

1
ENGLISH PAPER - I

Section - A
Part - I

Question Number : 1

Synonyms:

Unit - 1

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. accomplishment | - | skill / a well learned ability |
| 2. wizened | - | looked dried up |
| 3. parchment | - | piece of paper |
| 4. piteous | - | sad / sorrowful |
| 5. forlorn | - | forsaken / lonely |

Unit - 2

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. profound | - | intense feeling / deep |
| 2. figure out | - | make out / understand |
| 3. fascinating | - | attracting / interesting |
| 4. irreverent | - | disrespect |
| 5. contemplated | - | thought |

Unit - 3

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| 1. tender | - | offer |
| 2. privilege | - | benefit |
| 3. suffice | - | fulfil |
| 4. exacting | - | demanding |
| 5. essential | - | important |

Unit - 4

- | | | |
|----------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. soaring | - | rising / increasing |
| 2. heaving | - | expanding |
| 3. pursuit | - | chase |
| 4. jostle | - | push roughly / quarrel |
| 5. diminishing | - | decreasing |

Unit - 5

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------|
| 1. diligence | - | steady effort |
| 2. denied | - | refused |
| 3. brutality | - | cruelty |
| 4. shortcomings | - | defects |
| 5. initiating | - | starting |

Unit - 6

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. defined | - | marked |
| 2. hardships | - | obstacles |
| 3. calculate | - | estimate |
| 4. seldom | - | not often / rarely |
| 5. evidence | - | proof |

Unit - 7

- | | | |
|----------------|---|------------|
| 1. marvel | - | wonder |
| 2. immense | - | great |
| 3. famous | - | well known |
| 4. magnificent | - | splendid |
| 5. munificence | - | generosity |

Question Number : 2**Antonyms:****Unit - 1**

- | | | |
|------------|---|-----------|
| 1. popular | × | unpopular |
| 2. perfect | × | imperfect |
| 3. cursed | × | blessed |
| 4. piteous | × | joyous |
| 5. rare | × | common |

Unit - 2

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---------|
| 1. loved | × | hated |
| 2. absolutely | × | partly |
| 3. ancient | × | modern |
| 4. famous | × | unknown |
| 5. amusement | × | boredom |

Unit - 3

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| 1. rising | × | falling |
| 2. pleasure | × | pain |
| 3. definite | × | indefinite |
| 4. invidious | × | just |
| 5. essential | × | unimportant |

Unit - 4

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|
| 1. panic | × | pleasure |
| 2. worse | × | better |
| 3. diminishing | × | increasing |
| 4. sweet | × | bitter |
| 5. triumphantly | × | unsuccessfully |

Unit - 5

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. visible | × | invisible |
| 2. sadistically | × | sympathetically |
| 3. exposed | × | concealed |
| 4. brutality | × | gentleness |
| 5. shortcomings | × | merits |

Unit - 6

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---------|
| 1. delayed | × | hurried |
| 2. local | × | foreign |
| 3. hardship | × | comfort |
| 4. fascinating | × | boring |
| 5. seldom | × | often |

Unit - 7

- | | | |
|----------------|---|------------|
| 1. immense | × | small |
| 2. divine | × | mortal |
| 3. magnificent | × | mean |
| 4. difference | × | similarity |
| 5. reverence | × | disrespect |

Part - II

Question Number : 3 [Ref. Page : 31, 32]

Abbreviation (சரியான விரிவாக்கம் எழுதுக)

1. UNESCO - United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organisation
2. AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
3. SIM - Subscriber Identity Module
4. RRB - Railway Recruitment Board
5. ISRO - Indian Space Research Organisation
6. BPO - Business Process Outsourcing
7. PA - Personal Assistant
8. CA - Chartered Accountant
9. IAS - Indian Administrative Service
10. SR - Southern Railways
11. UNO - United Nations Organisation
12. SBI - State Bank of India
13. CAT - Common Aptitude Test
14. SSLC - Secondary School Leaving Certificate
15. ILO - International Labour Organisation
16. NGO - Non-Governmental Organisation
17. ATM - Automated Teller Machine
18. TANSI - TamilNadu Small Scale Industries
19. RAM - Read Only Memory
20. CCTV - Closed Circuit Television

Question Number : 4 [Ref. Page : 6] Homophones

Pick out the correct homophones:

1. I went to the market to _____ vegetables. [buy / by]
Ans: buy
2. She is very _____ in Mathematics. [weak / week]
Ans: weak
3. Give me a _____ of chalk. [piece / peace]
Ans: piece
4. The car hit a _____ lorry. [stationary / stationery]
Ans: stationary

Choose the sentence that is correct in its meaning:

5. a) We can't hear your voice.
b) We can't here your voice.
Ans: (a) hear
6. a) We will set sail for Japan next week.
b) We will set sale for Japan next week.
Ans: (a) sail
7. a) There is a whole in the bucket.
b) There is a hole in the bucket.
Ans: (b) hole
8. a) I was quite angry.
b) I was quiet angry.
Ans: (a) quite
9. a) She herd the good news.
b) She heard the good news.
Ans: (b) heard
10. a) The new principal is a great disciplinarian.
b) The new principle is a great disciplinarian.
Ans: (a) principal

Question Number : 5 [Ref. Page : 29, 30]**British English - American English**

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. jam | - | jelly |
| 2. flat | - | apartment |
| 3. dustbin | - | trashcan |
| 4. lift | - | elevator |
| 5. film | - | movie |
| 6. sweet | - | candy |
| 7. tap | - | faucet |
| 8. cot | - | crib |
| 9. postbox | - | mail box |
| 10. interval | - | intermission |
| 11. chips | - | french fries |
| 12. jug | - | pitcher |
| 13. washbasin | - | sink |
| 14. biscuits | - | cookies |
| 15. bonnet | - | hood |
| 16. cupboard | - | closet |
| 17. blind | - | windowshade |
| 18. windscreen | - | window shield |
| 19. torch | - | flashlight |
| 20. shop assistant | - | sales clerk |
| 21. fellow | - | guy |

Question Number : 6 [Ref. Page : 133 - 135] Compound word:

Which of the words given below can be placed after the word to form a compound word:

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. moon | | | | |
| a) bed | b) light | c) hood | d) port | Ans: (b) |
| 2. car | | | | |
| a) street | b) park | c) house | d) top | Ans: (b) |
| 3. break | | | | |
| a) car | b) fast | c) house | d) stone | Ans: (b) |
| 4. child | | | | |
| a) ship | b) hood | c) law | d) game | Ans: (b) |
| 5. air | | | | |
| a) port | b) part | c) court | d) stream | Ans: (a) |
| 6. hand | | | | |
| a) write | b) type | c) written | d) note | Ans: (c) |

Which of the words given below can be placed before the word to form a compound word:

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1. _____ take | | | | |
| a) under | b) out | c) ever | d) well | Ans: (a) |
| 2. _____ wash | | | | |
| a) violet | b) white | c) pink | d) black | Ans: (b) |
| 3. _____ glass | | | | |
| a) seeing | b) looking | c) white | d) brass | Ans: (b) |
| 4. _____ end | | | | |
| a) day | b) street | c) building | d) week | Ans: (d) |
| 5. _____ load | | | | |
| a) high | b) low | c) over | d) below | Ans: (c) |
| 6. _____ master | | | | |
| a) role | b) leader | c) manager | d) head | Ans: (d) |

Question Number : 7 [Ref. Page : 107 - 109]**Singular - Plural**

1. focus - foci
2. locus - loci
3. fungus - fungi
4. radius - radii
5. syllabus - syllabi
(us-ல் முடிந்தால் 'us' நீக்கிவிட்டு plural-ல் 'i' சேர்க்கவும்)
6. axis - axes
7. analysis - analyses
(is-ல் முடிந்தால் plural-ல் 'es' சேர்க்கவும்)
8. matrix - matrices
9. vertex - vertices
(`x' வந்தால் அதற்கு பதிலாக 'ces' மாற்றி எழுத வேண்டும்)
10. medium - media
11. stratum - strata
(`um'-ல் முடிந்தால் `um'-ஐ நீக்கிவிட்டு 'a' போடவும்)
12. alumna - alumnae
13. formula - formulae
(`a'-ல் முடிந்தால் plural-ல் கூடுதலாக 'e' சேர்க்கவும்)
14. criterion - criteria
15. child - children
16. woman - women
17. tooth - teeth
18. ox - oxen
19. goose - geese
20. buffalo - buffaloes

Question Number : 8 [Ref. Page : 34]**Add prefix / suffix to the highlighted words:**

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தைக்கு முன்னால் சிறு அசைகளை சேர்ப்பது prefix ஆகும். Ex: invisible

Some prefixes: un, in, dis, il, a, en, mis, im, pre

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தைக்கு பின்னால் சிறு அசைகளை சேர்ப்பது suffix ஆகும். Ex: announcement

Some suffixes: able, ous, ing, er, ment, ance.....

1. The artists are the one who might be able to help us with our internal _____ visible lives.
a) in b) dis c) im d) il [April 2012] **Ans: (a)**
2. Even a small help is an act of kind _____.
a) -ness b) -our c) -ship d) -ment **Ans: (a)**

Prefix			
	Prefix	Root word	New word
1.	in	visible	invisible
2.	il	legal	illegal
3.	im	proper	improper
4.	en	vision	envision
5.	ultra	violet	ultraviolet
6.	em	power	empower
7.	un	quenchable	unquenchable
8.	hyper	tension	hypertension
9.	in	secure	insecure
10.	over	load	overload

Suffix			
	Root word	Suffix	New word
1.	announce	ment	announcement
2.	care	ful	careful
3.	harm	less/ful	harmless/harmful
4.	child	hood	childhood
5.	friend	ship	friendship
6.	quick	ly	quickly
7.	bond	age	bondage
8.	glory	fy	glorify
9.	fool/child	ish	foolish/childish
10.	attend	ance	attendance

Question Number : 9 [Ref. Page : 56]

Replace the underlined word in the sentence with one of the phrasal verbs given below to convey the same meaning:

- I can't tolerate your laziness.
a) put off b) put forward c) put up with d) put out
Ans: (c)
- I will discard these letters.
a) throw out b) throw off c) take off d) take up
Ans: (a)
- Smoking is injurious to health. So, everyone must stop the habit.
a) give away b) give in c) give up d) give out
Ans: (c)
- The soldiers were ready to execute the orders.
a) carry on b) carry in c) carry away d) carry out
Ans: (d)
- I can understand your handwriting easily.
a) make for b) make up c) make out d) make away
Ans: (c)
- Don't postpone the work.
a) put off b) put on c) put in d) put out
Ans: (a)
- The meeting was cancelled.
a) called out b) called for c) called off d) called in
Ans: (c)
- Never yield to evil doers.
a) give out b) give away c) give in d) give for
Ans: (c)
- They decided to demolish the old building.
a) pull down b) pull through c) pull off d) pull up
Ans: (a)
- He started his journey.
a) set up b) set in c) set out d) set off
Ans: (c)

Question Number : 10 [Ref. Page : 32]

Syllables (அசைகளாக பிரித்து எழுதுதல்)

- permanent - per-ma-nent - 3 syllables
- properly - pro-per-ly - 3 syllables
- music - mu-sic - 2 syllables
- entertainment - en-ter-tain-ment - 4 syllables

5. internal	- in-ter-nal	- 3 syllables
6. profile	- pro-file	- 2 syllables
7. glum	- glum	- 1 syllable
8. domestic	- do-mes-tic	- 3 syllables
9. queue	- queue	- 1 syllable
10. visible	- vi-si-ble	- 3 syllables
11. agriculture	- ag-ri-cul-ture	- 4 syllables
12. articulate	- ar-ti-cu-late	- 4 syllables
13. dispute	- dis-pute	- 2 syllables
14. environment	- en-vi-ron-ment	- 4 syllables
15. diminish	- di-mi-nish	- 3 syllables

Question Number : 11

Choose the appropriate word to make a meaningful sentence:

- The rhythm of the songs was fast and _____.
a) interesting b) lively c) melodious d) quick **[c]**
- Raja will _____ a letter next week.
a) get b) receive **[b]**
- She _____ the situation with the positive frame of mind.
a) saw b) faced **[b]**
- Cherrapunji suffers from water shortage because the people _____ rain water.
a) save b) waste **[b]**
- Ramesh went _____.
a) abroad b) foreign **[a]**
- Kannan has _____ his homework.
a) fulfil b) completed **[b]**
- As the car passed, it _____ the rain water.
a) shook b) spattered **[b]**
- During the holi festival, my cousin _____ the holy powder on me.
a) shriek b) spattered **[b]**
- This is the _____ that Jack built.
a) house b) home **[a]**
- _____ me the truth, please.
a) speak b) tell **[b]**

Question Number : 12

Making sentence using a word: (பொருள் தரும் வாக்கியம் உருவாக்குதல்)

- Kind - He is kind to everyone.
- Kindly - He talked kindly.
- Kindness - He showed kindness.
- Life - Life is a gift.
- Live - I live in Tirunelveli.
- Lively - It was a lively act.
- Angry - He is angry with me.
- Anger - He is a man of anger.
- Angrily - He pushed me angrily.
- Migrating - I saw the migrating birds.
- Migrant - Migrant birds are seen in Vedanthangal.
- Happy - I am happy.
- Happily - She played happily.
- Happiness - He is a man of happiness

(OR)

I know the word _____. (கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தையை விடுபட்ட இடத்தில் எழுதவும்)

Question Number : 13

Verb form-ல் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வாக்கியத்தை Noun form-மாகவும், Noun form-ல் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வாக்கியத்தை Verb form-லும் கேள்விக் கேற்றபடி மாற்றி எழுத வேண்டும்.

Reframe the sentence using the underlined word as _____.

1. The construction of this building has been donewell. [as a verb]
Ans: The building has been constructed well.
2. Be courageous to stand up for the truth. [as a noun]
Ans: Have courage to stand up for the truth.
3. The declaration of the local holiday was given by our collector. [as a noun]
Ans: Our collector declared the local holiday.
4. He was punished for his disobedience. [as a noun]
Ans: He received punishment for his disobedience.
5. My decision is to get first class in this examination. [as a verb]
Ans: I decide to get first class in this examination.
6. Migration of bird is a regular event. [as a verb]
Ans: Birds migrate regularly.
7. You performed gracefully. [as a noun]
Ans: Your performance was graceful.
8. He was appreciated for his best performance. [as a noun]
Ans: He received appreciation for his best performance.
9. The professor gave a definition to the formula. [as a verb]
Ans: The professor defined the formula.
10. He argues sensibly. [as a adjective]
Ans: His argument is sensible.

Question Number : 14**Meaning of Sentence:**

(கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வாக்கியத்திற்கு இணையான பொருள் தரக்கூடிய வாக்கியத்தை தேர்ந்தெடுக்க வேண்டும்)

Which of the two sentences given below conveys the following meaning:

1. Majority of the students passed in their Maths paper.
a) Very few students failed in their Maths paper.
b) Very few students passed in their Maths paper.
Ans: (a)
2. He did not win in any other contest.
a) He has won only in this contest.
b) He is the only one to win this contest.
Ans: (a)
3. Anyone can easily learn English.
a) No one can easily learn English.
b) Everyone can easily learn English.
Ans: (b)
4. He will always remember those happy days.
a) Will we forever remember those happy days?
b) Will we ever forget those happy days?
Ans: (b)
5. He never listens to me.
a) He hardly listens to me.
b) He seldom listens to me.
Ans: (a)

9
Section - B
Part - I

Question Number : 15 [Ref. Page : 80]

If Clause

Simple Present is / are / v+s	will, can, shall, may won't, can't, shan't, might
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Example:

1. If Naveen is late _____.
a) he would be punished b) he will be punished c) he would have been punished
Ans: (b)

2. If it rains _____.
a) I shall have been wet b) I shall get wet c) I should get wet
Ans: (b)

Simple past v+ed / was / were	would, wouldn't
----------------------------------	-----------------

Example:

1. If I won a lottery _____.
a) I will buy a BMW car b) I would buy a BMW car c) I would have bought a BMW car
Ans: (b)

2. If you called me _____.
a) I would have come b) I would come c) I will come
Ans: (b)

Past perfect had	would have + Past participle
---------------------	------------------------------

Example:

1. If I had won a lottery _____.
a) I will buy a BMW car b) I would buy a BMW car c) I would have bought a BMW car
Ans: (c)

2. If I had worked harder _____.
a) I would succeed b) I would have succeeded c) I will succeed
Ans: (b)

Question Number : 16 [Ref. Page : 136, 137]

Sentence Pattern:

- Subject (S) → யார்? எது? செய்தது?
(Noun / Pronoun) I, we, you, they, he, she, it
- Verb (V) → வினைச்சொல்
- Object → Verb + என்ன பொருள் → Direct object
→ யாருக்கு/எதை என்ற கேள்வியை verb-ல் கேட்க வேண்டும் → Indirect object
- Complement (C) → 'Be' verb வந்தால் → மீதி உள்ளது complement
→ Complement இல்லையென்றால் வாக்கியம் முடிவடையாது.
- Adjunct (A) → எங்கே? எப்படி? எப்பொழுது?
(extra தகவல்)

1. SV
* All the cows have been milked.
a) SV b) SVO c) SVA **Ans: (a)**
2. SVO
* Alexander conquered many countries.
a) SVC b) SVO c) SVA **Ans: (b)**

3. SVC
* This shoe is large.
a) SVA b) SVO c) SVC **Ans: (c)**
4. SVOC
* We call Gandhi Mahatma.
a) SVA b) SVOA c) SVOC **Ans: (c)**
5. SVOA
* We wear wollen clothes in winter.
a) SVOC b) SVIDO c) SVOA **Ans: (c)**
6. SVIDO
* Shyam gave me the right answer.
a) SVIDO b) SVOA c) SVOC **Ans: (a)**
7. SVCA
* Velu grew tired after the match.
a) SVOC b) SVAA c) SVCA **Ans: (c)**
8. SVIDO
* He sang me a song melodiously.
a) SVCO b) SVOA c) SVIDO **Ans: (c)**
9. SVOC
* Reading made him a complete man.
a) SVOA b) SVOC c) ASVO **Ans: (b)**

Question Number : 17 [Ref. Page : 10, 11]

Positive Sentence → Negative Tag

- Step: 1. Find out the helping verb.
2. Add not and shorten it.
3. Then write proper pronoun.

துணை வினைச்சொல்லை முதலில் எழுதி, not எழுதி அதனை சுருக்கி எழுதிக் கொண்டு pronoun எழுத வேண்டும்.

1. The bus is early today _____?
a) is it b) isn't they c) isn't it **Ans: (c)**
2. The flag has four colours on it _____?
a) isn't it b) hasn't it c) has it **Ans: (b)**

Negative Sentence → Positive Tag

- Step: 1. Find out the helping verb.
2. Remove not and shorten it.
3. Then write proper pronoun.

துணை வினைச்சொல்லை முதலில் எழுதி, notஐ நீக்கி pronoun எழுது.

1. There is no water in the tank _____?
a) is there b) isn't there c) isn't it **Ans: (a)**
2. I haven't answered your questions _____?
a) is it b) have I c) did I **Ans: (b)**

Verb-ல் 's' சேர்த்திருந்தால் doesn't தேர்வு செய்க.

1. Shreya draws well _____?
a) won't she b) doesn't she c) do she **Ans: (b)**

Verb-ல் 'ed' சேர்த்திருந்தால் didn't தேர்வு செய்க.

1. She completed the painting _____?
a) did she b) didn't she c) don't she **Ans: (b)**

come, go, clean (கட்டளை) → will you?

1. Come with me _____?
a) will you b) shall you c) can you **Ans: (a)**

Let us வந்தால் → shall we?

1. Let us play cricket _____?
a) shan't we b) shall we c) don't we **Ans: (b)**

Question Number : 18 [Ref. Page : 82 to 85]**Degrees of Comparison**

- வாக்கியம் No other / Very few-ல் தொடங்கினால் so/as என வரும் positive degree-ஐ தேர்வு செய்க.
* Very few toys in this shop are _____ as this one.
a) more expensive b) as expensive c) most expensive **Ans: (b)**
* No other boy in the class is _____ Krishna.
a) most naughty as b) more naughty than c) so naughty as **Ans: (c)**
- வாக்கியத்தில் than வந்தால் more/.....er என வரும் comparative degree-ஐ தேர்வு செய்க.
* Ravi is more capable _____ boys.
a) than any other b) as the other c) than most other **Ans: (c)**
* This mango is _____ than that mango.
a) as sweet as b) sweeter c) sweetest **Ans: (b)**
- வாக்கியத்தில் the வந்தால் most/.....est என வரும் superlative degree-ஐ தேர்வு செய்க.
* The Nile is _____ river in the world.
a) the longest b) one of the longest c) longer than any other **Ans: (a)**
- வாக்கியத்தில் _____ க்குப்பின் plural / sல் முடியும் வார்த்தை வந்தால் one of the தேர்வு செய்க.
* Ramani is _____ girls in this group.
a) one of the tallest b) as tall as c) the tallest **Ans: (a)**

Question Number : 19**Sentence conveying same meaning:**

- We did not meet any other friend at the party.
a) We met no friends at the party.
b) We met only one friend at the party.
c) We did not meet all our friends at the party.
Ans: b
- We shall remain ever grateful to you.
a) We shall never be grateful to you.
b) We shall always remain ungrateful to you.
c) We shall always be grateful to you
Ans: c
- Seldom do buses stop here.
a) Buses do stop here often.
b) Buses never stop here.
c) Buses do not stop here often.
Ans: b
- Can any one forget October 2nd?
a) Everyone can forget October 2nd.
b) Nobody can forget October 2nd.
c) Everyone should not remember 2nd October.
Ans: b
- Nobody can forget how India won her freedom.
a) Everyone cannot forget how India won her freedom.
b) Everyone can remember how India won her freedom.
c) Everyone cannot remember how India won her freedom.
Ans: b

Question Number : 20**Supplying suitable phrases:**

Inspite of / Despite / Though → இருந்த போதிலும்

- _____ his riches, he is not happy.
a) Because of b) Inspite of c) Owing to **Ans: b**

2. _____ he was sick, he attended the class.
 a) Though b) On account of c) In the event of **Ans: a**

On account of / Due to / Owing to / by dint of / Because of → காரணத்தினால்

1. _____ Pongal, we have long holidays.
 a) In spite of b) Even though c) On account of **Ans: c**
2. He resigned _____ illness.
 a) in the event of b) in spite of c) on account of **Ans: c**
3. _____ his sickness he could not study well.
 a) In the event of b) Because of c) In spite of **Ans: b**

Question Number : 21

Infinitive / Gerund

* Infinitive → to + Present tense verb
 * Agreed, decided, too வந்தால் infinitive தேர்வு செய்க.

1. The society has nothing _____ with entertainment.
 a) do b) to do c) doing **Ans: b**
2. My son asked me _____ him a pen.
 a) buying b) buy c) to buy **Ans: c**

* Gerund → verb + ing
 * like, dislike, hates, enjoy, about, from வந்தால் gerund தேர்வு செய்க.

1. I enjoy _____ stories for children.
 a) write b) to write c) writing **Ans: c**
2. _____ is a good exercise.
 a) To walk b) Walk c) Walking **Ans: c**
3. I started _____ too but for a different reason.
 a) to be crying b) crying c) cry **Ans: b**

Question Number : 22

Prepositional Phrase:

1. The child started crying _____ its way.
 a) lost b) on losing c) in losing **Ans: b**
2. Fools are susceptible _____.
 a) on flattery b) for flattery c) to flattery **Ans: c**
3. Students are very keen _____ to the grammar classes on the eve of the examination.
 a) for listening b) on listening c) to listening **Ans: b**
4. The principal wanted to discuss _____ with the teachers.
 a) on the matter b) about the matter c) the matter **Ans: c**
5. The man got promotion _____ hard.
 a) at working b) through working c) on working **Ans: b**
6. He is fond _____ with children.
 a) for playing b) in playing c) of playing **Ans: c**
7. The farmers were keen _____ the fields before the monsoon.
 a) for harvesting b) on harvesting c) to harvesting **Ans: b**
8. They won the match _____ well.
 a) by playing b) through playing c) on playing **Ans: a**

Question Number : 23**Articles: a, an, the****___ Consonant sound → a**

1. Karthik is _____ famous pianist.
a) an b) a c) the **Ans: b**
2. He has _____ problem in hearing.
a) a b) the c) an **Ans: a**

___ Vowels வந்தால் ___ 'an' போடவும்.

3. Every child jumps with joy at the sight of _____ elephant.
a) an b) a c) the **Ans: a**
4. He is _____ Indian.
a) a b) an c) the **Ans: b**

___ the superlative ___ 'est' ___ வந்தால் the போடவும்.

5. My uncle is _____ richest man in the village.
a) a b) the c) an **Ans: b**

___ Plural (s) → வந்தால் the போடவும்.

6. (i) I have bought you a collection of _____ award winning books of this year.
a) the b) an c) a **Ans: a**

(ii) சிறப்பானவற்றை குறிப்பிட 'the' பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

(புகழ்பெற்ற புத்தகங்கள், மலைச்சிகரங்கள், கடல்கள், ஆறுகள், இடங்கள், மதங்கள், இனங்கள்)

an	
Usage	Exception
an aeroplane an eagle an icecream an orange an Urn	an hour ago an honest man an MLA an M.P an X-ray

7. He holds _____ M.A degree in history.
a) a b) an c) the **Ans: b**
8. He will be back in _____ hour.
a) the b) a c) an **Ans: c**

a	
Usage	Exception
a Japanese a hanger a nest a feather a car	a University a European a one-way street a one o'clock

9. Last week I met _____ European.
a) the b) an c) a **Ans: c**
10. Siva gave _____ one rupee coin to the blind beggar.
a) the b) an c) a **Ans: c**

Question Number : 24 [Ref.Page : 115]**Preposition:**

1. The work will be over _____ this evening.
a) on b) by c) in **Ans: b**
2. The papers are to be prepared _____ a month.
a) by b) within c) with **Ans: b**
3. My uncle will visit me _____ May.
a) at b) in c) by **Ans: b**
4. The cat hid _____ the door.
a) behind b) under c) beside **Ans: a**
5. Ravi stayed with his uncle _____ six months.
a) by b) in c) for **Ans: c**

Part - II**Question Number : 25 [Ref.Page : 57]****Transformation:**

(Form a single sentence) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள இரண்டு வாக்கியங்களுக்கு இடையே and எழுதி சேர்த்து எழுதவும். (and மற்றும், but ஆனால், so ஆகையால்) இவ்வார்த்தைகளில் பொருத்தமான ஒன்றை இரு வாக்கியத்தின் நடுவே பயன்படுத்தவும்.

Examples:

1. The boy saw the thief. He cried in fear.
The boy saw the thief and he cried in fear.
2. I have some bills. I must pay them.
I have some bills and I must pay them.
3. I missed the bus. I was late to school.
I missed the bus so I was late to school.
4. He was sick. He attended the class.
He was sick but he attended the class.

Question Number : 26 [Ref.Page : 112]**Active and Passive voice**

Ravi plays football.
S V O

↓

Football is played by Ravi.

Simple Present	is/are + PP
Past	was/were + PP
Future	will be + PP

Example:

1. Rama breaks the bow.
The bow is broken by Rama.
2. Rama broke the bow.
The bow was broken by Rama.
3. Rama will break the bow.
The bow will be broken by Rama.

Present continuous → am / is / are + being + V₃

Past continuous → was / were + being + V₃

Example:

1. I am writing a letter.
A letter is being written by me.

2. I was writing a letter.
A letter was being written by me.

Present, Perfect → have / has + been + V₃

Past perfect → had + been + V₃

Future perfect → shall / will + have + been + V₃

Example:

1. Shanthi has completed her work.
Shanthi's work has been completed by her.
2. We had made a mistake.
A mistake had been made by us.
3. They will have bought a new car by next May.
A new car will have been bought by them by next May.

Question Number : 27

Direct and Indirect speech

Statement:	say	-	say
	says	-	says
	said	-	said
	said to	-	told
	conjunction	-	that

Example:

1. Ameer said to Banu, "I went to Chennai last week".
Ameer told Banu that he had gone to Chennai the previous week.

Interrogative:	said	-	asked
	said to	-	asked
	asked	-	asked

Conjunction (i) 'Wh' How Qns → same Qn word.
(ii) Yes or No - if or whether.

Example:

1. He said to her, "Who is your father?"
He asked her who her father was.
2. He said to her, "Have you done the homework?"
He asked her if she had done the homework.

Imperative:	said / said to	-	ordered
			asked
			requested
			advised
			told

Conjunction - to, not to (for don't)

Example:

1. I told my servant, "Get me your certificates".
I ordered my servant to get me his certificates.

Exclamatory:	said/said to - exclaimed
Conjunction	- that

Example:

1. Salim said, "How tall this building is!"
Salim exclaimed that that building was very tall.

this	that
these	those
here	there
now	then
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the next day
ago	before
now	then

Question Number : 28 [If Clause]

- * கேள்வியில் முதல் வாக்கியத்தின் தொடக்கத்தில் 'If' போடவும்.
- * முதல் வாக்கியத்தில் எந்த tense form-னுடைய verb வந்துள்ளது என்று கண்டுபிடிக்கவும்.
- * அதற்கு தகுந்தாற்போல இரண்டாம் வாக்கியத்தினுடைய verb-ஐ பின்வரும் அட்டவணையில் உள்ளது போல மாற்றவும்.

Present tense	will / shall / can / may
---------------	--------------------------

Example:

1. You waste water. You suffer.
If you waste water, you will suffer.
2. It rains. I shall get wet.
If it rains, I shall get wet.

Past tense / were	would / should / could
-------------------	------------------------

Example:

I forgot the answer. I lost marks.
If I forgot the answer, I would lose marks.

Had + Past participle	would have / could have + past participle
-----------------------	--

Example:

I had studied well. I would have passed.
If I had studied well, I would have passed.

Question Number : 29 [Ref. Page : 82]

Degrees of Comparison:

அதிகமானவர் + is + adj + er + than + குறைவானவர்		
weight	-	heavier
old	-	elder

Example:

1. 1. Chandrika is 5 feet tall.
2. Deepa is 6 feet tall.
3. Revathy is 5.6 feet tall.
4. Subha is 5.2 feet tall.

Ans: Revathy is taller than Chandrika. **(OR)** Deepa is the tallest of all.

2. 1. Seema's ribbon is 15 cm long.
2. Neela's ribbon is 18 cm long.
3. Kamala's ribbon is 12 cm long.
4. Vimala's ribbon is 20 cm long.

Ans: Neela's ribbon is longer than Seema's ribbon. **(OR)** Name + verb + superlative + of all

Question Number : 30**Punctuation:**

1. முதல் எழுத்தை capital எழுத்தாக்குக.
2. பெயர்கள் வந்தால் முதல் எழுத்தை capital ஆக்குக.
3. 'i' வந்தால் capital ஆக்குக. im வந்தால் I'm என மாற்றுக.
4. கடைசியில் முற்றுப்புள்ளி இடுக.
5. said என வந்தால் அதற்கு அடுத்து, (comma) இட்டு பிறகு " " என்று மேற்கோள் குறிக்குள் எழுது.
6. said வராவிட்டால் மொத்த வாக்கியத்தையும் " " என்று மேற்கோள் குறிக்குள் எழுது.

1. **we are facing an unsustainable situation says dinesh**
"We are facing an unsustainable situation," says Dinesh.
2. **rita shouted come and get me out**
Rita shouted, "Come and get me out."

Section - C
PROSE - 15 Marks
Part - I

Question Number : 31 - 37

(விடைகளில் கோடிட்ட பகுதிகள் முக்கியம்)

Lesson - 1

1. What was Hughie's financial status? **(June 2013, Oct. 2013)**
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 earn 10,000 pounds.
3. Why was Hughie upset? **(March 2012, 2014; April 2012)**
Hughie was upset because he couldn't fulfil the condition of Colonel.
4. What was the beggar's true identity? **(June 2012)**
The beggar was Baron Hausberg, one of the richest men in Europe.

Lesson - 2

1. What is the significance of art? **(March 2014)**
Art is an essential part of life. It gives meaning to our life.
2. What are the two incidents that stress the importance of music as an essential art?
 1. Messiaen wrote music composition in jail.
 2. The Americans sang songs in September 11, 2001.
3. What can artists do to save the planet? **(March 2012, Oct. 2014, April 2012)**
Artists can bring wellness to the planet.
4. Why did art find a place, even in concentration camps?
Art is an essential part of life. So it found a place even in concentration camps.
5. How is music different from astronomy? **(June 2012, 2013; March 2015)**
Music is the study of internal objects.
Astronomy is the study of external objects.

Lesson - 3

1. What requires whole-hearted devotion?
Knowledge requires whole-hearted devotion.

2. Which period of life does Gokhale consider a very happy one? **(June 2012)**
He considers 'student life' a very happy one.
3. What is the two fold duty to be acquired by students? **(March 2013, 2015; April 2012)**
Acquiring knowledge and acquiring character.
4. Is character influenced by surroundings?
Yes, character is influenced by surroundings.
5. What are the two valuable qualities to be practiced by you as student? **(Oct. 2013)**
Students should obey their parents and respect their teachers.
6. What kind of character should you acquire while you are a student? **(Oct. 2012, March 2014)**
The character of earnestness should be acquired while we are students.

Lesson - 4

1. What is a metropolis?
Metropolis is a very large city.
2. What will be the future if the Himalayan glaciers become ice free?
(June 2012, 2014; March 2012, 2014)
Our future will be worse.
3. What can lead the world to violence? **(2014)**
Lack of water can lead the world to violence.
4. What made Chaya triumphantly smile? **(June 2013)**
Chaya got water atlast. So she smiled triumphantly.

Lesson - 5

1. Why is the world of domestic workers invisible? **(June 2012, March 2014)**
The domestic workers are denied their due rights. So they are 'invisible'.
2. Which states in India that have shown concern for the domestic workers? **(June 2013, 2014)**
Andhra pradesh, Karnataka, Maharastra, Tamilnadu and Kerala.
3. What are the causes for the increase in domestic workers? **(Oct. 2012, 2013)**
The causes are due to the increase of nuclear families.
4. What should the employers, know about the laws for domestic workers? **(April 2012)**
Employers should accept the domestic workers and pay fair wages.

Lesson - 6

1. What do birds do every year during autumn and early winter?
During winter birds migrate to warmer lands.
2. Who are the brave little voyagers?
The migrant birds are the brave little voyagers.
3. Which is the smallest of all birds? **(March 2014)**
The Willow Warbler is the smallest of all birds.
4. Identify the reasons why birds migrate? **(2012)**
Birds migrate to escape from the bitter cold and for food.
5. Describe how 'ringing' of migrant birds is done? **(Oct. 2012)**
Ringing is done by capturing a bird and placing a metal band on its leg.

6. In what way is migration one of the greatest mysteries of bird life? **(April 2012)**
Birds travel yearly from their nestling place to warmer lands and then they return.
7. Describe the manner in which birds make their long journey? **(Oct. 2012)**
Migrating birds fly at moderate speed.

Lesson - 7

1. List out the specialities of Tanjore. **(June 2012-2013)**
 - i) Tanjore was the capital of the Chola Kings.
 - ii) It is the granary of Tamilnadu.
2. How old is the Brihadeeswarar Temple? Who built in? **(March 2013)**
Brihadeeswarar Temple is 1000 years old. King Raja Raja Chola built it.
3. What were the Pallava and Chola era famous for? **(Oct. 2012, 2013; June 2014)**
The Pallava and the Chola era were famous for monolithic statues.
4. What is the speciality of the Vimanam? **(Oct. 2013, 2014; March 2015)**
It is built with bonding of stones and notching without mortar.
5. What did the author see at the Royal Museum? **(2012, March 2014)**
Drums, weapons, gifts, boxes, manuscripts, bottles etc.
6. What aspect of the temple baffles engineers till this day? **(March 2014, April 2012)**
The topmost stone of the Vimanam which weighs about 80 tons was lifted to that height without the modern machines.
7. Who built the palace? By whom it was renovated?
The Nayaks built the palace. The Marathas renovated it.

Part - II

Question Number : 38 (Paragraph)

Lesson - 1

The Model Millionaire

- * Hughie had no job.
- * He wanted to marry Laura.
- * Her father asked Hughie 10,000 pounds.
- * One day he met a beggar model.
- * He was one of the richest men in Europe.
- * He gave Hughie 10,000 pounds as reward.

Lesson - 2

Music - The Hope Raiser

- * Art is an essential part of life.
- * It gives meaning to our life.
- * Messiaen wrote music composition in jail.
- * Terrorists destroyed Twin Towers of America on September 11, 2001.
- * In the same evening, the Americans sang "We shall overcome" and "America The Beautiful".
- * Thus art is a part of human spirit.

Lesson - 3

A Golden Path

- * Success depends upon character.
- * A student should get knowledge and character.
- * Students should obey their parents, respect their teachers and help the needy.
- * Duties of students are
 - * Duty to himself
 - * Duty to parents and teachers
 - * Duty to Government
 - * Duty to the world

20
Section - D

Question Number : 39

Out of the four memory poems, minimum the first two should be memorized.

Part - II

Question Number : 40-44

Poetry Appreciation:

Poem - 1
Beautiful Inside

1. What can be deceptive?
Appearances
2. What is a crack?
A narrow opening.
3. What is 'geode'?
Rock
4. What is meant by 'dazzling sight'?
Sight of dazzling crystals.
5. What are the gems?
Noble people are the gems.
6. What is a beautiful heart?
Heart of a noble man.

Poem - 2
The Piano

1. Whom does I refer to?
The poet
2. What is the woman doing?
Singing
3. What is the time then?
Dusk
4. Who is the child?
The poet
5. What is meant by 'Vista'?
View
6. What is Appassionato?
A music

Poem - 3
Manliness

1. How can dreams become masters?
When we are always in dream world.
2. What are the two impostors?
Triumph and disaster
3. What is meant by impostors?
Deceivers
4. What does triumph and disaster mean?
Success and failure.
5. What is meant by unforgiving minute?
The time that we waste.

Poem - 4**Going for Water**

1. Where was the well?
Near the house.
2. How was the well?
Dry
3. What does 'pail' mean?
Bucket
4. What does 'brook' mean?
Small stream
5. Why did the children go to the brook?
To bring water
6. What is meant by 'Barren boughs'?
Boughs without leaves
7. What are gnomes?
The dwarfs
8. Why did each lay a staying hand on the others?
To get rid of the fear
9. What is meant by silver blade?
The stream seems like a silver blade in the moon light.

Poem - 5**The Cry of the Children**

1. Who are/were weary?
The children.
2. What does 'weary' mean?
Tired
3. What do children do all the day?
They work all the day.
4. Why do the children go to the meadows?
To sleep or leap.
5. Why do they have drooping eyes?
Because of hardwork.
6. Where do they work?
In factories.

Poem - 6**Migrant Bird**

1. What does 'globe' mean?
Earth
2. Who is the speaker of the poem?
Migrant bird
3. What does 'I' refer to?
Migrant bird

4. What is meant by 'speed of wings'?
Flying fast
5. Bring out the meaning of phrase 'breed my brood'.
Reproduce young ones.
6. Bring out the meaning of phrase 'brothers of her brothers' sons.
People in the neighbouring states.

Poem - 7

Shilpi

1. What does 'staccato' mean?
Series of detached sounds.
2. What is meant by 'fickle'?
Changing
3. What does 'sinews' mean?
Muscles
4. What are heirlooms of rich tradition?
Inherited skills
5. What is decade?
10 years
6. Why are the eyes bloodshot?
Because of hardwork.

Question Number : 45 - 49

44. Rhyming words:

கவிதையின் ஒவ்வொரு வரியிலும் இறுதியாக வரும் வார்த்தைகளுள் ஒரே சப்த ஒலியில் ஒலிக்கும் வார்த்தைகளைக் கண்டறிந்து அந்த வார்த்தைகளை எடுத்து எழுதவும்.

Ex: 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.

Rhyming words: Minute - in it, run - son

Rhyming scheme: ab ab

45. Rhyming scheme:

* செய்யுள் வரிகளின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளை உற்று நோக்கவும்.

* ஒரே மாதிரியான உச்சரிப்பை கொண்டுள்ளதா என பார்க்கவும்.

* முதல் அடியில் வரும் Minute-ஐ 'a' எனக் கொள்க.

* அடுத்து வரும் 'run'-ஐ 'b' எனக் கொள்க.

* மூன்றாவது அடியில் வரும் in it முதல் அடியில் வரும் minute போலவே உள்ளது. எனவே அதை 'a' எனக் கொள்க.

* நான்காம் அடியில் வரும் son-ஐ இரண்டாம் அடியில் உள்ள run போன்றே உள்ளது.

* எனவே அதனை 'b' எனக் கொள்க.

அனைத்தும் சேர்த்து எழுத **ab ab** என வரும். அதுவே **Rhyming scheme** ஆகும்.

Ex: If you can dream and not make dreams your master - a

If you can think and not make thoughts your aim - b

If you can meet with triumph and disaster - a

And treat those two impostors just the same - b

Rhyming scheme: ab ab

46. **Alliteration:**

முதல் எழுத்துக்கள் ஒன்றாக வரும் வார்த்தைகள்.
But once within the wood, we paused.

Ans: within - wood - we

1. Personification - Figure of speech

1. Where an aching generosity.
2. A newly discovered treasure.
3. The tinkling piano our guide.
4. If you can dream and not make dreams your master.
5. O ye wheels
Stop! Be silent for today.

2. Simile

1. May seem plain as plain can be.
2. I weep like a child.
3. Like gnomes that hid us from the moon.
4. Like pearls and now a silver blade.
5. The reddest flower would look as pale as snow.

3. Metaphor:

1. My manhood is cast in the flood of remembrance.
2. Through the coal-dark underground.
3. A mirror of his changing moods.

4. Oxymoron:

1. Harmonic Cacophony to oblivious ears.
2. If you can meet with triumph and disaster.

5. Onomatopoeia:

1. A child sitting under the piano in the boom of the tinkling string.
2. Slender tinkling fall that made.

6. Hyperbole:

1. We ran as if to meet the moon.

Part - IV**Question Number : 50****Poem paragraph:****Poem - 1****Beautiful Inside**

- * Appearances can be deceptive.
- * A Geode may look dull and grey.
- * But it contains crystals in it.
- * Some people may look like geode.
- * But, they are kind, gentle and generous.
- * They have inner beauty.
- * Beautiful inside means beautiful heart.

Poem - 2**Piano**

- * The poet hears a woman's song.
- * It reminds him of his childhood days.
- * As a child he was sitting under the piano.
- * He heard the boom of strings.
- * On Sunday evenings he and his mother sang hymns.
- * He weeps for the past.

Poem - 3**Manliness**

- * The poet speaks about the qualities of manliness.
- * Action is more important than dreams.
- * Success and failures are impostors.
- * We should learn good lessons from that.
- * We should not give up.
- * Then only the world is ours.

Question No : 51

- * கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பத்தியை நன்றாக வாசித்து புரிந்து கொள்.
- * கேள்வியை நன்றாக வாசித்து புரிந்து கொள்.
- * வினாவில் உள்ள வார்த்தைகள் பத்தியில் வருமானால் அந்த வாக்கியங்களை விடையாக எழுதவும்.

Question No : 52 [Ref. Page: 85]

1. 'est'-ல் முடியும் வார்த்தைகளுக்கு முன்னால் 'the' சேர்த்து எழுதுக.
2. 'one of the' அல்லது 'one of these' அல்லது 'each of the' வந்து அதற்கு பின்னால் உள்ள வார்த்தைகளுடன் 'S' சேர்த்து எழுத வேண்டும். அதற்கு பிறகு are வந்தால் 'is' எனவும், 'were' வந்தால் 'was' எனவும் மாற்றி எழுதுக.
3. 'than' வந்தால் 'to' ஆக மாற்றவும்.
4. இரண்டு conjunction (though, but) வந்தால் ஏதாவது ஒரு conjunction-ஐ நீக்கி விடுக.
5. either வந்தால் or எனவும் neither வந்தால் nor எனவும் மாற்றி எழுதுக.
6. Prefer, superior, inferior, senior, junior are followed by 'to'.
7. Check prepositions, Degrees of comparison and Question tags.

Question No : 53

- * படம் பார்த்து கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வினாக்களுக்கு சரியான முறையில் விடையளிக்கவும்.
- * What do you see in this picture? எனக் கேட்டால் படத்தில் என்னென்ன இருக்கின்றனவோ அதை எழுது.
- * How many? எத்தனை
- * Which? எது
- * Where? எங்கே
- * When? எப்பொழுது
- * Who? யார்