

SSLC - English I Paper

Study Material



**You are the only person on Earth
who can use your ability**

Prepared By...

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ஆங்கிலம் முதல் தாள் - ஷனாத்தாள் ஆய்வு

வினாத்தாளில் உள்ள மொத்த பிரிவுகள்	5
வினாத்தாளில் உள்ள மொத்த வினாக்கள்	78
எழுத வேண்டிய வினாக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை (கேள்விகள் - 1 முதல் 53)	69

பதில் தர வேண்டிய மதிப்பெண்கள்

மொத்த மதிப்பெண்கள்	100 (131)
அ. சொற்களஞ்சியம் சார்ந்த கேள்விகள்	20 (22)
ஆ. இலக்கணம் சார்ந்த கேள்விகள்	25 (25)
இ. எழுதுதல் திறன் சார்ந்த கேள்விகள் (பாடப்பகுதி)	15 (29)
ஈ. இலக்கியநயம் சார்ந்த கேள்விகள் (பாடல் பகுதி)	20 (35)
உ. வாசிப்புத்திறன் சார்ந்த கேள்விகள் (மொழிப்பயிற்சி)	20 (20)

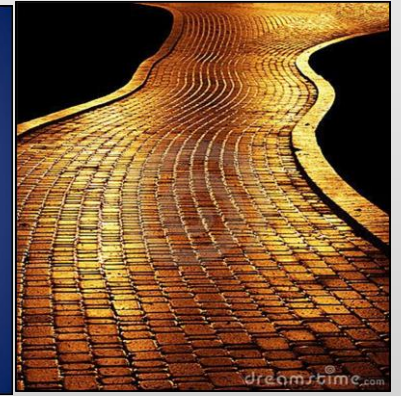
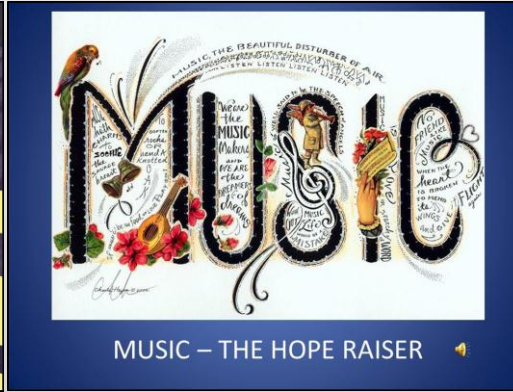
மதிப்பெண்கள் ஒதுக்கீடு

1. ஒரு மதிப்பெண் வினாக்கள்	50 (52)
2. இரண்டு மதிப்பெண் வினாக்கள்	30 (34)
3. ஐந்து மதிப்பெண் வினாக்கள்	20 (45)

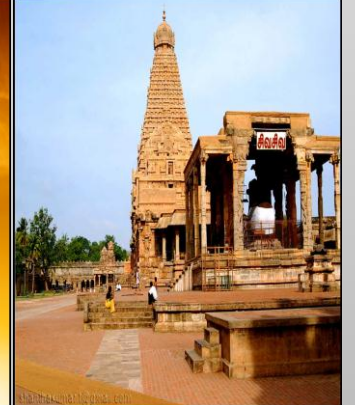
மொத்த மதிப்பெண்கள்

100 (131)

PROSE



Will Thirst Become Unquenchable?



* - அரசுப் பொதுத்தேர்வுகளில் கேள்விகள் கேட்கப்பட்ட எண்ணிக்கையைக் குறிக்கும்.

Section – I – Vocabulary (20 Marks) Part I

Question No. 1 – Synonyms (5 Marks):

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. profile - outline of the face | 45. erupt - suddenly happen / burst * |
| 2. accomplishment - ability/achievement *** | 46. torrent - outpour * |
| 3. ineffectual - worthless | 47. jostle(d) - push roughly / quarreled * |
| 4. glum - sullen / dejected | 48. exodus - mass movement |
| 5. ragged - untidy | 49. pursuit - chase * |
| 6. wizened - looking old / dried * | 50. triumphantly - victoriously * |
| 7. parchment - a piece of paper * | 51. denied - refused * |
| 8. piteous - sad / sorrowful * | 52. decade - a period of ten years |
| 9. coarse - rough * | 53. tragedy - sad happening |
| 10. alms - offerings * | 54. brutality - cruelty * |
| 11. forlorn - forsaken / lonely * | 55. shortcomings - defects / demerits |
| 12. commissioned - ordered | 56. diligence - a steady effort/hard work *** |
| 13. popular - famous / well known * | 57. initiating - starting * |
| 14. amazing - surprising / wonderful ** | 58. exceptional - unusual * |
| 15. battered - beaten out of shape | 59. penalized - punished |
| 16. extended - offered | 60. well defined - clearly marked |
| 17. patched - sewn up | 61. seldom - not often / rarely * |
| 18. articulate - express / speak clearly * | 62. restricted - limited |
| 19. figure out - make out / understand * | 63. fascinating - interesting / attracting * |
| 20. profound - intense / deep | 64. renovated - repaired / good condition * |
| 21. unquenchable - dissatisfied | 65. valour - bravery * |
| 22. irreverent - disrespectful | 66. scantily - insufficiently |
| 23. mastered - learnt * | 67. supreme - greatest * |
| 24. rising - replying / responding | 68. independent - free * |
| 25. tender - offer | 69. contrivances - machines * |
| 26. discharged - carried out | 70. reverence - respect |
| 27. privilege - special right / benefit | 71. opulence - richness / lavishness |
| 28. suffice - enough / adequate * | 72. staunch - steadfast * |
| 29. exacting - demanding * | 73. magnanimous - splendid |
| 30. invidious - unjust * | 74. intricate - fine / delicate |
| 31. indispensable - essential | 75. unfits - does not suit * |
| 32. earnestness - seriousness * | 76. captured - arrested / caught * |
| 33. prosecute - continue / pursue | 77. grandiose - impressive |
| 34. unsophisticated - simple / natural * | 78. constantly - continuously * |
| 35. prey - victim ** | 79. eradicate - wipe out * |
| 36. redress - compensation | 80. diminishing - decreasing * |
| 37. rare - uncommon ** | 81. soars past - increases to * |
| 38. hostile - opposing / enmity | 82. disappears - vanishes * |
| 39. soaring - rising / increasing * | 83. campaigned - canvassed * |
| 40. scramble - struggle * | 84. persistence - continuous effort * |
| 41. fanned out - spread out | 85. glory - beauty / splendor ** |
| 42. rumour - false story | 86. quenching - extinguishing / satisfying * |
| 43. panic - fear | 87. challenge - difficult task * |
| 44. personal - private * | 88. sufficient - adequate * |

Question No. 2 - Antonyms (5 Marks):

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. glum x happy / joyful | 41. fascinating x boring / uninteresting * |
| 2. ragged x tidy / clean | 42. ancient x modern *** |
| 3. piteous x joyous * | 43. strong x weak |
| 4. coarse x smooth / soft | 44. valour x cowardice / timid |
| 5. inability x ability * | 45. scantily x sufficiently |
| 6. eagerly x indifferently ** | 46. profound x shallow |
| 7. public x private * | 47. diligence x laziness * |
| 8. common x rare * | 48. internal x external ** |
| 9. irreverent x reverent ** | 49. hostility x friendliness * |
| 10. tender x take | 50. worse x better * |
| 11. invidious x just / fair *** | 51. divine x unholy / mortal * |
| 12. indispensable x unimportant/dispensable** | 52. difference x similarity / same * |
| 13. essential x inessential / unimportant * | 53. immense x small * |
| 14. earnestness x carelessness | 54. remember x forget * |
| 15. sophisticated x unsophisticated | 55. glory x shame * |
| 16. soaring x decreasing / reducing / falling ** | 56. captured x released ** |
| 17. rumour x reality / fact * | 57. harsh x gentle * |
| 18. panic x calmness / relaxed / bold *** | 58. miserable x joyful * |
| 19. triumphantly x unsuccessfully * | 59. fastest x slowest * |
| 20. narrow x wide / broad ** | 60. timid x bold |
| 21. dirty x clean / pure ** | 61. brave x timid * |
| 22. foreign x native * | 62. invisible x visible ** |
| 23. sweet x bitter | 63. especially x commonly * |
| 24. proud x humble | 64. usual x unusual |
| 25. selfish x generous | 65. success x failure |
| 26. denied x accepted | 66. certain x uncertain / indefinite * |
| 27. tragedy x comedy ** | 67. differences x similarity |
| 28. brutality x humane / kindness *** | 68. darkness x brightness * |
| 29. shortcomings x merits | 69. overhead x underneath * |
| 30. initiating x concluding / ending | 70. fortunate x unfortunate * |
| 31. exceptional x usual * | 71. popular x unpopular * |
| 32. penalized x rewarded / praised | 72. development x retardation / reversion * |
| 33. surplus x insufficient | 73. excited x calm * |
| 34. seldom x often / frequently * | 74. grandiose x unimpressive * |
| 35. restricted x unrestricted / limitless | 75. slowly x fast * |
| 36. privileged x deprived * | 76. rare x common * |
| 37. prosecute x stop * | 77. impressive x unimpressive * |
| 38. reverence x disrespect * | 78. exclude x include |
| 39. several x few * | 79. organized x disorganized |
| 40. local x global * | 80. offer x withdraw * |

Part II - Question No. 3 - Abbreviations (1 Mark):

Abbreviation என்பது ஒரு விரிவின் முதல் எழுத்துக்களை மட்டும் கொண்ட சுருக்கம்.

Abbreviations & Acronyms					
1.	PA	Personal Assistant *	23.	TAFE	Tractor And Farm Equipment
2.	PS	Personal Secretary / Post Script	24.	SAARC	South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation
3.	BPO	Business Process Outsourcing*	25.	RAM	Random Access Memory *
4.	KPO	Knowledge Process Outsourcing	26.	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
5.	B.Tech	Bachelor of Technology	27.	LAN	Local Area Network *
6.	SBI	State Bank of India ***	28.	AIR	All India Radio
7.	SAT	Scholastic Aptitude Test / Standard Assessment Task	29.	UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
8.	PTA	Parent Teachers Association	30.	CAT	Career/Common Aptitude Test *
9.	CA	Chartered Accountant **	31.	AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
10.	UAE	United Arab Emirates	32.	WHO	World Health Organization
11.	ROM	Read Only Memory	33.	TANSI	Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries *
12.	SMS	Short Message Service *	34.	SR	Southern Railways
13.	SSC	Staff Selection Commission	35.	ISRO	Indian Space Research Organization *
14.	WWW	World Wide Web	36.	UNO	United Nations Organization
15.	TET	Teacher Eligibility Test	37.	WAN	Wide Area Network
16.	ATM	Automated Teller Machine	38.	NLC	Neyveli Lignite Corporation
17.	RRB	Railway Recruitment Board *	39.	UFO	United Fund Organization / Unidentified Flying Object
18.	BHEL	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	40.	ILO	International Labour Organization *
19.	PTI	Post Trust of India	41.	MNC	Multi-National Corporation
20.	POTA	Prevention Of Terrorism Act	42.	CCTV	Closed Circuit Television *
21.	IAS	Indian Administrative Service	43.	VAT	Value Added Tax
22.	PIN	Postal Index Number *			

Question No. 4 - Homophones (1 Mark):

Homophones என்பது ஒரே உச்சரிப்பைக் கொண்ட, ஆனால் Spelling மற்றும் அர்த்தம் வேறுபட்ட இரண்டு சொற்களாகும்.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Ramu wants to _____ a flat _____ selling his house. * | (buy/by) |
| 2. Do you _____ the answer?. _____ I don't. * | (no/know) |
| 3. I can't _____ the bell from _____. ** | (here/hear) |
| 4. _____ day on Earth is measured by the _____. * | (hour/our) |
| 5. The colour of your _____ is the same as that of the _____.*(hare/hair) | |
| 6. The _____ of the _____ is Rs.100. | (prize/price) |
| 7. We will set _____ for Japan next week for _____. * | (sail/sale) |
| 8. We shall _____ you tomorrow. | (meat/meet) |
| 9. Everyone must see the _____ | (see/sea) |
| 10. The _____ of my bicycle has been punctured | (tyre/tire) |
| 11. _____ of them returned to the show. * | (none/nun) |
| 12. Gold is measured in _____ * | (carat/carrot) |
| 13. She _____ the address. | (knew/new) |
| 14. We need _____ of mind. | (piece/peace) |
| 15. A _____ consists of seven days. * | (week/weak) |
| 16. His _____ is to serve the poor. * | (mission/machine) |

Answers:

- buy - by
- know - no
- hear - here
- Our - hour
- hair - hare
- price - prize
- sail - sale
- meet
- sea
- tyre
- None
- carat
- knew
- peace
- week
- mission

Question No. 5 - American & British English (1 Mark):

பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆங்கிலத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வார்த்தையை அமெரிக்க ஆங்கிலத்தில் மாற்றி எழுத வேண்டும்.

British English	American English	British English	American English	British English	American English
Fellow *	Guy	Rise	Raise	Trumpet	Horn
Jam **	Jelly	Single	One way	Jug *	Pitcher
Bonnet	Hood	Storm	Tempest	Dustbin **	Trash can
Boot	Trunk	Wash basin *	Sink	Goods train	Freight train
Blind	Window Shade	Wind screen	Wind shield	Autumn	Fall
Chips	French Fries	Witness box	Witness stand	Tap	Faucet
Cutting	Clipping	Zed	Zee	Holiday	Vacation
Cot *	Crib	Fire brigade	Fire department	Torch light	Flash light
Sweet	Candy	Interval	Intermission	Film / Cinema	Movie
Janitor	Caretaker	Anticlockwise	Counterclockwise	Lorry	Truck
Biscuits*	Cookies	Shop assistant *	Sales clerk	Postbox *	Mailbox
Taxi	Cab	Cupboard	Closet	Lift **	Elevator
Petrol	Gasoline	Flat	Apartment	Neighbour *	Neighbor
Stable	Barn *	Trumpet	Horn	Bricks	Tin roof
Storm	Tempest	Bolted	Stolen	Recognize	Recognise

Question No. 6 - Compound Words (1 Mark):

இரு வேறு அர்த்தமுள்ள சொற்கள் இணைந்து புதிய சொல்லைக் கொடுத்தால் அது Compound Word ஆகும்.

Word 1	Word 2	New Word
Head	master	Headmaster *
Break	fast	Breakfast *
Child	hood	Childhood *
Moon	light	Moonlight *
Car	park	Carpark *
River	bed	Riverbed
Cricket	field	Cricket field
Head	light	Headlight
Air	port	Airport *
Fast	food	Fastfood *
Out	post	Outpost
Water	fall	Waterfall *
Safe	guard	Safeguard
Play	ground	Playground
Hand	written	Handwritten *
Gazing	star	Gazing star *
Wind	screen	Windscreen
Sea	food	Seafood *
Walking	stick	Walking stick *
Land	mark	Landmark *
Soft	ware	Software *
Blue	print	Blueprint *

Question No. 7 - Plural Forms (1 Mark):

இக்கேள்வியில் ஒருமையாகக் கொடுக்கப்படும் வார்த்தையை பன்மையாக மாற்றுவதே இந்த கேள்வியாகும். கீழ்க்கண்ட முறைகளில் பன்மையாக மாற்றலாம்.

நினைவில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியவை				
-is	-es	Examples	Axis	Axes
-um	-a		Datum	Data
-a	-ae		Formula	Formulae
-us	-i		Alumnus	Alumni
-oo	-ee		Tooth	Teeth
-x	-ces		Matrix	Matrices / Matrixes
	-es		Index	Indexes / Indices
-f/fe	-ves		Leaf/wife	Leaves / Wives

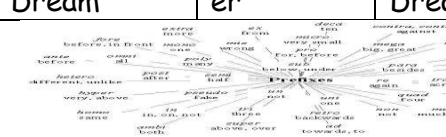
விதிவிலக்குகள்:

1. Sheep, cattle, deer, aircraft, swine, luggage, furniture... ஆகியவற்றுக்கு Singular, Plural ஒன்றே.
2. Spectacles, news, premises, species... ஆகியவற்றுக்கு Singular, Plural ஒன்றே.
3. Man-men, woman-women, child-children, mouse-mice, knife-knives... போன்ற வார்த்தைகளுக்கு சிறு மாற்றங்கள் மட்டும் ஏற்படுத்தவும்.

S.N	Singular	Plural	S.N	Singular	Plural
1.	Locus	Loc <i>i</i>	9.	Index	Indic <i>es</i>
2.	Focus	Foc <i>i</i>	10.	Thief	Thiev <i>es</i>
3.	Medium	Medi <i>a</i>	11.	Alumnus	Alumn <i>i</i>
4.	Fungus	Fungi	12.	Man servant	Men servant
5.	Criterion	Criteri <i>a</i>	13.	Species	Speci <i>es</i>
6.	Crisis	Cris <i>es</i>	14.	Son-in-law	Sons-in-law
7.	Stratum	Strata	15.	Buffalo	Buffalo <i>es</i>
8.	Memorandum	Memoranda	16.	Child	Childr <i>en</i>

Question No. 8 - Prefixes and Suffixes (1 Mark):

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தைக்கு முன்னால் சிறு அசைகளை சேர்ப்பது Prefix ஆகும்.(எ.கா.Untidy)
கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தைக்கு பின்னால் சிறு அசைகளை சேர்ப்பது Suffix ஆகும்.(எ.கா.Heroism)

Prefix			Suffix		
Prefix	Root Word	New Word	Root Word	Suffix	New Word
In	secure	Insecure	Announce	ment	Announcement*
Un	Fair	Unfair	Kind	ness	Kindness *
Ig	noble	Ignoble	Perform	ance	Performance *
Un	quenchable	Unquenchable	Develop	ment	Development
Ultra	violet	Ultraviolet *	Hero	ism	Heroism
Over	Load	Overload	Transform	ation	Transformation
Il	legal	Illegal *	Associate	ion	Association
Co	operate	Cooperate	Exception	al	Exceptional *
Sub	standard	Substandard	Clear	ance	Clearance
Dis	obey	Disobey *	Danger	ous	Dangerous *
Wind	screen	Windscreen	Wash	able	Washable
Mis	taken	Mistaken *	Beautiful	ly	Beautifully *
Ir	responsible	Irresponsible	National	ity	Nationality *
Non	violence	Nonviolence	Dream	er	Dreamer *
Im	possible	Impossible			
Hyper	active	Hyperactive*			
In	visible	Invisible *			

Question No. 9 - Phrasal Verbs (1 Mark):

ஒரு வினைச்சொல் (verb), இடைச்சொல் (preposition) உடனோ அல்லது வினை உரிச்சொல் (adverb) உடனோ இணையும் போது கூட்டு வினைச்சொல் (phrasal verb) உருவாகிறது. இச்சொல் ஒரு புதிய அர்த்தத்தைக் கொடுப்பதாக இருக்கும். இக்கேள்வியில் அடிக்கோடிட்டு கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைக்கு சரியான அர்த்தத்தை எழுத வேண்டும்.

Replace the underlined word in the sentence with one of the phrasal verbs:

1. I can't tolerate your laziness *
a) put off b) put forward c) put up with
2. Students should know how to have a friendly relationship with their class. ***
a) get up b) get back c) get on
3. I will try to pass the test however hard it may be.
a) get at b) get on c) get through
4. He renounced his wealth and became a social worker. *
a) give up b) give in c) give out
5. She could not understand the meaning of personification.
a) make out b) make up c) make over
6. He abandoned smoking.
a) get up b) go on c) gave up
7. I return to my native place.
a) layover b) stand back c) get back
8. I will discard this letters. *
a) take up b) throw off/out c) take off
9. The champion yielded to the strength of his opponent. *
a) gave on b) gave back c) gave in
10. The match was postponed due to heavy rain. **
a) put off b) put up with c) put in
11. The lawyer managed the case cleverly. *
a) dealt in b) dealt with c) dealt in
12. Smoking is injurious to health. So everyone must stop the habit. *
a) give away b) give in c) give up
13. Sometimes we must continue to resist for our own views. *
a) stand out b) stand up c) stand by
14. I shall search the information using the Net. *
a) look at b) look after c) look up

Question No. 10 - Syllabification (1 Mark):

- கொடுக்கப்பட்ட சொற்களில் ஒன்றினை அசைகளாகப் (Syllables) பிரிக்க வேண்டும்.
- அவ்வார்த்தையை அப்படியே தமிழில் சரியான உச்சரிப்புடன் தவறில்லாமல் எழுதவும்.
- தமிழில் எழுதிய வார்த்தையில் உள்ள புள்ளி வைத்த எழுத்துக்களை அடிக்க வேண்டும். அடித்தது போக மீதமுள்ள எழுத்துக்கள் தான் அந்த வார்த்தையின் அசைகள் (Syllables).
- எ.கா. Determination- டிட்டர்மினேசன் - டிட்மினேச - 5 Syllables.

No	Word	Syllabification	Syllables	No	Word	Syllabification	Syllables
1	Permanent	Per-ma-nent	3	11	Internal	In-ter-nal	3
2	Properly	Pro-per-ly	3	12	Fanatic	Fa-na-tic	3
3	Music	Mu-sic	2	13	Barely	Bare-ly	2
4	Agriculture	Ag-ri-cul-ture	4	14	Entertainment	En-ter-tain-ment	4
5	Queue	Queue	1	15	Inside	In-side	2
6	Astronomy	As-tro-no-my	4	16	Prisoners	Pri-so-ners	3
7	Articulate	Ar-ti-cu-late	4	17	Mathematical	Ma-the-ma-ti-cal	5
8	Philharmonic	Phil-har-mo-nic	4	18	Sympathise	Sym-pa-thise	3
9	Extravaganza	Ex-tra-va-gan-za	5	19	Advantage	Ad-van-tage	3
10	Guitarist	Gui-ta-rist	3	20	Profile	Pro-file	2

Question No. 11 - Appropriate Word (1 Mark):

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட கேள்விக்கு பொருத்தமான மற்றும் சரியான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை எடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

1. Cherrapunji people _____ (waste / save) rain water. *
2. Raja will _____ (receive / get) a letter next week. *
3. He likes to _____ (see / watch) his favourite TV serial the whole hour.
4. He went _____ (abroad / foreign).
5. As the car passed, it _____ (spattered / shook) the rain water.
6. They _____ (prepared / provided) clean drinking water.
7. She _____ (saw / faced) the situation with a positive frame of mind. *
8. Vijay is very _____ (handsome / beautiful).
9. Colombus _____ (discovered / invented) America.
10. She _____ (drives / rides) a car.
11. People _____ (welcome / envy) the monsoon.
12. Kannan _____ (completed / fulfilled) his homework. *
13. My father _____ (reads / studies) the newspaper every day. *
14. They _____ (listened / heard) to classical music. *
15. During the Holi Festival my cousin _____ (shriek / spattered) the colour powder on me.
16. The rhythm of the songs was fast and _____ (lively / melodious / quick). *
17. Many people want to _____ (buy / by) a flat. *

Question No. 12 - Sentence Construction (1 Mark):

கேள்வியில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள மூன்று வார்த்தைகளில் ஏதேனும் ஒன்றை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து ஒரு புது வாக்கியத்தை அமைத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

Construct a sentence using one of the words given below:

- a) beautiful b) beautify c) beautifully

- I know the meaning of the word "beautiful". (Or)
- I like the word "beautiful".

Question No. 13 - Reframe the Sentence by replacing Parts of Speech (1 Mark):

இக்கேள்வியில் அடிக்கோடிட்டு கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தை பெயர்ச்சொல்லாக (Noun) இருந்தால் வினைச்சொல் (Verb) ஆகவும், வினைச்சொல்லாக (Verb) இருந்தால் பெயர்ச்சொல் (Noun) ஆகவும் மாற்றி, அதற்கு ஏற்ற சரியான வாக்கியத்தை எழுத வேண்டும்.

Noun-ஐ Verb-ஆக மற்றும் Verb-ஐ Noun-ஆக மாற்ற சில குறிப்புகள்:

Noun-ன் முடிவுப்பகுதி பின்வரும் வார்த்தைகளில் (-sion,-lity,-ful,-cious,-ness,-ment, -val, -tion) இருக்கும். இப்பகுதியை நீக்கினால் Root Word கிடைக்கும். அதனுடன் -ed சேர்த்தால் Verb உருவாகும். Verb-ன் முடிவுப்பகுதி பெரும்பாலும் -ed ல் இருக்கும். அதனை நீக்கிவிட்டு அவ்வார்த்தையை Noun-ஆக மாற்றி எழுத வேண்டும்.

Noun to Verb				Verb to Noun			
S. N	Noun	Verb-Present	Verb-Past	S. N	Verb-Past	Verb-Present	Noun
1	<u>Definition</u>	Define	Defined	1	<u>Decided</u>	Decide	Decision
2	<u>Implementation</u>	Implement	Implemented	2	<u>Appreciated</u>	Appreciate	Appreciation
3	<u>Declaration</u>	Declare	Declared	3	<u>Punished</u>	Punish	Punishment
4	<u>Construction</u>	Construct	Constructed	S. N	Adjective	Verb-Present	Noun
5	<u>Migration</u>	Migrate	Migrated	1	<u>Courageous</u>	Courage	Courageousness

Question No. 14 - Choose the Correct Sentence (1 Mark):

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்திற்கு இணையான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வாக்கியத்தை கொடுக்கப்பட்ட தொகுப்பிலிருந்து எடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இதற்கு பொருத்தமான சில வார்த்தைகளும், அதன் அர்த்தங்களும் கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

வார்த்தை	அர்த்தம்	வார்த்தை	அர்த்தம்
Nobody	யாருமில்லை	No one	ஒருவருமில்லை
Somebody	சிலர்	Someone	யாரோ ஒருவர்
Everybody	அனைவரும்	Everyone	ஒவ்வொருவரும்
Anybody	யாராவது	Anyone	யாராவது
Never	ஒருபோதும் இல்லை	Nowhere	எங்கேயும் இல்லை
None	ஒன்றும் இல்லை	Somewhere	எங்கேயாவது
Ever	எப்போதும்	Everywhere	எல்லா இடத்திலும்
Always	எப்போதும்	Anywhere	எங்கேயாவது
Hardly	அரிதாக	Seldom	அபூர்வமாய்

Which of the two sentences given below conveys the same meaning? (Public Questions)

- He never listens to me.
a) He hardly listens to me. b) He seldom listens to me.
- Majority of the Students passed their Maths paper.
a) Very few students failed in their Maths paper. b) Very few students passed in their Maths paper.
- He did not win in any other contest.
a) He has won only in this contest. b) He is the only one to win in this contest.
- Shakespeare knew neither Latin nor Greek.
a) Shakespeare did not know Latin. He did not know Greek. b) Shakespeare knew both Latin and Greek.
- Anyone can easily learn English.
a) No one can easily learn English. b) Everyone can easily learn English.
- Prakash never comes to school on time.
a) Prakash usually comes to school on time. b) Prakash always comes late to school.
- We will always remember those happy days.
a) Will we forever remember those happy days? b) Will we ever forget those happy days?
- Most of our boys were victorious in the zonal matches
a) Very few boys lost in the zonal matches. b) Very few boys won in the zonal matches.
- We will always remember those golden childhood days.
a) We will never forget our childhood days. b) We will try to remember the childhood days.
- Majority of the students achieved success in their examination.
a) Very few students achieved success in their examination
b) Very few students failed in their examination.
- Nobody can forget how Dhoni batted against Srilanka.
a) Everyone can remember how Dhoni batted against Srilanka.
a) No one can remember how Dhoni batted against Srilanka.
- We do not have sufficient water.
a) We barely have enough water. b) We often have enough water.
- They did not succeed in any other subject.
a) These are the only students successful in the Mathematics test.
b) These are the students successful only in the Mathematics test.
- No honest man would ever tell lies.
a) An honest man will never tell lies b) An honest man may tell lies sometimes.

Section – II – Grammar (25 Marks) Part I

Question No. 15 – If Clause (1 Mark):

ஒரு செயல் நடந்தால் இன்னொரு செயல் நடக்கும் என்று சொல்லுவது If Clause அல்லது Conditional Clause ஆகும். இதில் மூன்று வகைகள் உண்டு.

Type	Condition	Result
Type 1	If + Sub + Present Verb (am/is/are/verb+s, es, ies)	Sub + Shall/will/can + Present Tense Verb
Type 2	If + Sub + Past Verb (were/verb+d,ed,ied, (Verb's Past form))	Sub + could/would + Present Tense Verb
Type 3	If + Sub + Past Perfect (had + Verb's past participle form) (V3)	Sub + would + have + V3 (Past Participle)

Ex:

- If you waste water a) you would suffer **b) you will suffer** c) you would have suffered
- If I won a lottery **a) I would buy a BMW** b) I will buy a BMW c) I would bought a BMW
- If I had come earlier a) I will catch the train b) I would catch the train
c) I would have caught the train
- If the driver had been alert a) the accident can be avoided b) the accident could be avoided
c) the accident could have been avoided
- If I had worked harder a) I would succeed **b) I would have succeed** c) I will succeed
- If Naveen is late a) he would be punished **b) he will be punished**
c) he would have been punished
- If Somu had studied well a) he will score more marks b) he would score more marks
c) he would have scored more marks
- Anand would have found a job a) if he performed well **b) if he had attended the interview**
c) if he attends the interview
- If I met him a) I will speak to him **b) I would speak to him**
c) I would have spoken to him
- If James had performed well a) he will get an award b) he would get an award
c) he would have got an award
- If I were a millionaire a) I will help the needy **b) I would help the needy**
c) I would have helped the needy
- If he had more money a) he will help the needy b) he would have helped the needy
c) he would help the needy

Question No. 16 – Sentence Pattern (1 Mark):

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தைப் பிரித்து அதன் வாக்கிய அமைப்பைக் காண வேண்டும். தேர்வுகளில் அடிக்கடி கேட்கக்கூடிய மற்றும் முக்கியமான வாக்கியங்கள் எடுத்துக்காட்டுகளாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

Pattern	Examples	Pattern	Examples
SV	Raju / woke up Birds / fly	SVO	He / wore / a new uniform He / wrote / a novel
SVOC	Reading/made/ him/a complete man They / elected / him / a leader They / named / the child / Ria.	SVA	She / was going / to school The player / entered / the room He / was going / to school Eve teasers / must be punished / severely
SVIODO	My uncle / presented / me / a watch My teacher / taught / us / Grammar His father/gave/him / his / school bag	SVOA	He / answered/my question / instantly I / shall meet / you / tomorrow I / saw / a snake / in the garden We/ wear/woolen clothes/in winter season
SVC	He / is / excited Solomon / was / a wise king The shoe / is / large	ASVO	Yesterday, / He / wrote / a novel
		SVIODOA	He / sang / me / a song / melodiously

Question No. 17 - Question Tag (1 Mark):

எளிதான வாழிமுறைகள்:

- கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியம் நேர்மறையா (Positive), எதிர்மறையா (Negative) என கண்டுபிடிக்க வேண்டும்.
- நேர்மறை எனில் "Not" சேர்க்க வேண்டும், எதிர்மறை எனில் எதுவும் சேர்க்க தேவையில்லை.
- கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்திலுள்ள வினைச்சொல்லைக் (Verb) கண்டுபிடிக்க வேண்டும்.
Verb Examples: (Open - Do + open) (Opens - Does + open) (Opened - Did + open)
- கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்திலுள்ள Subject-ஐக் கண்டுபிடிக்க வேண்டும்.
- "Let us" வந்தால் "Shall we?" என்று எழுத வேண்டும்.
- rarely, seldom, never, hardly ஆகிய வார்த்தைகள் வந்தால் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியம் எதிர்மறை (Negative) என்று கருத வேண்டும்.
- "I am" என்று வந்தால் "ain't I?" (அல்லது) "aren't I?" என எழுத வேண்டும்.

Example:

- ❖ He is my friend - Positive Sentence
X
- ❖ Is + He (Not சேர்க்க வேண்டும்)
- ❖ Is + Not He? = Isn't he?

Example:

- ❖ He is not my friend - Negative Sentence
X
- ❖ Is + He (Not சேர்க்க தேவையில்லை)
- ❖ Is + He? = Is he?

Question Tags:

1. Shouldn't - should + not
2. Wouldn't - would + not
3. Couldn't - could + not
4. Didn't - did + not
5. Doesn't - does + not

6. Don't - Do + not
7. Won't - will + not
8. Weren't - were + not
9. Hasn't - has + not
10. Isn't - is + not
11. Can't - can + not

Question No. 18 - Degrees of Comparison (1 Mark):

1. கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியம் No other எனத் தொடங்கினால் so...as, as...as எனவும், Very few எனத் தொடங்கினால் as...as என வரும் Positive Degree-ஐ தேர்வு செய்க.
2. வாக்கியத்தில் than வந்தால் more... /...er என வரும் Comparative Degree-ஐ தேர்வு செய்க.
3. வாக்கியத்தில் the வந்தால் most... /...est என வரும் Superlative Degree-ஐ தேர்வு செய்க.
4. வாக்கியத்தில் ___க்குப்பின் Singular / Plural வந்தால் Superlative Degree-ஐ தேர்வு செய்க.
5. இரண்டு நபர்கள் / பொருட்களை ஒப்பிடும் பொழுது Superlative Degree வராது.

Examples:

1. No other girl in the class is _____ Kamala.
a) most clever as b) more cleverer as **c) as clever as**
2. No other team is _____ our team.
a) stronger than b) the strongest **c) as strong as**
3. Rose is one of the _____ flowers.
a) more fragrant **b) most fragrant** c) as fragrant as
4. No other boy is _____ Babu.
a) most smart as b) more smarter **c) so smart as**
5. No other boy in the class is _____ Krishna.
a) most naughty as b) more naughty than **c) as naughty as**
6. No other district in Tamilnadu is _____ Tanjore.
a) **so fertile as** b) more fertile than c) most fertile as
7. The man is _____ than the boy.
a) as tall as b) tallest **c) taller**
8. The mango is _____ orange.
a) **as sweet as** b) sweeter than c) sweetest
9. Very few toys in this shop are _____ as this one.
a) more expensive **b) as expensive** c) most expensive

10. Very few cities in India are ____ Mumbai.
a) more populous as **b) as populous as** c) the most populous as
11. Chandra's handwriting is ____ (good) than that of somu.
a) good **b) better** c) best
12. Very few buildings in this street are ____ this one.
a) taller than **b) as tall as** c) the tallest of
13. Ramani is ____ girls in this group.
a) **one of the tallest** b) the tallest c) as tall as any other

Question No. 19 - Correct meaning (1 Mark):

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்திற்கு இணையான மற்றும் சரியான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வாக்கியத்தை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள விடைத்தொகுப்பிலிருந்து எடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இதற்கு பொருத்தமான சில வார்த்தைகளும், அதன் அர்த்தங்களும் கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

வார்த்தை	அர்த்தம்	வார்த்தை	அர்த்தம்
Nobody	யாருமில்லை	No one	ஒருவருமில்லை
Somebody	சிலர்	Someone	யாரோ ஒருவர்
Everybody	அனைவரும்	Everyone	ஒவ்வொருவரும்
Anybody	யாராவது	Anyone	யாராவது
Never	ஒருபோதும் இல்லை	Nowhere	எங்கேயும் இல்லை
None	ஒன்றும் இல்லை	Somewhere	எங்கேயாவது
Ever	எப்போதும்	Everywhere	எல்லா இடத்திலும்
Always	எப்போதும்	Anywhere	எங்கேயாவது
Hardly	அரிதாக	Seldom	அபூர்வமாய்

Exercise: - Choose the sentence that conveys the correct meaning of the sentence given below:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. No one can forget how Dhoni batted against Srilankans.
Ans: Everyone can remember how Dhoni batted against Srilankans.</p> <p>2. Can anyone be more patient than a mother?
Ans: No one can be more patient than a mother.</p> <p>3. Nobody can remember how the incident has occurred.
Ans: Everyone cannot remember how the incident has occurred.</p> <p>4. We shall remain ever grateful to you.
Ans: We shall always be grateful to you.</p> <p>5. Nothing is impossible in life.
Ans: Everything is possible in life.</p> <p>6. Can anyone forget Oct 2nd?
Ans: Nobody can forget October 2nd.</p> <p>7. Seldom do buses stop here.
Ans: Buses do not stop here often.</p> | <p>8. No one can forget the achievements of our Indian Scientists.
Ans: Everyone can remember the achievements of our Indian Scientists.</p> <p>9. We did not meet any other friend at the party.
Ans: We met only one friend at the party.</p> <p>10. We barely have sufficient food for all.
Ans: We do not have sufficient food for all.</p> <p>11. He not only bowls well but also bats well.
Ans: He bowls and bats well.</p> <p>12. Nobody can forget how India won her freedom.
Ans: Everyone can remember how India won her freedom.</p> <p>13. I can never forget how you saved me from the difficult situation.
Ans: I remember very well how you saved me from the difficult situation.</p> <p>14. Never can a fish survive on land.
Ans: A fish cannot survive on land.</p> |
|--|--|

Question No. 20 - Phrases (1 Mark):

கோடிட்ட இடங்களில் பொருத்தமான Phrase (சொற்றொடர்) கொண்டு நிரப்ப வேண்டும். சில முக்கியமான Phrases மற்றும் அதற்கான அர்த்தங்கள் கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

Phrase	Meaning	Phrase	Meaning
On account of	முன்னிட்டு	In spite of	இருந்தபோதிலும்
Due to	காரணத்தினால்	Despite	
Owing to		On behalf of	சார்பாக
By dint of		According to	கருத்துப்படி
Because of		In addition to	கூடுதலாக
In the event of	பட்சத்தில்		

Choose the correct phrase to complete sentence:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ____ the rain, the match continued
Ans: In spite of | 6. ____ his poverty, he is honest.
Ans: In spite of |
| 2. The kabadi match continued ____ heavy rains.
Ans: In spite of | 7. He resigned ____ illness.
Ans: On account of |
| 3. ____ the heavy rain, the train was delayed.
Ans: On account of | 8. ____ the book, I returned it to the library.
Ans: Having read |
| 4. ____ his sickness he could not study well.
Ans: Because of | 9. ____ his riches, he is not happy.
Ans: In spite of |
| 5. ____ his hard work, Mani will pass.
Ans: In the event of | 10. ____ her poor health, she did not attend the meeting.
Ans: Because of |

Question No. 21 - Correct Verb form (Gerund & Infinitive) (1 Mark):

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட கேள்விக்கு சரியான வினைச்சொல் வடிவம் (Verb) எழுத வேண்டும்.

- Present form verb-க்கு முன் 'to' வருவது Infinitive ஆகும். (எ.கா - to buy, to get...etc).
- Present form verb உடன் 'ing' சேர்ந்து வருவது Gerund ஆகும். (எ.கா - buying, getting...etc)

எளிய முறை:

- ✓ Like, dislike, hate, enjoy, about, on, of போன்ற வார்த்தைகள் வந்தால் (ing சேர்ந்ததை) தேர்வு செய்யவும்.
- ✓ வாக்கியத்தின் தொடக்கத்திலேயே _____ வந்தாலும் Gerund (ing சேர்ந்ததை) தேர்வு செய்யலாம்.
- ✓ Agreed, decided, too வந்தால் Infinitive (to சேர்ந்ததை) தேர்வு செய்க.
- ✓ Let, make, see, hear, bid, feel, know, watch வந்தால் to போடாமலேயே Infinitive-ஆக எழுதலாம்.

Exercise - Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentence:

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. _____ is a good exercise. | a) to walk | b) <u>walking</u> | c) walk |
| 2. He <u>agreed</u> _____ me a computer. | a) buying | b) <u>to buy</u> | c) buy |
| 3. A kind teacher always <u>makes</u> us _____ better. | a) to learn | b) <u>learn</u> | c) learning |
| 4. My first duty is _____ my most sincere thanks. | a) tender | b) <u>to tender</u> | c) tendering |
| 5. My son asked me _____ him a pen. | a) buying | b) <u>to buy</u> | c) buy |
| 6. We _____ Delhi last summer. | a) visit | b) <u>visited</u> | c) will visit |
| 7. Everybody wishes _____ life. | a) enjoying | b) <u>to enjoy</u> | c) enjoy |
| 8. I started _____ too, but for a different reason. | a) crying | b) <u>to cry</u> | c) to be crying |
| 9. The speaker <u>made</u> the parents _____ the importance of music. | a) <u>realize</u> | b) to realize | c) realizing |
| 10. The man was able _____ his friend by his clothes. | a) identify | b) <u>to identify</u> | c) identifying |
| 11. The society has nothing _____ with entertainment. | a) do | b) <u>to do</u> | c) doing |
| 12. We must _____ all children. | a) <u>educate</u> | b) to educate | c) educating |
| 13. <u>Let</u> us _____ to the movie. | a) to go | b) <u>go</u> | c) going |
| 14. I <u>enjoy</u> _____ stories for children. | a) <u>writing</u> | b) to write | c) write |

Question No. 22 - Prepositional Phrase (1 Mark):

Prepositional Phrase என்பது சொற்றொடர் வடிவ முன்னிடைச்சொல். இது சொற்றொடர் வடிவம் கொண்டது. இங்கு பொருத்தமான Prepositional Phrase கொண்டு நிரப்ப வேண்டும். இக்கேள்வியைப் பொருத்தவரை புத்தகத்தில் 56-ம் பக்கத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் கேள்விகள் மற்றும் முந்தைய வினாத்தாள்களில் கேட்கப்பட்டவைகளை புரிந்து கொண்டாலே போதுமானது.

Exercise - Choose the correct phrase:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. The farmers were <u>keen</u> _____ the fields before the monsoon. | Ans : on harvesting |
| 2. The child started crying _____ its way. | Ans : on losing |
| 3. Dr. Kumar was <u>susceptible</u> _____. | Ans : to flattery |
| 4. They won the match _____ well. | Ans : by playing |
| 5. Fools are <u>susceptible</u> _____. | Ans : to flattery |
| 6. He is <u>fond</u> _____ with children. | Ans : of playing |

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 7. The man got promotion ____ hard. | Ans : through working |
| 8. The principal wanted to <u>discuss</u> ____ with the teachers. | Ans : the matter |
| 9. Students are very <u>keen</u> ____ to the grammar classes. | Ans : on listening |
| 10. John has ____ sign the document. | Ans : agreed to |
| 11. Children are <u>fond</u> ____ chocolates. | Ans : of eating |
| 12. We are <u>proud</u> ____ Indian. | Ans : of being |

Question No. 23 - Articles (1 Mark):

Articles என்பதற்கு சுட்டுச்சொற்கள் என்று பொருள். இது இரு வகைப்படும்.

- 1) குறிப்பு சுட்டுச்சொல் (Definite Article - the)
- 2) பொது சுட்டுச்சொல் (Indefinite Article - a, an).

எளிய முறை:

- ❖ ____க்கு பிறகு vowel sound (அ முதல் ஓள வரை) வந்தால் an-ஐத் தேர்வு செய்க.
- ❖ ____க்கு பிறகு consonant sound (மெய் ஒலி) வந்தால் a-ஐத் தேர்வு செய்க.
- ❖ ____க்கு பிறகு superlative (est) வந்தால் the-வைத் தேர்வு செய்க.
- ❖ ____க்கு பிறகு plural (s) வந்தால் the-வைத் தேர்வு செய்க.
- ❖ சிறப்பானவற்றைக் குறிப்பிட the-வைத் தேர்வு செய்யலாம்.

அர்த்தங்கள்:

- a - ஒரு
- an - ஓர்
- the - அந்த

An - Exception		A - Exception	
an hour ago	an MLA	a university	a one rupee coin
an honest man	an MA	a European	a one way traffic
மேற்கண்ட வார்த்தைகளை உச்சரிக்கும் பொழுது h என்ற எழுத்து Silent-ஆக வருவதால் an பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது.		மேற்கண்ட வார்த்தைகளை உச்சரிக்கும் பொழுது 'you-யு' என்ற வார்த்தையின் உச்சரிப்பு வருவதால் a பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது.	

Exercise - Choose the appropriate article:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. I have brought you a collection of ____ award winning books of this year. | Ans : the |
| 2. Every child jumps with joy at the sight of ____ elephant. | Ans : an |
| 3. I went to ____ airport to catch a flight to Mumbai. | Ans : the |
| 4. She has returned home for ____ moment's rest. | Ans : a |
| 5. Siva gave ____ one rupee coin to the blind beggar. | Ans : a |
| 6. Karthik is ____ famous percussionist . | Ans : a |
| 7. "What ____ amazing model!" whispered Hughie? | Ans : an |
| 8. Kumar is ____ Indian. | Ans : an |
| 9. I tried out ____ experiment. | Ans : an |
| 10. This is ____ book that I had been looking for in all book shops. | Ans : the |
| 11. Raj is playing ____ piano now. | Ans : the |
| 12. Tiger is ____ national animal of India. | Ans : the |
| 13. The fort was surrounded by ____ enemy soldiers. | Ans : the |

Question No. 24 - Preposition (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.

Word	Sentence	Word	Sentence
Along (வழியே)	They move <u>along</u> the highway	For (க்காக)	This book is <u>for</u> my friend
At (இல்)	Meet me <u>at</u> 10 a.m.	From (இருந்து)	I am <u>from</u> Madurai
About (பற்றி)	He speaks <u>about</u> Raju.	In (இல்)	His office is <u>in</u> Chennai
Above (மேலே)	God is <u>above</u> all.	Into (உள்)	He fell <u>into</u> the river
After (பிறகு)	Monday comes <u>after</u> Sunday.	Near (அருகில்)	There is a tree <u>near</u> the school
Before (முன்)	Come to the class <u>before</u> 9 AM.	Of (ன்/ல்)	He is the son <u>of</u> Prem
Beside (அருகில்)	Raju stands <u>beside</u> Ram.	On (மேலே)	I was born <u>on</u> 7 th June, 2000.
Beyond (அப்பால்)	Don't go <u>beyond</u> the limit.	Since (இருந்து)	I have been waiting <u>since</u> 10 a.m
By (ஆல்)	The painting was drawn <u>by</u> Ravi	To (க்கு)	The bus goes <u>to</u> Chennai

Example - Choose the appropriate Preposition:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. The people stood ___ the road to watch the procession go by. | Ans : along |
| 2. They selected me for the job only ___ merit. | Ans : on |
| 3. We are going ___ a holiday next week. | Ans : on |
| 4. The ladder is placed ___ the wall. | Ans : against |
| 5. Ravi stayed with his uncle ___ six months. | Ans : for |
| 6. My uncle will visit me ___ May. | Ans : in |
| 7. We could not get help ___ anyone. | Ans : from |
| 8. The work will be over ___ this evening. | Ans : by |
| 9. Hang the charts ___ the wall. | Ans : on |
| 10. He congratulated me ___ my success. | Ans : on |

Part – II – Transformations (10 Marks)

Question No. 25 - Form a Single Sentence (2 Marks):

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட இரண்டு வாக்கியங்களை இணைத்து ஒரே வாக்கியமாக எழுத வேண்டும். வாக்கியங்களுக்கு இடையே and, but, so எழுதி இணைப்பது எளிய முறையாகும்.

Easy Method		
Part 1	Part 2	Answer
Positive (+) He is rich	Negative (-) He is unhappy	Yet, but
Positive (+) He is rich	Positive (+) He is happy	and so, so
Very (too)	Sub + Verb (to)	Too...to

Exercise - From the context of the two sentences given below form a single sentence:

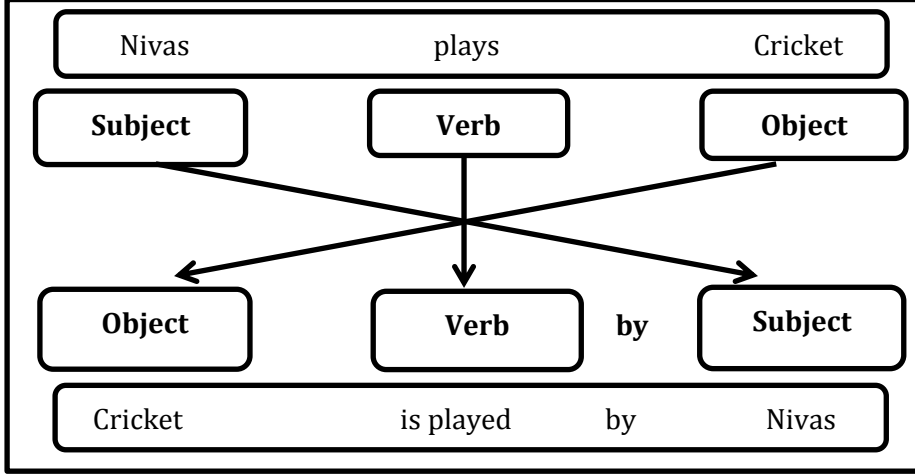
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Sathish heard about his victory. Sathish was overjoyed.
Ans: Sathish heard about his victory so he was overjoyed.</p> <p>2. The child is very short. It cannot climb the tree. (too...to)
Ans: The child is too short to climb the tree.</p> <p>3. Radha heard about her victory. Radha was overjoyed.
Ans: Radha heard about her victory, so she was overjoyed.</p> <p>4. The box is very heavy. I cannot lift it.
Ans: The box is very heavy, so I cannot lift it.</p> <p>5. Kumar is poor. He helps many persons.
Ans: Kumar is poor, but he helps many persons.</p> <p>6. Anand heard that he had won the first prize. Anand jumped with joy.
Ans: Anand heard that he had won the first prize, so he jumped with joy.</p> <p>7. Ram was injured in the accident. He stayed at home.
Ans : Ram was injured in the accident, so he stayed at home.</p> | <p>8. Maran is very tired. He cannot finish the work.
Ans: Maran is too tired to finish the work.</p> <p>9. I broke my ankle in a football match. I had to go to the hospital.
Ans: I broke my ankle in a football match, so I had to go to the hospital.</p> <p>10. Shyam gave the right answer. He was very happy.
Ans: Shyam gave the right answer, so he was very happy.</p> <p>11. The tea is very hot. He cannot drink it.
Ans: The tea is too hot for him to drink it.</p> <p>12. The time is very short. He cannot learn Spanish in a week.
Ans: The time is too short for him to learn Spanish in a week.</p> <p>13. The lid of bottle is very tight. He cannot open it.
Ans: The lid of bottle is too tight for him to open it.</p> |
|--|---|

Question No. 26 - Active & Passive Voice (2 Marks):

Active voice - செய்வினை (அவன் இதனைச் செய்தான்)

Passive voice - செய்யப்பட்டு வினை (இது அவனால் செய்யப்பட்டது)

Active Voice to Passive Voice:



Passive voice to Active voice:

1. கடைசியில் உள்ள பெயர்ச்சொல் பிரதி பெயர்ச்சொல்லை (Noun / Pronoun) முதலில் எழுது.
2. Is, am, are, was, were, been, being போன்ற be verb-ஐ நீக்கவும்.
3. Be form verb-ன் tense-க்கு தகுந்தாற்போல் main verb-ஐ மாற்றவும்.
4. 'By' என்ற வார்த்தையை நீக்கவும்.
5. முதலில் இருக்கும் Noun / Pronoun-ஐ கடைசியில் எழுதவும்.

Active and Passive in various tenses

Tenses	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Simple present	Nisanth eats a mango	A mango is eaten by Nisanth
Simple past	Nisanth played cricket	Cricket was played by Nisanth
Simple future	Nisanth will drink coffee	Coffee will be drunk by Nisanth
Present continuous	Nisanth is eating a mango	A mango is being eaten by Nisanth
Past continuous	Nisanth was playing cricket	Cricket was being played by Nisanth
Present perfect	Nisanth has eaten a mango	A mango has been eaten by Nisanth
Past perfect	Nisanth had played cricket	Cricket had been played by Nisanth
Future perfect	Nisanth will have played cricket	Cricket will have been played by Nisanth
Commands	Open the door	Let the door be opened
	Don't open the door	Let the door not be opened
	Do this at once	Let this be done at once
	Don't do this	Let not this be done
	குறிப்பு : வாக்கியம் verb-ல் (shut, open...etc) தொடங்கினால் Let எனத் தொடங்கவும். Don't எனத் தொடங்கினால் Let not எனத் தொடங்கு.	

Rewrite the sentences in the other voice:

Examples - Public Exam Questions (Practice Sets):

1. I had sharpened my pencil and I had used it to sketch the diagram.
Ans: My pencil had been sharpened and it had been used to sketch the diagram by me.
2. My uncle will visit me on my birthday. He will give me a watch.
Ans: I will be visited by my uncle on my birthday and a watch will be given to me by him.
3. He was awarded a prize by the government.
Ans: The government awarded him a prize.
4. The gardener gathered flowers from the garden and put them in his basket.
Ans: Flowers were gathered by the gardener from the garden and they were put by him in his basket.
5. The prizes were distributed to the winners by the Chief Guest and he was thanked by them.
Ans: The Chief Guest distributed the prizes to the winners and they thanked by them.
6. The man completed his work. His master paid him.
Ans: The work was completed by the man. He was paid by his master.

7. The grandmother looks after the children. They admire her very much.

Ans: The children are looked after by the grandmother. She is admired by them very much.

8. Children enjoy cartoon serials very much and they watch these programmes for a long time.

Ans: Cartoon serials are enjoyed by children very much & these programmes are watched by them for a long time.

9. He received a letter from his father.

Ans: A letter was received by him from his father.

10. The florist delivers flowers to my office every day.

Ans: Flowers are delivered by the florist to my office every day.

11. The manager gave the bonus to the workers and they received it with joy.

Ans: The bonus was given by the manager to the workers and it was received by them with joy.

12. We should help the poor and they will praise us.

Ans: The poor should be helped by us and we shall be praised by them.

13. The company awarded him a medal. He showed it proudly to his family.

Ans: A medal was awarded to him by the company. It was showed by him proudly to his family.

Question No. 27 - Direct & Indirect speech (2 Marks):

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:

Step I:

1. "...” மேற்கோள்குறியை நீக்கவும்.
2. Reported verb-ஐ வாக்கியத்திற்கு ஏற்றாற் போல் மாற்றவும்.
3. வாக்கியத்திற்கு ஏற்றாற் போல Conjunction - ஐ சேர்க்கவும்.
4. Reported speech - ல் உள்ள Pronoun - ஐ மாற்றவும்.
5. Reported speech - ல் உள்ள Tense - ஐ மாற்றவும்.
6. Interrogative & Exclamatory sentence - களில் மட்டும் Reported speech - ல் conjunction - க்கு பிறகு முதலில் Subject-ம் பிறகு Aux verb-ம் அமையுமாறு வாக்கியத்தை எழுதவும்.
7. Time & Place adverbials-ஐ மாற்றவும்.

Indirect to Direct - விதிமுறைகள்:

Step I:

1. Told, asked, exclaimed, ordered, requested... க்கு பதிலாக said to / said போடவும்.
2. இணைப்புச்சொல்லை (that, if/whether, 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.
7. Exclamatory sentence-ல் Reported speech-ல் முதலில் Complement-ம் பிறகு Subject-ம் பிறகு Verb-ம் அமையுமாறு வாக்கியத்தை எழுதவும்.

Changes in Pronoun		Tense (Present - Past)		Tense (Past - Past Perfect)	
I, you	He, she, it	Am, is, are	Was, were	Was/were	Had been
We	They	Make, makes	Made	Broke	Had broken
My, mine, your, yours	His, her, hers, its	Am/is/are playing	Was/were playing	Was/were swimming	Had been swimming
Our, ours	Their, theirs	Has, have	Had	Arrived	Had arrived
Us	Them	Has/have seen	Had seen	Completed	Had completed

Changes in Time and Place Concept					
Now	Then	Today	That day	Yesterday	The previous day
Tomorrow	The next day	Last week	The previous week	Next month	The following month
Here	There	This	That	These	Those
Ago	Before	Thus	So		

Examples (Public Questions):

1) Mother asked me how I had written the test.

Ans: Mother said to me, "How did you write the test?"

2) Our Prime Minister said that he was determined to abolish poverty.

Ans: Our Prime Minister said, "I am determined to abolish poverty".

3) The watchman asked him who he was and told him that he had not seen him earlier.

Ans: The watchman said to him, "Who are you? and I have not seen you earlier".

4) The headmaster advised us to switch off the fans when we left the class.

Ans: The headmaster said to us, "Switch off the fans when you leave the class".

5) The old man requested the students to help him to cross the street.

Ans: The old man said to the students, "Please help me to cross the street"

6) Sundari said to Priya, "where are you going now?"

Ans: Sundari asked Priya where she was going then.

7) The teacher asked me whether I was going to join the Medical course or the Engineering course.

Ans: The teacher said to me, "Are you going to join the Medical course or the Engineering course?"

8) The teacher instructed the students not to write on both sides of the paper.

Ans: The teacher said to the students "Don't write on both sides of the paper.

9) Gopi requested Suresh to lend him a Pen.

Ans: Gopi said to Suresh, "Please lend me a pen".

10) Praveen said, "I don't go to movies often, and my mother will not allow it."

Ans: Praveen said that he did not go to movies often and his mother would not allow it.

11) "What a beautiful view it is!" said my friend.

Ans: My friend exclaimed that it was a very beautiful view.

12) Guru told Mukhil that he had completed his assignment and he needed to take rest for some time."

Ans: Guru said to Mukhil, "I completed my assignment and I need to take rest for some time.

13) Pritam asked the shopkeeper whether he would exchange the defective torch which he had bought from him the previous day.

Ans: Pritam said to the shopkeeper, "Will you exchange the defective torch which I brought from you yesterday?"

14) The teacher said to the boy, "I have often warned you to concentrate on your studies".

Ans : The teacher told the boy that she had often warned him to concentrate on his studies.

Question No. 28 - If clause (2 Marks):

No	Types	Conditions	Result
Type 1	Probable / Possible Conditions (நடைபெறக்கூடிய செயல்கள்)	If + Verb (Present Form) (am/is/are/verb+s, es, ies)	will, won't, shall, shan't, can, can't, may.
Type 2	Improbable / Imaginary Conditions (கற்பனையான செயல்கள்)	If + Verb (Past form) (were/ verb+d, ed, ied / verb's past form)	would+ V ₁ (Present Tense)
Type 3	Unfulfilled Conditions (நிறைவேறாத செயல்கள்)	If + Verb (Past Perfect Forms) (had+ verb's past participle form) (had + V ₃)	would have, wouldn't have, could have, couldn't have + V ₃

Tips:

1. வினைச்சொல் Present அல்லது am/is/are/verb உடன் s/es/ies இருந்தால் will/shall/can பயன்படுத்தவும்.
2. வினைச்சொல் Past (ed-சேர்ந்து அல்லது were இருந்தால் would/should/could பயன்படுத்தவும்.
3. Had + V₃ வினைச்சொல் என இருந்தால் would have/could have/should have + V₃ பயன்படுத்தவும்.

எளிய முறை:

- ✓ கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தின் முன் If சேர்க்கவும்.
- ✓ இரு வாக்கியங்களுக்கு இடையேயுள்ள புள்ளியை எடுத்து விட்டு ஒன்று சேர்த்து எழுதவும்.
- ✓ இரு வாக்கியங்களிலும் ஒரே பெயர் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பின் இரண்டாவது வாக்கியத்தை சேர்த்து எழுதும் போது பெயர் எழுதாமல் அதன் பிரதி பெயர்ச்சொல்லை (Pronoun – he, she, it) எழுதவும்.

1. Glass falls. Glass breaks.

Ans : If glass falls, it breaks. (If glass falls, it will break)

Examples - (Public Questions):

- 1) The glass falls. The glass breaks.

Ans: If the glass falls, it will break.

- 2) It rains. I shall get wet.

Ans: If it rains, I shall get wet.

- 3) You waste water. You suffer.

Ans: If you waste water, you will suffer.

- 4) Sita studies well. She passes the exam.

Ans: If Sita studies well, she will pass the exam.

- 5) Kalai did not have a cycle. She did not reach school early.

Ans: If Kalai had had a cycle, she would have reached school early.

- 6) The bus breaks down. I won't be able to attend the class.

Ans: If the bus breaks down, I won't be able to attend the class.

- 7) Ashok must work hard. Otherwise he will not secure high marks.

Ans: If Ashok works hard, he will secure high marks.

- 8) Work hard. You will succeed in life.

Ans: If you work hard, you will succeed in life.

- 9) He did his work well. He would be rewarded.

Ans: If he did his work well, he would be rewarded.

- 10) Don't waste water. Our resources will be severely depleted.

Ans: If we waste water, our resources will be severely depleted.

- 11) They play well. They win the cup.

Ans: If they play well, they will win the cup.

- 12) Muthu did not perform well. He was not selected.

Ans: If Muthu had performed well, he would have been selected.

- 13) Preethi did not start early. She was late to school.

Ans: If Preethi had started early, she would not have been late to school.

- 14) I forgot the answer. I lost marks.

Ans: If I had not forgotten the answer, I would not have lost the marks.

- 15) The CBI takes up the case. A lot of facts will be revealed.

Ans: If the CBI taken up the case, a lot of facts would be revealed.

Question No. 29 - Degrees of Comparison (2 Marks):

வினாத்தாளில் இரண்டிற்கு மேற்பட்ட வாக்கியங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றில் நபர்கள் அல்லது பொருட்களின் விபரங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அதனை பயன்படுத்திக் கொண்டு ஏதேனும் ஒரு Degree-ஐக் கொண்ட வாக்கியம் எழுத வேண்டும்.

எளிய முறை:

1. கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியங்களில் உள்ள Adjective மற்றும் யாரை (அ) எதைப் பற்றி அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது என்பதை கண்டுபிடிக்க வேண்டும்.
2. அவற்றில் அதிகமாக கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தை மட்டும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
3. அதில் உள்ள Adjective உடன் Superlative Degree (est) (அல்லது) Comparative Degree (er) - ஐ சேர்த்து எழுதினால் போதுமானது.
4. வாக்கியத்தில் bought, scored, weigh போன்ற வார்த்தைகள் வந்தால் more பயன்படுத்தி எழுதவும்.
5. வாக்கியத்தில் time (woke up at 7a.m) வந்தால் early என்ற adjective பயன்படுத்தி எழுதலாம்.
6. வாக்கியத்தில் old என்ற Adjective வந்தால், அ.:றினை / உயிரற்ற பொருட்களைக் குறிக்கும் பட்சத்தில் older, oldest என்றும், நபர்களைக் குறிக்கும் பொழுது elder, eldest என்றும் எழுதலாம்.
7. வாக்கியத்தில் cost என்ற வார்த்தை வந்தால் costly என்ற adjective பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.
8. வாக்கியத்தில் height வந்தால் tall என்ற adjective பயன்படுத்தி எழுதலாம்.
9. வாக்கியத்தில் weight வந்தால் heavy என்ற adjective பயன்படுத்தி எழுதலாம்.

Degrees of Comparison

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Cheap	Cheaper	Cheapest
Easy	Easier	Easiest
Costly	Costlier	Costliest
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Large	Larger	Largest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Cool	Cooler	Coolest
(Weight) – Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Many / much	More	Most

Examples

<p>1. Mani's shirt costs Rs.75 Gokul's shirt costs Rs.65 Vivek's shirt costs Rs.90 Vijay's shirt costs Rs.150</p> <p>Ans : Vijay's shirt is the costliest of all.</p>	<p>2. Seema's ribbon is 15 cm long Neela's ribbon is 18 cm long Kamala's ribbon is 12 cm long Vimala's ribbon is 20 cm long</p> <p>Ans: Neela's ribbon is the longest of all.</p>
<p>3. Bindu woke up at 5.00 am Suji woke up at 6.00 am Ramesh woke up at 7.30 am Manu woke up at 9.00 am</p> <p>Ans: Bindu is the earliest of all.</p>	<p>4. Praba bought 11 apples Mamta bought 6 apples Dhaarani bought 5 apples Padma bought 9 apples</p> <p>Ans: Praba bought the most apples of all.</p>
<p>5. Anwar is 14 years old Siva is 13 years old James is 15 years old Raj Singh is 15 years old</p> <p>Ans: James is the eldest of all.</p>	<p>6. Chandrika is 5 feet tall Deepa is 6 feet tall Revathy is 5.6 feet tall Suba is 5.2 feet tall</p> <p>Ans: Revathy is the tallest of all.</p>

Part – III – Punctuation (5 Marks)

Question No. 30 – Punctuation (5 Marks):

பெரிய எழுத்து (A), முற்றுப்புள்ளி (.), ஆச்சரியக்குறி (!), கேள்விக்குறி (?) ஆகியவற்றை கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் தேவையான இடங்களில் இடுவதே இப்பயிற்சியாகும். எளிதாக 5 மதிப்பெண்களை பெறலாம் என்பதால் புத்தகத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியங்களை பயிற்சி செய்து பார்த்துக் கொள்வது முழு மதிப்பெண்கள் கிடைக்க வழிவகுக்கும்.

எளிய முறை:

1. முதல் எழுத்து மற்றும் நபர்கள், ஊர்களின் பெயர்கள் வந்தால் பெரிய எழுத்தாக்கு.
2. வாக்கியத்தில் i தனியாக வந்தால் பெரிய எழுத்தாக்கு (I).
3. அதிக எண்ணிக்கையில் பொருட்கள் வந்தால் கமா (,) போடவும்.
4. 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.

5. உணர்ச்சிகளைத் தெரிவிக்கும் வாக்கியங்கள், வார்த்தைகள் வந்தால் அதன் இறுதியில் வியப்புக்குறி (!) இடவும். (Oh! Ah! Hurrah! Alas!)
6. கேள்வி வார்த்தைகள் (what, when, where, how, why) வந்தால், கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தின் இறுதியில் கேள்விக்குறி (?) போடவும்.
7. வாக்கியத்தின் கடைசியில் முற்றுப்புள்ளி (.) இடவும்.

Examples:

1. Nagaraj said to his father, "Will you allow me to go on an excursion to Kerala?"
2. Father said to his son, "Don't be worried"
3. "I'll never see her again," she thought.
4. Mother said to her son, "Don't play with fire"
5. "Have I been for five hours?"
6. "What will he think of me?" said my friend.
7. Oh! "For this I get two thousand pounds."
8. "We wake up every morning fighting overwater," says Kamal Bhat.
9. Celine shouted, "Come and get me out"
10. "We are facing an unsustainable situation," says Dinesh.
11. She said, "You're wasting your SAT scores."
12. "How much does a model get for sitting?" asked Hughie.
13. The teacher said, "Be sure to turn off the lights when you leave the room."
14. The policemen said to stranger, "I can show you the way to the Railway Station."
15. Kumar said, "When will the shop open?"
16. "What are you doing there?" cried a rough voice.
17. Veena said, "I am not well."

Section – III - Prose (15 Marks) – (Part I)

இப்பகுதியில் 2 பிரிவுகள் உள்ளன.

- 1) பாடப்பகுதி வினாக்கள் (10 மதிப்பெண்கள் - 5 கேள்விகள்) Prose – 2 Marks
- 2) பாடப்பகுதி பத்தி வினாக்கள் (5 மதிப்பெண்கள் - 1 கேள்வி) Paragraph – 5 Marks

Question No. 31-37 (5 Questions – 10 Marks):

Lesson – 1:

1. What was Hughie's financial status? *
Hughie's financial status was poor.
2. What was the condition laid down by the colonel to allow Hughie's engagement to Laura? **
Hughie should get 10,000 pounds.
3. What made the old man look like a typical beggar? *
Wrinkled face, sad expression and torn clothes made the old man look like a typical beggar.
4. Why was Hughie upset? **
Hughie was unable to fulfill the condition of the Colonel. So he was upset.
5. What was the beggar's true identity? ****
The beggar was Baron Hausberg, one of the richest men in Europe.

Lesson – 2:

1. How did people express their grief over the fall of Twin Towers? **
People expressed their grief by singing.
2. How did Messiah spend his time in prison? **
In prison, Messiah wrote a music composition – "Quartet for the End of time".
3. How is music different from astronomy? *****
Astronomy deals with external objects but Music deals with internal objects.
4. What is the significance of art? **
Art is a part of life. It is a part of human spirit.
5. What can artistes do to save the planet? **
Artistes can bring wellness to this planet.

Lesson – 3:

1. Which period of life does Gokhale consider a very happy one? **
Gokhale considers students' life a very happy one.
2. What requires whole hearted devotion? *
Knowledge requires whole hearted devotion.
3. How would you define the true spirit of discipline? **
It voluntarily subordinates our judgement, our convenience & personal gain to common good.
4. What is the twofold duty to be acquired by the students? **
Acquiring knowledge and character are the twofold duty to be acquired by the students.
5. What kind of character should you acquire while you are a student? **
The character of earnestness to uplift the life of poor people should be acquired while we are students.

Lesson – 4:

1. What made Chaya triumphantly smile? **
Chaya got water at last. It made her triumphantly smile.
2. What is metropolis? *
Metropolis is a large city.
3. What will be the future if the Himalayan glaciers become ice-free? *****
The rivers Ganga and Yamuna will become dry and our future will be worse.
4. What caused the commotion in the street? **
The arrival of the water truck caused the commotion in the street.
5. What was their first meal of the day? **
Bread and Lentil stew was their first meal of the day.

Lesson - 5:

1. Why is the world of domestic workers invisible? ****

The domestic workers are denied their rights.

2. How can Maharashtra Bill help the workers? *

The Maharashtra Bill recognizes the rights of the workers.

3. Which are the states in India that have shown concern for the domestic workers? ****

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Bihar, Rajasthan and Maharashtra are the states in India that have shown concern for the domestic workers.

4. What are the age groups covered under the labour laws? *

Most of the labour laws cover the workers over the age of 18.

5. What are the causes for the increase in domestic workers? **

Changes in Economy and nuclear families are the causes for the increase in domestic workers.

Lesson - 6:

1. What do birds do every year during early autumn and early winter? *

Birds migrate every year during autumn and early winter.

2. What could be the meaning of the phrase "carrying winter on their back"? *

It means the arrival of winter.

3. Who are the brave little voyagers? **

Birds are the brave little voyagers.

4. Describe how 'ringing' of migrant birds is done? **

Ringling is done by capturing a bird and placing on its leg a light band of metal and plastic.

5. Which is the smallest of all birds? *

The willow warbler is the smallest of all birds.

6. Identify the reasons why birds migrate? **

The birds migrate to escape from

- bitter cold
- limited food supply
- summer heat.

Lesson - 7:

1. How old is Brihadeeswarar Temple? Who built it? *

The Brihadeeswarar Temple is more than 1000 years old. King Raja Raja Chola built it.

2. List out the specialities of Tanjore. ***

- a. Tanjore was the capital of the Chola Kings.
- b. It is the granary of Tamilnadu.
- c. It is the home of Carnatic music, dance and handicrafts.

3. Who built the palace? By whom was it renovated?

The Nayaks built the palace. It was renovated by the Marathas.

4. What is the specialty of Vimanam? ****

The Vimanam is built without mortar. The topmost stone weighs 80 tons.

5. What were the Pallava and the Chola eras famous for? **

The Pallava and the Chola eras were famous for craftsmanship.

6. What did the author see at the Royal Museum? **

The author saw drums, urns, perfume bottles, wooden boxes etc.

7. What were the contributions of the Cholas towards art and culture? *

The Big Brihadeeswarar temple and fortress were the contributions of Cholas towards art and culture.

Question No. 38 - Paragraph (5 Marks):

5 Mark Questions - Paragraph

Paragraph -ஐப் பொறுத்தவரை முதல் மூன்று பாடங்களின் பத்தியினை (Paragraph) தெளிவாக படித்துக் கொள்வது சிறந்தது. தனித்தனிப் பாயின்டாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டதன் நோக்கம் நீங்கள் எளிதான முறையில் மனப்பாடம் செய்து கொள்ளலாம் என்பதற்காகவே. தேர்வுகளில் எழுதும் போது தனித்தனியாக உள்ள பாயிண்டுகளை மொத்தமாக சேர்த்து ஒரு பத்தி (Paragraph) அளவுக்கு எழுத வேண்டும். தனித்தனிப் பாயிண்டுகளாக எழுத வேண்டாம்.

1. The Model Millionaire - Paragraph:

- Hughie had no job and money.
- He wanted to marry Laura.
- Her father demanded that Hughie should get 10000 pounds.
- His financial status was poor and so he did not fulfill the condition.
- He saw a beggar model in his friend Trevor's painting room.
- He took pity on him and gave a sovereign.
- But the beggar was Baron, one of the richest men in Europe.
- He gave Hughie ten thousand (10000) pounds as a reward.

2. Music - The Hope Raiser - Paragraph:

- Art is an essential part of life.
- It gives meaning to our life.
- Messiaen wrote a music composition in the concentration camp.
- Terrorists destroyed twin towers of America.
- Nearly 3000 people died on September 11, 2001.
- In the same evening, the Americans sang "We shall overcome" and "America the Beautiful".
- Recovery was done by music.
- Thus the art is a part of the human spirit.

3. A Golden Path - Paragraph:

- Success depends upon character.
- A student should get knowledge and character.
- Character gives us energy.
- It should also raise the life of people around us.
- Students should obey their parents, respect their teachers and help the needy.
- Duties of students are
 - Duty to himself
 - Duty to fellow-students
 - Duty to parents and teachers
 - Duty to Government and
 - Duty to the wider world.

Section – IV – Poetry (20 Marks)

இப்பகுதியில் 4 பிரிவுகள் உள்ளன.

- 1) மனப்பாடப்பகுதி (Quote from memory - 5 lines) - (Part I)
- 2) பாடல் வரிகளிலிருந்து வினாக்கள் (Poem Comprehension - 5) - (Part II)
- 3) பாடல் நயம் காணுதல் (Appreciation Questions - 5) - (Part III)
- 4) பாடல் - பத்தி வினா (Poem Paragraph - 1) - (Part IV)

Question no. 39 - Quote from Memory (5 Marks)

இக்கேள்வியில் மனப்பாடப்பகுதியின் இரண்டு பாடல்களில் இருந்து ஐந்து வரிகள் கேட்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். கேட்கப்பட்ட பாடலின் வரிகளை மட்டுமே எழுத வேண்டும். புத்தகத்தில் உள்ள நான்கு மனப்பாடப் பாடல்களில் கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்ட இரண்டு பாடல்களை மட்டும் நன்றாக மனப்பாடம் செய்துகொள்வது நன்று.

Manliness

If you can dream and not make dreams your master;
If you can think and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with triumph and disaster;
And treat those two impostors just the same;

If you can force your heart, and nerve, and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone;
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the will which says to them "Hold on".

If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds worth of distance run,
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,
And, what is more, you'll be a man, my son.

- Rudyard Kipling

Going for Water

We ran as if to meet the moon
That slowly dawned behind the trees,
The barren boughs without the leaves,
Without the birds, without the breeze.

But once within the wood, we paused
Like gnomes that hid us from the moon,
Ready to run to hiding new
With laughter when she found us soon.

Each laid on other a staying hand
To listen ere we dared to look,
And in the hush we joined to make
We heard, we knew we heard the brook.

- Robert Frost

Question no. 40-44 - Poem Comprehension (5 Marks)

புத்தகத்தில் உள்ள அனைத்து பாடல்களிலிருந்தும் கேள்விகள் கேட்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். எனவே பாடல்களை நன்றாக படித்து வைத்துக் கொள்வது நல்லது. பாடலை படிக்கும் போது அதில் உள்ளவற்றை தெளிவாக படித்து வைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

Word	Answer	Poem	Important Questions
I, Child ****	Poet	II Poem	1. How can dreams become masters? - If we always dream without action, then it will become our master. 2. Why are the eyes bloodshot? - Hard work of the sculptor makes eyes very red.
I **	Migrant Bird	VI Poem	
We **	Reader	I Poem	
You	Children	IV & V Poem	
Your	Reader		
Them, They	Reader		
Their	Heart, Nerve, Sinew	III Poem	
He or Surveys	Meadows	V Poem	
She **	Machines		
She, Singer **	The Shilpi		
It	Moon	IV Poem	
Me, Myself, My	Poet's Mother	II Poem	
Cacophony	Earth		
Silver Blade	Poet		
Reddest Flower	Unpleasant noise		
	River		
	Eyes of the child labourers		

Refers to

Meanings

Word	Answer
Beautiful heart *	Noble men
Gems *	
Geode **	Rock with crystals
Dusk	Sunset
Vista of years *	View of the past
Hymns	Holy songs
Appassionato	Musical composition
Cosy parlour	A comfortable sitting room
Two impostors *****	Success and failure
Triumph *	Success
Virgin Rock **	Unused rock
Impostor	Cheat
Staccato	Detached Sounds
Pearls	Water Drops
Gnomes **	Dwarfs
Brook	Stream
Boughs	Branches
Note	Music
Leap	Jump
Weary	Tired
Stooping	Bend forward
Droning	Continuous low sound
Throb	Beat
Decade *	10 years
Scrutiny	Inspect
Heirloom	Valuable property
Kin	Relative
Din	Noise
Sojourn *	Camp or short stay
Hasten past	Flying speedily
Distant spills *	Distant Water bodies

Question no. 45-49 - Appreciation Questions (5 Marks)

புத்தகத்தில் உள்ள பாடல் வரிகளில் உள்ள இலக்கிய நயங்களை அறிந்து எடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இலக்கிய நயங்களான Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Onomatopoeia and Alliteration போன்றவைகளைப் புரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள விளக்கங்கள் மற்றும் அவை கண்டறியும் முறைகளையும் நன்றாகப் புரிந்து வைத்துக் கொள்ளவும்.

Some Important Poetic Devices

1. Simile:

Simile என்பது இரண்டு மாறுபட்ட பொருட்களை நேரடியாக ஒப்பிடுவது. இதில் ஒப்பிடப் பயன்படும் வார்த்தைகள் 'like' மற்றும் 'as' ஆகும். போன்ற (like) என்ற வார்த்தையுடன் ஒப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கும்.

Ex: 1) The reddest flower would look as pale as snow.

2) I weep like a child for the past.

2. Metaphor:

Metaphor என்பது இரண்டு மாறுபட்ட பொருட்களை மறைமுகமாக ஒப்பிடுவது. ஆனால் அவை இரண்டிற்கும் இடையே ஏதேனும் ஒரு ஒற்றுமை இருக்கும். போன்ற (like) என்ற வார்த்தை இல்லாமலே ஒப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கும்.

Ex: 1) Through coal dark underground 2) Flood of remembrance

3. Personification: (Manliness-ல் வரிகள் வந்தால் Personification என்று எழுதவும்)

Personification என்பது மனிதப் பண்புகளை உயிரற்ற பொருட்கள் மீது ஏற்றிச் சொல்வது ஆகும்.

Ex: 1) Where an aching generosity?

2) With laughter when she found us soon. (அவள் எங்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தபோது உரக்கச் சிரித்தோம்.)

4. Onomatopoeic Words:

Onomatopoeic word என்பது பொருட்கள் எழுப்பும் சத்தத்தோடு தொடர்புடைய ஒலிகள் ஆகும்.

Ex: 1) A child sitting under the piano, in the boom of the tingling strings

5. Alliteration:

Alliteration என்பது மெய்யொலியில் தொடங்குகின்ற வார்த்தைகள் ஒரே வரியில் வருவது ஆகும்.

Ex: 1) Yet, when a crack causes

2) Close scrutiny, then sharp critical glare.

6. Rhyming Words:

Rhyming words என்பது கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடல் வரிகளை உற்றுநோக்கி அதன் வரியில் உள்ள கடைசி வார்த்தைகள் மற்றும் அவ்வார்த்தைகளின் ஒரே மாதிரியான உச்சரிப்பு ஆகியவற்றைக் கொண்டு கண்டுபிடித்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

Ex: Appearances can be deceptive,
And to the superficial gaze
The outside looks dull and grey
Plain looking in many ways.

Ans:

➤ Gaze - Ways

7. Rhyme Scheme:

Rhyme scheme என்பது கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடலின் ஒவ்வொரு வரியிலும் இறுதியாக வரும் வார்த்தைகளின் ஒலியைக் கண்டறிந்து அந்த வார்த்தைகளுக்கு கீழ்க்காணும் வகையில் எடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

Ex: Yes, a warm, glowing inner beauty → a
Will emerge before your eyes } b
A newly discovered Treasure } c
For you to cherish, and to prize. } b

Poetic Devices in the Poems

Personification

1. Where an aching generosity is waiting it's time to share.
2. The tinkling piano our guide.
3. Manliness Poem (All Lines). **
4. With laughter when she found us soon (She - moon).
5. 'O ye wheels' 'Stop!' Be silent for today. - Apostrophe ***
6. The globe's my world, the cloud's my kin. *
7. Virgin rock takes form.

Metaphor

1. What **gems** would we see,
2. A newly discovered **Treasure**.
3. My manhood is cast down in the **flood of remembrance**, **
4. Through the **coal dark**, underground.
5. **Mirror** of the changing moods.

Oxymoron

1. Harmonic cacophony. **
(பாடப்புத்தகத்திலுள்ள ஏழாவது பாடல் பகுதியில் மட்டுமே Oxymoron உள்ளது)

Simile

1. We paused **like** gnomes that hid (as, like, such as,)

Onomatopoeia

1. In the **boom** of the tingling strings. *
2. The **tinkling** piano our guide.
3. **Burst** into clamour.
4. A slender **tinkling** fall that made.
5. I spawn and **splash**.

Anaphora (Repetition of a word)

1. **If** you can dream and not make dreams your master,
If you can think and not make thoughts your aim,
If you can meet with triumph and disaster;
2. **Turns** the sky in the high window blank and reeling-
Turns the long light that droppeth down the wall,-

Hyperbole (Exaggeration)

1. We ran as if to meet the moon - (One cannot run to meet the moon) **

Question no. 50 - Poem Paragraph (5 Marks)

Poem Paragraph -ஐப் பொறுத்தவரை முதல் மூன்று பாடல்களின் பத்தியினை (Paragraph) தெளிவாக படித்துக் கொள்வது சிறந்தது. தனித்தனிப் பாயின்டாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டதன் நோக்கம் நீங்கள் எளிதான முறையில் மனப்பாடம் செய்து கொள்ளலாம் என்பதற்காகவே.

✓ தேர்வுகளில் எழுதும் போது தனித்தனியாக உள்ள பாயிண்டுகளை மொத்தமாக சேர்த்து ஒரு பத்தி (Paragraph) அளவுக்கு எழுத வேண்டும். தனித்தனிப் பாயிண்டுகளாக எழுத வேண்டாம்.

1. Beautiful Inside - Paragraph:

- Appearance is deceptive.
- Geode looks plain and simple.
- But it reveals inner beauty.
- Some people are like geode.
- They have good qualities.
- They are like treasure.
- We should cherish them.

2. Piano - Paragraph:

- The poet hears a woman's song.
- It reminds him of his mother's song.
- As a child he was sitting under the piano.
- He sang hymns and played the piano.
- Now his mind is filled with childhood memories.
- He weeps for the past.

3. Manliness - Paragraph:

- The poet speaks about the qualities of manliness.
- Dream should not be our master.
- Success and defeat are the two impostors,
- We should treat them same.
- We should not give up our effort till reaching our goal.
- Then only the world is ours.

Section – V – Language Functions (20 Marks)

Question no. 51 – Comprehension (10 Marks):

இக்கேள்வியில் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பத்தியிலிருந்து ஐந்து வினாக்கள் கேட்கப்படும். வினாக்களையும் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பத்தியினையும் நன்றாக படித்துப் பார்த்து புரிந்து கொண்டு ஒப்பீடு செய்து பார்த்து கொண்டு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். எளிதாக பத்து மதிப்பெண்களை எடுக்கக் கூடிய பகுதி என்பதால் இப்பகுதிக்கு சற்று அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தவும்.

Speech is a great blessing but it can also be a great curse, for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to others, it can also, if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of an unusual word, or of an ambiguous word, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different words, and the ordinary speech of an educated man may create the impression to an uneducated listener that he was showing off with his skill : unwittingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to a man of his own class. Thus, speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands careful handling: Only a fool would express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of people and situations.

Questions:

1. In what way is speech a blessing to mankind?
2. Describe how words could make an enemy out of someone you would like to be a friend.
3. Why an educated man's speech is considered boastful by an uneducated listener?
4. How should speech be used?
5. How does one prove himself a fool through his use of language?

Question no. 52 – Spot the Errors (5 Marks):

இக்கேள்வியில் ஐந்து வாக்கியங்கள் தவறாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அந்த ஐந்து வாக்கியங்களில் உள்ள தவறுகளை நீக்கி எழுத வேண்டும். எளிதாக மனப்பாடம் செய்து கொள்ளும் வகையில் இது வந்தால் இதை திருத்தி எழுது என முறைகள் கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதை முயற்சி செய்து மனப்பாடம் செய்தால் முழு மதிப்பெண் பெற்று விடலாம்.

Tips: (For the Slow Learners)

1. ...est-ல் முடியும் adjective வார்த்தைகளுக்கு முன்னால் the சேர்த்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

Ex: Kala is tallest girl in the class.

Kala is the tallest girl in the class.

2. a வந்தால் an எனவும் an வந்தால் a எனவும் மாற்றுக.

Ex: A American lives near my house.

An American lives near my house.

Ex: Gopal is a M.A in English.

Gopal is an M.A in English.

3. Neither...nor / Either...or வாக்கியத்தில் இரண்டாவது Subject Singular என்றால் Singular Verb-ம் Plural என்றால் Plural Verb-ம் பயன்படுத்தவும்.

Ex: Neither the secretary nor the manager were available.

Neither the secretary nor the manager was available.

Ex: Either Raju or his friends is to be eliminated.

Either Raju or his friends are to be eliminated.

4. 'Prefer...than' வந்தால் அதை எடுத்து விட்டு 'Prefer...to' போடவும்.

Ex: I prefer milk than tea.

I prefer milk to tea.

5. One of the அல்லது one of these அல்லது each of the வந்தால் அதற்கு பின்னால் உள்ள வார்த்தையுடன் s சேர்த்து plural-ஆக எழுத வேண்டும்.

Ex: He is one of my friend.

He is one of my friends.

6. 'One of the' அல்லது one of these அல்லது each of the வந்து அதற்குப் பின்னால் உள்ள வார்த்தையுடன் s சேர்ந்து வந்து அதற்குப் பிறகு are வந்தால் is எனவும், were வந்தால் was எனவும் மாற்றி எழுத வேண்டும்.

Ex: One of the cycle is defective.

One of the cycles is defective.

7. ஒரு வாக்கியத்தில் இரண்டு Conjunctions வந்திருந்தால் ஒன்றை எடுத்து விடவும்.

Ex: Though he is rich but he is unhappy.

Though he is rich, he is unhappy.

8. Preposition along வந்தால் into, since வந்தால் for, on வந்தால் in, in வந்தால் on.

Ex: The dog fell along the river.

The dog fell into the river.

Ex: I have been living in the house since five years.

I have been living in the house for five years.

Ex: I have confidence on you.

I have confidence in you.

9. Has வந்தால் have என மாற்றி எழுதவும்.

Ex: Everybody have a bike.

Everybody has a bike.

10. Third person singular subject ஆக வந்தால் Verb உடன் s சேர்த்து எழுதவும்.

Ex: She behave rudely.

She behaves rudely.

11. கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தைகளுக்கு பெரும்பாலும் முதல் வார்த்தையின் இறுதியிலேயே பன்மை வடிவம் அமையும்.

Examples:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Son-in-laws | Sons-in-law |
| 2. Mother-in-laws | Mothers-in-law |
| 3. Father-in-laws | Fathers-in-law |
| 4. Daughter-in-laws | Daughters-in-law |

Question no. 53 – Picture Comprehension (5 Marks)

இக்கேள்வியில் ஏதாவது ஒரு படம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அப்படத்திலிருந்து ஐந்து கேள்விகள் கேட்கப்படும். அக்கேள்விகளைப் புரிந்து கொண்டு அவை அனைத்திற்கும் சரியாக பதிலளித்தால் முழுதாக ஐந்து மதிப்பெண்களைப் பெற்று விடலாம். முழு மதிப்பெண்ணைப் பெற வேண்டுமானால் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட படத்தை நன்றாகப் பார்த்து படத்தில் என்ன கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது என்பதை தெளிவாக அறிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

1. Wh Question word கொடுக்கப்படாமல் do, did, is, have, can..etc என ஆரம்பித்திருந்தால் Yes or No என்று பதிலளிக்கலாம்.



Questions:

- a) What do you see in the picture?
An overloaded motor bike.
- b) How many persons are on the bike?
There are four persons on the bike.
- c) Do you think a bike should carry more than two persons? Give a reason for your answer.
No, it should not carry more than two persons, because it is designed only for two.
- d) What would be the danger of riding triples on a bike?
The rider may lose the balance and it may lead to accident.
- e) What would you do if you saw your friend riding a bike in this manner?
I would advise him not to do so.

**Be a Voice...
Not an Echo...**