறிக். ஸ்பெக்ட்ரேக்
3. you, your, yours – சொன்னாக்குக் (Listener) ஸ்பெக்ட்ரேக் குறிக். ஸ்பெக்ட்ரேக்
4. we, our, us, ours – சொன்னாக்குக் (Speaker’s Group) ஸ்பெக்ட்ரேக் குறிக். ஸ்பெக்ட்ரேக்
5. Universal Truth என்ற முதலியான், Reported Verb – புது Past Tense என்ற முதலியான்
6. Direct vs. Indirect Speech

Pronouns: Personal / Demonstrative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct Speech</th>
<th>Reported Speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This</td>
<td>That, the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These</td>
<td>Those, the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here</td>
<td>There</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now</td>
<td>Then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To-day</td>
<td>That day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomorrow</td>
<td>The next day, the following day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The day after tomorrow</td>
<td>In two days' time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next week (month, year…)</td>
<td>The next week (month, year…), the following week (month, year…)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yesterday</td>
<td>The day before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The day before yesterday</td>
<td>Two days before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last week (month, year…)</td>
<td>The previous week (month, year…), a week (month, year…) before</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Pronoun Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of sentence</th>
<th>Reporting verb (Direct)</th>
<th>Reporting verb (Indirect)</th>
<th>Conjunction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>Say / will</td>
<td>say (will) say</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>say / said</td>
<td>said told</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrogative?</td>
<td>said to / asked / said what</td>
<td>asked / said to / asked when</td>
<td>if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes (or) No? Types</td>
<td>When, who, where, how many</td>
<td>what, who, where, how many</td>
<td>no conjunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>advice, request, suggestion, command</td>
<td>please ordered, don’t to</td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclamatory</td>
<td>said, said to</td>
<td>(!) Exclaimed</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1) Hurry! - in joy                |
| 2) Alash! - in sorrow             |
| 3) How beautiful! - very beautiful |
| 4) Nice gift- Very a nice gift!   |

I. Changing Statement (பிற்புச் சொல்லுழைப்பு) From Direct - Indirect
TASK -1

1. You said to her, “I studied in Chennai.”
   You told her that you had studied in Chennai.

2. He says, “I am paying the bill now.”
   He says that he is paying the bill now.

3. I said to Mohan, “I do my home work and I'll finish it soon.”.
   I told Mohan that I did my home work and I'd finish it soon.

4. We said to Mani, “We are going to school now. When will you go to school?”.
   We told Mani that we were going to school and then asked him when he would go to school.

5. The teacher says, “The earth revolves round the sun. You should know it.”
   The teacher says that the earth revolves round the sun and adds that we have to know it.

II. Interrogative Sentence (Direct – Indirect) Changes:

- said to - asked
- W/H Question - no conjunction
- Yes/No Question - If/whether added
- Q.word+V+S? order - Q.word+S+V. order

TASK-2

1. The teacher asked, “Have you done your homework?”
   The teacher asked the students whether / if they had done their homework.

2. The policeman asked the driver, “Do you have a licence?”
   The policeman asked the driver whether he had a licence.

3. The boy said, “Can I take my book?”
   The boy asked if he could take his book.

4. My father said, “Where is your bicycle?”
   My father asked where my bicycle was.

5. The teacher said, “Why are you late, Ravi?”
   The teacher asked Ravi why he was late.

III. Imperative Sentence (Direct – Indirect) Changes:

- Kaviya said to Swathi, “Please, Give me your laptop.”
  Kaviya requested Swathi to give her (Kaviya) her (Swathi) laptop.

- Dhivyta said to her brother, “Don’t use mobile phone while driving.”
  Dhivyta advised her brother not to use mobile phone while driving.

- The blind lady requested the student to help her cross the road.
  The blind lady said to the student, “Please, help me cross the road.”

- Gopi requested Suresh to lend him a pen.
  Gopi said to Suresh, “Please lend me a pen.”

- Tourist Guide: “Give me your camera and stand still.”
The guide asked Mr. John to give him his camera and stand still.

IV. Exclamatory Sentence (இற்றைய குறிப்பிட்டு போன) (Direct- Indirect) Changes

**TASK-4**

1. All the visitors said, “What an excellent sculpture it is!”
   *All the visitors exclaimed that it was an excellent sculpture.*

2. Monica said, “Hurrah! I have scored 490 marks.”
   *Monica exclaimed joyfully that she had scored 490 marks.*

3. “What a beautiful view it is!” said my friend.
   *My friend exclaimed that it was a beautiful view.*

4. The tourist said, “What a lovely piece of art it is!”
   *The tourist exclaimed that it was a very lovely piece of art.*

5. She said, “How tall the building is!”
   *She exclaimed that the building was very tall.

**TASK-5- DOING YOUSELF**

1. The shop keeper said, “I don’t have the soap you want.”
2. Ravi said, “What an easy paper it is!”
3. We all said, “How hot the day is!”
4. I asked Kala, “Did you bring my book?”
5. The boy asked, “Will it rain today?”
6. My brother said, “How did you arrive at the answer?”
7. The tourist said, “When will the museum open?”
8. The convict said to the inspector, “Please allow me to go and see my ailing mother.”
9. The student said, “The book is very cheap.”
10. Mr. Chari asked his driver to drop him at his office and pick him up at 3 pm.
11. The teacher told his students that they were going on an excursion to Kerala the next week.
12. Nagaraj asked his father if he would allow him to go on an excursion to Kerala.
13. Valli told Vimala that she might find that sum difficult if she didn't learn the formula.
14. Veena exclaimed that her friend's handwriting was very beautiful.
15. Shankar told his teacher that he had prepared his project assignment but he had forgotten to bring it.

Q.No.29-30 Speech*, Simple Complex Compound 2 Marks
Sentences are divided into 3 types based on their structure. They are:
1) Simple Sentence,
2) Compound Sentence,
3) Complex Sentence. Before knowing them in detail, we must know ‘phrase’ and ‘clause’.

A phrase is a group of words. It gives an incomplete meaning. Mostly it begins with a preposition.

**On seeing the police**, the thief ran away.

Phrase:  போக்க வரும்,  வேலை செய்யும்.
Clause:  வேலை செய்யும்

A clause is a part of a sentence. A clause with a subject, a predicate and full meaning is called ‘main clause’. A clause with a conjunction, a subject, a predicate and incomplete meaning is called ‘subordinate clause’.

★ Note:
☆ Subordinate clause விளக்கம் இல்லாத வாகனங்கள். அதுவும்
Main clause விளக்கம் இல்லாத வாகனங்கள். அதுவும்/ Main clause விளக்கம் இல்லாத வாகனங்கள்

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>Link Words</th>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Complex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. In case of V+ing, In the event of V+ing</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>If</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Without+ing V</td>
<td>Or / or else / otherwise</td>
<td>Unless</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Inspite of V+ing, Despite</td>
<td>But / Yet / still</td>
<td>Though / Although / Eventhough</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Because of V+ing, On account of V+ing, owing to</td>
<td>and so / and hence / and therefore</td>
<td>As / Since</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. On V+ing</td>
<td>and at once / and immediately</td>
<td>As soon as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. V + ing</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>When</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. too …… to</td>
<td>very … and so I can not/ could not</td>
<td>so …. that I can not / could not</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Besides  
   not only ….. but also  

   and  
   Adj clause  

10. Adv. Phrase  
    and  
    That s v adj (adv. Clause)  

**PHRASE, MAIN CLAUSE & SUB-ORDINATE CLAUSE:**  
**DEFINITIONS:**  
A PHRASE is a group of words having incomplete sense. **Main clause** gives complete sense. But **subordinate Clause** gives incomplete sense.  

**Co-ordinating conjunctions:** and, or, but, ‘not only, but also’. Yet, nor, for, either.. or, neither.. nor (Compound)  
**Sub-ordinating conjunctions:** if, unless, as, though, as soon as, that, so …… that, who, whom, when (Complex)  

**Model I- Model Exercises**  

1. If you work hard, you will pass. (Complex)  
   Work hard **and** you will pass. (Compound)  
   **In case of working** hard, you will pass. (Simple)  
   In the event of (simple) **And** (compound) If (Complex)  
2. In the event of playing well, you will win the prize (simple)  
   Play well and you will win the prize. (Compound)  
   If you play well, you will win the prize. (Complex)  
3. In the event of eating fruits, you will be healthy.  
   Eat fruits and you will be healthy.  
   If you eat fruits, you will be healthy.  

**Model II--Model Exercises**  

**Type II: Unless** you work hard, you will fail. (Complex)  
Work hard **or** you will fail. (Compound)  
**Without** working hard, you will fail. (Simple)  
Without – **ing** (Simple) **Or/otherwise** (Compound) **Unless** (Complex)  
1) Without eating vegetables, you won’t be healthy. (Simple)
phrase  m. cl
Eat vegetables or you won’t be healthy. (Compound)
Unless you eat vegetables, you won’t be healthy. (Complex)

2) Without saving money, you can’t be rich.
   Save money otherwise you can’t be rich.
   Unless you save money, you can’t be rich.

Model III- Model Exercises
Type III: Though he is poor, he helps all. (Complex)
He is poor but, he helps all. (Compound)
In spite of his poverty, he helps all. (Simple)
On – ing (Simple) And immediately (Compound) As soon as (Complex)
1) On hearing the bell, the students ran home. (Simple)
   The students heard the bell and immediately ran home. (Compound)
   As soon as the students heard the bell, they ran home. (Complex)
2) On seeing the mother, the child smiled. The child saw the mother and
   immediately smiled.
   As soon as the child saw the mother, it smiled.

Model IV-Model Exercises
Type IV : As I suffer from fever, I want a day leave. (Complex)
I suffer from fever and so, I want a day leave. (Compound)
On account of suffering from fever, I want a day leave. (Simple)
In g V. (Simple) And (Compound)When ( Complex)
1) Completing the work, I took rest. (Simple)
   ph. m. cl
   I completed the work and took rest. (Compound) When I completed the
work, I took rest. (Complex)
2) Hearing a noise, we looked out. We heard a noise and looked out. When
   we heard a noise, we looked out.

Model- V-Model Exercises
Type V : As soon as the teacher entered the class, the students got up.
(Complex)
The teacher entered the class and at once the students got up. (Compound)
On the teacher’s entering the class, the students got up. (Simple)
  On account of/Owing to/Being/Because of - Simple
And so/and therefore/so/therefore - Compound
As/Since/Because - Complex

1) On account of illness, she was absent. (Simple) She was ill and so she was absent. (Compound)
   As she was ill, she was absent. (Complex)
2) Owing to joy, they danced. They were joyful and therefore they danced.
   As they were joyful, they danced.

Model VI—Model Exercises

Type VI: Completing my work, I went to bed. (Simple)
I completed my work and went to bed. (Compound)
When I completed my work, I went to bed. (Complex)

Besides being (Simple) Not only….but also (Compound)

_____ (Complex)

1) Besides being a singer, Babu is an actor. (Simple) Babu is not only a singer, but also an actor. (Compound)
2) Besides being a painter, Sonia is a poet. Sonia is not only a painter, but also a poet. complex sentence

Model VII—Model Exercises

Type VII: The roof is too high for her (me) to touch. (Simple)
The roof is very high and so she (I) cannot touch it. (Compound)
The roof is so high that she (I) cannot touch it. (Complex)

Too…..to (Simple) Very…..and so (Compound)
So….that….not (Complex)

1) The luggage is too heavy for me to carry. (Simple)
   m. cl phrase
   The luggage is very heavy and so I cannot carry it. (Compound)
   The luggage is so heavy that I can’t carry it. (Complex)
2) The question was too tough for us to answer. The question was very tough and so we couldn’t answer it.
   The question was so tough, that we couldn’t answer it.

Model VIII—Model Exercises

Type VIII: Besides Tamil, I know English. (Simple)
I know not only Tamil but also English. (Compound)
Noun phrase (Simple) And (Compound) Who/which (Complex)

1) I saw a tall boy. (Simple)
   noun phrase.
I saw a boy and he was tall. (Compound)  I saw a boy who was tall. (Complex)

2) We found a wounded bird. We found a bird and it was wounded. We found a bird which was wounded.

**Model IX-Model Exercises**

**A dead man** tells no tale. (Simple)

A man **who is dead** tells no tale. (Complex)

Adj. clause

A man is dead and he tells no tale (Compound)

Inspite of/Despite (Simple)  But/yet/still (Compound)

Though/although/even though (Complex)

1) **Inspite of** hard work, he was poor. (Simple)  He worked hard but he was poor. (Compound)

   Though he worked hard, he was poor. (Complex)

2) Despite her poverty, she is honest. She is poor yet she is honest. Although she is poor, she is honest.

**Model- X-Model Exercises**

All praised him for his honesty (Simple)

All praised him that he was honest (Compl.)

He was honest and all praised him for that (Comp.)

Having (Simple)  And then (Compound)  After (Complex)

1) Having completed my record work, I submitted it. (Simple)

   I had completed my record work and then I submitted it. (Compound)

   After I had completed my record work, I submitted it. (Complex)

2) Having done our exercises, we took bath. We had done our exercises and then we took bath.

   After we had done our exercises, we took bath.

**TASK-1**

1. On touching the wire, he got a shock. (simple)

   He touched the wire and at once he got a shock. (compound)

   As soon as he touched the wire, he got a shock. (complex)

2. Being rich, my uncle helps all. (simple)

   My uncle is rich and so he helps all. (compound)

   As my uncle is rich, he helps all. (complex)
3. Due to rain we cancelled the match. (Simple)
   It rained and we cancelled the match. (compound)
   As it rained, we cancelled the match. (complex)
4. In spite of working hard, Mohan failed. (simple)
   Mohan worked hard but he failed. (compound)
   Though Mohan worked hard, he failed. (Complex)
5. In the event of your studying well, you will get good marks. (simple)
   You study well, or you will not get good marks. (compound)
   If you study well, you will get good marks. (complex)
6. In the event of not listening carefully, you will not understand. (simple)
   You listen carefully, otherwise you will not understand. (compound)
   If you do not listen carefully, you will not understand. (complex)
7. Having finished his home work, he went home. (simple)
   He had finished his home word, and then he went home. (compound)
   After he had finished his home work, he went home. (complex)

**TASK-2:**

**Change the following as directed. other Simple or Compound or Complex )**

1. Before I start the serious business of writing a story, I like to sketch it out in a rough sort of way. (Change into a simple sentence)
2. Choose goals that are challenging and reachable. (Change into a simple sentence)
3. Goals provide direction to your behavior and guide your thoughts and actions. (Change into a simple sentence)
4. He finished the work. Then he left the office. (Use ‘after’)
5. He had two legs and he could walk. (Change into a complex sentence)
6. He plans his work in order to finish his target in time. (Use ‘so that’)
7. Here are some proven techniques that will help you to achieve success and happiness in life. (Change into a simple sentence)
8. If the minority has no share in ruling, such a system cannot properly be considered a democratic one. (Change into a simple sentence)
9. If we want to be happy, we have to concentrate on the things that are right. (Change into a compound sentence)
10. If you meet with failure in your attempts, change your strategy. (Use ‘incase of’)

**Answers :**

(Change to other Simple - Compound - Complex )

1. Before starting the serious business of writing a story, I like to sketch it out in a rough sort of way.
2. Choose challenging and reachable goals.
3. Providing direction to your behavior, goals guide your thoughts and actions.
4. After finishing the work he left the office.
5. As he had two legs, he could walk.
6. Having planned everything, they feel relaxed.
7. Here are some proven techniques to help you to achieve success and happiness in life.
8. In the event of the minority having no share in ruling, such a system cannot properly be considered a democratic one.
9. We should concentrate on the right things or we will not be happy.
10. In case of failure in your attempts, change your strategy.

**LESSON -1- PROSE - JULIUS CAESAR**

1. What’s the difference between an assassination and a murder?

   **The Difference Between An Assassination And A Murder:**
   An assassination is the killing of an important person for political gains. A murder is the Killing a human being intentionally due to enmity, anger or for robbery.

2. Why and how was Caesar killed? By whom? [OR]
   How did Caesar meet his sudden end? [OR] How did Brutus, Caesar’s angel turn his assassin?

   **Caesar’s angel turn his assassin:**
   Caesar’s victory over the sons of Pompey made him popular. The Romans rejoiced on his return. Caesar’s friends feared, that he would become a dictator. This fear made his close friends, Brutus, Casca and Cassius conspire to kill him. Calling him to the Senate House on the ‘Ides of March’, the conspirators surrounded him. Casca was the first to stab Caesar. When he turned towards Brutus, the latter too lifted his sword to stab him. Caesar died out of ingratitude by his friends.

3. How does Mark Antony make the crowd believe that Caesar was not ambitious? [OR]
   How did Antony prove Caesar’s loyalty and patriotism? [OR]
   How did Antony prove Brutus’ words/accusation wrong?

   **In his speech:**
   Mark Antony did not talk against Brutus openly but his speech contained some incidents that proved Caesar’s humanity and patriotism. He freed Rome from the clutches of Pompey’s sons. He brought back the captives to Rome filling up the coffers with the ransoms.

   The tears in the eyes of the poor Romans brought tears to his eyes. He had refused the kingly Crown thrice at the Lupercal. All these disprove that Caesar was ambitious.
Ambition would have made him inhumane in his craving for power. Caesar had none of these qualities. Antony proved that Brutus was wrong.

4. Whom does Mark Antony call “honourable men”? Do their actions permission honourable [OR]
How does Antony prove the deeds of ‘honourable’ Brutus dishonourable?

Antony prove the deeds of ‘honourable’ Brutus dishonourable:

Brutus and his accomplices, Casca and Cassius were referred as “honourable”. Granting the permission to bury Caesar, Brutus had also told Antony not to mention anything about the murder. Hence to reason out ironically the conspirators’ jealousy over Caesar, Antony pointed out Caesar’s honour, valour and patriotism that instigated the assassins who feared his dictatorship. Their fear, jealousy and love for power blinded them as to kill their true friend. Each good deed by Caesar was juxtaposed by Brutus’ cruel murder. In the end Antony urged the Romans to be just and reasonable to identify the offensive minds of those ‘honourable men’.

5. Why was Brutus’ stab the ‘most unkindest cut of all’? How did Caesar react when Brutus stabbed him? [OR]
How was the most ‘unkindust cut’ rendered to the kindest man? How did the react?
Did Caesar die due to ‘the most unkindest cut’?

Unkindust cut rendered to the kindest man:

Brutus was Caesar’s beloved friend, his angel, in whom he had placed his total trust. Even his wife Calphurnia had stopped him from going to the Senate House that fateful night, Caesar proceeded in answer to Brutus’ call. He turned to Brutus for help when Casca stabbed him. But his heart burst at the ingratitude of Brutus, a friend-turn-traitor, in whom he had such a high esteem.

Inspite of Brutus’ betrayal and Caesar’s might in fighting, he never lifted a hand in defence nor uttered a word against his assassin-friend but meekly yielded to his sword. He accepted the ‘most unkindest cut’ from his angel. Death was the rize he paid for his trust, in Brutus.

6. How does Mark Antony win the public of Rome over to his side? [OR]
How did Antony stir the Roman mob to mutiny [OR]
How were the Romans senses roused to reason and judgement? [OR]

The Romans Senses Roused To Reason And Judgement:

Even when Antony narrated Caesar’s good deeds-the filling up of the coffers, with ransoms, and his refusal of the kingy Crown thrice at Lupercal, the Roman citizens were not moved much. They did not mourn for Caesar.

But it was when Caesar’s will was read out, that they came to their senses to understand the magnanimity of their lost leader. Antony openly declared that they would want his hair and their napkins dipped in his blood to be treasured as their rich legacy.
Moreover, Antony showed the rent in Caesar’s mantle, soaked in blood, from the stab wounds – ‘the most unkindest cut’. It resulted in ‘the fall’ of Caesar.

Antony admitted his lack of oratorical skills unlike Brutus. If only he had possessed them he would have put a tongue in the wounds of Caesar. Even the stones of Rome would rise in mutiny hearing them speak. The Romans were roused to revolt against the assassins. Thus he won them over to his side.

**LESSON -2- PROSE-THE CEASELESS CRUSADER**

1. According to Gandhi, what did the woman need most?

   **According to Gandhi:**
   
   According to Gandhiji, in order to break barriers, women needed education, their birth-right to be free and equal, to stand by man in all fields.

   **1. How do men and women complement each other?**

   **Men And Women Complement Each Other :**
   
   Men and women are fundamentally the same, living the same life, facing the same problem, possessing the same soul and gifted with the same mental capacities. One cannot live without the other’s active help. They need each other. They complement each other.

2. What was Gandhiji’s attitude towards the superstitions of tradition-bound India?

   **The Superstitions Of Tradition-Bound India :**
   
   Gandhiji had great reverence for tradition. But abhorred superstitions and blind traditional beliefs that did not support morality and offended human dignity. Hence, he was against untouchability, child marriage and child widowhood.

3. What do our ancient book say about women?

   **Our Ancient Book Say About Women :**
   
   The woman’s father protects her in her childhood, her husband protects her in youth, and her sons protect her in old age; a woman is never fit for independence. These are the things said in ancient books about women.

5. What is true morality?

   **True morality :**
   
   True morality is finding a true path for ourselves and following it fearlessly without depending on the beaten track. It never offends human dignity.

6. How did Gandhiji treat his wife?

   **Gandhiji treats his wife :**
   
   Gandhiji became a boy-husband at the age of 12-a domineering husband. He expected implicit obedience. He never allowed her to go out alone. Once he even told her to clean the chamber pot of a low-born clerk. She resisted with dignity. He regretted his rude behavior later.
7. Who are the ancient models of womanhood and what qualities in them did Gandhi value most?

The Ancient Models Of Womanhood:
Sita, Savithri, Damayanthi and Draupadi were the ancient models of womanhood whom Gandhi valued most. He revered their strong will, patience, moral strength, their soul force, their truth force and their determination.

8. If the women of the world could come together, what would they achieve?

The Women Of The World:
If they come together, they would achieve world peace by their heroic non-violence. They would kick away the atom bomb like a mere ball.

8. What is ‘ahimsa’?

Ahimsa means:
Ahimsa means infinite love – the ‘non-violence’ attitude in the face of suffering.

9. What has God endowed women with? How does Gandhi want women to utilise the gift?

Gandhi want women to utilise the gift:
God has endowed women with hearts filled with love. They can utilise this gift to spread the message of non-violence and strive to establish world peace.

11. Why do you think Gandhi is a crusader?

Think Gandhi is a crusader:
A crusader is one who fights for a noble cause. Gandhi strove with enthusiasm for women’s equality and their participation in all fields in the society even in politics. Many women leaders took leading roles in several movements. Gandhi fought against sati, child marriage, untouchability and child widowhood.

12. How was Gandhi different from the others in championing the cause of women?

Gandhi different from the others:
Leaders of the past before Gandhi sympathized and patronized women. But Gandhi stressed on education for women to liberate them from traditional false beliefs. Women were not men’s playthings. They have a right to be free and stand equally in status beside men in all walks of life. Gandhi abhorred traditional beliefs that do not support morality and offended human dignity. He wanted to banish such inhuman practices such as sati, child marriage and untouchability.

13. Why does Gandhi call women ‘the female sex’, not ‘the weaker sex’?

‘The female sex’, not ‘the weaker sex’:
If men are physically strong, women have a better mental strength. But they cannot be referred as ‘the weaker sex’. Women are stronger by the self-sacrifice, silent suffering, greater courage, humility, faith and knowledge. They are nobler but not weaker.

12. What does Gandhi blame men for?

Gandhi blame men:
Men have regarded women as their playthings, as their tools. Women who have grown submissive, have yielded to their subservient nature. They have stooped a lot. Men have not given them their rights in this male chauvinistic society.

**LESSON -3- PROSE -TO THE LAND OF SNOW**

1. **What was the purpose of the author’s journey to the ‘Land of Snow’?**
   
   The purpose of the author’s journey to the ‘Land of Snow’:
   
   Ahtushi Deshpande’s intention was to trek to Milam Glacier, the biggest on the Himalayan Range and drink the pure water of Dudh Kund and Suraj Kund.

2. **Who are the mythological Pandavas from the writer’s point of view?**
   
   The mythological Pandavas from the writer’s point of view:
   
   The five majestic peaks of the Panchchuli range represent the five Pandavas of Indian mythology, namely, Dharma, Bhima, Arjuna, Nakula and Sahadeva, from the writer’s point of view.

3. **What are the remains of the deserted village of Milam?**
   
   The remains of the deserted village of Milam:
   
   The abandoned Bhutia villages of Burfu and Bilju with snow-covered roofs, with hanging icicles from the deserted houses are the remains of the long-forgotten village of Milam.

4. **Give reasons as to why it is difficult to keep warm in the Tibetan mountain range.**
   
   The difficult to keep warm in the Tibetan mountain range:
   
   Getting firewood to keep warm at an altitude of 4000m was difficult. The sun was not constant. It played truant as howling winds, clouds and hailstorms chased each other.

5. **What is meant by-**
   
   (a) ‘The sun plays truant for most of the day’?
   
   Just as students stay away from class, the sun in the Himalayan sky was not constant in the sky; thick clouds, howling winds and hailstorms were playing hide and seek along with the sun.
   
   (b) ‘You gotta be dead first’.
   
   From Milam village to Suraj Kund, the terrain was damaged very badly by the rains of 1997. That year, no trekker had ventured beyond the sharp bend of the glacier for it was highly risky. The locals had stated that one had to die first before reaching Milam Glacier.
   
   (c) ‘His confidence is heartening’?
   
   When Ahtushi had doubts about reaching the sacred twin ponds, Khem, Nam, from his experience, was not to be discouraged. He gave every confidence that there was a trekking trail to the Milam Glacier.

6. **Why does the writer feel that she has trespassed on some hidden or forbidden world of beauty?**
   
   Forbidden world of beauty:
The beautiful peaks and ominous glaciers were so pristine, beautiful yet to be feared. For the locals, it was a land of demons. They believed that the mountains devoured the unholy who stepped there, so she felt she had trespassed a world of sacred beauty.

7. ‘patience is an art well learnt when one is at the mercy of nature’. Why does the author make this observation? [OR]
Why does Ahtushi Deshpande say that ‘patience is an art well learnt when one is at the mercy of Nature’?

The Dream Came True:

Their final path to their destination took them up a snow slide, when she turned a corner, there was her target – the twin ponds of Dudh Kund and Suraj Kund – cosily hidden between two glaciers. The ponds and the icy slope around astounded her by their beauty. She stooped to drink its pure water –it was the sweetest she had ever tasted.

The Return Trip:

Having achieved their objective, they started on a long retreat that brought them to Ragash Kund only after nightfall. They started to Milam the next morning.

The Test of Nature:

Nature started raining snowflakes by the afternoon, leaving them on the lurch for the next three days and nights. It tested their patience. Man becomes helpless at nature’s fury. Ahtushi was beginning to lose her patience when the skies cleared. Yet it was a sure sign of the on set of winter after autumn.

8. Why does the author say Milam has the dubious distinction of being the highest abandoned village in the world?

The dubious distinction of being the highest abandoned village in the world:

Situated of 4000 meters above sea-level, Milam is the highest abandoned village. The Indo-China was 1962 deprived the Bhutia traders of their enterprise. The rains of 1997 had damaged the terrain. The weather was inconstant with the truant sun, the howling winds, hailstorms. Hence the inhabitants had abandoned Milam village for good.

Ahtushi was dumb-struck by the towering summits all around. The Mandayo was like a giant corkscrew with unscalable steep cliffs all around. To her immediate right was the sharp slopping Nanda pal glacier, posing a challenging spot as a ski slope. But its dangerous snout pointed to the icy waters beneath.
Explain the following with reference to the context:

Poem -1 - PS ALM OF LIFE – H.W. LONGFELLOW

1. "But to act, that each tomorrow
   Find us farther than today".
2. And our hearts, though stout and brave,
   ERC Clue words
   mournful, empty, dream, grave, dust, muffled drums, driven cattle, great
   men, foot prints, forlorn, any fate, tomorrow, art, life, battle field.

1) Context : This lines are/this line is taken from the poem “A Psalm of life. It was written by H.W. Longfellow.

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

Poem-2 : Women’s Rights – A.L.Walker

E.R.C. Clue words
rob, cherish, bright picture, quiet, seclusion, harsh strife, jarring, dreamy, sleep, sunshine, hedgerows, unobtrusive, privilege, cherished.

2) Context : This lines are/this line is taken from the poem “Women’s Rights. It was written by A.L. Walker.

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

Poem-3 : A Noiseless Patient Spider – Walt Whitman

E.R.C. Clue words
promontory, vacant, filament, unreeling, soul, measureless, musing, throwing, ductile, gossamer, anchor, bridge.

Context : This lines are/this line is taken from the poem “A Noiseless, patient spider. It is written by Walt Whitman.

Explanation : The poet saw a spider on an elevated place. It tried to build a
web. It sent out filament endlessly. The spider was noiseless and patient. Like the spider the soul tries to connect with God. The soul is musing endlessly.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E.R.C. Clue words</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inn, wet, nipperkin, infantry, face, shot, killed, foe, off-hand, traps, curious, alf-a-crown.</td>
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**Context : Poem : This line is taken from the poem “The Man He killed It was written by Thomas Hardy**

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

41. Compare and contrast the speeches of Brutus and Antony (OR)

Describe how Gungaram's superstitious practices lead to his death

**LESSON-1 - JULIUS CAESAR**

Critically analyses the funeral oration of Mark Antony.

**OR**

Critically analyses the funeral oration of Mark Antony.

**OR**

Compare and contrast the speeches of Brutus and Antony

**SYNOPSIS**
**INTRODUCTION:**

“Julius Caesar” is one of the most important plays of Shakespeare. Julius Caesar has defeated the sons of Pompey. Now he returns back to Rome. The people of Rome are very happy. They want to give a great welcome to Julius Caesar. While people are enjoying, Cassius, Brutus and others think that all these victories will make Caesar a dictator. So they want to put an end to Caesar and they have assassinated him. Brutus gives his own reasons for killing Caesar. Antony finally wins the hearts of the people by his powerful speech. Let us see the difference in speech between them.

**BRUTUS’ REASON:**

In his speech Brutus gave his reasons for the murder of Caesar. He said that loved Caesar more than anyone else. He added that he killed Caesar because he loved Rome more. He had great regards for the courage of Caesar. He said that if Caesar had been alive he would have become a dictator and all the Romans would have become slaves. So, he killed him. Brutus was sure that he did not offend anybody in Rome. He told that he still honoured his friendship with Caesar. He said he was more a patriot than a friend. He assured that he was ready to sacrifice his life for the sake of his country. He promised that he would keep the same dagger for himself and the people could use it whenever they wanted.

“*As he was fortunate I rejoice As he loved me I weep*”

**ANTONY’S REASONS:**

**THE HONOURABLE MEN:**

**THE DIFFERENCE IN THEIR TECHNIQUES:**

**CONCLUSION:**
As he was valiant, I honour him, But he was an ambitious, I slew him”.

ANTONY’S REASONS:

Antony told that Caesar was his close friend and said that the good deeds that people do are forgotten with their bones. It was the case with Caesar too. Caesar brought many captives to Rome and made Rome rich with their ransom. When the poor people wept, he too wept for them. A person who weeps for others cannot be ambitions. He informed the people that Caesar did not accept the crown when he offered. It was offered to be the king of Rome. All these show that Caesar was not ambitious.

“Caesar was stabbed brutally by Brutus though he was a friend to him. So this was an “unkindest cut of all”. Then he said that he was not so Powerful orator as Brutus.”

THE HONOURABLE MEN:

Antony called Brutus and his men ‘Honourable men’. He said that Caesar was a close friend of Caesar. Brutus was Caesar’s angel. Caesar respected him a lot. But Brutus played false with Caesar and killed him. Brutus showed his love by killing him. Finally Antony showed the people the will of Caesar with the government seal. In the will, Caesar gave his entire wealth to the citizens of Rome. But, Antony did not read out the will to the people.

They realized that Caesar was an honourable and Brutus was an ambitious.

THE DIFFERENCE IN THEIR TECHNIQUES:

Brutus was a good speaker. He was able to convince the people but he lacked mob psychology. His speech was logical and rational. He thought that the people of Rome were wise. Brutus failed to understand that the mob was foolish. He succeeded in the beginning. This initial success was due to his honour. He repeatedly told that Caesar was ambitious, but he failed to give clear evidence like Antony. Thus he failed miserably. Antony appealed to the emotions of the people. He knew very well that the people of Rome were foolish. He stopped his speech many times in the middle as if he was overcome by emotion. Thus, he drew the people to his side.

CONCLUSION:
The people finally understand the truth in Antony's speech. They realize who is honourable and who is not. While Brutus appeals to the reasoning power, Antony appeals to the emotions and feeling of the people. Thus, his oration has become very famous in the history of English Language.

“In every wound of Caesar but should move
The stone of Rome to rise and Munity “

CEASELESS CRUSADER

ESSAY
Write a paragraph relating ‘Ahimsa and Satyagraha’ to women.
OR
Write an essay on Gandhiji, the ceaseless crusader.
OR
Gandhiji views on women.
OR
Gandhiji the ceaseless crusader.

SYNOPSIS

♥ INTRODUCTION
♥ WOMEN AND SATYAGRAHA
♥ WOMEN’S RIGHTS AND EQUALITY
♥ WOMEN AND SATYAGRAHA
♥ GANDHIJI’S IDEAS OF WOMEN
♥ CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION:
Gandhiji was a ceaseless crusader of women’s rights. He had great belief in the abilities of women. He brought the women out of their homes and made them equal to men in all fields. He always advised the people to accept women as equal partners. Woman was not a man’s play thing. What a woman wants is her birthright to be free and equal. In short, she needs education the most.

“O woman ! Lovely woman -----------everlasting love”

WOMEN AND SATYAGRAHA:
Gandhiji relates Ahimsa and Satyagraha to women. Ahimsa means infinite love and infinite capacity for suffering. A woman shows love in the largest measure. She shows it as she carries the infant and feeds it. She suffers daily so that her baby is happy. Gandhiji believes that woman is the symbol of Ahimsa. They can transfer that love to the whole of humanity. Satyagraha means the way of truth. Gandhiji believed that god has sent women as
messengers of non-violent. Gandhiji believed that non-violence and women can solve all the problems of the world. Women have positive attitude and this attitude is closely connected with non-violence. In short, women and non-violence walk hand in hand.

Autobiography – The story of My Experiment with truth

WOMEN’S RIGHTS AND EQUALITY:
Gandhiji says that women have the birth to be free and equal. She is fit for any position in life. Gandhiji brought women out of their homes and made them take part in all walks of life. Thousands of women took leading roles in freedom movements under his guidance. Basically men and women are one and so their problems must be one. The two live the same life and have the same feelings. One cannot live without the other. According to gandhiji, “women do not belong to the weaker sex” it is the nobler of the two. To call women the weaker sex is a libel. It is man’s injustice to women.

“women do not belong to the weaker sex”

WOMEN AND SATYAGRAHA:
Gandhiji relates Ahimsa and Satyagraha to women. Ahimsa means infinite love and infinite capacity for suffering. A women shows love in the largest measure. She shows it as she carries the infant and feeds it. She suffers daily so that her baby is happy. Gandhiji believes that woman is the symbol of Ahimsa. They can transfer that love to the whole of humanity. Satyagraha means the way of truth. Gandhiji believed that god has sent women as messengers of non-violence. This is because a woman alone has the qualities of sacrifice and silent suffering. Sacrifice and silent suffering are very important for Satyagraha. Women are more non-violent. Gandhiji believed that non-violence and women can solve all the problems of the world. Women he positive attitude and this attitude is closely connected with non-violence. In short, women and non-violence walk hand in hand. If the women of Asia wake up, they can surprise the world.

“If the women of the world come together, they could even kick the atom bomb like a mere ball.”

GANDHIJI’S IDEA OF WOMEN:
Gandhiji often blamed women for their slavish mentality. They seemed to have accepted this slavery of man. They have great powers. They can display heroic non-violence. They are gifted by God. Gandhiji says that a woman is a great treasure lying buried in a corner of our house.

“If we could discover the treasure, mankind will be benefited”.
CONCLUSION:
A woman is a symbol of self-sacrifice but, she does not understand what great advantage she has over man. If we want to spread the principle of non-violence, women have to play a great role. She can play a very important role in establishing peace.

“If non-violence is the law of our being, the future is with women”.

ESSAY- 3-TO THE LAND OF SNOW
Ahtushi Deshpande
Write an essay on the trekking experience of the author.

SYNOPSIS:

- Introduction
- Travel to Munsiyari
- Munsiyari:
- His guide, Khem Nam:
- Weather conditions:
- Discovery of the sacred ponds:
- Conclusion:

INTRODUCTION:
'To the snow land’ is a travelogue. The author made a long and dangerous walk to the Glacier. He explained his thrilling travel to the beautiful valley of Milam Glacier. A glacier is a mass of ice formed by snow no mountains. The rate of snowfall in these mountains is more than the rate of melting of the snow. This trip of the author is a dream come true.

“He had been rudely awakened, several times during the journey”

TRAVEL TO MUNSIYARI:
The author started his journey in a UP roadway. It took 24 hours for him to reach Munsiyari. It was not a very comfortable journey. It was a troublesome...
journey. He had to wake many times during the journey around midnight. He suffered a lot when he came to Munsiyari. He noticed number of bumps on his head the next morning.

“Yet he forgot his tiredness when he saw the beautiful mountains ranges.”

MUNSIYARI:
Munsiyari was a busy business center once. The Bhutia traders were living in this area. When the Indo-China war broke out in 1962, business came to an end and the Bhutia traders migrated to the towns and cities below. On the north-west of Munsiyari is the Milam Glacier. It is the longest and the most beautiful glacier in this region.

“If we want to go to this glacier, we have to walk four days through the Bhutia villages.”

HIS GUIDE, KHEM NAM:
Khem Nam acted as a guide to the author. Khem Nam was an old man and he was 65 years old. He was very strong and he had a through knowledge of the valleys. He knew the glacier like the back of his hand. Though he was weak, he seemed a sturdy young man. They made a list of things and went out to the bazaar to buy. The next morning they met Laxmi, a porter. Laxmi was young and he helped them in their journey. He became a great support to Khem Nam and the author.

”. He was very strong and he had a through knowledge of the valleys.”

WEATHER CONDITIONS:
The team started their journey the next morning. After three days walk the party reached the upstream of Goriganga. On the fourth day they crossed the two ghost village and finally reached Milam. It was a very difficult journey. They came to Ragash Kund on the sixth day of the journey. It rained the whole night and the weather was still worse in the morning. They stayed in a cave there. There was heavy wind and snowfall. The sun did not come out the whole day. It played truant for most of the day. Heavy clouds and hailstorm troubled them. The height of the place was 4000mts. At this height it was very difficult to get firewood to keep them warm. The team camped at Ragash Kund and they had to stay for two days there due to bad weather.

“The author spent the day time moving in and out of the cave.”

DISCOVERY OF THE SACRED PONDS:
The trekkers started the final leg of their journey to Suraj Kund. It is said that nobody takes risk to go beyond Ragash Kund. It was not an easy path. But Khem told that he would find the way. His confidence was very high. It was Khem Nam who had made it possible for the author. It was totally a no man’s land. The snow speaks looked magical. Going to Suraj Kund was their next work. It looked impossible for them to walk. As we walked dead center of the glacier, the 80cm icefall came into fuller view. They had to climb a landslide now. It was their lost
journey. When the author turned a corner, he noticed the twin ponds of Dudh and Suraj Kund. He was happy to see the twin ponds.

“He greedily drank some water from the holy pond. He told very proudly that it was the sweetest water he had ever tasted.”

CONCLUSION:
We have to learn the art of patience from this lesson. The author was lucky to be blessed by the water from the holy ponds. He paid his respect to the Goddess and thanked Khem Nam for his brave work. The team then returned back towards Munsiyari

“The autumn landscape is turning wintry”

Answer the following questions. Write a paragraph in about 150 words.

Comment on the last line of the poem “Learn to labour and to walk”.

OR

Bring out the emotions expressed in the poem "The Man He Killed".

Poem-1-PSALM OF LIFE –H.W.LONGFELLOW

Write a paragraph on the message of the poem “A Psalm of Life?”

OR

Bring out the message of the poem "A Psalm of Life".

OR

What does the life of great men teach us?

OR

Highlight the significance of the line, “ Act in the living present

OR

Comment on the last line of the poem “Learn to labour and to walk”.

SYNOPSIS:

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INTRODUCTION:

The poem “A Psalm of Life” expresses confidence and faith in life. It gives a great deal of good advice and it appeals to all kinds of people. It tells the readers not to waste his or her time but to be up and doing. We must not get discouraged by failures in life.

"In the world's broad field of battle
In the bivouac of Life".

LIFE AN EMPTY DREAM:

H. W. Longfellow advice us not to tell in grief that life is an empty dream. Life is real and a person who does not lead a life of earnest and usefulness is considered dead. The world appears to be unreal to those who refuse to take life earnestly.

"Dust thou art, to dust returnest, Was not spoken of the soul"

MEANING OF LIFE:

Life is real and serious. H. W. Longfellow tells that life is purposeful and earnest. Bible says that we come from dust and we become dust after death. The body dies and the soul of man remains deathless. Life is not meant for enjoyment. It should not be our aim in life. It is not sorrow either. Art is long and time moves very fast. Art here refers to the whole world of knowledge and achievement. The poet compares human hearts to muffled drums. A man appears to be very strong, but he is very sad and slow. The aim of such people in life is only death.

'Be not like dumb, driven cattle
be a hero in the strife'

LIFE A BATTLE:

Life a battle:
The poet compares the world to a battle field and we are like soldiers. We stay in a temporary camp in the battle field. We must not be like driven cattle. So, let us act like heroes in our fight. We cannot waste life thinking over the failures in the past. Past is dead. The future may be very promising, but we cannot trust the future. Only the present is true and it is in our hands. So, the best way is to act in the living present.

"Dust thou art. to dust returnest
Was not spoken of the soul"

Foot prints of great men:

The lives of great men encourage us when we are sad. They leave behind foot prints on the sands of time. A dejected man can change his life by following the life of great men. The poet compares life to a voyage on a troubled sea. A man lost himself in the voyage can regain confidence by their examples.

"Life is real! Life is earnest!
And grave is not the goal."

Conclusion:

The poem appeals to all kinds of people alike. The poet advises the people to be up and doing. One should have confidence and faith in life. We must work hard to achieve the best.

“Our aim is “to work hard and to wait”

POEM -2-PARAGRAPH

WOMEN’S RIGHT’S-ANNE LOUISA WALER

Write a paragraph on women’s rights
OR
How does the poet define women's rights?
OR
Write a paragraph on Anne Louisa Walker's views on women's rights.
OR
What do women demand by way of rights?

SYNOPSIS
Introduction:

Annie Louisa Walker is a British born poetess. Her poems mainly talk about women’s freedom. Men and women are one and so their problems must be one in essence. The soul in both is the same. The two live the same life, have the same feeling. The one cannot live without the other’s active help. But somehow, man has dominated woman from ages past. The affected women here talk to us directly through this poem.

“You cannot rob us of the rights we cherish, 
Nor turn our thoughts away.”

The rights of women:

The poetess remarks that women have their own rights. Annie Louisa Walker says that women claim to dwell silently under the household roof. They live all alone beyond the busy world. They do not want to be a part of this word’s struggle. But, women do not have a meaningless life within the four walls. They don’t waste their life in useless daydreaming. Their family circle is important for women.

“From the bright picture of a "Woman's Mission" Our hearts portray.”

Women a treasure house:

Women are compared to humble plants. The plants on the road side collect the rain water and give the world the gift of sweet smelling flowers. Women repay the world with offspring. They don’t stop there. They look after their children with love and care making use of the available opportunities. They never complain but they spend their time in making her people happy.

“To live, unknown beyond the cherished circle, 
which we can bless and aid;”
A passionate appeal:

Women live a secluded life within the four walls. They live unknown beyond their family circle. They are bothered about only their cherished circle. This cherished circle may refer to her children, her husband, her parents and her friends. Yet, women are happy and fill their homes with happiness. When they are alive they are not known beyond their family circle. There will be none to care when they die. Not a single soul beyond their family circle knows where they laid.

“We claim to dwell, in quiet and seclusion, Beneath the household roof,”

Conclusion:

A woman is symbol of self-sacrifice, but she does not realize the power and advantage she has over man. Times are changing, today a woman demands equal rights in all fields. A time will come when the woman of our society will enjoy eternal bliss.

“As humble plants by country hedgerows That treasure up the rain”

POEM -3-

NOISELESS PATIENT SPIDER- WALT WHITMAN

Write a paragraph on Walt Whitman’s comparison of the spider to the human soul.

SYNOPSIS:

♥ INTRODUCTION
♥ THE PATIENCE OF THE SPIDER
♥ HUMAN SOUL AND THE SPIDER
♥ MESSAGE OF THE POEM
♥ CONCLUSION
Introduction:
Walt Whitman is the greatest American poet. He longed for the divine oneness of life. The first half of the poem describes the spider’s way of spinning its web. The second half of the poem describes the human soul thinking of a way to connect the spheres.

“A NOISELESS, patient spider,
I mark’d where on a little promontory it stood isolated.”

The patience of the spider:
A spider symbolizes tireless efforts to connect the surrounding. It also gives us the idea that one must not give up the work undertaken. The poet watched a spider standing on a highland and was trying to explore the area. It finally selected a high land and began to send out filament continuously. It flings the thread and waits till it catches somewhere. It went on sending thread with the fond hope of making a link. It tries to make a bridge which connects two places.

“Ceaselessly musing, venturing, throwing,
seeking the spheres to connect them.”

Human soul and the spider:
The poet then addresses his own soul. Like the spider, the soul also stands alone and is thinking of a way to connect the spheres. The soul goes on thinking to connect the known with the unknown. The poet is like the spider which lives in a vast surrounding. His soul releases its thread to known the unknown. Human soul loves to have link with God. It tries to build a bridge between the earth and heaven using the thread of human faith.

"Till the gossamer thread you fling
Catch is some where, O my soul"

Message of the poem:
Man has to work till he reaches his goal. He must not give up even at the face of difficulty. One must have faith and confidence. Like the spider, the thread man throws will be caught somewhere. The soft thread is the tireless efforts of the soul to reach its goal.

“IT launch’d forth filament, filament, filament, out of itself,
Ever unreeling them, ever tirelessly speeding them”
Conclusion:
The world is divided into small pieces. So the poet feels that a bridge is necessary to connect them. The poem also tresses the idea that man must be a ceaseless crusader. The poem ends on a hope that man never fails.

“Man is not made for defeat. He can be killed, never defeated”.

**Q.No.43**

**a) Correct the errors (or) b. Edit the passage**

**5 Marks**

**a) Correct the errors**

*Eg:*

**Sun** rises in the east → **The sun** rises in the east

Other Models
Two and two **make** four → Two and two **makes** four.
He is my **cousin brother** → He is my **cousin**.
No one **know** the answer → No one **knows** the answer.
He plays **piano** very well → He plays **the piano** very well.

*Eg:*
As he is poor **so** he is proud – As he is poor he is proud.

**TASK-1**

a) Neither he nor you are active.
b) He wears a HMT watch presented by his uncle.
c) He congratulated me for winning the election.
d) If you walked fast, you would catch the bus.
e) The news are very good.

**TASK-2**

a) Sheela is junior then me.
b) Ramesh went to abroad.
c) Though he is ill, but he attends the class.
d) The principal with all the teachers are present.
e) He gave me an one rupee coin.
**TASK-3**

a) He is confident on his success.  
b) If you had contacted me I would help you.  
c) My father gave me a lot of advice.  
d) Though he practiced well, but he did not win the price.  
e) He came late to school.

**TASK-4**

a) Although he was late, but he finished the work in time.  
b) A group of twelve students are travelling together.  
c) John is the best student in the class.  
d) He took up gymnastics when he was twelve years old.  
e) The cat was sitting in the wall.

**TASK-5**

a) A honest man is always respected.  
b) Mathematics are my favourite subject.  
c) Each of the student has participated in the exam.  
d) If I was student, I would fly.  
e) Though he prepared well but he failed in the exam.

**B. Correct And Edit A Passage**

**Exercise-1:**

My name is Jay Hammond. I am a firefighter. I live at 128 Pine Lane, in Jackson, Mississipi. I have two children. One is a girl named Clair. The other is boy named Thatcher. His name after my father. I also have a wife named Jenna. She is beautiful. She has long, dark, soft hair. We also got a dog named Buck. He is very obedient but sometimes he barks at night and it upsets our neighbors!

**Exercise-2:**

This morning, I was making toast for break fast. Then I went to the basement put some clothes in the washer. I heard the smoke alarm. I think, “Someone is burning something I put the soap in the washer. When I got up to stairs, everybody was running outdoors. Two fire trucks and a police car were outside of my house. Smoke was coming out of my apartment! My kids standing outside. They were wearing their pajamas. My kids! Oh no! My toast!
Exercise-3:

My name is Thomas Martin. I live on a farm near Cedar Rapids, Iowa. I raise livestock and grow corn on my farm. My kid help me. In the morning, we weak up very early to feed the animals. Everybody help milk the cows. Then I drive the kids to school. I work in the fields all the day. When the children come home, we all work together.

Exercise-4:

My name is Jacqueline. I am a clerk at Dave’s Grocery Store. Sometimes I work at a cash register. When I am not working there I work in the service counter. The grocery store has a bank a flower shop, and a pharmacy. There is an ATM between the entrance. The store is on Main Street. Still most everybody in town shops to Dave’s.

Exercise-5:

My name is Myuki. Saturday, March 4. I am going shopping with my daughter Misuzu. She is twelve years old. We are going to buy clothes. Misuzu wants new boots black and a new winter coat. I need new pair the gloves. We are also going for buy a birthday present for Misuzu’s friend. Tommorrow is her birthday. She is having a party.

Answers doing yourself

Q.No.44  1) to 5) Fill …Prepositions (or)  1) to 5) Fill …Tense forms  5 Marks

A.Fill In The Blanks With Suitable Preposition

Exercise-1:

My grandmother always went ------ school with me because the school was attached to the temple. The priest taught us the alphabet and the morning prayer. While the children sat in rows ------ either side ------ the verandah singing the alphabet or the prayer ------ a chorus, my grandmother sat inside reading the scriptures. When we had both finished, we would walk back together. This time the village dogs would meet us at
the temple door. They followed us to our home growling and fighting with each other ------
------ the chapatti we threw to them.

**Exercise-2:**

When I decided to go abroad for further studies, I was sure my grandmother would be
----------. I would be away -------- five years, and ------- her age one could never
tell. But my grandmother could. She was not even sentimental. She came ----------
leave me at the railway station but did not talk or show any emotion. Her lips moved in
prayer, her mind was lost -------- prayer. Her fingers were busy telling the beads of
her rosary. Silently she kissed my forehead, and when I left I cherished the moist imprint
as perhaps the last sign of physical contact between us.

**Exercise-3:**

After a few hours of mourning we left her alone ---- to make arrangements for her
funeral. In the evening we went to her room with a huge stretcher to take her to be
cremated. The sun was setting and had lit her room and verandah with a blaze --------
golden light. We stopped half-way in the courtyard. All over the verandah and in her
room right up to where she lay dead and stiff wrapped --------- the red shroud,
thousands of sparrows sat scattered on the floor. There was no chirruping. We felt sorry
---------- the birds and my mother fetched some bread for them. She broke it into little
 crumbs, the way my grandmother used to, and threw it to them. The sparrows took no
notice of the bread. When we carried my grandmother's corpse off, they flew away
quietly. Next morning the sweeper swept the bread crumbs ------- the dustbin.

- **Answers doing yourself**

  - **b) Fill In The Blanks With Suitable Tense Form Of The Verbs Given In Brackets**

**Exercise-1**

Ever since social networking sites entered our lives, they 1 ____________ (serve) as
platforms where users could use the virtual space offered by these social media. However,
recent incidents 2 ____________ (cause) many to question the freedom to express views
on various issues and in some cases, it 3 ____________ (become) a dangerous
platform. Social Contact 4 ___________ (transform) people. They 5 ___________ (develop) an addiction to it.

Exercise-2

The people of India, as a whole,1 ___________ (be) warm-hearted and hospitable. Any calamity in any part of the world immediately 2 ___________ (arise) their charity and generosity and a committee 3 ___________ (be) promptly 4 ___________ (set) up to collect funds to help the distressed. The most endearing quality in them 5 ___________ (be) the respect they show for the work done in any capacity.

Exercise-3

The 5000 metre race is about to begin. Lined up at the starting point, from left to right, are John of Great Britain, Peter of Nigeria and Jeeva of India. The runners are warming up for the great event. Now they 1 ___________ (take) their positions on the track. They 2 ___________ (be) all ready for the start. There 3 ___________ (go) the starter’s gun! Yes, the race has begun. John 4 ___________ (lead) with Jeeva ___________ (close) behind him.

Exercise-4:

The poet stops to hear the maiden singing while she 1 ___________ (cut) and 2 ___________ (bind) the grain. The song of the lady ___________ (fascinate) the poet, who 4 ___________ (stand) there to listen to the song. The girl ___________ (sing) a sad song.

Exercise-5:

During the monsoon, a tender slightly warm breeze 1 ___________ (blow) on a cloudless afternoon. A sport of fragrance 2 ___________ (rise) from the wet grass and trees in the sunlight. 3 ___________ (seem) as if the warm breath of the exhausted earth 4 ___________ (fall) against one’s skin. A sweet voiced.


**Answers doing yourself**

Q.No.45  

. a) to c) Match the given sentence with their fields (or)  
1) to 5) Complete (Fill) the news item with the words given  

5 Marks

45A. Sentence- Field Matching

Identify each sentence with the field in the list given below, by understanding the word or words serving as the clue.

**Exercise-1:**

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

   *(Weather, commerce, Science, education, sports)*

**Exercise-2:**

1. Sangeetha stumbled upon a chance to practice running a race.
2. Robots are steadily moving from fiction to fact.
3. The board has recommended a dividend of 75 percent.
4. An Indian woman was honoured for producing high yielding crops.
5. Who am I a mere Prime Minister before the queen of songs?

   *(Commerce, music, sports, Social service, Science)*

**Exercise-3:**

1. India moves on EXIDE
2. Richard Madhuram acts as “King Maker – the life of Kamaraj”.
3. My objective is to defeat those who indulge in vote bank politics.
4. Sania comes a cropper against Venus.
5. The best way to serve God is to wait for his orders.

   *(Sports, politics, business, religion, cinema)*
**Exercise-4:**

1. Spicy food can cause acidity in the stomach.
2. On our way to Ooty we stayed in a motel for a night.
3. The Agricultural college and research institute in Coimbatore has studied the effect of planting system on yield, quality and economics of banana.
4. Life skills should be realized through curriculum objectives.
5. Halley’s Comet has an orbital period of about 76 years.

*(Agriculture, Education, Nutrition and Dietetics, Space Science, Travel)*

➢ **Answers doing yourself**

45 B. Completing the News item:

**TASK-1**

i) The headmaster has an excellent …..with his staff.
ii) Giving appreciation is the way to ……..desirable behaviour.
iii) For getting a scholarship, you must submit a certificate that you are a ……..student.
iv) In view of the acute water scarcity, colleges have been closed ……..
v) While applying for a job, you must prepare an impressive…….(reinforce, sinedie, resume, bonafide, rapport)

Answer: 1. rapport 2. reinforce 3. bonafide 4. sinedie 5. Resume

**TASK-2**

Students from Russia and India are building …….. that will provide amateur communication services including capturing and …….. images from space. The Iskra-5 Cubesat1U is being built by …….. from Moscow Aviation Institute and nine from Indian cities like Chennai and Bangalore through Space Kidz India……… the 70th anniversary of …….. relationship between the two countries. ( twenty students , a satellite , diplomatic , transmitting , to mark)

Answer:

1. a satellite 2. transmitting 3. twenty students 4. to mark 5. Diplomatic
A final year medical college student died on the spot, after he fell of moving train, while hanging out of it and trying to take a selfie. The incident took place near Bhopal Station on Sunday morning when the suburban train was passing through the tunnel.

Answer: 1. allegedly 2. selfie 3. incident 4. suburban 5. Tunnel

Q.No.46

a) to e) Replace American English words with British Words (or)
a) to e) Form 2 derivatives for each word

5 Marks
54. Dustbin trashcan, =garbage
55. Dynamo = generator
56. Endeavour =endeavor
57. Enroll =enrol
58. Estate agents =realtors
60. Fancy dresses =
61. Favour =favor
62. Favourite =favorite
63. Fellow = guy
64. Fibre =fiber
65. Film = movie
66. Fire brigade fire = department
67. Flat = apartment
68. Flyover over= pass
69. Focused= focussed
70. Football = soccer
71. Freight =goods
72. French-fries=chips
73. Fresher =fresh man
74. Friend =buddy
75. Garden =
76. Goods train= freight train
77. Gramophone= phonogram
78. Green pepper= bell pepper
79. Ground floor= first floor
80. Guard = conductor
81. Haemophilia =hemophilia
82. Hairgrips =bobby pins
83. Hire = rent
84. Hoarding = hoarding
85. Holiday= vacation
86. Honour =honour
87. Interval =intermission
88. Jam =jelly
89. Jewellery =jewelry
90. Judgment=judgement
91. Jug =pitcher
92. Kilometre =kilometer
93. Lady bird = lady bug
94. Launderette= laundromat
95. Letter box =mail box
96. Lice =cooties
97. Licence = license
98. Lift = elevator
99. Lift =elevator
100. Lingerie =intimate appeal
101. Lorry = truck
102. Luggage = baggage
103. Mad = crazy
104. Main road = highway
105. Marvellous = marvelous
106. Match = game
107. Math = maths
108. Memorise =memorize
109. Metre = meter
110. Mobile library = book mobile
111. Mobile phone = cell phone
112. Mold =mould
113. Mud guard =
114. Multi-storey= car parking
115. Nappy = diaper
116. Neighbour =neighbor
117. Non-toxic =nontoxic
118. Number plate= license plate
119. Nursery= kindergarten
120. Oatmeal=porridge
121. Offense= offence
122. Organization= organization
123. Paraffin = kerosene
124. Paraffin = kerosene
125. Parking = garage
126. Pavement = sidewalk
127. Pavement = sidewalk
128. Peddler = peddler
129. Pensioner = senior
130. Perambulator = baby carriage
131. Petrol = gasoline
132. Plaster = band aid
133. Post = mail
134. Postbox = mail box
135. Postman = mailman
136. Potato chips = crisps
137. Prison = penitentiary
138. Railway = railroad
139. Realize = realise
140. Receptionist = desk clerk
141. Rubber = eraser
142. Shop = store
143. Skillful = skillful
144. Suitcase = grip
145. Sweet = candy
146. Tap = faucet
147. Taxi = cab
148. Telegram = wire
149. Theatre = theater

Examples:

a) Children like jam.

b) Could you please drop this letter in the postbox.

c) Could you please pass me the jug of milk.

d) Deepak send me a letter.

e) Don’t drink driving

46.B. Form two derivatives for each of the following words.

**TASK-1**

QUESTIONS

1. active = activate, actively, activation
2. adventure = adventurer, adventurous
3. agree = agreement, agreed
4. beauty = beautiful, beautician, beautifully
5. care = careful, careless, carefully, carelessly
6. child = children, childhood
7. confuse = confusion, confused
8. direction = director, direction
9. electric = electrical, electrically
10. electronic = electronical, electronically
11. employ = employment, employee, employer
12. explore = explorer, exploration  
13. fear = fearful, fearlessness, fearfully, fearless  
14. friend = friendship, friendly  
15. gravity = gravitation, gravitational  

Examples:

a) beauty  
b) employ  
c) interrupt  
d) hope  
e) gravity  

a) to c) Supply (Fill) suitable modal / quasi-modal verbs (or)

Q.No.47

i) Use the given word as noun, verb, adjective and write (3) own sentences.

ii) (Fill – the two given) Homophones

5 Marks

Q.No.47

a) to e) Supply (Fill) suitable modal / quasi-modal verbs (or)

Ans:

You need not read every chapter.
You need not feel sorry for what you have done.

He used to play football in his college days.

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

How dare you ask me such a question?

ought to – (moral obligation)

He ought to submit his work on time.

Modals

Semi / Quasi Modals

will, would need, dare
shall, should used to

can, could ought to

may, might

★Note: Semi / Quasi modals don’t have all qualities of modals. Besides, need and dare are also used as 'main verbs'
MODALS & THEIR USAGE:
Shall - futurity, compulsion.
    I shall go to Chennai tomorrow.
    You shall do it now.
Should - compulsion.
    You should submit the record today.
Will - futurity, certainty
    Prem will come soon.
    I will pass the exam.
Would - habitual action, wish
    I would get up at 6.
    I would like to dance.
Can - present ability, asking for help, offering help
    She can dance well.
    Can you help me?
        I can help you.
Could - past ability, request
    He could walk for a long distance.
    Could you help me?
May - polite request, possibility
    May I come in, Sir?
    It may rain today.
Might - possibility
    He might do it.
must - need, obligation
    You must take rest.
We must obey law

SEMI-MODALS & THEIR USAGE:
need - necessity, lack of necessity
    Need I come there?
    You need not come there.
dare - boldness, anger
    I dare not do such things.
    How dare you talk like this?
used to - past habits
    I used to walk for an hour every morning.
ought to - moral obligation
    We ought to help the poor
TASK-1

a) Law makers ______ not be law breakers
b) People who live in glass house ______ not throw stones
c) He ______ read many books during his school days. (Use a semi-modal verb)
d) Eve teasers ______ be punished severely.
e) One ______ always keep one’s promise

Answers:
  a. Should.  c. Used to  e. must
  b. Should  d. Should

TASK-2

1. My grandmother _____ tell me bedtime stories, when I was young.(Use a semi-modal verb)
2. My grandfather ____ play football in his college days. (Use a quasi modal verb)
3. You ____ not read every chapter.(Use a semi-modal verb)
4. How ______ you call me names? (Fill in the blank with a semi-modal verb)
5. He _____ read many books during his school days. (Use a semi-modal verb)
6. Students ______ submit the record books on time.(Use a semi-modal verb)
7. How ______ you ask me such a question? (Use a quasi modal verb)
8. I ___ wake up at 5O’Clock in the morning when I was a young boy.(Use a semi-modal)
9. He ___ read many books during his school days.(Use a semi-modal verb)
10. He ____ play football in his college days.(Use a semi-modal verb)

Answer: 1.used to  2. used to  3.need  4.dare  5.used to
       6.ought to/ need  7. dare  8.need to  9. used to  10. used to

TASK-3-ANOMALOUS FINITES

1. _____ he say it again to me?
2. He _____ not take the risk.
3. We _____ not buy any more toys.
4. I _____ my breakfast at 9 AM
5. I _____ not write to him
6. She _____ playing the guitar when I called on her.
7. If I _____ a bird I would fly in the sky.
8. You _____ not go through every lesson.
9. You _____ not come tomorrow
10. I _____ not speak to him.

Answers:
  1. dare  2. Dare  3.need  4.had  5.did  6.was  7.were  8.need  9.need  10. need
47B. i) Noun-Verb-Adjective forms:

1. A **noun** is a word used as the name of a person, place or thing
   Ex: I bought a **pencil**.
   Ramu went to **Delhi**
   Noun is a word which includes all objects what we can see, hear, taste, touch, smell something what we can think of.
   An **adjective** is a word used to describe a noun

4. A **verb** is an action word used to say something about the action of a person or thing or a place.

1. Bark - The bark of tree is used as medicine (N)
   Dogs bark at strangers (V)
2. Date - Write your Date of birth here (N)
   I saw your ad dated on 15.05.2016 (V)
3. Tear - Tears keep our eyes clean (N)
   Don’t tear the papers (V)
4. Bank - All banks are computerized (N)
   We bank with SBI (V)
5. file - Please, check this file (N)
   Please file these bills (V)
6. Sign - Did you notice the sight? (N)
   Put your sign here (V)
7. Leave - Today he is on casual leave (N)
   Leave the hall immediately (V)

14. Write a sentence each, of your own, using the word “**state**” as a noun, a verb and an adjective:
   state (n): Rajasthan is the largest **state** in India.
   state (v): Please **state**, why you want to join this job. / **State** Newton’s 3rd law.
   State(adj): Sale of electricity comes under the **state** government control.
15. Write a sentence each, of your own, using the word “**back**” as an adverb, a noun and as a verb.
   back (adv): Can I call you **back**?
   back (n): I sat at the **back** of the car.
   back (v): My friend has refused to **back** my assignment.

16. Write a sentence each, of your own, using the word “**absent**” as a verb and as an adjective.
   absent (v): She **absents** herself to the function.
   absent (adj): She is **absent** to the class.

17. Write a sentence each, of your own, using the word “**love**” as a noun and as a verb.
   love (n): **Love** gives peace.
   love (v): I **love** God.

18. Write a sentence each, of your own, using the word “**wish**” as a verb and as a noun.
   wish (v): I **wish** you all success.
   wish (n): Convey my best **wishes** to all.

19. Write a sentence each, of your own, using the word “**drink**” as a noun and as a verb.
   drink (n): I hate soft **drinks**.
   drink (v): I **drink** tea.
20. Write a sentence each, of your own, using the word „live” as a noun, verb and as an adjective.
live (n): Study the lives of great people.
live (v): I live in Trichy.
live (adj): I love watching a live telecast of a match
21. Even Homer nods.
   Even Homer nods. [adverb]
   It is not an even surface for the ball to roll. [adjective]
   I was in a hurry, even though there was time. [conjunction]
   They evened the ground for the sports events. [verb]

5. All the world’s stage.
   Ans: All the world’s stage. [adjective]
   He met all the family gathering. [noun]
   All are not perfect. [pronoun]

Use the given word as noun, verb, adjective and write (3) own sentences.

Examples:

1) Use the word ‘like’ as noun, verb and adjective in your own sentences.
   We don’t see the like of sachin again (noun)
   I like my mother (verb)

2) address
   Give me your address (noun)
   The principal addressed the boys (verb)

3) well
   This is my well (noun)
   Tears welled from his eyes (verb)
4. equal
   He is my **equal** in strength (noun)
   India **equals** the series (verb)

5. Bank
   The plane **banked** deeply to the left (verb)
   SBI is people’s **bank** (noun)

6. still
   He took many **stills** (noun)
   **Still** waters run deep (adj)

7. Fear
   **Fear** is dangerous (noun)
   He **fears** death (verb)

8. like
   We don’t see the **like** of sachin again (noun)
   I **like** my mother (verb)

9. direct
   There was no **direct** flight that day.
   Heating ducts to **direct** warm air to rear-seat passenger.
10. **leaves**

Give me two days **leave** (noun)

The PM **leaves** tomorrow (verb)

(ii) **Homophones “ate” and “eight”**

1. I ______ too much at dinner.
2. The movie starts at ______ o’clock sharp!
3. An octopus has _______ legs.
4. The monkey __________ four bananas!

**Homophones “be” and “bee”**

1. A ___________ stung me at recess today.
2. She is supposed to _____ at work today.
3. I laughed when Mom said I was “Busy as a ________.”
4. Hurry! I don’t want to _____ late.

**Homophones “blew” and “blue”**

1. My favorite color is ________.
2. The wind _________ the tree over.
3. He huffed and puffed and __________ the house made of hay.
4. The Pacific Ocean is a deep ________ color.

**Homophones “brake” and “break”**

1. We had a quick __________ for lunch.
2. The ______________ on her back tire didn’t work.
× Mom had to hit the __________ so we wouldn’t run the red light.
5. The doctor said the fracture on my arm was a clean __________.

**Homophones “dear” and “deer”**

1. Be a ______ and get me a drink please.
2. The _______ jumped right into the road in front of us.
3. My letter started, “_________ John.”
4. My Grandpa hunts ____________.
Homophones “flour” and “flower”

1. We needed to borrow a cup of ________ to make our cookies.
2. My favorite ________ is the daisy.
3. My Grandma is always in her ________- garden.
4. ________ is the main ingredient in bread.

Homophones “cent” and “scent” and “sent”

1. Tracy ________ her mom flowers for her birthday.
2. Vanilla is my favorite ____________.
3. A penny is worth one ________.
4. The ____________ from her perfume was strong.
5. She was one ____________ short to pay for ice cream.

Homophones “grate” and “great”

1. I had to ________ the cheese for the nachos.
2. My brother wants to be a ________ golfer.
3. My ________ grandma is 100 years old!
4. The truck is coming to ____________ our dirt road today.

Homophones “hear” and “here”

1. I can’t ____________ you!
2. Come over ________!
3. We could ________ the band leading the parade.
4. My Aunt Valerie is flying ________ today.

Homophones “hole” and “whole”

1. She ate the ________ pizza.
2. Every bagel has a ________ in the center.
3. I spent my ________ allowance on baseball cards.
4. My favorite shirt has a ________ in the armpit!
Homophones “sew”, “so” and “sow”

1. My Grandma likes to ______ quilts.
2. Farmers ______ seeds in the dirt.
3. She ran ______ fast, she set a new record.
4. “You reap what you ______.”
5. That roller coaster was ______ fast, my hat blew off!

Homophones “knew” and “new”

1. She got mud on her ______ shoes.
2. She ______ she was in trouble.
3. I ______ the answer to the question first.
4. My mom is making a ______ recipe for dinner.

Homophones “threw” and “through”

1. He ______ a rock ______ the window.
2. Stars shine ______ the darkness.
3. They ______ rice at the bride and groom.
4. She ______ away his pictures because she was ______ with him.

Homophones / Misused Words “know” and “no” and “now”

1. I ______ where you live.
2. He said “______ onions” on the pizza.
3. She did not ______ how to sing.
4. I want to go to the movie ______.
5. ______ is the time to act if we want to get anything done!
6. My mom said, “______, you cannot go.”

Homophones “one” and “won”

1. My Uncle Tom ______ the game.
2. I have ________ pair of baseball cleats.
3. We never heard who ______ the game.
4. Our baseball team was ahead by ______ point.
Homophones “pail” and “pale”

1. The __________ was full of water when it spilled.
2. She became __________ when the doctor said she needed a shot.
3. She wore a __________ blue dress for Easter.
4. My __________ had the most berries in it.

Homophones “pair” and “pare”

1. The recipe said to ________ an apple.
2. A ________ of geese live in our pond.
3. My new ________ of shoes were dirty.
4. I didn’t know how to __________ the potato.

Homophones “read” and “red”

1. I wore a bright ________ dress to the party.
2. I ________ twenty pages in an hour.
3. Tomatoes are bright ________ in color.
4. The teacher __________ out loud to her class.

Homophones “right” and “write”

1. Her aunt forgot to turn ________ on Elm Street.
2. I have to __________ a four-page paper.
3. I bat with my ________ hand.
4. I love to __________ stories!

Homophones “sail” and “sale”

1. Every video game was on __________ today.
2. The __________ on the boat was stuck.
3. We used a ________ to make our boat go faster.
4. My mom made cupcakes for the school bake ________ today.
Homophones “hour” and “our”

1. ________ school is the best!
2. Lunch will be ready in an _________.
3. I have to wait an ________ before I can swim.
4. My dad thinks ________ basketball team is the best.

Homophones “weak” and “week”

1. There are seven days in every _________.
2. I get to see my dad next _________.
3. My muscles were ________ after I was sick.
4. Baby kittens are born very _________.

Homophones “which” and “witch”

1. We didn’t know ________ road to choose.
2. The girl dressed up as a ________ for Halloween.
3. My favorite character in The Wizard of Oz is Esmeralda, the Good ________.
4. I knew _______________ pumpkin I was going to pick.

Homophones “who’s” and “whose”

1. I didn’t know ________ shoes they were.
2. ________ book is missing?
3. ________ going to the park with us?
4. ________ our teacher talking about?

Fill in the blanks using the appropriate word given in the bracket.

1) The thief broke open the ............ almirah to ............ the jewels, (steal/ steel-)
2) Nobody can say ______ there will be an improvement in the _______. (whether / weather)
3) Your ring is ______. Do not _____ it. (loose / lose)
4) We found a ______ of biscuits in the old man’s shirt ______. (pocket / packet)
5) When the pole vaulter cleared 28 ______, it was declared a record______. (feet / feat)
6) Explain the ______ ‘Cut your ______ according to your cloth.’ (coat / quote)
7) The stranger ______ for a few minutes before he ______ my house. (paused / passed)
8) The ______ dancer turned ______ after the final performance. (weary / wiry)

9) The chain that I presented to my sister was not made of gold; it was just ______. I am suffering from a sense of ______. (guilt / gild)

10) The .... Hair of the .... Person is gray. (died / dyed-)

11) You have to -------- the idea of taking the goat to the . (alter/altar)

12) We different-------- types of ------phones in our shop. (sell/cell)

13) We should never misuse _________ natural resources. (waste/waist)

14) We have a short _________ between the sessions. (brake/ break)

15) Turtles should be _________ in a healthy environment. (bread/bred)

16) This medicine will _________ your pain. (lesson/lessen)

17) They-------- to live there despite the________ rain. (continuous/continued)

18) They had dates for-------- in the------ (dessert/desert)

19) There was continuous during the ______ the cholos. (reign/rain)

20) The----- on yoga helped him -------- his back pain. (Lessen/Lesson)

Answers doing yourself

GUIDE AVAILABLE AND STUDY NOTES

9TH (2018-2019) NEW SYLLABUS ENGLISH I & 2 PAPER

10TH ENGLISH I & 2 PAPER

11TH (2018-2019) NEW SYLLABUS ENGLISH I & 2 PAPER

12TH NEW PATTERN ENGLISH I & 2 PAPER

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