



## SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

VELLORE DISTRICT

# SSLC-EASY ENGLISH



Material by

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**CEO - VELLORE**

## MESSAGE FROM CEO VELLORE DISTRICT



**Dear students,**

It gives me immense pleasure to bring out the book title Easy English for 10<sup>th</sup> standard. The objective of this book is to dispel the notion that English is a difficult language to pass in class X.

This study material is based on the new integrated question pattern. I am confident that this book will be a feasible will guide for the late bloomers to achieve their goal and a means to stride with the remarkable scores for the others as well.

This book will help both late bloomers and average students as its carefully designed with two levels. Level one will help late bloomers to score pass marks and if they cross proceed to level two they can score more than 60 marks easily in English.

As Thiruvalluvar quoted in his 616<sup>th</sup> Thirukural,

**“Effort brings fortune’s sure increase”,**

Students are advised to take an earnest effort to complete that Secondary course with flying colours. The nation believes in you that you will be shaping this country with your inherent talent and unleashed potentials.

Hence work hard, achieve your goal. Even the sky is not the limit, if you keep trying.

I wish you all Success and happy learning.

With Best Wishes,

**K.MUNUSAMY, MA., MSc.,M.Phil.,MCA.,B.Ed.,**

**CEO, Vellore.**

**SSLC-ENGLISH SINGLE PAPER - 2019 – QUESTION PATTERN**



Q. N	DESCRIPTION/DETAILS	MARKS	CHOICE	REFERENCE PAGES
<b>PART I (14x1=14) -One Mark MCQ</b>				
01 - 03	Synonyms	3x1=3	<b>No Choice</b>	All 7 prose glossary
04 - 06	Antonyms	3x1=3		All 7 prose keyword opposites
07	*Plural Forms	1		35,176
08	*Prefix, Suffix, affixes	1		101,105
09	*Abbreviations, Acronyms	1		131,132,133
10	Phrasal Verb	1		68,167
11	Compound Word	1		100,101
12	Prepositions	1		43,44
13	Tenses	1		72-81
14	*Linkers	1		102,105,142,143
<b>PART II (10x2=20)</b>				
<b>SECTION I</b>				
15-18	Prose Two Mark Questions	3x2=6	3 out of 4	All 7 prose
<b>SECTION II</b>				
19-22	Answer the Qn. for poetic lines	3x2=6	3 out of 4	All 7 poems
<b>SECTION III</b>				
23	Active Voice & Passive Voice	2	3 out of 5	14,15,16
24	Direct Speech & Indirect Speech	2		145,147
25	*Punctuation	2		
26	Simple, Complex, Compound	2		200,201
27	Rearrange words to make meaningful sentence	2		105,106,107
<b>SECTION IV</b>				
28	*Road Map	2	Compulsory	168
<b>PART III(10x5=50)</b>				
<b>SECTION I</b>				
29-32	*Prose Paragraph	2x5=10	2 out of 4	First 4 prose paragraphs
<b>SECTION II</b>				
33-34	*Poem Paragraph	2x5=10	2 out of 4	First 4 poem paragraphs
35	*Poetic devices	5		All 7 Poems
36	*Poem paraphrase	5		Convert to sentences
<b>SECTION III</b>				
37-38	*Coherent Order & Comprehension	5	1 out of 2	27 – All 7 Supplementary
<b>SECTION IV</b>				
39	*Advertisement	5	4 out of 6	9,170
40	Letter Writing	5		72,172
41	*Prepare Notice	5		112,113 & all writing types
42	*Picture Comprehension	5		125 and warm up
43	*Note Making or Summary Writing	5		General
44	Spot the error and Correct it	5		83
<b>SECTION V</b>				
45	*Memory Poem	5	No choice	All 4 memory 17,84,148,179
<b>PART IV(2x8=16)</b>				
46	*Developing Hints (Supple)	8	Internal	69 and All 7 supplementary
47	* Paragraph Comprehension (Or) poem Comprehension	8	Internal choice	General comprehension

The questions with \* symbol can be given more importance for late bloomers to score more than 50

### STUDY PLAN FOR EASY PASS- LEVEL 1 - 40 Marks

Section	Q.No	Details	Allotted marks	Expected marks	Total
IV	47	Passage Comprehension	8	6	10
	46	Hints development	8	4	
III Language Functions	39	Advertisement	5	4	14
	43	Note making or Summarizing	5	4	
	42	Picture Comprehension	5	3	
Supplementary	38	Supplementary Comprehension	5	3	3
Poetry	35	Poetic Devices	5	3	6
	36	Paraphrase the poem	5	3	
	19-22	Poem Appreciation	4X2 =8	2	2
	25	Punctuation	2	1	1
	28	Road Map	2	1	1
I Vocabulary	8	Affixes	1		3
	9	Abbreviations	1	1	
	11	Compound words	1		
	7	Singular Plural	1	1	
	14	Linkers	1	1	
<b>TOTAL</b>				40	40

For Video tutorials logon to [www.englishsslc.blogspot.com](http://www.englishsslc.blogspot.com)

### LEVEL 1- EASY PASS FOR LATE BLOOMERS -36 Marks

Section	Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
IV	47	Passage Comprehension	8	4

#### GENERAL (PROSE) COMPREHENSION

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளப் பத்தியை நன்கு படிக்கவும்
- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வினாவில் உள்ள வார்த்தைகள் பத்தியில் இருந்தால் அந்த வாக்கியம் முழுமையும் விடையாக எழுதவும்.
- நான்கு வினாக்களுக்கும் விடைகளை பத்தியிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக

#### Read the following passage and answer the questions

1(Knowledge of English is important as we can get to know how to frame sentences, how to use words in dialogues while speaking to others)1. As every word has a particular context where it fits right, using words in such a manner in English is a art that can only be mastered by practice. And with such command, we can easily communicate with others on any level. Mostly,2( listening and speaking improves our command on



English language)2. 3(Daily listening to English speakers and trying speaking in English, helps you to know how to use the language)3, where to use each word and when to use it in a correct manner.

Concentration on learning English communication skills in this new millennium, is a tremendous move towards speaking and writing fluently in English. Also our way of pronunciation of different words will be improved if we learn good communication. We can make conversation, practice dialogues, give high-quality presentations if we learn English communication language skills. 4(Communicating with people in English on a daily basis also improves our pitch & voice/tone of our speech.)4 how to speak in a correct form & for correct usage.

- Why is knowledge of English important?
- Which skills of English improves your command over the language?
- How can you improve your language usage?
- Suggest some ways to improve your pitch and voice.

Section	Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
IV	46	Hints development	8	3

Write a paragraph of about 150 words by developing the following hints.

Many years ago- China- the emperor ordered- one man from-family-join army- Mulan heard- told father- she join army- father objected- she is a girl- Mulan- wore-fathers robes cuts her hair- convinced father- she has learnt- Kung fu- no one will find - she is a girl. Mulan left - village -fought bravely-war-given top- position- very soon- fever swept -the army- Mulan - sick- doctor examines - finds the truth- spreads the news in the army- everyone objects- to follow a girl leader- Mulan stood tall- gave command - soldiers - followed her- attacked enemies- won the battle-Emperor glad- offered Mulan positions-court- Mulan refused-went back- village -royal-gifts.

**Step: 1**

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள குறிப்புகள் எந்த துணைப்பாடத்தில் இருந்து வந்திருக்கின்றதோ அதனுடைய தலைப்பை எழுதிக் கொள்ளவும்.

Story	Main Character
Tempest	Prospero
Zigzag	Zigzag
The story of Mulan	Mulan
The Aged Mother	Farmer
A Day in 2889 of an American Journalist	Francis Bennet
The Little Hero of Holland	Peter
A Dilemma	Tom

**The Story of Mulan**

**Step: 2**

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகளின் இடையே இருக்கின்ற Hyphens (-) எடுத்துவிட்டு பொருளுள்ள வாக்கியங்களாக எழுதவும். தேவையான இடங்களில் நிறுத்தற்குறியீடு இடவும்.

Many years ago- China- the emperor ordered- one man from-family-join army-

**The Story of Mulan**

Many years ago, in China, the emperor ordered that one man from every family must join army.

இவ்வாறு கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள அனைத்து குறிப்புகளையும் பொருளுள்ள வாக்கியங்களாக மாற்றி எழுதவும்

Many years ago, **in** China, the emperor ordered **that** one man from **every** family **must** join army. Mulan heard **this order** told her father **that** she **wished** to join army **but** her father objected **because** she was a girl. Mulan wore her father's robes **and** cut her hair. **She became ready to join the Army.** **She** convinced **her** father that she had learnt Kung Fu **and she would ensure that** no one would find her as a girl. Mulan left her village **and joined the Army.** **She** fought the war bravely **and she was** given a top position **in the army.** Very soon, **a strange** fever swept the whole army. Mulan **also fell** sick. When doctor examined **her** he found the truth **and** spread the news in Army. Everyone objected to follow a girl Leader. **When there was a surprise attack from the enemy** Mulan stood tall **and** gave commands **to the** soldiers who followed her. **They** attacked the enemies **and** won the battle. The emperor **was** glad **and** offered Mulan top position **in the** court **but** she refused. **She** went back her **to** her village **with** the royal gifts.

**Step: 3: The theme of the story is என எழுதி அந்த கதையின் மைய கருத்தை எழுதவும்.**

Story	Theme
Tempest	Travel and adventure - forgiveness
Zigzag	Wit and Humour
The story of Mulan	Women empowerment
The Aged Mother	Wisdom
A Day in 2889 of an American Journalist	Future Technology
The Little Hero of Holland	bravery
A Dilemma	Curiosity

**The theme of the story is women empowerment**

**Answer**

### **The Story of Mulan**

Many years ago, **in** China, the emperor ordered **that** one man from **every** family **must** join army. Mulan heard **this order** told her father **that** she **wished** to join army **but** her father objected **because** she was a girl. Mulan wore her father's robes **and** cut her hair. **She became ready to join the Army.** **She** convinced **her** father that she had learnt Kung Fu **and she would ensure that** no one would find her as a girl. Mulan left her village **and joined the Army.** **She** fought the war bravely **and she was** given a top position **in the army.** Very soon **a strange** fever swept the whole army. Mulan **also fell** sick. When doctor examined **her** he found the truth **and** spread the news in Army. Everyone objected to follow a girl Leader. **When there was a surprise attack from the enemy** Mulan stood tall **and** gave commands **to the** soldiers who followed her. **They** attacked the enemies **and** won the battle. The emperor **was** glad **and** offered Mulan top position **in the** court **but** she refused. **She** went back her **to** her village **with** the royal gifts.

**The theme of the story is women empowerment**

## MODEL EXERCISE

### **Exercise No.1**

Dr. Ashok T.Krishnan - a child specialist - confronted - ridiculous issue - Somu - a weird pet - as he - Alaska - Zig Zag - most harmless - lovable pet - bird can talk - sing - twenty one - languages - Unfortunately this multilingual - talking - singing bird - countless - in their home - Mrs.Krishnan - annoyed - intruder - spoils her - paintings - snores - high decibels - children lock - their room - Neighbour - asking Mrs.Krishnan - her singing lessons - terrible din - Zig Zag - household members - fruits pieces - Zig Zag - fan blades - splattered - Lakshmi, the maid - stunned family - dejected as they - tolerate - bird anymore - neither sings - talks to entertain - Finally Mr.Krishnan - his clinic - solve the ordeal.

### **Answer:**

#### **Zig Zag**

Dr. Ashok T.Krishnan, a child specialist, gets confronted with a ridiculous issue. His friend Somu leaves a weird pet with him as he has to leave to Alaska. Zig Zag is the most harmless, unusual and lovable pet, according to Somu. The bird can talk and sing in twenty one different languages. Unfortunately this multilingual, talking - singing bird creates countless commotions in their home. Mrs.Krishnan gets annoyed with the intruder, as it spoils her paintings. It snores in high decibels that the children lock themselves in their room. Neighbour ring up asking Mrs.Krishnan to stop her singing lessons. The terrible din created by Zig Zag stuns the household members. The fruits pieces left by Zig Zag on the fan blades get splattered when Lakshmi, the maid, switches it on. The stunned family gets dejected as they couldn't tolerate the bird anymore. It neither sings nor talks to entertain them. Finally Mr.Krishnan takes it to his clinic to solve the ordeal.

#### **Moral : Humor enriches our mundane life**

### **Exercise No.2**

A poor farmer - his widowed mother - Shinning - governed - despotic leader - ordered - entire province - put to death - all aged people - the order - farmer's heart - sorrow - day's work ended - took a quantity - unwhitened rice - principal food - the poor - cooked - dried - tied - square cloth - swung - a bundle around his neck - gourd filled with - sweet water - lifted - helpless old mother - started - painful journey - mountain - road - long and steep - narrow road - crossed - re-crossed - Many paths - the hunters - woodcutters - some places - they lost - confuses - At last - summit - reached - Weary - heart sick - prepared - place of comfort - his mother.

### **Answer:**

#### **A Poor Farmer**

A poor farmer lived with his widowed mother in Shinning. It was governed by a despotic leader. He ordered that the entire province to immediately put to death all aged people. The order filled the farmer's heart with sorrow. When his day's work ended, he took a quantity of unwhitened rice. That was the principal food for the poor. He cooked, dried and tied it in a square cloth. He swung it in a bundle around his neck along with a gourd filled with cool, sweet water. He lifted his helpless old mother to his back. He started on his painful journey up the mountain. The road was long and steep. The narrow road was crossed and re-crossed. Many paths made by the hunters and woodcutters. In some places, they lost and confuses. At last the summit was reached. Weary and heart sick, the youth prepared a place of comfort for his mother.

#### **Moral : The love is eternal**

Section	Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
III	39	Advertisement	5	3

### Advertisement

- விளம்பர பொருளின் பெயர் - Name of the product ,
- கடையின் முகவரி - Address with email and web address
- விளம்பரத்திற்கேற்றப் படங்கள் - Images and pictures
- உரிய வாடிக்கையாளரை குறிப்பிடுக -Target Audience
- தள்ளுபடி - Discount , Sale ,Offer
- சிறப்பம்சங்கள் - Specialties
- நன்மைகள் - Benefits or Uses
- Catchy phrases -
- வண்ணமையமாக (கருப்பு மைப் பேனா அல்லது பென்சிலால் அலங்கரிக்க) - Make it more attractive by shading it with black pen or pencil



Draw a box like this and follow the same pattern

Muthusamy & Co., Home Appliances		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mixie</li> <li>• Grinder</li> <li>• Rice Cooker</li> <li>• Fridge</li> <li>• LED TV</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aadi Sale</li> <li>• 20-50%</li> <li>• Special Combo offers</li> </ul>
<p>products available</p>	<p>Images</p>	<p>Catchy Slogan</p> <p>We make your home a sweet home</p>
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<p>Address with email</p>		

Section	Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
III	43	Note making or summarising	5	3

### NOTE MAKING AND SUMMARISING

- கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பத்தியை நன்கு புரிந்துக் கொண்ட பின் முக்கியமான குறிப்புகளை எழுதிக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
- பத்திக்கு ஒரு பிரதான தலைப்பு கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.
- பின்பு அதிகபட்சமாக 4 உட்தலைப்புகள் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.
- பிறகு கொடுத்த பத்தியை மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்காக சுருக்கி எழுதி தனிதனியாக பொருத்தமான தலைப்பை எழுத வேண்டும்.

### HINTS

1. Read the passage twice or thrice
2. Get idea of the theme
3. Underline the main points
4. Reduce the lengthy Sentences.
5. Write the notes pointwise / using the dasher
6. Give a suitable note for the passage.

### II. Summary writing tips.

1. Understand the given paragraph well
2. Write a rough copy
3. Write finally fair copy
4. Words in the given passage
5. Words in the fair copy
6. Avoid Illustrations and Phrases
7. Use Simple Sentences.

**SAMPLE PASSAGE** :All snakes are hunters and predators, feeding on the animals and sometimes their eggs. Having no limbs, snakes cannot hold their preys down to bite; hence they usually swallow them whole. Poisonous snakes sometimes do immobilize their preys with their venom to make consumption easier. Most poisonous snakes are conspicuously colored to warn others off. One example is the redheaded krait which has a bluish-black body and scarlet head and tail. Snakes like the cobras, which have less outstanding body colors, display their fatality by lifting the front part of their body and spreading their hoods. It is truly a myth that poisonous snakes attack humans for food. Humans can never be their targets for food as we are normally too large for them to swallow. In cases where snakes do bite, these attacks are usually defensive ones and the venom injected is normally little or sometimes even none. The full, fatal dose of the venom is only released on smaller animals which the snakes can swallow easily. Besides helping in the killing and immobilizing of their preys, the poison also acts as digestive agents for snakes.



Section	Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
III	42	Picture Comprehension	5	3

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள படத்தை கூர்ந்து கவனித்து அதன் கருத்துக்களை 8 வாக்கியங்களால் சுருக்கமாக எழுத வேண்டும்.
- படத்திற்கு பொருத்தமான தலைப்பை கொடுக்கவும்.
- கீழ்க்கண்ட குறிப்புகளை மாணவர்கள் எழுதினால் முழு மதிப்பெண்கள் பெறலாம்.

#### GENERAL EXPRESSIONS

- This picture is about \_\_\_\_\_
- The picture has many ideas
- If I draw this picture I would like to add \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- I can see \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of crows. \_\_\_\_\_
- I like this picture /I don't like this picture
- The given picture is nice / wonderful/beautiful/realistic/artistic/humorous/heart touching/natural/depicts something important
- There is a /There are \_\_\_\_\_
- The picture denotes unity.

#### ADDITIONAL EXERCISE:

1. Look at the picture given below. Express your views on it in about five sentences.

குறிப்புகள்

This is a picture of \_\_flight of crows. \_\_\_\_\_

It has \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

I can see \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of crows. \_\_\_\_\_

I like this picture

The given picture is nice / wonderful

The picture denotes unity.



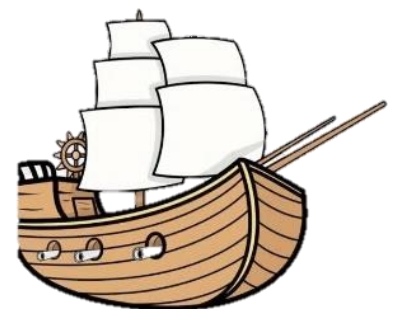
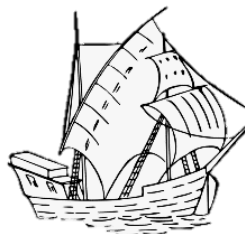
2. Look at the picture given below. Express your views on it in about five sentences.

I can see many ships sailing in the ocean.

They go in a straight line.

It brings natural beauty.

I like this picture.



Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
38	Supplementary Comprehension	5	3

## READING / GLOBAL COMPREHENSION FROM SUPPLEMENTARY READING

### ADDITIONAL EXERCISE:

#### Supplementary Example- 1

1. There was an island in the sea, the only inhabitants of which were an old man, named Prospero, and his daughter Miranda, a very beautiful young lady. She came to this island so young, that she had no memory of having seen any other human face than her father's. They lived in a cave made out of a rock; it was divided into several apartments, one of which Prospero called his study; there he kept his books, which chiefly treated of magic. By virtue of his art, he had released many good spirits from a witch called Sycorax who had them imprisoned in the bodies of large trees. These gentle spirits were ever after obedient to the will of Prospero. Of these Ariel was the chief.

**a) Who are the only inhabitants of the island?**

An old man named Prospero and his daughter Miranda are the only inhabitants of the island

**b) Where did they live?**

They lived in a cave made out of rock.

**c) When did Miranda come to this island?**

Miranda came to this island when she was young.

**d) What is the name of the witch?**

The name of the witch is Sycorax.

**e) Who was the chief of all the spirits?**

Ariel was the chief of all the spirits.

2. With the help of these spirits, Prospero could command the winds, and the waves of the sea. By his orders they raised a violent storm, in the midst of which, he showed his daughter a fine large ship, which he told her was full of living beings like themselves. "Oh my dear father," said she, "if by your art you have raised this dreadful storm, have pity on their sad distress. See! the vessel will be dashed to pieces. Poor souls! they will all perish." "Be not so amazed, daughter Miranda," said Prospero; "there is no harm done. I have so ordered it, that no person in the ship shall receive any hurt. What I have done has been in care of you, my dear child. You are ignorant. Can you remember a time before you came to this cell? I think you cannot, for you were not then three years of age".

**a) What did Prospero do with the help of the good spirits?**

Prospero could command the winds and the waves of the sea with the help of good spirits.

**b) Whom did Miranda take pity on?**

Miranda took pity on the travelers of the ship because Prospero created a dreadful storm.

**c) What did Prospero assure?**

Prospero assured that there would be no harm done to the inmates of the ship.

**d) How old was Miranda when she came to the island?**

Miranda was three years old when she came to the island.

**e) Who were in the large ship?**

Human beings were in the large ship.

3. "Twelve years ago, Miranda," continued Prospero, "I was Duke of Milan, and you were a princess, and my only heir. I had a younger brother, whose name was Antonio, to whom I trusted everything; My brother Antonio being thus in possession of my power, began to think himself the duke indeed. The opportunity I gave him of making himself popular among my subjects awakened in his bad nature a proud ambition to deprive me of my dukedom: this he soon effected with the aid of the King of Naples, a powerful prince, who was my enemy." "Wherefore," said Miranda, "did they not that hour destroyus?"

"My child," answered her father, "they dared not, so dear was the love that my people bore me. Antonio carried us on board a ship, and when we were some leagues out at sea, he forced us into a small boat, without either tackle, sail, or mast: there he left us, as he thought, to perish. But a kind lord of my court, one Gonzalo, who loved me, had privately placed in the boat, water, provisions, apparel, and some books which I prize above my dukedom."

**a) What was Prospero twelve years ago?**

Prospero was the Duke of Milan twelve years ago.

**b) By whom was Prospero dethroned?**

Prospero was dethroned by his brother Antonio.

**c) Who helped Antonio?**

King of Naples helped Antonio.

**d) Did the enemies destroy Prosper and Miranda? Why?**

No, the enemies did not destroy Prospero and Miranda because they did not dare to do so.

**e) How did Prospero reach the island?**

Prospero reached the island with the help of Gonzalo.

4. Miranda, who thought all men had grave faces and grey beards like her father, was delighted with the appearance of this beautiful young prince; and Ferdinand, seeing such a lovely lady in this desert place, and from the strange sounds he had heard, expecting nothing but wonders, thought he was upon an enchanted island, and that Miranda was the goddess of the place, and as such he began to address her. She timidly answered, she was no goddess, but a simple maid, and was going to give him an account of herself, when Prospero interrupted her. He was well pleased to find they admired each other,

but to try Ferdinand's constancy, he resolved to throw some difficulties in their way: therefore advancing forward, he addressed the prince with a stern air, telling him, he came to the island as a spy, to take it from him who was the lord of it. "Follow me," said he, "I will tie your neck and feet together. You shall drink sea-water; shell-fish, withered roots, and husks of acorns shall be your food." "No," said Ferdinand, "I will resist this" and drew his sword; but Prospero, waving his magic wand, fixed him to the spot where he stood, so that he had no power to move.

**a) Why was Miranda delighted at the appearance of the young prince?**

Miranda was delighted at the appearance of the young prince because she thought all men had grave faces and beards like her father.

**b) Who answered timidly?**

Miranda answered timidly that she was no goddess.

**c) How did Ferdinand call her?**

Ferdinand called her as the Goddess of the place.

**d) What did Prospero do to Ferdinand by his magic wand?**

Prospero fixed Ferdinand to the spot where he stood by waving his magic wand, so that he had no power to move

**e) What was the purpose of Ferdinand's visit?**

Ferdinand came there as a spy.

5. Ariel gave a lively description of the storm, and of the terrors of the mariners; and how the king's son, Ferdinand, was the first who leaped into the sea; and his father thought he saw his dear son swallowed up by the waves and lost. "But he is safe," said Ariel, "in a corner of the isle, sadly lamenting the loss of the king, his father.

"That's my delicate Ariel," said Prospero. "Bring him here: my daughter must see this young prince. Where is the king, and my brother?"

"I left them," answered Ariel, "searching for Ferdinand, whom they have little hopes of finding, thinking they saw him perish. Of the ship's crew not one is missing; though each one thinks himself the only one saved: and the ship, though invisible to them, is safe in the harbour."

**a) Who gave the lively description of the storm?**

Ariel gave the lively description of the storm.

**b) What did Ferdinand do?**

Ferdinand leapt into the sea at first.

**c) What did the king of Naples think?**

King of Naples thought that his dear son was swallowed by the waves.

**d) Was the King of Naples safe?**

Yes, the King of Naples was safe.

**e) Where was the ship and how was it?**

The ship was in the harbor and it was safe.

**Supplementary Example- 2**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

1. Dr. Ashok T. Krishnan's clinic usually sounded more like an ancient Chinese torture chamber than a child specialist's clinic. This was because the tiny children who were his parents left out a variety of blood-curdling yells and ear-splitting sobs. 'It's all because my patients were making so much noise and crying so loudly, 'he apologized to his wife one evening, 'that Somu couldn't hear me properly. He rang me in the clinic to ask whether we could keep zigzag with us when he leaves for Alaska. And now Somu thinks I said "yes," even though I clearly said "no"! I know you are busy getting your painting ready for your exhibiton next w....'

"Zigzag!' interrupted their nine year old daughter Maya. Isn't that Uncle Somu's prized giant green and gold fighting beetle. The one that spits deadly poison straight into its opponent's eye? 'No, no,' corrected her older brother Arvind, eyes shining in pure delight. 'The beetle is called Spitfire. Zigzag must be Uncle Somu's pet snake. The African sidewinder! You know, the one that slithers zigzag all over his house!

**Questions:**

**a. What are the pets did Somu had?**

Somu had a Spitfire beetle, African sidewinder snake and a lovable bird Zigzag.

**b. Why did Somu ask Mr. Krishnan to keep zigzag with him?**

Somu requested Mr. Krishnan to take care of Zigzag while he leaves for Alaska.

**c. Usually how was Mr. Krishnan's clinic?**

Mr. Krishnan's clinic usually sounded more like an ancient Chinese torture chamber than a child specialist's clinic.

**d. Mrs. Krishnan was busy with?**

Mrs. Krishnan was busy with paintings for exhibition.

**e. Who is Somu?**

Somu is Mr. Krishnan's cousin.

2. 'You're both quite mistaken', their father hastened to explain, seeing his wife's horrified expression. 'Zigzag is a most harmless, unusual and lovable bird. 'Great hit indeed!' Mrs. Krishnan didn't bother to hide her sarcasm, and continued, 'Considering that the boomerang sliced through all the TV aerials in the neighbourhood, caused permanent damage to several cars in the parking lot, and knocked out our watchman cold, with the force you threw it.' 'But Zigzag is different. Somu says we are sure to love Zigzag,' soothed Dr. Krishnan, 'because the bird can talk and sing in about twenty-one different language – mostly African languages, of course. When it sings, it moves the listeners to tears. 'This is Zigzag! Announced Visu with a flourish. 'His full name is Ziggy-Zagga-King-of-the-Tonga. How I'm going to miss him! So beautifully he talks! He can even recite French Poetry!'

**Questions:**

**a. Who is Zigzag?**

Somu had a Spit fire beetle, African sidewinder snake and a lovable bird Zigzag.

**b. What commotion did the boomerang cause in the neighbourhood?**

The Boomerang caused permanent damage to several cars in the parking lot.

**c. What are the specialities of Zigzag?**

Zigzag can talk and sing in about twenty-one different language – mostly African languages, of course.

**d. Who recite French poetry?**

Zigzag can recite French Poetry.

**e. What is the full name of Zigzag?**

Zigzag's full name is Ziggy-Zagga-King-of-the-Tonga.

3. He had hardly walked through the swinging half-door that separated his clinic from waiting room when he heard a strange voice say, 'You there in the blue T-shirt, don't jump on the sofa. And you in the red dress, don't swing on the curtain.' It was Zigzag's voice, clear and commanding. There was pin drop silence in the room as everyone waited, open mouthed, for Zigzag's next sentence. And best of all, Zigzag never slept. Or snored. Even for a second!. Just then the telephone rang. It was Mrs. Krishnan, sounding very pleased with herself. 'You know Mrs. Jhunjhunwalla, the art critic?' she chuckled. 'She doesn't want me to exhibit sunset at marina. She's bought it for herself, for Rs.5,000/-'. 'My boy!' he confided to Zigzag after matters were satisfactorily settled, giving the bird a toffee from his desk. But Ziggy-Zagga-King-of-the-Tonga, brought up on compliments as he was, didn't bother to reply. He just ate the toffee, paper wrapper and all, and then lowered one crinkly eyelid in a knowing wink.

**Questions:**

**a. Where was Zigzag walk at the clinic?**

Zigzag hardly walked through the swinging half-door that separated his clinic from waiting room.



**b. Why did Mrs. Jhunjhunwalla buy the painting?**

Mrs. Jhunjhunwalla bought Mrs. Krishna's painting because she loved the new technique of the painting.

**c. What was the turn of events when Zigzag was taken to the clinic?**

Zigzag was commanding everyone, blue T-shirt, don't jump on the sofa and red dress, don't swing on the curtain.

**d. Finally how was the clinic?**

The clinic becomes pin drop silence.

**e. What did Mr. Krishnan give to Zigzag?**

Mr. Krishnan gave a toffee to Zigzag.

4. 'But Zigzag is different. Somu says we are sure to love Zigzag,' soothed Dr. Krishnan, 'because the bird can talk and sing in about twenty-one different language mostly African languages, of course. When it sings, it moves the listeners to tears.'

'It's Somu's thoughtless ways that reduce me to tears!' Mrs. Krishnan said irritably. 'What a time to dump this multilingual, talking-singing bird on us. Here I'm tied up in knots trying to get my paintings together for the exhibition next week.'

**a) What is zig zag?**

Zig zag is a bird.

**b) How is zig zag different?**

Zig zag can talk and sing in about twenty one different languages.

**c) How does the bird sing?**

The bird sings in such a way that the song moves the listeners to tears.

**d) Does Mrs. Krishnan approve the idea of keeping zigzag?**

No, Mrs. Krishnan does not approve the idea of keeping zig zag.

**e) What is the significance of the next week?**

Next week Mrs. Krishnan tied up in knots trying to get her paintings together for the exhibition.

5. About a foot and a half tall, its bald head was fringed with a crown of shocking pink feathers while the rest of its plumage was in various shades of the muddiest sludgiest brown. Its curved beak was sunflower-yellow and its eyes were the colour of cola held to sunlight.

'This is Zigzag! Announced Visu with a flourish. 'His full name is Ziggy-Zagga-king-of-the-Tonga. How I'm going to miss him! So beautifully he talks! He can even recite French Poetry!'

The object of all this praise was standing cool and unmoved, with an expression of almost-human grumpiness in his cola-coloured eyes.

**a) Describe the bird in a few sentences.**

The bird is a foot and half tall. Its bald head was fringed with a crown of shocking pink feathers while the rest of its plumage was in various shades of the muddiest sludgiest brown.

**b) How is the beak of zig zag?**

The beak of zig zag is curved. The colour of the beak was sunflower-yellow.

**c) What is the colour of the eyes?**

The eyes are the colour of cola held to sunlight.

d) Write the full name of zig zag.

Ziggy Zaga – king of the Tonga is the full name of Zig Zag.

e) How did the bird react?

The bird was standing cool and unmoved with an expression of almost human grumpiness in his cola-coloured eyes.

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
37	Coherent order	5	-

### COHERENT ORDER

இந்த வினாவில் கதையில் உள்ள சம்பவங்களை

#### SUPPLEMENTARY - 1

- He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
- Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
- He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
- Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
- Ariel was instructed to bring Ferdinand, the Prince of Naples to his cave.

**Answer:**

- Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
- Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
- He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his inmates.
- He ordered the Arile to torment the inmates of the ship.
- Ariel was instructed to brin Ferdinand, the Prince of Naples to his cave.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY - 2

- Remember the pen knife he gave us last year.
- That has been really useful.
- You can't deny that it was a great hit with everyone.
- Uncle Somu has given us some really fabulous gifts.
- And what about the aboriginal boomerang.

**Answer:**

- Uncle Somu has given us some really fabulous gifts.
- Remember the penknife he gave us last year.
- That has been really useful.
- And what about the aboriginal boomerang.
- You can't deny that it was a great hit with everyone.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY - 3

- The emperor ordered that each one from the family must participate in war.
- Of course that's true", said Mulan.
- She poured her father a cup of tea and handed it to him.
- But I have an idea.

v. I can't send your brother since he is too little.

**Answer:**

- i. The emperor ordered that each one from the family must participate in war.
- ii. I can't send your brother since he is too little.
- iii. "Of course, that's true," said Mulan.
- iv. She poured her father a cup of tea and handed it to him.
- v. But I have an idea.

**SUPPLEMENTARY - 4**

- i. "Make rope of twisted straw", she said.
- ii. The entire province trembled in fear on hearing the order of Emperor.
- iii. On the second day she told him what to do.
- iv. One night, in great distress, the son whispered the news to his hidden mother.
- v. "Wait" she said, "I will think, I will think".

**Answer:**

- i. The entire province trembled in fear on hearing the order of Emperor.
- ii. One night, in great distress, the son whispered the news to his hidden mother.
- iii. "Wait" she said, "I will think, I will think".
- iv. On the second day she told him what to do.
- v. "Make rope of twisted straw", she said.

**SUPPLEMENTARY - 5**

- i. Francis Bennet went on into the reporter's straw.
- ii. That morning Francis Bennet awoke in a rather bad temper.
- iii. The telephone, completed by the telephote, is another of our time's conquests
- iv. He quickly jumped out of the bed and went into his mechanized dressing room.
- v. "Well, Cash, what have you got?"

**Answer:**

- i. That morning Francis Bennet awoke in a rather bad temper.
- ii. The telephone, completed by the telephote, is another of our time's conquests.
- iii. He quickly jumped out of the bed and went into his mechanized dressing room.
- iv. Francis Bennet went on into the reporter's straw.
- v. "Well, Cash, what have you got?"

**SUPPLEMENTARY - 6**

- i. Any child in Holland is frightened at the thought of a leak in the dikes.
- ii. He stopped and looked down.
- iii. There was a small hole in the dike.
- iv. Just then Peter heard a noise.
- v. It was the sound of tickling water.

**Answer:**

- i. Just then Peter heard a noise.
- ii. It was the sound of tickling water.
- iii. He stopped and looked down.
- iv. There was a small hole in the dike.

v. Any child in Holland is frightened at the thought of a leak in the dikes.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY - 7

- i. The rubies are valuable.
- ii. He died the following week.
- iii. I stood appalled, the key in my hand.
- iv. The next day, the will was found.
- v. They are in my safe at the trust company.

#### Answer:

- i. The rubies are valuable.
- ii. They are in my safe at the trust company.
- iii. He died the following week.
- iv. The next day the will was found.
- v. I stood appalled, the key in my hand,

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
35	Poetic Devices	5	3

Read the following poetic lines and answer the questions given below.

*Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes,  
It will vanish and the stars will shine again,  
Because, for all our power and weight and size,  
We are nothing more than children of your brain!*

- i) Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines.
- ii) Find out the rhyming scheme of the given stanza.
- iii) Pick out the alliterated words.
- iv) Find out the figure of speech in the first line.
- v) Trace out the imagery from the given stanza.

#### Rhyming Words:

- i) Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள அனைத்து வாக்கியங்களின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளை எடுத்து எழுதிக் கொள்ளவும். அந்த வார்த்தைகளின் அருகில் தமிழில் எழுதிக் கொள்ளவும்.

Eyes	ஐஸ்
Again	அகைன்
Size	சைஸ்
Brain	பிரைன்

மேற்கண்ட வார்த்தைகளில் ஒரேமாதிரி ஒலிகளில் (Same sound) முடியும் வார்த்தைகளை கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு ஜோடியாக எழுதவும்.

Eyes - Size	Again - Brain
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## Rhyming Scheme:

ii) Find out the rhyming scheme of the given stanza.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள அனைத்து வாக்கியங்களின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளை எடுத்து எழுதிக் கொள்ளவும். அந்த வார்த்தைகளின் அருகில் தமிழில் எழுதிக் கொள்ளவும்.

Eyes	ஐஸ்
Again	அகைன்
Size	சைஸ்
Brain	பிரைன்

இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு வார்த்தைக்கும் ஒரு ஆங்கிலக் குறியீடு கொடுக்க இருக்கின்றோம். முதல் வார்த்தைக்கு A என்ற குறியீடு கொடுப்போம்.

Eyes	ஐஸ்	A
Again	அகைன்	
Size	சைஸ்	
Brain	பிரைன்	

முதல் வார்த்தை முடியும் ஒலியில் (sound) முடியும் அனைத்து வார்த்தைகளுக்கும் அதே குறியீடு கொடுப்போம். ('ஐஸ்' மற்றும் 'சைஸ்' என்ற வார்த்தைகள் 'ஸ்' என்ற ஒலியில் முடிவதால் அவைகளுக்கு A என்ற பொதுவானதொரு குறியீடு கொடுத்து இருக்கின்றோம்)

Eyes	ஐஸ்	A
Again	அகைன்	
Size	சைஸ்	A
Brain	பிரைன்	

மீதம் இருக்கின்ற வார்த்தைகள் ஒரே ஒலியில் முடிந்தால் B என்றும் வெவ்வேறு ஒலிகளில் முடிந்தால் ஒன்றிற்கு B என்றும் மற்றவைக்கு C என்றும் குறியீட்டு முடிக்கலாம். (இரண்டாம் மற்றும் நான்காம் வார்த்தைகளான 'அகைன்' மற்றும் 'பிரைன்' ஆகியன 'ன்' என்ற ஒரே ஒலியில் முடிவதால் அவைகளை B என்ற பொதுவான குறியீடு கொண்டு குறிப்போம்.)

Eyes	ஐஸ்	A
Again	அகைன்	B
Size	சைஸ்	A
Brain	பிரைன்	B

## Alliteration

iii) Pick out the alliterated words.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடல் வரிகளில் ஒரே மாதிரியான எழுத்தில் ஆரம்பிக்கும் அனைத்து வார்த்தைகளையும் வட்டமிட்டுக் கொள்ளவும்.

(Though) our smoke may hide (the) Heavens from your eyes,  
It will vanish and the (stars) will (shine) again,  
Because, for all our power and weight and (size),  
We are nothing more than children of your brain!



வட்டமிட்ட வார்த்தைகளில் ஒரேமாதிரியான ஒலியில் ஆரம்பிக்கின்ற வார்த்தைகளை எழுதவும்.

Though – the	stars – size
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Shine 'ஷ்' soundல் ஆரம்பிப்பதால் அதை எழுதக்கூடாது

## FIGURES OF SPEECH

Poem	Figures of Speech
<u>Life</u>	<p><b>Personification</b> From what <b>the future veils</b></p> <p><b>Contrast</b> To <b>Youth and Age</b>, and travels on with cheer. So let the way wind up the <b>hill or down</b>, O'er <b>rough or smooth</b>, the journey will be joy:</p>
<u>The Grumble Family</u>	<p><b>Transferred Epithet</b> They live, it is said, <b>on Complaining Street</b> From wandering into <b>Complaining Street</b>;</p> <p><b>Epithet</b> We'll never belong to <b>the family of Grumble!</b> For never a <b>Grumbler</b> will own that he</p> <p><b>Metaphor</b> In the <b>city of Never-Are -Satisfied</b>, The <b>River of Discontent</b> beside. Down on that <b>gloomy Complaining Street</b>.</p> <p><b>Anaphora</b> <b>They growl at</b> that and <b>they growl at</b> this;</p>
<u>I am Every Woman</u>	<p><b>Metaphor</b> The <b>summer</b> of life she's ready to see in <b>spring</b>. She says, "<b>Spring</b> will come again, my dear. <b>She's a lioness</b>; don't mess with her.</p> <p><b>Contrast</b> She knows how to <b>thaw</b> you, <b>saw</b> you - so beware!</p>
<u>The Ant and The Cricket</u>	<p><b>Personification</b> His cupboard was empty, and <b>winter was come</b>.</p> <p><b>Metaphor</b> Says the ant to the cricket, "I'm your <b>servant</b> <b>Some crickets</b> have four legs, and <b>some</b> have two.</p>
<u>The Secret Of The Machine</u>	<p><b>Personification</b> Some water, coal, and oil is all we ask, <b>We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive</b>, <b>We can print and plough and weave and heat and light</b>, <b>We can run and race and swim and fly and dive</b>, <b>We can see and hear and count and read and write!</b></p>

	<p>But remember, please, the Law by which we live,  We are not built to comprehend a lie,  We can neither love nor pity nor forgive,  <u>Hyperbole</u>  Though our smoke may <b>hide the Heavens</b> from your eyes,  <u>Imagery</u>  We were melted in the furnace and the pit  We were cast and wrought and hammered to design,  We were cut and filed and tooled and gauged to fit.  We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive,  We can print and plough and weave and heat and light,  We can run and race and swim and fly and dive,  We can see and hear and count and read and write!</p>
<p><i>No Men are Foreign</i></p>	<p><u>Metaphor</u>  Like ours: the land <b>our brothers</b> walk upon  Are fed by peaceful harvests, by <b>war's long winter</b> starv'd.  Our <b>hells of fire</b> and dust outrage the innocence  Beneath all <b>uniforms</b>, a single body breathes  <u>Transferred Epithet</u>  Are fed by <b>peaceful harvests</b>, by war's long <b>winter starv'd</b>.  <u>Repetition</u>  <b>Remember</b>, no men are strange, no countries foreign  <b>Remember</b> they have eyes like ours that wake  <b>Remember</b>, we who take arms against each other  <b>Remember</b>, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.</p>
<p><i>The House on The Elm Street</i></p>	<p><u>Personification</u>  It <b>sat</b> alone.  It <b>plays</b> with your mind.  Beside the house <b>sits a tree</b>.  <u>Hyperbole</u>  And inside you can tell it has a <b>ton of space</b>,  And each day the house <b>just begins to fade</b>.  <u>Contrast</u>  Lights flicker <b>on and off</b>.</p>

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
36	Poem paraphrase	5	2

**Paraphrase the following stanza.**

We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive,  
We can print and plough and weave and heat and light, we can run and  
race and swim and fly and dive,  
We can see and hear and count and read and write!

Poem	Poet
Life	Henry Van Dyke
The Grumble Family	Lucy Maud Montgomery
I am Every Woman	Rakhi Nariani Shirke.
The Ant and the Cricket	Aesop's fables
The Secret Of The Machines	Rudyard Kipling
No Men Are Foreign	James Falconer Kirkup
The House on Elm Street	Nadia Bush

**Step 1:**

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள Poem Lines எந்த Poem -ல் இருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்டது மற்றும் Poet பெயர் எழுதவும்.

These lines are from **The Secret of the Machines** by **Rudyard Kipling**.

**Step 2:**

The poet says that என எழுதி கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடல் வரிகளை தொடர்ந்து கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு paragraph போல் எழுதவும்.

The poet says that We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive, We can print and plough and weave and heat and light, We can run and race and swim and fly and dive, We can see and hear and count and read and write!

**Step 3**

தேவையான இடங்களில் நிறுத்தற்குறி(Full stop) இடுக.

The poet says that We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive. We can print and plough and weave and heat and light. We can run and race and swim and fly and dive. We can see and hear and count and read and write.

**Step 4**

அடுத்தது Pronoun ஐ மாற்றவும்.

Poem	கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள Pronoun	எழுத வேண்டிய Noun
Life	I me	(the poet) he (the poet) him
The Grumble Family	They	(the grumble family) They
I am Every Woman	I	(the woman) She
The Ant and the Cricket	I You	(the ant / the cricket) It (the ant / the cricket) It
The Secret Of The Machines	We You	(the machines) They Men, we
No Men Are Foreign	We	(men) they
The House on Elm Street	I It	(the poet) she (the house), it

- முதல் முறை I, We, You ஆகியவை வந்தால் brackets ( ) ல் உள்ள வார்த்தைகளையும் இரண்டாவது முறை அதே வார்த்தைகள் வரும் போது he, she, it மற்றும் they ஆகியவற்றுள் பொருத்தமான வார்த்தைகளையும் பயன்படுத்துக. **The poet says that the machines** can pull and haul and push and lift and drive. **They** can print and plough and weave and heat and light. **They** can run and race and swim and fly and dive. **They** can see and hear and count and read and write.

## Exercise:

1. Strong is she in her faith and beliefs.  
"Persistence is the key to everything,"  
says she. Despite the sighs and groans and moans,  
She's strong in her faith, firm in her belief!
2. But remember, please, the Law by which we live,  
We are not built to comprehend a lie,  
We can neither love nor pity nor forgive,  
If you make a slip in handling us you die!
3. At night the house seems to be alive,  
Lights flicker on and off.  
I am often tempted to go to the house,  
To just take a look and see what it is really about,  
But fear takes over me

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
19-22	Poem Appreciation	4X 2=8	2

## TIPS

- Read the given lines carefully
- Find the answer line
- Convert the same line as answer

Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer any THREE of the following.

11. Let us learn to walk with a smile and a song,

No matter if things do sometimes go wrong;

- a) What does the poet want everyone to learn?
- b) What should we do when things go wrong?

a) Let us learn to walk with a smile and a song,  
No matter if things do sometimes go wrong;  
What does the poet want everyone to learn?

The poet wants everyone to learn to walk with a smile and a song no matter if things do sometimes go wrong.

கேள்வியில் உள்ள வார்த்தைகள் பாடல் வரிகளில் எங்கு வருகிறது என்று கண்டுபிடித்து அந்த வரிகளை புரிந்துகொண்டு அப்படியே கேள்விக்கு ஏற்றார்போல் எழுதவும்,

b) Let us learn to walk with a smile and a song,  
No matter if things do sometimes go wrong;

What should we do when things go wrong?

We should learn to walk with a smile and a song, no matter if things do sometimes go wrong.

இரண்டு பாடல் வரிகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அதைத் தொடர்ந்து இரண்டு கேள்விகள் கேட்கப்படும். அந்த கேள்விகளுக்கான பதில்கள் அந்த பாடல் வரிகளிலேயே இருக்கும். அதை நாம் புரிந்துகொண்டு பதில் அளிக்க வேண்டும்.

## Exercise

1. *She's a lioness; don't mess with her.*

*She'll not spare you if you're a prankster.*

a) How is a woman described here?

b) Who is a prankster?

2. *Not a flower could he see,*

*Not a leaf on a tree.*

a) Who does 'he' refer to?

b) Mention the season when he could not see a flower or a leaf on a tree.

## PRACTISE EXERCISE- POEM - 1

Read the following lines from the poem and answer the questions that follows.

1. *Let me but live my life from year to year,*

*With forward face and unreluctant soul;*

a. **Who does the word 'me' refer to?**

The word 'me' refers to the poet.

b. **What kind of life does the poet want to lead?**

The poet wants to lead a joyful life.

2. *Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;*

*Not mourning for the things that disappear*

a. **Why do you think the poet is not in a hurry?**

The poet is not in a hurry because he neither wants to hurry nor move away from his goal.

b. **What should one not mourn for?**

No one should mourn to the things, if the things were vanished.

3. *In the dim past, nor holding back in fear*

*From what the future veils; but with a whole*

*And happy heart, that pays its toll*

*To youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.*

a. **What does the poet mean by the phrase 'in the dim past'?**

The poet said that we should overcome from our past things without fear.

b. **Is the poet afraid of future?**

No. The poet did not afraid of future.

c. **How can one travel on with cheer?**

We prefer to live our life with a whole and happy heart which cheerfully travels from youth to old age.

4. *So let the way wind up the hill or down,*

*O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy:*

*Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,*

*New friendship, high adventure, and a crown.*



**a. How is the way of life?**

The way of life goes up or down the hill, rough and smooth.

**b. How should be the journey of life?**

The journey of life should be joyful.

**c. What did the poet seek as a boy?**

The poet seeks as a boy – new friendship, high adventure and a crown.

5. *My heart will keep the courage of the quest,  
And hope the road's last turn will be the best.*

**a. What kind of quest does the poet seek here?**

The poet's heart will remain courageous and pursue his desires.

**b. What is the poet's hope?**

The poet's hope is every turn in his life's journey will be the best.

6. *In the dim past, nor holding back in fear  
From what the future veils; but with a whole  
And happy heart, that pays its toll  
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.*

**a. Identify the rhyming words of the given lines.**

Ans: Fear – Cheer; Whole – Toll

7. *Let me but live my life from year to year,  
With forward face and unreluctant soul;  
Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;  
Not mourning for the things that disappear*

**a. Identify the rhyme scheme of the given lines.**

Ans: abba

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
25	Punctuation	2	1

**LET US LEARN PUNCTUATION**

**1. Full stop (.) :** It is used at the end of a sentence that is not a question or an exclamation.

Eg: She knocked at the door.

**2. Comma (,) :** 1. It is used to separate words in a list.

Eg: She purchased a book, a pen, and a pencil.

2. It is used to separate clauses

Eg: If you work hard, you will succeed.

**3. Question mark (?) :** It is used at the end of an interrogative sentence.

Eg: What is your father?

How are you?

**4. Exclamation mark (!) :** It is used at the end of an exclamatory sentence.

Eg: What a beautiful building the Tajmahal is!

How beautiful the rainbow is!

**5. Quotation marks (“ ”) :** To enclose words and punctuation in direct speech.

Eg: “I’ll fetch it” she replied

Ravi said, "The story is very interesting"

**6. Capital letters:** (A, B, C, D,) : It is used at the beginning of any sentence.

Eg: The earth moves round the sun.

Mercury is the thickest liquid.

Proper nouns should begin with capital letters.

Eg: Raman, Gopi, Ganges, Sattur; Himalayas, Arabian Sea

**7. Hyphen (-):** To form a compound word

Eg: hard-hearted, pro – European

When writing compound numbers

Eg: Twenty – four, Seventy – five

**8. Apostrophe (‘):**

Eg: My friend's brother  
The students' books John's book

### LET US PUNCTUATE

1. வாக்கியத்தின் முதல் எழுத்தை capital ஆக மாற்றுக.

This

~~this~~ isn't madness holmes i said

2. வாக்கியத்தின் கடைசியில் முற்றுப்புள்ளி வைக்கவும்.

said.

This isn't madness holmes i ~~said~~

3. தனியாக வந்தால் அதை Capital Letter (I)ஆக மாற்றவும்.

I

This isn't madness holmes i said.

4. nt, ll, ve, d, m, re, s ஆகியவை வந்தால் அதற்கு முன் Apostrophe போடவும். (n't, 'll, 've, 'd, 'm, 're, 's )

isn't

This ~~isn't~~ madness holmes I said.

5. Proper Noun ( பெயர், ஊர் ஆகியன) வந்தால் முதல் எழுத்தை Capital ஆக மாற்றவும்.

Holmes

This isn't madness holmes I said.

6. கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியத்தின் முதல் சில வார்த்தைகளில் said வந்தால் comma (,) இடவும்  
கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியத்தில் said வந்து அருகில் the வந்தால் அதற்கு அடுத்த வார்த்தைக்கு பிறகு  
comma (,) இட்டு அருகில் Quotation Mark (") இடவும். வாக்கியத்தின் கடைசியில் Quotation Mark (")  
இடவும்.

7. கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியத்தின் கடைசி வார்த்தையாக said, called, asked, cried, shouted இருப்பின்  
அதற்கு முன் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தைக்கு முன் Quotation Mark (")ஆரம்பித்து அந்த வாக்கியத்தின்  
முதல் வார்த்தை முன் Quotation Mark (") இடவும்.

"This Holmes"

~~This~~ isn't madness Holmes I said.

எளிய முறைகள்:

- ✓ பெரிய எழுத்து (A), முற்றுப்புள்ளி (.), ஆச்சரியக்குறி (!), கேள்விக்குறி (?) ஆகியவற்றை கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் தேவையான இடங்களில் இடுவதே இப்பயிற்சியாகும்.
- ✓ எளிதாக 2 மதிப்பெண்களை பெறலாம் என்பதால் புத்தகத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியங்களை பயிற்சி செய்து பார்த்துக் கொள்வது முழு மதிப்பெண்கள் கிடைக்க வழிவகுக்கும்.
- ✓ முதல் எழுத்து, நபர்கள் மற்றும் ஊர்களின் பெயர்கள் வந்தால் பெரிய எழுத்தாக்கு.
- ✓ வாக்கியத்தில் i தனியாக வந்தால் பெரிய எழுத்தாக்கு (I).
- ✓ அதிக எண்ணிக்கையில் பொருட்கள் வந்தால் கமா (,) போடவும்.
- ✓ நேர்க்கூற்று வாக்கியம் (**Direct speech**)வந்தால் கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு அமைக்க வேண்டும்.

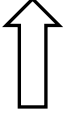
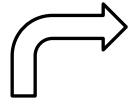
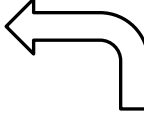

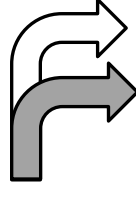
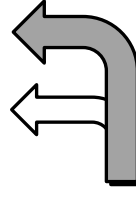
He said, “.....”

He said to me, “.....”

- ✓ நேர்க்கூற்று வாக்கியத்தில் to வரவில்லையென்றால் மேலே முதல் வரியில் உள்ளவாறும், to வந்தால் இரண்டாவது வரியில் உள்ளவாறும் எழுத வேண்டும்.
- ✓ உணர்ச்சிகளைத் தெரிவிக்கும் வாக்கியங்கள், வார்த்தைகள் வந்தால் அதன் இறுதியில் வியப்புக்குறி (!) இடவும். (Oh! Ah! Hurrah! Alas!)
- ✓ கேள்வி வார்த்தைகள் (what, when, where, how, why) வந்தால், கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தின் இறுதியில் கேள்விக்குறி (?) போடவும்.
- ✓ வாக்கியத்தின் கடைசியில் முற்றுப்புள்ளி (.) இடவும்.

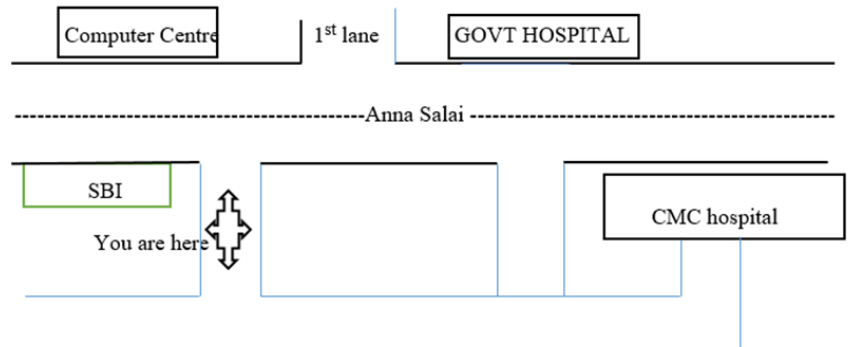
Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
28	Road Map	2	1

Key Words:

 Go Straight	 Turn Right	 Turn Left	 Walk a few metres
 Take 1 <sup>st</sup> right	 Take 2 <sup>nd</sup> left	On your right/left is the _____	

Guide the stranger to a nearby hospital.

- Go straight.
- Turn **right**.
- Walk a few metres.
- On your **left** is **Govt Hospital**.



Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
7	Singular -Plural	1	1

Singular - ஒருமை என்பது ஒரு பொருள் / ஒரு நபரை குறிக்கும்.

Plural - பன்மை என்பது ஒன்றுக்கு மேற்பட்ட பொருட்கள் / நபர்களை குறிக்கும்.

Most plurals are formed by adding an -s or -es to the end of the word.

### ADD '-S'

To make most word plural, add an 's'.

- Keys
- Socks
- Bananas
- Boats

### ADD '-ES' – WORDS ENDING IN '-CH' '-S' '-SH' '-SS' '-X' '-Z'

Add 'es' to words ending in **s, x, z, ch, sh - or 'o'** when preceded by a consonant.

- Address = addresses	- Beach = beaches	- Six = sixes
- Branch = branches	- Brush = brushes	- Fox = foxes
- Bus = buses	- Buzz = buzzes	- Glass = glasses
- Potato = potatoes	- Tomato = tomatoes	

### '-F' TO '-VES'

Words that end in an 'f' always change the 'f' to a 'v' to become plural:

- Knife = **knives**
- Life = **lives**
- Half = **halves**
- Wife = **wives**

### NOUNS WITH SAME SINGULAR AND PLURAL FORMS

- fish = fish	- furniture = furniture	- reindeer = reindeer
- scenery = scenery	- deer = deer	- bison = bison
- sheep = sheep		- advice = advice

### ADD '-S' OR '-ES' – WORDS ENDING IN 'O'

- Buffalo = buffaloes	- Potato = potatoes	- Volcano = volcanoes
- Echo = echoes	- Tomato = tomatoes	- Torpedo = torpedoes
- Mosquito = mosquitoes	- Mango = mangoes	

### ADD '-IES' – WORDS ENDING IN 'Y'

- City = cities	- Cry = cries	- Story = stories
- Country = countries	- Cherry = cherries	- Theory = theories
- Sky = skies	- Spy = spies	- Strawberry = strawberries

### ADD '-VES' – WORDS ENDING IN 'F'

- Calf = calves	- Half = halves	- Shelf = shelves
- Knife = knives	- Thief = thieves	- Wife = wives
- Leaf = leaves	- Wolf = wolves	- Life = lives

### ADD '-S' – WORDS WITH A VOWEL BEFORE A 'Y'

- Bay = bays	- Donkey = donkeys	- Journey = journeys
- Boy = boys	- Monkey = monkeys	- Chimney = chimneys
- Guy = guys	- Ray = rays	- Toy = toys

### CHANGING 'Y' TO 'I' AND ADD '-ES' - WORDS WITH A CONSONANT BEFORE A 'Y'

When 'y' is preceded by a consonant, change the 'y' to an 'i' and add 'es'.

- Party = parties
- Story = stories
- Try = Tries
- Army = armies
- Bunny = bunnies

### ADD '-S' – NOUNS ENDING IN 'F' OR 'FE'

- Belief - beliefs	- Giraffe = giraffes	- Handcuff = handcuffs
- Bluf = bluffs	- Cliff = cliffs	- Reef = reefs
- Safe = safes	- Chef = chefs	- Chief = Chiefs

### CHANGE THE VOWELS

- Criterion = criteria	- Tooth = teeth	- Louse = lice
- Dormouse = dormice	- Foot = feet	- Woman = women
- Mouse = mice	- Goose = geese	- Man = men

### COMPOUND NOUNS

- Cupful = cupfuls	- Man-of-war = men-of-war	- Handful = handfuls
- Go-between = go-betweens	- Passerby = passersby	- Bystander = bystanders
- Brother-in-law = brothers-in-law	- Mix-up = mix-ups	- Mouthful = mouthfuls

**Tips:** இந்த மந்திரத்தை நினைவில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளவும்

**Remember this to easily solve- Uma- Usi-Ona-Ooe-Aae-Xces-Fves-ises-yies**

Tips	
Um-a	Datum-Data
Us-i	Focus-Foci
Ona	Criterion-Criteria
OOee	Tooth-Teeth
Aae	Formula-Formulae
Xces	Matrix-matrices
Fves	Loaf-Loaves
ises	Thesis-Theses
yies	Lady-ladies

1. Write a Plural forms (is - es)		
Singular		Plural
analysis	-	analyses
axis	-	axes
basis	-	bases
crisis	-	crises
diagnosis	-	diagnoses

2. Write a Plural forms (um - a)		
Singular		Plural
aquarium	-	aquaria
bacterium	-	bacteria
curriculum	-	curricula
datum	-	data
medium	-	media

3. Write a Plural forms (a - ae)		
Singular		Plural
alga	-	algae
antenna	-	antennae
formula	-	formulae
larva	-	larvae
nebula	-	nebulae

4. Write a Plural forms (us - i)		
Singular		Plural
alumnus	-	alumni
bacillus	-	bacilli
focus	-	foci
radius	-	radii
syllabus	-	syllabi

5. Write a Plural forms (oo - ee)		
Singular		Plural
tooth	-	teeth
foot	-	feet
goose	-	geese

6. Write a Plural forms (x - ces)		
Singular		Plural
apex	-	apices
appendix	-	appendices
index	-	indices
matrix	-	matrices

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
8	PREFIX SUFFIX	1	1

#### PREFIXES:

ஒரு சொல்லிருந்து மற்றொரு சொல்லை அமைக்க, அச்சொல்லுக்கு முன்பயன்படுத்தப்படும் ஒரு அசை (Syllable) ஆகும்

எ.கா re + act = react

இதில் act என்பது கொடுக்கப்பட்ட / ஏற்கனவே உள்ள வார்த்தை, re என்பது Prefix ஆகும். இதனை act உடன் முன் சேர்க்க react என ஒரு புதிய வார்த்தை உருவாகிறது. mis, be, un, under, over, fore, dis, counter, ex, in, pre, post, re, super, ultra, non, il, sub, extra, semi, anti, auto, pro போன்றவைகள் prefix ஆக பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

Prefix	Root Word	New Word
en	vision	envision
in	secure	insecure
ig	noble	ignoble
un	quenchable	unquenchable
sub	way, standard	subway, substandard
em	power	empower
ultra	violet	ultra violet
hyper	tension	hypertension
trans	form	transform
over	load	overload
de	code, form, frost	decode, deform, defrost
dis	charge, like, connect	discharge, dislike, disconnect
il	legal, logical, legitimate	illegal, illogical, illegitimate
im	proper, possible, moral,	pure, improper, impossible , immoral, impure
in	complete, active	incomplete, inactive
ir	regular, rational	irregular, irrational
mis	take, lead, fortune	mistake, mislead, misfortune
non	violence, sense, cooperation, vegetarian	nonviolence, non-sense , non-cooperation, non-vegetarian
un	happy, fortunate, real	unhappy, unfortunate, unreal
arch	enemy, angel, bishop	arch enemy, arch angel, arch bishop
extra	ordinary, curricular	extra ordinary, extra-curricular
hyper	tension, active	hyper tension, hyper active
mini	bus, skirt	mini bus, mini skirt
out	law, live, line	out law, out live, out line
over	flow, confident	over flow, over confident

#### SUFFIXES:

ஒரு சொல்லிருந்து மற்றொரு சொல்லை அமைக்க, அச்சொல்லுக்கு பின் பயன் படுத்தப்படும் ஒரு அசை (Syllable) ஆகும்.

எ.கா Act + or = Actor

இதில் Act என்பது கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தை or என்பது Suffix ஆகும். இதை act க்கு பின்னால் சேர்க்க actor என்ற புதிய வார்த்தை உருவாகிறது.

கீழ்க்கண்ட syllables பின் சேர்ப்புகளாக வரும் அவை ier, ful, ish, less, ly, ness, y, dom, some, hood, ward, en, able, ous, ive, ment, age, al, lion, ity, ence, ry ஆகும்.

Suffix	Root Word	New Word
ment	announce	announcement
ian	music	musician
ly	miser	miserly
ity	secure	security
y	need	needy
ness	bright	brightness
ion	narrate	narration
ance	perform	performance



ful	colour	colourful
ous	danger	dangerous
acy	private accurate	privacy, accuracy
age	marry, carry	marriage, carriage
al	arrive, deny, propose, dismiss	arrival, denial, proposal, dismissal
n	India, America	Indian, American
ance	attend assist	attendance, assistance
ant	contest, inhabit	contestant, inhabitant
ary	diction, mission	dictionary, missionary
ery	station	stationery
dom	kind, free	kingdom, freedom
ence	refer, defend	reference, defence
ess	lion,	lioness
hood	child, man , boy	childhood, manhood, boyhood
ion	act, select, educate	action, selection, education
ism	social, commune	socialism, communism
ist	commune, social, human	communist, socialist, humanist

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
9	ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS	1	1

### ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

"Abbreviation" என்பதன் தமிழ் அர்த்தம் "சுருக்கம்" என்பதாகும். இவை நீண்ட வாக்கியங்கள் அல்லது சொற்றொடர்கள் போன்றவற்றை எளிதாகப் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு உதவுபவைகளாகும்.

"Acronyms" என்றால் ஒரு சொற்றொடரின் முதல் எழுத்துக்களை எடுத்து அவற்றை இன்னுமொரு புதியச் சொல் போன்று பேசப்படும் சுருக்கப்பெயர்களாகும்.

a) An abbreviation is shortening by any method. It can be spelt word by word.

Eg: M.B.A, B.Tech B.A. M.A

b) A contraction is a reduction of size

Eg: Dr, Er, can't they're

c) An acronym is a word formed with the first letters of the words in the phrase. It can be pronounced as a word.

Eg: UNICEF , LASER , SIM, AIR

No.	Abbreviation	Expansion
1.	P.A.	Personal Assistant
2.	P.S.	Personal Secretary / Post Script
3.	B. Tech.	Bachelor of Technology
4.	B.P.	Blood Pressure
5.	A.I.R.	All India Radio
6.	Dr.	Doctor
7.	G.M.	General Manager
8.	S.B.I.	State Bank Of India
9.	B. Pharm.	Bachelor of Pharmacy
10.	S.S.L.C.	Secondary School Leaving Certificate

11.	B.Com	Bachelor of Commerce
12.	M.Com	Master of Commerce
13.	B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science
14.	M.Sc.	Master of Science
15.	M.S.	Master of Surgery
16.	M.B.B.S	Bachelor of Medicine And Bachelor Of Surgery
17.	B.E.	Bachelor of Engineering
18.	M.E.	Master of Engineering
19.	B.L.	Bachelor of Law
20.	B.Ed.	Bachelor of Education
21.	M.Ed	Master of Education
22.	L.P.G.	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
23.	F.A.O.	Food and Agriculture Organization
24.	A.U.T.	Association of University Teachers
25.	F.C.A.	Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants
26.	G8	Group of Eight Nations
27.	C.M.	Chief Minister
28.	P.M.	Prime Minister
29.	F.M.	Frequency Modulation
30.	A.T.M.	Automated Teller Machine
31.	D.E.O.	District Educational Officer
32.	A.E.O.	Assistant Educational Officer
33.	I.A.S.	Indian Administrative Service
34.	I.P.S.	Indian Police Service
35.	M.L.A.	Member of Legislative Assembly
36.	M.P.	Member of Parliament
37.	B.P.O.	Business Process Outsourcing
38.	K.P.O.	Knowledge Process Outsourcing
39.	C.B.I.	Central Bureau of Investigation
40.	K.K.N.P.P.	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant
41.	B.B.C.	British Broadcasting Corporation
42.	C.C.T.V.	Closed Circuit Television
43.	R.T.E.	Right To Education
44.	S.A.T.	Scholastic Aptitude Test
45.	C.A.D.	Computer Aided Designing
46.	C.D.	Compact Disc
47.	C.P.U.	Central Processing Unit
48.	M.B.A.	Master of Business Administration
49.	M.Phil.	Master of Philosophy
50.	I.F.S.	Indian Foreign Service (Or) Indian Forest Service
51.	N.D.A.	National Defence Academy
52.	L.A.N.	Local Area Network
53.	U.P.S.	Uninterrupted Power Supply
54.	S.M.S.	Short Messaging Service
55.	N.S.S.	National Service Scheme
56.	U.N.O.	United Nations Organization
57.	V.I.P.	Very Important Person

58.	U.G.C.	University Grants Commission
59.	P.I.N.	Postal Index Number
60.	T.N.P.S.C.	Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
61.	M.C.A.	Master of Computer Application
62.	W.H.O.	World Health Organization
63.	T.O.E.F.L.	Test Of English as a Foreign Language
64.	I.E.L.T.S.	International English Language Testing System
65.	G.A.T.E.	Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering
66.	C.A.T.	Common Aptitude Test
67.	I.S.R.O.	Indian Space Research Organization
68.	N.A.S.A.	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
69.	AVADI	Armed Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India
70.	TANSI	Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries
71.	PAN	Permanent Account Number
72.	AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
73.	RAM	Random Access Memory
74.	ROM	Read Only Memory
75.	VISCOM	Visual Communication
76.	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
77.	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
78.	UNESCO	United Nations Economic Scientific and Cultural Organisation
79.	NEWS	North East West South
80.	HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development
81.	POTA	Prevention Of Terrorist Activities Act
82.	ESMA	Essential Services Maintenance Act
83.	SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
84.	UFO	Unidentified Flying Object
85.	ILO	International Labour Organization
86.	TAFE	Tractor And Farming Equipment
87.	RBI	Reserve Bank Of India
88.	SSC	Staff Selection Commission
89.	IOC	Indian Oil Corporation
90.	NGO	Non-Government Organization

**ABBREVIATIONS FOUND IN SSLC TEXTBOOK:**

A/C	Air Conditioner / Account
e.g	Exempli gratia
INSV	Indian Naval Ship Vessel
IMD	India Meteorological Department
Lt.	Lieutenant
Cdr.	Commander
Capt.	Captain
INWTC	Indian Naval Waterman Ship Training
Km/h	Kilometre per hour
NGO	Non – Governmental Organization
PWD	Public Works Department

MNC	Multi National Company
CE	Common Era
CEO	Chief Executive Officer / Chief Educational Officer
B.C.E	Before Common Era
TV	Television
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
AAC	Augumentative and Alternative Communication
GPS	Global Positioning System
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IGEST	Intelligent Gesture recognition device.
ZIP	Zone Improvement Plan
HRC	High Rupturing Capacity
M.D	Doctor of Medicine
QR	Quick Response
ISEA	International Society of Exposure Science.
CDAC	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
11	COMPOUND WORDS	1	1

By combining two words of different functions and meanings compound words are formed. Alter formation they give an entirely different meaning.

இரண்டு சொற்கள் இணைந்த இணைச்சொல் ஆகும். இணைச்சொற்கள் தனித்தனியே அர்த்தத்தை கொடுக்கும்.

தேர்வில் ஒரு பாதி வார்த்தை தரப்பட்டு, மீதியுள்ள வார்த்தையை இணைத்து ஒரே வார்த்தையாக இணைக்க வேண்டும்.

Eg : Match box, School bus

குறிப்பு		
Noun - பெயர்ச்சொல்	Verb - வினைச்சொல்	Adjective - பெயரை பற்றி கூறுவது
Adverb - வினையை பற்றி கூறுவது		Gerund - 'ing' கொண்ட வார்த்தை

COMPOUND WORDS				
EXAMPLES				
❖ Noun + Noun	kitchen garden	sunlight	Rain drop	armchair
❖ Adjective + Noun	Blackboard	Shorthand	blueprint	sweetheart
❖ Gerund + Noun	bleaching powder	washing machine	Swimming pool	Reading glass
❖ Noun + Gerund	housekeeping	note making	Handwriting	Arm wrestling
❖ Noun + Verb	Sunrise	Mouthwash	Day break	rainfall

❖ Verb + Noun	Bathroom	Call taxi	watchman	playboy
❖ Adjective + Preposition + Noun	good for nothing	Free of cost	Lack of food	Lack of energy
❖ Noun + Preposition + Noun	mother-in-law,	Commander-in- chief	Day-to-day	Brother-in-law
❖ Preposition + Noun	overcoat	inbox	Upright	Underworld
❖ Adjective + Verb	Well spoken	Well said	Good show	Clever attack
❖ Noun + Adjective	Blood red	Life long	Home sick	Fat free

### Combination of two words.

Word 1	Word 2	Compound word	Word 1	Word 2	Compound word
air	port	airport	second	class	second class
hand	written	handwritten	nice	man	nice man
over	load	overload	honest	man	honest man
child	hood	childhood	wise	man	wise man
safe	guard	safeguard	tall	girl	tall girl
type	write	typewrite	short	hand	short hand
soft	ware	software	driving	licence	driving licence
walking	stick	walking stick	walking	stick	walking stick
fast	food	fast food	dining	hall	dining hall
water	fall	water fall	reading	room	reading room
cricket	ground	cricket ground	resting	hall	resting hall
head	light	headlight	cloak	room	cloak room
wind	screen	wind screen	after	noon	afternoon
eye	brow	eye brow	fore	sight	fore sight
car	park	car park	over	coat	over coat

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
14	LINKERS / CONNECTORS / CONJUNCTIONS	1	1

ஒன்றிற்கு மேற்பட்ட வார்த்தைகளையோ, வாக்கியங்களையோ இணைப்பதற்கு பயன்படுவது linkers / connectors / conjunctions எனப்படும்.

Linkers are employed to link or join or connect words, sentences and phrases .

They are mainly the **conjunctions** such as and, but, still, yet, so, since, because, if, unless, until etc.

**Relative pronouns** are also acting as linkers. They are that, which, where, when, who, whose etc

Words like firstly, secondly, finally afterwards, lastly for example, and likewise are also acting as linkers

**Classification of Linkers according to its function:**

1	<b>Coordinating Linkers</b>	and, but, for, or, nor, also, still, either...or, neither.....nor
2	<b>Correlating Linkers</b>	both....and, not only..... but also, either.... or, neither.....nor [These words (pairs) are placed immediately before the words to be connected]
3	<b>Sentence Linkers</b>	also, besides, hence to, however, otherwise, so, still, then, though
4	<b>Sub-ordinating Linkers</b>	although, though, as, because, before, after, just as, so that, in order that, while, whether, as far as, as long as, if, since, that than, till, unless.

#### SOME IMPORTANT CONJUNCTIONS:

S.No	Conjunction	Tamil meaning	Functions (to show)	Example
1	Because	ஏனெனில்	Reason	She usually eats at home because she likes cooking
2	Although / Though / Even though	இருந்த போதிலும்	Two opposite / contrast statements	Although he is weak, he won the match.
3	But	ஆனால்	To join two ideas that are opposites	I am hungry but I have nothing to eat.
4	Besides	தவிர	In addition to	She speaks 3 languages besides French.
5	Unlike	போல் இல்லாமல்	Different from	Vijay is tall unlike his brothers.
6	Therefore	ஆகையால்	Result / effect of an action	She started early. Therefore she caught bus.
7	Whereas	அதே சமயம்	Contrast	She is jovial whereas he is boring.
8	Unless	வரை	Except on that condition	You don't need to go unless you need that prize.
9	Since	பின்னர்	Result	Since I meet you, I feel better.
10	Until	அது வரை	Up to that	He will wait until Kalai arrives.

#### Correlating Linkers

1. either ... or - இரண்டில் ஒன்று
2. neither ... nor – இரண்டுமில்லை
3. Both ... and - இரண்டும் சேர்ந்து
4. Though ... yet - இருந்த போதிலும்
5. Whether .... or - இதுவா அதுவா
6. not only.... but also - அதுமட்டுமில்லை அதுவும் கூட

#### Linkers and its Tamil meaning:

*How	எப்படி,எவ்வாறு
*If	அப்படியானால்
*Neither	இதுவே எனில் அதுவும் இல்லை
*Only	ஆயினும்,எனினும்
*Or	அல்லது
*Since	இது வரை

*Therefore	ஆகையால்
*Though	என இருந்தாலும்,என்ற போதிலும்
*As Though	என்று இருந்தது போல
*Unless	என்றில்லாமல்,இல்லாவிடில்
*Until	அதுவரையில்
*Unto	வரை
*Where as	அப்படியிருக்க

*Whether	அதே நேரம்,சற்றாறு நேரம்
*Whether	இவ்வாறு அல்லது

*So	என்றால்
*Than	விட
*That	எனவே,அது
*Then	அப்படியானால்

## LEVEL 2 – For Average and Gifted Students

### STUDY PLAN FOR EASY PASS- LEVEL 2

Section	Q.No	Details	Allotted marks	Expected marks	Total
<b>IV</b>	41	Notice Writing	5	3	7
	40	Letter Writing	5	2	
	44	Error spotting	5	2	
<b>V</b>	45	Memory Poem	5	3	3
<b>III</b> <b>Language Functions</b>	29-32	Prose Paragraph	5+5	2+2	4
	33-34	Poem Paragraph (either level1 or 2)	5+5	<u>2+2</u>	2
<b>II</b>	15-18	Prose small questions	3X2=6	3	3
<b>Poetry</b>	19-22	Appreciation Questions from poetry	3X2=6	3	3
<b>Grammar</b>	23	Active ,passive	2	1	4
	24	Reported Speech	2	1	
	26	Simple,Complex,compound	2	1	
	27	Rearrange into meaningful sentences	2	1	
<b>I</b> <b>Vocabulary</b>	13	Tenses	1	1	4
	1-3	Synonyms	3	1	
	4-6	Antonyms	3	2	
	12	Prepositions	1	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>				30	30

Section	Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
<b>III</b>	41	Notice Writing	5	3

- வினாவில் அறிவிப்பிற்கான கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் தகவல்களை நன்கு படிக்கவும்.
- கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள மாதிரி அறிவிப்புகளைப் பின்பற்றி விடை எழுதுக
- நோட்டீஸ், இடம், ஆறிவிப்பின் தலைப்பு மற்றும் தேதியை தவறாமல் எழுதவும்

Sample 1:

You are Nikil/Nikitha, school pupil leader of GHSS, Trichy. Prepare a notice on behalf of your school inviting the grandparents of the students to *celebrate World Elders' Day* in your *school auditorium on the 20th of next month.*



**NOTICE**

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL TRICHY

**World elder's day**

15 November 2019

All the students are informed that our school is celebrating world elders day on the 20th of December at 3:30 p.m. in our school auditorium. Interested students are requested to bring their grandparents for the celebration. Tea and snacks will be provided. Fun activities will also be organised.

Nikhil

Head boy

Sample 2:

You are the school monitor, of Modern Matriculation School, Villupuram. Your school Principal has requested you to inform the students about a trip to Yercaud for 3 days. Prepare a notice giving the details such as date of journey, mode of transportation, amount , dress code etc.

**NOTICE**

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL ANANTHAPURAM

10 may 2020

All the students are informed that our school is arranging a trip to Yercaud on the 10th of May 2020. Interested students are requested to enroll their name at our office before 5th of May. The fees is 500 rupees. All the transportation facilities are arranged by the school management. Kindly come by school uniform and get your parents permission.

For further details contact

Ram ,

School monitor.

Sample 3: You are the Secretary of Park Circus Residents Welfare Association. Write a notice to inform the residents of your colony of a Meditation program under the guidance of Dr. P. Ranjit with a view to understanding the self better. The program is exclusively for the residents It will be conducted on the second Saturday of the following month from 7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. at the children's park nearby .

## NOTICE

### PARK CIRCUS RESIDENTS WELFARE ASSOCIATION- MADURAI

10th may 2019.

All the residents of park colony or inform that power welfare association is arranging a meditation program on the second Saturday of the following month from 7 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. at children's park. It is under the guidance of Dr.P . Ranjit with a view to understanding the self better. This program is exclusively for the residents of park r colony. The entry fees is just 50 rupees. Interested people kindly enter your name in our association within a week.

Ram

Secretary of Park circus residents welfare association.

Sample 4:

You are Ganesh/Gayathri Head boy/Head girl, of your school. Write a notice for your school notice board informing the students about the 'Fancy Fete' that is going to be organised in your school campus on the 10th of next month.

## NOTICE

### GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CHENNAI

10th of May 2020

All the students are informed that our school is arranging a fancy fete on 10th of next month in our school campus. Interested students are requested to enroll your name in our school before 5th of this month. Fun activities will also be arranged.

For more details contact

Ganesh,

Head boy .

Section	Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
III	40	Letter Writing	5	2

#### TIPS

- 1.Body of the letter is more important than topic
- 2.You can write the body with the help of words given in the question itself
- 3.Understand the question and write in your own sentences.

Write a letter to the manager of a famous daily, **ordering** subscription for your school library.

**Example 1 :ORDERING LETTER**

**From**

**Saritha K,  
No 24/7, Raja Street,  
Gingee-6.**

[srkmschool@gmail.com](mailto:srkmschool@gmail.com)

**22 December 2019**

**To**

**The Newspaper head,  
No 9 main road,  
Chennai-6.**

**Respected sir,**

**Sub: ordering goods – reg.**

I want to order the books and magazines which we discussed already. It is really useful so I request you to take concern steps and send to my address as soon as possible.

**Thank you,**

**Yours truly,**

**Saritha K.**

**Example 2: \*Complain letter**

**order - complain எனவும் useful-damaged எனவும் மாற்றவும்.**

**1.Imagine that you have parked your vehicle(two-wheeler )/bicycle inside the school premises.you find it missing in the evening.Write a complaint to the head of the school regarding this issue**

**From**

**Dhilip S,  
GHSS,  
Sathiyamangalam-604153.**

[dhiliprajus@gmail.com](mailto:dhiliprajus@gmail.com)

**03 April 2019**

**To,**

**The head ,  
GHSS,  
Sathiyamangalam-604153.**

**Respected sir,**

**Sub: complaining goods – reg.**

I want to complain that I have parked my vehicle (two-wheeler)/ bicycle inside the school premises. I find it missing in the evening. So I request you to take necessary action as soon as possible to find my missing vehicle.

**Thank you,**

**Yours truly,**

**Dhilip S.**

Section	Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
III	44	Error Spotting	5	2

இப்பகுதியில் 5 வாக்கியங்கள் பிழையுடன் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் மாணவர்கள் பிழையை நீக்கி திருத்தி எழுத வேண்டும். பொதுவாக பிழைகள் Articles, Preposition, Concord, Tense, Adjectives, Adverb போன்ற பகுதிகளில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். Errors may be committed in articles, prepositions, tenses, and question tags etc.

### 1. ARTICLES:

	Wrong Usage	Correct Usage
1.	I bought a HMT watch	I bought an HMT watch
2.	The gold is a precious metal	Gold is a precious metal
3.	She scored first rank	She scored the first rank
4.	Sun rises in east	The sun rises in the east
5.	Tiger is our national animal	The tiger is our national animal
6.	Mr. Babu is a MLA	Mr. Babu is an MLA
7.	Nile is one of the longest rivers in the world	The Nile is one of the longest rivers in the world
8.	She is a LIC agent	She is an LIC agent
9.	Pacific ocean is very deep	The Pacific ocean is very deep
10.	I can play veena well	I can play the veena well

### 2. PREPOSITIONS

	Wrong Usage	Correct Usage
1.	Edison was born at America	Edison was born in America
2.	Bharathi was born in Ettayapuram	Bharathi was born at Ettayapuram
3.	He left to Delhi	He left for Delhi
4.	The function will be held between	The function will be held between 10 a.m. to 12 Noon
5.	They have been living in the same house since 10 years	They have been living in the same house for 10 years
6.	She goes to school by foot	She goes to school on foot
7.	accompanied with	accompanied by
8.	angry against	angry with
9.	benefit from	benefit by
10.	bump against	bump into
11.	change of	change with
12.	married with	married to
13.	prefer than	prefer to
14.	left to	left for
15.	made in to	made of

### 3. TENSES

	Wrong Usage	Correct Usage
1.	We are living in India	We live in India
2.	I am having a foreign pen	I have a foreign pen

3.	They has a house	They have a house
4.	Ram have a foreign car	Ram has a foreign car
5.	Neither you nor she visit the Taj	Neither you nor she visits the Taj
6.	Either I or he solve the problem	Either I or he solves the problem
7.	Neither they nor he like coffee	Neither they nor he likes coffee
8.	Ram as well as his friends attend	Ram as well as his friends attends the meeting
9.	Gopi with his friends have to meet the Headmaster	Gopi with his friends has to meet the Headmaster
10.	He is sleeping for six hours	He has been sleeping for six hours

#### 4. QUESTION TAG

1.	<b>I am a poor man amn't I?</b>	<b>I am a poor man aren't I?</b>
2.	Ravi completed his assignments, didn't Ravi?	Ravi completed his assignments, didn't he?
3.	Balu seldom helps the poor, doesn't he?	Balu seldom helps the poor, does he?
4.	I never travelled in an aeroplane, did not I?	I never travelled in an aeroplane, did I?
5.	Everyone should practise well, shouldn't he?	Everyone should practise well, shouldn't they?
6.	No body should make noise, should he?	No body should make noise, should they?
7.	I am not busy, are I?	I am not busy, am I?

#### SOME SPECIAL CATEGORIES

8.	Bread and butter make wholesome food	Bread and butter makes wholesome food
9.	Although Ravi studied well, but he failed in the examination	Although Ravi studied well, he failed in the examination

#### TEXTUAL EXERCISES:

Rewrite the following sentences by rectifying the errors.

**1. Would I have your autograph?**

Could I have your autograph?

**2. I can be fifteen next April.**

I will be fifteen next April.

**3. Take an umbrella. It should rain later.**

Take an umbrella. It may rain later.

**4. The magistrate ordered that he might pay the fine.**

The magistrate ordered that he should pay the fine.

**5. Make me a cup of tea, shall you?**

Make me a cup of tea, will you?

**6. You may speak politely to the elders.**

You should speak politely to the elders.

**7. You will get your teeth cleaned at least once a year.**

You ought to get your teeth cleaned at least once a year.

**8. We could grow vegetables in our kitchen garden but we don't do it now.**

We used to grow vegetables in our kitchen garden but we don't do it now.

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
29-32	Prose paragraph (2 out of 4)	5+5	2+2

### PROSE 1 - His First Flight

- A young seagull was afraid of flying.
- He was hungry.
- His mother approached him with a fish.
- He tried to grasp the fish and fell down.
- He made his first flight.
- He was even afraid of swimming.
- Being tired, he landed on the sea.
- He finally overcame his fear.

### PROSE 2 -The Night the Ghost Got In

- The narrator and his brother heard a sound in the kitchen.
- They thought it was a ghost.
- But their mother thought it was a burglar.
- The police broke into their house.
- They found no one.
- One policeman approached his hallucinated grandfather.
- He snatched the gun and shot a policeman in his arm.
- The next day everyone came to know that it was grandfather who walked in the kitchen the previous night. (The strange sound was the grandfather's.)

### PROSE 3-Empowered Women Navigating the World

- Six women Naval officers sailed around the world in 254 days.
- They underwent training for 3 years.
- They sailed on INSV Tarini.
- It was under the project Navika Sagar Parikrama.
- INSV Tarini was a 'Make in India' Product.
- They proved women could excel in all fields.

### PROSE 4

- ✓ The narrator and Aditya visited their native.
- ✓ They went to Nagen Uncle's tea shop.
- ✓ There they met Sanyal.
- ✓ He recited a poem of Tagore.
- ✓ Sanyal was a classmate of Aditya.
- ✓ Aditya went to his old house.
- ✓ He took an article from the attic.
- ✓ Then they went to a jeweler to find out the weight of the article.
- ✓ The jeweller estimated 150 rupees for the article.
- ✓ Aditya then went to meet Sanyal and offered him 150 rupees.
- ✓ But Sanyal did not accept the offer.
- ✓ So Aditya gave him the medal after 29 years.

## PROSE - 5

- ▲ Technology made the life of human being simple.
- ▲ We can manage TV, Computer, Washing Machine etc by voice commands.
- ▲ Technology helps the disabled to lead normal life.
- ▲ Dragon Dictate helps Alisha type on screen when she spoke.
- ▲ A computer screen can be controlled with Eye Gaze.
- ▲ David uses technology for verbal communication and he became independent.
- ▲ Technology will assist human in all walks of life.

## PROSE - 6

The Last Lesson is set in the days of the Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871)

- ❖ The French teachers were asked to leave.
- ❖ Franz hurried off to school.
- ❖ There was a crowd in front of the Bulletin board at the town hall.
- ❖ Instead of noisy classrooms, everything was as quiet as Sunday morning.
- ❖ The teacher, M. Hamel, dressed up well like inspection day did not scold him and told him very kindly to go to his seat.
- ❖ The villagers including old Hauser, former Mayor, former Postmaster were occupying the last benches.
- ❖ Everybody looked sad. The teacher told them that, that was the last lesson he would give them.
- ❖ The Order was to teach only German in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine.
- ❖ The new master would come the next day.
- ❖ The teacher informed them that, that would be their last French lesson.
- ❖ The students very well remembered the last lesson.

Then, with all his might, he wrote on the blackboard “Long Live France”.

## PROSE - 7

Sherlock Holmes has been seriously ill.

- ☺ Mrs. Hudson wants to bring in a doctor.
- ☺ But Holmes asks her to bring Dr. Watson.
- ☺ Dr. Watson says that the disease he got is deadly and contagious.
- ☺ He then instructs Dr. Watson to bring Mr. Culverton Smith.
- ☺ The ivory box contains a sharp spring infected with the illness.
- ☺ Watson emerges as the witness to the happening.
- ☺ Holmes explains his illness was artificial.

He started to act as if he were on the deathbed.

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
33-34	Poem paragraph	5+5	2+2

## POEM - 1-Life

- The poet wants a forward life.
- He wants to achieve a goal.
- He wants a happy life.
- He wants to accept ups and downs.
- He wants a joyful journey.
- He want adventure, friendship and crowns.
- He wants the best at the end.



### **POEM – 2-The Grumble Family**

- The grumble family is always discontent.
- They complain about everything.
- They complain all weather.
- They complaint even if there is nothing.
- They never acknowledge their complaint.
- Let us stop complaining.

### **POEM – 3-I Am Every Woman**

- Woman is beautiful.
- She is brave.
- She is real.
- She is a sacrifice.
- She is fearless.
- She is persistent.
- She is strong.
- She is a lioness.
- She is dangerous for the intruders.
- We should love, respect and care the women

### **POEM - 4**

- ☒ The ant saves for future during summer.
- ☒ The cricket sings and dances happily in the summer.
- ☒ The cricket doesn't save anything for the future.
- ☒ When winter comes, he is without food.
- ☒ So he seeks the help of the ant.
- ☒ But the ant refused.
- ☒ The poet says that this is applicable to human beings too.

### **POEM - 5**

- ☒ Machines are made using different metals.
- ☒ They are made into machines after undergoing different process
- ☒ They run on water, some on coal and some on oil.
- ☒ They run the whole day.
- ☒ They don't take any rest.
- ☒ They don't have any emotional feelings.
- ☒ However they are the children of human brain.

### **POEM 7**

- ✓ The house was on Elm street was a lonely one.
- ✓ None knows what happens there.
- ✓ It is a mysterious place.
- ✓ The poet drove past the house everyday.
- ✓ It seemed unique.
- ✓ Rumours are spread every day.
- ✓ But it remains a mystery.

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
15-18	Prose Short answers	4X 2=8	2

### **LESSON – 1 HIS FIRST FLIGHT**

- 1. Why did the seagull fail to fly?** The seagull fail to fly, because he was afraid to fly.
- 2. What did the parents do when the young seagull failed to fly?**  
His parents called to him shrilly. They scolded and threatened to let him starve.
- 3.. What did the young seagull manage to find in his search for food on the ledge?**  
The young seagull managed to find the dried piece of egg shell to eat.
- 4. What made the young seagull go mad?**  
The sight of the food made the young seagull go mad.
- 5. Why did the young bird utter a joyful scream?**  
The seagull's mother showed him food. So, the young seagull uttered a joyful scream.
- 6. What did the young birds family do when he started flying?**  
His father and mother flew over him screaming. His two brothers and sister were flying around him soaring and diving.
- 7. How was the young seagull's first attempt to fly?**  
The young seagull was afraid. He felt that his wings would never support him. So, he was desperate.
- 8. What prompted the young seagull to fly finally?**  
The young seagull was maddened by hunger. He wanted his mother to offer him the fish. This made him dive at the fish.

### **LESSON 2 THE NIGHT THE GHOST GOT IN**

- 1. Where was the author when he heard the noise?**  
The author had just stepped out of the bathtub when he heard the noise.
- 2. What did the narrator think the unusual sound was?**  
The narrator thought that the unusual sound was that of a ghost.
- 3.. What were the various sounds the brothers heard when they went downstairs?**  
When the brothers went downstairs they heard the steps like a man running.
- 4. What did the Bodwells think when they heard the mother shout?**  
The Bodwells thought that there were burglars in their house.
- 5. What conclusions did grandfather jump to when he saw the cops?**  
The grandfather thought that the cops were all deserters from General Meade's army.
- 6. What do you understand by the mother's act of throwing the shoe?**  
I feel that the mother's act of throwing the shoe was incomparable. It was unwanted and unnecessary at that moment.
- 7. Why do you think Mrs. Bodwell wanted to sell the house?**  
Mrs. Bodwell wanted to sell the house because her husband had mild attacks earlier.
- 8. Why were the policeman prevented from entering grandfather's room?**  
The grandfather was going through fits and he may be shocked to see them at night. So the policemen were prevented from entering grandfather's room.

### **LESSON 3**

- 1.What does INSV stand for?**  
Indian naval ship vessel
- 2. When was INSV Tarini commissioned to Indian Navy service?**  
On 18 Feb 2017

**3. Who is Tara-Tarini? After whom was the sailboat named?**

Patron deity for sailors. It was named after a famous Tara tarini Temple

**4. Where did the crew undergo their basic training?**

Indian naval waterman ship training centre INWTC

**5. How long were they trained to undertake this voyage?**

For almost 3 years

**6. Which skill was considered important in the selection process?**

Survival skills

**7. Who mentored the crew?**

Vartika Joshi

**8. Which quality of the skipper helped to bring out a successful expedition?**

Honesty and teamwork

- i. Who among the crew mentioned about teamwork?
- ii. Payal Gupta

**9. When did they witness the brilliant southern lights from the sea? How did the sky appear there?**

While crossing Tasman Sea. Entire sky lit up in green light.

**10. What festival did they celebrate during their expedition?**

Diwali

**11. Mention the special features of INSV Tarini.**

Eco friendly

Renewable energy

Updated meteorological ocean and wave data

**12. What does the term circumnavigation mean?**

To travel all the way around the earth

**13. When did the crew start their voyage?**

On 10 Sep 2017.

**14. When did they return back to India?**

In April 2018.

**15. How many days did it take to complete the expedition?**

254 days

**16. What sort of training did the crew undergo before their expedition?**

Theoretical courses on navigation communication and weather prediction.

Hands on training

Tactical aspects

**17. How did the crew members work as a team to make their expedition successful?**

The crew members work as a team with mutual understanding to make their expedition successful

**18. What challenging tasks did the team face during their voyage?**

They encountered a storm

**19. What sort of activities did the crew engage in during their long voyage?**

Reading books

Cooking, crafting, listening music watching movies

**20. Which factor motivated the crew to undertake this expedition?**

The entire country was watching and praying for us.

#### **LESSON 4. THE ATTIC**

**1. Why did Aditya think that the school would not be recognizable?**

The school had undergone many changes. So, Aditya thought that the school would not be recognizable.

**2. How was the landscape through which they travelled?**

The landscape through which they travelled were with paddy fields on either side of the road.

**3. What did Nagan uncle tell about Sanyal?**

Nagan uncle told that Sanyal was short of sight and hearing. He had no money to buy spectacles.

**4. Why was the attic “ a favourite place” for the children?**

The child seems to be in a world of its own away from the adult world. So, attic was their favourite place.

**5. What did Aditya do on reaching the attic?**

On reaching the attic, Aditya searched for an article and found it on the top of the packing case in the attic.

**6. What was the condition of the attic?**

The attic had probably been the worst hit by wind and weather. The floor was strewn with twigs and straw and pigeon droppings.

**7. Why was Aditya and his friend go to the jeweller?**

Aditya and his friend went to a jeweler to find out the weight of the antique medal.

#### **LESSON 5**

**1. What is the future of technology?**

The future of technology is More advanced

**2. How many people in India suffer with disability?**

2.7 crore people living with disability

**3. Who is Kim?**

Kim is assistive technologist

**4. How does Kim help Alisha?**

By introducing dragon dictate

**5. Why is technology important according to David?**

It enables him to communicate and be independent

**6. Which instrument does David control with his eye moments?**

Liberator communication device (LCD)

**7. What device CE helps David to move from one place to other?**

Electric wheelchair

**8. What are the benefits of the internet to the common man?**

It helps to expand his knowledge and to communicate with people

**9. Do you think technology has improved communication? How?**

Yes. It even helps to disable people

**10. How does David operate computer without LCD?**

With his eyes

**11. Which devices are controlled using activ controller?**

Television, music player and Blu Ray.

**12. Who says this lines :I want everyone to know the difference tech knowledge has made in my life?**

David

**13. Which software helps Elisha to overcome had difficulty in typing?**

Dragon dictate

**14.name a few Indian innovations which are helpful to the disabled and make their day to day life easier.**

Lechal shoes, Blee watch, ,IGEST.

**15. Is it possible to control the computer screen with eye gaze? Yes**

**16.Suggest ways of making our society inclusive? Inclusive education**

**17. How would you help the people with disabilities in our neighbourhood?**

I will introduce them LCD and dragon dictate.

**LESSON 6. THE LAST LESSON**

**1. What was the usual scene when school began everyday?**

when school began, there was a great commotion, which could be heard out in the street. Students would open and close the desks and would repeat lessons in union, very loud, and the teacher would go around with a great ruler rapping on the table.

**2. What was Franz asked to tell? Was he able to answer?**

Franz was asked to tell the rules of participles and he was not able to answer the question.

**3. What did M. Hamel say about the French language?**

Teacher said that the French language was the most beautiful, clearest and most logical language of the world.

**4. How many years had M. Hamel been in the village?**

M. Hamel had been in the village for forty years.

**5. Why did Franz dread to go to school that day?**

Franz did not study participles and the teacher would ask questions on participles. So he was afraid to go to school.

**6. What was Franz sorry for?**

Franz was sorry for having not learnt French properly.

**7. What were the thoughts of the narrator's parents?**

The narrator's parents thought that it would be better to go to work and earn some extra money than to learn French.

**8. When and how did M. Hamel bid farewell to the class?**

When the bell struck 12 he stood up. He addressed the class as friends and wrote on the board with chalk piece, "Viva La France!".. Then he said the class was dismissal.

**LESSON 7. THE DYING DETECTIVE**

**1. Why didn't the landlady call the doctor?**

Holmes did not allow the landlady to call a doctor. She did not want to disobey Holmes.

**2. Who did Watson see when he entered the room?**

Watson saw a small black and white ivory box with sliding lid when he entered the room.

**3. Who was responsible for Victor Savage's death? What was the evidence for it?**

Smith was responsible for Victor Savage's death. His self-proclamation was the evidence for it.

**4. How was Holmes able to look sick?**

Holmes did not eat for three days and he did some make-up to look sick.

### 5. Why didn't Holmes let Watson examine him?

Actually Holmes was not sick; he pretended to be sick to solve a murder case. So he did not let Watson examine him.

### 6. What did Watson find on the table near the mantle-piece?

Watson found an ivory box on the table near the mantle-piece.

### 7. Who arrested Smith? What were the charges against him?

Inspector Morton arrested Smith. Smith was the murderer of his nephew Savage and he attempted to murder Holmes.

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
19-22	Poem Appreciation	4X 2=8	2

References in the Poetic Lines		
Word	Poem	Refers to
I	First Poem	The Poet
I	4th Poem – 29, 31 Lines	The Cricket
I	4th Poem – 20th Line	The ant
I	4th Poem – 28th Line	cricket
I	7th Poem	The Poet
We	2nd Poem	Reader
We	4th Poem – 22, 28 Lines	The ant
We	6th Poem	The Poet and his country men
You	2nd Poem	Reader
You	3rd Poem	Reader
You	4th Poem – 25, 33rd Lines	The cricket
You	5th Poem	Human beings
You	7th Poem	The reader
Me	First Poem	The poet
Me	3rd Poem	A woman of Today
Me	4th Poem – 9th Line	The cricket
Me	4th Poem – 25th Line	The ant
Me	7th Poem	The poet
My	First Poem	The poet
My	4th Poem – 30th Line	The cricket
That	First Poem – 7th Line	The poet's happy heart
They	2nd Poem	Member of the grumble
They	6th Poem	The people from another country
Their	2nd Poem	The members of the grumbling family
Their	6th Poem	The people of other countries
Their hands	6th Poem	Hands of people from another country
Them	2nd Poem	Members of the grumbling family
The folk	2nd Poem	Members of the grumbling street

The summer	3rd Poem	Hard time of life
This	4th Poem – 38th Line	The (moral of the) story
This	7th Poem – 4th Stanza	The growth of the tree

His family	2nd Poem	Grumbling family
His	4th Poem – 4th Line	Cricket
Our	2nd Poem	Readers
Our	6th Poem	The people from another country
Our task	5th Poem	Task of the machines
Us	2nd Poem	Readers
It	2nd Poem – 5th Stanza	The grumbling family or the act of grumbling
It	4th Poem – 17th Line	Food/ grains
It	4th Poem – 38th Line	The moral of the story
It	7th Poem – Except 4th Stanza	The mysterious house.
It	7th Poem	Tree
He	2nd Poem – 6th Stanza	The one who stays with the grumble family.
He	4th Poem – 3, 7, 12, 16, 17 and 18th Line	The cricket
He	4th Poem – 13th Line	The ant
He	4th Poem – 36th Line	The ant
Your	4th Poem – 20th Line	The Cricket
Your	7th Poem	The reader
She	3rd Poem	A woman of today
Her	3rd Poem	A woman of today
Him	4th Poem – 13, 14 Lines	The cricket
Spring	3rd Poem	Good times of life
Lioness	3rd Poem	A woman of today
Sighs	3rd Poem	Sufferings of life
Groans	3rd Poem	Sufferings of life
Moans	3rd Poem	Sufferings of life

Servant	4th Poem	The ant
Friend	4th Poem	The ant
Some have two	4th Poem	Human beings
A single body	6th Poem	A person
Lines	6th Poem	Palm lines of people
Hells of fire	6th Poem	War time destruction
Brother	6th Poem	The people from another country
There	7th Poem – 4th Stanza	Near the house

## POEM - 2

Read the following lines from the poem and answer the questions given below.

1. *There's a family nobody likes to meet;*

*They live, it is said, on Complaining Street*

a. **Where does the family live?**

The family lives in a complaining street.

b. **Why do you think the street is named as “Complaining Street”?**

The street is named as “Complaining Street” because nobody is satisfied with one's circumstances.



2. *They growl at that and they growl at this;*

*Whatever comes, there is something amiss;*

**a. What does the word 'growl' mean here?**

'Growl' means make a low guttural sound in the throat.

**b. Why do they find everything amiss?**

They found everything not quite right because they won't bother whatever happens.

3. *Nothing goes right with the folks you meet*

*Down on that gloomy Complaining Street.*

**a. What is the opinion about the folks you meet down the street?**

In my opinion nothing is right down the street when I met the folks.

**b. What does the word 'gloomy' mean here?**

'Gloomy' means to appear depressing or frightening.

4. *The worst thing is that if anyone stays*

*Among them too long, he will learn their ways.*

**a. What is the worst thing that can happen if anyone stays with them?**

If anyone stays with them they too learnt their ways.

**b. What are the ways of the Grumble family?**

The ways of the Grumble family are dissatisfaction, awry, growl, dark and dreadful confusion.

5. *And so it were wisest to keep our feet*

*From wandering into Complaining Street;*

**a. What is the wisest thing that the poet suggests?**

The poet suggests to keep away our feet from complaining street is the wisest thing.

**b. What does the phrase 'to keep our feet from wandering' refer to?**

'To keep our feet from wandering' refers to, to travel from place to place especially on foot.

6. *Let us learn to walk with a smile and a song,*

*No matter if things do sometimes go wrong;*

**a. What does the poet expect everyone to learn?**

The poet expects everyone to learn to walk with smile and a song.

**b. What should we do when things go wrong sometimes?**

We should learn to walk with a smile and a song even the things go wrong.

7. *They growl at the rain and they growl at the sun;*

*In fact, their growling is never undone.*

**a. When did they growl?**

falling, they will complain that it is too cold. Whatever happens they growl all the times.

**b. What will happen when growling?**

While growling everything will be incomplete or frustrated.

8. *And never to growl, whatever we do,*

*Lest we be mistaken for Grumblers, too.*

**a. What is mean by grumbling?**

Grumbling is complaining about stuff that goes wrong.

**b. Instead of grumble what should we do?**

Instead of grumble we should be an optimist to see the good and not the bad.

9. *In the city of Never-Are-Satisfied,  
The River of Discontent beside.*

**a. How were the folks?**

Folks never satisfied also ever find peace or happiness.

**b. What will happen to the folks if they are not satisfied?**

They spend their whole life trying to fill the emptiness that their lust has created, and they are never fulfilled.

10. *And then, be our station high or humble,  
We'll never belong to the family of Grumble!*

**a. How the poets expect us to be instead of grumbler?**

We should never be a complainer, but rather be one who praises God in all things and trusts that all things will work.

**b. When will you be praise?**

We will be praised by our humble.

**POEM - 3**

**Read the lines and answer the questions.**

1. *The summer of life she's ready to see in spring.  
She says, "Spring will come again, my dear  
Let me care for the ones who're near."*

**a) What does the word summer mean here?**

'Summer' refer to hopelessness in life.

**b) How does she take life?**

She takes life optimistically.

**c) What does she mean by "spring will come again"?**

She means that the period of hopelessness world end new and fresh life world unfold.

2. *Strong is she in her faith and belief.  
"Persistence is the key to everything," says she.*

**a) What is she strong about?**

She is strong faith in herself. Herself belief is very high.

**b) How does she deal with the adversities in life?**

She deals with the adversities in life persistently without giving up.

3. *Despite the sighs and groans and moans,  
She's strong in her faith, firm in her belief!*

**a) Is she complaining about the problems of life?**

No. She is not complaining about the problems of life.

**b) Pick out the words that show her grit.**

Strong, faith, firm, belief.

4. Don't ever try to saw her pride, her self-respect.

She knows how to thaw you, saw you – so beware!

**a) What do the words thaw and saw mean here?**

She will be calm and gentle and at the same time she knows when to punish a person who affects their pride.

**b) What is the tone of the author?**

The author is very bold and courageous in her views on women. She is also straight forward in expressing her anger.

5. *She's today's woman. Today's woman dear*

*Love her, respect her, keep her near...*

**a) Describe today's woman according to the poet.**

Today's women are very kind and loving.

**b) How should a woman be treated?**

Women should be treated with love and respect. They should be accepted by all.

#### POEM - 4

**Based on your understanding of the poem, read the following lines and answer the questions given below.**

1. *A silly young cricket accustomed to sing*

*Through the warm, sunny months of gay summer and spring.*

**a) What was the routine of the cricket?**

Singing during the summer and the spring season was the routine of the cricket.

**b) Name the seasons mentioned here.**

Summer and spring are the seasons mentioned here.

2. *Began to complain when he found that, at home,*

*His cupboard was empty, and winter was come.*

**a) Who does he refer to?**

'He' refers to cricket.

**b) Why was his cupboard empty?**

His cupboard was empty because he had not saved and stored any food for the winter.

3. *Not a crumb to be found.*

*On the snow-covered ground;*

**a) What couldn't he find on the ground?**

The cricket could not find even a piece of bread on the ground.

**b) was the ground covered with snow?**

The ground was covered with snow because it was winter.

4. *At last by starvation and famine made bold,*

*All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold,*

**a) What made the cricket bold?**

Starvation and famine made the cricket bold.

**b) Why did the cricket drip and tremble?**

Since the cricket had to stay in the snow he became wet. He trembled due to severe cold.

5. *Away he set off to a miserly ant,  
To keep if, to keep him alive, he would grant  
Him shelter from rain,  
And a mouthful of grain.*

**a) Whom did the cricket want to meet? Why?**

The cricket wanted to meet the ant so that he could stay alive with the help of the ant.

**b) What would keep him alive?**

Shelter from the rain and mouthful of grains would keep him alive.

6. *But we ants never borrow; we ants never lend.*

**a) Why do you think ants neither borrow nor lend?**

The ants work daily to search food and store it for the winter. So they neither borrow nor lend.

**b) Who says these lines to whom?**

The ant says these lines to the cricket.

7. *“Not I!  
My heart was so light  
That I sang day and night,  
For all nature looked gay.”*

**a) Who does ‘I’ refer to?**

‘I’ refers to the cricket.

**b) What was the nature of the cricket? How do you know?**

The nature of cricket is to be joyful and happy by singing day and night. His heart was light. The heart was a light. The nature was beautiful.

8. *Thus ending, he hastily lifted the wicket,  
And out of the door turned the poor little cricket,*

**a) The ant refused to help the cricket. Why?**

The ant wanted the cricket to realise its fault and learn to work and save for the future.

**b) Explain the second line.**

The poor little cricket went away sadly without shelter or food.

9. *He wished only to borrow;  
He’d repay it tomorrow;*

**a) Pick out the rhyming words in the above lines.**

borrow, tomorrow

**b) Give more examples of rhyming words from the poem.**

sing - spring	home - come	found - ground	see - tree
bold - cold	rain - grain	light - night	gay - say

## POEM - 5

1. *'And a thousandth of an inch to give us play:'*

**Which of the following do the machines want to prove from this line?**

- a. Once Machines are fed with fuel, they take a very long time to start.
- b. Once Machines are fed with fuel, they start quickly.

2. *And now, if you will set us to our task,*

*We will serve you four and twenty hours a day!*

**a. Who does the pronoun 'you' refer to here? 'You' refers to 'man'.**

**b. Whose task is referred to as 'our task' here?**

'Our task' refers to functioning of the machine.

**c. Open conditional clause is used in the given line. Why is the future tense 'will set' and 'will serve' used both in the 'if clause' and in the 'main clause'?**

The machines accept that they are creationist of human brain. Then can function only if man handles. Otherwise they cannot fulfill their purpose. Hence the poet uses future true in both clauses.

**d. Do the machines serve us twenty four hours a day?**

Yes. Machines serve us twenty four hours a day

## POEM - 6

**Based on the understanding of the poem, read the following lines and answer the questions given below.**

1. *Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes*

*Like ours: the land our brothers walk upon*

*Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie.*

**a) What is found beneath all uniforms?**

Human body is found beneath all uniforms.

**b) What is same for every one of us?**

The human body is same for every one of us.

**c) Where are we all going to lie finally?**

We are all going to lie finally on the same land where we live.

2. *They, too, aware of sun and air and water,*

*Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter starv'd.*

**a) What is common for all of us?**

The sun, air and water are common for all of us.

**b) How are we fed?**

We are fed by the peaceful harvest that we get from our lands.

**c) Mention the season referred here?**

Winter

3. *Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read*

*A labour not different from our own.*

**a) Who does 'their' refer to?**

'Their' refers to our enemies.

**b) What does the poet mean by 'lines we read'?**

Our dreams and aspirations in the army are same as our enemies.

**a) What does not differ?**

Our duty as soldiers does not differ.

*4. Let us remember, whenever we are told*

*To hate our brothers, it is ourselves*

*That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.*

**a) Who tells us to hate our brothers?**

The commanders in the army tell us to hate our brothers.

**b) What happens when we hate our brothers?**

When we hate our brothers we dispossess ourselves.

**c) What do we do to ourselves?**

We show our disloyalty and affect our own lives.

*5. Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence*

*Of air that is everywhere our own,*

*Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.*

**a) What outrages the innocence?**

Wars and battles outrage the innocence.

**b) Who are not foreign?**

No man on this earth is not foreign.

**c) What is not strange?**

No countries on this earth are strange.

## POEM - 7

**Read the given lines and answer the questions given below.**

*1. It sat alone.*

*What happened there is still today unknown.*

*It is a very mysterious place,*

*And inside you can tell it has a ton of space,*

*But at the same time it is bare to the bone.*

**a) What does 'It' refer to?**

'It' refers to the house on the Elm street.

**b) Pick out the line that indicates the size of the house?**

"And inside you can tell it has a ton of space."

*2. I drive past the house almost every day.*

*The house seems to be a bit brighter.*

*On this warm summer day in May.*

*It plays with your mind.*

a) To whom does 'I' refer to?

'I' refers to the poet.

b) Pick out the alliterated words in the 2nd line.

be – bit – brighter

3. *It never grows leaves,*

*Not in the winter, spring, summer or fall.*

*It just sits there never getting small or ever growing tall*

a) What does 'it' refer to?

'It' refers to the tree beside the house.

b) In what way the tree is a mystery?

Leaves never grow on the tree in all seasons. It either gets small nor grows tall.

4. *Rumors are constantly being made,*

*And each day the house just begins to fade.*

*What happened inside that house?*

a) Does the house remain the same every day?

No. The house does not remain the same everyday.

b) How does the poet consider the house to be a mystery?

The poet considers the house to be a mystery because it begins to fade day by day.

5. *What happened inside that house?*

*I really don't know*

*I guess it will always be a mystery*

a) Does the poet know what happened in the house?

No. The poet does not know what happened in the house.

b) What is the mystery about the house?

Something was happening inside the house. It is the mystery about the house.

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
23	Active and Passive Voice	2	1

### Active and Passive

செய்வினை, செயப்பாட்டு வினை என வினைகள் இரு வகைப்படும். அதை ஒன்றிலிருந்து மற்றொன்றிற்கு எவ்வாறு மாற்றுவது என்பதை கீழ்க்கண்ட விதிகளின் மூலம் புரிந்து கொள்க.

➤ பாடப்புத்தகத்தில் 14,15,16-ஆம் பக்கங்களில் உள்ள வினா-விடைகளைப் பயிற்சி செய்யவும்.

➤ Please எனத் தொடங்கினால் அந்த வார்த்தையை எடுத்துவிட்டு You are requested to...என எழுதி மீதமுள்ளவற்றை விடையாக எழுதவும்.

Ex: Please assemble in the ground.

You are requested to assemble in the ground.

➤ Don't எனத் தொடங்கினால் அந்த வார்த்தையை எடுத்துவிட்டு You are advised not to....என எழுதி மீதமுள்ளவற்றை விடையாக எழுதவும்.

Ex: Do not eat junk food.

You are advised not to eat junk food.

Model Active & Passive voice Questions:

1. The manager appointed many office assistants.

**Many office assistants were appointed by the manager.**

2. You are making a cake now.

**A cake is being made by you now.**

3. That portrait was painted by my grandmother.

**My grandmother painted that portrait.**

4. Malini had bought a colourful hat for her daughter.

**A colourful hat had been bought by Malini for her daughter.**

5. They have asked me to pay the fine.

**I have been asked by them to pay the fine.**

6. The militants were being taken to prison by the police.

**The police were taking the militants to prison.**

7. His behaviour vexes me.

**I am vexed with his behaviour / I am vexed by his behaviour**

8. Rosy will solve the problem.

**The problem will be solved by Rosy.**

9. Our army has defeated the enemy.

**The enemy has been defeated by our army.**

10. The salesman answered all the questions patiently.

**All the questions were answered by the salesman patiently.**

11. Please assemble in the ground.

**You are requested to assemble in the ground.**

12. Please do not use mobile phones here.

**You are requested not to use mobile phones here.**

13. Work hard.

**You are advised to work hard.**

14. Do not eat junk food.

**You are advised not to eat junk food.**

15. Somebody has taken away my book.

**My book has been taken away.**

16. No one has bought the tickets.

**The tickets have not been bought.**

17. Did he write a letter?

**Was a letter written by him?**

18. Is he watching us?

**Are we being watched by him?**

19. Who will accept this?

**By whom will this be accepted?**

20. Who has arranged this meeting?

**By whom has this meeting been arranged?**

21. When will you finish the building?

**When will the building be finished by you?**

22. How did they do this?

**How was this done by them?**

23. Please call him at once.

**You are requested to call him at once.**

24. How did you cross the river?

**How was the river crossed by you?**



25. No one is borrowing the novels from the library.  
**The novels are not being borrowed from the library.**

26. Will you help me?

**Will I be helped by you?**

27. Go for a jog early in the morning.

**You are advised to go for a jog in the morning.**

28. Why have you left your brother at home?

**Why has your brother been left by you at home?**

29. Nobody should violate the rules.

**The rules should not be violated.**

30. Someone has to initiate it immediately.

**It has to be initiated immediately.**

31. Have you invited Raman to the party?

**Has Raman been invited by you to the party?**

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
24	Direct Indirect Speech (Reported Speech)	2	1

## REPORTED SPEECH

There are two forms of reported speech.

1. Direct speech
2. Indirect speech

**Direct speech** – ஒருவர் கூறுவதை அவர் சொல்லுவது போலவே திருப்பிச் சொல்வது ஆகும். (நேர்கூற்று)

➤ **Indirect speech** – மற்றவர் கூறியதை மாற்றி நாம் கூறுவது போல் கூறுவது ஆகும். (அயற்கூற்று)

### Direct to Indirect – விதிமுறைகள்:

1. “...” மேற்கோள்குறியை நீக்கவும்.
2. Reporting verb-ஐ வாக்கியத்திற்கு ஏற்றாற் போல் மாற்றவும்.
3. வாக்கியத்திற்கு ஏற்றாற் போல் Conjunction – ஐ சேர்க்கவும்.
4. Reported speech – ல் உள்ள Pronoun – ஐ மாற்றவும்.
5. Reported speech – ல் உள்ள Tense – ஐ மாற்றவும். (Reporting verb past tense - ஆக இருந்து Reported speech-ல் உள்ள வாக்கியத்தில் பொது உண்மைகள் இல்லையென்றால் tense-ஐ மாற்றவும்)
6. Reported speech – ல் உள்ள Tense – ஐ பொது உண்மைகள் வரும்பொழுது மாற்றக் கூடாது) .
7. Imperative sentence-ஐ தவிர மற்ற வாக்கியங்களில் conjunction – க்கு பிறகு முதலில் Subject-ம் பிறகு verb-ம் அமையுமாறு வாக்கியத்தை எழுதவும்.
8. Time & Place adverbials-ஐ மாற்றவும்.

### Indirect to Direct – விதிமுறைகள்:

1. Told, asked, exclaimed, ordered, requested... க்கு பதிலாக said to / said போடவும்.
2. இணைப்புச்சொல்லை (that, if/whether, to, not to) நீக்கவும்.
3. Conjunction – ஐ எடுத்த இடத்தில் “...” மேற்கோள்குறி போடவும்.
4. Reported speech – ல் உள்ள Pronoun – ஐ மாற்றவும்.
5. Reported speech – ல் உள்ள Tense – ஐ மாற்றவும்.
6. Interrogative Sentence-ல் Reported speech – ல் முதலில் Aux verb-ம் பிறகு Subject-ம் அமையுமாறு வாக்கியத்தை எழுதவும்.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech (Reported speech)
1. present tense	past tense
2. past tense	past perfect tense
3. future tense	past future (would + present)
4. present perfect	past perfect
5. past perfect	past perfect
6. future perfect	would + present perfect
7. present continuous	past continuous tense
8. past continuous	past perfect continuous
9. future continuous	would be + ing form
10. present perfect continuous	past perfect continuous
11. past perfect continuous	past perfect continuous
12. future perfect continuous	would have been + ing form

**Model Direct & Indirect speech Questions:**

1. Krish says, "I am enjoying my holiday."

**Krish says that he is enjoying his holiday.**

2. Kavi says, "I will never go to work."

**Kavi says that she would never go to work.**

3. Balu said, "Asia is the largest continent."

**Balu said that Asia is the largest continent.**

4. Alisha said, "People in Africa are starving."

**Alisha said that people in Africa are starving.**

5. Shalini said, "I might come."

**Shalini said that she might come.**

6. Vinoth said, "I would try it."

**Vinoth said that he would try it.**

7. Chitti said, "I would rather fly."

**Chitti said that he would rather fly.**

8. Sophia said, "They had better go."

**Sophia said that they had better go.**

9. Sriram said, "If I tidied my room, my dad would be happy."

**Sriram said that if he tidied his room, his dad would be happy.**

10. Jaheer said, "When I was staying in Madurai I met my best friend".

**Jaheer said that he had met his best friend when he had been staying in Madurai.**

11. She said, "I must wash up"

**She said that she must wash up. / She said that she had to wash up.**

12. He said, "We must do it in June."

**He said that they must do it in June/ He said that they had to do in June**

13. She said to him, "Why were you absent yesterday?"

**She asked him why he had been absent the previous day.**

14. He said to me, "Are you going to school?"

**He asked me if I was going to school.**

15. The children said, "How beautiful the rainbow is!"

**The child exclaimed that the rainbow was very beautiful.**

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
26	Simple, Complex and Compound	2	1

### Simple sentence:

A single sentences consists of only one main clause with or without a phrase.

Ex : I got back the money. They gave him a warm welcome.

### Compound sentence :

A Compound sentence consists at lust two main clauses and more than but no subordinating clauses. These main clauses are looked with co-ordinating conjunctions like but, and, or, otherwise, and so, and immediately.

Ex : I got the money back but my friends lost their money.

They gave him a warm welcome and they listened to him with regard.

### The following table will help you to transform the sentences :

	Complex	Compound	Simple
1.	Though / Although/ Even though	but / yet / still	inspite of + v + ing Despite of + v + ing
2.	If	and	incase of + v + ing
3.	unless (If . . not)	or / otherwise	incase of + not + v + ing
4.	after (sub + perfect + Tense )	and then	after + v + ing / Having + pp
5.	As / Since / Because	and so	v + ing
6.	When	and	on + v + ing
7.	As soon as	and immediately	on + v + ing
8.	Before	and before that	before + v + ing
9.	Till / untill	and till then	till + v + ing
10.	that	-	of / to
11.	so .... that .... not	very .... and so	too ..... to

### SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES:

	SIMPLE SENTENCE	COMPOUND SENTENCE	COMPLEX SENTENCE
1.	Inspite of his poverty, he helps others	He is poor, but he helps others	Although he is poor, he helps others
2.	On account of his illness, he did not come to school	He was ill and so he did not come to school	As he was ill, he did not come to school
3.	Being tired, he could not work briskly	I as tired and so he could not work briskly	As he was tired, he could not work briskly
4.	In the event of your hard work you will succeed	Work hard, or you will not succeed	If you work hard, you will succeed

5.	There being heavy rain, the match was cancelled	There was heavy rain and so the match was cancelled	As there was heavy rain the match was cancelled
6.	She is too weak to walk fast	She is very weak and so she cannot walk fast	As she is very weak, she cannot walk fast
7.	He worked hard, in order to get admission in the Medical College	He worked very hard and so he could get admission in the Medical College	He worked hard so that he could get admission in the Medical College
8.	We eat to live	We eat and so we can live	We eat so that we can live
9.	On his arrival, the people gave him a warm welcome	He arrived and the people gave him a warm welcome	When he arrived, the people gave him a warm welcome
10.	On seeing the police man, the thief ran away	The thief saw the policeman and so he ran away	As soon as the thief saw the policeman, he ran away
11.	She practises well so as to win the match	She practises well and so she can win the match	She practises well so that she can win the match
12.	A rolling stone gathers no moss.	A stone rolls and so it gathers no moss	A stone that rolls gathers no moss
13.	Having, written his Annual Exam Sankar left for Ooty	Sankar wrote his Annual Exam and then he left for Ooty	Sankar left for Ooty after he had written his Annual Exam
14.	Balu admitted his guilt	Balu was guilty and he admitted it	Balu admitted that he was guilty
15.	Banu declared her innocence	Banu was innocent and she declared it	Banu declared that she was innocent
16.	Life is too wonderf u I to be spent worrying	Life is very wonderful and so it should not be spent worrying	Life is so wonderful that it should not be spent worrying
17.	I heard of his ill health	He had been ill and I heard it	I heard that he had been ill
18.	Ganesh got down from the running Bus	The bus was running and Ganesh got down from it	Ganesh got down from the bus which was running
19.	The workers returned home at Sun set	The Sun set and so the workers returned home	When the Sun set, the workers returned home
20.	I don't know the arrival time of the Nellai Express	The Nellai Express will arrive at the station but I don't know the time	I don't know when the Nellai Express will arrive at the station

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
27	Rearrange words to form meaningful sentences	2	1

It is best to teach word order when introducing new structures. For example, when teaching the simple past tense of make, it is important to emphasize “Mary made a cake.” as opposed to “Mary a made cake.” The second sentence of course is incorrect. Breaking structures into sections will help your students immensely. For this example, teach them Subject+ Verb + Object or SVO to help them remember.

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
13	TENSE FORMS	1	-

## TENSE FORMS

**Q. NO. 13 :** Verbs come in three tenses: past, present, and future. The past is used to describe things that have already happened (e.g., earlier in the day, yesterday, last week, three years ago). The present tense is used to describe things that are happening right now, or things that are continuous. The future tense describes things that have yet to happen (e.g., later, tomorrow, next week, next year, three years from now).

**The following table illustrates the proper use of verb tenses:**

Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Future
I read nearly every day.	Last night, I read an entire novel.	I will read as much as I can this year.
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous
I am reading Shakespeare at the moment.	I was reading Edgar Allan Poe last night.	I will be reading Nathaniel Hawthorne soon.
Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
I have read so many books I can't keep count.	I had read at least 100 books by the time I was twelve.	I will have read at least 500 books by the end of the year.
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	Future Perfect Continuous
I have been reading since I was four years old.	I had been reading for at least a year before my sister learned to read.	I will have been reading for at least two hours before dinner tonight.

Tenses play a crucial role in the English language. It denotes the time an action takes place, whether sometime in the past, in the present or will take some time in the future.

From a general view of tenses, this module will go on to discuss each tense in detail with examples. The table below gives a glimpse of the way tenses are used using the verb 'play'

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	Played (verb+ed)	Plays (verb+s)	will/shall play (will/shall+verb)
Perfect	had played (had+past participle)	has/have played (has/have+past participle)	will/shall have played (will/shall + past participle)
Continuous	was/were playing (was/were+verb+ing)	is/am/are playing (is/am/are+verb+ing)	will/shall be playing (will/shall be+verb+ing)
Perfect Continuous	had been playing (had been+verb+ing)	has/have been playing (has/have been + verb + ing)	will/shall have been playing(will/shall have been+verb+ing)

## **PAST TENSE:**

### **i. Simple Past Tense:**

Indicates an action took place before the present moment and that has no real connection with the present time.

For example, "He danced in the function." (The action took place in the past, is finished and is completely unrelated to the present)

"He flew to London yesterday."

#### **Note:**

The verb 'flew' is an irregular verb which does not take 'ed' in the past tense like regular verbs.

b. the form of Simple Past Tense is - verb + ed

### **ii. Past Perfect Tense:**

Indicates an action in the past that had been completed before another time or event in the past.

For example, "He had exercised before it started to rain."

"He had slept before I came back from the market."

#### **Note:**

a. The form of Past Perfect Tense is- had + verb (past participle form or the 3rd form of the verb)

### **iii. Past Continuous Tense:**

Indicates an action going on at some time in the past or an action in the past that is longer in duration than another action in the past.

For example, "It was getting darker."

"The light went out while they were reading."

**Note:** a. The form of Past Continuous Tense is- was/were + verb + ing

### **iv. Past Perfect Continuous Tense:**

Indicates an action in the past that took place before another time or event in the past and continued during the second event/time point in the past.

For example, "At that time, he had been writing a novel for two months."

"He had been exercising when I called."

**Note:** a. The form of Past Perfect Continuous Tense is- had + been + verb + ing

## **PRESENT TENSE:**

### **i. Simple Present Tense:**

Indicates an action that is generally true or habitual. That is, it took place in the past, continues to take place in the present, and will take place in the future. This tense is used to denote

-a habitual action- for instance, "He walks to school."

-general truths- for instance, "The sun rises in the east", "Honesty is the best policy."

-a future event that is part of a fixed timetable- for instance, "The match starts at 9 o'clock."

#### **Note:**

a. The form of Simple Present Tense is-verb (infinitive without 'to' and agreeable with the subject)

### **ii. Present Perfect Tense:**

Indicates an action that has been completed sometime before the present moment, with a result that affects the present situation.

**For example,** "He has finished the work." "He has slept."

**Note:**

a. The form of Present Perfect Tense is- has/have + verb (past participle form or 3rd form of the verb)

**iii. Present Continuous Tense:**

Indicates an action that is taking place at the moment of speaking.

**For example,** “She is walking.”

“I am studying.”

**Note:** a. the form of Present Continuous Tense is- is/am/are + verb + ing

**iv. Present Perfect Continuous Tense:**

Indicates an action that started in the past and is continuing at the present time.

For example, “He has been sleeping for an hour.”

**Note:** a. The form of Present Perfect Continuous Tense is- has/have + been + verb + ing

**FUTURE TENSE:**

**i. Simple Future Tense:**

Indicates an action that will take place after the present time and that has no real connection with the present time.

For example, “She will visit her ailing grandmother soon.”

“He will walk home.”

**Note:** a. the form of Simple Future Tense is- will/shall + verb

**ii. Future Perfect Tense-**

Indicates an action in the future that will have been completed before another time or event in the future.

For example, “By the time we arrive, he will have studied.”

**Note:**

a. The form of Future Perfect Tense is- will/shall have + verb(past participle form or 3rd form of the verb)

**iii. Future Continuous Tense:**

Indicates an action in the future that is longer in duration than another action in the future.

For example, “He will be walking when it starts to rain.”

**Note:**

a. The form of Future Continuous Tense is-will/shall be + verb + ing

**iv. Future Perfect Continuous Tense:**

Indicates an action in the future that will have been continuing until another time or event in the future.

For example, “He will have been exercising an hour at 2:00.”

**Note:**

a. The form of Future Perfect Continuous Tense is- will/shall have been + verb + ing

**ADDITIONAL EXERCISE:**

**Complete the following sentence using the most appropriate tense form of the verb given below.**

**1. After he .....his lunch he went across to the window.**

- a) Will finish                      b) finish                      c) finishing  
d) had finished                      **Ans: (d)**

**2. The water ..... in a vessel.**

- a) is boiled                      b) boiled c) boils                      d) had boiled                      **Ans: (a)**

3. Raga .....an atlas yesterday.

- a) buys b) had bought c) bought d) will buy **Ans: (c)**

4. Kalpana Chawala .....in Karnal, Haryana.

- a) is born b) was born c) had been born d) were born **Ans: (b)**

5. The Prime Minister .....for America next week.

- a) will leave b) left c) had left d) leaves **Ans: (d)**

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
1-3	Synonyms	3	1

**Unit-1**

- |                |   |                        |                 |   |              |
|----------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|---|--------------|
| 1. ledge       | - | a narrow piece of rock | 4. rapidly      | - | quickly      |
| 2. beneath     | - | underneath             | 5. faint        | - | unclear      |
| 3. muster up   | - | gather, assemble       | 6. creaked      | - | squeak       |
| 4. shrilly     | - | high-pitched sound     | 7. burglar      | - | robber       |
| 5. plunge      | - | jump                   | 8. tiptoed      | - | cautious     |
| 6. Precipice   | - | a steep rock           | 9. gripped      | - | clutch       |
| 7. waves       | - | gesture                | 10. beagle      | - | detective    |
| 8. daintily    | - | casually               | 11. shine       | - | gleam        |
| 9. sheer       | - | mere                   | 12. slammed     | - | bang         |
| 10. plateau    | - | high ground            | 13. peered      | - | associate    |
| 11. dozing     | - | nod off                | 14. aroused     | - | awaken       |
| 12. cowardice  | - | lack of bravery        | 15. gruffly     | - | hoarse       |
| 13. scraped    | - | corner                 | 16. intuitively | - | spontaneous  |
| 14. starve     | - | suffer from hunger     | 17. wham        | - | bang         |
| 15. gnaw       | - | chew                   | 18. narrow      | - | small        |
| 16. uttered    | - | articulated            | 19. tinkled     | - | chime        |
| 17. cackle     | - | giggle                 | 20. enormous    | - | colossal     |
| 18. mocking    | - | derisive               | 21. patrol      | - | inspect      |
| 19. tapping    | - | knock                  | 22. bang        | - | smack        |
| 20. motionless | - | frozen                 | 23. cops        | - | police woman |
| 21. monstrous  | - | cruel                  | 24. hoarse      | - | gravel       |
| 22. seized     | - | captured               | 25. beveled     | - | angle        |
| 23. headlong   | - | sudden                 | 26. crisscross  | - | conflicting  |
| 24. soaring    | - | climbing               | 27. stabbed     | - | pierce       |
| 25. swoop      | - | dive                   | 28. slam        | - | bang         |
| 26. shrieking  | - | amused                 | 29. whoop       | - | hoot         |
| 27. amused     | - | entertained            | 30. yank        | - | jerk/pull    |
| 28. beckoning  | - | attract                | 31. closet      | - | cabinet      |
| 29. exhausted  | - | dead                   | 32. ransack     | - | plunder      |
| 30. sank       | - | capsize                | 33. sprawl      | - | drape        |
|                |   |                        | 34. sprang      | - | bounce       |
|                |   |                        | 35. hammer      | - | batter       |
|                |   |                        | 36. hysterical  | - | crazy        |
|                |   |                        | 37. indignant   | - | annoyed      |
|                |   |                        | 38. coward      | - | aggressor    |
|                |   |                        | 39. phony       | - | bogus        |
|                |   |                        | 40. blaspheme   | - | desecration  |

**Unit-2**

- |               |   |           |
|---------------|---|-----------|
| 1. Chaos      | - | confusion |
| 2. hullabaloo | - | a fuss    |
| 3. attic      | - | loft      |



**Unit-3**

1.escort	-	a guard
2. currently	-	Presently
3. accomplishment	-	Achievement
4.tremendous	-	awe inspiring, terrific
5. circum navigated	-	to sail round the world
6. deity	-	a god
7. indigenously	-	Natively
8. located	-	Situated
9. extensive	-	Widespread
10. trails	-	Tests
11. commisioned	-	to put into active service
12. advanced	-	Improved
13. array	-	various data structures
14. consonance	-	Agreement
15. empower	-	Authorize
16. attain	-	Achieve
17. potential	-	Ability
18. depicting	-	Portraying
19. thrust	-	Force
20. initiative	-	first move
21. feature	-	Characteristic
22. renewable	-	act of recycling
23. resourse	-	raw material
24. meteorological	-	relating to weather forecast
25. accurate	-	Exact
26. skippered	-	Captained

**Unit-4**

1. Ancestral	-	forefather's
2. revive	-	to recall
3. Smoothing	-	comforting
4.Surprised	-	Astonished
5.Certainly	-	surely
6. Rectify	-	to set right, to correct
7. Dilated	-	widened
8.Crazy	-	insane
9. Bifurcated	-	divided into two
10. Ruins	-	destruction
11.Savouries	-	snacks
12. Recollected	-	remembered, recalled
13. Acute	-	severe
14. Curious	-	interested
15. Rustic	-	rural, unsophisticated
16. Strewn	-	scattered
17. affluent	-	wealthy
18. Cursed	-	accused of, ruin
19. jealous	-	envious

20. stared	-	looked fixedly
21. Gesture	-	movement of the body
22. intently	-	eagerly
23. peered	-	looking closely
24. Ascertained	-	confirmed ,ensured
25. venting	-	to let
26. amazed	-	overwhelmed
27. Overwrought	-	upset, distressed
28. grievances	-	complaints
29. absolutely	-	completely
30. Heaved	-	to utter painfully
31. eventually	-	finally
32. restored	-	to return
33. unperturbed	-	undisturbed
34. justified	-	proved right
35. Ventilator	-	allow fresh air to pass
36. Crumbled	-	to break into small pieces
37. Antique	-	belonging to ancient time
38. Striped	-	a long narrow band with a variety of colours on the surface

**Unit-5**

1. Exhausted	-	empty
2. Access	-	admission
3. Command	-	order
4. Combined	-	together
5.Predefined	-	pre set
6. Barriers	-	hazards
7. Freedom	-	liberty
8. Faster	-	quicker
9. Better	-	well
10. Inclusion	-	attach it in <b>or</b> together
11. Deprived	-	denied
12. Frustrating	-	disappointing
13. Era	-	period
14. Capable	-	ability
15. Easier	-	simpler
16. Catridges	-	containers
17. Grapple	-	fight
18. Command	-	order
19. Impairment	-	defective
20. Independent	-	self-reliant
21. Grapple	-	fight
21. Interested	-	concerned
22. Disabled	-	differently abled
23. Interactive	-	mutual
24. Rely	-	depend
25. Opening	-	beginning
26. Mounted	-	fixed

27. Required	-	needed
28. Latest	-	recent
29. Swapping	-	moving
30. Reality	-	true
31. Mounted	-	fixed
32. Replacement	-	substitute
33. Opening	-	beginning
34. Receive	-	get
35. Required	-	needed
36. Selected	-	chosen
37. Spare	-	additional or extra.

### Unit-6

1. Dread	-	fear
2. Chirping	-	twittering
3. Scolding	-	rebuking, chiding
4. Edge	-	crest
5. Drilling	-	parading
6. Sawmill	-	a mill for sawing timber
7. Woods	-	trees
8. Tempting	-	enticing
9. Hurried off	-	rushed off
10. Bub	-	boy
11. Resist	-	control, overcome
12. In unison	-	combined, all together
13. Fright	-	fear
14. Dismissed	-	closed
15. Still	-	motionless
16. Terrible	-	horrible
17. Draft	-	plan, outline
18. Counted on	-	depended on
19. Edges	-	corners
20. Apprentice	-	a learner
21. Commotion	-	noise and confusion
22. Gentle	-	mild
23. Out of breath	-	gasping
24. Prize	-	important, significant
25. Grave	-	serious
26. Rapping	-	thumping
27. Primer	-	a book for beginners
28. Tone	-	sound
29. Classmates	-	class fellows
30. Inspection	-	examination
31. Solemn	-	serious
32. Frightened	-	scared
33. A while ago	-	a little time before
34. Put off	-	delay
35. Except	-	apart from
36. Thunderclap	-	loud sound of thunder

37. Blame	-	fault
38. Attentive	-	concentrated
39. Cranky	-	whimsy, strange
40. Fancy	-	imagine
41. Mounted	-	went up
42. Recite	-	to say something loudly
43. Dreadful	-	terrible
44. Give up	-	sacrifice
45. Hold fast	-	hold tightly, hold firmly
46. Worn	-	reduced
47. Seeking	-	finding out
48. Anxious	-	worried, careful
49. Amazed	-	surprised
50. All through	-	throughout
51. Hopvine	-	vine of hop plant
52. Leaned	-	bent
53. Logical	-	reasonable
54. Angelus	-	a bell rung for prayers
55. Gesture	-	sign
56. Enslaved	-	made slave
57. Trumpets	-	horn-like wind instruments
58. Twined	-	tangled
59. Patience	-	ability to wait
60. Choked	-	blocked the throat
61. Struck	-	rang
62. Chanted	-	sang, recited
63. Gazing	-	looking intently
64. Bulletin board	-	news stand
65. Beetles	-	insects with hard shell-like back

### Unit-7

1. jiritched	-	jerked
2. Horrified	-	terrified
3. listless	-	unenthusiastic
4. foggy	-	misty
5. Sinking	-	depressed
6. contagious	-	spreading by contact
7. gloomy	-	dark
8. flushed	-	reddish
9. approaching	-	going near
10. gaunt	-	lean
11. aroused	-	stimulated
12. symptoms	-	signs, indications
13. dreadful	-	fearful
14. stipulated	-	specified
15. practitioner	-	one who practices
16. delirious	-	excited
17. hesitant	-	reluctant

18. bolted - fastened with a bolt
19. persuade - convince
20. fetch - go and bring
21. dejection - down heartedness
22. frail - weak
23. trembling - shivering
24. nutritious - full of nutrients
25. pretending - acting
26. evidence - proof
27. exactly - precisely, accurately
28. sliding - move on a surface smoothly
29. startle - shocked and surprised
30. ignorant - unknowledgeable  
unaware
31. mantel - a narrow slab over a fire slab
32. butler - the chief manservant of a house
33. mention - refer to something briefly
34. tongs - a tool with two movable arms that are joined at one end
35. coincidence - a remarkable instance of things happening at the same time by chance
36. scuffle - a short, confused flight or struggle.

**I. Choose the appropriate synonyms of the following words from the options given below :**

1) brink	a) top	b) bottom	c) solitude	d) edge
2) shrilly	a) cruelly	b) piercingly	c) loudly	d) meek
3) devour	a) eat quickly	b) soft	c) greedily	d) inhale
4) gnaw	a) spit	b) sip	c) swallow	d) chew
5) trot	a) run	b) walk	c) vanish	d) hide
6) precipice	a) slope	b) cliff	c) glide	d) horizontal
7) whet	a) moist	b) bright	c) spot	d) sharpen
8) preening	a) rubbing	b) cleaning	c) cunning	d) intelligent
9) plaintively	a) sadly	b) sweetly	c) rapidly	d) slowly
10) swoop	a) came	b) take	c) descend	d) bend
11) beckoning	a) summoning	b) assuring	c) irritating	d) send
12) hullabaloo	a) clarity	b) accuracy	c) loud noise	d) scatter
13) slamming	a) shutting	b) crying	c) rough	d) madly
14) gruffly	a) noisily	b) brutally	c) socially	d) sadly
15) intuitively	a) bad	b) waste	c) instinctively	d) cheaply
16) whammed	a) struck forcefully	b) spotted	c) noticed	d) seen
17) bevel	a) expanded	b) shortened	c) tamed	d) sloping edge
18) rending	a) tearing	b) oozing	c) swarming	d) tearful
19) yanked	a) pulled	b) diffused	c) digressed	d) diminished
20) hysterical	a) convoked	b) feigned	c) excited	d) palatial
21) creaking	a) squeaking	b) alarming	c) harmful	d) frightening
22) indignant	a) sleepy	b) angry	c) annoyance	d) valiant
23) chaos	a) confusion	b) wizard	c) forceps	d) palatial
24) expedition	a) petulance	b) voyage	c) imprecation	d) exploration

25) replenishment	a) addition	b) advancement	c) oblation	d) restoration
26) apprehensive	a) anxious / fearful	b) dominant	c) valiant	d) resistant
27) contention	a) attempt	b) ripping	c) deny	d) strenuous effort
28) auxiliary	a) stimulate	b) main	c) additional	d) generated
29) anticipate	a) avoid	b) except	c) calculate	d) ignore
30) consonance	a) agreement	b) relevant	c) lateral	d) irrelevant
31) morale	a) ignore	b) spirit	c) placate	d) self confidence
32) bifurcated	a) divided into two	b) redress	c) redeem	d) recruit

33) revive	a) diddle	b) bring back	c) requite	d) laud
34) soothing	a) launching	b) bestial	c) calming	d) languid
35) rustic	a) rural	b) industrial	c) serene	d) marine
36) dilated	a) shortened	b) widened	c) removed	d) unfit
37) ascertained	a) relinquished	b) remanded	c) proclaimed	d) confirmed
38) overwrought	a) renowned	b) particular	c) upset	d) rotund
39) crumbled	a) broken	b) erect	c) prudent	d) wile
40) indigenously	a) cleverly	b) peculiarly	c) natively	d) precautiously
41) spire	a) pointed tower	b) mosque	c) temple	d) church
42) unperturbed	a) cunning	b) undisturbed	c) unchanged	d) rigorous
43) affluent	a) rife	b) prevalent	c) meager	d) wealthy
44) hidden	a) cheat	b) remain	c) concealed	d) devour
45) grapple	a) reticent	b) fight	c) reserved	d) retread
46) gaze	a) peep	b) leap	c) wave	d) stare
47) inclusion	a) act of including	b) addition	c) promotion	d) incitement
48) cloister	a) puzzle	b) retard	c) tripod	d) enclosed by

49) collaborative	a) annoyed	b) deviate	c) co-operative	d) mingled
50) chirping	a) twittering	b) appealing	c) murmuring	d) dozing
51) bustle	a) calamity	b) excitement	c) riot	d) playful
52) unison	a) harmony	b) duplicate	c) approval	d) endorsement
53) rapping	a) striking	b) biting	c) thundering	d) awful
54) cranky	a) ordinary	b) strange	c) avarice	d) malice
55) gaunt	a) hoarse	b) reddish	c) flushed	d) lean
56) twitched	a) jerked	b) lenient	c) irritable	d) intimate
57) contagious	a) malevolent	b) restricted	c) spreading	d) confined
58) groan	a) moan	b) jovial	c) feverish	d) disaster
59) bolted	a) closed	b) rubbed	c) scattered	d) spread
60) dreadful	a) solemn	b) fearful	c) showy	d) sad
61) tongs	a) forceps	b) clip	c) ladle	d) jalopy
62) delirious	a) juggle	b) disturbed	c) pare	d) affected
63) frail	a) costly	b) just	c) sturdy	d) weak
64) startled	a) satisfied	b) fainted	c) shocked	d) encompass
65) scuffle	a) noises	b) supple	c) sniff	d) munch
66) circumnavigate	a) sail around	b) roam	c) wander	d) slothful
67) desperate	a) teeming	b) mitigate	c) ensured	d) hopeless
68) deep	a) profound	b) ephemeral	c) rapturous	d) slavish
69) advent	a) belated	b) forbid	c) arrival	d) lusty
70) despondent	a) hopeless	b) envious	c) trial	d) disgusting
71) reluctant	a) attract	b) sudden	c) unwilling	d) fragile
72) blissful	a) decrial	b) joyful	c) mournful	d) obscure
73) boon	a) blessing	b) annoying	c) irritating	d) facilitating
74) fright	a) innocent	b) fear	c) laziness	d) fine
75) solemn	a) caring	b) scripts	c) morgue	d) serious

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
4-6	ANTONYMS(Opposites)	3	1

**UNIT-1**

1. attempt	×	retreat
2. ledge	×	dip
3. afraid	×	brave
4. beneath	×	above
5. plunge	×	rise
6. shrill	×	calm
7. muster up	×	deaden
8. cackle	×	cry
9. cliff	×	relaxed
10. blazing	×	dark
11. warm	×	cool
12. previous	×	next
13. far	×	near
14. scrap	×	chunk
15. sheer	×	thick
16. wide	×	narrow
17. Plateau	×	valley
18. sunk	×	successful
19. preen	×	dirty
20. thrust	×	pull
21. Mocking	×	respectful
22. plaintive	×	happy
23. trot	×	stop
24. utter	×	incomplete
25. matachin	×	appease
26. soar	×	decline
27. Amused	×	bore
28. exhausted	×	Able
29. whet	×	blunt
30. gnaw	×	freshen.

**UNIT-2**

1. Chaos	×	orderliness
2. Hullabaloo	x	calm
3. Attic	x	cellar
4. Rapidly	x	slowly
5. faint	x	clear
6. creaked	x	gruff
7. Gripped	x	release
8. Shine	x	darkness
9. Despondent	x	hopefully
10. Peer	x	inferior
11. Aroused	x	calm
12. Gruffly	x	gently
13. Intuitively	x	induced

14. Gripped	x	released
15. Narrow	x	wide
16. grab	x	free
17. Conclusion	×	beginning
18. Banging	x	slowly
19. Cops	x	civilian
20. hoarse	x	nice
21. Whoop	x	calm
22. Yank	x	push
23. Closet	x	clear
24. Ransack	x	protect
25. Sprawl	x	straighten
26. Sprang	x	ceased
27. Hammer	x	praise
28. coward	x	hero
29. enormous	x	common
30. hysterical	x	apathetic
31. indignant	x	pleased
32. phony	x	authentic
33. blaspheme	x	reverence
34. Suspected	×	trusted

**UNIT-3**

1. indoors	×	outdoors
2. changed	×	unchanged
3. freedom	×	slavery
4. safety	×	danger
5. success	×	defeat
6. famous	×	infamous
7. essential	×	inessential
8. non conventional	×	conventional
9. renewable	×	non renewable
10. collected	×	scattered
11. accurate	×	inaccurate
12. defense	×	offense
13. replenishment	×	depletion
14. necessary	×	unnecessary
15. personal	×	impersonal
16. allowed	×	disallowed
17. entry	×	exit
18. successfully	×	unsuccessfully
19. brilliant	×	dull
20. pleasant	×	unpleasant
21. honour	×	dishonour
22. consonance	×	disagreement.

**UNIT-4**

1. Interested	×	disinterested
2. Continue	×	discontinue
3. Unperturbed	×	Disturbed
4. Decided	×	undecided
5. Cursed	×	blessed
6. Created	×	destroyed
7. Acute	×	blunt, dull
8. Affluent	×	poor
9. Recognizable	×	unrecognizable
10. Particular	×	general
11. Soothing	×	disturbing
12. Revive	×	destroy, abolish
13. Essential	×	inessential
14. Created	×	destroyed
15. Expanded	×	contracted
16. Heaved	×	shrank, compressed
17. Existed	×	discontinued
18. Intently	×	distractedly
19. Crumbled	×	built
20. Ascertained	×	unconfirmed
21. Normal	×	abnormal
22. Overwrought	×	calm, cool
23. Raising	×	dropping
24. Reaction	×	inquire
25. Stretched	×	contracted
26. Strewn	×	gathered
27. Venting	×	blocking.

**UNIT-5**

1. Receive	×	give
2. Reality	×	false
3. Rely	×	independent
4. Latest	×	outdated
5. Opening	×	closing
6. Access	×	exclusion
7. Combined	×	isolated, separated
8. Command	×	request
9. Easier	×	harder
10. Disabled	×	abled, able-bodied
11. Deprived	×	provided
12. Frustrating	×	encouraging
13. Capable	×	incapable
14. Grapple	×	accept

15. Exhausted	×	full
16. Freedom	×	slavery
17. Better	×	worse
18. Impairment	×	intact
19. Pre-defined	×	post-defined
20. Entire	×	part
21. Interactive	×	individual
22. Mounted	×	dismantled
23. Selected	×	rejected
24. Required	×	needless
25. Swapping	×	unmoving
26. Access	×	exclusion
27. Spare	×	scanty
28. Combined	×	separated
29. Interested	×	unconcerned
30. Grapple	×	accept.

**UNIT-6**

1. Scolding	×	praising
2. lost	×	won
3. quiet	×	noisy
4. Carefully	×	carelessly
5. faithful	×	unfaithful
6. honour	×	dishonor
7. Thanking	×	ungrateful
8. plenty	×	less
9. Preferred	×	hated
10. Logical	×	illogical
11. Enslaved	×	freed
12. Motionless	×	moving
13. often	×	rarely, seldom
14. Patience	×	impatience
15. Beautiful	×	ugly
16. gentle	×	rude
17. grave	×	cheerful, light
18. warm	×	cold
19. bright	×	dull
20. Mounted	×	dismounted
21. Low	×	high
22. smooth	×	rough
23. Courage	×	timidity
24. Attention	×	inattention
25. understood	×	Misunderstood
26. Apprentice	×	master
27. Commotion	×	clarity.



**UNIT-7**

- 1. sinking × depressed
- 2. horrified × terrified
- 3. illness x disease, sickness
- 4. gloomy × dark
- 5. gaunt × lean
- 6. flushed x reddish
- 7. replied × questioned
- 8. never × always
- 9. disobey × obey
- 10. gloomy × lightness

- 11. brightness × dullness
- 12. approaching × retreating
- 13. certainly × doubtfully
- 14. knowledge × ignorance
- 15. contagious × non-contagious
- 16. frail × strong
- 17. ignorant × knowledgeable
- 18. deadly × non-destructive
- 19. silence × noisy
- 20. kindness × cruelly
- 21. agreed × disagreed, denied
- 22. admitted × denied, refused.

**PRACTICE SETS FOR STUDENTS – ANTONYMS (Q.No. 4 to 6)**

**I. Choose the appropriate antonyms of the following words from the options given below :**

1) brink	a) top	b) furrow	c) cheat	d) centre
2) shrilly	a) likely	b) furiously	c) softly	d) refute
3) devour	a) vomit	b) swallow	c) fumble	d) manage
4) gnaw	a) beetle	b) fickle	c) nibble	d) regretful
5) trot	a) crawl	b) fast	c) clumsy	d) sycamore
6) precipice	a) platitude	b) pleasant	c) plain	d) princely
7) whet	a) residual	b) blunt	c) dull	d) repulsive
8) preening	a) dirtying	b) resigning	c) rumbling	d) promising
9) plaintively	a) resistant	b) specially	c) joyfully	d) earthly
10) swoop	a) horizontal	b) erect	c) down	d) ascend
11) hullabaloo	a) calmness	b) revolt	c) riot	d) mutiny
12) slamming	a) amusing	b) slapping	c) spoiling	d) unlocking
13) gruffly	a) honestly	b) arrogantly	c) gently	d) lavishly
14) intuitively	a) permanently	b) effectively	c) wildly	d) logically
15) whammed	a) attacked	b) annoyed	c) tapped	d) mocked
16) bevel	a) different	b) bent	c) ugly	d) even
17) rending	a) joining	b) telling	c) reminding	d) wanton
18) yanked	a) opposed	b) pushed	c) collided	d) peeped
19) hysterical	a) relaxed	b) reticent	c) talkative	d) angry
20) creaking	a) rigging	b) salient	c) hollow	d) calm
21) indignant	a) calm / peaceful	b) magnificent	c) worst	d) naughty
22) replenishment	a) collecting	b) turbid	c) emptying	d) excess
23) apprehensive	a) extraordinary	b) piteous	c) placid	d) confident

24) auxiliary	a) unimportant	b) main	c) trivial	d) rapid
25) anticipated	a) unexpected	b) willing	c) bland	d) definite
26) consonance	a) deliberate	b) stable	c) disagreement	d) crucial
27) morale	a) self-distrust	b) morbid	c) morose	d) fun
28) bifurcated	a) unite	b) aloof	c) rectify	d) endeavor
29) revive	a) vanish	b) seize	c) forget	d) classic

30) soothing	a) getting	b) casting	c) staring	d) scorching
31) rustic	a) funny	b) comical	c) palatial	d) urban
32) dilated	a) shrunk	b) solid	c) frowned	d) slackened
33) ascertained	a) strong	b) firm	c) doubtful	d) everlasting
34) overwrought	a) faithful	b) cool	c) obnoxious	d) skeptic
35) crumbled	a) unbroken	b) rigorous	c) ridiculous	d) tranquil
36) indigenously	a) skillfully	b) moderately	c) queer	d) foreign
37) spire	a) square	b) bottom	c) peak	d) spacious
38) unperturbed	a) jovial	b) uncontrollable	c) inordinate	d) disturbed
39) affluent	a) proud	b) poor	c) special	d) harmful
40) hidden	a) exposed	b) outward	c) banal	d) balky
41) grapple	a) emotive	b) empathy	c) surrender	d) concise
42) gaze	a) see	b) glimpse	c) sudden	d) gloss
43) inclusion	a) exclusion	b) gleam	c) rialto	d) prow
44) cloister	a) lid	b) open	c) encircled	d) tripod
45) collaborative	a) unsupportive	b) volunteer	c) indecent	d) caring
46) bustle	a) calm	b) tepid	c) busy	d) wreath
47) unison	a) together	b) disharmony	c) sylph	d) tepid
48) rapping	a) tapping	b) squeezing	c) shattering	d) hating
49) cranky	a) witty	b) ordinary / common	c) dizzy	Giddy

50) gaunt	a) malice	b) lovable	c) plump	d) thick
51) twitched	a) stagger	b) steady	c) uncertain	d) eager
52) contagious	a) pricking	b) non contagious	c) vulnerable	d) salient
53) groan	a) rejoice	b) tormenting	c) splitting	d) screaming
54) bolted	a) rebuked	b) rented	c) opened	d) crushed
55) dreadful	a) unafraid	b) ferocious	c) alarming	d) shaking
56) delirious	a) free	b) comfortable	c) undisturbed	d) fumbling
57) frail	a) strong	b) scrappy	c) alert	d) dumb
58) startled	a) fumbled	b) starved	c) static	d) composed
59) scuffle	a) stately	b) thrift	c) calm	d) watchful
60) desperate	a) intentionally	b) deliberately	c) discriminately	d) hopefully
61) deep	a) prolonged	b) shallow	c) privileged	d) plentiful
62) chaos	a) honest	b) order	c) wicked	d) timid
63) advent	a) luscious	b) hateful	c) tolerant	d) departure
64) despondent	a) hopeful	b) dissatisfied	c) irrational	d) repeated
65) reluctant	a) fractious	b) fastidious	c) willing	d) vile
66) blissful	a) amicable	b) amiable	c) amble	d) sorrowful
67) boon	a) device	b) difficult	c) proud	d) curse
68) fright	a) steady	b) spiritual	c) boldness	d) even
69) solemn	a) joyful	b) regression	c) jealously	d) sufficient
70) prove	a) accept	b) agree	c) disprove	d) disappear
71) imprisonment	a) subdue	b) costume	c) freedom	d) instant
72) kindly	a) unkindly	b) manly	c) truly	d) easily
73) limited	a) ignore	b) illegal	c) denial	d) unlimited



74) dependent	a) disloyal	b) energetic	c) independent	d) cordial
75) regularly	a) inactive	b) irregularly	c) indecent	d) irrational

Q.NO	Detail	Mark Alloted	Expected Marks
12	Preposition	1	-

### Q.No.12. Prepositions: (1 Mark)

Preposition என்பது ஒரு வார்த்தை, அது ஒரு வாக்கியத்தில் ஒரு பெயர்ச்சொல்லுக்கு (Noun) முன்போ அல்லது ஒரு பிரதி பெயர்ச்சொல்லுக்கு (Pronoun) முன்போ அமைந்து அந்த பெயர்ச்சொல்லுக்கும், பிரதி பெயர்ச்சொல்லுக்கும், அவ்வாக்கியத்தின் எழுவாய்க்கும் (Subject) இடையே உள்ள தொடர்பைக் குறிக்கும்.

along (வழியே)	at (இல்)	about (பற்றி)	above (மேலே)
after (பிறகு)	before (முன்)	beside (அருகில்)	from (இருந்து)
beyond (அப்பால்)	by (ஆல்)	for (க்காக)	in (இல்)
into (உள்)	near (அருகில்)	of (ன்.ல்)	on (மேலே)
since (இருந்து)		to (க்கு)	

### Model Prepositional Exercises:

- They selected me for the job only \_\_\_\_\_ merit  
a. on            b. in            c. along            d. by            Ans: (a)
- The people stood \_\_\_\_\_ the road to watch the procession go by.  
a. across            b. along            c. on            d. of            Ans: (b)
- The lion came out \_\_\_\_\_ the cave ferociously.  
a. along            b. upon            c. of            d. from            Ans: (c)
- Chennai is five-hundred km away \_\_\_\_\_ Madurai.  
a. from            b. to            c. for            d. by            Ans: (a)
- The little boy threw a stone \_\_\_\_\_ the window.  
a. from            b. by            c. into            d. at            Ans: (d)
- I have been waiting \_\_\_\_\_ my friend.  
a. for            b. along            c. to            d. from            Ans: (a)
- They have been living in the same house \_\_\_\_\_ 2008.  
a. for            b. from            c. since            d. in            Ans: (c)
- She has been ill \_\_\_\_\_ three days.  
a) for            b) from            c) in            d) since            Ans: (a)
- She has been ill \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.  
a) for            b) from            c) in            d) since            Ans: (d)
- She goes to school \_\_\_\_\_ foot.  
a. by            b. on            c. for            d. with            Ans: (b)
- He goes to school \_\_\_\_\_ a car.  
a. in            b. by            c. through            d. on            Ans: (a)
- My brother was waiting \_\_\_\_\_ the airport.  
a. for            b. at            c. to            d. by            Ans: (b)
- The train will reach Chennai \_\_\_\_\_ 12 hours.  
a. within            b. till            c. for            d. by            Ans: (a)
- Neighbours were quarrelling \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.  
a. between            b. among            c. for            d. with            Ans: (b)
- There was a terrible fight \_\_\_\_\_ Sohrub and Rustum.  
a. among            b. for            c. between            d. with            Ans: (c)

16. The Hindu newspaper is printed \_\_\_\_\_ KK Nagar in Chennai.

a. in                      b. at                      c. from                      d. by                      Ans: (b)

17. The function will be held \_\_\_\_\_ 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.

a. from                      b. between                      c. during                      d. to                      Ans: (b)

Additional Topics to prepare

<b>Vocabulary &amp; Grammar</b>		
1. Idioms and Phrases		2. Change the Form (Parts of Speech)
		3. Homophones / Homonyms
4. Concord	5. Non-Finites	6. Prepositional Phrases
7. Relative Pronoun	8. Articles	9. Modals / Semi-Modals
<b>Skill Based Questions</b>		
1. Slogan Writing	2. Draft a speech	3. Article writing
4. e-mail writing	5. Process Writing	6. Message writing
7. Poster Making	8. Pamphlet Making	9. Pie-Chart Questions

## MATERIAL PREPARATION TEAM

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WISH YOU ALL THE BEST

SSLC MODEL QUESTION PAPER -ENGLISH

Time:15 minutes + 3.00 hrs Marks :100

PART I

Answer all the questions

14x1=14

Choose the appropriate synonyms for the italicised words

1. The mother seagull *swooped* upwards.  
a) Leap b) rush c) move very quickly d) ascend  
2. The *attic* has always been favoured with children.  
a) Loft b) affluent c) apartment d) strong room  
3. It is a 55-foot sailing vessel built *indigenously* in India.  
a) Fully b) collectively c) innately d) specially

Choose the appropriate antonym for the italicised words.

4. She screamed back *mockingly*.  
a) Disrespectfully b) ridiculously c) jeeringly d) respectfully.  
5. We don't have to use any means of *repulsion*.  
a) Attraction b) distaste c) hate d) horror  
6. I *indulged* in banking.  
a) Took part b) participated c) abstained d) yielded

7. Choose the correct plural form of the word *life*

- a) lives b) live c) lifes d) life

8. Form a derivative by adding the right suffix to the word *document*\_\_\_\_\_

- a) ly b) ism c) ation d) sion

9. The common expansion of 4G is

- a) Fourth Group b) Fourth Gender c) Fourth Generation d) Fourth gear

10. Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate phrasal verb given below

The mother instructed the maid to \_\_\_\_\_ the child carefully.

- a) Look on b) look upon c) look after d) look into

11. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word "watch" to form a compound word.

- a) hall b) house c) man d) clock

12) Fill in the blank with most appropriate preposition

Mulan heard this \_\_\_\_\_ her tent.

13) Complete the following sentence using the most appropriate tense form of the verb given below

After he \_\_\_\_\_ his lunch, he went across to the window.

- a) Will finish b) finish c) was finishing d) had finished

14) Choose the appropriate linker from the given four alternatives.

\_\_\_\_\_ he is ninety years old; he is in the pink of health.

- a) when b) since c) even though d) yet

PART II

10x2=20

Section – I

Answer any three of the following questions in a sentence or two.

15. Mention the special features of INSV Tarini.

3x2=6

16. What prompted the young seagull to fly finally?

17. What was the daily routine of Sanyal?

18. What were the various things that tempted Franz to spend his day outdoors?

Section – II

Read the following set of poetic lines and answer any three of the following.

3x2=6

19. Let us learn to walk with a smile and a song,

No matter if things do sometimes go wrong;

a) What does the poet want everyone to learn?

b) What should we do when things go wrong?

20. She's a lioness; don't mess with her.

She'll not spare you if you're a prankster.

a) How is women described here?

b) When will she not spare as?

21. Their hands are ours, and in their lines, we read

A labour not different from our own.

22. Beside the house sits a tree

It never grows leaves.

a) What is found near the house?

b) Why does it never grow leaves?

Section – III

3x2=6

Answer any Three of the following.

23. Rewrite the following sentence to the other voice.

Please assemble in the ground

24. Rewrite using indirect speech

"Where are we going, sir?" asked the aero coachman.

25. 28. Punctuate the following.

what s the matter he called are you hurt

26. Transform the following sentence into a simple sentence.

As a Catherine is a reader, she buys a lot of books.

27. Rearrange the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

a) in the platform / saw the train / he rushed / when he

b) to Chennai / our way / we / are on

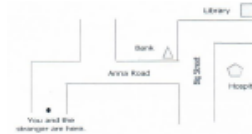
Section – IV

1x2=2

Answer the following question.

28. You are near the school. A stranger asks you to

direct him to library. Guide him with your directions



PART III

10x5=50

Section I

Answer any two of the following in utmost ten lines

2x5=10

29. Describe the struggles undergone by the young seagull to overcome its fear of flying.

30. 'Technology is a boon to the disabled'. Justify.

31. How did Watson help his friend to arrest the criminal?

32. 'Man does change with time' what were the various changes that came about in Adithya?

Section II

Answer any two of the following in utmost ten lines

2x5=10

33. Compare and contrast the attitude of the ant and the cricket.

34. How is mystery depicted in the poem 'The House on Elm Street'.

35. Read the following poetic lines and answer the questions given below.

The weather is always too hot or cold;

Summer and winter alike they scold.

Nothing goes right with the folks you meet

Down on the gloomy Complaining street.

i) Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines.

ii) Write the rhyme scheme of the poem.

iii) Identify the figure of speech employed in the fourth line of the given stanza.

iv) Pick out the alliterating words.

36. Paraphrase the following stanza.

We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive,

We can print and plough and weave and heat and light,

We can run and race and swim and fly and dive,

We can see and hear and count and read and write

a) Who does 'their' refer to?

b) What do we do in the lines?

### Section III

Answer any one of the following.

1x5=5

37. Rearrange the following sentences in coherent Order:

- Using his power, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
- Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
- He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
- He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
- Ariel was instructed to bring Ferdinand, the Prince of Naples to his cave.

38. Read the following Passage and answer the questions that follow.

In the army, Mulan Proved to be a brave soldier. In time, she was put in charge of other soldiers. Her battles went so well that she was put in charge of more soldiers. Her battles kept on going well. After a few years Mulan was given the top job- she would be General of the entire army. Not long after that, a very bad fever swept through the army. Many soldiers were sick. And Mulan, the General of the Army, became sick, too, when the doctor came out of Mulan's tent, he knew the truth.

Questions

- Who proved to be brave soldiers?
- What was Mulan in charge of?
- What was the top job Mulan was given?
- What happened to Mulan and other Soldiers when a fever swept through?
- Who knew the truth and when?

### Section IV

Answer any four of the following. 4x5=20

39. Prepare an attractive advertisement using the hint.

All type of books – special combo offers 20-50% discount – Enrich your knowledge – only for 2 days – Visit today.

40. Write a complaint to the officer of the PWD department to take immediate actions of maintaining cleanliness in the children's Park.

41. You are Ragav/ Ragavi school Pupil leader of GHSS, Salem. Prepare a notice on behalf of your school inviting the education tour to Mettur.

42. Look at the following picture and express your views on it in about five sentences.



43. Make notes or write a summary of the following the passage

Trees not only supply us with many of the conveniences of our daily life. They do much more than that. They support the life of living things. They help to replace the oxygen in the air constantly being used up and turned into carbon-dioxide when animals breathe, and things burn. The green leaves of trees absorb the carbon dioxide from the air and with the help of sunlight, break it up into carbon and oxygen; the carbon is used to make starch and oxygen is released in the atmosphere.

44. Identify and correct the errors in the following sentences

- You may speak politely to the elders.
- Many people behave rudely now a days.
- He come late to school.
- I have great confidence on you.
- Is this a book you want to buy.

### Section V

45. Quote from memory

1x5=5

Let me live .....back in fear  
Part IV

2x8=16

46. Write a paragraph about 150 words by developing the following hints.

a) Chinese emperor – one member – family – join army – Mulan – teen girl – trained in Kung. Fu – Joins – disguise – boy – wins – battles – General – Sick – re units' family – six houses and swords.

(or)

b) Somu – zigzag – ever silent – went off sleep – louder – undisturbed – snoring – cotton- Lakshmi – some fruit – Masterpiece.

47. a. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: 4 x 2 = 8

Kung Fu – 'kung' meaning 'energy' and 'Fu' meaning 'time' – is a Chinese martial art whose recorded history dates back to around 525 CE, during the Liang dynasty. The man credited with introducing martial arts to. Many people have a misconception that Chinese Kung Fu is about fighting and killing. It is actually based on Chinese philosophy and is about improving wisdom and intelligence. Taoist philosophy is deeply rooted in and had a profound influence on the culture. The five traditional animal styles of Shaolin Kung Fu are the dragon, the snake, the tiger, the leopard and the crane. Movements. This form of Chinese martial arts was known as Shaolin Kung Fu, named after the temple in which it was developed.

Questions.

1. Which country does the martial art Kung Fu belong to?

2. What is the meaning of the term "Kung Fu"?

3. Write any two martial arts of India?

4. What are the five animal styles followed in Shaolin Kung Fu?

47. Read the following poem and answer the questions given below:

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,  
Be a scrub in the valley – but be  
The best little scrub by the side of the rill;  
Be a bush, if you can't be a tree.  
If you can't be a bush, be a bit of the grass,  
And some highway happier make;  
If you can't be a Muskie, then just be a bass-  
But the liveliest bass in the lake!

Questions.

1. Where does the best scrub grow?

2. What makes a highway traveller happy?

3. Does size matter? Give reason.

4. What is the underlying theme of the poem?

## SSLC English Exam – Time Management Tips

### Remember:

Read the question carefully: “What is given?”

Understand : “What is asked?”

Get an idea : “What is expected Think: How am I going to answer?”

### Note:

- Don't write with spelling mistake, when you copy an answer from the question itself.
- Attend all the questions (for 100 marks only).
- Don't forget to write the question number for each answer.
- Time management is important.

நினைவுகொள்ளுங்கள்: வினாக்களை கவனமாகப் படியுங்கள்: “வினாத்தாளில் என்ன கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது?”

“என்ன விடைஎழுதச் சொல்லி கேட்கப்பட்டுள்ளது?” “நீ என்ன விடையை எப்படி எழுதப்போகிறாய்?”

### குறிப்பு:

- எழுத்துப் பிழையின்றி எழுத முயற்சி செய்யுங்கள். (குறிப்பாக வினாத்தாளில் உள்ள வார்த்தைகளைப் பார்த்து எழுதும் போது எழுத்துப் பிழையின்றி எழுதவும்.)
- 100 மதிப்பெண்களுக்கான விடைகள் அனைத்தையும் எழுத முயற்சிக்கவும்.
- வினா எண்ணைத் தவறாமல் குறிப்பிடவும்.
- அனைத்து வினா-விடைகளை எழுதும்விதமாக நேரத்தைத் திட்டமிடவும்.

SSLC English Exam – 3 Hrs						
Part	Section	Qn.No.	No. of Qns	Minutes	Total Mins.	Total Time
Question Paper Reading						10.00 a.m. -10.10 a.m.
Answer sheet check-up and signing procedure						10.11 a.m. -10.15 a.m.
Part I		1 -14	14	20 minutes	20 minutes	10.16 a.m. -10.35 a.m.
Part II	Section I	15 -18	3	9 minutes	40 minutes	10.36 a.m. -11.15 a.m.
	Section II	19 -22	3 x 2 = 6	12 minutes		
	Section III	23 -27	3	12 minutes		
	Section IV	28	1	7 minutes		
Part III	Section I	29 -32	2	12 minutes	70 minutes	11.16 a.m. -12.25 p.m.
	Section II	33 -36	2	12 minutes		
	Section III	37 -38	1	6 minutes		
	Section IV	39 -44	4	35 minutes		
	Section V	45	5 Lines	5 minutes		
Part IV		46 -47	2	15 mins each	30 minutes	12.26 p.m. -12.55 p.m.
Revision					20 minutes	12.56 p.m. -01.15 p.m.
Total					5 mins + 1801	15 minutes + 3 hours

### Don't Forget to check these during Revision:

- Check if you have answered all questions given in Question paper with Correct Question Number.
- Check if you have written Option code for 1 mark Question.
- Check spelling & Punctuations in Memory Poem.
- Check the format for Letter Writing, Notice Writing, Notes/Summary Writing, etc.,
- Check the route that you have mentioned for Road Map