Way to Success

+1

ENGLISH PAPER - I
STUDY MATERIAL

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

Mail us : way2s100@gmail.com
Visit us : www.waytosuccess.org

You can download free study materials from our website

PRODUCTION TEAM
1. S. RAVICHANDRAN M.A, B.Ed.
CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>QUESTION TYPE</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>One Mark Questions</td>
<td>3 - 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Two Mark Questions</td>
<td>14 - 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Three Mark Questions</td>
<td>28 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Five Mark Questions</td>
<td>31 - 52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Way To Success Team

2017-18 கல்விப்படுத்துகையில் 11ம் கட்டப்படுத்துகையில் இருந்து தமிழில் குறிப்பிட்டு காணலாம். தொகைகளின் அதிக புத்தகக் குறிப்பிட்டுத் தொடங்க அரசு அவர்கள் வழங்கும் பதிவுச் செயல்கள்.
ENGLISH PAPER I – QUESTION PATTERN

Marks: 90
Time: 2.30 hrs

PART-A (1 MARK)

i) 1 - 3 Synonyms  
ii) 4 - 6 Antonyms

- Choose correct syllabic and syllabified word
- Choose correct expansion for given Abbreviation / Acronym
- Choose correct combination of compound word and compound word
- Choose correct combination of blended word
- Choose correct clipped word
- Choose correct meaning of foreign word
- Choose correct definition for given word
- Choose correct meaning of idiom
- Choose correct phrasal verb
- Choose correct suffix (or prefix)

PART-B (2 MARKS)

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

PART-D (5 MARKS)

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
PART - A

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

20 x 1 = 20

i) 1 - 3 Synonyms
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 verbs
20. Choose correct suffix (or prefix)

1 - 3 Synonyms
(Text book – Prose section)

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

4 - 6 Antonyms
(Text book – Prose section)

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
### 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
Lesson-3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Antonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Jostle-push</td>
<td>1. claimed x countered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. angry-furious / piqued</td>
<td>2. soaking x parched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. region-domain</td>
<td>3. cemented x crack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. enough-sufficient</td>
<td>4. innocent x culprit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. firmly- strongly</td>
<td>5. shirks x toils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. parched-dry</td>
<td>6. advance x outstanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. breaches-openings</td>
<td>7. inferior x superior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. relinquish-give up</td>
<td>8. servant x master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. submerged-drawned</td>
<td>9. complete x incomplete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. wilted-dried</td>
<td>10. mature x immature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. perish-die / destroy</td>
<td>11. dry x wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. parched</td>
<td>12. rot - decay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. dismal-sad</td>
<td>13. rising x falling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Model Question-2017:

7. Choose the Trisyllabic word.
   a) appreciate  b) attractive  c) strength  d) geography

8. Choose the appropriate syllabification for the given word.
   a) ad-mi-nis-tra-tor  b) a-dm-in-ist-ra-tor  c) admin-is-tra-tor  d) admin-is-trator

How to Syllabify?............. Some tips:

* மொனொச்சில்லாக்காக அகழ்விட்டு அகழாது துரிக்கும் ஆலோசகன் (vowel sound) வித்தாக வல்லாது

1. மொனொச்சில்லாக்காக அகழ்விட்டு வரும் நூலாக்காக வரும் துரிக்கும் ஆலோசகன் வெளியாக்கலாம் Syllable கள் வித்தாக வல்லாது அடையாம்.

   Ex: permanent
   மொனொச்சில்லாக்காக அகழ்விட்டு வரும் நூலாக்காக வரும் 3 வெளியாக்கலாம் ஆலோசகன். வண்ணம் 3 பல்வேறு வெளியாக்கலாம்.

   Permanent – Per – ma – nent 3 syllables

2. மொனொச்சில்லாக்காக அகழ்விட்டு வரும் நூலாக்காக வரும் துரிக்கும் அகழாது துரிக்கும் ஆலோசகன்

   Ex: entertainment
   மொனொச்சில்லாக்காக அகழ்விட்டு வரும் நூலாக்காக வரும் 3 வெளியாக்கலாம் ஆலோசகன். வண்ணம் 2 பல்வேறு வெளியாக்கலாம் ஆலோசகன். வண்ணம் 1 பல்வேறு வெளியாக்கலாம் ஆலோசகன்.

   en – ter – tain – ment →4 beau – ti – ful → 3 queue → 1

3. மொனொச்சில்லாக்காக அகழ்விட்டு வரும் நூலாக்காக வரும் துரிக்கும் ஆலோசகன்

   Ex: penalty
   மொனொச்சில்லாக்காக அகழ்விட்டு வரும் நூலாக்காக வரும் 3 வெளியாக்கலாம் ஆலோசகன்.

   penalty – pe-nal-ty 3 syllables

-way2s100@gmail.com - 6 - www.waytosuccess.org

### 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-o-gra-phy → tetrasyllabic word
   - photography = pho-tog-ra-phy → tetrasyllabic word
   - geography = ge-o-gra-phy → tetrasyllabic word
   - radiography = ra-di-o-gra-phy → tetrasyllabic word

4. **Words ending with -ical:**
   - economical = e-co-no-mi-cal → pentasyllabic word
   - geographical = ge-o-raj-fi-cal → pentasyllabic word
   - logical = lo-gi-cal → trisyllabic word
   - mathematical = ma-the-ma-ti-cal → pentasyllabic word

5. **Words ending with -ly:**
   - barely = bare-ly → 2 syllables
   - ly = ly → 2 syllables
   - Ness, ment, ion, ly, etc. → 2 syllables

6. **Words ending with _ed:**
   - dropped = drop-ped → 1 syllable

7. **Words ending with syllable:**
   - rhythm = rythm → 1 syllable

8. **Words ending with syllable:**
   - vi-si-ble = vi-si-ble → 3 syllables

*There are exceptions in the above set of rules.*
5. Words ending with –ly:
   - economically = e-co-no-mi-cal-ly \(\rightarrow\) hexasyllabic word
   - politically = po-li-ti-cal-ly \(\rightarrow\) pentasyllabic word
   - carefully = care-ful-ly \(\rightarrow\) trisyllabic word

6. Words ending with –ate:
   - anticipate = an-tic-i-pate \(\rightarrow\) tetsasyllabic word
   - calculate = cal-cu-late \(\rightarrow\) trisyllabic word
   - congratulate = con-gra-tu-late \(\rightarrow\) tetrasyllabic word
   - educate = e-du-cate \(\rightarrow\) trisyllabic word

7. Words ending in –ic:
   - elastic = e-las-tic \(\rightarrow\) trisyllabic word
   - electronic = e-lec-tron-ic \(\rightarrow\) tetrasyllabic word
   - fantastic = fan-tas-tic \(\rightarrow\) trisyllabic word
   - educate = e-du-cate \(\rightarrow\) trisyllabic word

8. Words ending in –logy:
   - biology = bi-ol-o-gy \(\rightarrow\) tetrasyllabic word
   - geology = ge-o-l-o-gy \(\rightarrow\) tetrasyllabic word
   - psychology = psy-chol-o-gy \(\rightarrow\) tetrasyllabic word
   - zoology = zo-o-l-o-gy \(\rightarrow\) tetrasyllabic word

9. Other words:
   - caravan = ca-ra-van \(\rightarrow\) trisyllabic word
   - disappointment = dis-ap-point-ment \(\rightarrow\) tetrasyllabic word

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Disyllabic</th>
<th>Trisyllabic</th>
<th>Tetrasyllabic</th>
<th>Pentasyllabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>divide</td>
<td>multiply</td>
<td>eradicate</td>
<td>electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chair</td>
<td>river</td>
<td>magazine</td>
<td>liberation</td>
<td>biological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lake</td>
<td>across</td>
<td>calendar</td>
<td>political</td>
<td>electrically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stir</td>
<td>further</td>
<td>resemblance</td>
<td>calculation</td>
<td>administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write</td>
<td>daughter</td>
<td>educate</td>
<td>activity</td>
<td>mathematical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>call</td>
<td>corner</td>
<td>calculate</td>
<td>engineering</td>
<td>sensitivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drove</td>
<td>reject</td>
<td>headmistress</td>
<td>population</td>
<td>anticipated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>teacher</td>
<td>computer</td>
<td>electronic</td>
<td>participated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bright</td>
<td>typist</td>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>biology</td>
<td>inhumanity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blast</td>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>logical</td>
<td>geography</td>
<td>disability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9, 10 Abbreviation / Acronym

Abbreviation is a group of letters coined from the initial letters of a phrase.

Abbreviation example: CLRI (Central Legal Research Institute

Abbreviation example: SBI (State Bank of India)

Acronym is a word coined from the initial letters of a phrase.

Acronym example: NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration)

Model Question-2017:

9. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation CLRI
   a) Central Legal Research Institute
   b) Central Labour Research Institute
   c) Central Leather Research Institute
   d) Central Learner’s Research Institute

10. Choose the correct expansion of the acronym NASA
    a) National Aeronautics and Space Administration
    b) National Acrobatics and Sports Administration
    c) National Aerospace and Special Administration
    d) National Agriculture and Support Administration
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

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:

1. Noun+Noun
   - dream-world
   - bed-time
   - rabbit-hole
   - chesmen
   - cork-screw
   - sun-dial
   - wonder land
   - postman
   - motorcycle
   - honey bee
   - craftsman
   - sportsman
   - childsplay

2. Noun+Adjective
   - knee-deep
   - homesick
   - henpecked
   - lifelong
   - jet black

3. Adverb+noun
   - insight
   - out-patient
   - postscript

4. Gerund+Noun
   - looking-glass
   - washing machine

5. Verb+Noun
   - popcorn
   - crybaby

6. Adjective+Gerund
   - curious-looking
   - shabby-looking
   - good-looking
   - easy – going

7. Adjective+ Past participle
   - dreamy-eyed
   - long-awaited

8. Adverbial+deverbal noun
   - daydream
   - boat - ride

9. Verb+object
   - push-button
   - treadmill

10. Adjective+Verb
    - safeguard
    - whitewash

11. Adverb+verb
    - overthrow
    - upset

12. Object+Noun
    - telephone operator
    - science teacher

13. Object+Gerund
    - air-conditioning
    - sightseeing

14. Adjective+Noun
    - blackboard
    - blue print

way2s100@gmail.com

13 **Blended words**

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Blended Words</th>
<th>Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>newscast</td>
<td>news + broadcast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>docudrama</td>
<td>documentary + drama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>melodrama</td>
<td>melody + drama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>telescast</td>
<td>television + broadcast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>edutainment</td>
<td>education + entertainment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>edusat</td>
<td>education + satellite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>interpol</td>
<td>international + police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>travelogue</td>
<td>travel + catalogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>electrocute</td>
<td>electro + execute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>heliport</td>
<td>helicopter + airport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>motel</td>
<td>motorway + hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>smog</td>
<td>smoke + fog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>medicare</td>
<td>medical + care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>brunch</td>
<td>breakfast + lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>vegeburger</td>
<td>vegetable + hamburger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>technowizard</td>
<td>technology + wizard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>moped</td>
<td>motor + pedal cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>camcorder</td>
<td>camera + recorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>mobike</td>
<td>motor + bike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>handycam</td>
<td>hand + video camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Oxbridge</td>
<td>Oxford + Cambridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>travelogue</td>
<td>travel + catalogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>lecdem</td>
<td>lecture + demonstration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>internet</td>
<td>international + network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Bit</td>
<td>binary + digit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>telex</td>
<td>teleprinter + exchange</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14 **Clipped word**

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

**Model Question: 2017**

14. Choose the clipped word for ‘microphone’
   a) micro  b) mice  c) phone  d) mike

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Clipped form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>suitcase</td>
<td>case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>helicopter</td>
<td>copter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>demonstration</td>
<td>demo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>discotheque</td>
<td>disco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>examination</td>
<td>exam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>fanatic</td>
<td>fan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>refrigerator</td>
<td>fridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gymnasium</td>
<td>gym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Handkerchief</td>
<td>kerchief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>kilogram</td>
<td>kilo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Laboratory</td>
<td>lab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>demarcate</td>
<td>mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>market</td>
<td>mart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>mathematics</td>
<td>maths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>memorandum</td>
<td>memo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>microphone</td>
<td>mike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>moving picture</td>
<td>movie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>paragraph</td>
<td>para</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>fountain pen</td>
<td>pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>telephone</td>
<td>phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>perambulator</td>
<td>pram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>signature</td>
<td>sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Spectacles</td>
<td>specs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>taxicab</td>
<td>taxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>caravan</td>
<td>van</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15 **Foreign word**

**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

way2s100@gmail.com
Foreign words and its meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bona fide</td>
<td>genuine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. resume</td>
<td>a summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. status quo</td>
<td>the situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. in toto</td>
<td>totally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. en masse</td>
<td>as a whole group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. post mortem</td>
<td>after death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. en route</td>
<td>on the way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. de facto</td>
<td>in fact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. versus</td>
<td>against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. prima facie</td>
<td>at first sight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. in camera</td>
<td>secret session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. via media</td>
<td>middle course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. bon voyage</td>
<td>saying goodbye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. rapport</td>
<td>a close relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. sine die</td>
<td>without a date being fixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. liaison</td>
<td>coordination of activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. ex gratia</td>
<td>given as a favour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. via</td>
<td>by way of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. erratum</td>
<td>error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. ad hoc</td>
<td>for a particular purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. viva voce</td>
<td>a spoken examination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. Definition of a word

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

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

17. Idioms and its meaning

He turns over a new leaf in his life

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

Idiomatically means - ‘a change in one’s attitude or feelings’

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
1. Take part in - participate
2. At the helm - in charge
3. Thick and fast - in large numbers
4. Loud and clear - very clearly
5. Big way - on a large scale
6. Give a piece of mind - scolding
7. The burning question - the main question
8. At the helm - in charge
9. In deep waters - in big trouble
10. Fair and square - as a finally settled matter
11. By and by - as time goes by
12. Matter of concern - something to worry about
13. Once and for all - as a definitely settled matter
14. In short supply - less than is needed, lacking
15. One thing leading to another - sequence of events which are not planned
16. A drop in the ocean - very small, unimportant
17. Break even - make no profit or loss
18. At close quarters - very near
19. Make ends meet - manage with the money
20. Matter of concern - something to worry about

18,19 Phrasal verbs

Group of words, which is different in meaning, is called ‘Phrasal Verbs’. It cannot be interpreted word by word. It functions as a single word.

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

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

20. Prefix and Suffix

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

Suffix: able, ous, ing, or, er, ment, ance ....

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Root Word</th>
<th>New Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a-</td>
<td>atheist, aglow</td>
<td>decode, defame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis-</td>
<td>misuse, misspell</td>
<td>malnutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im-</td>
<td>immortal, immobile</td>
<td>cooperate, coexist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyper-</td>
<td>hypersensitive</td>
<td>dislike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en-</td>
<td>enable, entrust</td>
<td>ex- minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uni-</td>
<td>uniform, unilateral</td>
<td>re- reorganise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>il-</td>
<td>illogical</td>
<td>semi- semicircle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sur-</td>
<td>surface</td>
<td>poly polysyllable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un-</td>
<td>unwind, unaware</td>
<td>tele- telephone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Suffixes Book Back-1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Root Word</th>
<th>New Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ful</td>
<td>scomful, doubtful</td>
<td>appointment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ster</td>
<td>younger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ly</td>
<td>hopefully, sadly</td>
<td>.downward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-hood</td>
<td>adulthood</td>
<td>honourable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ism</td>
<td>fanaticism</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ish</td>
<td>childish, reddish</td>
<td>logical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ious</td>
<td>religious, furious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-y</td>
<td>rocky, muddy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ness</td>
<td>happiness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Book Back-3

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

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

Poem-1

Appreciation Questions & Answers:
1. Who is going to space the next morning? The poet is going to space the next morning
2. Where is the poet going the next morning? The poet is going to the space
3. Is there any winter season on space? No, there is no winter season on space.
4. What is solitary confinement? It is imprisonment.
5. Why is it called solitary confinement? The poet is alone in his space capsule. No one visits him. So it is called solitary confinement.
6. What is the gaol, to the poet? The space capsule is the gaol to the poet
7. What is a light year? It is measurement of distance in space.
8. How many light years are noted here? Twenty thousand light years are noted here.

Poetic Devices:
1. 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
2. With the teacups circling round me like the planets round the sun
   i) Write the figure of speech used here? Simile
3. Tracking through your telescope my upward shooting star
   i) Write the words in alliteration in the above line? Tracking-through-telescope, Shooting-star
4. 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? aaab is the rhyming scheme
   ii) What is the rhyming words used in the above stanza. hop-stop-top is rhyming words
5. 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:
1. What is meant by “impediments”? Impediments means obstacles.
2. Explain ever-fixed mark? True love is ever-fixed mark. Because True love is immortal
3. What does “wandering bark” mean? Wandering bark means a boat which has lost its direction in the sea.
4. What is never shaken by the tempests? True love is never shaken by the tempests.
5. What is the “edge of doom”? It is the last day of the world
6. Does true love after when it finds alteration? No, true love does not alter when it finds alteration.

Poetic Devices:
1. Let me not to the marriage of true minds
   i) Write the words in alliteration in the above line? Me-marriage – minds
2. 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:
1. Where is the solitary reaper? The solitary reaper is in the field.
2. What is “Highland”? Highland is the mountain area of Scotland
3. What is the reaper doing? She is reaping the grain
4. What is she doing? She is singing a song
5. What is a nightingale? Nightingale is a singing bird
6. Whose song is sweeter? The song of the solitary reaper is sweeter than the song of the nightingale
7. What are Arabian sands? Arabian sand are the deserts of Arabia
8. What are Hebrides? Hebrides are a group of islands
9. Who cuts and binds the grain? The solitary reaper cuts and binds the grain
10. How was her song? It was sad.

Poetic Devices:
1. 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? Rhyming scheme: aabb
   ii) What is the rhyming words used here? grain-strain, profound-sound
2. 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)
27. Gandhiji led India’s freedom struggle. He did not like violence. (combine using a relative clause)
28. The Manager said to his clerk, “Did you check the pending files?” (change into indirect speech)
29. The boy was very hungry, so he ate the whole cake. (change into a simple sentence)
30. 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.

For Example
1. This is the man who taught us before.
   இந்த பெண் (பற்றிய சொன்னார்) இந்த பற்றிய குழுக்கு குழுக்கு.
2. The book which you gave me is lost.
   அழகுப்பட்டம் (உந்து கூறியது) அழகுப்பட்டம் கூறி கூறிய கூறி.

Relative Pronouns: who, whose, whom, which, that, what
Relative adverbs: when, where, how, why.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>who</th>
<th>மாண்</th>
<th>மூன்</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>whose</td>
<td>மாண்கள்</td>
<td>மூன்கள்</td>
<td>Possessive pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whom</td>
<td>மாண்கள்</td>
<td>மூன்கள்</td>
<td>Objective pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>when</td>
<td>நூற்றாண்</td>
<td>நூற்றாண்</td>
<td>Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>பகுதி</td>
<td>பகுதி</td>
<td>Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>which</td>
<td>விளக்கம்</td>
<td>விளக்கம்</td>
<td>Things (non-human)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>விளக்கம்</td>
<td>விளக்கம்</td>
<td>Things (non-living)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Nobel 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.*
28. **Direct & Indirect speeches:**

**Direct to Indirect**
- Expresses the idea as it is.
- The idea is directly communicated.
- Indirect speech is used to express the idea.

**Parts of Direct & Indirect Speeches (துன்பொருளு & தொடர்புப் பொருள்கள்):**

### Reporting Speech — Reported Speech

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raja</th>
<th>said to</th>
<th>Kannan.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>Listener</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting verb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjunction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- "I am talking with her now."
- "I told Kannan that he was talking with her then."

**Direct to Indirect Rules (விளக்குமுறை):**

1. Reporting verb and Conjunction of the Statement
2. Alteration of Reporting verb and Conjunction of the Interrogative Statement
3. ".........." (Subject Verb Object)
4. Reported speech with a Reported Pronoun
5. Reported speech with a Reported Tense
6. Time & Place adverbials
7. Interrogative sentence with an Exclamatory Sentence

**Reporting verb மாற்று & Conjunction மாற்று (Step-1 & 2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentences</th>
<th>Change in Reporting verb</th>
<th>Conjunction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statement (அறிக்கை மாற்றுகள்)</td>
<td>say → say</td>
<td>says → says</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>say to → tell</td>
<td>says to → tells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>said → said</td>
<td>said to → told</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrogative (உரையான மாற்றுகள்)</td>
<td>said → asked</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>said to → asked</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>asked → asked</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative (அமையான / சான்றுப் பொருள்கள்)</td>
<td>said / said to → ordered / asked</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclamatory (தீர்வீடு பொருள்கள்)</td>
<td>said / said to → exclaimed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2

Direct to Indirect-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English I Paper Content</th>
<th>Way to success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Speaker (I Person):
Reported Part (1st) (you, your, you) II Person (I, my, me, we, our, us) I Person

| Pronoun change | III Person (y;)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, my, me, we, our, us</td>
<td>he, his, him</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Listener (II Person):
Reported Part (you, your, you) II Person (I, my, me, we, our, us) I Person

| Pronoun change | I Person (y;)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you, your, you</td>
<td>I, my, me, we, our, us</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Tense change (step 5):
Reported Verb = Past

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense change (step 5)</th>
<th>Table 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present form</td>
<td>Past form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am, is, are</td>
<td>was, were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have, has</td>
<td>had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past form</td>
<td>Past Perfect (had + PP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>will</td>
<td>would</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shall</td>
<td>should</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can</td>
<td>could</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>may</td>
<td>might</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>must</td>
<td>had to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tense change (step 5): 1) Reporting Verb = Past | 2) Reporting Verb = Present | 3) Imperative (I) Tense change | 4) Indirect verbs in I, my, me, we, our, us | Present tense | Past tense | Past Perfect (had + PP) | Would | Should | Could | Might | Had to |

Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Past form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>verb</td>
<td>had to verb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Time & Place Adverbials Change (step 6):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Direct speech</th>
<th>To Indirect speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>this (இங்கு)</td>
<td>that (இங்கு)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>these (இங்குகள்)</td>
<td>those (இங்குகள்)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>here (இங்கில்)</td>
<td>there (இங்கில்)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>thus (இங்குப்புக்கோ)</td>
<td>so (இங்குப்புக்கோ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>now (இந்த நூற்றாண்டு)</td>
<td>then (இந்த நூற்றாண்டு)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ago (முன்னதாகம்)</td>
<td>before (முன்னதாகம்)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>today (இன்று)</td>
<td>that day (இன்று)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>tonight (இன்றுக்குள்)</td>
<td>that night (இன்றுக்குள்)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>yesterday (முன்னானம்)</td>
<td>the previous day/ the day before (முன்னானம்)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>last week (முன்னாகும் மாதம்)</td>
<td>the previous week/ the week before (முன்னாகும் மாதம்)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>last month (முன்னாகும் மாதம்)</td>
<td>the previous month / the month before (முன்னாகும் மாதம்)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>last year (முன்னாகும் முற்பதினம்)</td>
<td>the previous year/ the year before (முன்னாகும் முற்பதினம்)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>tomorrow (மாணவன்)</td>
<td>the next day / the day after / the following day (மாணவன்)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>next week (மாணவ மாதம்)</td>
<td>the week after (மாணவ மாதம்)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>next month (மாணவ மாதம்)</td>
<td>the month after (மாணவ மாதம்)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>next year (மாணவ முற்பதினம்)</td>
<td>the year after (மாணவ முற்பதினம்)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Format Change (for step 7):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inerrogative Sentence</th>
<th>Exclamatory Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. She said to him, <strong>“Is he mad?”</strong>&lt;br&gt;She asked him if <strong>he</strong> was mad.</td>
<td>1. He said, <strong>“How beautiful the Taj Mahal is!”</strong>&lt;br&gt;He exclaimed that the <strong>Taj Mahal</strong> was very beautiful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. He said to her, <strong>“Have you done the homework?”</strong>&lt;br&gt;He asked her if <strong>she</strong> had done the homework.</td>
<td>2. She said, <strong>“What a beautiful picture it is!”</strong>&lt;br&gt;She exclaimed that it <strong>was a very beautiful picture.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. He said to her, <strong>“Who is your father?”</strong>&lt;br&gt;He asked her who <strong>her</strong> father was.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Ameer: மாணவ மாணவம் இந்த மாதம் சேலம் வருந்தின்.

Ameer: Ameer said to Banu, “I went to Chennai last week.”

Speaker: Ameer  Reporting verb: said  Listener: Banu  Pronoun verb: adverbial

way2s100@gmail.com - 19 - www.waytosuccess.org
Final Answer: Ameer told Banu that he had gone to Chennai the previous week.

But Exact Answer is: Ameer told Banu that he had been to Chennai the previous week. ("been" is the past participle form of "go", visited and returned. Chennai had been visited the previous week.)

Level-2A (Interrogative Wh-Qn type – 7 steps):
Question: Siva said to me, “When will you meet me?”

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

Level-2B (Interrogative Yes or No type – 7 steps):
Question: Prem said to Preethi, “Are you mad?”

Final Answer: Prem asked Preethi if she was mad.

Level-3 (Imperative type – 6 steps):
Question: I told my assistant, “Get me your certificates.”

Final Answer: I ordered my assistant to get me his certificates.
Level-4 (Exclamatory type – 7 steps):

**Question:** Salim said, “How tall this building is!”

1. Speaker
2. Reporting verb
3. Exclamatory Qn word
4. Adverbial
5. Noun
6. Verb

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

**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**

1. Told, asked, exclaimed, ordered, requested … कॊग भर्तीक साइड to वाक्य. (listener कॊग अणि)
2. Sentence (that, if/whether, to) वर्तक. (Table 1- कॊग वर्तक)
3. “...” वर्तक. (conjunction कॊग वर्तक नियमनक वर्तक)
4. Reported speech कॊग Pronoun/अनकारक वर्तक.
5. Reported speech कॊग Tense/वर्तक. (Table 2- कॊग वर्तक)
6. Time & Place adverbials वर्तक. (Table 3- कॊग वर्तक)
7a: Interrogative sentence कॊग reported speech कॊग Aux.Verb कॊग वर्तक SUBJECT कॊग
   - अनकारक कॊग वर्तक.
7b: Exclamatory Sentence कॊग reported speech कॊग कॊग Complement कॊग वर्तक SUBJECT कॊग
   - Verb कॊग अनकारक कॊग वर्तक.
   - Reported speech कॊग not to कॊग to कॊग Don’t कॊग कॊग.
   - Reporting speech कॊग requested कॊग Reported speech कॊग Please कॊग कॊग.
   - Exclamatory Sentence कॊग Reported speech कॊग Very कॊग कॊग कॊग What/How कॊग कॊग कॊग.
Reporting verb & Conjunction (Step 1 & Step 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Changes in Reporting verb</th>
<th>कहने वाले Conjunction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statement (व्यक्ति प्रयोग)</td>
<td>said → said</td>
<td>‘that’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Interrogative (दृश्य प्रयोग) | asked → said to | (i) ‘Wh’ ‘How’ Qns - विशिष्ट Conjunction -का कहने वाला  
(ii) Yes or no - if or whether |
| Imperative (भावप्रयोग / कहने वाला) | ordered / asked → said / said to advised / warned suggested / told | ‘to’ 
Don’t कहने वाला |
| Exclamatory (केरिया प्रयोग) | exclaimed → said / said to exclaimed joyfully → said, “Hurrah! exclaimed sorrowfully → said, “Alas! / oh!” | ‘that’ |

Tense change (step 5): Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>वर्तमान वाक्यांश</th>
<th>वर्तमान केन्द्रवाक्यांश वर्तमान</th>
<th>उत्तराधिकारी वाक्यांश तालिका</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Past form</td>
<td>Present form</td>
<td>Past form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>was, were</td>
<td>am, is, are</td>
<td>have, has, had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>had + Past Participle form</td>
<td>Past form</td>
<td>would</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>should</td>
<td>shall</td>
<td>could</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>might</td>
<td>may</td>
<td>had to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Imperative का तालिका अनुप्रयोगी वाक्यांश Tense change वाक्यांश केन्द्रवाक्यांश.  
*वर्तमान verb अनुप्रयोगी वाक्यांश verb Tense वाक्यांश मानते हैं।

Indirect to Direct

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>प्रयोग</th>
<th>कार्यक्रम</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1 Reporting verb change</td>
<td>Step 2 Remove Conjunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3 Put comma quotation</td>
<td>Step 4 Pronoun Changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5 Tense Change</td>
<td>Step 6 Adverbial changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7 Structure change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*केन्द्रवाक्यांश अक्षरक्रम वर्तमान-केन्द्रवाक्यांश
dehd cd;id gehdp

Level-6 (Statement – 6 steps):

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

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

Ram told Raja that he wanted to meet him then.

Ram said to Raja, “I want to meet you now.”

**Level-7A (Interrogative Wh-Qn type – 7 steps):**

**Question:** I asked Louis where he had gone the previous day.

I asked Louis where he had gone the previous day  Interrogative

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

**Level-7B (Interrogative Yes ore No Questions type – 7 steps):**

**Question:** Kishore asked Louis whether he had completed his home-work.

Kishore asked Louis whether he had completed his home work  Interrogative

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

**Level-8 (Imperative type – 6 steps):**

**Question:** Dinesh requested me to give him my book.

Dinesh requested me to give him my book  Imperative

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

**Level-9 (Exclamatory type – 7 steps):**

**Question:** Renuka exclaimed Rani that she was very clever.

Renuka exclaimed Rani that she was very clever  Exclamatory

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

---

way2s100@gmail.com - 23 - www.waytosuccess.org
Final Answer: Renuka said to Rani, “How clever you are!”

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

Direct to Indirect:

**Question 1:** 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.
- Also, he told his friend 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.
Indirect to Direct:
Order Indirect Speech—> Direct Speech: 

Question 2: Our Principal advised me to study well and also she told that it would help me in future.

1. Our Principal advised me... that...
2. Our Principal said to me...
3. Our Principal said to me...

Exercise:
Rewrite this sentence into other speech:
1. The teacher said to the students, “We are going on an excursion to Kerala next week.”

The teacher told the students that they were going on an excursion to Kerala the following week (the week after).

2. Rangan said to Ashok, “I have completed this exercise. Now I can submit it without fail tomorrow.”

Rangan told Ashok that he (Rangan) had completed that exercise and also added that then he (Rangan) could submit it without fail the next day.

3. The teacher said to the boy, “I have often warned you to concentrate on your studies.”

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

4. The blind lady requested the student to help her cross the road.

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

5. “What a beautiful view it is!” said my friend.

My friend exclaimed that it was a beautiful view.

6. Praveen said, “I don’t go to movies often, and my mother will not allow it.”

Praveen said that he didn’t go to movies often and added that his mother would not allow it.

7. Guru told Mukhil that he had completed his assignment and he needed to take rest for sometime.

Guru said to Mukhil, “I have completed my(your) assignment and I need to take rest for sometime.”

8. Gopi requested Suresh to lend him a pen.

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

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

The teacher told the students, “Don’t write on both sides of the paper.”

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

The teacher said to me, “Are you going to join the Medical course or the Engineering course?”
29, 30. Simple - Compound - Complex Transformation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Sentences</th>
<th>Compound Sentences</th>
<th>Complex Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phrase + finite verb</td>
<td>MC + Conjunction + MC</td>
<td>SC + MC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SIMPLE SENTENCE**

Simple Sentence: Phrase + Main clause

**Main clause:** (finite verb + Object)

Because of her hard work, She won the medal.

**Extra Example:** The boy sat under the tree. ( tense + verb, sat 

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

**COMPOUND SENTENCE**

Compound Sentence: Main clause + conjunction + Main clause

She worked hard and so She won the medal.

**Complex Sentence**

Complex Sentence: Subordinate Clause + Main clause

As She worked hard, She won the medal.

In short:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Simple Sentence</th>
<th>Complex Sentence</th>
<th>Compound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Verb-ing / On+verb-ing</td>
<td>When/As soon as</td>
<td>And/and at once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Being/owing to/ due to/ on account of / because of</td>
<td>As / since</td>
<td>And so / So</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>In spite of/despite</td>
<td>Though/although/Eventhough</td>
<td>But/yet/still</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>In the event of+Possessive pronoun +verb+ing</td>
<td>If</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>In the event of + possessive pronoun +not+verb+ing</td>
<td>unless</td>
<td>Or else/otherwise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Having+V; / After+verb+ing / Before+verb+ing</td>
<td>After/before</td>
<td>And then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Too-to</td>
<td>So-that-not</td>
<td>Very-and so</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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.
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 ‘inspite of’)
    Inspite of his being disabled, he was very cheerful.
12. If you meet with failure in your attempts, change your strategy. (Use ‘incase of’)
    Incase 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.
PART - C
THREE MARK QUESTIONS

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):

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?

31. 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
    Long after it was heard no more”

40. “In a wonderland they lie,
    Dreaming as the days go by”

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 wondering 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 Shakespeare.

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

**Poem-3**
1. No nightingale did ever chant
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.
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)*

**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**

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 Colorado University.

**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 Colorado 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 16th 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 பாடலைப் படிகத்துடன் படத்தில் விளக்கா செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. தொலைத்தொடர் தொடர்களின் புலன்பாட்டுத்துறை.

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 பாடலைப் படிகம் 6 பாடல்கள் 2 பாடல். புரோரின் சிற்றுநோய் தொடர் தொடர்கள் விளக்கத்துறை 1,2,3 பாடல்கள் படிகம் 4,5,6 பாடல்கள் படிகம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

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

   (or)

   way2s100@gmail.com
Correct and edit the following passage.
The 16-day flight began on January 16th 2003 was a dedicated science and research machine. A crew successfully conducted 80 experiments. On February 1st 2003, a breezy blue day over Florida, during entry, the space shuttle explodes into a ball of fire, sixteen minutes prior than scheduled landing.

43A. Correct the Errors in Sentences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Wrong Sentence (தவறு)</th>
<th>Right Sentence (துவறு)</th>
<th>Reason (வரையறை)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tense</td>
<td>Many people behaves rudely now-a-days.</td>
<td>Many people behave rudely now-a-days.</td>
<td>Many people-plural tendency verb - singular s-ஆ நவீகிப்பளசிக்கும்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Each of the cycles are damaged.</td>
<td>Each of the cycles is damaged. (சுவாச்சாக சுவாச்சாக இயற்சியிலும்)</td>
<td>Each of the cycles - Singular tendency verb arc-எ இடையில நவீகிப்பளசிக்கும்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cycles is damaged.</td>
<td>Cycles are damaged.</td>
<td>Cycles - Plural tendency verb is-எ இடையில நவீகிப்பளசிக்கும்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The furniture were displayed at the showroom.</td>
<td>The furniture was displayed at the showroom.</td>
<td>Furniture - Singular tendency verb were-எ என்பது நவீகிப்பளசிக்கும்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neither the secretary nor the manager were available.</td>
<td>Neither the secretary nor the manager was available.</td>
<td>குறியீடு வேறு முன் இரு இயற்சியிலும் இட்டெய் தவறு வந்திருப்பார். என்பது வேறு முன் இரு இயற்சியிலும் இட்டெய் தவறு வந்திருப்பார்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He is having a large family.</td>
<td>He has a large family.</td>
<td>has நவீகிப்பளசிக் குறுக்கும்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have any one seen my purse?</td>
<td>Has any one seen my purse?</td>
<td>anyone-செயலளவு Singular-டோன்று எங்கிலும் நவீகிப்பளசிக்கும்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I have seen the film last week.</td>
<td>I saw the film last week.</td>
<td>last week-past tense என்பது saw என்பது என்றுக்கும்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She is sleeping for five hours.</td>
<td>She has been sleeping for five hours.</td>
<td>For five hours –present perfect continuous நவீகிப்பளசிக் .....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I would accept the offer, if I was you?</td>
<td>I would accept the offer, if I were you?</td>
<td>இந்த வேறு பகுதியை வேறு பகுதியும் (you-ஆ என்பது).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The police has made several arrests.</td>
<td>The police have made several arrests.</td>
<td>The police (புரோட் பொம்பும்) - Plural tendency verb have-எ என்று என்றுக்கும்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No news are good news.</td>
<td>No news is good news.</td>
<td>News நவீகிப்பளசிக் singular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We should helped the poor.</td>
<td>We should help the poor.</td>
<td>should-ஆ பெறு present verb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One of the girl sang well.</td>
<td>One of the girls sang well.</td>
<td>பெருநோயியம் செய்ந்தது என்று என்றுக்கும்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I received some informations.</td>
<td>I received some information.</td>
<td>சுருக்கம் plural என்று என்றுக்கும்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Each of the cycle is damaged.</td>
<td>Each of the cycles is damaged.</td>
<td>சுருக்கம் plural என்று என்றுக்கும்.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degrees</td>
<td>Kala is tallest girl in the class</td>
<td>Kala is the tallest girl in the class.</td>
<td>Superlative Kala is the tallest girl in the class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My uncle is richest man in the village.</td>
<td>My uncle is the richest man in the village.</td>
<td>Superlative My uncle is the richest man in the village.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chennai is one of the biggest cities in India.</td>
<td>Chennai is one of the biggest cities in India.</td>
<td>Superlative Chennai is one of the biggest cities in India.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nithya is taller to Nivi.</td>
<td>Nithya is taller than Nivi.</td>
<td>Superlative Nithya is taller than Nivi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Ramu is a honest man.</th>
<th>Ramu is an honest man.</th>
<th>Vowel sound Ramu is an honest man.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A American lives near my house.</td>
<td>A American lives near my house.</td>
<td>A American lives near my house.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>He joined an European University.</th>
<th>He joined a European University.</th>
<th>A European University.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He started to USA yesterday.</td>
<td>He started to the USA yesterday.</td>
<td>USA, UK, UAE - A European University.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you know which is world’s tallest building?</td>
<td>Do you know which is the world’s tallest building?</td>
<td>A European University.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He is good athlete. He performs well</td>
<td>He is a good athlete. He performs well.</td>
<td>A European University.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prepositions</th>
<th>The dog fell along the river.</th>
<th>The dog fell into the river.</th>
<th>into</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I prefer coffee than tea.</td>
<td>I prefer coffee to tea.</td>
<td>prefer to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He told to me a story.</td>
<td>He told me a story.</td>
<td>told to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He is suffering with typhoid.</td>
<td>He is suffering from typhoid.</td>
<td>suffering from typhoid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I place great confidence on you.</td>
<td>I place great confidence in you.</td>
<td>place great confidence in you.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I believe on God.</td>
<td>I believe in God.</td>
<td>believe in God.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conjunctions</th>
<th>Though he is rich but he is unhappy.</th>
<th>Though he is rich but he is unhappy.</th>
<th>but</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Looking through the window and he saw the stranger.</td>
<td>Looking through the window, he saw the stranger.</td>
<td>looking through the window and he saw the stranger.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If Clause</th>
<th>If I were a bird I would have escaped.</th>
<th>If I were a bird, I would escape.</th>
<th>would escape.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you had worked hard, you would pass</td>
<td>If you had worked hard, you would have passed</td>
<td>would have passed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrases</th>
<th>We did not reject the proposal; nor we accepted it.</th>
<th>We neither rejected the proposal; nor did we accept it.</th>
<th>neither rejected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instead of the rain the match continued</td>
<td>In spite of the rain the match continued</td>
<td>In spite of the rain the match continued</td>
<td>- of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise – 1:

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

a) My children go to school on foot.
b) Mohana is one of the best students in her class.
c) Though Raju is poor, he is happy. / Raju is poor but he is happy.
d) We can speak English fluently.
e) No one knows the secret password.
Exercise – 2:
  a) He joined an European University last year.
  b) One of the boy has got the first prize.
  c) Children prefer toys than books.
  d) Sheela purchased furnitures from the shop.
  e) Even though he walked fast but he missed the bus.

Exercise – 3:
  a) The Theory of Economics are confusing.
  b) Yellow River is the second longest river in China.
  c) Despite being old and he is active.
  d) Rini always speaks the truth, don’t he?
  e) Eventhough he walked fast but he missed the bus.

Exercise – 4:
  a) Neither of your suggestions are practical
  b) The three brothers shared the property between themselves
  c) Although he came late but he finished the work in time
  d) If they had contacted me, I would help them
  e) The horse which I rode ran fastly.

Exercise – 5:
  a) Everyone admire the Taj Mahal.
  b) The wages of sin are death
  c) If had time, I would have taught you
  d) Supposing if you go to the library, return this book.
  e) An apple a day keeps a doctor away

43B. Correct and Edit a Passage:

43B. Correct and Edit a Passage:

Sample Exercise:
1. The 16-day flight began on January 16th 2003 was a dedicated science and research machine. A crew successfully conducted 80 experiments. On February 1st 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

2. Antonio, merchant of Venice, and Bassanio are very close friends. Bassanio needs money to marry a healthy lady in Belmont named Portia. He borrows money from cunning, Jewish money lender called Shylock.


3. That question struck Kesavan Nair’s heart. The neighbouring farmer insinuates that the paddy 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 farm work only at your convenience.”

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

4. By the professor Rinaldi came for England, Mr. Henderson was tired of laughing and needed sympathy. Rinaldi, whom Mrs. Henderson called an Italian, was a man on great learning and artistic insight.

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

5. Specific goals were better than general ones. Self-chosen goals are better than assigned ones. Chose goals that are challenging 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. challenging 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 people towards the goal.

Answer: 1. organisation 2. without 3. the 4. constantly 5. the

7. Some people feel that the money spent on space travel is the waste. They say it could be used to help the poor. 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)….suitors. 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

44A. Prepositions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Prepositions</th>
<th>Example sentence</th>
<th>Tamil meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>Place மைட்டு</td>
<td>The ball is in the box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Time பின்</td>
<td>My brother will visit me in May.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>Place மைது</td>
<td>The book is on the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Time பேரு</td>
<td>I will meet you on Monday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>at</td>
<td>Place முனி</td>
<td>Our head office is at Madurai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Time முனி</td>
<td>The meeting started at 5 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>for</td>
<td>Time முனி</td>
<td>I’ve been waiting for 5 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Noun முனி</td>
<td>This pencil is for my sister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>by</td>
<td>Place முனி</td>
<td>She lived by the sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Time முனி</td>
<td>I’ll meet you by 4 O’clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Noun முனி</td>
<td>The letter was written by me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>from</td>
<td>Place முனி</td>
<td>I’m from Tanjore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Time முனி</td>
<td>Our special class is from 7 to 8 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Noun முனி</td>
<td>I got the book from Sudha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>Place முனி</td>
<td>I went to Vellore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Time முனி</td>
<td>The visiting hour is to 5 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Noun முனி</td>
<td>She sent the letter to Kavitha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>since</td>
<td>Time முனி</td>
<td>We’ve been living here since 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise: Fill in the blanks with suitable Prepositions.

1. Kalpana Chawla was born ... (1)... the 1st 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)... school. She took part

Answer: 1. on 2. into 3. of 4. throughout 5. in

2. ... (1)... he died, Portia’s father, realising her difficulty ... (2)... choosing right man, had left a test ... (3)... her suitors. Each man was to be presented ... (4)... three caskets, of gold, silver and lead.

Answer: 1. Before 2. in 3. for 4. with 5. in

3. 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 ... (5)... the sun’s warmth. 

Answer: 1. in 2. before 3. to 4. to 5. in

4. ‘Empoli is a quaint 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

5. 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

6. 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:

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?

Active and Passive Voice in various tenses:

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

Active and Passive voice-சொக்கை செயல்தொடர்கள்:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TENSE</th>
<th>ACTIVE VOICE</th>
<th>PASSIVE VOICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple Present</td>
<td>(V_1) / (V_1+s) / (V_1+es)</td>
<td>am / is / are + (V_3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Past</td>
<td>(V_2)</td>
<td>was / were + (V_3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Future</td>
<td>shall / will + (V_1)</td>
<td>shall / will + be + (V_3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Continuous</td>
<td>am / is / are + (V +ing)</td>
<td>am / is / are + being + (V_3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Continuous</td>
<td>was / were + (V +ing)</td>
<td>was / were + being + (V_3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Continuous</td>
<td>shall / will + be + (V +ing)</td>
<td>NO PASSIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td>have / has + (V_3)</td>
<td>have / has + been + (V_3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
<td>had + (V_3)</td>
<td>had + been + (V_3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Perfect</td>
<td>shall / will + have + (V_3)</td>
<td>shall / will + have + been + (V_3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect Continuous</td>
<td>have / has + been + (V +ing)</td>
<td>NO PASSIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect Continuous</td>
<td>had + been + (V +ing)</td>
<td>NO PASSIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Perfect Continuous</td>
<td>shall / will + have + been + (V +ing)</td>
<td>NO PASSIVE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\((V_1\) - Present form of the verb, \(V_2\) - Past form of the verb, \(V_3\) - Past Participle form of the verb)
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. is collected</th>
<th>2. is used</th>
<th>3. is described</th>
<th>4. were employed</th>
<th>5. was shown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. were given</td>
<td>7. be stopped</td>
<td>8. is spoken</td>
<td>9. taken</td>
<td>10. been replaced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

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)

Optional

way2s100@gmail.com - 40 - www.waytosuccess.org

### 45A. Sentence – Field Matching

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

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 14th consecutive month of growth.


2. 1. We can find many archaic words in the works of Shaksperare.
   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.


3. 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)

4. 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)

4. 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)

4. 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)

4. 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)
45 B. Completing the News item:

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)…..
   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 satellite2. 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.

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

Form two derivatives for each of the following words.

a) direct
   b) agree
   c) shame
   d) perfect
   d) terror

46A. American & British English:

46B. Forming Derivatives:

(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
oatmeal | porridge
druggist | chemist
defence | goods
center | lorry
mold | biscuit
skillful | skilful
judgment | judgement
focused | focussed

(Book back List – 3)

American | British
---------|---------
antenna | aerial
candy | sweets
potato chips | crisps
cutting | clipping
drugist | chemist
movie | film
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

Form two derivatives for each of the following words:

direct director, direction
agree agreement, agreed
inge, shameeful
good, perfection, perfectly
terror terrorism, terrorist
beauty beautify, beautiful
employ employment, employer
poetic poetical, poetically
mathematics mathematical, mathematically
patriot patriotism, patriotic
kind kindly, kindness
confuse confusion, confused
friend friendship, friendly
translate translation, translator
manage manager, management
47. Modal/Quasi-Modal Verb (or) Homophones:

Model Question: 2017

47. Supply suitable modal/quasi-modal verb for the following sentences.
   a) ………..you direct me to the collector office?
   b) We ……..respect our elders.
   c) You …..come tomorrow if you are unable to finish the task today.
   d) I ….visit the gym regularly during holidays.
   e) We…….get a hike in our salary this month. (or)

   i) Use the word ‘like’ as a noun, verb and adjective in your own sentences.
   ii) The woman tried to ..... the gold chain from the .........cupboard. (steel, steal)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Futurity</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>need</td>
<td>use to</td>
<td>need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intention</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>dare</td>
<td>used to</td>
<td>used to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surety</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>need</td>
<td>use to</td>
<td>need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willingness</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>dare</td>
<td>used to</td>
<td>used to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prediction</td>
<td>I will</td>
<td>I will</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>I will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permission</td>
<td>I will</td>
<td>I will</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>I will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request</td>
<td>I will</td>
<td>I will</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>I will</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:
1. You ………….love your parents. (Use a semi modal verb)
2. She ………. drawing pictures in her school age. (Use a semi modal verb)
3. You ……….not attend the function.(Use a semi modal verb)
4. You ………. be 18 to become a voter. (Use a modal verb)
5.……….. I ask you a favour? (Use a modal verb)
6. If you visit us, we …….be happy. (Use a modal verb)
7. Be alert, this ……….happen to anyone. (Use a modal verb)
8. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Modals</th>
<th>Meaning added to Main verb</th>
<th>USAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Will</td>
<td>They will come tomorrow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I will dismiss you from service.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I will marry her.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I will take this suitcase for you.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I think Harini will be a great dancer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Will you give me a hand?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Will you type this letter?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Would</td>
<td>Probability</td>
<td>I would meet my friend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Willingness</td>
<td>They would like to go home.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Choice</td>
<td>I would rather die than marry her.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regular/habitual</td>
<td>Chinnu would return home and read letters daily.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Request by questioning</td>
<td>Would you mind moving a bit?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wishes</td>
<td>I would like to thank her for her timely help.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improbable Condition</td>
<td>If I were a bird, I would fly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indirect Speech</td>
<td>Suba said that she would go to Delhi the week after.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Shall</td>
<td>Futurity</td>
<td>We shall meet our principal tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permission-questions</td>
<td>Shall I close the door?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suggestion</td>
<td>Shall I apply for a bank loan?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intention</td>
<td>I shall be punished for my misbehavior.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Should</td>
<td>Insistence</td>
<td>You should come in your uniform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obligation</td>
<td>Children should obey their parents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Advice</td>
<td>They should have sold the house.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duty</td>
<td>You should attend the class regularly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Responsibility</td>
<td>He should be in the office now.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prohibition</td>
<td>You should not go there.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expectation</td>
<td>Should it rain, the exam will be cancelled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indirect Speech</td>
<td>I told him that I should give his book the next day.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Can</td>
<td>Ability</td>
<td>I can drive a car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ability in questions</td>
<td>Can you play the piano?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Possibility</td>
<td>He can come tomorrow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Request</td>
<td>Can you help me in the work?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permission</td>
<td>You can go now.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td>He can work hard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Could</td>
<td>Request by Qn</td>
<td>Could you lend your book?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Likelihood-On</td>
<td>Could it be my uncle?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ability and possibility</td>
<td>She could work long, when she was young. If I were you, I could do it easily.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Possibility</td>
<td>It may rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permission-Questions</td>
<td>May I go home now?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wishes</td>
<td>May God bless you!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Express Purpose</td>
<td>Learn that you may teach others.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Might</td>
<td>Permission</td>
<td>Might I borrow your calculator?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Possibility</td>
<td>It might rain tonight.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gentle reproach</td>
<td>You might have told me earlier about it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indirect speech</td>
<td>He said that it might rain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Must</td>
<td>Necessity</td>
<td>You must recite this poem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obligation</td>
<td>I must help him.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compulsion</td>
<td>I must teach her a lesson.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Certainty</td>
<td>He is very tall. He must be a soldier.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>I think it must be a good film.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SEMI / QUASI / MARGINAL MODALS

| 10 | Used to | Habitual action | I used to go to temple daily. |
|    |        | Discontinued habit | I used to play in the garden. |
| 11 | Ought to | Moral obligation | You ought to convey this message. You ought to listen to the teacher. |
| 12 | Need | Necessity | Do we need to attend the programme? You needn’t meet him. |
| 13 | Dare | Brave enough to face | How dare you ask me for more money? She didn’t dare 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.

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. 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.

Exercise-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.

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*

* மன்னர் பெரும் 10ம் பத்மனகர் வானையில் சிறந்த சந்திகளை கைப்பற்றுவதில் இந்த வகையில் கண்டு வகையான மார்த்தான போது பாதுகாப்பற்றிய வருங்கலையே இணைந்து விளக்குவதை வேண்டியதையே ஆகும்.

- 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:  
1. I dare swim in this river against the current.
2. She dares to swim in this river against the current.
3. I need that book.
4. Latha needs it.

Auxiliary
1. They dare not swim in this river against the current.
2. Dare she say it again to me?
3. You need not go to Chennai.
4. Need I send 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:

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

Ex:  I bought a pencil.  (பைன்ஸல் வாங்கின்)

Ramu went to Delhi  (ராமூ தென்பெருக்கு வவ்வை்)

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

Ex:  This is a big house.  (இந்த குடியிருப்பு வெண்ணாம்)

The apple is tasty.  (இயற்கை செட்டிக் கூடியிருப்பு வெண்ணாம்)

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

Ex:  1. I am a teacher.  (நான் செய்தல் என் வசிக்க வெண்ணாம்)

3. A adjective is a word used to describe a noun.

Ex:  1. I am a teacher.  (நான் செய்தல் என் வசிக்க வெண்ணாம்)

pronoun verb adjective noun
2. Senthil is talking with his friend.
   noun   verb   verb   pronoun   noun

   noun   verb   verb

4. Ravi wrote a letter.
   noun   verb   adjective   noun

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

Example:
1. They do it quickly.
   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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective + Noun Example</th>
<th>Verb + Adverb Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clever child</td>
<td>walk slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful girl</td>
<td>run fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handsome boy</td>
<td>speak slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall boy</td>
<td>listen carefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bright students</td>
<td>get up early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big mountain</td>
<td>come first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small animal</td>
<td>upset totally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good teachers</td>
<td>speak plainly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long snake</td>
<td>blow heavily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big mountain</td>
<td>work diligently</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 3rd 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.

**Study these sentences also:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Bark - The bark of tree is used as medicine (N) Dogs bark at strangers (V)</th>
<th>8. Live - Many people live under poverty (V) This is a live telecast (Adj)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Date - Write your Date of birth here (N) I saw your ad dated on 15.05.2016 (V)</td>
<td>9. Play - Shakespeare wrote 37 plays (N) I play cricket everyday (V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Tear - Tears keep our eyes clean (N) Don’t tear the papers (V)</td>
<td>10. train - The train came late everyday (N) The teacher trained me well (V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Bank - All banks are computerized (N) We bank with SBI (V)</td>
<td>11. Face - Face is the index of the mind (N) Gandhiji faced many problems (V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. file - Please, check this file (N) Please file these bills (V)</td>
<td>12. Old - Old is gold (N) He is an old man (Adj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Sign - Did you notice the sight? (N) Put your sign here (V)</td>
<td>13. Well - There is a well in the garden (N) Tears well in her eyes (V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Leave - Today he is on casual leave (N) Leave the hall immediately</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
47B. ii) Homophones:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tamil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hair (ˈhɑːr)</td>
<td>hare (ˈhɑːr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>know (nɔʊ)</td>
<td>no (nɔ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hear (ˈhɪər)</td>
<td>here (ˈhɪə)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>our (ˈɔːr)</td>
<td>hour (ˈɔːr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by (baɪ)</td>
<td>buy (bʌɪ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sale (seɪl)</td>
<td>sail (seɪl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meet (miːt)</td>
<td>meat (miːt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>some (sʌm)</td>
<td>sum (sʌm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>price (prɪs)</td>
<td>prize (prɪz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knew (kiː)</td>
<td>new (nuː)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see (siː)</td>
<td>sale (sɛl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too (tʊ)</td>
<td>two (tuː)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carrot (ˈkærət)</td>
<td>carat (ˈkærət)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none (nʌn)</td>
<td>nun (nʌn)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tamil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aloud (əʊld)</td>
<td>allowed (əʊld)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break (breɪk)</td>
<td>brake (breɪk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bare (beɪr)</td>
<td>bear (beər)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canvas (ˈkænvəs)</td>
<td>canvas (ˈkænvəs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>council (ˈkʌnləs)</td>
<td>counsel (ˈkʌnləs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cite (saɪt)</td>
<td>site (saɪt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cereal (ˈkɛrɪəl)</td>
<td>serial (ˈsɛriəl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dairy (ˈdɛri)</td>
<td>diary (ˈdɛri)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fowl (fɔːl)</td>
<td>fowl (fɔːl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>form (fɔːrm)</td>
<td>farm (fɔːrm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metal (ˈmɛtl)</td>
<td>mettle (ˈmɛtl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principal (ˈprɪnsəpəl)</td>
<td>principle (ˈprɪnsəpəl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>week (weɪk)</td>
<td>week (weɪk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hole (həʊl)</td>
<td>whole (həʊl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adapt (ədəpt)</td>
<td>adopt (ədəpt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fare (ˈfeə)</td>
<td>fair (ˈfeə)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loose (luːs)</td>
<td>lose (luːs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root (rɔːt)</td>
<td>route (rɔːt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weight (ˈweɪt)</td>
<td>weight (ˈweɪt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piece (piːs)</td>
<td>peace (piːs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dye (daɪ)</td>
<td>die (daɪ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sell (sɛl)</td>
<td>sell (sɛl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floor (flɔːr)</td>
<td>flour (flɔːr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check (tʃek)</td>
<td>cheque (tʃek)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berth (bɜːθ)</td>
<td>birth (bɜːθ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>due (djuː)</td>
<td>dew (djuː)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stationary (ˈstərəˈneɪtərɪ)</td>
<td>stationery (ˈstərəˈneɪtərɪ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vacation (ˈvekʃən)</td>
<td>vocation (ˈvekʃən)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weather (ˈweðər)</td>
<td>whether (ˈweðər)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Padasalai.Net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in (இ)</td>
<td>inn (இன், இற்றும்)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knight (நீர்த்தோன்)</td>
<td>night (நேறு)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pale (பாலையுறுப்பு)</td>
<td>pail (பாலை, பாலி)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right (இ)</td>
<td>write (இறுக்க)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rice (ஒருஞ்சு)</td>
<td>rise (இறுத)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roll (ரவுத்தோர், ரவுளை)</td>
<td>role (ரவுளையுறுத்தோ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sun (சுன்)</td>
<td>son (சுனை)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steal (பற்றிக்)</td>
<td>steel (பற்றியேறு)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tale (தைல்)</td>
<td>tail (தைல்)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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. sent, scent 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-stationary 4. principal-principle 5. personnel-personal