

*Way to Success* 

**+ 1**

**ENGLISH PAPER - I**  
**STUDY MATERIAL**

-----For subject related clarifications-----

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இந்த கல்வி உதவிக் குறிப்பேடு மாணவர்களுக்கு சீக்கிரம் கிடைக்க வேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கில் சற்று அவசரமாக தயாரித்துள்ளோம். நிச்சயம் தவறுகள் இருக்கக்கூடும். அவ்வாறு ஏதேனும் தவறுகள் இருந்தால் எங்களது மின்னஞ்சல் முகவரிக்கு (way2s100@gmail.com) உடனே தெரிவிக்கவும். அவ்வப்போது அவை சரி செய்யப்பட்டு upload என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறோம்.

இந்தக் கையேட்டினை படிப்பதன் மூலம் அனைவரும் 11-ஆம் வகுப்பு பொதுத்தேர்வில் ஆங்கிலப் பாடத்தில் 100-க்கு 100 மதிப்பெண்கள் பெற்று தேர்ச்சி பெற வாழ்த்துகின்றோம்.

வாழ்த்துக்களுடன்  
Way To Success Team

2017-18 கல்வியாண்டுக்கான 11ம் வகுப்பு ஆங்கிலம் முழுமைக் கையேடு தயாரிப்பில் உள்ளது. விரைவில் அது புத்தகமாக வெளியிடப்படும். அப்போது அதனை வாங்கி பயன்பெறுங்கள்.

Way to Success புத்தகங்கள் வேண்டுவோர்

**97 87 60 90 90, 97 87 20 10 10**

ஆகிய எண்களைத் தொடர்புகொள்ளுங்கள்

**ENGLISH PAPER I – QUESTION PATTERN****Marks: 90****Time: 2.30 hrs****PART-A (1 MARK)**

- i) 1 - 3 Synonyms 20 x 1 = 20  
 ii) 4 - 6 Antonyms

- 7, 8. Choose correct **syllabic and syllabified word**  
 9,10. Choose correct expansion for given **Abbreviation /Acronym**  
 11,12. Choose correct **combination of compound word** and **compound word**  
 13. Choose correct **combination of blended word**  
 14. Choose correct **clipped word**  
 15. Choose correct **meaning of foreign word**  
 16. Choose correct **definition for given word**  
 17. Choose correct **meaning of idiom**  
 18,19 . Choose correct **phrasal verb**  
 20. Choose correct **suffix (or prefix)**

**PART-B (2 MARKS)**21 – 30 7 x 2 = 14

- 21 to 26. Poem **Comprehension & Literary Appreciation** Questions (**any-4**)  
 27 to 30. Grammar Transformations (**any -3**; Question No.28 –Compulsory\*)  
 (Relative Clauses, Speech\*, Simple Complex Compound Sentences)

**PART-C (3 MARKS)**31 – 40 7 x 3 = 21

- i) 31 to 36. Prose **Questions (any-4)**  
 ii) 37 to 40. Poem **ERC (any -3**; Question No.40 –Compulsory\*)

**PART-D (5 MARKS)**41 – 47 7 x 5 = 35

41. Prose Paragraph (**either..or..type**)  
 42. Poem Paragraph (**either..or..type**)  
 43. a) to e) Correct the errors (**or**)  
 Edit the passage  
 44. 1) to 5) Fill ... **Prepositions (or)**  
 1) to 5) Fill ... **Tense forms**  
 45. a) to e) Match **the given sentence** with their **fields (or)**  
 1) to 5) Complete (Fill) the **news item** with the words given.  
 46. a) to e) **Replace American English** words with British Words (**or**)  
 a) to e) **Form 2 derivatives** for each word  
 47. a) to e) Supply (Fill) suitable **modal / quasi-modal verbs (or)**  
 i) Use the given word as **noun,verb,adjective** and write (3) own sentences.  
 ii) (Fill – the two given) **Homophones**

**Total Marks: 90**

QN. NO  
1 - 20

PART - A  
**ONE MARK QUESTIONS**

ENGLISH  
PAPER I

20 x 1 = 20

- i) 1 - 3 Synonyms
- ii) 4 - 6 Antonyms
- 7, 8. Choose correct **syllabic and syllabified word**
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16. Choose correct **definition for given word**
17. Choose correct **meaning of idiom**
- 18,19. Choose correct **phrasal verbs**
20. Choose correct **suffix (or prefix)**

**1 - 3 Synonyms**

(Text book – Prose section)

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடிட்டிருக்கும் வார்த்தைக்கு இணையான பொருள் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை விடையாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகளிலிருந்து தெரிவு செய்து எழுதவேண்டும்.

**Model Question-2017:**

**I. Choose the correct Synonyms of the word underlined below.**

1. It was obvious that she wanted to do something special.
  - a) doubtful
  - b) clear
  - c) expected
  - d) surprised
2. I crave the law, the penalty and forfeit of my bond.
  - a) withdrawal
  - b) continuation
  - c) implementation
  - d) closure
3. Hence India has to evolve its own economic policy.
  - a) design
  - b) fear
  - c) follow
  - d) develop

இந்த பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Prose பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திலும் உள்ள Synonyms பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்.

**4 - 6 Antonyms**

(Text book – Prose section)

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடிட்டிருக்கும் வார்த்தைக்கு எதிரான பொருள் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை விடையாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகளிலிருந்து தெரிவு செய்து எழுதவேண்டும்.

**Model Question-2017:**

**II. Choose the correct Antonyms of the word underlined below.**

4. One should lift oneself by one's own efforts and should not degrade oneself.
  - a) accuse
  - b) lower
  - c) elevate
  - d) deliver
5. Someone had breached the mud bunds at night.
  - a) broken
  - b) damaged
  - c) repaired
  - d) cemented
6. ....who had become so disgusted with controversies.
  - a) comparisons
  - b) agreements
  - c) expansions
  - d) distortions

இந்த பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Prose பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திலும் உள்ள Antonyms பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்.

கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்:

**Lesson-1****Synonyms:**

1. desire –yearning
2. preferred–chose
3. brilliant- outstanding
4. obvious-apparent
5. grit-determination
6. immense-great
7. consent –approval
8. dare- brave
9. accompany-escort
10. special-extraordinary
- 11.follow-pursue
12. fragile-feeble, delicate
13. incredible-unbelievable
14. thriving-successful
15. fascination-keen interest
16. rigorous-difficult
17. deter - prevent
18. domain – region
19. relented – gave in
20. intimidated – frightened
21. daring – bold, brave
22. tragic – sad, awful
23. knowledge – information, fact
24. eager – keen, enthusiastic
25. risky – dangerous, unsafe

**Antonyms:**

1. capture x free
2. majestic x humble
3. awe x disrespect
4. sudden x slow
5. resisted x accepted
6. reluctant x eager
7. remember x forget
8. valuable x worthless
9. succeeded x failed
10. mourning x rejoicing
11. quiet x talkative
12. futile x useful
13. confess x disagree
14. special x ordinary
15. blame x praise
16. shy x bold
17. profit x lose
18. daring x cowardly
19. tragic x comic
20. knowledge x fiction
- 21.eager x indifferent, uninterested
22. risky x safe

**Lesson-2****Synonyms:**

1. plea- request
2. forfeit –withdraw
3. suffice – be enough
4. beseech – implore
5. confiscate – take away
6. mitigate – lessen
7. sentence-punishment
8. confess-agree
9. impugn-oppose
10. strained-forced
11. reverend-respect
12. awe- respect
13. offer-give
14. commences-starts
15. wit-intelligence

**Antonyms:**

1. temporal x spiritual
2. mitigate x increase
3. strict x lenient
4. alter x fix
5. impugn x acquit
6. comedy x tragedy
7. strong x weak
8. special x ordinary
9. initial x final
10. great x small
11. arrival x departure
12. penalty x reward
13. mighty x weak
14. better x worse
15. forfeit x gain
16. justice x injustice
17. noble x ignoble



4. ஒரு வார்த்தையின் கடைசியில் வரும் **e - silent** என்பதால் அதனை ஒரு syllable ஆக கருதக்கூடாது.  
Ex: prepare இந்த வார்த்தையின் கடைசியில் e என்ற எழுத்து வந்துள்ளது.  
எனவே இது 3 syllable கொண்ட வார்த்தை அல்ல.  
prepare –  $\begin{matrix} \text{pre-} & \text{pare} & & & \\ & \underline{1} & \underline{2} & & \end{matrix}$  2 syllables
5. ஒரு வார்த்தையின் கடைசியில் **ly, ness, ment, ion** என்ற suffix எழுத்துக்கள் வந்து அதன் முன் e என்ற vowel எழுத்து வந்தால் அந்த e என்ற vowel-ஐ ஒரு syllable ஆக எண்ணக் கூடாது.  
Ex: barely இந்த வார்த்தையின் கடைசியில் ly என்ற எழுத்து வந்து அதன் முன் e என்ற vowel எழுத்து வந்துள்ளது. எனவே அந்த e என்ற vowelஐ ஒரு syllable ஆக எண்ணவில்லை. உச்சரிப்பிலும் வருவதில்லை  
எனவே இது 3 syllable கொண்ட வார்த்தை அல்ல.  
barely –  $\begin{matrix} \text{bare-} & \text{ly} & & & \\ & \underline{1} & \underline{2} & & \end{matrix}$  2 syllables
6. ஒரு வார்த்தையின் கடைசியில் **\_ed** என்ற எழுத்து வந்தால் அது ஒரு syllable அல்ல.  
Ex: dropped இந்த வார்த்தையின் கடைசியில் ed என்ற எழுத்து வந்துள்ளது.  
எனவே இது 2 syllable கொண்ட வார்த்தை அல்ல.  
dropped –  $\begin{matrix} \text{dropped} & & & & \\ & & & & \underline{1} \end{matrix}$  1 syllable.  
\*(ஆனால் **ded, ted** என முடியும் வார்த்தைகளுக்கு இது பொருந்தாது.  
உ.ம்: at – ten – ded - 3 syllables ; sup – por- ted - 3 syllables )
7. பொதுவாக அனைத்து ஆங்கில வார்த்தைகளுக்கும் உச்சரிப்பு முறையை Phonetic sound –ஐ அடிப்படையாக வைத்தே syllable பிரிக்க வேண்டும்.  
மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட வழிமுறைகள் உங்கள் உதவிக்காக மட்டுமே.  
Ex. rhythm → 1 இந்த வார்த்தையில் vowel எழுத்துக்களே இல்லை. ஆனால் அதை உச்சரிக்கும்போது /rɪð(ə)m/ இ (I) என்ற vowel sound வருகிறது.
8. ஒரு வார்த்தையின் கடைசிப் பகுதி **\_ble** என முடிந்தால் அது ஒரு Syllable எனக் கொள்ளவும்  
Ex. vi-si-ble → 3

\* There are exceptions in the above set of rules.

### Book Back Exercises:

#### 1. Words ending with **-tion, -cion** and **-ssion**:

calculation	=	cal-cu-la-tion	→	tetrasyllabic word
coercion	=	co-er-cion	→	trisyllabic word
communication	=	com-mu-ni-ca-tion	→	pentasyllabic word
suspicion	=	sus-pi-cion	→	trisyllabic word

#### 2. Words with **-ity** :

activity	=	ac-ti-vi-ty	→	tetrasyllabic word
electricity	=	e-lec-tri-ci-ty	→	pentasyllabic word
creativity	=	cre-a-ti-vi-ty	→	pentasyllabic word
productivity	=	pro-duc-ti-vi-ty	→	pentasyllabic word

#### 3. Words ending with **-graphy**:

biography	=	bi-og-ra-phy	→	tetrasyllabic word
photography	=	pho-tog-ra-phy	→	tetrasyllabic word
geography	=	ge-og-ra-phy	→	tetrasyllabic word
radiography	=	ra-di-og-ra-phy	→	tetrasyllabic word

#### 4. Words ending with **-ical**:

economical	=	e-co-no-mi-cal	→	pentasyllabic word
geographical	=	ge-og-ra-phi-cal	→	pentasyllabic word
logical	=	lo-gi-cal	→	trisyllabic word
mathematical	=	ma-the-ma-ti-cal	→	pentasyllabic word



## Book Back:

1. USA - United States of America
2. UK - United Kingdom
3. GATT - General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
4. ISRO - Indian Space Research Organisation
5. ATM - Automated Teller Machines
6. CVRDE - Combat Vehicle Research and Development Establishments
7. CLRI - Central Leather Research Institute
8. IIT - Indian Institute of Technology
9. CPU - Central Processing Unit
10. UPS - Uninterrupted Power Supply
11. CD - Compact Disc
12. DTP - Desk Top Publication
13. AVADI - Armed Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India
14. LASER - Light Amplification by Stimulated Emissions of Radiation
15. RADAR - Radio Detection And Ranging
16. LPG - Liquefied Petroleum Gas
17. UGC - University Grants Commission
18. NLC - Neyveli Lignite Corporation
19. PC - Personal Computer
20. BBC - British Broadcasting Corporation
21. AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
22. SARS - Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
23. UNESCO - United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
24. NASA - National Aeronautics and Space Administration

**11, 12 Compound word**

11வது வினாவில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தையின் சரியான Combination-ஐ கண்டுபிடிக்க வேண்டும்.

13வது வினாவில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள Combination-க்கு பொருத்தமான வார்த்தையை தெரிவுசெய்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

**Model Exam Question: 2017****11. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'day dream'**

- a) Noun+Adverb      b) Noun+Verb      c) Adjective+Verb      d) Adverb+Noun

**12. Choose the appropriate compound word for the combination 'Adverb + Verb'**

- a) overthrow      b) blueprint      c) popcorn      d) indoor

**Book Back Exercises:**

<b>1. Noun+Noun</b> dream-world bed-time rabbit-hole chessmen cork-screw sun-dial wonder land postman motorcycle honey bee craftsman sportsman childsplay	<b>2. Noun+Adjective</b> knee-deep homesick henpecked lifelong jet black <b>3. Adverb+noun</b> insight out-patient postscript <b>4. Gerund+Noun</b> looking-glass washing machine <b>5. Verb+Noun</b> popcorn crybaby	<b>6. Adjective+Gerund</b> curious-looking shabby-looking good-looking easy - going <b>7. Adjective+ Past participle</b> dreamy-eyed long-awaited <b>8. Adverbial+deverbal noun</b> daydream boat - ride <b>9. Verb+object</b> push-button treadmill	<b>10. Adjective+Verb</b> safeguard whitewash <b>11. Adverb+verb</b> overthrow upset <b>12. Object+Noun</b> telephone operator science teacher <b>13. Object+Gerund</b> air-conditioning sightseeing <b>14. Adjective+Noun</b> blackboard blue print
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### 13 Blended words

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள blended word-ன் மூலவார்த்தைகளின் சரியான combination-ஐ தெரிவுசெய்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

**Model Question: 2017**

**13. Choose the right combination for the blended word 'electrocute'**

- a) electricity+execute      b) electrons+execute      c) **electro+execute**      d) electronics+execute

No	Blended Words	Words
1	<b>newscast</b>	news + broadcast
2	<b>docudrama</b>	documentary + drama
3	<b>melodrama</b>	melody + drama
4	<b>telecast</b>	television + broadcast
5	<b>edutainment</b>	education + entertainment
6	<b>edusat</b>	education + satellite
7	<b>interpol</b>	international + police
8	<b>travelogue</b>	travel + catalogue
9	<b>electrocute</b>	electro + execute
10	<b>heliport</b>	helicopter + airport
11	<b>motel</b>	motorway + hotel
12	<b>smog</b>	smoke + fog
13	<b>medicare</b>	medical + care

No	Blended Words	Words
14	<b>brunch</b>	breakfast + lunch
15	<b>vegeburger</b>	vegetable +hamburger
16	<b>technowizard</b>	technology + wizard
17	<b>moped</b>	motor + pedal cycle
18	<b>camcorder</b>	camera + recorder
19	<b>mobike</b>	motor + bike
20	<b>handycam</b>	hand + video camera
21	<b>Oxbridge</b>	Oxford + Cambridge
22	<b>travelogue</b>	travel + catalogue
23	<b>lectdem</b>	lecture+demonstration
24	<b>internet</b>	international + network
25	<b>Bit</b>	binary + digit
26	<b>telex</b>	teleprinter + exchange

### 14. Clipped word

Words formed by clipping a part of a larger word but retaining the meaning of the original word.

சரியான clipped word-ஐ கண்டுபிடித்து தெரிவு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

**Model Question: 2017**

**14. Choose the clipped word for 'microphone'**

- a) micro      b) mice      c) phone      d) **mike**

No	Word	Clipped form
1	suitcase	<b>case</b>
2	helicopter	<b>copter</b>
3	demonstration	<b>demo</b>
4	discotheque	<b>disco</b>
5	examination	<b>exam</b>
6	fanatic	<b>fan</b>
7	refrigerator	<b>fridge</b>
8	Gymnasium	<b>gym</b>
9	Handkerchief	<b>kerchief</b>
10	kilogram	<b>kilo</b>
11	Laboratory	<b>lab</b>
12	demarcate	<b>mark</b>
13	market	<b>mart</b>

No	Word	Clipped form
14	mathematics	<b>maths</b>
15	memorandum	<b>memo</b>
16	microphone	<b>mike</b>
17	moving picture	<b>movie</b>
18	paragraph	<b>para</b>
19	fountain pen	<b>pen</b>
20	telephone	<b>phone</b>
21	perambulator	<b>pram</b>
22	signature	<b>sign</b>
23	Spectacles	<b>specs</b>
24	taxicab	<b>taxi</b>
25	caravan	<b>van</b>

### 15. Foreign word

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வேற்றுமொழிச்சொல்லின் சரியான அர்த்தத்தை தெரிவுசெய்யவேண்டும்.

**Model Question: 2017**

**15. Choose the meaning of the foreign word in the sentence.**

Rani is seriously preparing for the 'viva-voce'

- a) aptitude test      b) **spoken examination**      c) written examination      d) fitness test

**Foreign words and its meanings:**

1. bonafide - genuine	8. de facto - in fact	15. sine die-without a date being fixed
2. resume - a summary	9. versus - against	16. liaison -coordination of activities
3. status quo - the situation	10. prima facie - at first sight	17. ex gratia- given as a favour through there is no legal obligation
4. in toto - totally	11. in camera - secret session	18. via - by way of
5. en masse - as a whole group	12. via media - middle course	19. erratum - error
6. postmortem - after death	13. bon voyage - saying goodbye	20. ad hoc-for a particular purpose
7. en route - on the way	14. rapport - a close relationship	21. viva voce- a spoken examination

**16. Definition of a word**

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தையின் சரியான அர்த்தத்தை தெரிவுசெய்ய வேண்டும்.

**Model Question:2017****16. Choose the right definition for the given term 'Anglophobia'**

- a) Fear of meeting strangers b) Fear of drinking alcohol c) **Fear of using English** d) Fear of playing outdoor

Term	Definition	Term	Definition
Anglophobia	Fear of using English	Tachophobia	Fear of speed
Hydrophobia	Fear of water	Snakephobia	Fear of snakes
Claustrophobia	Fear of enclosed space	Scolionophobia	Fear of school
Acrophobia	Fear of heights	Satanophobia	Fear of Satan
Agarophobia	Fear of open(or) Public places	Rupophobia	Fear of dirt
Achluophobia	Fear of darkness	Poinephobia	Fear of punishment
Acousticophobia	Fear of noise	Potophobia	Fear of alcohol
Agrizoophobia	Fear of wild animals	Phasmophobia	Fear of ghosts
Ailurophobia	Fear of cats	Ochlophobia	Fear of crowds or mobs
Antlophobia	Fear of floods	Nyctophobia	Fear of the dark or of night
Arsonphobia	Fear of fire.	Monophobia	Fear of solitude or being alone
Xenophobia	Fear of strangers or foreigners	Laliophobia or Lalophobia	Fear of speaking
Katsaridaphobia	Fear of cockroaches	Kleptophobia	Fear of stealing
Kakorrhaphiophobia	Fear of failure or defeat.	Megalomania	Mental illness
Kleptomania	Strong desire to steal	pyromania	Set fire to things
Biliomania	A craze for books	squandermania	Spending money recklessly

**17. Idioms and its meaning**

ஒரு கருத்தினை குறிப்பால் உணர்த்தும் சொற்றொடர்கள் Idioms எனப்படும். எடுத்துக்காட்டாக அவர் புதிய வாழ்க்கையைத் தொடங்குகிறார் என்பதை He turns over a new leaf in his life என்கிறோம். அவர் இறந்து விட்டார் என்பதை He kicked the bucket என்கிறோம்.

e.g: "a change of heart" - literally means - a heart transplant.

Idiomatically means - 'a change in one's attitude or feelings'

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட Idiom சொற்றொடருக்கு சரியான அர்த்தத்தை தெரிவுசெய்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

**Model Question: 2017****17. Choose the suitable meaning for the idiom found in the following sentence.**

Orders for the new product are coming in 'thick and fast'

- a) **large numbers** b) small volumes c) limited quantity d) appropriate level

**Book back:**

1. take part in - participate	12. matter of concern - something to worry about
2. at the helm - in charge	13. once and for all - as a finally settled matter
3. thick and fast - in large numbers	14. in short supply - less than is needed, lacking
4. loud and clear- very clearly	15. one thing leading to another- sequence of events which are not planned
5. big way - on a large scale	16. a drop in the ocean - very small, unimportant
6. give a piece of mind - scolding	17. break even - make no profit or loss
7. the burning question - the main question	18. at close quarters - very near
8. a stone's throw - very near	19. make ends meet - manage with the money
9. in deep waters - in big trouble	20. matter of concern - something to worry about
10. fair and square - in a fair way	21. clean slate - a fast record without discredit (used for a sincere employee)
11. by and by - as time goes by	

**18,19 Phrasal verbs**

Group of words, which is different in meaning, is called 'Phrasal Verbs'. It can not be interpreted word by word. It functions as a single word.

ஒரு வினைச்சொல்லும் (verb) வேறு ஒரு இடைச் சொல்லும் (preposition or adverb) இணைந்து புதிய அர்த்தத்தைக் கொடுத்தால் அது கூட்டு வினைச்சொல்லாகும் (phrasal verb)

It can be – Verb + Adverb (or) Verb + Preposition (or) Verb + Adverb + Preposition

18வது வினாவில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியத்தில் உள்ள அடிக்கோடிட்ட Phrasal Verb-க்கு சரியான அர்த்தத்தை தெரிவுசெய்து எழுதவேண்டும்.

19வது வினாவில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியத்தில் உள்ள அடிக்கோடிட்ட சொற்களுக்குப் பொருத்தமான Phrasal Verb-ஐ தெரிவு செய்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

**Model Question: 2017****18. Replace the underlined phrasal verb into a single word.**

I am counting on you for completion of the project.

- a) arguing                      b) supporting                      c) depending                      d) motivating

**19. Replace the underlined word with the appropriate phrasal verb.**

The ancestral jewellery have been handed down from generation to generation.

- a) stored                      b) delivered                      c) hidden                      d) distributed

**Book back:**

1. put up with- tolerate	8. bag of -fuck off	15. push forward -to continue doing something with effort
2. quarrel with - oppose	9. cave in -collapse	16. broke out -started suddenly
3. tore up - tear	10. engage in - take part	17.hang around - move with no aim
4. ran into -to hit someone	11. hand down- delivered	18. hunt down - to try to find every member
5. eat out-eat in a restaurant	12. pile on-increased	19. melt away- disappear slowly
6. cope with - deal with	13. argue into - argue	20. nose around - looking around inorder to find information
7. figure out - understand	14. revert to-return to doing	

**20. Prefix and Suffix**

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தைக்கு முன்னால் சிறு அசைகளை சேர்ப்பது Prefix ஆகும் Ex. Untidy

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

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தைக்கு பின்னால் சிறு அசைகளை சேர்ப்பது Suffix ஆகும் Ex. Cricketer

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

அவ்வாறு சேர்ப்பதன் மூலம் புதிய வார்த்தைகளை உருவாக்க வேண்டும்

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைக்கு பொருத்தமான Prefix அல்லது suffix-ஐ தெரிவுசெய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தையோடு சேர்த்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

**Model Question: 2017****20. Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the root word 'portray'**

- a) .....ment                      b) .....able                      c) .....al                      d) .....ic

**Prefixes Book Back-1:**

<b>a-</b>	atheist, aglow
<b>mis-</b>	misuse, misspell
<b>im-</b>	immortal, immobile
<b>hyper-</b>	hypersensitive
<b>en-</b>	enable, entrust
<b>uni-</b>	uniform, unilateral
<b>il-</b>	illogical
<b>sur-</b>	surface
<b>un-</b>	unwind, unaware

<b>de-</b>	decode, defame
<b>mal-</b>	malnutrition
<b>co-</b>	cooperate, coexist
<b>dis-</b>	dislike
<b>ex-</b>	ex-minister
<b>re-</b>	reorganise
<b>over-</b>	overlook
<b>semi-</b>	semicircle
<b>poly</b>	polysyllabic

<b>tele-</b>	telephone
<b>under-</b>	underestimate
<b>inter-</b>	international
<b>pro-</b>	proclaim
<b>anti-</b>	antinational
<b>sub-</b>	submarine
<b>out-</b>	outcast
<b>micro-</b>	microbiology

**Suffixes Book back-1**

<b>-ful</b>	scornful, doubtful
<b>-ster</b>	youngster
<b>-ly</b>	hopefully, sadly
<b>-hood</b>	adulthood
<b>-ism</b>	fanaticism
<b>-ish</b>	childish, reddish
<b>-ious</b>	religious, furious
<b>-y</b>	rocky, muddy
<b>-ness</b>	happiness

<b>-ment</b>	appointment
<b>-less</b>	cordless, hopeless
<b>-cracy</b>	democracy
<b>-ship</b>	friendship
<b>-graph</b>	autograph
<b>-like</b>	childlike
<b>-ist</b>	artist
<b>-ward</b>	downward
<b>-able</b>	honourable

<b>-ous</b>	dangerous
<b>-logy</b>	biology
<b>-al</b>	comical
<b>-ate</b>	fortunate
<b>-eer</b>	engineer
<b>-ian</b>	musician
<b>-ian</b>	politician
<b>-ity</b>	activity

**Book back-3**

prefix	root word	new word
il-	legal	illegal
out-	do	outdo
under-	take	undertake
inter-	disciplinary	interdisciplinary
poly-	theism	polytheism
im-	mature	immature
en-	close	enclose
uni-	directional	unidirectional
de-	cipher	decipher
sub-	way	subway
ex-	wife	ex-wife
mal-	nourished	malnourished
pro-	long	prolong
semi-	colon	semicolon
pre-	mature	premature
ac-	knowledge	acknowledge
mis-	trust	mistrust
un-	fortunate	unfortunate
dis-	covered	discovered
anti	virus	antivirus
de	merits	demerits
dis	courage	discourage
em	power	empower
il	legal	illegal
ex	minister	ex-minister
im	pure	impure
in	secure	insecure
ir	regular	irregular
non	lexical	non-lexical
post	paid	postpaid
pre	paid	prepaid
trans	form	transform

root word	suffix	new word
joy	-ous	joyous
in	-ward	inward
child	-like	childlike
hard	-ship	hardship
penny	-less	penniless
magnet	-ism	magnetism
happy	-ly	happily
busy	-ness	business
entertain	-ment	entertainment
luck	-y	lucky
auto	-cracy	autocracy
obtain	-able	obtainable
engine	-er	engineer
magic	-ian	magician
mathematics	-ian	mathematician
colony	-al	colonial
science	-fic	scientific
mediate	-or	mediator
million	-aire	millionaire
employ	-er	employer
employ	-ee	employee
employ	-ment	employment
beauty	-ful	beautiful
beauty	-fy	beautify
beauty	-fully	beautifully
complex	-ity	complexity
forgive	-ness	forgiveness
admire	-ation	admiration
sympathy	-tic	sympathetic
cautious	-ly	cautiously
curator	-ship	curatorship
province	-al	provincial

**QN NO**  
**21 - 30**

**PART - B**  
**TWO MARK QUESTIONS**

**ENGLISH**  
**PAPER I**

7 x 2 = 14

21 to 26. Poem **Comprehension & Literary Appreciation** Questions (**any-4**)  
27 to 30. Grammar Transformations (**any -3**; Question No.28 –Compulsory\*)  
(Relative Clauses, Speech\*, Simple Complex Compound Sentences)

**21 to 26 Poem Comprehension and literary Appreciation (any 4):**

**Poem-1**

**Appreciation Questions & Answers:**

- Who is going to space the next morning? **The poet is going to space the next morning**
- Where is the poet going the next morning? **The poet is going to the space**
- Is there any winter season on space? **No, there is no winter season on space.**
- What is solitary confinement? **It is imprisonment.**
- Why is it called solitary confinement?  
**The poet is alone in his space capsule. No one visits him. So it is called solitary confinement.**
- What is the gaol, to the poet? **The space capsule is the gaol to the poet**
- What is a light year? **It is measurement of distance in space.**
- How many light years are noted here? **Twenty thousand light years are noted here.**

**Poetic Devices:**

- In solit'ry confinement as complete as any gaol  
i) Write the figure of speech used here? **Simile is the figure of speech used here**
- With the teacups circling round me like the planets round the sun  
i) Write the figure of speech used here? **Simile**
- Tracking through your telescope my upward shooting star  
i) Write the words in alliteration in the above line. **Tracking-through-telescope, Shooting-star**
- And when....on my trans-galactic hop  
With twenty .... before the first stop  
Then you ... go and blow your top-  
For I'm .... Space tomorrow morning  
i) What is the rhyming scheme used in the above stanza? **i) aaab is the rhyming scheme**  
ii) What is the rhyming words used in the above stanza. **ii) hop-stop-top is rhyming words**
- You can pass me my helmet from its plastic hook  
i) Write the words in alliteration. **Pass-plastic, Helmet-hook, Me-my**

**Poem-2**

**Appreciation Questions & Answers:**

- What is meant by "impediments"? **Impediments means obstacles.**
- Explain ever-fixed mark? **True love is ever-fixed mark. Because True love is immortal**
- What does "wandering bark" mean? **Wandering bark means a boat which has lost its direction in the sea.**
- What is never shaken by the tempests? **True love is never shaken by the tempests.**
- What is the "edge of doom"? **It is the last day of the world**
- Does true love alter when it finds alteration? **No, true love does not alter when it finds alteration.**

**Poetic Devices:**

- Let me not to the marriage of true minds  
i) Write the words in alliteration in the above line? **Me-marriage –minds**
- It is the star to every wand'ring bark  
i) What is the figure of speech used here? **Metaphor**

3. O, no! it is an ever-fixed mark  
i) What is the figure of speech used here? **Metaphor**

**Poem-3****Appreciation Questions & Answers:**

- Where is the solitary reaper? **The solitary reaper is in the field.**
- What is "Highland"? **Highland is the mountain area of Scotland**
- What is the reaper doing? **She is reaping the grain**
- What is she doing? **She is singing a song**
- What is a nightingale? **Nightingale is a singing bird**
- Whose song is sweeter? **The song of the solitary reaper is sweeter than the song of the nightingale**
- What are Arabian sands? **Arabian sand are the deserts of Arabia**
- What are Hebrides? **Hebrides are a group of islands**
- Who cuts and binds the grain? **The solitary reaper cuts and binds the grain**
- How was her song? **It was sad.**

**Poetic Devices:**

- Alone she cuts and binds the grain  
And sings a melancholy strain;  
O listen! for the vale profound  
Is overflowing with the sound  
i) What is the rhyming scheme used here? **i) Rhyming scheme: aabb**  
ii) What is the rhyming words used here? **ii) grain- strain, profound-sound**
- Some natural sorrow, loss or pain  
i) Write the words in alliteration in the above line. **some-sorrow**

**27 to 30 Grammar Transformation (any 3 but Qn.No 28 compulsory):**

(Relative Clauses, Speech\*, Simple Complex Compound Sentences)

**Model Question: 2017****Rewrite any three (3) of the following as directed: (Question No 28 is Compulsory)**

- Gandhiji led India's freedom struggle. He did not like violence. (combine using a relative clause)
- The Manager said to his clerk, "Did you check the pending files?" (change into indirect speech)
- The boy was very hungry, so he ate the whole cake. (change into a simple sentence)
- Though the lizard made several attempts, it could not catch the spider.(change into a compound sentence)

**27. Relative Clause****27. Combine the following sentences using a relative clause.**

வினாச்சொற்களை பயன்படுத்தி (பெயர்சொல்லை குறிப்பிடுவதற்காக) இரு வாக்கியங்களை இணைப்பது இப்பயிற்சி.

**For Example**

- This is the man **who** taught us before.

இவர்தான் அந்த மனிதர் (யாரென்றால்) முன்னர் எங்களுக்கு கற்றுத் தந்தவர்.

- The book **which** you gave me is lost.

அந்தப் புத்தகம் (எதுவென்றால் நீ எனக்குக் கொடுத்தது) தொலைந்து விட்டது.

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

**Relative adverbs:** when, where, how, why.

who	யார்	- ஆள்	Pronoun
whose	யாருடைய	- ஆள்	Possessive pronoun
whom	யாருக்கு	- ஆள்	Objective pronoun
when	எப்பொழுது	- நேரம்	Time
where	எங்கே	- இடம்	Place
which	எது	- பொருள்	Things (non-human)
that	அந்த	- பொருள்	Things (non-living)

These words join two parts of a sentence. They refer nouns stands before.

**Exercises:**

1. Those people feel miserable. They try to imitate others.  
*Ans: People who try to imitate others feel miserable.*
2. Such goals are better. They are chosen by yourself.  
*Ans: The goals that are chosen by yourself are better.*
3. Time is the most valuable resource. It must be utilised properly.  
*Ans: Time which is the most valuable resource, must be utilised properly*
4. William James was a famous psychologist. He advised people to find themselves.  
*Ans: William James who was a famous psychologist, advised people to find themselves*
5. One day Harold Abbott saw a man. That man had no legs.  
*Ans: One day Harold Abbott saw a man, who had no legs*
6. A chance remark transformed Mrs. Edith Allred. It was made by her mother-in-law  
*Ans: A chance remark that was made by her mother-in-law, transformed Mrs. Edith Allred*
7. The boys will be given scholarships. Their parents are poor.  
*Ans: The boys, whose parents are poor, will be given scholarships.*
8. You sent me a present. Thank you very much for it.  
*Ans: Thank you very much for the present which you sent me.*
9. The car crashed into a queue of people. Four of them were killed.  
*Ans: The car crashed into a queue of people killed four of them.*
10. Gandhiji led India's freedom struggle. He did not like violence.  
*Ans: Gandhiji, who led India's freedom struggle, did not like violence.*
11. Ravi had been driving all day. He was tired and wanted to stop.  
*Ans: Ravi, who had been driving all day, was tired and wanted to stop.*

**Combine the following using relative clauses into a single sentence:**

1. I missed the train. I usually catch this train. And I had to travel on the next. This was a slow train.  
**Ans: As I missed the usual train I had to travel on the next which was a slow one.**
2. Do you know the person? He took away the books. I had placed them on the table.  
**Ans: Do you know the person who took away the books I had placed on the table.**
3. Tom came to the party in patched jeans. This surprised the other guests. Most of the other guests were wearing evening dress. **Ans: Most of the other guests who were wearing evening dress were surprised to see Tom in patched jeans.**
4. The firm is sending me to Surat. I work for this firm. Surat is famous for textile goods.  
**Ans: The firm I am working for is sending me to Surat, which is famous for textile goods.**
5. There were a lot of strangers. Some of them were speaking a language. I could not understand it.  
**Ans: The boys who pass the examination conducted every year are selected for the scholarship.**
6. The boys are selected for the scholarship. They pass the examination. It is conducted every year.  
**Ans: The boys who pass the examination conducted every year are selected for the scholarship.**
7. Which is the house? You were talking about it. We were bathing at that time.  
**Ans: Which is the house that you were talking about while we were bathing?**
8. Tagore was given the Nobel Prize. He wrote the 'Gitanjali'. The Nobel Prize is the most prestigious award in the world.  
**Ans: The Noble prize, which is the most prestigious award in the world, was given to Tagore who wrote the Gitanjali.**
9. The car had bad brakes. We were in this car. And the man didn't know the way. This man was driving the car.  
**Ans: A man who did not know the way was driving our car which had bad habits.**
10. Mahesh is the son of Mrs. & Mr. Murthy. Mahesh was born in New Delhi. New Delhi is the capital of India.  
**Ans: Mahesh, who is the son of Mrs & Mr Murthy, was born in New Delhi, the capital of India.**



Table 2

**Direct to Indirect-ல் Pronoun change-ல் அடிப்படையான விசயம்**

'கொட்டேஷனுக்குள்' உள்ள I, my, me, we, our, us - என்ற Pronounகள் Speaker-ஐக் குறிக்கும். அவற்றை Speaker-க்கு தகுந்தவாறு மாற்றவும்.

'கொட்டேஷனுக்குள்' உள்ள you, your, you - என்ற Pronounகள் Listener-ஐக் குறிக்கும். அவற்றை Listener-க்கு தகுந்தவாறு மாற்றவும். (குறிப்பு: Speaker-பேசுபவர், Listener-கேட்பவர்)

**1. Speaker (பேசுபவர்):**

Reported Part பகுதியில் (கொட்டேஷனுக்குள்) வரும் (I, my, me, we, our, us) I-Person-கள் அனைத்தும் Speaker-ஐக் குறிக்கும்.

Speaker → III Person -ல் இருந்தால்..... (எ.கா. Sam)

அவரைக்குறிக்கும் Pronoun- களை

I            my            me  
↓            ↓            ↓  
he           his            him

என்ற முறையில் மாற்றவும்.

Speaker → I Person-ல் வந்தால்..... (எ.கா. I அல்லது We)

அவரைக்குறிக்கும் Pronoun களை மாற்ற அவசியம் இல்லை.

I    my    me    we    our    us  
அப்படியே எழுதிவிடலாம்.

**2. Listener (கேட்பவர்):**

Reported Part பகுதியில் (கொட்டேஷனுக்குள்) வரும் II Person-கள் (you, your, you) அனைத்தும் Listener - ஐக் குறிக்கும்.

Listener → III Person-ல் இருந்தால்..... (எ.கா. Malini)

அவரைக்குறிக்கும் Pronoun - களை

you            your            you  
↓            ↓            ↓  
she           her            her

என்ற முறையில் மாற்றவும்.

Listener → I Person-ல் வந்தால்..... (எ.கா. me அல்லது us)

அவரைக்குறிக்கும் Pronoun-களான

you            your            you-வை  
↓            ↓            ↓  
I            my            me  
( அல்லது)    (அல்லது)    (அல்லது)

we            our            us என்று I person ஆக மாற்ற வேண்டும்.

3. ஒரு வேளை Reported பகுதியில் ஏற்கனவே III Person- களான he, his, him, she, her, her, it, its, it, they, their, them வந்தால் Indirect - க்கு மாற்றுகையில் அப்படியே எழுதி விடவும்.

**Tense change (step 5):**

Table 3

கொடுக்கப்படும் வாக்கியத்தின் Verb	செய்ய வேண்டிய மாற்றம்
Present form ஆக இருந்தால்	Past form ஆக மாற்றுக
am, is, are ஆக இருந்தால்	was, were ஆக மாற்றுக
have, has ஆக இருந்தால்	had ஆக மாற்றுக
Past form ஆக இருந்தால்	Past Perfect (had + PP) ஆக மாற்றுக
will ஆக இருந்தால்	would ஆக மாற்றுக
shall ஆக இருந்தால்	should ஆக மாற்றுக
can ஆக இருந்தால்	could ஆக மாற்றுக
may ஆக இருந்தால்	might ஆக மாற்றுக
must ஆக இருந்தால்	had to ஆக மாற்றுக

குறிப்பு: 1) Reporting Verb = Past என்று இருந்தால் மட்டும் மேற்கண்ட table-ஐ பயன்படுத்தவும்.

2) Reporting Verb = Present என்று இருந்தால் Tense change செய்யக்கூடாது.

3) Imperative(கட்டளை) வாக்கியத்திற்கு Tense change செய்யக்கூடாது.

4) இரண்டு verbகள் வரும் போது முதல் verbன் Tenseஐ மட்டும் மாற்றவும்.

**Time & Place Adverbials Change (step 6): Table 4**

No	Direct speech	To Indirect speech
1	this (இது)	that (அது)
2	these (இவைகள்)	those (அவைகள்)
3	here (இங்கே)	there (அங்கே)
4	thus (இப்படியாக)	so (அப்படியாக)
5	now (இப்போது)	then (அப்போது)
6	ago (முன்னால்)	before (முன்னதாக)
7	today (இன்று)	that day (அன்று)
8	tonight (இன்றிரவு)	that night (அன்று இரவு)
9	yesterday (நேற்று)	the previous day/ the day before /the last day(முந்தைய நாள்)
10	last week (சென்ற வாரம்)	the previous week/ the week before (முந்தைய வாரம்)
11	last month (சென்ற மாதம்)	the previous month / the month before (முந்தைய மாதம்)
12	last year (சென்ற ஆண்டு)	the previous year/ the year before (முந்தைய ஆண்டு)
13	tomorrow (நாளை)	the next day / the day after / the following day (அடுத்த நாள்)
14	next week (வரும் வாரம்)	the week after (அதற்கு அடுத்த வாரம்)
15	next month (வரும் மாதம்)	the month after (அதற்கு அடுத்த மாதம்)
16	next year (வரும் ஆண்டு)	the year after (அதற்கு அடுத்த ஆண்டு)

நேர்கூற்றின் காலமும், அயற்கூற்றின் காலமும் வேறுபடுவதால்தான் மேற்கண்ட வார்த்தைகளை மாற்றுகிறோம்

**Format Change (for step 7): Table 5**

Inerrogative Sentence	Exclamatory Sentence
1. She said to him, "Is he mad?" <i>She asked him if he was mad.</i>	1. He said, "How beautiful the Taj Mahal is!" <i>He exclaimed that the Taj Mahal was very beautiful.</i>
2. He said to her, "Have you done the homework?" <i>He asked her if she had done the homework.</i>	2. She said, "What a beautiful picture it is!" <i>She exclaimed that it was a very beautiful picture.</i>
3. He said to her, "Who is your father?" <i>He asked her who her father was.</i> (Subject-ம் Verb-ம் இடம் மாற்றப்பட்டுள்ளது)	(Subject, Verb, Complement -என்ற அமைப்பாக இடம் மாற்றப்பட்டுள்ளது. What, How போன்ற வார்த்தைகளை நீக்கிவிட்டு Adjective-க்கு முன்னால் very சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளது)

நீங்கள் செய்யவேண்டிய படிகள் - சுருக்கமாக

Step 1 Reporting verb change

Step 2 Add Conjunction

Step 3 Remove comma quotation

Step 4 Pronouns Change

Step 5 Tense Change

Step 6 Adverbials change

Step 7 Structure change

\*இதனை அப்படியே மனப்பாடம் செய்துகொள்க

**Level-1 (Statement type – 6 steps):**

**Question:** Ameer said to Banu, "I went to Chennai last week."

அமீர் பானுவிடம் கூறினான், "நான் சென்றவாரம் சென்னை சென்றேன்."

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள கூற்றின் பகுதிகளை முதலில் அறிந்துகொள்வோம்.

Ameer said to Banu, "I went to Chennai last week." → Statement  
Speaker Reporting verb Listener Pronoun verb adverbial

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இப்போது நாம் செய்யவேண்டிய மாற்றங்களுக்கான படிகளை ஒவ்வொன்றாக செய்து பார்ப்போம்

	Step-1	Step-2	Step-3	Step-4	Step-5	Step-6
Ameer	said to	Banu		I	went	to Chennai last week.
Ameer	told	Banu	that	he	had gone	to Chennai the previous week.

**Final Answer:** Ameer told Banu that he had gone to Chennai the previous week.

அமீர் பானுவிடம் அவன் அதற்கு முந்தைய வாரம் சென்னை சென்றிருந்ததாகக் கூறினான்.

**But Exact Answer is:** Ameer told Banu that he had been to Chennai the previous week.

('been' என்பது 'go'-ன் மற்றொரு past participle form. been = visited and returned. சென்னை சென்று அங்கேயே இருந்தால் 'gone' பயன்படுத்தலாம். அமீர் சென்னை சென்று அங்கேயே இருந்தால் பானுவிடம் மேற்கண்ட செய்தியை சொல்லியிருக்க இயலாது. மீண்டும் வந்து பானுவிடம் செய்தி சொல்லுகிறதால் இங்கு 'been' பயன்படுத்துவதே மிகச்சரியானது.)

### Level-2A (Interrogative Wh-On type – 7 steps):

**Question:** Siva said to me, "When will you meet me?"

சிவா என்னிடம் கூறினான், "நீ என்னை எப்போது சந்திப்பாய்?"

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள கூற்றின் பகுதிகளை முதலில் அறிந்துகொள்வோம்.

Siva	said to	me,	"When	will	you	meet	me?"	→ Interrogative
Speaker	Reporting verb	Listener	Qn word	Ax.verb	Pronoun	m.verb	pronoun	(Wh Question)

இப்போது நாம் செய்யவேண்டிய மாற்றங்களுக்கான படிகளை ஒவ்வொன்றாக செய்து பார்ப்போம்

	Step-1	Step-2	Step-3	Step-7	Step-5	Step-4	Step-4
Siva	said to	me		When	will	you	meet me
Siva	asked	me	when	I	would	meet	him.

**Final Answer:** Siva asked me when I would meet him.

சிவா என்னிடம் நான் அவனை எப்போது சந்திப்பேன் என கேட்டான்.

### Level-2B (Interrogative Yes or No type – 7 steps):

**Question:** Prem said to Preethi, "Are you mad?"

பிரேம் பிரீத்தியிடம் கூறினான், "நீ பைத்தியமா?"

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள கூற்றின் பகுதிகளை முதலில் அறிந்துகொள்வோம்.

Prem	said to	Preethi,	"Are	you	mad?"	→ Interrogative
Speaker	Reporting verb	Listener	Verb	Pronoun	Adjective	(Verb - Question)

இப்போது நாம் செய்யவேண்டிய மாற்றங்களுக்கான படிகளை ஒவ்வொன்றாக செய்து பார்ப்போம்

	Step-1	Step-2	Step-3	Step-7	Step-5	Step-4
Prem	said to	Preethi		Are	you	mad
Prem	asked	Preethi	if	she	was	mad

**Final Answer:** Prem asked Preethi if she was mad.

பிரேம் பிரீத்தியிடம் அவள் பைத்தியமா எனக் கேட்டான்.

### Level-3 (Imperative type – 6 steps):

**Question:** I told my assistant, "Get me your certificates."

நான் எனது உதவியாளரிடம் சொன்னேன், "உனது சான்றிதழ்களை என்னிடம் கொண்டு வா."

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள கூற்றின் பகுதிகளை முதலில் அறிந்துகொள்வோம்.

I	told	my assistant,	"Get	me	your	certificates."	→ Imperative
speaker	reporting verb	listener	verb	pronoun	pronoun		

இப்போது நாம் செய்யவேண்டிய மாற்றங்களுக்கான படிகளை ஒவ்வொன்றாக செய்து பார்ப்போம்

	Step-1	Step-2	Step-3	Step-4	Step-4
I	told	my assistant		Get	me your
I	ordered	my assistant	to	get	me his

**Final Answer:** I ordered my assistant to get me his certificates.

நான் எனது உதவியாளரிடம் அவனது சான்றிதழ்களை என்னிடம் கொண்டு வருமாறு கட்டளையிட்டேன்.

**Level-4 (Exclamatory type – 7 steps):****Question:** Salim said, “How tall this building is!”

சலீம் கூறினான், “இந்த கட்டிடம் எவ்வளவு உயரமாக உள்ளது!”

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள கூற்றின் பகுதிகளை முதலில் அறிந்துகொள்வோம்.

Salim said, “How tall this building is!” → Exclamatory  
 Speaker Reporting verb Exclamatory Qn word adverbial noun verb

இப்போது நாம் செய்யவேண்டிய மாற்றங்களுக்கான படிகளை ஒவ்வொன்றாக செய்து பார்ப்போம்

Step-1 Step-2 Step-3 Step-7 Step-6 Step-5  
 Salim said, “How tall this building is!”  
 Salim exclaimed that that building was very tall.

**Final Answer:** Salim exclaimed that that building was very tall.

சலீம் அந்த கட்டிடம் மிகவும் உயரமாக இருந்தது என ஆச்சரியப்பட்டான்.

**Exercise: Rewrite these sentences into indirect speech:**

1. He said, “I will be in New York on Sunday”  
*He said that he would be in New York on Sunday.*
2. The teacher said to Mohan, “Why were you absent to school yesterday?”  
*The teacher asked Mohan why he had been absent to school the previous day.*
3. All the visitors said, “What an excellent sculpture it is!”  
*All the visitors exclaimed that it was an excellent sculpture.*
4. The headmaster said to Mohan, “Bring your father to school tomorrow.”  
*The headmaster asked Mohan to bring his father to school the next day*
5. Anbu said to the girl, “Will you come to the function tomorrow?”  
*Anbu asked the girl if she would come to the function the next day.*
6. Sudha said to Afroj, “Please, Give me your laptop.”  
*Sudha requested Afroj to give her (Sudha) her (Afroj's) laptop.*
7. Dhivya said to her brother, “Don't use mobile phone while driving.”  
*Dhivya advised her brother not to use mobile phone while driving*
8. Monica said, “Hurrah! I have scored 490 marks.”  
*Monica exclaimed joyfully that she had scored 490 marks.*

**Indirect to Direct****Direct to Indirect-ல் செய்த படிகளை அப்படியே மாற்றி Reverse-ல் செய்யவேண்டும்.**

- Step 1:** told, asked, exclaimed, ordered, requested ... க்கு பதிலாக said to போடுக. (listener இல்லை எனில் said மட்டுமே போடவும்) (Table 1-ல் உள்ளது போல)
- 2:** இடைச்சொல்லை (that, if/whether, to) நீக்கவும். (Table 1-ல் உள்ளது போல)
- 3:** “...” மேற்கோள் குறி போடுக. (conjunction ஐ எடுத்த இடத்தில் மேற்கோள்குறியைத் தொடங்கு)
- 4:** Reported speech-ல் உள்ள Pronounகளை மாற்றவும்.
- 5:** Reported speech-ல் உள்ள Tenseஐ மாற்றவும். (Table 2-ல் உள்ளது போல)
- 6:** Time & Place adverbialsஐ மாற்றவும். (Table 3-ல் உள்ளது போல)
- 7a:** Interrogative sentence -ல் reported speech-ல் முதலில் Aux. Verb -ம் பிறகு Subjectம் அமையுமாறு வாக்கியத்தை எழுதவும்.
- 7b:** Exclamatory Sentence-ல் reported speech-ல் முதலில் Complement-ம் பிறகு Subjectம் பிறகு Verbம் அமையுமாறு வாக்கியத்தை எழுதவும்.

குறிப்பு:

- Reported speech-ல் not to வந்தால் அதை Don't என மாற்றவும்.
- Reporting speech-ல் requested வந்தால் Reported speech-ஐ Please எனத் தொடங்கவும்.
- Exclamatory Sentence-ல் Reported speech-ல் Very வந்தால் அதை நீக்கிவிட்டு What/How எனத் தொடங்கவும்.

**Reporting verb & Conjunction மாற்றுவது ( Step 1 & Step 2)**

Table 1	Changes in Reporting verb *listener இல்லை எனில் said மட்டும் போடவும்.	நீக்கவேண்டிய Conjunction
Statement (சாதாரணவாக்கியம்)	said → said told → said to	'that'
Interrogative (வினா வாக்கியம்)	asked asked → said to, said asked	(i) 'Wh' 'How' Qns - இந்த Conjunction-களை நீக்கக்கூடாது. (ii) Yes or no - if or whether
Imperative (கட்டளை / வேண்டுகோள் வாக்கியங்கள்)	ordered / asked commanded / requested → said / said to advised / warned suggested / told	'to'  'not to' வை எடுத்துவிட்டு Don't போடவும்.
Exclamatory (உணர்ச்சி வாக்கியங்கள்)	exclaimed → said / said to exclaimed joyfully → said, "Hurrah! exclaimed sorrowfully → said, "Alas! / oh!	'that'

**Tense change (step 5): Table 2**

கொடுக்கப்படும் வாக்கியத்தின் Verb	செய்ய வேண்டிய மாற்றம்
Past form ஆக இருந்தால்	Present form ஆக மாற்றுக
was,were ஆக இருந்தால்	am,is,are ஆக மாற்றுக
had ஆக இருந்தால்	have,has ஆக மாற்றுக
had + Past Participle form ஆக இருந்தால்	Past form ஆக மாற்றுக
would ஆக இருந்தால்	will ஆக மாற்றுக
should ஆக இருந்தால்	shall ஆக மாற்றுக
could ஆக இருந்தால்	can ஆக மாற்றுக
might ஆக இருந்தால்	may ஆக மாற்றுக
had to ஆக இருந்தால்	must ஆக மாற்றுக

\*Imperative(கட்டளை) வாக்கியத்திற்கு மட்டும் Tense change செய்யக்கூடாது.

\*இரண்டு verbகள் வரும் போது முதல் verbன் Tenseஐ மட்டும் மாற்றவும்.

<i>Indirect to Direct</i>	
நீங்கள் செய்யவேண்டிய படிகள் - சுருக்கமாக	
Step 1 Reporting verb change	Step 2 Remove Conjunction
Step 3 Put comma quotation	Step 4 Pronoun Changes
Step 5 Tense Change	Step 6 Adverbial changes
Step 7 Structure change	
*இதனை அப்படியே மனப்பாடம் செய்துகொள்க	

**Level-6 (Statement – 6 steps) :**

**Question:** Ram told Raja that he wanted to meet him then.

ராம் ராஜாவிடம் அவன் அவனை அப்போது சந்திக்க விரும்பியதாகக் கூறினான்

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள கூற்றின் பகுதிகளை முதலில் அறிந்துகொள்வோம்.

Ram told Raja that he wanted to meet him then. → Statement  
speaker Reporting verb listener conjunction pronoun verb pronoun adverbial

இப்போது நாம் செய்யவேண்டிய மாற்றங்களுக்கான படிகளை ஒவ்வொன்றாக செய்து பார்ப்போம்

Step-1	Step-2	Step-3	Step-4	Step-5	Step-4	Step-6	Step-3
Ram	told	Raja	that	he	wanted	to meet	him then
Ram	said to	Raja	,	"	I	want	to meet you now. "

**Final Answer:** Ram said to Raja, "I want to meet you now."

ராம் ராஜாவிடம் கூறினான், "நான் உன்னை இப்போது சந்திக்க விரும்புகிறேன்."

**Level-7A (Interrogative Wh-On type – 7 steps):****Question:** I asked Louis where he had gone the previous day.

நான் லூயிஸிடம் அவன் அதற்கு முந்தைய நாள் எங்கே போயிருந்தான் என கேட்டேன்

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள கூற்றின் பகுதிகளை முதலில் அறிந்துகொள்வோம்.

I asked Louis where he had gone the previous day → Interrogative  
 speaker Reporting verb listener conjunction pronoun Ax.verb m.verb adverbial

இப்போது நாம் செய்யவேண்டிய மாற்றங்களுக்கான படிகளை ஒவ்வொன்றாக செய்து பார்ப்போம்  
 Step-1 Step-2 Step-3 Step-7 Step-4 Step-5 Step-5 Step-6

I asked Louis where he had gone the previous day  
 I said to Louis , “Where did you go Yesterday?”

**Final Answer:** I said to Louis “Where did you go yesterday?”

நான் லூயிஸிடம் சொன்னேன், “நேற்று நீ எங்கு சென்றாய்?”

**Level-7B (Interrogative Yes or No Questions type – 7 steps):****Question:** Kishore asked Louis whether he had completed his home work.

கிஷோர் லூயிஸிடம் அவன் அவனது வீட்டுப்பாடத்தை முடித்துவிட்டானா எனக் கேட்டான்

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள கூற்றின் பகுதிகளை முதலில் அறிந்துகொள்வோம்.

Kishore asked Louis whether he had completed his home work → Interrogative  
 speaker Rep. verb listener conjunction pronoun Ax.verb m.verb Pronoun adverbial

இப்போது நாம் செய்யவேண்டிய மாற்றங்களுக்கான படிகளை ஒவ்வொன்றாக செய்து பார்ப்போம்.  
 Step-1 Step-2 Step-3 Step-4 Step-5 & 7 Step-4

Kishore asked Louis whether he had completed his home work  
 Kishore said to Louis , “Have you completed your home work?”

**Final Answer:** Kishore said to Louis, “Have you completed your home work?”

கிஷோர் லூயிஸிடம் கேட்டான், “நீ உனது வீட்டுப்பாடத்தை முடித்திருக்கிறாயா?”

**Level-8 (Imperative type – 6 steps):****Question:** Dinesh requested me to give him my book.

தினேஷ் என்னிடம் அவனுக்கு எனது புத்தகத்தைத் தருமாறு கேட்டுக்கொண்டான்.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள கூற்றின் பகுதிகளை முதலில் அறிந்துகொள்வோம்.

Dinesh requested me to give him my book → Imperative  
 Speaker Rep.verb listener conjunction verb pronoun pronoun noun

இப்போது நாம் செய்யவேண்டிய மாற்றங்களுக்கான படிகளை ஒவ்வொன்றாக செய்து பார்ப்போம்  
 Step-1 Step-2 Step-3 Step-4 Step-4 Step-3

Dinesh requested me to give him my book  
 Dinesh said to me , “ Please, Give me your book. ”

**Final Answer:** Dinesh said to me, “Please, Give me your book.”

தினேஷ் என்னிடம் சொன்னான், “உன்னுடைய புத்தகத்தை என்னிடம் கொடு.”

**Level-9 (Exclamatory type – 7 steps):****Question:** Renuka exclaimed Rani that she was very clever.

ரேணுகா ராணியிடம் அவள் மிகவும் புத்திசாலியாக இருந்ததாக ஆச்சரியப்பட்டாள்.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள கூற்றின் பகுதிகளை முதலில் அறிந்துகொள்வோம்.

Renuka exclaimed Rani that she was very clever → Exclamatory  
 Speaker Rep.verb Listener Conjunction Pronoun Verb

இப்போது நாம் செய்யவேண்டிய மாற்றங்களுக்கான படிகளை ஒவ்வொன்றாக செய்து பார்ப்போம்  
 Step-1 Step-2 Step-3 Step-7 Step-7 Step-4 Step-5 Step-3

Renuka exclaimed Rani that she was very clever  
 Renuka said to Rani , “ How clever you are! ”

**Final Answer: Renuka said to Rani, "How clever you are!"**

ரேணுகா ராணியிடம் சொன்னாள், "நீ எவ்வளவு புத்திசாலியாக இருக்கிறாய்!"

**Exercises**

1. She said that she had written to her the previous day.  
*She said, "I wrote to her yesterday."*
2. She told Rama that she wouldn't come with him to the forest.  
*She said to Rama, "I won't (shan't) come with you to the forest."*
3. The doctor asked the patient if he had slept well the day before.  
*The doctor said to the patient, "Did you sleep well yesterday?"*
4. The teacher advised the boys not to waste their precious time.  
*The teacher said to the boys, "Don't waste your precious time."*
5. Leela requested Meena to lend her her bicycle.  
*Leela said to Meena, "Please, lend me your bicycle."*
6. Ravi asked Rani when she would return his book.  
*Ravi said to Rani, "When will you return my book?"*
7. Durai exclaimed joyfully that his son won the atheletic championship and also said that he wanted to put him in a sports hostel.  
*Durai said, "Ah! My son wins the atheletic championship. I want to put him in a sports hostel."*
8. Hashini exclaimed to Harini that she was very smart.  
*Hashini said to Harini, "How smart you are!"*

**குறிப்பு:** பொதுத்தேர்வில் கேள்வியானது சில நேரங்களில் கலவை வாக்கியமாகக் கேட்பதால் (Compound Sentence) முதற் பகுதியைத் தனியாகவும், பிற்பகுதியைத் தனியாகவும் direct-மீலோ அல்லது indirect-மீலோ எப்படி மாற்றச்சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்களோ அப்படி மாற்ற வேண்டும்.

**Direct to Indirect:**

கேள்வி Direct Speech-ல் கலவை வாக்கியமாக இருந்தால் இணைப்புச்சொல் இருக்காது.

**Question 1:** Balu said to his friend, "How long have I been waiting for you? It's getting late."

- மேலே உள்ள கேள்வியில் முதற்பகுதியில் வினா வாக்கியமும் பிற்பகுதியில் சாதாரண வாக்கியமும் வந்துள்ளது.
- இதில் Balu said to his friend என்ற பகுதியை கேள்வி வாக்கியத்திற்கு தகுந்தாற்போல Balu asked his friend என்று முதலில் குறிப்பிட வேண்டும்.
- "How long have I been waiting for you?" என்ற பகுதியை Indirect Speechல் கேள்வி வாக்கியத்திற்கு உரிய மாற்றங்களுடன் பின்வரும் விடையை எழுதவும்.

Balu said to his friend , " How long have I been waiting for you?"

Balu asked his friend **how long** **he** **had** been waiting for **him**.

- பின்னர் மீண்டும் Balu said to his friend என்ற பகுதியை சாதாரண வாக்கியத்திற்கு தகுந்தாற்போல and also he told என்று இரண்டாவது முறையாகக் குறிப்பிட வேண்டும்.
- It's getting late." என்ற பகுதியை Indirect Speechல் சாதாரண வாக்கியத்திற்கு உரிய மாற்றங்களுடன் பின்வரும் விடையை எழுதவும்.

Balu said to his friend "How long have I been waiting for you? It's getting late."

Balu asked his friend **how long** **he had** been waiting for **him** **and also he told** **that** it was getting late.

**Ans 1: Balu asked his friend how long he had been waiting for him and also he told that it was getting late.**



**29, 30. Simple - Compound - Complex Transformation:**

வாக்கியங்கள் பொதுவாக மூன்று வகைப்படும்.

- 1) எளிய வாக்கியங்கள் (Simple Sentences)
- 2) எளிய கூட்டு வாக்கியங்கள் (Compound Sentences)
- 3) சிக்கலான கூட்டு வாக்கியங்கள் (Complex Sentences)

இவற்றைப் பற்றி அறிந்து கொள்வதற்கு முன்பாக வாக்கியத்தின் சில பகுதிகளை அறிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

Phrase என்பது finite verb இல்லாத சொற்றொடர்.

(ஒரு வாக்கியத்தில் Tense-ஐக் காட்டும் verb ஒன்று கட்டாயம் இருக்கும் அதுவே finite verb ஆகும்)

Clause என்பது verb உள்ள அர்த்தம் முற்றுபெற்ற அல்லது அர்த்தம் முற்றுபெறாத சொற்றொடர்

அர்த்தம் முற்றுபெற்ற சொற்றொடரை Main Clause (MC) என்கிறோம்.

அர்த்தம் முற்றுபெறாத சொற்றொடரை Subordinate Clause (SC) என்கிறோம்.

Simple Sentences	: Phrase + MC
Compound Sentences:	MC + Conjunction + MC
Complex Sentences	: SC + MC

**SIMPLE SENTENCE**

Simple Sentence என்பது ஒரு Phrase-ஐயும் (வினைச்சொல் இல்லாத ஒரு சொற்றொடரையும்), ஒரு Main clause-ஐயும் (finite verb-கொண்ட அர்த்தம் முழுமைபெற்ற ஒரு வாக்கியத்தையும்) கொண்டிருக்கும்.

Because of her hard work,

She won the medal.

அவளின் கடின உழைப்பின் காரணமாக,

அவள் பதக்கம் வென்றாள்.

Phrase

Main Clause

Extra Example: The boy sat under the tree. (இதில் tense காட்டும் verb, sat ஆகும். இது simple past sentence.)

The boy wearing blue cap and dirty clothes sat under the tree (phrase+finite verb+... இதவும் simple)

**COMPOUND SENTENCE**

Compound Sentence என்பது இரண்டு Main clause-ஐயும் (அர்த்தமுள்ள வாக்கியங்களையும்) இரண்டின் இடையிலும் ஒரு conjunction-ஐயும் (இணைப்புச்சொல்லும்) கொண்டிருக்கும்.

She worked hard

and so

She won the medal.

அவள் கடினமாக உழைத்தாள்

அதனால்

அவள் பதக்கம் வென்றாள்.

Main Clause

conjunction

Main Clause

**COMPLEX SENTENCE**

Complex Sentence என்பது ஒரு Subordinate Clause-ஐயும் (அர்த்தம் முழுமைபெறாத வாக்கியத்தையும்), ஒரு Main clause-ஐயும் (அர்த்தம் முழுமைபெற்ற வாக்கியத்தையும்) கொண்டிருக்கும்.

As She worked hard,

She won the medal.

அவள் கடினமாக உழைத்ததால், அவள் பதக்கம் வென்றாள்.

Subordinate Clause

Main Clause

In short :

No	Simple Sentence	Complex Sentence	Compound
1.	Verb+ing / On+verb+ing	When/As soon as	And/and at once
2.	Being/owing to/ due to/ on account of / because of	As / since	And so / So
3.	In spite of/despite	Though/although/Eventhough	But/yet/still
4.	In the event of+Possessive pronoun +verb+ing	If	or
5.	In the event of + possessive pronoun +not+verb+ing	unless	Or else/otherwise
6.	Having+V <sub>3</sub> / After+verb+ing / Before+verb+ing	After/before	And then
7.	Too-to	So-that-not	Very-and so

**Examples:**

1. On seeing the dog, the thief ran away (simple)  
When the thief saw the dog, he ran away (complex)  
The thief saw the dog and he ran away (compound)
2. On touching the wire, he got a shock (simple)  
As soon as he touched the wire, he got a shock (complex)  
He touched the wire and at once he got a shock (compound)
3. Being rich, my uncle helps all (simple)  
As my uncle is rich, he helps all (complex)  
My uncle is rich and so he helps all (compound)
4. Due to rain we cancelled the match (simple)  
As it rained, we cancelled the match (complex)  
It rained, we cancelled the match (compound)

**Book back Exercise:****Change the following as directed.**

1. Here are some proven techniques that will help you to achieve success and happiness in life. (Change into a Simple sentence)  
*Here are some proven techniques to help you to achieve success and happiness in life.*
2. Persons with high self-esteem feel unique and competent. (Change into a Complex sentence)  
*People who have high self-esteem feel unique and competent*
3. To improve your self-esteem, become aware of your potentialities. (Change into a Complex sentence)  
*If you want to improve your self-esteem, you must become aware of your potentialities.*
4. Successful people are those who manage their time efficiently. (Change into a Simple sentence)  
*Successful people manage their time efficiently*
5. Many people make themselves miserable by trying to imitate others. (Change into a Compound sentence)  
*Many people try to imitate others, and so they make themselves miserable.*
6. She remained unhappy even after she married into a poised and self-confident family. (Change into a Compound and a Simple sentence)  
*She married into a poised and self-confident family but she remained unhappy. (compound)*  
*Even after marrying into a poised and self-confident family, she remained unhappy. (simple)*
7. If we want to be happy, we have to concentrate on the things that are right. (Change into a Compound sentence)  
*We should concentrate on the right things or we will not be happy*
8. Once he happened to see a man who had no legs. (Change into a Simple sentence)  
*Once he happened to see a man without legs*
9. He had two legs and he could walk. (Change into a Complex sentence)  
*As he had two legs, he could walk*
10. William James, who was a renowned psychologist says that the average person uses only 10% of his abilities. (Change into a Simple sentence)  
*According to William James the renowned psychologist, the average person uses only 10% of his abilities.*
11. Though he was disabled, he was very cheerful. (Use 'in spite of')  
*In spite of his being disabled, he was very cheerful*
12. If you meet with failure in your attempts, change your strategy. (Use 'in case of')  
*In case of failure in your attempts, change your strategy*
13. He plans his work in order to finish his target in time. (Use 'so that')  
*He plans his work so that he could finish his target in time.*
14. He finished the work. Then he left the office. (Use 'after')  
*After finishing the work he left the office*

**QN NO**  
**31 - 40**

**PART - C**  
**THREE MARK QUESTIONS**

**ENGLISH**  
**PAPER I**

7 x 3 = 21

- i) 31 to 36. Prose Questions (any-4)  
ii) 37 to 40. Poem ERC (any -3; Question No.40 –Compulsory\*)

**31 to 36 Prose Questions (any 4):**

**(Prose Section)**

**Model Question: 2017**

**I. Answer any four (4) of the following.**

4 x 3 = 12

31. What did Chawla say on being selected to go to space for the second time?
32. Why does Thirumulpad give the land to Outhakutty?
33. Who was Professor Rinaldi and why did Mr.Henderson meet him?
34. How according to Portia is mercy “twice blessed”?
35. Mention two practical suggestions offered regarding goals and time management.
36. Where do our hopes lie for the realisation of the second vision, according to the author?

Prose பகுதியில் உள்ள வினாக்களுக்கான விடைகளை படித்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்.

**Prose - 1**

**1. What did Neil Armstrong say on stepping onto the moon’s surface?**

On stepping on to the moon’s surface Neil Armstrong said, “That is one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind.”

**2. What was Kalpana Chawla’s strong desire?**

Kalpana Chawla’s strong desire was to fly into the sky and touch the stars someday.

**3. How was she different from others, as a young girl?**

Normally young girls like to dress up their dolls. But Kalpana preferred to paint airplanes

**4. What was her brother’s advice? How did it help her?**

“Everyone fights their own battles” This was her brother’s advice. It encouraged her to later earn her pilot’s licenses for airplanes and gliders.

**5. Who was Chawla’s inspiration to take up flying? What was his achievement?**

JRD Tata was Chawla’s inspiration to take up flying. He was the one who flew the first mail flights in India.

**6. What was the difference between Rakesh Sharma and Chawla?**

As a child Rakesh Sharma never dreamt of going into space. But Chawla had the big dream. She chased dream and made it real.

**7. What did her thesis guide at the University of Texas say of her?**

Don Wilson, her thesis guide said that Kalpana Chawla was a quiet and shy girl. But she had a burning desire to be an astronaut. She refused to say ‘NO’ for an answer.

**8. What sort of training did she undergo at NASA?**

At NASA, Kalpana Chawla underwent a year’s rigorous training. The pulse rate would rise from 72 to 102 within seconds. It was Painful, but Kalpana had the grit to cope with it.

**9. When and how did Kalpana Chawla’s dream become true?**

Her dream became true in 1996. She became a mission specialist on STS-87. She flew in the US Space shuttle between November 19 to December 5,1997

**10. What did Chawla say on being selected again to go into space?**

On being selected again to go into space, Kalpana Chawla thought of looking at Earth, and the stars at night. The speed of Earth and the awe it inspired in her mind.

**Prose - 2****1. What was the agreement between Antonio and Shylock?**

Antonio should repay the money within three months. If he could not do that, Shylock would cut a pound of flesh from Antonio's body.

**2. Why did Portia's father leave a test for the suitors?**

Portia's father thought that it was difficult to choose the right man for his daughter. So he left a test for her suitors.

**3. Why was Antonio unable to pay his debt?**

Antonio's ships were lost at sea. So he could not pay his debt.

**4. Who was Nerissa and whom did she marry?**

Nerissa was Portia's maid. She married Bassanio's friend, Gratiano.

**5. How according to Portia, is mercy "twice blessed" ?**

Mercy blesses the giver and the receiver. Thus it is "twice blessed"

**Prose - 3****1. How much land did Kesavan Nair cultivate?**

Kesavan Nair cultivated fifty-para paddy field.

**2. Who did that land belong to?**

The land belonged to a Thirumulpad in Vaikom

**3. Why was the crop in Kesavan Nair's field not as healthy as the crops in the other fields?**

Kesavan Nair didn't use fertilizers. He couldn't water the field and drain the surplus water in time. So the crop in his field was not as healthy as he crops in the other fields.

**4. Who cultivated the lands around Kesavan Nair's "50"?**

Outhakutty cultivated the lands around Kesavan Nair's '50'.

**5. Why did Outhakutty's servant and Kesavan Nair quarrel?**

Outside Kesavan Nair's field there was water. But Kesavan Nair's field was parched dry. So he cut in the mud-bund to let water in. But Outhakutty's servant sealed it up. So they quarrelled.

**6. Who had actually breached the mud banks? Outhakutty had breached the mud banks.****7. "Why toil so much in your old age"? What does Outhakutty want Kesavan Nair to do?**

Outhakutty wants Kesavan Nair to hand over the field to him

**8. Why did the reapers refuse to harvest Kesavan Nair's field that season?**

Kesavan Nair's field crop was very bad. So the reapers refused to harvest Kesavan Nair's field that season.

**9. Why does Thirumulpad give the land to Outhakutty?**

Kesavan Nair could not pay the lease-rent to Thirumulpad. So Thirumulpad gave the land Outhakutty.

**37 to 40 Explain with Reference to the Context - ERC (any 3): (Poetry Section)****Model Question: 2017**

**II. Explain any three (3) of the following with reference to the context. (Question No 40 is compulsory) 3 x 3 = 9**

37. "There's something for all of us here"

38. "Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks"

39. "The music in my heart I bore

40. "In a wonderland they lie,

Long after it was heard no more"

Dreaming as the days go by"

Poetry பகுதியில் உள்ள ERC வினாக்களை படித்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்

**Poem-1**

1. I'll be centre of my gravity, a universe of one,

Setting off to outer space tomorrow morning

**Context:** Poem: Off to outer space tomorrow morning

Poet: Norman Nicholson

**Explanation:** As the poet is going to space the tomorrow morning, there is no day and night in the space. No body can visit him. So the central body of the poet will be attracted by the earth.

2. And when the rockets thrust me on my trans-galactic hop  
With twenty hundred light-years before the first stop

**Context:** Poem: Off to outer space tomorrow morning  
Poet: Norman Nicholson

**Explanation:** The poet is going to space the tomorrow morning. While travelling in the space, the rockets will travel at a high speed and cross the galaxies. It reaches its destination after 2000 light years.

### Poem-2

1. "Which alters when it alteration finds  
Or bends with the remover to remove.

**Context:** Poem: Sonnet No:116  
Poet: William Shakespeare

**Explanation:** The poet says that true love never changes in any circumstances. Whatever may happen, true love remains and unchanging. It cannot be removed by others by any way.

2. 'It is the star to every wond'ring bark  
Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken

**Context:** Poem: Sonnet No: 116  
Poet: William Shakespeare

**Explanation:** True love is compared to the pole star. The pole-star acts as a guide and helps drifting about the sea. One's love can be easily understand, but the value of true love cannot be measured.

3. "Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks"

**Context:** This line is taken from the poem 'Sonnet no:116' Written by William Shakesphere.

**Explanation:** The poet says that true love never changes in any circumstances. Whatever may happen, true love remains and unchanging. True love cannot be changed by time or any way.

### Poem-3

1. No nightingale did ever chaunt  
More welcome notes to weary bands

**Context:** Poem: The solitary reaper  
Poet: William Wordsworth

**Explanation:** The poet compares the song of the reaper to the nightingale. The nightingale sings sweetly to delight the weary Arabian travellers. But the song of the solitary reaper is more delightful than the song of the nightingale.

2. 'The music in my heart I bore  
Long after it was heard no more"

**Context:** Poem: The solitary reaper  
Poet: William Wordsworth

**Explanation:** The poet was moved by the song of the solitary reaper. As he mounted up the hill the song faded away. But he could not forget the sweet song. It is running in his heart.

**QN NO**  
**41 - 47**

**PART - D**  
**FIVE MARK QUESTIONS**

**ENGLISH**  
**PAPER I**

7 x 5 = 35

41. Prose Paragraph (**either..or..type**)  
 42. Poem Paragraph (**either..or..type**)  
 43. a) to e) Correct the errors (**or**)  
     Edit the passage  
 44. 1) to 5) Fill ...**Prepositions** (**or**)  
     1) to 5) Fill ...**Tense forms**  
 45. a) to e) Match **the given sentence** with their **fields** (**or**)  
     1) to 5) Complete (Fill) the **news item** with the words given.  
 46. a) to e) **Replace American English** words with British Words (**or**)  
     a) to e) **Form 2 derivatives** for each word  
 47. a) to e) Supply (Fill) suitable **modal / quasi-modal verbs** (**or**)  
     i) Use the given word as **noun,verb,adjective** and write (3) own sentences.  
     ii) (Fill – the two given) **Homophones**

**41. Prose Paragraph**

**(Prose section)**

Prose பகுதியிலிருந்து இரண்டு பத்தி வினாக்கள் கொடுத்திருப்பார்கள். இரண்டில் ஒன்றனுக்கு பதிலளிக்க வேண்டும்.

**Model Question: 2017**

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

41. What predictions does Kesavan Nair make about the fate of the lands in Outhakutty's hands? (**or**)

The proven techniques that will help one achieve success and happiness in life.

Prose பகுதியில் மொத்தம் 6 பாடங்கள் உள்ளன. பெரும்பாலும் இதில் உள்ள இரண்டு வினாக்களில் ஒன்று 1,2,3 பாடங்களிலிருந்தும் மற்றொன்று 4,5,6 பாடங்களிலிருந்தும் கேட்கப்படும். எனவே முதல் மூன்று பாடங்களில் உள்ள பத்திவினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொண்டால் இதில் உள்ள ஒரு வினாவுக்கு பதிலளித்துவிடலாம். எனவே முதல் மூன்று பாடங்களில் உள்ள பத்தி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துவைத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்.

**Prose-1**

**1. Write a paragraph on Chawla's early life, education?**

Kalpana Chawla's strong desire was to travel beyond the blue sky. She desired to touch the stars some day. Chawla stepped into the space twice. It proved to be a real leap for womankind. In India during summer kalpana often slept in the countryard. At that time she gazed dreamily at the milky way. That sense of awe for the heavens began then. With single mind she determined to be an astronaut. She got the grit from her father. She maintained a brilliant academic record. She graduated from Tagore school in karnal. She studied aeronautical engineering in the Punjab engineering college. She studied her M.Sc in aerospace Engineering from Texas university. She got her Doctorate of philosophy in aerospace engineering from colorada University

**2. Write a paragraph on Chawla's achievements on space?**

In 1994, Chawla was selected as an astronaut by NASA. In 1996 her dream became true. She started off on her path to Milky Way. She was selected for the Columbia mission. She became the first Indian-American woman fly in the U.S space shuttle. Chawla's second space-flight began on January 16<sup>th</sup> 2003. It was dedicated science and research mission. The Columbia shuttle was returning to earth, but before landing the space shuttle exploded. Kalpana chawla died unfortunate death. Space flight was men's domain. But chawla a woman carved an identity for herself she is an icon to every Indian girl

**Prose-2****1. Write a paragraph on Shylock's character.**

William Shakespeare has written 37 plays. "The merchant of Venice" is one of the best comedies. Bassanio was in need of some amount to marry Portia. Antonio was his friend and he was the merchant of Venice. Bassanio told his friend Antonio that he was in need of money to marry Portia. But Antonio had no money at that time. So he borrowed the amount from the Jew Shylock to help his friend. As Antonio had a loss in his business, he could not repay his money to Shylock. In the event of not repaying the amount, Shylock would take a pound of flesh from Antonio's body as per the agreement. Because he did not pay the borrowed money in time.

**2. Write a paragraph on the quality of mercy.**

Portia disguised herself as a male lawyer and her friend as the clerk in the court of Venice. She expressed the qualities of mercy not justice to Shylock. But she did not compel him. She argues that mercy is spontaneous. It blesses the receiver as well as the giver. Mercy is twice blessed. Mercy makes a person like a monarch king. Portia kindly asked Shylock to get twice the money given by Bassanio. But Shylock wanted only a pound of flesh from Antonio's body. Atlast, Portia allowed him to take a pound of flesh without shedding a single drop of blood from Antonio's body. Shylock was shocked to hear this. Portia says that the Jew deserves penalty, not money. Thus she turns the tables on the cruel Jew.

**Prose-3****1. Describe how the arch diplomat Outhakutty tried to take over the field of Kesavan Nair**

Kesavan Nair cultivated fifty para paddy field. The land belonged to a Thirumulpad in Vaikom. But Kesavan Nair had been cultivation it for forty years. Kesavan Nair did not use fertilisers. He could not water the field and drain the surplus water in time. So the crop in his fields was not as healthy as the crop in other fields. Once Kesavan Nairs's field was submerged in water. He did not know what to do. But somehow the water had drained away that night. Kesavan Nair was afraid. The weight of the sin would fall on him. But Outhakutty came there so, Kesavan Nair could hand over the field to him. But Kesavan Nair refused.

**2. Describe the incidents leading to Kesavan Nairs's land handed over to Outhakutty.**

Outhakutty's crop was in a robust condition. But the crop in Kesavan Nair's field was very bad. So the reapers refused to harvest Kesavan Nairs's field that season. Somehow Kesavan Nair managed to reap the field with the help of his family members. He went to Vaikom and paid the lease-rent to the landlord. The entire crop was just sufficient for the payment. Thirumulpad was not satisfied with the offer. Her urged Kesavan Nair to relinquish the land as someone was ready to pay a hundred bushels of paddy. Kesavan Nair understood that it was Outhakutty. He could not pay the lease-rent during that season. He went into hiding. So Thirumulpad handed over the land to Outhakutty.

**42. Poem Paragraph****(Poetry section)**

Poetry பகுதியிலிருந்து இரண்டு பத்தி வினாக்கள் கொடுத்திருப்பார்கள். இரண்டில் ஒன்றனுக்கு பதிலளிக்க வேண்டும்.

**Model Question: 2017**

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

5

42. Describe the emotions of the Astronaut as expressed in the poem 'Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning'. (or) What are the characteristics of life and that of dream according to the poet.

Poetry பகுதியில் மொத்தம் 6 பாடல்கள் உள்ளன. பெரும்பாலும் இதில் உள்ள இரண்டு வினாக்களில் ஒன்று 1,2,3 பாடல்களிலிருந்தும் மற்றொன்று 4,5,6 பாடல்களிலிருந்தும் கேட்கப்படும். எனவே முதல் மூன்று பாடல்களில் உள்ள பத்திவினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொண்டால் இதில் உள்ள ஒரு வினாவுக்கு பதிலளித்துவிடலாம். எனவே முதல் மூன்று பாடல்களுக்கான பத்தி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துவைத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்.

**Poem-1****1. Write a paragraph on the poem "Off to outer space tomorrow morning"?**

'Off to outer space tomorrow morning' is a poem written by Norman Nicholson. As the countdown begins the poet requests the men to take a last look on him. He requests them to remove his name from the telephone books. He feels that calendars and clocks are useless. Because there will not be days and nights or seasons in space. He will not write any letters because he will not have any friends in space. He says that his shuttle will look like a prison in which he will be imprisoned all alone. He imagines the tea cups will orbit around him as planets go around the sun. The people can watch him through the telescope. The people exploding in anger because he will have his first stop only after a distance of two thousand light years.

**Poem-2****1. How does Shakespeare glorify true love in the poem Sonnet No 116?**

Shakespeare portrays the depth of true love. Love will not alter at difficult times. If it changes, it is not love at all. No external forces can change the true love. Even the storm of misfortune cannot drive the lovers. Sailors can find their direction by the help of stars. The strength of the true love too is immeasurable like the power of the stars. Love is eternal. Time can spoil the rosy lips and cheeks of a beautiful lady. But it can never destroy the beauty of true love. Men may die. But love will remain alive and fresh forever. Shakespeare promises not to write poems if his words on love are proved to be false.

**Poem-3****3. How did Wordsworth react to the song of the solitary reaper?**

One day William Wordsworth saw a young lady alone in a field on the highlands of Scotland. She was cutting and binding the grain. She was working as well as singing. The entire valley was overflowing with her song. So the poet stopped and listened to the song. According to the poet, her song was more melodious than the songs of the nightingale, and more thrilling than the songs of the cuckoo birds. The poet could not know the theme of the song. Her song might be a sad event of the past or about battles long ago. It might be a mourning song. The poet walked gently away from the solitary reaper who went on singing as if her song had no end. But he bore her melodious song in his heart forever.

**43. Correct the Errors in Sentences (or) Correct and Edit a Passage:****Model Question: 2017****43. Spot the errors in the following sentences and correct them.**

- Where is the girl that you were talking to?
- Though I had a cup of coffee yet I feel tired.
- You can type quickly, won't you?
- Ten minutes are given to each speaker.
- My little sister is afraid for cockroaches.

(or)

**Correct and edit the following passage.**

The 16-day flight began on January 16<sup>th</sup> 2003 was a dedicated science and research machine. A crew successfully conducted 80 experiments. On February 1<sup>st</sup> 2003, a breezy blue day over Florida, during entry, the space shuttle explodes into a ball of fire, sixteen minutes prior than scheduled landing.

முதல் பகுதியில் வாக்கியங்கள் கொடுத்திருப்பார்கள் அதனை சரிசெய்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

இரண்டாவது பகுதியில் Optional வினாவாக ஒரு பத்தி கொடுத்திருப்பார்கள். அதில் உள்ள பிழையான வார்த்தைகளை கண்டுபிடித்து திருத்தி எழுத வேண்டும். இவ்வினாவில் ஏதேனும் ஒரு பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்க வேண்டும்.

**43A. Correct the Errors in Sentences:**

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியத்தில் உள்ள தவறுகளை திருத்தி சரியாக எழுத வேண்டும்.

- இந்த பயிற்சியில் 1) Tense 2) Singular-Plural 3) Degrees 4) Articles  
5) Prepositions 6) Conjunction 7) If clause 8) Phrases

என்பது போன்ற தலைப்புகளில் தவறாக வாக்கியங்கள் கொடுத்திருப்பார்கள். அதனை சரிசெய்ய வேண்டும்

Type	Wrong Sentence (தவறு)	Right Sentence (சரி)	Reason (காரணம்)
Tense	Many people behaves rudely now-a-days.	Many people behave rudely now-a-days.	Many people-plural எனவே verb - லிருந்து s-ஐ நீக்கவேண்டும்.
	Money make many things.	Money makes many things.	Money-Singular எனவே verb உடன் s சேர்க்கவேண்டும்.
	Each of the cycles are damaged.	Each of the cycles is damaged. (ஒவ்வொருசைக்கிரமும் சேதமுற்று இருக்கிறது)	Each of the cycles - Singular எனவே are-ஐ is-ஆக மாற்ற வேண்டும்.
	Cycles is damaged.	Cycles are damaged.	Cycles - Plural எனவே is-ஐ are-ஆக மாற்ற வேண்டும்.
	The furniture were displayed at the showroom.	The furniture was displayed at the showroom.	Furniture - Singular எனவே were-ஐ was-ஆக மாற்றலாம்.
	Neither the secretary nor the manager were available.	Neither the secretary nor the manager was available.	இங்கு மேனேஜர் தான் main subject -இது Singular எனவே were-ஐ was ஆக மாற்ற வேண்டும். (present tense-ல் are இருந்தால் is எழுதுக.)
	I hearing a strange noise.	I hear a strange noise/ I am hearing a strange noise.	I hearing வராது. I hear அல்லது I am hearing-தான் சரி.
	He is having a large family.	He has a large family.	has என்பதே சரி.
	Have any one seen my purse?	Has any one seen my purse?	anyone-என்பதை Singular-ஆகத்தான் கருதவேண்டும்.
	I have seen the film last week.	I saw the film last week.	last week-past tense எனவே saw என்பதே சரி.
	She is sleeping for five hours.	She has been sleeping for five hours.	For five hours –present perfect continuous எனவே .....
	I would accept the offer, if I was you?	I would accept the offer, if I were you?	நான் நீயாக இருந்தால் (you-க்கு were).
	The police has made several arrests.	The police have made several arrests.	The police (போலிஸ் இனம்)-Plural எனவே have-தான் சரி.
	No news are good news.	No news is good news.	News என்பது singular.
We should helped the poor.	We should help the poor.	should-க்கு பிறகு present verb.	
Singular - Plural	One of the girl sang well.	One of the girls sang well.	பெண்களில் ஒருவர் என்பதால்.
	I received some informations.	I received some information.	இதற்கு plural கிடையாது.
	Each of the cycle is damaged.	Each of the cycles is damaged.	சைக்கிள்கள் ஒவ்வொன்றும் என்பதால்.

Degrees	Kala is tallest girl in the class	Kala is the tallest girl in the class.	...est -க்கு முன்னால் the.
	My uncle is richest man in the village.	My uncle is the richest man in the village.	Superlative ...est -க்கு முன்னால் the போடவேண்டும்.
	Chennai is one of the biggest city in India.	Chennai is one of the biggest cities in India.	பெரிய நகரங்களில் ஒன்று எனவே cities-Plural.
	Nithya is taller to Nivi.	Nithya is taller than Nivi.	..er-க்கு பிறகு than.
Articles	Ramu is a honest man.	Ramu is an honest man.	Vowel sound-க்கு முன்னால் an
	A American lives near my house.	An American lives near my house.	Vowel sound-க்கு முன்னால் an போட வேண்டும்
	He joined an European University.	He joined a European University.	யு-consonant sound எனவே a European தான் சரி
	He started to USA yesterday.	He started to the USA yesterday.	USA, UK, UAE .... -க்கு முன்னால் the போடவேண்டும்
	Do you know which is world's tallest building?	Do you know which is the world's tallest building?	ஒரே உலகம் எனவே the world-தான் சரி
	He is good athlete. He performs well	He is a good athlete. He performs well.	அவன் ஒரு(a) நல்ல விளையாட்டு வீரன்
Prepositions	The dog fell along the river.	The dog fell into the river.	உள்ளே - into
	I prefer coffee than tea.	I prefer coffee to tea.	prefer வந்தால் - to
	He told to me a story.	He told me a story.	told க்குப் பிறகு to தேவையில்லை
	He is suffering with typhoid.	He is suffering from typhoid.	டைபாய்டு காய்ச்சலால் (from)
	I place great confidence on you.	I place great confidence in you.	உன்னில் நம்பிக்கை வைக்கிறேன் in you-தான் சரி
	I believe on God.	I believe in God.	in God-தான் சரி
Conjunctions	Though he is rich but he is unhappy.	Though he is rich, he is unhappy / He is rich but he is unhappy.	Though, but இரண்டும் வரக் கூடாது ஏதாவது ஒன்றுதான் வரவேண்டும்.
	Looking through the window and he saw the stranger.	Looking through the window, he saw the stranger.	Looking through the window-phrase அதற்கு பிறகு and தேவையில்லை
If Clause	If I were a bird I would have escaped.	If I were a bird, I would escape.	If clause-ல் past வரும் போது would + base verb-தான் வரும்
	If you had worked hard, you would pass	If you had worked hard, you would have passed	If clause-ல் past perfect வரும் போது would have+ pp verb தான் சரி
Phrases	We did not reject the proposal, nor we accepted it	We <b>neither rejected</b> the proposal; nor did we accept it.	Neither...nor...இது ஒரு phrase இங்கு இதுவே முறை
	Instead of the rain the match continued	In spite of the rain the match continued	மழை பெய்த போதும் - In spite of -தான் சரி

**Exercise – 1:**

- My children go to school by foot.
- Mohana is one of the best student in her class.
- Though Raju is poor but he is happy.
- We can speak the English fluently.
- No one know the secret password.

- My children go to school on foot.
- Mohana is one of the best students in her class.
- Though Raju is poor, he is happy. / Raju is poor but he is happy.
- We can speak English fluently.
- No one knows the secret password.

**Exercise – 2:**

- He joined an European University last year.
- One of the boy has got the first prize.
- Children prefer toys than books.
- Sheela purchased furnitures from the shop.
- Eventhough he walked fast but he missed the bus.

- He joined a European University last year.*
- One of the boys has got the first prize.*
- Children prefer toys to books.*
- Sheela purchased furniture from the shop.*
- Eventhough he walked fast, he missed the bus. / He walked fast but he missed the bus.*

**Exercise – 3:**

- The Theory of Economics are confusing.
- Yellow River is the second longest river in China.
- Despite being old and he is active.
- Rini always speaks the truth, don't he ?
- His father met in an accident.

- The Theory of Economics is confusing.*
- The Yellow River is the second longest river in China.*
- Despite being old, he is active.*
- Rini always speaks the truth, doesn't he ?*
- His father met with an accident.*

**Exercise – 4:**

- Neither of your suggestions are practical
- The three brothers shared the property between themselves
- Although he came late but he finished the work in time
- If they had contacted me, I would help them
- The horse which I rode ran fastly.

- Neither of your suggestions is practical.*
- The three brothers shared the property among themselves.*
- Although he came late, he finished the work in time. / He came late but he finished the work in time.*
- If they had contacted me, I would have helped them. / If they contacted me, I would help them.*
- The horse which I rode ran fast.*

**Exercise – 5:**

- Everyone admire the Taj Mahal.
- The wages of sin are death
- If had time, I would have taught you
- Supposing if you go to the library, return this book.
- An apple a day keeps a doctor away

- Everyone admires the Taj Mahal.*
- The wages of sin is death.*
- If had time, I would teach you.*
- If you go to the library, return this book.*
- An apple a day keeps the doctor away.*

**43B. Correct and Edit a Passage:**

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பத்தியில் உள்ள தவறுகளை கண்டுபிடித்து திருத்தி சரியாக எழுத வேண்டும்.

**Sample Exercise:**

- The 16-day flight began on January 16<sup>th</sup> 2003 was a dedicated science and research machine . A crew successfully conducted 80 experiments. On February 1<sup>st</sup> 2003, a breezy blue day over Florida, during entry, the space shuttle explodes into a ball of fire, sixteen minutes prior than scheduled landing.

**Answer: 1. mission 2. The 3. experiments 4. exploded 5. to**

- Antonio, merchant of Venise, and Bassanio are very close friend. Bassanio needs money to marry a healthy lady in Belmont named portia. He borrows money from cunning, Jewish money lender call Shylock.

**Answer: 1.Venice 2.friends 3.wealthy 4.Portia 5. called**

- That question struck Kesavan Nair's heart. The neighbouring former insinuates that the pady he cultivates is inferior in growth! "After you big guys came, can we drain out the water at the right times No time is convenient enough to you. We can do form work only at your convenience."

**Answer: 1. farmer 2. paddy 3. times? 4. for 5. farm**

- By the professor Rinaldi came for England, Mr. Henderson was tried of laughing and needed simpathy. Rinaldi, whom Mrs. Henderson called a Italian, was a man on great learning and artistic insight.

**Answer: 1. for 2. tired 3. sympathy 4. the 5. of**

- Specific goals were better than general ones. Self-chosen gaols are better than assigned ones. Chose goals that are chellanging but reachable. Write down your short term but long term goals. This will help you in establishing priorities and in deciding on the actions that you must engage in.

**Answer: 1. are 2. goals 3. choose 4. challanging 5. and**

6. Any organization, society or even a nation with a vision is like the ship cruising on the high seas without any aim or direction. It is clarity of national vision which constantly drives a people towards the goal.  
**Answer: 1. organisation 2. without 3. the 4. constantly 5. the**
7. Some people feels that the money spent on space travel is the waste. They say it could be used to help the poors. It is truth that the poor needs help, But it also true that man's knowledge must grew. We has to learn much and more. Space travel has opened the doors to new and interesting discoveries. Theses pursuit of knowledge is necessary even if it is expensive.  
**Answer: 1. feel 2. poor 3. need 4. have 5. necessary**
8. Some even laugh at space scientists. People has always laughed at new ideas an daring experiments. Galileo was laughed at when he say that the earth went round sun. Louis Pasteur was laughed at far saying that smell germs was present everywhere, which could be seen threw a microscope. Ultimately Galileo and Pasteur proved to be right  
**Answer: 1. have 2. said 3. the sun 4. for 5. through**

## 44. Prepositions (or) Tense forms:

### Model Question: 2017

#### 44. Fill in the blanks suitable prepositions.

...(1)... he died, Portia's father, realizing her difficulty ....(2) .... choosing the right man, had left a test ....(3)....suits. Each man was to be presented .....(4).....three baskets of gold, silver and lead. ....  
(5)....one of them was Portia's picture. (or) **Answers: 1. Before 2. in 3. for 4. with 5. Inside**

#### Fill in the blanks with suitable tense form of the verbs given in brackets.

He .....(1)...(remind) himself that facts ....(2)...(be) universal property, and it ... (3)...(be) no matter who ... (4)...(give) them to the world. But ideas ... (5)...(shall) there not be some copyright in ideas?

**Answers: 1. reminded 2. are 3. is 4. gives 5. should**

முதல் பகுதியில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பத்தியில் உள்ள கோடிட்ட இடங்களை சரியான Preposition கொண்டு நிரப்ப வேண்டும். இரண்டாவது பகுதியில் Optional வினாவாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பத்தியில் உள்ள கோடிட்ட இடங்களை சரியான Tense form கொண்டு நிரப்ப வேண்டும். இதில் ஏதேனும் ஒரு பகுதி வினாவுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்க வேண்டும்.

## 44A. Prepositions:

இடச்சொற்கள் மேலே, கீழே, உள்ளே, வெளியே போன்றவை Prepositions ஆகும்.

No	Prepositions	Example sentence	Tamil meaning
1	in	Place உள்ளே The ball is <b>in</b> the box.	அந்தப் பந்து பெட்டியின் <b>உள்ளே</b> இருக்கிறது.
	Time ல் My brother will visit me <b>in</b> May.	என் சகோதரன் என்னை மே மாதத்தில் சந்திப்பான்.	
2	on	Place மேலே The book is <b>on</b> the table.	அந்த புத்தகம் மேஜையின் <b>மேல்</b> இருக்கிறது.
	Time அன்று I will meet you <b>on</b> Monday.	நான் திங்கள் <b>அன்று</b> உன்னைச் சந்திக்கிறேன்.	
3	at	Place க்குள் Our head office is <b>at</b> Madurai.	நமது தலைமை அலுவலகம் மதுரையில் உள்ளது.
	Time க்கு The meeting started <b>at</b> 5.p.m.	கூட்டம் 5 மணிக்குத் தொடங்கியது.	
4	for	Time ஆக I've been waiting for 5 hours.	நான் 5 மணிநேரமாக காத்திருந்தேன்.
	Noun க்காக This pencil is <b>for</b> my sister.	இந்த பென்சில் என் சகோதரிக்காக இருக்கிறது.	
5	by	Place அருகே She lived <b>by</b> the sea.	அவள் கடலின் அருகில் குடியிருந்தாள்.
	Time மணிக்குள் I'll meet you <b>by</b> 4 O'clock.	நான் 4 மணிக்குள் உன்னைச் சந்திக்கிறேன்.	
	Noun ஆல் The letter was written <b>by</b> me.	அந்தக்கடிதம் என்னால் எழுதப்பட்டது.	
6	from	Place இலிருந்து I'm <b>from</b> Tanjore.	நான் தஞ்சாவூரிலிருந்து வருகிறேன்.
	Time இலிருந்து Our special class is <b>from</b> 7 to 8 a.m.	சிறப்பு வகுப்பு 7 மணியிலிருந்து 8 வரை உள்ளது	
	Noun மிருந்து I got the book <b>from</b> Sudha.	சுதாவிடமிருந்து புத்தகத்தை வாங்கினேன்.	
7	to	Place க்கு I went <b>to</b> Vellore.	நான் வேலூருக்குச் சென்றேன்.
	Time வரை The visiting hour is <b>4 to 5</b> p.m.	பார்வையாளர் நேரம் மாலை 4 முதல் 5மணி வரை.	
	Noun க்கு She sent the letter <b>to</b> Kavitha.	கவிதாவுக்கு அவள் கடிதம் அனுப்பினாள்.	
8	since	Time லிருந்து We've been living here <b>since</b> 2011	2011லிருந்து இங்கு வசித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம்.

\*\* (at-குறிப்பிட்ட இடம். in-பெரிய இடத்துக்குள் இருப்பது Ex. The school is at Woraiyur in Trichy)

No	Prepositions	Example sentence	Tamil meaning
1	about	Nobody knows anything <b>about</b> Ravi.	ரவியை <b>பற்றி</b> ஒருவருக்கும் ஒன்றும் தெரியவில்லை.
2	above	God is <b>above</b> all of us.	கடவுள் அனைத்துக்கும் <b>மேலே</b> இருக்கிறார்.
3	across	The government built a bridge <b>across</b> the river.	அரசு அந்த ஆற்றின் <b>குறுக்கே</b> பாலம் கட்டியது.
4	after	Meet me <b>after</b> your meal.	உனது உணவுக்கு <b>பிறகு</b> என்னைச் சந்தி.
5	along	Haris walked <b>along</b> the railway track./ Balu stood along the road.	ஹாரிஸ் இரயில் பாதையின் <b>வழியாக</b> சென்றான்./ பாலு சாலை <b>ஓரத்தில்</b> நின்றான்.
6	among	They discussed it <b>among</b> themselves.	அவர்கள் அவர்களுக்கிடையே விவாதித்தார்கள்.
7	before	You should enter the class <b>before</b> the bell.	நீங்கள் மணியடிப்பதற்கு <b>முன்னதாக</b> வகுப்புக்குள் நுழைந்து விட வேண்டும்
8	behind	The boy always stands <b>behind</b> his mother.	அந்தப் பையன் எப்போதும் அவன் தாயின் <b>பின்புறம்</b> நிற்கிறான்.
9	below	Answer the questions given <b>below</b> .	<b>கீழ்க்காணும்</b> வினாக்களுக்கு பதில் அளி
10	between	The teacher stands <b>between</b> Ramu and Somu.	ஆசிரியர் ராமுவுக்கும் சோமுக்கும் <b>இடையில்</b> நிற்கிறார்.
11	down	Get <b>down</b> from the tree.	மரத்திலிருந்து <b>கீழே</b> இறங்கு.
12	in front of	He stands <b>in front of</b> me.	அவன் எனக்கு <b>முன்புறம்</b> நிற்கிறான்.
13	into	The Tiger fell <b>into</b> the well.	புலி கிணற்றுக்குள் விழுந்தது.
14	near	Our house is <b>near</b> our school.	எங்கள் வீடு பள்ளிக்கு <b>அருகில்</b> உள்ளது.
15	of	This is a school <b>of</b> fine arts.	இது நுண்கலைகளுக்கான கல்விக்கூடம்.
16	off	The teacher switched <b>off</b> the light.	ஆசிரியர் அந்த விளக்கை <b>அணைத்தார்</b> .
17	over	Birds fly <b>over</b> the tree.	பறவைகள் அந்த மரத்துக்கு <b>மேலே</b> பறக்கின்றன.
18	through	The car went <b>through</b> a narrow street.	கார் ஒரு குறுகிய தெருவின் <b>ஊடாகச்</b> சென்றது.
19	under	The ball is <b>under</b> the table.	அந்த பந்து மேஜையின் <b>அடியில்</b> உள்ளது.
20	up	Balu went <b>up</b> the hill.	பாலு மலையின் <b>மேலே</b> ஏறினான்.
21	upon	The tree fell <b>upon</b> me.	அந்த மரம் என் <b>மீது</b> விழுந்து விட்டது.
22	with	I went to Chennai <b>with</b> my daddy	நான் என் அப்பாவுடன் சென்னைக்கு சென்றேன்
23	beside	The car is parked <b>beside</b> the tent.	கார் கூடாரத்தின் <b>அருகில்</b> நிறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.
24	since	He has been living here since 2000	அவன் 2000 <b>லிருந்து</b> இங்கு வசித்து வருகிறான்

**Exercise: Fill in the blanks with suitable Prepositions.**

- Kalpna Chawla was born ....(1).... the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 1961, ....(2).... a middle-class family, as the youngest ....(3)..... four siblings. She maintained a brilliant academic record .....(4)..... school. She took part .....(5)....almost everything. **Answer: 1. on 2. into 3. of 4. throughout 5. in**
- .....(1)... he died, Portia's father, realising her difficulty ....(2).....chosing right man, had left a test ....(3)..... her suitors. Each man was to be presented ....(4)....three caskets, of gold, silver and lead. ....(5).....one of them was Portia's picture. **Answer: 1. Before 2. in 3. for 4. with 5. Inside**
- Two days passed thus.On the third day, .....(1).....the morning, .....(2)..... anyone woke up, Kesavan Nair went ....(3).....the field and looked around. The weak shoots, which had been flattened .....(4)... the ground, had started rising up, ....(5)...the sun's warmth. **Answer: 1. in 2. before 3. to 4. to 5. in**
- 'Empoli is a quanit old town not untinged .....(1)... the modern sprit,' interrupted their son, who was reading .....(2)....of Lady Anstey's book ... (3)....the nasal twang that is considered humorous ... (4)..... the young. "Here .....(5).... 1409"--then a long note saying why not in 1429--"  
**Answer: 1. with 2. out 3. in 4. by 5. in**
- The road to success is not a bed .....(1)....roses. It is full ....(2)....thorns, pitfalls and gins. only those who wade .....(3)..... the hazards and hurdles .....(4)....grit and determination could smell success. Have you the determination ... (5).....succeed? **Answer: 1. of 2. of 3. through 4. with 5. to**
- The next question that comes...(1)...the mind is, how can it be made possible? We have to build and strengthen our national infrastructure ... (2)... an all-round manner, ....(3)... a big way. Therefore, we should build ... (4)....our existing strengths including the vast pool ... (5)...talented scientists and technologists.  
**Answer: 1. to 2. in 3. in 4. around 5. of**

**44B. Tense forms:**

சரியான வினைச்சொல் வகையை (காலம்) கண்டுபிடித்து அதனை எழுத வேண்டும்.

**Model Question: 2017**

**Fill in the blanks with suitable tense form of the verbs given in brackets.**

He .....(1)...(remind) himself that facts ....(2)...(be) universal property, and it ...(3)...(be) no matter who ... (4)...(give) them to the world. But ideas ...(5)...(shall) there not be some copyright in ideas?

வினை அல்லது செயலைக் குறிக்கும் சொல் வினைச்சொல் - Verb

ஒரு வாக்கியத்தில் வினைச் சொற்களே காலத்தைக் காட்டும் முக்கிய பகுதியாக அமைகிறது.

இந்த வினாவுக்கான விடையை எழுதும்போது வினைச்சொல்லின் காலம், செய்வினை, செய்ப்பாட்டு வினை ஆகியவற்றைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு இந்தப் பயிற்சியினை செய்யவேண்டும்.

**Active and Passive Voice in various tenses:**

Tenses	Active voice	Passive voice
Simple present	Rani <u>eats</u> a mango.	A mango <u>is eaten</u> by Rani.
Simple past	Ravi <u>played</u> cricket.	Cricket <u>was played</u> by Ravi.
Simple future	Ram <u>will drink</u> coffee.	Coffee <u>will be drunk</u> by Ram.
Present continuous	Rani <u>is eating</u> a mango.	A mango <u>is being eaten</u> by Rani.
Past Continuous	Ravi <u>was playing</u> cricket.	Cricket <u>was being played</u> by Ravi.
*Future Continuous	Ram <u>will be drinking</u> coffee.	---no passive---
Present Perfect	Rani <u>has eaten</u> a mango.	A mango <u>has been eaten</u> by Rani.
Past Perfect	Ravi <u>had played</u> cricket.	Cricket <u>had been played</u> by Ravi.
Future Perfect	Ravi <u>will have played</u> cricket.	Cricket <u>will have been played</u> cricket.

\*\*Perfect Continuous Tense-க்கு Passive form கிடையாது

சுலபமாக நினைவில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள:

Simple Tenses	Present – is / are Past – was / were Future – will be	+PP(V <sub>3</sub> )
Continuous Tenses	'being' + PP(V <sub>3</sub> )	
Perfect Tenses	'been'	

**Active and Passive voice-இப்படித்தான் இருக்கவேண்டும்:**

TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Simple Present	V <sub>1</sub> / V <sub>1</sub> +s / V <sub>1</sub> +es	am / is / are + V <sub>3</sub>
Simple Past	V <sub>2</sub>	was / were + V <sub>3</sub>
Simple Future	shall / will + V <sub>1</sub>	shall/will+ be + V <sub>3</sub>
Present Continuous	am / is / are + V +ing	am / is / are + being + V <sub>3</sub>
Past Continuous	was / were + V +ing	was / were + being + V <sub>3</sub>
Future Continuous	shall/will + be + V +ing	NO PASSIVE
Present Perfect	have / has + V <sub>3</sub>	have / has + been + V <sub>3</sub>
Past Perfect	had + V <sub>3</sub>	had + been + V <sub>3</sub>
Future Perfect	shall/will+have + V <sub>3</sub>	shall/will +have + been + V <sub>3</sub>
Present Perfect Continuous	have/has + been + V +ing	NO PASSIVE
Past Perfect Continuous	had + been + V +ing	NO PASSIVE
Future Perfect Continuous	shall/will + have +been + V +ing	NO PASSIVE

(V<sub>1</sub> – Present form of the verb, V<sub>2</sub> – Past form of the verb, V<sub>3</sub> – Past Participle form of the verb)

**Examples:**

1. Water \_\_\_\_\_(collect) in the tank.
2. A wide variety of liquids \_\_\_\_\_ (use) in chemical plants.

3. Technology \_\_\_\_ (describe) as the application of scientific knowledge.
4. In primitive times, stone implements \_\_\_\_ (employ) to kill animals.
5. In the last meeting, the blue print of the proposed holiday home work \_\_\_\_ (show)
6. One thousand internet connections \_\_\_\_ (give) in Pollachi by the end of December 2013.
7. The experiment had to \_\_\_\_ (stop) because of power failure.
8. English \_\_\_\_ (speak) all over the world by millions of people.
9. Pictures are \_\_\_\_ (take) to monitor planetary positions.
10. Metals have \_\_\_\_ (replace) by plastics.

**Answer:**

1. is collected    2. is used    3. is described    4. were employed    5. was shown  
6. were given    7. be stopped    8. is spoken    9. taken    10. been replaced

**Exercises:**

**Fill in the blanks with suitable Tense form of the verbs given in brackets.**

1. She ... (1) ... (yearn) for a second chance. The chance ... (2) ... (come) in 2000, when she .. (3) ... (assign) to the crew of STS-107 scheduled for launch in 2003. Once again she .. (4) ... (succeed). It .. (5) ... (be) not only good fortune, but also her having worked very, very hard.

**Answer: 1. yearned    2. came    3. was assigned    4. had succeeded    5. was**

2. As the merry-making commences, there ... (1) ... (come) a letter from Antonio. His ships .... (2) ... (be) lost at sea, and hence unable to .... (3) ... (pay) his debt, he has to keep his word with Shylock, and offer him a pound of his flesh. Portia ..... (4) ... (offer) money but Shylock .... (5) ... (insist) on a pound of Antonio's flesh as mentioned in the bond. **Answer: 1. comes    2. are    3. pay    4. offers    5. insists**

3. Some ten years ago, when paddy prices ... (1) ... (be) as high as five to seven rupees a bushel, rich people from Changanassery and Thiruvalla, ..... (2) ..... (come) there for paddy cultivation. They ..... (3) ..... (get) on lease, groups of paddy fields. They .... (4) ..... (use) a tractor for deep-ploughing and new fertilisers, to ..... (5) ..... (produce) bumper crops. **Answer: 1. were    2. had come    3. got    4. used    5. produce**

4. When Lady Anstey's book on Giovanni da Empoli ..... (1) ..... (publish), Mr. Henderson .... (2) ..... (find) in it much that ..... (3) ..... (need) forgiveness. His friend ..... (4) ..... (not write) as charmingly as she ..... (5) ..... (talk). **Answer: 1. was published    2. found    3. needed    4. did not write    5. talked**

5. Edison and his staff ..... (1) ..... (conduct) 17,000 experiments which .... (2) ..... (fail) before they .... (3) ..... (succeed) in the one experiment which ..... (4) ..... (enable) them to extract latex in substantial quantities from just one variety of plant, which ..... (5) ..... (be) worth the 17,000 failures!

**Answer: 1. conducted    2. failed    3. succeeded    4. enabled    5. was**

6. One generation ..... (1) ..... (transfer) the fruits of its toil to another which then ..... (2) ..... (take) forward the mission. As the coming generation also ..... (3) ..... (have) its dreams had aspirations for the nation's future, it therefore ..... (4) ..... (add) something from its side to the national vision; which the next generation strives hard to ..... (5) ..... (achieve) **Answer: 1. transfers    2. takes    3. has    4. adds    5. achieve**

## 45. Sentence - Field Matching (or) Completing the News item:

**Model Question: 2017**

**45. Match each of the following sentences with the suitable field in the list given below.**

- a) We took a bus to the Chepauk Stadium and proceeded to the beach on foot.
- b) Violent storms are predicted in coastal areas tomorrow.
- c) Swami Dayanand who founded the Arya Samaj wanted to put an end to idol worship.
- d) Roger Federer wins Wimbledon for a record eighth time.
- e) The judge dismissed the case due to lack of evidence. (Religion, Sports, Travel, Law, Weather) **(or)**

**Complete the news item with the words given in the list.**

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

முதல் பகுதியில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியங்களை அவைகளில் துறைகளோடு பொருத்தி எழுத வேண்டும். இரண்டாவது Optional வினாவாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள செய்தித்தான் பத்தியில் உள்ள கோடிட்ட இடங்களை சரியான வார்த்தைகளைக் கொண்டு நிரப்ப வேண்டும். இதில் ஏதேனும் ஒரு பகுதி வினாவுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்க வேண்டும்.

**45A. Sentence – Field Matching**

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தை வாசித்து அது எந்ததுறை சார்ந்த வாக்கியம் என்பதை கண்டுபிடித்து எழுத வேண்டும். கீழ்க்கண்ட குறிப்புகளை நினைவில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு விடையைக் கண்டறியலாம்.

S.No.	Field	Related Words
1	<b>Agriculture</b>	Hybrid, yield, fertilizers, crop, harvest
2	<b>Art</b>	Painting
3	<b>Botany</b>	plant
4	<b>Business</b>	Maruti, dividend
5	<b>Commerce</b>	Prices, profit, inflation, share market, shares, Bank
6	<b>Computer</b>	binary system, programming, e-mail, monitor, data processing, Internet, E-governance
7	<b>Education</b>	Teacher, curriculum, skills, schools, drop-out, Examination, pedagogical, illiteracy, Slow-learners
8	<b>Environment</b>	Biosphere, Global warming, pollution, Ozone
9	<b>History</b>	Monarch, rule, king
10	<b>Industry</b>	Factory
11	<b>Law</b>	Affidavit
12	<b>Literature</b>	Plays, novels, rhyme scheme
13	<b>Media</b>	Serial
14	<b>Medicine</b>	physician, laparoscopic, pills
15	<b>Music</b>	Pop music, sing, queen of music, composer
16	<b>Nutrition and Dietetics</b>	Food, cholesterol, junk food, Rice, diet
17	<b>Politics</b>	Leaders, cabinet, Prime Minister, Election
18	<b>Religion</b>	God, pray, temple, church, mosque
19	<b>Science</b>	Cloning, Robots
20	<b>Social Service</b>	honoured
21	<b>Space Science</b>	Comet, Satellite, rocket, missile, space
22	<b>Sports</b>	Referee, boundaries, Grand Slam, match, Championship, umpires, goal, game, players, sixer, Athletics, race
23	<b>Taxation</b>	Pay, income tax,
24	<b>Tourism, Travel</b>	fun and fantasy, hotel, visa, bus, holiday, route
25	<b>Weather</b>	Fog, rain, Monsoon

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

1. GSLV puts satellite in precise orbit.
2. Farmers are happy with the increase in production.
3. BCCI has cancelled the second Twenty-Twenty International match between West Indies and India.
4. Apple unveils water-resistant iPhone 7.
5. Passenger vehicle sales rose almost 17 percent in August- the 14<sup>th</sup> consecutive month of growth.  
(Business, Space, Agriculture, Technology, Sports)

**Answers: 1. Space 2. Agriculture 3. Sports 4. Technology 5. Business**

1. We can find many archaic words in the works of Shakespeare.
2. Hero Honda has recorded a sales volume of 4 lakh motor cycles.
3. The symbol used at the Olympic Games shows five interlocked rings.
4. Hybrid variety of Tomato gives a good harvest.
5. Thousands of people witness Makara Jothi in Sabarimala. (Business, Sports, Literature, Religion, Agriculture)

**Answers: 1. Literature 2. Business 3. Sports 4. Agriculture 5. Religion**

1. Satellites are helpful in weather forecast.
2. Good link of roads would help in smooth flow of traffic.
3. Data can be easily transferred by using floppies.

4. I am good at billiards.  
5. We watched a thriller movie yesterday. (Media, computer, sports, Transport, Space)

**Answers: 1. Space 2. Transport 3. Computer 4. Sports 5. Media**

4. 1. Rice contains more carbohydrates.  
2. The monitor displays the menu.  
3. We go by train to Mysore.  
4. Newspapers bring news from all parts of the world.  
5. Michael Jackson is known as king of pop. (Travel, Music, Nutrition and Dietetics, Computer, Media)

**Answers: 1. Nutrition and Dietetics 2. Computer 3. Travel 4. Media 5. Music**

5. 1. Mahatma Gandhi wrote "My Experiments with Truth".  
2. My friend received an e-mail from his brother who is in the U.S.  
3. The morning walk keeps us fit.  
4. Organic pesticides increase the produce of the land.  
5. Objectives should be clear before designing any curriculum. (Health, Education, Literature, Agriculture, Computer)

**Answers: 1. Literature 2. Computer 3. Health 4. Agriculture 5. Education**

6. 1. China- Russia border trade gets a boost.  
2. India bags a gold medal in wrestling.  
3. The Health Department is taking remedial measures to curb Ebola infection.  
4. Farmers learn mite control measures.  
5. English learning lab was opened for the students. (medicine, commerce, agriculture, education, sports)

**Answers: 1. Commerce 2. Sports 3. Medicine 4. Agriculture 5. Education**

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

**Answers: 1. Weather 2. Science 3. Sports 4. Commerce 5. Education**

8. 1. Ram at his fluent best, put Ranjit in his place with three boundaries in one over.  
2. The improvement in our margins and profitability has been achieved, overcoming the challenge of record high crude oil prices.  
3. The deadlock over the agenda for the peace talks continued with no agreement between the two leaders.  
4. The centre was directed to file an affidavit within two days giving details of the constitutional process it had followed.  
5. A hybrid derivative of the cross between CO5 and N331, the improved fodder cowpea is semi-spreading, erect in early stage of growth and later on creeping. (agriculture, sports, politics, law, commerce)

**Answers: 1. Sports 2. Commerce 3. Politics 4. Law 5. Agriculture**

9. 1. Walt Disney's land of fun and fantasy, the vision that gives pleasure to kids and adults alike turns fifty this year.  
2. Maruti Udyog improved its operating margins by 2.4 percent in 2004-05.  
3. People use the binary system, which is able to represent any number using only two digits 0 and 1.  
4. Every plant organ has a definite form and structure and also performs certain specific functions.  
5. An Indian woman was honoured for her leadership in starting a bank for poor women.

(Social Service, Tourism, Business, Botany, Computer)

**Answers: 1. Tourism 2. Business 3. Computer 4. Botany 5. Social Service**

10. 1. Spicy food can cause acidity in the stomach.  
2. On our way to Ooty, we stayed in a hotel for a night.  
3. The Agricultural College and Research Institute in Coimbatore has studied the effect of planting system on yield, quality and economics of banana.  
4. Life skills should be realized through curriculum objectives.  
5. Halley's comet has an orbital period of about 76 years. (Agriculture, Education, Nutrition and Dietetics, Space Science, Travel)

**Answers: 1. Nutrition and Dietetics 2. Travel 3. Agriculture 4. Education 5. Space Science**

**45 B. Completing the News item:**

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள செய்தித்தாள் பத்தியில் உள்ள கோடிட்ட இடங்களை கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகள் தொகுப்பிலிருந்து பொருத்தமான வார்த்தைகளைக்கொண்டு நிரப்ப வேண்டும்.

**45. Complete the news item with the words given in the list.**

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

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

2. The notification ..... elections shall definitely be published by September 18 and ..... shall be completed by November 17. We are informed that an ..... in a connected issue is listed for hearing before the ..... on September 6. It is needless to mention that these ..... will be subject to any orders that might be passed by the Supreme Court on September 6," the first bench of Chief Justice Indira Banerjee and Justice M Sundar said. (Supreme Court , announcing , appeal , directions , elections)

**Answer: 1. announcing 2. Elections 3. appeal 4. Supreme Court 5. directions**

3. The oldest ..... lighthouse in the city, located in the ..... of the Madras high court, is set to be inaugurated next week after undergoing a ..... Chief Justice of India Justice Dipak Misra will inaugurate the ..... lighthouse during his visit to the city on September 16, said senior advocate N L Rajah. The ..... was built in 1844 and functioned till 1894.

(premises , Lighthouse , renovated , makeover , surviving)

**Answer: 1. surviving 2. premises 3. makeover 4. renovated 5. lighthouse**

4. Students from Russia and India are building ..... that will provide amateur communication services including capturing and ..... images from space. The Iskra-5 Cubesat1U is being built by ..... from Moscow Aviation Institute and nine from Indian cities like Chennai and Bangalore through Space Kidz India..... the 70th anniversary of ..... relationship between the two countries.

(twenty students , a satellite , diplomatic , transmitting , to mark)

**Answer: 1. a satellite 2. transmitting 3. twenty students 4. to mark 5. diplomatic**

5. i) The headmaster has an excellent .....with his staff.  
ii) Giving appreciation is the way to .....desirable behaviour.  
iii) For getting a scholarship, you must submit a certificate that you are a .....student.  
iv) In view of the acute water scarcity, colleges have been closed .....

v) While applying for a job, you must prepare an impressive.....(reinforce, sinedie, resume, bonafide, rapport)

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

6. i) One who is not willing to give or share with others is .....  
ii) One who has strong feelings such as love or anger is .....  
iii) One who is more interested in his own thought and does not mix with others is .....  
iv) One who slow and unwilling to express opinions is .....  
v) One who prefers traditional values to a sudden social change is .....

(an introvert, mean, reserved, emotional, a conservative)

**Answer: 1. mean 2. emotional 3. an introvert 4. reserved 5. a conservative**

7. i) The old man was in.....when he lost his grandchild at the fair  
ii) The salesman ..... the sales data of his rival company and misused the information to better his sales.  
iii) The manager ..... his company's success to the hard work of his employees.  
iv) Even though he has been living in the U.S for so long, he has retained his Indian culture ..... by wesetern influences.  
v) You need to be ..... about the friends you make during your adolescent days.

(attributed, untinged, cautious, anguish, appropriated)

**Answer: 1. anguish 2. appropriated 3. attributed 4. untinged 5. cautious**

**46. American English – British English (or) Derivatives:****Model Question: 2017**

46. Replace the American English words with British English words in the following sentences.

- The soccer is a very thrilling game.
- The freight train has derailed near the station.
- My father travels to Boston frequently by airplanes.
- Don't carry heavy luggage during long travels.
- The pedestrians are instructed to use the subway for crossing the road. (or)

**Form two derivatives for each of the following words.**

- direct
- agree
- shame
- perfect
- terror

முதல் பகுதியில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியங்களில் உள்ள கோடிட்ட American English வார்த்தைகளுக்கான British English வார்த்தைகளை எழுத வேண்டும். இரண்டாவது Optional வினாவாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகளுக்கு Derivatives எழுத வேண்டும். இதில் ஏதேனும் ஒரு பகுதி வினாவுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்க வேண்டும்.

**46A. American & British English :**

பல நாட்டவர் அமெரிக்காவில் குடியேறியிருப்பதால் சில ஆங்கில வார்த்தைகள் spelling சற்று சுலபமாக்கப்பட்டு பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன. சில வார்த்தைகள் முழுவதுமாக மாற்றப்பட்டு பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன. தேர்வில் கொடுக்கப்படும் வாக்கியங்களில் உள்ள வார்த்தைகளுக்கான வார்த்தைகளை கண்டுபிடித்து எழுத வேண்டும். கீழ்க்காணும் அட்டவணைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்.

**Book back List – 1**

American	British
color	colour
math	maths
honor	honour
enroll	enrol
traveler	traveller
ax	axe
defense	defence
center	centre
mold	mould
skillful	skilful
judgment	judgement
focused	focussed

**Book back List – 2**

American	British
corn	maize
candy	sweets
depot	terminus
vacation	holiday
oatmeal	porridge
druggist	chemist
freight	goods
truck	lorry
cracker	biscuit
escalator	lift
french-fries	chips
mail	post

**Book back List – 3**

American	British
antenna	aerial
fall	autumn
cookie	biscuit
potato chips	crisps
cutting	clipping
druggist	chemist
movie	film
apartment	flat
first floor	ground floor
vacation	holiday
elevator	lift /escalator
truck	lorry

**Book back List - 4**

American	British
baggage	luggage
cell phone	mobile phone
diaper	nappy
sidewalk	pavement
gasoline	petrol
mail	post
railroad	railway
candy	sweets
faucet	tap
cab	taxi
can	tin
subway	underground

**46B. Forming Derivatives :**

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகள் ஒவ்வொன்றுக்கும் இரண்டு Derivatives எழுத வேண்டும்.

**(Form two derivatives for each of the following words)**

இங்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகளையும் அதோடு தொடர்புடைய Derivatives-களையும் படித்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்.

direct	director, direction	magic	magical, magician
agree	agreement , agreed	electronic	electronical, electronically
shame	shameful	electric	electrical, electrically
perfect	perfection, perfectly	care	careful, careless
terror	terrorism, terrorist	happy	happily, happiness
beauty	beautify, beautiful	play	playful, played
employ	employment, employer	joy	joyful, joyous
poetic	poetical, poetically	simple	simplify, simplicity
mathematics	mathematical, mathematically	syllable	syllabify, syllabification
patriot	patriotism, patriotic	pure	purify , purity
kind	kindly, kindness	active	activate, actively
confuse	confusion, confused	child	children, childhood
friend	friendship, friendly	fear	fearful, fearness
translate	translation, translator	select	selection, selectively
manage	manager, management	organize	organization, organizer

## 47. Modal/Quasi-Modal Verb (or) Homophones:

### Model Question: 2017

#### 47. Supply suitable modal/quasi-modal verb for the following sentences.

- .....you direct me to the collector office?
  - We .....respect our elders.
  - You .....come tomorrow if you are unable to finish the task today.
  - I ....visit the gym regularly during holidays.
  - We.....get a hike in our salary this month. (or)
- Use the word 'like' as a noun, verb and adjective in your own sentences.
  - The woman tried to ..... the gold chain from the .....cupboard. (steel, steal)

முதல் பகுதியில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியங்களில் உள்ள கோடிட்ட இடங்களில் Modal/Quasi-Modal verb கொண்டு நிரப்ப வேண்டும். இரண்டாவது Optional வினாவாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள இரண்டு வினாக்களில் முதல் துணைவினா Noun form, Verb form, Adjective form தொடர்புடையது. அதில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஒரே வார்த்தையை Noun-ஆகக்கொண்டு ஒரு வாக்கியமும் verb-ஆகக்கொண்டு மற்றொரு வாக்கியமும் அதனை Adjective-ஆகக்கொண்டு மற்றொரு வாக்கியமும் எழுத வேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு வாக்கியத்திற்கும் ஒரு மதிப்பெண். இரண்டாவது துணைவினா Homophone தொடர்புடையது. கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியத்தில் உள்ள கோடிட்ட இடங்களை சரியான Homophone கொண்டு நிரப்ப வேண்டும். இங்கு ஏதேனும் ஒரு பகுதி வினாவுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்க வேண்டும்.

## 47A. Modal/Quasi-Modal Verbs :

உணர்வுகளை (Mood) வெளிப்படுத்த உதவும் வினைச்சொற்களை Modal auxiliary verbs ஆகும்.

இவை செயல்களையோ (Action word-ஆகவோ), காலத்தையோ (Tense-ஆக காட்டவோ) குறிப்பிட பயன்படாது.

Modals	Semi/Quasi Modals
will, would	need
shall, should	dare
can, could	ought to
may, might	used to
must	

Modal auxiliaries கொண்டு தேர்வில் கொடுக்கப்படும் வாக்கியத்தின் கோடிட்ட இடத்தை நிரப்ப வேண்டும்.

### Example:

- You .....love your parents. (Use a semi modal verb)
- She ..... drawing pictures in her school age. (Use a semi modal verb)
- You .....not attend the function.(Use a semi modal verb)
- You ..... be 18 to become a voter. (Use a modal verb)
- ..... I ask you a favour? (Use a modal verb)
- If you visit us, we .....be happy. (Use a modal verb)
- Be alert, this .....happen to anyone. (Use a modal verb)
- How .....he talked like that? (Use a semi modal verb)

### Answer:

1. ought to    2.used to    3.need    4. should    5.May    6.will    7.may    8.dare.

### • Modals are 13 in number.

S.No	Modals	Meaning added to Main verb	USAGE
1	Will	Futurity(எதிர்காலம்)	They <b>will</b> come tomorrow.
		Intention(திட்டம்)	I <b>will</b> dismiss you from service.
		Surety(உறுதி)	I <b>will</b> marry her.
		Willingness(விரும்பம்)	I <b>will</b> take this suitcase for you.
		Prediction(முன்கூட்டியே சொல்லுதல்)	I think Harini <b>will</b> be a great dancer.
		Permission(அனுமதி கோருதல்)	<b>Will</b> you give me a hand?
		Request(வேண்டுகோள்)	<b>Will</b> you type this letter?
		Seeking-Question (கோருதல்)	<b>Will</b> you type this letter?

2	Would	Probability(வாய்ப்பு)	I <b>would</b> meet my friend.
		Willingness(விருப்பம்)	They <b>would</b> like to go home
		Choice(தேர்ந்தெடுத்தல்)	I <b>would</b> rather die than marry her.
		Regular/habitual (வழக்கமாக நடைபெறும் செயல்)	Chinnu <b>would</b> return home and read letters daily.
		Request by questioning (வேண்டுகோள்)	<b>Would</b> you mind moving a bit?
		Wishes(வாழ்த்து)	I <b>would</b> like to thank her for her timely help.
		Improbable Condition (நடக்காத நிபந்தனை)	If I were a bird, I <b>would</b> fly.
		Indirect Speech (அயற்கூற்று)	Suba said that she <b>would</b> go to Delhi the week after.
3	Shall	Futurity(எதிர்காலம்)	We <b>shall</b> meet our principal tomorrow.
		Permission-questions(அனுமதி)	<b>Shall</b> I close the door?
		Suggestion(கருத்து கூறுதல்)	<b>Shall</b> I apply for a bank loan?
		Intention(திட்டம்)	I <b>shall</b> be punished for my misbehavior.
4	Should	Insistence(வலியுறுத்தல்)	You <b>should</b> come in your uniform.
		Obligation(கடமை)	Children <b>should</b> obey their parents
		Advice(அறிவுறுத்தல்)	They <b>should</b> have sold the house.
		Duty(கடமை)	You <b>should</b> attend the class regularly.
		Responsibility(பொறுப்பு)	He <b>should</b> be in the office now.
		Prohibition(தடுத்தல்)	You <b>should</b> not go there.
		Expectation (எதிர்பார்த்தல்)	<b>Should</b> it rain, the exam will be cancelled.
		Indirect Speech (அயற்கூற்று)	I told him that I <b>should</b> give his book the next day.
5	Can	Ability (கிறமை)	I <b>can</b> drive a car.
		Ability in questions (கிறமை)	<b>Can</b> you play the piano?
		Possibility (வாய்ப்பு)	He <b>can</b> come tomorrow.
		Request (வேண்டுகோள்)	<b>Can</b> you help me in the work?
		Permission (அனுமதி கோருதல்)	You <b>can</b> go now.
		Capacity (செயலாற்றல்)	He <b>can</b> work hard.
6	Could	Request by Qn(வேண்டுகோள்)	<b>Could</b> you lend your book?
		Likelihood-Qn (சாத்தியக்கூறு)	<b>Could</b> it be my uncle?
		Ability (கிறமை)and possibility (வாய்ப்பு-past tense)	She <b>could</b> work long, when she was young. If I were you, I <b>could</b> do it easily.
7	May	Possibility(வாய்ப்பைக் கூறுதல்)	It <b>may</b> rain.
		Permission-Questions (அனுமதி கோருதல்)	<b>May</b> I go home now?
		Wishes(வாழ்த்து)	<b>May</b> God bless you!
		Express Purpose(நோக்கம் உரைத்தல்)	Learn that you <b>may</b> teach others.
8	Might	Permission (அனுமதி கோருதல்) request(வேண்டுகோள்)	<b>Might</b> I borrow your calculator?
		Possibility(வாய்ப்பு)	It <b>might</b> rain tonight.
		Gentle reproach (மென்மையாக கண்டித்தல்)	You <b>might</b> have told me earlier about it.
		Indirect speech(அயற்கூற்று)	He said that it <b>might</b> rain.
9	Must	Necessity (அவசியம்)	You <b>must</b> recite this poem.
		Obligation(கடமை)	I <b>must</b> help him.
		Compulsion (கட்டாயம்)	I <b>must</b> teach her a lesson.
		Certainty (உறுதியாக கூறுதல்)	He is very tall. He <b>must</b> be a soldier.
		Conclusion (முடிவுக்கு வருதல்)	I think it <b>must</b> be a good film.

## SEMI / QUASI / MARGINAL MODALS

10	Used to	Habitual action	I <b>used to</b> go to temple daily.
		Discontinued habit (கடந்தகால பழக்கம்)	I <b>used to</b> play in the garden.
11	Ought to	Moral obligation (கடமையைக் கூறுதல்)	You <b>ought to</b> convey this message. You <b>ought to</b> listen to the teacher.
		Need	Do we <b>need</b> to attend the programme? You <b>needn't</b> meet him.
13	Dare	Brave enough to face (in Interrogatives & Negatives) (துணிச்சல்)	How <b>dare</b> you ask me for more money? She didn't <b>dare</b> to face him.

\* Modals that are used in Interrogative sentences are **will, would, shall, can, could, may, might and dare**

**Exercise-1:**

1. Eve-teasers ..... be severely punished.
2. A good teacher..... make even boring lessons interesting.
3. In the army the soldiers ..... obey their officers.
4. The sky is overcast. It ..... rain but I don't think it .....
5. The patient is very critical but who knows he .....recover.
6. The world ..... avoid war, in the larger interest of the human race as a whole.
7. I ..... smell something burning in the kitchen. It ..... be the meat.
8. .... I come in? Yes you .....
9. One .....always keep his promises.
10. All citizens .....obey the rules of the land.

**Answers:** 1.must 2.can  
3.should 4.may,will 5.may  
6.should 7.can,must  
8.May,may 9.should  
10.must 11.May 12.would  
13.will 14.a) would 14.b)  
used to 15.would 16.may  
17.May 18.shall 9.may/will  
20.shall 21.will

**Exercise-2**

1. Caesar's wife .....be above suspicion.
2. People who live in glass houses .....not throw stones.
3. Give me a fish I ..... live for a day. Teach me to fish I..... live for life.
4. No man ..... call back yesterday.
5. God .....be everywhere, so he made mothers.
6. He who pays the piper ..... call the tune.
7. It ..... make a man scratch where he doth not itch to see a man live poor to die rich.
8. Thou ..... not steal.
9. One never knows what the future ..... bring.
10. Law makers ..... not be law breakers.

**Answers:** 1.must 2.should 3.can, can 4.can 5.can not 6.can 7.will 8.shall 9.will 10.should

**Exercises-3:**

1. We..... obey the rules of the road.
2. Eve-teasers ..... be severely punished.
3. Advertisements ..... contain catchy phrases.
4. You.....not pluck the flowers.
5. People who live in glass houses ..... not throw stones.
6. We..... help the needy.
7. All citizens .....obey the laws of the land.
8. Students ..... submit the record note-books in time.
9. One ..... always keep his promises
10. We ..... obey the laws of country.
11. We ..... help the needy.
12. In the army, soldiers ..... obey their officer.

1. should / must 3. may / will / can 5. should 7. must 9. should 11. should  
2. should / must 4. should / must 6. should 8. must 10. must 12. must

**Semi - modals/quasi - modals:**

There are 4 semi - modals/quasi - modals: **used to, ought to, need and dare**

**Exercise-4:**

1. We have been here for more than an hour. ....we wait any longer? (Use a semi modal verb)
2. You .....feel sorry for what you have done. (Use a semi modal verb)
3. When I was in the army we .....have a rigorous and punishing schedule.(Use a semi modal verb)
4. How ..... you ask me such a question? (Use a semi modal verb)
5. As his classmates, we ..... stand by him through this crisis. (Use a semi modal verb)
6. I ..... wake up at five o' clock in the morning, when I was a young boy.(Use a semi modal verb)
7. My father ..... take long walks. (Use a semi modal verb)
8. You..... read every chapter. (Use a semi modal verb)
9. He .....play football in his college days. (Use a semi modal verb)
10. My marks are so poor that I ..... show my progress report to my father. (Use a modal verb)\*

**Answer:**1. Need 2. ought to 3.used to 4. dare 5. ought to 6. used to 7. used to  
8. need not 9. used to 10. can not\*

\* வினா எண் 10ல் so...that...என்ற இணைப்பு வார்த்தைகள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளதால் cannot என்ற modal verb-ஐப் பயன்படுத்துவது பொருத்தமானது.

- Ought to, Used to, Need and Dare are **semi-modals/quasi modals**, because technically speaking they are not modals.
- The words Need, Dare and Used to are also used as modals at times. They can be used as main verbs also. So they are called as **marginal modals**.
- They display some but not all the properties of a modal auxiliary.
- They do not share all the properties of other modal verbs.

- 'Dare' and 'need' can be used both as lexical (main) and auxiliary verbs.

e.g. Lexical/main verb:	Auxiliary
1. I <b>dare</b> swim in this river against the current.	1. They <b>dare not swim</b> in this river against the current.
2. She <b>dares</b> to swim in this river against the current.	2. <b>Dare</b> she <b>say</b> it again to me?
3. I <b>need</b> that book.	3. You <b>need not go</b> to Chennai.
4. Latha <b>needs</b> it.	4. <b>Need I send</b> the letter?

### Exercises-5:

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

### Answer:

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

### 47B. i) Noun-Verb-Adjective forms:

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தையை Noun-ஆகக்கொண்டு ஒரு வாக்கியமும் verb-ஆகக்கொண்டு மற்றொரு வாக்கியமும் அதனை Adjective-ஆகக்கொண்டு மற்றொரு வாக்கியமும் எழுத வேண்டும்.

அதற்குமுன் Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb பற்றிய அடிப்படை விசயங்களை தெரிந்துகொள்வோம்.

1. A **noun** is a **word** used as the **name of a person, place or thing**

பெயர்ச்சொல் என்பது ஒரு ஆள் அல்லது இடம் அல்லது பொருளின் பெயர் ஆகும்.

Ex: I bought a **pencil**. இங்கு பென்சில் என்பது பொருளின் பெயர்

**Ramu** went to **Delhi** இங்கு ராமு என்பது ஆளின் பெயர். டெல்லி என்பது இடப்பெயர்

**Noun** is a **word** which includes all **objects what we can see , hear, taste, touch, smell** something what we can think of.

பெயர்ச்சொல் என்பது நாம் பார்க்கக்கூடிய, கேட்கக்கூடிய, சுவைக்கக்கூடிய, நுகரக்கூடிய, தொட்டு உணரக்கூடிய அனைத்துப் பொருட்களையும் உள்ளடக்கியது.

2. An **adjective** is a **word** used to **describe a noun** (பெயரை விளக்கும் சொல்)

Ex: This is a **big** house.

↓  
**adjective**                      noun

The apple is **tasty**.

↓                      ↓  
noun                      adjective

3. A **verb** is an **action word** used to **say something about the action of a person or thing or a place**. (பெயரின் செயலைக்குறிக்கும் சொல்)

Ex: 1. I                      **am**                      a                      teacher. (இங்கு இருத்தல் என்பதும் ஒரு வினையே)

↓                      ↓                      ↓                      ↓  
pronoun                      verb                      adjective                      noun

2. Senthil **is** **talking** with his friend.  
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
 noun verb verb pronoun noun

3. Birds fly.  
 ↓ ↓  
 noun verb

4. Ravi wrote a letter.  
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
 noun verb adjective noun

4. An **adverb** is a **word** used to **describe a verb or an adjective or another adverb.**

(வினையை அல்லது பெயர்/வினை உரிச்சொல்லை செயலை விளக்கும் சொல்)

Ex: 1. They do it **quickly.** (எப்படி செய்தார்கள்? - வேகமாக)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
 pronoun verb pronoun **adverb**

2. It is **very** beautiful.  
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
 pronoun verb **adverb** adjective

3. She pronounced the word **quite** **correctly.**  
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
 pronoun verb adjective noun **adverb** **adverb**

Adjective + Noun Example		Verb + Adverb Examples	
<u>clever</u> child	<u>beautiful</u> girl	walk <u>slowly</u>	run <u>fast</u>
<u>handsome</u> boy	<u>tall</u> boy	speak <u>loudly</u>	listen <u>carefully</u>
<u>bright</u> students	<u>big</u> mountain	get up <u>early</u>	come <u>first</u>
<u>small</u> animal	<u>good</u> teachers	upset <u>totally</u>	speak <u>plainly</u>
<u>bad</u> condition	<u>long</u> snake	blow <u>heavily</u>	work <u>deligently</u>

இந்த பயிற்சியில் கொடுக்கப்படும் ஒரே வார்த்தையை noun-ஆகவும், verb-ஆகவும், Adjective-ஆகவும் வைத்து வாக்கியங்களை அமைக்க வேண்டும்.

### Model Exercises:

1. Write a sentence using the word 'equal' as a noun, an adjective and a verb.

equal (n) : He is my **equal**.  
 equal (adj) : He gives **equal** importance to all.  
 equal (v) : He can not **equal** his brother's achievements.

2. Write a sentence using the word 'fine' as an adjective, a noun and a verb

fine (adj) : I am **fine**.  
 fine (n) : He was punished with a heavy **fine**.  
 fine (v) : If you do not obey my condition, I will **fine** you Rs1,000/-.

3. Write a sentence each, of your own, using the word 'sound' as a noun, a verb and an adjective.

sound (n) : I heard a **sound** of a bell.  
 sound (v) : They **sound** just like animals.  
 sound (adj) : She gave me some **sound** advice.

4. Write a sentence each, of your own, using the word '**state**' as a noun, a verb and an adjective  
 state (n) : Rajasthan is the largest **state** in India.  
 state (v) : Please **state**, why you want to join this job. / **State** Newton's 3<sup>rd</sup> law.  
 State(adj) : Sale of electricity comes under the **state** government control.
5. Write a sentence each, of your own, using the word '**back**' as an adverb, a noun and as a verb.  
 back (adv) : Can I call you **back**?  
 back (n) : I sat at the **back** of the car.  
 back (v) : My friend has refused to **back** my assignment.
6. Write a sentence each, of your own, using the word '**absent**' as a verb and as an adjective.  
 absent (v) : She **absents** herself to the function.  
 absent (adj) : She is **absent** to the class.
7. Write a sentence each, of your own, using the word '**love**' as a noun and as a verb.  
 love (n) : **Love** gives peace.  
 love (v) : I **love** God.
8. Write a sentence each, of your own, using the word '**wish**' as a verb and as a noun.  
 wish (v) : I **wish** you all success.  
 wish (n) : Convey my best **wishes** to all.
9. Write a sentence each, of your own, using the word '**drink**' as a noun and as a verb.  
 drink (n) : I hate soft **drinks**.  
 drink (v) : I **drink** tea.
10. Write a sentence each, of your own, using the word '**live**' as a noun, verb and as an adjective.  
 live (n) : Study the **lives** of great people.  
 live (v) : I **live** in Trichy.  
 live (adj) : I love watching a **live** telecast of a match.

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**Study these sentences also:**

1. Bark - The bark of tree is used as medicine (N) Dogs bark at strangers (V)	8. Live - Many people live under poverty (V) This is a live telecast (Adj)
2. Date - Write your Date of birth here (N) I saw your ad dated on 15.05.2016 (V)	9. Play - Shakespeare wrote 37 plays(N) I play cricket everyday (V)
3. Tear - Tears keep our eyes clean (N) Don't tear the papers (V)	10. train - The train came late everyday (N) The teacher trained me well (V)
4. Bank - All banks are computerized (N) We bank with SBI (V)	11. Face - Face is the index of the mind (N) Gandhiji faced many problems (V)
5. file - Please, check this file (N) Please file these bills (V)	12. Old - Old is gold (N) He is an old man (Adj)
6. Sign - Did you notice the sight? (N) Put your sign here (V)	13. Well - There is a well in the garden (N) Tears well in her eyes (V)
7. Leave - Today he is on casual leave (N) Leave the hall immediately	

**47B. ii) Homophones:**

Homophones are the words that have same sound but different spellings and meanings

Homophones என்பது ஒரே உச்சரிப்பைக்கொண்ட ஆனால் spelling மற்றும் அர்த்தம் வேறுபட்ட இரண்டு சொற்களாகும். கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தின் கோடிட்ட இடங்களில் சரியான வார்த்தைகளைக் கொண்டு நிரப்ப வேண்டும். கீழ்க்கண்ட வார்த்தைகளையும் அவற்றின் அர்த்தங்களையும் படித்துக்கொள்க.

hair (முடி)	hare (முயல்)
know (தெரியும்)	no (இல்லை)
hear (கேள்)	here (இங்கே)
our (எங்களுடைய)	hour (மணி)
buy (வாங்கு)	by (ஆல்)
sail (பயணம்செய்)	sale (விற்பனை)
meet (சந்திப்பு)	meat (இறைச்சி)
some (சில)	sum (கூடுதல்)
price (விலை)	prize (பரிசு) / praise (பாராட்டு)
new (புதிய)	knew (தெரிந்தது)
see (பார்)	sea (கடல்)
two (இரண்டு)	too (அதுவும்கூட)
carat (தங்கத்தின் தரம்)	carrot (கேரட்-காய்கறி வகை)
none (இல்லை)	nun (கன்னியாஸ்திரி)

**Additional**

aloud (சத்தமாக)	allowed (அனுமதிக்கப்பட்ட)
break (உடை)	brake (வண்டியை நிறுத்தும் தடை)
bare (வெறும்)	bear (தாங்கு)
canvas (பட்டம் வரையும் துணி)	canvass (ஆதரவு திரட்டு)
council (கமிட்டி)	counsel (ஆலோசனை கூறு)
cite (மேற்கோள்)	site (இடம்), sight (காட்சி)
cereal (தானியம்)	serial (தொடர் இணைப்பு)
dairy (கால்நடை பண்ணை)	diary (நாட்குறிப்பு)
foul (தவறான)	fowl (கோழி)
form (அமை, படிவம்)	farm (தோட்டம், பண்ணை)
metal (உலோகம்)	mettle (துணிச்சல்)
principal (முதல்வர்)	principle (கொள்கை)
weak (உடல் நலமற்ற)	week (வாரம்)
hole (துளை)	whole (முழு)
adapt (பழகிக்கொள்)	adopt (ஏற்றுக்கொள்)
fare (கட்டணம்)	fair (சரியாக, வெண்மையாக)
loose (தளர்ச்சியாக)	lose (இழந்துவிடு)
root (வேர்)	route (வழி)
wait (காத்திரு)	weight (எடை)
piece (குண்டு)	peace (அமைதி)
dye (சாயம்)	die (செத்துப்போ)
sell (விற்பனை செய்)	cell (அலைபேசி)
floor (தளம்)	flour (மாவு)
check (சோதி)	cheque (காசோலை)
berth (படுக்கை வசதி)	birth (பிறப்பு)
due (பாக்கி)	dew (பனித்துளி)
stationary (நிலையாக உள்ள)	stationery (எழுதுபொருள் விற்பனையகம்)
vacation (விடுமுறை)	vocation (தொழில்)
weather (காலநிலை)	whether (இரண்டில் ஒன்று)

in (உள்ளே)	inn (சாவடி, சத்திரம்)
knight (போர்வீரன்)	night (இரவு)
pale (வெளுத்துப்போன)	pail (கலன், வாளி)
right (சரி)	write (எழுது)
rice (அரிசி)	rise (எழு)
roll (பதிவு, வட்டமிடு)	role (கதாபாத்திரம்)
sun (சூரியன்)	son (மகன்)
steal (திருடு)	steel (இரும்பு)
tale (கதை)	tail (வால்)

**Book Back Exercise-1:**

Fill in the blanks using the suitable words given in the bracket:

1. The child.....the toy.....the window (through, threw)
2. My mother received the .....which was.....from Bombay, for her birthday (sent, scent)
3. The criminal was ..... at the .....of the crime (scene, seen)
4. Juju was not ..... to read the book..... (allowed, aloud)
5. The workers spent the .....day repairing the .....in the water pipe. (whole/hole)
6. The children gave their mother no.....till she had given them a .....of the cake (piece/peace)

Answer: 1. threw, through 2. scent, sent 3. seen, scene 4. allowed, aloud 5. whole, hole 6. peace, piece

**Book Back Exercise-2:**

Select the correct word from the two given in brackets

1. the elderly woman, though uninjured, was.....(quiet, quite) shaken by her experience.
2. All .....(accept, except) the last few bogies of the Rajadhani Express were derailed.
3. The accident happened very near the Sahara .....(desert, dessert)
4. The engine was.....(stationary, stationery) because it had toppled onto its side.
5. The driver applied the brakes in the .....(vein, vain) hope that he might stop the engine.
6. Nothing could .....(lessen, lesson) the impact of the hurtling engine.

**Book Back Exercise-3:**

1. I had no ..... He gave me a ..... of advice. (piece / peace)
2. They had dates for ..... in the .....(desert/dessert)
3. The .....lorry is loaded with ..... items (Stationery/stationary)
4. Our college.....is a man of .....(Principal/principle)
5. The ..... manager is in need of a ..... assistant (personal/personnel)

Ans :1. peace-piece 2. dessert-desert 3. stationary-stationery 4. principal-principle 5.personnel-personal